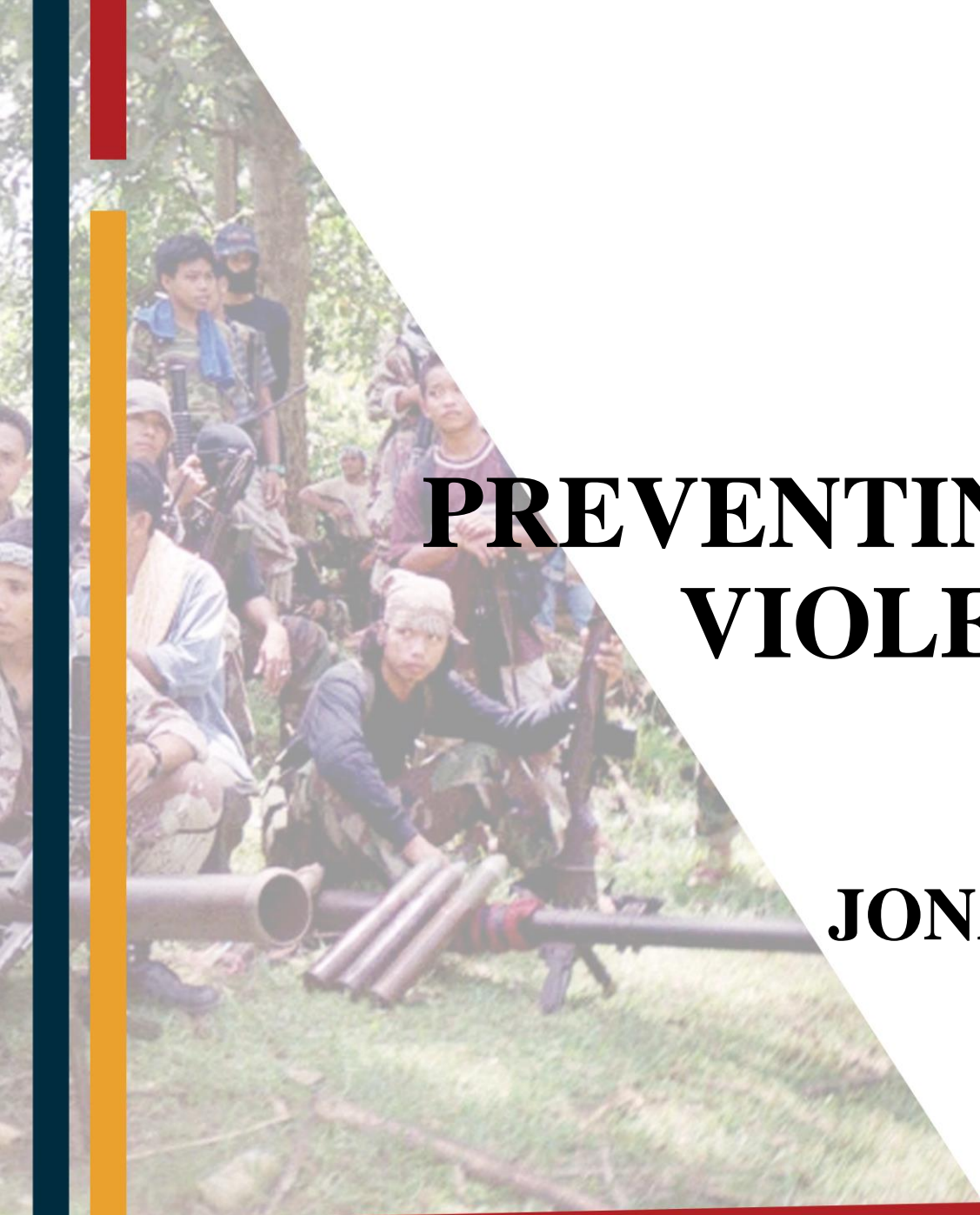




# PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

**JONATHAN E. MALAYA**

*Undersecretary*





# Outline

## I. The Human Security Act of 2002

- The Anti-Terrorism Council

## II. Government Efforts on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

- Anti-Terrorism Council Resolution No. 38 (2019)
- National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Implementation of NAP P/CVE
- The Role of the DILG
- DILG Efforts on the Implementation of NAP P/CVE



# I. The Human Security Act of 2007 (RA 9372)

- One of the primary laws on anti-terrorism in the Philippines legislated to battle threats ushered by militants and other terrorist groups operating in the country
- “Recognizes that the fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive approach, comprising political, economic, diplomatic, military, and legal means...” (Sec. 2, RA No. 9372)
- Establishes the Anti-Terrorism Council, (Sec. 53, RA No. 9372)



# The Anti-Terrorism Council

Sec. 53 of RA 9372 establishes the Anti-Terrorism Council composed of the following:

- (1) The Executive Secretary (OP) – Chairperson
- (2) Secretary of Justice (DOJ) – Vice Chairperson
- (3) Secretary of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
- (4) Secretary of National Defense (DND)
- (5) Secretary of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- (6) Secretary of Finance (DOF)
- (7) National Security Advisor

# The Anti-Terrorism Council

## Primary Function:

- Formulate and Adopt comprehensive, adequate, efficient, and effective anti-terrorism plans, programs, and counter-measures to suppress terrorism in the country and protect the people from acts of terrorism

## II. Government Efforts on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

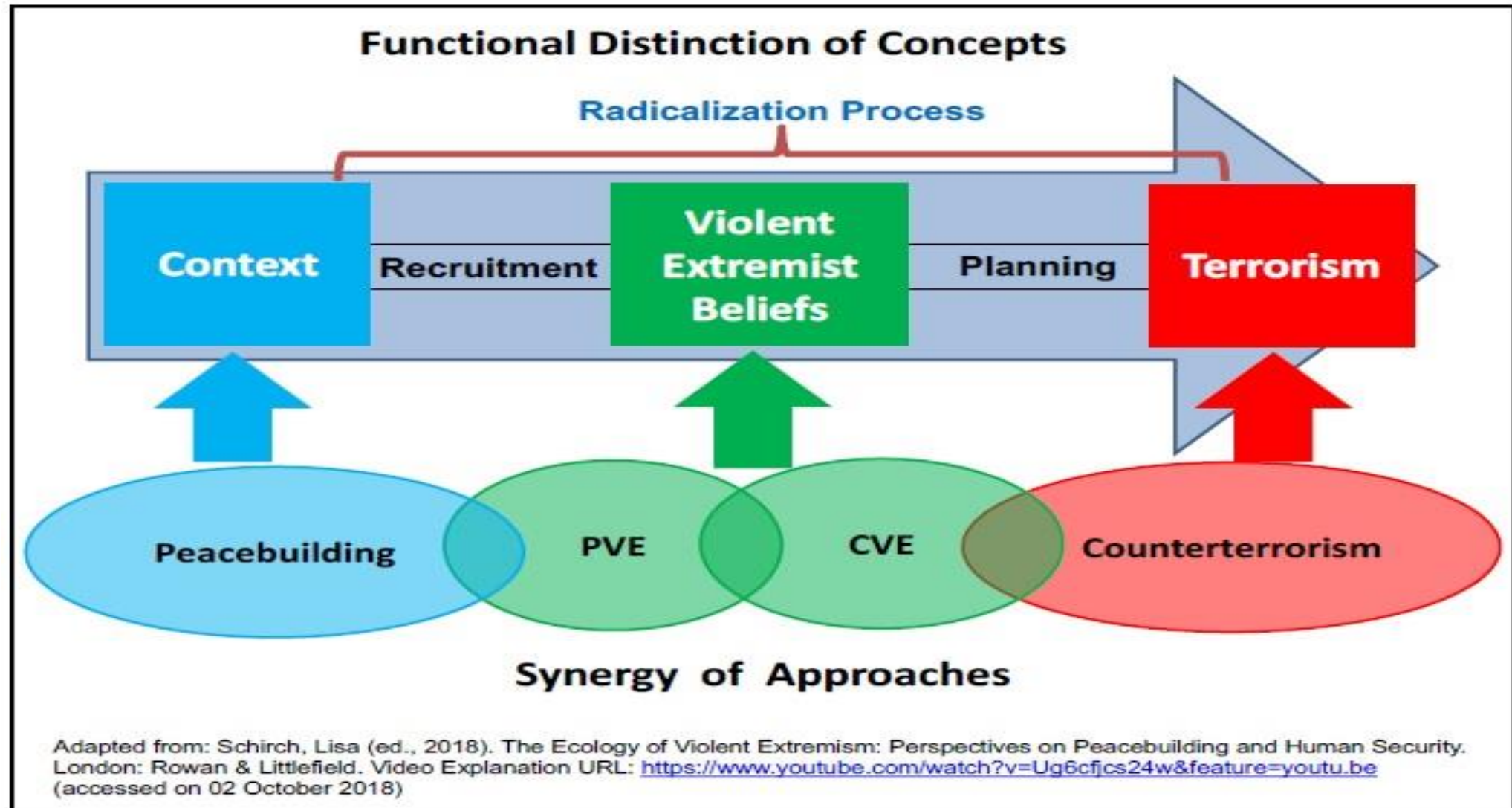
- Administrative Order No. 12, s. 2018 Directs all government agencies to implement the National Security Strategy 2018 pursuant to the Development Goals Defined in Ambisyon Natin 2040, Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, and the National Security Policy 2017-2022
- Integrates Whole of Government and Whole of Nation approach which entails collaboration and partnership with traditional leaders, civil society organizations, religious organizations, academe, and various stakeholders to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization.

# Anti Terrorism Council Resolution No. 38 (2019): Adoption of the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE) and its Organizational Structure

- The NAP P/CVE is the comprehensive, harmonized, and synchronized national strategy of the government to prevent and counter violent extremism. It includes programs that address the **political, economic, cultural, psychosocial, and religious factors** of radicalization that lead to violent extremism
- The Anti-Terrorism Council unanimously voted to approve and adopt the NAP P/CVE which designates the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), as the head of the Executive Committee, as the main implementing body/lead agency for the NAP P/CVE.

# National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE)

## Concepts with Synergy of Approaches







# National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE)

The main objective of the NAP/PCVE is to prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism through a whole-of-nation approach or convergence of the government, civil society organizations, religious sector and other key stakeholders:

Specific objectives of the NAP P/CVE are to:

1. Institutionalize P/CVE strategies from the national down to the grassroots levels;
2. Involve the different stakeholders across the broadest spectrum of society in implementing P/CVE programs;
3. Apply a comprehensive and people-centered approach to address the different drivers of radicalization;
4. Ensure that P/CVE strategies are inclusive and culture-and-gender-sensitive
5. Ensure that P/CVE strategies uphold the rule of law, international rights law, and international humanitarian law



# National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE)

- Identified **Factors of Radicalization** to be addressed under newly reorganized cabinet cluster systems of government:

## **Participatory Governance**

**Chair: DILG**

**Secretariat: DBM**

- Poor governance
- Corruption
- Political injustice/marginalization
- Non-delivery or lack of basic services

## **Human Development and Poverty Reduction**

**Chair: DSWD**

**Secretariat: NAPC**

- Poverty (Lack of access to education, health services, social protection systems and limited opportunities due to lack of skills)
- Prolonged and repetitive internal displacement due to armed conflict and natural disasters



# National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE)



- Identified **Factors of Radicalization** to be addressed under newly reorganized cabinet cluster systems of government:

## **Economic Development**

**Chair: DOF**

**Secretariat: NEDA**

- Lack of business and livelihood opportunities

## **Infrastructure**

**Chair: DPWH**

**Secretariat: NEDA**

- Minimal or no infrastructure projects



# National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE)



- Identified **Factors of Radicalization** to be addressed under newly reorganized cabinet cluster systems of government:

## **Justice and Peace**

**Chair: DND**

**Secretariat: NSC**

- Presence of terrorist groups
  - Non-observance of the rule of law and lack of collaboration and trust between law enforcement/criminal justice actors and civil society actors (organized crime, illegal activities such as kidnap for ransom and illegal drug trade, proliferation of illegal firearms).
  - Massive incidence of violence
- Presence of PAGs
  - Rido (clan/tribal conflict)
  - Slow disposition terrorism-related cases
  - Porous borders
  - Non-implementation of maritime laws
  - Lack of relevant legislation and policies addressing VE
  - Money laundering and other criminal activities to finance terrorism and radicalization
  - Recruitment of former combatants, orphans of combatants, and stateless children
  - Recruitment of community members
  - Marginalization of women, youth, IPs



# National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP P/CVE)



**Proposed interventions** on the identified factors of radicalization:

- Programs to promote good governance
- Inclusive governance
- Transitional justice and reconciliation
- Reparation for victims of injustice
- Delivery of basic services
- Infrastructure programs
- Education Programs, Health Programs, Skills development, Social safety net programs, Timely comprehensive, and culturally-and-gender-responsive rehabilitation program
- Timely and sustained implementation of peace agreements
- Responsive economic programs
- Comprehensive security operations
- Law Enforcement

# Role of the DILG



- The Secretary of the Interior and Local Government (SILG) shall head the NAP P/CVE Executive Committee as Executive Director and is responsible for the overall implementation of NAP P/CVE intervention programs;
- Responsible for the overall implementation of intervention programs in the NAP P/CVE through the following sub-lead per vulnerable sector:
  1. Community;
  2. Persons Deprived of Liberty with Terrorism-related cases (PDL with TRC) in jails and Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) in Prisons;
  3. Religious Leaders;
  4. Social Media Users;
  5. Learning Institutions
  6. OFWs and Religious Scholar
- Monitor, evaluate and refine the NAP P/CVE upon approval of the council; organize inter-agency and/or multi-sectoral working groups to implement the NAP P/CVE;
- Primarily tasked to consolidate NAP P/CVE Implementation Plan on the identified interventions from cluster agencies

# Role of the DILG



- Conduct a NAP P/CVE Workshop for cluster Implementation Plans and Roll-out Activity for the implementation of NAP P/CVE nationwide.
- Facilitation of the Community Based Healing and Reconciliation framework building
- Enhancements of Civil Society Organizations and International Agencies partnerships
- Continuous support in lobbying efforts of Human Security Act amendments





# DILG Efforts on the Implementation of NAP P/CVE

## 1. Capacity Development

- Conducted the **Training of Trainers** for the DILG Regional offices on the Enhanced Module for the P/CVE from 2018-2019
- Regional Roll-out Training on the Enhanced Module to 681 Barangays from 37 provinces that were identified by the AFP as vulnerable and priority areas.
- Presentation of the **Barangay's Role in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism** during the series of Barangay Summit for Good Governance held at different regions in the country between 2018 and 2019.

## 2. Module Development

- Development of the **Convergence Document for P/CVE (NAP)** through research data, related literature, policies and vetting process with NGAs.
- Community Based Healing and Reconciliation Framework development

## 3. Strategic Communications

- Development of IEC Materials in the form of a brochure and posters distributed to barangays. **75,000 Brochures and 15,000 posters** were distributed to the identified priority areas.



# DILG Efforts on the Implementation of NAP P/CVE



## 4. Networking and Linkages

- Creation of the **P/CVE Convergence Hub** that seeks to strengthen DILG's participation and role in inter-agency/civil society engagements on P/CVE.
- The DILG has also partnered with the Global Community Engagement Resilience Fund (GCERF), the first global effort to support local, community-level initiatives aimed at strengthening resilience of communities against violent extremist agendas. With GCERF funding, the partnership aims to establish P/CVE interventions through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that had undergone a rigorous selection process through a Country Support Mechanism involving other national agencies and CSOs.

### **First round of grantees to implement P/CVE Projects:**

- 1) International Initiatives for Dialogue (IID)
- 2) Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG)
- 3) Synergeia Foundation
- 4) Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS)
- 5) Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Societies (CBCS)

## 5. Research and Policy

- Documentation of the Good Practices of Bohol's Purok Power Movement
- Policy review, recommendations related to PCVE
- The DILG issued Memorandum Circular 2019-116 (Engagement of All Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and International Agencies (IAs) in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Insurgency (P/CVEI) Projects and Activities in the Philippines) directing all LGUs, and all DILG units to implement P/CVE policies and programs.

## 6. Advocacy Campaign

- The **PCVE PMO** also conducted 3 Orientation Workshops that included the NAP P/CVE and NAP on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Weapons which was participated by the following:
  - All Regional Offices of DILG
  - Philippine National Police
  - Bureau of Fire Protection
  - Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao



**Thank you!**

**-End-**

