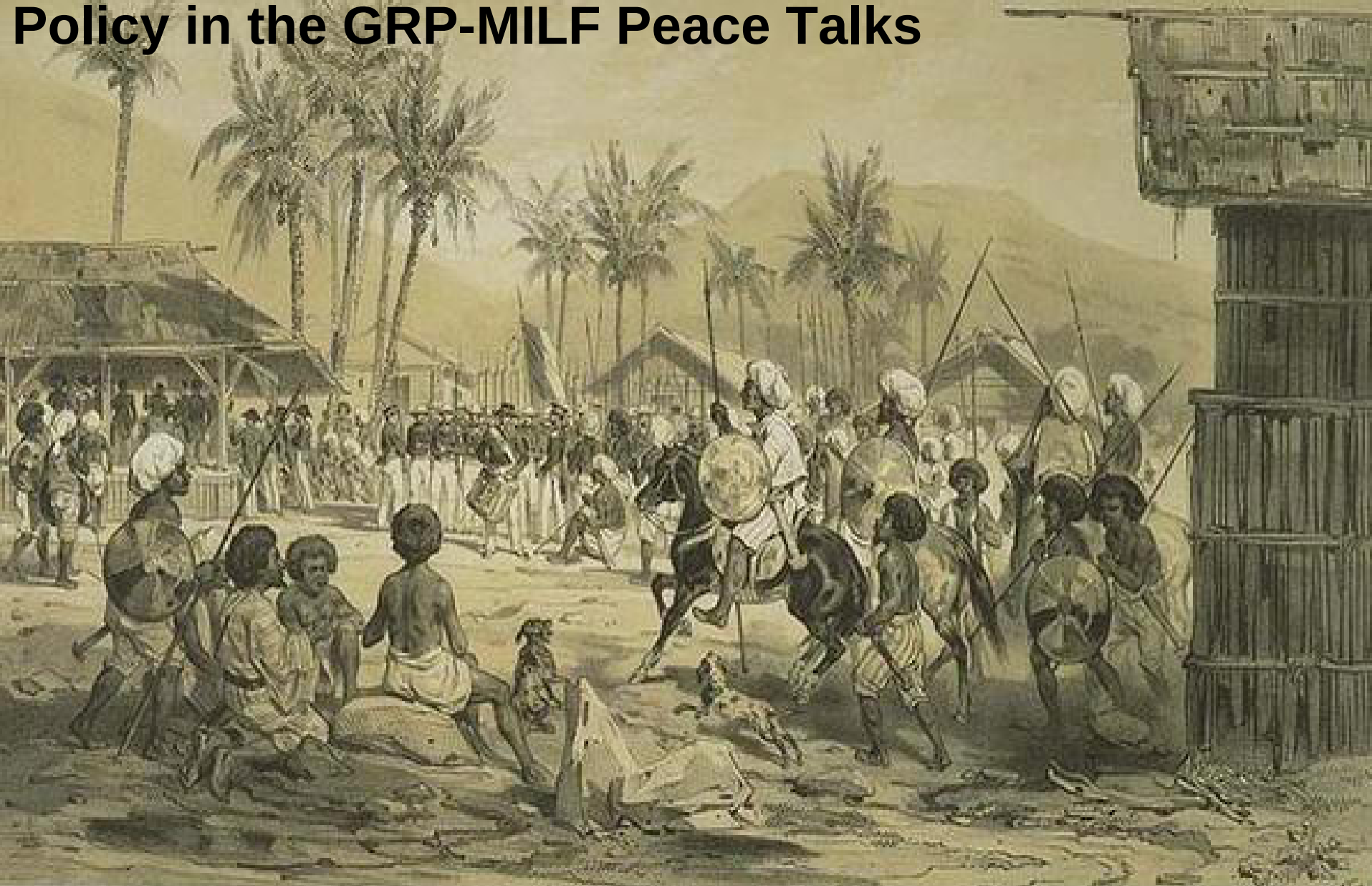


# **The Bangsamoro Struggle for Ancestral Domain and the US Economic Interests and the Security Policy in the GRP-MILF Peace Talks**





# Kiram-Bates Treaty (1899)



- Sa "mapagkaibigang relasyon," nirerespeto diumano ng imperyalistang US ang relihiyong Islam at mga tradisyong Moro at kinikilala ang relihiyoso at pampulitikang awtoridad ng sultanato
- buwanang "alawans" na \$250 para sa sultan at \$60-\$75 para sa bawat datu. Kapalit nito ang pagbabawal sa mga Moro ng mga sandatang pumuputok at idineklarang iligal ang pangangalipin at pamimirata.

# Philippine Commission

Kategorya ng mga probinsya --“sibilisado” at “di-sibilisado.”

1912 - Pensionado: 200 kabataang Moro ang nakatapos ng kurso sa mga unibersidad sa US

June 1903 - Moro Province: Zamboanga, Lanao, Cotabato, Davao at Sulu

- a. Hindi kinilala, bagkus niyurakan ang karapatan ng mga *imam* sa pagpapatupad sa kanilang batas, ang *Shariah*.
- b. Pinagbayad ng sedula ang mga Muslim, tanda ng hindi pagkilala sa pangungulekta ng *drakat (zakat) ng agama*.
- c. Hindi rin pinahintulutan ang mga Madrasa -- ang eskwelahan para sa Arabic at Koran.
- d. 1911- ilegal ang pagmamay-ari ng anumang armas na pumuputok



# Philippine Commission

- e. Inagaw ng mga kolonyalista ang mga lupain at matabang kapatagan para sa mga kapitalistang korporasyong agrikultural ng US
- f. Sinimulan ang programa ng resettlement sa mga homestead ng Cotabato, Davao at Agusan sa layuning mabuhusan ng malamig na tubig ang pag-aalsa ng mga magsasaka mula sa Luzon at Visayas



# 1912 – RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

**1st Cotabato Valley - 16 ektarya**

**Christian, 8 has sa bawat pamilyang Moro**

**1930 - 17 agrikultural na**

**resettlement sa mga probinsya ng Cotabato, Davao, Zamboanga del Sur, Agusan at Lanao**

- pananim pang-eksport at nagbukas ng mga minahan at trosohan para sa higit nitong pagkakamal ng tubo. Itinayo nito ang mga sugar mill at coconut oil mill at sinamantala ang murang lakas paggawa ng mga Pilipino, kasama na ang mga manggagawang Moro**



# 1912 – RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Ang mga Kristyano ay pinahintulutang magkaroon ng mas malawak na lupain, halimbawa sa Cooper Act ng 1902, sa Act 2254 at Act 2280 ng 1913, sa Public Land Act No. 2874 ng 1919, at sa Commonwealth Act No. 141 ng 1936.

Isinasaad naman ng Act No. 141, na ang Moro ay maaaring mag-aplay sa parsela ng lupa na hindi sosobra ng 4 ektarya habang ang Kristyano ay maaaring magmay-ari ng 24 ektarya at ang isang korporasyon ay pinayagang magmay-ari ng 1,024 ektarya.



# Parsyal na Listahan ng malalaking plantasyon at logging konsesyon sa Mindanao sa panahon ng Kolonyalismong US

| Taon Pagpasok | Pangalan ng Kumpanya                                                   | Lawak (ektarya)                      | Produkto               |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1906          | Davao Planters Association                                             | 1,000,000 (?) 39,489<br>7,750        | Abaka<br>Niyog<br>Goma |
| 1910          | 159 malalaking plantasyon sa Mindanao, karamihan Amerikano at European |                                      |                        |
| 1926          | Del Monte Corp (Bukidnon)                                              | 1,024 sa simula-- 7,922<br>expansion | Pinya                  |
| 1914          | Weyerhauser (Maguindanao)                                              | 72,000 (logging<br>concession)       | Troso                  |
| 1929          | Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co (Zamboanga)                                |                                      | Goma                   |
| 1937          | Dole (Cotabato)                                                        | 6,818                                | Pinya                  |
|               | Findlay Miller (Lanao)                                                 | Logging concession                   | Troso                  |
|               | Lianga Bay Logging (Surigao)                                           | Logging concession                   | Troso                  |

# Resettlement during Martial Law

**1948-1960 roughly 1.2 million people, mostly spontaneous migrants, came to Mindanao, especially to the provinces of Cotabato and Davao (Krinks 1970) ;**

**state-directed settlement policy by a five-year plan (1975-1980) during martial law ;**

**1960-1970, an estimated total of 362,000 people migrated to Mindanao**

**1975 - another 106,912 hectares of land for public settlement schemes in Mindanao**



# Resettlement during Martial Law

**In 1977 the Philippine Ministry of Agrarian Reform (MAR) administered a total of 44 settlement schemes, with an aggregate area of 734,825 ha and 49,898 settler families:**

- Tawi-Tawi Balimbing-Bongao 15,340ha 1955 723**
- Sulu Panamao-Talipao-Patikul 7,146ha 1976 219**
- Basilan Lamitan-Sumisip-Maluso 15,000ha 1976 460**
- ZdlNorte Liloy-Salug-Sindangan 35,000ha 1962 2,343**

# Resettlement during Martial Law

- LanaodINorte Tangkal-Magsaysay 13,943 1960 1,019
- LanaodINorte (Arevalo Eddor)Sapad 3,000 1953 139
- LanaodINorte Nunungan- Karomatan19,674 1975 337
- LanaodISur Wao 18,000 1950 4,002
- Lanao del Sur Lumba-a-Bayabao-Bubong 6,939 1973 246
- Lanao del Sur Bayang-Binidayan Pagayawan-Tuburan (Tatarican)18,197 1975 770
- North Cotabato Carmen100,000 1956 2,019
- North Cotabato No. 2 (Genio Eddor) Alamada 28,380 1953 899families

**86 Million Filipinos**

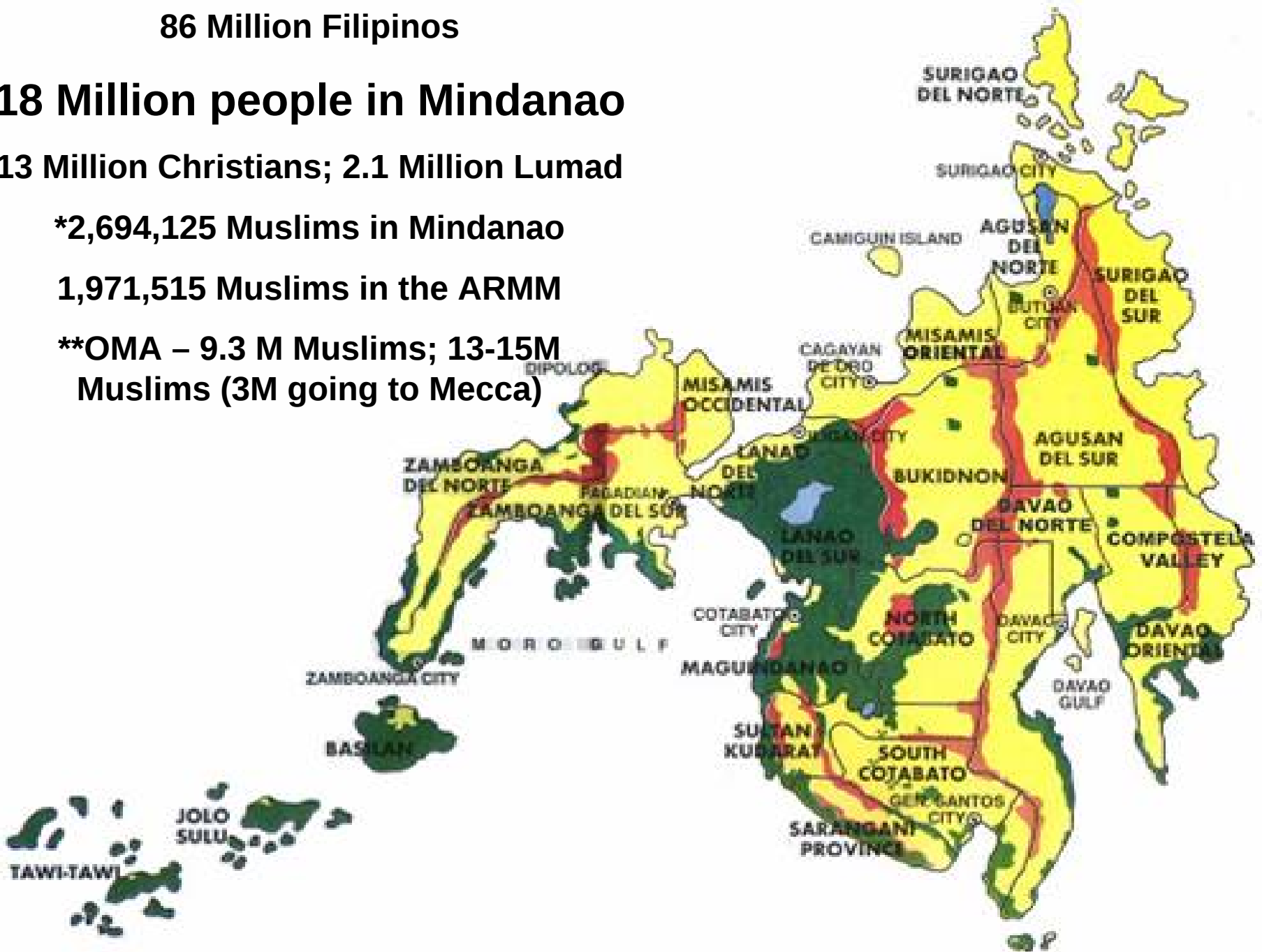
**18 Million people in Mindanao**

**13 Million Christians; 2.1 Million Lumad**

**\*2,694,125 Muslims in Mindanao**

**1,971,515 Muslims in the ARMM**

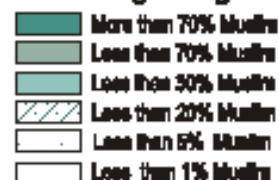
**\*\*OMA – 9.3 M Muslims; 13-15M  
Muslims (3M going to Mecca)**



## MUSLIM POPULATION IN MINDANAO

**Legend:**

### Percentage range of Muslim Population in an Area

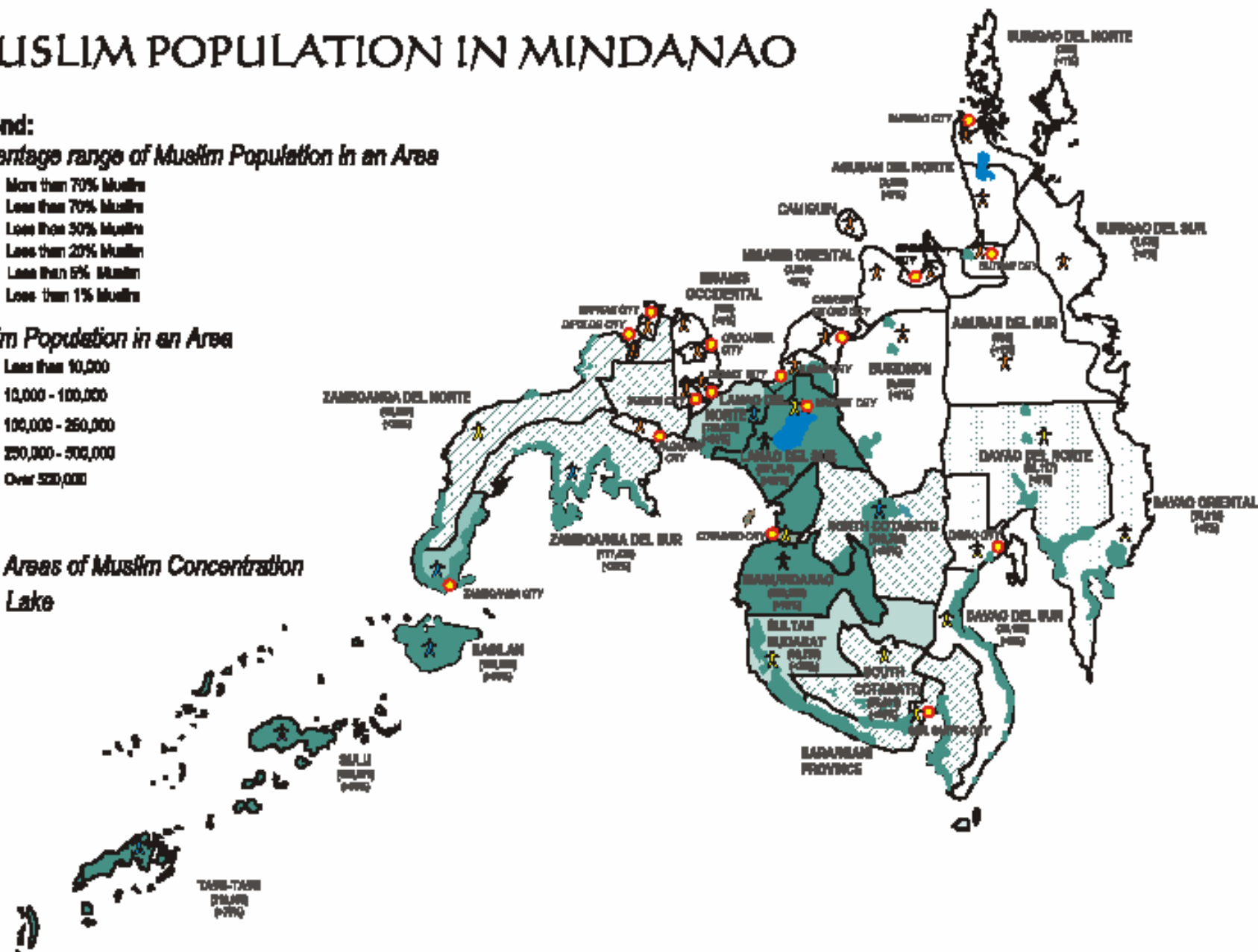


### Muslim Population in an Area



■ **Areas of Muslim Concentration**

**Lake**



# TOWARDS PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT



## **RAMOS ADMINISTRATION PEACE PACKAGE:**

**1996 GRP-MNLF FINAL PEACE AGREEMENT, Autonomous  
Region in Muslim Mindanao and Southern Philippines  
Council for Peace and Development**



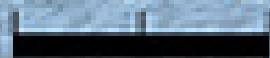
# MISUARI'S MINDANAO

The governor hopes to convince the holdout provinces to join his Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao — with official handouts



TAWI-TAWI

0 50 100kms



Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao

Mostly-Christian areas that have not joined



# THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT

## Muling pagtatayo ng kasalukong komunidad

Marso 1984 - Ustadz Hashim Salamat, itinayo ang Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF); Ang diin ng MILF ay ang pagka-Islamiko at naglalayon sa pagtatayo ng hiwalay na Islamikong estado ng Mindanao-Sulu-Palawan.

Four Point Program:

Islamisasyon

pagpapalakas ng organisasyon

pagpapalakas ng kakayahang militar

pag-asa sa sarili

**1997- GRP-MILF Peace Negotiations**

Ceasefire – GRP violations

33 Major Camps and Satellite

Camps: Abubakre and Bushra



# Ilang Halimbawa ng State Terrorism Laban sa Mamamayang Moro

|                                                                                                                        |                                                                  |                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pangyayari Petsa                                                                                                       | Apektadong Lugar                                                 | Biktima (sibilyan)                                                                  |
| All-out War (2000)                                                                                                     | Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Lanao del Sur, Davao Oriental       | 100,000 evacuees 100+ patay                                                         |
| “Silent War” (2000-2002)                                                                                               | Sulu                                                             | Naapektahan mga erya ng MNLF sa buong Sulu                                          |
| Atake sa Bulliok Complex, (Pebrero 2003)                                                                               | Pikit, North Cotabato & Pagalungan, Maguindanao (Liguasan Marsh) | 160,000 evacuees 12 patay (pagpamomba) 9 bata patay sa sakit                        |
| “State of Lawlessness” (Hulyo 2001)                                                                                    | Basilan, Zamboanga City & Sulu                                   | 20,000 evacuees 500 arestado                                                        |
| Bombing Davao Airport (Marso 2003)                                                                                     | Davao City                                                       | 22 patay & marami sugatan; warrantless arrests sa mga Moro sa Cotabato & Davao City |
| Bombing Sasa Wharf (Abril 2003)                                                                                        | Davao City                                                       | 16 patay, 55 sugatan + warrantless arrests                                          |
| Operasyon Militar sa Lanao Hulyo 2003                                                                                  | Lanao                                                            | 32,000 evacuees, 80 patay                                                           |
| Bicutan Siege (March 15, 2005)                                                                                         | Camp Bagong Diwa (Bicutan)                                       | 20+ Moro detainees ang napatay ng mga warden                                        |
| Patuloy na Pang-aaresto/pagdukot sa mga ustadz (2000-2006); karamihan sa kanila ay missing hanggang sa pagsusulat nito | Mindanao                                                         | 128 as of 2006                                                                      |

# WESTERN MINDANAO COMMAND

## OPLAN ULTIMATUM I&II

- 3 marine brigades
- 4 marine battalions
- 3 infantry battalions
- 1 Scout Ranger battalion
- 1 Special Force battalion
- 1 light reaction company

WestMinCom,  
Camp Navarro,  
Zamboanga City &  
new Philippine Army  
HeadQuarters

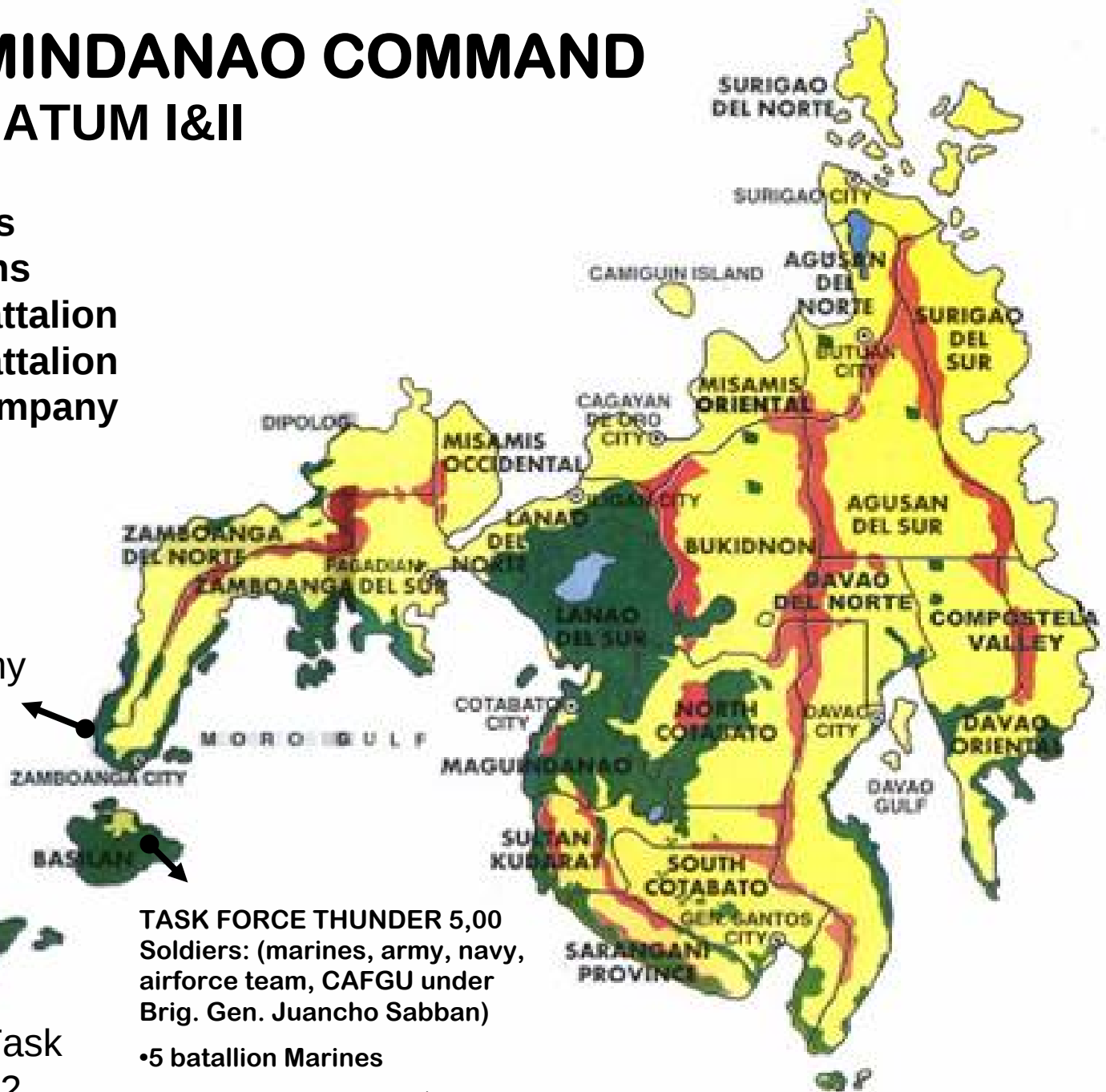
Task Force Comet  
& Joint Special  
Operations Force



Naval Task  
Force 62

TASK FORCE THUNDER 5,00  
Soldiers: (marines, army, navy,  
airforce team, CAFGU under  
Brig. Gen. Juancho Sabban)

- 5 batallion Marines
- 1 batallion Army (103<sup>rd</sup> Brigade)



# 2005-07: Balikatan US-RP Joint Military Exercises in Moro Areas

**JOINT OPERATIONS TASK FORCE  
– PHILIPPINES (since 2002), Camp  
Navarro, Zamboanga City**

**TABANGAN 2006  
SULU (socio-civic  
actions; combat  
operations training)**

**TAWI-TAWI USNS  
MERCY NAVAL  
BOAT**

**MEDCAPS 2005  
Lamitan;  
SEABEES, Tipo-Tipo**

**MEDCAPS 2005  
Sirawai**

**BAYANIHAN 05  
Talayan & Parang  
Maguindanao**

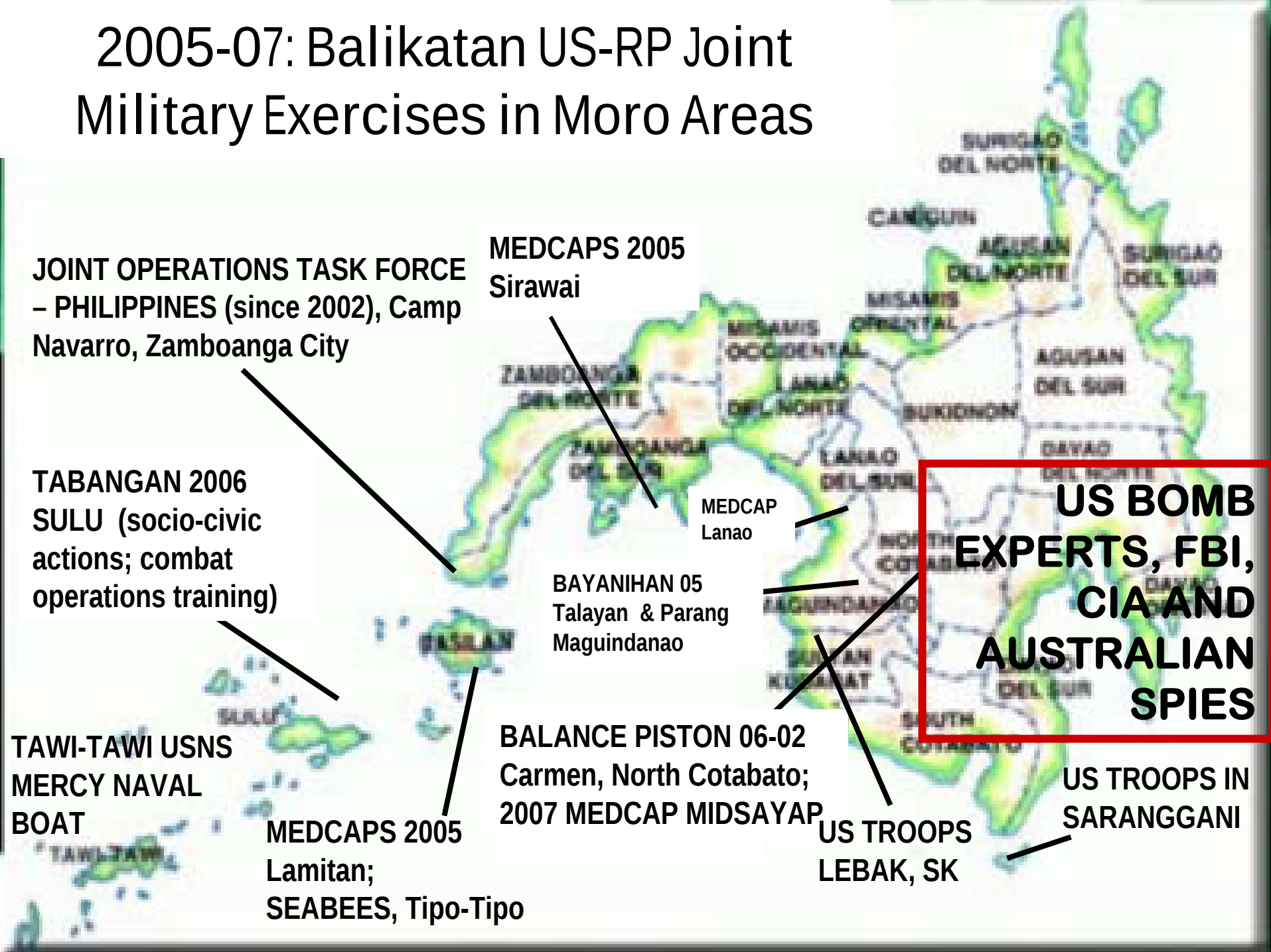
**BALANCE PISTON 06-02  
Carmen, North Cotabato;  
2007 MEDCAP MIDSAYAP**

**MEDCAP  
Lanao**

**US TROOPS  
LEBAK, SK**

**US TROOPS IN  
SARANGGANI**

**US BOMB  
EXPERTS, FBI,  
CIA AND  
AUSTRALIAN  
SPIES**



# 6<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION PA, AWANG, DATU SINSUAT

603rd Brigade  
under army Col.  
**Mario Mendoza**  
(Barira, Buldon,  
Matanog, Datu  
Odin Sinsuat,  
Parang)

## Investigation & Case Documentation

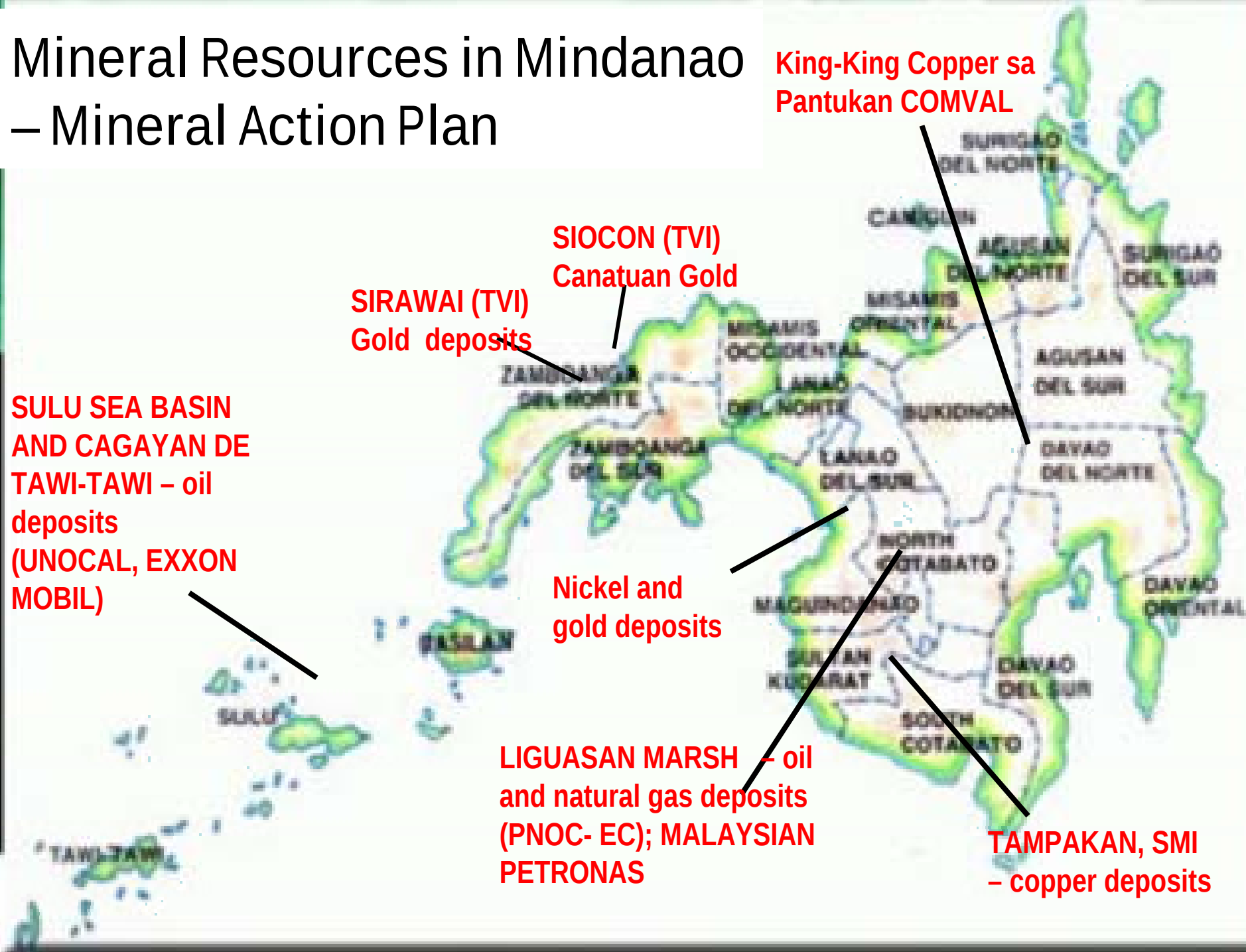
(Dalican, Datu  
Paglas, Shariff  
Aguak,  
Mamasapanao,  
Datu Sangki,)  
37th IB  
34th IB



*(Pikit, Carmen,  
Midsayap,  
Kabacan)*  
40th IB  
602nd Brigade  
under Lt. Col.  
Pedro Soria  
7th IB

# Mineral Resources in Mindanao

## – Mineral Action Plan



# Buliok Attack and Marsh Politicks

**Buliok is an MILF stronghold that is part of the Liguasan Marsh**

**LIGUASAN MARSH**

- A vast complex of river channels, small lakes and ponds, marshes, arable land subject to seasonal flooding
- Game refuge and bird sanctuary
- Important for biodiversity conservation
- Recommended in 1992 for protection under NIPAs Act
- Largest wetlands in the Phils; 2nd largest in Southeast Asia

*Known to have extensive oil and natural gas deposits, which oil companies and the Phil. Gov't are keen to exploit*

**Comprehensive Dev't Plan for the Liguasan Marsh 1999 - 2025**

**Project-SEED-Pikit or Social, Economic Enhancement Program (SEED)**

**Every three years, since the PNOC drilling in 1997, the government conducts a military operation against the MILF, resulting to waves of evacuation and migration of the original inhabitants of the area**

**After the Buliok attack, local government officials started titling the land for themselves**

# Buliok Attack and Marsh Politicks

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# •LEGEND•

## USAID PROJECTS IN MINDANAO BY PROVINCE

Implemented in Partnership with Philippine National and Local Government Agencies  
(As of March 2007)

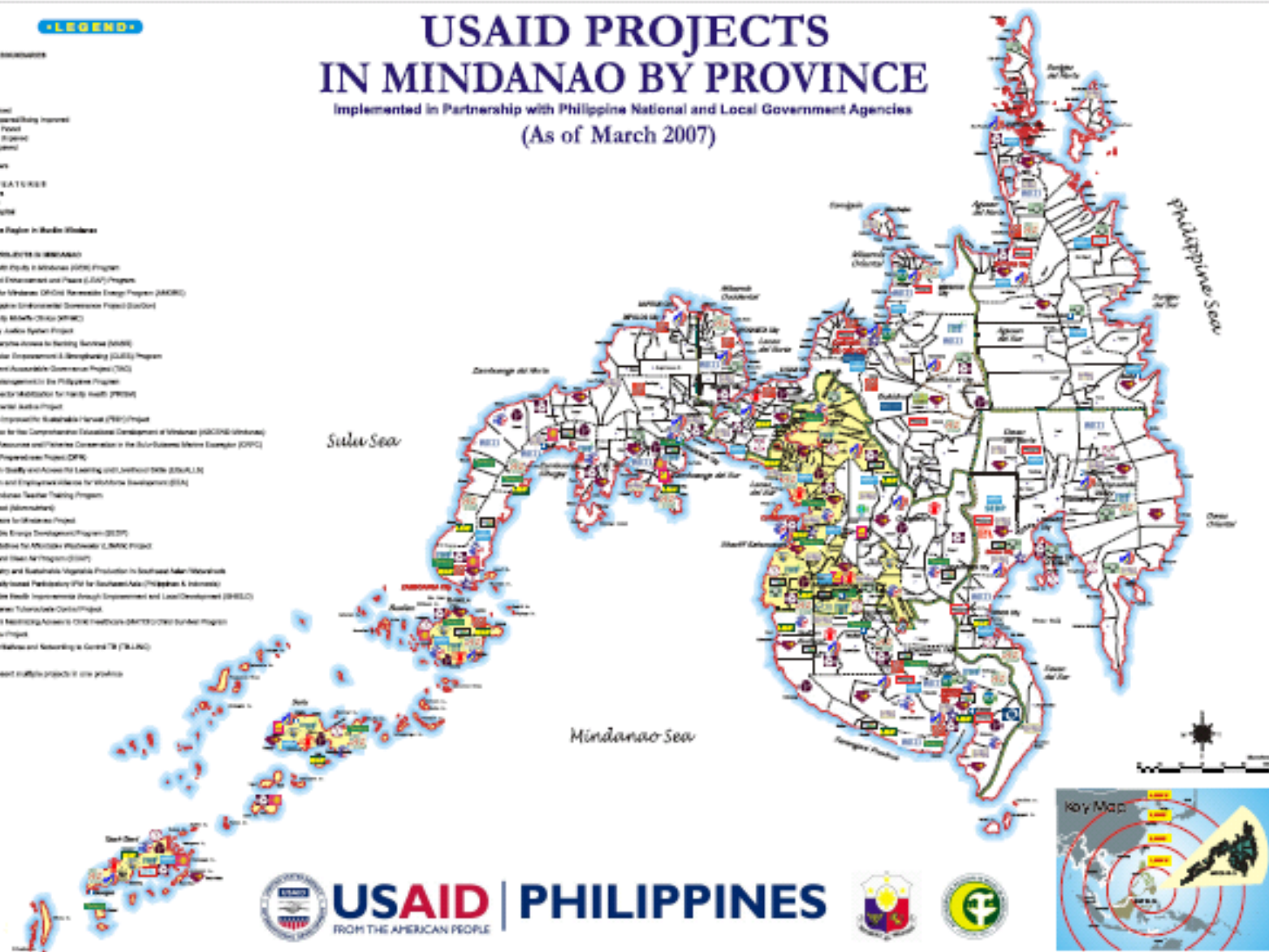
**POLITICAL BOUNDARIES**  
 Municipal  
 Provincial  
 District

**ROADS**  
 Primary - Paved  
 Primary - Unpaved/Underway Improved  
 Secondary - Paved  
 Secondary - Unpaved  
 Tertiary - Unpaved  
 TIRF  
 National/Provincial

**POINT FEATURES**  
 Town Center  
 City Center  
 Provincial Capital  
 Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

- USAID PROJECTS IN MINDANAO**
1. Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) Program
  2. Land-based Environment and Peace (LEAP) Program
  3. Addressing Mindanao's Critical Renewable Energy Program (AMORE)
  4. The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (PEG)
  5. VINE Early Warning System (VINE)
  6. Strategic Justice System Project
  7. Watersheds for Access to Basic Services (WABS)
  8. Credit Union Empowerment & Strengthening (CUES) Program
  9. Transparency Accountability Governance Project (TAG)
  10. Conflict Intervention in the Philippine Program
  11. Private Sector Mobilization for Healthy Growth (PSMHG)
  12. Environmental Justice Project
  13. Philippine Improvement in Sustainable Forest (PISF) Project
  14. Assistance for the Comprehensive Education Development of Mindanao (PACED) Mindanao
  15. Gender Resource and Gender Mainstreaming in the Sustainable Marine Ecosystem (GRMSE)
  16. Disaster Preparedness Project (DPP)
  17. Education Quality and Access for Learning (EQAL) Project
  18. Education and Employment Initiative for Sustainable Development (EEISD)
  19. Trade Mindanao Training Program
  20. AGI Project (Agriculture)
  21. Watersheds for Mindanao Project
  22. Sustainable Energy Development Program (SEDP)
  23. Local Initiative for Agriculture Production (LIAPAC) Project
  24. Energy and Water for Program (EWAP)
  25. Agribusiness and Sustainable Vegetable Production in Southeast Asia (ASAP)
  26. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Project
  27. Sustainable Health Improvement through Empowerment and Local Development (SHIELD)
  28. Regional Health Improvement Project
  29. Strategic Technology Access to Critical Healthcare (STACH) Project
  30. Healthcare Project
  31. Linking Initiative and Networking in Gender TB (LINIG)

\*Some tags may represent multiple projects in one province



**USAID | PHILIPPINES**  
 FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# Militarization of Aid



1. US Agency for International Development (USAID)
2. Growth Equity in Mindanao – infrastructure buildings
3. BEAM – Basic Education Assistance for Mindanao
4. US Institute for Peace – peace negotiations and NGOs

# Bayanihan: winning the hearts and minds



Case

