



***Hong Kong Mission for
Human Rights and Peace
in the Philippines
July 23-28, 2006***

**Mission Report
on the extrajudicial killings
and other human rights abuses
in the Philippines**

November 14, 2006

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INTRODUCTION

Following reports of widespread and continuing killings of persons in the Philippines, concerns have been growing around the world, including in Hong Kong. The information reaching the international community concerning these events alleges that the killings, which appear to specifically target left-leaning political activists, human rights defenders, members of the clergy, students, lawyers and journalists, have caused hundreds of casualties in recent years, with the problem continuing unabated at present. These reports have given rise to increasing concern on the part of individuals and organizations in Hong Kong, leading to a desire to better understand the problem and to inform Hong Kong society about these events, in order to lend a hand in doing whatever is possible to bring about an end to these killings.

To gain an improved understanding of the problems, the underlying causes and ongoing realities in this human rights crisis, it was decided that a fact finding mission should be conducted by members of Hong Kong's civil society. The fact-finding mission, which was held on July 23rd to 28th, 2006, and was entitled the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines, was designed to be multi-sectoral – comprising representatives from the various sectors that are being targeted by the killings, as listed above. The mission was organized in order to add to efforts already being made by the growing global campaign to stop the extra-judicial killings in the Philippines.

The mission was organized by the Hong Kong Campaign for the Advancement of Human Rights in the Philippines (HKCAHRPP¹), in cooperation with the secretariat of the International Campaign to Stop the Killings in the Philippines (STK). The mission had as its primary aims to:

- a) Conduct an independent fact-finding mission to gain first-hand knowledge concerning the

allegations of widespread extra-judicial killings and other related human rights violations in the Philippines;

b) Establish the identities of the victims of the allegedly politically-motivated killings, and gain understanding about why they are being targeted, when and where these actions have taken place, and who is responsible for perpetrating these acts;

c) Forge links with the relevant sectors and organizations in the Philippines, in order to share information and concerns and to coordinate and conduct advocacy at the local, regional and international levels concerning the problems in question;

d) Inform the Hong Kong public about the situation of human rights in the Philippines, notably the killings and related abuses;

e) Carry out follow-up activities in Hong Kong in order to ensure that continuing attention is paid to the situation of human rights in the Philippines.

The organizations that participated in the mission are as follows:

- i. Asian Human Rights Commission;
- ii. Asian Students Association;
- iii. Hong Kong Bar Association;
- iv. Hong Kong Christian Institute;
- v. Hong Kong Journalists Association;
- vi. Justice and Peace Commission of the HK Catholic Diocese;
- vii. St. John's Cathedral;
- viii. English-language South China Morning Post newspaper;
- ix. United Filipinos in Hong Kong; and
- x. Chinese-language Yazhou Zhoukan magazine.

Ten participants representing the various sectors conducted a five-day fact-finding mission in the Philippines, in order to investigate and document the current human rights situation there. They met with and interviewed numerous family-members of victims of extra-judicial killings and forced disappearance, as well as witnesses of these acts. The mission concentrated on the Central Luzon region, north of the capital Manila, which has been the source of one of the largest numbers of reports of extra-judicial killings and other human rights abuses in the Philippines over recent months. Here, the mission visited a refuge for victims and their family-members, attended the wake of one victim of alleged political killing and visited the Hacienda Luisita, where the infamous killing of

seven and wounding of two hundred demonstrators took place in late-2004.



The mission also met with various organizations involved in the campaign to stop the killings in the Philippines, including: human rights group KARAPATAN, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (New

HK Mission's participants put up slogans bearing "Stop the Killings!" in traditional Chinese to the Philippine media in a press conference concluding the five-day fact-finding mission.

Patriotic Alliance), the National Union of Journalists in the Philippines (NUJP), the Counsels for the Defense of Liberties (CODAL) lawyers group, and the Philippine Independent Church, amongst others.

The mission was also able to meet with the so-called “Batasan 6” – a group of six legislators from progressive parties within the House of Representatives, who are currently facing difficulties, including judicial attacks, allegedly for their opposition to the government of the Philippines.

In addition, the mission sought to meet with the authorities of the Philippines, and was able to engage in dialogue with officials from the local government in Tarlac, where Hacienda Luisita is situated. Furthermore, members of the mission were able to meet with officials from the Philippine National Police, notably the head of “Task Force Usig”, a task force created within the police to investigate the killings. The mission was also able to interview members of the Philippine Commission on Human Rights. Unfortunately, requests to meet with members of the Department of Justice, Department of Agrarian Reform as well as the Armed Forces of the Philippines received no reply.

The members of the fact-finding mission held a press conference on the morning of July 28, 2006 in Manila, where they reported on their findings to the local press. Upon returning to Hong Kong a press conference was also held in the Foreign Correspondence Club, on August 2, 2006, which was attended by the local and international media. Several radio and television interviews have also been conducted by members of the fact-finding mission. In addition, a petition signing campaign has been ongoing in Hong Kong – the online petition can be found here: <http://www.pinoyhr.net/>. Furthermore, an event to commemorate the victims of the killings and disappearances was held at St. John’s Cathedral on Sunday October 22, 2006. Other such events are being organised in order to continue to mobilise public opinion concerning the human rights crisis in the Philippines.

This report is being produced in order to document the findings of the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines and as the basis for continuing advocacy and other follow-up activities that will be conducted by the various sector-representatives that participated in the mission. Each participating sector has written a section in this report to reflect how the situation in the Philippines affects their sector-members. As a result of this approach, each section varies in its concerns, focus and views. There may, however, be some repetition of information, although this has been avoided where possible.

In conducting a multi-sectoral mission, the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines hoped to enable a broad understanding of the situation in the Philippines from the view-point of different sectors, which could then be communicated back to the people of Hong Kong and elsewhere, in order to inform a wide range of persons about the ongoing crisis. It is hoped that, as a result of this report, persons from different sectors will be motivated to conduct a range of different activities to support the victims of the alleged political killings in the Philippines, to press for all killings to stop in the country, for these abuses to be investigated and prosecuted effectively, impartially and without delay, in order for justice to be done.

The members of the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines wish to give particular thanks to the organisers of the mission and all of the persons with whom the mission was able to meet and conduct interviews in the country during the mission. This report is dedicated to all the victims of extra-judicial killings and forced disappearance and their family members, in the hope that these grave human rights violations will cease and that justice for past violations will be achieved.

ON LAWYERS AND JUDGES

Report compiled by Miss Ho Wai Yang
(Representative of the Hong Kong Bar Association)

Introduction

The fact-finding mission in the Philippines (“the Hong Kong Mission”) was organized by the Hong Kong Campaign for the Advancement of Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines (HKCAHRPP). The Philippines co-organizer was the International Campaign to Stop the Killings in the Philippines.

The purpose of the Hong Kong Mission was to gather information on the extra-judicial killings and abductions in the Philippines. The Hong Kong Mission spent the week travelling in Central Luzon to conduct interviews with various government departments and officials, different non-governmental organizations, and victims or the families of the victims who have been abducted, killed or subjected to controversial prosecution by the State.

I met with the following persons or organizations during the fact-finding mission:

- 7 family members of victims who have been either killed or abducted
- 1 child witness of an abduction
- 2 victims of harassment
- Counsels for the Defence of Liberties (CODAL)
- Chairperson of the New Patriotic Alliance
- Executive Director of Amnesty International Philippines
- 5 congressmen prosecuted with rebellion charges (part of the Batasan 6)
- Mayor Anastacia Vistan (Mayor of Plaridel)
- Mayor Felix Ople (Mayor of Hagonoy, Bulacan)
- Executive Assistant to the Vice Mayor of Tarlac
- General Avelino I Razon Jr of Task Force Usig

Patterns of killings as described by interviewees

The Hong Kong Mission met a number of representatives from various human rights non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”). There was consensus amongst the NGOs that the killings were part of the Government’s plan to rid itself of the opposition parties or those considered to be in opposition to the Arroyo administration. NGOs report that there is a pattern of a sharp increase in the number of killings where there are military detachments.

The civilian interviewees consistently described the perpetrators as having worn ski masks, and camouflage or green garments. The killings described by the family members of victims or witnesses were committed by using guns. Some interviewees were able to confidently state that military men were responsible for the killings. All interviewees stated that those killed or abducted had affiliations with parties or organizations that were labelled by the government as “communists” or thought by the perpetrators to be associated with the New People’s Army (“NPA”).

Killing of Judges and Lawyers

Human rights organization KARAPATAN recorded the total number of extra-judicial killings under the Arroyo administration as being 704 from January 20, 2001 – July 8, 2006. Of the 704, approximately 290 were members and leaders of progressive party organizations.

According to CODAL, 10 judges and 15 lawyers have been killed since the Arroyo administration took office.

Representatives of CODAL indicated that the number of killings had recently increased dramatically and that many lawyers have received death threats. Lawyers targeted by the killings and threats are generally human rights lawyers, including some who were or are involved in high profile cases against the government. A personal interview was conducted with a lawyer involved in helping the farmers of Hacienda Luisita. This particular attorney expressed that he was being subjected to harassment and felt that his life is in danger.

At the meeting with CODAL, two well-known examples were given to show the blatant attacks on lawyers and judges. Attorney Feldido Dacut was a prominent human rights lawyer and was killed on March 15, 2005. Representatives of CODAL expressed their shock at having learnt that the attorney had been killed in a busy place in the middle of the day. The other example given was the assassination of Judge Gingoyon, who ruled on a case



Atty. Neri Colmenares of Counsels for the Defense of Liberties

involving allegations of corruption against the government in the construction of the airport. Judge Gingoyon ruled against the government and ordered it to pay \$14 billion pesos. In addition to these two examples, other members of CODAL present at the interview indicated that they have received death threats and are subjected to surveillance by unknown men suspected to be either from the military or the police.

Contrary to the figures given by CODAL, the Philippines National Police (“PNP”) Task Force Usig indicated that there were only a total of 16 judges and lawyers killed during 1999 – 2006. Of these 16, 11 were judges and four were State prosecutors. General Avelino I Razon Jr. (“General Razon”), the head of the Task Force Usig (“the Task Force”), expressed that there were “no significant killings of lawyers” and that every country would have a number of judges or lawyers killed for a variety of reasons. He further indicated that the PNP had no figures concerning the number of suspects found for these cases. When questioned on whether there was an independent task force set up to investigate the killing of lawyers and judges, General Razon indicated that there was none. Upon further questioning, General Razon reiterated that there was no special task force set up to investigate the killing of lawyers and judges, and he expressed that he would have knowledge of such a task force had such a task force been established.

This information is contrary to what was told to the International Fact Finding Mission² (“IFFM”). In its report published on 24 July 2006 entitled “From facts to Action: Report on the Attacks against Filipino Lawyers and Judges”, the IFFM was told that a new task force called “Task Force Judges, Prosecutors and IBP Lawyers” (“Lawyer’s Task Force”) was formed on January 17, 2006.

Task Force Usig

The Task Force was established on May 13, 2006 in response to President Arroyo’s concerns over the assassination of party-list members and other prominent members from various sectors of the population. The Task Force is essentially a ‘sub division’ of the PNP and its activities are reportable to the Chief of the PNP. Furthermore, the Task Force draws information and resources from



Gen. Avelino Razon Jr. of Task Force Usig and fellow officer

other government departments such as the Armed Forces of the Philippines (“AFP”), the intelligence services, the PNP and the Department of Justice (“DOJ”). There is no time limit for the investigation of cases and only killings are investigated by the Task Force. Abductions are not considered to be under the jurisdiction of the Task Force. The Hong Kong Mission was told that when calculating the success rate of the Task Force, the Task Force classifies a case as successful if the Task Force is able to find a suspect who is subsequently charged by the DOJ.

Whether the case is concluded by the courts is not the consideration of the Task Force.

Batasan Six

The Hong Kong Mission met with six parliamentarians known as the “Batasan Six”³. These parliamentarians are elected members of the House of Representatives and largely represent the grassroots section of the population. The parties represented by these six parliamentarians are seen as being opposition parties by the government.

On February 24, 2006, the President issued Presidential Proclamation 1017 declaring a state of national emergency whereby the AFP and the PNP were called upon to “quell public dissent”, all mass assemblies were banned, and permits for demonstrations were cancelled. On February 27, 2006, the six parliamentarians were forced to stay in the Halls of Congress for 70 days in order to seek protection from arrest and detention by the PNP to be carried out pursuant to the Presidential Proclamation. The Hong Kong Mission was told that Rep. Crispin Beltran was arrested on the basis of a warrant issued 21 years ago. Crispin Beltran continues to be detained as of the date of publication of this report. The remaining five parliamentarians successfully sought protective custody from the House of Representatives.

The six parliamentarians currently face charges of rebellion and the case has yet to be concluded. The Batasan Six expressed that the charges are fabricated and have no factual basis. The Hong Kong Mission was told that one of the charges allege the parliamentarians were at a meeting with a third person on a date in which the parliamentarians were actually in session at Congress. Despite ample records showing that they were in Congress, the charges continue to be prosecuted by DOJ.

At the time of the interview, the Batasan Six were due to appear in court to challenge a decision of the court of first instance to grant a consolidation application to the DOJ, despite a previous status quo order made by the Supreme Court. The case was heard on August 2, 2006 before Judge Elmo Alambda in the Regional Trial Court of the City of Makati. On August 22, 2006, Judge Alambda upheld the Supreme Court’s order of preserving the status quo and ordered a suspension of all proceedings.

Opinion on facts found by the Hong Kong Mission

Killings in general

Although there is no concrete evidence proving conclusively that the armed forces committed the killings, the common opinion is that the killings are State-sanctioned. The common characteristics of perpetrators and common political profile of the victims of the killings indicate that the killings are organized and politically motivated. These killings are clearly not random.

The interviews with different attorneys indicate that harassments and threats are not random but specifically target human rights advocates, especially those who take part in pursuing high profile cases against the government. The lack of strong condemnation by the Philippines government concerning the assassination of human rights advocates and judges is disappointing.

It is disturbing that there is a lack of efficiency and effectiveness in the investigation and resolution of such cases by the Philippines government. It is also deeply disturbing to have heard that the police have, in some instances, refused to render assistance to the victims of the attacks by alleging that the attacks are military operations and that the police had no jurisdiction over such matters.

Task Force Usig

Although the effort by the Philippines government to investigate the killings by establishing Task Force Usig is to be commended, the Task Force should be re-structured such that its independence is not compromised. The current structure and operation of the Task Force causes great concern as it shares information and intelligence with the army and other branches of the government. This compromises the independence and effectiveness of the Task Force, especially when the perpetrators are said to be from the military. It is also worrying that when questioned on the problem of not appearing to the public as being an independent body and hence not inspiring public confidence, the response received was that there was no perceived need to restructure since the Task Force was de facto independent. The Task Force explained that the fact that there are military men and police arrested as suspects confirms that the Task Force is independent. Such an explanation by the Task Force shows a lack of sensitivity to the public's perception of the Task Force's independence. The public perception of the Task Force's independence is important, as it will affect the willingness of victims or their families to report cases.

There is also concern that the Task Force is merely responsible for the investigation of killings and ignores abduction cases. Politically motivated abduction cases and murder cases are equally serious and should not be ignored. Many cases of abductions may end in murders and the arbitrary distinction of only treating cases where a corpse is found cannot be justified.

The dismissive response given by the Task Force on the killing of lawyers and judges is greatly disconcerting. Any organized attacks on defenders of civil liberties must be taken seriously and investigated thoroughly.

The alleged establishment of the Lawyers Task Force as reported by the IFFM is dubious and the reasons for the conflicting information on the existence of this task force are unknown. It is hoped that the reasons for the conflicting versions given to the Hong Kong Mission and the IFFM are legitimate and that the alleged existence of the Lawyers Task Force was not said just to appease the IFFM.



Representatives Rafael "Ka Paeng" Mariano of Anakpawis (Toiling Masses) Party, Liza Maza of Gabriela Women's Party and Joel Virador of Bayan Muna (People First) Party.

Batasan Six

There are two major aspects concerning the case of the Batasan Six that are alarming: first of all, the police saw fit to arrest one parliamentarian on a warrant that was issued 21 years ago; secondly the DOJ saw fit to make a consolidation application in spite of a status quo order made by the Supreme Court. The consolidation application was initially granted by a trial court but is now suspended by reason of a recent ruling upholding the Supreme Court order. Although the Supreme Court order has now

been upheld, this does not detract from the flawed prosecution policy of the DOJ.

Since the Hong Kong Mission has not had the privilege of seeing the warrant issued 21 years ago and other related documents, comments cannot be made as to whether the use of such a warrant is legal or in accordance with the rules of natural justice. However the use of such documents would damage public confidence in the judicial system and hence undermine the judicial system. It is hoped that the government will maintain the integrity of its judicial system by refraining from engaging in acts that cause a waiver in public confidence in its legal system.

It is shocking to have learnt that the DOJ deliberately made an application in defiance of a Supreme Court order. It is telling to note that Judge Alambda who has recently upheld the Supreme Court order stated in his judgment, “This Court cannot just play into the hands of the prosecution and act with grave abuse.” The acts and decisions of the DOJ represent government policy; its acts are considered as being sanctioned by the President. The government should be sensitive to how they handle such controversial cases so as to maintain public confidence in the judicial system and avoid aggressive prosecution tactics that compromise the integrity of the system.

Recommendations

1. The killings of any member of society should be investigated seriously and thoroughly by the police. In particular, the persecution of persons by reason of their political affiliation or political beliefs cannot be tolerated and must be investigated and prosecuted effectively and efficiently.
2. The killing of any lawyer or judge by reason of their work profile cannot be tolerated by any society. Such killings must be taken seriously and should be investigated thoroughly and efficiently either by the police, or the Task Force Usig.
3. The government of the Philippines should strongly condemn the killings of lawyers and judges.
4. Task Force Usig should be re-structured to ensure that its independence is not compromised and to appear independent to the public. It should not be satisfied with its own perception of independence but must aim to inspire confidence concerning its independence amongst the general population, so as to ensure that witnesses or family members will report their cases to the Task Force.
5. The Task Force and PNP should clarify whether or not a Lawyer’s Task Force exists and should explain the reason for the conflicting information on the existence of such a task force.
6. The DOJ should refrain from adopting aggressive prosecution tactics that compromise the integrity of the judicial system.

ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS DIMENSION

Report compiled by Michael Anthony
(Representative of the Asian Human Rights Commission)

Introduction

The reports of extra-judicial killing of individuals in the Philippines have been the cause of serious concern on the part of the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) for several years. The AHRC has documented and issued urgent appeals concerning 100 such killings in between March 13, 2004 and the date of this report. Reports from organisations working within the Philippines, which have a greater access to information, place the number of such killings from 2001 to the date of the fact-finding mission at just over the 700 mark. A list of victims of allegedly politically-motivated killings provided by local NGO KARAPATAN is included as an annex to this report.

The AHRC works on countries throughout the Asian region, notably in South and South-East Asia. Despite there being many problems throughout the region, the high incidence of killings in the Philippines has emerged as one of the priority issues for the AHRC at present. A high number of persons are being killed in what appears to be a concerted politically-motivated campaign that is targeting particular sectors of society in the Philippines. The widespread and repeated nature of the killings and disappearances can only be regarded as premeditated, with the killings coming as the result of planned and targeted operations by the perpetrators. This represents a serious human rights crisis. The AHRC welcomed the opportunity to participate in the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines, and joined with other actors in Hong Kong in order to investigate and report on this situation. The aim of the fact-finding mission was to gain greater understanding of the causes of the crisis, to document cases in order to understand the ways in which the killings and forced disappearances are being carried out, and attempt to comprehend who the perpetrators are and why they are carrying out these serious human rights violations.

The Hong Kong fact finding mission was conducted in the Philippines between July 23rd and 28th, 2006 and interviewed numerous families of victims, members of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), journalists, lawyers, members of the clergy, as well as prominent opposition members of the House of Representatives (HoR). The representatives of the HoR included Crispin Beltran, who is currently under arrest in hospital on what appear to be trumped up and politically motivated charges of rebellion, as well as five other members of the HoR, who were forced under threat of arrest to shelter in the buildings of Congress for 70 days. Together, they are known as the known as the Batasan 6. The mission's representatives also spoke with Task Force "Usig" which is the police task force set up to investigate allegations of political killings, as well as the Philippines Human Rights Commission. From these activities, it is clear that there are widespread and continuing killings ongoing in the country, that they appear to be of a political nature and that it is likely that the military and other State-actors or groups backed by the State are involved and/or responsible for perpetrating these crimes.

The human rights perspective

It is vital at the onset to condemn extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances in the strongest possible terms, regardless of who is perpetrating them. The State has the duty to protect its citizens and to refrain from violating their human rights. Violations of the right to life and forced disappearance are amongst the worst possible human rights violations. The latter of these has been



The case of Father Isaias Sta. Rosa

This case, which has been documented separately by the Asian Human Rights Commission and the United Methodist Church, occurred after the fact-finding mission had returned to Hong Kong, but is a good example of the type of accounts that the mission documented. It is particularly interesting because it clearly appears to show the involvement of the military.

At around 7:30pm on August 3, 2006, armed men entered the house of Pastor Isaias's brothers, Rey and Jonathan (26). The perpetrators later went to Pastor Isaias' house taking his brothers with them. When his wife Sonia opened the door, three armed, hooded men forcibly entered the home and ordered all those inside to drop to the floor. They then

grabbed Pastor Isaias, and beat him while trying to force him to admit that he was in fact a person named "Elmer" who they were searching for. Pastor Isaias denied being that person and told them to check his identification card. Pastor Isaias then taken outside, while his family remained indoors.

When his family were certain that the armed men had left, his wife Sonia rushed outside. They found the dead body of Pastor Isaias lying in a nearby creek, some 40-50 meters away from their residence in Barangay (village) Malobago, Daraga, Albay. He suffered six gunshot wounds, three of which hit his chest, two hit his thigh and another one hit his foot.

The latest information concerning this case has been provided by a 12-person fact-finding mission conducted by the United Methodist Church. Evidence collected points to the Army's 9th Infantry Division (ID) being responsible for having shot and killed the 47-year old pastor outside his house in the village of Malobago. Pastor Sta. Rosa was reportedly a member of the leftist Kilusang Magbubukid ng Bicol (Peasant Movement of Bicol).

The evidence linking the military to the killing is very strong in this case, as the body of one of the members of the group of ten masked perpetrators was found dead next to the pastor's. The local police have identified the body as being that of Corporal Lordger Pastrana. On his body were found: an identification card showing that he was a member of the 9th ID, based in Pili, Camarines Sur; a 45-caliber pistol; a cellular phone allegedly taken from Sta. Rosa's house; and a mission order dated July 22, 2006 that was signed by Major Earnest Mark Rosal of Camp Matillana, Pili, Camarines Sur.

Pastrana is believed to have been one of the gunmen, but it is thought that he was accidentally shot by his own men while they were trying to subdue a fleeing Sta. Rosa. The corporal reportedly received a bullet in the right side of his body, while the pastor died of six gunshot wounds.⁴

termed a continuing human rights violation at the international level due to the prolonged suffering of victims' family members that it entails. While the onus in many cases is placed upon extra-judicial killings in the current context in the Philippines, it is also vital to consider forced disappearances at the same level and as part of the same crisis. At the time of the mission, the participants in the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines were informed that over 180 disappearances had been perpetrated since 2001 and that there were concerns that the use of this practice was on the increase in recent times. The case of the two disappeared university students, Karen Empeno and Sherlyn Cadapan, which is detailed on page 32 of this report, is a point in case.

The extra-judicial killings in question in this report are those in which State-actors or those acting under the State's authority deprive a person of his or her life arbitrarily, in a manner that fails to grant the person adequate access or recourse to the judicial process, or without the sanction of any law or court. Under international law and standards, States are only permitted to deprive a person of their life following a fair judicial process in court that safeguards the individual in question's rights, assuming the State in question has not abolished the death penalty. The term extra-judicial means that the action was perpetrated outside of the country's legal boundaries. It is worthwhile noting that in June 2006 the government of the Philippines abolished the death penalty. While this move is welcomed, the prevalence of extra-judicial killings in the Philippines makes it insignificant

for many people in the country, who remain in fear of being killed without any judicial safeguards. From the website of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, we find that:

“The right to life finds its most general recognition in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recognizes the inherent right of every person to life, adding that this right “shall be protected by law” and that “no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life”.

“In accordance with article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 2 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and pursuant to several other United Nations declarations and conventions, everyone is entitled to the protection of the right to life without distinction or discrimination of any kind, and all persons shall be guaranteed equal and effective access to remedies for the violation of this right.”

“Moreover, article 4, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that exceptional circumstances such as internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked to justify any derogation from the right to life and security of the person.”

“One of the most pertinent of these instruments is the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989. Principle 4 sets forth the obligation of Governments to guarantee effective protection through judicial or other means to individuals and groups who are in danger of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions, including those who receive death threats.”⁵

Under Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, “enforced disappearance is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty committed by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.”⁶

Common traits in the killings

While there is only limited hard evidence that can directly link State-actors to the killings and forced disappearances that are being perpetrated in the Philippines, there are clear patterns that have become evident as the result of the numerous testimonies that the fact-finding team received during its mission. Family members of victims of extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances, as well as witnesses, time and time again related that masked armed men carried out the killings. These perpetrators typically wore unmarked, unidentifiable military-style fatigues. Many of the killings have either taken place in the victims’ homes or in public places, with the latter often being carried out by individuals riding motorcycles. In several cases, witnesses or family members have claimed to have identified the persons as belonging to the military. The fact-finding mission was not able to verify these claims further during its limited period in the country. In one specific

“Enforced disappearance is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty committed by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.”⁶

Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

The Hacienda Luisita killings

The fact-finding mission travelled to Hacienda Luisita on July 26th, 2006 and met with victims' relatives and local officials. The situation in Hacienda Luisita continues to be problematic to date, but was, in 2004, the scene of one of the most infamous cases of killings in the Philippines. This case, which is frequently referred to as the Hacienda Luisita massacre, was one of the cases that first alerted the Asian Human Rights Commission to the gravity of the ongoing situation in the Philippines.

On November 6, 2004, at around 12:00 pm, some 5,000 mill and farm workers from the Central Azucarera de Tarlac Labor Union (CATLU) and United Luisita Worker's Union (ULWU) held a protest in front of the gate of the Central Azucarera de Tarlac (CAT) sugarcane plantation.

The workers are 'co-owners' of the 4,915.75 hectares of land inside the Hacienda Luisita Inc. (HLI) that are classified as agricultural land. As farm-worker-beneficiaries and part of the Stock Distribution Option (SDO) scheme, they are entitled to 33.296% of the SDO's outstanding capital stock, under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

The workers protested against the measures imposed on them, which hampered their livelihood. They protested about the massive land-use conversion in the hacienda, the implementation of the "voluntary early retirement program" in 2000 by Hacienda Luisita Incorporated (HLI) and the continued reductions of working days. These measures had resulted in the laying-off of more than 1,000 farm workers since 1989.

On October 1, 2004, 327 farm-workers, including nine officers of ULWU, were sacked by the HLI management. The efforts by the CATLU to collectively bargain with the management regarding their demands for wage increases and benefits drew to a stand still.

These issues prompted the protesters to stage a picket in front of the gate of the Central Azucarera de Tarlac, which started on November 6, 2005. As the tension grew, several attempts were made by the police and the military to disperse the protesters, but these failed. The protesters stood their ground until a violent confrontation between protesters and the military and police forces broke out on 16 November 2004. Seven people were killed and ten people were severely injured, while some 200 other protesters required hospitalisation.

To date, the investigations into these killings have not led to any conclusive results or any perpetrators being identified or prosecuted, despite there being a large number of persons who witnessed the attacks.



The above monument is located in front of Hacienda Luisita's inner gates, and reads: "Monument to the heroes and martyrs of Hacienda Luisita. Their lives are a golden contribution to the people of Hacienda Luisita in their just struggle for land, wages and rights."

case, that of the killing of a priest named Father Isaias Sta. Rosa, there is however clear evidence linking the perpetrators to the military.

The killings appear to be targeting anyone suspected of being a member of the New People's Army illegal armed group. These suspicions, however, in many cases seem to be arbitrarily levelled against persons from the legal "leftist" political spectrum, without credible substantiating evidence being available to confirm their involvement in any illegal and/or armed insurgent activities. It has been suggested that these killings are being perpetrated in an effort to eradicate both the armed resistance to the government as well as its legitimate political opposition. The implementation of this alleged policy, which amounts to a grave violation of democratic principles as well as human rights, is, according to many sources, attributable to Armed Forces General Palparan, who is also known as "the Butcher" in certain circles.

While it was not possible for the fact-finding mission to ascertain beyond all possible doubt that the State is responsible for many or all of the killings in the Philippines, as it cannot replace the State institutions that are meant to conduct investigations and deliver justice, it must be said that the problem of extra-judicial killings is continuing unabated and that the perpetrators are not being brought to justice. The State is therefore, at the very least, failing to protect its citizens.

Impunity and the lack of credible investigations and justice

The representatives from Hong Kong interviewed the head of Task Force “Usig” (TFU), Police Deputy Director General Avelino I Razon Jr. in the Philippines National Police headquarters in Manila for around two hours during the fact-finding mission. During this meeting, TFU officials made a presentation of their activities and results.

The TFU was set up on May 13, 2006 by President Arroyo’s government, with a mandate to investigate political killings in the Philippines. According to the TFU, it is mandated to “provide the focus and resources to immediately investigate, solve and prosecute the perpetrators, as well as safeguarding the lives and limbs of high-risked personalities, such as party sectoral members and media practitioners”.

The TFU stated during the meeting on July 27th, 2006 that they had on their records 101 cases of killings of party-list members. 27 of these had reportedly been investigated. 74 were still being investigated. With regard to cases of killings of journalists and persons working in the media sector, the TFU was working on 26 individual cases and claims to have investigated 20 of these, with 6 still needing to be investigated fully. The status of the cases that were still under investigation remains unclear, but these cases represent 80 out of 127 cases – some 63%. Given the reports from victims’ relatives and concerned groups, who claim that in the majority of cases the police have failed to investigate cases properly if at all, there are concerns that many of these cases remain at a very early stage of investigation.

Although the TFU was only formed in mid-May 2006, as a body that solely comprises members of the police, it draws upon the entire register of activities of the police in terms of investigations that had been carried out concerning the cases spanning back to 2001. It is evident through the figures provided that only a very low proportion of cases have been investigated thoroughly. Added to this is the fact that the cases under consideration by the TFU only represent a fraction of the over 700 cases of politically motivated killings that have been identified by many sources, including members of the Philippines’ Congress, and local and international groups. There is little doubt as to the scale of the problem of these killings. For example, according to figures provided by prominent members of the House of Representatives (which are in the same range as human rights groups’ estimates) there were a total of 704 extra-judicial killings between January 20, 2001 and July 8, 2006. This includes over 290 members and leaders of progressive organisations: for example 113 members of the Bayan Muna (People First Party), 36 members of the Anakpawis party (Party of the toiling masses) and 3 members of the Gabriela Women’s party.

Added to these 290 victims are numerous cases of journalists, lawyers and judges, members of the clergy, with a large portion also being persons that are unaffiliated with any movement but have been targeted due to suspicion of being sympathisers or members of the New Peoples’ Army armed group. When a State kills its own citizens based on suspicions, in a summary or arbitrary manner, without giving any chance to these persons to defend themselves and prove their innocence, it can only be branded as being a perpetrator of extra-judicial killings. The government of the Philippines currently stands accused by many of perpetrating such crimes.

There are concerns about whether any investigations conducted by Task Force Usig will conclude that the killings are politically motivated and are being carried out by State actors, even if this is in fact the case. These stem from concerns with regard to the independence of the body. The TFU is comprised solely of members of the police, which, in the experience of anyone working in human

rights, makes it highly unlikely to find that members of the police are guilty of having committed any killings as part of their active, official duties. The same is expected with cases allegedly committed by members of the military, who wield extensive power in the country. Indeed, the TFU admitted that it shares information with the military concerning its investigations. In the only case thus far that has led to a conviction in court – the case of killing of journalist Edgar Damalerio – the person found guilty was a policeman, but no connection was made between him and the State. For all the other reported killings, no convictions had been made at the time of the fact-finding mission. Hundreds of killings remain unsolved, with the perpetrators enjoying impunity for their actions.

The TFU also noted that a number of its investigations have concluded that members of the New Peoples' Army (NPA) armed insurgents were responsible for several of the killings. Again, the fact-finding mission was not able to corroborate these claims, but wishes to underline that any persons responsible for perpetrating killings in the Philippines must be held accountable. The leaders of the armed insurgent forces operating in the Philippines are urged to ensure that no civilians are targeted or killed by the members of their forces.

Despite the fact that the TFU is tasked with investigating political killings, the head of the task force repeatedly told the members of the fact-finding mission during the interview that there is no government policy of politically motivated killings of opposition party-list members, journalists or activists. According to him, no members of the armed forces or the police have killed any such people. Such a statement from the head of a unit that is tasked with investigating such killings is inappropriate before all cases have been fully investigated. This is pre-judging the findings of any investigation and leads to the suspicion that the unit is tasked with attempting to cover up any State responsibility for such acts. It is therefore a concern that the TFU will only fully investigate or resolve cases where the findings will exonerate the State, or will investigate in such a way as to skew the findings in such a way as to cover up the State's involvement.

Another significant point that resulted from the fact finding mission's interview with the TFU leadership was that when asked about the status of investigations into the forced disappearances on June 26, 2006 of two female university students – Karen Empeno and Sherlyn Cadapan – that were allegedly perpetrated by the armed forces, the head of the TFU stated that they were not investigating this case as it did not fall with the Task Force's mandate. More information concerning this case can be found on page 32 of this report. The TFU only investigates cases where a body has been found, according to General Razon. This raises a key question: who then is tasked with investigating cases of forced disappearance? One assumes that it must be the regular police system, but this has already been exposed as being incompetent at investigating such cases – the TFU was set up specifically to investigate the killings in the country, as the police had thus far failed to do so. There is little reason to believe that the police will exhibit any greater competency in dealing with forced disappearances.

As previously mentioned, forced disappearances should be considered at the same level as extra-judicial killings in terms of their severity as human rights abuses. Forced disappearances are in general synonymous with killings, albeit without traces of the victim being found. This implies that the perpetrators of killings need only to ensure that no bodies are found to ensure that no proper investigations are launched into the forced disappearances. According to the figures available from NGO sources, there have been a total of over 180 forced disappearances since 2001 in the Philippines, with none of the victims in question having "surfaced". It can be assumed that most of these



Gen. Avelino Razon of Task Force Usig (top) and three members of the National Commission on Human Rights (bottom).

persons have likely been killed. The lack of efforts to investigate these disappearances as a priority is a glaring problem and cannot be explained away due to issues concerning scopes of mandates. The government needs to ensure that effective, impartial and independent investigations are launched into these cases of disappearance, as hopes remain that some of these persons are still alive. It may not be enough to extend the TFU's mandate, as there are already concerns with regard to its independence and effectiveness. Any body that is tasked with investigating the allegations of politically motivated killings should also cover forced disappearances.



Interview with the Executive Secretary of the city of Tarlac (above right) - engagement with government officials, both at the local and national levels, was an important part of the fact-finding mission.

Furthermore, the TFU claims that the witness protection system in the Philippines is working, although when asked about the status of investigations into one of the country's highest profile case of killings, the Hacienda Luisita killings in 2004, in which seven demonstrating workers were shot and killed and some 200 persons were injured (see further details concerning this incident below), the TFU claimed that investigations were not advancing because witnesses were not forthcoming. This indicates that the witness protection system is not working. When pressed, the head of the TFU claimed that witnesses were not forthcoming because the Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples' Army had perpetrated the shootings, but this does not stand to reason as, in such a case, there would be no reason for the witnesses to fear being under police protection – quite the opposite.

The TFU also claimed that they had a so-called “solution efficiency” of 77% concerning the 26 cases of slain journalists. By this they mean that they consider their job as being over, but in reality all this means is that they have completed investigations and charges have been filed against a suspect. It does not mean that the trial has been conducted and that the suspect has been found guilty and sentenced. The TFU is simply doing away with the presumption of innocence. The effectiveness of the TFU should not be measured by the number of cases that it has investigated, but rather by the frequency with which these investigations have led to successful prosecutions and the total number of such prosecutions. When measured this way, the TFU's results can only be considered as being an abject failure.

On August 21, 2006 – several weeks after the fact-finding mission had been completed – the President established a new commission of inquiry, called the Melo Commission, to investigate the killings. This represents a tacit admission of the lack of effectiveness of the TFU. There are also concerns with regard to this latest commission's independence and ability to deliver justice concerning the killings. More information concerning this body is available in the Conclusions and Recommendations section on page 33.

The legal system in the Philippines suffers from a critical lacuna that is central in enabling the current human rights crisis in the country. This lacuna is the lack of a credible, permanent body within the criminal justice system that is specifically designed and mandated to investigate all allegations of crimes committed by State-agents, notably members of the police and armed forces, or any proxies thereof. Such bodies are by nature different than those that look into crimes by ordinary citizens. Without such a system, the investigation of killings and forced disappearances and other human rights violations is by its nature open to being compromised and dysfunctional. The police system is tasked with carrying out criminal investigations into crimes committed by Filipino citizens. Such a system will naturally fail to function when it is tasked with investigating the police itself, or indeed other State agents, such as members of the military. At present in the Philippines, the bodies established to investigate the killings – Task Force Usig and the Melo Commission – have been set up without any safeguards against such corruption of the investigation and prosecution processes.

There is an obvious need for a body that can effectively carry out such investigations. Such a body should:

- a. Have a clear and legally binding mandate and powers from the President that have also been approved by the proper legal authorities;
- b. Comprise persons whose integrity in directing investigations in a thorough and impartial manner should not be in question;
- c. Comprise independent and competent investigators;
- d. Be provided with all resources required to carry out its mandated activities;
- e. Conduct investigations for the purpose of launching prosecutions, with the body's performance being evaluated based on the extent to which prosecutions are launched;
- f. Ensure that no prior political approval or impediments should be created to obstruct the legal process emanating from investigations conducted by this body. Implied in this is that investigators are aware that they are responsible only to the prosecutory and judicial authorities and only in the manner recognised in the law on due process in the country;
- g. Include a strong witness protection component – resources should be made available to the body so that the investigators can make use of its protection systems at their discretion;
- h. Be protected from outside interference, by ensuring that any interference in the body or its activities is an offence punishable under the law.

As it stands, Task Force Usig clearly does not comply with several of the above requirements, for the following reasons:

- a. The lack of independence and credibility of its members has already been highlighted;
- b. It is not adequately resourced to carry out the number of investigations required in an appropriate time-frame;
- c. Is not evaluated based upon the extent to which prosecutions result from its investigations, as shown by its self-professed “solution efficiency” statistics;
- d. It clearly suffers from political impediments, as are illustrated by the unit head's statement that there is no government policy of politically motivated killings of opposition party-list members, journalists or activists, which shows clear political bias despite the fact that the majority of cases have not even been investigated, let alone prosecuted;
- e. There is no effective witness protection mechanism in place, which is illustrated by the fact that the unit's head explained that the lack of progress in investigations should be blamed on the lack of forthcoming witnesses.

The presence of a permanent body designed to investigate any and all allegations of human rights violations and crimes committed by State-agents is fundamental if the problem of extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances is to be solved. It is the responsibility of the State to ensure the protection of its citizens from human rights violations and ensure effective remedy in cases where violations occur. Such a body is an essential component for the fulfilment of the State's obligations.

It should be noted that National Human Rights Institutions – in this case the Philippines Human Rights Commission - are not designed to be able to carry out such functions and should not be considered as a viable alternative to the establishment of such a body.

Human Rights Defenders

One issue that is of particular concern is the fact that the killings and other related human rights abuses, including death threats, are clearly targeting human rights defenders. Human rights defenders are those persons who, through their work, are engaged in promoting and/or protecting the rights of others within society. These are not necessarily just persons working for human rights organisations, but may include lawyers, journalists, union workers, student activists and members of the clergy, amongst others. As previously mentioned, these sectors are being targeted in what can only be called to be a politically motivated campaign. Human rights defenders do not have special rights

above and beyond those of other members of society, but their protection is of great importance as the role they play within society is crucial in ensuring that poor or marginalised persons' rights are protected. If these persons are targeted due to their work, not only is it a loss to society in terms of the demise of these persons, but it also engenders a loss for those that they support and for the human rights climate and fabric of society in general. It was with this special need for protection in mind that the international community created the United Nations mandate on human rights defenders within the organisation's human rights Special Procedures – the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Human Rights Defenders (for more information see here: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/defenders/index.htm>).

Human rights defenders with whom the fact-finding mission spoke frequently admitted to having received death threats. Human rights defenders are also thought to have been included in the so-called Order of Battle lists issued by the military, which are blacklists that include the names of individuals that the military are seeking on suspicion of being rebels. The AHRC has recorded several killings of human rights activists in recent years. A non-exhaustive list of examples of these follows:

- a. December 2, 2004 - Human rights defender Mr. Joel B. Baclao was shot dead outside his house (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2004/881/>);
- b. March 7, 2005 - attempt on the life of Atty. Romeo Capulong, a senior legal consultant working on the case of those killed in the infamous Hacienda Luisita killings (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2005/997/>);
- c. May 12, 2005 – Priest and human rights activist, Rev. Edison Lapuz, killed in Visayas (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2005/1088/>);
- d. August 20, 2005 - Rev. Raul Domingo, survives attack with four gunshot wounds (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2005/1228/>);
- e. September 1, 2005 - Human rights lawyer Norman Bocar killed in Eastern Visayas, and Rev. Raul Domingo succumbs to his injuries (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2005/1241/>);
- f. September 30, 2005 - Mrs. Victoria Samonte stabbed to death in Bislig City, Mindanao (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2005/1280/>);
- g. May 9, 2006 - Rev. Jemias Tinambacan shot dead and wife injured in Brgy. Mobod, Oroquieta City (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2006/1734/>);
- h. October 3, 2006 - prominent human rights defender Bishop Alberto Ramento killed in Tarlac City (<http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2006/2011/>).

These cases are just some examples of the killings of human rights defenders and activists in the Philippines. In relation to the Hacienda Luisita killings mentioned above, it is worth noting that one of these examples concerns the attempt on the life of a lawyer working on the case of these killings. Also of note is the recent killing of prominent human rights defender Bishop Alberto Ramento. The Hong Kong fact-finding mission had the pleasure of meeting with Bishop Alberto Ramento during its visit and its members are deeply shocked by his killing. Due to security reasons relating to the risks that individuals run in pursuing human rights cases, the members of fact-finding mission have decided to not divulge the identities of at-risk persons that were interviewed during the mission. The need for this has been underlined by the Bishop's recent killing. This need also illustrates the level of insecurity that exists in the country.

It is particularly galling to witness the widespread killing of persons that are engaged through various means in the promotion and protection of human rights, as these persons are vital in engendering a humane and just society. Their killing, for whatever ideological or political reason and regardless of who the perpetrators are, is a blight on society and illustrates the extent to which justice and human rights are in a state of collapse in the Philippines. It is vital that such violations are brought to an end, and for this to happen a deterrent must be created. The only real and sustainable deterrent to crime is justice – these killings must be investigated thoroughly and impartially and those responsible must be brought to justice. In failing to do so, the government of the Philippines and the country's institutions of the rule of law are in effect enabling human rights activities to be

punished by death or disappearance. It is important to recall, in light of this, that the country is a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

The international perspective

The prevalence of killings of civilians in targeted operations as is witnessed in the Philippines would be unacceptable in any country, but it must be noted that the Philippines is one of 13 States representing Asia in the newly formed 47-member United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC). This situation, therefore, should be the concern of all Asian nations, and indeed the entirety of the international community. The fact that a member-State of the world's apex human rights body is blighted by rampant killings of persons working in favour of human rights in total impunity is a serious concern and significantly undermines the credibility of the United Nations body itself.

The government of the Philippines pledged, prior to the elections to the HRC in May 2006, to protect and promote human rights at the national and international levels, but it is evident through the number of killings, the lack of credible investigations, the failure to bring perpetrators to justice and the lack of reparation to the victims and their families, that the government of the Philippines is grossly failing to honour its commitments. Furthermore, various reports by United Nations human rights experts detail the government of the Philippines' failure to respond to communications sent by these experts with regard to allegations of human rights violations. To live up to its pledge to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, the Philippines should ensure that all such communications receive prompt and adequate responses and that all relevant UN experts receive official standing invitations to visit the country at their convenience.

Conclusion

The fact-finding mission was present in the Philippines for five days. In this relatively limited time it was able to speak with a significant number of different actors in the country, including members of the authorities as well as members of groups that are being targeted by the killings. The purpose of the mission to the Philippines was to attempt to conduct an impartial and unbiased investigation into the killings in order to establish the reality of the situation first-hand. What can therefore be said of this reality?

- 1) It is clear that there is a serious and continuing problem of politically-motivated extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances in the Philippines;
- 2) These killings are targeting persons from the left of the political spectrum and those working in favour of human rights and the poor or marginalised sections of society;
- 3) The killings are being perpetrated in a fairly consistent manner, by armed, typically unidentifiable men using similar modus operandi;
- 4) Witnesses and victims' family members consistently accuse the military or persons acting on their behalf of having perpetrated these crimes;
- 5) In the case of the killing of Father Sta. Rosa, there is clear evidence that members of the military were involved and had been ordered to carry out such an operation;
- 6) The authorities are failing to investigate these most grave crimes with any credible effort or results, leading to a deep climate of impunity;
- 7) Task Force Usig lacks independence, has an overly restrictive mandate in terms of forced disappearances, and its leader has made statements that lead to the belief that the unit is attempting to cover up the State's involvement in the killings, rather than carry out its mandate in good faith. The Melo Commission that was established on August 21, 2006, also appears to be ineffective;
- 8) A permanent body with a clear mandate, enforceable powers, independence and sufficient resources is required in order to ensure the investigation and subsequent prosecution of all State-agents against whom there are allegations of crimes and human rights violations;
- 9) The failings in the witness protection system, notably concerning resources, independence and effectiveness, are proving to be a hindrance to conclusive investigations and prosecutions. The lack of public trust in and use of this system by witnesses exposes a flaw in the authorities' logic: if, as

is suggested by the authorities, the killings are being perpetrated by the New Peoples' Army, then civilians would surely have no problems seeking protection from the authorities. The lack of public trust in this system tends to indicate that the authorities are not willing to provide protection to individuals. This, in turn, suggests that the authorities are complicit in the killings;

10) At the time of the fact finding mission, the authorities had not even denounced the killings publicly. While this has been done since that time, it remains disappointing that such action was only taken once international condemnation began to grow;

11) The authorities have also consistently failed to collaborate with international actors, for example United Nations experts on the specific human rights violations in question here. Such behaviour also tends to indicate a lack of good faith and potentially complicity in these human rights violations on the part of the State.

Recommendations

The State is responsible for protecting the lives and ensuring the security of its citizens. The lack of investigations into human rights abuses and lack of punishment of the perpetrators of these acts represents a grave failure of the State with regard to its responsibilities. It leads to a pervasive climate of impunity, which in turn breeds further violence and abuses within society. In the case that illegal opposition armed groups or individuals not connected to the State are perpetrating the killings, as is claimed by the government and Task Force Usig, it is in the political interest of the authorities to shed light on this. The lack of credible investigations, notably where there are allegations of the involvement of the military or other proxy groups acting on behalf of the State, give rise to suspicions that the State is indeed complicit in the violations, regardless of whether this is true or not. Any excuses concerning a lack of resources or sophistication of investigation techniques should not suffice to explain these lacunae. International assistance is surely available upon request to assist in minimizing any such problems.

Evidence collected during the fact finding mission indicates that the Armed Forces of the Philippines and other State-actors or proxies may well be engaged in a campaign to destroy not only illegal armed leftist groups, but also members of the legal "leftist" political movement. This campaign is also targeting journalists, lawyers, church workers, human rights defenders and any persons working in support of the poor and marginalized people in the country, which the authorities reportedly arbitrarily consider as being "Enemies of the State." The persons targeted have in numerous cases been subjected to death threats thought to emanate from State-actors before being killed. The damage to the social fabric of the Philippines will likely be significant and long term if this situation is not remedied. The people already live under the shroud of violence, fear and injustice. In light of this, the government of the Philippines is called upon to:

1) Immediately order the military, police, and any proxy or paramilitary forces operating under their authority or with their backing, to ensure that no further killings of civilians occur;

2) Ensure that there is a fully and verifiably independent body for investigating any allegations of human rights abuses, notably concerning past and ongoing extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances. This body should be able to receive and launch investigations concerning criminal cases as well as initiate criminal proceedings against individuals. The fact-finding mission has serious concerns regarding the regular police's ability to conduct effective investigations, as well as the independence and effectiveness of Task Force Usig. Furthermore, since the fact-finding mission took place, the Filipino authorities have established an investigation commission, known as the Melo Commission, but there are also concerns as to its independence and efficacy;

3) The investigating body should have a clear and legally binding mandate and powers from the President that have also been approved by the proper legal authorities; comprise persons whose integrity in directing investigations in a thorough and impartial manner should not be in question as well as independent and competent investigators; be provided with all resources required to carry out its mandated activities;

- 4) The investigation body should conduct investigations for the purpose of launching prosecutions, with the body's performance being evaluated based on the extent to which prosecutions are launched. No prior political approval or impediments should be created to obstruct the legal process emanating from investigations conducted by this body. Implied in this is that investigators are aware that they are responsible only to the prosecutory and judicial authorities and only in the manner recognised in the law on due process in the country. Any interference in the body or its activities must be an offence punishable under the law;
- 5) Establish a fully independent, well resourced and secure witness protection system under the afore-mentioned investigation body, to ensure that witnesses are willing and able to participate in investigations and legal proceedings concerning human rights violations, in particular the extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances in question in this report;
- 6) Guarantee that all perpetrators found guilty of having carried out or ordered extra-judicial killings or forced disappearances receive appropriate punishment, in line with domestic law and international law and standards;
- 7) Guarantee adequate reparation to the victims or their families, in line with international standards;
- 8) Halt the use of so-called blacklists such as the so-called "Order of Battle" that brand individuals as being "Enemies of the State," as these represent death threats in themselves and may encourage or lead to extra-judicial actions being taken against these persons;
- 9) Ensure that individuals and organisations are able to carry out work in favour of human rights without risks, threats, or impediments and especially that these individuals are not killed as a result of or in connection with their work in favour of human rights;
- 10) Live up to its pledges to the international community and cooperate fully with the United Nations' human rights mechanisms, ensuring that it responds fully and in good faith to communications by the United Nations Special Rapporteurs, and issues standing invitations for these procedures to conduct visits to the country, notably the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions and the Working Group on Forced Disappearances;
- 11) Invite international experts and organisations to assist in the fact-finding and investigation process and cooperate fully with them in this regard;
- 12) Without delay become a signatory to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and ensure the full implementation of all other international instruments to which the Philippines is party.



Rowena Caranza-Paraan, Leti Boniol and Joe Torres, members of the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines, in a meeting with the HK Mission participants

ON JOURNALISTS

Report compiled by Woo Lai Wan
(Representative of the Hong Kong Journalists Association)

The Hong Kong Journalists Association (HKJA) is extremely appalled by the numbers of murders of journalists in the Philippines. The Association fears that such ruthless violence will continue and will seriously threaten freedom of press.

According to the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) and the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines, 82 journalists have been killed since 1986; with over 50 media workers have been killed during President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's time in office. During the previous two years, the number of such killings has been above 10 per year. From January to July 2006, there have already been nine killings.

Most of these killings were perpetrated in urban areas. A gruesome example of these killings is that of a commentator who criticized government policies and social issues, who was found brutally murdered, with five gun-shots fired in his mouth.

During the fact-finding mission, the HKJA visited the local journalists association in the Philippines and found that there is high anxiety among media workers. Many workers have left the profession because they believe their personal safety is threatened. This climate of fear has also indirectly affect workers' morale in the industry.

Media monitoring organisation Reporters Sans Frontieres (RSF) has recently reported that the situation in the Philippines has worsened. The country now lies 142nd in the world in the organisation's global press freedom index. RSF stated that the Philippines "was three places down with continuing murders of journalists and increased legal harassment, including by President Gloria Arroyo's husband."⁷

In fact, members of the media have already sought assistance from local police, and demanded

that the police take the murderers to court. Unfortunately, all of those arrested in connection with the killings appear not to be the leaders or masterminds behind the killings. In some cases it has been revealed that even when the perpetrator revealed the identities of their leaders to the police, the police stopped investigating the cases without providing an explanation.

Although the police has set up a special group to investigate the killings in May this year – Task Force Usig - the HKJA is worried about the effectiveness of this special group. According to the local journalists’ association, a similar special group had previously been set up but has not carried out its function. This has made the local journalists’ association feel particularly frustrated. Moreover, local government officials have in the past stated that the journalists were killed for personal reasons, but have recently suddenly changed their opinion about the killings – the government claims that the killings are now blamed on the local communist party. The government didn’t give clear explanations to validate such a claim, which is confusing to both the local journalists’ association as well as the HKJA. The HKJA was also worried that misunderstandings were therefore created between journalists and the local communist party, giving rise to unnecessary blockages and threats to local journalists.



Woo Lai Wan Serenade with Connie Bragas-Regalado of Migrante International

The HKJA has tried to gain further understanding concerning this issue from the special police unit, Task Force Usig, that was set up to investigate the series of killings. The responsible police officer has prepared a report that claimed a high crime solution rate, which is inconsistent with the reports given by the local journalists association. We passed this report to the local association for a fuller understanding, but the responsible person has a different story to tell. The HKJA has found it difficult to reach conclusions concerning these differing accounts. However, from the first hand accounts we received from the local journalists association, the marginalized groups and the family members of the deceased, it is very certain that there is ineffectiveness and even failure of the government’s policy to protect witnesses. Witnesses cannot testify before court without fear, which hinders the entire judicial process. What is more, the police have failed to provide a credible explanation concerning their apparent abandonment of investigations into suspects or their having released suspects during the course of investigations. There is a significant problem of lack of transparency with regard to the way in which investigations are carried out.

We also visited the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of the Philippines, which is funded by the government, in order to: discuss the series of killings and threats; understand the limitations concerning the functioning of the police and judiciary; and understand the functions and the limitations of the NHRC with regard to investigating cases, following up cases under investigation and ensuring protection for witnesses. Furthermore information concerning this can be found on page 28.

We therefore call on the government of the Philippines to urgently attend to the devastating numbers of killings of journalists and to implement the human rights that are guaranteed in the country’s constitution. Furthermore, an independent group that includes a judge should be established to investigate whether there are loopholes in the current investigation procedures of the police, as well as the effectiveness of the witness protection scheme. The investigation procedure should aim at transparency, effectiveness and at bringing the perpetrators to justice. Regular meetings with the local journalists associations, the family members of the deceased and the relevant media organizations should be held with the police task force, or any body investigating the killings and other human rights violations, in order to share information concerning the progress being made in the cases by the latter and developments that come to the attention of the former. Again, greater transparency in the investigation process is required as a priority.

ON CHURCH WORKERS

Report compiled by Fr. Dwight Q. dela Torre, St John's Cathedral

Debby Chan, Hong Kong Christian Institute

Jackie Hung, Justice and Peace Commission of Hong Kong Catholic Diocese

More than 700 persons are reported as having been killed for political reasons since 2001, according to non-governmental organisations in the Philippines with whom the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines spoke. The persons killed are mainly from groups that are working with the poor and marginalised and have reportedly been targeted because they saw the problems in their country and sought changes. Among the victims were 21 church workers, including nine pastors and a priest. Furthermore, a priest of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente and his wife survived an assassination attempt. A number of other church workers have also received death threats and faced harassment from persons believed to be connected with the military or the police.

All of the victims share a significant amount in common. They were human rights advocates, members of progressive organizations, and vocal critics against militarization, logging, mining and other projects deemed by the locals as being destructive to the environment or as threats to their livelihoods. The church workers in question were also contributing to the betterment of society, but in carrying out such work, have been associated with leftist movements and targeted as such. These people have been killed or threatened even though they were engaged in transforming their faith into concerns for the society and assisting those in need. The killings of persons engaged in assisting those most vulnerable sectors of society can only have a negative impact on society as a whole. Some examples of individual cases documented by the fact-finding mission follow.

Fr. William Tadena of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI) was one of the victims of killings in the Philippines. He was killed near his church by two masked men on motorcycles in March 2005. He had been supporting the peasant beneficiaries of the Hacienda Luisita to claim their land, which had promised to them under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme. He supported the peasants by supplying rice to them. In his sermons, he strongly condemned the abuse of power by the military in region. Even though seven striking peasants had been shot to death, reportedly by State-agents, during a protest in November 2004 (for more please see page 12), and others peasant leaders and supporters had been killed since that time, Fr. William was not terrorized. He kept speaking up for the poor until his death.

Rev. Fr. Eleuterio "Terry" J. Revollido is a priest from the Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI). He is also the Chairperson of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan – BAYAN (New Patriotic Alliance) in Pangasinan province, the Philippines. The organisation's vice chairman, Mr. Mariano Sepnio and its General Secretary, Mr. Jose Doton, were killed in March and May 2006 respectively. Recently, Fr. Terry was informed by his neighbours that there were suspicious looking men on motorcycles that appeared to be engaged in surveillance of the seminary where he worked. There were also unusual movements of men for successive nights, who reportedly spent several hours in the vicinity of the seminary. Although his personal security is under threat, he has refused to leave the country, as he feels he cannot give up his work for the church or for BAYAN.



Bishop Alberto Ramento met with some of the members of the Hong Kong team during the mission

The killing of Bishop Alberto Ramento - a failure of protection

Prominent human rights defender Bishop Alberto Ramento of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI), or Philippine Independent Church, was killed by unidentified men at his convent in Tarlac City on October 3, 2006. Prior to his death Bishop Ramento reportedly complained that he had been receiving death threats because of his advocacy activities in favour of human rights.

69-year old Bishop Ramento was found dead in his room on the 2nd floor of the parish of San Sebastian, Espinoza Street, Tarlac City at around 4:00 am on October 3, 2006. He had been fatally stabbed seven times. Initial police investigation reports point to the incident as being a mere case of robbery with homicide. However, the Bishop's family and his fellow clergy-members believe that his murder was premeditated and politically motivated. Bishop Ramento had reportedly received several death threats before his killing and told his family, "I know they are going to kill me next. But never will I abandon my duty to God and my ministry to the people."

All of the killings and forced disappearances that have been perpetrated in the Philippines are equally serious and require the same treatment under the law, including prompt, impartial investigations, the prosecution of the perpetrators and reparation being provided to the victims or their families. The killing of Bishop Ramento is noteworthy because he is probably the most prominent person to have been subjected to allegedly politically-motivated extra-judicial killing, and this despite rising national and international pressure for such killings to stop.

Bishop Ramento was a champion of the poor and publicly criticised the Arroyo administration for their failure to stop the killings in the country and to launch a genuinely independent investigation into them. In an open letter to President Arroyo on September 7, 2006, the IFI Executive Commission, in which Bishop Ramento was a member, called on the President to voluntarily step down because of the failure of her government to stop the increasing number of extra-judicial killings in the Philippines. Bishop Ramento also openly opposed the attempts by President Arroyo to amend the country's Constitution in order to change the political structure of the Philippines from a presidential system to a parliamentary model of government.

In addition to being the diocesan bishop of Tarlac Diocese, Bishop Ramento was the chairman of the IFI's Supreme Council of Bishops and a co-chairperson of the Ecumenical Bishops' Forum, a fellowship of bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. He was also the chairman of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines (NCCP); and from 1993 to 1999, he served as the IFI's spiritual head, the Obispo Maximo IX, chief pastor and chief executive officer.

Furthermore, Bishop Ramento served as a convener of Pilgrims for Peace and was also a provincial leader of the human rights group Karapatan, one of the most active local organizations on reporting the ongoing extra-judicial killings in the Philippines. Tarlac City is the area where now-retired Gen. Jovito Palaparan, known as the 'butcher', was formerly assigned, and there were a number of serious cases of killings and disappearances allegedly carried out by military personnel there, making this a particularly sensitive region.

Bishop Ramento was also the chairperson of the board of the Workers' Assistance Centre, a labour group in Rosario, Cavite Province. In addition, he was a strong supporter of the farm workers of Hacienda Luisita, who staged a strike that was violently suppressed by the police and military in November 2004, resulting in the death of seven striking farm workers on the picket line (see details of this case on page 12).

Police investigators have been quick to declare his death as a case of robbery and homicide. Two days after the killing, the Philippine National Police (PNP) pronounced Bishop Ramento's case "solved" following the arrest of four alleged suspects in Tarlac City - all of whom had criminal records. While the PNP insists Bishop Ramento's brutal murder was not politically motivated, his family believes otherwise. To counter public opinion to this effect inside the country and abroad, the police resorted to labelling accusations that his death was politically motivated as being "propaganda."

Whether or not Bishop Ramento's murder was politically motivated, his killing is an example of a failed protection system and an unwillingness of the police authorities to acknowledge this fact. The PNP, in particular the Tarlac City police, cannot exonerate themselves from their obvious failure to afford protection to Bishop Ramento, who had been the subject of continual death threats.

If someone of Bishop Ramento's status was not afforded adequate protection following having repeatedly received death threats, how much more vulnerable are the country's poor and ordinary citizens? When the police authorities cannot guarantee the protection of citizens facing grave risks, whether or not they are politically motivated, an effective protection mechanism is obviously non-existent. Moreover, the police's attempt to exonerate themselves from any responsibility for Bishop Ramento's death by insisting his murder was not politically motivated does not excuse them from accountability for not preventing his death.

The late Bishop Ramento is not the only person to have been killed after having received death threats due to criticism of the government and having been vocal in condemning extrajudicial killings and human rights violations.

There is an urgent need to review the implementation of Republic Act 6981 - the Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Act. Given the problem of witnesses and social activists facing death threats without being provided with effective protection, the DoJ, as the implementing agency, must explain why this law is failing to safeguard people's lives. The DoJ's inadequate action to implement this law is totally unacceptable. Not only is it denying protection to social activists facing death threats, but the failure to protect witnesses threatens the effective prosecution of cases in court.

The military had previously issued a power-point presentation called, “Knowing the Enemy: Are We Missing the Point” to members of the Philippines’ media. It identified churches and church organizations as targets of the “enemies of the state” for infiltration and control, including the Promotion of Church People’s Response, the Gomburza, the Sisters Association in Mindanao, the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, the Catholic Bishops’ Conference of the Philippines’ Secretariat for Social Action Centers, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, the Philippine Independent Church (PIC), the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, the United Council of Churches in the Philippines (UCCP), the United Methodist Church of the Philippines (UMCP).

Among the 21 victims, many were from the UCCP and the PIC. One recent victim, the Rev. Isaías Sta. Rosa, who was killed on 3 August 2006, was from the United Methodist Church of the Philippines. See details on page 10.

Since the fact-finding mission took place, the killings have continued. This is exemplified not only by the Sta. Rosa case mentioned above but also by another such crime, the killing of Bishop Alberto Ramento of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI) on October 3, 2006. This killing is particularly shocking to the members of the fact-finding team, several of whom met with the Bishop during the mission to the Philippines.

Religious Reflection

In response to the wave of killings and harassments, church leaders have condemned and continue to condemn the ongoing and escalating killings in the country. The church does not cease in its help to the grassroots people and in providing protection to the victims’ families.

“Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead.” (James 2:17) The Filipino brothers and sisters are showing their spirituality by struggling for justice. They devote themselves to the poor. While saying “let there peace on earth,” we can make peace by showing our solidarity concerning their distressing human rights situation.

Our Filipino friends are calling for support from Hong Kong as well as the international community. It is important to exert pressure on the government of the Philippines to stop human rights violations from being perpetrated in the country. We can lend support by writing letters to the government. We should add our voices to those of the Filipino people and others around the world: the killings must stop now! A refugee centre for victims of human rights violations also needs our support.

Demands

1. The Philippines government should protect the lives of all citizens, no matter what their political convictions are;
2. The victims’ families have complained that no credible investigations are being conducted. Therefore, prompt, impartial and effective investigations must be conducted into every case of killings in order to ensure that any and all perpetrators are brought to justice as soon as possible, with adequate compensation being provided to the victims and their families;
3. Since many witnesses are too frightened to report the cases, the government must enhance the protection it provides to witnesses, so they can report cases and testify without fear;

4. Adequate and effective protection must be provided to the people who receive death threats, to guarantee their personal security and ensure that they do not become the next victims of extra-judicial killings;
5. The military must stop labelling human rights activists and other persons working in favour of the poor and marginalised components as “enemies of the state” without substantiating evidence to support these accusations.

ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, KA BEL AND MIGRANT WORKERS

Report compiled by Dolores Balladares
(Chairperson, United Filipinos in Hong Kong)

Introduction

The United Filipinos in Hong Kong (UNIFIL-HK) is an alliance of 25 Filipino migrant organizations in Hong Kong, which was founded in 1985 and aims to consolidate the Filipino migrant organizations' efforts to defend the rights and welfare of migrant workers. The organization also aims to defend the rights of migrants' families in the Philippines by upholding the struggle of the Filipino people for a society based on justice, lasting peace, progress and independence.

For this reason, UNIFIL-HK decided to join the Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines, in order to witness the real situation of human rights in the country. UNIFIL-HK deems that the situation of human rights in the Philippines is a very serious concern that will also have a grave impact on migrant workers, despite the fact that they are abroad. It will have an impact on their hopes of coming home to a country in which they can have the opportunity to live decently with their families.

UNIFIL-HK has met and talked with migrant workers in Hong Kong who have had relatives, friends or loved ones who have become victims of extra-judicial killings. UNIFIL-HK had the opportunity during the mission to interview the mothers of two abducted and disappeared students (see more information concerning this case on page 32), as well as the parents and relatives of victims of extrajudicial killings. Mission participants were also able to meet with Congressman Crispin "Ka Bel" Beltran, who is under detention in hospital, five other members of Congress facing legal attacks, as well as representatives of the Philippine National Police, the Philippines Human Rights Commission (HRC) and Migrante International, a global alliance of the Filipino migrant organizations.

The Philippines Human Rights Commission

The members of the fact-finding mission met with Philippines Human Rights Commission officials at their offices, notably Commissioners Eligio Mallari, Quintin Cueto III and Dominador Calamba II and Atty. Mojica. They informed the mission that from January to December 2005, 890 human rights cases were investigated: half of which were reportedly referred to courts, 110 were archived, and the rest were dismissed.

One Commissioner made the distinction between Human Rights Violations (HRV's) and Human Rights Abuses (HRA's). According to the HRC's distinction, HRV's are committed by State-agents, while HRA's are committed by individuals, non-governmental organizations and the New People's Army. Most of the human rights violations that they are investigating involve elements of the Philippine National Police.

The members of the HRC claimed to have highly-skilled staff, including good lawyers, and that everyone was trying to do their best, but stated that the lack of resources was a significant limitation to their actions and ability to function. The budget allotted by the government of the Philippines was very small, according to them, standing at Pesos 200 million (around US\$ 4 million) for all 15 regions that the HRC is supposed to cover.

In response to a series of questions relating to the spate of extra-judicial killings in the Philippines and the HRC's actions concerning these, the members of the HRC stated that they only have the power to investigate case but could only make recommendations for prosecutions as a result of their investigations.

One of the HRC commissioners blamed the witnesses for not coming forward, thus hampering their investigation. This was a surprising statement, because it is clear that witnesses are not coming forward because they fear reprisals, with the onus being on the HRC and other bodies or mechanisms within the State to provide a secure means for such witnesses to come forward. The lack of a functioning, credible witness protection system must be blamed for the lack of witnesses, not the witnesses themselves. One commissioner expressed frustrations and claimed that the Commission could only bark but could not bite.

The fact-finding mission also spoke with Task Force Usig during its visit to the Philippines, which is a body that can both investigate and launch criminal cases, but this body was found to be lacking in independence, and therefore credibility, and was not effectively carrying out the urgently-needed investigations. Further to this, the Melo Commission, which was established on August 21, 2006, also appears to be failing to carry out its mandate to investigate the killings, notably due to a reported lack of independence of this body that is effectively barring witnesses from coming forward to participate in its proceedings. There is also criticism that the Melo Commission is duplicating the role of the HRC. A permanent body with an appropriate mandate and the powers necessary to fulfil its duties is preferable to ad hoc bodies. The independence of such a body and the transparency of its actions can be ensured with greater ease than its ad hoc substitutes.

In order for the Philippines Human Rights Commission to be able to carry out its mandate more effectively its Commissioners must be appointed in a transparent way, so as to guarantee their independence from the authorities – currently Commissioners are appointed by the President. The HRC is also reduced in its effectiveness due to the fact that when it recommends that criminal actions be launched as the result of its investigations, the recommendations are reviewed by several bodies, which often results in these recommendations not being implemented. Under the existing rules on criminal cases, should the HRC recommend the filing of criminal charges against members of the police, the military or any other alleged perpetrators, public prosecutors are given the authority to review the findings before the charges are filed. The HRC's findings can either be rejected or approved by them. When the alleged perpetrators are members of the police or the military, the Office of the Ombudsman, the National Police Commission (Napolcom), the Judge Advocate General (Jago) and other quasi-judicial officers are also given authority to review the HRC's findings. This system of review leads not only to delays in the process, but frequently results in the rejection of a case before the charges can be filed in court.

Meeting with Congressman Crispin “Ka Bel” Beltran

“Ka Bel,” as Congressman Crispin Beltran is otherwise known, is very popular with migrant workers in Hong Kong. He has joined campaigns led by migrants in Hong Kong against government-proposed wage-cuts. Despite the fact that he is currently in police custody and being detained in hospital, he continues to support migrants.

The first action Ka Bel took after becoming a member of Congress was to pass a bill calling for the protection of Filipino migrant workers and ensuring their rights, welfare and social services. He continued to defend migrants' rights and to support campaigns, earning him the title of “defender of migrant workers” amongst the migrant community.

Ka Bel has been detained by the police custody at the Philippine Heart Center, where he is receiving treatment, for the last seven months. He told the members of the fact-finding mission about the injustices he was being subjected to by the government of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. In the Congress of the Philippines, he is the most active member in exposing issues of corruption within the

Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) and policies that negatively impact migrant workers. His forced incarceration has made migrants lose one of their most ardent supporters in Congress. Ka Bel was reportedly arrested on the basis of a warrant issued 21 years ago. There are serious concerns that Ka Bel is facing political persecution for the views and actions he has taken as a member of Congress. Other members of Congress are also facing legal attacks, with more information available concerning these cases on page 7.

Migrant workers and human rights

United Filipinos in Hong Kong is a member of Migrante International (MI). Migrante International is a member of the International Campaign to Stop The Killings in the Philippines. The fact-finding mission met with Connie Bragas-Regalado, the Chairperson of Migrante International, who is also a former domestic worker in Hong Kong. She underlined the importance of the contribution of Filipino migrants to the campaign to have the killings stopped.

For overseas Filipino workers, the issue of human rights is of great importance. Migration for work in the context of the Philippines is not the practicing of a right, but rather a forced action for people who have no opportunity to have a better life in their own country. Poverty, landlessness, low wages and unemployment push millions of Filipinos to go abroad seeking work. Apart from poverty, some Filipinos have been forced out of their country and sought asylum in other countries because they were being politically persecuted.

Moreover, this situation is being capitalized upon by the government of the Philippines through the institution of its labour export program. Migration and Filipino migrants have become the major source of national income. Remittances from Filipinos abroad and the money that is being collected by the government through various fees constitute the major sources of revenue that keep the economy, which is always in crisis, afloat.

In 2005, Filipinos overseas remitted US\$ 12.29 billion. Meanwhile, the various fees that the government charges to migrant workers generate around US\$ 260 million every year. It is therefore not surprising that the government always looks for ways to intensify the migration of Filipino workers. It has become such an essential part of the government's program that it has planned the deployment of one million workers overseas every year from 2004 to 2010! For the first half of 2006, 586,819 Filipinos reportedly left the country – a 5.1% increase from the 2005 figure for the same period.

As part of its national programs, labour export has been one of the key “selling points” of the Arroyo government in its bilateral talks with other countries or in negotiations within multilateral agencies. A case in point for the former is the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement, wherein the Philippine government haggled for Japan's permission to hire Filipino nurses and caregivers in exchange for the free flow of Japanese goods into the Philippines. Concerning the latter, an example is the government of the Philippines' attempts to include unskilled workers in the General Agreement on Trade in Services.

Filipino workers have become commodities for export. They are treated not much differently from the agricultural products or semi-processed goods that are exported from the country. The only difference is that each migrant worker can be exported continuously and charged with government fees for as long as they work abroad.

While abroad, Filipino workers suffer from exploitation and discrimination. Countless cases have been exposed concerning workers suffering from physical and sexual abuse, unfair labour practices and other types of workers rights violations. In Hong Kong alone, migrant-serving institutions, such as the Mission for Migrant Workers, meet a tide of workers with problems every day. Sadly, the response of the government of the Philippines to migrants in distress remains either pathetically insufficient or completely absent.

Significant abuses concerning the ways in which government officials treat nationals that are seeking their assistance also exist. These include the outright denial of assistance, the snail-like pace of processing of financial help, and even worse, cases wherein distressed migrant workers are advised to go back to their employers and wait for worse things to happen to them before seeking help.

The issues of migrant workers are very much connected to issues in the Philippines. The issues in the Philippines are also very much connected to the situation of migrant workers, because their families are in the Philippines. Whatever impacts them – be it issues of wage increases, oil prices, or increase in prices of commodities – also impacts the migrants because they are the main source of family support. Insecurity and violence in society in the Philippines therefore also deeply affects the migrant workers – the large numbers of killings being reported from the Philippines are testimony to the violence and insecurity in its society. It is for this reason that UNIFIL-HK took up the issue of the intensified human rights violations in the country.

“Our sympathy bridges distance. Our sympathy is a cry for justice.” This is the call of Filipino migrant workers. Even though they may be far away, their struggle is also for a better Philippines. Their struggle has always been geared towards finally being reunited with their loved ones in a society that is more just, peaceful and progressive.

The killings in the Philippines have victimized people who are part of organizations that for a long time have been advancing the cause of migrant workers. Not only are the voices of these people being silenced, but, through the killings of such people, the voices of migrant workers are also being suppressed.

With the intensified human rights violations in the Philippines, some of the relatives and friends of migrant workers have also become victims. With 10 million Filipinos living abroad, people who become involved in the progressive movement are bound to include those related to migrant workers.

ON STUDENTS

Report compiled by Rey Asis
(Representative of the Asian Students Association)

The members of the fact-finding mission were able to talk with several witnesses of killings and forced disappearances and victims' family members during the mission to the Philippines, notably in the Central Luzon region north of the capital, Manila, where many such violations are taking place. Most of the victims were from poor families or those leading a life of subsistence. They were either landless farmers, fisherfolk living in dying fjords and rivers or vendors selling their produce in talipapa, or small wet markets.

Except for three individuals, all of the people that the fact-finding mission interviewed were women, either the wives or mothers of the victims. They were kin of people who were either killed or abducted, allegedly by military men. They spoke of love for the people they have lost or are still looking for. They were all demanding justice.

As a representative of a student group, one of the high profile cases that the fact-finding mission documented was of particular concern. This case is that of the forced disappearance, allegedly by members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, of two University of the Philippines students – Sherlyn Cadapan and Karen Empeño.

The fact-finding mission spoke with witnesses and family members concerning this case of forced disappearance. 29-year old Sherlyn Cadapan was reportedly assisting 23-year old Karen Empeño in a research project, which was why they were together in Bulacan. One witness related that during the abduction, Sherlyn Cadapan, who was pregnant, was kicked in the stomach by one of her abductors. Karen was reportedly blindfolded using her own shirt after it had been taken off her by one of the abductors.

The military has since reportedly stated that the two students were members of the New People's Army, an underground armed group affiliated with the Communist Party of the Philippines, however the administration of the University of the Philippines has denied any such accusations and confirmed that they were both students on its register. The Supreme Court of the Philippines has also released an order for the military to release Karen and Sherlyn, but the military have thus far taken no action concerning this order.

The issue of enforced disappearance adds to the various grave human rights violations currently being perpetrated in the Philippines. The human rights commission and task force created by the government are proving ineffective in dealing with the problem of extra-judicial killings, with Task Force Usig completely failing to investigate forced disappearances altogether. Sherlyn Cadapan and Karen Empeño are but two of over 180 victims of enforced disappearances that have reportedly been carried out since 2001.

Standing Up

As a representative of an organization that promotes students' rights and involves them in social change, it is a grave concern to witness first-hand the serious political and human rights situation in the Philippines. Students are not spared from brutal attacks allegedly being carried out by State agents – further to the disappearance of the two students mentioned above, two other colleagues have also recently been shot dead. Cris Hugo and Rie Mon Guran, both student leaders of the ASA-affiliated League of Filipino Students (LFS), were gunned down on March 20, 2006 and July 31, 2006 respectively. They were shot in their respective towns in the Bicol region, situated at the southern tip of Luzon. Both held key positions at the regional level of the LFS. It must be noted

that the LFS has been branded as being a Communist front in an army intelligence report. Lawyers, lay people, priests, journalists and human rights advocates are also being killed in the country at an alarming rate.

It was made clear in the fact-finding mission participants' minds how flawed the judiciary system is in the Philippines, how questionable the bodies that have been created by the government itself to look into these cases, and how difficult the lives of ordinary Filipinos have become in the current context. The importance of exposing this to the international community and rallying the people of Hong Kong and the rest of the world to express their support and solidarity to the Filipino people also became apparent during the mission and will be the focus of several follow-up activities in Hong Kong over the coming months.



Erlinda Cadapan, mother of Sherlyn Cadapan

The disappearance of students Sherlyn Cadapan and Karen Empeño

Two University of the Philippines student activists, Sherlyn Cadapan and Karen Empeño, were reportedly forcibly disappeared along with a farm-worker on June 26, 2006. The two students were staying at a house in Purok 6, Barangay (village) San Miguel, Hagonoy when armed men, believed to be from the military, forcibly abducted them. Sherlyn Cadapan was pregnant at the time of the incident.

When farm-worker Manuel Merino confronted the attackers to help the victims during their abduction he was also bound and abducted along with the two students. Witnesses relate that the victims were seen being taken away by the perpetrators in a service vehicle bearing license plate number RTF 597 in the direction of a nearby town in Iba, Hagonoy.

The whereabouts of the victims remain unknown to date. After the incident, an alliance of a local human rights group Ahansa ng mga Mamamayan para sa Pantaong Karapatan-Bulacan (People's Alliance for Human Rights-Bulacan) immediately formed a quick response team in an effort to locate the victims. They proceeded to the headquarters of the 56th Infantry Battalion of the Philippines Army in Iba, Hagonoy, Bulacan where they saw the getaway vehicle used by the perpetrators.

The quick response team however was refused entry inside the headquarters. While they were outside, a vendor asked them "yong mga babae ba?" (Are you looking for the women?), referring to the victims they were looking for. The vendor, however, kept silent when the group said they are indeed looking for three missing persons, of whom two were women.

The military denied having the three persons in custody. However, the various witness' testimonies, which have identified military personnel as having abducted the three persons in question, along with the presence of the vehicle used to carry out this act within the military headquarters, point to the military's involvement. A person whom the military allegedly illegally arrested but later released on June 28, 2006 - Alberto Ramirez - has claimed that one of the disappeared victims is being used by the military as guide. He was referring to Manuel Merino. The service vehicle used in transporting Ramirez following his arrest had the same license plate number as the vehicle used in abducting the three victims, RFT 597. Ramirez was reportedly taken to an army detachment in Barangay (village) Mercado, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Upon his arrival at the army detachment, Ramirez was asked whether he knew Cadapan and Empeño, which he denied.

On July 12, the UP Diliman University Council passed a resolution expressing concern with regard to the abduction and disappearance of two of their students. Department of Interior and Local Government Secretary, Ronaldo Puno and Department of National Defense Secretary, Avelino J. Cruz, were requested by the school authorities to help locate the two students. Despite these requests and concerted activity on the part of the families of the victims and several human rights groups to find the three disappeared persons, their whereabouts and fates remain unknown.



Concepcion Empeño, mother of Karen Empeño

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines comprised persons from various sectors, including members from: the Hong Kong Bar Association; the Hong Kong Journalists Association as well as several journalists; human rights non-governmental organisations; and church, migrant and student groups. Each sector had different perceptions of the situation, priorities and interests related to their individual sectors, as have been expressed in the various sections of this report. However, despite coming from different backgrounds, the members of the fact-finding mission share numerous concerns about the situations witnessed in the country.

Extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances

The problem of killings affects all of the sectors in question and a common response is required in order to bring an end to this very serious crisis. No-one should be subjected to extra-judicial, summary or arbitrary killing or forced disappearance, regardless of whether a person is a common citizen, a journalist writing about issues of concern, a lawyer or human rights activist working to protect the rights of individuals, a church worker assisting the needy, a student expressing his or her views, or a political activist participating in the democratic process, exercising the freedoms of expression and opinion. Such violations represent the worst of all possible human rights abuses. When the fact-finding mission was in the Philippines, 704 such politically-motivated extra-judicial killings had allegedly been carried out between January 20, 2001 and July 8, 2006, according to local non-governmental organisations. The killings are continuing unabated despite the heightened attention that this situation is gaining at the international level. This is best illustrated by the killing of a Bishop on October 3, 2006, in what is seen as being the most high profile case to date. This indicates that the measures currently being taken at the national and international levels are clearly not sufficient in halting the killings or in bringing about justice with regard to past violations.

It is worth noting that while attention is being given to extra-judicial killings, the problem of forced disappearance is also a significant concern. When interviewed, the head of Task Force Usig, the special police unit set up to investigate the ongoing killings in the Philippines, admitted that the unit does not investigate forced disappearance, as it requires a dead body in order to launch investigations. Forced disappearances are frequently extra-judicial killings under a different name. Organisations interviewed during the mission claimed that of the over 180 persons known to have disappeared since 2001, not one had “surfaced” making it likely that most of these persons had in fact been killed. While hope remains that some of these persons may still be alive, there can be no justification for the authorities’ failure to consider these cases on the same footing as killings. In fact, given that some hope remains concerning these individuals, the investigation of forced disappearances presents added urgency.

The witnesses or family-members of victims that the members of the fact-finding mission interviewed consistently claimed that they believed that the authorities were responsible for the attempted or successful extra-judicial killings or forced disappearances in question. The testimonies given highlighted a clear pattern in the killings. Given the similarities in the profiles of the persons being targeted, it is clear that these killings are politically motivated. The members of the authorities with whom the fact-finding mission spoke flatly denied the State’s involvement in these killings.

The lack of effective investigations and prosecutions

The lack of impartial and effective investigations into a great number, if not all, of these killings makes it very difficult to identify the individuals behind these grave and widespread human rights violations. If the authorities are being falsely accused of being complicit in the killings and

disappearances and are being subjected to “propaganda” by opposition groups, the best way that they can prove that they are not responsible for these actions is by conducting thorough, impartial and effective investigations into each case. However, this is clearly not being done. The level of credible investigation into the majority of these cases is shockingly low, resulting in a dearth of prosecutions. In some cases, investigations have been conducted and the alleged perpetrators have been identified, but, at the time of the fact-finding mission, other than in one isolated case, there had been no convictions of alleged perpetrators in a court of law. Many family members claimed that either no investigations, or only cursory ones, had been conducted following the killings or disappearances. This abject failure on the part of the authorities to protect the citizens of the Philippines and to investigate these most grave crimes is a deep concern and lends credence to the belief that the State is indeed complicit in these crimes.

Various claims have been made by the authorities to explain this lack of effective investigation and prosecutions, none of which hold up under close scrutiny. With regard to the lack of investigations, it is clear that the police and Task Force Usig have failed to investigate the majority of these cases. Reasons given to explain this fact, such as a lack of time, resources, capacity or manpower, are simply not acceptable. If investigations into over 700 cases of allegedly politically-motivated killings only yield one conviction in one case, there appear to be significant and fundamental problems with the mechanisms in place. Task Force Usig, when interviewed, could only point to one conviction concerning the 101 cases it was investigating at the time, and this concerned a policeman. Even if the killings are not politically motivated and are not part of a campaign or policy, as is repeatedly claimed by the authorities, the fact remains that hundreds of killings and disappearances have been perpetrated in total impunity, which should be a major concern to the authorities as custodians of the peoples’ security and well-being. If the killings are being perpetrated by illegal leftist armed rebel groups, as has been claimed by the authorities, then it is clearly in the political interest of the State to investigate these crimes. However, this has not been the case. The attitude of the head of Task Force Usig, when interviewed, was to deny any State involvement in the killings. This, surely, is prejudicial to any future findings of investigations carried out by this unit and clearly underlines the body’s lack of independence and lack of willingness to carry out unbiased investigations.

Due to mounting local and international pressure concerning the lack of investigations into these killings, on August 1, 2006 - just days after the end of the fact-finding mission - President Arroyo called upon Task Force Usig to complete the investigation of 10 cases in 10 weeks. While it is true that many have been calling for the authorities to take measures to ensure that the cases of killings are investigated, the effort made by the President in this regard is derisory. At the time of this statement, there was on average one killing being perpetrated every two days in the Philippines. With a total of over 700 allegations of such killings pending concerning the period spanning 2001 to mid-2006, it would take Task Force Usig over 14 years to investigate the backlog of cases at this rate. 10 cases in 10 weeks would not even match the number of cases being perpetrated within that time-frame. Investigations are also not an end in themselves – suspected perpetrators must be prosecuted and found guilty for the whole process to have any value in terms of delivering justice.

It must also be noted that on August 21, 2006, just a few weeks after having ordered the Task Force to carry out the afore-mentioned investigations, the President of the Philippines named former Supreme Court Justice Jose Melo to head a special commission – known as the Melo Commission - to investigate the series of killings. Melo would “lead an investigative group with wide powers and a sweeping mandate for its members to put murderers behind bars and break this cycle of violence once and for all,” President Arroyo is reported as having said. The Commission was established under Presidential Administrative Order No. 157, and is to report to the President on “action and policy recommendations, including appropriate prosecution and legislative proposals if any, aimed at eradicating the root causes of extrajudicial executions and breaking such cycles of violence one and for all.” It can also call on the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Philippine National Police, the National Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice and any other law enforcement agency to assist it in carrying out its mandate. The commission was to also include National Bureau of Investigation Director Nestor Mantaring,

Chief State Prosecutor Jovencito Zuño, Roman Catholic Bishop Camilo Gregorio and state university official Nelia Gonzales. Bishop Gregorio later turned down the opportunity to join the Commission and was replaced. Unfortunately, there are also serious concerns related to the Melo Commission's independence. Many view this as yet another hollow attempt by the authorities to appear to be taking action, to appease critics, without taking the measures that serious nature of this crisis requires.

All of the Melo Commission's members have been appointed by the President. The Commission itself has no contempt powers, meaning that it has no power to charge anyone with contempt if they refuse to cooperate with a subpoena to appear before the Commission. It also has no prosecutory powers and no witness protection powers. It has begun its investigation by hearing high-ranking police and military officials instead of hearing the victims' families and witnesses, reinforcing fears felt by individuals if they testify against the State.

In order to counter the lacunae in the legal system in the Philippines concerning the investigation of extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances, a credible, permanent body is required to specifically investigate all allegations of crimes committed by State-agents, notably members of the police and armed forces, or any proxies thereof. Such a body should:

- a. Have a clear and legally binding mandate and powers from the President that have also been approved by the proper legal authorities;
- b. Comprise persons whose integrity in directing investigations in a thorough and impartial manner should not be in question;
- c. Comprise independent and competent investigators;
- d. Be provided with all resources required to carry out its mandated activities;
- e. Conduct investigations for the purpose of launching prosecutions, with the body's performance being evaluated based on the extent to which prosecutions are launched;
- f. Ensure that no prior political approval or impediments should be created to obstruct the legal process emanating from investigations conducted by this body. Implied in this is that investigators are aware that they are responsible only to the prosecutory and judicial authorities and only in the manner recognised in the law on due process in the country;
- g. Include a strong witness protection component – resources should be available to the body so that the investigators can make use of its protection systems at their discretion;
- h. Be protected from outside interference, by ensuring that any interference in the body or its activities is an offence punishable under the law.

At present in the Philippines, the bodies established to investigate the killings – Task Force Usig and the Melo Commission – do not live up to such standards. It should be noted that the Philippines Human Rights Commission is not designed to be able to carry out such functions and should not be considered as a viable alternative to the establishment of such a body.

Witness protection

The issue of witness protection is key, if investigations are to be conducted effectively and in turn result in effective prosecutions. When human rights violations are committed by a State, and are also being investigated by the State, it is evident that witnesses will fear coming forward to testify, as they expose themselves to great risks in doing so. This is typically the case with all forms of human rights violations, but is particularly the case in situations involving allegations of extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances. Even though a witness protection law exists in the Philippines, it is clearly not functioning. The witness protection system needs, above all, to be independent from any other State mechanisms or institutions that are in any way involved in the crimes under investigation. This system must be highly professional and well-resourced in order to ensure that it cannot be compromised.

Throughout the period since the fact-finding mission took place, the killings have continued. As mentioned in this report, these latest killings include potentially the most high-profile person to be

targeted thus far, Bishop Ramento, which heightens concerns. It is therefore clear that any measures being taken by the authorities are insufficient to put a halt to these crimes. The perpetrators are still able to conduct these operations with total impunity. In order for the killings to stop, this system of impunity must be dismantled. This requires the successful prosecution of perpetrators, which in turn requires the effective investigation of cases and the establishment of an independent and effective witness protection system.

When questioned with regard to the lack of progress concerning the investigation into the Hacienda Luisita killings, the head of Task Force Usig, General Avelino Razon, admitted that there was no progress due to a lack of witnesses. Given that this incident resulted in the deaths of seven persons and the wounding some 200 others, it is evident that there are a great number of witnesses to this event, but, it is believed that they are fearful of reprisals should they come forward. It is reported that the Melo Commission is currently also being stalled because witnesses are not forthcoming. As a result, this Commission is unlikely to produce anything of value with regard to the protection of human rights, an end to the killings, or the prosecution of perpetrators and the establishment of justice with regard to these crimes. It is the duty of the State to ensure that witnesses are protected and to remove any related barriers to the judicial process. More needs to be done if the government is to retain any credibility, notably concerning investigation, protection and prosecution.

Recommendations

The Hong Kong Mission for Human Rights and Peace in the Philippines strongly urges the government of the Philippines to take the following measures:

1. Vigorously condemn all killings and forced disappearances and immediately order the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the Philippines National Police (PNP), and any proxy or paramilitary forces operating under their authority or with their backing, to ensure that no further killings of civilians occur;
2. Promptly and impartially investigate the killing or disappearance of any member of society. In particular, the persecution of persons by reason of their political affiliation, political beliefs or work in favour of human rights, must be investigated and prosecuted effectively and efficiently. The killing of any lawyer, judge, journalist or media worker, member of the clergy, or human rights or political activist by reason of their work or profile cannot be tolerated by any society;
3. Ensure that there is a fully and verifiably independent body for investigating any allegations of human rights abuses, notably concerning past and ongoing extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances. This body should be able to receive and launch investigations concerning criminal cases as well as initiate criminal proceedings against individuals. The fact-finding mission has serious concerns regarding the police's ability to conduct effective investigations, as well as the independence and effectiveness of Task Force Usig. Furthermore, since the fact-finding mission took place, the Filipino authorities have established an investigation commission, known as the Melo Commission, but there are also concerns as to its independence and efficacy;
4. The investigating body should: have a clear and legally binding mandate and powers from the President that have also been approved by the proper legal authorities; comprise persons whose integrity in directing investigations in a thorough and impartial manner should not be in question, as well as independent and competent investigators; be provided with all resources required to carry out its mandated activities;
5. The investigation body should conduct investigations for the purpose of launching prosecutions, with the body's performance being evaluated based on the extent to which prosecutions are launched. No prior political approval or impediments should be created to obstruct the legal process emanating from investigations conducted by this body. Implied in this is that investigators are aware that they are responsible only to the prosecutory and judicial authorities and only in the manner recognised in

the law on due process in the country. Any interference in the body or its activities must be an offence punishable under the law;

6. Establish a fully independent, well resourced and secure witness protection system under the afore-mentioned investigation body, to ensure that witnesses are willing and able to participate in investigations and legal proceedings concerning human rights violations, in particular the extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances in question in this report;

7. Guarantee that all perpetrators found guilty of having carried out or ordered extra-judicial killings or forced disappearance receive appropriate punishment in line with domestic law and international law and standards;

8. Guarantee adequate reparation to the victims or their families, in line with international standards;

9. Guarantee that Task Force Usig and the PNP clarify whether or not a Lawyer's Task Force exists and explain the reason for the conflicting information on the existence of such a task force;

10. Ensure that the Department of Justice (DOJ) refrains from adopting aggressive prosecution tactics that compromise the integrity of the judicial system;

11. Halt the use of blacklists such as the so-called "Order of Battle" that brand individuals as being "Enemies of the State" without substantiating evidence to support these accusations, as this may lead to extra-judicial actions being taken against these persons;

12. Provide adequate and effective protection to all persons who receive death threats, to guarantee their personal security and ensure that they do not become the next victims of extra-judicial killings;

13. Ensure that individuals and organisations are able to carry out their work without risks, threats, impediments, and that these individuals are not killed as a result of or in connection with their work, notably if this work is related to the freedoms of expression and opinion, political freedoms and/or human rights;

14. Live up to the Philippines' pledges to the international community and cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, ensuring that the government responds fully and in good faith to communications by the United Nations Special Rapporteurs, as well as issues standing invitations for these procedures to conduct visits to the country, notably the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions and the Working Group on Forced Disappearances;

15. Invite international experts and organisations to assist in the fact-finding and investigation process and cooperate fully with them in this regard;

16. Without delay become a signatory to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and ensure the full implementation of all other international instruments to which the Philippines is party.

ENDNOTES

¹ HKCAHRPP consists of the following member organizations: Asian Human Rights Commission, Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, Asian Migrants' Coordinating Body, Asian Students Association, Asosiasi Tenaga kerja Indonesia, Bethune House Migrant Women's Refuge, Decade to Overcome Violence – Christian Conference of Asia, Hong Kong Christian Institute, Philippine Independent Church (HK) Mission Council, Thai Regional Alliance in Hong Kong, and United Filipinos in Hong Kong.

² The International Fact Finding Mission consisted of two Dutch judges and six Dutch and Belgian lawyers.

³ The Batasan 6 consist of Crispin Beltran of Partido Anakpawis, Satur C. Ocampo of the Bayan Muna (People First) Party, Rafael V. Mariano of Anakpawis (Toiling Masses) Party, Teodoro A Casino of Bayan Muna (People First) Party, Liza L Maza of Gabriela Women's Party, and Joel G. Virador of the Bayan Muna (People First) Party.

⁴ <http://www.ahrchk.net/ua/mainfile.php/2006/1953/>

⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/executions/standards.htm>

⁶ <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G06/125/78/PDF/G0612578.pdf?OpenElement>

⁷ http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=19382

List of victims of extra-judicial killings

Supplied by Filipino organisation KARAPATAN

November 14, 2006

#	NAME OF VICTIM	AGE	GENDER	SECTOR	AFFILIATION	DATE OF INCIDENT	PLACE OF INCIDENT
1	Leonila Bueno	43	F	farmer	none	27-Jan-01	Siniloan, Laguna
2	Orlando Panlilio	56	M	farmer	member - Aguman Maglalatang Capampangan/ST OP LUC-Pampanga	29-Jan-01	Bgy. Sto Rosario, Mexico, Pampanga
3	Wilfredo Pili	46	M	worker	none	31-Jan-01	Orani, Bataan
4	Beltran de Vera	42	M	Business-man	none	10-Feb-01	Brgy. Mairok, Unisan, Quezon
5	Ricardo Pardillo	32	M	farmer	none	13-Feb-01	Bgy. Balili, Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte
6	Edgardo Noma	34	M	farmer	TAPAT	13-Feb-01	Brgy. Mairok, Unisan, Quezon
7	Mauro Maravilla	38	M	farmer	none	14-Feb-01	Bgy. Homapon, Legazpi City, Albay
8	Leonido Madronio, Jr.	25	M	urban poor	none	20-Feb-01	Airport Site, Washington Drive, Legazpi City
9	Mary Joy Carsona	5	F	minor	none	27-Feb-01	So. Lucasan, Bgy. Malibago, Cateel, Davao Oriental
10	Roy Latiban		M	farmer	none	27-Feb-01	So. Lucasan, Bgy. Malibago, Cateel, Davao Oriental
11	Mary Cris Jalalon		F	farmer	none	1-Mar-01	
12	Sukarne Gulam	55	M	worker	none	7-Mar-01	Bgy. Bagon, Shariff Aguak, Maguindanao
13	Reylante Dela Serna	22	M	minor	none	29-Mar-01	Ditumabo River, Bgy. Ditumabo, San Luis, Aurora
14	Amal Arsem	70	M	farmer	none	29-Mar-01	So. Lupayan, Mitadag, Leon B. Postigo, Zamboanga del Norte
15	Ramon "Bong" Ternida	20	M	youth and students	ANAKBAYAN-Mindoro Oriental, Bayan Muna	15-Apr-01	Bgy. Masipit, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
16	Isidro "Peter" Manlangit	41	M	worker	Bayan Muna-Ligao Chapter, Barangay Kagawad	27-Apr-01	Purok 5, Pandan, Ligao City, Albay
17	Peter Dangiwan		M	IP	Incumbent Municipal Councilor, Bayan Muna-Kalinga	30-Apr-01	Balabalan, Kalinga
18	Alfeo Arceno	21	M	farmer	SMM	30-Apr-01	Bgy. Buenavista, Manicani Island, Guiuan, Eastern Samar
19	Virgilio Alcantara	45	M	Business-	none	10-May-01	Sambat, Pagsanjan

				man			
20	Juanito Mesias, Jr.	28	M	worker	Bayan Muna-Kananga	13-May-01	Kananga, Leyte
21	Hadji Asan		M	IP	none	25-May-01	Upper Bato-Bato, Tuburan, Basilan
22	Remy Rueda	36	F	IP	local farmer organization	28-May-01	So. Baag, Bgy. Iba, San Jose, Tarlac
23	Adelaida Cabiao	42	F	IP	local farmer organization	28-May-01	So. Baag, Bgy. Iba, San Jose, Tarlac
24	Juanito Daguio		M	farmer	local farmer organization	28-May-01	Sitio Baag, Bgy. Iba, San Jose, Tarlac
25	Pastor Marcelino Dela Cruz		M	church worker	United Methodist Chapter Pastor	28-May-01	So. Baag, Bgy. Iba, San Jose, Tarlac
26	Marcelino de la Cruz		M	IP	none	28-May-01	Sitio Baag, Brgy. Iba, San Jose Tarlac
27	Ricardo "Boy" Romero	56	M	farmer	Bayan Muna Coordinator-Majayjay	2-Jun-01	Majayjay, Laguna
28	Avelino Ricohermoso	23	M	worker	none	4-Jun-01	Bgy. Haguimit, Sta Cruz, Marinduque
29	Abdulatip Tahir	40	M	Moro	none	6-Jun-01	Tuka na Lipao, Mamasapano, Maguindanao
30	Jasan Linungan	22	M	farmer	none	10-Jun-01	Malige, CV
31	Pakling Basa		M	IP	KASAMA-MO member; Samahang Pantribo ng mga Mangyan	11-Jun-01	Sitio Arasaas, Bgy. San Roque, Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro
32	Cenon Montipon	44	M	hr worker	JPAG-chairperson	13-Jun-01	So. Kasong, Bgy. Tinuyop, Leon P. Pustigo, Zamboanga del Norte
33	Nuramun Asamun	27	M	Moro	none	19-Jun-01	Junction of Bgy. Colonia and Bgy. Sinangkapan, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan
34	Camenia Abatan		F	Profession-al	Bayan Muna	23-Jun-01	Talaingod, Davao del Norte
35	Constancio Gadon	63	M	IP	Bayan Muna	23-Jun-01	Sitio Siangi, Bgy. Lisap, Sityo Pag-asa I & II Bgy, Morente, Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro
36	Roberto Nepa	38	M	worker	Bayan Muna	24-Jun-01	Talaingod, Davao del Norte
37	Romeo Atento	35	M	farmer	none	29-Jun-01	Airport Site, Washington Drive, Legazpi City
38	Armando Arellano	44	M	farmer	none	10-Jul-01	Bgy. Igang, Lucban Quezon
39	Roque Hamajin	17	M	minor	none	11-Jul-01	Bgy. Camborangan, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan
40	Jaang Hamajin	50	F	Moro	none	11-Jul-01	Bgy. Camborangan, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan
41	Piling Hamajin	50	M	Moro	none	11-Jul-01	Bgy. Camborangan, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan

42	Milagros Belga	41	F	hr worker	KARAPATAN/ GABRIELA, Bayan Muna	22-Jul-01	Bgy. Malinao, Magdalena, Laguna
43	Abubakar Ujajon	13	M	minor	none	24-Jul-01	Maluso, Basilan
44	Abdua Ujajon	17	M	minor	none	24-Jul-01	Maluso, Basilan
45	Banodin Ujajon	45	M	Moro	none	24-Jul-01	Maluso, Basilan
46	Christian Ibanez	5	M	minor	none	31-Jul-01	So. Landing, Malasena, Bgy. Tala, Rizal, Laguna
47	Merly Guia Ibanez	23	F	farmer	none	31-Jul-01	So. Landing, Malasena, Bgy. Tala, Rizal, Laguna
48	7-month fetus of Merly Ibanez	0	X	minor	none	31-Jul-01	So. Landing, Malasena, Bgy. Tala, Rizal, Laguna
49	Erwin P. Bacarra	20	M	urban poor	KADAMAY-MO, Bayan Muna	1-Aug-01	Sitio Malawaan, Bgy. Montelago, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro
50	Eman Florendo	29	M	farmer	none	1-Aug-01	Sitio Malawaan, Bgy. Montelago, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro
51	Ja-alal Tanakkal		M	Moro		3-Aug-01	Basilan
52	Efren Chadyaas	38- 42	M	IP	none	5-Aug-01	Adud, Belwang, Sadanga, Mountain Province
53	Mary Joy Jimelo	9	F	minor	none	5-Aug-01	Naic, Cavite
54	Johnny Kamareg	55	M	IP	none	9-Aug-01	Betwagan, Sadanga, Mt. Province
55	Edcel Collamat	2	M	minor	none	20-Aug-01	Collamat backyard in So. Bongyas, Ampongol, Sogod, Cebu
56	Ismael Collamat	64	M	farmer	KMP	20-Aug-01	Collamat backyard in So. Bongyas, Ampongol, Sogod, Cebu
57	Ronaldo Rosal	17	M	minor	none	20-Aug-01	Area F, Dasmariñas, Cavite
58	Marilyn Mil	32	F	Urban poor	none	20-Aug-01	Area F, Dasmariñas, Cavite
59	Ahmad Hasan	70	M	Moro		26-Aug-01	Basilan
60	Norman Balugan		M	Moro	none	28-Aug-01	Nimao, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
61	Samuel Bento		M	IP	TOSJ	6-Sep-01	Bukidnon
62	Ibno Mallaji	45	M	Moro	none	7-Sep-01	So. Irelley, Central Sumisip, Basilan
63	Wilfredo Mananghaya	42	M	farmer	BAYAN, Bayan Muna	20-Sep-01	Bgy. Tartaro, San Miguel, Bulacan
64	Budbud Usting	65	M	IP	none	5-Oct-01	Siito Malapad, Brgy. Panaytayan, Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro
65	Rolando Cabagay		M	urban poor	KALIPUNAN- SOUTH leader, Bayan Muna	6-Oct-01	Bgy. Cagulong, Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro
66	Leo Gallardo	18	M	farmer	none	8-Oct-01	So. Tuli, Bgy. Coverion, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija
67	Gertrude Curamen		M	farmer	none	8-Oct-01	So. Tuli, Bgy. Coverion, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija

68	Jay-Ar Alvendia		M	farmer	none	8-Oct-01	So. Tuli, Bgy. Coverision, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija
69	Jose Martin		M	farmer	none	8-Oct-01	So. Tuli, Bgy. Coverision, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija
70	Marvin Cosep		M	farmer	none	8-Oct-01	So. Tuli, Bgy. Coverision, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija
71	Roger Fernando	42	M	urban poor	KALIPUNAN-SOUTH, Bayan Muna	8-Oct-01	Bgy. Bonbon, Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro
72	Ananias Tayuhan		M	IP	LNBFA	13-Oct-01	Bukidnon
73	Rodolfo Dazing		M	IP	LNBFA	13-Oct-01	Bukidnon
74	Jahid Gardan			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
75	Muddasir Majid			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
76	Nani Murab			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
77	Rasa Jamad			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
78	Rusdin Unding			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
79	Sahid Sampang			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
80	Tawis Unding			Moro	none	21-Oct-01	Bgy. Upper Tiis, Talipao, Sulu
81	Reynaldo Dela Rosa	26	M	IP	KASAMA- Rizal	21-Oct-01	So. Ysiro Bgy. San Jose, Antipolo City
82	Dominador Aniceto	36	M	IP	KASAMA- Rizal	21-Oct-01	So. Ysiro Bgy. San Jose, Antipolo City
83	Emiliano Dela Rosa	40	M	IP	KASAMA- Rizal	21-Oct-01	So. Ysiro Bgy. San Jose, Antipolo City
84	Jose Raul Maguiza	40	M	IP	KASAMA- Rizal	21-Oct-01	So. Ysiro Bgy. San Jose, Antipolo City
85	Felipe Lapa	49	M	hr worker	KARAPATAN-Laguna, Bayan Muna	25-Oct-01	Bgy. Sta Lucia, Nagcarlan, Laguna
86	Allan Lapore		M	farmer	Corral-PAMALAKAYA	2-Nov-01	Bgy. Maricalum-Baybay, Sipalay City Negros Oriental
87	Johnny Lapore		M	farmer	Corral-PAMALAKAYA	2-Nov-01	Bgy. Maricalum-Baybay, Sipalay City Negros Oriental
88	Richard Menguillo		M	farmer	Corral-PAMALAKAYA	2-Nov-01	Bgy. Maricalum-Baybay, Sipalay City Negros Oriental
89	Renato Pontanoza	35	M	farmer	TMI-PUMALAG-KMP member	7-Nov-01	Bgy. Imok, Calauan, Laguna
90	Mama Kamar	17	F	minor	none	11-Nov-01	Bgy. Salvo, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
91	Ebrahim Kamar	44	M	Moro	none	11-Nov-01	Bgy. Salvo, Datu Piang, Maguindanao

92	Manhunasan Mandanhugan		M	IP	none	19-Nov-01	Prk. 4, So. Kiudto, Bgy. Hagpa, Impasug-ong, Bukidnon
93	Juan Rogel		M	politician, kagawad	none	30-Nov-01	Bgy. Vista Hermosa, Macalelon, Quezon
94	Russel Rodriguez	26	M	worker	former LFS member	4-Dec-01	Bgy. Pamintan, Siruma, Camarines Sur
95	Alfredo Honor	46	M	Urban poor	none	4-Dec-01	Magyan, Silang, Cavite
96	Nicanor De los Santos	49	M	IP	MASKADA, Bayan Muna, Balatik	8-Dec-01	Antipolo, Rizal
97	Noel Pabilonia	26	M	minor	none	10-Dec-01	Bgy. Inamnan, Pequeno, Guinobatan, Albay
98	Luis Dela Cruz		M	farmer	none	17-Dec-01	Bgy. Villa Bello, Jones, CV
99	Roger Dela Cruz		M	farmer	none	17-Dec-01	So. Logpond, Madadamian, Echague, CV
100	Jessie Bagtas		M	farmer	member - Aguman Maglalautang Capampangan	18-Dec-01	in front of San Lorenzo Elem School, Bgy. San Lorenzo, Mexico, Pampanga
101	Noel Dela Cruz		M	farmer	member - Aguman Maglalautang Capampangan	18-Dec-01	in front of San Lorenzo Elem School, Bgy. San Lorenzo, Mexico, Pampanga
102	Leandro Ignacio	19	M	youth and students	Anakbayan member	11-Jan-02	in front of BigMak Burger stall, National Highway, Sariaya, Quezon
103	Delimo Baydal	32	M	farmer	Kaugmaon-KMP	17-Jan-02	So. Punong, Bgy. Trinidad, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental
104	Emmanuel Lota	60	M	farmer	none	21-Jan-02	San Isidro, J. Panganiban, Camarines Norte
105	Luis Putol		M	farmer	none	1-Feb-02	Alaoa, Tineg, Abra
106	Francisco Aguilar	23	M	farmer	none	1-Feb-02	Bgy. Pag-asa, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro
107	Danilo Galan		M	farmer	none	12-Feb-02	Purok 6, Bgy. Dolores, Quirino, CV
108	Frankie Gelacio		M	farmer	none	12-Feb-02	Purok 6, Bgy. Dolores, Quirino, CV
109	Salvador Arbez		M	farmer	none	12-Feb-02	Purok 6, Bgy. Dolores, Quirino, CV
110	Alvin Dorado	20	M	farmer	none	12-Feb-02	So. Lukong, Bgy. Pinagdanglayan, Dolores, Quezon
111	Yanco Gaoilan		M	farmer	none	14-Feb-02	Alaoa, Tineg, Abra
112	Benhur Librando	28	M	farmer	none	15-Feb-02	So. Pasalilo, Bgy. Mabini, Mulanay, Quezon
113	Adriano Custodio	95	M	farmer	none	15-Feb-02	Brgy. Mabini, Mulanay, Quezon
114	Ildefonso Serrano	52	M	farmer	none	16-Feb-02	Bgy. Homapon, Legazpi City
115	Luis Lacs	41	M	farmer	none	23-Feb-02	So. Gabod, Bgy.

							Taromata, Bulan, Sorsogon
116	Roberto Cabueños	30	M	farmer	none	23-Feb-02	So. Bil-at, Bgy. Mambog, Pinabacdao, Samar
117	Alberto Ocenar	34	M	farmer	none	23-Feb-02	So. Bil-at, Bgy. Mambog, Pinabacdao, Samar
118	Minsi Labu		F	Moro	none	1-Mar-02	Bgy. Masigay, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
119	Amiluddin Saluwang		M	Moro	none	1-Mar-02	Bgy. Masigay, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
120	Datukan Sambutan		M	Moro	none	1-Mar-02	Bgy. Masigay, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
121	Muhalladdin Zunzunga		M	Moro	none	1-Mar-02	Bgy. Masigay, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
122	Pedro Trabajador		M	Worker	none	1-Mar-02	Bacolod, Negros Occidental
123	Suweb Utto	25	M	Moro	none	4-Mar-02	Bgy. Salvo, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
124	Ustadz Abdulrahman Midsuyao	48	M	Moro	none	5-Mar-02	Bgy. Sambulawan, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
125	Emilio Santillan	70	M	farmer	KASAMA-MO member, Bayan Muna coordinator	12-Mar-02	Bgy. Del Pilar, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro
126	Ronel Bacus	18	M	farmer	Namadds	13-Mar-02	Barangay Mahayahay, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur
127	Rolando Bacus	42	M	farmer	Namadds	13-Mar-02	Barangay Mahayahay, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur
128	Orlando Nerosa	47	M	farmer	Namadds	13-Mar-02	Barangay Mahayahay, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur
129	Victorino Honor	34	M	farmer	none	14-Mar-02	Silang, Cavite
130	Warlito Nagasao	46	M	farmer	Bayan Muna coordinator	20-Mar-02	Bgy. Villa Campo-laud, Echague, CV
131	Idefonso Brucal	59	M	farmer	Bayan Muna member	20-Mar-02	Sitio Puyuhan, Bgy. Teresita, Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro
132	Araji Akok		M	Moro	none	21-Mar-02	Bgy. Likap, Indanan, Sulu
133	Roel Andang		M	IP	none	27-Mar-02	Brgy. Tinapalan, Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte
134	Timuay Ligawan Andang		M	IP	none	27-Mar-02	Brgy. Tinapalan, Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte
135	Aloy Anduga		M	IP	none	27-Mar-02	Brgy. Tinapalan, Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte
136	Vivian Andrade	18	F	hr worker	KARAPATAN-SMR	5-Apr-02	So. Bukatol, Bgy. Kinawayan, Arakan Valley, North Cotabato
137	Benjaline Hernandez	22	F	hr worker	KARAPATAN-Davao, dep sec gen-SMR; cegp	5-Apr-02	So. Bukatol, Bgy. Kinawayan, Arakan Valley, North Cotabato
138	Crisanto Amora	23	M	hr worker	KARAPATAN-SMR	5-Apr-02	So. Bukatol, Bgy. Kinawayan, Arakan Valley, North Cotabato

139	Labao Sinunday	30	M	hr worker	KARAPATAN-SMR	5-Apr-02	So. Bukatol, Bgy. Kinawayan, Arakan Valley, North Cotabato
140	Ruben Emata	31	M	fisherfolk	none	6-Apr-02	Bgy. Diamante, Pto. Diaz, Sorsogon
141	Manuela Albarillo	45	F	farmer	Bayan Muna , Gabriela member	8-Apr-02	Sitio Ibuyi, Bgy. Calsapa, Mindoro Oriental
142	Expedito Albarillo	48	M	farmer	bayan muna leader in Monkayo town tagum	8-Apr-02	Sitio Ibuyi, Bgy. Calsapa, Mindoro Oriental
143	Teodoro Segui, Jr.	36	M	farmer	BCPAI officer; Bgy police chief	12-Apr-02	Crossing, Bgy. Bonbon, Libon, Albay
144	Felix Abas		M	farmer	none	13-Apr-02	Bgy. Gibanga, Tayabas, Quezon
145	Jose Bulalacao		M	farmer	none	13-Apr-02	Bgy. Gibanga, Tayabas, Quezon
146	Ronilo Palermo		M	farmer	none	13-Apr-02	Bgy. Gibanga, Tayabas, Quezon
147	Jaimae Daculo	27	M	IP	Farmers Assoc. of Davao City	15-Apr-02	Pangyan, Marilog Dist. Davao
148	Edgar Blas	29	M	farmer	Farmers Assoc. of Davao City	15-Apr-02	Pangyan, Marilog Dist. Davao
149	Charles Bayanban	37	M	IP	Farmers Assoc. of Davao City	15-Apr-02	Pangyan, Marilog Dist. Davao
150	Rosita Icatan	43	F	farmer	Farmers Assoc. of Davao City	15-Apr-02	Pangyan, Marilog Dist. Davao
151	Warlito Bayanban	43	M	IP	Farmers Assoc. of Davao City	15-Apr-02	Pangyan, Marilog Dist. Davao
152	Apolonio Enoc	65	M	farmer	Farmers Assoc. of Davao City council member	15-Apr-02	Pangyan, Marilog Dist. Davao
153	Rosita Icatan		F	IP	none	15-Apr-02	Creek Talingtingon, Sitio Pangyan, Tanugan, Marilog District, Davao City
154	Larry Diumampo		M	farmer	none	19-Apr-02	Sitio Salino, Manggahan, Dolores
155	Nicodimus Ecabande	25	M	worker	none	20-Apr-02	Bgy. Masipit, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
156	Valentino Panganiban	32	M	farmer	none	21-Apr-02	Barangay San Pedro, Malvar, Batangas
157	Alfredo Satoquia	LA	M	worker	none	21-Apr-02	Bgy. Matagbak, Libon, Albay
158	Abdul Monib		M	farmer	none	1-May-02	Brgy. Darong, Sta. Cruz
159	Ricardo Dulay	37	M	IP	Namadds	2-May-02	Purok 5, Bgy. Tagaytay, Magsaysay, Davao del Sur
160	Mostello Gabay	38	M	IP	B'laan	2-May-02	Purok 5, Bgy. Tagaytay, Magsaysay, Davao del Sur
161	Osias Magarzo		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	10-May-02	Mindoro Oriental
162	Ricardo Lerit Quinones	29	M	Urban poor	member, Long Beach Neighnorhood Assoc	18-May-02	Noveleta, Cavite

163	Nina Angela Apolinar	8	F	minor	Bayan Muna Youth member	20-May-02	Sitio Bulihan, Bgy. Ilag, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro
164	Rodriga Florida Apolinar	54	F	Profession-al	Gabriela-OM, Bayan Muna	20-May-02	Sitio Bulihan, Bgy. Ilag, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro
165	Ruben Apolinar	54	M	Profession-al	Bayan Muna	20-May-02	Sitio Bulihan, Bgy. Ilag, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro
166	Edilberto Napoles, Jr.	26	M	Profession-al	BAYAN, Bayan Muna	28-May-02	Ignacio St., Lumangbayan, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
167	Rican Agbingcola		M	youth and students	none	6-Jun-02	Bgy. Bagungbunga, Pagbilao, Quezon
168	Roberto Langres	26	M	Urban poor	none	8-Jun-02	Purok Matahimik, Bgy. Cotta, Lucena City
169	Ricardo Evangelista	22	M	farmer	none	11-Jun-02	Bgy. Binahian, Sipocot, Camarines Sur
170	Alfredo Juanich	59	M	urban poor	member, KADAMAY-Batangas; driver	19-Jun-02	Nasugbu Municipal Jail, Batangas
171	Waren Collado	23	M	worker	none	27-Jun-02	Sta. CV Sur, Ilagan, CV
172	Eduardo "Boy" Mordido	45	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	27-Jun-02	Bgy. Gen. Esco, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro
173	Pepito Mercado	51	M	farmer	none	27-Jun-02	Sitio Salipit, Bgy. Talisay, Calatagan, Batangas
174	Renato Bugtong		M	farmer	none	27-Jun-02	Balayan, Batangas
175	Joaquin Bueno	28	M	farmer	none	1-Jul-02	Sta. CV Sur, Ilagan, CV
176	Romy Bague		M	worker	none	1-Jul-02	Sta. CV Sur, Ilagan, CV
177	Pina Bataluna	64	F	farmer	KMP	9-Jul-02	Bgy. Sacsac, Asturias, Cebu
178	Wendy Segbu	18	F	farmer	none	12-Jul-02	Tapayen, Tineg, Abra
179	Lazaro Sabado		M	farmer	none	12-Jul-02	Tapayen, Tineg, Abra
180	Jerome Pintal	17	M	farmer	none	30-Jul-02	Bgy. Maonon, Ligao City, Albay
181	Dolores Bolibol		F	farmer	none	20-Jul-02	Bgy. Sta Isabel Norte, Ilagan, CV
182	Lenardo J. Rodriguez	45	M	worker	none	24-Jul-02	Sitio Pitong Gatang, Bgy. Manguya, Gloria, Oriental Mindoro
183	Pensin Dialang		M	IP	none	07/25/02	
184	Rap Rap Jose	5	M	minor	none	18-Aug-02	Bgy. Binondo, banagga, Davao Oriental
185	Kevin Dongiapon	7	M	minor	none	18-Aug-02	Bgy. Binondo, banagga, Davao Oriental
186	Marequiel Jose	13	M	minor	none	18-Aug-02	Bgy. Binondo, banagga, Davao Oriental
187	Degara Carlos	35	M	farmer	none	22-Aug-02	Lagyo, Brgy. Puray, Montalban, Rizal
188	Rizza Concha	33	F	farmer	Bayan Muna	24-Aug-02	Bgy. Ginabucan, Catmon, Cebu
189	Manolito Darug		M	IP	none	24-Aug-02	Brgy. Hall of Penaranda, Zamboanga
190	Juan Aguilar, Jr.	46	M	farmer	none	25-Aug-02	LA Unio, Castilla, Sorsogon

191	Pedro Begino	60	M	farmer	none	13-Sep-02	Purok 6, Soa, Malinao, Albay
192	Joel Asejo	20	M	student	Bicol University; member Anakbayan-Jovenes (Daraga)	1-Oct-02	San Isidro, Sto. Domingo, Albay
193	Carlito Moedas		M	farmer	Namatu	9-Oct-02	Barangay Bituan, Tulunan, North Cotabato
194	Nemesio Mancel	41	M	Urban poor	UCCP member in San Teodoro	8-Oct-02	Bgy. Dulangan I, Baco, Mindoro Oriental
195	Agustin Abile	25	M	minor	none	20-Oct-02	Bgy. Bongon, Tabluelan, Cebu
196	Salvador Violata	67	M	farmer	none	22-Oct-02	Maragondon, Cavite
197	Efren Saducos		M	farmer	none	1-Nov-02	Puerta Galera, Mindoro Oriental
198	Ronie Montes		M	IP	none	5-Nov-02	Sitio Akbayan, Binicalan San Luis, Agusan Del Sur
199	Carlito Hanaban		M	farmer	none	7-Nov-02	Bgy. Limbon, Sariaya, Quezon
200	Domingo Morillo		M	farmer	none	7-Nov-02	Bgy. Limbon, Sariaya, Quezon
201	Gilbert Antaran		M	farmer	none	7-Nov-02	Bgy. Limbon, Sariaya, Quezon
202	Ismael Hasan	61	M	Moro	none	11-Nov-02	Sitio Salumping, Bgy. Salvo, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
203	Pablito Marquezes	41	M	farmer	none	13-Nov-02	So. Lidong, Brgy. Bulawan, Sipocot
204	Datu Man-anyagan		M	farmer	none	14-Nov-02	Sitio Akbayan, Binicalan San Luis, Agusan Del Sur
205	Datu Manliguyan		M	IP	none	14-Nov-02	Sitio Akbayan, Brgy. Binicalan, San Luis, ADS
206	Vedasco Anilao Lalong-Isip	53	M	farmer	PAMALAKAYA, Bayan Muna	23-Nov-02	Bgy. Balatero, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
207	Oscar Sacdalan	48	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	23-Nov-02	Mindoro Oriental
208	Anthony Martinez	37	M	farmer	member, Pamalakaya-Puerto galera; Bayan Muna	26-Nov-02	Puerta Galera, Mindoro Oriental
209	Yacob Pasagi	11	M	minor	none	24-Nov-02	Bgy. Tatpan, Shariff Aguak, Maguindanao
210	Naim Casan	15	M	minor	none	24-Nov-02	Bgy. Tatpan, Shariff Aguak, Maguindanao
211	Efren Arguilles		M	farmer	none	24-Nov-02	Puerta Galera, Mindoro Oriental
212	Edgardo Mago	27	M	farmer	none	30-Nov-02	Bgy. Aguilar, Vinzons, Camarines Norte
213	Ronnie Alejo Manlapaz	42	M	urban poor	none	4-Dec-02	Balatingo, Buga, Libon, Albay
214	Tirso Ebuenga	42	M	hr worker	Sorsogon People's Organization/HR PO	4-Dec-02	Bgy. Cabiguhan, Gubat, Sorsogon
215	Sonny de Silva		M	farmer	none	10-Dec-02	San Teodoro
216	Ofelia Bravo		F	IP	none	11-Dec-02	Victoria
217	Ignacio Magadia		M	farmer	none	11-Dec-02	Victoria

218	Jesus Bravo		M	IP	none	11-Dec-02	Victoria
219	Moreto Arcadenia	38	M	farmer	KMP	13-Dec-02	Sipalay, Negros Occidental
220	Sotero Nasol	57	M	farmer	none	14-Dec-02	Palanog, Camalig, Albay
221	Salik Guiamel	25	M	farmer	none	20-Dec-02	Bgy. Libutan, Mamasapano, Maguindanao
222	Mario Estocado	43	M	hr worker	KARAPATAN-Sorsogon	27-Dec-02	Gubat, Sorsogon
223	Rodolfo Lamo	41	M	hr worker	Sorsogon People's Organization/HR PO	29-Dec-02	Bgy. Pili, Magallanes, Gubat, Sorsogon
224	Romulo Santiago	37	M	farmer	none	4-Jan-03	Bgy. Monbon, Irosin, Sorsogon
225	Gregorio Malayang		M	farmer	none	4-Jan-03	Sitio Albentong, Brgy. Bang-ay, Banga, South Cotabato
226	Carlos Enaje	48	M	urban poor	none	13-Jan-03	St. Anthony Academy, Cogon, Rizal, Gubat, Sorsogon
227	Bobit Budadong		M	farmer	Mandaya	17-Jan-03	So. Bisay, Brgy. Binondo, Banganga, Davao Oriental
228	Racel Tandog		M	farmer	Mandaya	17-Jan-03	So. Bisay, Brgy. Binondo, Banganga, Davao Oriental
229	Rodel Andoy		M	farmer	Mandaya	17-Jan-03	So. Bisaya, Brgy. Mahan-ub, Baganga, Davao Oriental
230	Isidro Bumatay		M	farmer	none	17-Jan-03	Gutad, Tanyag, Calintaan
231	Baltemor Sumpada		M	IP	none	28-Jan-03	Mandagonay, Esperanza, Agusan del Sur
232	Koman Tagunan		M	IP	none	29-Jan-03	Mandagonay, Esperanza, Agusan del Sur
233	Matas Embag	31	M	farmer	none	8-Feb-03	Bgy. Barongis, Pikit, North Cotabato
234	Henry Madrid	31	M	farmer	none	9-Feb-03	Gumapia, Irosin, Sorsogon
235	Mastura Unding	42	M	Moro	none	11-Feb-03	Bgy. Balung, Pagalungan, Maguindanao
236	Bustin Butid		M	Moro	none	11-Feb-03	Bgy. Balung, Pagalungan, Maguindanao
237	Daniel Ladiana	27	M	farmer	Suara Bangsa Moro member	13-Feb-03	Talinga, Leon B. Postigo, Zamboanga del Norte
238	Crisanta Ybanez	33	F	farmer	Suara Bangsa Moro member	13-Feb-03	Talinga, Leon B. Postigo, Zamboanga del Norte
239	Melvin Aka		M	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Davao Del Norte
240	Mary Grace Aculbe	7	F	minor	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
241	Genus Pontilla	9	M	minor	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte

242	Roldan Aculbe	10	M	minor	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
243	Berna Mae Congreso	11	F	minor	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
244	Mary Glenn Silva	16	F	minor	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
245	Albert Congreso	19	M	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
246	Daria Silaga	22	F	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
247	Rufino Aculbe, Jr.	22	M	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
248	Leony Silaga	24	F	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
249	Alan Panes	27	M	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
250	Felicia Aculbe	33	F	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
251	Olympio Amora	51	M	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
252	Benz Congreso	1 M O	M	minor	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
253	Gilber Aculbe		M	farmer	none	19-Feb-03	Sitio Tubod, Poblacion Kalawit, Zamboanga De Norte
254	Ernesto Lepio Atento	52	M	farmer	none	26-Feb-03	Sitio Pulot Taysan, Legaspi City
255	Ryan Arguelles	11	M	minor	none	27-Feb-03	New Bunawan, Tulunan, North Cotabato
256	Dionisio Talingting	55	M	farmer	Binhi-Sarangani	1-Mar-03	Upper Ladol, Kawas, Alabel, Sarangani Province
257	Domingo Bustamante	62	M	farmer	none	2-Mar-03	Bgy. Aroroy, Juban, Sorsogon
258	Silvestre Ading	36	M	IP	Lumad Kasakit UG Kalipay & CSRD	7-Mar-03	Loay, Lubo, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur
259	Sakatil Malikil		M	farmer	CVO volunteer	8-Mar-03	Upper Banembengan, Sumisip, Basilan
260	Mario Marmol		M	farmer	none	8-Mar-03	San Vicente Norte, Iriga City

261	Michael Santiago	28	M	farmer	none	12-Mar-03	Pasong Intsik, San rafael, Bulacan
262	Edgardo Medran		M	farmer	none	15-Mar-03	Gloria, Oriental Mindoro
263	Bennasir Muamil	13	M	minor	none	20-Mar-03	Brgy. Lampaki, Indanan, Sulu
264	Jul Sahibul	17	M	minor	none	20-Mar-03	Brgy. Lampaki, Indanan, Sulu
265	Almajar Jainul	21	M	Moro	none	20-Mar-03	Brgy. Lampaki, Indanan, Sulu
266	Radjail Mukammali	68	M	Moro	none	20-Mar-03	Brgy. Lampaki, Indanan, Sulu
267	Mariano Rabano	25	M	farmer	none	22-Mar-03	Sitio Pinagturian, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
268	Francisco Rabano	42	M	farmer	none	22-Mar-03	Sitio Pinagturian, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
269	Manny Llada		M	farmer	none	25-Mar-03	Pinamalayan,
270	Miguel Albea		M	farmer	none	28-Mar-03	Catalutan, Sangay, Camarines Sur
271	Edgar Panagsagan	39	M	farmer	farmer leader (SMC) SAMAKAMI	28-Mar-03	Siito Mulawin, Bgy. Iriron, Calintaan, Occidental Mindoro
272	Untoy Agaw		M	IP	none	30-Mar-03	Lisap Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro
273	Jose Manabat	37	M	farmer	none	31-Mar-03	Municipal Hall, Norzagaray, Bulacan
274	Dieto Indico		M	farmer	none	3-Apr-03	Bantugan, Presentacion, Bicol
275	Nong Dodo		M	farmer	none	15-Apr-03	Zambales
276	Felix Pacquiao	45	M	farmer	FARM-MO-KMP member, former lay minister, Bayan Muna coordinator	15-Apr-03	Purok 2, Bgy. Matugnao, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
277	Rey Corpin	13	M	minor	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
278	Randy Potoy	15	M	minor	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
279	Obet Quidlat	16	M	minor	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
280	Benjie Cabugoy	17	M	minor	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
281	Rowena Superior	24	F	farmer	Bagalungon Small Farmers Assoc.-ALMARYU	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
282	3 month-old fetus of Rowena Superior	0	x	minor	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
283	Teofilo Sumaya, Jr.	24	M	farmer	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
284	Eugenio Tazan	54	M	farmer	San Isidro Small Farmers Assoc.-ALMARYU	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte
285	Joe Cosenillo	LA	M	farmer	none	16-Apr-03	Brgy. San Isidro, Kananga, Leyte

286	Abdulbayan Cervantes	45	M	Moro	Hugpong	17-Apr-03	Pk.3 Bongbong, Pantukan, Compostela Valley
287	John Villanueva, Jr.	54	M	Profession-al	none	28-Apr-03	Bgy. Tagaytay, Camalig, Albay
288	Jojo Candelaria		M	farmer	none	19-Apr-03	Alanao, Lupi, Camarines Sur
289	Eden Marcellana	31	F	hr worker	SecGen-KARAPATAN-ST	21-Apr-03	Bgy. Maibon, Naujan, Mindoro Oriental
290	Eddie Gumanoy		M	farmer	chair, KASAMA-TK	21-Apr-03	Bgy. Maibon, Naujan, Mindoro Oriental
291	Wilmer Masimid	3	M	minor	none	25-Apr-03	So. Bisaya, Brgy. Mahanub, Baganga, Davao Oriental
292	William Masimid		M	IP	none	25-Apr-03	So. Bisaya, Brgy. Mahanub, Baganga, Davao Oriental
293	Abner Nario	34	M	farmer	KASAMA-Rizal	4-May-03	Purok Seedling, Sitio San Joseph, Brgy. San Jose, Antipolo, Rizal
294	Donis Masamllok		M	farmer	none	9-May-03	Sitio Kalansig, Brgy. Kuniapas, Banga South Cotabato
295	Reynaldo Boy Linezo	50	M	farmer	none	9-May-03	Maragondon, Cavite
296	Jake Soriano		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	15-May-03	CV
297	Pedro Manuyag, Jr.	23	M	farmer	none	18-May-03	Brgy. Consuelo, Macabebe, Pampanga
298	Ferdinand Manuyag	25	M	farmer	none	18-May-03	Brgy. Consuelo, Macabebe, Pampanga
299	Bryan Oliver		M	farmer	none	1-Jun-03	Libon, Albay
300	Ruby Jean Custodio		F	farmer	none	4-Jun-03	So. Kauswagan Dos, Brgy. San Isidro, Lupon, Davao Oriental
301	Rodrigo Ungayo		M	farmer	none	4-Jun-03	So. Kauswagan Dos, Brgy. San Isidro, Lupon, Davao Oriental
302	Ruben Tanoy		M	farmer	none	4-Jun-03	So. Kauswagan Dos, Brgy. San Isidro, Lupon, Davao Oriental
303	Jess Mark Apayao		M	IP	none	18-Jun-03	Matagoan Zone, Tabuk, Kalinga
304	Eduardo Fernandez		M	farmer	none	30-Jun-03	Lubigan, Sipocot
305	Catalino Arevalo	49	M	farmer	VP, Samahan ng Magsasaka sa San Felipe at Pacol (SMSFP)	30-Jun-03	San Felipe, Naga City
306	Noel Batiquin	33	M	farmer	KMP	30-Jun-03	Sito Mag-alho, Brgy. Ipil, Carmen, Cebu
307	Henerio Ybanez		M	farmer	NEBFA	1-Jul-03	Compostela Valley
308	Poon Bacheron		M	urban poor		4-Jul-03	Roxas Blvd., Paranaque City

309	Mauricio Miranda	40	M	farmer	none	5-Jul-03	Sapang Tagalog, Batang II, Sasmuan, Pampanga
310	Mia Jimenez	15	F	minor	none	12-Jul-03	Room of Sgt. Edwin Bautista, 54th IB Head Quarters, barracks CPD, Bontoc, Mt. Province
311	Jerry W. Kitab	24	M	farmer	none	18-Jul-03	Bgy. Digidig, Carrangalan, Nueva Ecija
312	Dexter Baticuling	1	M	minor	none	21-Jul-03	Sitio Talayag, Brgy. Nicolas, Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental
313	John Kevin Baticuling	3	M	minor	none	21-Jul-03	Sitio Talayag, Brgy. Nicolas, Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental
314	Rogelio Blanco, Jr		M	minor	none	21-Jul-03	Sitio Talayag, Brgy. Nicolas, Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental
315	Olivia Baticuling Blanco	19	F	IP	none	21-Jul-03	Sitio Talayag, Brgy. Nicolas, Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental
316	Rogelio Blanco	25	M	IP	none	21-Jul-03	Sitio Talayag, Brgy. Nicolas, Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental
317	Gabino Lawaguey		M	IP	none	22-Jul-03	Bauang, Alangtin, Tubo, Abra
318	Bernie Ani	15	M	minor	none	5-Aug-03	Sitio San Fuego, Brgy. Cabanbanan, Balatan, Camarines Sur
319	Felix "Dondon" Paredes	25	M	worker	none	5-Aug-03	Sitio San Fuego, Brgy. Cabanbanan, Balatan, Camarines Sur
320	Amador San Fuego	41	M	worker	none	5-Aug-03	Sitio San Fuego, Brgy. Cabanbanan, Balatan, Camarines Sur
321	Virgilio Bobong		M	farmer	none	23-Aug-03	Sitio Nabozoto, Brgy. Villa Reyes, San Narciso, Quezon
322	Bonifacio Guevarra	46	M	worker	none	2-Sep-03	Magallanes, Cavite
323	Efren Agsayang	21	M	IP	Tabbak, Mankayan, Benguet	21-Sep-03	Gadagad, Mankayan, Benguet
324	Jonathan Benaro	16	M	minor	Anak ng Bayan	23-Sep-03	Maco, Compostela Valley
325	Ramon Regase, Jr.	17	M	minor	none	23-Sep-03	Maco, Compostela Valley
326	Marjorie Reynoso	18	F	youth and students	Anak ng Bayan	23-Sep-03	Municipality of Maco, Compostella Valley
327	Lito Doydoy	24	M	youth and students	AnakBayan	23-Sep-03	Municipality of Maco, Compostella Valley
328	Angelito Mabansag	26	M	urban poor	KADAMAY	28-Sep-03	416 Osmena, St., Tondo Manila
329	Boboy Luares	30	M	urban poor	none	4-Oct-03	Boundary of Bgy. Karikot and Bgy. Lubong, Bato, Camarines Sur. 300 metros from the

							National H-Way
330	Michael Zoilo	16	M	minor	none	9-Oct-03	Brgy. Mangga, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
331	Loida Grado		F	farmer	none	9-Oct-03	Brgy. Mangga, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
332	Christopher Grado		M	farmer	none	9-Oct-03	Brgy. Mangga, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
333	Mario Mercurio	36	M	farmer	none	29-Oct-03	boundary ng Brgy. Igang, Lucban Quezon at Brgy. Taytay, Majayjay, Laguna
334	Vicente Bico, Jr.	59	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	7-Nov-03	Brgy. Ibayong Ibaba, Phase II, San Pablo, Laguna
335	Jose Buendia	39	M	urban poor	none	19-Nov-03	Bgy. Matawe, Dingalan, Aurora
336	Ariel Jacinto		M	farmer	none	21-Nov-03	Dingalan, Aurora
337	Conrado Ortiz	30	M	worker	none	30-Nov-03	Bgy. Binisitahan, Donsol, Sorsogon
338	Pedro Pesares		M	farmer	Chairperson, Anakpawis-Brgy. Banlag Chapter	30-Nov-03	Monkayo, Compostela Valley
339	Alejandro Martinez	35	M	farmer	none	1-Dec-03	Bgy. San Antonio, RTR, Agusan del Norte
340	Charlito Garnosa		M	IP	none	1-Dec-03	Bgy. Calamba, Agusan del Norte
341	Dodong Botella		M	IP	none	1-Dec-03	Bgy. Calamba, Agusan del Norte
342	Nei Jomoc Elvira		M	IP	none	1-Dec-03	Bgy. Calamba, Agusan del Norte
343	Rogelio Baldo		M	IP	none	1-Dec-03	Bgy. Calamba, Agusan del Norte
344	Rogelio Dumpas		M	IP	none	1-Dec-03	Bgy. Calamba, Agusan del Norte
345	Jerry Priela	47	M	farmer	none	3-Dec-03	Balaogan, Bulan, Sorsogon
346	Susan Habac-Aringo	38	F	farmer	Gabriela Women's Party municipal coordinator	7-Dec-03	Sitio Muladbucad, Bgy. San Isidro, Castilla, Sorsogon
347	Victor Balais		M	IP	none	7-Dec-03	Lutab, Asibanglan, Pinukpok, Kalinga
348	Romeo Malabanan	42	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	23-Dec-03	Bgy. Puypuy, Bay, Laguna
349	Felix Rosquites	49	M	farmer	Bayan Muna, PAOCTF, BPLK, Dayong	8-Jan-04	Sabungan, Igangon, Asuncion, Davao del Norte
350	Joey Santos	15	M	IP	none	29-Jan-04	Bgy. Salu, Porac, Pampanga
351	Leima Fortu	27	F	hr worker	acting Sec gen-Karapatan MOR, BM district coordinator MOR, volunteer staff	13-Feb-04	Bgy. Amiguiz, Naujan, Mindoro Oriental

					Mindoro for justice and peace		
352	Atty. Juvy Magsino	34	F	hr worker	Chairperson-Mindoro for Justice and peace, honorary member- Gabriela , BM member, KARAPATAN HR Worker	13-Feb-04	Bgy. Amiguís, Naujan, Mindoro Oriental
353	Francisco Tatad Rabino		M	farmer	none	16-Feb-04	Bgy. Cabitan, Mandaon, Masbate
354	Adrian Alegria	21	M	farmer	AP municipal coordinator	18-Feb-04	Bgy. Lumangbayan, Sta. Cruz, MinOcc
355	Olimpio Crame	52	M	farmer	Bgy. Campaigner-Anakpawis	22-Feb-04	Bgy. Sohoton, Calape, Bohol
356	Belen Israel		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	7-Mar-04	Pagbilao, Quezon
357	Luciano	15 /2 5	M	farmer	none	13-Mar-04	Sitio Quarry, Malabog, Paquibato District, Davao City
358	Arnel Buredor	18	M	youth and students	none	17-Mar-04	san Narciso Quezon
359	Virgie Belmin		F	farmer	none	23-Mar-04	Sitio Pagsimbugan, Mapid, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur
360	Nestor Navares Broquesa	42	M	farmer	none	27-Mar-04	Bgy. Banga, Tinambac, Camarines Sur
361	Jesus Bongalon	49	M	farmer	BM-council member	1-Apr-04	Bgy. Sooc, Bato, Camarines Sur
362	Rodolfo Gogo		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	1-Apr-04	Compostela Valley
363	Estelita Marasigan	50	F	farmer	none	6-Apr-04	
364	Roger Alperez Soriano	20	M	youth and students	none	10-Apr-04	Bgy. Tubuan, Caramoan, Camarines Sur
365	Edwin Mascariñas	20	M	farmer	district coordinator AP	15-Apr-04	Brgy. Lumang Bayan, Sta. Cruz, Mindoro Occidental
366	Charlie Utay	24	M	IP	Bayan Muna member	24-Apr-04	Bgy. Datu Davao, Laak, Compostela Valley
367	Charlie Dabaw	28	M	IP	Bayan Muna member	24-Apr-04	Bgy. Datu Davao, Laak, Compostela Valley
368	Ganadi Pinamalayan	40	M	IP	Bayan Muna member	24-Apr-04	Bgy. Datu Davao, Laak, Compostela Valley
369	Isaias Drummond Manano, Jr.	23	M	Church-worker	Sec Gen - AP MO, acting sec gen of KASAMA-MO	28-Apr-04	Pachoca, Calapan City, Mindoro Oriental
370	Rogelio Perez	48	M	farmer	Bayan Muna provincial council member	29-Apr-04	Bgy. Silangang Malicboy, Pagbilao, Quezon
371	Raymund Goloso	6	M	minor	none	7-May-04	Bgy. Recto, Bulan, Sorsogon
372	Maylene Goloso	13	F	minor	none	7-May-04	Bgy. Recto, Bulan, Sorsogon

373	Henry Buduan		M	farmer	bayán muna leader in Monkayo town tagum	7-May-04	Tagum City, Davao Oriental
374	Conrado Katigbak	45	M	GE	BAYAN MUNA coordinator	13-May-04	Bgy. Ikirin, Pagbilao, Quezon
375	Merly Cabatay	42	F	farmer	BM coordinator	8-Jun-04	Pagbilao, Quezon
376	Eugenio Furog	44	M	farmer	PRO, HUMABOL-KMP & Municipal Coordinator, AP	13-Jun-04	Bgy. San Roque, Talibon, Bohol
377	Eliseo Binoya		M	Profession-al	<i>Radio Natin</i>	17-Jun-04	A national highway in General Santos City, South Cotabato
378	Arnold Garcia	27	M	farmer	none	20-Jun-04	
379	Jimmy Marangin		M	farmer	none	21-Jun-04	So. Manga, Bgy. Matagbak, Milagros, Masbate
380	Rogelio de Guzman	57	M	worker	BM coordinator	24-Jun-04	Ibaan, Batangas
381	Jeffrey "Cocoy" Verances		M	farmer	none	20-Jul-04	
382	Bernabe Banguay		M	farmer	none	24-Jul-04	Sapisap, Sallapadan
383	Joseph Malanum		M	farmer	none	28-Jul-04	Brgy. San Miguel, Sto. Tomas, Batangas in front of the PAMILIHANG BAYAN of Sto. Tomas Batangas
384	Mely Conge	29	F	farmer	none	8-Aug-04	Sitio Naalad, Bgy. Pobalcion I, Catubig, Northern Samar
385	Mely Conge's unborn 4-mo fetus	0	x	minor	none	8-Aug-04	Sitio Naalad, Bgy. Pobalcion I, Catubig, Northern Samar
386	Bra Udtog		M	farmer	none	17-Aug-04	
387	Dali Kahar		M	farmer	none	17-Aug-04	
388	Merlinda Trinidad Carvajal	50	F	urban poor	member Gabriela, AP	27-Aug-04	Bgy. Dila, Sta. Rosa, Laguna
389	Generoso Sadullo		M	farmer	none	28-Aug-04	Bgy. Tagoytoy, Camalig, Albay
390	Jose Ramirez		M	farmer	none	29-Aug-04	Candelaria, Uson, Masbate
391	Teodoro Mendoza		M	farmer	none	29-Aug-04	Brgy. Naitan, Batasan, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental
392	Enrico de Atras		M	farmer	none	29-Aug-04	Brgy. Naitan, Batasan, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental
393	Domingo Samsona		M	farmer	Anakpawis	29-Aug-04	Brgy. Naitan, Batasan, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental
394	Meliton Tena		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	6-Sep-04	Infanta, Quezon
395	Honey Bel Morada	5	F	minor	none	8-Sep-04	Bgy. Macalaya, Castilla, Sorsogon
396	Antonio Falcon		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	9-Sep-04	Infanta, Quezon

397	E. Barcenas		M	farmer	none	14-Oct-04	Bgy. Soa, Malinao, Albay
398	Samuel "Sammy" Bandilla	40	M	worker	Anakpawis-Reg'l coordinator, Dir-comm on popstrug BAYAN-SB	15-Oct-04	Bgy. 65, Paseo de Legazpi, Tacloban City
399	Clemente Calatrava	49	M	worker	none	15-Oct-04	Boundary of Sitio Calaminue, Bgy. Cansuso, Cavinti, Laguna & Bgy. Caldong, Sampalok, Quezon
400	Avelino Billena		M	worker	none	15-Oct-04	Boundary of Sitio Calaminue, Bgy. Cansuso, Cavinti, Laguna & Bgy. Caldong, Sampalok, Quezon
401	Rolando de la Cruz	29	M	farmer	none	9-Nov-04	Boundary of Rizal, Sitio Licao-licao, Brgy, San Isidro, Sa Jose del Monte, Bulacan
402	Amador Estanislao		M	farmer	none	9-Nov-04	Boundary of Rizal, Sitio Licao-licao, Brgy, San Isidro, Sa Jose del Monte, Bulacan
403	Joel Baclao	40	M	church worker	Coordinator of Andurog Bikol (disaster relief program) and PCPR regional coordinator	10-Nov-04	Lacag, Daraga, Albay
404	Jhavie Basilio	20	M	worker	ULWU	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
405	Juancho Sanchez	20	M	Church-worker	ULWU	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
406	Adriano Caballero	23	M	worker	ULWU	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
407	Jhune David	27	M	farmer	member of United Luisita Workers Union	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
408	Jessie Valdez	30	M	worker	ULWU	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
409	Jesus Laza	34	M	farmer	member of ULWU, stockholder of HL	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
410	Jaime Pastidio	46	M	worker	ULWU	16-Nov-04	Gate 1, Central Azucarera de Tarlac, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
411	Myrna Tabata	38	F	farmer	Anakpawis member/ Bgy. Kagawad	16-Nov-04	Kolambutan Settlement, Tudela, Misamis Occidental

412	Adronico Pudpud	35	M	IP	none	18-Nov-04	Bgy. Saoquegue, Bagangga, Davao Oriental
413	Vicente Olea	60	M	Church-worker	SUMAPA leader	24-Nov-04	Sitio Landing, San Vicente, Palawan
414	Allan Dizon	42	M	Professional	none	27-Nov-04	SM City Mall, Cebu
415	Daube Mankugihan	31	M	IP	none	4-Dec-04	Sitio Salaysayon, Bgy. Jaguimitan, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte
416	Charlie Monsalud	10	M	minor	none	4-Dec-04	Purok 3, Lower Calabat, Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur
417	Concepcion Monsalud	39	F	Church-worker	treasurer of the roman catholic chrch in their locality/AP member	4-Dec-04	Purok 3, Lower Calabat, Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur
418	Ellasar Monsalud	48	M	farmer	AP member	4-Dec-04	Purok 3, Lower Calabat, Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur
419	Marcelino Beltran	53	M	farmer	chairman of the Alyansa ng mga magbubukid sa CL, Anakpawis-Vice president-Tarlac	8-Dec-04	in front of his home in San Sotero, Sta. Ignacia, Tarlac
420	Edmundo Salcedo	43	M	farmer	KMP-Cam Norte member	10-Dec-04	In front of elevated town plaza in Daet, Camarines Sur
421	Joel Gorme		M	farmer	none	11-Dec-04	Joroan, Tiwi, Albay
422	Macres Macias	16	M	minor	none	18-Dec-04	Digos City
423	Francisco Gatdula	55	M	farmer	councilor, former leader of Ginintuang Bukid, MOR, AP supporter	24-Dec-04	Bgy. Poblacion I, Sta. Cruz, Mindoro Oriental
424	Pablito Ignacio	44	M	farmer	Member-Bayan Muna-Bulacan	11-Jan-05	112 Brgy. Kasalat, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
425	Elner Solina	26	M	Church-worker	none	11-Jan-05	People's Missionary Church Compound, Brgy.San Rafael, Rodriguez, Rizal
426	Pastor Hablito Solina	54	M	Church-worker	People's Missionary Church	11-Jan-05	People's Missionary Church Compound, Brgy.San Rafael, Rodriguez, Rizal
427	Eusebio Polahon		M	farmer	none	13-Jan-05	Sitio Agal, Brgy.Casala, San Mariano, CV
428	Jaime Fitero	20	M	farmer	none	25-Jan-05	Sitio Abot, Brgy. Bantog, Victoria, Tarlac City
429	Felino Briones	59	M	farmer	none	25-Jan-05	Sitio Abot, Brgy. Bantog, Victoria, Tarlac City
430	Allan Batan	20	M	farmer	none	25-Jan-05	Sitio Abot, Brgy. Bantog, Victoria, Tarlac City

431	Aldasir Padiwan	13	M	minor	none	1-Feb-05	Kapuk Punggul, Sitio Baunuice, Maimbung, Sulu
432	Sidang Padiwan		F	farmer	none	1-Feb-05	Kapuk Punggul, Sitio Baunuice, Maimbung, Sulu
433	Salip Faisal Salim		M	farmer	none	1-Feb-05	Kapuk Punggul, Sitio Baunuice, Maimbung, Sulu
434	Tal Padiwan		M	farmer	none	1-Feb-05	Kapuk Punggul, Sitio Baunuice, Maimbung, Sulu
435	Loyloy Garcia	2	M	minor	none	1-Feb-05	Brgy.Seran, Guagua Pampanga
436	Noel Garcia	40	M	farmer	Aguman Maglalautang de Capampangan(A MC)	1-Feb-05	Brgy.Seran, Guagua Pampanga
437	Abe Sungit	44	M	hr worker	KARAPATAN	5-Feb-05	Sitio Andres Lomboy, Brgy. Sa Jose, Puerto Princesa, Palawan
438	Ronnie Almoete	38	M	worker	Samahang ng Maralitang Pilipino ng Purok Matahimik (SMPPM) chairperson; Chairman Lucena Chapter, BAYAN-MUNA	5-Feb-05	Lucena City, Quezon
439	Promencio Bolane	22	M	IP	none	8-Feb-05	Sitio Latil, Brgy. Colonsabac, Matanao, Davao del Sur
440	Franklin Bolane	32	M	IP	none	8-Feb-05	Sitio Latil, Brgy. Colonsabac, Matanao, Davao del Sur
441	Parilla Bolane	41	M	IP	none	8-Feb-05	Sitio Latil, Brgy. Colonsabac, Matanao, Davao del Sur
442	Padilla Bulane		M	IP	none	02/08/05	
443	Francusco Bulane		M	IP	none	02/08/05	
444	Promencio Bulane		M	IP	none	02/08/05	
445	Rodrigo Lampa	40	M	farmer	Aguman Maglalautang de Capampangan(A MC)	16-Feb-05	Brgy. Lambac, Guagua, Pampanga
446	Chrispin Amazona	40	M	farmer	Member- Anakpawis Dingalan, Aurora	15-Feb-05	La Paz, Tarlac
447	Renato Espino	35	M	farmer	Aguman Maglalautang de Capampangan(A MC), Anakpawis Member	18-Feb-05	Lakeshore, Mexico Pampanga
448	Joey Abraham	28	M	IP	Central Luzon Aetas Association (CLAA)	20-Feb-05	Rd. Side, between Brgy. Culo and Brgy. Saging, Balanga, Bataan

449	Rodel Pelayo	30	M	IP	Central Luzon Aetas Association (CLAA)	20-Feb-05	Rd. Side, between Brgy. Culo and Brgy. Saging, Balanga, Bataan
450	JR Villena		M	farmer	none	25-Feb-05	Brgy. Callios, Penaranda, Nueva Ecija
451	Rafael Marcaida	37	M	worker	Sorsogon State College Union member	28-Feb-05	Brgy. Mayon, Castilla, Sorsogon
452	Romeo Pinar		M	IP	SPMM	28-Feb-05	Brgy. Ligang, San Luis, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental
453	Abelardo R. Ladera	45	M	Profession-al	Bayan Muna-Tarlac	3-Mar-05	Barangay Paraiso, Tarlac City
454	Emiliano Nardo	67	M	farmer	BDFA and API-KA	8-Mar-05	Brgy. Dalusdoson, Hinabangan, Samar
455	Romeo "Romy" Sanchez	39	M	Profession-al	Regional Coordinator, Bayan Muna-Ilocos, Secretary General-Bayan Ilocos	9-Mar-05	Baguio City
456	Ernesto Bang	50	M	farmer	Public Information officer, KMP-Camarines Norte	10-Mar-05	Brgy. Malangkaw BasudLabo, Cam Norte
457	Jose Guiriba	64	M	farmer	Anakpawis-Sorsogon	12-Mar-05	Brgy. Paroros, Donsol, Sorsogon
458	Fr. William Tadena	37	M	Church-worker	Iglesia Filipina de Independiente - Tarlac; active KARAPATAN volunteer	13-Mar-05	Brgy. Guevarra, La Paz, Tarlac
459	Atty. Felidito C. Dacut	51	M	hr worker	BM, IBP-Leyte	14-Mar-05	Arellano cor Real St., Tacloban City
460	Marvin Montabon	23	M	youth and students	Anakbayan member	14-Mar-05	Brgy. Palencia, Tarangnan, Samar
461	Benito Mabini		M	farmer	none	15-Mar-05	Brgy. Sinit-an, San Jorge, Samar
462	Abdulrasid Lim		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
463	Ahmad Arawangsa		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila

464	Ahmad Kim Pael		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
465	Almasui Mawadi		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
466	Almodi Tarabangsa		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
467	Amil Ulla		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
468	Amin Kashim		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
469	Ammad Sahiron		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
470	Badran Abdulhamid		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
471	Burham Hadji		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila

472	Gafaar Mundi		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
473	Hadji Ahmad Upao		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
474	Hasbie Dae		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
475	Ibno Mubarak		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
476	Ibnohasser Hagassi		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
477	Ibrahim Hamie Joe		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
478	Jalal Ampaso		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
479	Jolo Patarasa		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila

480	Maorin Mubasarin		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
481	Muhaiser Tilao		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
482	Muktar Abukhair		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
483	Nassier Jay Impal		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
484	Piga Edcel Tomas Manuel		M	Moro	political detainee, client of KARAPATAN	15-Mar-05	Special Intensive Care Area (SICA) compound ng Bureau of Jail Penology and Management (BJMP) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Manila
485	Joel Toliao Reyes	33	M	Profession-al	Anakpawis member	16-Mar-05	Brgy.. Calero, Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte
486	Victor Concepcion	68	M	farmer	AMC-SecGen	17-Mar-05	Mexico, Pampanga
487	Norberto Cabigayan	42	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	9-Apr-05	Bgy. Borong, Calbiga, Samar
488	Sammy Dote	52	M	worker	Laborer-Catbalogan Municipal Hall, member-COURAGE	11-Apr-05	Bgy. 3, Catbalogan, Samar
489	Manuel Bargamento		M	farmer	Organizer-Negros Federation of Sugar workers	13-Apr-05	
490	Iñigo Bacarra	63	M	farmer	none	15-Apr-05	Bgy. Rawis, Hinabangan, Samar
491	Alfredo Davis	40 +	M	Church-worker	BM-Municipal Coordinator	15-Apr-05	Mahaplag, Leyte
492	Renante Alesna	25	M	farmer	Member, KMP	17-Apr-05	Sitio Calapnusan, Brgy. Lalang Calatrava, Negros Occidental
493	Noel Jusi	48	M	Profession-al	none	18-Apr-05	Poblacion II, Agdangan, Quezon

494	Jayson Baratina	20 +	M	worker	none	18-Apr-05	Poblacion II, Agdangan, Quezon
495	Megalito Rivera	30 +	M	worker	none	18-Apr-05	Poblacion II, Agdangan, Quezon
496	Ernesto Pacayra	61	M	farmer	none	21-Apr-05	Bgy. Caamlongan, Calbiga, Samar
497	Danilo Peralta	39	M	urban poor	none	22-Apr-05	Bgy. 736, Zone 8, Mataas na Lupa St., Pres. Quirino Ave., Malate, Manila
498	Delio Apolinar		M	farmer	Bayan Muna-Pamplona, Camarines Sur	25-Apr-05	Pamplona, Camarines Sur
499	Noli Labado	30	M	farmer	none	28-Apr-05	Bgy. Caamlongan, Calbiga, Samar
500	Vencio Fabillar		M	farmer	none	1-May-05	Along Maharlika Hi-way, So. Nulang-dulang, Bgy. Canticum, Calbiga
501	Bienvinido Baclayon	65	M	farmer	none	3-May-05	Bgy. Canligis, Paranas, Samar
502	Ruben de Guia		M	farmer	none	3-May-05	Sitio Hamorawon, Bgy. Salvacion, Bobon, Northern Samar
503	Certain Gerardo		M	farmer	none	4-May-05	Jiabong, Samar
504	Leonard Matias	22	M	youth and students	none	8-May-05	Brgy.Gen.Luna, Gen. Llanera, Nueva Ecija
505	Atty. Ambrocio Matias	47	M	Profession-al	AP Municipal Coordinator-NE, AMGL Counsel	8-May-05	Brgy.Gen.Luna, Gen. Llanera, Nueva Ecija
506	Jessie Bacasmas	27	M	IP	none	12-May-05	Liang, Surigao del Sur
507	Alfredo Malinao		M	farmer	Peasant leader, organizer, KAMAS Local farmer Org at San Isidro, Leyte	12-May-05	San Isidro, Leyte
508	Rev. Edison Lapuz		M	Church-worker	UCCP, Chairperson, Katungod Sinirangan Bisayas , Former BM Coordinator	12-May-05	San Isidro, Leyte
509	Eddie Dimaano	47	M	farmer	Dampa-Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas(KMP) TAMBO, Pamplona Chapter, Bayan Muna Coordinator-Pamplona	20-May-05	Brgy. Tambo, Pamplona, Camarines Sur
510	Chito Pacalan	21	M	farmer	none	4-Jun-05	Bgy. Manunca, Sta. Rita, Samar
511	Joel Basada		M	farmer	none	10-Jun-05	Calbiga, Samar
512	Mario Fernandez	22	M	farmer	Negros Federation of Sugar Workers	10-Jun-05	boundary of Hacienda Salanap and Hacienda Paridad, Bgy. Lopez, Silay NegOcc

513	Manuel Batolina		M	farmer	Negros Federation of Sugar Workers	13-Jun-05	boundary of Hacienda Salanap and Hacienda Paridad, Bgy. Lopez, Silay NegOcc
514	Cecilia Cabel		F	Profession-al	none	15-Jun-05	Brgy. Cristina, Jiabong
515	Rommel "Buboy" Paquin	32	M	farmer	none	16-Jun-05	Purok Malinawon, Sitio Quarry, Malabog, Paquibato Dist., Davao City
516	Elena Paquin Clarin	64	F	farmer	none	16-Jun-05	Purok Malinawon, Sitio Quarry, Malabog, Paquibato Dist., Davao City
517	Nilo Sinego		M	farmer	none	26-Jun-05	Itangon, Bulan, Sorsogon
518	Jeric Barbas	10	M	minor	none	3-Jul-05	Brgy.Magsaysay, Sta.Rita, Samar
519	Alrico Barbas Sr.	31	M	farmer	Anakpawis Member	3-Jul-05	Brgy.Magsaysay, Sta.Rita, Samar
520	Adolfo Aquino		M	farmer	Bayan Muna-Pangasinan	6-Jul-05	
521	Antonio Pantonial		M	farmer	Negros Federation of Sugar Workers	6-Jul-05	
522	Usting Bantillan		M	farmer	Negros Federation of Sugar Workers	13-Jul-05	
523	Constancio Calubid	50	M	farmer	none	16-Jul-05	Brgy. San Andres, Villareal, Samar
524	Nilo Bayas	43	M	farmer	Vice-Chairman, Samahan ng Mag-uuling sa Sapang Bulak, Dona Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan	17-Jul-05	Sitio Parungaw, Sapang Bulak, Dona Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan
525	Crisencio Peri		M	Business-man	none	26-Jul-05	Trangka, Brgy. San Juan, San Narciso, Quezon
526	Rolando K. Salon	55	M	farmer	none	4-Aug-05	Residence of Sitio Tagbuaya, Barangay Bangayan, Agusan del Norte
527	Rogelio Ocmer	65	M	farmer	none	15-Aug-05	Catumag, Guinubatan, Albay
528	Rev. Raul Y. Domingo	43	M	Church-worker	Bayan Muna Palawan ;Karapatan-Palawan	20-Aug-05	Lomboy St., Bgy. San Jose, Puerto Princesa, Palawan
529	Boker Tagumpay	36	M	farmer	Anakpawis-Sta. Cruz member	29-Aug-05	Brgy. Pola, Sta. cruz, Mindoro Occidental
530	Ryan Cabrigas	24	M	Profession-al	employee-Samar Electric Cooperative II (SAMELCO II).	1-Sep-05	At the vicinity of Brgy. Carangayon (near Brgy. Libas), Catbalogan, Samar.
531	Atty. Norman Bocar	57	M	Profession-al	Bayan Muna	1-Sep-05	Borongan, Samar

532	Benedicto Gabon		M	Profession-al	employee-Samar Electric Cooperative II (SAMELCO II).	1-Sep-05	At the vicinity of Brgy. Carangayon (near Brgy. Libas), Catbalogan, Samar.
533	Engr.Dalmacio Cepeda		M	Profession-al	employee-Samar Electric Cooperative II (SAMELCO II).	1-Sep-05	At the vicinity of Brgy. Carangayon (near Brgy. Libas), Catbalogan, Samar.
534	Jolito Tobino	29	M	farmer	none	2-Sep-05	Sitio Canonghan, Brgy. Osmena, Palapag, Northern Samar
535	Edwina Magno		F	farmer	none	9-Sep-05	Brgy. Buyo, Virac
536	Manuel Esio		M	farmer	none	11-Sep-05	Jonggo, Lopez, Quezon
537	Renier Cusio	33	M	farmer	President, UMAGPAS-Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas(KMP)	12-Sep-05	Brgy. San Rafael, Guimba, Nueva Ecija
538	Leodegario M. Punzal	41	M	worker	Local Leader-Anakpawis Norzagaray, Bulacan	13-Sep-05	inside his house at Brgy. Poblacion, Norzagaray, Bulacan
539	Dante Teotino		M	urban poor	none	13-Sep-05	
540	Elpidio Versamina		M	farmer	none	18-Sep-05	
541	Diosdado Fortuna	50	M	worker	AP-chairperson, Southen Tagalog, UFE, Nestle Worker's Union	22-Sep-05	Calamba, Laguna
542	Jose Levimar Rieza		M	farmer	none	24-Sep-05	Sitio Kinahigan, Brgy.Tala, Orani, Bataan
543	Roman Friolo	18	M	farmer	none	25-Sep-05	Purok 3, Brgy. Cordero, Lupao, Nueva Ecija
544	Mario Tuvera		M	farmer	none	27-Sep-05	Sitio Balayang, Brgy.Pag-asa, Orani, Bataan
545	Romeo "Kuba" Mangampo		M	GE	none	28-Sep-05	Brgy. Mayon, Castilla
546	Victoria P. Samonte	51	F	Profession-al	Regional Vice Chairperson Kilusang Mayo Uno-CARAGA, President-Andres Soriano College Employees Union	30-Sep-05	Brgy. Mancarogo, Bislig City
547	Edmer Rufino		M	farmer	none	1-Oct-05	Brgy.Tala, Orani, Bataan
548	Jimmy Legaspi		M	worker	President, Union BOD Sierra Madre Bus Line Co.	1-Oct-05	Bus Stop-Over at Junction, San Simon, Pampanga
549	Armando Javier	44	M	farmer	Anakpawis Partylist Municipal Coordinator	2-Oct-05	Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija

550	Priscilla Esteban	56	F	farmer	Bayan Muna Local Leader-Brgy Lennec, Guimba, Nueva Ecija	2-Oct-05	Brgy Lennec, Guimba, Nueva Ecija
551	Rolando Mariano	53	M	worker	Member, Bayan Muna,Former President, Tarlac Electric Company Employees Union (TARELCO-EU)	7-Oct-05	Gerona, Tarlac
552	Ponciano Silva	54	M	worker	Anakpawis Local Leader-Unisan, Quezon	11-Oct-05	Brgy.Kalilayan Ibaba, Unisan, Quezon
553	Christopher Jebulan		M	farmer	none	13-Oct-05	Brgy. Buenavista, Sorsogon City
554	Florante Collantes	54	M	Business-man	Secretary General-Bayan Muna-Tarlac	15-Oct-05	Tarlac
555	Ramon Namuro	51	M	urban poor	Staff, AJODOM-PISTON	15-Oct-05	Pio Valenzuela, Caloocan City
556	Luis Caresma	29	M	farmer	none	18-Oct-05	Trians farm, Sitio Alagao, Matictic, Norzagaray, Bulacan
557	Tito Macabitas		M	farmer	Bayan Muna Local Leader	20-Oct-05	San Jose City, Nueva Ecija
558	Rodante Bautista		M	farmer	Bayan Muna-La Paz, Tarlac	24-Oct-05	La Paz, Tarlac
559	Bienvenido Capuno			IP	Anti-Mining	24-Oct-05	Bulaklak Videoke, Brgy. Pio, Porac Pampanga
560	Ricardo Ramos	47	M	farmer	Central Azucarera de Tarlac Labor Union (CATLU)	25-Oct-05	Brgy.Mapalacsiao, Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac
561	Jesus Lombo, Jr.	52	M	farmer	Member-Bicol Coconut Planters Association, Inc.-KMP	26-Oct-05	Sitio Ocwao, Baya, Ragay, Camarines Sur?
562	Federico de Leon	50	M	urban poor	Anakpawis PartyList BTODA	26-Oct-06	Blas Ople Bypass, Brgy. Bulihan, Malolos, Bulacan
563	Angel David		M	Profession-al	Bayan Muna supporter	26-Oct-05	Angeles City, Pampanga
564	Nemesio Maniti		M	Profession-al	Bayan Muna supporter	26-Oct-05	Angeles City, Pampanga
565	Francisco Rivera		M	Profession-al	Bayan Muna-Pampanga	26-Oct-05	Angeles City, Pampanga
566	Ernesto Nabia, Sr.	55	M	Business-man	none	7-Nov-05	Brgy. Sampaloc, pantabangan, Nueva Ecija
567	Jose Ducalang	58	M	farmer	Bayan Muna Coordinator-Ormoc City	7-Nov-05	At the tricycle terminal located at Brgy. Ipil, Ormoc City, Leyte.
568	Jose Milano		M	farmer	none	12-Nov-05	Loba-loba, Libmanan
569	Diego Dagul		M	IP	Igorot Farmers-Nueva Viscaya	13-Nov-05	

570	Mackol Atin-an		M	IP	Igorot Farmers-Nueva Viscaya	13-Nov-05	
571	Bienvenido Bajado		M	Professional	Council Member of BAYAN Eastern Visayas; Sec Gen. BAYAN Eastern Samar; Council member Katungod (Karapatan)-Eastern Samar and the former Vice-Mayor of Maydolong, Eastern Samar who ran under Bayan Muna in 2001	13-Nov-05	Maydolong, Eastern, Samar
572	Clarita M. Ramirez		F	farmer	Bayan Muna	14-Nov-05	Brgy. Bagong Flores, Lupao Nueva Ecija
573	Ricardo "Ding" Uy	57	M	hr worker	Member, MANINDUGAN (a human rights alliance in Sorsogon, Philippines), Chairperson, Bayan Muna – Sorsogon City Chapter, President, SIMRI (Sorsogon Independent Media Reporters, Incorporated), Convenor, POWER (People Opposed to Warrantless Electricity Rates	18-Nov-05	Inside the SOLEDAD CORRAL UY RICEMILL located at the national highway, Barangay Basud, Sorsogon City, Philippines
574	Felix Domingo	42	M	farmer	none	18-Nov-05	Brgy. Malineng, Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija
575	Randy Nuer		M	urban poor	none	19-Nov-05	Hanging bridge of Purok #2 Brgy. Dona Flavia, San Luis, Agusan del Sur
576	Errol Sending		M	farmer	Bayan Muna-Pampanga	19-Nov-05	Angeles City, Pampanga
577	Marivel T. Supeña	27	F	farmer	Former Member, League of Filipino students in Central Luzon State University	20-Nov-05	Purok 4 Putin, Barangay Sta. Rita, Quezon, Nueva Ecija
578	Danilo Supeña	32	M	farmer	none	20-Nov-05	Purok 4 Putin, Barangay Sta. Rita, Quezon, Nueva Ecija
579	4 month fetus Supeña	0	X	minor	none	20-Nov-05	Purok 4 Putin, Barangay Sta. Rita, Quezon, Nueva Ecija

580	Celestino Illescas	41	M	farmer	none	21-Nov-05	In front of the victims house at Purok 4, Barangay Pala-pala, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
581	Rommel Arcilla		M	Professional	PELCO	21-Nov-05	Florida, Pampanga
582	Alma Bartoline	30 +	F	farmer	Bayan Muna	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
583	Eufemia Burra y Barbosa	51	F	farmer	member, SAFaBeMCO	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
584	Roel Obejas y Lacaba	26	M	farmer	ASFA member	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
585	Gerry Almerino	39	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
586	Eric Nogal y Selada		M	farmer	member, ASFA	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
587	Mark Bansa		M	farmer	member, ASFA	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
588	Bernabe Burra Jr y Barbosa	34	M	farmer	member, SAFaBeMCO	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
589	Reynaldo Tante		M	farmer	member, SAFaBeMCO	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
590	Baby Bartoline	0	X	minor	none	21-Nov-05	Bgy. San Agustin, Palo, Leyte
591	Narciso de la Cruz		M	farmer	KMP	21-Nov-05	Barangay Cabungan-an, Calatrava, Negros Occidental
592	Esmedio Manongsong	60	M	farmer	none	27-Nov-05	Concepcion, Pinagbukaran, Sariaya, Quezon
593	Jose "Pepe" Manegdeg III	37	M	hr worker	RC-RMP, Bayan Muna	28-Nov-05	Apatot, San Esteban, Ilocos Sur
594	Edwin Hila		M	urban poor	none	29-Nov-05	Gubat Public Market, Gubat
595	Albert Terredano	43	M	hr worker	President, DAR Employees Association - ABRA, Volunteer, Cordillera Indigenous Peoples' Legal Center, former staff, TFDP-Abra, Bayan Muna	29-Nov-05	Bangued, Abra
596	Boy Navares		M	farmer	Member, AP-Davao del Sur	1-Dec-05	
597	Esther Patiga	38	F	worker	GKK member and local farmer org member for 13 years	2-Dec-05	In front of Managa Baptist Church, Managa, Balagonon, Bansalan, Davao Del Sur
598	Marcelino Fabula	59	M	farmer	Anakpawis-Pagsanjan member	4-Dec-05	
599	Cathy Alcantara		F	farmer	KPD	5-Dec-05	

600	Junico Halem		M	Church-worker	UCCP Member of Calaran, Mispa Worker, Member-Bayan Muna Calamba, Misamis Occidental	6-Dec-05	Misamis Occidental
601	Renante Ladim	29	M	farmer	none	11-Dec-05	Matnog, Sorsogon
602	Maritess Gabelo	36	F	farmer	none	11-Dec-05	Matnog, Sorsogon
603	Bienvenido Ecoy	55	M	farmer	former Board member of NAMATO, member AP-Bansalan, Davao Chapter	12-Dec-05	Sitio Tubor, Brgy. Goma, Digos City
604	Ignacio Ecoy	61	M	farmer	member AP-Bansalan, Davao del Sur	12-Dec-05	
605	Alfredo Manaol Jr.	49	M	farmer	Chairman, AMB	13-Dec-05	Bgy. Balaong, San Miguel, Bulacan
606	Gilbert Aguilar		M	farmer	none	14-Dec-05	30 Dinar cor. Perera St., Phase 8, North Fairview, QC
607	Samsun Sangyo		M	IP	none	14-Dec-05	Mansalay, Mindoro Oriental
608	Romeo Atienza	48	M	farmer	Brgy. Kagawad, Brgy. Parian Mexico, Pampanga; Bayan Muna	15-Dec-05	Brgy. Parian, Mexico Pampanga
609	Victorina Gomez	63	F	farmer	Brgy. Chairperson, Brgy. Parian Mexico, Pampanga/BM leader	15-Dec-05	Brgy. Parian, Mexico Pampanga
610	Jess Alcantara		M	urban poor	Former Municipal Coordinator-Bayan Muna, Secretary General, TODA Federation	16-Dec-05	Brgy. Pinaod, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
611	Noel Daray	22	M	worker	member of WL Foods workers' assoc.	25-Dec-05	Galas St., Bignay, Valenzuela
612	Allan Villavicencio	43	M	farmer	Chairman, NAMACA - Brgy.Caridad, Tuburan, Cebu; Auditor, NAKAMATIKU D-KMP; Barrio Coordinator, Bayan Muna	28-Dec-05	Brgy.Caridad, Tuburan, Cebu,
613	Gilbert Judabar		M	worker	none	1-Jan-06	Bagumbayan, Baao, Cam Sur
614	Nilo Villalon	43	M	farmer	none	8-Jan-06	Barangay Sapang, San Miguel, Bulacan

615	Armando Leabres	42	M	Worker	NECO, Bayan Muna-Penaranda, Nueva Ecija	11-Jan-06	San Ildefonso, Bulacan,
616	Ofelia "Perla" Torno-Rodriguez	61	M	farmer	Member of Divisoria Farmers Association affiliated with the Agumandareng Maglalautang Capampangan (AMC) and Alyansa ng Magbubukid sa Gitnang Luzon (AMGL)	16-Jan-06	inside their home in Brgy. Divisoria, Mexico, Pampanga
617	Elpidio Gante		M	farmer	none	19-Jan-06	
618	unborn baby of Maritess Gaudier	0	X	minor	none	21-Jan-06	EPZA, Rosario, Cavite
619	Abner Dalan	31	M	farmer	Anakpawis Coordinator,	23-Jan-06	
620	Mateo Morales	40	M	Church-worker	Indigenous Rights worker of Religious of the Good Shepherd's Tribal Filipino Ministry	24-Jan-06	Brgy. Dona Flavia, San Luis, Agusan del Sur
621	Apolonio Mendoza	37	M	urban poor	Former Detainee at Batangas Provincial Jail/SELDA	25-Jan-06	Brgy. Wawa, Nasugbu, Batangas
622	Roberto dela Cruz	43	M	worker	board member, Workers of Tritran Union (WTU); vice-chairman, Alyansa ng mga Manggagawa ng Bus Company (AMB); kasapi, provincial chapter ng ANAKPAWIS Partylist	26-Jan-06	Brgy. Bucohan, Lucena
623	Maximo Frivaldo	39	M	hr worker	Incumbent Municipal Councilor, Irosin, Sorsogon, Member-Convenor of MANINDUGAN (Alyansa para sa Pagtataguyod ng Karapatang Pantao), Municipal Coordinator, Bayan Muna Irosin, Sorsogon	30-Jan-06	Irosin, Sorsogon

624	Antonio Alde Jr.III	26	M	youth and students	Bayan Muna Organizer, League of Filipino Students Organizer in Borongan, Eastern Samar.	30-Jan-06	Borongan, Eastern Samar
625	Dante Salgado	17	M	minor	none	31-Jan-06	Sta. Ines West, Sta.Ignacia, Tarlac
626	Allan Salgado Ibasan	18	M	farmer	none	31-Jan-06	Sta. Ines West, Sta.Ignacia, Tarlac
627	Nicanor Sepnio		M	farmer	none	reported as of February, 2006	
628	Roel Joseph Valmocina	16	M	minor	none	1-Feb-06	CV Tamayo Farm, Brgy. Pinaod, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
629	Michael Milanay	19	M	worker	none	1-Feb-06	CV Tamayo Farm, Brgy. Pinaod, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
630	Manuel Avilla, Jr.	24	M	worker	none	1-Feb-06	CV Tamayo Farm, Brgy. Pinaod, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
631	Melchor Cardinal	24	M	worker	none	1-Feb-06	CV Tamayo Farm, Brgy. Pinaod, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
632	Ricardo Valmocina Sr.	61	M	Business-man	none	1-Feb-06	CV Tamayo Farm, Brgy. Pinaod, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
633	Eugenio Viudes		M	farmer	none	2-Feb-06	Bgy. Pala-Pala, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
634	George Antollin		M	farmer	Anakpawis member	3-Feb-06	Panabo Davao del Norte
635	Salvador Dante Y. Villarasa Jr.	40	M	farmer	Member, Farmers Mortuary Association	3-Feb-06	Sitio Concepcion, Kisante, Makilala, Cotabato
636	Alvino Tacadao	54	M	farmer	Farmer, Member-NAMAN (Nagkahiusang Mag-uuma sa Nabundasan)	3-Feb-06	Sitio Salvacion, Nabundasan, Tulanun, Cotabato
637	Jay M. Allunar	21	M	farmer	Organizer, Anakpawis	5-Feb-06	Malasila, Makilala, Cotabato
638	Joel Berja		M	farmer	none	6-Feb-06	Bahay, Caramoan, Cam Sur
639	Romeo Leovit	50	M	farmer	Member-Anakpawis	9-Feb-06	Brgy.Burgos, Mulanay, Quezon
640	Ariel Balmaceda		M	farmer	none	9-Feb-06	Mulanay, Quezon
641	Ireneo Rempillo		M	farmer	Albay People's Organization (APO)	11-Feb-06	Brgy. Talisay, Oas
642	Mateo Neur		M	Church-worker	supporter, program of RGS-TFM	12-Feb-06	

643	Audie Lucero		M	youth and students	YND	13-Feb-06	Abucay, Bataan
644	Florencio Agunos	66	M	farmer	Chairman of Rizal Small Farmers Association	15-Feb-06	Barangay Rizal, Kananga, Leyte
645	Sulpicio Biron	54	M	farmer	Brgy. Councilor-Brgy, Salapawan	16-Feb-06	Sitio Balite, Brgy. Salapawan, Paquibato, Davao City
646	Melanio Evangelista Jr.	43	M	farmer	KAMASS(Kapunungan sa mga Mag-uuma sa Surigao del Sur)	17-Feb-06	Brgy. Unidad, Cagwait, Surigao del Sur
647	Junior Dalaruya	36	M	farmer	none	17-Feb-06	Brgy. Inasudlan, Hinabangan, Samar
648	Marites de la Cruz		F	farmer	none	18-Feb-06	
649	Joan Lingkurán	20	F	Professional	none	18-Feb-06	Sitio Nabunturan, Brgy. Kalagangan, San Fernando, Bukidnon
650	Danilo Fajardo	35	M	farmer	none	19-Feb-06	Brgy. Sapang Putik, San Miguel Bulacan
651	Sonny Francisco		M	farmer	none	20-Feb-06	Bgy. Poblacion, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
652	Larry Faraon		M	farmer	none	21-Feb-06	Bgy. Buliran, San Miguel, Bulacan
653	Trinidad Quirante	48	F	IP	none	21-Feb-06	Sitio Balite, Brgy. Salapawan, Paquibato, Davao City
654	Filemon Quirante	50	M	IP	none	21-Feb-06	Sitio Balite, Brgy. Salapawan, Paquibato, Davao City
655	Uswaldo Galos		M	farmer	none	21-Feb-06	Brgy. Trujillo, Bobon, Northern Samar
656	Narciso Senon	44	M	urban poor	member BM, member, KMP-SMR	23-Feb-06	Along the Highway of Purok 6-B of Barangay Limbaan, New Corella, 500 meters from the detachment of 60th IBPA and 72nd IBPA
657	Carlo Solina		M	youth and students	none	24-Feb-06	Sitio Lumatag, Brgy. Ilaya, Iyam, Lucena City
658	Jose Agas	65	M	farmer	none	25-Feb-06	Brgy. Truhillo Santander, Northern Samar
659	Napoleon Pornasodoro	54	M	worker	Karapatan, Quezon, Gen. Sec	27-Feb-06	Herta Rd. Brgy. Ilaya, Iyam, Lucena City
660	Marlon Panay		M	youth and students	none	27-Feb-06	Sitio Lumatag, barangay rosario, Mauban
661	Jensen Cristobal	31	M	Professional	Bayan - TK; member-Bayan Muna partylist, former staff of Bayan	28-Feb-06	in front of Honda Center in Paseo de Magallanes, Pasay City

662	Jessie Velayo		M	farmer	none	2-Mar-06	Barangay Lambakin, San Miguel, Bulacan
663	Arthur Caloza	28	M	farmer	Bayan Muna Member - Nueva Ecija	4-Mar-06	Zone 5 Brgy. Villa Marina, San Jose Nueva Ecija
664	Generoso Labong		M	Business-man	none	4-Mar-06	Brgy. Caranas, Motiong, Samar
665	Nestor Arinque	39	M	farmer	Chairperson-HUMABI	7-Mar-06	Provincial Road of Purok I, Abaca, Mabini, Bohol,
666	Crisanto "Santi" Teodoro	45	M	Profession-al	Bagong Alyansang Makabayan-Sec. Gen, Bayan Muna member, Malolos Bulacan	9-Mar-06	Bgy. Santisima Trinidad, Malolos, Bulacan
667	Pretencio Gabiana		M	farmer	none	11-Mar-06	Brgy. Hagbay, San Jose de Buan, Western Samar
668	Crispin Catigbak	32	M	worker	none	13-Mar-06	in front of his house in Bituin in Brgy. Putol, Tuy, Batangas
669	Arnold Pastrana		M	farmer	none	14-Mar-06	Bgy. Bulusukan, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
670	Mario Pastrana		M	farmer	none	14-Mar-06	Bgy. Bulusukan, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
671	Ricardo Cañete	35	M	farmer	none	14-Mar-06	Malabog, Paquibato District, Davao City
672	Felix Barinque		M	farmer	member of NAMASUR (Nagkahiusang Mag-uuma sa Agusan del Sur	16-Mar-06	Barangay Berseba, Bayugan, Agusan del Sur
673	Danny Bayani	38	M	farmer	none	16-Mar-06	Laygayon, Pinabacdao, Samar
674	Tirso Cruz	33	M	worker	ULWU Director, Coordinator-AP	17-Mar-06	barangay Pando, Concepcion Tarlac
675	Cris Hugo	20	M	youth and students	NC member, LFS	19-Mar-06	Barangay Washington Drive, Legazpi City
676	Guillermo Alburo	22	M	youth and students	chairperson, Poblacion Youth Association (POYA),	19-Mar-06	Brgy. Dalid, Tabuelan, Cebu
677	Amante Abelon Jr.	5	M	minor	none	20-Mar-06	Barangay San Pablo, Zambales City
678	Agnes Abelon	30	F	Profession-al	AP Supporter	20-Mar-06	Barangay San Pablo, Zambales City
679	Rommel Tagal	15	M	minor	none	21-Mar-06	Sitio Nian, Brgy. Tamban, Malungon, Sarangani Prov.
680	Maantod Tagal	22	M	IP	none	21-Mar-06	Sitio Nian, Brgy. Tamban, Malungon, Sarangani Prov.
681	Joel Balla		M	worker	none	27-Mar-06	San Vicente, Baao, Cam Sur

682	Liezelda 'Inday' Cuñado	30	F		Staff,Women's Development Center; coordinator, Gabriela Women's Partylist	3-Apr-06	house of the victims, Brgy. Panadtaran, Candijay, Bohol
683	Florencio Cervantez	27	M	farmer	BM supporter	5-Apr-06	Barangay Sta.Cruz, Rosario, Agusan del Sur
684	Datu Talong		M	farmer	none	15-Apr-06	Barangay Bayugan 2, Rosario, Agusan del Sur
685	Rico Aveda	39	M	farmer	Task Force Mapalad-organizer	15-Apr-06	Talisay, Negros Occidental
686	Marilou Rubio Sanchez		F	farmer	member, BM-Gen. Nakar	22-Apr-06	Brgy. Magsikap, Gen. Nakar, Quezon
687	Virgilio Rubio		M	farmer	none	22-Apr-06	Brgy. Magsikap, Gen. Nakar, Quezon
688	Enrico Cabanit		M	farmer	UNORKA	24-Apr-06	Panabo Davao del Norte
689	Jesus Bustenenera, Sr.	62	M	farmer	BM Coordinator-Brgy.Caranday, Baao, Camarines Sur	27-Apr-06	Brgy.Caranday, Baao, Camarines Sur
690	Jimmy Mirafuentes		M	farmer	BM Member-Albay	27-Apr-06	Bicol
691	Jayson Delen		M	Profession-al	BM Secgen Camarines Norte	27-Apr-06	Litana St. Brgy. Gubat, Daet. Cam Norte
692	Ronald Comercias	29	M	worker	BM Coordinator-Brgy.Sta.Isabel, Iriga City, Camarines Sur	28-Apr-06	Brgy.Sta.Isabel, Iriga City, Camarines Sur
693	Joselito Torres		M	farmer	none	reported as of May, 2006	
694	Epifana Cabaya	65	F			6-May-06	Panpanan I Village, San Remigio, Antique
695	Jessie Talabuc	36	M	farmer	none	8-May-06	Sitio Can-ali, Bgy. Donghol, Ormoc City
696	Neil Futralan		M	Profession-al	none	9-May-06	Brgy. Gabao, Irosin
697	Rev. Jemias Tinambacan	49	M	Church-worker	a resident pastor of UCCP Calaran, Calamba, Misamis Occidental; an Active member of Kapatirang Simbahan para sa Bayan (KASIMBAYAN); an active member of Promotion of Church People's Response-Western Mindanao (PCPR); an active member of Gloria Step Down Mov	9-May-06	Along national highway in Brgy. Mobod, Oroquieta City

698	Elena Mendiola	52	F	Profession -al	Regional Coordinator, Bayan Muna Cagayan Valley	11-May-06	Garet Sur, Echague, Isabela
699	Ric Balauag	61	M	Profession -al	Bayan Muna Echague Municipal Coordinator	11-May-06	Garet Sur, Echague, Isabela
700	Manuel Nardo	40	M	farmer	BM Coordinator- Brgy.Quebiawan	13-May-06	Brgy.Quebiawan, San Fernando, Pampanga
701	Pedro Angcon	25	M	youth and students	Anakbayan organizer	16-May-06	Brgy. Hilaitan, Guihulngan, Negros Oriental
702	Jose Doton	70	M	farmer	BAYAN- Pangasinan-Sec. Gen	17-May-06	on the way to San Nicolas town proper
703	Annaliza Gandia		F		KPD	18-May-06	
704	Andy Pawican	30	M	Church- worker	UCCP Lincientate Pastor	21-May-06	on his way way home to Maluyon Brgy. Fatima, Pabntabangan, NE
705	Dong Batol			Profession -al	KBP	22-May-06	Puerto Picesa, Palawan
706	Noli Capulong	51	M	Church- worker	Bayan Muna Sec. gen	27-May-06	Calamba, Laguna
707	Sotero Llamas	55	M	Business- man	former Bayan Muna consultant	29-May-06	Tagas, Tabaco, Albay
708	Rogelio Lagaro	35	M	worker	none	2-Jun-06	Davao Del Sur
709	Mariano Belisario		M		none	3-Jun-06	San Isidro, Libmanan
710	Romy Bermudo		M		none	3-Jun-06	San Isidro, Libmanan
711	David Costuna	48	M	farmer	Bayan member	4-Jun-06	Borongan, Eastern Samar
712	Arcadio Macale	60	M	farmer	none	4-Jun-06	Borongan, Eastern Samar
713	Markus Bangit	45	M	IP	CPA-Kalinga	8-Jun-06	Echague, Isabela
714	Gloria Casuga	47	F		none	8-Jun-06	Echague, Isabela
715	Romeo Labalan	48	M	GE		9-Jun-06	Brgy. Incarizan, Magallanes, Sorsogon
716	Manny Delos Santos	33	M	farmer	AMG Provincial Council member	11-Jun-06	Olivet Bongabon, Nueva Ecija
717	Tito J. Marata		M	farmer	KMP, Media Officer, WMR	17-Jun-06	Brgy. Loboc, Oroquieta City
718	Macel Vigo		F	Profession -al	KALAMPAG member (broad multisec alliance against Gov. Piñol)	19-Jun-06	Sandawa Subd., Kidapawan City
719	George Vigo		M	Profession -al	Anakpawis supporter	19-Jun-06	Sandawa Subd., Kidapawan City
720	Eladio "Jazz" Dasi-an	37	M	hr worker	employee of the LGU of Guihulngan; Vice Chair of the Guihulngan Anti- Mining Alliance; supporter of Bayan Muna; KARAPATAN- CVIS member	20-Jun-06	Guihulngan, Negros Oriental

721	Abel Esperito	36	M	farmer	none	24-Jun-06	Purok 4 Bianco-an, Casiguran, Aurora
722	Leodegario Corpuz					25-Jun-06	Bgy. Sta. Cruz, Guiguinto, Bulacan
723	Wilfredo Cornea	49	M	farmer	Vice-President Mulawin-Lantana Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association, Task Force Mapalad	26-Jun-06	Sagay City
724	Mayor Delfinito Albano		M	Profession-al		27-Jun-06	at the lobby of Villa Estella Poolside Bar and Café at the corner of Scout Santiago and Dr. Lazcano Streets, Brangay Laging Handa
725	Dr. Norman Josue		M	Profession-al		reported on June, 2006	Bulusan, Calumpit, Bulacan
726	Dante Rechaguelo	29	M	farmer	none	reported on July, 2006	
727	Diosdado Estilles		M	farmer	none	reported as July 2006	Bagoladio, Bula
728	Aida Tebar	46	F	farmer	none	1-Jul-06	Inside her house at Purok 6, Bianco-an, Casiguran, Aurora
729	John Gado	28	M	farmer	Bayan Muna	4-Jul-06	Brgy. Yuson, Guimba, Nueva Ecija
730	Andrew Dimaculangan		M	farmer	Bayan Muna	4-Jul-06	Brgy. Banaba, Padre Garcia, Batangas
731	Julie Jacob	44	F	hr worker	Albay People's Organization (APO)	6-Jul-06	Inarado, Daraga, Albay
732	Reneboy Abena	23	M		none	6-Jul-06	Brgy. Rawis, Hinabangan Samar
733	Paquito Diaz	44	M	Profession-al	Regional Chairperson - COURAGE	6-Jul-06	At the eastern edge of the pavement about five (5) meters outside his abode in the above-mentioned address in Tacloban City, Leyte
734	Rogelio Pacayra	46	M	farmer	none	6-Jul-06	Brgy. Rawis, Hinabangan Samar
735	Ma. Luisa Sabino		F	farmer		18-Jul-06	Bgy. Gugo Calumpit, Bulacan
736	Danilo Hagosojos	62	M	Profession-al	SELDA	19-Jul-06	Brgy. San Antonio, Casiguruhan, Sorsogon
737	Madonna Castillo	31	F	Profession-al	ANM-Isabela, former General Secretary, Anakpawis-Isabela	20-Jul-06	Gabuat Cellphone Center, in front of ISU Echague Campus
738	Agosto Calutan	36	M	farmer	member, local cooperative organized by SRAP	20-Jul-06	Bgy. Binubukalan, Hinabangan, Northern Samar

739	Arnel Guevarra		M	farmer	AP Supporter	21-Jul-06	inside his house in Mexico, Pampanga
740	Charlie Daylo	38	M	farmer	CLAA member	22-Jul-06	M and N Resort, Subic, Zambales
741	Robert Balagat		M	farmer	none	23-Jul-06	Baggao, Cagayan Valley
742	Ernesto Ladica	43	M	farmer	secretary, MisOr Farmers Association	26-Jul-06	Looc, Salay, Misamis Occidental
743	Ricardo Villa	52	M	farmer		28-Jul-06	Palanog, Camalig, Albay
744	Mario Florendo	56	M	farmer	BM-Lupao	29-Jul-06	Sitio Toboy, Brgy. Parista, Lupao, NE
745	Edmundo Federio	36	M	farmer		30-Jul-06	Brgy. Ogao, Gubat, Sorsogon
746	Rei Mon Guran	21	M	youth and students	LFS-Aquinas Spokesperson	31-Jul-06	Bulan, Sorsogon
747	Alyce Claver	42	F	Professional	Bayan Muna supporter	31-Jul-06	Tabuk, Kalinga
748	Vito Pao	40	M	farmer	none	31-Jul	inside his house in Concepcion Misamis Occidental
749	Raul H. Fernando	38	M	urban poor		2-Aug-06	Public Market, Pito Diaz, Sorsogon
750	Rev. Isaias Sta. Rosa	47	M	Church-worker	Project Manager of FARMERS (Farmers Assistance for Rural Management, Education and Rehabilitation)	3-Aug-06	Malobago, Daraga, Albay
751	Gilbert Jamile	40	M	worker	Board of Director, SAMANA-Buntog/PUMAL AG/KASAMA-TK/KMP (Samahan ng mga Magbubukid sa Buntog)	10-Aug-06	Buntog, Canlubang, Calamba, Laguna
752	Alberto Gonzales	40	M	farmer	none	13-Aug-06	Brgy. Veronica, Lopez Quezon
753	Alvin G. Gipa	24	M	farmer		14-Aug-06	Sitio Gabod, Brgy. Taromata, Bulan, Sorsogon
754	Clodualdo Buesa	44	M	farmer		14-Aug-06	Sitio Gabod, Brgy. Taromata, Bulan, Sorsogon
755	Sydney Santos		M	farmer	none	15-Aug-06	Bgy. Iba O'este, Calumpit, Bulacan
756	July Vasquez	49	M	farmer	KMP	16-Aug-06	Brgy. Culong, Guimba, Nueva Ecija
757	Danilo de Leon		M	urban poor	none	16-Aug-06	Tricycle Terminal, Brgy. Sukol, Calumpit, Bulacan
758	Orlando Rivera	45	M	farmer	Pamalakaya	16-Aug-06	Inside the victim's house at Purok 6, Brgy. Binuangan, Obando Bulacan

759	Hermi Marqueza		M	farmer	KAMASS(Kapunungan sa mga Mag-uuma sa Surigao del Sur)	20-Aug-06	Maitiom, Tandag, Surigao del Sur
760	Ceasare Quimco	62	M	farmer	SELDA	24-Aug-06	Sitio Malubog, Brgy. Ipil, Carmen, Cebu
761	Sanito Bargamento	40	M	farmer	NFSW	1-Sep-06	Km. 39, Brgy. Tortosa, Manapla, Negros Occidental
762	Jovito Pinakilid	45	M	IP	PIG.AKUMAN	2-Sep-06	Purok 4, Brgy. Simbalan, Buenavista, Agusan Norte
763	Candelario Magallanes Ayuda	42	M		Bayan Muna	3-Sep-06	Valencia City, Bukidnon
764	Ranbert Palencia		M		AP-Municipal Coordinator	4-Sep-06	Sta. Monica, Nuevo, Iloco, Mavab, Comval
765	Napoleon Bautista	45	M	farmer		7-Sep-06	Brgy. Pungo Calumpit, Bulacan
766	Roberto Victoria Natividad		M	farmer	supporter, AMB	7-Sep-06	Brgy. Tabon, Pulilan, Bulacan
767	Sherly Victoria Natividad		F	farmer		7-Sep-06	Brgy. Tabon, Pulilan, Bulacan
768	Victor Olayvar		M	farmer	Bayan Chair- Bohol	7-Sep-06	Bridge Caban, Brgy. Cabuntod, Danao, Bohol
769	Christian Luna	31	M	farmer	Anakpawis, municipal coordinator	15-Sep-06	del Gallego, Camarines Sur
770	Pablo Glean		M	Profession- -al		16-Sep-06	Shell Station, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig
771	Nemesio Aquino		M	worker	worker, JAM transit	12-Sep-06	Bgy. Parian, Calamba City, Laguna
772	Ramon Villanueva		M	worker		30-Sep-06	Nova, Romania Subd, Caloocan
773	Arthur Cardona		M	worker		30-Sep-06	Nova, Romania Subd, Caloocan
774	Jun Azuero		M	worker		30-Sep-06	Nova, Romania Subd, Caloocan
775	Jefferson Agapina		M	worker		30-Sep-06	Nova, Romania Subd, Caloocan
776	Remy Ponteros		M	worker		30-Sep-06	Nova, Romania Subd, Caloocan
777	Judril Meguiso		M	worker		30-Sep-06	Nova, Romania Subd, Caloocan
778	Bishop Alberto B. Ramento	60	M	Church- worker	Chair of IFI Supreme council of bishops, EBF co-chair Board member, KARAPATAN- CL chair	3-Oct-06	Espinosa St., Bgy. Poblacion, Tarlac City
779	Edward Milliares	50	M	urban poor	KADAMAY	18-Oct-06	Bgy. Soledad, San Pablo City, Laguna
780	Jelmar Concon	21	M	youth and students		26-Oct-06	Bgy. Anticala, Butuan City

					chairperson of the human rights group KATUNGOD-Eastern Samar; officer of the Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT); professor and secretary of the Board of Regents of the Eastern Samar State University(ESSU)		
781	Rodrigo Catayong	55	M	hr worker		5-Nov-06	in front of the Catholic Church in the town of MacArthur of Eastern Samar
782	Librado Gallardo		M		United Methodist Church member	11-Oct-06	Bgy. Conversion, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija
783	Martina Gallardo		F		United Methodist Church member	11-Oct-06	Bgy. Conversion, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija