| | |
|---|---|
| **Country/entity** | Philippines |
| **Region** | Asia and Pacific |
| **Agreement name** | Joint Agreement in Support of Socio-economic Projects of Private Development Organizations and Institutes |
| **Date** | 16 Mar 1998 |
| **Agreement status** | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| **Interim arrangement** | 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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Stage** | Framework/substantive - partial |
| **Conflict nature** | Government |
| **Peace process** | Philippines-NDF process |
| **Parties** | The Government of the Republic of the Philippines: |
| | By Amb Howard Q. Dee; Chairperson, GRP Negotiating Panel<br>Rep. Jose V. Yap, Member<br>Sec Silvestre H. Bello III, Member<br>Atty. Rene V. Sarmiento, Member<br>Ms Zenaida H. Pawid, Member |
| | The National Democratic Front of the Philippines: |
| | By: Luis G. Jalandoni, Chairperson, NDFP Negotiating Panel<br>Fidel V. Agcaoili, Member<br>Coni K. Ledesma, Member<br>Asterio B. Palima, Member<br>Jojo S. Magdiwang, Member |
| **Third parties** | Witnesses: |
| | Hon. Jose C. De Venecia, Speaker, House of Representatives GRP<br>Jose Maria Sison, Chief Political Consultant, NDFP Negotiating Panel<br>Usec. A. Wilfredo Clemente, DECS, GRP<br>Antonio L Zumel, Senior Adviser NDFP Negotiating Panel<br>Ms. MA. Carla L. Munsayac, Executive Director III, GRP Negotiating Panel Secretariat<br>Romeo T. Capulong, General Counsel, NDFP Negotiating Panel |
| **Description** | GRP agree to respect, encourage and extend appropriate support to private development organisations and institutes carrying out various programmes, projects and activities including those aimed at promoting a just and lasting peace; to engage in research and planning for the Filipino people's empowerment and development; to promote respect for human rights and relief and undertaking relief and rehabilitation programmes. Agreed that the organisations would raise, manage and use such financial resources as necessary, and would have access to such sources of funding and resources as are available to similar organisations in the Philippines and abroad. |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| **Agreement document** | PH_980316_Joint Agreement Support of Socioeconomic Projects.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF |

---

**Women, girls and gender**

**Participation**      No specific mention.

**Equality**      No specific mention.

**Particular groups of** No specific mention.
**women**

**International law**      International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
Page 1, Article 1. Respect, Encouragement and Support, Article 1
…1.3. To undertake programs and projects for the promotion and protection of human
rights in general and particularly the rights of workers, peasants, women, youth, children
and indigenous peoples as well as the protection of the environment;

**New institutions**      No specific mention.

**Violence against**      No specific mention.
**women**

**Transitional justice**  No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development**      Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction
Page 1, Article 1. Respect, Encouragement and Support, Article 1 … 1.3. To undertake
programs and projects for the promotion and protection of human rights in general and
particularly the rights of workers, peasants, women, youth, children and indigenous
peoples as well as the protection of the environment;

**Implementation**      No specific mention.

**Other**      No specific mention.