

Country/entity	Philippines Mindanao
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	The Coordination Team for the Transition to the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) and its Terms of Reference
Date	23 Nov 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

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 Tangku Mohamed, Malaysian Facilitator
Description	Agreement by the Parties establishing the Coordination Team to aid in the transition of powers from the Central Government to the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), once the latter is established after the ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL). The Agreement provides the mandate, tasks, composition, reporting methods, funding, and duration of the Coordination Team, which will continue until terminated mutually by the Parties.

Agreement document [PH_141126_Coordination Team for Transtion to BTA ToR.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)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions</p> <p>Page 1, II. Mandate</p> <p>With the transmittal of the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) to Congress, there is greater urgency for both the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to facilitate a transition process that will ensure a smooth transition to the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) once this is established after the ratification of the BBL. In this regard, the GPH and MILF Panels do hereby create a coordination team from the central Government, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and the MILF (hereinafter referred as the Coordination Team or CT4T). The Coordination Team shall be the primary agencies to ensure that the necessary and appropriate steps are undertaken in preparation for the transition leading to the installation of the BTA.</p> <p>Page 1, III. Tasks - In order to fulfill its mandate, the Coordination Team shall perform the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Facilitate the generation and sharing of necessary information related to the transition to the BTA such as but not limited to the inventory of personnel, programs, properties, assets and receivables that would be turned over the BTA; <p>Page 2, III. Tasks - In order to fulfill its mandate, the Coordination Team shall perform the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Propose mechanisms, guidelines and processes necessary to help facilitate the transfer of functions of the ARMM and other relevant national agencies to the BTA; <p>Page 2, III. Tasks - In order to fulfill its mandate, the Coordination Team shall perform the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Craft and oversee a communication plan that will address concerns of stakeholders both within ARMM and other observers of the GPH-MILF peace process. <p>Page 2, IV. Composition - The Coordination Team shall be composed of five (5) representative from the GPH coming from OPAPP and the Autonomous Regional Government and five (5) representatives from the MILF.</p> <p>Page 2, V. Duration - The Coordination Team shall continue to exist until terminated as mutually agreed by the Panels.</p>
Elections	No specific mention.
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

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

Page 1, I. Reference

2. The House bill No. 4994 and Senate Bill No. 2408 or the proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law.

Page 1, II. Mandate

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Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other State level

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Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Autonomous regions
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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→Media roles
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Page 2, VI. Reports and Recommendations
2. The reports and recommendations, upon the approval of the Panels, may be made available by the Coordination team to agencies, committees, and bodies involved in the transition process, as well as to the public in general.

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 Page 3, VIII. CONFIDENTIALITY
All information, data, or opinions gathered, generated or exchanged in connection with the work of the Coordination Team shall be treated with utmost consideration for the safety and security of the source and the integrity of the peace process.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

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 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 http://opapp.gov.ph/resources/signed-agreements?field_subsite_tid=36
