

<b>Country/entity</b>	Philippines Mindanao
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Third Party Monitoring Team (TPMT) and its Terms of Reference
<b>Date</b>	25 Jan 2013
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Philippines - Mindanao process
<b>Parties</b>	Miriam Coronel-Ferrer, Panel Chair for the Government of the Philippines (GPH); Mohagher Iqbal, Panel Chair for the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)
<b>Third parties</b>	Tengku Dato'Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, Facilitator and Representative of Malaysia
<b>Description</b>	The Agreement in entirety provides the mandate, composition, functions, reporting, funding, and duration for the Third Party Monitoring Team to monitor the implementation of all Agreements.

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**Agreement document**      [PH\\_130125\\_TPMT and its TOR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	<p>Page 1, 2. Composition</p> <p>The TPMT is an independent body composed of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A chair, who shall be an eminent international person and shall act as coventor and spokesperson for the TPMT;</li> <li>-A representative from a local non-governmental organization registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be nominated by the GPH;</li> <li>-A representative from a local non-governmental organization registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be nominated by the MILF;</li> <li>-A representative from an international non-governmental organization to be nominated by the GPH; and</li> <li>-A representative from an international non-governmental organization to be nominated by the MILF.</li> </ul>
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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**Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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**Human rights and equality**

<b>Human rights/RoL general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Bill of rights/similar</b>	No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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### **Rights related issues**

**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.

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### **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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### **Justice sector reform**

**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.

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### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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### **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.

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## Security sector

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	Page 2, 3. Functions 3.3. The TPMT shall have the power to organize its work in the manner it deems most appropriate. It shall, under the direction of the Chair, devise its own tasking, work plans, security and confidentiality protocols, and financial systems in order to comply with requirements imposed by funding sources. It shall also define a code of conduct particularly with respect to the relationship between its members and their organizational affiliations. These shall be contained in the TPMT's Internal Rules and Regulations which shall be submitted to the Panels for their approval.
<b>Ceasefire</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## Transitional justice

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.

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**Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** Tengku Dato'Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, Facilitator and Representative of Malaysia

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 2, 3. Functions

3.1 The basic function of the TPMT are to:

- a. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of all Agreements.
- b. Review and assess the progress of the implementation of commitments by both Parties under the Agreements. Towards this end, it shall submit comprehensive periodic reports and updates to both Parties for their appropriate action.
- c. Communicate to the public the progress and developments in the implementation of the Agreements of the Parties.

Page 2, 3. Functions

3.2. At the end of the transition period, upon the regular operation of the Bangsamoro Government, the GPH and MILF Peace Panels, together with the Malaysian Facilitator and the TPMT, shall convene a meeting to review, assess or evaluate the implementation of all agreements and the progress of the transition. An 'Exit Document' officially terminating the peace negotiations may be crafted and signed by both Parties if and only when all agreements have been fully implemented.

3.3. The TPMT shall have the power to organize its work in the manner it deems most appropriate. It shall, under the direction of the Chair, devise its own tasking, work plans, security and confidentiality protocols, and financial systems in order to comply with requirements imposed by funding sources. It shall also define a code of conduct particularly with respect to the relationship between its members and their organizational affiliations. These shall be contained in the TPMT's Internal Rules and Regulations which shall be submitted to the Panels for their approval.

Page 3, 3. Functions

3.4. The TPMT shall work on the basis of consensus. In reporting, any disagreements must be noted. The TPMT shall commit to work in the spirit of cooperation, confidence-building and trust among themselves and with their external relations.

Page 3, 3. Functions

3.5. Access to meetings, activities, informants, documents and data - The members of the TPMT shall have access to all reports and activities connected to the implementation of the Agreements. [...]

Page 3, 3. Functions

5. Reporting - The TPMT shall submit confidential written reports to the chairpersons of the two Peace Panels and to the facilitator, quarterly and as deemed necessary. The reports shall contain the TPMT's observations and recommendations. The Parties are not bound by the recommendations but shall submit written responses to the TPMT, furnishing a copy to the facilitator, within one month from receipt. The TPMT shall produce a public written report yearly or as it deems necessary, providing an overall assessment of developments in the implementation of the Agreements. [...]

Page 5, 9. Duration

The TPMT shall be formed by the Parties not later than one month after the signing of these Terms of Reference. It shall continue to exist until an Exit Agreement is reached.

