

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW
3rd Cycle
SUBMISSION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs)
COALITION

Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA)
Children’s Legal Research and Development (CLRD)
Medical Action Group, Inc. (MAG)
Philippine Human Rights Information Center (PhilRights)
Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP)
United Against Torture Coalition (UATC)

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I. Description of the methodology and the consultation process followed for the preparation of information provided under the universal periodic review

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1. This submission is prepared for the 3rd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review scheduled on April- May 2017 at 27th session of the UPR.
2. The report focused on previous 2nd UPR recommendations to the Philippines specifically on Extra-Judicial Killings, Torture, Enforced Disappearance, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights Defenders.
3. A large part of the report the CSOs observations and comments on the alarming current and emerging human rights situations in the country which we hope the UPR process will give due consideration even if it's beyond the review period.

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I:

Issues and concerns on the promotion and protection of human rights on the ground and implementation of international human rights obligations

II: Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints in relation to the previous review's recommendations

III: IV. Development of human rights situations in the State and Emerging Issues

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II. Issues and concerns on the promotion and protection of human rights on the ground and implementation of international human rights obligations

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Continuing Human Rights Violations (2012-June 2016) Pres. Simeon Aquino III

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Documented Human Rights Violations, 2012 to June 2016 (Annex 1):
Source: Task Force Detainees of the Philippines

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS	TOTAL
	Number of Cases Number of Victims

<u>Arrest and Detention</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>individuals</u>
<u>Torture</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>individuals</u>
<u>Massacre</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u> <u>6</u>	<u>killed</u> <u>wounded</u>
<u>Frustrated Massacre</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>wounded</u>
<u>Extrajudicial Killing</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>killed</u>
<u>Frustrated Extrajudicial Killing</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>wounded</u>
<u>Enforced Disappearance</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>victims</u>
<u>Harassment</u>		<u>5136</u> <u>1260</u>	<u>individuals</u> <u>families</u> <u>organization</u>
=	<u>136</u>	<u>1</u>	
=			
<u>Illegal Demolition</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2919</u> <u>2385</u>	<u>individuals</u> <u>families</u>
<u>Violent Dispersal of Protest Action</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2259</u> <u>280</u>	<u>individuals</u> <u>families</u>
<u>Forced Eviction</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>381</u> <u>517</u>	<u>individuals</u> <u>families</u>
<u>Destruction of properties</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>232</u> <u>62</u>	<u>individuals</u> <u>families</u>
<u>Labor Related</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>workers</u>
=			
<u>Torture (Non Political)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>individuals</u>

1. From the 2012 to June 2016, human rights violations continued. The matrix below showed violations nationwide with victims among political activists, human rights defenders and individuals who are perceived to be critical of state policies. Several Indigenous Peoples became victims of violations.
2. HRDs: 63 cases of human rights violations/abuses were committed against HRDs, mostly perpetrated by non-State actors or private security forces. Seven were victims of extra-judicial killings, among them two women: Elisa Tulid from Quezon and Gloria Capitan from Bataan. Other victims were Julieta Lauron and Teresito Labastilla, from Bukidnon; Menelao Barcia and Arman Padiño, both from Pampanga; Sixto Bagasala, Jr. from Malabon City; and Teodoro Escanilla from Sorsogon. These violations/abuses stem from advocacies of HRDs on environment and land rights.
- 3.
4. Perpetrators include police, military personnel and other armed groups, including private armies. Notable is the increase in violations perpetrated in relation to the security of business companies, especially in mining areas, including the massacre of a family of Indigenous People in October 2012 in Tampacan, South Cotabato where the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) killed Juvy Capion (pregnant

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m other) and her two underage sons. Capion's 6-year-old daughter was wounded during the incident.

3.

5.4. **Civilian Armed Groups:** Aside from tens of thousands of regular Civilian Armed Forces Geographic Unit (CAFGU), there are also thousands of Special Civilian Armed Auxiliary (SCAA) which are acting as Investment Defense Units. The SCAAs are trained and deployed by the AFP upon the request of business companies, with corresponding Memorandum of Agreements between the Military and Business companies. Salaries of SCAAs are financed by business companies, which is 4-5 times higher than the regular CAFGUs, who only receive honoraria for their services. Executive Order 546 (EO 546) – which local government officials use to justify the provision of arms to private armies and armed paramilitary groups to address insurgency in rural areas – remains in force.

6.

7.5. **Torture Adult:** Despite the enactment of the Anti-Torture Law, the practice continue. In January 2014, the "Wheel of Torture" was revealed as being employed by the Philippine National Police in Biñan, Laguna province. Alleged maltreatment of up to 41 detainees were documented but only 4 cases were pursued as most of the victims declined to file cases for fear of retaliation by the police. Using the wheel as game, detainees—mostly suspected drug traffickers—were punched if the "torture wheel" stopped at "20 seconds Manny Pacman," referring to a nickname of popular boxer Manny Pacquiao, or hung upside down if it stopped at a punishment called "30-second bat". In 2016 alone, 13 cases of torture were documented by Balay Rehabilitation Center in 3 areas of the Philippines, in Bicol, Davao and Basilan.

8.6. Since the enactment of the Anti-Torture Law in 2009, there is only one convicted case among the numerous cases filed. Police officer Jerick Dee Jimenez was sentenced on 29 March 2016 to a maximum of two years and one month imprisonment by a court in Pampanga. He was also ordered to pay Jerryme Corre damages amounting to 100,000 pesos (USD \$2,173). Another police officer faces the same charges but remains at large. Jerryme Corre accused of

7. Col. Alexander Macario, promoted to Brigadier General has been designated Light Reaction Regiment. Brig. Gen. Macario was the military camp commander in Abdul-Khan Balinting, one of the torture case in 2011 where large part of victim's body suffered severe burns inflicted by the military personnel who accused him of being a terrorist. This case was reported in previous UPR submission. Then Col. Macario was not included in the case filed by the prosecutor despite protest of CSOs as provided by the the Anti-torture law on command responsibility.

2.8. **Torture of children:** is still an on-going practice for children in detention including those who are victims of trafficking, exploitation and maltreatment prior to being committed to jails. There is no on going comprehensive intervention program for the children in conflict with the law which is mandatory under the juvenile justice law. Suspected child offenders who have been brought to police stations or offices of the barangay tanod belong to the population-at-risk of being tortured but are hardly given attention by authorities. Records of CLRDC indicate that almost all of the minors (between 11 to 18 years old) have complained of being ill-treated by authorities for their alleged infractions of the law. Electrocutation, systematic beating, hitting with hard object on the sole of their feet, threats of

and even disasters or man-made calamities that threaten peace and order and public safety.

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death, and other forms of verbal abuse are among the kind of violence that have been documented.

from the last UPR. . Until now, no notable improvements in the situation of detention centers are observed even after the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) visited the Philippines last March 2015. There are only 4 rehabilitation centers nationwide. Most child offenders are locked up with adults in common jails.

10. In the other detention centers visited by CLRDC, some of the observation include: no mattress and beddings, spoon and fork are prohibited, filthy floor, and garbage is accumulated between the bars and the wall on another side of the cell, poorly lighted cells, drinking water comes out of the rusty faucet right next to the toilet, sharing of toothbrush and a piece of soap, which contributes to the proliferation of skin diseases such as ringworm and scabies. There are no towels and children must wash their own clothes and hang things to dry wherever possible such as through the cell bars and on strings hanging across the cell.

Enforced

Disappearance:

(Disappearance Law) was enacted, but the test case filed of six young men who disappeared in 2000 in Agusan del Sur province was dismissed by the Prosecutor, who cited as reason the lapse of the prescriptive period (despite the law's explicit definition of enforced disappearance as a continuing crime). This shows the lack of understanding of Prosecutors and courts of the spirit and intent of the law. It is noteworthy to mention though that the incidence of enforced disappearance has decreased. The International Convention on the Protection Against Enforced Disappearance has not been ratified yet.

3.

4.12. **Mechanism Against EJK, Enforced Disappearance and EJK:** Administrative Order (AO) 35 dated October 2012 (*Creating The Inter-Agency Committee On Extra-Legal Killings, Enforced Disappearances, Torture And Other Grave Violations Of The Right To Life, Liberty And Security Of Persons*), which could be the primary mechanism for redress for these violations has not proven its purpose. Police personnel and prosecutors still do not know that there is such a mechanism. From the more than 500 cases prioritized by AO35 from 2001 to 2015, no substantial results have been accomplished. No news if this mechanisms will be continued under the new Administration.

~~Documented Human Rights Violations, 2012 to June 2016~~
~~Source: Task Force Detainees of the Philippines~~

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS	TOTAL		
	Number of Cases	Number of Victims	
Arrest and Detention	260	512	individuals
Torture	82	126	individuals
Massacre	18	22	killed wounded
Frustrated Massacre	1	7	wounded
Extrajudicial Killing	29	33	killed

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Frustrated Extrajudicial Killing	5	5	wounded
Enforced Disappearance	12	18	victims
Harassment	136	5136	individuals
=	=	1260	families
=	=	1	organizational
Illegal Demolition	21	2019	individuals
Violent Dispersal of Protest Action	15	2259	individuals
Forced Eviction	8	281	families
Destruction of properties	8	517	families
Labor-Related	4	232	individuals
=	=	62	families
Torture (Non Political)	4	175	workers
=	=	10	individuals

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IIIIV. Development of human rights situations in the State and Emerging Issues

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~~3-2016~~ ~~Eme2016~~ ~~Emerging Human Rights Situation under President Rodrigo Duterte~~

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~~1-13.~~ Extra Judicial Killings (EJK) reached an unprecedented rate under the new administration.

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Total number Killed :	<u>3,140</u>
Police operations	- 1,105
Deaths Under Investigation (Unidentified killers)	- 2,035
Arrested individuals	
Drug Peddlers	- 16,891
Drug Dependents	- 10,635
Surrendered :	
Drug peddlers/dependents	- 712,848
<i>Philippine National Police Data: 1 July 1-Sept 15, 2016, 8:00 am</i>	

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Philippine Daily Inquirer: Update 22
Killings as of 12:00 p.m., Sept. 15, 2016

**Since June 30
(One Day Before Duterte's Inauguration): 986**
**Since May 10
(National Elections) : 1,033**

Source : <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/794598/kill-list-drugs-duterte#ixzz4KgmBBt49>

ABS-CBN Network: MAP, CHARTS: The Death Toll of the War on Drugs
May 10- September 16, 2016

Total Killed	1,580
Police operations	938
Unidentified killers	521
Found bodies	121

<http://news.abs-cbn.com/specials/map-charts-the-death-toll-of-the-war-on-drugs>

14.2.2 During the campaign period, then-Presidential nominee Rodrigo Duterte promised to eradicate "the drug menace" in 6 months. His speeches during campaign sorties already included threats of killings. In one of his famous speeches, he promised to kill 100,000 criminals and drug pushers and dump them in Manila Bay. Between May 10 (when he won the election) and June 30, 2016 (one day before Duterte's oath taking), the spate of killings already started. PAHRA consolidated incidences of 194 killings from May 10 to August 12, 2016. ([ANNEX 3](#))

15.2.3 Police operations resulting in killings: The President's orders to law enforcement agents and local government officials to kill those involved in the illicit drug trade, especially if they do not surrender, have emboldened law enforcement agencies and local government officials in the war against drugs. It has been conveniently used by the PNP and local government officials as a license to kill suspected drug dependents and/or peddlers. Furthermore, the President's statements ensuring protection of the PNP from prosecution and promising impunity for the killings has created an environment of fear that has thrived on threats, harassment and violence.

16.2.4—While there is now reported nine casualties coming from the police force as a result of the anti-drug operations (compared to more than 1000 alleged drug offenders killed), the repeated police claims that the victims tried to fight back by grabbing the guns, though already handcuffed, of arresting police personnel are difficult to believe.

17.2.5—Several complaints received by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and our CSO members clearly point to abuses and excesses or non-compliance with police operations procedures/rules of engagement. There are several reports that during police operations conducted in houses/drug dens, the victims are actually surrendering but they were shot at. There were also reports of torture of victims and witnesses, planting of evidence and extortion.

18.2.6—**Vigilante killings/"Cardboard Justice"**: The president's repeated exhortation to eliminate (kill) drug offenders are also extended to armed groups, citizens and even family members of drug offenders. This resulted in vigilante killings/killings by unidentified perpetrators, which is now higher than the rate of killings perpetrated by the authorities. More than 2000 have been killed, their hog-tied bodies wrapped with trash bags or with packaging tape, dumped in gutters or open roads, with carton placards proclaiming them as "drug pushers/robbers/criminals". Motorcycle-riding men are frequent triggemen of "suspected" drug offenders; they conduct their killings in public and in broad daylight.

19.2.7-Children as fatalities of the war on drugs. Not all who are killed are drug dependents/peddlers; at least four (4) children have already been killedⁱⁱⁱ (**ANNEX 3**):

2.6.1-Alfea Barbon of Dumaguete City (4 years old) was killed after she was supposedly used as a human shield by her father when the latter was shot by the police during a buy-bust operation last August 30, 2016;

2.6.2-Angelika Bonita of Leyte, 15-year old, was riding in a car with her relative lawyer last August 24, 2016, when they were ambushed. Multiple bullet wounds in the head caused their deaths. The lawyer was the counsel of the Mayor in Leyte accused as drug coddler;

2.6.3-Joe Amadeo of Pasig City, Manila, 16 years old, was allegedly tortured and murdered last August 24, 2016. He was allegedly a drug pusher and user;

2.6.4-Danica May of Pangasinan, 5 years old, was shot to death last August 23, 2016 along with her grandfather while they were eating lunch inside their house. The target was the grandfather, but Danica was not spared;

2.6.5-A 2-year old girlⁱⁱⁱⁱ had been allegedly abused in her anus by the police who were in search of prohibited drugs during a police operation in their home in last July 13, 2016. The father and grandfather of this child were later killed by police personnel inside Pasay City Jail.

~~Number of As of today, there are already 17~~ minors who were killed either by mistake or as collateral damage on this war on drugs is increasing.

According to the Philippine National Police's Women and Children Protection Center (PNP-WCPC), ⁷ 20,584^x minors have surrendered to local police offices. However, PNP are also arresting children thru "Operation Tokhang" (Knocking on houses of suspected drug offenders). In Caloocan City, Metro Manila, government the Social Workers reported in the increase of children put in jails. There were reports that even children were planted shabu in their pockets to justify their arrest.

20. 2.8-Young people and students believed to be innocent as casualties of drug war.

2.7.1 On July 19, Pangasinan, 22-year-old **Rowena Vergara Tiamson**^x was found dumped by the roadside in Barangay Parian in Manaoag, hogtied and with a bullet wound to her head. Found beside her was a cardboard with the words: "Huwag tularan. Pusher" [Don't emulate (her). Pusher]. According to the victim's relatives, Tiamson was an honor college student and an active choir member of a local church who often joined amateur singing contests. It was almost impossible to believe that she was involved in the illegal drug trade in the province, they said.

2.7.2-Roman Clifford Manaois^{xi} 20 years old. On July 19, the Maritime course student was shot in the temple while alighting from a motorcycle. Found on Roman's body was a white bond paper with the words: "Don't emulate me. I am a pusher. I am a killer and you're next — DDS."

2.7.3 20-year-old **Jefferson Bunuan**^{xii} was taking up Criminology course as he wanted to become a policeman, but the very same men in uniform he wanted to emulate were the ones who ended his life. Police operatives entered the house where he was

sleeping and shot him together with 2 others. Jefferson is a long time scholar of Kaibigan Ermita Outreach Foundation (KEOF) Inc.

20.2-9—The double-standard application of **Rule of Law and Due Process**. While small-time drug offenders are killed or arrested, big-time drug lords and protectors, including those who are occupying positions in the government, are undergoing investigation.

4-21. War on Drug-style killing of HRDs

Orlando Abangan^{xiii}, 37 years old and a community leader of Partido Manggagawa (Workers Party) since 2001, was shot at close range by a lone gunman on September 17, 2016 while he was on his way home, in Sitio Lawis, Barangay Maghaway in Talisay City, Cebu. During the May 9, 2016 elections, he organized Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Talisay, which campaigned for social protection and social services for their sector. Abangan was a vocal critic of EJKs in his social media page.

Gloria Capitan^{xiv} 57 years old, was shot and killed last July 1, 2016 at around 7:30 p.m. by two unidentified men riding a motorcycle. The two assailants had been waiting near the entrance to the family's business establishment in Purok 2, Barangay Lucanin, Mariveles municipality, Bataan province. Capitan is an active community leader opposing the construction and the presence of the open coal storage facility located inside the Seafront Shipyard and Port Terminal Services Corporation in Bataan.

These killings create a chilling effect among defenders of human rights. The insecurities among HRDs are heightened as they can be easily accused of being drug offenders, as an excuse for liquidating them. In addition, the President's continuous public expression of contempt for human rights and HR advocates can further embolden fanatical supporters/vigilantes to kill as their contribution to eradicate perceived "enemies" of the President.

2.6 **Investigations:** Doubts can be cast on the investigations of vigilante killings and those committed by police personnel as they are being conducted by the police agency themselves. The Senate has questioned their integrity and independence as the head of the Internal Affairs Agency of the Police Force is an active police official instead of a civilian as prescribed in their own internal guidelines.

Senate investigations on Extra Judicial Killings initiated by former Chair of the Commission on Human Rights and former Secretary of the Department of Justice Leila de Lima has been compromised after only 3 hearing days. Senator De Lima was removed as Chair of the Senate Committee on Human Rights and Justice by supporters of the President in the Senate. She was replaced by Sen. Dick Gordon, who few weeks ago proposed the expansion of power of the President under Proclamation No. 55 to include the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and warrantless arrest.

5--Shame

drug dependents, before having their day in court, were paraded in public places as punishment and "so that the community will know who to avoid". In Iloilo, the local government unit made a billboard and posted in public area of suspected persons engaged in drugs.

Campaign:

6. DRUG Watch List :
watch lists" based on questionable sources. There are reports of individuals complaining that they are neither drug peddlers nor users and surprised that they are in the list. Those who are in the list are summoned to Municipal or Barangay (Village) Halls or police stations where they are given only two options: to confess as drug user or as drug pusher. Several incidences of killings were reported that of "surrenderees" with justifications that they have returned to their habit.

7. State of National Emergency :
~~National~~ ~~Emergency~~
On Account Of Lawless Violence In Mindanao was declared last September 4, 2016. While the Proclamation states that its implementation will be undertaken "with due regard to the fundamental civil and political rights of our citizens" and will be within the bounds of what is permitted under the Constitution, it is the relaxing of constitutional safeguards which provides an opening toward unrestricted power. The unease is grounded on the fact that any emergency powers provides the President with discretion solely vested on his "wisdom", and that Proclamation 55 does not prescribe a specific time frame and leaves it to the head of state to decide when to terminate it. On September 12, during a tour of a military camp in northern Philippines, the President promised to issue Glock pistols to all the military personnel in the camp for their law enforcement work and promised that they will all be protected from lawsuits.

While Proclamation 55 clearly states that it is only limited to the issue of "terrorism" or the complications in Mindanao, it does not state as reason the drug issue or the resulting EJKs. However, almost all public pronouncements by authorities link the drug issue and EJKs to the emergency powers only mislead the public and create a climate of fear. Presidential Legal Adviser Salvador Panelo's statement that the Davao Night market bombing on 2 September was not the trigger for the Proclamation, that this had been planned much earlier and that among the reasons was the ongoing campaign against illegal drugs runs counter to the contents of Proclamation 55.

8. Distortion of Human Rights Principles and Vilification of HRDs and Advocates:
~~Rights~~ has become an insecure sector in the country with frequent ~~vilification~~ ~~vilification~~ hurled by the Administration against -it ~~especialy~~ being accused of siding with drug offenders and criminals. This has resulted in continuous curses and insults, even gross threats of rape and deaths to HR advocates from ~~supporters~~ ~~supporters~~ of the President over social media.

The HR concepts and principles specifically the universality principle is ~~being compromised~~ ~~compromised~~. Those involved in drug trade are called below human. The HR communities' years of ~~engagements~~ ~~engagements~~ with the government on human rights issues, conduct of human rights trainings to the Military and Police would suffer great setbacks.

on the reimposition of the death penalty since the opening of the 17th Congress last July 1, 2016. The death penalty was abolished in the Philippines in 2006 in compliance with the Philippine's ratification of the 2nd Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. The government seemed to be serious in institutionalizing a retributive justice system in the country with this proposal instead of a restorative system.

10. Amendment to Lower the Age of Criminal Responsibility: filed in the house of Congress ~~upon~~upon the opening of the 17th Congress is to amend Republic Act no. 10630 or the Juvenile Justice Act, to lower the minimum age of criminal responsibility from (15) years old to (9) years old ~~as drafted by House Speaker Pantaleon Alvarez and Rep. Fidel Cora. Two other House Bills were filed with similar proposed amendment, HB935 and HB1609, on the same subject.~~

The bills were filed rationizing that children are used by criminal syndicates. The government seemed to be failing in going after the syndicates hence they are punishing the children through this proposed measure. The proposed measure contradicts the recommendations made by Norway and Germany in the 2012 UPR not to lower the minimum age of criminal responsibility and instead fully implement the juvenile justice law.

Just 3 years ago in 2013 ~~that vigorous lobbying from child advocates that RA 10639, thwarted the proposed amendment to ed the lower the increased of age of 9 to 15 age of discernment from 15 to 9 years old, for a reason of lobbying from child advocates. As a time as to be proposed to be that the proposed bill had been Congress filed House Resolution 241 to thoroughly assess the implementation of the current law and the impact of the proposed lowering of age of discernment. with the that RA 10639~~

On Extra-Judicial Killings:

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~~28. Immediately stop to the policy of the killings by replacing the violent and hard-line approach to the issue of drugs with humane and effective methods which are public health and treatment-based.~~

~~29. Revive, refine, strengthen and make into law the long-pending bill against Extra-judicial Killings:~~

~~a-30. Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that firmly protects individuals vulnerable to discrimination based on health status, including people who use drugs~~

~~31. Conduct an independent inquiry into the killings that have occurred and prosecute the individuals responsible for them~~

~~a-Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for Command Responsibility covering both security and government officials and personnel;~~

~~33. To take affirmative action to ensure that the entire police force return to full adherence to due process and its rules of engagement~~

~~agencies by taking into consideration and incorporating relevant provisions in the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Deaths (2016) – The Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions;~~

~~35. Urge law enforcement agencies on drug concerns to follow the provisions of the International Drug Control Conventions;~~

administrative unit in the Philippine) and performs a variety of police functions. According to the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), tanods are "frontliners in the preparation and response to any type of atrocities, public disorders, emergencies

▲ **ANNEX — Documented Human Rights Violations 2012 to June 2016, Task Force Detainees of the Philippines**

▲ **Annex 3 : PAHRA statistics May 10- August 11, 2016 (ANNEX —)**

▲ **Annex 2 — Statement: Children's Legal Research and Development**

▲ <http://new.sinfo.inquirer.net/794974/father-son-jailed-for-drugs-shot-dead-by-pasay-cops#ixzz4Kn6dhPd>

▲ <http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2016/09/21/1625982/drug-war-lists-20584-kids-users-pushers-runners>

▲ <http://www.spot.ph/news/features/the-latest-news/features/67214/rowena-tiamson-dagupan-a1510-20160727>

▲ <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/800227/2-students-dead-in-street-killing#ixzz4Kh2lWssD>

▲ <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/797470/foundation-condemns-killing-of-criminology-scholar-in-buy-bust-op#ixzz4Kh4atZf>

▲ <https://hronlineph.com/2016/09/18/statement-pm-condemns-vigilante-style-killing-of-a-leader/>

▲ <https://www.fidh.org/en/issues/human-rights-defenders/the-philippines-assassination-of-ms-gloria-capitan>

▲ <http://www.gov.ph/2016/09/04/proclamation-no-55-s-2016/>

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