



A YEAR IN REVIEW:  
**STATE OF THE PEACE PROCESS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES:**

# ***Pursuing Peace, Peace by Piece***

(August 2017 - August 2018)



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The State of the Peace Process Report is a compilation of what everybody in OPAPP, together with our partners, have been doing for peace. We merely provided the convergence. Do not ever think that OPAPP alone was able to do all these things. The key players here are the people on the ground and those who supported them through different units, the non-government organizations, civil society organizations, security sector actors, foreign partners, and everybody else.

Twenty-five years since the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) was established, the work for peace continues.

This Report contains accomplishments and milestones from peace negotiations to the development of conflict-affected areas, and social transformation, and social healing of conflict-affected communities. But more than just a list of peace process accomplishments and milestones, the report is a reflection of the Filipino people's collective effort in working towards our shared aspiration towards achieving a just, comprehensive and enduring peace for all, under the guidance and leadership of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte.



**Secretary Jesus G. Dureza**  
Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process



In July 2016, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte unveiled his administration's Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda which would guide the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) in achieving just and lasting peace for the nation.

The Peace and Development Agenda aims to contribute to building a HIGH TRUST SOCIETY and achieving INCLUSIVE GROWTH.

Under the guidance of President Duterte, Secretary Jesus Dureza and OPAPP have been working towards the advancement of peace, peace by piece.

Here are the highlights of the Philippine peace process from August 2017 to August 2018.

## PEACE PROCESS WITH THE MORO FRONTS

President Duterte, the first Mindanawon President, has repeatedly vowed to address the historical injustices committed against the Moros of Mindanao by honoring all signed peace agreements.

In his inaugural speech in 2016, President Duterte expressed his administration's commitment

***“to implement  
all signed peace  
agreements  
in step with  
constitutional  
and legal  
reforms.”***

- President Rodrigo Roa Duterte,  
Inaugural Address, June 30, 2016

## Meaningful implementation of the agreement with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) towards healing in the Bangsamoro

The Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) Negotiating Panels signed the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) on 27 March 2014. The implementation of the CAB has two main thrusts: the political-legislative track and the normalization track.

### *Timeline for the Passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law*

**AUGUST 2017**

The Bangsamoro Transition Committee (BTC)'s version of the draft BBL was submitted to the House of Representatives and Senate by the Presidential Legislative Liaison Office (PLLO).

**JANUARY 2018**

In the 17th Congress, the BTC-drafted BBL was filed as House Bill No. 6475 at the House of Representatives and as Senate Bill No. 1646 at the Senate.

**JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2018**

The Senate conducted a total of 11 public hearings on SB 1646, including public consultations in Cotabato City, Marawi City, Sulu (Jolo), Tawi-Tawi (Bongao), Basilan (Isabela City), and Zamboanga City. It also held six technical working group meetings to put the draft bill into legislative scrutiny.

**9 JULY 2018**

The Bicameral Conference Committee composed of nine senators and 18 members of the House of Representatives started its series of deliberations to reconcile the varying provisions of House Bill No. 6475 and Senate Bill No. 1717.

**18 JULY 2018**

After six days of marathon discussions, the Bicameral Conference Report on the Bangsamoro Organic Law was approved in Pasig City. The organic law's approval came four years after the signing of the CAB.

**23 JULY 2018**

The Senate ratified the Bicameral Report on the BOL hours before President Duterte was to deliver his third State of the Nation Address.

## POLITICAL TRACK

The political-legislative track includes the passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL). It is the enabling statute that, once ratified, will give rise to the creation of the Bangsamoro political entity that will replace the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

**FEBRUARY-MARCH 2018**

Similarly, the House of Representatives held a series of public consultations on the proposed BBL. The House conducted at least 23 public hearings both at the Batasang Pambansa and in key areas in Mindanao, such as Cotabato City, North Cotabato (Midsayap), Davao City, Sulu (Luuk), Basilan (Isabela City), Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga City, Lanao del Norte (Tubod), Lanao del Sur (Marawi City), Maguindanao (Buluan), and South Cotabato (Koronodal).

**30 MAY 2018**

The House of Representatives approved House Bill No. 6475 with 227 in favor, 11 against and 2 abstentions.

**31 MAY 2018**

The Senate unanimously approved Senate Bill No. 1717 on its third and final reading with a vote of 21-0.

**24 JULY 2018**

The House of Representatives ratifies the Bicameral Report on the BOL. The document was then transmitted to the Office of the President.

**26 JULY 2018**

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte signed into law Republic Act 11054 or the Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

## NORMALIZATION TRACK

Normalization is the process whereby communities can achieve their desired quality of life. This includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihood and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society.

It aims to ensure human security in the Bangsamoro and build a society that is committed to basic human rights, where individuals are free from fear of violence or crime and where long-held traditions and values continue to be honored.

### The Program for Normalization in the Bangsamoro:

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(1) transitional components of normalization;



(5) redeployment of AFP;



(2) socio-economic development programs;



(6) policing;



(3) confidence-building programs;



(7) disbandment of private armies and other armed groups; and



(4) decommissioning of MILF forces;



(8) transitional justice and reconciliation.

*\*The program for implementing this process is divided into four phases, each coinciding with milestones in the political-legislative track.*

### Decommissioning of MILF Forces and Weapons

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The Annex on Normalization provides that the MILF shall undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces and weapons so that they are put beyond use. This process shall include activities aimed at achieving a smooth transition for the BIAF members to productive civilian life.

On 16 June 2015, the ceremonial decommissioning of 145 combatants and 75 high-powered and crew-served weapons of the MILF was conducted at the Old Provincial Capitol of Maguindanao.

The decommissioned combatants and/or their next of kin have since then benefited from the provision by the DSWD of immediate and sustainable and agri-based livelihood assistance and DSWD's Cash for Work, PHIC's health insurance, Values Transformation Training, Alternative Learning System, College Study Grant, Skills Training and Livelihood Assistance.



With the passage of the proposed BBL in 2018 and consistent with the phased implementation of the normalization process, the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) has intensified its preparatory work for the second phase of decommissioning of MILF forces and weapons.

### Socio-economic development and confidence-building programs

Under this, socio-economic programs will be instituted to address the needs of BIAF members, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and poverty-stricken communities in the Bangsamoro. The six previously acknowledged MILF camps will also be transformed into peaceful and productive communities.

- *Camp Abubakar-as-Siddique*
- *Camp Omar*
- *Camp Rajamuda*
- *Camp Badre*
- *Camp Bushra*
- *Camp Bilal*



OPAPP-funded confidence-building projects range from livelihood support, capacity building to construction of community infrastructure. In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, the Joint Task Forces on Camps Transformation provided beneficiaries in the Six Camps with farm machineries (e.g. power tillers with trailer engine, mechanical rice thresher) during the 1st quarter of 2018.

To augment 2017 completed projects such as off-grid electrification that provided 3,001 units of solar power kits in households and communal facilities, the joint mechanism fully validated fourteen (14) small scale infrastructure projects, to include solar-powered water systems, post-harvest facilities, hanging bridges and community centers. Parallel to these efforts is the strengthening of capacities of people's organizations on project management and participatory area development as part of their transformation in becoming responsible project owners and citizen monitors.

Following the full implementation of 2016-2017 Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program Phase I (MTF-RDP I), the MTF, OPAPP and MILF agreed to extend the support through Community Development Grants, and Capacity and Institution Building in 2018. Technical validation of sub-projects under these components had been completed as of 2nd quarter of 2018. Between 2016-2017, the MTF implemented a 90-million Camps Program in support to confidence-building measures by undertaking activities in transforming the surrounding areas of the said camps into peaceful and productive communities. The program, that includes livelihood support, socio-economic infrastructure and Alternative Learning System (ALS), benefitted over 68,000 individual beneficiaries and 31 communities.

### **WHAT IS MTF?**

It is a multi-donor grant facility established in 2005 to consolidate international development assistance for the socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected communities in Mindanao.





## **Completion of the implementation of remaining commitments under the Government of the Philippines (GPH) – Moro National Liberation Front (MNLf) Peace Agreement**

The respective GPH and MNLf Implementing Panels, which were organized in January 2017, continued to facilitate the completion of the remaining commitments for implementation resulting from the Tripartite Review Process (TRP), which ended on 26 January 2016.

As part of efforts to converge the 1996 FPA and 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB), the MNLf Jikiri Faction participated in the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), the body tasked to draft the new Bangsamoro Basic Law. Through their representation, the legislative agenda of the MNLf—the 42 consensus points and the three remaining issues (i.e., Provisional Government, Strategic Minerals and Territory) have been included in the new BBL.

The Government continues to engage with the communities with the presence of MNLf members and their next of kin through the PAMANA program to address their socio-economic challenges. The OPAPP-PhilHealth Sponsored Program and PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program provides social protection and educational packages to individuals in these communities.

Under the OPAPP-PhilHealth Sponsored Program, a total of 1,967 beneficiaries for 2017 and 2,976 beneficiaries for 2018 were provided with health insurance.

Under the OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program, for 2017-2018, a total of 551 grantees attributed to the GPH-MNLf Peace Table were provided with Php 5,000.00 per semester or Php 10,000.00 per year to cover school expenses such as tuition fees, monthly living and book allowances.

### **OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED STUDY GRANT PROGRAM**

In recognition of its graduates, the OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program held a series of ceremonies from November to December 2017 to congratulate the study grantees in their remarkable feat. Present in the gathering held last 7-8 December 2017 in Zamboanga City was Undersecretary Nabil Tan, the deputy presidential adviser on the peace process, who urged the Bangsamoro graduates to be peace advocates in their own families and communities.

The OPAPP, in collaboration with CHED Regional Offices, held its annual orientation with the newly approved study grant beneficiaries in an activity



*Bangsamoro Graduates' Assembly held on 7-8 December 2017 at LM Metro Hotel, Zamboanga City*

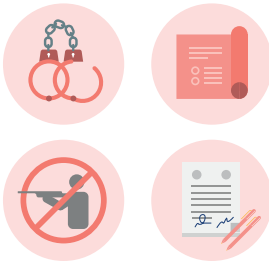
titled **"INFO-EX: A CONVERSATION WITH THE 2017 OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED STUDY GRANT PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES"** which aims to provide both the agencies and the beneficiaries an avenue for exchange of information with the objective of resolving issues that the student grantees encounter over the course of the implementation of the said educational program. The program aims to provide financial assistance to former rebels or members of their families and communities to support their college education.



*INFO-EX: A Conversation with the 2017 OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program Beneficiaries held on 26 April 2018 at Antonia's Hotel, Isulan, Sultan Kudarat*



# ACCELERATED SIGNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE ACCORDS WITH COMMUNIST INSURGENTS



From 2016, the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) held four rounds of formal talks. Some of the milestones are the declaration of an indefinite unilateral ceasefire that lasted for five months and the creation of supplemental guidelines for the Joint Monitoring Committee for the observance of the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL).

The talks suffered a setback four times in 2017 due to continuous NPA attacks in the countryside. Currently, the negotiations with the communists are deemed terminated but doors for the resumption of peace talks are still open subject to the President's four wishes: 1) there will be no coalition government; 2) the collection of so-called revolutionary tax will be stopped; 3) the venue of the talks will be local; and 4) there will be a ceasefire agreement in which armed NPA members are encamped in designated areas.

In the meantime, localized peace arrangements may be pursued by local government units in their respective areas of responsibility. Norway will also remain as facilitator once the talks resume.



# **IMMEDIATE CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE PROCESS WITH CORDILLERA BODONG ADMINISTRATION – CORDILLERA PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY (CBA-CPLA) AND REBOLUSYARNONG PARTIDO NG MANGGAGAWA NG PILIPINAS – REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAN ARMY – ALEX BONCAYAO BRIGADE (RPMP-RPA-ABB)**

The government is working to close the peace processes with the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People’s Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA) and the Rebolusyonyong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas-Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPMP- RPA-ABB). Both peace tables aim to facilitate the return of the former rebel, their families, and their communities to productive and normal lives by the end of 2022.

## **A. PEACE PROCESS WITH CBA-CPLA**

In 2011, a memorandum of agreement was signed between the government and CBA-CPLA to reaffirm both parties’ commitment to peace and development in the Cordillera.

The completion strategy for the peace process with the CBA-CPLA will focus on the completion of implementation of the 2011 Closure Agreement; sustainability of the socioeconomic interventions that would facilitate the peaceful and productive lives of the former CPLA members, their families and communities; continuation of peace and development interventions for the Cordillera region; and, support for its aspirations for autonomy.



## Components of 2011 Memorandum of Agreement between the GPH-CBA-CPLA



### Final Disposition of Arms and Forces

- 444 firearms were inventoried
- 353 firearms turned in and kept safe at Police Regional Office-Cordillera Administrative Region prior to final demilitarization



### Economic Reintegration of CPLA members

- Army integration – 168 former CPLA members and their next of kin were integrated in the AFP
- Employment as Forest Guards under DENR's National Greening Program (NGP) – 508 CPLA members and their next of kin are employed as forest guards under the National Greening Program
- Livelihood – 11 People's Organizations (POs) were organized and capacitated into sustainable enterprises, complementary to the livelihood program



### Community Development Projects and Inter-Municipal and Inter-Barangay Development.

- 73 projects have been physically completed (farm to market roads, communal irrigation system for agricultural support, community infrastructures like tribal centers, warehouses, pathways)



### Documentation of the CBA-CPLA Struggle

- Penned by a CBA elder, the document is to account for the legacy of the CBA-CPLA



### Transformation of CBA-CPLA into a Socio-Economic Organization

- The CPLA is now registered under the SEC as the Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development, Inc. (CFPDI), a Civil Society Organization member of the Regional Peace and Order Council



### Social Protection Program

- CHED – 141 next of kin are CHED grantees
- PhilHealth – 1,001 former CPLA combatants are enrolled in PhilHealth

OPAPP also supports the Cordillerans' call for autonomy. In March 2018, Secretary Dureza submitted a memorandum to President Duterte requesting the inclusion of House Bill No. 5343 and Senate Bill No. 1678 both entitled "An Act Establishing The Autonomous Region of The Cordillera (ARC)" in the administration's priority legislative agenda.

## B. PEACE PROCESS WITH RPMP-RPA-ABB



The closure of the RPMP-RPA-ABB track will entail the employment of the following strategies: (a) signing of an agreement towards the group's disposition of arms and forces; (b) multi-stakeholder convergence and support towards the full implementation of socioeconomic interventions; (c) release of alleged political offenders for humanitarian reasons; and (d) sustained local development support. The

government and the national leaders of the RPMP-RPA-ABB are currently crafting a Closure Agreement that will support these components.

Pending the signing of the Final/Closure Agreement with this group, the inter-agency preparatory work at the national and regional levels has proceeded to ensure that the implementing agencies, local government units (LGUs), the RPMP/RPA/ABB of the Tabara Paduano Group (TPG), and the various stakeholders on the ground will be ready to operate once the agreement is signed.

The following interventions are being implemented:



### Community Peace Dividends (CPD)

- 100 identified CPD areas in Negros and Panay Island (91), Davao City (6), Bukidnon (2) and Ilocos Sur (1) provided with grants as support to livelihood and enterprise development
- 100 Associations organized under PAMANA DSWD-Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) received the seed capital of Php 500,000.00

Carlos) have entered into an agreement with the DENR as recipient of financial assistance in support for the implementation of the National Greening Program

- 128 profiled members of the RPM-P/RPA/ABB (TPG) were re-hired as forest guards



### Socio-Economic Reintegration

Socio-economic packages are provided to 727 TPG profiled members to facilitate their reintegration to the community life as well as return to the folds of the law.

- Employment as Forest Guards under the DENR's National Greening Program
- Five (5) KAPATIRAN Chapters (Negros Oriental, Aklan, Kabankalan, Cadiz and San



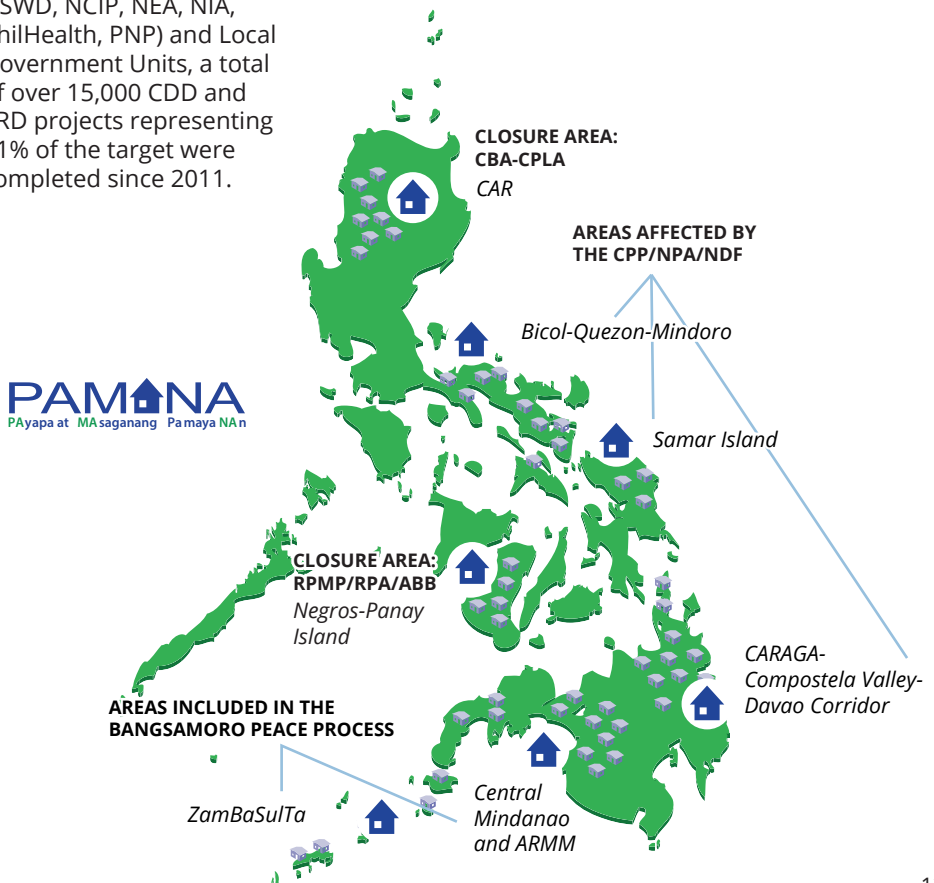
### Social Protection Program

- PAMANA-PhilHealth Sponsored Program - 6,127 individuals have been renewed as beneficiaries of the PAMANA-PhilHealth
- OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program – 75 next of kin of RPA-TPG members and from CPD barangays are PAMANA-CHED grantees

# PEACE PROMOTING CATCH UP SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

To ensure development in conflict-affected and conflict vulnerable areas, OPAPP's **PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNAN (PAMANA)** continues to implement peace-promoting, catch-up socio-economic interventions in the countryside.

For the period 2011-2016, the National Government allocated a total of Php36.68 B for the PAMANA Program for the implementation of various interventions including community-driven development (CDD) and sub-regional development (SRD) projects for conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities in the seven (7) PAMANA geographical zones covering 16 Regions, 50 Provinces and 529 Municipalities/Cities. In partnership with various National Government Agencies (ARMM, CHED, DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, DOE, DOH, DPWH, DSWD, NCIP, NEA, NIA, PhilHealth, PNP) and Local Government Units, a total of over 15,000 CDD and SRD projects representing 81% of the target were completed since 2011.



## PAMANA IN NUMBERS

Budget Year	Budget Allocation (In Php)	Component	Target	Actual	% Completion
2011	2,387,000,000		<b>324</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>99.38%</b>
		CDD	193	193	100%
		SRD	131	129	98.47%
2012	2,012,300,000		<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>97.13%</b>
		CDD	1,365	1,348	98.75%
		SRD	340	308	90.59%
2013	5,016,908,000		<b>5,457</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>98.11%</b>
		CDD	4,777	4,737	99.16%
		SRD	680	617	90.73%
2014	7,215,424,000		<b>3,512</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>92.48%</b>
		CDD	3,013	2,952	97.97%
		SRD	499	296	59.32%
2015	7,204,969,400		<b>4,184</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>62.19%</b>
		CDD	3,304	2,362	71.49%
		SRD	880	240	27.27%
2016	12,841,602,000		<b>3,527</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>55.03%</b>
		CDD	3,029	1,777	58.67%
		SRD	498	164	32.93%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,678,203,400</b>		<b>18,709</b>	<b>15,123</b>	<b>80.83%</b>

Notes:

- 1) Physical targets and accomplishments refer to CDD and SRD projects only. PAMANA also provides for: a) health insurance and study grant for former combatants and their next of kin; b) livelihood support for forest guards; c) capacity building; and d) support to IPs related interventions.
- 2) Data reconciliation for the ARMM and CDD component is still ongoing (i.e., DSWD-KC)

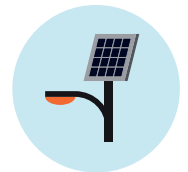
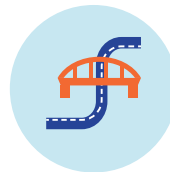


	2017	2018
Appropriated budget	Php 8.074 B	Php 7.3 Billion
Covered areas	13 regions, 46 provinces, 215 municipalities, and 28 cities	13 regions, 30 provinces, 66 municipalities, and 2 cities
Implementing partners	Commission on Higher Education, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Commission on Indigenous People, Philippine Health Insurance Commission, and Philippine National Police.	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Commission on Higher Education, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Commission on Indigenous People, Philippine Health Insurance Commission,

For 2017-2018, the national government allotted a total of Php 15,376,000,000 for the PAMANA program to improve governance, empower communities, and strengthen their capacities to address issues of conflict.

For 2017 projects, those that have been completed include provision of study grants for former combatants and/or their next of kin (with implementing partner, Commission on Higher Education); Educational Assistance Program for IPs (National Commission on Indigenous People); Health Insurance for former combatants and/or their next of kin (Philippine Health Insurance Commission); Livelihood support for Forest Guards (Department of Environment and Natural Resources) Agricultural Productivity Support; support for Ancestral Domain Delineation and Recognition and Ancestral Domain Sustainable and Protection Plan Formulation; electrification and water for communities in conflict-affected areas.

The 2018 projects, on the other hand, are in the preparatory and procurement phases.



## **BUILDING A CULTURE OF PEACE AND CONFLICT SENSITIVITY**

### **A. Policy and Program Development and Advocacy**

Among the major activities to develop and advocate for policies and programs that address issues and concerns that are at the root of, resulting from or affecting the peace process are the following:

1. **Conference on Peace and the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia, 22-23 September 2017, Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).** The Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy (PCID), the ASEAN Society – Philippines, and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, in coordination with the Offices of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process and the National Security Adviser organized the Conference.

The Conference provided a platform for productive discourse and constructive engagement for more than four hundred political leaders, government officials, security analysts, peace advocates, civil society, academe, religious leaders, business leaders, media, women and youth, including representatives of ASEAN member states and partners from Mindanao's conflict-affected communities.

It enabled the exchange of best practices and the sharing of lessons learned from local programs that have achieved success in their respective communities. It also resulted in the networking of organizations with the aim of developing effective and appropriate policies and strategies, and engaging all stakeholders as essential partners in strengthening their





communities' resiliency. The resulting recommendations in responding to the threats and challenges posed by the rise of radicalization and violent extremism in Southeast Asia are critical contributions to the development of the ASEAN Plan of Action and National Action Plans against Radicalization and Violent Extremism.

2. **“Strengthening Convergences for Humanitarian Action in ASEAN,”AIPR Symposium on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), 2 – 3 October 2017, Manila Hotel.** OPAPP, in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs and ICRC, conducted the symposium that brought together various



agencies from ASEAN Member States and its dialogue partners in exploring convergence between IHL principles, religious norms and customary practices to address specific humanitarian and protection challenges in ASEAN. The results of the symposium would lead to recommendations that highlight best practices and possible codes of conduct in humanitarian action.

3. **Reflection Session on the Experience and Future of Peace Education in Mindanao, 12-13 April 2018, Microtel Inn, Davao City.** The activity aimed to assess the role peace education has played in building a culture of peace in armed conflict settings and the role it will play given the evolving conflict context of violent extremism and insurgency that threatens the learning environment of the children and youth of today and tomorrow.

The participants came from various institutions and agencies that are active in promoting a culture of peace and peace education, namely: OPAPP, NCMF, NCIP, MinDA, DepEd-ARMM, CHED-ARMM, Center for Peace Education of Miriam College, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG), Institute for Peace and Development

in Mindanao (IPDM) of MSU-IIT, Forum ZFD, Teach Peace Build Peace Movement (TPBPM), etc.

This resulted in an assessment of Executive Order No. 570, s. 2006 (“Institutionalizing Peace Education in Basic Education and Teacher Education”) implementation among the selected participating schools; documentation of experiences, best practices and lessons learned during the implementation; identification and assessment of the challenges that have been and are being faced in the implementation of a peace education program especially in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao; and, the identification of the approaches and strategies to overcome the challenges in the implementation of EO 570, the key actors involved, and their roles.

## **B. Mainstreaming the Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting Practice among NGAs, LGUs, and other government mechanisms**

OPAPP is conducting the Basic Course on Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting Approaches in twelve (12) regions for the members of Regional Peace and Order Councils (RPOCs), Regional Development Councils (RDCs), Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (RDRRMCs) particularly for their member PAMANA implementing agencies. It intends to strengthen the capacity of the agencies on conflict-sensitivity and peace-promotion in the development, planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of peace and development programs.

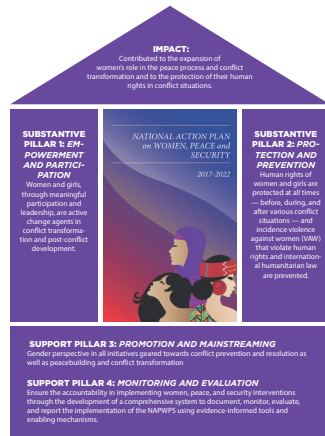
The regional CSPP runs started in June 2018. To date, Regional CSPP Trainings were already conducted in Regions IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII, covering twenty-four (24) regional line agencies; five (5) security cluster units; fifteen (15) government attached agencies and bureaus; fifty-seven (57) representations from the different local government units; six (6) civil society organizations and one (1) academe. The remaining training sessions for CAR, regions I and XIII will be conducted this September and October.



## C. National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security (NAP-WPS)

The government is implementing NAP-WPS 2017-2022 as part of its commitment to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 which addresses the situation of women in conflict areas and recognizes their role in conflict transformation.

Among the accomplishments of the NAP-WPS per pillar are the following:



### ***Pillar 1: Empowerment and Participation***

*Women and girls are active change agents in conflict transformation and post-conflict development through meaningful participation.*



A consultation with 90 indigenous women in the ARMM held on 05-06 March 2018 in Cotabato City resulted in the IP women’s recommendation to intensify the information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign of the BBL in IP communities, which would play a critical role in the BBL’s ratification.

Around 600 women stakeholders in the ARMM participated in a consultation on 14-15 March 2018 in Cotabato City that resulted in capacity-building on leadership for Moro women leaders and a provision of livelihood program that includes skills training and startup facilities and equipment.

## **Pillar 2: Protection and Prevention**

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*Human rights of women and girls are protected and incidence of violence are prevented before, during, and after conflict.*



The principles of NAP-WPS were integrated in the recovery and rehabilitation guidelines for the Post-Conflict Needs Assessments in Marawi.

Four (4) Women Peace Centers in Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and ARMM are now providing assistance to their respective communities, particularly for women and children.

AFP and PNP Hijab Troops (62 from the Army and 40 from the Police) tasked to provide psychosocial support to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur were provided with a Facilitator's Training on Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion and Peacebuilding to equip them as peace agents in their communities.

Thirteen minors (14-17 years old) who had been forced to marry members of the Maute group were rescued during the siege and were provided with psychosocial support and legal assistance by the government.

25 Women and Children's Protection Desks of the PNP were provided with computers to improve their reporting and documentation of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) violence against women (VAW) cases.

## **Pillar 3: Promotion and Mainstreaming**

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*Gender perspective is integrated in all initiatives towards conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, and conflict transformation.*

The Philippine government has participated in a number of international dialogues in which the best practices and lessons learned of implementing NAP-WPS were shared by various countries.

On 08-10 February 2018, a Localization Conference on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was held in Kathmandu, Nepal where the Philippine delegation committed to strengthen its efforts in localizing NAP-WPS through the implementation of regional action plans, conduct of National

Localization Conferences, and harmonization of monitoring and evaluation tools for the NAP-WPS implementation.

On 09-10 April 2018, the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network Meeting was held in Berlin, Germany where the Philippine delegation reported on the coordination mechanisms of government at the national and local levels; process of the regionalization/localization of the NAPWPS; institutionalization of the NAP-WPS integrating it with existing Philippine laws and national plans; and, financing, which are among the elements of high-impact / effective NAPWPS.

On 17-19 April 2018, an ASEAN-Australia Dialogue on WPS was conducted in Melbourne, Australia where the best practices in the implementation of the Philippine NAP were presented. It also included the meaningful participation of women in the peace process, a brief discussion on the Marawi crisis, and financial allocation of 5% gender and development budget.

In addition to these international dialogues, a number of provincial consultations in the Cordillera region were conducted from November to December 2017 for the formulation of a Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the Cordillera Administrative Region (RAPWPS-CAR).

#### **Agency Strategic Action Plans (ASAPs) on WPS**

- 8 member agencies (PNP, DILG, NCIP, DFA, CHED, TESDA, PHILHEALTH) of the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (NSCWPS) have developed their respective ASAP. The ASAP reflects the agencies' targets and deliverables annually, based on their commitments under the NAPWPS.
- Training of Trainers on WPS was conducted last 31 August to 3 July 2017 at Summit Ridge Hotel, Tagaytay City, which resulted in a pool of resource persons.

#### **Formulation of the Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**

- **The 2017 RAPWPS for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)** was launched on 23 October 2017, spearheaded by the Regional Commission on Bangsamoro Women (RCBW), the ARMM RAPWPS was launched in Cotabato City, attended by four hundred (400) staff and officials from the ARMM. This was a pioneer effort that may serve as a model for the crafting of action plans of other regions.
- **Formulation of the Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the Cordillera Administrative Region (RAPWPS-CAR).** Provincial consultations on mainstreaming the NAPWPS were conducted in November to December 2017 in CAR.
- Provincial consultations for the drafting of RAPWPS for Davao Region are currently in progress.



## **Pillar 4: Monitoring and Evaluation**

*Ensure the accountability in implementing WPS interventions through the development of a comprehensive system of documentation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.*

A reconstitution of the OPAPP-GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) was held as part of its strengthening mechanisms. OPAPP Directors were included in the GFPS Executive Committee while the GFPS-TWG was capacitated.

OPAPP's policies, protocols, and mechanisms were also reviewed, resulting in recommendations that aim to enhance the policies and mechanisms of OPAPP.

### **D. People's Peace Tables**

These serve as the government's platform to ensure people's participation in the peace process. These "bigger peace tables" provide a democratic space not only for continuing dialogues between the government and community stakeholders to surface, discuss and clarify issues and concerns that are at the root of, resulting from or affecting the peace process but also to gather recommendations and strategies to address these concerns.



#### **1. IP Peace Table**

The creation of the IP Peace Panel (IPPP) is considered the first concrete measure of government in response to the clamor of IP representation in the peace process. Its mandate is to engage, meet, converse with and hear the concerns, inputs, recommendations of IPs in the country along the different peace process tracks.

With the creation of the Indigenous Peoples Peace Panel (IPPP) in 2017, key IP leaders in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao were able to contribute to the following peace processes:

### ***GRP-NDFP Peace Process***

A consolidation of IP positions, aspirations, and substantial inputs, as articulated by IP leaders, were submitted to the GRP Panel for consideration in the draft Comprehensive Agreement on Socio-Economic Reforms (CASER), Political and Constitutional Reforms (PCR), and ceasefire guidelines.

### ***Bangsamoro Peace Process***

The OPAPP through the IPPP facilitated the establishment of the Mindanao IP Legislative Assembly (MIPLA) that served as a platform for non-Moro IPs to propose revisions to the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL). A legislative proposal containing their proposed enhancements to the draft BBL provisions was endorsed to Congress for consideration. A number of key IP provisions were incorporated in the Bangsamoro Organic Law.

### ***Reinforcing mechanisms and participation of IP convergence efforts by the government***

The IPPP has taken efforts to devise a reinforcing mechanism that can recommend to the Peace Adviser some action points as a response to emerging or ongoing emergency situations that affect indigenous communities.

The peace panel is also working closely with the Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS) and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on IP Concerns (OPAIPC) on proposed convergence programs that will promote and protect IP rights.



## 2. Youth Peace Table

The Youth Peace Table (YPT) was set up to gather young peace advocates to further explore their capacities in building a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity.

Key youth representatives from various regions and provinces participated during the three cluster legs of the youth peace conversations and training. The YPT has gathered 117 key youth (50 male, 67 female) across the Philippines with 76 youth networks (42 school-based, 34 community-based) linking with each other and with OPAPP and its partners. The age of participants ranged from 14 to 31, with 21 as the average age.



The three cluster legs of the Youth Peace Conversations and Training produced a wide array of agenda from the youth including their roles in peacebuilding and their contributions to the broader peace movement. Among the common roles, aspirations and proposed interventions as articulated by the youth themselves during the drafting of the Youth Peace Agenda revolved around the areas of policy and governance; peace education, advocacy and research; employment and social entrepreneurship; inclusive dialogue and exchange; supporting/sustaining programs; gender inclusion and sensitivity; inner peace and well-being.

To sustain the YPT platform, a National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security is currently being formulated within the framework of UNSCR 2250.

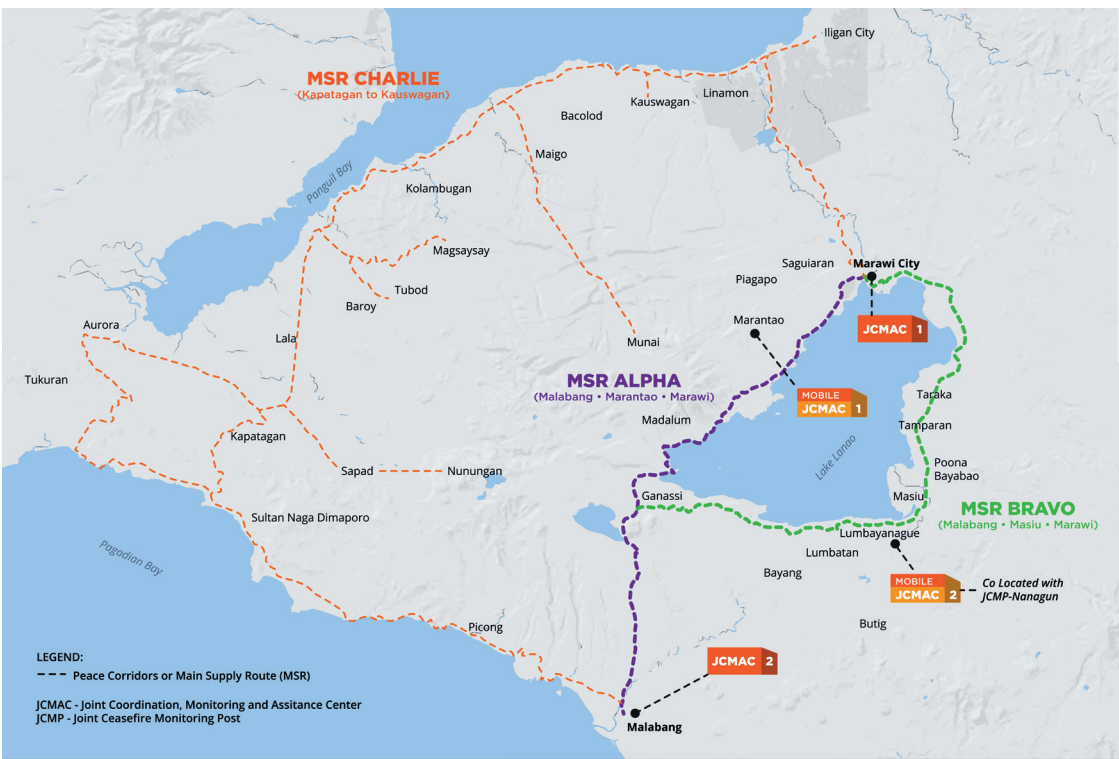


## E. Social Healing and Peacebuilding Program in Response to the Marawi Crisis

Soon after the Marawi siege broke out the GPH-MILF Peace Implementing Panels established the **“Peace Corridor”** last 29 May 2017. It provided a safe and secure corridor for the rescue of two hundred fifty five (255) stranded or trapped individuals inside the conflict zone in Marawi; and, secured and coordinated a reliable space for the passage of one hundred and sixty five (165) humanitarian and relief assistance through the Malabang peace corridor to the affected municipalities in the Province of Lanao del Sur.

In response to the alarming humanitarian crisis in Marawi City, on 28 June 2017, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte created, through Administrative Order No. 3 (amended by EO No. 9 signed on 27 October 2017), the Task Force Bangon Marawi which is an inter-agency task force for the recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the City of Marawi and other affected localities. This is in recognition of the need for a unified and comprehensive effort on the part of the National Government in coordination with other major stakeholders.

In the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), OPAPP is a member of the Executive Committee and sits in all of the sub-committees. Currently, OPAPP is implementing



the Early Recovery and Rehabilitation (ERR) Project in support to its Social Healing and Peacebuilding Program, which provides peace building needs and interventions that seeks to ensure that building social cohesion and sustainable peace are within the frame of the recovery and rehabilitation processes for the people of Marawi City.

The provision of peacebuilding needs and interventions have resulted in the following:

- Strengthening the social cohesion of Marawi IDPs and communities affected by the siege. In the past year, OPAPP has sought to bring together communities strengthening local capacities for peace through the capacity building of community leaders on conflict resolution.

Listening and conversation sessions among IDPs particularly for the women, youth and children towards deepening their perspective on their roles and making them partners in peacebuilding were conducted. Platforms for constructive engagement between and among the IDPs, the CSOs and government were initiated to gather recommendations and strategies to address peace and conflict issues and concerns.



Provision of livelihood assistance and other socio-economic programs for IDPs to support the early economic recovery and nutritional requirements of the IDPs were provided.

Psychosocial and healing sessions for individuals, families and communities bringing people together during humanitarian assistance activities and providing them opportunities for the continuing practice of cultural and religious activities despite their limited resources and situation in the camps/ transitional shelters were conducted. This included the conduct of Solemn Rites In Honor of the Dead to provide closure and spiritual healing among the families, relatives and friends of those who died in the Marawi siege.

- Mainstreaming a conflict sensitive and peace promoting (CSPP) lens in the planning and implementation of all rehabilitation and reconstruction response programs and in local development plans through the capacity building for representatives of TFBM member agencies and Local Chief Executives.
- Contribute to efforts for the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) through the training on peacebuilding and orientation of PVE for the youth; support for initiatives of the religious leaders on peace building and PVE; conduct of a PVE Forum among LGUs, sharing programs and approaches; and, integration of Culture of Peace modules in identified Madaris.





# OPAPP

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE PEACE PROCESS

### ABOUT OPAPP

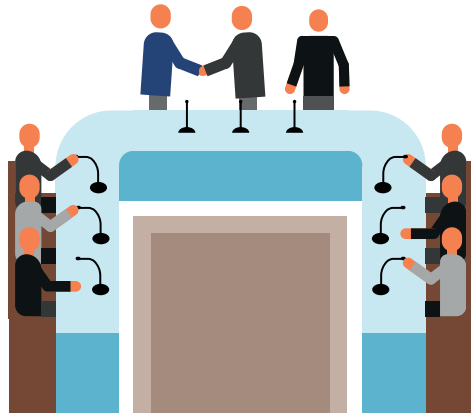
The **Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process** (OPAPP) is the office mandated to oversee, coordinate, and integrate the implementation of the comprehensive peace process. The agency was created through Executive Order No. 125, s. 1993, which was later amended in 2001 with the signing of Executive Order No. 3, s. 2001 as a reaffirmation of the government's commitment to achieving just and lasting peace through a comprehensive peace process.

### VISION

*A just and lasting peace for the nation and for all Filipinos.*

### MISSION

*To oversee, coordinate, and integrate the implementation of the comprehensive peace process.*



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# *Peace Ta, Peace Tayo*

Lyrics by Archie Bareclona and Gauss Obenza  
Music by Gauss Obenza  
Performed by Maan Chua and Mebuyan

*Halika na, ating subukan  
Gumising sa umagang may kapayapaan  
Halika na, ating simulan  
Katahimikan sa bawat pamayanan*

*Abot kamay nating lahat  
Tunay na pagbabago ang mayayakap  
Makakamit ang pangarap  
Kung sa puso malasakit ang hawak*

## **CHORUS**

*Peace ta, peace tayo!  
Dinggin ang hinaing ng bawat tao  
Peace ta, peace tayo  
Abutin lahat ng sulok ng pulo  
Peace ta, peace tayo  
Ugaliing may kapayapaan sa puso  
Peace tayo*

## **BRIDGE**

*I-like, i-share, i-hashtag  
Ipa-viral natin  
Kapayapaan ay ating pausuhin  
Ibahagi sa social media  
Sa tunay na gawain  
Ang kapayapaan ay ating ugaliin*

*Halika na, ating subukan  
Gumising sa umagang may kapayapaan  
Halika na, ating simulan  
Katahimikan sa bawat pamayanan*

## **CHORUS**

*Peace ta, peace tayo  
Dinggin ang hinaing ng bawat tao  
Peace ta, peace tayo  
Abutin lahat ng sulok ng pulo (Repeat)*

*Peace ta, peace tayo  
Dinggin ang hinaing ng bawat tao  
Peace ta, peace tayo  
Ugaliing may kapayapaan sa puso*

**PEACE TAYO**

