



17

Attaining Just  
and Lasting  
Peace



# Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

Economic growth cannot be sufficiently buoyant, sustained, nor inclusive without durable and enduring peace. Communities that experience armed conflict are frequently among the poorest in the country. Families that belong to these communities always need to be prepared for evacuation at a moment's notice whenever fighting erupts. As a result, families are unable to build up assets, particularly immovable ones. Moreover, very few put up businesses not only because they fear for their safety but also because they cannot secure property rights. At the same time, schoolchildren in these areas are either forced to suspend or quit schooling, which leaves their learning stunted and options for the future limited.

In response, the government has been relentless in its pursuit of peace, through intensified development and other peace-building initiatives in conflict-affected and vulnerable communities. While much has been achieved, so much more remains to be done.

## Assessment

The peace strategy adopted in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region was anchored on the PAMANA (Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan) Program which was spearheaded by the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP). The implementation of the PAMANA on the ground was executed in partnership with different national/regional line agencies (DA, DILG, DSWD, DAR, DENR, DepED, DOH), local government units, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

For the period 2011-2016, a total of 2,762 projects with an aggregate amount of Php2.97 billion were implemented in different areas of Region XII. About 54.27 percent of these projects were farm-to-market roads or road concreting projects.

Other projects with DENR XII as implementing partner are: a) the Riverbank

Stabilization of Buluan Creek (6.5 kilometers) located in Barangay Buluan, Pigcawayan, Cotabato Province; and b) Tree Farm Development and Watershed Management at Kabalantian-Binoongan-Kulaman Valley Forest Reserve Strips in Barangay Binoongan, Arakan, Cotabato Province.

Through the DILG XII, the barangays of Salvacion and Kibudoc in the Municipality of Matalam, Cotabato benefitted PAMANA road project. The Salvacion and Kibudoc project was identified as a main road to ensure that residents of five (5) other adjacent barangays, namely: Kibia, Marbel, Lampayan, Kabulacan and New Abra. Farmers in Barangay Del Carmen, Municipality of President Roxas could also use the newly paved road in bringing agriculture products to the market.

A 1.2 kilometer FMR was constructed in

Barangays Bual-Galidan-Damawatu in the Municipality of Tulan. The Bual-Galidan-Damawatu road concreting serves as the main route for the residents of these areas. Most of the farmers in three adjoining barangays farming and growing various crops where the condition of the road plays an important part in the transport of farm products. Another PAMANA intervention in Tulan is a water/spring system development project in Barangay Batang which will be used by about 100 families. Also in Cotabato Province, an elevated steel tank water system was constructed in Barangay Dugong, Municipality of M'lang,

as well as multi-purpose covered court in Barangay Tawan-Tawan.

DA XII turned over around P481 million worth of grants for projects for the entire Region XII under the PAMANA. OPAPP closely coordinated with the Provincial Governments of Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani and the City Governments of Cotabato and General Santos to implement various livelihood, agriculture, forestry and infrastructure projects. The table that follow show the summary of PAMANA projects implemented for 2011-2016

**Table 49: Total Number and Cost of PAMANA Projects, 2011-2016**

YEAR	AGENCY/PARTNER	TOTAL PROJECTS	TOTAL COST
2011	DAR, DSWD, OPAPP	117	216,443,000
2012	DA, DAR, DILG, DSWD	240	142,600,000
2013	DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, DSWD, NEA	784	386,590,000
2014	DA, DAR, DILG, DSWD, NCIP	909	999,045,000
2015	DA, DILG, DOE, DSWD, NEA	668	888,597,955
2016	DA, DILG, DPWH	44	333,791,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,762</b>	<b>2,971,066,955</b>

Source of data: OPAPP

Undertaken by Peace and Development Teams (PDTs) of the Philippine Army (PA), AFP, PDOP is a strategy of winning peace through development means. PDOP recognizes convergence of services and actions among peace and development stakeholders and institutionalizes civilian and military partnership in the implementation of programs, project and activities.

Enjoining All Local Government Units (LGUs) of Region XII to Support the PDOP Conducted by the Philippine Army in their Localities.

RDC XII passed a number of resolutions recognizing the efforts of the 39th IB, as well as the provincial and municipal LGUs of Cotabato Province for supporting the PDOP activities, to wit:

As a support to RDC XII Resolution No. 81, Series of 2015, the Municipal Government of Magpet, Cotabato Province informed the Council that it fully supports the conduct of PDOP in their area. LGU-Magpet stated that the 57th Infantry Battalion, PA, AFP which has jurisdiction over its area has implemented PDOP in 32 barangays. The completion of the 57th IB PDOP operations has resulted to the neutralization of at least 11 barangays under its jurisdiction which were formerly influenced by the leftist Communist Party of the Philippines/ New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF). LGU-Magpet has extended its full support to the 57th IB PDOP operations in the municipality.

- RDC XII Resolution No. 80, Series of 2015: Commending the Provincial Government of Cotabato and Municipal Government of Tulan for Supporting the PDOP of the 39th IB, PA, AFP; and
- RDC Resolution No. 81, Series of 2015:

The 6th Infantry (Kampilan) Division and its operating units has been involved in the implementation of a total of thirty-eight (38) projects in far-flung communities of Cotabato Province as its support to the inclusive growth and poverty alleviation program of the government. As a strategy, the 6th ID provided training on livelihood skill for the people in the target barangays and the LGUs, RLAs and NGOs supplied the necessary construction materials and other requirements for the said activity. The approach used by the Army encouraged the sense of responsibility from among the beneficiaries to sustain the projects given to them.

In promoting IPSP Bayanihan, the 6th ID likewise initiated several civic action activities and medical and dental outreach campaigns. These activities were either done solely by the 6th ID and its operating units (e.g. infantry brigades, infantry battalion, task forces) or were conducted in partnership with LGUs, NGOs, the private sector and civic organizations. The activities were held in various areas of Region XII wherein a total of 4,478 people availed of medical services; 2,578 people for dental services; and, 629 boys were circumcised by military doctors and nurses.

To complement the peace and development initiatives in the southern part of the region, the 512th Engineer Construction Battalion (ECB), 52nd Engineer Brigade based in Barangay Bawing, General Santos City implemented various program/project/activities in its Area of Responsibility (AOR). The project funds estimated at a cost of P1,981,645.08 was sourced from various sources such as Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) “Bayanihan”, Congressman Emmanuel Pacquiao, DENR XII, DepED XII and the private sector, namely: RD Foundation, ABS-CBN and Brigada News. Table 9.2 show the interventions of the AFP to promote peace and development in the region.

In promoting the Culture of Peace (COP) advocacy, a total of 44 Culture of Peace (COP) trainings conducted initiated by the 1002nd Bagwis Brigade for the military units under its control namely: 27th, 73rd, 57th Infantry Battalions and Joint Task Force Gensan. For its part, the 6th Infantry (Kampilan) Division have strongly advocated for the primacy of the peace process between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) by displaying tarpaulin/streamers along the national highway throughout the region. Kampilan Division has likewise sustained its project of distributing of Pins for Peace among the different stakeholders in its AOR.

Cotabato Province is continuing its advocacy to institutionalize the Culture of Peace (COP) in accordance with the principles of active non-violence, respect, unity and understanding for the rights of all people. Governor Emmylou “Lala” J. Taliño-Mendoza issued Executive Order 29 which created the Task Force on Land Conflicts to help in resolving land conflict which result to “rido.” This pro-active measure is part of the peacebuilding initiatives of the province.

In October 2012, a breakthrough in the peace process was achieved with the signing of the Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro (FAB) between the GPH and MILF. The Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities was signed on 28 February 2013; the Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing was signed on 13 July 2013; the Annex on Power Sharing was signed on 8 December 2013; and Annex on Normalization was signed on 25 January 2014. The Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) was signed on 27 March 2014.

The Philippine Army through the 6th ID and 1002nd Brigade sustained the conduct peace and human rights training/education for its personnel in its AOR.

# Challenges

## GPH-NDFP Peace Process

- Stalled peace process arising from the breakdown of peace talks between GRP and NDFP
- Exploitation of the Indigenous People's as source of combatants of the New People's Army (NPA).
- Abductions, ambushes and extortion activities committed by the NPA

## Bangsamoro Peace Process

- Non-passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) during the 16th Congress.
- Weak support on the CAB/BBL in the adjacent non-Bangsamoro regions due to ineffective communication/advocacy.
- Factionalism of stakeholders of the Bangsamoro peace processes
- Growing Sultanate enthronements, divisions and assertions of position in the Bangsamoro political governance.
- Growing youth radicalism by Daesh-inspired groups using sentiments on the failure of the draft BBL.
- Presence of spoilers to peace.

## Inadequate documentation on the PAMANA Program outcomes

- Absence of baseline data relative to peace and development prior to implementation of PAMANA.

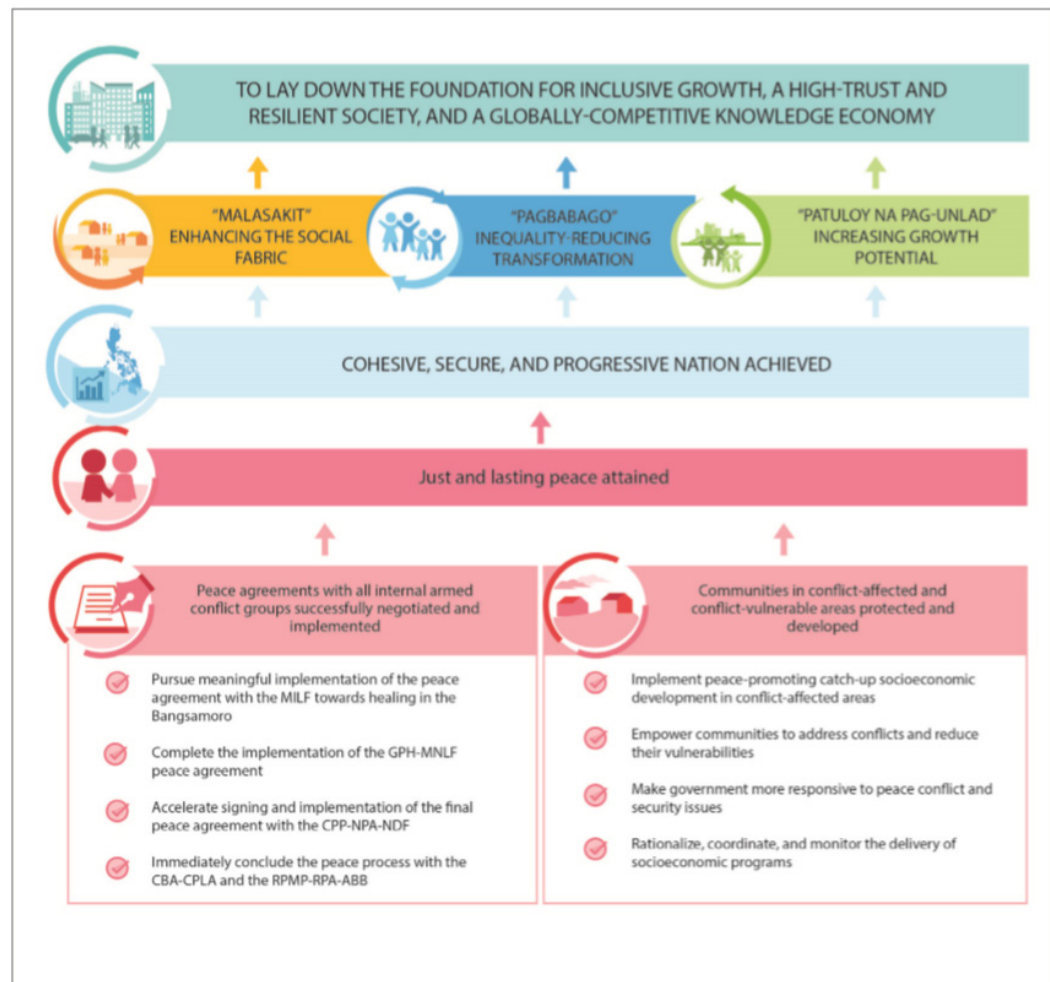
## Non-integration of Conflict Sensitivity Peace Planning (CSPP) in the development planning process

- Non-passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) during the 16th Congress.
- Weak support on the CAB/BBL in the adjacent non-Bangsamoro regions due to ineffective communication/advocacy.
- Factionalism of stakeholders of the Bangsamoro peace processes
- Growing Sultanate enthronements, divisions and assertions of position in the Bangsamoro political governance.
- Growing youth radicalism by Daesh-inspired groups using sentiments on the failure of the draft BBL.
- Presence of spoilers to peace.

## Inadequate compliance to EO 570 (Integration of peace education in public school curriculum)

## Unstable peace and order condition due to LGU boundary disputes which resulted to delayed implementation of projects

Figure 22: Strategic Framework to Attain Just and Lasting Peace, 2017-2022



## Priority Strategy

### GPH-NDFP Peace Process

- Full support for the success of the GPH-NDFP negotiations.
- Intensify government presence in far-flung especially IP communities/ areas through implementation of convergence programs
- Demand that NDFP implement ceasefire and for NPA to stop activities in violation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CAHRIHL)

### Bangsamoro Peace Process

- Implementation of the CAB through an enabling law passed by Congress and signed by the President.
- Intensify peacebuilding conversations and youth de-radicalization programs at the grassroots

### Mainstreaming of peace paradigm and approaches in planning, programming,



## budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes especially for the PAMANA Program

- Conduct of comprehensive baseline and evaluation study for peace and development initiatives in the conflict-affected and fragile communities.
- Strengthen the coordination and convergence mechanism on peace and development initiatives including the PAMANA Program.

## Institutionalization of the CSPP in the development planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes

- Encourage the RLAs, LGUs and CSOs/

NGOs to utilize PCIA in project development, implementation and monitoring.

- Capacity building on CSPP and conflict analysis tools for RLAs, LGUs and other donors of peacebuilding projects

## Continuing institutionalization of the Culture of Peace (COP)

- Full compliance by public education institutions to EO 570.
- Support to the operationalization of the TWG under EO 570 activities geared towards Peace Education (PeaceEd) and capacity development program for teachers, peace educators, local leaders including formulation of community-based peace education program.
- Conduct of regular COP awareness and capability building activities particularly to be initiated by LGUs.

## Priority Legislative Agenda

- Law to implement the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) as a replacement to the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL).
- Law to harmonize the existence of overlapping land tenurial instruments that may lead to peace and security issues.

## Results Matrix

Ensuring peace and security is one of the crucial foundations that support the three pillars: Malasakit, Pagbabago, and Patuloy na Pag-unlad. The government aims to achieve a cohesive, secure, and progressive nation by attaining just and lasting peace, and by ensuring durable security, public order, and safety.

To attain this, the government aims to negotiate and implement peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups. While engaging in peace talks, it will also ensure that communities in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas are protected and developed.



*Table 50: Results Matrix to Attain Just and Lasting Peace, 2017-2022*

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN TARGETS
	YEAR	VALUE	
<b>Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy</b>			
<b>Intermediate Goal: Cohesive, secure and progressive nation achieved</b>			
<b>Sector Outcome : Just and lasting peace attained</b>			
<b>Sub-sector Outcome 1: Peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups successfully negotiated and implemented</b>			
<b>Law on the creation of Bangsamoro signed and approved</b>	2016	Taking off from the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB)	Enabling law signed
<b>Subsector Outcome 2: Communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas protected and developed</b>			
<b>Funding allocation for PAMANA projects in Region XII increased</b>	2016	PhP337,791,000.00	Increasing

Source of data: OPAPP

