

## **Program 4: RPMP-RPA-ABB / CBA-CPLA PEACE PROCESS**

**Completion of the 2000 Peace Agreement with the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army/ Alex Bongcayao Brigade/Tabara-Paduan Group/ Kapatiran (RPMP-P/RPA/ABB/TPG/KAPATIRAN)**



On June 2007, the RPMP/RPA-ABB split into two factions – Tabara-Paduan Group (TPG) and the Nilo dela Cruz Group (NDCG). Both factions expressed their interest in completing the implementation of the 2000 Peace Agreement. However, only the TPG continued their engagement with the Government and pursued the drafting of a Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID), and further registered themselves as Kapatiran para sa Progresong Panlipunan, Inc. (Kapatiran).

Throughout the period of President Aquino’s term, several discussions took place between the GPH and the TPG to ensure that concerns with partner implementing agencies are addressed, the timeline of implementation is realistic and that identified commitments are attainable. An important part of the preparations was the issuance of appropriate tenurial instruments for settlement sites jointly identified by RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG, LGUs and concerned agencies. Continued discussion with the DENR led to the issuance of the following tenurial instruments for the settlement sites: MOA for San Carlos and Cadiz, Negros Occidental; and Community Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMA) for Ibajay, Aklan; Tanjay, Negros Oriental; and, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental.

In 2019, PAPRU Secretary Carlito Galvez, Jr. issued then OPAPP Office Order No. 48, S. 2019 activating the JEMC to implement the CID to the 2000 Peace Agreement. The JEMC spearheaded the inter-agency due diligence among DOJ, DND, AFP, DILG, PNP, DSWD, DENR, CHED and PhilHealth from 12 April 2017 to 26 September 2018 to obtain their inputs and consensus on the draft CID and which was eventually submitted to OPAPP for approval. This was followed by a series of planning activities and the approval of the President in signing the document with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG.

On 19 July 2019, the CID to the 2000 Peace Agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, hereby represented by Undersecretary Cesar Yano of the Department of National Defense, and Co-Chairperson of the JEMC, and Kapatiran represented by its National Leader Veronica P. Tabara, Co-Chairperson of the JEMC. PAPRU Carlito Gavez, Jr., signed as one of the witnesses together with Representative Stephen Paduan, and JEMC members Mr. Milo Ibrado and Mr. Ramel Farol.

RCCO office initiates and mobilize the different sectors to address root causes of internal armed conflict and social unrest through the implementation of interventions for social, economic, and political reforms requiring administrative action, new legislation or constitutional amendments.

RCCO provides mechanisms to provide community-based assistance services that cater to the economic, social, and psychological rehabilitation needs of former armed groups, demobilized combatants, and civilian victims of the internal armed conflicts, especially women and children in the Peace Agreement areas.

## The Government of the Philippines Peace Process with the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA)



On 13 September 1986, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) led by Fr. Conrado Balweg heeded the call for peace by the late President Corazon C. Aquino through the signing of a ceasefire agreement, which became known as the Mt. Data Peace Accord or '*Sipat*'. This Agreement signified a partnership of cooperation, trust and respect that has held and sustained a ceasefire for thirty-five (35) years.

The 1986 *Sipat* led to the creation of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) through President Aquino's issuance of EO No. 220 on 15 July 1987. Through EO No. 220, CAR as a body was tasked to do the following purposes: administer the affairs of government in the region; accelerate the economic and social growth and development of the units of the region; and prepare for the establishment of the Autonomous Region of the Cordillera. To realize the third provision, the Cordillera Executive Board, Cordillera Bodong Administration and Cordillera Regional Assembly were created. However, due to the rejection of the draft organic act in the past two plebiscites (1990 and 1998), these bodies were deactivated by President Joseph Estrada through RA 8766 and EO 328 s. 2000.

Then President Gloria Arroyo supported the CBA-CPLA and issued Administrative Order No. 18 s. 2001 which ordered the organization of a regional security force to assist in the defense and security of the region, and integration of qualified members of the CPLA into the Armed Forces of the Philippines. On 2011, the 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 (CBA) - Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) (Closure Agreement) in Malacañang.

Executive Order No. 49 was issued on 19 July 2011, mandating the implementation of the MOA. Through the said EO, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (now Presidential Adviser on

the Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) was authorized to create guidelines to fully implement the Agreement.

On 21 June 1999, President Estrada issued Executive Order No. 115; "providing for the mechanics and operational structure for the localization of the peace efforts to address the communist insurgency." The EO resulted in the signing of the Peace Agreement on December 6, 2000.

In early 2002 under the Arroyo administration, a Clarificatory Document was signed in response to the issues raised on the substance and procedural aspects of the 2000 Agreement. The Joint Enforcement and Monitoring Committee (JEMC) was reconstituted through Executive Order No. 117 to monitor GPH and RPM-P/RPA/ABB's commitments under the Agreement.

## **COMPLETION OF PEACE AGREEMENT (RPM-P/RPA/ABB) Highlights of Accomplishments**

- ✓ Signing of Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID)
- ✓ Four (4) Implementing mechanisms organized to implement the CID
- ✓ Destruction of firearms, decommissioning of 727 KAPATIRAN members
- ✓ Interim security arrangements through the deployment of 8 KAPATIRAN Community Defense Units under the 3rd ID, PA, AFP
- ✓ Social protection and Livelihoods to 727 KAPATIRAN members in 12 chapters
- ✓ 92 housing units awarded to KAPATIRAN across 15 settlement sites in Naic, Cavite, Western Visayas, Bukidnon and Cagayan de Oro City
- ✓ Implementation of Livelihood Support under DSWD-SLP Livelihood Settlement Grant (LSG)
  - A total of PHP36,350,000.00 was awarded to 13 KAPATIRAN Chapters as seed capital to start-up new or existing feasible and viable micro-enterprise
  - Implemented 727 individual projects amounting to PHP15,535,000.00
  - Implemented 83 group projects amounting to PHP15,085,000.00
  - A total project cost of PHP5,730,000 intended for the national project
- ✓ 128 KAPATIRAN members and next-of-kin employed as Bantay Gubat
- ✓ 9,730 KAPATIRAN members and individuals from peace dividend barangays provided health insurance
- ✓ 12 settlement sites being established and provided access to basic services
  - Housing
  - Access roads
  - Basic community infrastructures (e.g. schools, daycare, health center, multi-purpose building, satellite market)
  - Access to electricity and water

- ✓ Tenurial instruments (Community-Based Forest Management Agreement; Special MOA)
- ✓ Multi-sectoral partnerships established for complementary programs
- ✓ Accreditation of 7 KAPATIRAN Chapters by their respective LGUs, 699 KAPATIRAN women, CDU and Bantay Gubat wives and children as beneficiaries of Women in Transformation Program Interventions provided to assist communities granted with livelihood and enterprise as Community Peace Dividends
- ✓ Stakeholder engagements across all the sites in Western Visayas and Bukidnon resulted to partnership with SUCs and higher learning institutions.

## COMPLETION OF PEACE AGREEMENT (CBA-CPLA) Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ 339 inventoried CBA-CPLA firearms turned-in and destroyed. Scrap metals were donated as one of the materials for the installation of three (3) peace memorabilia in the Cordillera Administrative Region.
- ✓ 473 former members of the CBA-CPLA and next-of-kin employed as forest guards
- ✓ 232 barangays covered by the Normalization Program. 36 Brgys served through the Sustainable and Inclusive Peace and Transformation (SIPAT) Program and 196 Brgys in the FY2023 PAMANA-DSWD SLP and KALAH! CIDSS Programs
- ✓ 200 CBA-CPLA next of kin as SEAP Grantees, and 100 grantees for one-time grant assistance.
- ✓ 749 CBA-CPLA members and next of kin endorsed as PhilHealth members
- ✓ Eight (8) CBA-CPLA AFP Integreees who are now retirees qualified for DSWD Programs such as Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), and AICS
- ✓ 220 identified old guards and martyrs; 70 documented
- ✓ Two (2) Peace Memorabilia installed (1986 Mt. Data *Sipat* and Manabo *Pagta*)
- ✓ Signed Peace Covenant between Kalinga and Mountain Province
- ✓ Conducted Women and youth-led activities within the six (6) Provinces under the Defender and Advocate of Youths and Women (DAYAW) – Cordillera
- ✓ Initiatives for Cordillera Autonomy
- ✓ Five (5) CBA CPLA old guards/ pioneers referred to DSWD qualified for Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS)

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