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Country/entity Philippines

Mindanao

Region Asia and Pacific

Agreement name Terms of Reference for the Independent Decommissioning Body

Date 22 Mar 2014

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Philippine Insurgencies (1968 -)

The Maoist Insurgencies (1968 -)

Philippines-NDF

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

Philippines-Cordillera

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

Philippines-RPM-P

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

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

The Moro Insurgency (1968 -)

Philippines-Mindanao

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

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 on the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Independent

Decommissioning Body (IDB), providing for the mandate, composition, and functions, which include overseeing, coordinating, and implementing the disarmament and normalization of BIAF forces. The Parties agreed that additional protocols may be issued regarding the implementation of decommissioning, as well as the IDB will exist until an

Exit Agreement is reached, though the IDB will be subject to periodic reviews.

Agreement document

PH_140322_ToR for IDB.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.

 $\textbf{Refugees/displaced} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

No specific mention.

gender

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

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 No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

No specific mention.

commission

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

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

Human rights/RoL No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

No specific mention.

rights

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access

Page 3, XI. Freedom of Movement - In the performance of their functions, the freedom of

movement of the seven (7) members of the IDB shall be guaranteed by the Parties.

Protection

measures

No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions

No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. **emergency law**

State of emergency No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

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

socio-economic reconstruction

economic development Page 1, IV. Functions

5. Coordinate with the Joint Normalization Committee on the other aspects of

normalization.

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, VIII. Funding

1. The salaries and allowances of the foreign experts shall be shouldered by their

respective governments. The funding for the operations of the IDB shall be

independently sources as jointly determined by the Parties. The IDB may source funds

from development partners.

Business

No specific mention.

Taxation

No specific mention.

Banks

No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights **Cultural heritage**

No specific mention.

Environment

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

rights or access

No specific mention.

Security sector

Security

No specific mention.

Guarantees Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, II. Mandate - The Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) shall oversee the process of decommissioning of the MILF forces and weapons.

Page 1, III. Composition - The IB shall be composed of three (3) foreign experts including the chairperson, and four (4) local experts jointly nominated by the Parties [...]

Page 1, IV. Functions

1. Conduct inventory, verification and validation of Bangsamoro Islamic Armed forces (BIA) members, arms and weapons;

Page 1, IV. Functions

2. Develop and implement a schedule of decommissioning of BIAF forces;

Page 1, IV. Functions

3. Plan, design, and implement techniques and technologies for weapons collection or retrieval, transport, and storage and putting weapons beyond use in accordance with the agreement of the Parties;

Page 1, IV. Functions

4. Ensure that all the necessary steps and processes for decommissioning are complied with by the Parties;

Page 1, IV. Functions

5. Coordinate with the Joint Normalization Committee on the other aspects of normalization.

Page 2, V. Reporting

1. The IDB shall report on the progress of its work to the Panels, taking into account the phases of decommissioning agreed upon by the Parties.

Page 2, V. Reporting

2. The IDB shall submit its terminal report to the Panels, which shall contain a certification of the completion of the decommissioning process.

Page 2, VII. Additional Protocols - the Panels may agree to issue additional protocols for the implementation of decommissioning, in consultation with the IDB.

Page 2, VIII. Funding

2. To address the problem of a possible gap between the formal establishment of the IDB and its long-term funding support, the Panels undertake to find modalities for short-term bridge funding for the initial activities of the IDB. Potential partners of the IDB may indicate how they would cover any "bridge" period.

Page 2, IX. Duration - The IDB shall be organized by the Parties not later than one month after the acceptance of the states providing the foreign experts. It shall continue to exist until an Exit Agreement is reached.

Page 3, XII. 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.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, II. Mandate - The Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) shall oversee the process of decommissioning of the MILF forces and weapons.

Page 1, IV. Functions

1. Conduct inventory, verification and validation of Bangsamoro Islamic Armed forces (BIA) members, arms and weapons;

Page 1, IV. Functions

2. Develop and implement a schedule of decommissioning of BIAF forces;

Page 1, IV. Functions

4. Ensure that all the necessary steps and processes for decommissioning are complied with by the Parties;

Page 1, IV. Functions

5. Coordinate with the Joint Normalization Committee on the other aspects of normalization.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime

No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice No specific mention.

general

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 Witnessed by: Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, Malaysian Facilitator **signatory**

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International

No specific mention.

mission/force/ similar

Enforcement

mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source On file with author. Also available at: Independent Decommissioning Body (n.d.) IDB

TERMS OF REFERENCE, https://static1.squarespace.com/static/

5c4fc6b74eddeccdf38f0619/t/5c8b822fa4222f26940768a3/1552646715952/ Terms+of+Reference+for+the+Independent+Decommissioning+Body+ %28IDB%29+Mar+22%2C+2014.pdf (Accessed 31 January 2020).