

## 2<sup>nd</sup> National Solidarity Conference on Mindanao

# “GPH-MILF Peace Talks: Finding a Common Ground”

*Bishops-Ulama Conference Hall, Karpentrade Building, Matina, Davao City*

*September 8-9, 2011*



### Conveners:



Prepared by:

**INTERNATIONAL ALERT**

9/09/2011



## I. Conference Program

DAY 1: September 8, 2011 (Thursday)		
TIME	ACTIVITY	
7:30-8:30 am	Registration of Participants	Secretariat
8:30-9:15 am	Opening Ceremonies	Kaliwat Theater Collective <b>Ustadz Rahib Kudto</b> President, UNYPAD
	Inter-Faith Prayer	<b>Fr. Pete Lamata</b> Convener, A'immah-Pastors-Priests Forum Mindanao
	Welcome Remarks	<b>Bai Liza Saway</b> Chair, Mindanao Peoples Caucus
		<b>Rev. Fernando Capalla, D.D.</b> Archbishop of Davao City
9:15-9:30 am	<b>Background and Rationale of the Conference</b>	<b>Bishop Genesis Udang</b> Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches
9:30-10:45 am	<b>The Government of the Philippines Proposal: "Three for One Solution"</b>	<b>Atty. Marvic Leonen</b> Chair, Government Peace Panel
	With open forum	Facilitator: Pastor Dann Pantoja
BREAK		
11:00 – 12:30 pm	<b>"The MILF Proposal: Bangsamoro Sub-State"</b>	<b>Maulana Alonto</b> Member, MILF Peace Panel
	With open forum	Facilitator: Pastor Dann Pantoja
12:30 -1:30 pm	LUNCH BREAK	
1:30 -4:00 pm	Multi-stakeholders' Perspectives on Finding a Common Ground	Discussants: <b>1. Vicente Lao</b> <i>President</i> Mindanao Business Council (to be confirmed) <b>2. Earl Baguio</b> <i>Former Chair</i> Federation of Student Governments MSU System <b>3. Hon. Emmylou Talino-Mendoza</b> <i>Governor</i> Province of North Cotabato <b>4. Datu Vic Saway</b> <i>Tribal Chieftain</i> Talaandig Tribe <b>5. Sister Maria Arnold Noel, SPPS</b> Mindanao Solidarity Network



		<p><b>6. Prof. Rabi Angcal</b> <i>Secretary General</i> Mindanao Alliance for Peace</p> <p><b>7. Atty. Naguid Sinarimbo</b> <i>Executive Secretary, ARMM</i></p> <p><b>8. Rev. Orlando Quevedo OMI, D.D.</b> <i>Archbishop of Cotabato</i></p>
4:00–5:30 pm	OPEN FORUM	
<b>SOLIDARITY NIGHT @TABOAN Matina Town Square with Kaliwat Theater Collective and Davao-based artists</b>		
<b>DAY 2: September 9, 2011 (Friday)</b>		
8:30 – 10:15 am	<b>Workshop on Finding a Common Ground</b>	
10:15-10:30 am	BREAK	
10:30 –12:00	Plenary Session: <b>Synthesis on a Common Ground</b>	Liza Ugay Mindanao Solidarity Network
LUNCH BREAK		
1:30- 3:00 pm	<b>Action Planning for NSCM 2</b>	Bobby Benito BCJP
3:00-3:30 pm	Reading and Approval of the NSCM 2 Statement	
3:30 pm	Closing Ceremonies	

## II. Opening Ceremonies

The two-day conference formally opened with an inter-faith prayer, singing of the national anthem, and a brief cultural presentation of the Kaliwat Theater Collective.





## A. Welcome Remarks



By:

**Rev. Fernando Capalla, D.D.**

*Archbishop of Davao City*

Bishop Capalla welcomed all participants to the conference.

He said that September 8 is an important date because it is the birthday of Mary, a highly favored person in the Holy Scripture, adding that Mary can serve as an inspiration in achieving social, political, and economic order in Mindanao because of her virtues as a person. He then mentioned the two stages in the peace process based on his long experience in peacebuilding in Mindanao:

1. **Ceasefire** – means cessation of hostilities and the absence of war.
2. **Peace (shalom stage)** – means wholeness, unity, community, harmony among the people. It is equivalent to Islam’s concept of “salam.” The Bishops-Ulama Conference is taking this approach in peacebuilding by understanding the faiths of the people, fostering dialogues, and promoting a culture of peace.

He expressed hope that the peace talks between GRP-MILF will have a fruitful outcome in bringing about lasting peace in Mindanao.



### III. Conference Proper



#### B. Background & Rationale of the Conference



By:

**Pastor Dann Pantoja**

*Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches*

In the latest SWS Survey, 8 out of 10 Filipinos are hopeful that the GPH-MILF peace talks will result in a signing of a peace agreement. From the apathy, cynicism, and sense of betrayal that stalled the negotiations in 2008, the survey results present a staggering leap that can be harnessed and translated into concrete public support for the outcome of the negotiations. This high sense of hope was bolstered by the meeting of President Benigno Simeon Aquino III and Moro Islamic Liberation Front chair Al Haj Murad Ebrahim in Japan on August 4, 2011, thus setting the best example of dialogue.

On August 13-14, 2010, representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs), church, internally displaced persons, indigenous peoples, donors, academe, media, women, youth and humanitarian agencies, gathered at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City to participate in the First National Conference on Mindanao (NSCM). As a result of the two-day meeting, NSCM crafted a Declaration of United Action for a Negotiated Political Settlement in the GPH-MILF Peace Talks, which formed the basis of a collective effort to help bring about a negotiated political settlement between the protagonists of the armed conflict in Mindanao.

On February 10, 2011, the MILF submitted its draft Comprehensive Compact basically demanding for power-sharing and equitable sharing of resources within a defined political territory of a Bangsamoro sub-state. Six months and twelve days later, the government presented its proposal to the MILF which is described as a “Three-for-One” mix. As reported by MindaNews, the gap between the two proposals has been described as “heaven and earth” by MILF peace panel chair Mohagher Iqbal, but government peace panel chair Marvic Leonen said it is “not too far apart.”

The biggest challenge of the day is how to make these two positions meet. Where and how to find a common ground in order to realize the hopes of the Filipino and the Bangsamoro people should not only be left upon the shoulders of the government and the MILF peace panels, or President Aquino and Chairman Al Haj Murad. It requires the participation, contribution, and commitment of all sectors of society from the grassroots, religious sector, women, youth, judiciary, Congress, Senate, and the local government units, including the international community.



Amidst this critical period in the GPH-MILF peace process, the Bishops-Ulama Conference, Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches, International Alert, Mindanao Solidarity Network, and the Mindanao Peoples Caucus is convening the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Solidarity Conference on Mindanao today and tomorrow, 8-9 September 2011, here in Davao City, with the theme, *“The GPH-MILF Peace Talks: Finding a Common Ground.”*

This conference hopes to initiate, conduct, and support the necessary efforts in order to narrow down the gap between the proposals of the MILF and the GPH peace panels.

The specific conference objectives are:

1. To be informed and updated about the current state of the talks and the respective proposals of the parties for a negotiated political settlement
2. To listen to various voices and ideas from representatives of local government units, legislators, judiciary, grassroots organizations, indigenous peoples, women, and youth on how to find a common ground between the two varying positions of the MILF and the Philippine government
3. To develop an action plan that will address the gaps and tasks that will be required in the next critical months of the negotiations



### **C. The Government of the Philippines Proposal: “Three for One Solution”**



By:

**Atty. Marvic Leonen**

*Chair, Government Peace Panel*

GRP Chair Atty. Marvic Leonen emphasized the importance of this conference, which is why the entire GRP peace panel is with him.

He introduced the members of the GRP peace panel (Prof. Miriam Coronel-Ferrer, Sec. Senen Bacani, and Mayor Ramon Piang Sr.), and acknowledged the presence of high-ranking AFP officials, CCCH, and AHJAG.

He said that the esteem given by the GRP to the MILF remains undiminished despite the recent rejection by the latter of the former’s proposal in Malaysia.



He remarked that the GRP panel is very professional and also candid and frank; that they respect and acknowledge the position of the MILF; that it is not their position to openly debate the MILF in public; and, that the GRP document is a work in progress and not closed to ideas.

Below are the highlights of Atty. Leonen's presentation:

- President Aquino's recent meeting with MILF Chair Murad in Japan
- There is a need to examine the legal ground for "genuine autonomy" or "sub-state," and to understand the standpoints of both parties.
- Our final destination is the same, but we have two positions now.
- Inaccuracy of some media information
- Differences in postulating do not necessarily mean impasse/stalemate.
- We want to avoid the breakdown of peace talks, and to explore processes/ways for us to move forward.
- Peace does not require that there will be no disagreements.
- Ideas are not fixed in political negotiations/settlement.
- We need to go down to the details of our desire for peace.
- We represent our principals; we delve into the politics and dynamics of our principals.
- There is always a third view: finding a common ground as a way forward.
  - Our view of the negotiations is that there is a third way, i.e., third set of positions culled from common understanding of the issues.
  - Exploring multi-dimensional/non-linear framework, determining common grounds/values/principles, determining gaps and solutions, and finding commonality in the two proposals
  - NSCM can provide significant inputs in looking for a common ground by helping examine the situation, values, problems, and possible solutions.
- Language is very important.
- We have common desire for justice, lasting peace, and meaningful development.
- The envisioned agreement will not be about peace per se, but how to work for the details to achieve peace.
- The peace agreement will provide the frame for peace and development by creating the foundation for political opportunities to bring about the desires of the Bangsamoro people.
- GRP's position is to commit what can be realistically delivered.
- We did not promise for the negotiation to be easy; rather, we want it to be earnest and sincere.
- Need to understand the context and intentions (values) of the negotiation
- Need to understand where each group is coming from



- **Government standpoint:**
  - Justice
  - Good governance
  - Representative government
  - Security
  - Outlying areas
  - Common future as a State
  - Relationship with other states
  - Address various constituencies especially in political institutions who will be called upon to deliver any promises
  - Rule of law
  
- **Bangsamoro problem: lack of justice and stunted development as a result of:**
  - Colonial oppression
  - Post-colonial neglect
  - Patronage politics
  - Lack of tolerance
  - Failure of governance and some of its leaders
  - Displacement, logging concessions, resettlement, etc.
  - Lost opportunities
  
- **Uniqueness of current process:**
  - Same ground
  - 1996 Final Peace Agreement with the MNLF
  - Reality of existing political configurations in other parts of the area
  - Need for convergence of interests among MNLF, MILF, political leaders, CSO leaders
  
- **GRP's "Three for One" proposal:**
  1. **The political: [autonomy]**
  2. **The economic: massive social services**
  3. **The cultural: historical retelling**

#### 1. **The political: [autonomy]**

- Three options: independence, integration, and [autonomy]
- We are discussing [autonomy]
- Not only the ARMM
- What does [autonomy] imply?
  - Relationship between National and [autonomy]
  - Self-governance and self-determination
  - Consent of the governed
  - "Sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures, and other relevant characteristics"



- How to bring it about?
  - **Inclusive process**
    - ❖ Situation: Other Moro groups, leaders
    - ❖ Position: Bangsamoro Commission
  - **Participatory process**
    - ❖ Position: Civil Society Consortium
  - **What does it require?**
    - ❖ Situation: What are the alignments in political forces?
    - ❖ Situation: What does the government's position contribute to this alignment?
    - ❖ Position: Work the processes provided in the Constitution
- Simulate this
  - Current leaderships in local governments
  - Rido
  - Current capacities of MILF base commanders
  - Current alignment of political forces
  - Current state of economy and social services in conflict-affected areas
- Part Two: The Peace Accord
  - Framework principles
  - Mechanisms for implementation
  - Substantive: geographic area, governance, resources
    - ❖ Bangsamoro Commission
    - ❖ "New autonomous region of the Bangsamoro" subject to passage by Congress of new Organic Act and approval in plebiscite
  - Normalization and reconstruction
  - Final provisions
- ARMM to continue until a new Organic Act is passed and approved in a plebiscite
- Establishment of funding sources for implementation
- At least P100M from the government to finance implementation mechanisms

## 2. The economic: massive social services

- Opening for partnership in the transformation of [autonomy]
- Development and socio-economic reconstruction
  - Development projects
  - Timeline: part of the ARMM reform agenda
  - Priorities: infrastructure, health, education, agriculture, good governance, environment, and energy
  - Creation of the Joint Coordinating Committee on Development (JCCD)



### 3. The cultural: historical retelling

- Acknowledgment of history
- Retelling the history of Mindanao so problems will no longer be carried on to the next generations to come



Below is the full text of the “**Eleven Characteristics of the Government Proposal**”:

1. **This proposal contains a formula to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in our country.** It presents a practical and bold approach to create the conditions for meaningful and effective governance through a sustainable partnership that will bring in the needed social services and projects that provide the springboards for sustainable economic development. Unlike past administrations, this government is poised to use its massive resources and its theme of good governance for this undertaking.
2. **This proposal is founded on partnership.** It has the potential to create mutual trust amongst peoples of our country, heal the wounds of conflict, mobilize, and capacitate Bangsamoro leaders, and therefore increase understanding among all Filipinos of every ascribed identity. It is a partnership that will therefore set the stage for more enlightened political discussion amongst all parties. This discussion, in turn, will effectively point the way to the realization of legal reforms that may be truly necessary.
3. **This proposal is politically comprehensive.** It contains ideas for reforming the relationship between national and regional government. But, it also meets the challenges of finding viable mechanisms that increase the possibility for finding convergence of programs among all those who claim to represent the Bangsamoro, Christian settlers, and indigenous peoples within the conflict-affected areas. The reform of political relations takes into account the realities of socio-economic underdevelopment, demographic shifts, and diversity across communities.
4. **This proposal works with what is available and doable within the next few years.** It does not start with contentious and divisive issues whose resolution may not be realizable as yet. The proposal thus realistically meets the urgent and present needs of many communities who were the victims of colonial oppression, postcolonial neglect, misguided leaders, and past abuses of some national leaders, while preparing for the viability of longer term and mutually agreed upon solutions to the Bangsamoro problem.
5. **The proposal works on the premise that the form of government that should be entrenched should be able to deliver good and effective governance, social services, and foster economic development within the soonest possible time.**
6. **This proposal shows government’s awareness of the extent of the legal and political powers of the President.** However, it is also a political document that is intended to cause public discussion that can support future debates, when it becomes necessary, in other Constitutional forums such as the legislature and the courts.



7. **The proposal recognizes the identity of the Bangsamoro and its history.** It takes this history into consideration but avoids simplification of the solutions for a complex and myriad problem. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) may have been a failed experiment in the past; but the current proposal is based on a more balanced understanding of whether its past failure was due to its structure and the systems that it spawned, or the quality of the past national or regional leadership. This proposal presents the possibility of a more empowered, more workable, and thus, more genuine autonomy of a Bangsamoro region.
8. **The proposal continues a discussion on how revenue and the use of resources could ensure enhanced autonomy.** However, it also introduces the idea that ideological and cultural diaspora as a result of unbridled exploitation of resources have effects far beyond political boundaries. The proposal therefore includes a system of cooperation between the national and regional government to ensure sustainable futures.
9. **The proposal starts a discussion on the process of normalization.** This includes weapons disposal, disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation of combatants. It also includes processes to achieve restorative justice.
10. **This proposal is founded on the belief that legal reforms do not by themselves bring about social change.** Rather, this proposal proceeds from the fundamental faith that no legal reform can take root without genuine public consensus.
11. **This proposal seeks to correct our historical narratives so that it truly acknowledges the struggles of all Filipinos, including those with ascribed Bangsamoro identity.** It believes that the various struggles of each group of people within our State contribute to the latter's strength. The proposal seeks to entrench the retelling of our true historical narratives across all generations through existing mechanisms within the powers of the government.

## Open Forum

**Q (Mindanao Alliance for Peace)** – *We in the Mindanao Alliance for Peace (MAP) believe that the Philippine Constitution needs to be amended to accommodate the aspirations of the Bangsamoro people, and to achieve just, lasting, and genuine peace in Mindanao. On the issue of budget, the government has money to purchase war materials to suppress Moro rebellion in Mindanao. This money should instead be used for the development of the poor, particularly the Bangsamoro. Muslim Mindanao is beset with multifarious issues: poverty; corruption; HR violations; sufferings of the Bangsamoro; lack of infrastructure; backwardness; agrarian reform issues; economic underdevelopment; lack of investor confidence; backwardness; peace and order problem; kidnappings; security issues; political instability; etc. These issues will persist unless conflict is resolved soonest.*

**A (Bacani)** – The GRP believes that there is no need for Constitutional amendment. Its priority is to uplift the lives of the Bangsamoro through its “Three for One” solution.



**Q (Cotabato Polytechnic College)** – *The CSOs have an important role to play in conflict management and peacebuilding. Also, the Bangsamoro should be heard on their aspirations as a people. Stakeholders in conflict areas should be consulted as well. There is a need to delve into the consensus points, and consider previous agreements. What kind of relationship are we expecting: top-bottom, or bottom-top? May we know the flow of GRP’s proposed “Three for One” proposal?*

**A (Leonen)** – We need to refine our arguments. Article 17 of the Philippine Constitution is on amendments. The political process is amending the Constitution, but we should understand that the President is not part of the amending process. Both the MILF and the president should talk to Congress. But first, we should come up with clear arguments. On the issue of war expenses, we completely agree that the budget should be used for the transformation of Muslim Mindanao. The proposed Joint Coordinating Committee for Development (JCCD) will be anchored on equal partnership in identifying and implementing development projects. So, it’s going to be based on partnership (not top-bottom, or bottom-top). There were consensus points leading to the MOA-AD, which encountered legal and political problems. We are willing to sit down on consensus points, and move forward. We also need to sign an agreement that is realistic and can be implemented by institutions. We don’t have an easy role. Changing the law is not a solution. For example, in the past, we tried to solve the problems of the indigenous peoples by pushing for the enactment of IPRA, but we have not solved their problems until now.

**A (Ferrer)** – The government really wants to deliver social services to poorest Muslim areas by employing multiple delivery systems, taking into account LGU capacity to deliver, and other mechanisms, such as community-based initiatives. One option being considered is the appointment of ARMM OICs. We need the support of the MILF commanders in delivering needed services to the island provinces of Muslim Mindanao. We want our delivery systems to involve all stakeholders. The socio-economic approach is not in lieu of the political approach. We invite everyone to examine the complexity of how to deliver the outputs under our “Three for One” proposal. Let’s discuss all consensus points in details. We can have a procedure for expansion within the confines of the Philippine Constitution. Expansion is not a Constitutional issue since it already provides the mechanisms for it. The MILF said they are willing to reframe on aspects of governance, territory, resources, general provisions, and principles. We are saying it is OK to reframe. Let us get the inputs from various stakeholders, and go into the details soon.

**Q (Mindanao Peoples Caucus)** – *I believe that the provisions of the Philippine Constitution are quite limiting. The proposed Bangsamoro Commission does not reflect our self-identity as Bangsamoro and our desire for self-determination. Changing the law (Organic Act) does not solve the problem. Amending the Constitution is necessary to accommodate our collective expression as Bangsamoro and sovereignty.*

**A (Leonen)** – Let us not be boxed by these terms, like “enhanced autonomy,” or “sub-state.” It is more important to look for the necessary ingredients for genuine autonomy. We are therefore inviting all conference CSO participants to help us work in finding a common ground. Our envisioned [autonomy] is still in brackets because other terms, like “enhanced autonomy” or “sub-state,” are being attacked. Please listen to what we are saying. We put primacy on the peace process. Our principles are sincere. Let’s find our common ground. We understand the passion of the Bangsamoro. We are listening to the



aspirations of the MILF, and would like to accommodate them. Our appeal is for you to also listen to the standpoint of the government. The Philippine Constitution is a legal document. It requires  $\frac{3}{4}$  votes in both the House and the Senate to have it amended. We need to take into account the context of the P-Noy administration, and what we can realistically do in the next 4 years and 10 months.

**A (Ferrer)** – We need to look into the practicality and doability of the proposal. The MILF thinks a “surgical” approach is necessary. We need to be pragmatic and transformative. I believe we will achieve the same results. We can work for the passage of a new Organic Act that can integrate many of the components of the proposed Comprehensive Compact. There’s no need for charter charger. A new Organic Act can be framed to accommodate the important elements of the Comprehensive Compact.

**Q** – *The indigenous peoples should be included in the peace accord as well.*

**A (Piang)** – We have recently conducted consultations in Davao and Cagayan de Oro on IP issues. More consultations will be conducted so IP issues can be consolidated and included in the peace negotiation.

**A (Leonen)** – The proposed Bangsamoro Commission can agree to include IP representation. It can agree to have equitable representation of sectors within a proposed assembly. Gender representation is also important. Recently, a women’s coalition gave us inputs that we can use for this purpose. We want to be able to deliverable what is doable so that the envisioned outcome will not fail. We are offering [autonomy] in brackets.

**Q (Hashim)** – *Usapang lalake ito. The “Three for One” proposal is only good for the government, and not for the Bangsamoro. The government and the general public know that the MILF does not recognize the Philippine Constitution. If the government insists on its proposal, there will be no common ground. More Umbra Katos will arise. We’ve been talking peace the past ten years. If we cannot resolve it soon, let’s talk about separation.*

**A (Leonen)** – We perfectly understand the passion and sentiments of the Bangsamoro. We also appeal to you to listen to all possible channels. Let’s focus on the language of peace rather than war. To be more holistic, we are saying, “*Usapang tao ito.*” We may want a more nuanced approach. Let’s look at the reality on the ground, and determine what we can do together as a way forward to solve the problems. Negotiation is not an easy process. In negotiation, we assume we come from different perspectives. We understand the MILF standpoint. We hope that when a peace accord is signed, the MILF will also help us work on the legalization aspect. Ten years of peace talks should not burden us. The past and its failures should be an inspiration for us to achieve lasting peace. Please make it easy for our principals to agree, with the support of all stakeholders. President Aquino can deliver the “Three for One” proposal. Resources will not be a problem because the president will prioritize it.

**A (Ferrer)** – We need to have a historical retelling of Mindanao to correct errors in its historical narratives.



**Q (Mindanao Business Council)** – *Both parties have their own overarching goals. My question is: Have you considered identifying common criteria first before preparing your peace strategies?*

**A (Leonen)** – Thank you. We will consider your inputs. We also welcome more suggestions/comments from various stakeholders. You may email them to [chairgrpmilftalks@gmail.com](mailto:chairgrpmilftalks@gmail.com).



#### **D. “The MILF Proposal: Bangsamoro Sub-State”**



By:

**Chairman Al Haj Murad** (via recorded video)

*MILF Chairman*

The MILF peace panel members are currently talking to the Malaysian facilitators. Hence, Datu Antonio Kinoc, alternate member of the MILF peace panel, represented the group to the conference.

A taped video interview with MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad was also played during the conference. Below are its highlights:

- The MILF is not accepting the government’s proposal as a working draft. We want it reframed to narrow the gaps.
- We are expecting the facilitators to help.
- There is no actual declaration of impasse.
- The remissness of the past is not reflected in the GPH proposal. Addressing it is very important in moving forward.
- They want to leave behind the divisive political issues, and offer us “doable” socio-economic interventions until 2013.
- They want us to partner with them without first resolving the political issues. We have learned from the past, and the failed ARMM experiment.
- Let us first resolve the political issues. Otherwise, we will just pass on the problems to the next generation.
- GPH’s proposal is just a statement of principles. They will just appease us. They are doing away with divisive yet substantive political issues because the president is protecting his political capital (popularity).
- Our take is we should tackle the political issues first because they are serious problems.
- Not all components of the MOA-AD are unconstitutional. We should revisit it, and identify ways how to address its issue of constitutionality.
- If you run away from the real issue, you will not be able to solve the problem.
- We can start with things that are not so divisive and contentious and move forward.



- We can help explain to Congress our proposal. We should treat each other as partners. We are willing to inform the people.



By:

**Datu Antonio Kinoc**

*Alternate Member, MILF Peace Panel*

We wanted to be here this morning to listen to the GPH panel. But we have to follow a protocol. We cannot sit in one room without the third party facilitator.

I think you have seen the “Eleven Characteristics of the Government Proposal.” They say they are offering the doables. The MILF is saying why won’t they do it?

A sub-state is a sub-state within a country. We can wait for the Constitutional amendments. We have learned from Misuari’s experience.

Our findings of the GPH proposal are:

- Below expectations
- We thought P-Noy’s administration has a better solution to the Bangsamoro problem.
- The proposal maintains/entrenches the unitary system of government.
- It derogates past peace agreements, including Tripoli Agreement.

As Chairman Murad said, the GPH should prepare a proposal that will address our proposal (at least 60%). What they are offering is only 10 to 15%, and it is coated with rhetorics.

We don’t want the political issues passed on to the next generation.

We have information that the GPH has three draft proposals. Why don’t we lay down all our cards and negotiate in good faith?



By:  
**Guamel Alim**  
*Bangsamoro CSO*

## Perspectives from the Bangsamoro Civil Society Organizations

An eight-year old daughter asked her father (chief of the GPH negotiating panel), “Papa, why don’t you give them (MILF) what they want?” One can only surmise the answers:

1. They are asking for more than what we can give.
2. They are asking for something they cannot manage.
3. They are asking for something where others have rightful claim.
4. They are asking for something that is not do-able and implementable in our term.
5. They are asking for something that is not any better than what we offer.
6. They are asking for coffee when tea is healthier.

“But papa who determines what is better and healthier for them?” asked the daughter.

“We know better,” the father said.

“But why do you insist tea when they like coffee? Have you tried their coffee? What if they couldn’t live with tea? Can’t you drink your tea and let them drink their coffee?” insisted the daughter.

This is how I felt in the latest exploratory talks that led the MILF panel to reject the GPH proposal.

We in the Bangsamoro CSOs are entertaining high hopes that the peace talks will conclude a political settlement in a year’s time.

Both the GPH and the MILF have been saying that agreement may be signed in a year’s time.

Few days before the resumption of the exploratory talks between the GPH and the MILF, a survey conducted showed that 8 out of 10 people are hopeful for a successful peace talk. The expectation was even made high when P-Noy and Murad met in Tokyo, Japan.

Now, the mood has changed. While it is said that the gap between the two proposals is like “heaven and earth,” those on earth always pray that they will go to heaven. And those who are in heaven are ready to welcome those from earth. The distance is still short. Walking will not bridge the gap, but talking will. I think that is the reason for this conference. We can provide the bridge.

It is not yet a case of “heaven and hell,” or “east and west.” Few people say it is a case of LQ (lovers quarrel).



## **Our Expectations**

We in the Bangsamoro CSOs are among those who have high expectation that a final agreement will be signed under this administration. In fact, we started to make a peace countdown for 365 days. But we were frustrated (though not exactly hopeless) because of what transpired in the latest talks. We expected the GPH to look into the proposal of the MILF the conventional way and make comments point by point, and tell politely their counterpart—that this one is acceptable; this we share; this one needs revisions; etc. In fact, the GPH can also say: If you want, we have here a proposal that you can look at and find out if we can reach a convergence. Then, a series of review time can be called for purposes of reconciling positions until an agreement is reached. This was our expectation.

## **Our Belief**

We are convinced that the sub-state proposal of the MILF constitutes the highest expression of their right to exercise self-determination without jeopardizing the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines.

It also enjoins democratic processes where plebiscites are held in some areas. It is a perfect balance of respecting people's RSD and the protection and preservation of the state's sovereignty. And the purpose of the peace talks is to look into possibilities in consideration of the Constitution and to find common grounds for convergence. To set it aside without seriously scrutinizing it, and offer something (even if it is honestly different) is not the right way. We understand what the government wants, and that is asking the MILF, the BM to listen to what it is saying. Because who knows, the government may even offer a better package, and that "we are trekking the same destiny." It can also be that "meaningful autonomy" is the other name for "sub-state." But we can also reverse the situation. The government has to listen to the MILF, the Bangsamoro, because the latter may have better stories to tell.

Maybe we can transform the concept of "honestly different" into "sincerely accommodating" and the "Three for One" into the holy trinity of cooperation, collaboration, and coordination.

We still have to understand whether the "Three for One" proposal (note: we don't have a copy of it) is better than the proposed sub-state. But does being practical, doable, and implementable also mean satisfactory to the Bangsamoro?

## **Our Observations**

Our understanding of the GPH proposal is backtracking rather than fast-tracking. Rather than use the consensus points earlier initiated, a renewed consensus has to be discussed, because neither the proposal of the MILF nor the GPH serves as a working draft.

Rather than do away with the Constitution, why not tinker on it and find a way to accommodate the agreement. The Constitution does not make sense if it does not promote peace.

Considering the limitations of the ARMM, it can only do so much. Enhancing it may even take longer than working with the Constitution now to accommodate a political agreement. The most that the ARMM can offer is political capability and confidence-building measure.

Improving the standard of living and promoting peace and security in the region can be achieved if the Bangsamoro can achieve a clearly defined political entity that serves as their source of political authority. A joint effort by the national government and the Bangsamoro will make things a lot easier.



We in the Bangsamoro CSOs firmly believe that a political agreement that is acceptable and satisfactory will usher in a new relationship between the Filipinos and the Bangsamoro. It will ultimately give birth to national unity and reconciliation. This is what our country needs.

### **Our Role**

The Bangsamoro CSOs have been very active in helping the peace talks between the government and the MILF in various ways. We have joined OPAPP-sponsored fora and consultations.

During the past administration, we and other networks helped the government convince the MILF to declare SOMA as a condition for the resumption of the talk.

We help provide a political environment that is conducive to peace talks by building optimism of the Bangsamoro masses towards peace. We help monitor the implementation of ceasefire, promote a culture of peace, and continue to build peace constituencies on the ground.

Our groups are involved in the civil protection component of the IMT. We help in relief and rehabilitation work, and engage in socio-economic development work, which are supposed to be government functions.

We are mentioning all these things because we could have used our resources and efforts in development work rather than managing conflict. That is why we are looking forward to seeing a final peace agreement in Mindanao.

### **Our Challenges**

1. The GPH and MILF should resume talks. Talk to each other, rather than talk about each other. Leave your prejudices and stereotypes behind, and work as a team rather than as opponents.
2. Hammer out a political agreement that can usher in a new relationship towards national unity and reconciliation
3. For the unlike-minded to give peace an opportunity to move (rather than entertaining fears and spreading unfounded speculations)
4. For peace advocates to continue building optimism and reaching out to others to build peace constituencies
5. That this group can come up with concrete recommendations that can fill in the gaps and hasten political convergence

## **Open Forum**

**Q** – *We are talking about peace, but I think what we want for our Bangsamoro people is to have “internal peace” among MILF, MNLF, and Umbra Kato’s group.*

**A (Kinoc)** – The Moro cannot fix the problem because it does not have the authority. Give us the authority so we can address this issue. At present, we don’t have any mandate to oversee these things. If you give us legal authority, we can make it legal. I would also like to emphasize that the proposed sub-state is under the government. It does not remove the following powers from the state: defense, police, coinage, postal, and foreign affairs.



**Q** – *How will the Lumads and Christian settlers figure in your proposal? In our area, the Lumads and Christian settlers are apprehensive that they will become second-class citizens.*

**A (Kinoc)** – Our proposal is inclusionary. There is no reason to fear. We have been living together for years, or even centuries (in the case of Lumads). We will operate a government that has functions for everybody. There will be compulsory proportional representation for IPs and Christian settlers. It's the people in Manila who are prejudicial.

**Q** – *Why ask for something impossible? Why not work first for a doable solution?*

**A (Kinoc)** – A good Constitution must be brief and not rigid. What we are asking for is a “surgical” amendment. We are not asking for the moon. We are just asking for a space in the light of the moon. We want a space for ourselves. We cannot do economic reforms without first addressing the political issues.

**Q** – *What will be the percentage of representation of Moros, IPs, and Christian settlers in the proposed sub-state? Atty. Leonen said we should aim for a multi-dimensional approach.*

**A (Kinoc)** – There is a provision of how, but at present we don't have the demographic data. We have to pass a local legislation to address the nitty-gritty issues. But please provide us our house first, and we can address the concern on representation later. I would like to emphasize that it is not a “Moro problem” but a “Moro question.”

**Q** – *Under the proposed sub-state, what will happen to the claim of the Tedurays for ancestral domain? How will the IP resources be managed? Where will they process their ancestral domain claims?*

**A (Kinoc)** – There will be a point of convergence. The proposal will encompass everyone, and recognize the distinct identity of the Tedurays and their right to self-determination. There is openness on the part of the MILF to incorporate other groups within a period of transition, taking into account proportional representation of sectors.

**A (Alim)** – The proposed sub-state will still operate within the Philippine context. Laws, such as IPRA, will still be respected. We can improve the IPRA. What we want now is for the NCIP to stop lawyering for mining companies. All explorations in Muslim Mindanao areas should be stopped while peace talks are ongoing. We want an equitable representation in the government. Let us not debate on the name yet (whether “sub-state”, “enhanced autonomy,” etc.) *Parang sa panganganak, hayaan muna nating mainak ang gusto natin para sa Bangsamoro bago natin pangalanan.* We want real engagement in the peace process. The MILF submitted their proposal in February 2011, but the GRP countered this only after seven months. P-Noy should tell his GPH panel to go down to the root issues, buckle up to work, meet the MILF proposal head on, and avoid beating around the bush.



## E. Multi-stakeholders' Perspectives on Finding a Common Ground



By:

**Hon. Emmylou Talino-Mendoza**

*Governor, Province of North Cotabato*

Let it be made clear that I fully support the peace initiatives of the GPH and the MILF in order to bring the concept of lasting peace in this part of the country. The question is not whether peace is wanted. The question is: At what price are we willing to give to achieve that peace from the standpoint of ideology and national sovereignty.

We, in the province of Cotabato, are in a province of tri-peoples—Lumads, Muslims, and the Christians. Our concerns on peace are largely parochial and not ideological. These concerns are localized and not national. The issue on peace is an issue of animosity among these groups of tri-peoples. And this animosity can be traced largely to local politics, land conflicts, petty fights, and simple lawlessness. This conflict is not based on strict ideologies or religious beliefs per se.

I fully express the idea that peace in the province of Cotabato can be attained with meaningful government intervention to improve the conditions of its tri-peoples. This can be achieved through a deliberate and careful consideration of the fundamental reasons for conflicts, including addressing the various basic demands—upon prior and deliberate consultations with stakeholders, especially in the communities affected, consistent with the Constitution and applicable laws.

I would like to believe that our concerns for peace and security in the province can largely be addressed by effective and immediate government intervention. Perhaps, there is much conflict because the government has failed to bring development in some areas, has neglected to provide even the basic services, or there is a moral and political failure to impose what the law should be. I am pretty certain that if the government is felt in these areas and by these individuals (in terms of development, social services, and political will to impose the law), peace and security would not remain a dream forever.

To this end, our provincial government and all its local governments have been working doubly hard to bring about the needed development, and to deliver social services to the tri-peoples equally. Hopefully, this will address the issues of animosity among them, with the intention of creating an atmosphere of peace, air of change, and hope—where there is respect for individual rights and equal access to opportunities.



While we have asked and waited for assistance from the national government on some of these matters, we have not wasted time in waiting for that help to come. Instead, we have started doing some initiatives from our end to eliminate that animosity among our tri-peoples.

I believe that if our local government can deliver development initiatives and basic services, there can be lasting peace among the tri-peoples in our province—even without granting separate territory to the Bangsamoro.

With an ideology and national sovereignty as factors, concluding this peace agreement with the MILF may be tedious but surely not impossible.

For the tri-peoples of the province of Cotabato, we cannot wait and be dependent on this peace accord to be signed before we act to address our local peace and security concerns. My vision is to bring harmony to our tri-peoples in the hope that there will be lasting peace in our province. And that can be achieved not by any legal instrument, but by committing on that social pact with the local governments in bringing development and basic social services to our tri-peoples. A meaningful and effective government able to deliver these can bring about that atmosphere of peace.

To all of us, good afternoon.



By:

**Earl Baguio**

*Former Chair, Federation of Student Governments*

*MSU System*

First I'd like to thank the organizers for having invited me to this forum. I will honestly share with you my thoughts on the present GPH-MILF peace talks from the perspective of a youth and student. I should confess that I'm no expert when it comes to the depth and width of the "Mindanao problem," "Moro problem," or whatever you call it. Perhaps, this is good because most of us youth are not that informed or even aware of the complexities of this conflict and its stakes. Hence, this presentation would represent the not-so-aware majority.

We are very busy uploading photos on Facebook, downloading music and movies, and liking the statuses of our FB friends. Many of us also find pleasure in online games, DOTA, tetris, attending gigs, and malling. We can stay online for three hours or even more, but we'll find it hard to stay in a two-hour forum on peace talks. As students, we are much focused on passing our subjects, getting good grades, in the hope that we can increase our chances of landing a good job in the future.



This is the sad reality of the status of most of the youth today. We don't seem to care about the events unfolding before our eyes, particularly the GPH-MILF peace talks. Of course, not all. I've also met fellow young people who care about these peace talks. But I can conclude they belong to the critical few.

In Mindanao State University-General Santos, the discussion on peace talks is limited within the classrooms—for those who are taking up AB Sociology, AB History, AB Political Science, AB Islamic Studies, and for those who are taking up History 3 (*The History of Mindanao, Sulu, Palawan, and Indigenous Peoples*).

I surmise that most of those who are taking up business, engineering, agriculture, education, and vocational courses are not interested in the peace talks. Perhaps, it's because they cannot connect the implications of peace talks to their daily living. The challenge for us young leaders is to provide venues for discussions (e.g., fora, seminars, or discussion groups). We will be doing these this month and so on in various universities in Mindanao under the Mindanao-one Youth Volunteers for Peace Network. It's a newly organized group composed of campus and community youth leaders. It aims to support the ongoing GPH-MILF peace negotiations and ensure that the interests and welfare of the youth are reflected in the final agreement by influencing the process through advocacy work.

But despite the sad reality I've just mentioned, I still believe that the youth has a big role to play in the peace talks. Recognizing this, Prof. Cesar Adib Majul dedicated his book "Muslims in the Philippines" to the Muslim youth. Hashim Salamat also once said, "We have planted the seeds of Jihad (struggle) and even if we pass away, the Bangsamoro will carry on that Jihad towards the attainment of the goals and objectives of our struggle." On this, I believe he had the youth in mind.

We shall inherit whatever the result of this peace talks will be. It's either you leave us a Mindanao where Muslims, Christian settlers, and indigenous peoples can peacefully co-exist in the spirit of tolerance and justice, or leave us a Mindanao filled with bloodshed and confusion, with people wallowing in dire poverty, and the Bangsamoro people carrying arms to continue their struggle.

As Madeline Sta. Maria (2003) said: It is the youth who are severely affected by the conflicts because these conflicts limit the future possibilities for more peaceful and cooperative relations within society.

That is why we are participating. And I'm one of those who have responded to the call, realizing how great the stakes are here.

### **The GPH-MILF Peace Talks**

As a student observer of the GPH-MILF peace talks, I am hopeful that both panels can come up with a win-win negotiated political settlement. I continue to hope, considering what a deadlock or collapse of the negotiation can cause. For those who are starting to lose patience in the negotiation, let us be reminded of Anwar Sadat (2009), former president of Egypt, who once said: "Whenever the Israelis created problems during the peace negotiations, calculate again how much war has cost Egypt and the Arab world since 1948."



In the Mindanao context, whenever there are problems or misunderstandings in the negotiation, calculate again how much war has cost Mindanao (and the whole Philippines) since 1970s (or even earlier than that).

The study of Campo and Judd (Salvatore Schiavo-Ocampo, 2005) revealed the following estimated cost of the war in Mindanao from the 1970s up to 2001:

- About \$2-3B indirect economic cost
- An estimated 120,000 deaths and uncounted numbers wounded and disabled
- Displacement of more than 2 million people (about 50% of these IDPs were displaced in 2000 during President Estrada's "all out war")
- The emergence of "Muslim ghettos" in various cities in Mindanao and elsewhere in the country, with displaced people forced out of their areas of residence due to conflicts and lack of economic/livelihood opportunities
- The exodus of illegal Muslim migrants to the neighboring state of Sabah, Malaysia
- Increased incidence of poverty

Not to mention the psychological effects on children who have lost a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister. That cannot be quantified. Also, the loss of educational opportunity: How can we go to school if there is war in our place?

Patience. Calculate once again.

### **How the MILF sees it**

Upon listening to the news and reading some related literatures, this is how the MILF sees the problem, or at least, my belief on how they see it:

The problem is sovereignty-based. We were once sovereign with our Sultanates. Mindanao is our home. We were conquered. Where were you Filipinos when we were fighting against the Spaniards and Americans? We are not foreigners in our own land. There were attempts to eliminate us using ILAGAs. We were massacred during martial law. Our culture, religion, and identity were not respected. With government policy, we were systematically marginalized and driven away from our lands, and were considered "second-class citizens" without any role in national decision-making. We have suffered injustices in this government. And we can no longer allow it. And so we arm ourselves. We defend our identity and reclaim our sovereignty.

We are not even given the chance to determine our own future and political status. We are fighting for our right to self-determination—a right that is recognized by the United Nations.

With regard to the ARMM, it is found wanting. It's not autonomy at all. It does not fully embody the desires and aspirations of the Bangsamoro people. What we are fighting for are those lacking in the ARMM: ancestral domain, self-governance, and resource-sharing.



And truth be told, much as you want, we don't want another war. We don't want to pass this on to the next generation. We want this to be resolved in our time. And so we are submitting this Comprehensive Compact, which embodies our desires and aspirations as Bangsamoro people.

We no longer demand independence, but a "symmetrical sub-state relationship," wherein powers of the central and state government are clearly stated, aside from those powers which we shall jointly exercise—like Hong Kong-China relationship. This model has also been utilized to resolve conflicts in South Sudan and Northern Ireland.

In resources, we demand 75-25 sharing in favor of the sub-state within the ancestral domain. This is just but modest demand. Stop the oil exploration in Liguasan marsh and Sulu sea while the peace talk is ongoing.

With regard to the MILF combatants, we don't want them integrated into the PNP or AFP, like what was done to the MNLF combatants. They shall be the security force to maintain peace and order in our proposed sub-state.

This is a win-win solution that will benefit not only the Bangsamoro and indigenous peoples, but also the Filipinos and government as well. If you accept this as a working paper, we can fast-track the negotiation and resolve this decades-old conflict.

The MILF submitted this Comprehensive Compact last February 9-10, 2011 during the 20<sup>th</sup> GPH-MILF exploratory talks.

During the 21<sup>st</sup> exploratory talks on April 27-28, 2011, the GPH raised some queries regarding this Comprehensive Compact. It was then that they agreed that the GPH would present its counter proposal in their succeeding meeting.

Then came the meeting on June 27-28, 2011. The GPH failed or deferred its counter proposal, disappointing various stakeholders. The civil society released a position paper urging the GPH to submit its proposal.

On August 4, 2011, the nation was surprised that President Aquino himself met with MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad in Tokyo, Japan. This meeting increased the trust and confidence of stakeholders and the MILF in the P-Noy administration. What was discussed in that meeting was confidential, but both agreed to fast-track the negotiation.

On August 22-23, 2011, during the 22<sup>nd</sup> exploratory talks, the GPH finally submitted its counter proposal. In the morning of August 22, 2011, the OPAPP posted on its website the "Eleven Characteristics of the Government Proposal." And so, I said to myself, the negotiation might take a longer time. The MILF will surely be disappointed by this proposal.

This is how the government intends to solve the Mindanao problem based on this document:

- Putting aside your Comprehensive Compact, we are presenting our counter proposal, an honestly different one. This proposal contains a formula to achieve comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in our country.



- You can trust this government and its good governance. We are sincere in dealing with you, unlike the past administration. We would like to improve the quality of the lives of the people in partnership with you. Rest assured that the government will make use of various agencies to deliver the needed economic and social services to the Bangsamoro people.
- Let us do the doables first. Let's strengthen our relationship, develop understanding among Muslims and Christians, and talk about the necessary Constitutional amendments in the future. Let us not talk about contentious issues yet on ancestral domain and sub-state.
- We are offering a solution that everybody will be happy with: the MNLF, MILF, LGUs, and IPs. You should try to understand us that we are not dealing with the MILF alone, but with so many stakeholders. We are careful this time not to repeat the MOA-AD debacle. To reiterate, let's work hand in hand to improve the socio-economic lives of our people.
- Let's improve the ARMM and empower the Bangsamoro leaders. The ARMM per se is not a failure, though it has its own limitations. We should also consider that it failed partly because of its leaders and the national government. We will grant you genuine autonomy where you can exercise self-rule, etc., but please don't insist on the sub-state yet. We can amend the ARMM Organic Act to pave the way for genuine reforms.
- The sub-state proposal will not solve the problem. Let's study this first and consult more stakeholders. Until there is increased public awareness and consultation on this, we cannot be with you yet on this sub-state proposal. But please be assured that we understand the historical underpinnings of your proposal and your struggle for self-determination.
- We recognize your identity and history. We assure you that there will be a retelling of your history, which shall include its comprehensive historical/cultural narrative. We will rewrite our history books especially in the elementary and secondary education.

My guess is that the government is trying to solve the Mindanao problem by addressing the socio-economic needs of the Bangsamoro people through a reformed and enhanced autonomy, in partnership with MILF and, possibly, with the MNLF. It's trying to hit two birds with one stone. Constitutional amendment, to pave the way for a sub-state, is not a priority of the P-Noy administration.

The MILF, on the other hand, has this reply: "We've been there. Socio-economic services, ARMM, etc. didn't work. Dropping our bid for independence, the proposed sub-state is our minimum demand to address our struggle for self-determination. We agreed to talk about ancestral domain with the last administration as one of our consensus points, and now you're putting it aside without even commenting on our Comprehensive Compact."

### **On Finding a Common Ground**

The best thing that happened with the latest exploratory talks is this: It unveiled the thoughts of the government. Now starts the real negotiation. Where do we go from here? How do we find a common ground?



My thoughts on finding a common ground are the following:

1. **Both panels need to be more patient.** MILF has been negotiating for the past 14 years. Perhaps, they won't mind adding a year or two in trying to come up with a win-win solution. The GPH panel members are new. The P-Noy administration is more than a year old. This should be taken into consideration by the MILF. They are not talking to Mr. Silvestre Afable and GMA. They are talking to new minds, with new and different framework.
2. **Both sides should maintain their trust and confidence**, avoiding unnecessary remarks in the media which might cause misunderstanding with the other party.
3. **Lay down both proposals on the table.** How about both sides making comments on each other's proposal, and explaining why the substantial points are negotiable or non-negotiable?
4. **A third party may conduct a thorough research in ARMM to determine what really is the perception of the Bangsamoro people with regard to the proposed sub-state.** If the study can confirm the desire of the large majority, then the government may reconsider its position. Until now, I still wonder if the proposed sub-state is really what the people in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Marawi, Maguindanao, etc. want.
5. **Solidify the relationship between the MNLF and MILF.** This is the missing link in the negotiation in our desire to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao. Can the negotiated political settlement produce lasting peace without the role of the MNLF in the process or outcome? How is the tripartite review of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement going on? Can we have a peaceful Mindanao without the unity of the Bangsamoro people, specifically the MNLF and the MILF? Perhaps, this is the main reason why the government does not consider the proposed sub-state to be a viable solution.
6. **Can the civil society at least have a copy of the government's "Three for One" proposal or its substantial points?** Yes, I understand the importance of confidentiality of the negotiation to give both panels flexibility. At this point in time, many Filipinos have some ideas of the proposed sub-state stipulated in the Comprehensive Compact as reported by the media. On the other hand, we don't have any specific details of the government's proposal. The CSOs need details so they can have informed recommendations and not be left out in the peace process.

In closing, real negotiation has just started. This is the chance of Chairman Murad and P-Noy to effect just and lasting peace in Mindanao.

War is not an option. In fact, it should not be an option. Let the negotiations continue. We the youth are supporting the peace process together with all of you who are attending this conference.

I believe we can have peace in Mindanao. To rephrase Jimmy Carter's statement, "The blood of Abraham, God's father of the chosen, still flows in the veins of Bangsamoro and Christian settlers in Mindanao. Too much of it has already been spilled. The spilled blood in the Land of Promise still cries out to God—an anguished cry for peace. It's time to replace anguish with joy and celebration."



Peace is within reach. God bless Mindanao.

Thank you for listening.



By:

**Prof. Rabi Angcal**

*Secretary General, Mindanao Alliance for Peace*

### **Mindanao Alliance for Peace (MAP) Statement**

In the name of Allaah, the most beneficent, the most merciful.

Fully alive and fully human gentlemen and ladies who are in attendance in today's peace struggle, our earnest greetings, *Assalamu 'Alaykum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakatuhu* (Peace be with you individually and collectively).

We, members of the Mindanao Alliance for Peace (MAP)—a solidarity network of Bangsamoro NGOs, POs, and other CSOs committed to work for peace for human benefits—are deeply engulfed with honor and privilege when we are given this opportunity to be part of this significant engagement, and to be able to express ourselves, our pulse and feelings on peace issue of Mindanao.

With today's peace talk situation, both the GRP and MILF proposals do not meet at any point because they are too different. It seems that both are immovable.

The GPH panel argues that anything outside the ambit of the Philippine Constitution cannot be compromised because no government in the world allows anything above its law. On the other hand, the MILF panel members have firmly stressed that the sub-state proposal is already the least position they can compromise because they have already dropped their claim for independence.

Ngunit sa kabila nito, kami po at ang pamunuan ng MAP-Mindanao Alliance for Peace ay di pa po nawawalan ng pag-asa tungkol sa usaping pangkapayapaan sa pagitan ng GPH at MILF. Ang naganap na one-on-one Japan meeting sa pagitan ng Pangulong P-Noy at Chairman Murad ng MILF ay maituturing na isang positibong pag-usad ng naturang usaping pangkapayapaan.



At ang August 22-23, 2011 GPH-MILF meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia marks the official beginning of the negotiation toward achieving an agreed political settlement that will eventually put to end the so called Bangsamoro problem. This is so because both had already submitted their respective peace proposals—something for them to work on, negotiate, and reconcile. Hence, a positive development.

We believe both parties are heading and determined to sign an agreement. When they agreed to have a ceasefire and to negotiate for the resolution of issues, we really believe both have set their respective objectives. And we are very sure the common objective is to solve the problem, formulate, and sign a comprehensive peace accord, not only for the interest of the government and the MILF, but generally for the interest of the people in Mindanao.

### **On peace proposals**

GPH peace panel, *ito’y nakakatawag pansin, sa isang sulyap mapapansin mong ito’y kumikinang dahil sa tinawag itong “Three for One” proposal. Ngunit sadyang tugma sa kasabihang “Hindi lahat ng kumikinang ay ginto.” Mungkahing napapaloob ang sistema at prosesong halos magkasingtulad ng failed ARMM. Marahil sadyang ito ang dahilan kung bakit sa ngayon ang “Three for One” proposal ay hindi katanggap-tanggap sa MILF at sa grassroots Bangsamoro. Subalit kami’y nangangarap na maging mapagbigay ang inang bayan upang maiwasan ang paglaho nitong mapayapang pamamaraan ng pagresolba ng problemang Mindanao.*

*Dahil dito, kami’y patuloy na nangangalampag ng pagsusumamo sa magkabilang panig, ang GPH at MILF, na ituloy ang pagtahak ng tuwid na daan tungo sa minimithing makatarungan at tunay na gintong kapayapaan.*

*On the other hand, ang mungkahi ng MILF ay sagisag ng katapatan sa mga nauna at pinaghirapan at nalagdaang pinagkayarian sa pagitan nila at ng gobyerno ng Pilipinas mula 1997 hanggang kasalukuyan. Mungkahing inilahad ng gobyerno at sa publiko upang mabatid na wala itong itinatago. Isang mungkahing naglalarawan ng pananaw ng nakararaming Bangsamoro kung papaano tuldukan ang sigalot sa Mindanao at makamtan ang minimithing kapayapaan. At higit sa lahat, mungkahing kayang tugunin at ipatupad ng gobyerno kung ito’y kanilang mamarapatin sapagkat ang mungkahing ito ay kaylan man ay hindi naglalayong humiwalay o magtatag ng pansariling bansa. Makataong pang-unawa, respeto sa karapatang pantao at political will at commitment to peace ang tanging sandata upang ito’y mapalaganap.*

Men and women of peace, what we read from the GPH’s gesture is that agreement with MILF is possible for as long as it does not mean the amendment of the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

The Constitution provides only the like of the failed ARMM. The GPH proposal shows government’s awareness of the extent of the legal and political powers of the President. The proposal works with what is available and doable within the next few years.



On the other view, we read that the MILF is firm in saying that part of the negotiation to be agreed is Constitutional settlement for the accommodation of the Bangsamoro aspiration, the right to self-determination.

With these two opposing arguments, we boldly see that the 1987 Philippine Constitution is the biggest problem for both GPH and MILF. It is an obstacle to the one-on-one Japan's initial executive agreement to fast-track the negotiation.

Lastly, my dear men and women of peace, we enjoin everyone, regardless of affiliation, to be positive.

Let us give our best support to the GPH-MILF peace talks.

The best thing that we should do is to rally behind for the amendment of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, because if we succeed, it will not only be the success of the MILF, but also of the entire Filipino nation. It will mean ending the century-old Mindanao conflict.

Let us guard our words. We must avoid having statements that will only aggravate the situation. Irrelevant or provocative words *ay hindi makakatulong, bagkus magdudulot lamang ng pagkadismaya at pagkaalarma ng nakakaraming mamamayan. Ito ay di dapat mangyayari lalo't sa panahong ito, higit nating kailangan ang agarang kapayapaan.*

We remain. Thank you. And our prayer for Almighty's intervention. Shukran, maraming salamat po, Assalamu 'alaykum.



By:  
**Datu Vic Saway**  
*Tribal Chieftain, Talaandig Tribe*

Datu Saway highlighted the following points:

- Common grounds are opportunities to support the peace talks
- Our common ground is our desire for peace and development
- Governance is also a common ground
- Take into account resources, Bangsamoro periphery, and leadership
- Cultural solution: recognition and respect



- It is important to look at traditional peace pacts because they have survived hundreds of years.
- As a cultural resource, peace pacts can provide a good framework for peacebuilding. They can serve as models in resolving issues, and can address issues of cultural sovereignty.
- Take into account culture because it is very important
- Traditional peace pacts are not only rituals, but also involve ideology, justice, equality, transparency, cooperation/unity, and covenant in the eyes of God.
- Both parties are sincere.
- Traditional peace pacts through a “re-affirmation ceremony” will enable us to resolve our problems among ourselves.
- We must envision something good (i.e., peace and development), and work for it.



By:

**Sister Maria Arnold Noel, SPPS**

*Mindanao Solidarity Network*

*“Peace is not only a right, but a very serious responsibility of each individual.”*

Sister Maria Arnold Noel highlighted the following points:

- Filipinos have very rich cultures.
- In Mindanao, the Muslims and IPs are actually relatives.
- Our common ground: We all believe in a God! Our God is a God of love and peace.
- We can have harmony if we put our God in the center of our lives.
- Peace is being espoused in both the Bible and the Koran.
- The concept of “shalom” or peace means completeness, wholeness, tranquility, and healthy relationship with God and all human beings.
- War deprives us of life. Peace is not just the absence of war. Peace is transformative.
- We can view the present obstacle as a stepping stone to achieve just, lasting, and genuine peace.
- Everyone should have peace in his/her heart, and share it with others. Prejudices should be removed, e.g., taxi drivers in Manila do not take in Moro passengers. Peace should begin with us individuals.
- Many provinces in Mindanao are poor despite the island’s rich resources.
- The GRP panel members are Manila-based while the MILF panel members are Mindanao-based.
- Let us forget our differences and focus on what we can work together.



Below is the full text of Sister Noel's prepared speech:

PEACE and LOVE are twins. Religious faith believes in a God who loves each one of us, and who wants PEACE. You cannot have love without peace, and you cannot have peace without love. Love and peace are like chicken and egg. Every human being is precious in the eyes of his/her God, regardless of how you call that God: Allah, Jaweh, Jesus, etc. Every religious leader speaks of the importance of peace and love.

In the Catholic tradition, Jesus came to earth in order to tell the world that God is a God of love and peace. At the annunciation of Jesus' birth, the angel came to Mary and said, "Peace be with you. The Lord is with you and has greatly blessed you." At Jesus' birth, the angels announced the peace. All throughout His life, Jesus' first words to his disciples were about peace. We can therefore say that peace and love are the central message of Christ—for that matter, peace and love are the central message of all religious leaders.

In the Catholic tradition, peace and love have been the messages of all the followers of Christ. We find many passages relating to peace and love all over the Bible, such as in Ps. 81; Ps. 103:24; Gen. 1, 2, 6; Ps. 8:6-8; Rom. 2:15; Ps. 18:8-11, to mention a few.

The Popes through the centuries have emphasized the importance of peace, such as: *pacem in terris* (peace on earth) by Pope John XXIII promulgated on April 11, 1963; the Vatican II documents speak of the necessity of peace and love, e.g., Voice of the Earth (this article attempts to show how the documents of Vatican II are grouped under 4 principles, foremost of which are peace and love); opening speech of Pope John XXIII of Vatican II entitled "God and the dignity of the Church, and for the tranquility and peace of all people."

Other teachings of the Church stress the primacy of peace—such as Christian and Muslim dialogue, a review of 6 post-Vatican II documents, especially "Peace for the World."

The abovementioned documents are just a few of the many documents written by leaders of the Catholic Church to stress the importance of peace.

Peace and love are twin birth rights of every person.

I'm making a strong plea to all Catholics, especially the members of the hierarchical Church (bishops, priests, religious sisters, lay persons) to take an active part in peace-building.

**PEACE IS NOT ONLY A RIGHT, BUT A VERY SERIOUS OBLIGATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL.**

Let us heed the call of peace—uttered/pleaded no less by Jesus Christ, the Popes, and leaders of the church through the ages.





By:

**Atty. Naguid Sinarimbo**

*Executive Secretary, ARMM*

The following are the highlights of Atty. Sinarimbo's presentation:

- Determine what truly is the meaning of autonomy, realities in ARMM, and ways to reform
- Need for institutional diagnostics of challenges in Muslim Mindanao
- Current issues:
  - Need to assist the internally displaced people (IDPs) so they can go back to their communities and re-start their lives
  - Children of IDPs are unable to go to school.
  - Schools are being used as evacuation centers of IDPs.
  - The GRP-MILF problem has implications on the ground.
  - We cannot afford another war. We cannot afford another displacement of people.
- On GRP-MILF peace talks:
  - The government sees the problem mainly as poverty and underdevelopment and is offering its "Three for One" proposal. While the MILF sees the problem beyond poverty, and wants to tackle historical injustices/political issues.
  - There is a need to reexamine the MILF position, and to address these historical injustices/political issues.
  - Need for a joint analysis of the problem so differences can be narrowed down
  - If the government insists on its position, problems may arise (e.g., deadlock).
  - Development in Muslim Mindanao will be difficult to implement without first resolving the conflict in the region.

## Open Forum

**Q** – *We need to look at the totality of the situation. Rather than pursuing pragmatic approaches, the GRP should also understand the sentiments of the MILF. It should address the root causes of the problem, i.e., political issues. Unless this is done, the peace talk is bound to fail.*

**A (Gov. Mendoza)** – There is no such thing as "one size fits all" solution. Each area has its own specific issues to address. While we support the peace talks, as elected leaders, we have to proceed with the necessary interventions. Cattle-rustling is one big issue in our province. We need to have this resolved. On the peace and cultural fronts, we send our students to peace camps, and promote our cultural pride. We are planning to put up a museum to promote our tri-peoples' cultures, and to foster tolerance, understanding, and peace. We only have one Mindanao. Let us not put it to waste.



**A (Sinarimbo)** – There is a need to accommodate the existing ARMM. How do we accommodate the MNLF in the peace process? Inclusivity is important in order not to create more problems. To run a government, Moro leaders will have to abandon their revolutionary skills. Capacity-building is very important. Mobilizing and tapping existing local capacities is equally important. Again, inclusivity is very important.

## Day 2: September 9, 2011 (Friday)



### F. Reflections on Day 1 Activity

Despite MILF's recent rejection of the government's "Three for One" proposal in Malaysia, the conference participants have expressed their optimism and hope for the success of the peace talks.

They were of the same mind on the need to determine the common grounds for the peace talks to move forward.



### G. Inspirational Message



#### Bishop's Inspirational Message

There is a good window of opportunity for both the GRP and MILF to have a peace pact because of the sincerity of President Noynoy Aquino, and his very high political capital (i.e., approval rating).

Another positive development is the recent meeting of President Aquino with MILF Chairman Murad in Japan.

The CSOs are also very active in peacebuilding efforts in Mindanao.

"We don't know how long this window of opportunity will last. So we should take advantage of the situation in pursuing peace. This is the opportune time while the president has high political capital to pursue meaningful changes for the Bangsamoro people," the bishop emphasized, adding that patience and creativity are very important requirements for any peace negotiation.



## H. Six Workshop Groups: Finding a Common Ground



### GROUP 1 - WORKSHOP OUTPUT

- Finding a common ground: “The 3<sup>rd</sup> Draft”
- Significance of the peace process
  - National unity
  - Ending violence
  - This will create a political environment/reform that will address poverty and bring about peace and development.
  - Ending historical injustices
  - Rebuilding trust in both sides
- Gaps:
  - Profile of panel members
    - \*GPH panel: Members live mostly in Manila. They see the effects of the root causes of the problem.
    - \*MILF panel: Members live in Mindanao. They emphasize the root causes of the problem.
  - Both panels have different perspectives.
  - Lack of public education/information on the peace process
- Common ground:
  1. Look at the draft Comprehensive Compact
  2. Put the two proposals in a matrix form and determine points of convergence
  3. Use the MILF proposal as the working draft (the third draft)



## GROUP 2 - WORKSHOP OUTPUT

1. Correct the imbalance of totality of relationship between Filipinos and Moros  
*Suggestion: Correct the imbalance of totality of relationship between Filipinos and Moros and indigenous peoples*
2. Create mutual trust amongst peoples of our country
3. Give recognition and justice to the ancestral homeland of the Moros  
*Suggestion: Give recognition to the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro mainland*
4. Take into account the realities of underdevelopment, demographic shifts, and diversity
5. Give the Moros a modest share and taste of the remaining 7-9 percent of the land, wealth, and resources  
*Suggestion: Give the Moros and indigenous peoples an equitable and proportionate share of the fruits of the land, wealth, and natural resources*
6. Deliver good and effective governance, social services, and foster economic development as soon as possible
7. Recognize the Moro aspiration for separate national identity while retaining their Filipino citizenship
8. Maximize people's creativity, resourcefulness, and initiative
9. Disarm, demobilize, and rehabilitate combatants  
*Suggestion: Increases the sense of security and reduce their need to arm themselves*
10. Peace pact should be a fruit of genuine public consensus
11. Benefit not only Moros and indigenous peoples, but also Filipinos  
*Suggestion: Benefit not only the Moro and indigenous peoples, but all the Filipinos*  
*Transition: Provide transitory arrangement to be done by the representatives of all stakeholders*

## GROUP 3 - WORKSHOP OUTPUT

### Recommendations:

1. Combine the GPH proposal and MILF proposals (joint draft will serve as working draft)
2. Sub-state concept to be placed within the [autonomy]
3. Representatives from the executive and legislative branches need to sit down with the peace panels, and to commit to the legal components of the peace agreement
4. Bangsamoro Commission to include the task to legalize the Bangsamoro sub-state
5. Call on both parties to improve confidence-building and to support each other (note: avoid too much talks especially on social networking sites)
6. Public apology from the government regarding historical mistakes
7. Bangsamoro autonomous sub-state as a possible option?

## GROUP 4 - WORKSHOP OUTPUT



### Recommendations:

1. Need for sincerity and trust
2. Need for a process that will
  - Not only recognize positions but also the underlying needs
  - Honor past agreements
  - Engage the participation of CSOs as a third force: civil society and community dialogues
  - Put in place mechanisms that will ensure long-term sustainability of agreements involving the three branches of government
  - Employ creative heart listening, not only intellectual understanding
3. Need ways to mitigate conflict on the ground and protect civilian
  - Focus also on security aside from development

### GROUP 5 - WORKSHOP OUTPUT

#### Highlights:

- Return to the negotiating table
- We ask the government to start from past agreements.
- Government should be more transparent.
- Maximize people's initiatives
- Empower civil society in Mindanao
- The future is in our hands.
- Need for honest and sincere dialogue
- CSOs can help widen the reach of peace dialogues, and involve the voices of various stakeholders.
- Points to consider as common grounds:
  - Review MOA-AD: The Supreme Court ruled that it is unconstitutional because it did not follow a procedure of consultation. We can revisit it again and follow the required procedure this time.
  - There is a need for political settlement to address political issues.
  - Need to correct the imbalance of power between the national government and the Bangsamoro
  - Communication is very important between parties and to the public.

### GROUP 6 - WORKSHOP OUTPUT

- Some issues:
  - Consider the root causes of the problem (i.e., where the issues started)
  - The MILF has submitted a clear Comprehensive Compact proposal, while the GRP has provided only the "Eleven Characteristics of the Government Proposal."
  - The government addressed only 15% of MILF's proposal.
  - Need to influence both parties to convene and to continue the peace talks
  - CSOs do not have the exact details of the [autonomy] proposal.



- Need to review past peace agreements/documents: The peace talks should not start from scratch (e.g., the MOA-AD should be revisited and reviewed). The Constitutionality issue can be resolved/addressed.
- Government's proposal focuses too much on development. There is a need to solve the historical/cultural aspects as well.
- Need to address issues of territory and governance
- There should be continuity of peace pact commitments from one administration to another.
- Focus on the substance first rather than debate on the proper name to use, e.g., "sub-state," or "autonomy"
- Sincerity of President Aquino in resolving the Moro question
- How do we recognize the diverging perspectives: government (economic perspective), MILF (political perspective)

**Points to consider as common grounds:**

1. For both parties to review the MOA-AD, make it a working draft, and address its issue of Constitutionality
2. Resolve first the political issues; socio-economic development will follow.
3. Focus first on the content/substance of the proposal
4. Both parties should focus on addressing the historical injustices done to the Bangsamoro people, e.g., denial of identity and illegal disposition of ancestral domain areas.
5. Both parties should be clear in identifying to whom the problem is being addressed.
6. As part of its confidence-building measure, the government should change its attitude by not demonizing the MILF, e.g., Umbra Kato issue. Let the MILF resolve its own issue on internal affairs.
7. The government should focus on resolving political issues, rather than focusing on minor issues, like rido. Let the existing mechanisms (CCCH, AHJAG, and IMT) work in addressing these issues on the ground.

**Processing of Workshop Outputs & Future Action Steps:**

**Highlights of the workshop outputs:**

- Both parties are open to dialogues
- Need to determine problems and solutions
- Past peace agreements can serve as common ground in moving forward
- Desired outcome of the Bangsamoro: right to self-determination, self-identity, and self-governance
- Bangsamoro Commission can be viewed as a vehicle in implementing outcomes.
- The MILF should have a majority representation in the Bangsamoro Commission.
- Focus on substantive issues
- Do not be bogged down by procedural issues
- Combine both the GPH and MILF proposals and reconcile the differences
  - Come up with a matrix to find out the common grounds
- Sincerity and honesty are important; so are patience and creativity.



- Identify/address procedural and substantive issues
  - Is it a problem of underdevelopment (as the GRP views it), or a political issue (as the MILF sees it)?
- Include cultural and psychological dimensions as part of confidence-building
- Political arrangements can be legalized.
- Need to finalize political package first
- Look into whether there is a need for charter change, or just an amendment of the Organic Act
- The government is open to suggestions/inputs from various stakeholders since its proposal is still a work in progress.
- We can give pointers on how to find a common ground.
- Let us not use names/labels yet so that we will not be boxed by terms, like “sub-state,” or “autonomy.”
- Let us first identify and address the substantive issues, and find the necessary ingredients to address them.

### **Creation of a Working Group:**

A working group will be formed to finalize and synthesize the workshop outputs over the weekend. This working group will discuss the substance, process, and feelings of the NSCM participants regarding the two proposals. The group’s output should reflect the results of the workshop.

Proposed composition of the working group:

- Group 1 – Dr. Norodin**
- Group 2 – Madet**
- Group 3 – Dr. Alimen**
- Group 4 – Carlo Cleofe**
- Group 5 – Vivien**
- Group 6 – Bobby Benito**
- Group 7 (IP representation) – Datu Vic**

### **On Sustainability Plan:**

- The conveners will meet again to elect their executive committee, and to come up with a detailed sustainability plan.
- They will communicate the output of the conference to both GRP and MILF panels, OPAPP, and other vital agencies/institutions.
- They will also assist in networking, bridging, and dialoguing.
- The Mindanao Peoples Caucus can serve as secretariat of the conveners’ group.
- New members of the conveners’ group are MAP, MinBC, Young Moro Professionals Network, FMYCPAD, and a Lanao-based CSO (for confirmation).

## **IV. Closing Ceremony**

The two-day conference formally closed with brief messages from two participants coming from Basilan and Lanao. The participant from Basilan emphasized that the island provinces of ARMM should not be left out in the peace process. While the participant from Lanao (a CSO woman leader) expressed the need to learn from the past peace talks, and to be hopeful on the outcome of the GRP-MILF peace talks.

A community solidarity prayer among the conference participants then ensued as a closing ritual.





## Annex A. Conference Statement

### FINDING THE COMMON GROUND IN THE GPH-MILF PEACE TALKS: A View from the Stakeholders and Grassroots

We, the delegates of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Solidarity Conference on Mindanao (NSCM II), representing religious leaders, business community, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples, women, youth, internally displaced persons and academe, gathered in Davao City on September 8-9, 2011 to tackle the theme, **“The GPH-MILF Peace Talks: Finding the Common Ground;”**

**DEEPLY ENCOURAGED** by the results of the latest Social Weather Stations (SWS) survey that 8 out of 10 Filipinos are hopeful that the GPH-MILF Peace Talks will result in a signing of a peace agreement;

**SERIOUSLY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT** President Benigno Simeon Aquino III’s pronouncement that the strong political capital and public support that he now enjoys will be most effective up to 2013;

**STRONGLY AGREE** with the statement of MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad Ebrahim that “contentious and divisive issues in the peace negotiations can be resolved if both government and the MILF panels treat each other as partners instead of adversaries.”

With the unequivocal mandate from their principals to fast-track the negotiations, we believe that this is not the time for the parties to show off posturing or compete with each other’s intellectual prowess and superiority in terms of strategies and tactics in negotiation. This is the time to lay down the cards on the table, roll the sleeves up and start the work of honest, discerning and determined negotiations mindful of the following

#### PEACE OUTCOMES:

- Address the aspiration of the Bangsamoro people for self-governance in accordance with their distinct identity, culture, religion and way of life;
- Correct the imbalance of totality of relationship between Filipinos and Moros.
- Give due recognition and justice to the ancestral homeland of the Moros.
- Deliver good and effective governance, social services and foster economic development as soon as possible.
- Recognize the Moro aspiration for separate national identity while retaining their Filipino citizenship.
- Demilitarize, rehabilitate and normalize the situation in the conflict-affected areas.
- Filipinos and Moros share the fruits of peace and become partners in development.

**MINDFUL** of the long years of negotiations that have spanned four administrations -- Fidel Ramos, Joseph Estrada, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, and now under President Aquino - it is prudent and wise that the peace panels build and harness the gains of the negotiations by closely working on the consensus points as building blocks for a negotiated political settlement. We are confident that both parties will not squander the long years of past negotiations by starting from scratch.



**LISTENING** to the presentation of the GPH panel, and at the same time paying attention to those that have not been said, we feel that the GPH panel has not yet fully laid down its cards. While it was quick to state that this is part of the negotiation process, it will save a lot of time and energies if the GPH panel, which is in the position to give in this negotiation, will be able to respond squarely to the proposals of the MILF. Having described its proposal as the starting point, it will be more productive and honestly different, if GPH lays down its proposal not only from the starting point but also up to the ending point in order to spare the parties from what could be an unnecessary guessing game;

**HEARING** also from the MILF Peace Panel, we feel that the act of rejecting outright the proposal of the government was not faithful to the mutual understanding of the principals to fast-track the negotiations. We urge the MILF to return to the negotiating table without pre-condition, extend the hand of dialogue and move heaven and earth in order to fulfill the political aspirations of the Bangsamoro people. It is by talking and negotiating that we are able to narrow the gaps of the two proposals at hand;

**FINDING** the common ground to move forward has not been an easy task for the NSCM2 considering the fact that the official proposals of both parties up to now remain confidential and inaccessible to ordinary stakeholders. From the little knowledge that we have gathered and given the limited access to official documents actually exchanged in the formal talks, we believe that in order to find the common ground, it is imperative for both parties to address some procedural, psychological and substantive issues that impede the way towards the common ground, such as:

#### Psychological

- At this critical stage in the negotiation, it is important for the parties to increase confidence-building measures and cultivate the real essence of partnership that both the GPH and the MILF are proposing. Accusations and counter-accusations will not help the seeming deadlock of positions. “Talk to each other instead of talking about each other in the media” is the call of the day as suggested by the Bangsamoro civil society leaders. This applies also to statements posted on social networking sites which spread like virus and are prone to misinterpretation and agitation.
- Pounding the rido problem on the MILF like it is a *conditio sine qua non* to negotiated political settlement does not improve the call to develop genuine partnership. We believe that the peace mechanisms on the ground such as the Joint Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities and the International Monitoring Team are much more effective and competent to deal with the ground issues while the peace panels focus their attention on bridging the substantive gaps of the proposals at hand.

#### Procedural

- The issue on which draft will be used as a working draft is for us irrelevant and counter-productive. Why not use both drafts and from there develop the working draft together? What is lacking in one draft can be filled in by the contents of the other draft and vice-versa. This may sound too simplistic but as it stands now, there are two proposals on the table and both are not diametrically opposed but could actually feed on some gaps that each proposal may be found wanting. For instance, as the two proposals stand, it cannot simply be a choice between political



solution or socio-economic development. Both proposals can go together and will be mutually beneficial.

- At this stage in the negotiation, we also remind the GPH panel to activate its Advisory Team especially those coming from the House of Congress and Senate and the Judiciary, so that the other branches of government will already be on board and will hopefully cooperate in the eventual legitimatization process of the peace agreement.

### Substantive

- The Bangsamoro Commission as proposed by the GPH panel may be further developed and negotiated to address the task of “legalizing the peace agreement.” Admittedly, there are proposals on the table that cannot pass the test of constitutionality, thus requiring possible amendments of the present constitution. Representation in the Bangsamoro Commission as proposed by the GPH can be improved by ensuring that it will be led and determined by the Bangsamoro people taking into account participation in terms of gender, ethnic nationalities within Bangsamoro nation and sectoral interests.

Along these lines, the NSCM2 puts forward the following recommendations:

1. For the parties to immediately return to the negotiating table and tackle the Draft MILF Comprehensive Compact and the GPH Three-for-One Solution with the end in view of bringing together provisions of the two proposals that are mutually acceptable to the parties. We urge the parties to continue the efforts until they arrive at a mutually acceptable working draft.
2. Instead of debating what will be the name of the governing political entity – whether it will be a substate or a new, improved and reformed ARMM or “autonomy in brackets” as described by the GPH panel – we recommend that the parties focus putting flesh and substance to the governance structure that will be suitable and acceptable to the Bangsamoro people. The parties do not have to start from scratch here because the Draft Comprehensive Compact of the MILF has a very concrete proposal which can be further enhanced and reframed in a manner that can be easily understood by the layman. Acknowledging the historical injustices committed against the Bangsamoro and indigenous peoples in Mindanao, as proposed by the GPH, is a very important element for healing and reconciliation.

This clearly resonates with the statement of President Aquino that "*From the very beginning, the devil is in the details. Baka iyong enhanced autonomy namin at saka iyong sub-state nila, sa pangalan magkalayo, pero sa detalye, baka magkalapit. So, talagang itututok natin doon sa detalye, ide-define ng bawat isang panig, ano ba talaga ang posisyon nila, ano ba iyong mga detalye at palagay ko marami ang makikita doon na magkakaparehas.*"

3. To prevent a repeat of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA-AD) of 2008, we take the risk of being repetitious by reiterating the NSCM standing recommendation for the setting-up of a regular feedback mechanism and public consultations that should be institutionalized in the local government units, national government agencies, including the legislative and judicial branches of government.



**FINALLY**, for the GPH and MILF peace panels we pray that God will bestow upon you good health, wisdom, patience and creativity to become effective peacemakers. We hope that your efforts will lead you to the common ground for a negotiated political settlement which will finally realize our shared aspirations for peace, justice, and social progress. After doing everything that is humanly possible, we entrust everything to our Almighty God and seek out divine intervention that we may experience the joys of heaven, here on earth.

Once again, we commit our skills, time, talents, energies, patience and creativity in order to fulfill the hopes of the majority of our people; that a peace agreement will not only be signed but also implemented during the term of President Aquino. This is the best legacy that the son of Cory and Ninoy, our President, can give to the peoples in Mindanao.

September 9, 2011, Davao City.



**Annex B. 2<sup>nd</sup> National Solidarity Conference on Mindanao**  
**BUC Conference Hall, Mc Arthur Highway, Matina, Davao City**  
**8-9 September 2011**

**Speakers**

No.	Name	Designation/ Office	E-mail Address	Contact Number
1	Dean Marvic Leonen	Chair, Government Peace Panel	<a href="mailto:chairrpmilftalks@gmail.com">chairrpmilftalks@gmail.com</a>	
2	Datu Antonio Kinoc	Member, MILF Peace Panel		
3	Earl Aries Baguio	Chair, Federation of Student Governments MSU Systems	<a href="mailto:earlaries@yahoo.com">earlaries@yahoo.com</a>	0906.433.6325
4	Hon. Emmylou Taliño-Mendoza	Governor, Province of North Cotabato		
5	Datu Migketay Vic Saway	Tribal Chieftain, Talaandig Tribe	<a href="mailto:migketay@yahoo.com">migketay@yahoo.com</a>	0921.272.7689
6	Sr. Arnold Maria Noel, SPPS	Mindanao Solidarity Network		
7	Atty. Naguib G. Sinarimbo	Executive Secretary, ARMM		

**GPH-MILF Peace Process**

No.	Name	Designation/Office	E-mail Address	Contact Number
8	Brig. Gen. Rey Ardo	6 ID Commander		
9	Col. Allan Hambala	6 ID G3		
10	Col. Pat Amata	6 ID G2		
11	Major Romel Valencia	Admin Officer		
12	Aami Mohd Isa	International Monitoring Team	<a href="mailto:pelcanrabu55@yahoo.com">pelcanrabu55@yahoo.com</a>	
13	Tor Moe	International Monitoring Team	<a href="mailto:tormoe@yahoo.com">tormoe@yahoo.com</a>	0949.843.1539
14	Cynthia Petrigh	International Monitoring Team	<a href="mailto:imt.hrdc.cynthia@gmail.com">imt.hrdc.cynthia@gmail.com</a>	
15	Sazali Mustafa	International Monitoring Team	<a href="mailto:sazmk17@gmail.com">sazmk17@gmail.com</a>	0923.335.3533
16	Esmael Lucas	GPH		
17	Arnold Salik	GPH		
18	Jan M. Uy	International Monitoring Team		0919.519.2728
19	Senen Bacani	GPH Peace Panel, Member		
20	Ramon A. Piang Sr.	GPH Panel, Member		
21	Lloyd Yales	GPH Panel, Secretariat		
22	Tazneem C. Abdulrauf	OPAPP		
23	Vanessa Sorongon	GPH Secretariat	<a href="mailto:vankcsorongon@gmail.com">vankcsorongon@gmail.com</a>	
24	Miriam Carmeten	GPH Panel, Member		
25	Ogen Ariel Bernardo	CCCH, OPAPP, Chairman		0928.550.1928
26	Maj Achilles A. Melendez	AHJAG, OPAPP, Secretariat		
27	Jhaina Wahal	GPH-MILF, Legal		0917.691.2633
28	Iona Jalijali	OPAPP/GPNP-MILF, Secretariat		
29	Ace Nagrampa, Jr.	GPH AHJAG, TM1 Member		0928.624.3148
30	Col Dick Hermoso	AFP PeaceProcess Office, Chief		0919.626.4103



## Delegates

No.	Name	Designation/ Office	E-mail Address	Contact Number
31	Jocelyn Kanda	Program Manager, Kalinaw Sarangani	<a href="mailto:jolambac@yahoo.com">jolambac@yahoo.com</a>	0907.906.5979
32	Mae Ballena	Technical Staff, Kalinaw Sarangani	<a href="mailto:polsci_chic@yahoo.com">polsci_chic@yahoo.com</a>	0906.925.4385
33	Aida Vidal	Development and Peace		0908.863.6745
34	Germelina Lacorte	Media-Inquirer	<a href="mailto:germelina@gmail.com">germelina@gmail.com</a>	0939.619.4027
35	Rasid Ladian			
36	Yusuf Saleh Demuna	LKMFI	<a href="mailto:ydemuna@yahoo.com">ydemuna@yahoo.com</a>	0905.696.8097
37	Benhar Usman	CCS-Sulu		0917.308.5248
38	Habbas S. Camendan	MPPM-BM	<a href="mailto:camhabas@yahoo.com">camhabas@yahoo.com</a>	0905.855.8388
39	Abdulkadin Abubakar	MPPM-BM	<a href="mailto:abs_bangsamoro@yahoo.com">abs_bangsamoro@yahoo.com</a>	0905.908.6248
40	Leticio L. Datuwata	MPPM-KL	<a href="mailto:mppm_kuamba@yahoo.com">mppm_kuamba@yahoo.com</a>	0921.571.5942
41	Emma Leslie	Conciliation Resources	<a href="mailto:emmacambodia@gmail.com">emmacambodia@gmail.com</a>	
42	Vilma Gonzales	WATCH/ GMSCC North Cotabato Province	<a href="mailto:vgkidc@yahoo.com">vgkidc@yahoo.com</a>	0908.948.0473
43	Louie Regalado	Consumer Vibes	<a href="mailto:rg_salamander@yahoo.com">rg_salamander@yahoo.com</a>	0920.908.0968
44	Dr. Alimen Sencil	USM Kabacan, Director	<a href="mailto:alimen2059@yahoo.com">alimen2059@yahoo.com</a>	0927.795.3386
45	Jeya Murugan	NonViolent Peace Force	<a href="mailto:jmurugan@yahoo.com">jmurugan@yahoo.com</a>	
46	Shahani Ali	AFRIM	<a href="mailto:shahani@afrim.org.ph">shahani@afrim.org.ph</a>	0917.425.9607
47	Kim M.	TRICOM		0920.501.6339
48	Eric Lepp	IID	<a href="mailto:elepp@nd.edu">elepp@nd.edu</a>	
49	Tito N. Fiel	Ecoweb, Inc.	<a href="mailto:titofiel@yahoo.com">titofiel@yahoo.com</a>	
50	Rahid Kudto	UNYPAD		390.3180
51	Janel Resons	MPPM	<a href="mailto:janresons@gmail.com">janresons@gmail.com</a>	0908.725.7549
52	Alidatu S. Mantawil	AMA COT		0926.157.2104
53	Pamela V. Tubay	MP Herald		0948.323.9173
54	James Tremedal	Media/103.9 FM	<a href="mailto:onlinemindanao2010@gmail.com">onlinemindanao2010@gmail.com</a>	0919.345.2375
55	Noeva Jumawan	DCH		0999.905.2365



56	Vincent A. Lascaman	CSD-FP	<a href="mailto:pmdarno@yahoo.com">pmdarno@yahoo.com</a>	0919.81.25443
57	Toto Lozano	MindaNews	<a href="mailto:filmbuggy2014@gmail.com">filmbuggy2014@gmail.com</a>	0947.276.6005
58	Edelyn dela Cruz Balungcas	Radyo Natin Club		0918.580.1450
59	Abdal A. Uyag	BC/BAHRAN	<a href="mailto:uyaga@yahoo.com">uyaga@yahoo.com</a>	0916.865.6828
60	Nixon M. Alonzo	BC/BAHRAN	<a href="mailto:dontnixme@yahoo.com">dontnixme@yahoo.com</a>	09159568881
61	Rowel Candelaria	CODENGO	<a href="mailto:rcandelaria@gde.org">rcandelaria@gde.org</a>	0917.546.2612
62	Willy Torres	TAF	<a href="mailto:willy@anaphil.org">willy@anaphil.org</a>	0919.888.2817
63	Danilo D. Benavides	GID	<a href="mailto:Dandebbee1991@yahoo.com">Dandebbee1991@yahoo.com</a>	0927.695.7635
64	Salem Romasanta	MAPAD		
65	Adzlan S. Imran	MinDA	<a href="mailto:imranadzlan@yahoo.com">imranadzlan@yahoo.com</a>	0999.391.2724
66	Marlon M. Suhat	MALUPA		0999.773.2955
67	Bai Marieta Nor-aisha Mindalano	YMP/FMYCPAD	<a href="mailto:tmaharudjah@yahoo.com">tmaharudjah@yahoo.com</a>	0906.662.2286
68	Maria Elena S. Tantiado	Balay, Inc.	<a href="mailto:ltandiado@yahoo.com">ltandiado@yahoo.com</a>	0917.509.4610
69	Dr. Pendatun A. Pangadil	BID Mindanao/ABPSD	<a href="mailto:penzpap@yahoo.com">penzpap@yahoo.com</a>	0905.885.2067
70	Norodi Sah	MAP	<a href="mailto:norodisah@yahoo.com">norodisah@yahoo.com</a>	0928.521.4811
71	Madett Gardiola	Mediators' Network	<a href="mailto:madettmaitreyii@yahoo.com">madettmaitreyii@yahoo.com</a>	0918.902.5293
72	Arnel Vegitumas			0917.717.7470
73	William B. Bonzali	BCOP	<a href="mailto:wbbanzali@yahoo.com">wbbanzali@yahoo.com</a>	0910.336.2014
74	Bobby Orig	MPC		0920.923.3566
75	Mel C. Solocasa	PBCI	<a href="mailto:meisolocasa@gmail.com">meisolocasa@gmail.com</a>	0907.863.5206
76	Alimen W. Sencil	USM	<a href="mailto:alimen2059@yahoo.com">alimen2059@yahoo.com</a>	0927.7953.386
77	Al-Rashid S. Sencil	USM	geuto_21_private@yahoo.com	0918.390.7536
78	Valentin C. Nietes	Balay Staff		0926.868.7065
79	Janina G. Bernardo	Vice-President, CSO-FP	<a href="mailto:kalinawsalarco@yahoo.com">kalinawsalarco@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:bernardo2682@yahoo.com">bernardo2682@yahoo.com</a>	0917.254.7930
80	Tess Cabazares	IB	<a href="mailto:tesscabazares@yahoo.com">tesscabazares@yahoo.com</a>	0999.372.6832
81	Abdulmanman L. Gayah	MAP	<a href="mailto:council_caiilong@yahoo.com">council_caiilong@yahoo.com</a>	0947.556.1623



82	Baileng Mantawil	CFSI	<a href="mailto:bmantawil@yahoo.com">bmantawil@yahoo.com</a>	0915.585.3157
83	Mahdie C. Amella	MARAD Initiatives		0906.123.3441
84	Bennette Tenecio	PBCI	<a href="mailto:bgtencio@yahoo.com">bgtencio@yahoo.com</a>	0927.871.0105
85	Reimyr M. Bonicio	Herald	<a href="mailto:criemyr@yahoo.com">criemyr@yahoo.com</a>	0907.663.0340
86	Crystal H. Flores	TFOP		0921.322.9483
87	Hashim Mauticayaw	MSU Grad SC	<a href="mailto:hbmanticayaw@yahoo.com">hbmanticayaw@yahoo.com</a>	0926.265.5019
88	Allan J. Pisingan	Bantay Ceasefire/BAHRAN	<a href="mailto:alpi_core@yahoo.com">alpi_core@yahoo.com</a>	0927.783.0316
89	Edwin Espejo	Media		
90	Efraim Tendero	PCEC	<a href="mailto:bishopof@yahoo.com">bishopof@yahoo.com</a>	0917.792.2190
91	May May Benedicto	DXAB ABSCBN Davao	<a href="mailto:maymaybenedicto_abscbn@yahoo.com">maymaybenedicto_abscbn@yahoo.com</a>	0929.823.1718
92	Randy Ponteras	AKBAYAN		
93	Dr. Alan Mizell	MCI		
94	Marinor Ogario	FCIIDP		299-1608
95	Robert Apadan	PDAC DDS	<a href="mailto:robert_apadan@yahoo.com">robert_apadan@yahoo.com</a>	0908.505.6805
96	Regina Mondez	FBCI	<a href="mailto:regina@peacebuilderscommunity.org">regina@peacebuilderscommunity.org</a>	0939.585.7179
97	Mahdie C. Allella	MARAD, E.D		390.3242
98	Pastor Johnny E. Dalisay	DCMF/CBAP, Chairman		0920.928.4883
99	Bgeli Jose Mabanta	J3, AFP		
100	Marites Guingonia-Africa	The Peacemakers Circle Fdn., Inc., Executive Director	<a href="mailto:Shekinah8@gmail.com">Shekinah8@gmail.com</a>	
101	Nhorul-am A. Abdullah	MAP, Coordinator		0927.844.8502
102	Maya Vandebroek	Tuburan Institute, Administrator		0908.153.5326
103	Herbert T. Ale	Coordinator, IBCP-Serve Phils.		0920.226.7892
104	Katharina Mathias	Forum Civil Peace Service, Volunteer	<a href="mailto:mathias@forumzfd.de">mathias@forumzfd.de</a>	
105	Joel A. Reyes	FCIIDP/San Pedro College, Faculty		0928.986.9024
106	Starj Villanueva	AFRIM, Executive Director		0918.979.7318
107	Francisco A. Datar	UP Diliman, Professor	<a href="mailto:sirkiks@yahoo.com">sirkiks@yahoo.com</a>	



108	Lou Shanin P. Gecosala		<a href="mailto:loushanin@gmail.com">loushanin@gmail.com</a>	
109	Salvador H. Feranil	PHILNET-RDI(Mindanao), Managing Director	<a href="mailto:Badsky35@yahoo.com">Badsky35@yahoo.com</a>	0922.885.9546
110	Manuel Orig	Vice President, Aboitiz Power		0920.423.3566
111	Rudy U. Salvador	St. Mary Parish(Dialogue Ministry)		041-0438
112	Julia Schonharz	ForumZFD, Project Manager	<a href="mailto:schonharz@forumzfd.de">schonharz@forumzfd.de</a>	
113	Venus Betita	Forum ZFD, Tech. Staff	<a href="mailto:venusbetita@gmail.com">venusbetita@gmail.com</a>	
114	Rogelio L. Banlasan, Jr.	PPVR/CDM, Coordinator		0910.350.3802
115	Trevor Clark	UNICEF, Chief of Office	<a href="mailto:tclark@unicef.org">tclark@unicef.org</a>	
116	Ravil Buenaflor	UNICEF, Consultant		
117	Remma R. Baban			0939.600.4930
118	Alvino O. Barrios	PASAKK Inc., Staff		0909.474.0586
119	Jong Pacanot	FDC-SM, OIC Sec. Gen.	<a href="mailto:gnojgnoj@gmail.com">gnojgnoj@gmail.com</a>	0999.453.2008
120	Pio Fuentes	ADFI-Mindanao		
121	Norodin Salam	MAP, Member		0916.366.7801
122	Daisy Gabriel	Asian Institute of Management, Manager		0922.888.5101
123	Daniel Jaeger	ForumZFD, Program Manager		
124	Rufa C. Guiam	MSU-Gensan, IPDM- Director	<a href="mailto:rufacguiam@yahoo.com">rufacguiam@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:rGuiam@gmail.com">rGuiam@gmail.com</a>	0918.918.0460
125	Christine Vertucci	MPI, Director	<a href="mailto:cvertucci@mpiasia.net">cvertucci@mpiasia.net</a>	
126	Kaloy Manlupig	Balay Mindanaw, Chairperson	<a href="mailto:kmanlupig@yahoo.com">kmanlupig@yahoo.com</a>	
127	Thomas Boehlke	German Armed Forces & Command Staff Coll., Instructor		
128	Kawalowan Daulog L. Saway	Anak ng Tribu, Chairperson		0906.251.2651
129	Normina M. Badi	BCSP, Staff		0916.995.8852



## Co-Conveners

No.	Name	Designation/Office	E-mail	Contact Number
130	Rev. Dann Pantoja	Peacebuilders Community/ Phil. Council of Evangelical Churches		
131	Nemia Bautista	International Alert	<a href="mailto:nemz75@yahoo.com">nemz75@yahoo.com</a>	082.282.3559
132	Karen Tañada	GZO Peace Institute/ Mindanao Solidarity Network	<a href="mailto:ktanada@gmail.com">ktanada@gmail.com</a>	0915.993.2616
133	Darriene Joy Betios	PBCI	<a href="mailto:joybetios@gmail.com">joybetios@gmail.com</a>	0910.257.6303
134	Rogelio Lofranco	BUC		
135	Alvin Tan	MPC		
136	Bryan Joe	MPC		
137	Juvie Ann Gultiano	MPC	<a href="mailto:suvy@mpc.org.ph">suvy@mpc.org.ph</a>	0919.817.5905
138	Mercedita Fuella	BUC	<a href="mailto:mcfuellas@yahoo.com">mcfuellas@yahoo.com</a>	0928.521.4811
139	Antonio E. Apat	BUC	<a href="mailto:antonio.apat@yahoo.com">antonio.apat@yahoo.com</a>	0921.306.6961
140	Ismael G. Kulat	CBCS	<a href="mailto:secretariat_cbc@yahoo.com">secretariat_cbc@yahoo.com</a>	064.421.5420
141	Kriz Crusado	Peacebuilders	<a href="mailto:krizarti@gmail.com">krizarti@gmail.com</a>	0908.862.6750
142	Fr. Pete Lamata	Archdiocese of Davao		082.241.0438
143	Norris Alcabo	MPC		
144	G. Alim	CBCS		
145	Ammier M. Dodo	CBCS	<a href="mailto:amierdodo@yahoo.com">amierdodo@yahoo.com</a>	0905.221.0296
146	Allan Villanueva	UP/ International Alert	<a href="mailto:allan_v75@yahoo.com">allan_v75@yahoo.com</a>	0920.852.0021
147	Oliver S. Apud	BUC	<a href="mailto:o_apud@yahoo.com">o_apud@yahoo.com</a>	09204394822
148	Vivien Nobles	BUC	<a href="mailto:astana008@yahoo.com">astana008@yahoo.com</a>	09069361518
149	Mario JB. Talja	International Alert/PBFT		0919.286.2728
150	S. Lou Q. Solijon	BUC, Executive Secretary	<a href="mailto:lousolijon@yahoo.com">lousolijon@yahoo.com</a>	
151	Bill Martin	MPC, Member		082.286.0873
152	Mussah Sherian S. Tulawie	CBCS, Council of Leaders		0916.693.5719
153	Reina P. Somosot	BUC, Staff		
154	Murskid M. Masuid	CBCS-KRMC, Chairperson		
155	Angeles A. Grega	MPC		
156	Sami M. Buat	CBCS, Regional Chairperson	<a href="mailto:samibuat@yahoo.com">samibuat@yahoo.com</a>	0920.516.8866
157	Bryan Jae Ahmad	MPC, Council		
158	F. Capalla	BUC		

## MPC Staff

No.	Name	Designation/ Office	E-mail	Contact Number
159	Atty. Mary Ann Arnado	Secretary General		
160	Danilo Caspe	Program Director	<a href="mailto:dcaspe@mpc.org.ph">dcaspe@mpc.org.ph</a>	0921.954.4723
161	Shari Palabrica	Admin		
162	Jerlie Mercado	Admin		
163	Leling	Finance		
164	Carlo Cleofe	Peace Talks Advocacy		



		Officer		
165	Yam Palma	CPC-MPC		
166	Ayyi Gardiola	CPC-MPC		
167	Fairouz Salimbo	Youth Program Staff	<a href="mailto:fye_salimbo@yahoo.com">fye_salimbo@yahoo.com</a>	
168	Lorelie M. Panacawan	CPC-MPC	<a href="mailto:lpnacawan@yahoo.com">lpnacawan@yahoo.com</a>	0905.588.7555
169	Bencita Saliling	Admin	<a href="mailto:bsaliling@mpc.org.ph">bsaliling@mpc.org.ph</a>	0927.376.8880
170	Suharto Amella	Staff		
171	Bapa Joe Akhmad	Mindalinaw Anchor		
172	Mean Lindayao	Staff		
173	Norris Alcabo	Staff		
174	Maudi Maadil	Program Staff	<a href="mailto:maudimandil@yahoo.com">maudimandil@yahoo.com</a>	
175	Maria Teresa M. Gabaisin	Program Staff	<a href="mailto:breakeden@yahoo.com">breakeden@yahoo.com</a>	0912.452.6563
176	Jasnina Salic	Program Staff		
177	Norodin M. Guiamaludin	Program Staff/Bantay Ceasefire		0935.170.6120

### MPC Council

No.	Name	Designation/ Office	E-mail	Contact Number
178	Bobby Benito	MPC		
179	Salic Ibrahim	MPC		0908.884.9822
180	Apo Marsh Daul			
181	Bai Liza Saway	MPC	<a href="mailto:agbibilin@yahoo.com">agbibilin@yahoo.com</a>	0916.979.7407
182	Datu Cesar Fabro	MPC		0921.534.3688
183	Bapa Mike Mamento	MPC		0912.217.9297
184	Salem Cale Demuna	MPC	<a href="mailto:salemdemz@yahoo.com">salemdemz@yahoo.com</a>	0910.738.0227
185	Timuay Melanio Ulama	MPC, Co-Chairman		0920.534.3302
186	Pastor Reu B. Montecillo	MPC-Co Chairman		0921.303.6852
187	Bae Magdalena S. Herbilla	MPC/Femmatrics		0939.170.5564