# Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://pax.peaceagreements.org/

**Country/entity** Philippines

Mindanao

**Region** Asia and Pacific

**Agreement name** Administrative Procedures in the Conduct of GRP-MILF Technical Committee Meetings

**Date** 26 Feb 1997

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

### 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 graphing adayolution of power to the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. Following the establishment of the ARMM, the

**Stage** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

**Peace process** Philippines - Mindanao process

**Parties** Asec Jovenal Lazaga, GRP Technical Committee Chairman

Sheikh Moner Bajunaid, MILF Technical Committee Chairman

Third parties -

**Description** The Agreement provides from the creation and composition of the GRP-MILF Technical

Committee, from which there will be the Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities, to prepare guidelines and ground rules for a ceasefire, and the Sub-Committee on Agenda Setting, to identify and clarify the issues and concerns to be discussed in the future

peace talks.

Agreement document

PH\_970226\_Administrative Procedures in Conduct.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download

PDF

**Groups** 

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced No specific mention.

persons

**Social class** No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

gender

No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

**State definition** 

Nature of state

(general)

No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral** commission No specific mention.

**Political parties** 

reform

No specific mention.

**Civil society** 

No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**Socio-economic** 

No specific mention.

rights

## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other

Page 2, 3. Conduct of Meetings

c. Liaison Officers - Liaison officers from both Sub-Committees shall be designated to ensure proper coordination and smooth flow of communications between the two parties in between meetings. The Following have been designated as liaison officers: 1)

On matters pertaining to the Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

Protection measures

No specific mention.

**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** No specific mention. **emergency law** 

**State of emergency** No specific mention. **provisions** 

**Judiciary and** 

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** 

No specific mention.

#### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

# Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/ No specific mention.

 $nomadism\ rights$ 

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

### **Security sector**

# Security Guarantees

No specific mention.

#### Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, 1. Creation, Composition and Mandate of the GRP-MILF Technical Committee [...] The GRP-MILF Technical Committee shall have two sub-committees a) the Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities; and b) Sub-Committee on Agenda Setting, each tasked to function as follows:

a. Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities - To prepare the guidelines and ground rules on the cessation of hostilities to generate a favorable atmosphere for the peace talks.

Page 2, 3. Conduct of Meetings

c. Liaison Officers - Liaison officers from both Sub-Committees shall be designated to ensure proper coordination and smooth flow of communications between the two parties in between meetings. The Following have been designated as liaison officers:

1) On matters pertaining to the Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities

GRP - LTC Rudy So (603rd Bde, 6LD)

MILF - Atty. Lanang Ali

Police Page 3, 4. Safety and Security Matters -- The PNP forces to be mutually agreed upon shall

provide the security at the site of the meeting. Issues and concerns relative to security arrangement shall be jointly discussed by the GRP-MILF Technical Committee prior to the

meeting.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

**Courts** 

No specific mention.

**Mechanism** 

No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** 

No specific mention.

**Vetting** 

No specific mention.

**Victims** 

No specific mention.

**Missing persons** 

No specific mention.

Reparations

No specific mention.

Reconciliation

No specific mention.

# Implementation

**UN signatory** 

No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

**Referendum for** 

No specific mention.

agreement

International mission/force/

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

similar

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

GRP-MILF Peace Process: Compilation of Signed Agreements & other related Documents

(1997-2010); (MILF Peace Panel/Asia Foundation, 2010), pp. 9-11.