

OPAPP ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

FY 2019



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Office of the Presidential Adviser
on the Peace Process

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

MANDATE

The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) is the government office tasked to oversee, coordinate, and integrate the implementation of the comprehensive peace process in the country. OPAPP was founded through Executive Order No. 125, s. 1993, which was later amended by Executive Order No. 3, s. 2001.

As outlined in Executive Order No. 3, s. 2001, the mandate of OPAPP to carry out the comprehensive peace process is guided by the Three Principles of the Comprehensive Peace Process and the Six Paths to Peace.

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



THE THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE PROCESS

The comprehensive peace process shall continue to be governed by the following underlying principles:

A

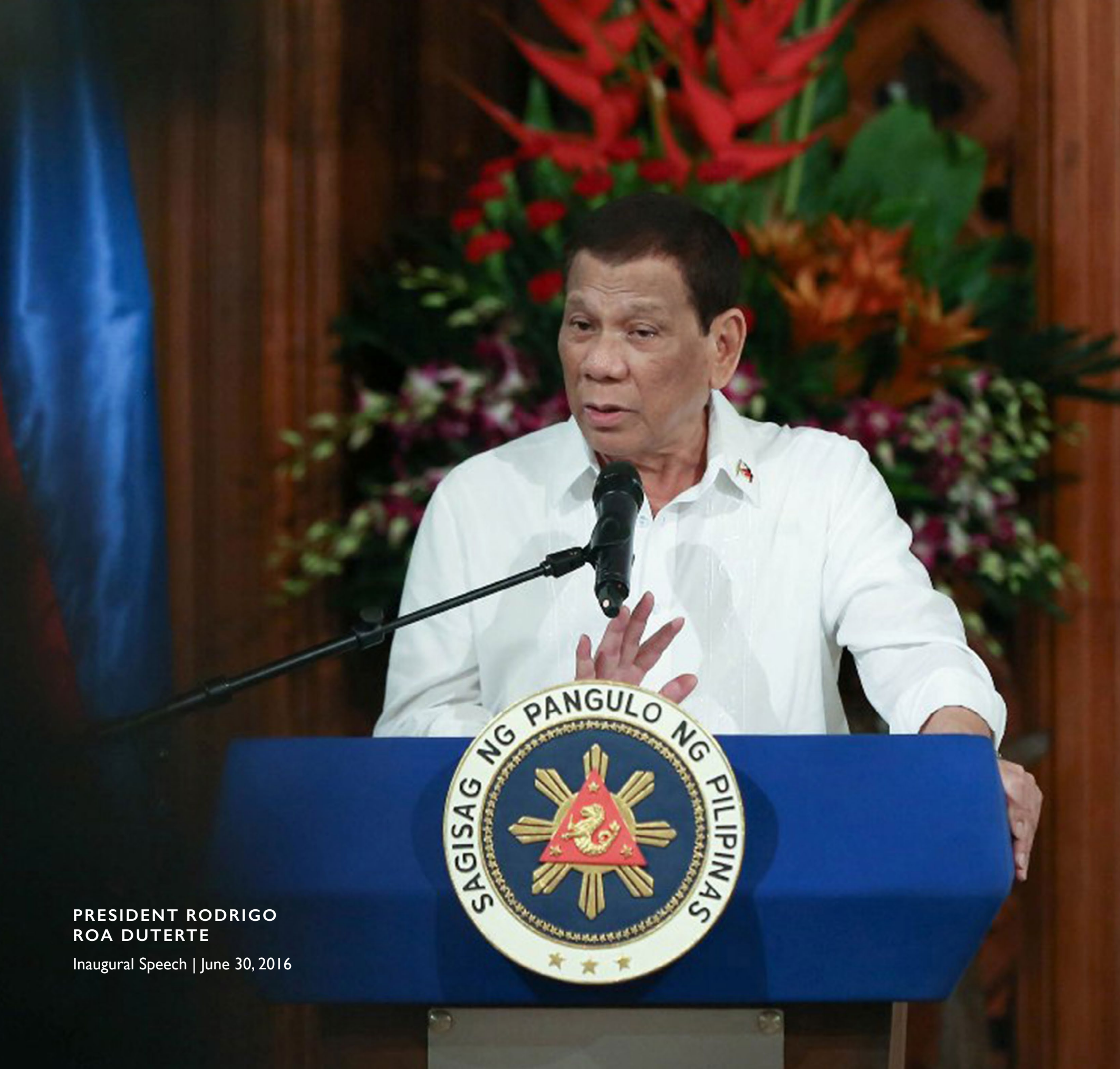
A comprehensive peace process should be community-based, reflecting the sentiments, values and principles important to all Filipinos. Thus, it shall be defined not by the government alone, nor by the different contending groups only, but by all Filipinos as one community.

B

A comprehensive peace process aims to forge a new social compact for a just, equitable, humane and pluralistic society. It seeks to establish a genuinely pluralistic society, where all individuals and groups are free to engage in peaceful competition for predominance of their political programs without fear, through the exercise of rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, and where they may compete for political power through an electoral system that is free, fair and honest.

C

A comprehensive peace process seeks a principled and peaceful resolution to the internal armed conflicts, with neither blame nor surrender, but with dignity for all concerned.



**PRESIDENT RODRIGO
ROA DUTERTE**
Inaugural Speech | June 30, 2016

“My administration is committed to implement all signed peace agreements in step with constitutional and legal reforms.

I am elated by the expression of unity among our Moro brothers and leaders, and the response of everyone else to my call for peace.”



“I encourage everyone to do their part in strengthening the bond of unity among us, particularly in pushing forward the peace process. I would like to call on my fellow country men to work hand in hand as we pursue our collective goal of achieving enduring peace.”

“On the domestic front, my administration is committed to implement all signed peace agreements in step with constitutional and legal reforms.”

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte made this pledge during his inaugural address on June 30, 2016, setting the tone of the Philippine peace process for the next six years and laying the foundation of his administration's Peace and Development Roadmap.

The roadmap outlines the national government's Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda, which reflects its commitment to fulfil all signed peace agreements, while addressing the needs of residents situated in vulnerable, conflict-affected communities.

Message of the PAPRU

To achieve the Duterte Administration's vision of attaining just and lasting peace across the nation, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) is guided by the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022 in carrying out its mandate.

By and large, the Duterte Administration's peacebuilding efforts are on track. The Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) was ratified, creating the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA).

The ratification of the BOL, the establishment of the BARMM and BTA, and the completion of the second phase of the decommissioning process for former Moro Islamic Liberation Front's (MILF) combatants are among the key milestones in the Bangsamoro peace process.

These achievements are a clear manifestation of the MILF leadership's desire to sustain the gains of peace, and a realization of the national government's unwavering desire to address the historical injustices against the Moro people.

In the meantime, the national government also continues to engage the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) through the groups led by Chairman Nur Misuari and Yusop Jikiri as part of its measures to complete the government's remaining commitments under the Tripartite Review Process (TRP).

In line with the Duterte Administration's determined efforts to resolve the decades-long communist insurgency in the country, the President issued Executive Order No. 70, which institutionalized a “Whole-Of-Nation” Approach, which established a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC) and regional task force.

Under this approach, there will be greater synergy among line agencies and local government units (LGUs) in the delivery of much-needed development assistance to remote, conflict-affected areas across the country, while localized peace engagements (LPEs) will be spearheaded by LGUs.

Meanwhile, the ongoing peace process with the Rebolusyonaryong Partidong Manggagawa ng Pilipinas - Revolutionary Proletarian Army- Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPM-P/RPA/ABB) now called KAPATIRAN and the Cordillera Bodong Administration - Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA – CPLA) are concrete examples of how LPEs can help put an end to the armed rebellion in the country.

OPAPP is also closely working with other peace stakeholders to promote social healing and reconciliation in Marawi, and nearby communities in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte through peacebuilding and transitional socio-economic initiatives. OPAPP also continues to implement the PAyapa at MAsaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) program, a community-driven peace and development initiative which aims to help uplift the economic conditions of residents in remote, conflict-ridden areas.

This report, narrates in full detail how the various initiatives of the government are helping to heal the wounds of the past, foster solidarity among our people, and achieve the collective vision of bringing enduring peace and long-lasting peace to our nation and to all Filipinos.

It is our hope that this report will inspire all of us to walk the path of peace, and become instruments of hope, understanding and empowerment in our respective communities.

Maraming salamat at mabuhay tayong lahat!

SEC. CARLITO G. GALVEZ JR.

Presidential Adviser on Peace,
Reconciliation and Unity

Introduction

The year 2019 marked major strides in the Philippine peace process. Following the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) on 25 January 2019 by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC), sitting as the National Plebiscite Board of Canvassers (NPBOC), the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was abolished and the transition to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) commenced. This marked the culmination of more than 20 years of armed hostilities and peace negotiations with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).

The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) members were appointed and took their oath before the President on 22 February 2019. The BTA serves as the interim government that shall exercise governance devolved to the Bangsamoro in accordance with the BOL, particularly legislative and executive powers in the BARMM during the transition period until the election of Bangsamoro Government officials in 2022.

On the implementation of the normalization program for the Bangsamoro, the President issued Executive Order No. 79 on 24 April 2019, entitled “Implementing the Annex on Normalization under the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro.” This provides for the creation of the Inter-Cabinet Cluster Mechanism on Normalization (ICCMN)¹ that will coordinate and mobilize government agencies in the implementation of the Program for Normalization. The decommissioning of the first 30% of MILF combatants and weapons started on 26 August 2019. On 7 September 2019, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte witnessed the decommissioning of 1,048 MILF combatants and 920 weapons at the Old Provincial Capitol in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao.

The government also continued the implementation of remaining commitments under the 1996 Final Peace Agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). With its representation to the Bangsamoro Transition Commission, the MNLF included in the BOL the following remaining commitments from the Tripartite Review Process (TRP): (a) 42 consensus points; (b) agreements on co-management of strategic minerals; (c) participation of the MNLF in the transitional government or BTA; and (d) territory for plebiscite. The MNLF leadership under Yusoph Jikiri manifested their full support to the BOL and recognized it as the more appropriate political solution for the Bangsamoro.

Ten (10) MNLF members or individuals representing the MNLF were appointed as members of the BTA and now serve as members of the Bangsamoro Parliament; and 4 MNLF-BTA members and an MNLF senior leader have been elected or appointed to different positions in the Parliament and the ministries.

¹ Co-Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary and the Presidential Adviser for Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity, its member-agencies includes: National Security Council (NSC), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT), National Economic and Development Planning Authority (NEDA), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).



On the peace process with the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF), as the negotiations remain terminated through the issuance of Proclamation No. 360 in November 2017, the Government continues to intensify its implementation of Executive Order (EO) No. 70, s. 2018, “Institutionalizing the Whole-of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, Creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict, and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework.” This aims to address the root causes of the armed conflict by harmonizing the delivery of basic services and social development packages in conflict-affected areas and conflict-vulnerable communities, to serve as a platform for genuine “good governance” and implementation of localized peace engagements to deal with issues of unpeace on the ground. The EO No. 70 provides for the establishment of a mechanism for Local Peace Engagements (LPEs) that are nationally orchestrated and supervised, while being locally implemented. The Implementation Plan for the conduct of LPEs was signed on 18 September 2019, providing for the two-track approach in pursuing localization efforts: 1) community consultations and problem-solving sessions; and, 2) local peace dialogues with surfacing members of the Communist Terrorist Group (CTG).

On the completion of the 2011 Memorandum of Agreement signed between government and the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA), a Joint Evaluation and Monitoring Committee (JEMC) was established to focus on the delivery of remaining commitments of the 2011

MOA components on disposition of arms and forces; socio-economic reintegration; development projects and transformation program for former members of the CBA-CPLA.

As for the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas/Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPM-P/RPA/ABB), the Government signed with the group on 19 July 2019 the Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID) to the 2000 Peace Agreement between Government and the RPM-P/RPA/ABB. The CID provides for the implementation of a three-year normalization plan with the following components: (a) disposition of arms and forces and security arrangements; (b) socio-economic reintegration; (c) provision on the restoration of civil and political rights through pardon and release of the remaining alleged political offenders/political prisoners; (d) transformation of the RPMP-RPA-ABB into a civilian organization engaging in socio-economic and political activities; and, (e) community peace dividends. The implementation of the peace agreement with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB is cited as a model for localized peace engagements.

Continuing peacebuilding work was also pursued in 2019 through the implementation of various programs and projects such as the PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) Program, National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (NAPWPS), and the mainstreaming of the Conflict Sensitive and Peace Promoting (CSPP) approaches with various national government agencies, local government units and non-government organizations.



The Philippine Comprehensive Peace Process

The ending of the decades-long armed conflict and the attainment of a just and lasting peace through inclusive, enhanced and sustained peace and development efforts in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities, remain as government's top priorities.

To accomplish these goals, government continues to pursue intensive efforts in accordance with the strategies laid out in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and directed by the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda of the Duterte Administration.

The following presents the accomplishments and status of the Philippine comprehensive peace process for FY 2019, aligning to the two sub-sector outcomes as outlined in the PDP 2017-2022 in Chapter 17 on Attaining Just and Lasting Peace: (1) Peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups successfully negotiated and implemented; and, (2) Communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas are protected and developed.

I.

Peace Agreements with all Internal Armed Conflict Groups successfully negotiated and implemented

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

The implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) is seen to have two (2) main thrusts: the political-legislative track and the normalization track.

1. The **political-legislative track** includes the passage of Republic Act No. 11054 or the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), the enabling statute for the creation of the Bangsamoro political entity that will replace the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM); and
2. The **normalization track** that runs alongside and complementary to the political-legislative track. Normalization is defined in the agreements as a process whereby conflict-affected communities can “return to conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society”.²

The observance of the ceasefire between the forces of the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) is also part of the implementation of the CAB. Ceasefire mechanisms have been put in place to observe the Agreement for the General Cessation of Hostilities (AGCH) between the GPH and MILF signed on 18 July 1997.

The GPH-MILF Peace Process entered the implementation phase with the formal launching of the Peace Implementing Panels of the GPH and MILF on 13 August 2016 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It was facilitated by Malaysia, with Dato’ Kamarudin bin Mustafa as the Third Party Facilitator and/or Special Adviser.

The shift from the negotiating to the implementing panel was further clarified and formalized on 21 March 2017 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with the signing of the Terms of Reference of the Peace Implementing Panels. The TOR outlined the composition, mandate, guidelines, scope of work and conduct of panel meetings.

Following are the current composition of the GPH and MILF Peace Implementing Panels:

GPH Peace Implementing Panel

Asec. David B. Diciano – Chair
Ariel C. Hernandez
LtGen. Rey C. Ardo (ret.)
Asec. Wilben M. Mayor
Dir. Farrah Grace V. Naparan

MILF Peace Implementing Panel

Mohagher M. Iqbal – Chair
Prof. Abhoud Syed Lingga
Abdulla Camlian
Jun Mantawil
Dr. Marjanie Mimbantas

² Annex on Normalization, signed on 25 January 2014

THE POLITICAL-LEGISLATIVE AND NORMALIZATION TRACKS OF THE CAB



The Political-Legislative Track of the CAB. Republic Act No. 11054³ or the BOL was signed into law by President Rodrigo Roa Duterte on 27 July 2018. This law, ratified through a plebiscite on 21 January 2019, serves as the statute for the creation of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) that replaced the ARMM, with the aim to entrench genuine autonomy and address fiscal and governance deficiencies of the ARMM. The plebiscite for the BOL was conducted on two (2) dates:

- a. On **21 January 2019** in the provinces of the ARMM (Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi) for the ratification of the BOL, and in Cotabato City and Isabela City in Basilan for the inclusion of these cities in the BARMM;
- b. On **6 February 2019** in the province of Lanao del Norte (except Iligan City) for the inclusion of its six (6) municipalities, namely, Nunungan, Tangkal, Munai, Pantar, Balo-i, and Tagoloan, and in the municipalities of Pigcawayan, Pikit, Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Midsayap, and Tulunan in North Cotabato for the inclusion of 67 barangays.

On 25 January 2019, the Commission on Elections (COMELEC), sitting as the National Plebiscite Board of Canvassers (NPBOC), proclaimed that the BOL is deemed ratified, considering that majority of the votes cast in the areas within the ARMM were in favor of its approval.

Following the results of the plebiscite, the territorial jurisdiction of the BARMM now consists of the following areas:

- a. Provinces of Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi (including the component cities of Lamitan in Basilan and Marawi in Lanao del Sur);
- b. Cotabato City; and
- c. 63 barangays in North Cotabato (in the municipalities of Midsayap, Pigcawayan, Kabacan, Carmen, Pikit, and Aleosan).

³ An Act Providing for the Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, repealing for the purpose Republic Act No. 6734, entitled ‘An Act Providing for An Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao,’ as amended by Republic Act No. 9054, entitled ‘An Act to Strengthen and Expand the Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao’

THE BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY (BTA)



OATH-TAKING OF THE BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY (BTA) at the Malacañang Palace, Manila on 22 February 2019. President Rodrigo Roa Duterte challenged the BTA to always embody the aspirations of the people of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) through good governance as they lead in peace and development in the region.

With the ratification of the BOL, the ARMM is deemed abolished and the transition period from ARMM to BARMM has commenced. The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) serves as the interim government that shall exercise governance devolved to the Bangsamoro in accordance with the BOL, particularly legislative and executive powers in the BARMM during the transition period. The BTA shall also prepare and create the necessary institutions and mechanisms for the establishment of the Bangsamoro Government.

The BTA is MILF-led and composed of 80 members, who shall be appointed by the President. The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), non-Moro indigenous communities, youth, women, settler communities, traditional leaders, and other sectors were represented in the BTA. The incumbent elected officials of the ARMM had automatically become members of the BTA until their term expired on 30 June 2019.

On 22 February 2019, 76 individuals, including 41 nominees of the MILF, took their oath of office in front of President Duterte at the Malacañang Palace, Manila. Subsequent appointments have been made by the President to fill the 80-member BTA. Currently, the BTA has 78 members (*2 members passed away while in office*).

For the executive functions of the BTA, the interim Chief Minister organized the interim Cabinet and appointed 2 interim Deputy Chief Ministers (who come from subregions aside from the subregion of the Chief Minister) from the members of the BTA. The interim Chief Minister also appointed such other ministers as may be necessary, majority of whom are from among the members of the BTA.

Members of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA)

MILF Central Committee

1. Ahod B. Ebrahim
2. Ghazali Jaafar⁴ (replaced by Mudjib C. Abu⁵)
3. Ali B. Solaiman
4. Mohagher M. Iqbal
5. Abdulraof A. Macacua
6. Ibrahim D. Ali
7. Haron M. Abas
8. Mohammad Zainuddin P. Bato
9. Said Z. Salendab
10. Ust. Mohammad S. Yacob
11. Malik A. Mantawil
12. Ali O. Salik
13. Abdulwahab M. Pak
14. Said M. Shiek
15. Ubaida C. Pacasem
16. Hussein P. Muñoz
17. Ust. Abdullah E. Gayak
18. Arch. Eduard U. Guerra

BIAF commanders

19. Basit S. Abbas
20. Suwaib L. Oranon
21. Akmad I. Abas
22. Abdullah G. Macapaar
23. Hadji Abuladzis M. Esmael

MILF Political Committee

24. Abdullah A. Ahang
25. Zasar H. Ali

Women

26. Engr. Aida M. Silongan
27. Bai Maleiha B. Candao
28. Hadja Bainon G. Karon (MNLF)
29. Atty. Raissa H. Jajurie
30. Atty. Laiza M. Alamia
31. Engr. Baintan Adil Ampatuan

32. Muslima A. Asmawil
33. Atty. Maisara C. Dandamun-Latiph
34. Sittie Shahara I. Mastura
35. Nabila Margarita P. Pangandaman

Settler communities

36. Narciso C. Yu Ekey

Traditional leaders

37. Atty. Ali Pangalian M. Balindong
38. Datu Tucao O. Mastura
39. Datu Midpantao M. Midtimbang

Youth

40. Atty. Lanang T. Ali Jr.
41. Marjanie S. Macasalong

Indigenous Peoples

42. Melanio U. Ulama

MNLF

43. Muslimin A. Jakilan
44. Sahie S. Udjah
45. Adzfar H. Usman
46. Atty. Omar Yasser C. Sema
47. Romeo K. Sema
48. Punduma B. Sani
49. Abdul R. Sahrin
50. Hatimil E. Hassan
51. Ust. Abdulmuhmin A. Mujahid

Other various sectors

52. Dr. Saffrullah M. Dipatuan
53. Al-Sayed A. Sali
54. Atty. Abdul M. Dataya Sr.⁶ (replaced by Abdullah Biston Hashim)

55. Faiz S. Alauddin
56. Md Zul Qarney M. Abas
57. Musa Kadola-Sultan Diamla
58. Rasul E. Ismael
59. Amilbahar S. Mawallil
60. Eddie M. Alih
61. Khadafeh G. Mangudadatu
62. Jamel D. Macaraya
63. Modayao M. Sacar
64. Abraham T. Burahan
65. Sultan Edrieza Nasser H. Rimbang
66. Paisalin P. Tago
67. Suharto M. Ambolodto
68. Susana S. Anayatin, PhD
69. Datu Mussolini S. Lidasan
70. Engr. Don Mustapha A. Loong
71. Atty. Jose I. Lorena
72. Romeo C. Saliga
73. Prof. Alzad T. Sattar
74. Atty. Nabil A. Tan
75. Hamid A. Datu Barra, PhD
76. Atty. Anna Tarhata S. Basman
77. Ziaurrahman Alonto-Adiong⁷
78. Rasol Mitmug, Jr.⁸
79. Diamila D. Ramos⁹
80. Sangki B. Ali

⁴ Ghazali Jaafar passed away 13 March 2019.

⁵ Appointed 20 May 2019 to replace the seat of Ghazali Jaafar.

⁶ Abdul Dataya Sr. passed away 9 July 2019.

Replaced by Abdullah Biston Hashim.

⁷ Appointed 13 August 2019.

⁸ Appointed 6 September 2019.

⁹ Appointed 6 September 2019.



The position of the interim Chief Minister¹⁰ is assumed by Ahod B. Ebrahim, Al Haj (a.k.a. MILF Chair Al Haj Murad Ebrahim), with Ali B. Solaiman and Abdul R. Sahrin as interim Deputy Chief Ministers, representing north central Mindanao and southwestern Mindanao, respectively. Khalifa U. Nando serves as the **Wali**¹¹, or the ceremonial head of the Bangsamoro Government. The interim Cabinet is currently composed of the following:

1. Minister of Finance, Budget and Management – Ahod B. Ebrahim
2. Minister of Social Services – Atty. Raissa H. Jajurie
3. Minister of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education Mohagher – M. Iqbal
4. Minister of Health – Dr. Saffrullah M. Dipatuan
5. Minister of Interior and Local Government – Atty. Naguib G. Sinarimbo
6. Minister of Environment and Natural Resources – Abdulraof A. Macacua
7. Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform – Ust. Mohammad S. Yacob
8. Minister of Public Order and Safety – Hussein P. Muñoz
9. Minister of Public Works and Highways – Arch. Eduard Uy Guerra
10. Minister of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs – Timuay Melanio U. Ulama
11. Minister of Labor and Employment – Datu Romeo K. Sema
12. Minister of Science and Technology – Engr. Aida M. Silongan
13. Minister of Human Settlements and Development – Hamid A. Datu Barra, PhD
14. Minister of Transportation and Communication – Dickson P. Hermoso
15. Minister of Trade Industry and Tourism – Abu Amri Taddik

For its legislative functions, the 80-member BTA serves as the interim Bangsamoro Parliament. During its inaugural session on 29 March 2019, the following Members of Parliament were elected as officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament:

1. MP Atty. Ali Pangalian M. Balindong – Speaker
2. MP Hatimil E. Hassan – Deputy Speaker
3. MP Atty. Lanang T. Ali Jr. – Majority Floor Leader
4. MP Atty. Laisa M. Alamia – Minority Floor Leader

As the interim Bangsamoro Parliament, the BTA is mandated to enact the following priority legislations:

1. Bangsamoro Administrative Code;
2. Bangsamoro Revenue Code;
3. Bangsamoro Electoral Code;
4. Bangsamoro Local Government Code;
5. Bangsamoro Education Code;
6. Bangsamoro Civil Service Code; and
7. Bangsamoro law for indigenous peoples.

The BTA shall continue to perform its functions until the election and qualification of the Chief Minister under the first elected Bangsamoro Parliament in 2022, upon which the BTA shall be deemed immediately dissolved.

¹⁰ Announced by the BTA during the ceremonial turnover of ARMM to BARMM in Cotabato City on 26 February 2019.

¹¹ Appointed by the BTA on 29 March 2019 during its inaugural session.

COORDINATION TEAM FOR THE TRANSITION TO THE BTA (CT4T)

To facilitate the smooth transition process from the ARMM to BARMM, the GPH and MILF Panels created the Coordination Team for the Transition to the BTA (CT4T) to serve as “the primary mechanism for coordination between Parties and the concerned agencies to ensure that the necessary and appropriate steps are undertaken in preparation for the transition leading to the installation of the BTA”¹². Composed of five (5) members each from the GPH¹³ and the MILF, the CT4T submitted on 25 March 2019 its proposed transition plan to the Panels which was turned over to the interim Chief Minister for his consideration on 20 May 2019. The BTA formally approved the proposed transition plan in a special session on 17 June 2019. The BOL provides for a transition plan to be implemented within 60 days of its passage, pertaining to the structure of the new government and a phase out schedule for former employees of the ARMM. Recruitment and evaluation processes have been rolled out under each Ministry. Capacity trainings for employees have also been started by individual Ministries.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The GPH and MILF Peace Negotiating Panels included the principle of intergovernmental relations in the Annex on Power Sharing¹⁴, which shall govern the asymmetrical relationship between the National Government and the Bangsamoro Government. The BOL provides for the creation of the National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body and other intergovernmental relations mechanisms, namely:

1. Philippine Congress – Bangsamoro Parliament Forum;
2. Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board;
3. Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation;
4. Intergovernmental Infrastructure Development Board;
5. Intergovernmental Energy Board;
6. Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board; and
7. Council of Leaders.

National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body: The BOL provides for the creation of the Intergovernmental Relations Body to coordinate and

resolve issues on intergovernmental relations through regular consultation and continuing negotiation in a non-adversarial manner.

The Bangsamoro Government issued Executive Order No. 005, constituting the members of the Intergovernmental Relations Body from the Bangsamoro Government.¹⁵ On 14 October 2019, the Office of the Executive Secretary issued a memorandum designating the members of the Intergovernmental Relations Body from the National Government.¹⁶ The National Government – Bangsamoro Government IGRB, the highest intergovernmental relations body, held its inaugural meeting in Davao City on 16 December 2019 to sign the Terms of Reference of the IGRB and its Joint Secretariat. OPAPP was designated as the joint secretariat of the IGRB. The IGRB is mandated to resolve territorial issues, issues of devolution and jurisdiction, and the creation of the other intergovernmental mechanisms.

¹² Terms of Reference of the CT4T, signed 23 November 2014, Part II Mandate.

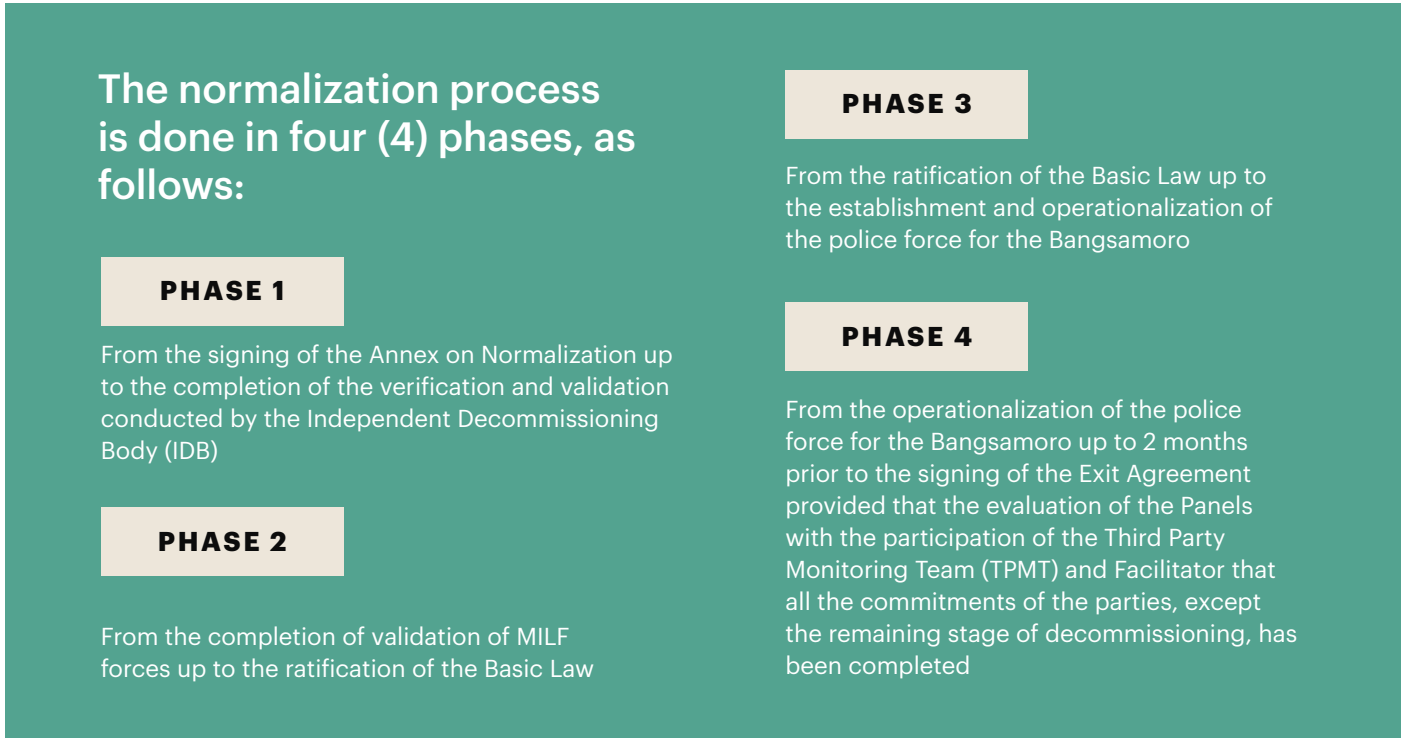
¹³ GPH representatives to the CT4T are from OPAPP, Department of Budget and Management, Civil Service Commission, and ARMM Regional Government.

¹⁴ Signed 8 December 2013.

¹⁵ Min. Mohagher M. Iqbal (Minister of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education) is designated as Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Relations Body on the side of the Bangsamoro Government, with four (4) other members: Cab. Sec. Mohammad Asnin K. Pendatun, Min. Naguib G. Sinarimbo (Minister of Local Government), MP Ali Pangalian M. Balindong (Speaker of Parliament), and Atty. Sha Elijah B. Dumama-Alba (Attorney General).

¹⁶ The Intergovernmental Relations Body on the side of the National Government is headed by Sec. Carlos G. Dominguez (Secretary of Finance) as Co-Chair, with nine (9) other members: Sec. Eduardo M. Año (Secretary of the Interior and Local Government), Sec. Delfin N. Lorenzana (Secretary of National Defense), Sec. Mark A. Villar (Secretary of Public Works and Highways), Sec. Karlo A.B. Nograles (Cabinet Secretary), Sec. Alfonso G. Cusi (Secretary of Energy), Acting Sec. William D. Dar (Secretary of Agriculture), Sec. Arthur P. Tugade (Secretary of Transportation), Sec. Ernesto M. Pernia (Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning), and Sec. Carlito G. Galvez Jr. (Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity).

2 The Normalization Process of the CAB. As expressed in the agreements, Normalization is a process whereby communities can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihood and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society. Normalization aims to ensure human security in the Bangsamoro and to 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 various mechanisms involved in normalization are guided by its 4 major aspects: **(1) security, (2) socio-economic development, (3) confidence-building measures, and (4) transitional justice and reconciliation.**

The Program for Normalization in the Bangsamoro has eight dimensions, namely:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Transitional components of normalization; | f. Policing; |
| b. Socio-economic programs; | g. Disbandment of private armies and other armed groups; and |
| c. Confidence-building programs; | h. Transitional justice and reconciliation. |
| d. Decommissioning of MILF forces and weapons; | |
| e. Redeployment of AFP; | |

THE FOUR ASPECTS OF NORMALIZATION

A

Security Aspect. The security aspect of normalization covers the decommissioning of MILF forces and weapons, disbandment of private armed groups, program for small arms and light weapons management, redeployment of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), policing, and the clearing of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines.

i. Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) est. 2014: The JNC coordinates all processes and components for the implementation of the normalization process through a functional and effective system. The JNC is composed of three (3) members each from the GPH and the MILF¹⁷ and works closely with the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB). Under the JNC are the **Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC)**, composed of 3 members each from the GPH and the MILF¹⁸ and which coordinates the security component of the normalization process, and the **Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs)**, which are operating units tasked to work for the maintenance of peace and order and stability of areas mutually identified by the Parties, and are composed of contingents of the AFP, Philippine National Police (PNP), and the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIAF-MILF). Three hundred (300) JPSTs will be deployed in total; with each JPST composed of fifteen (15) members each from the GPH (AFP and PNP) and from the BIAF-MILF.

The JNC and JPSC conducted joint GPH-MILF JPST training for five (5) teams in November to December 2018 at the Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC) Training Center in Parang, Maguindanao. From 1 to 26 August 2019, some 219 BIAF-MILF members (from Batch 1 and Batch 2) underwent Basic Military Training conducted by the AFP at Camp Lucero in Carmen, North Cotabato as a prerequisite for their participation to the JPSTs.

Currently, the GPH and the MILF mutually identified the following areas for deployment of JPSTs:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• JPSC Operations Center, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao• IDB Headquarters, Cotabato City• Camp Abubakar, Brgy. Tugaig, Barira, Maguindanao• Brgy. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao• Brgy. Libutan, Mamasapano, Maguindanao• Brgy. Ganasi, North Upi, Maguindanao• Brgy. Gadungan, Talitay, Maguindanao | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landing Fish, Brgy. Bago-inged, Pikit, North Cotabato• Barko-Barko, Columbio, Sultan Kudarat• Brgy. Bubong Cadapaan, Balindong, Lanao del Sur• Brgy. Panggao, Munai, Lanao del Norte• Brgy. Datu Tumanggong, Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay• Brgy. Poblacion, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan |
|--|--|

¹⁷ The JNC is co-chaired by Ariel C. Hernandez for the GPH and Arch. Eduard U. Guerra for the MILF, with Asec. David B. Diciano and Asec. Agripino Javier as members from the GPH and Atty. Naguib Sinarimbo and Abdul Al Antonio from the MILF.

¹⁸ The JPSC is co-chaired by Dickson P. Hermoso for the GPH and Von Al Haq for the MILF, with PBGen. Gerardo M. Rosales and BGen. Cesar D. De Mesa as members from the GPH and Isah Bato and Dan Asnawie from the MILF.

The 5 teams have already been deployed primarily to secure the second (2nd) phase of the MILF decommissioning process and assigned to the area for the safe storage of decommissioned firearms and weapons. The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), PNP, and PPSC entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on 16 October 2019 to provide the partnership framework on the conduct of the 2nd batch of JPST training for ten (10) teams which commenced on 21 October 2019 at the PPSC Training Center in Parang, Maguindanao. In view of the deployment of these 10 teams, the OPAPP held site validations in mutually identified areas in September 2019 for the construction of JPST stations.

ii. Decommissioning of MILF forces and weapons. 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 and shall be parallel and commensurate to the implementation of the agreements of the Parties.**

Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) est. 2014: The IDB oversees the process of decommissioning, including inventory, verification, and validation of MILF forces and weapons. It is composed of 3 international experts (from Turkey, Norway, and Brunei), and 4 local experts jointly nominated by the Parties.¹⁹

On 16 June 2015, a total of 145 combatants and 75 high-powered and crew-served weapons of the MILF underwent ceremonial decommissioning. These 145 combatants were also provided with livelihood assistance. With the ratification of the BOL, the MILF submitted to the IDB on 25 March 2019 its list of 30% of its combatants and weapons that will undergo the 2nd phase of decommissioning. The 2nd phase of decommissioning was launched on 7 September 2019 at the Old Provincial Capitol in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao where 1,048 decommissioned combatants and 920 weapons were presented to President Rodrigo Roa Duterte. The 2nd phase of decommissioning began on 26 August 2019 and is expected to conclude the first quarter of 2020, where a total of 12,000 combatants and 2,100 weapons from eight (8) Assembly and Processing Areas (APAs) will be decommissioned. As of 4 November 2019, a total of 5,668 combatants, 920 weapons, and 717 ammunitions were decommissioned.

The third (3rd) phase of decommissioning involving 35% of MILF combatants and weapons is scheduled to be conducted in 2020, while the remaining number of MILF combatants and weapons shall be decommissioned during the 4th phase, prior to the signing of the Exit Agreement between the GPH and the MILF.

¹⁹ The IDB is chaired by Amb. Fatih Ulusoy (Turkey), with William Hovland (Norway) as Vice Chair, and with LtCol. Sherpor Nezam bin Abdul Ghapor (Brunei), Ret. LtGen. Rey C. Ardo (GPH), Prof. Mario Aguja (GPH), Jannati Mimbantas (MILF), and Jack Abas (MILF) as members.



PHASE 2 OF MILF DECOMMISSIONING held in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao on 07 September 2019.

iii. Policing

Independent Commission on Policing (ICP) est. 2013: The ICP was the study group created to recommend to the Panels an appropriate police force for the Bangsamoro. It was composed of 3 international experts from Canada (which sat as Chair), Japan, and Australia and 4 local experts nominated by the Parties.²⁰ The ICP was abolished in April 2014 after its submission of its final report to the Panels. In 2014, this same report was forwarded to the first Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) for their consideration in the drafting of a law for the Bangsamoro.

Article XI, Section 2 of the BOL provides that the PNP shall create a Police Regional Office (PRO) in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, replacing the existing PNP PRO ARMM. On 24 September 2019, the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) issued Resolution No. 2019-634 approving the reorganization and renaming of PNP PRO ARMM to PNP PRO BAR.

The Municipal Police Stations of the North Cotabato Provincial Police Office (PPO) shall continue to exercise operational control and supervision over the 63 barangays included in the BARMM, until these barangays will be merged to form a municipality or be absorbed in existing municipalities under the BARMM.

The BOL also allows for the entry of MILF and MNLF members into the PNP. For their application, the NAPOLCOM may waive age, height, and educational requirements within a period of 5 years from the ratification of the BOL and that the educational attainment requirement shall be complied within fifteen (15) years from entry. Their ranks and grades shall be subject to existing laws, rules and regulations governing the PNP.

²⁰ The ICP was chaired by Randall Beck, with Prof. Yuji Uesugi, and Cedric Netto as international experts and PDDG Ricardo de Leon (ret.), PDir. Lina Sarmiento, and PCSupt. Amerodin Hamdag (ret.), and Von Al Haq as local experts.

iv. Disbandment of Private Armed Groups. On 2 September 2015, the Office of the Executive Secretary issued Memorandum Circular No. 83, s. 2015 “*Creating the National Task Force for the Disbandment of the Private Armed Groups in the Areas of the Proposed Bangsamoro and the Adjacent Regions IX to XII*”.

National Task Force for the Disbandment of Private Armed Groups (NTF-DPAGs) est. 2015: The NTF-DPAGs²¹ shall be in charge of policy, planning and implementation of the program for the disbandment of private armed groups (PAGs), including coordination with the relevant bodies pursuant to the CAB and other entities as may be necessary, in accordance with the schedule provided in the Annex on Normalization. Upon assumption, the NTF-DPAGs shall draw up the implementing rules and operational guidelines for this circular, subject to the approval of the Executive Secretary. Its implementing rules and operational guidelines is being routed for approval of its member-agencies.

v. Redeployment of the AFP. Based on the Annex on Normalization, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) shall redeploy its units and troops from or within the Bangsamoro, consistent with a normal and peaceful life and alongside the progress in the other aspects of normalization. A joint security assessment and an inventory of AFP units and troops to avoid security vacuum. Installations necessary for national defense and security shall be retained.

vi. UXOs and Landmines. The GPH and MILF agreed to uphold the Deed of Commitment under the Geneva Call Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action. The Parties to jointly undertake mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) detection and clearance (demining), and mine risk education.

²¹ The NTF-DPAGs is chaired by the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government. Members are representatives from the Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Justice (DOJ), National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), PNP Director for Intelligence, PNP Director for Operations, Chief of PNP Peace Process and Development Center, PNP Regional Directors in the BARMM and Regions 9 to 12, AFP Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, AFP Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Chief of the AFP Peace and Development Office, Commander of the AFP Western Mindanao Command, Director of the National Bureau of Investigation, Chair of the GPH Peace Panel, and Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission.

B

Socio-economic Programs. As part of the normalization process, the GPH and MILF agreed to intensify development efforts for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of conflict-affected areas. Socio-economic programs will be instituted to address the needs of BIAF members, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and poverty-stricken communities in the Bangsamoro.

i. Task Force for Decommissioned Combatants and their Communities (TFDCC) est. 2015: The TFDCC undertakes efforts related to socio-economic and development programs and projects for MILF decommissioned combatants and their communities aimed at helping them transition to productive civilian life. It is composed of OPAPP, DSWD, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Agriculture (DA), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) for the GPH side, and the MILF.²²

The TFDCC continued the delivery of the remaining socio-economic interventions for the 145 decommissioned combatants from the 1st phase of decommissioning. As of March 2018, the involved government agencies²³ delivered 98% of commitments for the 145 former combatants.

With the 2nd phase of the decommissioning process, the TFDCC rolled out the enhanced program of interventions and implementation mechanisms for the decommissioned combatants (DCs) to enable them to transition to peaceful and productive civilians. The enhanced socioeconomic program for the DCs and their families comprises interventions on social protection, capacity development, and livelihood assistance. These shall be implemented through 3 stages: (i) settling in and transitioning for a year from the time of the final decommissioning, (ii) normalizing and transforming spanning 7 to 18 months, and (iii) stabilizing within 18 to 36/48 months. Results and milestones will be targeted and evaluated at different levels: individual level, family/household level, and community level. Details will be threshed out and further defined through one-on-one interviews and home visitations of TFDCC’s development workers/assistant development workers (DWs/ADWs) with the DCs. This will be supported by orientations with communities to assist the DCs and their kin to better understand the program.

During the 2nd phase of decommissioning of MILF combatants at APA 1 at the Old Maguindanao Provincial Capitol in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, the TFDCC together with the DSWD supervised Station 5 where the decommissioned combatants received immediate cash assistance and underwent DSWD social welfare intake or profiling. The decommissioned combatants also received socio-economic identification cards (IDs) to aid them in accessing government programs and services.

²² The TFDCC is headed by Usec. Arnulfo R. Pajarillo as GPH Co-Chair and H. Abdullah M. Pacasem as MILF Co-Chair.

²³ DSWD, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC or PhilHealth), TESDA, DepEd, CHED, and DA.

The GPH TFDCC also formally engaged government agencies to seal partnerships on the implementation of socio-economic development programs and services. For this endeavor, OPAPP recently entered into MOAs with several government agencies:

1. MOA between OPAPP and DSWD was signed on 9 August 2019 to ensure institutional arrangement on partnership and collaboration on the delivery of transitional cash assistance for the decommissioned combatants upon actual decommissioning;
2. MOA between OPAPP and TESDA was signed on 6 September 2019 for the implementation of skills training for decommissioned combatants;
3. MOA between OPAPP and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) was signed on 21 October 2019 for the implementation of integrated livelihood and emergency employment programs for decommissioned combatants, their communities, and communities in the six (6) previously acknowledged MILF camps; and,
4. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between OPAPP, CHED, and BARMM Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE-BARMM) was signed on 30 October 2019 for the 10 agreements in the implementation of the Higher Education in the Context of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (HECBOL) Project.

ii. Working Group on Vulnerable Sectors *est. 2016*: This working group will recommend to the Panels a set of interventions for identified vulnerable sectors, including widows, orphans, people with disabilities, detainees and their families.

C

Confidence-building Measures. As part of the Confidence-building Measures under the Annex on Normalization, the Parties agreed to undertake necessary measures for the transformation of the 6 previously acknowledged MILF camps into peaceful and productive communities.

i. Joint Task Forces on Camps Transformation (JTFCT) *est. 2014*: The JTFCTs are tasked to assess the needs, plan appropriate programs, and undertake necessary measures in transforming the 6 MILF camps acknowledged in 1999²⁴ into peaceful and productive communities as part of the confidence-building measures between the Parties. This includes the setting up of social and physical infrastructures and providing access to economic opportunities.

Since 2015 to date, the JTFCT in partnership with DA continues to support livelihood in the 6 previously acknowledged MILF camps in the form of distribution of farm implement, seedlings, farm animals, agricultural machineries (e.g., hand

²⁴ In February 1999, the GPH recognized Camps Abubakar as-Siddique (Maguindanao) and Busrah Somiorang (Lanao del Sur) of the MILF. In the same year in October, the GPH also acknowledged Camps Bilal (Lanao provinces), Rajamuda (North Cotabato and Maguindanao), Omar ibn al-Khattab (Maguindanao), and Badre (Maguindanao).

tractor, corn sheller, cassava grater, corn mill), small scale composting facilities, and non-motorized *bancas*.

In 2017, the JTFCT delivered, distributed, and installed PhP34 million-worth of 3,001 units of solar power system (off-grid) in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas in the 6 MILF camps. These solar powered units were installed for the households and communal facilities, i.e., school, madaris, daycare center, etc. The second round of solar power system project is ready for installation. For 2018, the JTFCT has fully validated fourteen (14) small scale infrastructure projects, to include solar-powered water systems, post-harvest facilities, hanging bridges, and community centers, under OPAPP-funded Confidence-Building Projects.

Between 2015 to 2017, the Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF)²⁵ implemented a PhP90 million Camps Program under the Mindanao Trust Fund – Reconstruction and Development Program Phase 2 (MTF-RDP/1) by undertaking activities in transforming the surrounding areas of the said camps into peaceful and productive communities. The program which includes livelihood support, socio-economic infrastructure, and Alternative Learning System (ALS), benefitted over 68,000 individual beneficiaries and 31 communities. Following the full implementation of the 2016-2017 MTF-RDP/1, the MTF, OPAPP, and MILF agreed to extend the support through Community Development Grants, and Capacity and Institution Building in 2018 under MTF-RDP/2 until 30 June 2019.

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. A series of Exposure Program and Initial Camps Planning were held from 24 June to 4 July 2019 in Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon for members of the MILF Political Committee and BIAF-MILF Front and Base commanders to appreciate the agricultural technology and farming innovations that may be applied in the 6 MILF camps. The geographical boundaries of each camp were also identified, which shall serve as basis in the conduct of camps transformation planning.

Partnership engagement and technical work for the development of the Camps Transformation Plan were formalized. The JTFCT engaged the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA-BARMM) for the development of the Camps Transformation Plan. The JTFCT is currently crafting the comprehensive development plan for Camp Bilal as pilot area. The social preparation process for the implementation of Camps Transformation Program and quick response projects are ongoing.

²⁵ The MTF is a multi-donor grant facility established in 2005 to consolidate international socio-economic development assistance for conflict-affected areas in Mindanao. The MTF Steering Committee is chaired by the OPAPP, Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), and the World Bank.

ii. Amnesty/Pardon. The GPH shall also take immediate steps through amnesty, pardon, and other available processes towards the resolution of cases and persons charged with or convicted of crimes and offenses connected to the armed conflict in Mindanao.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) and OPAPP are currently conducting initial coordination and evaluation on the amnesty and pardon for MILF members charged and convicted of crimes and offenses connected to the armed conflict. A joint technical working group (TWG) composed of the GPH and MILF shall be constituted to address concerns and issues concerning the issuance of amnesty and to consider other available process such as the Presidential Committee on Bail, Recognizance, and Pardon (PCBREP).

At present, safe conduct passes have been issued to some MILF leaders to allow their participation in the BTA. OPAPP is currently processing the cases of 16 BIAF-MILF Front and Base Commanders.

D

Transitional Justice and Reconciliation.

Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) est. 2014: The TJRC is tasked to undertake a study and to recommend to the Panels appropriate mechanisms to address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, correct historical injustices, and address human rights violations and marginalization through land dispossession, towards healing and reconciliation. It was chaired by a Swiss expert, joined by one (1) representative each from the GPH and MILF²⁶. The TJRC's comprehensive report was initially submitted to both Negotiating Panels in December 2015 and released to the public in March 2016. Its Listening Process Report, Land Report "Dealing with the Past and Land Dispossession", and technical report "Land: Territory, Domain, and Identity" were handed over to the GPH and MILF Implementing Panels in February 2017.

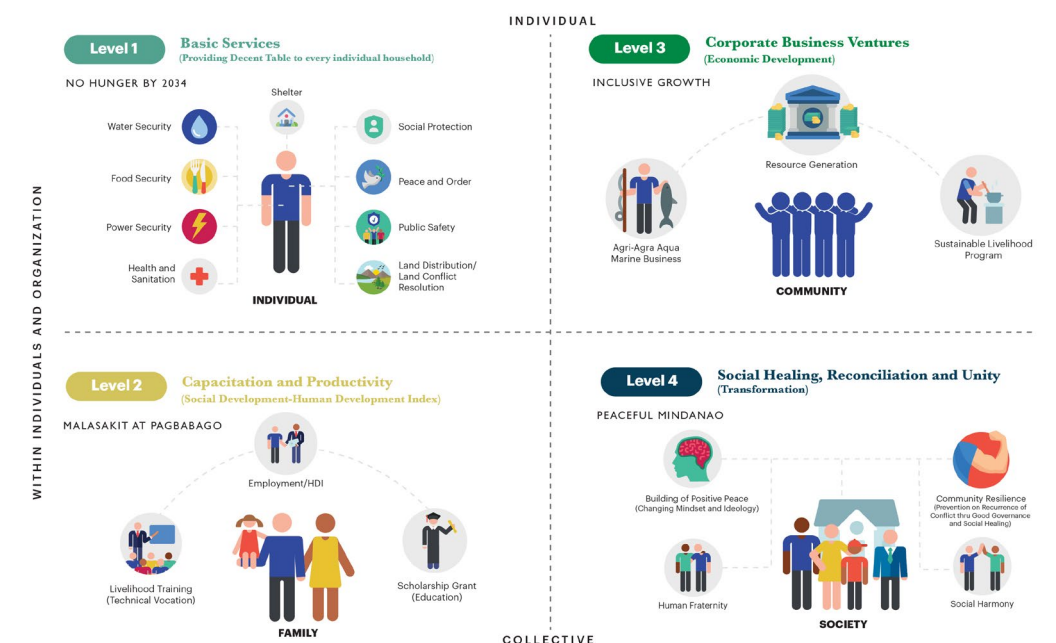
On 16 August 2019, the Panels signed the Terms of Reference for its **TWG on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation**²⁷, mandated to formulate a roadmap to implement the recommendations of the TJRC.

²⁶ The TJRC was chaired by Mme. Mò Bleeker (Switzerland) with Atty. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary as GPH representative and Atty. Ishak Mastura as MILF representative.

²⁷ The TWG on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation is composed of Asec. Wilben M. Mayor, Asec. Agripino G. Javier, and Dir. Jana Jill Gallardo from the GPH and Amer Dodo, Awas Sirad, and Matarul Estino from the MILF.

The figure below shows the progression of the transformation process for decommissioned MILF combatants, their families, camps (6 previously acknowledged and adjacent areas, and communities:

The Normalization Process (Good Governance)



The progression of the program starts from provision of basic needs of decommissioned combatants to capacitation and productivity, assisting their communities and finally bringing about social healing, reconciliation and unity--transforming both the former combatant, his family and the community into productive and resilient communities.

Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF). The Parties signed the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the BNTF on 30 May 2016 with the objective of creating a multi-donor trust fund through which urgent support, recurrent and investment budget cost will be released with efficiency, transparency and accountability in support of the normalization process. The Parties are currently preparing for the operationalization of BNTF and finalizing the program document for the implementation of the normalization process.

During their 18th meeting on 9 April 2019, the GPH and MILF Peace Implementing Panels decided to choose the World Bank as the Fund Manager of the BNTF. On 11 October 2019, the World Bank organized a roundtable discussion with donors and development partners to discuss the ways forward for the BNTF. In the same meeting, the Australian Government expressed its commitment to the BNTF. The European Union also committed to contributed EUR4 million or PhP228 million to the BNTF, from the proposed Mindanao Peace and Development Programme – Peace and Development in the BARMM (PD-BARMM).

Inter-Cabinet Cluster Mechanism on Normalization (ICCMN). On 24 April 2019, Executive Order No. 79 “Implementing the Annex on Normalization under the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro” was issued. E.O. No. 79 provides for the creation of the ICCMN²⁸ which shall coordinate and mobilize government agencies in the implementation of the Program for Normalization. The ICCMN held its first meeting on 17 June 2019 at the Malacañan Palace, Manila. The members of the ICCMN are grouped into 4 sub-clusters according to the aspects of normalization.

The ICCMN already held 4 meetings since June 2019 and has resolved the following points, which are vital to the implementation of the Program for Normalization:

1. Adopted the biometrics system of the DSWD for the profiling of decommissioned combatants;
2. Tackled the security arrangements for the 2nd phase of decommissioning among the member-agencies of the ICCMN Security Cluster;
3. Created working groups under the ICCMN Socio-economic Cluster and Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Cluster for the finalization of socio-economic packages for decommissioned combatants and the development of the roadmap for the implementation of the transitional justice and reconciliation program for the Bangsamoro; and,
4. Recommended to the Office of the President the immediate creation of the intergovernmental relations mechanisms.

CEASEFIRE BETWEEN THE GPH AND MILF

At the onset of the peace negotiations, the GPH and MILF signed the Agreement on the General Cessation of Hostilities (AGCH) on 18 July 1997. This commitment to a general ceasefire was necessitated to ensure that both sides adhered to the agreement and manage eruptions of violence between GPH and MILF forces while peace talks were ongoing.

Coordinating Committees on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH):

The GPH and MILF CCCH were created pursuant to the AGCH²⁹ to coordinate and ensure the implementation of the ceasefire between the Parties. The CCCHs undertake inquiries, prepare reports, and recommend appropriate action on alleged and proven ceasefire violations. Separate and joint GPH-MILF site visits and inspections are conducted in areas where the ceasefire is in effect. The CCCH is composed of 6 members each from the GPH and the MILF.³⁰

²⁸ Co-Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary and the Presidential Adviser for Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity, its member-agencies shall include: National Security Council (NSC), DILG, DND, DOJ, DSWD, DA, Department of Health (DOH), DOLE, Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT), National Economic and Development Planning Authority (NEDA), CHED, TESDA, and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

The work of the GPH and MILF CCCH is complemented by **Local Monitoring Teams (LMTs)** established in 2001³¹ in conflict-affected areas mutually determined by the GPH and the MILF. Each LMT is composed of five (5) representatives from local government units (LGUs), MILF local political committee, civil society nominated by GPH and MILF, and the religious sector. They conduct fact-finding missions for the CCCH and act as first responders to crisis. Currently, there are eight (8) LMTs located in Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, North Cotabato, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, Sarangani, and Basilan.

For specific areas where there is high probability of armed conflict, **Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Posts (JCMPs)** were established in 2004. These cover clusters of barangays within conflict-affected areas where units of the GPH and MILF forces are assigned. JCMPs act as early warning mechanisms and prevent the occurrence of conflict within their areas of responsibility. In the event of any armed confrontation, they are the first responders to the conflict. Currently, there are nine (9) JCMPs located in the following areas:

1. Munai, Lanao del Norte;
2. Nanagun, Lumbayanague, Lanao del Sur;
3. Boundary of Pikit and Aleosan, North Cotabato (New Valencia and Tubak);
4. Barko-Barko (Tulun, North Cotabato; Columbio, Sultan Kudarat; and Datu Paglas, Maguindanao);
5. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao;
6. Magcawa, Al-Barka, Basilan;
7. Rajah Buayan, Maguindanao; and
8. Daliao, Maasim, Sarangani.

There are also currently two (2) **Joint Task Forces (JTFs)** under the CCCH:

1. JTF Banisilan in North Cotabato; and
2. JTF Salam in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao.

²⁹ Through the Implementing Administrative Guidelines of the GRP-MILF Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities signed 12 September 1997.

³⁰ The GPH CCCH is currently chaired by BGen. Francisco Ariel A. Felicidad III (Deputy Commander, AFP Western Mindanao Command), with Regional Prosecutor Ali P. Calica (DOJ), BGen. Cesar D. De Mesa (Chief, AFP Peace and Development Office), PBGen. Madid M. Paitao (Deputy Regional Director for Administration, PNP Police Regional Office ARMM), Col. Antonio John B. Divinagracia (AFP Western Mindanao Command), and LtCol. Julakmad Muhalli (AFP Eastern Mindanao Command) as members. The MILF CCCH is chaired by Butch Malang, with Abdulwahab Hussain, Malik Caril, Amerudin Usman, Faisal Pigkaulan, and Ruhodin Guialel as members.

³¹ Through the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the GRP-MILF Tripoli Agreement of Peace of 2001 signed 7 August 2001.

³² The Libyan Government no longer sent its delegation to the IMT since 2008; however, it has not yet formally withdrawn its participation to the IMT.

³³ Indonesia joined the IMT in 2011 until 2018.

³⁴ TOR of the CPC of the IMT, signed 5 May 2010.

International Monitoring Team (IMT): A third party mechanism, the IMT is composed of military, police, and civilian monitors from Malaysia as head of mission, and Brunei, Norway, Libya³², Japan, and the European Union as member-countries³³. It observes and monitors the ceasefire between the GPH and the MILF and conducts field verification for reported violations of the ceasefire agreement and coordinates closely with the CCCH for this purpose. It has 4 components: Security; Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development; Socio-Economic Assistance; and Civilian Protection. Apart from its Headquarters in Cotabato City, the IMT also has team sites in (1) Cotabato City, (2) Iligan City, and (3) Zamboanga City.

On 29 April 2019, the GPH and MILF Implementing Panels signed the revised Terms of Reference (TOR) of the IMT, reducing the components into 2: Security; and Humanitarian, Rehabilitation, and Development, and merging Team Site 4 in General Santos City with Team Site 1 in Cotabato City. The operations of Team Site 4 officially ceased on 9 July 2019. The TOR of the IMT is effective for one (1) year and is renewed annually.

Civilian Protection Component (CPC) est. 2010: The CPC is mandated “to establish a functional system and effective mechanisms for monitoring, verifying, and reporting of the compliance and non-compliance of the Parties to their commitments under international and national humanitarian laws and human rights laws to take constant care to protect the civilian population and civilian properties against the dangers arising in armed conflict areas”³⁴. It is currently composed of 2 international and 2 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).³⁵ Additional member-states and member-organizations have to be approved by the Peace Implementing Panels.

Originally a component of the IMT, the CPC was transferred under guidance and supervision of the Peace Implementing Panels with the revision of the TOR of the IMT on 29 April 2019. The TOR of the CPC provides that the CPC shall remain in place even if the IMT ceases to operate.

Ad Hoc Joint Action Group (AHJAG) est. 2004: The AHJAG was created by virtue of the Joint Communiqué signed by the GPH and MILF on 6 May 2002. It is a coordinative body tasked to communicate, monitor, and disseminate information between and among the AFP and PNP on the one hand, and the BIAF-MILF on the other, to effect the unhampered law enforcement operations against suspected criminal elements and syndicates within or near MILF communities, without jeopardizing the ceasefire. The AHJAG has a core group³⁶ and operates in 5 team sites in eastern and western Mindanao.

³⁵ The current member-organizations of the CPC are the following: Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP), Catholic Relief Services (CRD), Moslem Organization of Government Officials and Professionals (MOGOP), and Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS).

³⁶ The GPH AHJAG is headed by PBGen. Madid M. Paitao (Deputy Regional Director for Administration, PNP PRO ARMM), with BGen. Francisco Ariel A. Felicidad III (Deputy Commander, AFP Western Mindanao Command), BGen. Ernesto C. Torres Jr., PBGen. Recson Tito T. Acabado, and PBGen. Petronelli M. Balderin as members. The MILF AHJAG is headed by Anwar Alamada with Osama Ali and Basaron Kamlon as members.

CEASEFIRE VIOLATIONS

The Parties agreed upon a listing of hostile and provocative acts that are prohibited to both GPH and MILF forces, as included in the Implementing Operational Guidelines of the AGCH signed on 14 November 1997.

Prohibited hostile acts include terroristic acts³⁷, aggressive actions³⁸, and the establishment of unnecessary checkpoints except those that are necessary for the enforcement and maintenance of peace and order by the GPH, and for the defense and security of MILF in identified areas.

Prohibited provocative acts include the display of MILF flags in non-identified MILF areas, provision of sanctuary or assistance to criminal or lawless elements, massive deployment and/or movement of GPH and MILF forces which are not normal administrative functions and activities, public pronouncements undermining the sincerity or credibility of either party in upholding the ceasefire, other acts that endanger the safety and security of the people and their properties, and other acts that contribute to the deterioration of peace and order (e.g., display of firearms).

Police and military actions and administrative and logistic activities shall continue to be undertaken by the GPH. In the pursuit thereof, confrontational situations between GPH and MILF forces shall be avoided through prior coordination with the latter. These actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

The annual trend of armed skirmishes between the GPH and the MILF have remained at a low rate. Notably, there is no armed skirmish between the Parties from 2012 to 2014. For 2019, there were 2 recorded armed skirmishes between the Parties: in Madamba, Lanao del Sur and in Sirawai, Zamboanga del Norte.

- Peacekeeping and police actions such as preventive patrols, investigations, arrest, and searches and seizures undertaken by the GPH against criminality, especially against piracy, robbery, kidnapping, cattle rustling, murder, and other criminal acts.
- Defensive or protective actions of the GPH and MILF to ensure the security of its forces, facilities, installations, equipment, and lines of communications, as well as the safety and tranquility of the civil government and the population.

EXIT DOCUMENT

The GPH and MILF Implementing Panels, together with the Malaysian Facilitator and/or Special Adviser and the Third-Party Monitoring Team (TPMT)³⁹, will convene to review, assess or evaluate the implementation and developments of all agreements. An Exit Document shall only be signed by both Parties once all agreements have been fully implemented.

³⁷ Terroristic acts include kidnapping, hijacking, piracy, sabotage, arson, bombings, grenade throwing, robberies, liquidations/ assassinations, unjustified arrest, torture, unreasonable search and seizure, summary execution, as well as burning of houses, places of worship, and educational institutions, and the destruction of properties and abuse of civilians.

³⁸ Aggressive acts include attacks, raids, ambushes, landminings, and offensive military actions such as shelling, reconnoitering, and unjustified massing of troops.

³⁹ TPMT is composed of five (5) members: former EU Amb. Alistair Macdonald as Chair (*passed away 26 April 2019*), Sam Chittick (The Asia Foundation), Hüseyin Oruç (IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation), Karen Tañada (Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute), and Rahib Kudto (United Youth for Peace and Development).

B. Completion of the implementation of the remaining commitments under the 1996 Final Peace Agreement (FPA) with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)

The Government is currently engaging the 2 factions of the MNLF, namely, the group under the leadership of Founding Chairman Nur Misuari and another headed by Yusop Jikiri to complete the remaining commitments of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement (FPA). Two remaining commitments resulting from the Tripartite Review Process (TRP) of the 1996 FPA are geared towards uplifting the socio-economic and security conditions of the MNLF combatants, their families and communities, especially for members who were not integrated into the AFP and PNP by virtue of the FPA.

I Implementation of the Tripartite Review Process (TRP) Agreements

Tripartite Review Process (TRP). The TRP between the GPH, MNLF and OIC was concluded on 26 January 2016. Per the Joint Communiqué signed by the parties, the remaining key areas for implementation, are the establishment of the Bangsamoro Development Assistance Fund (BDAF) that will be used for socio-economic development projects for MNLF communities; the agreement on the Co-Management of Strategic Minerals, which will be referred to the Oversight Committee created by RA 9054 for the continuation of its devolution process; the participation of the MNLF in the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) of the envisioned Bangsamoro Government; and, the creation of the Tripartite Implementation Monitoring Committee (TIMC), a body that will oversee the implementation of all points of consensus arrived at by the TRP.

Chair Misuari had expressed earlier his intention to support Federalism thus, the amendment to Republic Act 9054, as previously discussed is deemed abandoned.



MEETING OF THE GPH-MNLF Peace Coordinating Committee with President Rodrigo Roa Duterte at the Malacañang Palace, Manila on 11 November 2019



On the other hand, remaining commitments relative to the (1) convergence of the 1996 FPA and the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro and the participation of the MNLF in the Transitional Government or Bangsamoro Transition Authority; and, the (2) resolution of the issue on co-management of strategic minerals were already provided in the ratified Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL):

a. Section 2, Article XVI of RA 11054 states that “there is hereby created a Bangsamoro Transition Authority which shall be the interim government in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region during the transition period. **The Moro Islamic Liberation Front shall lead the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, without prejudice to the participation of the Moro National Liberation Front in its membership.**”

b. The Co-management of Strategic Minerals in the Bangsamoro region is addressed in Section 34, Article XII and Section 10, Article XIII, which identified “strategic minerals” as “fossil fuels and uranium” for clarity and provided for the co-management thereof by the Bangsamoro Government and National Government:

“In the case of **uranium and fossil fuels such as petroleum, natural gas, and coal**, the **same may be co-managed** and the revenues shared equally between the National Government and Bangsamoro Government, subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution.”

“SEC. 10. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Fossil Fuels and Uranium. – Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and national laws, the Bangsamoro Government and the National Government shall jointly exercise the power to grant rights, privileges, and concessions over the exploration, development, and utilization of uranium and fossil fuels such as petroleum, natural gas, and coal in the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro. xxx”

Hence, as far as the 1996 FPA is concerned, the establishment of the Bangsamoro Development Assistance Fund (BDAF) and the creation of the Tripartite Implementation Monitoring Committee (TIMC) are the only remaining areas for implementation. In the meantime, discussion on the socio-economic development of the MNLF communities can be taken together with the development of the Bangsamoro areas, under the BOL.

Engagement with MNLF Chair Nur Misuari. On 9 July 2019, a meeting between PRRD and Chair Misuari was convened to discuss federalism and other peace and development efforts in Mindanao. Chair Misuari informed the President that he will continue his advocacy for federalism and his group is willing to assist the Government in addressing violent extremism in Sulu. On the other hand, the President personally invited the Chair to his 4th State of the Nation Address (SONA) on 22 July 2019.

In a meeting held on 23 August 2019, the President and Chair Misuari agreed to create the GPH-MNLF Peace Coordinating Committee that will serve as a mechanism to seek for the cooperation of the MNLF to achieve immediate peace in Sulu by, among others, helping in combatting the Abu Sayyaf Group and convincing MNLF relatives to return to the folds of the law.

The creation of the GPH-MNLF Coordinating Committees is supported by the Office of the President. The 1st GPH-MNLF Coordinating Committees' Meeting was conducted on 21 September 2019 in Davao City and was attended by Chair Misuari and Secretary Carlito G. Galvez, Jr., as principals. The meeting aimed to discuss the agenda of the two parties, organizational set-up and meeting guidelines and identify next steps, schedules and location of the next meetings. The meeting also served as a venue for Chair Nur Misuari and Secretary Galvez to introduce the composition of their peace coordinating committee.

This was followed by another meeting held on 1 October 2019 in Pasig City where the GPH and the MNLF Peace Coordinating Committees agreed on the following points:

- Creation of a joint secretariat that will assist the GPH and MILF Peace Coordinating Committees to be composed of 4 individuals from each party;
- Creation of Committees to work on specific issues and deliverables; and
- The next meeting to be held with the presence of the President.

Through the efforts of the peace coordinating committee, Chair Misuari issued a directive to his commanders not to engage in provocative acts as this may affect the ongoing peace process with the Government. Further, Chair Misuari instructed his commanders not to engage directly with the government to avoid misrepresentation of certain individuals or groups claiming to be MNLF. Hence all communications coming from the MNLF shall only be signed by either Chair Misuari, his vice chair or the head of their secretariat.



1st GPH-MNLF Peace Coordinating Committee Meeting led by Presidential Peace Adviser Carlito G. Galvez Jr. and MNLF Founding Chair Nur Misuari on September 21, 2019 in Davao City





3

Engagement with the Jikiri Group. On 6 October 2018, the MNLF under Yusoph Jikiri issued a resolution that they were officially accepting and supporting the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) as the more appropriate political solution to the Bangsamoro issue. The Jikiri Group mobilized their people to campaign and lobby for the BOL during the plebiscite, and were actively involved in a series of information, education and communication activities for the passage and ratification of this legislative undertaking in different areas in Mindanao.

Ten out of the 76 BTA members who took their oath of office in front of the President on 22 February 2019 at the Malacañan Palace, Manila, were MNLF members or are representing the MNLF. Likewise, 4 MNLF-BTA members and 1 MNLF senior leader were elected or appointed to different positions in the Parliament and in the ministries. The participation of the MNLF in mechanisms under the CAB is provided for in the BOL and in support of the agreements made under the TRP.

A GPH-MNLF Coordinating Committee was officially launched on 16 August 2019 to provide recommendations towards addressing peace, development and security conditions in areas where the Jikiri group is present.

To start the work of the committees, a meeting to discuss the concerns of the MNLF on former combatants that were not integrated into the AFP and PNP was conducted on 17 September 2019 with the Western Mindanao Command wherein the AFP recommended for OPAPP to make a representation at the Department of National Defense to request for a special quota enlistment for MNLF. It was also recommended by the Western Mindanao Command that the replacement of those integrees who were attrited should come from the next-of-kin of the original MNLF combatants. Further, the Western Mindanao Command affirmed the current cooperation set-up with the MNLF in Sulu in terms of information-sharing.

A strategic planning workshop with the Jikiri Group was held in November 2019. It resulted in the formulation of a 3-year Transformation Plan.

4

Other avenues for engagements

The Government continues to engage communities with the presence of MNLF members and their next-of-kin through the PAyapa at MAsaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) program to address socio-economic challenges.

On the other hand, under the OPAPP-PhilHealth Sponsored Program, a total of 2,976 beneficiaries in 2018 were provided with health insurance. For 2019, a total of 2,131 individuals from MNLF communities were processed for enrollment under the program.



Orientation Session for the Beneficiaries of FY 2019 OPAPP-PAMANA-PHILHEALTH Sponsored Program
in North Cotabato on 28 November 2019

C. Peace Process with the Communist Party of the Philippines/ New People's Army/ National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF)

The peace negotiations remain terminated since November 2017 when Proclamation No. 360 was issued. Given this situation, the designation of the GRP Panel Chair and appointment of the four (4) Panel Members were terminated by the President on 18 March 2019. The services of the Panel's Consultants have also been discontinued.

While the President has publicly announced that there is a “*small window*” for possibly resuming the peace negotiations, he has clearly and repeatedly stressed that the following requirements must be met to allow said resumption:

1. There should be no coalition government.
2. Stop extortion activities.
3. There should be a ceasefire arrangement where armed NPA forces should be encamped in designated areas.
4. The venue of the talks should be local.

The Communist Terrorist Group (CTG) continues to conduct acts of hostilities and violence on the ground that do not help in creating an enabling environment for the resumption of the peace negotiations and casts doubt on their sincerity in the peace talks.

Meanwhile, the Government will continue to intensify its implementation of Executive Order No. 70, the Whole-of-Nation Approach in addressing the root causes of the armed conflict by harmonizing the delivery of basic services and social development packages in conflict-affected areas and conflict-vulnerable communities, to serve as a platform for genuine “good governance”. Under EO 70, localized peace engagements will also be pursued to address issues of unpeace on the ground.

As a member of the National Task Force for Ending Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTFELCAC), OPAPP plays a strategic role in the implementation of EO 70 by providing meaningful, efficient and timely support through the following:

1. PAPRU serves as the CORDS for Region 3, per designation by the President. The Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (PAPRU) is the designated Cabinet Officer for Regional Development and Security (CORDS) for Region 3 (Central Luzon). As such, he oversees the peace, development and security efforts in said region by convening and presiding over the Regional Task Force-ELCAC 3 (Joint Regional Peace and Order Council and Regional Development Council) to ensure inter-agency convergence of efforts and active participation of local chief executives and civil society organizations as well. He also ensures the



resolution of problems in government operations in the region. With his initiatives as CORDS 3, the PAPRU convened several meetings/activities since 22 May 2019 to push forward the ELCAC work.

On 14 October 2019, Secretary Galvez reported during the Luzon-wide CORDS Summit on Peace and Development the accomplishments of ELCAC work in Region 3, citing the pledges of commitment by LGUs; approval of the implementation plans of the 10 clusters for RTF3 as basis for the formulation of the regional strategic action plan that will guide implementation of specific projects and programs in identified priority areas of ELCAC; addressing the problems raised on irrigation by Bulacan farmers; and, the turning-in of twelve (12) members of the NPA.

On 8 November 2019, PAPRU convened the PLEDS Cluster and RTF3 TWG in San Fernando, Pampanga, to ensure inter-agency and inter-cluster collaboration on LPE work in Region 3. On the next day, PAPRU conducted a follow-through consultative meeting with the Bulacan farmers held in Bustos. The highlights of this activity included the following: (1) oath-taking of the newly elected members of the irrigators association (Angat, Bustos, Pandi - ANBUSPA) before Bulacan Governor Daniel Fernando; (2) signing of the ANBUSPA pledge of commitment to EO 70; (3) recognition award given by the Bulacan Governor to PAPRU in light of his significant CORDS work in the Region; and (4) the conduct of local peace dialogue by PAPRU with the farmers group to ensure that affirmation measures/ action points are agreed upon to address the issues raised by the farmers.



2. OPAPP Supports the NTF-ELCAC Clusters and 17 Regional Task Forces. OPAPP is the Co-Lead Agency for the Local Peace Engagement Cluster (LPE) that is tasked to implement the localization of the peace process through a two-track approach: (1) conduct of community problem-solving sessions to address issues of unpeace; and (2) conduct of local peace dialogues with local armed groups. OPAPP has been supporting the LPE Cluster through its active participation in the meetings/workshops convened by the Cluster.

OPAPP is a member of the ECLIP/Amnesty Cluster. It has provided Philhealth coverage to former rebels and next of kin under the PAMANA-PHIC Partnership Program (P61M fund support) and P200,000 immediate assistance each to: (1) 38 former rebels in Davao Del Norte (food/non-food items), as well as to (2) 28 former rebels in Region 3 (food/non-food items). It has also drafted the Amnesty Proclamation for former rebels of the CTG, which was presented to the ECLIP Sub-Cluster on Amnesty for their comments. As of this date, the ECLIP Cluster Secretariat is in the process of consolidating the inputs of the members of said Sub-Cluster on Amnesty.

OPAPP is a member of 4 other Clusters under the NTF-ELCAC. These are the: (a) Peace, Law Enforcement and Development Support (PLEDS); (b) Sectoral Unification, Capacity-Building, Empowerment and Mobilization (SUCBEM); (c) Poverty-Reduction, Livelihood and Employment; and (4) Strategic Communication. OPAPP regularly participates in the activities of these Clusters, provides inputs and serves as resource persons on matters relative to OPAPP's mandate.



3. OPAPP Exercises Oversight Function on Local Peace Engagements.

OPAPP has sent to the President its nominees to the new Government Peace Coordinating Committee that will be created to oversee and supervise the conduct of the local peace engagements. Said Committee will also be open to hold national level peace negotiations with the CTG should there be an enabling environment, and if instructed by the President. With these Committee mandates, OPAPP will propose a normalization process in case there will be local peace agreements under the LPE, or should national level peace negotiations be revived and successfully completed.

OPAPP drafted the LPE Guidelines which went through a review process by concerned NTF-ELCAC Clusters and approved by the Cabinet Security Cluster subject to incorporation of its comments. The Guidelines were finally approved by the NTF-ELCAC Vice-Chair and Executive Director on 18 September 2019. The LPE Guidelines have been presented in various ELCAC fora/activities, including the Mindanao and Visayas CORDS Summit on Peace and Development held on 10 October and 16 October 2019, respectively. The Guidelines provides for the principles, policy framework, operating structures, mechanics and phases of localization which shall serve as guide in the conduct of local peace engagements through the two-track approach of community problem-solving sessions and local peace dialogues with local armed groups.

4. OPAPP Supports the Other CORDS/Partner Agencies.

OPAPP is assisting DND Secretary Delfin Lorenzana and DENR Secretary Roy Cimatu, the CORDS for BARMM and Region VI, respectively. These are the areas where the peace agreements with the MILF and Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade Group (RPA-ABB) are being implemented. OPAPP has also provided fund assistance to its partner agencies (AFP and NICA) in their support to LPE work.

D. Completion of the 2000 Peace Agreement with the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army/ Alex Boncayao Brigade/Tabara-Paduano Group/ Kapatiran (RPMP-P/RPA/ABB/TPG/Kapatiran)

The implementation of the peace agreement with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB, particularly with the Tabara Paduano Group (now registered as Kapatiran para sa Progresibong Panlipunan, Inc.) is cited as a model for localized peace engagements.

In line with President Duterte's directive to implement all signed peace agreements, the Government is executing the final step to the 2000 Peace Agreement through the signing of the Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID) to the 2000 Peace Agreement between the Government and the RPM-P/RPA/ABB on 19 July 2019.

DND Undersecretary Cesar Yano, representing the Government, signed the CID as approved by the President, alongside RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG/KAPATIRAN Chairperson Mrs. Veronica P. Tabara, which was witnessed by Secretary Galvez, the Local Chief Executives from Regions 6 and 7, namely of Ibajay, Aklan; Pamplona, Sibulan, and Tanjay City of Negros Oriental; Cauayan, Cadiz City, Kabankalan City and San Carlos City of Negros Occidental; and representatives of partner national agencies.

The CID lays down the commitments of the Government and the KAPATIRAN, which will be the absolute and final settlement of the 2000 GPH-RPM-P/RPA/ABB Peace Agreement. It has five components, namely: 1) Disposition of Arms and Forces and Security Arrangements; 2) Social and Economic Reintegration of the KAPATIRAN Members; 3) Release of the Remaining Alleged Political Offenders; 4) Full transformation of the KAPATIRAN into a civilian organization engaging in socio-economic and political activities; and, 5) Community Peace Dividends.

The area of coverage of the CID will be Aklan, Antique, Iloilo, Negros Island, Part of Bukidnon and Davao City where establishment and development of Settlement Sites toward socio-economic transformation shall be pursued for 727 Profiled RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG Members.

The CID starts the implementation of the three-year Normalization Plan for the KAPATIRAN.

To complete the implementation of the 2000 Peace Agreement between the Government and the KAPATIRAN members, it is incumbent to accelerate the implementation of the Three (3)-Year Normalization Fund from 2019-2022 amounting to PhP 560.83 million. The Department of Budget and Management

(DBM) reviewed the budget and recommended on 22 August 2019 a supplemental budget of Php138,190,487. With the fund transfer from the Office of the President, OPAPP coordinated with the implementing agency partners (DSWD, NHA, DND) concerning details and the timeline of the 3-year Normalization Plan from 2019-2022. Institutional arrangements for the transfer and release of funds from OPAPP to DSWD, NHA and AFP/DND were formalized through the signing of memoranda of agreements.



SIGNING OF THE CLARIFICATORY IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENT (CID) to the 2000 Peace Agreement with the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade (Tabara-Paduano Group) on 19 July 2019. DND Undersecretary Cesar Yano represented Government while Mrs. Veronica Tabara signed for the Tabara-Paduano Group.

To implement the CID, the following mechanisms were organized:

1. Joint Enforcement and Monitoring Committee (JEMC)⁴¹. The JEMC which is chaired by DND Undersecretary Cesar B. Yano (representing GPH), supervises and monitors the implementation of the CID. It shall continue to exist until both Parties determine that all the objectives and commitments set forth by GPH and Tabara-Paduano Group/KAPATIRAN in the CID have been fulfilled. The JEMC is currently drawing up the timelines to expedite the implementation of the three-year Normalization Plan for the 727 KAPATIRAN members.

2. Joint Body on the Disposition of Arms and Forces (JBDAF)⁴². The JBDAF is tasked to determine the timelines and applicable processes on the disposition of arms and forces (DAF), conduct regular security assessments, and submit updates and recommendations for appropriate action of the JEMC. The JBDAF formulated the action plan of the AFP and PNP on the decommissioning of 727 KAPATIRAN members.

⁴¹ Based on OPAPP Office Order No. 48

⁴² Per JEMC Resolution No. I dated July 26, 2019

3. Site Coordinating Teams (SCTs)⁴³. Through JEMC Resolution No. 2 “Organizing the Site Coordinating Teams” adopted on 26 July 2019, Site Coordinating Teams (SCT) were established and operationalized, for the five (5) peace and development communities (PDCs) and eight (8) congregated sites in Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao. The SCTs shall assist the JEMC in implementing all the components of the CID as well as to ensure effective collaboration of agency commitments to the CID, such as the establishment of settlement sites as peace and development communities (PDCs) and the provision of government social protection packages to KAPATIRAN members.

4. Socio-Economic Reintegration Cluster (SERC)⁴⁴. The SERC is tasked to assist the JEMC in ensuring a holistic implementation and delivery of socio-economic and security interventions to the KAPATIRAN. The SERC is led by DSWD and composed of DA, DPWH, DepEd, DOLE, DTI, DSWD, DENR, DILG, OPAPP, TESDA, CHED, AFP, NEA, NIA, NHA, PHIC and other agencies that may be called upon.

⁴³ Per JEMC Resolution No. 2 dated July 26, 2019

⁴⁴ Per JEMC Resolution No. 3 dated August 16, 2019

The following milestones have been accomplished under the components of the CID:

a. Decommissioning of members and combatants and their firearms.

- i. Operationalization of the Community Defense Units (CDU).** On 17 September 2019, a total of 102 Community Defense Unit (CDU) Trainees underwent the profiling/intake through the DSWD Assistance for Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) program. The CDU trainees will be provided assistance to augment basic needs of their families while they are on training. The training of the CDU candidates started on 20 September 2019, a day after the decommissioning of the 727 members of the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG at the 3ID, PA, Camp Peralta, Jamindan, Capiz. Two hundred sixty-seven (267) candidates passed the screening and assessment and have officially started their training. The CDU training program was divided into 2 phases: Transformation Phase & the Orientation and Livelihood Skills Development Phase. Phase I is composed of 9 components: service orientation, values formation, civil-military operations and civil relations, justice and law and order, individual skills development, disaster preparedness, peace and order and public safety plan (POPSP), PNP related subjects and environmental protection training.

In sum, at least 105 CDU trainees were served under the DSWD AICS program with the participation of OPAPP, PNP, JEMC and AFP. Overall, DSWD has successfully disbursed the amount of five hundred twenty-five thousand pesos (Php525,000.00) as financial assistance.

On 5 November 2019, the CDU candidates graduated from their 45-day training. The graduates were integrated into the AFP Reserve Force and were eventually deployed to the settlement sites in Tanjay in Negros Oriental, Maasin in Iloilo, Ibajay in Aklan and in Kabankalan, San Carlos, Cadiz, Cauayan, all in Negros Occidental. Aside from the financial assistance received by the candidates from DSWD through the AICS program, each CDU candidate was provided with food assistance and cash incentive upon their deployment.

- ii. Demilitarization and Disposal of Inventoried Firearms.** OPAPP coordinated the final details of the decommissioning process of the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG at the 3ID, PA with the AFP and PNP through the AFP Peace and Development Office (AFPPDO), 3rd Infantry Division, PNP Peace Process Development Center and PNP Regional Office 6 (PRO 6). The opening of the training commenced on 19 September 2019 during the disposition of arms and forces launching (decommissioning) of the 727 members of the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG in Jamindan, Capiz. On 8 September 2019, some 314 firearms were collected and transported from eight consolidation points in Negros and Panay, to Camp Peralta, Jamindan, Capiz. These firearms, which have undergone inventory by the PNP on the last quarter of 2018, underwent verification and assessment by the PNP in preparation for their eventual destruction.

During the decommissioning activity, President Duterte inspected more than 300 long and short firearms of the RPM-P/RPA/RPA/ABB-TPG. Several high-powered firearms were demilitarized onsite.

On 18 November 2019, the Firearms, Explosives, and Ammunition Disposal Committee (FEADC) Region 6 issued Resolution No. 02-2019, requesting the Office of the Chief, Philippine National Police for the disposal of demilitarized firearms through sale by public bidding. In addition, Police Regional Office 6 (PRO 6) requested from 3rd Infantry Division (3ID), Philippine Army (PA), to utilize the disposal site at Sitio Pula, Brgy. Jamindan Norte, Jamindan Capiz for the disposal of explosives and ammunitions. On 20 November 2019, PRO 6 FEADC successfully disposed 210 explosives and 11,488 rounds of assorted ammunition at the disposal site. Prior to this, 274 units of firearms and 442 pieces of assorted magazine were demilitarized within the period from 17-30 October 2019, at Camp General Martin Teofilo B Delgado, Fort San Pedro, Iloilo City, as supervised by PRO 6 FEADC.



b. Social and Economic Reintegration of the KAPATIRAN Members

i. Livelihood. On 8-9 October 2019, a planning-workshop was conducted in preparation for the release of the Livelihood Settlement Grants (LSG) to the KAPATIRAN. In December 2019, the 724 (99.58%) KAPATIRAN members received their Livelihood Settlement Grant (LSG) amounting to PhP50,000.00 each. Only three (0.41%) KAPATIRAN members have yet to receive their grants. The grant is to support the establishment or continuity of the members' livelihood or economic activities in their areas or communities.

ii. Settlement sites . OPAPP approved on 28 August 2019 the Program of Expenditure (POE) submitted by the AFP Task Force on Infrastructure Development (ATFID) for the three peace and development community settlement sites in Tanjay, Negros Oriental, Ibajay, Aklan, and Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, that will trigger the procurement for the site development and construction of 52 bungalow houses for the KAPATIRAN. The construction of the 52 core shelters in the PDC settlement sites will be as follows: 20 core shelters in Locotan, Kabankalan PDC settlement site, 16 core shelters in Cabugao, Ibajay PDC Settlement Site, and 16 core shelters in Sibulan-Amlan-Tanjay, PDC Settlement Site.

On the establishment of housing units for the KAPATIRAN in congregated sites in Cavite; EB Magalona and Hinigaran in Negros Occidental; Janiuay in Iloilo; and Don Carlos and Maramag in Bukidnon---OPAPP entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with the NHA (signed on 01 October 2019), the AFP (signed on 27 September 2019) for the construction of housing units in the congregated sites.

On 11 September 2019, the NHA awarded 24 house and lot packages to 24 NCR-based KAPATIRAN members. President Duterte awarded the Certificates of Award to the 24 KAPATIRAN members during the decommissioning of the group in Jamindan, Capiz.

c. Complementary Programs. In support to the KAPATIRAN's transformation, partner agencies have also committed to extend the implementation of their existing programs and provision of capacity and skills training activities to the KAPATIRAN:

- i. The Kabankalan LGU distributed seedlings, pesticides/chemicals, organic pesticides, and seedling trays for KAPATIRAN members on 29 October 2019. A demo on seedlings planting was likewise conducted.
- ii. Kabankalan City Mayor Pedro Zayco provided PhP3,000.00 as additional money for the monthly electric bill of the PDC Site.
- iii. The City Agriculturist of Kabankalan offered to conduct participatory rural assessment in the PDC Site (to be conducted simultaneously with the CRMF Stage 3). This will be pursued in 2020.
- iv. TESDA Aklan trained 50 individuals on bAasic electrical installation and maintenance on 8 November 2019.
- v. A 2-Day Trainers Training on Mushroom Production and Vermi Composting was led by the Central Philippines State University (CPSU) in Hinobaan Campus. Five (5) KAPATIRAN members and seven (7) AFP Personnel from 15IB participated in the training workshop.



E. Completion of the 2011 Memorandum of Agreement with the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA)

On 4 July 2011, the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) *“Towards the CPLA's Final Disposition of Arms and Forces and its Transformation into a Potent Socio-economic Unarmed Force”* was signed between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Cordillera Bodong Administration - Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA) in Malacañang. The 2011 MOA is the culmination of the 1986 Mt. Data Peace Accord.

Soon thereafter, Executive Order No. 49 was issued on 19 July 2011, mandating the implementation of the MOA. Through EO No. 49, OPAPP was authorized to create guidelines to fully implement the agreement. The DND and the AFP were directed to implement a winding down process on livelihood programs implemented under AO No. 18 within six months from the effectivity of EO No. 49.

With the 2011 MOA, the CPLA has ceased to exist as an armed group. Former CPLA combatants have been organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as the Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development, Inc., or CFPDI.

The completion strategy for the peace process with the CBA-CPLA will focus on the sustainability of the socio-economic interventions that would facilitate the transformation of the lives of the former CPLA members, their families and communities to peaceful and productive lives. Of equal undertaking is the continuing peace and development interventions for the Cordillera region and advocating its aspirations for autonomy.

By 2022, commitments of the GPH are expected to have been completed or have been substantially implemented and the members of these former rebel groups have been fully transformed into socio-economic organizations and; their families and communities have been assisted to lead productive and normal lives.

Implementation status of the components of the 2011 MOA between GPH and the CBA-CPLA:

1. Final Disposition of Arms and Forces (DAF). “The Parties have agreed to a gradual process of disposition of arms and forces” where the CPLA members are profiled and their firearms inventoried and turned in. The profiling is the basis for the integration package comprising of AFP integration, DENR forest guard employment, and livelihood projects.

Four hundred forty-four (444) firearms were inventoried, with three hundred fifty-three (353) firearms turned in and kept safe at the Police Regional Office-Cordillera (PRO-COR) prior to final demilitarization.

2. Economic Reintegration of CPLA Members. “CPLA members shall be provided assistance in securing employment or other source of income, including livelihood projects, as a step towards disarmament.” The range of options for integration includes integration into the armed forces, employment of forest guards, subject to DENR requirements, skills training and job placement, livelihood projects or other forms of income generating activities.

a. Army Integration. A total of 168 former CPLA members and their next-of-kin were integrated in the AFP. To date, 167 are on active duty as there is a lone casualty reported from the 7 July 2016 operations against the Abu Sayyaf in Sulu.

b. Employment as Forest Guards under DENR's National Greening Program.

The DENR renewed at least 508 individuals for CY 2019 composed of 502 profiled former CPLA members and their next-of-kin, and 6 Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP) beneficiaries as Bantay Gubat under the DENR-OPAPP Forest Guard Program assigned in various CENROs and PENROs in the Cordillera region. Their duties and responsibilities include patrol works; rendering duties at checkpoints to facilitate apprehensions of illegally transported forest products and natural resources; information education campaigns; collections of seeds and seedlings; and nursery operations.

c. Livelihood. The CPLA members who did not opt for army integration nor forest guard employment were organized into People's Organizations (POs) to undertake livelihood programs. The ten (10) POs were provided with training and funding for livelihood projects by the Provincial Local Government Units (total 7 POs in Benguet, Ifugao and Mountain Province and total 3 POs in Abra, Apayao and Kalinga) in 2016. In 2017, the Program for Enhanced Enterprises was developed and adopted as a mechanism to support the POs towards sustainable enterprises. Capacity building and skills training/workshops are continuously being conducted to equip them with the necessary skills and to establish easier access to potential technical assistance and other capacity building interventions.

To date, 2 of the 6 POs were already accredited while the other 4 are in the final stages of accreditation process by the Department of Agriculture Field Office Cordillera Administrative Region (DA-FO-CAR). Further, the Highlanders for Peace and Development Organization, Inc. in Abra is working on a partnership with a private farm in Licuan-Baay, Abra for the production and marketing of Siling Labuyo. The PO members are currently undertaking land preparation and seedling production.

d. Social Protection Programs. Accompanying these components are social protection programs in collaboration with PhilHealth (health insurance) and CHED (study grant). For 2019, nine hundred thirty-two (932) former CPLA

combatants were enrolled in the PAMANA-PhilHealth Sponsored Program. Under the OPAPP/PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program, 72 grantees have graduated, while 38 are still supported.

3. Community Development Projects (CDP) and Inter-Municipal and Inter-Barangay Development. Eighty-one (81) projects were identified and funded: farm to market roads, communal irrigation system for agricultural support, community infrastructures like tribal centers, warehouses, and pathways among others. Seventy-three (73) of these projects have been physically completed; four (4) projects are in different stages of implementation in the provinces of Ifugao, Kalinga and Mountain Province; four (4) terminated projects under the CDP component were proposed for refunding for PAMANA FY 2020 to fully complete the implementation of the 81 CDPs identified/provided in the GPH-CBA-CPLA 2011 MOA.

4. Documentation of the CBA - CPLA Struggle.

Penned by a CBA elder, the document is to account the legacy of the CBA-CPLA. The two volumes of the Legacy Documentation will be updated in 2020, final draft for review and approval of the JEMC, and targeted to be published in 2021.

5. Transformation of CBA-CPLA into a Socio-Economic Organization

The CPLA is now registered under the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as the Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development, Inc. (CFPDI). The CFPDI, as a Civil Society Organization sought membership in the Regional Peace and Order Council of the Cordillera region.

Crafting of a Five-Year Partnership Strategy. To sustain the gains of the 2011 MOA after the commitments have been fulfilled, a five-year partnership strategy (5YPS) was crafted and prepared by a technical team from Cordillera. The advisory group is from the CBA-CPLA and OPAPP. The 5YPS was presented to Secretary Galvez during the briefing on the updates and status of the GPH-CBA-CPLA Peace Process last 20 June 2019. As discussed, in terms of its implementation, it will be finalized with the RDC/RPOC Cordillera Administrative Region to promote an inclusive normalization process for the former members of the CPLA and their communities. This is to ensure the long term effect and sustainability of the 5YPS through institutionalizing peace and development plans and efforts in local agencies or offices.

6. Support to Cordillera Initiatives for Autonomy

In support to the region's autonomy efforts, the OPAPP, in collaboration with the Regional Development Council and the National Economic Development Council-Cordillera Administrative Region (NEDA-CAR), continues to organize engagements to bring together key stakeholders of Cordillera autonomy.

To further the advocacy, and in support to the Peace Month celebration, the “Am-Among di Cordillera: A Convergence for Cordillera Autonomy” was held on 13 September 2019 at the Philippine International Convention Center. The event staged the commemoration of the Mount Data Sipat and the underlying aspiration of autonomy for Cordillera. It was attended by former President Fidel V. Ramos, RDC-CAR Executive Members led by Mayor Mauricio Domogan, national offices and Regional Line Agencies, elders, youths and personalities from Cordillera, and members of the former CBA-CPLA from various groups.

OPAPP also continuously participates in the various activities of RDC-CAR through the Social Preparation Initiatives for the Cordillera Autonomous Region (SPCAR). The CAR Autonomy Partners' Assembly and Strategic Workshop last 6-7 August 2019 was joined by OPAPP at the Hotel Elizabeth, Gibraltar Road, Baguio City.

7. Continuous Support to Peacebuilding and Peace Promoting Development Interventions as Sustaining Mechanisms for Transformation, Healing and Reconciliation

On 20 June 2019, OPAPP strengthened its partnership with the 5th ID, 7th ID and AFP Peace and Development Office (AFPPDO) to facilitate the conclusion of the GPH-CBA-CPLA Peace Process. This includes establishing a body which will focus on the delivery of the remaining commitments to the 2011 MOA components (Disposition of Arms and Forces, Socio-Economic Reintegration and Transformation Framework) leading to the comprehensive normalization of the former members of the CBA-CPLA. The process will also involve expanding the support and interventions to the unreached CPLA members including families of martyred members. OPAPP through its concerned units will work in close coordination and provide support to identified AFP units.

Two (2) follow-through meetings in September were conducted to further push the completion of the CBA-CPLA peace process. The meetings with AFP and CBA-CPLA leaders resulted to the following:

- To honor all signed agreements on peace and development for Cordillera;
- Create a similar Joint Committee (as observed from the MILF Peace Process or RPM-P/RPA/ABB -TPG Peace Process) involving all CBA-CPLA leaders from all factions or groups with appropriate representations;
- The joint committee will be spearheaded by 5ID and co-chaired by OPAPP Consultant Thomas A. Killip;
- The intention of this committee is to fulfill the commitments of the government to the people of Cordillera;
- Possible components could be on socio-economic, security, and transitional justice; People to be involved in the committee will be properly compensated upon
- submission of their accomplishments and works; and

- The only request from OPAPP is for these CBA-CPLA leaders to sit down and agree as one on how the components and mechanisms will work for the benefit of their people and attain peace and development for their region.

From October to November 2019, several meetings and workshops between OPAPP and the 5ID, the AFPPDO, and with the CBA-CPLA were held leading to two major outputs: 1) reconciliation and validation of various lists of CPLA members (with the AFP); 2) setting up and organization of the JEMC for the CBA-CPLA.

The JEMC Executive Committee met on 16 December 2019 at the Outlook Ridge Residences, Baguio City. The meeting resulted in the following agreements: 1) criteria and vetting process of CSOs recommended to the JEMC; 2) crafting of the road map of the normalization plan for the CPLA peace process with the overall goal of CBA-CPLA members and identified communities transformed into active partners for a peaceful and developing Cordillera region free from CPP-NPA and other threat groups and the aspiration of the Cordillera people's meaningful autonomy is guaranteed and secured by 2022; 3) Normalization plan program document is signed by the first quarter of 2020; 4) Profiling and inventory of combatants and weapons to be conducted by first quarter of 2020.



II.

Communities in Conflict-Affected and Conflict-Vulnerable Areas Protected and Developed



A. Implementation of Peace-Promoting Catch-Up Socioeconomic Development in Conflict-Affected Areas

Payapa At Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program. The PAMANA Program has been ongoing since 2011, which is indeed a strong indication of the unwavering support of the National Government to the implementation of peace agreements and the development of conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities.

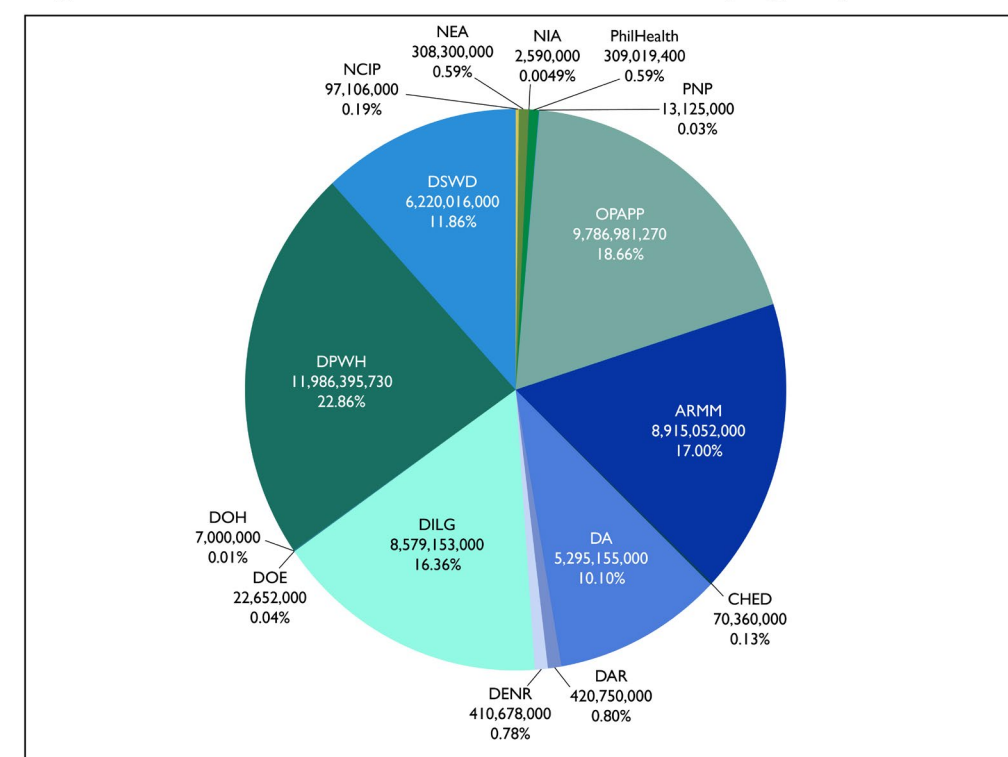
Per the OPAPP Strategic Framework for 2019-2022, the PAMANA Program contributes to Outcome 2 (PDP Chapter 17 Intermediate Outcome 2 - Communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas protected and developed and GAA Organizational Outcome 2 - Convergent, conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting delivery of government services in conflict-affected areas improved) and Output 2.3 (Peace-promoting socio-economic and humanitarian interventions delivered per revised OPAPP Strategic Framework 2019-2022) of the OPAPP.

In summary, below is the FY 2011-2019 PAMANA program updates:

Since the launching of the PAMANA Program in 2011 up to the present fiscal year, the Government has allocated a total of Php 52.44 billion budgetary support for the implementation of various socio-economic interventions in peace agreement, conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas in support of the peace processes.

The budgetary support for the PAMANA Program has provided the Government the opportunity to continuously make its presence felt in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas, particularly in: (a) areas covered by the Completion Programs with the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA) and the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade-Tabara Paduano Group (RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG); (b) Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) areas needing socio-economic assistance and development; and, (c) areas affected and/or vulnerable to conflict with the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CNN).

Figure 1. FY 2011-2019 PAMANA Investment by Agency



Over the years and in its capacity as lead agency of the PAMANA Program, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) has forged partnerships with national and local partners for the implementation of the said socio-economic interventions.

With the steadfast support and commitment of all concerned stakeholders, the Government through the PAMANA Program has continued to serve and deliver soft and hard infrastructures to communities in peace agreement, conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas, to wit:

a. Building Foundations for Peace. Macro-level policy reform interventions that support the establishment of the foundations of peacebuilding including governance and convergence interventions, social protection for former combatants and their next-of-kin, support for indigenous peoples and other marginalized sectors and capacity building of local governments.

i. Study Grant Program under CHED: 186 grantees for AY 2013-2014, 400 grantees for AY 2014-2015, 674 grantees for AY 2015-2016, 1,081 grantees for AY 2016-2017, and 1,212 grantees for AY 2017-2018.

As reported during the Inter-Agency Meeting held last 13 December 2019, the funds for the program for AY 2018-2019 were realigned for the implementation of Republic Act No. 10931 or the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act.

ii. Health Insurance Program under PHIC: 723 enrolled in 2013, 3,306 enrolled in 2014, 11,405 enrolled in 2015, 14,517 enrolled in 2016, 17,386 enrolled in 2017, 22,514 enrolled in 2018, and 24,192 enrolled in 2019.

iii. Support to Indigenous Peoples under NCIP: Quick Response Program (2014 – 10 completed activities), Ancestral Domain Sustainable and Protection Plan Formulation/Enhancement (2014 – 12 completed projects, 2017 c/o SRD section), Recognition and Titling of Ancestral Domain (2014 – 2 completed projects), Educational Assistance Program (2017 – 330 grantees, 2018 – 199 grantees, 2019 – 561 grantees as of 10 February 2020).

iv. 2014 Pillar 1 Capacity Building Program for LGUs under the DILG Bureaus: NBOO - Lupong Tagapamayapa and Barangay Human Rights Action Teams (BHRACts), BLGD - Mainstreaming conflict-sensitivity and peace promotion, gender sensitivity and child-friendliness in local plans and programs, BLGS - Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan Formulation.

As reported during the Inter-Agency Meeting held last 26 September 2019, BLGD will be working on the conduct of conflict-sensitive planning, issuance of the Joint Memorandum Circular on CSPP mainstreaming, gender sensitivity and child-friendliness in local plans and programs covering all LGUs including the 300 PAMANA areas, and the institutionalization of the Comprehensive Development Plan Review Guide.

b. Establishing Resilient Communities. Community-driven development interventions promote convergent delivery of services and goods focused on households and communities.

A total of 11,898 or 87.94% of the 13,530 target community-driven development (CDD) interventions were reported completed, subject to further updating per ongoing database reconciliation and updating with partner agencies.

c. Promoting Sub-Regional Economic Development. Sub-regional development (SRD) focusing on high-impact connectivity and value chain development, infrastructure support, economic integration and employment generation.

A total of 3,961 or 68.54% of the 5,779 target sub-regional economic development interventions were reported physically completed, subject to further updating per ongoing database reconciliation and updating with partner agencies.

Subject to further adjustment per ongoing data reconciliation/updating and coordination/ assessment sessions with partners, overall physical accomplishment covering both CDD (11,898 or 87.94% from 87.05% in Q3 2019) and SRD (3,961 of 5,779 or 68.54% from 65.15% in Q3 2019) projects is pegged at 82.13% from 80.50% in Q3 2019.

SUMMARY OF CDD AND SRD PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT (Q1-Q4 2019)

BUDGET YEAR	COMPONENT	TARGET	COMPLETED	% COMPLETION
2011-2019	CCD	13,530	11,898	87.94%
2012-2018	SRD	5,779	3,961	68.54%
TOTAL		19,309	15,859	82.13%

During the Inter-Agency Meeting held last 13 December 2019, DENR reported on the following updates as of September 2019 relative to the livelihood support for or hiring of FRs as forest guards:

REGION	YEAR				
	2015 TIER	2016 TIER	2017 TIER	2018 TIER	2019 TIER
CAR	555	545	540	505	500
REGION 6	99	100	42	100	99
REGION 7	18	18	76 (NIR)	18	18
REGION 10	10	10	10	RO	10
TOTAL	682	673	668	633	627

Notwithstanding the project implementation issues and concerns that continue to affect project implementation, OPAPP, in collaboration with its implementing partners, aimed to complete all soft and hard infrastructure projects no later than 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2020, respectively, as and when feasible and applicable.

B. Empowering Communities by Increasing Their Capacity to Address Conflict and Help Them Reduce Their Vulnerabilities

1. The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP-WPS) is currently in its third generation and seeks to continue the best practice of women's presence in formal peace tables as well as in other informal spaces (i.e. civil society and grassroots participation, including consultations on indigenous women's rights). As the explicit articulation of the incorporation of the gender perspective in the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda, the NAPWPS strives to build a more enabling and inclusive environment for a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity to be sustained by integrating gender in the peace process.

The NAPWPS 2017-2022 is composed of four pillars: Substantive Pillar No. 1, on Empowerment and Participation; Substantive Pillar No. 2, on Protection and Prevention; Support Pillar No. 3, on Promotion and Mainstreaming; and Support Pillar No. 4, on Monitoring and Evaluation.

In line with Action Point No. 16 under Support Pillar No. 3 of the NAPWPS 2017-2022, significant strides have been made in achieving the multi-level implementation of the NAPWPS. The NAPWPS is in various stages of localization in six different regions, specifically: the BARMM, the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), CARAGA Region, Davao Region, Bicol Region, and the Zamboanga Peninsula. In furtherance of Action Point No. 3 of Substantive Pillar No. 1, careful coordination and consultation with various stakeholders have been undertaken, including grassroots women, local CSOs, and local government units (LGUs), which are essential to the localization effort.

Additionally, through regular sessions with the member agencies of the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (NSCWPS), and the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of Agency Strategic Action Plans (ASAPs) on women, peace, and security, the participation of the security sector in the mainstreaming and implementation of the NAPWPS is ensured.

Furthermore, the NAPWPS has ensured the recognition and expansion of women's roles in the peace process by emphasizing and enhancing women's leadership, participation, and contributions in preventing conflict. In coordination and collaboration with the members of the NSCWPS, the following interventions were made:

- a. The recognition of 62 Hijab Troopers from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and their effective efforts in promoting peace among internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Marawi Siege (Action Point 5, Substantive Pillar No. 2);

- b. The implementation of Women Peace-Misan in observance of Ramadan in 2019, which allowed women IDPs and surfaced women extremists to raise concerns and issues regarding their welfare and the overall peace strategy, and ensured women's participation in the rehabilitation and rebuilding of conflict-affected Marawi (Action Points 2 and 3, Substantive Pillar No. 1; and, Action Point 6, Substantive Pillar No. 2);
- c. The capacitation of 75 women IDP leaders from Marawi on building community resilience (Action Point 2, Substantive Pillar No. 1; Action Point 8, Substantive Pillar No. 2; and Action Point 10, Support Pillar No. 3).



CONDUCT OF NAPWPS orientation and peace conversation with members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB) in Simuay, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao.

- d. The OPAPP conducted series of workshops/trainings for the CIDG Investigators in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.
- e. The three-day workshop facilitated by the NAPWPS Division aimed to do the following:

- i. To help CIDG investigators understand gender biases, their transmission, and the forms of women's oppression and subordination, as well as how these affect their individual family lives and organizations;
- ii. To help CIDG investigators gain a more comprehensive knowledge on the different concepts related to gender and women, peace, and security, and to help them recognize these concepts' importance in attaining gender equality and peace; and,
- iii. To help CIDG investigators reflect personally on how these gender issues and biases affect their performance as investigators and their social relationships with others.

Through the GCST for CIDG Investigators, they learned to use both gender and conflict lenses in handling gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE) in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities and were successfully introduced to WPS and CSPP concepts. The GCST provided the participants an opportunity to take a closer look at the different social roles, responsibilities, and characteristics dictated to them by culture, and assigned to them by society as males and females. Using the lenses of gender, peace, and conflict, CIDG investigators reflected on how these affected not only their social behaviors, personalities, and perceptions, but also their social relationships and positions in their respective families, organizations, and communities.

A total of 99 CIDG investigators from all over the country participated in each leg of the training – 33 CIDG investigators from Luzon on 14-18 October 2019; 31 CIDG investigators from Visayas were trained on 04-08 November 2019; and 35 CIDG investigators from Mindanao were trained on 02-06 December 2019.

2. Youth, Peace and Security

Mindanao IP Youth Peace Assembly. On 12-14 June 2019, the Mindanao Indigenous Peoples Youth Peace Assembly (MIPYPA) was organized in Cagayan de Oro City, in view of the growing number of NPA atrocities in Mindanao which prompted the IP youth leaders to band together and condemn these acts of exploitation and injustices in support of Executive Order 70 “Institutionalizing the Whole-of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, Creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework.”

It involved 238 Mindanao IP youth participants from Regions IX, X, XI, XII and XIII, Mindanao IP Council of Elders and Leaders (MIPCEL), agencies and support agencies and organizations. It aimed to equip participants with the knowledge, skills and values that would enable them to participate in the national government’s efforts to promote social healing and reconciliation in their respective communities. It served as a platform for the IP youth to articulate their views and consequently, contribute in enhancing the national government’s youth peace, security and development agenda. It also provided an opportunity to promote unity and camaraderie among IP youth, improve their leadership skills, present their cultural talents, and boost their confidence as young agents of peace in their communities.



The event also enabled the government officials and representatives to present their respective agency’s programs and projects, which are designed to build the capacities and address the needs of the youth.

The assembly resulted to the MIPYO crafting 7 resolutions requesting assistance from government institutions to help address their 7-point agenda relative to major issues commonly shared by IP youth participants across the regions. These are: loss of culture, weak governance, discrimination, basic services, recruitment and killing, ancestral domain concerns, early marriage and pregnancy. The outputs shall also contribute to the formulation of a National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security (NAPYPS).



BARMM Youth, Peace and Security Consultation. In support to the ongoing BARMM transition including the conversion of the Office on Bangsamoro Youth Affairs into a Bangsamoro Youth Commission, 103 youth representatives from 76 youth-led and youth-serving organizations in the BARMM dialogued and formulated the Bangsamoro Youth, Peace and Security Agenda during a consultation held on 15-16 June 2019 in Cotabato City. The activity was organized to aid and guide the Bangsamoro Transition Authority—the interim government in the BARMM—in integrating and adopting the identified actionable points in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs for the youth in the newly established political entity. Youth representatives from women groups, non-Moro indigenous communities, local governments through Sangguninang Kabataan and Local Youth Development Offices, and partner youth organizations of the 6ID, 11ID, 11ID, 57th and 104th Brigades also took part in the formulation process.

Priority agenda forwarded by the participants are as follows: 1) participation of the youth in the documentation and validation of Bangsamoro histories and studies (culture, traditions, and tribes) and its integration in all levels of formal education; 2) capacity development of the youth including sustainable livelihood through development of and support for youth-led social enterprise projects; 3) provide spaces for dialogues and support to youth organizations for the institutionalization of peace education in the BARMM; 4) inclusion and representation of the youth in the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) and other local decision-making bodies involved in the recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi. Similarly, youth's perspective on moral governance for the BARMM emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability mechanisms to be in place and operational, and that decision-making processes are shared, with the participation of the youth in the said exercise.

The BARMM YPS Consultation jumpstarts the process of formulating the country's NAPYPS to be undertaken in other regions nationwide. It also contributes to efforts in addressing issues and concerns of the vulnerable sectors within the BARMM. As an immediate next step, the Agenda has been endorsed to the Office on Bangsamoro Youth Affairs for integration in the formulation of the 'Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan'.



3. Capacity building programs for mainstreaming conflict-sensitive and peace promoting (CSPP) approaches in the work of NGAs, LGUs, and other government and non-government mechanisms/organizations were implemented. This includes the development of the Guidebook and Facilitator's Manual on CSPP as part of the Comprehensive Development Plans for LGUs in conflict-affected areas to serve as a reference guide and practical tool kit in adopting a CSPP framework in local development planning. Furthermore, towards mainstreaming the CSPP practice, 24 regional line agencies; 4 security sector agencies; 18 other national government and attached agencies; 67 local government units; 6 civil society organizations and 1 academic organization were capacitated in twelve regions⁴⁵.

⁴⁵ Cordillera Administrative Region, Regions I, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII



4. Mainstreaming of peace education and promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence in both formal and non-formal settings. Conversations on Mindanao Histories and Studies (MHS)⁴⁶ organized by Forum ZFD have been undertaken to give space to discuss future developments of Mindanao Histories and Studies based on a roadmap developed by the Technical Working Group (TWG) on MHS. The TWG was formed in 2018 consisting of Mindanaoan and national civil society organizations, academic as well as governmental institutions that worked to create a step-by-step roadmap for integrating Mindanaoan narratives from Indigenous People, Muslim Filipinos and Filipino Christian migrants into the Philippine Educational System. The activity served as a venue for feedback and perspective in shaping an inclusive and conflict-sensitive Philippine Education System.

5. The Social Healing and Peacebuilding Program (SHAPE) was launched as OPAPP's response and support to the recovery and rehabilitation efforts of the government during the Marawi Crisis through the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM). Together with other government interventions in rebuilding Marawi City, SHAPE is designed to address the immediate issues of the Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) affected by the conflict. The program intends to enhance social cohesion, promote peacebuilding and contribute to peace and security in Marawi. It is implemented through five (5) components: (1) Peacebuilding Needs Analysis and Planning; (2) Social Healing; (3) CSPP Mainstreaming; (4) Sustaining Peacebuilding Initiatives; and (5) Transitional Socio-Economic Initiatives. It covered ninety-six (96) barangays in Marawi City and expanded to Marawi's nearby areas - eighteen (18) municipalities in Lanao del Sur (LDS) and Lanao del Norte (LDN).

⁴⁶ MHS is comprised of historical and contemporary events in Mindanao including local Muslim, Christian, as well as Indigenous Peoples' ethnic narratives. Besides referring to institutional and local research it also relates to academic studies concerning Mindanao. Attention is paid to Mindanao's identities, cultures, politics, religions, languages, folkways, tales, as well as its traditional conflict-resolution systems, trading practices, family relations and, finally its concepts of peace and development. Foundational information for MHS are gathered based on historical and scientific research approaches including traditional oral history transmission.

Component 1: Peacebuilding Needs Analysis and Planning

In 2017, Seven (7) sectoral conversations were held that culminated in a Conflict Context Setting Workshop. This resulted in a Peacebuilding Needs Assessment that contributed to the formulation of OPAPP's Early Recovery and Rehabilitation Program (ERRP), which served as a valuable input to the Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) and Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan (BMCRRP).

In 2019, the following were achieved under the Programs's other components:

Component 2: Social Healing

The program engaged the communities and its leaders in Marawi, Lanao del Norte (LDN) and Lanao del Sur (LDS) by providing them with 6 training sessions on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to enhance their capacities to settle disputes.

In addition, there has been continuous provision of support for the conduct of sociocultural practices through peace conversations and solidarity gathering activities particularly with the women, youth and children.

Solidarity activities and peace dialogues or "Peacemisan" were also conducted during the 2019 Eid'l Adha Celebration with 2,300 families in Marawi City Evacuation Centers including seven (7) barangays of Lanao del Sur from the Municipalities of Piagapo, Balindong, Pagayawan, Butig and Sultan Dumalondong with the MILF and rebel returnee communities.

Component 3: Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting (CSPP) Mainstreaming

The program engaged the communities and its leaders in Marawi, Lanao del Norte (LDN) and Lanao del Sur (LDS) by providing them with training sessions on CSPP approaches to help them formulate CSPP local development plans. The CSPP trainings were also expanded to LGUs, operating national and regional agencies under TFBM, CSOs and community-based organization to increase peace and conflict responsiveness of their programs, projects and activities for the IDPs.

Component 4: Sustaining Peacebuilding Initiatives

To reinforce the prevention of violent extremism in the communities, SHAPE gathered division and school officials; including Madaris schools from Marawi, Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte and promoted the integration of peace education in schools and communities as a preventive mechanism.

OPAPP, in partnership with the AFP's 103rd Haribon Brigade and the Lanao Del Sur Provincial Government implemented a PVE and Deradicalization Program for Lanao Del Sur. This program aimed to instill a Culture of Peace (CoP) among the surfacing violent extremists, their families and communities; to develop and/ or enhance the capacities of 160 former violent extremists and their families on various enterprise and agro-based industry activities anchored on the concepts and practices of conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting (CSPP) approaches; and, develop and establish community social enterprises and agro-based industries based on the identified needs of the community. It included the conduct of peace conversations, distribution of "zakat" (alms giving), farm equipment and livelihood kits to sustain the momentum of the ground initiatives necessary to prevent radicalization towards violent extremism and the attainment of sustainable and equitable development and just and lasting peace in the communities of Lanao del Sur.

Component 5: Transitional Socio-economic Initiatives

Eighteen (18) Marawi IDP women's groups in evacuation centers were provided initial capital amounting to PhP 8,000 to 10,000 as small enterprise projects which primarily intended to promote social cohesion and productive activities that will help them generate small income to fend for their daily expenses while in evacuation centers. Bigger enterprise projects such the youth enterprise project on bakery, coffee and peanut butter processing that organized and trained 40 youth individuals from different barangays of Marawi were also programmed.

A vegetable gardening initiative in an IDP home-based shelter in Barangay Upper Hinaplanon and in Sta. Elena evacuation center was also implemented through provision of farming tools, seeds and fertilizers with a training-cum-practicum on vegetable production. A total of 65 IDP beneficiaries engaged in the gardening initiative (35 from Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon and 30 from Sta. Elena). Three of the IDP beneficiaries from Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon have since returned to Marawi.

Also under this component was the College Educational Assistance Project (CEAP) that provided a transitional cash grant of PhP10,000 for 1 year to seven hundred (700) students that were residing in Marawi City. Grantees prioritized under CEAP were graduating students either from state or private universities. To date, the project has already been 75% completed.

Provision of Assistive Devices to IDPs was also proposed in partnership with Amai Pakpak Medical Center (AMPC) in Marawi City, which particularly would cater to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

6. Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

The National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP PCVE)

is the government's comprehensive, harmonized, and synchronized strategy to prevent and counter violent extremism in response to the growing radicalization in the Philippines and the global effort to prevent and counter violent extremism. The NAP P/CVE is anchored on the synergy of approaches, where kinetic approach addresses terrorism through counter-terrorism and the soft approach addresses VE through PCVE. The main objectives of the NAP P/CVE is to prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism through a whole-of-nation approach or the convergence of the government, civil society, religious sector and other key stakeholders, among others. It was adopted by the Anti-Terrorism Council by virtue of Resolution No. 38 issued in May 2019 and signed by the Executive Secretary, Secretaries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defense, Finance, Interior and Local Government and the National Security Adviser.

In line with this effort, OPAPP submitted to DILG (lead agency in implementing NAP PCVE) its Agency Implementation Plan containing programs, projects and activities lined up for 2020 to 2022 that respond to the interventions enumerated in the Plan. OPAPP also recommended, among others, the inclusion of interventions that target surfacing local extremist groups, their families and communities, the survivors, orphans and widows of violent extremism as beneficiaries.

Development of a Program for former violent extremists. On 30 May, 4 and 13 June 2019, the OPAPP hosted three (3) technical working group (TWG) meetings aimed at crafting a proposed program on the "Reintegration, After-care, and Rehabilitation Program for Surfacing Violent Extremists, Survivors, and their families, Victim's Families and their Respective Communities." The participating agencies included the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Local Extremist Group Concerns (OPALEGC), which is tasked by the President to lead the said endeavor, DILG, AFP, NSC and DBM.

The output of the TWG meetings was presented by OPALEGC Usec. Yusoph Jimlani to the President for approval on 18 June 2019 during the Joint AFP-PNP Command Conference. The proposed program targeting violent extremists in the Bangsamoro aims to implement a holistic program for former violent extremists (FVEs) in order to prevent recruitment and resurgence of violent extremism in communities, create safe spaces for healing and reconciliation, strengthen capacities of the program implementers and to ensure alignment of policies and programs on PCVE. After the presentation of the proposed program, the President gave instructions to pattern the said program after the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP), except for the housing assistance which will be held in abeyance upon due diligence.

Amending Administrative Order (AO) No. 10, s. 2018. On 18 March 2020, the Administrative Order No. 25, s. 2020 "Amending Administrative Order No. 10 (S. 2018), "Centralizing All Government Efforts for the Reintegration of Former Rebels and Creating for the purpose an Inter-agency Task Force", was issued in a move to include former violent extremists as beneficiaries of the Reintegration Program in the form of the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) and the PAMANA Program.

III. ANNEX

FY 2011-2019 PAMANA Program

TABLE 1. FY 2011-2018 PAMANA CDD Physical Accomplishment by Year

BUDGET YEAR	AGENCY	TARGET	COMPLETED	% COMPLETION
2011	DSWD-KC	158	158	100%
	DAR	35	35	100%
	Subtotal	193	193	100%
2012	DSWD-KC	690	690	100%
	DSWD-LGU	340	340	100%
	DAR	56	49	87.50%
	ARMM-DSWD	387	386	99.74%
	Subtotal	1,473	1,465	99.46%
2013	DSWD-KC	1,203	1,203	100%
	DSWD-LGU	268	268	100%
	DSWD-SLP	(470)	(469)	(99.79%)
	DAR	638	619	97.02%
	ARMM-DSWD	2,159	2,159	100%
	Subtotal	4,268	4,249	99.54%
2014	DSWD-KC	1,201	1,201	100%
	DSWD-LGU	268	268	100%
	DSWD-SLP	(470)	(470)	(100%)
	DAR	611	572	93.62%
	ARMM-DSWD	386	385	99.74%
	Subtotal	2,466	2,426	98.38%
2015	DSWD-KC	707	707	100%
	DSWD-LGU	24	22	91.67%
	DSWD-SLP	(470)	(469)	(99.79%)
	ARMM-DSWD	1,777	998	56.16%
	Subtotal	2,508	1,727	68.86%
2016	DSWD-KC	164	164	100%
	DSWD-LGU	1	(-)	(-)
	DSWD-SLP	(252)	(130)	(51.59%)
	DSWD-DRM	20	(-)	(-)
	ARMM-DSWD	1,777	1,542	86.77%
	Subtotal	1,962	1,706	86.95%
2017	DSWD-KC	126	99	78.57%
	DSWD-LGU	57	(5)	(8.77%)
	DSWD-SLP	(130)	(-)	(-)
	DSWD-DRM	25	(-)	(-)
	Subtotal	208	99	47.60%
2018	DSWD-KC	451	33	7.32%
	DSWD-LGU	1	(-)	(-)
	DSWD-SLP	(1,030)	(-)	(-)
	Subtotal	452	33	7.20%
TOTAL		13,530	11,898	87.94%

Note: Project count is exclusive of items enclosed in parentheses due to ongoing data updating and reconciliation. Also exclusive of FY 2019 PAMANA-DSWD KC allocation as it is earmarked for implementation support only in preparation for the implementation of the third phase of the IP-CDD Project.
SOURCE: AVAILABLE AGENCY REPORTS

TABLE 2. FY 2011-2018 PAMANA SRD Physical Accomplishment by Year

BUDGET YEAR	AGENCY	TARGET ¹	COMPLETED	% COMPLETION
2012	DA	21	18	85.71%
	DILG	309	280	90.61%
	DPWH	4	4	100%
	ARMM	2,306	1,844	79.97%
	Subtotal	2,640	2,146	81.29%
2013	DA	130 ²	110	84.62%
	BFAR	10	8	80%
	DILG	102	96	94.12%
	NEA	65	43	66.15%
	ARMM	366	359	98.09%
	Subtotal	673	616	91.53%
2014	DA	309 ³	158	51.13%
	BFAR	10	2	20.00%
	DOE	7	7	100%
	DILG	111	95	85.59%
	NEA	25	17	68%
	ARMM	34	29	85.29%
	Subtotal	496	308	62.10%
2015	DA	119	28	23.53%
	DA-DAR	504	204	40.48%
	BFAR	26	5	19.23%
	NIA	2	2	100%
	DOE	7	6	85.71%
	DILG	156	126	80.77%
	DPWH	7	7	100%
	NEA	58	32	55.17%
	ARMM	1	0	0%
	Subtotal	880	410	46.59%
2016	DA	125	38	30.40%
	DA-OPAPP	103	5 ³	4.85%
	DILG	136	87	63.97%
	DPWH	80	70	87.50%
	ARMM	4	1	25%
	Subtotal	448	199	44.42%
2017	OPAPP ⁴	533	235	44.09%
	DPWH	51	45	88.24%
	NCIP	58	3	5.17%
	AFP	3	0	0%
	Local Partners	412	182	44.17%
	LGU-Road	19	7	36.84%
	LGU-Flood	1	0	0%
	LGU-Other	391	174	44.50%
	SUC-Other	1	1	100%
	IOM	5	5	100%
	UNDP ⁵	4	0	0%

TABLE 2. FY 2011-2018 PAMANA SRD Physical Accomplishment by Year

BUDGET YEAR	AGENCY	TARGET ¹	COMPLETED	% COMPLETION
2017	DOH ⁶	2	0	0%
	PNP	1	0	0%
	Subtotal	536	235	43.84%
2018	DPWH ⁷	98	45	45.92%
	ARMM-DPWH	8	0	0%
	Subtotal	106	45	42.45%
TOTAL		5,779	3,961	68.54%

¹ Project count still excluding 2011 and DENR² Project count for further verification³ Project count is exclusive of the reported completed projects in Basilan, and 2 of the 3 projects in Piagapo, Lanao de Sur.⁴ Under the FY 2017 PAMANA (Direct release to OPAPP), 235 or 44.09% of the 533 target projects were reported as completed as noted above with 168 ongoing, 19 in procurement phase, 81 in preparatory phase and the remaining 30 projects are suspended, not yet started, cancelled/waived or for verification. Update from the FY 2017 PAMANA Year-End Assessment and Planning Sessions with Partners from 5-28 November 2019 in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.⁵ Awaiting official progress report⁶ Projects were not implemented⁷ Under the FY 2018 PAMANA (Grant component @ 98.5% was directly released to DPWH, M&E component @ 1.5% was directly released to OPAPP), 45 or 45.92% of the 98 target projects were reported as completed with 32 ongoing, 5 in preparatory or pre-construction phase, 15 suspended, 1 cancelled. Update from the 11th Regular OPAPP-DPWH Coordination Meeting held last 12 December 2018 in Quezon City.**Note:** Data reconciliation/updating and coordination/assessment sessions with partners are continuing initiatives.

SOURCE: AVAILABLE AGENCY REPORTS

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2019 OPAPP Engagements and Initiatives



2019 OPAPP Engagements and Initiatives





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