



Anti-Terrorism Council- Program Management Center



COUNTER-TERRORISM & COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA

Asia Pacific Pathways to Progress Foundation

25 June 2018

S. No. 2137
H. No. 4839

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila
Thirteenth Congress
Third Special Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the nineteenth day of
February, two thousand seven.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9372]

AN ACT TO SECURE THE STATE AND PROTECT OUR
PEOPLE FROM TERRORISM

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

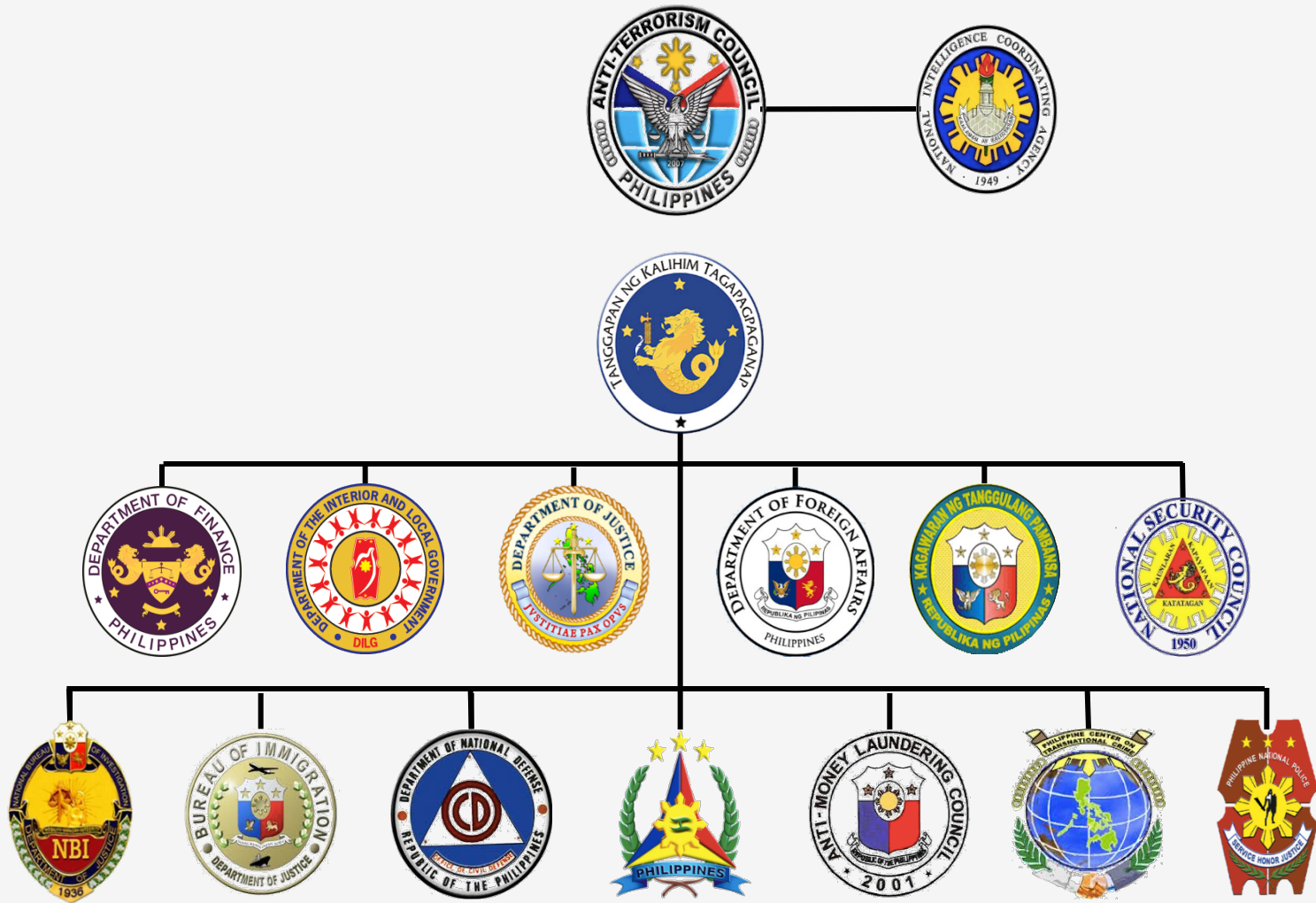
SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall henceforth be
known as the “Human Security Act of 2007.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is declared a policy
of the State to protect life, liberty, and property from acts of
terrorism, to condemn terrorism as inimical and dangerous to
the national security of the country and to the welfare of the
people, and to make terrorism a crime against the Filipino
people, against humanity, and against the law of nations.



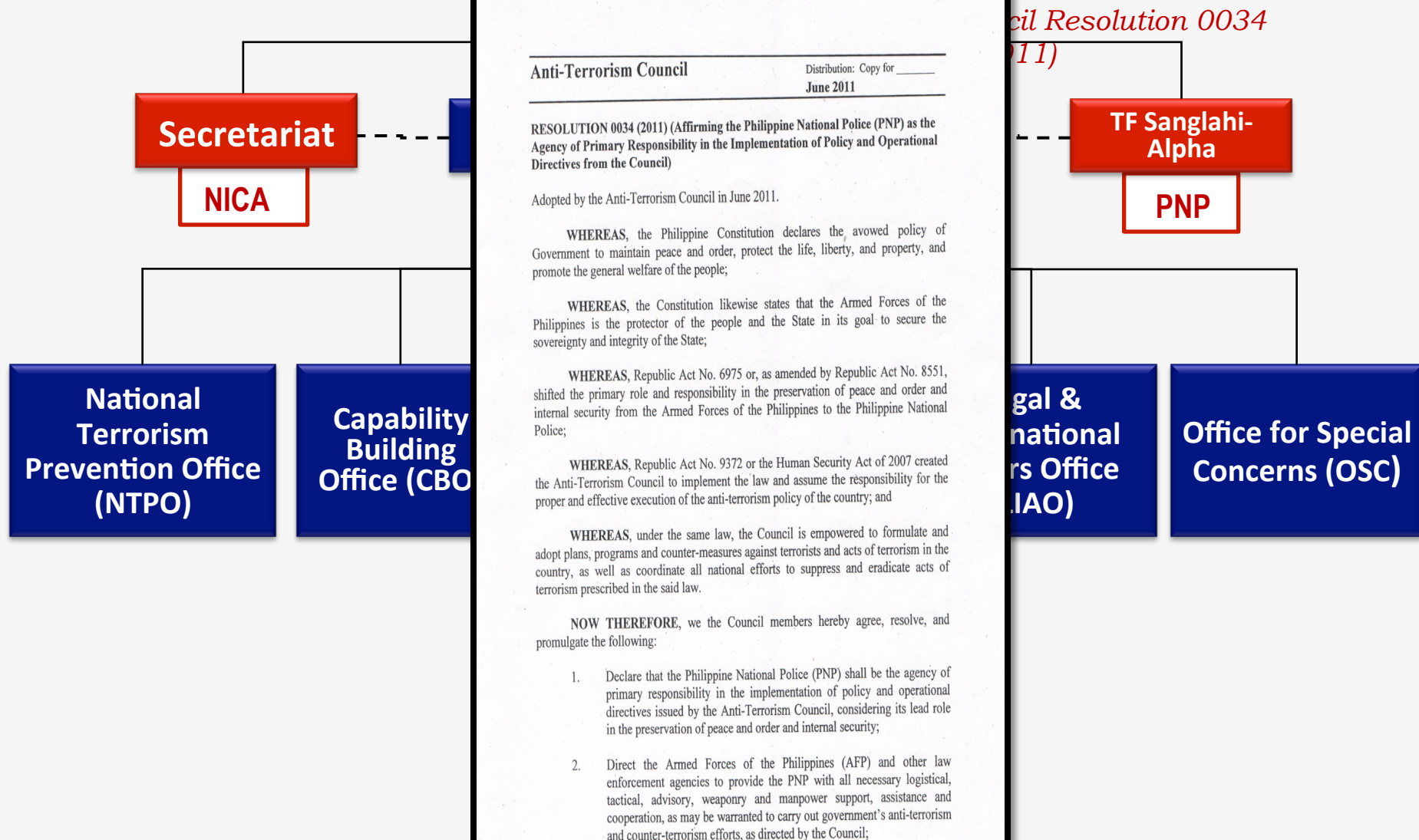
SEC. 53. *Anti-Terrorism Council.* – An Anti-Terrorism Council, hereinafter referred to, for brevity, as the “Council,” is hereby created. The members of the Council are: (1) the Executive Secretary, who shall be its Chairperson; (2) the Secretary of Justice, who shall be its Vice Chairperson; and (3) the Secretary of Foreign Affairs; (4) the Secretary of National Defense; (5) the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government; (6) the Secretary of Finance; and (7) the National Security Advisor, as its other members.

ANTI-TERRORISM COUNCIL



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Anti-Terrorism Council



FOCUS PROGRAMS OF THE COUNCIL

Anti-Terrorism Council

Distribution: Copy for _____
December 2010

RESOLUTION 0032 (2010) (Prescribing the Anti-Terrorism Focus Programs and Re-organizing the Anti-Terrorism Council Offices)

Adopted by the Anti-Terrorism Council at its thirty-fifth (35th) Regular Meeting on 03 December 2010.

WHEREAS, Section 33 of the Human Security Act 2007 created the Anti-Terrorism Council (the Council) to implement the said law and assume the responsibility for the proper and effective implementation of the anti-terrorism policy of the country,

✓ WHEREAS, in pursuit of its mandate, Section 34 of the Human Security Act defines the eight (8) core functions of the Council including, among others, to formulate and adopt policies, plans, programs and counter-measures against terrorists and acts of terrorism in the country, as well as coordinate all national efforts to suppress and eradicate acts of terrorism proscribed in the law,

WHEREAS, the Human Security Act likewise designates the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) as the Council Secretariat whose powers, duties and functions shall be defined by the Council,

WHEREAS, in the Memorandum of the Executive Secretary dated 09 August 2010, His Excellency President Benigno S. Aquino III authorized the re-organization of the Anti-Terrorism Council Offices to enhance its strategic posture and more effectively fulfill its mandate to implement the Human Security Act,

WHEREAS, realizing the primacy of its role in policy formulation and coordination, the Council must clearly define its operative programs and actions to include, among others, compliance monitoring, delegation of authorities, and evaluation of organizational and operational readiness of such government offices, agencies, and instrumentalities involved in the anti-terrorism campaign,

WHEREAS, the Council further needs to develop a program-based organizational infrastructure and implementation plan to carry out its core functions and to refine its systems and procedures to effectively implement its focus programs as herein defined.

**National
Terrorism
Prevention
Program**

**Capacity
Building
Program**

**Legal &
International
Affairs
Program**

**Operational
Readiness
Assessment &
Compliance
Monitoring
Program**

Philippine Government's Response to Terrorism

**Prevent terrorism
in the immediate
term**

- ATC
- Security Sectors

**Address the
underlying causes
that perpetuate
terrorism in the
long term**

- OPAPP
- NEDA,
etc.



ANTI-TERRORISM POLICY:



- **“whole of government” & “whole of government”**
- **collaboration with domestic, regional and international partners**
- **“PEACE” Strategy - Protect, Enforce, Advocate, Collaborate and Exercise**

DRAFT NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST TERRORISM

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

SECURITY, JUSTICE & PEACE

NATIONAL GOALS

- Protect the Filipino People
- Develop Effective Response
- Establish Resilient Communities
- Effective Governance at the Local Level
- Cooperation/Collaboration Against Terrorism

WORK STREAMS

PREVENT

- Arrest suspects, control the tools of terrorism and eliminate safe havens
- Establish Intel Fusion Centers/Mechanisms
- Strengthen Civic Education and Community Empowerment

PROTECT

- Strengthen security of critical infrastructure and vulnerable areas
- Organize and mobilize the communities to fight terrorism
- Border protection and control

PREPARE

- Enhance investigative capabilities to disrupt terrorist plans
- Enhance capabilities to detect terrorist plans

RESPOND

- Harmonize response & recovery plans
- Institutionalize quick response mechanisms
- Community based mitigation, preparedness & response

CROSS CUTTING

- Establish a good and effective StratCom
- Collaboration/Cooperation with Country Partners
- Community Response and Resiliency
- Legal Mechanisms

WHOLE OF NATION APPROACH/ RULE OF LAW BASED

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:



- **to prevent the use and/or deny access to the 'tools of terrorism'**
- **to deny terrorists the opportunity to commit acts of terrorism**
- **to remove the intent, and/or address the root causes terrorism**



UN GLOBAL COUNTERTERRORISM STRATEGY (2006)

- **Pillar I:** Addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
- **Pillar II:** Preventing and combating terrorism
- **Pillar III:** Building States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and strengthen the UN system's role in this regard
- **Pillar IV:** Ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism



PH-AUSTRALIA CT COOPERATION:

- **Wide range of activities covering capacity building, provision of infrastructures & support programs**
- **MOU on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (2003)**
- **MOU on Combating Transnational Crime (2003)**
- **MOU between AFP and PNP on Combating Transnational Crime and Developing Police Cooperative Police Cooperation (2012)**



PH-AUSTRALIA CT COOPERATION:

- **Joint Declaration on Philippines-Australia Comprehensive Partnership (Nov 2017) - covers CT & TNC**
- **Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Project (CTCBP) - Law enforcement, border control, port security & regional cooperation**
- **CTCBP - intelligence collection & management, intelligence exchange & collaborative operational response to terrorism**



PH-AUSTRALIA CT COOPERATION:

- **Five (5) Bilateral Consultations on Counter-Terrorism conducted (2006-2017)**
- **Areas of cooperation: capacity-building, addressing TRKFR, control ingredients & precursors of IED, community-based counter-radicalization, information sharing on crisis management, promoting cooperation among prosecutors, investigators & intelligence on terrorism-related cases, continuous collaboration with corrective services & development of CT legislation**



PH-AUSTRALIA CT COOPERATION:

- **PH supports Australia as chair of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum's Detention & Reintegration Working Group**
- **PH hosted GCTF Regional Workshop on Intake, Risk Assessment & Monitoring Tools for Incarcerated Terrorist Offenders**
- **PH supports Australia's leadership role in APEC Counter Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) & other regional CT cooperation**

APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group

- Chair of the APEC CTWG
- “Secure Travel Workshop on Countering FTF” in August 2015





PH CT CAMPAIGN

- **Five (5) Bilateral Consultations on Counter-Terrorism conducted (2006-2017)**
- **Areas of cooperation: capacity-building, addressing TRKFR, control ingredients & precursors of IED, community-based counter-radicalization, information sharing on crisis management, promoting cooperation among prosecutors, investigators & intelligence on terrorism-related cases, continuous collaboration with corrective services & development of CT legislation**

LEGISLATION:



- **Proposed Amendment to Republic Act 9372 or the Human Security Act of 2007**
 - Inclusion of provisions on conspiracy to commit terrorism, inciting to terrorism, recruitment to terrorist organization, providing material support to terrorists or terrorist organizations, glorification of terrorism & foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)

LEGISLATION:



- **Proposed Amendment to Republic Act 9372 or the Human Security Act of 2007**
- **UNSC Resolution 2178 (September 2014): *FTFS are individuals who travel to a state other than their state of residence or nationality for the purpose of perpetration, planning or preparation of participation in terrorist act or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including with armed conflict.***

LEGISLATION:



- **Proposed Amendment to Republic Act 9372 or the Human Security Act of 2007**
 - Additional punishable acts
 - Inclusion of four (4) cabinet members as ATC members
- **Bill for the amendment of HSA filed in HoR on 9 March 2018**

LEGISLATION:



- **Strategic Trade Management Act of 2015
(Republic Act 10697)**
 - Instituting controls over the export, import, re-export, transfer & transshipment of dual-use goods & other services
 - Compliance to UNSCR 1540 (Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction)

BORDER CONTROL MANAGEMENT



- **Enhancing Information-sharing - immigration, border protection & customs authorities, law enforcement & security agencies (Philippine Center on Transnational Crime/INTERPOL NCB-Manila)**
- **Optimizing INTERPOL information system - Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (STLD) database & i/247 database**
- **Populating INTERPOL List for early detection, deterrence & interdiction of FTF**

BORDER CONTROL MANAGEMENT



- **INTERPOL Counter Terrorism Project Pacific**
- **BI Guidelines on Departure Formalities for International Bound Passengers in all airports & seaports**
- **Support of AFP, PCG & other security agencies on border protection**
- **Trilateral border arrangements (border patrol operations)**

LAW ENFORCEMENT



- **Australia's technical assistance programs (training & facilities)**
- **PNP Bomb Data Center, PNP Forensic Explosives Laboratory, Mindanao Area Police Intelligence Office, Counter-Terrorism Cyber Center (CTCC)**
- **Training on technical & surveillance capabilities in intelligence collection & analysis, analysis on post-blast components & bombing techniques, forensics etc**

COUNTERING TERRORISM FINANCING



- **Lessons from Marawi: External financial support, narco-terrorism, small cash transfer**
- **Lessons from ZAMBASULTA: TRKFR (terrorism-related kidnap-for-ransom), poor governance/corruption, violation of “no ransom”/”no negotiation” policies - cycle of kidnapping & corruption**
- **UNSC Resolution 2133 (2014) calls on member states to prevent terrorists from benefiting “directly or indirectly from ransom payment...”**

COUNTERING TERRORISM FINANCING



- **Anti-Money Laundering Council - ATC support agency and the country's financial investigation unit - currently undergoes mutual evaluation on Philippine compliance to international standards on AML/CFT**
- **AMLC & AUSTRAC Heads co-chairs the Southeast Asia CTF Working Group - aims to coordinate information sharing & to identify, prioritize and disrupt the self-funding & external funding of Daesh-aligned terrorist organizations**

PREVENTING & COUNTERING **VIOLENT EXTREMISM**



- **ATC's Awareness Raising/Advocacy Campaign on the threat of VE**
- **Research, Mapping of Literature & Related Policies & Programs**
- **Focus Group Discussions & Consultations (government, academe, civil society) - 2015-2018**

PREVENTING & COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM



- **Contested Concepts: Terrorism vs Violent Extremism/ Insurgency & Terrorism**
- **Terrorism - political baggage / no universal definition**
- **Violent Extremism - no universal definition but covers not just terrorist attacks but the “**whole range** of violent actions that extremist groups have been responsible for” (Neumann, 2017)**
- **Consensus: preeminence of the universal non-tolerance of deliberate attacks on non-combatants **regardless** of justification**

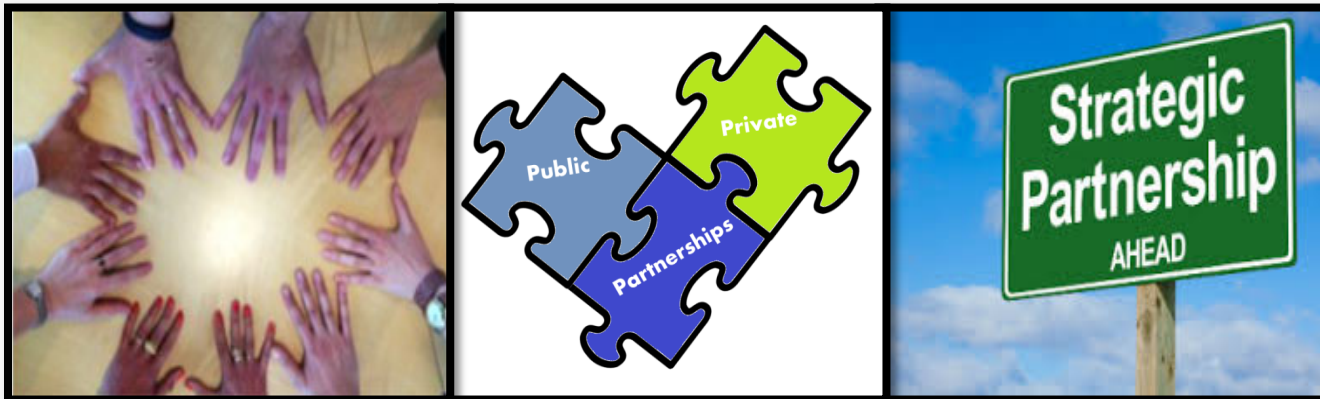
Government Response

MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION

National Consultation on CVE (Manila, April 2016)

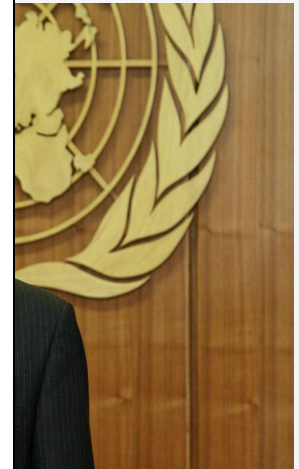
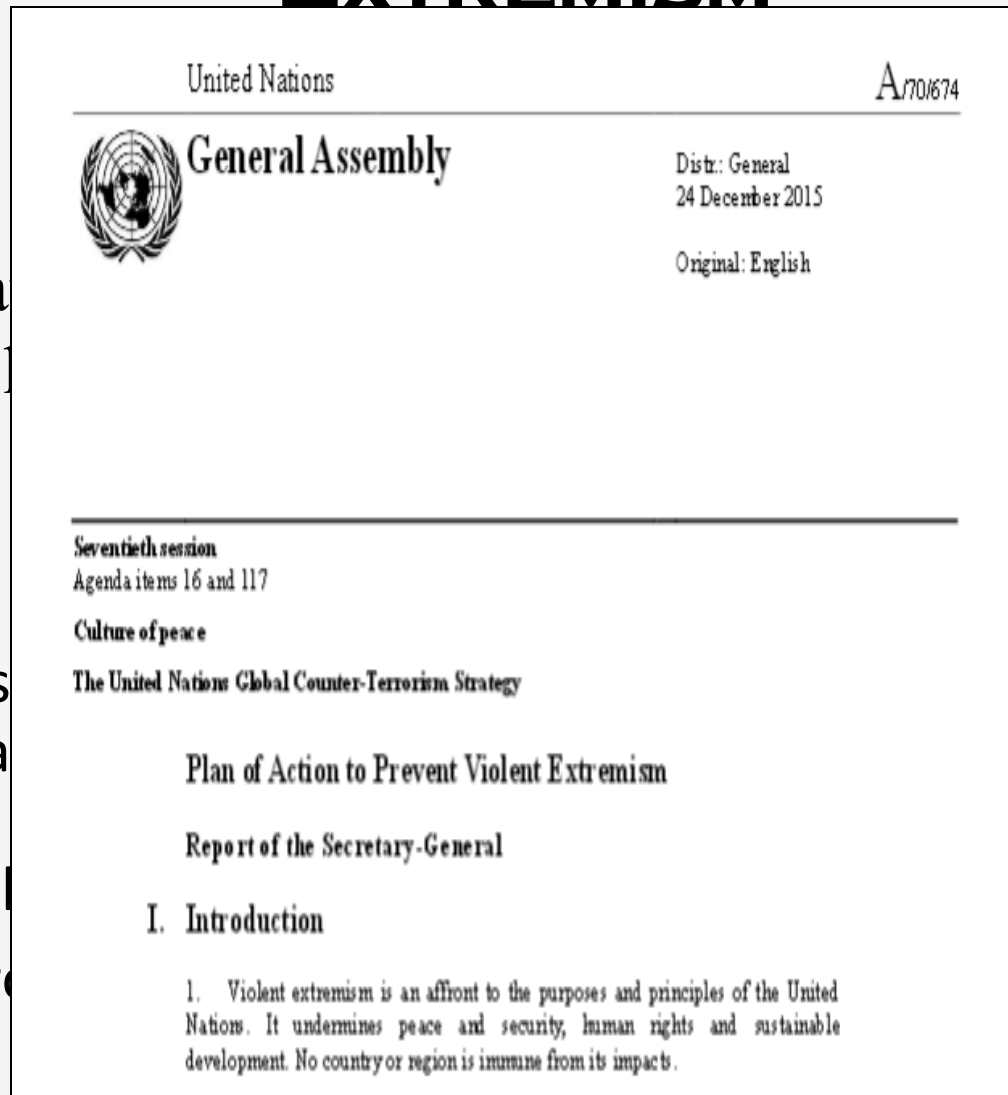
- Multi-sectoral engagement
- Public-private partnership
- Dialogue with strategic partners
 - **Aim:** to strengthen government efforts in building strong and resilient communities ...

Crafting of National Action Plan on Preventing & Countering Violent Extremism



UN SG's PoA to PREVENT VIOLENT EXTREMISM

- Calls on develop Na Prevent Viol
- PoA conta comprehens security-ba systematic conditions t extremist gro



calls for a y essential but also underlying join violent

PRIORITY AREAS OF PoA



- 1) Dialogue & Conflict Prevention**
- 2) Strengthening good governance**
- 3) Human Rights and the Rule of Law**
- 4) Engaging communities**
- 5) Empowering Youth, Gender Equality & Empowering Women**
- 6) Education, Skill development & employment facilitation**
- 7) Strategic communications, including internet & social media**

Radicalization

- John Horgan: “The idea that radicalization causes terrorism is perhaps the greatest myth alive today in terrorism research.”
- *Some vulnerable individuals are radicalized and then engaged in terrorism; many others are first recruited and only then radicalized. Yet others who engage in terrorism are never radicals and, most*

Extremism

The Palgrave Macmillan Dictionary of Political Thought:

- “extremism can be used to refer to political ideologies that oppose a society’s core values and principles. In the context of liberal democracies this could be applied to any ideology that advocates racial or religious supremacy and/or opposes the core principles of democracy and universal human rights. The term can also be used to describe the methods through which political actors attempt to realize their aims, that is, by using means that ‘show disregard for the life, liberty, and human rights of others.’”

PREVENTING & COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM



- **National Consultation on CVE (April 2016)**
- *Sectors Consulted: Institutions of Higher Learning (DAP, NDCP, PPSC, LGA), Research organizations (ADR, PSSC), Youth, Women, Faith-based organizations, CSOs*
- **Continuous consultations & development of National Action Plan on PCVE**

PCVE PROGRAMS:



AFP's Left-Hand approach

- Provision of essential infrastructures & social services
- Civil-military operations (CMO)
- Humanitarian and civic action programs



PCVE PROGRAMS:



Prison/Jail De-Radicalization

- **Salaam Police Center:**
 - ✓ Police Forum
 - ✓ Community Engagement
 - ✓ Inter-faith Connectivity
 - ✓ Information and education in the communities



PCVE PROGRAMS:



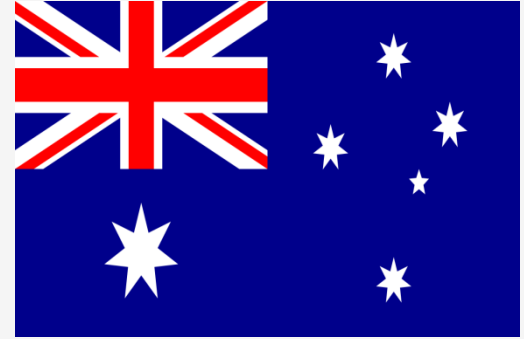
Prison & Jail Rehabilitation & Reintegration Programs:

- Risk-Assessment Tools (VERA)*
- Education & training, work & livelihood, sports & recreation, behaviour modification, etc*
- Adult Learning /Alternative Learning (BJMP-DepEd Program)*
- Livelihood (BJMP/BUCOR/TESDA)*

Community Engagement:

- Peace Caravan*
- Access to legal advice of Muslim communities (NCMF)*

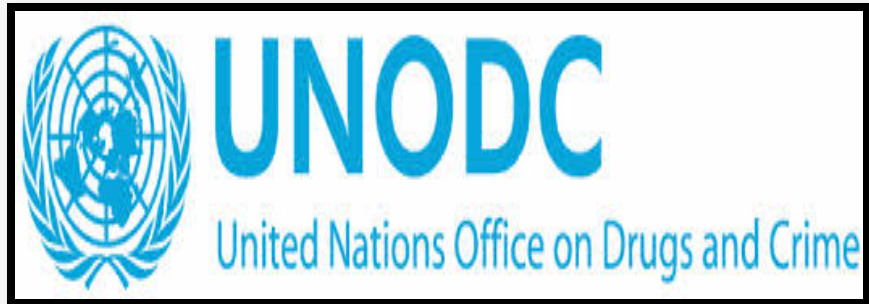
CAPACITY BUILDING ON CVE



Extend training support to government agencies on
countering violent extremism

CAPACITY BUILDING ON CVE

Conduct of seminars and trainings on CVE



INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

- Countering Violent Extremism Summit in Washington, DC (29 September 2016)
- Regional CVE Summit in Australia: Challenging Terrorist Propaganda (11-12 June 2015)



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COLLABORATION:

Eight (8) Work Streams (CVE Summit)

- 1.** Promoting local research and information sharing on the drivers of VE in all of its forms and on how to counter them;
- 2.** Strengthening the role, while preserving the independence, of civil society (i.e. youth & women);
- 3.** Strengthening community-police and community-security force relations, respecting human rights;
- 4.** Using strategic communications, including via social media, to counter VE messaging

Eight (8) Work Streams (CVE Summit)

- 5.** Elevating the role of credible and authentic religious voices that support tolerance and non-violence, promoting educational initiatives to build resilience against extremist recruiting;
- 6.** Preventing radicalization to violence in prisons and rehabilitating and reintegrating VEs;
- 7.** Identifying and funding political and economic opportunities for communities that are vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment to violence; and,
- 8.** Exploring how dev't and other relevant foreign assistance can contribute to addressing areas at risk of cooptation or recruitment by VEs

GPH on CVE

Non-binding documents of the Global Counterterrorism Forum:

- ***Good Practices on Community Engagement and Community-Oriented Policing as Tools to Counter Violent Extremism***
- ***Rome Memorandum on Good Practices on Prison Disengagement & Rehabilitation of Violent Extremist Offenders***
- ***Madrid Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism***

GPH on CVE

Non-binding documents of the Global Counterterrorism Forum:

- ***Abu Dhabi Memorandum on Good Practices for Education and Countering Violent Extremism***
- ***GCTF-OECD's Good Practices on Women and Countering Violent Extremism (2014)***

Recomendations for Collaboration

- *Research*
- *Mainstreaming PCVE - community engagement & integrating a gender sensitive/religious sensitive approach*
- *Countering the Narrative - message, messenger, and messaging tools (engaging tthe credible voices - the “formers,” victims of terrorism*
- *Investing in Socio-Cultural Intelligence/socila*

THANK YOU!!!

