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

Country/entity Philippines

Mindanao

Region Asia and Pacific

Agreement name Joint Communique

Date 23 Feb 2000

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 Lt. Gen. Edgardo E. Batenga, AFP (Ret.), GRP Peace Panel Chairman;

Dr. Emily M. Marohombsar, GRP Peace Panel Member;

Aleem Abdulaziz Mimbantas, MILF Peace Panel Chairman and Vice Chairman for Internal

Affairs;

Mr. Mohagher Iqbal, MILF Peace Panel Member and Vice Chairman for Information

Third parties Witnessed by:

Atty. Alberto A. Bernardo, GRP Technical Committee Member; BGen. Antonio Q. Romero (Ret.), GRP Panel Executive Director; Cpt. Vicente G. Batac, PA, DND Representative;

Atty. Alan L. Flores, MILF Technical Committee Member;

Mr. Eid Kabalu, MILF CCCH Chairman;

Mr. Rudy Radiamoda, MILF Peace Panel Adviser

Description Joint Communique by the GRP and MILF Peace Panels informing on their commitment to

implement the Ceasefire Agreement by strengthening the organizational capabilities of the CCCH, IFC, and QRT in order to ensure effective implementation of the cessation of hostilities. Additionally, both Parties recognize the aspiration of all the people in Mindanao, and reaffirm their commitment to the resumption of the second round of

formal talks to take place on March 1-2, 2000.

Agreement document

PH_000223_Joint Communique.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

No specific mention.

(general)

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/

No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

No specific mention.

provision

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 general

Page 1, Recognizing that there will be lasting peace in Mindanao when there is mutual trust, justice, freedom and tolerance for the identity, culture and aspirations of all the people in Mindanao, both parties have reaffirmed their sincerity to pursue peace to bring an end to the armed conflict in Mindanao. Further, both parties commit and resolutely continue the negotiation until a negotiated political settlement is reached.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

rights

No specific mention.

Socio-economic

rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and

communication

No specific mention.

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

courts

No specific mention.

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/ nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage

No specific mention.

Environment

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

rights or access

No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Recognizing that there will be lasting peace in Mindanao when there is mutual trust, justice, freedom and tolerance for the identity, culture and aspirations of all the people in Mindanao, both parties have reaffirmed their sincerity to pursue peace to bring an end to the armed conflict in Mindanao. Further, both parties commit and resolutely continue the negotiation until a negotiated political settlement is reached.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, Recognizing that there will be lasting peace in Mindanao when there is mutual trust, justice, freedom and tolerance for the identity, culture and aspirations of all the people in Mindanao, both parties have reaffirmed their sincerity to pursue peace to bring an end to the armed conflict in Mindanao. Further, both parties commit and resolutely continue the negotiation until a negotiated political settlement is reached.

Page 1, 1. Parties agree for the earnest cessation of hostilities in the following areas, namely: Carmen, Cotabato Province; Sharif Aguak, Datu Piang, Talayan, Kabuntalan and Ampatuan, Maguindanao Province; and, Isulan, Sultan Kudarat Province, effective February 28, 2000, six o'clock in the afternoon in accordance with the Agreement on General Cessation of Hostilities of July 18, 1997;

Page 1, 2. Parties agree that their Coordinating Committees on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) shall earnestly oversee the smooth, sincere, effective and successful implementation of the cessation of hostilities.

Page 2, 3. Parties reiterate to strengthen the organizational capabilities of the CCCH, IFFC, and QRT for them to be effective in the tasks assigned by the Peace Panels.

Page 2, 4. That finally, parties agree to give meaning and impetus to the Agreement dated October 6, 1999.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 2, 4. That finally, parties agree to give meaning and impetus to the Agreement

dated October 6, 1999.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 2, 4. That finally, parties agree to give meaning and impetus to the Agreement dated October 6, 1999.

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/

similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

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. 84-85.