The 4th quarterly report submitted by the Lead Inspector General for Operation Pacific Eagle - Philippines (OPE-P) summarizes the quarter’s key events and oversight of the U.S. mission to support the Philippine government in its fight against ISIS affiliates and other violent extremist organizations.

The OPE-P Mission

1. The 3 lines of effort under OPE-P are:
   - Isolate, degrade, and defeat ISIS-P and other violent extremist organizations.
   - Counter radicalization and violent extremism.
   - Build partner capacity to deny terrorist safe havens.
2. 250 U.S. troops support the OPE-P mission.
3. Assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) consists primarily of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support.
4. U.S. military presence and counterterrorism activity in the Philippines have not changed significantly under OPE-P.
5. Most of the $100.2 million spent by DoD on OPE-P in FY 18 paid for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support to the AFP.

DoD and DoS Set Priorities for FY 19

1. U.S. and Philippine 4-star commanders agreed to 281 joint activities in 2019, up from 261 in 2018.
2. These activities aim to enhance Philippine counterrorism, maritime security, and humanitarian support capabilities.
   - Increase the capability of the AFP.
   - Address the root causes of violence in the Philippines.

U.S. Disaster Assistance to Marawi

$37M

BREAKDOWN
$10.5M Shelter & food for IDPs
$26.5M Ongoing development activities

Many IDPs Return, but Displacement Remains a Serious Problem

1. More than 320,000 people returned to their homes in and around Marawi, but 70,000 remained displaced.
2. Reconstruction stalled on Marawi’s commercial center, which was destroyed by fighting in 2017.
3. More than 100,000 children had still not returned to school or were at risk of dropping out, and less than 24% of IDP children were enrolled.

New Law Promotes Reconciliation with Philippine Muslim Population

1. The Bangsamoro Organic Law was enacted on July 26, 2018, with participation from former militants.
2. It requires a referendum to create an autonomous region in the Philippines’ Muslim-populated south.
3. Many of the central government’s powers would be devolved, but Manila will retain control of the police and military.
4. The new law’s impact on radicalization remains to be seen.