Office of the President
Malacañang

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MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 83

ADOPTING THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR UNITY, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT 2025-2028, AND DIRECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF

WHEREAS, Section 5, Article II of the Constitution provides that the maintenance of peace and order, protection of life, liberty and property, and promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy;

WHEREAS, Section 9, Article II of the Constitution declares it a policy of the State to promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, rising standard of living, and improved quality of life for all;

WHEREAS, Executive Order (EO) No. 70 (s. 2018) created the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC) to ensure a whole-of-nation approach to end insurgency and local communist armed conflict in the pursuit of the country's peace agenda;

WHEREAS, under EO No. 70, the NTF-ELCAC is mandated to, among others, formulate and implement a National Peace Framework which shall contain principles, policies, and plans that aim to address the root causes of insurgency and armed conflict, and include mechanisms for localized peace interventions;

WHEREAS, taking into account the evolving security and peace environment in the country, the NTF-ELCAC, in coordination with relevant government agencies and the private sector, facilitated the crafting of the National Action Plan for Unity, Peace and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028, which outlines specific action plans and strategies to further operationalize the whole-of-nation approach in addressing the root causes of insurgency and local armed conflict and attaining inclusive and sustainable peace in the country;

WHEREAS, the NAP-UPD 2025-2028 is anchored on the National Security Policy 2023-2028 and the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 which underscore the Administration's thrust to pursue an integrated, transparent, people-centered, and human rights-based peace and security policy;

NOW THEREFORE, the following are hereby ordered:

BAGONG PILIPINAS

The NAP-UPD 2025-2028, which is annexed to this Circular, is hereby adopted as the nation's strategic blueprint to end the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front insurgency and armed conflict, and attain inclusive and sustainable peace.

The NTF-ELCAC, consistent with its mandate, shall lead the implementation of the NAP-UPD 2025-2028. For this purpose, the NTF-ELCAC shall perform the following duties and functions, subject to existing laws, rules, and regulations:

a. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programs, activities, and projects under the NAP-UPD 2025-2028, and submit annual reports to the Office of the President, through the Office of the Executive Secretary, regarding the implementation thereof;

b. Study and as may be necessary, recommend measures that will further enable and support the attainment of the objectives of the NAP-UPD 2025-2028, including, among others, strengthening of existing agency monitoring mechanisms and/or creation of Project Management and Development Offices at the national level and Unity, Peace and Development Centers at the local level, as well as the establishment of an Overseas Coordinating Committee, subject to existing laws, rules and regulations, to oversee peace and development initiatives; and

c. Engage the private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders for monitoring and feedback with regard to the implementation of the NAP-UPD.

In accordance with their respective mandates, all departments, agencies, bureaus, and offices of the National Government, including state universities and colleges and government-owned or -controlled corporations are hereby directed, and all LGUs and the private sector are hereby encouraged to support the implementation of the NAP-UPD 2025-2028, as well as the programs, activities, and projects specified therein.

The funding requirements for the implementation of this Circular shall be charged against the existing appropriations of concerned government agencies and LGUs, subject to applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

This Circular shall take effect immediately.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of May, in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand and Twenty-Five.

By authority the President:

LUCAS P. BERSAMIN
Executive Secretary

Office of the President
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ATTY. LOVELY V. TOLENTINO-NAVA
DIRECTOR IV

Nº25-0503

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028

BUILDING PEACE BETTER



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About the Cover

The dove symbolizes peace; the growing plant represents sustainable development; and the hand depicts unity and harmony of purpose and action among stakeholders.

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National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development or NAP-UPD 2025-2028 is the product of a coordinative, inclusive, and broad consultations with various national and regional government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, and progressive and development partners. We are very thankful to the member-agencies of the NTF-ELCAC Executive Committee and the Cabinet Officers for Regional Development and Security (CORDS) for sharing their respective institutional insights and policy directions.

We are grateful to the National Cluster Heads and member-agencies for providing precious time and dedication to actively participate in the discourse and contribute to the crafting of the National Action Plan. We also appreciate the openness of the civil society partners and former rebels to collaborate and provide their insights in the development of the Plan.

And our profound gratitude to His Excellency President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., for providing guidance and wisdom in shepherding the Whole of Society effort in the finalization of the NAP-UPD 2025-2028.

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MESSAGE

The **National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028** is a roadmap that reflects our resolve to finally end local communist armed conflicts and fulfill the bright promise of lasting peace for all Filipinos. I am glad that the NAP-UPD 2025-2028 echoes a whole-of-nation approach that our government is pursuing to address the insurgencies and their root causes.

I laud the men and women of the **National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC)** for mobilizing government agencies and other stakeholders to empower communities and emancipate them from the clutches of lawless elements. May this plan bring forward the principles of good governance and promote nation-building across localities, thereby sustaining the progress we have achieved over the past years.

Together, let us strengthen our efforts in elevating meaningful dialogue and collaboration as we work towards a *Bagong Pilipinas* where amity is a lived reality for every citizen. With your help, I am certain that we can attain our collective vision of a harmonious Philippines for the present and future generations.

Congratulations and I wish you the best in your endeavors.

Mabuhay ang NTF-ELCAC!

His Excellency Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr.
President of the Republic of the Philippines
Chairman, NTF-ELCAC

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MESSAGE

Reflecting on the success we have achieved in the last six years, we have truly come a long way in our continuing drive against communist insurgency. Now, even as unity, peace, and development become more palpable across our communities year after year, the **National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict** has become more driven and determined to take on more transformative tasks and recalibrated steps in order to continually forge ahead in this relentless campaign.

The Task Force's mandate primarily rests on a broader and more holistic view of peace and security–one that further embraces and employs good governance, spurs development, and encourages people's participation to fully and effectively resolve armed conflicts and social unrests, including their very roots that may cause their resurgence.

Towards that end, I comment the Task Force as it lays out the National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028 or the new NTF-ELCAC Roadmap. This is a highly commendable plan that further helps not only us in the government to carry out our functions in peace-building, but also our fellowmen and their communities long beset by the armed conflict–transforming them to become productive human infrastructure of national development and citizens of peace.

The landscape of our engagement will no longer be just in war zones–but it now extends to areas where we cam effectively and seamlessly bring progress and development. Guided by this plan, we will likewise be taking wider lenses which allow us to better look into how rebel groups' front and allied organizations, as well as their international networks, are operating.

Our strong resolve to sustain and strengthen our gains must not lose its already-charted track and direction. Instead, it must continually find its way forward–ever-improving, expanding, and adaptable. With the aid of this Roadmap, not only we can carry on with our well-meaning initiatives, but more importantly, we can continue to aspire, plan ahead, and lay a more transformative future for every Filipino.

On this note, I extend my warmest congratulations to the NTF-ELCAC on a job well done. May this Roadmap further clear our pathway and speed up our drive to a much more united, peaceful, and progressive Bagong Pilipinas.

Mabuhay!

Secretary Eduardo M. Año
National Security Adviser and Director-General, NSC
and Vice Chairperson, NTF-ELCAC

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MESSAGE

The National Secretariat of the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC) is pleased to present the National Action Plan for Unity, Peace and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028. This is the Roadmap to guide the Task Force and all its member agencies and partners in the pursuit of sustainable and inclusive peace through the Whole-of-Nation approach.

Bearing the theme Building Peace Better, this Roadmap embodies the commitment of the organization to advance its mission amidst a changing operational environment. To date, the local communist insurgency is nearing its end as its active armed component has been fully dismantled, the front and allied organizations of the CPP-NPA-NDF exposed, the primary issues and roots of the armed conflict are being addressed through socio-economic development, and various sectors of society are getting more organized and able to resist the said group's armed violence, resurgence, and terror grooming. The Task Force is fully determined to achieve its goal of establishing conflict-resilient and empowered communities by sustaining the gains, scaling up effective models and best practices, and strengthening and institutionalizing local mechanisms for good governance, peace, and security.

The Roadmap reflects unity of purpose. In performing their respective mandates and missions, the NTF-ELCAC member agencies are guided and connected by common statements of goal, outcomes, and sub-outcomes.

I wholeheartedly congratulate and thank the Task Force member agencies and participating partners in coming up with this document. I look forward to the successful execution of the Roadmap and the full enjoyment of its fruits of peace by all Filipinos.

Mabuhay po tayong lahat!

Undersecretary Ernesto C. Torres, Jr.
Executive Director
National Secretariat, NTF-ELCAC

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Chapter 1 - INTRODUCTION



This document presents the National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025–2028. It serves as the roadmap of the Marcos administration, through the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC), in addressing the long-standing communist insurgency in the country and achieving inclusive peace and sustainable development through a whole-of-nation and whole-of-society approach.

The plan embodies the firm resolve of the Task Force and its member agencies to build peace better, amidst a changing operational landscape and persistent challenges, in collaboration with various stakeholders from civil society, the private sector, local government units (LGUs), and the international community.

The NAP-UPD 2025–2028 was approved by His Excellency President Ferdinand Romualdez Marcos Jr., Chairman of the NTF-ELCAC Executive Committee, during its sixth meeting held on November 8, 2024, at Malacañang Palace.

A. The Communist Insurgency in the Philippines: Brief Background

The communist insurgency in the Philippines, considered one of the world's longest-running insurgencies, has afflicted the country for more than five (5) decades. This began with the founding of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), in the late 1960s, followed by its political wing, the National Democratic Front (NDF), in 1973. Masquerading as champions of the poor masses, the CPP-NPA-NDF has exploited the vulnerabilities of disadvantaged populations, enticing them to join the armed group with promises of alleviating their dire circumstances.

The local communist armed conflict has resulted in the deaths and injuries of thousands of combatants and civilians. It has caused massive displacement of families, disruption of education and healthcare services, and extensive damage to properties and infrastructure. Economic activities and tourism have been severely affected, while limited government resources have been diverted away from socio-economic development programs to security operations. The prolonged conflict has exacerbated poverty and inequality, leaving conflict-affected communities isolated and far behind the rest of the country.

The atrocities perpetrated by the CPP-NPA earned them the designation as a terrorist organization by several foreign states, including the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, as well as by the European Union. In the Philippines, the Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC) designated the CPP-NPA and later the NDF as terrorist organizations in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Three (3) decades of peace negotiations between the CPP-NPA-NDF leadership, based in the Netherlands, and the Philippine government—from the Corazon Aquino administration to the Duterte administration—were largely unsuccessful and costly attempts to resolve the conflict peacefully. Both parties often agreed to disagree on contentious points, while armed violence persisted in geographically isolated and disadvantaged communities. In truth, the national peace process was exploited by the CPP-NPA-NDF to complement their armed struggle.

In the last quarter of 2017, former President Rodrigo Duterte terminated peace talks between his administration and the NDF, subsequently issuing Proclamation No. 374, which declared the CPP-NPA a terrorist organization. A year later, he issued Executive Order No. 70, entitled *Institutionalizing the Whole-of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, Creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict, and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework.* The implementation of this policy is delivering what appears to be the final blow to the CPP-NPA-NDF.

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B. The Whole-of-Nation Approach to End Local Communist Armed Conflict

Strategic Framework (2019-2022)

As described in the policy directive, the whole-of-nation approach to end local communist armed conflict "addresses the root causes of insurgencies, internal disturbances and tensions, and other armed conflicts and threats by prioritizing and harmonizing the delivery of basic services and social development packages by the government, facilitating societal inclusivity, and ensuring active participation of all sectors of society in the pursuit of the country's peace agenda."

In pursuit of this approach, a strategic framework has been adopted as shown in Figure 1. Based on this framework, peace is to be pursued along two (2) tracks. The Political, Economic and Socio-Cultural Track is aimed toward the attainment of three (3) outcomes, to wit: (i) primary issues and root causes of insurgency addressed; and conflict-resilient communities developed; (ii) recruitment, White-Area Operations (WAO) and International Solidarity Works (ISW) of the CPP-NPA-NDF addressed; and (iii) weak institutions strengthened. These shall be achieved through the implementation of six (6) lines of efforts (LOEs), namely: Local Government Empowerment (LGE); Basic Services (BS); International Engagement (IE); Poverty Reduction, Livelihood and Employment (PRLE); Infrastructure and Resource Management (IRM); and Sectoral Unification, Capacity Building, Empowerment and Mobilization (SUCBEM).[1]

On the other hand, the Peace Engagement, Law Enforcement and Military Track is directed toward the achievement of the following outcomes: (iv) Communist Terrorist Group capabilities significantly degraded; and (v) Organs of Political Power (OPPs) in the barangays dismantled. These shall be realized through three (3) lines of efforts, namely: Localized Peace Engagements (LPE); Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) and Amnesty Program (EAP); and Peace, Law Enforcement and Development Support (PLEDS).

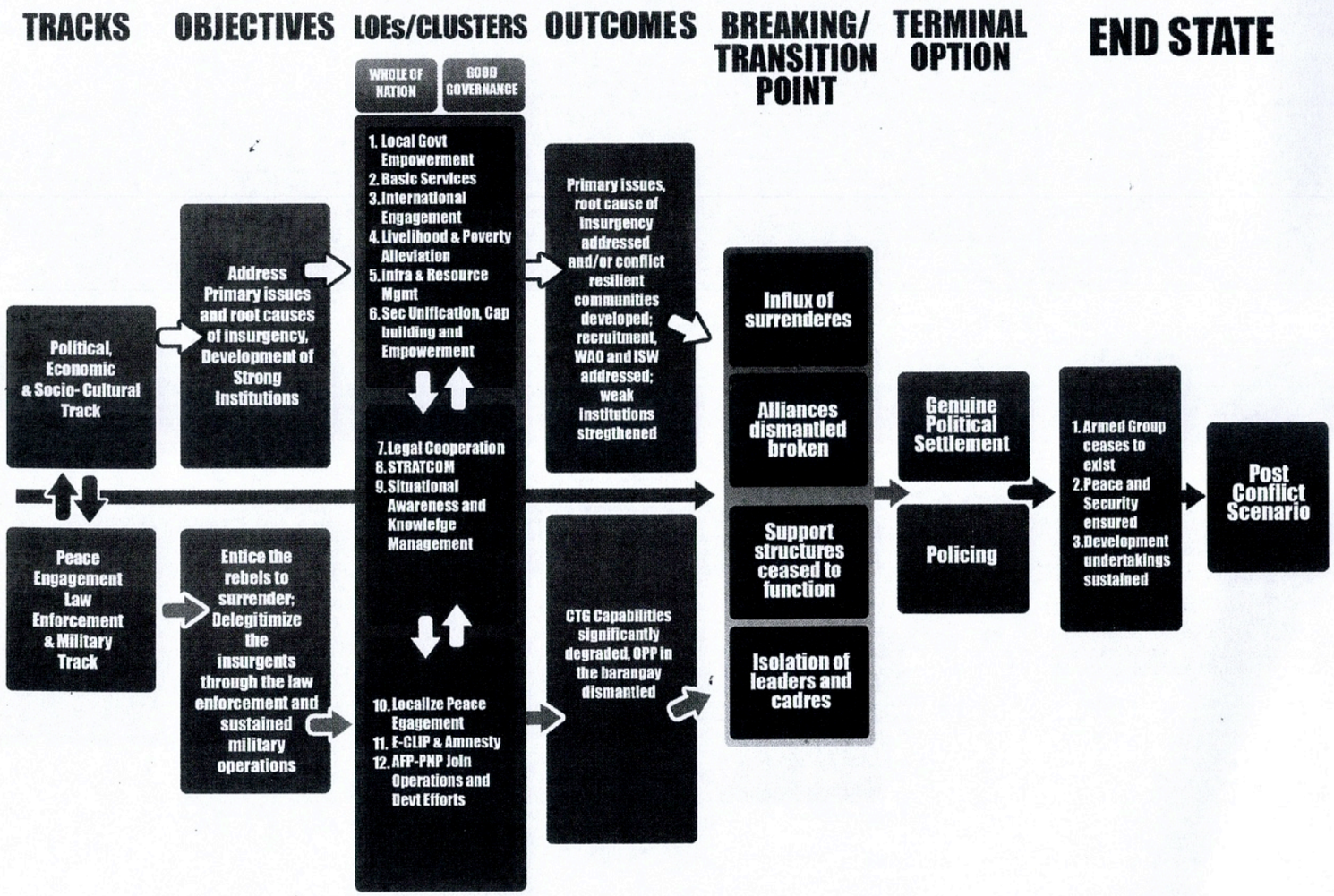
Alongside the abovementioned LOEs are three (3) cross-cutting LOEs, namely: Legal Cooperation (LC), Strategic Communication (StratCom), and Situational Awareness and Knowledge Management (SAKM).



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[1] *The lines of efforts are described in Chapter II, based on their recalibration.*

Figure 1
Strategic Framework



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The twelve (12) LOEs are not mutually exclusive. They are inter-related and supporting each other as needed. They have been identified and designed to address corresponding programs of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

Implementing Structure

The whole-of-nation approach is carried out by a robust organizational structure, as illustrated in Figure 2.

At the helm is the NTF-ELCAC Executive Committee, chaired by the President and vice-chaired by the National Security Adviser, with the National Secretariat providing technical and administrative support.

The Task Force is composed of thirty-two (32) national government agencies and two (2) private sector representatives. These member agencies are further organized into twelve (12) Clusters, corresponding to the Lines of Efforts (LOEs).

The NTF-ELCAC is mandated to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the whole-of-nation approach. Specifically, it is tasked to formulate and implement, in coordination with relevant national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), civil society, and other stakeholders, a whole-of-nation-driven national peace framework that "emphasizes inclusivity, addressing the root causes of armed conflict, responsiveness to local needs and realities on the ground, and localized peace engagements or negotiations that is nationally orchestrated, directed and supervised, while being locally implemented."

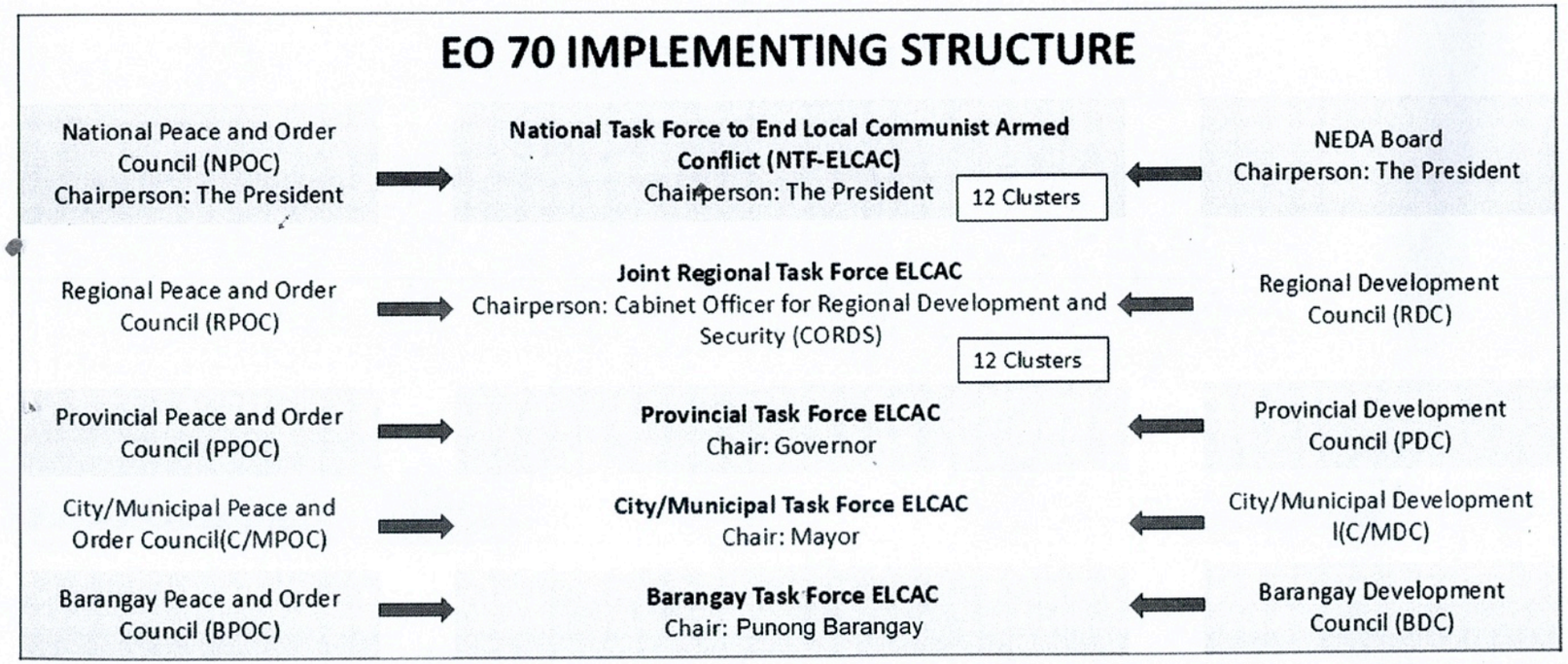
The Task Force is also directed to ensure inter-agency convergence in implementing the framework in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities. It organizes ad hoc inter-agency and multi-sectoral clusters and councils at all levels to fulfill its mandate.

The NTF-ELCAC and its regional and local counterparts form the backbone of the implementing structure. They serve as the central mechanisms for policy decision-making, program coordination, and convergence at their respective levels of governance. At the regional level, Joint Regional Task Forces (JRTFs) are composed of members from the Regional Peace and Order Councils (RPOCs) and the Regional Development Councils (RDCs). Provincial, city, municipal, and barangay Task Forces are chaired by their respective Local Chief Executives (LCEs), with members drawn from the corresponding Local Peace and Order Councils (POCs) and Development Councils. Policies and guidelines from the NTF-ELCAC are cascaded to these regional and local Task Forces for nationwide implementation.

Cabinet Officers for Regional Development and Security (CORDS), designated by the President, chair their respective JRTFs. The CORDS manage the JRTFs in formulating and implementing projects and services in geographically isolated and conflict-affected communities. The whole-of-nation approach also ensures the active participation of civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders in peacebuilding efforts. Thus, the overall strategy is equally a whole-of-society approach.

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Figure 2



C. **Situational Assessment**

Peace within Reach: The Results Achieved

The first five (5) years of implementation of EO 70 (2019-2024) saw significant results in the pursuit of the whole-of-nation approach. They were remarkably achieved despite the crippling impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during most of the period which seriously limited mobility, travel, face-to-face communication and interaction, and delivery of goods and services especially to the disadvantaged communities. The success of the undertaking is aptly summed up in the following statement in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028:

"A secure and peaceful community where guns are silenced, food and basic services are sufficient, and community life has normalized and shown signs of progress—this reality is now within the reach of geographically isolated and conflict-affected communities."

In the same vein, the National Security Policy (NSP) 2023-2028 states that "the gains achieved by the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC) continue to flourish as it implements various interventions."

Specifically, the following results have been achieved to date.

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On the Political Economic and Socio-Cultural Track:

1. **Root causes of armed conflict addressed.** Poverty and socioeconomc inequity, considered as the major root causes of the communist insurgency, have significantly been reduced. Official statistics indicate that the poverty incidence among the population significantly dropped to 15.5 percent in 2023. This translates to a decrease of 2.45 million Filipinos living in poverty. In terms of poverty incidence among families, the rate also saw a notable decline from 13.2 percent in 2021 to 10.9 percent in 2023. This corresponds to a decrease in the number of impoverished families from 3.5 million in 2021 to 3.0 million in 2023. Furthermore, the number of food-poor families decreased from 1.04 million families in 2021 to 740,000 in 2023, marking a reduction of 300,000 families. In terms of population, the number of food-poor individuals also saw a significant decline, dropping from 6.55 million in 2021 to 4.84 million in 2023, a decrease of 1.71 million individuals.

   The country's average per capita income increased by 17.9 percent between 2021 to 2023, outpacing the 15.3 percent rise in the annual per capita poverty threshold during the same period. The mean per capita incomes of the first, second, and third decile classes also recorded significant increases at 25.3 percent, 22.9 percent, and 22.2 percent, respectively. The mean per capita incomes for the poorest Filipinos—those belonging to the bottom deciles—grew quite fast, faster than those in the top decile classes and faster than the rate at which the poverty threshold grew.[2]

   More recently, based on the Tugon ng Masa survey from March 11 to 14, 2024, the country's self-rated poverty is at 42 percent, which is 3 percent lower compared to 45 percent recorded in a similar survey held in the fourth quarter of 2023. In terms of self-rated hunger, the survey found that around 11 percent, or an estimated 2.9 million Filipino families, experienced involuntary hunger in the past three months. The March 2024 self-rated hunger figure is 3 percent lower than the recorded 14 percent, or around 3.7 million families, in the December 2023 survey. These figures represent a decline of approximately 800,000 families in both categories.[3]

   This remarkable socioeconomic improvement is attributable to, among other factors, the implementation of various government programs targeting the poor especially in geographically isolated, disadvantaged and conflict-affected areas throughout the country. Among such programs are the Barangay Development Program (BDP), Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), the DSWD's Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation, the DOLE's Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) and Integrated Livelihood Program, the skills training programs of TESDA, agrarian reform programs, assistance to indigenous peoples and other programs such as free college education, free health insurance, the grant of direct cash subsidies, to name a few. Significantly, it is also the result of close collaboration and complementation of efforts among the national government, local government units, private sector, civil society organizations and international development agencies.

   The transformation of conflict-affected barangays into conflict-resilient and progressive communities through these programs is described below.

2. **Conflict-resilient barangays developed.** During the period 2021-2024, socioeconomic development efforts in 4,050 cleared barangays have been undertaken toward their transformation into conflict-resilient, empowered communities.

[2] *https://neda.gov.ph/ph-makes-significant-progress-in-poverty-reduction-single-digit-poverty-rate-achievable-by-2028-neda/*
[3] *https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1223221#:~:text=The%20Marcos%20administration's%20anti%2Dpoverty,college%20education%2C%20free%20health%20insurance%2C*

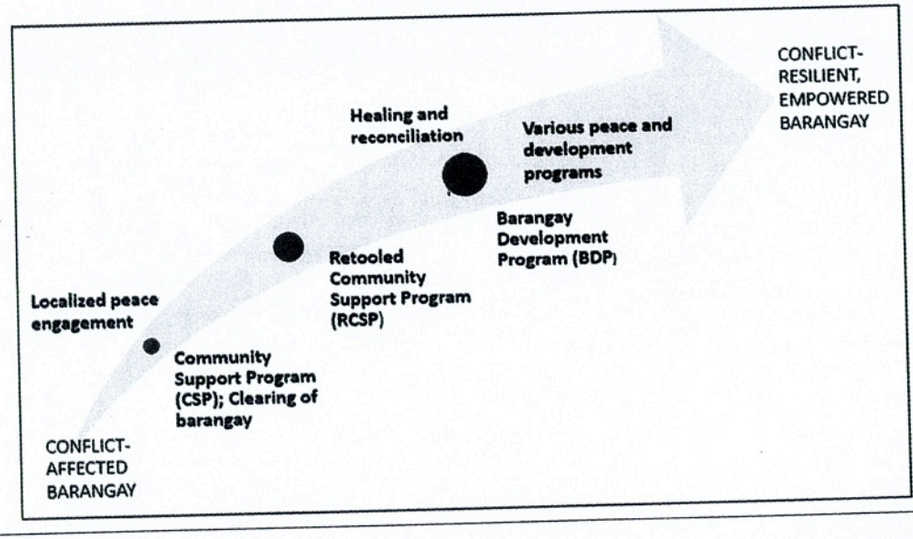
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Figure 3 presents the process that the cleared barangays have gone and are going through toward becoming conflict-resilient and developed communities. Following the clearing of a conflict-affected barangay through internal security operations, post-conflict peacebuilding is immediately undertaken, thereby establishing government presence in the community which has not seen or felt it for a long time. Specifically, the Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP), a local Task Force-ELCAC undertaking led by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) is introduced. This program serves as a transformative, participatory, and empowering platform for governance. Specifically, it involves (a) mobilizing the residents into community dialogues to surface the primary issues and root causes of the local armed conflict and identify the needed interventions; (b) capacitating the LGU in barangay development planning; (c) strengthening barangay-based institutions and mechanisms to sustain peace and security; and (d) forming people's organizations composed of former rebels. Through the conduct of Serbisyo Caravans under the program, basic services are provided such as medical and dental services, distribution of food packs and other relief goods, vaccinations and other health services, and processing of IDs and other documents.

The RCSP-beneficiary barangay is then further strengthened through the Barangay Development Program (BDP), a convergence intervention for the delivery of basic infrastructures– such as farm-to-market road, school building, health station, water and sanitation system, and electrification– as well as social services. For the period 2021-2024, more than Php 30 billion were allocated for the implementation of BDP projects in the 4,050 priority barangays.

For sustained peace and development, the barangay is prioritized and mainstreamed in the regular or priority socioeconomic programs and projects of national government and the city or municipal LGUs.

Figure 3
Path of Community Resilience



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In certain areas, localized peace engagements have also been conducted alongside peacebuilding efforts. These activities involved consultations and dialogues with community stakeholders, including members of underground mass organizations (UGMOs), to identify critical issues and concerns. It also included local-level peace negotiations with rebels who expressed willingness to return to the fold of the law, either through a local peace agreement or by availing themselves of the government's reintegration program.

Additional 5,222 cleared barangays are expected to undergo the same transformative process during the period 2025-2028.

Noteworthy innovative peacebuilding models were also undertaken to respond to the basic needs of the target barangays, such as:

- Project Classhome, a convergence project to improve access to basic education of the children of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in Zinundungan Valley of Region II
- Identification and support to Barangay Pacolo in Occidental Mindoro as a Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD)
- Dagyawan sa Barangay in Central Visayas, a townhall meeting-type of dialogue between the community and government
- TUKABA Project in Barangay Tinuyop, Leon B. Postigo, Zamboanga del Norte, a solar-powered water system project constructed through training-cum-production
- Community healing and reconciliation in Davao Oriental
- AGAK Center in Talaingod, Davao del Norte, which provides community access to electricity and Internet, as well as capacity building of IPs to enhance agricultural productivity
- Project TALA in Sitio Blit in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, which provided training on photovoltaic system installation and maintenance training to enable the remote community to have access to electricity
- Project IPEACE and food hub in four (4) barangays in Region XII to increase agricultural productivity and food security, and
- Sitio Ibuan Enterprise Village in Surigao del Sur, which provided livelihood opportunities for former rebels.

3. **Situational awareness, empowerment and protection of various sectors and institutions against CPP-NPA-NDF recruitment strengthened.** The NTF-ELCAC reached out to various sectors and institutions in the country to widen and deepen stakeholders' situational awareness and knowledge of the ideological, political and organizational works of the CPP-NPA-NDF, including human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) violations. The Task Force vigorously undertook information, education and advocacy campaigns through fora, seminars and conferences in schools, government offices and communities as well as strategic communication initiatives through various media platforms. At the same time, situational awareness among stakeholders within the international community was enhanced through international engagements with the United Nations system, regional or multi-lateral organizations, international development and donor agencies, overseas Filipino workers and communities and foreign states.

Sectoral empowerment and protection, notably of the children, youth and student sectors, against CPP-NPA-NDF recruitment were vigorously promoted. Among the significant undertakings are the following: (a) the Philippine National Police (PNP)-initiated community-based partnerships such as the Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT) which mobilized the youth as partners in addressing drug abuse and terrorism; and the Kapulisan, Simbahan at Pamayanan (KASIMBAYANAN) program, which served as a platform of collaboration between PNP, faith-based organizations and other stakeholders to ensure peace and order and safety in the communities; (b) collaboration between government and parents' organizations such as Yakap ng Magulang and Hands Off our Children (HOOC) in the advocacy against CPP-NPA's recruitment of children; (c) initiatives of the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to strengthen the integration of peace education in basic and higher education respectively; and (d) DepEd's closure of the CPP-NPA-NDF-operated Salugpongan schools in Mindanao to protect young IP learners from recruitment. Mobilization and

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protection of basic sectors situated in urban areas were also pursued through the Capacitating Urban Communities for Peace and Development (CUCPD) Program spearheaded by the DILG. The initiatives undertaken along the legal track also helped strengthen the protection of the vulnerable sectors.

4. **Improved governance and civic space.** The various Task Forces and other mechanisms created to operationalize the whole-of-nation approach greatly facilitated policy and program coordination, collaboration, and complementation between and among national and regional government agencies, and local government units in addressing governance and the armed conflict. Barangay-based institutions were strengthened under RCSP.

   The whole-of-nation approach has also promoted the participation of civil society organizations in governance, particularly in addressing the local communist armed conflict, as exemplified by the following, among others:

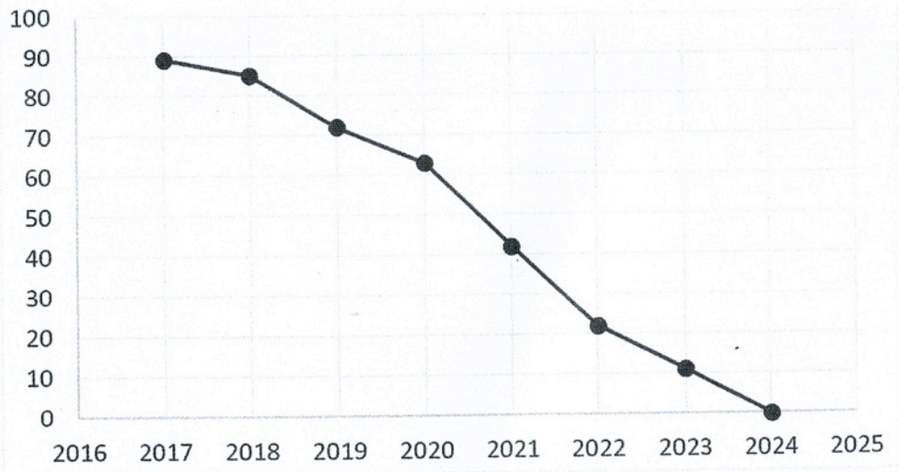
   - Membership in the NTF-ELCAC Executive Committee (Execom). The CBCP Permanent Committee on Public Affairs and the Coordinating Council of Private Educational Associations (COCOPEA) presently serve as members of the Executive Committee. The COCOPEA, which represents at least 1,500 private schools, joined the Execom in November 2024.
   - CSO-led third party monitoring of BDP projects nationwide. To date, there are suggestions to expand third-party monitoring to other programs and projects undertaken in support of the whole-of-nation approach.
   - Representation of CSOs and religious sector in local peace panels for the conduct of localized peace dialogues with CPP-NPA members. A prime example is the involvement of the Samar Island Partnership for Peace and Development (SIPPAD) in localized peace engagements in Samar. SIPPAD is a multi-sector organization composed of government, church, and civil society representatives coming from the three (3) provinces of Samar Island.

On the Peace Engagement, Law Enforcement and Military Track:

1. **Stable Internal Peace and Security status significantly achieved.** Three (3) regions—namely Region I (Ilocos), IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) and XI (Davao)—as well as 36 provinces, and nine (9) cities have achieved Stable Internal Peace and Security (SIPS) status, ushering in a post-conflict scenario of peacebuilding and development.

2. **CPP-NPA capabilities considerably degraded.** From 89 CPP-NPA guerilla fronts (GFs) in 2018, there is at present zero active GFs and four (4) remaining weakened GFs to be dismantled. {See Figure 4).

Figure 4
Number of CPP-NPA Active Guerilla Fronts, CY 2017-2024



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The organization's armed manpower strength has been reduced with the return to the fold of the law of more than 50,000 NPA members and their mass-based supporters during the period of July 2016 to the present, and their reintegration into mainstream society through the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP). Under the ongoing Amnesty Program, 914 former NPA members have applied to avail of amnesty as of mid-July 2024. Moreover, the financial resources of the CPP-NPA-NDF have shrunk in light of the designation of the CPP-NPA and the NDF as terrorist organizations by the Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC) and the vigorous information campaigns on their resource generation scheme.

Present Issues and Challenges

The following major issues and challenges confront the nation as it gears up for post-conflict peacebuilding and development. This calls for vigilance and strengthening of the whole-of-nation endeavour to ensure that the gains achieved are sustained.

Resilience of the CPP-NPA-NDF. Notwithstanding the significant outcomes attained in addressing the communist insurgency, this remains to be a threat to national security in view of the resilience of the CPP-NPA-NDF as indicated by the following:

1. **Terror grooming.** The CPP-NPA-NDF continues to methodically recruit innocent Filipinos into their armed components, exploit vulnerable sectors, notably the youth and students, and manipulate social issues to sow social unrest in disadvantaged communities.
2. **Strong international links of the CPP-NPA-NDF.** The CPP-NPA-NDF has active international operations. It leverages its global linkage for political support and financing/resource generation. Through its International Department, the CPP-NPA-NDF carries out its international works, particularly through the exploitation of the United Nations (UN) system and other international platforms, the overseas Filipinos and the peace process.
3. **Resource generation and financing.** The dismantling of all CPP-NPA active guerilla fronts means that it has practically lost its capability to generate funds through extortion, revolutionary taxes and permit-to-campaign fees in the countryside. Nonetheless, financing of the CPP-NPA-NDF is expected to continue from other sources such as front organizations, international funding agencies, and even overseas Filipino workers.
4. **Resilience of the armed component.** Notwithstanding its downgraded status in terms of armed strength, the CPP-NPA is determined to recover the areas that they have lost as they have demonstrated in a recent attempt in the Cordillera region. There is also feedback that they intend to recover the Salugpongan schools in Mindanao. Continuing recruitment and resource generation contribute to the resilience of the CPP-NPA.

Sustaining peace and development in the cleared barangays. In addition, there are challenges to sustaining the peace and socioeconomic development gains in the BDP barangays as some of them are not mainstreamed or prioritized into the regular programs and projects of line agencies and city/municipal LGUs. Resource constraints prevent agencies from covering all BDP barangays, such as in the deployment of health workers and police teams.

Sustaining civil society participation. Trust issues with government due to reported cases of corruption, involvement of public officials and law enforcers in illegal operations, alleged human rights violations, as well as the negative image of NTF-ELCAC being propagated by the CPP-NPA-NDF are discouraging civil society organizations across sectors from participating in governance, particularly in the peace efforts of the NTF-ELCAC.

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D. **Preparation of the New Roadmap**

During the Fifth NTF-ELCAC Executive Committee Meeting held at Malacañang on April 4, 2024, the Executive Director of the National Secretariat Undersecretary Ernesto C. Torres Jr., proposed the enhancement of the Task Force's Roadmap.

The evolving operational environment provides compelling reasons for the Task Force to recalibrate its plans and strategies. First, it necessitates a shift toward a more civilian- and governance-based approach rather than a security-centric one, as the country transitions into a post-conflict scenario. Specifically, there is a need to:

- Emphasize unity, healing, reconciliation, and social transformation in its approach,
- Sustain the peace and development gains in resilient barangays,
- Ensure more active and secure the participation of civil society stakeholders in governance, and
- Respond to the needs of victims of local communist terrorism.

Secondly, the resilience of the CPP-NPA-NDF requires continued vigilance and the enhancement of mechanisms to address its persistent terror grooming, robust international networking, and resource generation and financing schemes.

As Chairman of the NTF-ELCAC, the President initiated the process by directing and guiding member agencies to collaborate on developing a responsive and workable plan. This led to the enhancement of the Roadmap—now referred to as the National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028—through a series of meetings, Cluster and Inter-Cluster planning workshops, and consultations with civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

During the Sixth NTF-ELCAC Executive Committee Meeting on November 8, 2024, the President formally approved the NAP-UPD 2025-2028.

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Chapter 2 - THE ROADMAP



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A. **National Policy Context**

The NAP-UPD 2025-2028, is informed by the following national policies:

Executive Order No. 70, series of 2018

The mandate of the NTF-ELCAC emanates from the abovementioned policy issuance which states that "the Whole-of-Nation approach addresses the root causes of insurgencies, internal disturbances and tensions, and other armed conflicts by prioritizing and harmonizing the delivery of basic services and socio-economic development packages by the government, facilitating societal inclusivity, and ensuring the active participation of all sectors of society in the pursuit of the country's peace agenda." It directs the NTF-ELCAC to formulate and implement "a National Peace Framework anchored on the Whole-of-Nation approach." The framework "shall contain principles, policies, plans and programs that will bring inclusive and sustainable peace and address the root causes of insurgencies, internal disturbances, and tensions as well as other armed conflicts and threats in identified areas. To this end, the Framework shall include a mechanism for localized peace engagements or negotiations and interventions that is nationally orchestrated, directed and supervised, while being locally implemented."

AmBisyon Natin 2040

The Roadmap is anchored on AmBisyon Natin 2040 which represents the collective long-term vision and aspirations of the Filipino people for themselves and for the country in the next 25 years. It describes the kind of life that people want to live, and how the country will be by 2040. It states that "By 2040, Filipinos enjoy a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life". More specifically, (a) "In 2040, we will all enjoy a stable and comfortable lifestyle, secure in the knowledge that we have enough for our daily needs and unexpected expenses, that we can plan and prepare for our own and our children's future. Our family lives together in a place of our own, and we have the freedom to go where we desire, protected, and enabled by a clean, efficient, and fair government.," and (b) "By 2040, the Philippines is a prosperous middle-class society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative. The country is a high-trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities."

Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 is the overarching roadmap of the current administration toward the achievement of the national development goals. Subchapter 13.1 of the document lays down the framework for ensuring peace and security through the pursuit of "an integrated, transparent, people-centered, and human rights-based peace and security policy." Among the outcomes to be achieved through this strategy is "protection and development of conflict-affected communities sustained." This involves, among others, expediting the reintegration of former combatants and their families; rehabilitation and development of conflict-affected communities; establishing appropriate mechanisms to counter threats from terrorism, radicalization, and violent extremism; and strengthening convergence of various programs and ensuring that development interventions are conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting.

National Security Policy (NSP) 2023-2028

The current National Security Policy states that: "Addressing the ideological, socioeconomic, and political causes of the communist insurgency is a vital part of the solution and must be sustained. The Philippines must heal the many rifts that divide the nation and achieve peace and harmony among all Filipinos, regardless of religion, creed, ethnicity, or social status. The peace process will always be preferred over war. Local peace engagements and transformation programs such as basic education, livelihood, financial literacy, cooperativism, and healing and reconciliation for former rebels, their families, and communities, shall be pursued and institutionalized, as part of the efforts to strengthen the threat assessment and response protocols of national and local agencies."

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Specifically, the NSP states that the government "shall strengthen the whole-of-nation approach in attaining inclusive and sustainable peace, particularly in crafting the sustainability roadmap that will mainstream peace and development in both national and local development processes." It further provides that the efforts of the NTF-ELCAC, the Regional Peace and Order Councils (RPOCs) and other security-related bodies "shall be vigorously supported to further weaken and defeat the local terrorist groups, curtail the continuous propagation of violent extremist narratives, and achieve strategic victory over the CPP-NPA-NDF within the current administration. The Government shall enhance its capacity and capabilities in targeting the financial apparatus of terrorists in the country...The government and local communities must strengthen efforts to ensure that peace gains are sustained through more focused development interventions in all cleared barangays and communities. These include improving access to education, health care and social protection programs especially for vulnerable groups such as women, children, Indigenous Peoples, and the poor. The Government shall strengthen its action against the legal fronts of the CPP-NPA-NDF to stop recruitment, cut financial sources, and debunk their propaganda."

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

The Roadmap anchors on Anti-Terrorism Council Resolution No. 38 (2019) which adopts the NAP-P/CVE embodying the comprehensive, harmonized, and synchronized national strategy of the government to prevent and counter violent extremism within the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. NAP-P/CVE aims to prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism through a whole-of-nation approach or convergence of the government, civil society organizations, religious sector, and other key stakeholders. Specifically, it seeks to: (i) institutionalize P/CVE strategies from the national down to the grassroots levels; (ii) involve the different stakeholders across the broadest spectrum of society in implementing P/CVE programs; (iii) apply a comprehensive and people-centered approach to address the different drivers of radicalization; (iv) ensure that P/CVE strategies are inclusive and culture-and-gender-sensitive; and (v) ensure that P/CVE strategies uphold the rule of law, international rights law, and international humanitarian law.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The NAP-UPD 2025-2028 also serves as an instrument for the implementation of government's commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). First and foremost, it is supportive of SDG No. 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, i.e. "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". This specifically calls for, among others, the reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates; ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children; strengthening relevant national institutions for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime; promotion of rule of law and equal justice for all; developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; and ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.

The Roadmap also provides for platforms and opportunities to attain the other SDGs, particularly those pertaining to socio-economic development, inclusion and equity.

International instruments

The Roadmap is also in support of Philippine commitment to international conventions, protocols, and resolutions to uphold and promote human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), especially the rights of the vulnerable sectors such as women, children, indigenous peoples, and persons with disability, among others.

B. **National Peace Framework**

Underlying the National Action Plan is a National Peace Framework that is based on principles, peace paradigms and existing peace policies that

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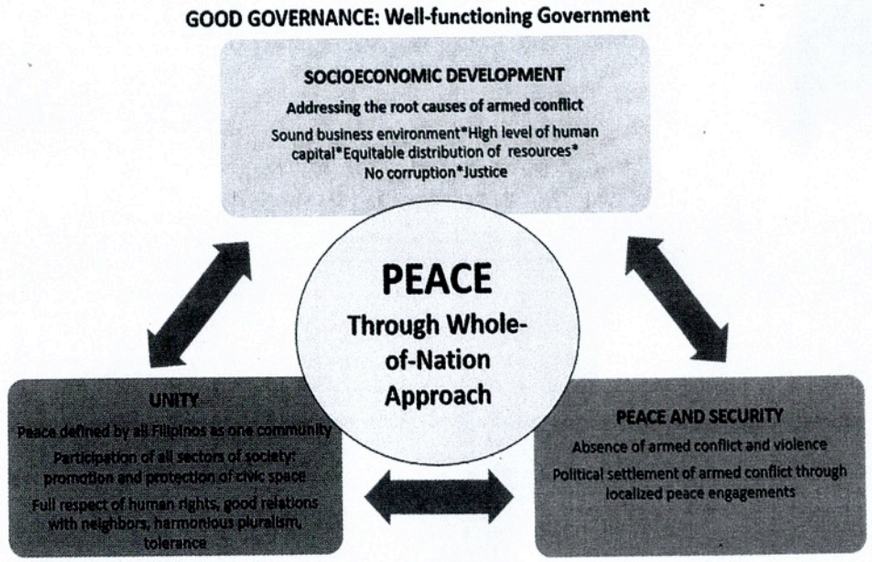
have been guiding government for many years, across administrations, in the pursuit of peace. In its formulation as shown in Figure 5, the National Peace Framework consists of three (3) pillars, namely:

a. **Unity.** It is recognized that the pursuit of peace necessarily involves the participation of all sectors of society. As articulated in Executive Order No. 125, series of 1993, entitled Defining the Approach and Administrative Structure for Government's Peace Efforts, and Executive Order No. 3, series of 2001 entitled Defining Policy and Administrative Structure for Government's Comprehensive Peace Efforts, peace as a process should be community-based, reflecting the sentiments, values and principles important to all Filipinos. It is not defined by government alone nor by the different contending groups only, but by all Filipinos as one community. The attainment of peace through unity in a highly diverse society such as that of the Philippines requires the inculcation and practice of tolerance, harmonious pluralism, and full respect of human rights. To obtain the active participation of civil society and non-government organizations in governance toward the achievement of peace, a secure civic space where varied groups can express their views freely and without fear must be promoted and sustained.

b. **Peace and Security.** This pillar pertains to the absence of armed conflict and violence and, in particular, the political settlement of local communist armed conflict through localized peace engagements or negotiations. It is reiterated that the mechanism for localized peace engagements should be consistent with constitutional integrity and national sovereignty, responsive to local needs and sensitive to realities on the ground. This pillar recognizes the importance of local and indigenous systems and institutions in resolving conflicts peacefully as well as protecting the community from external armed threats.

c. **Socioeconomic Development.** Addressing the root causes of armed conflict is key to conflict resilience and sustainable peacebuilding. This involves, among others, (a) a participatory and bottom-up process wherein people in the conflict-affected communities are engaged through dialogues and consultations to surface the primary issues and root causes and draw up solutions and recommendations to address them, (b) making good governance work at all levels to ensure just and sustainable access of geographically isolated and conflict-affected communities to public resources, goods and services for improved quality of life, (c) developing and harnessing human capital, including capacity-building and empowerment of former rebels as productive agents, and (d) transforming the communities to become sound and viable environments for local enterprises to thrive.

Figure 5. National Peace Framework



The National Peace Framework also embraces the concept of positive peace, initially introduced by Johan Galtung (1930-2024) and later expounded by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). Positive peace, as defined by IEP, consists of those attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. It comprises

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eight (8) pillars, namely: (i) well-functioning government, (ii) equitable distribution of resources; (iii) free flow of information; (iv) good relations with neighbors; (v) high levels of human capital; (vi) acceptance of the human rights of others; (vii) no corruption[5]; and (viii) sound business environment.

Crucial to the whole-of-nation approach in the achievement of peace is the capacity of the government to deliver good governance; that is, it observes and promotes participation, consensus-building, accountability, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusivity, and rule of law.[6] These principles mark a well-functioning and conflict-responsive government.

C. Enhanced Strategic Framework

The strategic framework for the Roadmap is presented in Figure 6. With its emphasis on people and communities as well as human rights perspective, the framework ensures that the Roadmap aligns with PDP 2023-2028 which provides for the pursuit of "an integrated, transparent, people-centered, and human rights-based peace and security policy."

Vision, Mission and Goal

AmBisyon Natin 2040 states that "By 2040, Filipinos enjoy a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life." The NTF-ELCAC shall contribute to this long-term societal vision through the performance of its mission, which is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the whole-of-nation and whole-of-society approach in building unity, peace and development in the communities. In this regard, the Task Force aims that by 2028, it shall have established **conflict-resilient and empowered communities** across the country. *Conflict resilience* is defined herein as the ability to recover from and prevent the emergence of armed conflict or escalation of conflict into armed violence. Empowerment refers to the acquisition of relevant values, knowledge, skills and systems to be able to participate meaningfully in governance and development.

Good Governance as Core Value

In the pursuit of the vision, mission and goal, the NTF-ELCAC shall be basically guided by good governance as its core value. The exercise of this value ensures the trust of the people and the willing cooperation of all sectors to support the government's peace campaign. Through good governance, local chief executives (LCEs) in particular exhibit principled leadership in playing their role in the delivery of basic services as well as promoting and protecting civic space especially at the grassroots.

Outcomes, Sub-Outcomes and Strategies

The achievement of the aforementioned goal requires that certain observable conditions—referred herein as *outcomes*— exist and are sustained across the wide range of target communities. Amplifying the national peace framework, the strategic framework of the Roadmap indicates three (3) broad outcomes, namely: **unity, peace and security,** and **socioeconomic development.** The fulfilment of each of these outcomes, in turn, necessitates that relatively more immediate conditions—referred to herein as sub-outcomes—be attained first.

To realize the three (3) levels of result (goal, outcome and sub-outcomes), the Task Force shall continue to carry out the same twelve (12) lines of efforts or strategies, but fine-tuned to the demands of the changing operational environment. These are as follows:

Sectoral Unification, Capacity Building and Empowerment (SUCBEM). The CPP-NPA-NDF has been infiltrating and influencing various sectors of society, especially the basic sectors, to further their propaganda of hatred against the government and its programs. Their scheme involves extensive mass building activities, agitation and

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[5] *The. The NTF-ELCAC is adopting the IEP positive peace framework but with the element 'zero corruption' in place of the original 'low level of corruption'.*
[6] *These are the eight (8) elements of good governance, according to the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).*

disinformation with the intention to mobilize said sectors and influence public opinion. As the engagement with the CPP-NPA-NDF increasingly shifts away from the battlefield and toward the political arena, it is imperative for the government to focus on addressing sectoral issues and concerns. To this end, the government must prioritize capacity-building and empowerment of sectors to enable them to effectively participate in governance. Especially for the children, youth and student sectors, capacity-building basically involves the inculcation of peace-promoting values, knowledge and skills with which they are able to effectively exercise their right to participation.

Situational Awareness and Knowledge Management (SAKM). The SAKM Cluster aims to design, develop and implement a comprehensive national education and awareness campaign, training management package, and other knowledge management operations activities, for deeper understanding of threat situation/threat groups including the different aspects of the programs, strategies and tactics of the CPP-NPA-NDF. The effectiveness and efficiency of the whole-of-nation approach hinge significantly on provision to government agencies of timely and accurate intelligence and assessment on situations regarding the CPP-NPA-NDF as well as governance. In order to prevent and guard against CPP-NPA-NDF infiltration and recruitment within the bureaucracy, while also disrupting and degrading the activities of said group, the government needs to develop systematic, intelligence-based knowledge management capability of knowing and unmasking said group and its operations local and abroad. This situational awareness and knowledge management capability also includes, among others, promoting and strengthening institutional awareness and understanding of policies and programs in order to guard against the CPP-NPA-NDF's exploitation of development issues and program implementation gaps.

Strategic Communication (StratCom). The CPP-NPA-NDF has a robust national and international propaganda and cultural machinery that reach various sectors through all types of online and offline media for its united front building. It capitalizes on new media as this provides wider reach, especially among the youth for its recruitment activities. It has infiltrated the government bureaucracy, thereby gaining access to government information, resources and decision-making. Meanwhile, there is considerable need to inform and educate the public on the peace and development programs of government and debunk the disinformation being perpetuated by the local communist terrorist group and its front organizations against NTF-ELCAC. To address this situation, the StratCom Cluster shall pursue efforts to strengthen (a) the government's internal mechanism, particularly the Integrated Communication Operation Center (ICOC) of the Task Force which will serve as the central communication platform between and among different government agencies' communication units, and (b) the external mechanism or message house for effective and efficient dissemination of messages to various audiences. For the Plan period, the Cluster shall focus on five (5) lines of efforts: (i) disruption of youth recruitment, (ii) countering government infiltration, (iii) support to the Barangay Development Program and promotion of good governance, (iv) Oplan Pagbubunyag, i.e. exposing CPP-NPA-NDF's operations and atrocities, and (v) peace settlement through localized peace engagements.

E-CLIP and Amnesty Program (EAP). The return of CPP-NPA members and their supporters to the fold of the law and to mainstream society is seen as a significant and concrete move toward national unity. The EAP strategy/Cluster aims to facilitate the reintegration process and the delivery of E-CLIP benefits; creation of people's organizations and their incorporation for sustainability and for more economic benefits; and processing of amnesty application of former members of the CPP-NPA-NDF in order for them to become productive members of society. Information campaigns on the two (2) programs shall be intensified to reach out to and encourage the remaining rebels to return to the fold of the law. At the same time, measures shall be undertaken to accelerate the full provision of E-CLIP benefits and minimize backlogs. Relatedly, Unity, Peace and Development Centers shall be established in priority provinces as one-stop shops to address the reintegration needs of former rebels.

International Engagement (IE). The Task Force through its IE Cluster shall vigorously undertake diplomatic, informational and legal international engagements to address the international operations of the CPP-NPA-

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NDF, particularly through its exploitation of the United Nations (UN) system and other international platforms, the overseas Filipinos, and the peace process. The Cluster shall particularly aim at preventing and stopping the resource generation scheme of the CPP-NPA-NDF with foreign organizations and in further raising the awareness and strengthening cooperation with the international actors on the government's unity, peace, and development efforts. A major move to be carried out by the Cluster is the establishment of an Overseas Coordinating Committee to coordinate its efforts in various countries.

Peace, Law Enforcement and Development Support (PLEDS). Sustained internal security operations (ISO) and law enforcement operations in conflict-affected barangays, supported by legal actions against CPP-NPA elements, have resulted to the significant decline of the local communist terrorist group in terms of its armed capabilities. With the non-existence of active CPP-NPA guerilla front to date, the PLEDS shall be focused on establishing resilient barangays and sustaining ISO gains; continued law enforcement and promotion of peace, security and public safety; and countering and preventing CPP-NPA recovery. A major direction to be pursued is the transformation of the Philippine National Police (PNP) to be the lead agency in ISO, with the support of the LGUs. This will involve capacity building of the PNP, as well as policy development and legislative advocacy for the passage of an enabling law.

Localized Peace Engagements (LPE). Localized peace engagements are designed to allow LGUs to touch base with community stakeholders through peace dialogues and problem-solving sessions to surface, discuss and clarify issues and concerns that are at the roots of local armed conflicts; as well as to dialogue with members of CPP-NPA who have expressed their willingness to lay down their arms and return to the fold of the law either through a local-level peace agreement or through availment of E-CLIP. Under the current situation, LPEs, complemented by the Transformation Program, shall continue to be pursued as a way of preventing the recovery of CPP-NPA, and address the transformation needs, including healing and reconciliation, of former rebels, their families, and communities.

Legal Cooperation (LC). Priority actions shall include the proscription of CPP-NPA-NDF and regional operating commands as terrorist organizations; and prosecution/conviction of CPP-NPA-NDF members/financiers. At the same time, capacity building and legal support to law enforcement agencies as well as legal assistance to the other Clusters shall continue to be provided.

Basic Services (BS). Basic infrastructures and services shall be provided and maintained in 9,272 target barangays during the Plan period (2025-2028), particularly education, health and sanitation, housing, social protection, food security, basic utilities and accessibility/connectivity. Sustainability of peace and development gains in said communities is vital to the prevention of CPP-NPA recovery of said areas. Thus, measures and mechanisms shall be put in place to ensure that the basic infrastructures are well-maintained and functional; and that the target barangays are mainstreamed and prioritized in the programs and projects of national government agencies and of the concerned city/municipal LGUs. For the Barangay Development Program (BDP), in particular, third-party monitoring shall continue to be undertaken to ensure program and project effectiveness.

Poverty Reduction, Livelihood and Employment (PRLE). This strategy aims to develop self-reliant, productive, resilient, and sustainable communities through harmonized and culturally responsive development programs. Economic, livelihood and employment assistance shall be provided, particularly on food production, entrepreneurship and marketing, employment, skills training, financing and institutional development. This is with the end in view of reducing poverty which is considered to be one of the main root causes of armed conflict.

Infrastructure and Resource Management (IRM). This aims to (a) accelerate the construction of roads, bridges, health centers, schools and other development projects that would expedite the delivery of basic services to the priority barangays located in GIDAs, and (b) rationalize the effective utilization of national patrimony and natural resources to bring about economic development in the communities, while preserving and protecting the environment and the socio-

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cultural rights of the local population. In particular, the IRM Cluster is in charge of ensuring access to agricultural lands to farmers through the implementation of agrarian reform, as well as recognition of indigenous peoples' ownership of their ancestral domains through issuance of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles (CALTs). These land-based interventions are key to addressing infiltration and recruitment of the farmer and indigenous peoples sector by the CPP-NPA-NDF to push forward its agrarian revolution campaign.

The **BS, PRLE** and **IRM** strategies/clusters comprise critical interventions that address the major root causes of armed conflict, particularly abject poverty due to lack of access to basic services, unemployment, and livelihood opportunities; landlessness; non-recognition of the indigenous peoples' rights, notably the rights to their ancestral domains; and environmental degradation. They shall also be pursued to provide safety nets to protect priority barangays from the impact of economic shocks, disasters, and climate change.

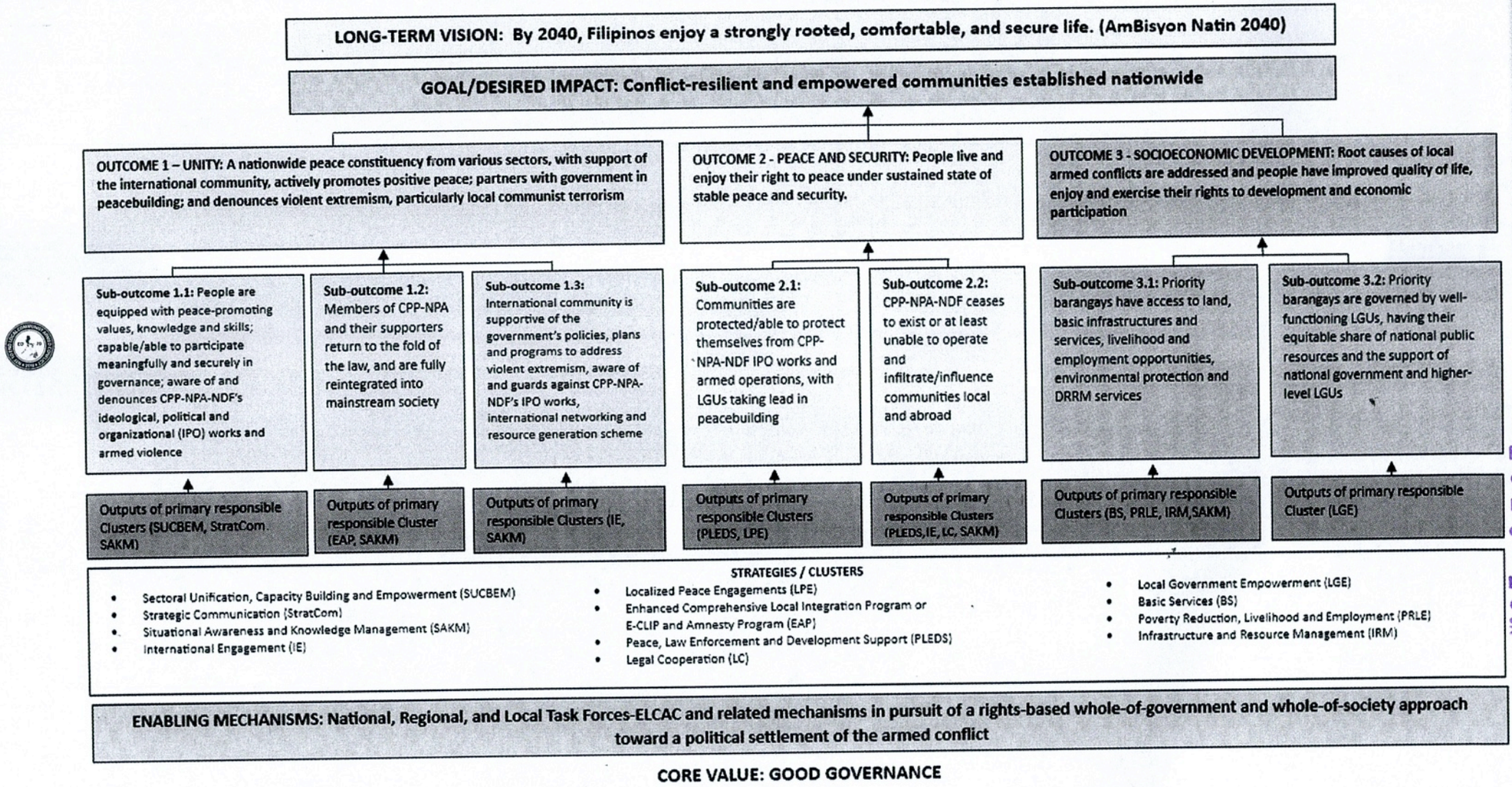
Local Government Empowerment (LGE). This strategy is aimed at ensuring that priority barangays are governed by well-functioning LGUs, having their equitable share of national public resources and the support of national government and higher-level LGUs. Toward this end, LGUs shall be capacitated as champions of peacebuilding and good governance. Under the Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP), local government empowerment will specifically involve, among others, assistance to the priority barangay LGUs in the formulation of barangay development plans and other plans, integration of the barangay development plans in the concerned city/municipal LGU plans, promotion of local participation in governance through conduct of consultations and dialogues, and strengthening of barangay-based institutions. City and municipal LGUs shall be engaged to ensure sustainable support to the priority barangays.



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Figure 6. ENHANCED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

MISSION: To ensure effective and efficient implementation of the whole-of-nation and whole-of-society approach in building unity, peace and development in the communities



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D. **Coverage**

The term 'communities', as used herein, has a broad meaning. Firstly, it primarily pertains to geopolitical units, particularly barangays, cities, municipalities, provinces and regions. Secondly, it may also refer to specific sectors and distinct groups of stakeholders which are vulnerable to or affected by infiltration, recruitment and influence of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

Geographical Focus

It is recognized that the various development and poverty alleviation programs and projects of government agencies and LGUs significantly contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. For focused intervention, the NAP-UPD 2025-2028 shall target 9,272 cleared barangays. These are communities located in geographically isolated, disadvantaged and conflict-affected areas that have been cleared or freed from CPP-NPA presence, influence and control. This number is broken down as follows:

- 4,050 barangays that have been cleared and listed under the Barangay Development Program (BDP) during the period 2021-2024— For these communities, efforts shall primarily aim at ensuring that the basic infrastructures are maintained and functional; provision of the basic social services are sustained and strengthened; good governance mechanisms are fully in place; the communities are mainstreamed and prioritized in the regular programs and projects of national government agencies and higher-level LGUs; the local economies, including peoples' organizations and cooperatives, are thriving and generating adequate household incomes; and strong barangay-based institutions for peace and security are in place to protect the areas from CPP-NPA recovery.
- 780 cleared barangays enrolled under BDP for 2025
- 4,442 cleared barangays in the pipeline for BDP 2026-2028

Table 1 shows the regional and annual distribution of the priority BDP barangays across the country. The following will be noted:

- Of the 9,272 end-of-Plan target barangays, 4,072 barangays or 43.9% of the total target are located in Luzon; 2,305 barangays (24.9%) in the Visayas; and 2,895 barangays (31.2%) in Mindanao.
- The five (5) regions with the highest number of BDP barangays—namely, Regions III, IV-A, V, VIII and XI—comprise 4,902 barangays or 52.8% of the end-of-Plan target.
- BDP does not cover the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

Table 1

BDP Priority Barangays
as of October 14, 2024

Regions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 & 2028	Total
CAR	8	42	20	54	30	22	92	268
Region I	2	33	16	8	27	21	126	233
Region II	6	82	17	57	9	22	98	291
Region III	1	47	86	28	29	51	815	1,057
Region IV-A	30	31	73	13	28	88	459	722
MIMAROPA	25	54	19	12	42	23	160	335
Region V	49	280	261	221	20	34	301	1,166
Region VI	74	91	99	22	95	139	105	625
Region VII	0	86	29	37	28	102	303	585
Region VIII	6	200	119	252	121	23	374	1,095
Region IX	34	39	31	27	0	50	220	401
Region X	119	147	37	19	37	50	98	507
Region XI	215	102	77	9	95	23	341	862
Region XII	62	78	23	90	47	22	110	432
Region XIII	191	94	51	15	172	138	32	693
Total	**822**	**1,406**	**958**	**864**	**780**	**808**	**3,634**	**9,272**

Note: Highlighted are the top five (5) regions with the most number of priority barangays.

Secondly, the Plan covers urban centers and towns that are highly vulnerable to or affected by CPP-NPA white-area operations. Specifically, the implementation in these areas of Capacitating Urban Communities for Peace and Development (CUCPD) Program, spearheaded by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), shall be

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Table 2.
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT (NAP-UPD) 2025-2028:
MAJOR OUTPUTS BY OUTCOME, SUB-OUTCOME AND SPECIFIC CLUSTER OBJECTIVE

GOAL Conflict-resilient and empowered communities established nationwide

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
GOAL: Conflict-resilient and empowered communities established nationwide.			
OUTCOME 1 – UNITY: A nationwide peace constituency from various sectors, with support of the international community, actively promotes positive peace; partners with government in peacebuilding; and denounces violent extremism, particularly local communist terrorism.			
Sub-outcome 1.1: People are equipped with peace-promoting values, knowledge and skills; capable/able to participate meaningfully and securely in governance; aware of and denounces CPP-NPA-NDF's ideological, political and organizational (IPO) works and armed violence			
SECTORAL UNIFICATION, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND EMPOWERMENT (SUCBEM) 1. To engage sectors through regular consultation and related activities to surface issues and concerns for resolution	Sectors engaged and consulted, and clear lists of pressing issues and concerns generated	Community dialogues, solution-seeking tables, and consultations in priority cleared barangays and urban centers under the following programs: • Localized Peace Engagements/ Transformation Program • Communities for Peace (C4PEACE) Program o Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) o Capacitating Urban Communities for Peace and Development (CUCPD) • National and local sectoral/multi-sectoral conferences, summits and fora	OPAPRU DILG SUCBEM Cluster member-agencies and/or LGUs as convenors
2. To capacitate sectors, to include cooperatives, accredited and non-accredited organizations, and other groups, to promote self-sufficiency and socio-economic development and ensure empowered sectors have meaningful participation in governance	Basic sectors capacitated with values, knowledge and skills, to be able to participate meaningfully in local governance, peacebuilding and socio-economic development • Sectors trained on local governance participation • Sectors trained on organizational management	Various trainings for sectoral groups on, but not limited to: • Participation rights • Local governance • Organizational management • Economic self-sufficiency (livelihood, entrepreneurship, skills training)	DILG, TESDA, DTI, CDA and other agencies LGUs

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
	• Sectors provided with socio-economic programs, trainings, capacity development, and assistance to be self-sufficient and economically developed		
	Student sector capacitated with peace-promoting values, knowledge and skills a. Peace education integrated in the school curriculum b. IP Education Program	Peace Education Program IP Education Program	DepEd, CHED DepEd, CHED
3. To empower sectors to have meaningful participation in governance	Spaces/mechanisms for citizen participation in local governance established and functional, such as but not limited to: • CSO Desks • Local Peoples' Councils • Local Special Bodies	Establishment of CSO Desks and Local Peoples' Councils per DILG Memorandum Circular 2021-054	DILG, LGUs
	• Governance mechanisms for IPs	Implementation of Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA)	NCIP
	• School Governance Councils (SGCs)	Implementation of DepEd Order No. 26, s. 2022, on establishment of SGCs	DepEd
	Sectoral groups and peoples' organizations recognized/registered/accredited to be able to participate in local governance mechanisms and programs	Accreditation, certification, and registration processes	Various agencies, LGUs
	Sectors actively participating in local governance by initiating community engagement and inclusive participation in government projects, programs, and activities • Community-based partnerships between community/sectors and agencies established and sustained	Various community-based multi-sectoral programs such as, but not limited to: • Mahusay na Komunidad, Mahinahon na Komunidad, and Nagkakaisang Komunidad • Kapulisan, Simbahan at Pamayanan (KASIM-BAYANAN) Program • Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT)	NCIP PNP PNP

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
	Third-party monitoring and feedback mechanisms established on implementation of NAP-UPD	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system	Task Forces ELCAC, various agencies
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (SAKM) 1. To conduct situational awareness and advocacy campaigns in all government agencies and various sectors, from the national to local levels, to guide in understanding the ideological, political and organizational works of the CPP-NPA-NDF, and create a critical mindset vigilant of the deceptions of said organization	Situational awareness campaigns conducted for various sectors and specific audiences, such as: • Youth and students • Teachers • Government employees • Aspiring candidates for the 2025 and 2028 elections oriented on the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) • Others	Various situational awareness campaigns such as, but not limited to: • Call-to-Action/Know the Enemy (CTA/KTE) campaigns • Orientation of Government Employees (OGE) • Orientation of Youth and Student on Terrorism (OYSTER)	NICA
	Situational awareness and knowledge management among government agencies and LGUs promoted/ strengthened	Research and situational assessment	NICA
		Information and knowledge management support provided to Task Force member various government agencies and LGUs	NICA
	Standardized modules (on terrorist grooming schemes, prevention of violent extremism, etc.) successfully developed, published, disseminated and utilized • SAKM briefings to be included in government human resources departments orientation materials, security awareness seminars • Prioritization of secular groups as resource speakers to better connect with respe ctive sectoral audiences	Module development and utilization	NICA

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION (StratCom) 1. To dominate the information environment and saturate it with messages on unity, peace and development as well as information on government programs	Integrated Communications Operations Center (ICOC) strengthened. In particular: • ICOC Manual of Operations developed and utilized • ICOC Communication Analysts capacitated • Information and communication officers in government bureaucracy capacitated • Synchronization of media platforms of all Government Agencies	• Development of ICOC Manual of Operations • Capacity building of ICOC communication analysts, and information and communication officers in government bureaucracy • Synchronization of all media platforms of all Government Agencies • Monitoring and evaluation of government agencies disseminating ICOC information materials	
	ICOC information materials disseminated by government agencies		
	Message House— anchored on unity, peace and development— developed and adopted by government agencies	Development and adoption by agencies of the Message House	Various agencies
	Messages disseminated through traditional and new media forms	Development and utilization of various IEC materials and online/offline media platforms	
	Media campaigns intensified on BDP, E-CLIP, Localized Peace Engagements and other government peace and development programs, enhancing visibility of government accomplishments by infusing a dynamic and newsworthy perspective, employing fresh angles in storytelling, adopting a beneficiary-centric narrative, and cultivating robust media relationships		

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
2. To disrupt CPP-NPA-NDF recruitment	Intensive media campaigns launched along the following lines of effort of the Cluster: • Disruption of youth recruitment • Countering government infiltration	Development and utilization of various IEC materials and online/offline media platforms	Various agencies
3. To counter the CPP-NPA-NDF propaganda in the local and international arena	Media campaign intensified to: a. Expose CPP-NPA-NDF deception, terror grooming, human rights/IHL violations, etc. (Oplan Pagbubunyag) b. Debunk the lies being propagated by the CPP-NPA-NDF against the Philippine government, particularly NTF-ELCAC c. Promote a strong positive image of the Philippine government as human rights promoter/protector— Positive impact of various government programs to be translated as fulfilment of human rights (e.g. BDP, ECLIP, PAMANA) UN bodies and other international agencies informed/ updated on government/NTF-ELCAC's efforts/ achievements, with messages aligned with the UN SDGs and peace goals	Media campaigns targeting international community International engagements	Various agencies

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
Sub-outcome 1.2: Members of CPP-NPA and their supporters return to the fold of the law, and are fully reintegrated into mainstream society			
E-CLIP AND AMNESTY PROGRAM (EAP) 1. To facilitate the reintegration of former rebels (FRs) to the community through the delivery of E-CLIP benefits, and creation/ incorporation of people's organizations for sustainability a. To accelerate the provision of E-CLIP assistance to minimize backlogs b. To remunerate and demilitarize all turned-in firearms c. To organize/Incorporate FRs into People's Organizations (POs) d. To register all organized POs as Cooperatives for more economic opportunities	Program benefits delivered to incoming FRs, to include: • Security • Financial • Legal • Educational scholarship • Livelihood/employment • Health/psychosocial • Housing People's organizations created and institutionalized	Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP)	TFBL
2. To provide support to the upgrading of E-CLIP halfway house into Unity, Peace and Development (UPD) Centers	UPD centers established and operational	Transforming halfway houses into UPD Centers	TFBL
3. To facilitate processing of amnesty application to former members of the CPP-NPA-NDF in order for them to become productive members of the society	Amnesty granted to qualified FRs	Amnesty Program	TFBL, NAC
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (SAKM) 1. To intensify the conduct of awareness campaigns on the reintegration program of government	Awareness campaigns conducted regarding the success stories, benefits, and process of surrendering. as well as their security as former rebels	Awareness campaigns	NICA

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
Sub-outcome 1.3: International community is supportive of the government's policies, plans and programs to address violent extremism, aware of and guards against CPP-NPA-NDF's IPO works, international networking and resource generation scheme			
INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT (IE) 1. To counter the international operations of the CPP-NPA-NDF intended for terrorism financing and terror grooming/ recruitment activities	International engagements conducted to counter the international networking, resource generation and financing of the CPP-NPA-NDF	International engagements	DFA
	Foreign development partners' involvement in specific peace and development programs of NTF-ELCAC harnessed	Donors' forum, partnerships with donors	DFA
	Relevant international bodies/agencies informed and engaged to address issues on terror grooming and victims of terrorism, with focus on children and IPs	International engagements Creation of IP attache post	DFA, NCIP
	Unified module for outbound Filipinos developed	Capacity development	DFA,DMW, CFO
	Research agenda developed and implemented	Research program	DFA, NICA
	Overseas Coordinating Committee established to strengthen coordination of international engagements to be undertaken in various countries	Issuance of pertinent policy	NTF-ELCAC, DFA
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (SAKM) 1. To enhance situational awareness of the international community on the national peace agenda, and on the CPP-NPA-NDF[8] with the end in view of decreasing its support from international networks and foreign funding agencies	Situational awareness campaigns conducted among international organizations and funding agencies SAKM briefings to be included in security awareness seminars, DFA's Post-Arrival Orientations Seminars and PDOS, among others	International engagements	NICA

[8] *This is in collaboration with the International Engagement Cluster*

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
OUTCOME 2 - PEACE AND SECURITY: People live and enjoy their right to peace under sustained state of stable peace and security.			
Sub-Outcome 2.1: Communities are protected/able to protect themselves from CPP-NPA-NDF's IPO works and armed operations, with LGUs taking lead in peacebuilding			
PEACE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (PLEDS) 1. To establish resilient barangays and sustain ISO gains	*PNP transformed and capacitated as the lead agency in ISO* PNP reorganized and capacitated for ISO operations, with the LGUs to support.	PNP reorganization and capacity building	PNP, AFP
	Proposed legislation drafted and advocated on PNP's lead role in ISO	Policy development and legislative advocacy	DND
	Community-based security strategies/ mechanisms established and strengthened, and peace spoilers addressed • Barangay Peacekeeping Institutions (BPKIs) organized/ capacitated • Barangays where information drives, trainings, and forums were conducted • POs established • Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) implemented	Establishment of Integrated Territorial Defense System (ITDS) in cleared barangays Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (RPSB) Program	AFP, PNP PNP
2. To enforce the law and promote peace, security, and public safety	Police community relations sustained through various community-based development and peacebuilding initiatives	Revitalized Police Sa Barangay (RPSB) Program - Police Community Relations	PNP
	Mobile Community Support Sustainment Teams (MCSSTs) deployed	Mobile Community Support Sustainment Program	AFP

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
LOCALIZED PEACE ENGAGEMENTS (LPE) 1. Address policy gaps thru policy implementation / issuance: (a) Clear delineation of roles, responsibilities, and deliverables of LPE cluster and its implementing members; (b) Continuation/strengthening of implementation of LPE Tracks thru operationalization of the LPETs and LPPs; (c) Monitoring and Evaluation framework in the implementation of LPE on the ground; (d) Devolution of LPE framework to LGUs Harmonize intersectionality with other Clusters	Policy issuances developed and cascaded by LPE Cluster Agencies to local counterparts Program management mechanisms/ systems/ processes among PLGU and member agencies harmonized	Policy development Capacity building of LGUs	OPAPRU OPAPRU
2. To direct the sustainment of LPE efforts for FRs, families, and communities – continuity of support	Local peace engagement teams and local peace panels formed and capacitated LPE Track 1 in conflict-affected areas implemented LPE Track 2 in conflict-affected areas implemented	Localized Peace Engagement	OPAPRU, LGUs
3. To contribute towards institutionalizing the Transformation Program as a convergence platform for the LPE Framework to promote genuine good governance and improve the conditions for former CPP-NPA-NDF members, their families, and community	Transformation Program localized and implemented by Provincial LGUs Cleared areas and sectoral organizations sustained Healing and reconciliation interventions processes successfully undertaken in conflict-affected/ cleared barangays	Transformation Program Transformation Program Transformation Program	OPAPRU, LGUs OPAPRU, LGUs OPAPRU, LGUs

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
4. To provide direct guides to LGUs and National agencies in the operationalization of Peace Centers as one-stop shop for peace efforts in the local government units	Peace Centers operationalized in Provincial LGUs	Transformation Program	Transformation Program
Sub-outcome 2.2: CPP-NPA-NDF ceases to exist or at least unable to operate and infiltrate/influence communities local and abroad			
PEACE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (PLEDS) 1. To counter and prevent the CPP-NPA recovery	CPP-NPA guerilla fronts (GFs) and vertical units (VUs) dismantled, and remnants of dismantled GFs neutralized	Internal Security Operations (ISO), law enforcement operations, neutralization	AFP, PNP
	Stable Internal Peace and Security (SIPS) status achieved in provinces	-do-	AFP, PNP
	All conflict-affected barangays cleared	-do-	AFP
	Law enforcement operations conducted, gains sustained, and capacity of law enforcement agencies strengthened to conduct intelligence-driven operations aimed at neutralizing the CPP-NPA-NDF and its political activities	-do-	AFP, PNP
	Activities strengthened/ enhanced to educate the public on the dangers of providing direct or indirect support to CPP-NPA-NDF	Information drives	NICA
INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT (IE) 1. To counter the international operations of the CPP-NPA-NDF intended for terrorism financing and terror grooming/ recruitment activities	International engagements conducted to counter the international networking, resource generation and financing of the CPP-NPA-NDF	International engagements	DFA

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
LEGAL COOPERATION (LC) 1. To strengthen and maintain systematic and coordinated legal assistance and law enforcement support to the 11 LOEs/Clusters and their member-agencies	LCC focal person on CPP-NPA-NDF concerns designated in each Regional Legal Action Group (RLAG) and capacitated Expanded and updated Guidelines on evidence gathering and preservation produced, and rolled out among AFP / LEAs / other concerned government agencies Strengthened legal assistance to uniformed/law enforcement personnel Law enforcement agencies empowered on how to properly identify and handle evidence that can withstand the rigors of trial Strengthened Legal assistance/support to the 11 Clusters and 17 JRTFs, especially on: • Information operations of StratCom • Implementation of Amnesty Proclamations, including initiatives that promote and reinforce national reconciliation and unity • Countering and neutralizing the CPP-NPA-NDF	Capacity building Legal support	OSG and DOJ

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
2. To adopt, in strict compliance with DOJ Circular No. 20, a mechanism for building up and filing up of cases against CPP-NPA-NDF personalities/organizations including its proscription as a terrorist organization	Cases against CPP-NPA-NDF personalities/organizations/affiliates filed pursuant to DC 20 and other relevant issuances (ATA, terrorist financing, common crimes, etc.) CPP-NPA-NDF / Regional Operating Commands / Guerilla Fronts proscribed as a terrorist organization Uniformed Personnel capacitated	Legal offensives	OSG
3. To assist in legal action / initiatives / offensive against CPP-NPA-NDF personalities/organizations	Sustained non-criminal actions / initiatives / offensives against CPP-NDF personality/organizations Project Pag-Inakop adopted and institutionalized	Legal offensives	OSG
4. To fortify appropriate legal actions against CPP-NPA-NDF's sectoral, PLG, and front organizations, NGOs and POs operation and tactics, specifically countering its resource generation	Countering Terrorist Financing • CPP-NPA and related personalities, organizations and groups designated and proscribed • CPP-NPA extortion facilities stopped CPP-NPA operations paralyzed through freezing of accounts CPP-NPA front organizations masquerading as legitimate party list groups delisted	Legal offensives	OSG

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (SAKM) 1. To conduct situational awareness and advocacy campaigns in all government agencies and various sectors, from the national to local levels, to guide in understanding the ideological, political and organizational works of the CPP-NPA-NDF	Intensified information and awareness drives on the government's legal offensives against the CPP-NPA-NDF, particularly on the ATA 2020 and TFPS Act 2012 Local businesses and political candidates informed about terrorism financing and terrorist designation risks	Situational awareness campaigns	NICA
OUTCOME 3 - SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Root causes of local armed conflicts are addressed and people have improved quality of life, enjoy and exercise their rights to development and economic participation			
Sub-outcome 3.1: People have access to land, basic infrastructures and services, livelihood and employment opportunities, environmental protection and DRRM services			
BASIC SERVICES (BS) 1. To increase access to basic, tertiary, vocational, and alternative education	Last-Mile Schools established Alternative Learning Systems (ALS) in place Technical-Vocational Trainings provided Scholarship grants/ educational assistance provided	Last-Mile Schools Program ALS Program Technical-vocational programs Educational assistance	DepEd DepEd TESDA NCIP, OPAPRU, CHED
2. To increase access to health and sanitation	Human Resources for Health (HRH) in the priority barangays augmented Health services provided to indigent individuals Health facilities improved, renovated, restored	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Program Doctors to the Barrios (DTTB) Program Medical Assistance to Indigent and Financially Incapacitated Person (MAIFIP) Malasakit Centers Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP)	DOH

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
3. To resolve housing gap and shelter requirements especially for FRs and other conflict-affected families	Housing assistance provided to FRs and other conflict-affected families	Housing Program	NHA, HUDCC, DHSUD
4. To increase access to social protection and security	Basic services for social protection and security provided through various programs	Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) DSWD Track 2 - Assistance to Conflict-Affected / Conflict-Vulnerable Communities • Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program • Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) • National Community-Driven Development Program (NCDDP) • Assistance to Communities in Need (ACN) • Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) for conflict vulnerable areas • Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) • Disaster Risk Response and Rehabilitation (DRRR) • Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTFP) • Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) • Social Pension (SocPen)	DILG DSWD
5. To increase access to basic utilities and infrastructures for accessibility/connectivity	BDP package of basic infrastructures provided, maintained and functional, to include: • Farm-to-market roads • School buildings • Water and sanitation systems • Health stations • Rural electrification • Housing • DRRM-related projects	Barangay Development Program (BDP)	Various agencies

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
POVERTY REDUCTION, LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT (PRLE) 1. To cover training, skills development, technology transfer, vocational programs, livelihood and job facilitation, and micro-financing assistance designed to empower the citizens in the communities, and propel productivity and economic prosperity as well as to incorporate and harmonize all existing poverty alleviation and economic support programs of the government	Beneficiaries from the cleared barangays trained Beneficiaries from the cleared barangays have received grants, subsidies, etc. Assistance provided on: • Entrepreneurship and Marketing • Financing • Employment • Skills Training • Institutional Development • Food Production • Business Name Registration Assistance • Others	Various training programs	Various agencies
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IRM) 1. To accelerate the construction of roads, bridges, health centers, schools and other development projects that would expedite delivery of basic services to localities	Various infrastructures constructed and maintained benefitting the priority barangays in terms of access to basic services and connectivity to growth centers, such as: • Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs) • Access roads to school sites • Other roads, highways, bridges • School buildings • Health centers, hospitals • Seaport/ airport/ railway projects • Irrigation systems • Water supply and sanitation projects • On-grid sitio electrification projects • Shared post-harvest or processing facilities • Transport security		DA, DAR DPWH DPWH, DAR, OPAPRU DepEd DOH DOTr, PPA, CPA, CAAP NIA DPWH, DILG NEA DENR, DAR DOTr-OTS

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
2. To rationalize the effective utilization and maximization of national patrimony and natural resources in order to effectively facilitate economic and development upliftment of the communities	Lands distributed and support services extended to agrarian reform beneficiaries including former rebels (FRs)		DAR
	Agrarian legal assistance and agrarian justice delivered		DAR
	Residential free patents, agricultural free patents, and appropriate tenurial instruments for forest lands under the purview of the Land Management Bureau – DENR issued		DENR
3. To contribute to the preservation and the protection of the environment and the socio-cultural rights of the local population	Farmers in priority barangays capacitated through trainings on post-plantation activities, e.g. product harvesting, processing and marketing	Enhanced National Greening Program (ENGP)	DENR
	Seedlings distributed to priority barangays		DENR
	Priority barangays capacitated on climate change-, environment-, and natural resources-related policies	Capacity building	DENR, CCC
	Socio-cultural rights of the IPs promoted and protected • Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles (CALTs) issued to IP communities • Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) sought and secured for projects traversing ancestral domains/ ancestral lands • Support to the implementation of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs)	Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA)	NCIP

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (SAKM) 1. To provide reports and analyses on gaps, threats and sectoral perspectives as well as conduct situational awareness campaigns on the implementation of government programs and projects, to assist government in crafting people-oriented campaigns and delivering best services to the people	1. Reports and analysis provided on threats and gaps on the implementation of BDP and other programs/ projects	Research, monitoring of government programs and projects	NICA
Sub-Outcome 3.2: Priority barangays are governed by well-functioning LGUs, having their equitable share of national public resources and the support of national government and higher-level LGUs			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPOWERMENT (LGE) 1. Local development policies are coherent and responsive	Barangay LGUs capacitated through trainings on: local development planning and budgeting, such as but not limited to the formulation of: a. Enhanced Barangay Development Plan b. Peace and Order and Public Safety (POPS) Plan c. Enhanced Barangay DRRRM Plan d. SK Planning and Budgeting	Various training programs	DILG, LGA

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
2. LGUs are champions of peace-building and good governance	Barangay LGUs capacitated through, but not limited to: • Basic Orientation for Barangay Officials • Training on Alternative Dispute Resolution under Katarungan Pambarangay • Training on strengthening of Barangay-Based Institutions (BBIs)	Various training programs	DILG, LGA
	C/M LGUs are capacitated to sustain efforts in component LGUs and sectors, through but not limited to: • Basic orientation for newly elected officials • Online Course on Empowering Communities through LEADership (Local Economic Advancement and Development) • Training for LCEs as Positive Peace Champions • Awareness and Information Campaigns for LCEs	Various training programs	DILG, LGA
	LGUs capacitated to ensure that projects and services that address peace and development issues are implemented and economic development is promoted	Training programs such as, but not limited to: • Training on Moving Towards Business Acceleration, Retention, and Expansion for LGUs • Training on Agribusiness Development for LGUs • Training on government procurement and resource mobilization	DILG, LGA
	Deployment of Revitalized Police sa Barangay (RPSB) teams	Revitalized Police sa Barangay (RPSB) Program	PNP
	Deployment of Mobile Community Support Sustainment Teams (MCSSTs)	Mobile Community Support Sustainment Program	AFP

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MAJOR OUTPUTS	THROUGH (PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES)	LEAD / PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/UNIT
3. Active citizen participation in governance is promoted	Consultative, inclusive, and participatory governance is promoted, particularly through, but not limited to:		
	• C4PEACE mechanisms for consultation	Communities for Peace (C4PEACE) Program	DILG
	• Formation of peoples' organizations	Assistance to FRs	PNP, AFP

F. **Legislative and Policy Agenda**

The NTF-ELCAC shall advocate the passage of laws and related policies on the following:

1. Institutionalizing the whole-of-nation approach, including the conduct of local peace engagements, in achieving inclusive and sustainable peace, particularly through; (a) institutionalizing and strengthening the mechanism of coordination between the Development Councils and Peace and Order Councils at various levels, and (b) strengthening the role of existing agencies, such as OPAPRU and DILG, in the implementation of long-term and localized peace efforts.

2. Increasing the role and responsibilities of LGUs and the Philippine National Police in addressing internal security, particularly through amendment of Republic Act 8551 to transfer the lead role and responsibilities in internal security operations to PNP, with the support of the AFP

Moreover, the NTF-ELCAC shall formulate executive issuances and other policy directives to fully and effectively operationalize the NAP-UPD, such as the establishment and strengthening of mechanisms as mentioned in the following section.

G. **Enabling Mechanisms**

For effective and efficient implementation of the Roadmap, the existing Task Forces at the national, regional and local levels and related mechanisms shall be sustained. Efforts to strengthen the organizational structure shall include the following, among others:

- Establishment of an Overseas Coordinating Committee to coordinate the various international engagements to be undertaken in various countries
- Capacity-building of the Project Management and Development Offices (PMDOs) of national government agencies who shall be responsible for the development, monitoring and evaluation of their respective agencies' programs and projects that are in support of the whole-of-nation approach. Interventions will include development and roll-out of an Operations Manual for PMDOs; and conduct of trainings on program/project development cycle as well as peace trainings.
- Establishment of civil society-led monitoring and feedback mechanisms on NAP-UPD implementation
- Establishment of Unity, Peace and Development Centers as LGU mechanisms to facilitate local peacebuilding efforts

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Chapter 3 – MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING



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To ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the Roadmap, the NTF-ELCAC shall develop a Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system which will shall provide a sufficient basis for (a) decision-making and action toward the full achievement of the desired results; (b) continuous improvement in implementation; (c) ensuring accountability; (d) sustaining stakeholder support, and (e) institutional learning and knowledge management.

MEAL Objectives

Specifically, the MEAL system shall aim to achieve the following:

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. To track and measure performance in achieving the desired results (goal, outcomes, sub-outcomes, outputs) as indicated in the Plan, including Cluster Implementation Plans;
2. To assess the relevance, sustainability, effectiveness, and efficiency of the policies, programs and projects developed and implemented in support of the Plan;
3. To identify facilitating and hindering factors, as well as issues and challenges affecting Plan implementation;

Accountability

4. To communicate to stakeholders the status and results of Plan implementation;
5. To gather feedback, suggestions and complaints from stakeholders regarding Plan implementation and promptly provide appropriate responses to their needs and complaints;

Learning

6. To determine areas for improvement and possible innovation; and
7. To identify, document and share good practices from Plan implementation

MEAL Implementation Framework

The MEAL system and processes of the NTF-ELCAC shall be guided by the following general framework, as well as by the Cluster Implementation Plans (Implans) and Results Matrices which contain the indicators, baseline information, physical targets, and Means of Verification (MOVs) corresponding with the identified outputs of the Cluster.

[9] Relevance, sustainability, effectiveness, and efficiency are the four (4) core criteria for evaluation of programs and projects prescribed under the National Evaluation Policy Framework (NEDA-DBM Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 dated 15 July 2015).

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Table 2.
General MEAL Framework

MEAL OBJECTIVE	METHODOLOGY/STRATEGY	FREQUENCY/ SCHEDULE	MEAL OUTPUTS	RESPONSIBLE UNIT FOR DELIVERY OF OUTPUT
Monitoring and Evaluation				
1. To track and measure performance in the achievement of the desired results (goal, outcomes, sub-outcomes, outputs) as indicated in the Plan, including Cluster Implementation Plans	Impact evaluation Summative evaluation Regular M & E	End of Plan period End of Plan period Quarterly Mid-year Annual	Impact Evaluation Study Summative Evaluation Report (SERs) or Terminal Report (TRs), covering the Plan period 2025-2028 Quarterly Accomplishment Report Mid-year Accomplishment Annual Accomplishment Report	NTF-ELCAC National Secretariat (NS) NTF-ELCAC Secretariat, with the Clusters and JRTFs providing inputs, i.e. their respective SERs or TRs NTF-ELCAC Secretariat, with the Clusters and JRTFs providing inputs, i.e. their respective mid-term, annual and midyear accomplishment reports
2. To assess the relevance, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the policies, programs and projects developed and implemented in support of the Plan	Impact evaluation of specific policies, programs, and projects Summative evaluation of the implementation of specific policies, programs, and projects Regular M & E of specific policies, programs, and projects	End of policy/ program/project implementation period -do- Annual	Impact Evaluation Study of a specific policy, program, project SER or TR for a specific policy, program, project Annual and mid-term accomplishment reports	Implementing agency Implementing agency Implementing agency

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CONCLUSION

The NAP-UPD 2025-2028 embodies the collective aspirations and commitments of the NTF-ELCAC as a whole-of-nation and whole-of-government mechanism for sustainable and inclusive peace for all Filipinos. Its implementation is expected to be far more difficult and challenging as it particularly involves bringing in more actors from diverse sectors and groups, even those who are considered new to the field of peacebuilding and government partnerships. It also entails reaching out to underserved communities that have long been left behind in socio-economic development efforts. Much will be accomplished through mutual trust and collaboration between and among NTF-ELCAC and its members agencies, and the various stakeholders, including old and new partners, from civil society, private sector and communities. The NAP-UPD 2025-2028 is not cast in stone, but a living document that will evolve over time, accommodating new ideas born out of the experiences of all participating entities.



IP children

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CLUSTER DESCRIPTIONS

Sectoral Unification, Capacity Building and Empowerment (SUCBEM)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To effectively and efficiently implement programs that shall strengthen and reinforce the realization of good governance, enduring peace and sustainable development that will mobilize all sectors of society, particularly marginalized groups, to be free and resistant to the mass-base building operations and infiltration activities of the CPP-NPA-NDF
Specific Objectives	1. To engage sectors through regular consultation and related activities to surface issues and concerns for resolution 2. To capacitate sectors, including cooperatives, accredited and non-accredited organizations, and other groups, to promote self-sufficiency and socio-economic development and ensure empowered sectors have meaningful participation in governance 3. To empower sectors to have meaningful participation in governance
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Communities for Peace (C4PEACE) Program • Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) • Capacitating Urban Communities for Peace and Development (CUCPD) Localized Peace Engagements Transformation Program Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program Peace Education Program IP Education Program Various training programs on participation rights and economic self-sufficiency Various community-based partnerships
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DILG and NCIP** Support: DND, NICA, OPAPRU, DOJ, DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, DOST, DEPED, CHED, NYC, PCUP, NHA, PCW, PCO, AFP, PNP, NIA, CDA, NAPC, DOH, DSWD, DOLE, TESDA, CSC, DOE, NEA, DMW, CFO, DMW

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Situational Awareness and Knowledge Management (SAKM)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To design, develop and implement a comprehensive national education and awareness campaign, training management package, and knowledge management activities for deeper understanding of the strategies, programs and tactics of the CPP-NPA-NDF
Specific Objectives	1. To conduct research studies and critical analyses of the strategies, programs and tactics of the CPP-NPA-NDF 2. To provide situational reports, assessments and other informational requirements to the different Clusters on the CPP-NPA-NDF programs and operations 3. To provide reports and analyses on gaps, threats and sectoral perspectives as well as conduct situational awareness campaigns on the implementation of government programs and projects, to assist government in crafting people-oriented campaigns and delivering best services to the people 4. To conduct situational awareness and advocacy campaigns in all government agencies and various sectors, from the national to local levels, as well as the international community to guide in understanding the ideological, political and organizational works of the CPP-NPA-NDF, including international networking and resource generation, and create a critical mindset vigilant of the deceptions of said organization 5. To harmonize, synchronize and integrate information operations to support the whole-of-nation/whole-of-government approach among agencies, stakeholders and communities
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Research studies, situational assessments, information gathering and support, and information materials development Situational awareness and advocacy programs/campaigns, such as: • Call-to-Action/Know-the-Enemy (CTA-KTE) • Orientation of Youth and Student Recruitment (OYSTER) • Orientation of Government Employees (OGE)
Organizational Structure	**Lead: NICA** Support: DND, DILG, AFP, PNP, NBI, PIA, PPSC, PNTI, NCIP, PCO, DFA, BI, OPAPRU, NIC Members, ATC-PMC, PCG, PDEA, BOC, AMLC

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Strategic Communication (StratCom)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To effectively disseminate information on government programs and create external mechanisms to facilitate public engagement and support, while countering the national and international propaganda of the CPP-NPA-NDF
Specific Objectives	1. To dominate the information environment and saturate it with messages on unity, peace and development as well as information on government programs 2. To counter the CPP-NPA-NDF propaganda in the local and international arena 3. To disrupt CPP-NPA-NDF recruitment
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Strategic communications along five (5) lines of effort: 1. Disruption of youth recruitment 2. Countering government infiltration 3. Support to BDP and promotion of good governance 4. Exposing the CPP-NPA-NDF/Oplan Pagbubunyag 5. Peace settlement through localized peace engagements
Organizational Structure	**Lead: NSC and PCO** Support: DFA, NHA, DND, AFP, DILG, PNP, NICA, NCIP, PHRCS, OPAPRU, NIA, PNA, PIA, KWF, CHED, DEPED, DAR, DA, DOLE, NYC, DSWD, DTI, DAR, DA, DICT, DOJ, DENR, OSG, TESDA, ATC-PMC

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E-CLIP and Amnesty Program (EAP)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To facilitate the reintegration of former rebels (FRs) to the community through the delivery of E-CLIP benefits, creation/incorporation of people's organizations for sustainability, and facilitation of amnesty application of former members of the CPP-NPA-NDF in order to become productive members of the society.
Specific Objectives	1. To accelerate the provision of E-CLIP assistance to minimize backlogs 2. To remunerate and demilitarize all turned-in firearms 3. To organize/incorporate FRs into People's Organizations (POs) 4. To register all organized POs as Cooperatives for more economic opportunities 5. To grant amnesty to qualified former CPP-NPA-NDF members 6. To maintain the central database of FRs through Enhanced Former Rebel Information System (E-FRIS) 7. To provide support to the upgrading of E-CLIP halfway houses into Unity, Peace and Development Centers
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) Amnesty Program
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DND and DILG** Support: DOJ, OP, DSWD, NHA, NCIP, PCO, DOH, TESDA, DTI, DAR, DA, DEPED, CHED, PHIL HEALTH, NICA, AFP, PNP, DOLE, OPAPRU, PAO, LBP, CDA, DHSUD, ATC-PMC, DBM, PMS, DBP, OSG

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International Engagement (IE)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To counter the international operations of the CPP-NPA-NDF intended for terrorism financing and terror grooming/ recruitment activities.
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Conduct of diplomatic, informational, and legal engagements in various international arenas and with relevant audiences
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DFA** Support: NICA, PHRCS, PCO, AFP, PNP, DILG, POEA, OWWA, CFO, NCIP, DOJ, ISAFP, BI, DOLE, DMW, ATC-PMC, AMLC, BOC, OSG, SEC, NEDA

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Peace, Law Enforcement and Development Support (PLEDS)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To facilitate peace, law enforcement and development efforts to counter and prevent the recovery of CPP-NPA guerilla fronts and its support structures in order to establish conflict-resilient communities
Specific Objectives	1. **To establish resilient barangays and sustain ISO gains** 2. To enforce the law and promote peace, security, and public safety 3. To counter and prevent the CPP-NPA recovery
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	PNP capacity-building and transformation Revitalized Police Sa Barangay (RPSB) Program Law Enforcement Operations Intelligence Operations Police Community Relations Stakeholder Engagements
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DND** Support: AFP, PNP, PCG, NBI, DILG, NCIP, PCO DOJ, NICA, ATC-PMC, DOTr, OSG

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Localized Peace Engagements (LPE)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To strengthen the capacities of the local government actors and communities by promoting inclusive peacebuilding and sustainable development to achieve community resiliency and cultural harmony
Specific Objectives	1. Address policy gaps through policy implementation / issuance for: a. Clear delineation of roles, responsibilities, and deliverables of LPE cluster and its implementing members; b. Continuation/strengthening of implementation of LPE Tracks thru operationalization of the LPETs and LPPs; c. Monitoring and Evaluation framework in the implementation of LPE on the ground; and d. Devolution of LPE framework to LGUs e. Harmonize intersectionality with other clusters (EAP, BS, PRLE, SUCBEM, LGE, etc.) 2. Direct the sustainment of LPE efforts for FRs, families, and communities – continuity of support. 3. Contribute towards institutionalizing the Transformation Program as a convergence platform for the LPE Framework to promote genuine good governance and improve the conditions for former CPP-NPA-NDF members, their families, and community. 4. Provide direct guides to LGUs and national agencies in the operationalization of Peace Centers as one-stop shop for peace efforts in the local government units.
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Localized Peace Engagements Transformation Program Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA)
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DILG and OPAPRU** Support: NSC, NCIP, AFP, PNP, DOLE, DSWD, NICA, NIA, PHRCS, DND, NEDA, DEPED, DOH, DPWH, NEA, DAR, DA, PCO, PIA, DOJ, CHED, TESDA

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Legal Cooperation (LC)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To strengthen inter-agency cooperation at all levels to achieve a just and lasting peace for the nation and all Filipinos, particularly through the whole-of-nation approach in addressing the local communist armed conflict
Specific Objectives	1. To strengthen and maintain systematic and coordinated legal assistance and law enforcement support to the 11 LOEs/Clusters and their member-agencies 2. To adopt, and strictly comply with DOJ Circular No. 20, a mechanism for building and filing cases against CPP-NPA-NDF personalities / organizations including its proscription as a terrorist organization 3. To assist in legal action / initiatives / offensive against CPP-NPA-NDF personalities/organizations 4. To fortify appropriate legal actions against CPP-NPA-NDF's sectoral, PLG, and front organizations, NGOs and POs operation and tactics, specifically countering its resource generation
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Legal assistance/support to various agencies Capacity building Legal offensives vs. CPP-NPA-NDF
Organizational Structure	**Lead: OSG** Support: DOJ, DILG, PNP, NICA, NSC, PCO, DFA, DOLE, DHSUD, DND, AFP, NBI, BIR, SEC, COMELEC, DSWD, DAR, AMLC, IC, BSP, OPAPRU, PLLO, NCIP, ATC-PMC, PRCS, DEPED, DA

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Basic Services (BS)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To address the gaps in the GICA communities by increasing accessibility to critical government programs, projects and activities, and streamlining the delivery of culturally sensitive, responsive, and impactful basic services in order to uplift the socioeconomic status, better quality of life, and increase productivity in these areas
Specific Objectives	To increase access of priority barangays to the following basic infrastructure and services: 1. Education 2. Health and sanitation 3. Housing 4. Social protection 5. Food security 6. Basic utilities and accessibility/connectivity
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Education • Last-Mile Schools Program • Alternative Learning Systems • Technical-Vocational Education • Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA), particularly scholarship grants Health and sanitation • Doctors to the Barrios (DTTB) Program • Human Resources for Health (HRH) Program • Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) • Medical Assistance to Indigent and Financially Incapacitated Patients (MAIFIP) • Malasakit Centers Housing • Housing Assistance Social Protection and Food Security • Retooled Community Support Program, particularly Serbisyo Caravans Basic utilities and accessibility/connectivity • Barangay Development Program
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DILG** Support: DSWD, DEPED, DOH, DOLE, DAR, NCIP, DND, NHA, AFP, PNP, PCO, OPAPRU, NAPC, NICA, NYC, PCW, PIA, DICT, TESDA, DHSUD, CHED, DA, NEA, NIA, PAG-IBIG, DOE

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Poverty Reduction, Livelihood and Employment (PRLE)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To develop self-reliant, productive, resilient, and sustainable communities through harmonized and culturally responsive development programs, and to provide sustainable livelihood and decent employment to reduce poverty in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs).
Specific Objectives	1. To establish responsive and institutionalized measures to address poverty, employment/underemployment, agrarian reform, usury, and income sharing among others in barangays affected by the communist insurgency 2. To recommend and promote the prioritization of programs and projects to enhance the equitable distribution of agricultural lands, address land conflicts covered under RA 6657 as amended by RA 9700, and other support services 3. To implement skills training programs towards the establishment of livelihood, enterprises, and other income opportunities for the marginalized sectors 4. To develop stable employment conditions in different industries with emphasis on poverty alleviation and sustainable economic interventions for the basic sectors
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Economic, livelihood and employment assistance programs, particularly on: • Food production • Entrepreneurship and marketing • Employment • Skills training • Financing • Institutional development
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DA** Support: TESDA, DTI, CDA, BFAR, DOST, PCA, DBP, LBP, DILG, DSWD, PCO, DAR, DOLE, DOT, PCCI, DEPED, AFP, PNP, CHED, NCIP, PCUP, NICA, NSC, CCC, NIA, DENR, OPAPRU, NAPC, GOCC, NHA, DPWH, DOE, DICT, ECOP

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Infrastructure and Resource Management (IRM)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To provide adequate, equitable, sustainable, and secured infrastructure development and resource management programs in order to accelerate the delivery of basic services and contribute to the attainment of peace, rural development and national industrialization
Specific Objectives	1. To accelerate the construction of roads, bridges, health centers, schools and other development projects that would expedite delivery of basic services to localities 2. To rationalize the effective utilization and maximization of national patrimony and natural resources in order to effectively facilitate economic and development upliftment of the communities 3. To contribute to the preservation and protection of the environment and the socio-cultural rights of the local population
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Various Infrastructure Projects Enhanced National Greening Program Land Reform Program Assistance to Indigenous Peoples
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DENR and DPWH** Support: DILG, CCC, OPAPRU, DOLE, DAR, DA, NCIP, DOTr, PCO, NICA, NSC, DEPED, MinDA, KWF, OPAIPC, AFP, PNP, TESDA, DBM, DOT, DOH, DICT, NEDA, DTI, PEZA, CDA, DOE, DOST, NAPC, GOCC, NHA,

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Local Government Empowerment (LGE)

Cluster Mission / General Objective	To capacitate local government units (LGUs), local officials, functionaries, and other stakeholders to be champions in the localization of peacebuilding and nation-building efforts by undertaking sustainable development initiatives and promoting participatory, accountable, responsive, and transparent governance
Specific Objectives	1. Local development policies are coherent and responsive 2. LGUs are champions of peacebuilding and good governance 3. Active citizen participation in governance is promoted
Major Programs/Projects/ Activities	Communities for Peace (C4PEACE) Program • Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) • Capacitating Urban Communities for Peace and Development (CUCPD) Various capacity-building programs for LGUs
Organizational Structure	**Lead: DILG** Support: DOJ, DOF, NCIP, DND, AFP, PNP, PCO, NICA, NBI, PIA, PPSC, DSWD, CDA, DEPED, CHED, TESDA, DPWH, DENR, DA, DOST, DOE, DOH, DBM, NEDA, LGA, GPPB

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ACRONYMS

Acronyms of NTF-ELCAC/Cluster Member Agencies

AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AMLC	Anti-Money Laundering Council
ATC	Anti-Terrorism Council
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BI	Bureau of Immigration
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CFO	Commission on Filipinos Overseas
CSC	Civil Service Commission
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DBP	Development Bank of the Philippines
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DND	Department of National Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GPPB	Government Procurement Policy Board
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
ISAFP	Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines

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KWF	Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino
LTFRB	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
LTO	Land Transportation Office
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCT	National Cadre Team
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NICA	National Intelligence Coordinating Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NYC	National Youth Commission
OPAPRU	Office of the Presidential Adviser for Peace, Reconciliation and Unity
OSG	Office of the Solicitor General
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCOO	Presidential Communications Operations Office
PCUP	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PHRCS	Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat
PNP	Philippine National Police
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

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Other Acronyms

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
ACEB	Area Clearing Evaluation and Validation Board
ACN	Assistance to Communities in Need
ACVC	Area Clearing Validation Committee
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AGAK	Anoma ug Giya Alang sa Kahamugaway
ALS	Alternative Learning Systems
ARJOW	Agrarian Reform Justice on Wheels
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Act
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao
BBI	Barangay-based Institution
BDC	Barangay Development Council
BDP	Barangay Development Program
BIN	Barangay Information Network
BPKI	Barangay Peacekeeping Institution
BPOC	Barangay Peace and Order Council
BS	Basic Services
C4PEACE	Communities for Peace
CAA	Conflict-Affected Area
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CAMO	CTG-Affected Mass Organization
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CBCP	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
C/MDC	City/Municipal Development Council
C/MPOC	City/Municipal Peace and Order Council
COCOPEA	Coordinating Council of Private Educational Associations
CORDS	Cabinet Officer for Regional Development and Security
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CPA	Cebu Ports Authority
CPP	Communist Party of the Philippines
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Community Support Program
CSS	Client Satisfaction Survey

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CTA/KTE	Call-to-Action/Know-the-Enemy
CTG	Communist Terrorist Group
CUCPD	Capacitating Urban Communities for Peace and Development
CVA	Conflict-Vulnerable Area
DILEEP	DOLE Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DRRR	Disaster Risk Response and Rehabilitation (DRRR)
DTTB	Doctors to the Barrios
E-CLIP	Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program
EAP	E-CLIP and Amnesty Program
E-FRIS	Enhanced Former Rebel Information System
ENGP	Enhanced National Greening Program
EO	Executive Order
FCA	Farmers Cooperative and Association
FMP	Forest Management Program
FMR	Farm-to-Market Road
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FR	Former Rebel
GF	Guerilla Front
GIDA	Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Area
HFEP	Health Facilities Enhancement Program
HOOC	Hands Off Our Children
HRH	Human Resources for Health
HVI	High-Value individual
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
ICOC	Integrated Communication Operation Center
IE	International Engagement
IEP	Institute for Economics and Peace
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILPS	International League of Peoples' Struggle
IP	Indigenous People
IPEACE	Indigenous People Empowered as Agripreneurs towards a Collective End
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IRM	Infrastructure and Resource Management
ISO	Internal Security Operations
ITDS	Integrated Territorial Defense System
JAPIC	Joint Armed Forces of the Philippines-Philippine National Police Intelligence Committee

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JRTF	Joint Regional Task Force
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
KASIMBAYANAN	Kapulisan, Simbahan at Pamayanan
KKDAT	Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo
LC	Legal Cooperation
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LGE	Local Government Empowerment
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPE	Localized Peace Engagement
LPET	LPE Team
LPP	Local Peace Panel
LOE	Line of Effort
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAIFIP	Medical Assistance to Indigent and Financially Incapacitated Person
MCSST/P	Mobile Community Support Sustainment Team/Program
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MOV	Means of Verification
MSME	Micro, Medium and Small Enterprise
NAP-P/CVE	National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
NAP-UPD	National Action Plan for Unity Peace and Development
NCDDP	National Community-Driven Development Program
NDF	National Democratic Front
NGO	Non-government Organization
NJPSCC	National Joint Peace and Security Coordinating Council
NPA	New Peoples Army
NSP	National Security Policy
NTF-ELCAC	National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OGE	Orientation of Government Employees
OPP	Organ of Political Power
OYSTER	Orientation of Youth and Student on Terrorism
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PMDO	Project Management and Development Office
PO	People's Organization

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POPS	Peace and Order and Public Safety
PPG	Pangkabuhayan sa Pagbangon at Ginhawa
PPOC	Provincial Peace and Order Council
PLEDS	Peace, Law Enforcement and Development Support
PRLE	Poverty Reduction, Livelihood and Employment
QIP	Quick Impact Project
RCSP	Retooled Community Support Program
RDC	Regional Development Council
RLAG	Regional Legal Action Group
RPOC	Regional Peace and Order Council
RPSB	Revitalized Police sa Barangay
RRPTFP	Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons
SAAD	Special Area for Agricultural Development
SAKM	Situational Awareness and Knowledge Management
SER	Summative Evaluation Report
SFO	Sectoral Front Organization
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
SGC	School Governance Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIPPAD	Samar Island Partnership for Peace and Development
SIPS	Stable Internal Peace and Security
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
SLP/SLPA	Sustainable Livelihood Program / SLP Association
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound
SocPen	Social Pension
StratCom	Strategic Communication
SUCBEM	Sectoral Unification, Capacity Building and Empowerment and Mobilization
TALA	TESDA Alay ay Liwanag a Asenso
TFPS	Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression
TP	Transformation Program
TR	Terminal Report
TUKABA	Tubig Kalikasan para sa Barangay
TUPAD	Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers
UGMO	Underground Mass Organization
UN	United Nations
VU	Vertical Unit
WAO	White-Area Operation

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NTF TO END LOCAL COMMUNIST ARMED CONFLICT
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