

<b>Country/entity</b>	Philippines
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	GRP-NDFP Interim Peace Agreement
<b>Date</b>	9 Jun 2018
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **Philippine Insurgencies (1968 - )**

The Maoist Insurgencies (1968 - )

Philippines-NDF

The Philippines have been defined by a series of center-periphery and often ideologically Maoist, separatist insurgencies. The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), began its war against the central Philippine government in 1968 through their armed wing – the New People’s Army (NPA). Further legitimacy was gained through the establishment of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in 1973. Grievances were predominantly opposed to the corruption and repression under the authoritarian Marcos regime.

Philippines-Cordillera

With the overthrow of Marcos’ regime in 1986, the CPP factionalized further to take on more localized characteristics. The Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army (CPLA) broke away from the NDF in 1986 to focus on the protection of the Cordilleran people and land in northern Luzon. Hostilities were formally ended in July 2011, with an agreement signed between the central government, the CPLA and the Cordillera Bodong Administration (CBA) that allowed for the absorption of CPLA fighters into the Philippine Army and the re-working of the CBA-CPLA into a socio-development organisation.

Philippines-RPM-P

Meanwhile, purge among the CPP in the early 1990s, encouraged the formation of a parallel party, the Revolutionary Workers Party (RPM-P). Their armed wing, the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) which had carried out a number of assassinations during the 1980s at the bequest of the CPP, followed suit and allied themselves with the RPM-P in 1997 forming the (RPM-P-RPA-ABB). Severely weakened by the split with the CPP and with the arrest of several key figures, the RPM-P-RPA-ABB signed a peace agreement in December 2000, which encouraged the RPM-P’s branch in Mindanao to break away in 2001.

The CPP-NPA has only participated in intermittent talks with the government. Talks halted in 2004 when Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo’s administration sought closer ties with the U.S. in the war on terror and added the CPP-NPA to the list of terrorist organisations, renewing violence. Following the launch of a counter-insurgency by the Philippine government, negotiations have been further delayed due to suspected internal differences between the CPP ‘old guard’ and younger members.

The Moro Insurgency (1968 - )

Philippines-Mindanao

The Moro Insurgency began in 1968, in Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago after the killing of Moro Commandos, the so-called Jabidah Massacre, by the Philippine Army following a plot to invade Sabah province in Malaysia. The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) captured a swath of territory in the mid-1970s. In an attempt to stem the violence, the constitution was reformed and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was created 1990 granting a devolution of power to the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. Following the establishment of the ARMM, the MNLF splintered into a range of smaller groups including Islamic factions such as the

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Philippines-NDF process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines: Silvestre H. Bello III, GRP Panel Chairperson, Hernani A. Braganza, Member GRP Panel, Rene V. Sarmiento, Member GRP Panel, Angela A. Librado-Trinidad, Member Grp Panel, Antonio B. Arellano, Member GRP Panel.</p> <p>For the National Democratic Front of the Philippines: Fidel V. Agcaoili, NDFP Panel Chairperson, Julieta S. De Lima Member, NDFP Panel, Coni K. Ledesma, Member NDFP Panel, Asterio B. Palima, Member NDFP Panel, Benito E. Tiamzon, Member NDFP Panel</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>WITNESSES:</p> <p>ATTY. EFREN C. MONCUPA Consultant, GRP Panelen</p> <p>ATTY. EDRE U. OLALIA Legal Consultant, NDFP Panel</p> <p>SEC. JESUS G. DUREZA Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process</p> <p>PROF. JOSE MARIA SISON NDFP Chief Political Consultant</p> <p>AMB. IDUN TVEDT Special Envoy to the Philippine Peace Process</p> <p>Royal Norwegian Government</p>
<b>Description</b>	Largely aims to promote the implementation of a number of other named agreements. Includes amnesty provisions for NDLP prisoners.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">PH_180609_GRP-NDFP Interim Peace Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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## **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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**Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** Page 3, ARTICLE VI

Section 2. The Parties continue to be guided by the mutually acceptable principles of national sovereignty, democracy and social justice and that no precondition shall be made to negate the inherent character and purpose of the peace negotiations.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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**Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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**Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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**Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction  
Page 1, ARTICLE I  
To this Interim Peace Agreement, the components and agreements of which are appended hereto and made integral parts hereof as follows:

A. The Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ARRD) and National Industrialization and Economic Development (NIED) sections of the Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms (CASER) that are signed by the Negotiating Panels of the Parties;

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management  
Page 1, ARTICLE I

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**Pastoralist/  
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian  
rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision  
Page 2, ARTICLE 1

C. Coordinated Unilateral Ceasefires (CUC) which shall be effective upon signing by the Negotiating Panels. The CUC shall evolve into a Bilateral Ceasefire (BCF).

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

**Intelligence  
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel  
and opposition  
group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of  
foreign forces** No specific mention.



<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper  
Page 1, ARTICLE I  
To this Interim Peace Agreement, the components and agreements of which are appended hereto and made integral parts hereof as follows:

Page 2...

B. Amnesty Proclamation for all NDFP-listed Political Prisoners that is signed and certified by the President as urgent to obtain the concurrence of Congress in order to effect their expeditious release;

Page 2, ARTICLE III

Section 3. The GRP shall release political prisoners in expeditious and acceptable modes based on humanitarian grounds and in accordance with the CARHRIHL pending the effectivity of the Amnesty Proclamation.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** Page 2, ARTICLE III

Section 3. The GRP shall release political prisoners in expeditious and acceptable modes based on humanitarian grounds and in accordance with the CARHRIHL pending the effectivity of the Amnesty Proclamation.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Implementation**

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Other international signatory</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Source</b>	Originally obtained from the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, link no longer working.
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