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

Country/entity	Philippines Mindanao
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Consensus Points on the Strand on Governance of the Ancestral Domain Aspect at TWG level
Date	16 Sep 2005
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 graphing a devolution of power to the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. Following the establishment of the ARMM, the MNLE splintered into a range of smaller groups including Islamic factions such as the

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Philippines - Mindanao process
Parties	Prof. Rudy B. Rodil, GRP-TWG Chairman; Atty. Musib Buat, MILF-TWG Chairm
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement according competences to the Bangsamoro juridical entity, committing to a transitional period for institution building and providing that details of certain competencies will be further specified in a comprehensive compact.
Agreement document	PH_050916_Consensus Points on Governance of Ancestral Domain.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	Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people. Page 1, 2. On Item 3, the Parties reaffirm popular consultation leading to a referendum as the modality to determine the future political status of the Bangsamoro people. The
	the modality to determine the future political status of the Bangsamoro people. The details of the implementation of this modality shall be contained in the comprehensive compact.

Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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)	Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people.
(general)	entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous
(general) State configuration	entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people.
(general) State configuration	entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people. No specific mention.
(general) State configuration Self determination	entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people. No specific mention. No specific mention. Page 1, 2. On Item 3, the Parties reaffirm popular consultation leading to a referendum as the modality to determine the future political status of the Bangsamoro people. The details of the implementation of this modality shall be contained in the comprehensive
(general) State configuration Self determination Referendum	entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people. No specific mention. No specific mention. Page 1, 2. On Item 3, the Parties reaffirm popular consultation leading to a referendum as the modality to determine the future political status of the Bangsamoro people. The details of the implementation of this modality shall be contained in the comprehensive compact.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border	No specific mention.
provision	

Governance	
Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people. Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) Page 1, 8. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity should be provided powers over budgeting and allocation of funds for governmental functions, development and public services. Such powers, which will be spelled out in detail in the comprehensive compact, will include financial control for government accounting and auditing systems and standards suitable to the Bangsamoro juridical entity.
	Page 2, 9. The Parties agree to the establishment of a constitutional commission tasked to write the organic charter of the Bangsamoro juridical entity, the modalities of which shall be specified in the comprehensive compact. Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 1, 3. The Parties agree to a transition period for institution building simultaneous with the transfer of power of governance to the Bangsamoro juridical entity prior to the determination of the formal final political status.
	Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
Elections	Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.

Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
	Page 1, 8. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity should be provided powers over budgeting and allocation of funds for governmental functions, development and public services. Such powers, which will be spelled out in detail in the comprehensive compact, will include financial control for government accounting and auditing systems and standards suitable to the Bangsamoro juridical entity.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 2, 9. The Parties agree to the establishment of a constitutional commission tasked to write the organic charter of the Bangsamoro juridical entity, the modalities of which shall be specified in the comprehensive compact.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Autonomous regions Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people.
	Page 1, 3. The Parties agree to a transition period for institution building simultaneous with the transfer of power of governance to the Bangsamoro juridical entity prior to the determination of the formal final political status.
	Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
	Page 1, 6. On Item 6, the Parties agree to empower the Bangsamoro juridical entity to legislate and administer revenue-generating measures through taxation, public borrowings (foreign and domestic), licensing and income from government investments. The grant of authority to the Bangsamoro juridical entity in creating its own tax base, rates, customs duties and collections shall be provided in the comprehensive compact.
	Page 1, 8. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity should be provided powers over budgeting and allocation of funds for governmental functions, development and public services. Such powers, which will be spelled out in detail in the comprehensive compact, will include financial control for government accounting and auditing systems and standards suitable to the Bangsamoro juridical entity.
	Page 1, 7. The Parties agree on the establishment and entrenchment of government institutions in the Bangsamoro homeland during the transition period with defined executive, legislative, and judicial powers and functions. The contents and scope will be subject to further discussion by the Panels and provided for in the comprehensive compact.
	Page 2, 9. The Parties agree to the establishment of a constitutional commission tasked to write the organic charter of the Bangsamoro juridical entity, the modalities of which shall be specified in the comprehensive compact.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 1, 8. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity should be provided powers over budgeting and allocation of funds for governmental functions, development and public services. Such powers, which will be spelled out in detail in the comprehensive compact, will include financial control for government accounting and auditing systems and standards suitable to the Bangsamoro juridical entity.
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 incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people.
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people. Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people.

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
courtsPage 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five
(5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the
comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be
empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral,
financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal
security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a
progressive Bangsamoro society.

Prisons and detention	Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be
	empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio- economic development Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
	Page 1, 6. On Item 6, the Parties agree to empower the Bangsamoro juridical entity to legislate and administer revenue-generating measures through taxation, public borrowings (foreign and domestic), licensing and income from government investments. The grant of authority to the Bangsamoro juridical entity in creating its own tax base, rates, customs duties and collections shall be provided in the comprehensive compact.
	Page 1, 8. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity should be provided powers over budgeting and allocation of funds for governmental functions, development and public services. Such powers, which will be spelled out in detail in the comprehensive compact, will include financial control for government accounting and auditing systems and standards suitable to the Bangsamoro juridical entity.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 1, 1. On Item 2 of the MILF position paper on Governance, the Parties agree that the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro homeland as a territorial space aims to security the identity and posterity of the Bangsamoro people, protect their proprietary rights and resources and establish a system of governance suitable and acceptable to them as a distinct dominant people. The Parties respect the freedom of choice of the indigenous people.
International funds	No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation Page 1, 6. On Item 6, the Parties agree to empower the Bangsamoro juridical entity to legislate and administer revenue-generating measures through taxation, public borrowings (foreign and domestic), licensing and income from government investments. The grant of authority to the Bangsamoro juridical entity in creating its own tax base, rates, customs duties and collections shall be provided in the comprehensive compact.
Banks	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Personal or commercial banking Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance Page 1, 6. On Item 6, the Parties agree to empower the Bangsamoro juridical entity to legislate and administer revenue-generating measures through taxation, public borrowings (foreign and domestic), licensing and income from government investments. The grant of authority to the Bangsamoro juridical entity in creating its own tax base, rates, customs duties and collections shall be provided in the comprehensive compact.

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, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 1, 4. The details on the structure of governance during the transition period of five (5) years or as mutually agreed for institution building shall be embodied in the comprehensive compact. The Parties agree that the Bangsamoro juridical entity shall be empowered to build, develop and maintain institutions (such as civil service, electoral, financial and banking, education, legislation, legal, economic, police and internal security force, judicial system and correctional institutions) necessary for developing a progressive Bangsamoro society.
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 general	No specific mention.
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 signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 1, 5. The Parties agree to invite a multinational 3rd party to monitor the actual implementation of the comprehensive compact.
	Page 2, 10. Details of the implementation of these consensus points shall be contained in the comprehensive compact.
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. 152-153.