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| Country/entity | Philippines Mindanao |
| Region | Asia and Pacific |
| Agreement name | Terms of Reference for the Joint Normalization Committee |
| Date | 22 Mar 2014 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Philippine Insurgencies (1968 -)

The Maoist Insurgencies (1968 -)

Philippines-NDF

The Philippines have been defined by a series of center-periphery and often ideologically Maoist, separatist insurgencies. The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), began its war against the central Philippine government in 1968 through their armed wing – the New People’s Army (NPA). Further legitimacy was gained through the establishment of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in 1973. Grievances were predominantly opposed to the corruption and repression under the authoritarian Marcos regime.

Philippines-Cordillera

With the overthrow of Marcos’ regime in 1986, the CPP factionalized further to take on more localized characteristics. The Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army (CPLA) broke away from the NDF in 1986 to focus on the protection of the Cordilleran people and land in northern Luzon. Hostilities were formally ended in July 2011, with an agreement signed between the central government, the CPLA and the Cordillera Bodong Administration (CBA) that allowed for the absorption of CPLA fighters into the Philippine Army and the re-working of the CBA-CPLA into a socio-development organisation.

Philippines-RPM-P

Meanwhile, purge among the CPP in the early 1990s, encouraged the formation of a parallel party, the Revolutionary Workers Party (RPM-P). Their armed wing, the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) which had carried out a number of assassinations during the 1980s at the bequest of the CPP, followed suit and allied themselves with the RPM-P in 1997 forming the (RPM-P-RPA-ABB). Severely weakened by the split with the CPP and with the arrest of several key figures, the RPM-P-RPA-ABB signed a peace agreement in December 2000, which encouraged the RPM-P’s branch in Mindanao to break away in 2001.

The CPP-NPA has only participated in intermittent talks with the government. Talks halted in 2004 when Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo’s administration sought closer ties with the U.S. in the war on terror and added the CPP-NPA to the list of terrorist organisations, renewing violence. Following the launch of a counter-insurgency by the Philippine government, negotiations have been further delayed due to suspected internal differences between the CPP ‘old guard’ and younger members.

The Moro Insurgency (1968 -)

Philippines-Mindanao

The Moro Insurgency began in 1968, in Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago after the killing of Moro Commandos, the so-called Jabidah Massacre, by the Philippine Army following a plot to invade Sabah province in Malaysia. The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) captured a swath of territory in the mid-1970s. In an attempt to stem the violence, the constitution was reformed and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was created 1990 granting a devolution of power to the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. Following the establishment of the ARMM, the MNLF splintered into a range of smaller groups including Islamic factions such as the

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| Stage | Implementation/renegotiation |
| Conflict nature | Government/territory |
| Peace process | Philippines - Mindanao process |
| Parties | Miriam Coronel Ferrer, GPH Panel Chair; Mohagher Iqbal, MILF Panel Chair |
| Third parties | Witnessed by: Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, Malaysian Facilitator |
| Description | Agreement by the Parties regarding the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Joint Normalization Committee (JNC), providing for the mandate, composition, organization, functions, which include overseeing and coordinating during normalization process throughout the transitional period, funding, and for a periodic review of this TOR. The Parties also agreed the JNC would continue to exist until the signing of an Exit Agreement, with possibilities for extension beyond the Exit Agreement. |

Agreement document [PH_140322_ToR for JNC.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

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| Electoral commission | No specific mention. |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | No specific mention. |
| Traditional/religious leaders | No specific mention. |
| Public administration | No specific mention. |
| Constitution | No specific mention. |

Power sharing

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| Political power sharing | No specific mention. |
| Territorial power sharing | No specific mention. |
| Economic power sharing | No specific mention. |
| Military power sharing | No specific mention. |

Human rights and equality

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| Human rights/RoL general | No specific mention. |
| Bill of rights/similar | No specific mention. |
| Treaty incorporation | No specific mention. |
| Civil and political rights | No specific mention. |
| Socio-economic rights | No specific mention. |

Rights related issues

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|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Citizenship | No specific mention. |
| Democracy | No specific mention. |
| Detention procedures | No specific mention. |
| Media and communication | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | No specific mention. |
| Protection measures | No specific mention. |
| Other | No specific mention. |

Rights institutions

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| NHRI | No specific mention. |
| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |

Justice sector reform

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| Criminal justice and emergency law | No specific mention. |
| State of emergency provisions | No specific mention. |
| Judiciary and courts | No specific mention. |
| Prisons and detention | No specific mention. |
| Traditional Laws | No specific mention. |

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 1, II. Mandate - The Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) shall undertake the primary function of coordinating the process of normalization. Its objective is to establish a functional system and effective mechanisms for coordinating all components of the normalization process.

Page 1, III. Composition - The JNC shall be created by the GPH and the MILF Negotiating Panels. It shall be composed of six (6) members. It shall be co-chaired by designated representative of the GPH and the MILF, respectively. Both Panels will designate two (2) representatives each to sit as members.

Page 2, V. Functions

1. Establish protocols, procedures and a detailed timeline for normalization on the basis of the agreements of the Parties;

Page 2, V. Functions

3. Conduct joint security assessment with appropriate government agencies and make recommendations on the security conditions and informational requirements in the Bangsamoro, including coordination for the employment and redeployment of security forces;

Page 2, V. Functions

10. Monitor the implementation of socio-economic development programs for combatants and their immediate communities;

Page 2, V. Functions

12. Coordinate all other processes in normalization and perform such other functions as may be directed by the Panels.

Page 2, VI. Duration - the JNC shall continue to exist until the signing of the Exit Agreement. Based on need, the Parties may choose to extend the operations of the JNC.

Page 3, VIII. Funding

1. The GPH shall provide funds for the operation of the JNC. Regular funding for the operations of the JNC shall be sourced through a Bangsamoro normalization fund mechanism.

Page 3, XI. Review and Amendment - The Parties shall conduct a periodic review of this TOR. Either party may propose amendments to this TOR and shall be effective upon approval of the Parties.

Page 3, VIII. Funding

2. The JNC shall undertake resource mobilization from donor contributions to supplement the budgetary requirements provided under the Bangsamoro normalization mechanism. The Parties agree to allow either party to access funds from donors for the operations of the different mechanisms under the normalization process.

National economic plan

No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 3:

2. The JNC shall undertake resource mobilization from donor contributions to supplement the budgetary requirements provided under the Bangsamoro normalization fund mechanism. The Parties agree to allow either party to access funds from donors for the operations of the different mechanisms under the normalization process.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2, V. Functions

3. Conduct joint security assessment with appropriate government agencies and make recommendations on the security conditions and informational requirements in the Bangsamoro, including coordination for the employment and redeployment of security forces;

Page 2, V. Functions

4. Create the Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) and the Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs) as specified in the Annex on Normalization;

Page 2, V. Functions

5. Supervise the transitional security arrangements through the JPSC;

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 2. IV. Organization

2. JNC personnel shall be covered by the agreement on the General Cessation of Hostilities dated July 18, 1997 and its Implementing Operational Guidelines.

Page 2, V. Functions

9. Coordinate with the GPH and MILF Coordinating Committees on the Cessation of the Hostilities (CCCHs) and Ad Hoc Joint Action Group (AHJAG) on matters relevant to the work of the JNC;

Police

Page 2, V. Functions

6. Monitor the enhancement of the capacity of the police force to perform its law enforcement functions and the transition of law enforcement functions from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to the police force for the Bangsamoro;

Armed forces

Page 2, V. Functions

6. Monitor the enhancement of the capacity of the police force to perform its law enforcement functions and the transition of law enforcement functions from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to the police force for the Bangsamoro;

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, II. Mandate - The Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) shall undertake the primary function of coordinating the process of normalization. Its objective is to establish a functional system and effective mechanisms for coordinating all components of the normalization process.

Page 1, III. Composition - The JNC shall be created by the GPH and the MILF Negotiating Panels. It shall be composed of six (6) members. It shall be co-chaired by designated representative of the GPH and the MILF, respectively. Both Panels will designate two (2) representatives each to sit as members.

Page 2, V. Functions

1. Establish protocols, procedures and a detailed timeline for normalization on the basis of the agreements of the Parties;

Page 2, V. Functions

2. Coordinate with the Independent Decommissioning Body on the decommissioning programs relating to the disposition of MILF forces and weapons.

Page 2, V. Functions

3. Conduct joint security assessment with appropriate government agencies and make recommendations on the security conditions and informational requirements in the Bangsamoro, including coordination for the employment and redeployment of security forces;

Page 2, V. Functions

4. Create the Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) and the Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs) as specified in the Annex on Normalization;

Page 2, V. Functions

5. Supervise the transitional security arrangements through the JPSC;

Page 2, V. Functions

6. Monitor the enhancement of the capacity of the police force to perform its law enforcement functions and the transition of law enforcement functions from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to the police force for the Bangsamoro;

Page 2, V. Functions

7. Coordinate and monitor the progress of the program for the disbandment of private armed groups (PAGs);

Page 2, V. Functions

10. Monitor the implementation of socio-economic development programs for combatants and their immediate communities;

Page 2, VI. Duration - the JNC shall continue to exist until the signing of the Exit Agreement. Based on need, the Parties may choose to extend the operations of the JNC.

Page 3, XI. Review and Amendment - The Parties shall conduct a periodic review of this TOR. Either party may propose amendments to this TOR and shall be effective upon approval of the Parties.

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| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | <p>Page 2, V. Functions 7. Coordinate and monitor the progress of the program for the disbandment of private armed groups (PAGs);</p> <p>~</p> <p>Page 2, V. Functions 2. Coordinate with the Independent Decommissioning Body on the decommissioning programs relating to the disposition of MILF forces and weapons.</p> <p>Page 2, V. Functions 10. Monitor the implementation of socio-economic development programs for combatants and their immediate communities;</p> |
| Withdrawal of foreign forces | No specific mention. |
| Corruption | No specific mention. |
| Crime/organised crime | No specific mention. |
| Drugs | No specific mention. |
| Terrorism | No specific mention. |

Transitional justice

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| Transitional justice general | No specific mention. |
| Amnesty/pardon | No specific mention. |
| Courts | No specific mention. |
| Mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Prisoner release | No specific mention. |
| Vetting | No specific mention. |
| Victims | No specific mention. |

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Witnessed by: Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar Tangku Mohamed, Malaysian Facilitator

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (2014) Terms of Reference for the Joint Normalization Committee, <https://peace.gov.ph/tag/joint-normalization-committee/> (Accessed 6 October 2020).
