

Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

REFERENCE:
AL PHL 8/2017

27 July 2017

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 35/15, 34/5 and 33/12.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning **acts of intimidation and harassment against indigenous communities, as well as 47 executions committed against human rights defenders, labor union organizers, and members of organizations protecting the rights of Lumad indigenous peoples, farmers and their families.**

The extrajudicial killings committed against human rights defenders and indigenous organization leaders in defense of human rights of Lumad indigenous people have been the object of two previous communications: Case PHL 5/2015 of 15 September 2015 and Case PHL 6/2015 of 24 December 2015. We regret that so far no response has been received to these communications.

According to the additional information received:

From July 2016 to 31 March 2017, acts of violence, intimidation and harassment have continued to be committed against a wide range of groups of persons – including human rights defenders, labor union organizers, and members of organizations protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, farmers, and their

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families. These violations of human rights were perpetrated in connection with the activities of these persons who were defending the rights of local communities. In this context, 47 extrajudicial executions and other summary killings have been committed, in particular in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija, Capiz, Bukinenon, Misamis Occidental, North Cotabato, Compostella Valley, Agisan del Norte and Basilian, among others. The attached Annex includes the names of the victims, along with some details regarding the circumstances of their killing. The following groups of victims seem to have been particularly targeted:

(1) The first group includes the leaders of farmers associations, accused of supporting the New People's Army (NPA). These killings were perpetrated by the Infantry Battalion of Philippines Army (IBPA), Criminal Investigation and Detection Group or unidentified elements.

In the great majority of the cases reported, the victims were killed in their own houses or in their close neighborhoods. For instance, on 16 February 2017, Mr. Ariel Gelbero was beaten to death near his house in Barangay Lamanan, Davao City, by members of the 3rd IBPA, after being accused of supporting the NPA. Similarly, on 27 March 2017, Mrs. Cora Lina, member of United Farmers in Laak was in her house when she was shot and killed after being repeatedly intimidated by soldiers of the 60th IBPA.

(2) The second group of victims includes Lumad indigenous leaders in Mindanao engaged in the defense of their ancestral lands and territories.

The mining industry, active in the region the undersoil of which is rich in precious minerals, has been ignoring the Mining Act of 1995 and the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997, and forcibly expelled indigenous peoples from their lands. A number of indigenous and labour human rights defenders have allegedly been killed by military or security agencies.

It is reported that Lumad communities have especially been threatened in the context of their opposition to mining activities and defense of their land and territories. Some illustrative examples of the pattern of violations described above are following:

- On 12 July 2016, Mr. Remar Mayantao, Mr. Rogen Suminao and Mr. Senon Nacaytuna, three Higaonon farmers, were shot and killed by guards of the Tagbagani Security Agency (TSA) in Bukidnon. TSA was contracted by the company RAMCAR Inc., to protect the land that it is exploiting.

- On 20 January 2017, Mr. Veronico Delamente, a Lumad-Mamanwa and member of Kahugpungan sa Lumadnong Organisasyon, was shot by two assailants in Barangay Cagdianao, Claver, Surigao del Norte. Prior to his killing, Mr. Delamente had been invited summoned to an emergency meeting to discuss a survey and approve a Free, Prior and Informed Consent, a proposal from the

Platinum Group Metals Corp to expand their mining operations in the area. Mr. Delamante had been opposing that expansion.

- On 22 March 2017, indigenous communities in Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat were threatened and interrogated by elements of the Marine Battalion Landing Team, an army unit working with the private guards of the David M. Consunji, Inc., a mining and logging company whose operations have been the subject of protests and opposition from the communities.

- On 26 June 2017, eleven Tigwahanon indigenous peoples who were working for the Reforestation project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, were harassed and arrested by members of the 69th IBPA in San Fernando Bukidno on the grounds of illegal possession of firearms and ammunitions.

(3) The third group of victims includes indigenous victims reportedly killed by unknown assailants on a motorcycle. Some illustrative examples of human rights violations against this group of persons include:

- On 14 August 2016, Ms. Jessybel Sanchez, an indigenous local government employee, was reportedly shot and killed by two assailants in a motorcycle at Talaingod, Davao Del Norte. Ms. Sanchez had been threatened and harassed by members of the 68th IBPA prior to her killing.

- On 13 October 2016, Mr. Joselito Pasaporte, an indigenous farmer, was shot and killed by two men in Mabini, Compostella Valley province. He had been actively raising awareness among the local youth about the threats to their lands posed by companies and had been mobilising them to organise protests to protect their land rights.

(4) A fourth group of victims were reportedly killed in the context of shootings in public places:

- On 3 September 2016, Mr. Gaudencio Bagalay, Ms. Emeranciana dela Rosa, Ms. Violeta de Leon and Mr. Eligio Barbado, farmers members of the group Alyansa ng mga Mamamayang Nagkakaisa sa 3,100 (ALMANA 3,100), were killed after members of the Philippine National Police opened fire on a group of about 60 farmers who were cultivating their lands at Barangay San Isidro, Laur, Nueva Ecija.

- On 11 February 2017, Mr. Orlando Eslana, a farmer and a member of the group Alliance of Farmers in Capiz, was reportedly shot after the village chief opened fire on a group of farmers who were participating in a protest to defend their right to their land.

- On 8 March 2017, Mr. Billamin Hassan, Mr. Nurudin Muhlis and a one-year-old child were reportedly shot after the Philippine National Police, the Criminal Investigation and Detection Group and the armed forces opened fire on the residents of the Barangay Tong umos while they were trying to catch an unidentified group of individuals.

We are expressing our most serious concern about these allegations, which, if confirmed, would constitute a severe and multiple violation of article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which guarantee the right of every individual to life and security and not to be arbitrarily deprived of life. The ICCPR has been ratified by the Philippines in 1986 (check).

In connection with these allegations, please refer to the **Annex on Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter which cites relevant and applicable international human rights instruments and standards.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations and clarifications:

1. Please provide any additional information and any comments you may have on the above-mentioned cases and allegations.

Please provide the details, and where available the results, of any investigation and/or judicial or other inquiries which may have been carried out in relation to these allegations of extrajudicial executions, killings and other related acts of violence by both Government personnel and unidentified elements. If no inquiries have taken place, or if they have been inconclusive, please explain why.

2. In case these allegations are found to be true, please indicate what measures have been taken by the Philippines authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice and to provide adequate remedy to the their families. If no one has been brought to justice, explain why.
3. Please provide information about the unidentified groups of attackers described in this letter, alleged to have committed murders and other acts of violence against villagers, farmers and others. What measures are in place to prevent such groups from operating, possibly on behalf or with the acquiescence of or protection from, public authorities, and apparently with complete impunity?
4. Please explain what measures have been taken to ensure that human rights defenders, labor union organizers, indigenous organizations, farmers and their families - in the Philippines, in particular those working to defend the rights of

local communities, can carry out their peaceful and legitimate activities without fear of violence or other reprisals.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations, prevent their re-occurrence, and in the event that the investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person(s) responsible for the alleged violations.

We intend to publicly express our concerns in the near future as, in our view, the information upon which our concerns are based appears sufficiently reliable to indicate a matter warranting immediate attention. We would however welcome to receive promptly the views of the Philippines Government. We also believe that given the severity of the violations alleged, the public should be informed about them and their potential implications for the affected populations. The press release will indicate that we have been in contact with your Excellency's Government's to clarify the issue/s in question.

Your Excellency's Government's response will be made available in a report to be presented to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Agnes Callamard
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Michel Forst
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

Annex I
Reference to international human rights law

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, and while we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the relevant international norms and standards that are applicable to the issues brought forth by the situation described above.

We would like to refer to articles 3 and 6 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of which the Philippines ratified on 23 October 1986, which guarantee the right of every individual to life and security and provide that these rights shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

The Human Rights Committee in its General Comment 6, para. 3, has said that it considers article 6 (1) of the ICCPR to include that States parties should take measures to arbitrary killing by their own security forces. In addition, in its General Comment No. 31, the Committee stated that there is a positive obligation on States Parties to ensure the protection of the rights contained in the Covenant against violations by its agents.

As highlighted in previous letters, it is incumbent upon the state to undertake independent, impartial and prompt investigation in response to all cases of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions. The Principles on Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, in particular principle 9, recall the duty to conduct thorough, prompt and impartial investigations of all suspected cases of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions. A failure to investigate as per agreed standards, and bring perpetrators of killings to justice could in and of itself constitute a violation of the right to life.

We also want to recall that the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions (Principle 4) establish the obligation of States to ensure effective protection to those who receive death threats and are in danger of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions.

We would also like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government the fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, also known as the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. In particular, we would like to refer to articles 1 and 2 of the Declaration which state that everyone has the right to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels and that each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Furthermore, we refer to article 5 (b), which provides for the right to form, join and participate in non-governmental organizations, associations or groups; and article 6,

which provides for the right to know, seek, obtain, receive and hold information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the right to freely publish, impart or disseminate information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to study, discuss and hold opinions on the observance of these rights.

Resolution 24/5 of the Human Rights Council “reminds States of their obligation to respect and fully protect the rights of all individuals to assemble peacefully and associate freely, online as well as offline, including in the context of elections, and including persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, human rights defenders, trade unionists and others, including migrants, seeking to exercise and promote these rights, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that any restrictions on the free exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association are in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law”.

Furthermore, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), adopted by the General Assembly in 2007, elaborates upon existing binding rights in the specific cultural, historical, social and economic circumstances of indigenous peoples. These fundamental human rights include the right to life and security, equality and non-discrimination, all rights that are recognised in the human rights treaties ratified by the Philippines.

Article 7 of UNDRIP provides that ‘indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of persons’. With respect to their rights to property in the form of land and natural resource rights, Article 26 of the Declaration states the right of indigenous peoples to ‘the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired’ and for legal recognition of those rights ‘with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned’. Article 10 affirms that indigenous peoples ‘shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return’.

Furthermore, the Declaration’s Article 28 (1) states that ‘indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.’ Article 28 (2) furthermore affirms that ‘unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress’.

Annex II

The following table analyses some key elements of 47 of the cases.

N°	Location	Name and age of the individual	Occupation	Affiliation	Facts	Alleged Violations	Alleged Perpetrator
Reportedly killings of leaders of farmers associations accused of supporting the New People's Army							
1	Ma-ayon, Capiz province	Mr. Ian Borres (24)	Farmer		Mr. Ian Borres was reportedly shot and killed by members of the 61st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army after being accused of supporting the New People's Army	Killing	61st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army
2	Ma-ayon, Capiz province	Mr. Lorendo Borres (47)	Farmer		Mr. Lorendo Borres was reportedly shot and killed by members of the 61st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army after being accused of supporting the New People's Army	Killing	61st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army

3	Mangaod, Caganlasan, Bukidnon	Mr. Matanem Lorendo Pocuan (60)	Farmer	Leader of Omayam/Matigs alog ethnic group	Mr. Matanem Lorendo Pocuan was reportedly shot and killed by members of an unknown group	Killing	Unknown group
4	Benicalan, San Luis Agusan Del Sur	Mr. Jimmy Barosa (45)	Farmer	Member of Tagdumahan Indigenous People's Organization	Mr. Jimmy Barosa was reportedly shot and killed by an individual assailant after being accused of being a supporter of the New People's Army	Killing	26th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army
5	Lanao, Arakan, North Cotabato	Mr. Totong Gascon (63)	Farmer		Mr. Totong Gascon was reportedly shot by members of an unknown group	Killing	Unknown group
6	Lanao, Arakan, North Cotabato	Ms. Rita Gascon (66)	Farmer		Ms. Rita Gascon was reportedly shot by members of an unknown group	Killing	Unknown group
7	San Isidro, Santiago, Agisan del Norte	Mr. Pipito Tiambong (40)	Farmer	Member of Mamanwa ethnic group	Mr. Pipito Tiambong was reportedly shot by members of the 29th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army while he was working in a tunnel	Killing	29th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army
8	Agisan del Norte	Child (15)			He was reportedly shot by members of the 29th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army while he was working in a tunnel	Killing	29th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army

9	Laak, Compostela Valley province	Ms. Cora Lina (46)	Farmer	Member of United Farmers in Laak	Ms. Cora Lina was in her house when she was reportedly shot and killed after being repeatedly intimidated by soldiers of the 60 th Infantry Battalion of the Philippines Army	Killing	Unknown
10	Isabela province	Mr. Ariel Diaz (52)	Farmer	Member of the Union of Agricultural Workers	Mr. Ariel Diaz was reportedly shot by an unknown assailant near his house after being harassed and threatened by the Philippine National Police	Threats and killing	Unknown assailant
11	San Jose, Floridablanca Pampanga	Mr. Jimmy Sotto (46)	Farmer		Mr. Jimmy Sotto was reportedly shot and killed by a man in a motorcycle	Killing	Unknown
12	San Andres, Quezon province	Mr. Gilbert Bancat (32)	Peasant leader		Mr. Gilbert Bancat was reportedly shot and killed by an unknown assailant	Threats and killing	Unknown

13	Mabini, Compostella Valley province	Mr. Pedro Pandagay (54)	Farmer	Leader of Hugpong Mag- uuma sa Anitapan, Organization of Farmers in Anitapan.	Mr. Pedro Pandagay was reportedly shot by two men who forcibly entered his house	Killing	Unknown
14	Sipocot, Camarines Sur province	Mr. Renel Miraballes (39)	Farmer		Mr. Renel Miraballes was reportedly shot by men in a van after being accused of belonging to the New People's Army	Killing	Unknown
15	North Cotabato province	Mr. Willerme Agorde (64)	Farmer	Member of Mailuminado Farmers Association	Mr. Wilerme Agorde was reportedly shot and killed after being accused of belonging to the New People's army	Attacks and killing	39th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army
16	Barangay Osmena, Compostela Valley	Ms. Leonila Pesadilla (56)	Farmer	Member of Compostela Farmer Association	Ms. Leonila Pesadilla was reportedly shot and killed in her house after a man entered looking for Mr. Ramon Pesadilla	Killing	Unknown

17	Davao City	Mr. Glenn Ramos (39)	Construction worker		Mr. Glenn Ramos was reportedly shot and killed by members of the Criminal Investigation and Detection Group - Philippine National Police. He was accused of belonging to the New People's army	Killing	Criminal Investigation and Detection Group
18	Marilog District, Davao City	Mr. Roel Rico Satingasin (32)	Farmer		Mr. Roel Rico Satingasin was reportedly forcibly taken by the military. The next day, the family was informed he was dead.	Killing	Unknown
19	Tangub City, Misamis Occidental province.	Mr. Elmer Del Rosario (26)	Farmer		Mr. Elmer Del Rosario was reportedly shot in his house after confrontation between the 55th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army and members of the New People's Army, near his farm	Killing	55th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army and members of the New People's Army
20	Calinan, Davao City	Mr. Ariel Gelbero (37)	Construction worker		Mr. Ariel Gelbero was reportedly beaten to death by members of the 3rd Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army after	Killing	3rd Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army

Reportedly killings of Lumads indigenous leaders engaged in the defense of ancestral lands and territories							
21	Cagdianao, Claver, Surigao del Norte	Mr. Veronico Delamente (27)	Farmer			being accused of supporting the New People's Army	Unknown
22	Sumilao, Bukidnon province	Mr. Senon Nacaytuna, (50)	Farmer	Member of Sitio Inalsahan Indigenous People		Mr. Senon Nacaytuna was reportedly shot by guards of the Tagbagani Security Agency in Sitio Inalsahan, Bukidnon	Tagbagani Security Agency
23	Tugbokt District, Davao	Mr. Hermi Alegre (32)	Farmer	Secretary of Community Association of the Salugpunga		Mr. Hermi Alegre was reportedly shot and killed by members of the 84th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army	84th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army
24	Talaingod, Davao Del Norte province	Ms. Jessybel Sanchez (42)	Local government employee			Ms. Jessybel Sanchez was reportedly shot and killed by two unknown assailants in a motorcycle	Unknown
25	Butong Quezon, Maramag	Mr. Renato Anglao (42)	Farmer			Mr. Renato Anglao was reportedly shot and killed by three assailants	Unknown

26	Bukidnon province	Mr. Rogan Suminao (33)	Farmer	Member of Sitio Inalsahan Indigenous People	Mr. Rogan Suminao was reportedly shot by guards of the Tagbagani Security Agency in Sitio Inalsahan, Bukidnon	Killing	Tagbagani Security Agency
27	Compostella Valley province	Mr. Joselito Pasaporte, (31)	Farmer		Mr. Joselito Pasaporte was reportedly shot and killed by two unknown men	Killing	Unknown
28	Norala, South Cotabato	Mr. Venie Diamante (43)	Farmer		Mr. Venie Diamante was reportedly shot on his way home	Killing	Unknown
29	Bukidnon province	Mr. Remar Mayantao, (34)	Farmer	Member of Sitio Inalsahan Indigenous People	Mr. Remar Mayantao was reportedly shot by guards of the Tagbagani Security Agency in Sitio Inalsahan, Bukidnon	Attacks and killing	Tagbagani Security Agency
Indigenous victims reportedly killed by unknown assailants							
30	Compostela Valley province	Ms. Arlene Almonicar, (38)	Farmer	Member of United Farmers in Laak	Ms. Arlene Almonicar was reportedly shot by a man who searched for her husband	Attacks and killing	Unknown

31	Fuentes, Pantukan, Compostella Valley	Mr. Edweno Catog (44)	Farmer	Member, a peasant alliance of peasants in Compostella Valley province.	Mr. Edweno Catog was reportedly shot by individual assailants in a motorcycle. Prior the killing, member of the 46th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army under the 10th Infantry Division had said Mr. Catog was a target.	Threats and killing	Unknown
32		Mr. Jerry Layola				Killing	
33	Murcia, Negros Occidental	Mr. Alexander Ceballos (54)	Farmer	Coordinator of the National Federation of Sugar Workers	Mr. Alexander Ceballos was reportedly killed by two unknown assailants. Mr. Ceballos received threats prior to his killing	Threats and killing	Unknown
34	Murcia, Negros Occidental	Mr. Wencislao Pacquiao (48)	Farmer	Member of San Benito Farmers Association	Mr. Wencislao Pacquiao was reportedly shot and killed by an assailant while working in the designated land cultivation area	Killing	Unknown

35	Maco, Compostella Valley province	Mr. Emelito Rotimas (48)	Farmer		Mr. Emelito Rotimas was reportedly shot by unknown assailants in a motorcycle	Killing	Unknown
36	Barangay Osmena, Compostela Valley	Mr. Ramon Pesadilla (59)	Farmer	Member of Compostela Farmer Association	Mr. Ramon Pesadilla was reportedly shot and killed in his house after a man entered looking for him	Killing	Unknown
37	Bollukan Laak, Compostela Valley province	Mr. Arman Almonicar (36)	Farmer	Member of United Farmers in Laak	Mr. Arman was reportedly shot by a man who searched for him in his house and killed him after confirming his identity	Killing	Unknown
38	New Visayas, Montevista	Mr. Jimmy Saypan (48)	Peasant leader	Member of Compostela Farmers Association	Mr. Jimmy Saypan was reportedly shot by an individual assailant in a motorcycle	Attacks and killing	Unknown

Victims reportedly killed during shootings in public places

39	Laur, Nueva Ecija province	Mr. Gaudencio Bagalay (58)	Farmer		Mr. Haudencio Bagaly was reportedly killed after members of the Philippine National Police started shooting at around 60 farmers who were cultivating their lands at Sitio Minalkot, Brgy. San Isidro, Laur, Nueva Ecija	Killing	Philippine National Police and 71st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army
40	Laur, Nueva Ecija province	Ms. Emeranciana dela Rosa (53)	Farmer		Ms. Emeranciana dela Rosa was reportedly killed after members of the Philippine National Police started shooting at around 60 farmers who were cultivating their lands	Killing	Philippine National Police
41	Laur, Nueva Ecija province	Ms. Violeta de Leon (55)	Farmer		Ms. Violeta de Leon was reportedly killed after members of the Philippine National Police started shooting at around 60 farmers who were cultivating their lands	Killing	Philippine National Police

42	Laur, Nueva Ecija province	Mr. Eligio Barbado (55)	Farmer		Mr. Eligio Barbado was reportedly killed after members of the Philippine National Police started shooting at around 60 farmers who were cultivating their lands	Killing	Philippine National Police
43	Barangay Dulangan Pilar, Capiz province	Mr.Orlando Eslana (48)	Farmer	Member of Alliance of Farmers in Capiz	Mr. Orlando Eslana was reportedly killed after the village chief started shooting at the farmers who were in a protest defending their right to the land. It is reported that the police was present during the event and did not act	Threats and killings	Village Chief
44	Barangay Kawayan, San Fernando, Bukidnon	Ms. Makenet Gayoran			Ms. Makenet Gayoran was reportedly killed by members of the 8th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine and the leader of an unknown group, who started shooting at a wedding	Killings	8th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army and an unknown group
45	Tabuan-Lasa, Basilian province	Mr. Billamin Hassan (59)	Farmer		Mr. Billamin Hassan was reportedly shot after the Philippine National Police, the Criminal Investigation and	Attacks and killings	Philippine National Police and Criminal Investigation Detection Group or military

46	Tabuan-Lasa, Basilian province	Mr.Nurudin Muhlis (33)	Fisherman		Detection Group and the military started shooting at the residents of Barangay Tong umos	Attacks and killing	Philippine National Police, Criminal Investigation and Detection Group or military
47	Tabuan-Lasa, Basilian province	Child (1)			The child was reportedly shot after the Philippine National Police, the Criminal Investigation and Detection Group and the armed forces started shooting the residents of Barangay Tong umos	Killing	Philippine National Police and Criminal Investigation and Detection Group or military