



Negotiating Peace

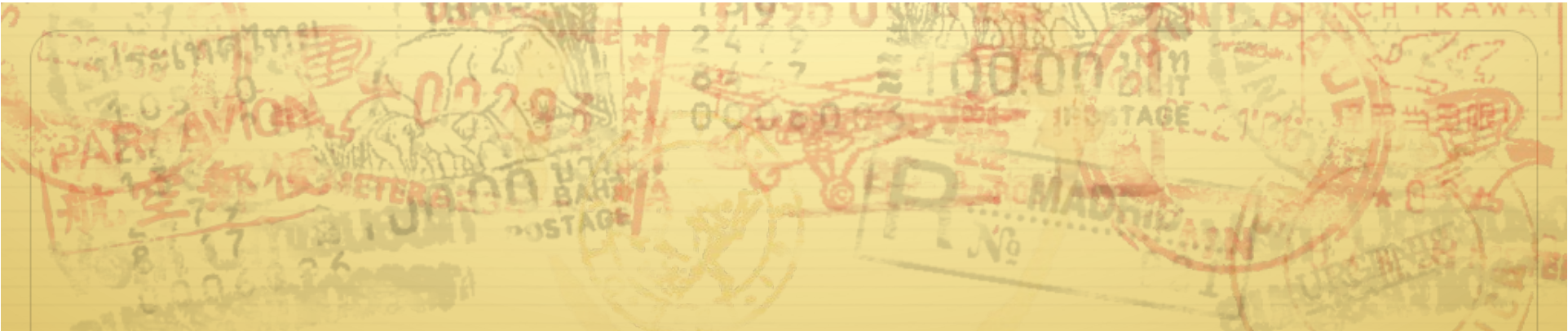
The GPH-MILF Negotiations

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January 2014 – last Annex signed in Kuala Lumpur. The four Annexes are on the Transitional Arrangements and Modalities, Wealthsharing and Revenue Generation, Powersharing, and Normalization. There is also the Addendum on Bangsamoro Waters and Zones of Joint Cooperation.


The signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro in March 2014 has been described as “a bright spot” in the midst of armed conflicts in other parts of the globe involving Islamist groups.

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- > A parliamentary form of government
 - > Greater fiscal autonomy through the system of annual block grants and expanded sources of revenues
 - > More devolved powers: e.g., over natural resources such as mines and energy, and shariah justice system;
 - > Potentially more territory and a more cohesive region
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What would make the Bangsamoro Government different from the ARMM Government?

- > The normalization component
- > Well-defined road map
- > Post-agreement mechanisms (monitoring and implementation, mixed international-domestic actors)
- > Intergovernmental relations principles and mechanisms
- > Gender dimension
- > Modified discourse that privileged “Bangsamoro” and “ancestral domain”

In what ways were the GPH-MILF process different from that of the GPH-MNLF?

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- > Strong institutions
with "new rules of the game"
 - > End to political violence – from patronage
and violent politics to empowerment and
nonviolent politics

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What's the end game?

The Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro





- > Sufficient reasons
- > Sufficient trust
- > Sufficient consensus

What conditions led to this favorable outcome and could sustain the implementation phase despite the inherent challenges?