



AFP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND SECURITY PLAN

“KAPAYAPAN”

2017-2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS
AFP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND SECURITY PLAN
2017-2022

Foreword

Preface

Executive Summary

1. BACKGROUND
2. PURPOSE
3. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT
 - 3.1 Area of Operations/Interest
 - 3.2 Challenges to Development and Security
 - 3.2.1 Governance
 - 3.2.2 Development
 - 3.2.3 Security
 - 3.3 Development and Security Stakeholders
4. NATIONAL STRATEGIC GUIDANCE
 - 4.1 National Vision
 - 4.2 Philippine Development Plan
 - 4.3 National Security Policy
 - 4.4 Peace and Development Agenda
 - 4.5 National Defense Guidance and Policy Thrusts
5. STRATEGIC ASSUMPTIONS
6. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS
7. AFP MISSION – Development Support and Security
8. AFP STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND SECURITY
 - 8.1 Strategic End-State
 - 8.2 Strategic Approach
 - 8.3 Strategic Imperatives
 - 8.4 Strategic Concepts
 - 8.5 Requirements for Development Support and Security
9. CONCLUSION

Annexes

A. References

B. Glossary



FOREWORD

Achieving permanent and lasting peace requires arduous work. With the dynamic nature of the security environment, the range of challenges and opportunities continues to expand. Apart from the recurring issue of insurgency, the country is still besieged with issues on illegal drugs, corruption, criminality, proliferation of illegal armed groups and weapons, and terrorism.

While these issues are the primordial concerns of the security sector, we believe that these challenges can effectively be addressed using all pillars and agencies of government through a convergence approach of development, governance and security.

Hence, the AFP Development Support and Security Plan (DSSP) "Kapayapaan" 2017-2022 takes off from the gains of the AFP Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) "Bayanihan", stressing the need for vigorous military support operations to ensure that development interventions reach communities most in need of services and at the same time, addressing the internal threats to national security. This plan entails the performance by the AFP of non-traditional functions such as peace building, law enforcement, and support to national development. In this regard, the new AFP plan provides an avenue for regular engagement and consultation with the people through different civil society organizations and other government offices.

As our AFP embarks on a new approach towards peace and security, I enjoin every Filipino to keep their faith and trust in the armed forces to do their part in achieving our dream of peace.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Delfin N. Lorenzana".

DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Secretary of National Defense,^M



SECRETARY OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE



DNL-171242

Preface

With the collaboration of stakeholders from different government agencies; civil-society organizations; the academe; and its various units and offices, the AFP publishes this “AFP Development Support and Security Plan (AFP DSSP) 2017-2022” which takes effect on 01 January 2017.

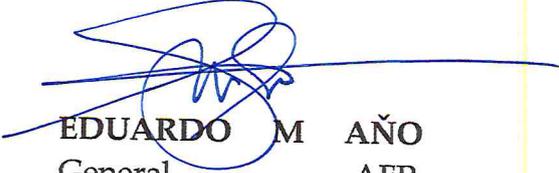
The AFP DSSP 2017-2022 is a product of a series of consultative workshops and consultations with both military and civilian agencies and organizations. The contributions of civilian participants were seriously considered as major inputs in crafting the Plan. And consistent with the principle of transparency and participation, the plan, similar to its predecessor, will be an open document.

In general, the AFP DSSP 2017–2022 is anchored on the national leadership’s strategic guidance as embodied in “Ambisyon Natin 2040”, the National Security Policy 2017-2022, the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, the National Peace and Development Roadmap, and the Department of National Defense Guidance and Policy Thrusts. It implements President Rodrigo Roa Duterte’s Priority National Security Thrusts of ensuring internal stability while helping in the maintenance of the peace and order. Moreover, the plan adopts the Development-Governance-Security framework to help foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipino people.

I am proud that this Plan is a product of shared efforts by all stakeholders. With this, I would like to convey my heartfelt gratitude to the participants from the various civilian organizations, government agencies, AFP offices and units, and to all who have shared their time, knowledge and expertise in the crafting of this Plan.

I am confident that with this plan, the AFP will move forward to become stronger, more credible, and a benchmark of good governance. A professional military organization that is a key player in security and supportive of collective development.

Mabuhay tayong lahat!



EDUARDO M AÑO
General AFP
Chief of Staff, AFP

Executive Summary

AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), as mandated by the 1987 Philippine Constitution, is the protector of the people and the State. RA 8551 or the PNP Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998 placed the primary responsibility for matters involving the suppression of insurgency in the AFP.

For decades, the country has been addressing insurgency using different approaches. These have provided the AFP with a degree of success, yet insurgency persists up to the present day. Using the lessons gained from past campaigns, the AFP implemented the Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) “Bayanihan” 2010-2016, focusing on “Winning the Peace” and the “whole-of-nation approach.” The IPSP was people-centered and based on the understanding that the root causes of insurgency are complex and multi-dimensional requiring the involvement of everyone.

Despite the government’s efforts, structural problems continue to exist, hampering effective governance and the delivery of basic services to the communities. More so, the country is burdened with peace and security problems such as criminality, corruption, terrorism, illegal drugs, proliferation of private armed groups, insurgency, and threats to territorial integrity.

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte believes that “enduring peace can only be attained if the fundamental needs of every man, woman, and child will be met.” Thus, his administration’s thrusts center on compassion and radical change encompassing the institutionalization of peace and order, ensuring inclusive socio-economic growth and development, streamlining bureaucracy, and pursuing an independent foreign policy.

In support of the President’s vision, the AFP endeavors to adopt new strategies in addressing peace and security. “Winning the Peace” has gained substantial accomplishments for the past six years; thus, the AFP is now in the phase where it needs to “Sustain the Peace” while ensuring security, helping maintain public order, and significantly contributing to the development of the communities.

With this, the AFP crafted this AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022. It adopts the Development-Governance-Security Framework as its Strategic Approach, fully understanding the interdependent relationship and the intertwined linkages among development, governance and security issues. This

approach shall guide the AFP in performing its expanded role in sustaining internal stability by ensuring that all military operations/activities are harmonized with and support the government's reform programs to ensure good governance, sustainable development, social justice, and human security.

At the outset, it is emphasized that this campaign plan is solely designed to address the internal threats to our national security. A separate plan is dedicated to the territorial defense challenges and the protection of the sovereignty of our country. Notwithstanding, the AFP DSSP 2017-2022, though focused on internal stability threats, likewise takes into consideration the transnational and global influences affecting these threats.

The Plan is an open document, available to the public. This underscores the role of the AFP as an active partner of the LGUs, government line agencies, and other stakeholders in different peace initiatives, socio-economic programs, civic works, engineering projects, and other development-related activities. Its planning timeframe is from CY 2017 to CY 2022. It is composed of the following sections: Background, Purpose, Strategic Environment, National Strategic Guidance, Strategic Assumptions, Strategic Considerations, the AFP Mission, AFP Strategy for Development Support and Security, and the Conclusion.

Central to the Plan are the challenges that significantly affect peace and security. It underscores the political, legal, economic, socio-cultural, infrastructure, and informational challenges. The primary security threats that our country faces are the foreign and local terrorist groups (F/LTGs) like the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), and Jemayah Islamiyah (JI). On the other hand, our country's long standing battle with major insurgent armed groups, specifically the MILF, MNLF, CPLA and the RPMP/RPA-ABB has taken a non-violent, friendly track as these groups have willingly discussed peace with the government. In the spirit of the primacy of the peace process, this Plan therefore re-categorized these former threat groups as already Peace-Inclined Armed Groups (PIAGs). This Plan, however, remains wary and prepared for armed peace spoilers that seek to derail the government's peace agenda.

Also, the Plan highlights areas of cooperation and convergence between the AFP and other stakeholders. The national government agencies and the LGUs play key roles in the convergence approach of development, governance, and security. In a similar manner, the AFP has to ensure a secure environment to support all the governance and development initiatives. The NGOs, CSOs, academe, and religious sector can help bridge the gap in services to communities through community-based development, technology, research, conflict resolution, information campaign, values education, and enabling mechanisms for mobilizing local, national, and international support for peace and reconciliation. Lastly the Filipino

people, as the primary beneficiary of all these efforts have to be involved in the process.

Under the Plan, the AFP's mission is to conduct "development support operations" to sustain the peace, ensure security, and help maintain public order so as to foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipinos.

"Development Support Operations" is defined in this document as AFP operations and activities conducted in support of civil authorities and other stakeholders in promoting and sustaining internal stability to foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipinos. It is focused on support for nation-building, support for law enforcement in the fight against criminality and illegal drugs, civil military cooperation, peacebuilding and advocacy, and the application of military force against terrorists and other armed threat groups.

The AFP DSSP's desired end-state is: terrorist groups and armed peace spoilers are defeated; conflicts with peace-inclined armed groups are resolved; and a secure environment is established to enable civil authorities to maintain public order and build the foundation for inclusive growth and a high-trust Philippine society. The Plan shall similarly pursue two imperatives: primacy of the peace process in all operations and adherence to HR, IHL, and RoL.

In its execution, the Plan highlights four strategic concepts: Sustained Military Operations to defeat terrorist groups and deter armed peace spoilers; Promotion of Peace; Active Support for Law Enforcement; and Contribution to Nation-Building.

To be able to accomplish all of these, the Plan identifies several requirements: the redeployment of forces to priority areas; the enhancement of military and non-military capabilities, such as peacebuilding, inter-agency collaboration, stakeholders' engagement, community development, doctrines on support for law enforcement, and sustaining the AFP's Security Sector Reform (SSR) initiatives.

The AFP DSSP 2017-2022 is the AFP's contribution to the government's overall efforts to attain stability, inclusive growth, and sustainable development in our country. The Plan focuses on the core competencies of the AFP and highlights its various support roles in helping accomplish the peace and development programs of the government.

1. BACKGROUND

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) as mandated by the 1987 Philippine Constitution is the protector of the people and the state. Traditionally, this refers to the protection from external aggression. Additionally, recent history and situation has called for the involvement of the military in internal security. RA 8551 or the PNP Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998 placed the primary responsibility for matters involving the suppression of insurgency on the AFP.

With the multi-faceted nature of the security environment, the AFP recognized that a purely military solution is inadequate in addressing the prevailing security concerns, and that the concerted efforts from all stakeholders are crucial in the attainment of sustainable and lasting peace. Thus, in 2010, it launched the Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) “Bayanihan,” which was centered on “Winning the Peace” through the whole-of-nation and the people-centered approaches. Basically, the Plan featured focused military operations and peace and development efforts with the active involvement of all stakeholders and in adherence to the principles of Human Rights (HR), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and the Rule of Law (RoL).

In the six years of its implementation, the AFP IPSP “Bayanihan” has yielded significant results in the improvement of our country’s security environment. Notably, it contributed to the declaration of 71 provinces as peaceful and ready for further development (PRFD) and providing a favorable environment for the realization of peace negotiations with the major insurgent armed groups in the country. Through its adherence to the imperatives of HR, IHL and RoL and stakeholders' engagement, the AFP also gained the moral high ground in its quest for lasting peace in the country.

The current security environment shows that the AFP is on a strategic transition after more than four decades of addressing insurgency. With the President’s aspiration to have a “permanent and lasting peace,” the government has laid down the roadmap for peace with all the major armed groups. However, the Philippines is still saddled by the violent activities of the ASG and other terrorist groups and the menace of illegal drugs.

Analysis of the security environment indicates that structural problems continue to exist which weaken institutions thereby affecting effective governance and the delivery of basic services to the people and the communities. More so, the country is laden with other challenges that affect development and security particularly in the following spectrums: political, legal, economic, socio-cultural, infrastructure, and informational. Thus many communities are still vulnerable to

exploitation. Relatedly, policy incoherence, slow and inefficient justice system, inequitable distribution of wealth, perceived and existing social injustices, and unbalanced development between the rural and urban areas are among the most exploited issues by insurgent armed groups. Likewise, terrorist groups are still able to coerce local support in conflict-affected areas.

Thus, in ensuring the security of the country, the President believes that “enduring peace can only be attained if the fundamental needs of every man, woman, and child will be met.” This centers on compassion (*malasakit*) and radical change (*pagbabago*), encompassing the establishment of peace and order, ensuring inclusive socio-economic growth and development, streamlining bureaucracy, and pursuing an independent foreign policy.

Also, President Duterte signed Executive Order No. 5 on October 11, 2016 adopting “Ambisyon Natin 2040” as the twenty-five-year long-term vision for the Philippines. To ensure the continuity and consistency of strategies, policies, programs, and projects of the current and succeeding political administrations, it required all government departments, offices and instrumentalities, which include the AFP and local government units (LGUs) to align their plans with the national vision.

Consistent with this, the AFP formulated this AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022 to support the attainment of the national development and security goals of the country in the medium term towards realizing the national vision. This campaign also implements the President’s aspiration of attaining “permanent and lasting peace” before his term ends. The Plan calls for the primacy of peace process in all AFP operations and activities, and sustains the tried and tested approaches and imperatives of previous AFP Plans.

A significant feature of the Plan is the adoption of the Development-Governance-Security framework as its main strategic approach. It means that the AFP’s operations and activities shall be harmonized with the efforts of other stakeholders in the context of a shared understanding of the linkages between development, governance, and security issues in the affected communities. This approach focuses on ending the armed struggles through reforms, achieving sustainable development, social justice, and human security.

The Plan is a product of the collaboration of stakeholders from the different government agencies, CSOs, and the academe. The active participation and meaningful contribution of partner-stakeholders became the foundation of the successful formulation of this new AFP Plan.

2. PURPOSE

The AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022 is a broad plan that shall guide the AFP in promoting peace, ensuring security, helping maintain public order, and supporting the overall development initiatives of the government towards inclusive growth. Anchored on national strategic guidance (National Vision, National Security Policy, Philippine Development Plan, National Peace and Development Agenda, and the Department of National Defense Guidance and Policy Thrusts), the AFP DSSP 2017-2022 is the AFP's approach in helping translate the national government's goals into reality.

The Plan shall guide the unified commands (UCs), major services (MS), and AFP-Wide Support and Separate Units (AFPWSSUs) in planning for and contributing to the attainment of internal stability for the next six years.

The Plan is also an open document and shall be available to all stakeholders in the interest of transparency, institutionalizing collaboration and support from the broadest spectrum of stakeholders. The AFP DSSP 2017-2022 puts emphasis on the convergence of all the development, governance, and security efforts to achieve peace and promote the national well-being of the Filipino people. It recognizes that security should be an integral part of national development and good governance, in order to help foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipino people.

3. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Area of Operations and Interest

The Philippine territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all other territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial domains, including its territorial seas, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and dimensions which form part of the internal waters of the Philippines.

The geographic configuration and location of the country poses a myriad of challenges and opportunities ranging from security, cultural, economic, political, and environmental issues. The waters that link and separate the country's islands act as both conduits and barriers to lines of communications. In the aspect of security, these conditions create an inherently complex operating environment that requires the deployment of considerable military resources. The openness of the country's borders has made the Philippines a transit point for transnational threats such as terrorism, international crime syndicates, piracy, and human and illegal drug trafficking.

This Plan likewise acknowledges that the development and security situation of the country is affected by other external actors and organizations. These include the Asia-Pacific Region, countries with conglomeration of Filipino Nationals, as well as foreign states and organizations. The worsening security situation caused by terror attacks and stricter imposition of immigration laws by other countries remains a security concern of the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) around the world.

3.2. Significant Challenges to Development and Security

3.2.1. Governance Challenges

3.2.1.1. Political

The country's political environment is beset by problems that run deep in the structure of the system. It is characterized by the monopoly of power by political dynasties, *warlordism* in isolated areas, and selfish interests of a few prevailing over the common good. There are also institutional concerns that

unwittingly contribute to the problems of the country. Policy incoherence both on the strategic and the domestic levels continue to challenge the operations of government agencies. As a consequence, the development and security situation of the country is affected.

On a positive note, we now have a strong-willed leadership at the national level; the President is bent on instituting reforms for the well-being of the people. The current efforts of the government includes the elimination of corruption both in the high and the low echelons of government.

3.2.1.2. Legal

The legal environment is characterized by the presence of robust laws but a seemingly slow and inefficient implementation system. The slow dispensation of justice, perception of favoring the rich and powerful, and poor penal system cause people to sometimes rely on extra-legal means of retribution and restitution. The lack of legal assistance to duty bearers also affects the law enforcement functions and serves as legal constraint for law enforcement agencies (LEAs).

Allegations of HR violations by the AFP is also among the issues being raised by critics. However, it must be noted that the strict adherence to HR, IHL, and RoL by the military has been institutionalized under IPSP “Bayanihan” and are now firmly embedded in the doctrines and tactic, techniques and procedures (TTPs) of the AFP, and the AFP Transformation Roadmap.

3.2.2. Development Challenges

3.2.2.1. Economic

The Philippine economic environment is characterized by inequitable distribution of wealth and unequal access to economic opportunities. The Philippines is experiencing fast GDP growth, but economic benefits do not trickle fast enough for the poorer sector of society to enjoy. Poverty rate remains above 20% across regions. Recent positive developments in our economy are still hardly felt by the majority of the population as the immediate benefits are concentrated in the urban areas. There likewise remains a wide income gap between social classes which breeds discontent and provides exploitable issues for insurgency.

3.2.2.2. Socio-Cultural

National identity remains a major challenge for the Philippine society. The weak identification with a common national Filipino identity is largely due to the presence of strong ethno-nationalist identities among the 110 ethno-linguistic groups populating the country. This further contributes to the divisions that is already caused by the economic and geographical divides of the people.

Similarly, colonial influences, high population growth, and perceived and actual discrimination and social injustices (Moro, indigenous people, and lower classes of the society) contribute to a weak national cohesiveness and exacerbate social tension. Demographic factors also affect the attainment of development and security. Rapid population growth aggravates prevailing social tensions as the former places greater strain on already scarce resources.

3.2.2.3. Infrastructure

The unbalanced development between the rural and urban centers remains an issue in the country. Development, especially the construction of critical infrastructure, is still concentrated in urban areas. Transportation and communication infrastructure in the rural areas are still underdeveloped. This negatively impacts the economic growth and progress of majority of the municipalities. This situation is worsened as the armed threat groups' exploit these issues to further their own agenda and interests.

The slow development in the countryside has further led to the congestion in the urban areas, particularly in Metro Manila, where the traffic problem has cost the country billions of lost productivity.

3.2.2.4. Informational

While the information sector can serve as an enabler of economic development, the current informational environment lags behind in contributing to economic development. The informational environment in the Philippines remains vulnerable to information exploitation and cyber-attacks. Significantly, majority of the media companies are owned and controlled by the economic and political elite, such that the narrative may be influenced by political and personal interests. In addition, the Philippines has one of the slowest internet connection in Asia. Needless to say, the information and

communication sector is still in the process of catching up with the more advanced states in Asia.

3.2.3. Security Challenges

3.2.3.1. Internal Stability

3.2.3.1.1. Peace-Inclined Armed Groups (PIAGs)

In full support of the Peace Agenda of the government, the AFP offers this re-categorization to refer to all the major insurgent armed groups that have now entered into a peace agreement or are currently in peace negotiations with the government.

3.2.3.1.1.1. Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)

The MILF finalized its peace accord with the government with the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement for the Bangsamoro (CAB) on March 27, 2014. The non-passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) which is the translation of the CAB provisions into law has created a prevailing tense situation. Notably the ceasefire between the government and the MILF forces remains in place and the creation by the President of the Implementing Panel to push the implementation of the provisions of the CAB that are not tied to the passing of a law has eased the tensions and provided an avenue for the resumption of the peace programs that have been agreed upon between the Government and the MILF. What is not discounted, however, is the threat of peace spoilers, such as the BIFF taking advantage of the current situation to try to destabilize the peace initiatives and draw some of the MILF armed groups back to violence and the secessionist movement.

3.2.3.1.1.2. Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)

The MNLF signed the Final Peace Agreement (FPA) with the government on September 2, 1996. Most of the mainstream MNLF forces have been reintegrated into Philippine Society while a few groups under the leadership of former MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari went rogue and resumed fighting with the government. The primary point of contention apparently is the non-implementation of some of the provisions in the 1996 FPA. However, the current dialogues between the government and Nur Misuari is a welcome

development, especially that a government panel has been created to look into and resolve the remaining political obligations stipulated in the 1996 FPA. The Rogue MNLF elements remain a security concern as they are still predisposed to violence as their way of making political statements, exemplified by the Zamboanga City siege last September 2013. Moreover, some Rogue MNLF members are suspected to have links to the ASG and other local terrorist groups.

3.2.3.1.1.3. Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA)

After its split from the CPP-NPA-NDF in April 1986, the CPLA went on their own and pushed for the autonomy of the Cordilleras. The peace accord with the CPLA in September 1986 resulted in the signing of a joint Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on cessation of hostilities known as the Mount Data Accord. Subsequently, President Corazon Aquino signed Executive Order (EO) 220 creating the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) on July 15, 1987. To date, the parties have delivered their respective commitments (i.e. turn-in of firearms, integration of some CPLA members to the AFP, and peace and development interventions in CPLA communities).

3.2.3.1.1.4. Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPM-P/RPA-ABB)

A break-away group of the mainstream CPP-NPA-NDF, the RPM-P/RPA-ABB, was formed in 1993. In 2000, a peace agreement between the government and the group was signed. However, due to the rift in the organization, only the TABARA-PADUANO Group (TPG) moved forward with the peace agreement and transformed into a legal entity presently known as the Kapatiran para sa Progresong Panlipunan (KPP) while the Nilo DELA CRUZ Group (NDCG) has yet to discuss frameworks and proposals with the government.

3.2.3.1.1.5. Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Mindanao/Revolutionary Peoples' Army (RPMM-RPA)

The RPMM-RPA was founded on May 1, 2001 as a product of a series of splits from the mainstream CPP-NPA-NDF in September 1994 and the RPM-P/RPA-ABB in March 2001. The group also came to be known as the Central Mindanao Region (CMR) Rejectionist Group. Currently, it is having community-based and people-centered peace talks with the government.

3.2.3.1.1.6. Marxist-Leninist Party of the Philippines - Rebolusyonaryong Hukbong Bayan (MLPP-RHB)

The MLPP-RHB, based mainly in Central Luzon, was also a product of the split within the CPP in the early 1990s. It figured in armed skirmishes with the NPA in its areas of operation. However, it degenerated into a criminal group engaged in gun-for-hire and extortion activities.

3.2.3.1.2. CPP-NPA.-NDF

The Communist Party of the Philippines – New People’s Army – National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) remains a primary security challenge mainly because of its nationwide affectation of areas. Its intention to resume formal peace negotiations with the government is surely a positive development in the security situation. However, its continued anti-government propaganda efforts, armed extortion activities, and public pronouncements of continuing the armed struggle have to be given significant attention so as to provide appropriate safeguards to protect the government and the people and ensure the internal stability of the country. The CPP-NPA-NDF has not yet renounced its aim to supplant the country’s democracy with a totalitarian communist state, primarily by waging a protracted war against the government. It has continued to establish linkages with local and international organizations for support.

3.2.3.1.3. Terrorist Groups

3.2.3.1.3.1. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)

Formed in the early 1990s, the ASG’s objective is to establish an independent theocratic Islamic society in Mindanao. Following the neutralization of key leaders, the ASG lost its central leadership and evolved into several mutually supportive semi-autonomous sub-groups, mainly based in Sulu and Basilan. The ASG conducts harassment and IED attacks against government troops. Kidnap-for-ransom (KFR) remains as the ASG’s primary source of funds. The ASG’s strength is attributed to its support network, built on kinship ties and inter-marriages, alliances with other local armed threat groups, linkages with local politicians, and ties with foreign terrorists (FTs).

3.2.3.1.3.2. Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters

(BIFF)

The BIFF separated from the MILF in 2011 with the objective of establishing an Islamic State in Mindanao. The group is capable of conducting small-scale atrocities and bombing operations targeting government forces as well as key cities and Christian-populated areas in Central Mindanao. The strength of the group is attributed to the support network from relatives, sympathizers, and former comrades from other MILF Base Commands. Further, the group is known to coddle foreign terrorists in its lairs for indoctrination and training for its gradual alignment with DAESH ideology and objectives.

3.2.3.1.3.3. Other Local Terrorist Groups (LTGs)

3.2.3.1.3.3.1. LTG Maute

The Maute Group, based in Lanao del Sur, seeks to be recognized locally and internationally as a jihadist group. The group gained prominence in February 2016 after it launched atrocities against government forces and civilians, triggering a series of military operations that resulted in the neutralization of several members and supporters. The group pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq or Syria (ISIS) or DAESH¹.

3.2.3.1.3.3.2. LTG-Ansar al-Khilafah

Philippines (AKP)

The group was established in 2013 and swore allegiance to DAESH in August 2014. The group's goal is to establish an Islamic caliphate through violent *jihad* and implementation of the *shariah* by securing external support and recruiting from other terrorist groups in Mindanao. LTG-AKP operates in Sultan Kudarat and Sarangani and is largely influenced by Indonesian jihadist groups.

¹ Arabic acronym meaning *Dawla al-Islamiya Fi Iraq Wa al-Sham* or Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), which IS militants do not favor because it is similar to the Arabic words '*Daes*,' one who crushes something underfoot; and, '*Dahes*,' translated as one who sows discord.

3.2.3.1.3.4. Foreign Terrorist Groups

Foreign terrorists (FTs) in the country are members of the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and other terrorist organizations in neighboring countries or foreign nationals inspired by DAESH. Their presence is a major security threat because of the propagation of extremist teachings, transfer of knowledge and skills on Improvised Explosive Device (IED) fabrication, and provision of financial support to local terror groups. Networking between the FTs and local terrorist groups, especially in establishing a DAESH terrorist cell in the country, is expected to persist.

3.2.3.1.3.4. Royal Security Force (RSF) of the Sultanate of Sulu

The **RSF** of the Sultanate of Sulu gained recognition when the group stormed Lahad Datu, Malaysia in February 2013 in their bid to reclaim Sabah. At present, the threat posed by the RSF is low due to the death of its key players and lack of organized and ready armed followers. However, a similar incident is still possible due to continuing recruitment and training coupled with alleged alliance with the MNLF.

3.2.3.1.3.5. Armed Peace Spoilers

As the peace talks with the different major insurgent armed groups move along, the possibility that some armed elements will splinter from their main groups and disrupt the peace process, as with the case of the MILF and the BIFF remains a concern. Some other illegal armed groups that are opposed to the peace process and/or just taking advantage of the security situation to advance their own selfish interests may also undertake actions to derail the process.

3.2.3.2. External Factors Affecting Security

Security challenges are also caused by the expanding ISIS influence/ Jihadist groups, transnational crimes, and persistence of violent extremism. The recent terroristic activities in the Middle East and other countries also provide avenues for other groups to exploit the situation, possibly endangering the survival and well-being of OFWs and the country as well.

3.2.3.3. Other Strategic Issues and Challenges

Technological advances can be exploited by the different threat groups in the furtherance of their terroristic activities. The Philippines is also prone to cyber-attacks and other cyber security threats.

Climate change provides a perennial challenge to national security. Extreme weather anomalies, environmental degradation such as pollution, oil spills, toxic waste disposals, wildlife and ecosystem degradation, as well as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis continue to endanger lives and affect economic development. This climate situation invariably impacts the security situation in the country.

3.3. Development and Security Stakeholders

Consistent with the shared responsibility concept and whole-of-nation approach, the participation, commitment, ownership, and convergence of efforts between and among government and non-government stakeholders are vital to the attainment of the goals of the AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022.

3.3.1. Government

Central to the execution of the AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022 is the coordinated work of the national government as it provides strategic direction on national security, development, and good governance. The AFP provides support initiatives to the government's development plans and programs, at the same time that it attends to both the internal and external security concerns of the country. The AFP works hand-in-hand with the following National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Local Government Units (LGUs) in the attainment of peace, security, and development in the country:

3.3.1.1. National Government Agencies (NGAs)

The government's sincerity in looking after the well-being of the Filipino people rests on the serious commitment of all government instrumentalities to the practice of good governance. All the NGAs must be able to fulfill their mandates and responsibilities to the people effectively and efficiently in full transparency and sense of accountability.

3.3.1.1.1. The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) takes the lead role in ensuring the effective delivery of basic services and transparent and accountable local governance to the locality. Through the Philippine National Police (PNP), the DILG takes charge of the over-all peace and order of the country.

3.3.1.1.2. The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) facilitates the peace process with major insurgent armed groups. This involves peace talks, mainstreaming of the development and political concerns of conflict affected areas, as well as ensuring the successful reintegration of the armed individuals and their families into mainstream society.

3.3.1.1.3. The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) takes the lead in advancing the national interests in the international community. It facilitates international cooperation and diplomatic relations with the country's allies, channeling support for the various peace and security interventions in the country.

3.3.1.1.4. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) leads in the delivery of social services especially for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other individuals and groups affected by armed conflict. Together with other service delivery units like the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Education (DepEd), it ensures that the most vulnerable groups receive the services of the government.

3.3.1.1.5. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) provides support in peace and security efforts through infrastructure development in conflict affected areas.

3.3.1.1.6. The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the Department of Agriculture (DA) take care of issues relating to land equity and land tenure. Support services to agrarian reform communities are likewise provided to eliminate major issues exploited by insurgents.

3.3.1.1.7. The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) provides the over-all economic strategy and monitoring towards inclusive growth. The Department of Energy (DOE) plays a vital role as an enabler of economic development through the electrification of far flung communities.

3.3.1.1.8. The Department of Transportation (DOTr) is responsible for the maintenance and expansion of viable, efficient, and dependable transportation systems as effective instruments for national recovery and

economic progress. They play a major part as they are responsible for the country's land, air, and sea transportation systems and infrastructure.

3.3.1.1.9. The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) ensures the government's or duty bearer's adherence to HR and IHL. The National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) handle the concerns of Muslims and indigenous groups, respectively.

3.3.1.1.10. The Presidential Communications Group takes the lead in communicating and articulating the government's development, peace, and security policies.

3.3.1.1.11. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the government's prosecution arm, administering its criminal justice system. It is also the country's legal counsel and representative in litigation and proceedings that require the services of a lawyer.

3.3.1.2. Local Government Units (LGUs)

The LGUs as the most critical actors in the development and security of the communities are likewise the foremost proponents of good governance. It is through their exercise of good governance in looking after the welfare of their constituencies that peace shall prosper and real development is sustained. With good governance, insurgency would be irrelevant as people will be happy and content. Given that the LGUs are the government units closest to the people, they are in the best position to take the lead in the development and security of their communities.

3.3.2. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organization (CSOs) & Peoples' Organizations (POs)

The NGOs, CSOs, and POs are vital partners attending to development and security matters. They bridge the service-delivery gap in providing the basic needs of the people. These organizations also monitor the performance of NGAs and LGUs. They are involved in capacity-building, advocacy, and service delivery work. They have long been recognized by the AFP as partners in resolving challenges to development and security.

3.3.3. Academe

The academic and education community also plays a major role in achieving development and security, especially in the fields of technology research, conflict resolution, information campaign, and values education. Having been recognized as a powerful platform for political and ideological development, academic institutions are enjoined to promote and strengthen the teachings on civics, patriotism, and democratic values. The academe contributes to the enhancement of the AFP's development and security initiatives in terms of capacity-building and advocacy work.

3.3.4. Religious Sector

The various religious groups are significant stakeholders in development and security. Members of the religious sector have the capability to mobilize their respective communities and facilitate international support for peace and reconciliation. Together with civil society groups, they serve as watchdogs and provide the moral and spiritual guidance to the AFP in the performance of their mandate. They also play a vital role in conflict resolution, peace advocacy, and preventing violent extremisms.

3.3.5. Filipino Citizenry

The government's ultimate purpose is the advancement of the well-being of its people. Thus, the entire Filipino citizenry is the primary recipient of the development and security efforts of the government. However, the success of these efforts is dependent on the participation and support of the citizens themselves. Since development and security are shared responsibilities, the government, and the citizenry must work together towards the achievement of lasting peace, security, and development.

4. NATIONAL STRATEGIC GUIDANCE

This Plan is anchored on the national leadership's strategic guidance as embodied in the "*Ambisyon Natin 2040*," National Security Policy (NSP) 2017-2022, Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, Peace and Development Roadmap, and National Defense Guidance and Policy Thrusts.

4.1. National Vision

Executive Order No. 5 signed by President Rodrigo R. Duterte on October 11, 2016 adopted “*Ambisyon Natin 2040*” as the twenty-five-year long-term vision for the Philippines, to wit: “*By 2040, the Philippines shall be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor; our people shall live long and healthy lives, be smart and innovative, and shall live in a high-trust society*”.² To guarantee the continuity and consistency of strategies, policies, programs, and projects of the current and succeeding political administrations, the four Philippine Development Plans (PDPs) to be crafted until 2040 shall be anchored on “*Ambisyon Natin 2040*”.

The EO requires all government departments, offices, and instrumentalities, which include the AFP and local government units (LGUs) to ensure that their plans are consistent with “*Ambisyon Natin 2040*.” Thus, in crafting the stipulations of the plan, great regard was taken to align it with the guidelines and strategic directions of “*Ambisyon Natin 2040*.”

4.2. Philippine Development Plan

The PDP 2017-2022 aspires to lay a “*solid foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy by 2022*.” It aims to attain three national development goals: enhancing the social fabric, reducing inequality, and increasing potential growth. PDP 2017-2022 also implements the 0+10-Point Socio-economic Agenda. The said agenda include ensuring peace and security, which are part of the foundations for the attainment of the goals of PDP 2017-2022.

4.3. National Security Policy

The draft National Security Policy (NSP) 2017-2022 puts the preservation and enhancement of the people’s welfare and well-being and the protection of national interests at the core of the country’s national security. It calls for the creation of conditions conducive for economic and human development, with emphasis on human security, health security, food security, RoL, and respect for human rights.

² EO Nr 5 (s. 2016). “Approving and Adopting the Twenty-five-year Long Term Vision Entitled *Ambisyon Natin 2040*”

NSP 2017-2022 identified the following national security goals: (1) promote public safety and order; (2) safeguard territorial integrity and sovereignty; (3) bolster economic strength and solidarity; (4) protect and preserve ecological balance; (5) develop advance cultural cohesiveness; (6) promote moral and spiritual consensus; and (7) contribute to global peace and harmony.

4.4. National Peace and Development Roadmap

The Peace and Development Roadmap of the current government is centered on the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda to finally attain peaceful resolution of all internal armed conflicts. These are: (1) Meaningful implementation of the Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro (FAB) and Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro (CAB) towards healing in the Bangsamoro; (2) Completion of implementation of remaining commitments under the GPH-MNLF Peace Agreement for a just closure; (3) Accelerated signing and implementation of peace accords with the communist insurgents; (4) Immediate conclusion of the peace process with the CPLA and the RPMP-RPA-ABB; (5) Peace promoting catch-up socio-economic development in conflict-affected areas; and (6) Building of a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity.

The realization of these agenda includes among others, the continuous implementation of the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA), harmonization of efforts to address issues and concerns resulting from armed conflict including the protection of children in armed conflict (CIAC), HR-IHL and interfaith and intercultural dialogues, and other community-based initiatives in conflict-affected areas.

4.5. Department of National Defense Guidance and Policy Thrusts

The mandate of the DND is to maximize its effectiveness in guarding against external and internal threats to national peace and security, and provide support for social and economic development, among others. It shall contribute in achieving a stable national security through the establishment of a safer and more secure environment conducive to national development.

Based on the Secretary of National Defense's guidance, the AFP shall pursue its mission under the following policy thrusts for 2017-2022:

4.5.1. Secure sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State. To address the challenges posed by the complex and dynamic security environment, the AFP

shall continue to enhance its capabilities, through the implementation of the Revised AFP Modernization Program or RA 10349. Efforts will also be initiated to establish a robust defense industry towards a Self-Reliant Defense Posture (SRDP). Efforts in improving defense cooperation with ASEAN neighbors and other key allies will be sustained.

4.5.2. Promote and sustain internal stability. On internal security, the AFP shall implement military operations against terrorist groups and terrorist cells, and shall realign resources as required to suppress them. The gains of the declaration of Peaceful and Ready for Further Development (PRFD) provinces will also be sustained. The AFP shall likewise intensify its support for law enforcement operations such as counter-terrorism, anti-illegal drugs, and anti-criminality to prevent instability in the country. These will be done with strict adherence to the principles of human rights, international humanitarian law, and the RoL. Further, the AFP must remain committed in supporting the peace process, especially in the implementation of newly signed peace agreements. Other efforts under the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda of the government shall be supported.

4.5.3. Attain the highest standard of capability and preparedness on disasters. The DND aims to increase the AFP's level of capability and preparedness on disasters to the highest standard. With this, selected AFP units shall continue to be trained and capacitated for first responder's role. The Department will also enhance stakeholders' engagement and coordination with other agencies, non-government organizations as well as international civilian and military partners for HADR operations.

4.5.4. Improve and sustain operations in support of global peace and security. The DND-AFP shall continue to pursue defense cooperation with ASEAN and other key allies for the stability and progress of the region and the protection of a rules-based international order.

5. STRATEGIC ASSUMPTIONS

This Plan was formulated with the following assumptions:

5.1. No escalation of conflict in the Asia-Pacific region that would require the redeployment of majority of the AFP forces.

5.2. No foreign armed aggression or invasion of the Philippine territory that would endanger territorial integrity and sovereignty.

5.3. No significant change in the policy environment that will impact on the role and mandate of the AFP and how the government addresses the different threats.

5.4. The government will continue to pursue the peace process with the major rebel groups.

5.5. Inequality and political issues will continue to be exploited by some of the armed threat groups to gain popular support for their armed struggle, despite the peace process.

5.6. The campaign against illegal drugs will remain a priority thrust of the government.

6. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

The following are the considerations that impact the planning of Development Support Operations of units in the field:

6.1. Autonomy of Local Government Units (LGUs). Under the Local Government Code of 1991, LGUs exercise local autonomy and thus formulate their own plans and policies to guide them in looking after the welfare of their constituents. AFP units must, therefore, closely work and collaborate with concerned LGUs in addressing socio-politico-economic issues that impact on development, governance, and security.

6.2. Mandates of National Government Agencies (NGAs). Other NGAs that the AFP works with to address development, governance, and security issues have their own respective mandates just like the AFP. Subordinate units must, therefore, closely coordinate with NGAs to address the concerns of the people in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs) without disrupting the plans and programs of NGAs in performing their mandates.

6.3. Advocacies of CSOs, NGOs, POs, and other stakeholders. The different organizations that AFP units engage, collaborate and/or work with have their advocacies and issues that they champion. AFP units must, therefore, consider where these organizations are coming from and, thus, adjust their collaboration with them accordingly.

6.4. National, Regional and Local Development Plans as basis for convergence. The Philippine Development Plan, Regional Development Plans and Local Development Plans of LGUs outline the objectives, strategies, programs, activities, and projects of different government agencies to contribute in the attainment of national, regional, and local development. AFP's field and unit commanders shall use these plans to serve as complementary basis in planning and integrating their development support operations focusing on the concerns of the communities in GIDAs and ancestral domains (ADs).

7. AFP MISSION

The AFP conducts “development support operations”³ to sustain the peace, ensure security, and help maintain public order in order to foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipino people.



³ A broad term that refers to AFP operations and activities conducted in support of civil authorities and other stakeholders to promote and sustain internal stability to foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipino. It is focused on support for nation-building, support for law enforcement authorities in the fight against criminality and illegal drugs, civil military cooperation, peacebuilding and advocacy, and application of military force against terrorists and other armed threat groups.

8. STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND SECURITY

The implementation of the AFP Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022 shall focus on the promotion and sustainment of internal stability, which is its desired end-state. The AFP applies four (4) strategic concepts within the context of an overarching “Development-Governance-Security Approach” with the active involvement of all development and security stakeholders to achieve several conditions that define the end-state. The strategic concepts are: 1) Sustained military operations; 2) Contribute to the promotion of peace; 3) Active support for law enforcement; and 4) Contribute to nation-building.

All AFP operations and activities shall be guided by two strategic imperatives: The primacy of the peace process and adherence to HR, IHL and RoL. The UCs, MS, and AFPWSSUs shall implement this Plan through their respective campaign and support plans. To ensure the ability of our troops to implement this Plan, capability development shall be pursued, organizational transformations institutionalized, and security sector reform (SSR) initiatives implemented. (Figure 1. Strategic Framework for Development Support and Security).

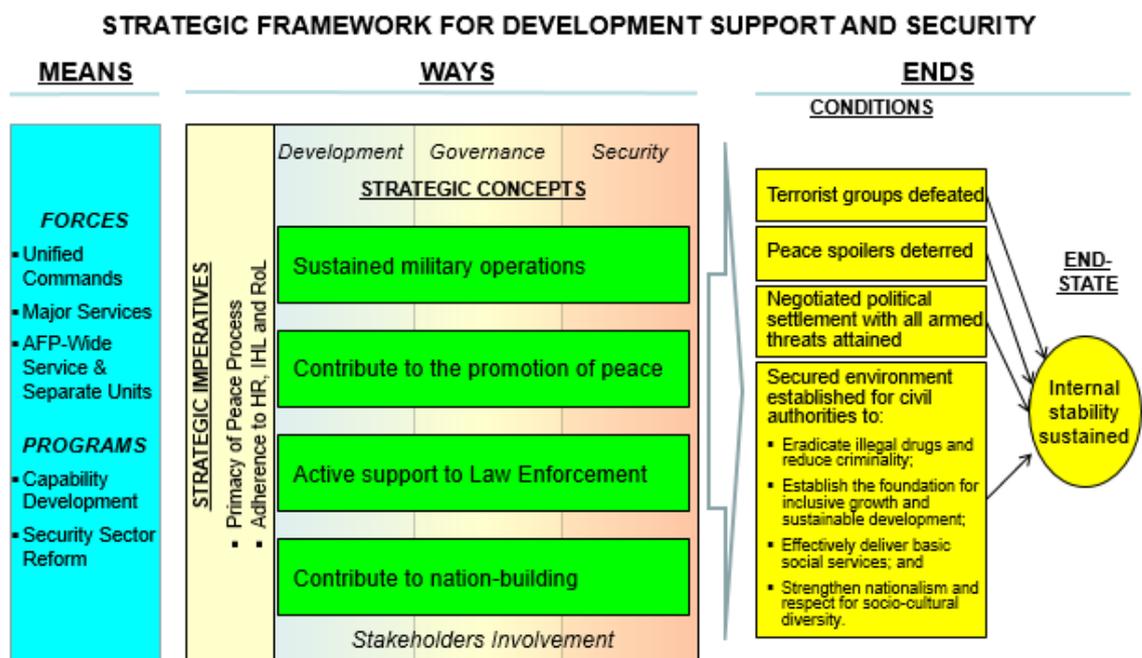


Figure 1. Strategic Framework for Development Support and Security

8.1. Strategic End-state

The strategic end-state of the Plan is that internal stability of the country is sustained in such a way that: terrorist groups and armed peace spoilers are

defeated; conflicts with major insurgent armed groups are resolved; and a secure environment is established to enable civil authorities to maintain public order and build the foundation for inclusive growth and a high-trust Philippine society. The end-state is attained when the following conditions are achieved:

8.1.1. Terrorist groups and their allied armed groups are decisively defeated;

8.1.2. Potential armed peace spoilers deterred and if deterrence fails, are defeated;

8.1.3. Negotiated political settlement with peace-inclined armed groups is attained; and

8.1.4. A secure environment established where civil authorities can eradicate illegal drugs; significantly reduce criminality; trigger inclusive growth and sustainable development; effectively deliver basic social services especially in GIDAs and ancestral domains; and strengthen Filipinos' nationalism and respect for socio-cultural diversity.

8.2. Strategic Approach

Solving the complex social problems that impact on the development and security of the country requires the collaboration of the whole nation. It calls for the government and all stakeholders to harmonize their development, governance and security efforts (Figure 2. Development-Governance-Security Framework).



Figure 2. Development-Governance-Security⁴ Framework

⁴ Adopted from the Lecture of Prof. Gabriel Ma. Lopez EnP during AFP Campaign Planning Workshop at AFPCOC, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City on 27 November 2016.

At the center of this approach is the well-being of the nation. This Plan, therefore, puts the people at the center of its implementation. Its end-state of sustaining internal stability is centered on the people's welfare.

Thus, there must be deliberate efforts to reach a shared understanding and concept of development, governance, and security with the communities and all stakeholders. Everyone must be engaged to involve them in development, governance, and security efforts to address the socio-politico-economic problems that threaten the stability of the country.

The AFP's support for development efforts shall center on sustainable economic and infrastructure development. It must secure the flagship economic investments and infrastructure projects while insuring the preservation of the environment and respect for people's human and cultural rights.

The promotion of and full support for Good Governance shall be the primary basis for AFP partnerships and collaboration with the LGUs to bring peace, security and prosperity to the communities. AFP units must be conscientious that as they provide security support to government agencies in performing their mandates, the troops do not become unwitting tools of injustice towards the people.

The security mandate of the AFP must be performed in the context of human security. Operations and activities must "concentrate on the security of individuals, their protection and empowerment; highlighting the interface between security, development and HR; and promoting an integrated, coordinated and people-centered approach to advancing peace, security and development".⁵

These approaches are in sync with what President Duterte underscored in his first SONA, "Enduring peace can be attained only if we meet the fundamental needs of every man, woman, and child."⁶ More so, the AFP acknowledges that of special concern is the welfare of the people in GIDAs and ancestral domains, and the preservation of the environment for the needs of the future generations.

Thus, the Development-Governance-Security Framework that this Plan has adopted will guide the AFP in performing its role in sustaining internal stability while being conscious of its support for the requirements that will ensure sustainable development, social justice, and human security.

⁵ UN Human Security Unit. Human Security in Theory and Practice. 2009

⁶ PRESIDENT RODRIGO R. DUTERTE. First State of the Nation Address (SONA). 25 July 2016

8.3. Strategic Imperatives

Following the success of the IPSP “Bayanihan” in establishing the involvement of all stakeholders in the pursuit of development and security, this Plan shall continue to pursue two essential imperatives: primacy of the peace process in all operations and adherence to HR, IHL, and RoL.

8.3.1. Primacy of peace process in all operations

With the current government’s thrust for inclusive peace with peace-inclined armed groups, with affirmative action towards the indigenous peoples (IP), and the current Administration vow to implement all signed peace agreements in step with constitutional and legal reforms,⁷ the AFP shall put the primacy of the peace process in all its operations.

The AFP shall only deploy forces and employ military capabilities when necessitated by the security situation in the area. It shall insure that all elements of the AFP strictly adhere to the provisions of all signed peace agreements. It shall inculcate in all AFP personnel to be conscious of the impact of their actions on the ground on the overall conduct of the peace process. Accordingly, it shall pursue continued coordinative and cooperative relationships with relevant stakeholders through continued dialogues, information sharing, and consultations.

In the same way, adherence to the primacy of the peace process shall not inhibit the AFP from fulfilling its primary role of protecting the people and ensuring that unnecessary force or threat of force is not used as leverage at the negotiating table. While subscribing to the peace process, the AFP stands ready to respond and undertake accurate and precise operations against threats attempting to initiate armed hostilities.

8.3.2. Adherence to HR, IHL and RoL

This Plan prescribes that all elements of the AFP, from the highest command down to the lowest unit strictly adhere to the principles, concepts, provisions, and spirit of HR, IHL and RoL. The AFP shall ensure that the principles of HR, IHL and RoL are continuously internalized by all military personnel by incorporating

⁷ PRESIDENT RODRIGO R DUTERTE Inaugural Address during his Oath –Taking on 30 June 2016 at the Malacañan Palace

them in its doctrines, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), operations, and activities.

More so, the AFP shall continue to capacitate HR offices and desks established in all levels. It should be done through trainings that promote human rights and ensuring impartiality in investigating and prosecuting AFP personnel accused of violating HR, IHL, and other pertinent laws. In addition, AFP HR offices/desks shall ensure proper monitoring and documentation of all AFP-related alleged HR violations, including actions taken as a mechanism for transparency and resource tool. The AFP shall likewise continue to engage stakeholders as regards HR, IHL, and RoL.

8.4. Strategic Concepts for Plan Execution

8.4.1. Sustained Military Operations to defeat terrorist groups and deter armed peace spoilers

The first strategic concept of this Plan requires the employment of the core capabilities and competencies of the AFP. Sustained military operations shall be directed to the eventual defeat of all armed groups that threaten the stability of the country, especially terrorist groups and armed peace spoilers.

Terrorist groups, both local and foreign that operate and/or have sought refuge in the country and their allied armed groups shall be pursued vigorously until they are decisively defeated and their terror cells and networks destroyed. Potential armed peace spoilers shall be deterred through credible and strong presence of decisive force in strategic areas, and if deterrence fails, they shall be defeated immediately. Other armed groups that continue to threaten the stability of the country shall be physically and psychologically pressured to abandon their armed struggle through sustained military operations.

This strategic concept requires the deliberate and focused employment of AFP capabilities against the armed threat groups only. The AFP shall employ both military and non-military capabilities that include combat, intelligence, Civil Military Operations (CMO), information operations, legal support, inter-agency coordination, stakeholders' engagement, strategic communications, community support programs, and even IDSE.

8.4.1.1. Protect the communities

The AFP shall employ its combat forces to protect vulnerable communities against terrorist groups and armed peace spoilers. It shall likewise sustain its community support programs in conflict-affected areas to assist civil authorities in the delivery of basic services and promote a culture of peace in the communities, making them less susceptible to the entry of armed threat groups. Close coordination shall be made with other government agencies mandated to address socio-economic issues being exploited by these armed threat groups.

8.4.1.2. Deter potential armed peace spoilers

The AFP shall maintain an active deterrence posture to dissuade elements of armed threat groups negotiating with the government from resorting to armed and violent means to advance their goals. It shall emphasize its readiness and willingness to use legitimate force to swiftly and decisively deal with any attempt from armed peace spoilers to provoke or initiate armed hostilities. Active deterrence can also be achieved even without the actual application of lethal military capabilities through the deployment of appropriate joint force packages. Indicators of growing hostile and aggressive actions from potential armed peace spoilers can be dissuaded by the prompt shifting of forces while contingency planning and coordination with key decision makers or appropriate authorities can help defuse or ease up the tensions.

8.4.1.3. Isolate the terrorists and armed peace spoilers

The AFP shall intensify its efforts to isolate the terrorists and armed peace spoilers. It shall pursue community support programs to address the social and economic issues being exploited to agitate the people against the government and to deny the armed threat groups of recruitment, sanctuary, and logistical supports. It is of utmost importance that the masses and elites from both rural and urban areas are not supportive of the violent methods of the said groups.

The linkages of terrorist groups with the communities, other major insurgent armed groups, and foreign terrorist organizations must be severed. The terrorist groups exploit the complex ethnic and kinship ties to establish influence and local networks, thereby acquiring and cultivating support and enjoying protected refuge in the process. Foreign terrorist organizations provide them access to financial resources, ruthless violent methods, and technical support. Isolating the terrorist groups from other major insurgent armed groups is intended

to prevent the radicalizing of the latter and the seeking of sanctuaries within the areas of the major insurgent armed groups. Coordination with peace-inclined armed groups currently on peace negotiation with the government shall be undertaken in isolating the terrorists.

The AFP shall also leverage its existing bilateral and multilateral arrangement with neighboring countries to improve border security. In collaboration with relevant security and maritime agencies and neighboring countries, it shall boost its efforts to avert cross-border terroristic and criminal activities such as kidnapping, piracy, illegal drug trade, and trafficking.

In coordination with other stakeholders, efforts shall be made to expose the atrocities and other terrorist activities perpetrated by these groups. These efforts are intended to instigate widespread condemnation from both local and international communities which can be leveraged to enhance support for the AFP and the government's counter-terrorism efforts.

8.4.1.4. Apply military force

The AFP shall apply sustained operations against terrorist groups and armed peace spoilers utilizing joint capabilities for maximum effect. Timely shifting of forces enables the AFP to be positioned to defeat these groups through intelligence-driven combat operations. Cooperative measures with law enforcement agencies shall likewise be sustained. Isolating armed peace spoilers from the peace-inclined armed group is paramount so that prompt and swift military operations will ensure their defeat and prevent unnecessary disruption in the overall peace efforts.

8.4.2. Contribute to the Promotion of Peace

The current administration's intention to permanently end the armed conflict requires the support and participation of all stakeholders.⁸ The AFP shall actively support and participate in government efforts to reach negotiated political settlement with peace-inclined armed groups and establish peaceful and conflict-resilient communities. Its efforts to sustain peace shall be guided by the government's Peace and Development Roadmap towards the peaceful closure of all armed conflicts. It shall likewise support and participate in 'peace promoting

⁸ Ibid.

catch-up socio-economic development in conflict-affected areas and in building of a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity⁹ in support of the overall peace efforts.

Further, it is imperative that the AFP prevent violent peace-spoiling incidents involving its troops from occurring and escalating. Along this line, peace building and conflict management shall be included as additional competencies of its personnel.

8.4.2.1. Support the peace process with all threat groups

The primacy of the peace process is an imperative condition in all AFP operations and activities. The AFP shall strictly abide with and actively support the implementation of all signed agreements between the government and peace-inclined armed groups. It shall undertake peace awareness and advocacy, peace building, and conflict resolution management activities.

The AFP's support to the peaceful resolution of all armed conflicts shall be guided by the government's peace and development agenda:

Group	Peace and Development Agenda
MILF	Implementation of FAB and CAB towards healing in the Bangsamoro
MNLF	Completion of the implementation of remaining commitments under GPH-MNLF Peace Agreement
CPLA and RPMP-RPA-ABB	Immediate conclusion of the peace process

8.4.2.2. Support the development of conflict-resilient people and communities

The AFP recognizes the critical role of the communities in armed conflicts as they are the most affected by it. The people in the community are the foremost victims of the armed conflict, but they also play very significant roles in contributing to the prevention and resolution of the conflict. As such, the AFP shall support the communities to become conflict-resilient.

⁹ The Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda

AFP efforts shall focus on supporting peace promoting catch-up socio-economic development and other development programs of the government to uplift the well-being of the people in GIDAs and Conflict Affected Areas (ConAAs). Peace building, awareness, and advocacy shall also be conducted to develop a culture of peace in the communities. Also, conflict-sensitivity planning shall be advocated with LGUs and other agencies for better delivery of basic services.

8.4.2.3. Prevent violent peace-spoiling incidents from occurring and escalating

As the AFP observes the primacy of the peace process, it shall ensure the prevention of incidents involving its troops that could sidetrack the peace process. If such incidents occur, efforts shall be undertaken to prevent escalation. Contingency Plans shall be formulated by each AFP unit to address situations that could occur, escalate and derail the peace process. Conflict resolution and prompt action in collaboration with concerned agencies and entities and in accordance with established mechanisms shall be undertaken to immediately defuse the situation.

8.4.2.4. Include peace building, peace advocacy, and conflict management in the competencies of troops

To ensure that AFP operations and activities in support of the peace process will contribute in ingraining a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity, troops shall develop competencies in advocating peace, peace building, and conflict management. These additional competencies will bolster the number of tools available to the soldiers to contribute in sustaining peace in communities where they are deployed. This is also to highlight the desire of the AFP for peace to flourish in our country, especially in the communities.

8.4.3. Active support for law enforcement

One of the main thrusts of the current administration is focused on “urgently addressing the rampant sale of illegal drugs in all strata of Philippine society and the breakdown of law and order”.¹⁰ Peace and order likewise plays a very important role in the 0+10 socio-economic agenda of the President. Along this

¹⁰ PRESIDENT RODRIGO R DUTERTE Inaugural Address during his Oath –Taking on 30 June 2016 at the Malacañan Palace

line, the President has called on the AFP for its active support in eradicating illegal drugs and ensuring public order.

With 92% drug-affected barangays and three million Filipinos involved in illegal drugs¹¹, the AFP was called upon to support concerned LEAs to address this burgeoning national problem. The AFP shall provide intelligence, security, and logistics support to the government's anti-illegal drug campaign. This includes support for the PNP's Project Double Barrel, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency's (PDEA) Anti-illegal Drug Campaign, DILG's MASA MASID Program, LGUs' anti-drug campaign and drug rehabilitation programs, and the DOH drug rehabilitation program. These programs of civil authorities aim to develop drug-free and drug-resilient communities, rehabilitate drug users, disrupt the supply of illegal drugs, and neutralize high value targets (HVTs).

The AFP shall also support the PNP and other LEAs to dismantle organized crime groups and private armed groups (PAGs) to help ensure public order.

The AFP and PNP shall build upon their current robust partnership which has been proven effective in preventing crimes and maintaining peace and security in communities. This partnership is institutionalized through established mechanisms and joint directives which created smooth, effective, and efficient collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

8.4.4. Contribute to nation-building

Factors that impact the AFP's ability to perform its tasks of sustaining peace and internal stability, ensuring security, and helping maintain public order, include socio-economic and political issues faced by the Filipino people. While the primary tasks of addressing these issues rest on civil authorities, the AFP with its capabilities and widely deployed units throughout the country can provide support, especially in GIDAs, ADs and ConAAs.

Under this concept, the AFP aims to fully contribute to nation-building by conducting the following activities in collaboration with civil authorities and other development and security stakeholders:

¹¹ PNP Briefing Presentation delivered by PCSupt Noel A Baraceros: PNP Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule of Law (PATROL) during Campaign Plan Formulation Workshop on 11 November 2016

8.4.4.1. Establish the foundation for inclusive and sustainable growth

The national vision, ‘Ambisyon Natin 2040’ aims to attain a ‘Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay Para sa Lahat’ by 2040¹². The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 aspires to contribute to the attainment of this vision by laying the foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy¹³. The AFP contributes by helping create a secure environment that will foster the foundation for inclusive growth and equitable development, especially in GIDAs and ConAAs.

The primary task of the AFP on this matter is to provide security to vital installations and infrastructure, critical investments, and development projects. Care, however, should be taken so that these projects shall ensure sustainable and equitable development especially in GIDAs and ConAAs. The AFP shall also support civil authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the poor and marginalized against exploitation and alleviate poverty among the most impoverished Filipinos.

This support role of the AFP involves the conduct of security operations in support of these infrastructure and development projects, community support activities, close and robust collaboration with LGUs and other government agencies, and continued engagement with all stakeholders.

8.4.4.2. Protect the environment and institutionalize climate change adaptation (CCA)

The AFP shall help civil authorities preserve the environment for the next generations and institutionalize programs for CCA. Along this line, the AFP through its community support programs (CSP) shall help in building climate change-resilient communities. It shall likewise be always prepared to assist civil authorities in responding to disasters and calamities.

The AFP shall, therefore, capacitate its units to support CCA and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) programs of mandated government agencies. In coordination with concerned agencies, AFP units shall undertake activities in support of environmental protection, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and disaster response and relief. The AFP shall include in its community support programs activities centered on environmental protection and CCA.

¹² PDP 2017-2022 Presentation for Regional Consultation presented in Davao City

¹³ Ibid

8.4.4.3. Effectively deliver basic services

The lack of government intervention such as the delivery of basic goods and services to vulnerable communities are among the factors that breed insurgency and underdevelopment. The AFP recognizes the need to reach out and help the most vulnerable members of society, especially the IPs and those in the GIDAs and ConAAs. These people are the most vulnerable to agitation, propaganda and exploitation by groups pursuing armed struggle against the government.

The AFP shall endeavor to contribute in the government's effort to reach-out to communities that lack government intervention. It shall help establish conditions where civil authorities can ensure the safety and well-being of their constituents. This calls for strong and effective collaboration with the LGUs and other stakeholders. Efforts of collaboration shall center on ensuring unhampered delivery of basic services, reducing vulnerability of the poor, and emplacing alternative economic opportunities in GIDAs and ConAAs.

AFP community support programs shall be closely coordinated with LGUs and concerned government agencies to support the delivery of basic services, to implement catch-up socio-economic development programs and other government programs, and to inform the public of the government's efforts and programs.

8.4.4.4. Promote unity, nationalism, and respect for socio-cultural diversity

The President reiterated during his inaugural speech, "Love of country, subordination of personal interests to the common good, concern and care for the helpless and the impoverished – these are among the lost and faded values that we seek to recover and revitalize as we commence our journey towards a better Philippines."¹⁴ Fittingly, the AFP intensifies its support for the government's efforts to "enhance social fabric" towards attaining the national vision, national security objectives, and development goals.

The AFP's efforts shall support the enhancement of nationalism and awareness and respect for socio-cultural diversity. AFP activities shall include support for programs on nationalism, patriotism, socio-cultural promotion, and protection of the rights of IPs and minorities. AFP community support programs

¹⁴ PRESIDENT RODRIGO R DUTERTE Inaugural Address during his Oath –Taking on 30 June 2016 at the Malacañan Palace

shall include activities in support of information, education, and communication (IEC) and public information campaigns in schools and the communities about patriotism, nationalism, and respect for and unity in cultural diversity.

This task requires cultural sensitivity in all aspects of AFP operations and activities; thus, the promotion of nationalism, patriotism, and cultural awareness and sensitivity shall be included in the troop information and education (TI&E) program of all units.

8.5. Requirements for Development Support and Security

The implementation of this Plan will require the employment of specific AFP units in various roles and the development and enhancement of particular military and non-military capabilities. It will also require the AFP to pursue necessary reforms to meet the demands of the current situation and continue its transformation to be able to accomplish its mission.

8.5.1. Forces

The AFP's UCs and joint task forces (JTFs) shall be the main implementers of this Plan. They shall have operational responsibilities in their designated areas of responsibility (AOR) and employ the forces provided by the major services. The major services and the AFPWSSUs will have support responsibilities; and they shall organize, train, equip, deploy, support and sustain the forces they provide to the UCs and JTFs under the direction of the General Headquarters (GHQ), AFP. GHQ, AFP shall exercise overall command and control in the implementation of this Plan.

8.5.2. Military Capabilities

The AFP shall continue to enhance its mission-essential capabilities in air, maritime, and ground operations to perform its constitutional mandate and accomplish the strategic objectives of this Plan. The capabilities of frontline units shall be upgraded to enhance its ability to defeat armed threat groups while avoiding collateral damage. Their mobility, firepower and accuracy, communication, survivability, and ability to detect and locate armed threats shall be improved. Individual soldiers shall be equipped with appropriate weapons, force protection gear, and life-saving equipment.

More than these equipment, soldiers shall be trained on their individual war fighting skills and competencies and sharpening their war fighting spirit. The AFP shall strengthen its counter-terrorist capabilities through joint training of all concerned units and combined exercises with counterpart units from foreign armed forces. Individual and collective training shall likewise incorporate adherence to the principles of HR, IHL, and RoL. The AFP shall likewise formulate policies, techniques, tactics, and procedures in performing non-traditional military roles as called for in this Plan. Training should also enhance the units' ability to support civil authorities in law enforcement, peacebuilding, and nation-building.

Medical units shall be strengthened and enhanced to be able to handle health and medical emergencies of soldiers serving in the frontlines through excellent combat life-saving capabilities. Other support units such as those involved in personnel management, finance, and logistics shall enable the AFP's cutting edge units to perform their missions more effectively and efficiently.

8.5.3. Peacebuilding¹⁵ Capabilities

For the AFP to significantly contribute in the promotion of peace, it shall further enhance its capabilities on peacebuilding, be proactive in facilitating the establishment of durable peace, and help preempt and manage armed violence. The AFP shall also actively support efforts to address the root causes and effects of conflict by closely working with LGUs and other stakeholders in institution building and political and economic transformation of communities.

The peacebuilding capabilities of AFP units shall focus on helping in conflict prevention, conflict management, and conflict resolution. These shall include creating and sustaining conditions that disallow violence, managing conflicts so they do not escalate to armed violence, resolving armed conflicts and managing their effects on the affected and vulnerable communities, and instigating efforts to help rehabilitate communities when conflict is resolved. This include strict adherence to and active support for the implementation of all signed agreements between the government and peace-inclined armed groups.

¹⁵ Peacebuilding is a process that facilitates the establishment of durable peace and tries to prevent the recurrence of violence by addressing root causes and effects of conflict through reconciliation, institution building, and political as well as economic transformation. (Definition from Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado as quoted in www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org)

8.5.4. Inter-agency Collaboration and Stakeholders Engagement

The strategic approach adopted by this Plan requires the collaboration of the whole nation. The government and all stakeholders must harmonize their development, governance, and security efforts. The AFP shall also enhance its non-traditional capabilities to further improve its ability to pursue collaborative efforts with other government agencies and other peace and development stakeholders. It shall further develop the skills of AFP personnel to catalyze, motivate, and facilitate active collaboration with stakeholders.

AFP units shall have the ability to closely work with all stakeholders guided by the strategic considerations enumerated in this Plan. They shall enhance their abilities to engage all stakeholders to be actively involved in development, governance and security efforts to address the socio-politico-economic problems that threaten the stability of the country. The AFP shall sustain formalized partnership with other NGAs and other stakeholders in support of the Development-Governance- Security Approach.

8.5.5. Community Support Capabilities

The strategic approach of this Plan puts the people at the center of its implementation. The efforts of the AFP shall, therefore, help address the security, development and governance concerns of the people in the communities. Enhancement of non-traditional capabilities of the AFP shall include improvement of its ability to undertake community support programs. Doctrines, organization, training, and equipment of frontline units shall be reviewed and adjusted accordingly to allow our troops to effectively assist civil authorities through the following: provide security and basic services; eradicate proliferation of illegal drugs; reduce criminality; protect the environment; and develop climate change-resilient, disaster-prepared and conflict-resilient communities.

8.5.6. Doctrines on Support to Law Enforcement

This Plan requires the AFP to actively support LEAs in maintaining public order, especially in eradicating illegal drugs, curbing organized crimes, and dismantling PAGs. The AFP shall make available its capabilities to provide security, intelligence and logistics support to the government's anti-illegal drug and anti-criminality campaigns. It shall therefore formulate doctrines, techniques, tactics, and procedures (TTPs) in the employment of these capabilities in support

of the LEAs. The AFP shall then train its forces on these doctrines and TTPs for them to effectively support LEAs.

8.5.7. SSR Initiative

For the AFP to effectively implement the strategic concepts in accordance with the strategic approach of this Plan and as a responsible member of the security sector¹⁶, it shall continue to undertake initiatives to become an effective and accountable organization in performing its mandate of ensuring the defense and security of the country. Importantly these initiatives are anchored on the constitutional principle of “civilian supremacy over the military”.

The reform initiatives of the AFP are encapsulated in the AFP Transformation Roadmap (AFPTR) which is now in full implementation. The AFPTR is a fifteen-year organizational development strategy that aims to transform the AFP into a strong and credible institution built on good governance. It adopted the Performance Governance System to formulate and implement a governance strategy that shall heighten the professionalism, discipline, organizational focus and competence, and capability development of the AFP. In addition, it is designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation in keeping with the principles of good governance. As a whole the AFPTR seeks to achieve the AFP’s vision to be a world-class armed forces and source of national pride in fulfilling its core purpose as the protector of the people and the State, while fully imbued with the core values of Honor, Service and Patriotism.

The AFP shall continue and enhance its HR, IHL and RoL education and mainstreaming in all its operations and activities. It shall likewise continue to institutionalize stakeholders’ engagement and collaboration in all of its operations and activities.

¹⁶ Security sector is a broad term used to describe the structures, institutions and personnel responsible for the management, provision and oversight of security in a country.

9. CONCLUSION

This Development Support and Security Plan 2017-2022 provides the broad strokes of the AFP's strategy to help attain peace and development in the country. It shall be supplemented by succeeding policy and other issuances to provide further guidance to AFP units.

This Plan has broadened its scope to reflect the AFP's commitment in helping lay the foundation for inclusive economic and human development for Filipinos. The various support roles laid out under this Plan will help the AFP perform its inherent and mandated tasks as protector of the people and the State.

ANNEX A – REFERENCES

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ANNEX B – GLOSSARY

PART I - ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABB	- Alex Boncayao Brigade
AD	- Ancestral Domains
AFP	- Armed Forces of the Philippines
AFPHRO	- AFP Human Rights Office
AFPMP	- AFP Modernization Program
AFPWSSUs	- AFP-Wide Support and Separate Units
AKP	- Ansar al-Khilafah Philippines
AOR	- Area of Responsibility
ASEAN	- Association of Southeast Asian Nation
ASG	- Abu Sayyaf Group
BB	- Bantay Bayanihan
BIAF	- Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces
BID	- Bureau of Immigration and Deportation
BIFF	- Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters
CAA	- Conflict-Affected Areas
CAB	- Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
CABSEC	- Cabinet Secretary
CAR	- Cordillera Administrative Region
CCA	- Climate Change Adaptation
CHR	- Commission on Human Rights
CIAC	- Children in Armed Conflict
CMO	- Civil Military Operations
CMR	- Central Mindanao Region
ConAAs	- Conflict Affected Areas
CPLA	- Cordillera People’s Liberation Army
CPP	- Communist Party of the Philippines

CSO	- Civil Society Organizations
CSP	- Community Support Program
DA	- Department of Agriculture
DAP	- Development Academy of the Philippines
DAR	- Department of Agrarian Reform
DepEd	- Department of Education
DFA	- Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	- Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND	- Department of National Defense
DOE	- Department of Energy
DOH	- Department of Health
DOTr	- Department of Transportation
DRR	- Disaster Risk Reduction
DSOM	- Defense System of Management
DSSP	- Development Support and Security Plan
DSWD	- Department of Social Welfare and Development
EO	- Executive Order
FAB	- Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro
FLC2ST	- Force-Level Command and Control, Support and Training
FLTG	- Foreign and Local Terrorist Group
FPA	- Final Peace Agreement
FTs	- Foreign Terrorists
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GHQ	- General Headquarters
GIDAs	- Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas
GRP	- Government of the Republic of the Philippines
HADR	- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
HR	- Human Rights

HVT	- High Value Targets
IDPs	- Internally Displaced Persons
IDSE	- International Defense and Security Engagement
IEC	- Information, Education, and Communication
IED	- Improvised Explosive Device
IHL	- International Humanitarian Law
IP	- Indigenous People
IPSP	- Internal Peace and Security Plan
ISO	- Internal Security Operations
JI	- Jemaah Islamiyah
JTF	- Joint Task Forces
KFR	- Kidnap-for-ransom
KPP	- Kapatiran para sa Progresong Panlipunan
LEA	- Actively support law enforcement agencies
LESO	- Law Enforcement Support Operations
LGU	- Local Government Unit
LLO	- left-leaning organizations
MILF	- Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MINCODE	- Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks
MLPP	- The Marxist-Leninist Party of the Philippines
MNLF	- Moro National Liberation Front
MOA	- Memorandum of Agreement
MS	- Major Services
MSAB	- Multi-Sector Advisory Board
MSGC	- Multi-Sector Governance Council
NCIP	- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCMF	- National Commission on Muslim Filipinos
NDCG	- Nilo DELA CRUZ Group

NDF	- National Democratic Front
NEDA	- National Economic and Development Authority
NGAs	- National Government Agencies
NGOs	- Non-Government Organizations
NICA	- National Intelligence Coordinating Agency
NPA	- New People's Army
NSC	- National Security Council
NSP	- National Security Policy
NSS	- National Security Strategy
OFW	- Overseas Filipino Workers
OPAPP	- Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PAG	- Private Armed Groups
PAMANA	- Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PCOO	- Presidential Communications Operations Office
PDEA	- Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDT	- Peace and Development Team
PDP	- Philippine Development Plan
PIAG	- Peace-Inclined Armed Groups
PNP	- Philippine National Police
POs	- People's Organization
PRFD	- Peaceful and Ready for Further Development
RHB	- Rebolusyonaryong Hukbong Bayan
RMEs	- Rogue MNLF Elements
RPA	- Revolutionary Proletarian Army
RoL	- Rule of Law
RPMP	- Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Mindanao
RPMM-RPA	- Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Mindanao
RSF	- Royal Security Force

SMEE	- Subject Matter Expert Exchange
SONA	- State of the Nation Address
SRDP	- Self-Reliant Defense Posture
SRI	- Security Reform Initiative
SRR	- Security Sector Reform
TDO	- Territorial Defense Operation
TDSS	- Territorial Defense, Security and Stability
TESDA	- Technical Education and Skills and Development Authority
TI&E	- Training, Information and Education
TPG	- TABARA-PADUANO Group
TTPs	- Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
UC	- Unified Command
US	- United States
VFA	- Visiting Forces Agreement
WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	- West Philippine Sea

PART II - TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Area of Interest. That area of concern to military unit, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into the objectives of current or Planned operations.

Area of Operations. That portion of an area of conflict necessary for military operations. Areas of operations are geographical areas assigned to commanders for which they have responsibility and in which they have authority to conduct military operations.

Armed Struggle. The weapon for carrying out the central task of the revolution; the destruction of enemy rule and the seizure of political power. It is principally launched in the countryside and principally relies on the armed forces or the army focused on the objective of defeating the military force of the government.

Assumption. A supposition on the current situation or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander in the process of Planning to complete an estimate of the situation and make a decision on the course of action.

Chain of Command. The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.

Civil Military Operations (CMO). Planned activities undertaken independently or in coordination with civilian entities in support to the accomplishment of AFP mission to gain popular support and weaken the will of the enemy to fight. It is characterized by activities that influence the beliefs, emotion, behaviors, attitudes, and opinions of selected target audience; it establishes and maintains good relations between military forces, civil authorities, and the civilian populace to facilitate military operations in support of the accomplishment of the AFP mission.

Community Support Program (CSP). Community-oriented and issue-oriented operational concept employed in conflict affected areas and conflict-prone areas. It is a multi-stakeholder, community-based, and people oriented peace and development effort aimed to establish, develop and protect a conflict-resilient communities.

Contain. Efforts taken against armed threat group to limit freedom of action, minimize the effects of hostile activities, preclude the regeneration of lost capabilities, and/or limit influence.

Defeat. Decisive actions taken to render ineffective, destroy, or eliminate the capabilities of threat groups.

Deter. Actions taken to disrupt, prevent, or preclude acts of aggression. Includes pre-emptive actions to unhinge the ability of threat groups to conduct operations.

Development Support Operations. A broad term that refers to AFP operations and activities conducted in support of civil authorities and other stakeholders promote and sustain internal stability to foster the foundation for inclusive economic and human development of the Filipino. It is focused on support to nation-building, support to law enforcement authorities in the fight against criminality and illegal drugs, civil military cooperation, peacebuilding and advocacy, and application of military forces against terrorists and other armed threat groups.

End-state. Condition(s) that must be met to satisfy the objectives of the national security and national defense policies and/or strategies.

Human Development. A development paradigm about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. It means the expanding/enlarging people's choices. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community.

Human Security. The protection and respect for HR, good governance, access to economic opportunity, education and health care. It has several components: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. The two major components of human security are freedom from fear and freedom from want.

Inclusive Economic Growth. Defined as not only about expanding national economies but also about ensuring that the most vulnerable people in societies were reached. The "equality of opportunity" and "participation in growth by all" with a special focus on the working poor and the unemployed are the very basis of inclusive growth.¹⁹ Growth that is rapid enough to matter, given the country's large population, geographical differences, and social complexity. It is sustained

¹⁹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2015/7/31/What-does-inclusive-economic-growth-actually-mean-in-practice-.html>

growth that creates jobs, draws the majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduces mass poverty.²⁰

Insurgency. An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP). Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of HR or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Internal Peace and Security. The state of peace within the borders of the Republic of the Philippines achieved and sustained by upholding national and international laws, respecting HR, and defending against armed internal security threats. The responsibility for internal peace and security rests on LGUs supported by the PNP, and when provided by law or directed by the President, by the AFP.

Internal Security Operations (ISO). Activities designed to preserve internal security against insurgents, secessionists and terrorists. Among others, it includes territorial defense operations (TDO), intelligence, combat, military and police civil relations, legal offensives, police ISO, and psychological operations.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL). It is the international law of armed conflict. It is comprised of international rules established by treaty or custom, which are specifically intended to solve humanitarian problems directly arising from international or non-international armed conflicts.

Law Enforcement Support Operations. Activities of the AFP designed to support Law Enforcement Agencies in ensuring public order. This includes among others support to the conduct of anti-illegal drugs, anti-criminality, anti-illegal logging, anti-illegal mining, anti-illegal fishing, maintaining peace security, and dismantling of Organized Crime Groups and PAGs.

Military Capability. The ability to achieve a specified wartime objective (win a war or battle, destroy a target set). It includes four major components: force structure, modernization, readiness, and sustainability.

Mission. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore.

²⁰ In pursuit of Economic Growth. <http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/CHAPTER-1.pdf>

National Policy. A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives.

National Security. Situation and/or environment where the nation's fundamental values and the way of life of Filipinos, its institutions, and its socio-political interests are protected and enhanced.

Objectives. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goals.

Operational Environment. A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander.

Peace building. Stability actions, predominantly diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.

Security Sector Reform. The transformation of the security sector, which includes all the actors, their roles, responsibilities, and actions to provide state and human security in an effective and efficient manner while being consistent with democratic norms and sound principles of governance.

Strategic Concept. The course of action accepted as the result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, informational, and other measures that stem from it.

Strategy. A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve national objectives.

Task. An action or activity (derived from an analysis of the mission) assigned to an organization to provide a capability.

Terrorism. An act sowing and creating a condition of widespread and extraordinary fear and panic among the populace in order to coerce the government to give in to an unlawful demand.

Terrorist. An individual who commits an act or acts of terrorism.