Country/entity	Philippines
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines
Date	16 Mar 1998
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Philippine Insurgencies (1968 -)

The Maoist Insurgencies (1968 -)

Philippines-NDF

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

Philippines-Cordillera

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

Philippines-RPM-P

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

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

The Moro Insurgency (1968 -)

Philippines-Mindanao

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

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Philippines-NDF process
Parties	For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines: By: Amb. Howard Q. Dee; Chairperon, GRP Negotiating Panel Rep. Jose V. Yap, Member Sec. Silvestre H. Bello III, Member Ms. Zenaida H. Pawid, Member For the National Democratic Front of the Philippines; Member Coni K. Ledesma By Luis G. Jalandoni; Chairperson, NDFP Negotiating Panel Fidel V. Agcaoili, Member Asterio B. Palima, Member Jojo s. Magdiwang, Member.
Third parties	Witnesses: Hon. Jose C. de Venecia. Speaker, House of Representatives GRP Jose MA. Sison. Chief Political Consultant NDFP Negotiating Panel Usec. A. Wilfredo Clemente, DECS, GRP Antonio L. Zumel, Senior Adviser Ms. MA. Carla L. Munsayac, Executive Director GRP Negotiating Panel Romeo T. Capulong, General Counsel NDFP Negotiating Panel
Description	Parties agreed to adhere to and be bound by the principles and standards in international instruments on human rights, and the principles of international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population as well as persons with no direct part or who had ceased to take part in the armed hostilities. The agreement also provides for establishment of a Joint Monitoring Committee to monitor implementation of the Agreement. The Committee is to investigate complaints of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and to make report and recommendations to the parties.

Agreement document	PH_980316_Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
...
24. The right of children and the disabled to protection, care and a home, especially against physical and mental abuse, prostitution, drugs, forced labor, homelessness, and other similar forms of oppression and exploitation.

Page 7-8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violations of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation and restitution of the victims.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 11
The GRP shall respect the basic rights guaranteed by the International Labor Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and the standards set by the International Labor Organization (ILO) pertaining to job tenure, wage and living condition, trade union rights and medical and social insurance of all workers, right of women workers to maternity benefits and against discrimination vis-à-vis male workers, right against child labor, and the rights of migrant workers abroad in accordance with the International Covenant on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Page 11, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 10
The Parties shall provide special attention to women and children to ensure their physical and moral integrity. Children shall not be allowed to take part in hostilities.

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive
Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
...
24. The right of children and the disabled to protection, care and a home, especially against physical and mental abuse, prostitution, drugs, forced labor, homelessness, and other similar forms of oppression and exploitation.

Elderly/age

Groups→Elderly/age→Anti-discrimination
Page 3-4, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 5
This Agreement shall be applicable in all cases involving violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law committed against persons, families and groups affiliated with either Party and all civilians and persons not directly taking part in the hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict. It shall likewise be applicable to all persons affected by the armed conflict, without distinction of any kind based on sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or any other similar condition or status.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
...
10. The right to equal protection of the law and against any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, belief, age, physical condition or civil status and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Migrant workers

Groups→Migrant workers→Substantive
Page 7-8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violations of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation and restitution of the victims.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 11
The GRP shall respect the basic rights guaranteed by the International Labor Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and the standards set by the International Labor Organization (ILO) pertaining to job tenure, wage and living condition, trade union rights and medical and social insurance of all workers, right of women workers to maternity benefits and against discrimination vis-à-vis male workers, right against child labor, and the rights of migrant workers abroad in accordance with the International Covenant on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination
Page 4, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 5
This Agreement shall be applicable in all cases involving violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law committed against persons, families and groups affiliated with either Party and all civilians and persons not directly taking part in the hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict. It shall likewise be applicable to all persons affected by the armed conflict, without distinction of any kind based on sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or any other similar condition or status.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 10. The right to equal protection of the law and against any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, belief, age, physical condition or civil status and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 12
The GRP shall respect the rights of peasants to land tenure and to own through land reform the land that they till, the ancestral rights of the indigenous peoples in the areas classified as public domain and their rights against racial and ethnic discrimination, the right of the poor homesteaders or settlers and the indigenous people to the areas of public domain on which they live and work and the right of poor fisherfolk to fish in the waters of the Philippines. The GRP shall forthwith review its laws or other issuances pertinent to the rights mentioned in this and the immediately preceeding Article and shall move for the immediate repeal of those found violative of such rights.

Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4
The principles and standards of international humanitarian law shall likewise apply and protect the rights of persons, entities or objects involved or affected in any of the cases or situations cited hereunder.
4.1. Persons hors de combat and those who do not take a direct part in hostilities are entitled to respect for their lives, dignity, human rights, political convictions and their moral and physical integrity and shall be protected in all circumstances and treated humanely without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, faith, sex, birth, social standing or any other similar criteria.
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 7-8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violations of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation and restitution of the victims.

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination
Page 4, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 5
This Agreement shall be applicable in all cases involving violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law committed against persons, families and groups affiliated with either Party and all civilians and persons not directly taking part in the hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict. It shall likewise be applicable to all persons affected by the armed conflict, without distinction of any kind based on sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or any other similar condition or status.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 10. The right to equal protection of the law and against any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, belief, age, physical condition or civil status and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Indigenous people

Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive
Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2.
... 25. The existing rights of the minority communities in the Philippines to autonomy, to their ancestral lands and the natural resources in these lands, to engage in and benefit from affirmative action, to their participation and representation in the economic, political and social life and institutions, and to cultural and all round development.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 12
The GRP shall respect the rights of peasants to land tenure and to own through land reform the land that they till, the ancestral rights of the indigenous peoples in the areas classified as public domain and their rights against racial and ethnic discrimination, the right of the poor homesteaders or settlers and the indigenous people to the areas of public domain on which they live and work and the right of poor fisherfolk to fish in the waters of the Philippines. The GRP shall forthwith review its laws or other issuances pertinent to the rights mentioned in this and the immediately preceeding Article and shall move for the immediate repeal of those found violative of such rights.

Other groups

No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 9, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 3
... 7. practices that cause or allow the forcible evacuations or forcible reconcentration of civilians, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand; the emergence and increase of internally displaced families and communities, and the destruction of the lives and property of the civilian population;

Page 11, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 7
The GRP shall review and undertake to change policies, laws, programs, projects, campaigns, and practices that cause or allow the forcible evacuation and reconcentration of civilians, the emergence and increase of internally displaced families and communities and the destruction of the lives and property of the civilian population.

Page 11, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 9
Internally displaced families and communities shall have the right to return to their places of abode and livelihood, to demand all possible assistance necessary to restore them to their normal lives and to be indemnified for damages suffered due to injuries and loss of lives.

Social class

Groups→Social class→Anti-discrimination
Page 4, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 5
This Agreement shall be applicable in all cases involving violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law committed against persons, families and groups affiliated with either Party and all civilians and persons not directly taking part in the hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict. It shall likewise be applicable to all persons affected by the armed conflict, without distinction of any kind based on sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or any other similar condition or status.
Groups→Social class→Substantive
Page 7, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violations of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation and restitution of the victims.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 12
The GRP shall respect the rights of peasants to land tenure and to own through land reform the land that they till, the ancestral rights of the indigenous peoples in the areas classified as public domain and their rights against racial and ethnic discrimination, the right of the poor homesteaders or settlers and the indigenous people to the areas of public domain on which they live and work and the right of poor fisherfolk to fish in the waters of the Philippines. The GRP shall forthwith review its laws or other issuances pertinent to the rights mentioned in this and the immediately preceeding Article and shall move for the immediate repeal of those found violative of such rights.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 4, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 5
This Agreement shall be applicable in all cases involving violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law committed against persons, families and groups affiliated with either Party and all civilians and persons not directly taking part in the hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict, without distinction of any kind based on sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or any other similar condition or status.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 2.7. The right not to be subjected to physical or mental torture, solitary confinement, rape and sexual abuse, and other inhuman, cruel or degrading treatment, detention and punishment.
... 2.10. The right to equal protection of the law and against any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, belief, age, physical condition or civil status and against any incitement to such discrimination.
... 2.17. The right to universal suffrage irrespective of sex, race, occupation, social origin, property, status, education, ideological and political conviction, and religious belief.
... 2.19. The right to gainful employment, humane working and living conditions, livelihood and job prospects, to work and equal pay, to form unions, to strike and participate in the policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and interests, and the right not to be denied these rights due to nationality, creed, minority status, gender or sexual preference, or civil status.
... 23. The equal right of women in all fields of endeavor and in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and domestic life and to their emancipation.

Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 24. The right of children and the disabled to protection, care and a home, especially against physical and mental abuse, prostitution, drugs, forced labor, homelessness, and other similar forms of oppression and exploitation.

Page 7, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violation of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation, and restitution of the victims.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The GRP shall respect the basic rights guaranteed by the International Labor Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and the standards set by the International Labor Organization (ILO) pertaining to job tenure, wage and living conditions, trade union rights and medical and social insurance of all workers, right of women workers to maternity benefits and against discrimination vis-a-vis male workers, right against child labor, and the rights of migrant workers abroad in accordance with the International Covenant on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4
... 1. Persons hors de combat and those who do not take a direct part in hostilities are entitled to respect for their lives, dignity, human rights, political convictions and their moral and physical integrity and shall be protected in all circumstances and treated humanely without any adverse discrimination founded on race, color, faith, sex, birth, social standing or any other similar criteria.

Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 10

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI Gender→LGBTI→LGBTI (positive)
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 19. The right to gainful employement, humane working and living conditions, livelihood and job security, to work and equal pay, to form unions, to strike and participate in the policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and interests, and the right not to be denied these rights due to nationality, creed, minority status, gender or sexual preference, or civil status.

Family Page 4, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 5
This Agreement shall be applicable in all cases involving violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law committed against persons, families and groups affiliated with either Party and all civilians and persons not directly taking part in the hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict. It shall likewise be applicable to all persons affected by the armed conflict, without distinction of any kind based on sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or any other similar condition or status.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 22. The right to form a marital union and to found a family, and to ensure family communications and reunions.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
1. The right to self-determination of the Filipino nation by virtue of which the people should fully and freely determine their political status, pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and dispose of their natural wealth and resources for their own welfare and benefit towards genuine national independence, democracy, social justice and development.
2. The inherent and inalienable right of the people to establish a just, democratic and peaceful society, to adopt effective safeguards against, and to oppose oppression and tyranny similar to that of the past dictatorial regime.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
1. The right to self-determination of the Filipino nation by virtue of which the people should fully and freely determine their political status, pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and dispose of their natural wealth and resources for their own welfare and benefit towards genuine national independence, democracy, social justice and development.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society	Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 13 The Parties shall promote and carry out campaigns of human rights education, land reform, higher production, health and sanitation and others that are of social benefit to the people. They shall give the utmost attention to land reform as the principal measure for attaining democracy and social justice. Page 9, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4, ... 7. The ICRC and other humanitarian and/or medical entities shall be granted facilitation and assistance to enable them to care for the sick and the wounded and to undertake their humanitarian missions and activities. Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4 4.3. Neutral persons or entities and medical personnel, including persons of humanitarian and/or medical organizations like the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), shall be protected and respected. The establishments, facilities, transport and equipments of these persons, entities and organizations; objects bearing the emblem of the red cross and the flag of peaceful intention; and historic monuments, cultural objects and places of worship shall likewise be protected. Page 11, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 11 Medical, religious and other humanitarian organizations and their personnel shall not carry out other tasks inimical to any of the Parties. Neither shall they be compelled to carry out tasks which are not compatible with their humanitarian tasks. Under no circumstances shall any person be punished for having carried out medical activities compatible with the principles of medical ethics, regardless of whoever is benefiting from such medical activities. Page 12, Part V. Joint Monitoring Committee, Article 2 The Committee shall be composed of three members to be chosen by the GRP Panel and three members to be chosen by the NDFP Panel. Each Party shall nominate two representatives of human rights organizations and to sit in the committee as observers and to do so at the pleasure of the nominating Party. The Committee shall have cochairpersons who shall serve as chief representatives of the Parties and shall act as moderators of meetings.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	[The entire agreement concerns the protection of human rights] Page 3, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 1 This Agreement is meant to meet the needs arising from the concrete conditions of the Filipino people concerning violations of human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law, and to find principled ways and means of rendering justice to all the victims of such violations. Page 3, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 2 The objectives of this Agreement are: (a) to guarantee the protection of human rights to all Filipinos under all circumstances, especially the workers, peasants and other poor people; (b) to affirm and apply the principles of international humanitarian law in order to protect the civilian population and individual civilians, as well as persons who do not take direct part or who have ceased to take part in the armed hostilities, including persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict; (c) to establish effective mechanisms and measures for realizing, monitoring, verifying and ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Agreement; and, (d) to pave the way for comprehensive agreements on economic, social and political reforms that will ensure the attainment of a just and lasting peace. Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2 ... 10. The right to equal protection of the law and against any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, belief, age, physical condition or civil status and against any incitement to such discrimination. Page 9, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 3 ... 2. holding anyone responsible for an act that she/he has not committed and punishing anyone without complying with all the requisites of due process;
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 3, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 4
It is understood that the universally applicable principles and standards of human rights and of international humanitarian law contemplated in this Agreement include those embodied in the instruments signed by the Philippines and deemed to be mutually applicable to and acceptable by both Parties.

Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 1
In the exercise of their inherent rights, the Parties shall adhere to and be bound by the principles and standards embodied in international instruments on human rights.

Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 5
The Parties hereby respect and support the rights of the victims of human rights violations during the Marcos regime, taking into consideration the final judgment of the United States Federal Court System in the Human Rights Litigation Against Marcos; Senate Resolution 1640; Swiss Supreme Court Decision of 10 December 1997; and pertinent provisions of the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1984 U.N. Convention Against Torture.

Page 8, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 11
The GRP shall respect the basic rights guaranteed by the International Labor Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and the standards set by the International Labor Organization (ILO) pertaining to job tenure, wage and living condition, trade union rights and medical and social insurance of all workers, right of women workers to maternity benefits and against discrimination vis-à-vis male workers, right against child labor, and the rights of migrant workers abroad in accordance with the International Covenant on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Page 8, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 1
In the exercise of their inherent rights, the Parties to the armed conflict shall adhere to and be bound by the generally accepted principles and standards of international humanitarian law.

Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4
The principles and standards of international humanitarian law shall likewise apply and protect the rights of persons, entities or objects involved or affected in any of the cases or situations cited hereunder.

or situations cited hereunder.
4.1. Persons hors de combat and those who do not take a direct part in hostilities are entitled to respect for their lives, dignity, human rights, political convictions and their moral and physical integrity and shall be protected in all circumstances and treated humanely without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, faith, sex, birth, social standing or any other similar criteria.

Civil and political rights

Page 3, Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 3
The Parties shall uphold, protect and promote the full scope of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In complying with such obligation due consideration shall be accorded to the respective political principles and circumstances of the Parties.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 9, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 2

Page 9, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 3
The following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the persons enumerated in the preceding Article 2:
1. violence to life and person, particularly killing or causing injury, being subjected to physical or mental torture, mutilation, corporal punishment, cruel or degrading treatment and all acts of violence and reprisals, including hostage taking, and acts against the physical well-being, dignity, political convictions and other human rights;

Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 4. The right to life, especially against summary executions (salvagings), involuntary disappearances, massacres and indiscriminate bombardments of communities, and the right not to be subjected to campaigns of incitement to violence against one's person.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 7. The right not to be subjected to physical or mental torture, solitary confinement, rape and sexual abuse, and other inhuman, cruel or degrading treatment, detention and punishment.
8. The right not to be held in involuntary servitude or to perform forced or compulsory labor.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 2, Declaration of Principles, Article 1
The Parties are governed by the framework of holding peace negotiations under mutually acceptable principles of national sovereignty, democracy and social justice and under no precondition that negates the character and purpose of peace negotiations, as stipulated in The Hague Joint Declaration (Paragraph 4) and reaffirmed in the Breukelen Joint Statement (No 7 of II) and subsequent agreements.

Page 4, Part III Respect for Human Rights, Article 1
1. The right to self-determination of the Filipino nation by virtue of which the people should fully and freely determine their political status, pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and dispose of their natural wealth and resources for their own welfare and benefit towards genuine national independence, democracy, social justice and development.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 10. The right to equal protection of the law and against any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, belief, age, physical condition or civil status and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Page 8, Part III Respect for Human Rights, Article 13
The Parties shall promote and carry out campaigns of human rights education, land reform, higher production, health and sanitation and others that are of social benefit to the people. They shall give the utmost attention to land reform as the principal measure for attaining democracy and social justice.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Slavery
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2.
... 8. The right not to be held in involuntary servitude or to perform forced or compulsory

Socio-economic rights

Part II, Basis, Scope and Applicability, Article 3
The Parties shall uphold, protect and promote the full scope of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In complying with such obligation due consideration shall be accorded to the respective political principles and circumstances of the Parties.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 20. The right to universal and free elementary and secondary education, and access to basic services and health care
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property
Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 6. The individual and collective right of the people and of communities to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and to effective safeguards of these rights against any illegal operations by GRP agencies.

Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 18. The right to own property and the means of production and consumption that are obtained through land reform, honest labor and entrepreneurship, skill, inventiveness and intellectual merit and to use such means for the common good.

Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4
... 4. Civilian population and civilians shall be treated as such and shall be distinguished from combatants and, together with their property, shall not be the object of attack. They shall likewise be protected against indiscriminate aerial bombardment, strafing, artillery fire, mortar fire, arson, bulldozing and other similar forms of destroying lives and property, from the use of explosives as well as the stockpiling near or in their midst, and the use of chemical and biological weapons.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Work
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 19. The right to gainful employment, humane working and living conditions, livelihood and job security, to work and equal pay, to form unions, to strike and participate in the policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and interests, and the right not to be denied these rights due to nationality, creed, minority status, gender or sexual preference, or civil status.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Health
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 20. The right to universal and free elementary and secondary education, and access to basic services and health care.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 20. The right to universal and free elementary and secondary education, and access to basic services and health care.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life
Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 21. The right to freely engage in scientific research, technological invention, literary and artistic creations and other cultural pursuits.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 2, Part I, Declaration of Principles, Article 1 The Parties are governed by the framework of holding peace negotiations under mutually acceptable principles of national sovereignty, democracy and social justice and under no precondition that negates the character and purpose of peace negotiations, as stipulated in The Hague Joint Declaration (Paragraph 4) and reaffirmed in the Breukelen Joint Statement (No 7 of II) and subsequent agreements.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 5, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2 ... 12. The right to free speech, press, association and assembly, and to seek redress of grievances.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4 ... 4. Civilian population and civilians shall be treated as such and shall be distinguished from combatants and, together with their property, shall not be the object of attack. They shall likewise be protected against indiscriminate aerial bombardment, strafing, artillery fire, mortar fire, arson, bulldozing and other similar forms of destroying lives and property, from the use of explosives as well as the stockpiling near or in their midst, and the use of chemical and biological weapons. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2 ... 24. The right of children and the disabled to protection, care and a home, especially against physical and mental abuse, prostitution, drugs, forced labor, homelessness, and other similar forms of oppression and exploitation. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 10, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 4 4.3. Neutral persons or entities and medical personnel, including persons of humanitarian and/or medical organizations like the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), shall be protected and respected. The establishments, facilities, transport and equipments of these persons, entities and organizations; objects bearing the emblem of the red cross and the flag of peaceful intention; and historic monuments, cultural objects and places of worship shall likewise be protected.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

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

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 12, Article 12 The GRP shall respect the rights of peasants to land tenure and to own through land reform the land that they till, the ancestral rights of the indigenous peoples in the areas classified as public domain and their rights against racial and ethnic discrimination, the right of the poor homesteaders or settlers and the indigenous people to the areas of public domain on which they live and work and the right of poor fisherfolk to fish in the waters of the Philippines. The GRP shall forthwith review its laws or other issuances pertinent to the rights mentioned in this and the immediately preceeding Article and shall move for the immediate repeal of those found violative of such rights.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 12, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 13 The Parties recognize the right of the people to demand the reduction of military expenditures and the rechanneling of savings from such reduction towards social, economic and cultural development which shall be given the highest priority.
National economic plan	No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 25. The existing rights of the minority communities in the Philippines to autonomy, to their ancestral lands and the natural resources in these lands, to engage in and benefit from affirmative action, to their participation and representation in the economic, political and social life and institutions, and to cultural and all round development.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 12, Article 12
The GRP shall respect the rights of peasants to land tenure and to own through land reform the land that they till, the ancestral rights of the indigenous peoples in the areas classified as public domain and their rights against racial and ethnic discrimination, the right of the poor homesteaders or settlers and the indigenous people to the areas of public domain on which they live and work and the right of poor fisherfolk to fish in the waters of the Philippines.
The GRP shall forthwith review its laws or other issuances pertinent to the rights mentioned in this and the immediately preceeding Article and shall move for the immediate repeal of those found violative of such rights.
Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights
Page 6, Article 2
This Agreement seeks to confront, remedy and prevent the most serious human rights violations in terms of civil and political rights, as well as to uphold, protect and promote the full scope of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including:
25. The existing rights of the minority communities in the Philippines to autonomy, to their ancestral lands and the natural resources in these lands, to engage in and benefit from affirmative action, to their participation and representation in the economic, political and social life and institutions, and to cultural and all round development.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 25. The existing rights of the minority communities in the Philippines to autonomy, to their ancestral lands and the natural resources in these lands, to engage in and benefit from affirmative action, to their participation and representation in the economic, political and social life and institutions, and to cultural and all round development.

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

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 9, Part III, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 12 ... 7. practices that cause or allow the forcible evacuations or forcible reconcentration of civilians, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand; the emergence and increase of internally displaced families and communities, and the destruction of the lives and property of the civilian population;
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 9, Part IV, Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Article 3 The following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the persons enumerated in the preceding: ... 8. maintaining, supporting and tolerating paramilitary groups such as armed religious fanatical groups, vigilante groups, private armed groups of businessmen, landlords and politicians, and private security agencies which are being used in land and labor disputes and the incursions in Article 9, Part III of this Agreement; and, Page 14, Part VI, Final Provisions Article 3 Nothing in the provisions of this Agreement nor in its application shall affect the political and legal status of the Parties in accordance with the Hague Joint Declaration. Subsequently, this Agreement shall be subject to the Comprehensive Agreements on Political and Constitutional Reforms and on End of Hostilities and Disposition of Forces. Any reference to the treaties signed by the GRP and to its laws and legal processes in this Agreement shall not in any manner prejudice the political and organizational integrity of the NDFP.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 6 The GRP shall abide by its doctrine laid down in People vs. Hernandez (99 Phil. 515, July 18, 1956), as further elaborated in People vs. Geronimo (100 Phil. 90, October 13, 1956), and shall forthwith review the cases of all prisoners or detainees who have been charged, detained, or convicted contrary to this doctrine, and shall immediately release them.
Vetting	No specific mention.

Victims

Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
... 3 The right of the victims and their families to seek justice for violations of human rights, including adequate compensation or indemnification, restitution and rehabilitation, and effective sanctions and guarantees against repetition and impunity.

Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 4
The persons liable for violations and abuses of human rights shall be subject to investigation and, if evidence warrants, to prosecution and trial. The victims or their survivors shall be indemnified. All necessary measures shall be undertaken to remove the conditions for violations and abuses of human rights and to render justice to and indemnify the victims.

Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 5
The Parties hereby respect and support the rights of the victims of human rights violations during the Marcos regime, taking into consideration the final judgement of the United States Federal Court System in the Human Rights Litigation Against Marcos; Senate Resolution 1640; Swiss Supreme Court Decision of 10 December 1997; and pertinent provisions of the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1984 U.N. Convention Against Torture.

Page 7, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violations of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation and restitution of the victims.

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 4, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 2
This Agreement seeks to confront, remedy and prevent the most serious human rights violations in terms of civil and political rights, as well as to uphold, protect and promote the full scope of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including:
...
3 The right of the victims and their families to seek justice for violations of human rights, including adequate compensation or indemnification, restitution and rehabilitation, and effective sanctions and guarantees against repetition and impunity.

Page 6, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 3
The Parties decry all violations and abuses of human rights. They commend the complainants or plaintiffs in all successful human rights proceedings. They encourage all victims of violations and abuses of human rights or their surviving families to come forward with their complaints and evidence.

Page 7, Part III, Respect for Human Rights, Article 10
The Parties shall promote the basic collective and individual rights of workers, peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, women, youth, children and the rest of the people and shall take concrete steps to stop and prevent the violations of human rights, ensure that those found guilty of such violations are punished, and provide for the indemnification, rehabilitation and restitution of the victims.

Reconciliation

No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 12, Part V, Joint Monitoring Committee, Article 1 The Parties shall form a Joint Monitoring Committee that shall monitor the implementation of this Agreement. Page 12, Part V, Joint Monitoring Committee, Article 2 The Committee shall be composed of three members to be chosen by the GRP Panel and three members to be chosen by the NDFP Panel. Each Party shall nominate two representatives of human rights organizations and to sit in the committee as observers and to do so at the pleasure of the nominating Party. The Committee shall have cochairpersons who shall serve as chief representatives of the Parties and shall act as moderators of meetings. Page 14, Part VI, Final Provisions, Article 4 The Parties may from time to time review the provisions of this Agreement to determine the need to adopt a supplemental agreement or to modify the provisions hereof as circumstances require.