

Country/entity	Philippines
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	The Second Oslo Joint Statement
Date	3 Apr 2004
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

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
Peace process	Philippines-NDF process
Parties	<p>In behalf of the GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, SILVESTRE H. BELLO III, GRP Panel Chairperson</p> <p>In behalf of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF THE PHILIPPINES, LUIS G. JALANDONI, NDFP Panel Chairperson</p>

Third parties

Witnessed by:

TORRE HATTRE, ROYAL NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, Third Party Facilitator

All delegates and third party also listed in the Agreement (See notes)

THIS SHOULD BE IN NOTES--> (over the limit for allowed characters)

(The GRP delegation was headed by Secretary Teresita Quintos-Deles, Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. Included in the delegation are: Panel Chairman Silvestre H. Bello III, Panel Members Undersecretary Jose Luis Martin Gascon, Atty. Rene V. Sarmiento and Ms. Ana Theresia Hontiveros-Baraquel; Panel Adviser Edgardo Pamintuan and Panel Consultant Gov. Luis Chavit Singson; RWC-SER Members: Rebecca Tañada, Atty. Sedfrey M. Candelaria and Assistant Secretary Ma. Cleofe Gettie C. Sandoval; JMC Members Atty. Carlos P. Medina Jr., Atty. Robert L. Larga and Atty. Edgardo B. Gayos; Executive Director and Panel Secretariat Head Ma. Carla Munsayac-Villarta; Secretariat Staff Coordinator for SER Oscar B. Bathan and Secretariat Staff Coordinator for JMC Fe A. Oaing.

The NDFP delegation included Luis G. Jalandoni as chairperson of the NDFP Negotiating Panel and Fidel V. Agcaoili, Julieta de Lima, Coni Ledesma and Asterio Palima as members of the NDFP Negotiating Panel; Prof. Jose Maria Sison, Chief Political Consultant, UN Ad Litem Judge Romeo T. Capulong, Senior Legal Consultant of the NDFP Negotiating Panel, Jose Danilo Borjal and Rey Claro Casambre, Consultants of the Panel, Atty. Jayson Lamchek, Special Legal Consultant on the Issue of Terrorism, Ruth de Leon, Head of the Secretariat; Atty. Marie F. Yuvienco, Legal Consultant on Social and Economic Reforms, Rafael Baylosis and Randall Echanis, members of the Reciprocal Working Committee on Social and Economic Reforms and Ms. Vivian de Lima, Economics Consultant, Lualhati Roque and Alvin Firmeza, staff and researchers; Atty. Edre U. Olalia, Legal Consultant for the JMC, Marie Hilao-Enriquez, Independent Observer in the JMC.

Iglesia Filipina Independiente Supreme Bishop Tomas A. Millamena attended as Third Party Depositary and Independent Observer in the JMC.)

Description

Joint statement acknowledging meetings of implementation committees established in February's Joint Statement, the JMC and the RWCs-SER. The Panels agreed on: effective measures taken by each party to resolve the issues of 'terrorist' listing, the release of prisoners and detainees, the indemnification of victims of human rights violations of the Marcos regime and both parties agreed that additional information about human rights and international humanitarian law complaints shall be referred to the JMC and a special mission shall be sent to investigate the circumstances of the custody of 12-year old Levi Maban. Annex A lists prisoners and detainees to be released. Annex B text of proposed amendment to custodianship agreement between the Philippine and the National Bank.

Agreement document

[PH_040403_Second Oslo Joint Statement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity

Page 3, Article 4. On the Release of Prisoners and Detainees Pursuant to its commitment under item 8 of the Oslo Joint Statement of 14 February 2004 the GRP shall take steps to obtain the release of thirty two (32) prisoners and detainees named in the list submitted by the GRP (a copy of which is attached hereto as Annex "A") within thirty (30) calendar days starting 5 April 2004, which includes nine individuals covered by the release order of GRP President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in 2001, seven women, 10 minors and six sick and/or elderly. Of the seven named women, the case of nursing mother Zenaida Llesis shall be given the highest priority and she shall be released forthwith.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Prisons, prisoner release

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Page 7, ANNEX A, List of Prisoners and Detainees

B. Women and Minors

10. Barcenal, Maribel

11. Plagtiosa, Irene

12. Montecalvo, Janeth

13. Lagado (Metran), Lucena

14. Catipay, Daisy

15. Llesis, Zenaida

16. Pegoria, Antonieta

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
