

Country/entity Philippines

Region Asia and Pacific

Agreement name Oslo Joint Statement of 21 February 2011

Date 21 Feb 2011

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
Peace process	Philippines-NDF process
Parties	<p>SIGNATORIES:</p> <p>Alexander A. Padilla - Chairperson of the GPH Panel</p> <p>Pablito V. Sanidad - Member GPH Panel</p> <p>Ednar G. Dayanghirang - Member GPH Panel</p> <p>Ma. Lourdes M. Tison - Member GPH Panel</p> <p>Jurgette Honculada - Member GPH Panel</p> <p>Luis G. Jalandoni - Panel Chairperson of the NDFP Panel</p> <p>Fidel V. Agcaoili - Member NDFP Panel</p> <p>Julieta de Lima-Sison - Member NDFP Panel</p> <p>Coni K. Ledesma - Member NDFP Panel</p> <p>Asterio B. Palima - Member NDFP Panel</p>
Third parties	<p>WITNESSES:</p> <p>Alberto T. Muyot - GPH Panel Legal Consultant</p> <p>Jose Maria Sison - NDFP Chief Political Consultant</p> <p>Amb. Ture Lundh - Third Party Facilitator For the Royal Norwegian Government</p>
Description	<p>This agreement affirms agreed points made during the February 2011 talks in Oslo. These include reaffirmation of previous arrangements, timeframe for the peace negotiations, Reciprocal Working Committees (RWCs) on Social and Economic Reforms, Working Groups on Political and Constitutional Reforms, the Joint Monitoring Committee, and JASIG and Confidence-Building Measures.</p>

Agreement document [PH_110221_Oslo Joint Statement of 21 February 2011.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.

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 2, Working Groups on Political and Constitutional Reforms
The Panels agreed to form their respective Working Groups on Political and Constitutional Reforms (WGs-PCR) in order to pave the way for the eventual formation of the Reciprocal Working Committees on Political and Constitutional Reforms (RWCs-PCR). The RWCs will formulate the guidelines and agenda of their work. The Working Groups shall be composed of a head and two members appointed by the Panels and shall also respectively nominate two independent cooperators. They shall hold their initial session in April 2011 and every two months thereafter. Hopefully, the RWCs-PCR would be convened by October 2011. The Working Groups/RWCs may avail of a Committee of Sages or resource persons, made up of an equal number of 3 to 5 members nominated by each side.

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 No specific mention.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Reciprocal Working Committees (RWCs) on Social and Economic Reforms
...They agreed to have three (3) bilateral meetings to be held in the second week of June and the second and fourth weeks of August 2011, respectively. The first bilateral meeting shall discuss Bases, Scope and Applicability and the RWCs' counterpart sections on "agrarian reform and rural development" for the NDFP and "asset reform" for the GPH, and "national industrialization" for the NDFP and "industrial policy" for the GPH...The RWCs agreed to complete the common tentative comprehensive agreement on social and economic reforms for submission to the Negotiating Panels by September 2011, in accordance with the agreed time frame.

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→Ceasefire provision
Page 3, JASIG and Confidence-Building Measures
...To build confidence and create a favorable atmosphere on the occasion of the
resumption of the formal peace talks after more than six years, each Party declared a
unilateral, concurrent and reciprocal ceasefire during the formal peace talks from
February 15 to 21, 2011.

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 Page 3, JASIG and Confidence-Building Measures
...The NDFP also welcomed the recent release of NDFP Consultant Angelina Bisuna Ipong. As a measure of goodwill, the NDFP released prisoners in the custody of the NPA. The GPH Panel acknowledged the release by the New People's Army of retired Sgt. Mario Veluz, PO3 Jorge Sabatin and PO2 Jervel Tugade. Based on the Joint Notes dated January 18, 2011, the GPH shall continue to work on appropriate measures to effect the expeditious release of all or most of the fourteen (14) NDFP listed JASIG consultants and personalities before the second round of formal talks, subject to verification as provided in the JASIG Supplemental Agreement dated June 26, 1996, or on the basis of humanitarian and other practical reasons. The NDFP added four (4) names (Danilo Badayos, Leopoldo Caloza, Alan Jazmines and Ramon Patriarca), whose release shall be subjected to the same process. The GPH as confidence-building measure reiterated its commitment to undertake steps for the release of prisoners and detainees, including those committed to be released as found in the Second Oslo Joint Statement of 2004...

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 Amb. Ture Lundh - Third Party Facilitator For the Royal Norwegian Government

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source National Democratic Front of the Philippines International Information Office <https://www.ndfp.org/oslo-joint-statement-of-21-february-2011/>
