Country/entity	Philippines Mindanao
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Manual of Instructions for CCCH and LMTs
Date	18 Oct 2001
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

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Philippines - Mindanao process
Parties	P.A. Jesus G. Dureza, GPNP for Talks with the MILF, Chairman; Al Haj Murad Ebrahim, MILF Panel Chairman
Third parties	Witnessed by: Atty. Musib M. Buat, MILF Technical Committee Chairperson; ADG Lenonida F. Brusas, GRP Technical Committee Chairperson
Description	Agreement by the GRP and MILF Peace Panels on the mandate, composition, applicability, powers and functions, and rules and procedures of the Coordinating Committees on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) and the Local Monitoring Teams (LMTs). This Agreement is to implement the Implementing Guidelines of the Security Aspect of the Tripoli Agreement of 2001.

Agreement document	PH_011018_Manual of Instructions.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	Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 2, I. Mandate, 2. LMTs c) The LMTs shall be composed of five members, one each from the following: [...] Representative from the Religious sector, chosen under mutual agreement.
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.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 2, I. Mandate, 2. LMTs c) The LMTs shall be composed of five members, one each from the following: [...] Representative from NGOs nominated by the GRP; Representative from NGOs nominated by the MILF; Representative from the Religious sector, chosen under mutual agreement. Page 4, III. Powers and Functions, 2. LMTs The LMTs shall have the following powers and functions: [...] e. Employ th expertise of certain impartial persons or organizations in the performance of its assigned tasks.

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 2, I. Mandate, 2. LMTs c) The LMTs shall be composed of five members, one each from the following: [...] Representative from the Religious sector, chosen under mutual agreement.
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 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

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.

Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 5, IV. Rules and Procedures, A. In the conduct of meetings of the GRP and MILF CCCH, the following internal rules and procedures are hereby adopted: 2.i. Note: v. Press/media will only be allowed during the Formal Opening and Closing parts of the meeting/session.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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 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.

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.

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	No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1, Untitled Preamble -- This Manual of Instruction is hereby adopted by the GRP and MILF Peace Panels for the Coordinating Committees on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) and the Local Monitoring Teams (LMTs). It prescribes the instructions to the CCCH and LMTs in implementing the Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Tripoli Agreement of 2001.

Page 1, I. Mandate, 1. CCCH
a.) The CCCH of both Parties shall perform their powers and functions in accordance with Rule III, Section 4, of the Implementing Administrative Guidelines of the GRP-MILF General Cessation of Hostilities dated September 12, 1997. [...]

Page 1, I. Mandate, 1. CCCH
d.) The GRP and the MILF Coordinating Committees shall hold a regular coordinating meeting once a month to discuss matters relative to the implementation of the Implementing Guidelines of the Security Aspect of the Tripoli Agreement on Peace of 2001. A special coordinating meeting may be called as the need arises.

Page 1, I. Mandate, 1. CCCH
e.) The GRP-MILF CCCH is hereby authorized, as an extension of the authority of the GRP-MILF Peace Panels, to relay orders to the military field commanders of both parties once they have agreed to a cessation of hostilities.

Page 2, I. Mandate, 2. LMTs
a) Local Monitoring Teams (LMTs) are established in all conflict-affected areas as provided for under Article III of the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Agreement on Peace of 2001.

Page 2, I. Mandate, 2. LMTs
b) The LMTs shall prevent the escalation of conflict and address reported violations in their areas of responsibility.

Page 2, II. Applicability -- This Manual of Instruction shall govern the conduct of the CCCH and LMTs in conflict-affected areas.

Page 2, III. Powers and Functions, 1. CCCH
The CCCH shall have the following powers and functions: a.) Supervise and monitor the implementation of the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Agreement on Peace 2001.

Page 3, III. Powers and Functions, 1. CCCH
The CCCH shall have the following powers and functions:
b.) Conduct inquiry, motu proprio or as directed by the GRP-MILF Peace Panels, prepare report and recommend appropriate action on matters pertaining to alleged violations infractions of the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Agreement on Peace of 2001.

Page 3, III. Powers and Functions, 1. CCCH
The CCCH shall have the following powers and functions:
c.) Conduct visits and inspections in areas where the cessation of hostilities is in effect in coordination with GRP and MILF officials concerned. [...]

Page 3, III. Powers and Functions, 1. CCCH
The CCCH shall have the following powers and functions:
g.) The CCCH of each party shall, through their Panels, coordinate with the OIC

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 1, I. Mandate, 1. CCCH [...] e.) The GRP-MILF CCCH is hereby authorized, as an extension of the authority of the GRP-MILF Peace Panels, to relay orders to the military field commanders of both parties once they have agreed to a cessation of hostilities. Page 3, III. Powers and Functions, 1. CCCH The CCCH shall have the following powers and functions: [...] i.) The GRP-MILF CCCH shall inform the GRP-MILF Peace Panels of any GRP-MILF forces or field commanders committing violations of the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Agreement of Peace of 2001. It shall be the responsibility of the GRP-MILF Peace Panels to take immediate and necessary action to stop any violation and punish respective forces or military field commanders who violate the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Tripoli Agreement on Peace of 2001.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, I. Mandate, 1. CCCH [...] e.) The GRP-MILF CCCH is hereby authorized, as an extension of the authority of the GRP-MILF Peace Panels, to relay orders to the military field commanders of both parties once they have agreed to a cessation of hostilities. Page 3, III. Powers and Functions, 1. CCCH The CCCH shall have the following powers and functions: [...] i.) The GRP-MILF CCCH shall inform the GRP-MILF Peace Panels of any GRP-MILF forces or field commanders committing violations of the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Agreement of Peace of 2001. It shall be the responsibility of the GRP-MILF Peace Panels to take immediate and necessary action to stop any violation and punish respective forces or military field commanders who violate the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the Tripoli Agreement on Peace of 2001.
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 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	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.