

Country/entity	Philippines Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa (SFP-YOU)
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	General Agreement for Peace between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa - Soldiers of the Filipino People - Young Officers' Union
Date	13 Oct 1995
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

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: RAM process
Parties	<p>For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines Fortunato U. Abat, Chairman Jose Roilo Golez, Member Caridad M. Junio, Member Jose Percival L. Adiong, Member Alfredo Filler, Member</p> <p>For the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa/Soldiers of the Filipino People/Young Officers' Union: Edgardo M. Abenina, Chairman Proceso L. Maligalig, Member Billy C. Bibit, Member Danilo B. Lim, Member Zosimo Jesus M. Paredes Jr., Member</p>
Third parties	Attested by: Manuel T. Yan, Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process Andrei Bon Tagum, GRP Secretariat Victor I. Erfe, RAM-SFP-You Secretariat
Description	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (First Party), The Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa - Soldiers of the Filipino People - Young Officers'(Second Party) Union agreeing to to complete and permanent cessation of hostilities upon the signing of this Agreement. It also calls on the Second Party to turn over all weapons etc to the Government and for the reintegration of members and supporters of the Second Party. The Agreement grants amnesty to any member of the Second Party who have committed a list of offenses covered by the amnesty. The agreement lists offenses. The Tripartite Oversight Committee shall monitor and coordinate the implementation of this Peace Agreement.

Agreement document	PH_951013_General Agreement RAM_SFP_YOU.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
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Equality	No specific mention.
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Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
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International law	No specific mention.
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New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	Violence against women→Sexual violence Page 3, Article IV Amnesty, Section 2 ... the amnesty shall not cover crimes against chastity and other crimes committed for personal ends.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
