

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Jurnal dan Artikel

- Aidil. (2025). Evolusi Ancaman Terorisme Pasca-ISIS : Tantangan Strategis Bagi Asia Tenggara. *Dialogika : Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi dan Sosialisasi*, 1(3), 01–18. <https://doi.org/10.62383/dialogika.v1i3.349>
- Alunaza SD, H., & Anggara, D. (2018). Peran Indonesia dalam Upaya Penyelesaian Konflik antara Pemerintah Filipina dan Moro Nationalism Liberation Front (MNLF). *Indonesian Perspective*, 3(1), 52. <https://doi.org/10.14710/ip.v3i1.20178>
- Annan, J., Blattman, C., Mazurana, D., & Carlson, K. (2011). Civil war, reintegration, and gender in northern Uganda. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 55(6), 877–908. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002711408013>
- Banlaoi, B. R. C. (2010). *The Sources of the Abu Sayyaf ' s Resilience in the*. 3(5).
- Chaidar, A., Akmal, M., Ali, S., Amalia, N., & Effida, D. Q. (2019). *Mindanao , Konflik dan Terorisme : Kajian Pendahuluan atas Ketegangan di Filipina Selatan*. 1–12.
- Frizdi Rahmat dan Rusdiyanta. (2021). *Hambatan INDOMALPHI dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Kelompok Abu Sayyaf (2016 – 2020)*.
- Guler, A., & Demir, M. (2024). How Effective Are the Post-9/11 U.S. Counterterrorism Policies Within and Outside the United States? *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 35(5–6), 243–272. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08874034241271175>
- Hasanah, E. P. (2017). Studi Eksplanatif Penyebab Gerakan Separatis Minoritas Muslim Moro di Filipina. *Journal of Integrative International Relations*, 3(November), 63–76. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4885021>
- Khozin, M. N., & Sari, N. A. M. (2025). Upaya Polri dalam Melakukan Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kelompok Kriminal Bersenjata di Wilayah Papua Tengah. *Humaniorum*, 3(1), 69–78. <https://doi.org/10.37010/hmr.v3i1.65>
- Melinda, S., & Darmayadi, A. (2024). *Analysis of the Implementation of the ASEAN*

Political Security Community Framework in The Philippines in Counter Terrorism Efforts. 8, 176–184. <https://doi.org/10.34010/gpsjournal.v8i2>

Nurhakim, I. (2017). Kerjasama Amerika Serikat – Filipina Dalam Perang Melawan Terorisme Di Filipina. *Global Political Studies Journal*, 1(1), 25–36.

Nurhati Tangging, K. Y. (2022). Reintegrating Former Terrorist Combatants in Mindanao. *RSIS Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses*.

Pankhurst, D. (2025). What contributions do anti-insurgent militias produce during armed conflict? Exploring the capabilities of anti-insurgent militias in Colombia and the Philippines. *Journal of Strategic Studies*, 48(5), 1049–1072. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402390.2025.2487838>

Permono, P. (2019). Abu Sayyaf Group in Southern Philippines after Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Abu Sayyaf Group di Filipina Selatan setelah Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao dan legal pembentukan Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindan. *Global Strategis*, 13(2), 109–122. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20473/jgs.13.2.2019.109-122>

Rachma, A. D. (2020). Perbandingan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia dan Filipina. *JURNAL PEMBAHARU HUKUM*, 1(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.24905/diktum.v8i1.89>

Reganit, J. C. (2019). *Ex-Abu Sayyaf Group members visit Congress*. Philippines News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1086045>

Rusmanto, Y., & Sango, N. (2022). *Efforts to Overcome the Threat of Terrorism by the Philippine Government in Maintaining The Integrity of the Nation*. 5(7), 35–44.

Saha, B. (2024). *Assessing the Efficacy of Soft Power vs. Hard Power in Counter-Terrorism: A Comparative Analysis in Bangladesh's Context*.

Sandler, T. (2014). Terrorism and counterterrorism: An overview. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 67(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oeq/gpu039>

Taniguchi, M. (2025). The role of development agencies in fostering resilience to

violent extremism: The case of Mindanao, the Philippines. *Resilience, Peacebuilding, and Preventing Violent Extremism: A Complex Systems Perspective on Sustaining Peace*, 166–185. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003594130-8>

The Soufan Center. (2025a). Demobilization and Disengagement: Lessons from the Philippines. *IntelBrief*.

Todd Sandler. (2023). An Economic Perspective on Terrorism and Counterterrorism. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2023.2259992>

Trinidad, D. D. (2006). *Understanding policy shift: Class interests, exogenous pressure, and policy reform in the philippines*. <https://doi.org/10.1163/2165025X-02701002>

Uesugi, Y. (2022). *Controlling Violence by the Dominant Coalition: A Comparative Study of the Philippines (Mindanao) and Myanmar*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-05756-4>

Umam, K., Mhd. Halkis, & Susaningtyas Nefo Handayani Kertopati. (2023). The Dynamics of The Philippines Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Policies in the Context of ASEAN Cooperation. *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, 2(5), 1561–1566. <https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v2i5.403>

Unga, N. I. (2023). The Surrender of Islamist Militants in Mindanao: Why they left the Abu Sayyaf, BIFF, and Dawlah Islamiyah. *National Defense College of The Philippines*.

University of Central Arkansas. (2019). *Philippines/Moro National Liberation Front (1946-present)*. Departement of Government, Public Service, and International Studies. <https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/philippinesmoro-national-liberation-front-1968-present/>

Williams, M. J. (2020). Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism. *Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429441738>

Yeo, K. (2025). Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses. *Counter Terrorist Trends and Analysis*, 17(1), 18–21.

Yungco, N. C., & Polestico, D. L. L. (2024). Development of a Monitoring and Visualization Tool for Acts of terrorism in Mindanao, Philippines. *Procedia Computer Science*, 234, 286–293. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2024.03.003>

Buku

Krippendorff, K. (2004). Content Analysis : An Introduction to Its Methodology. Dalam *Physical Review B* (2nd ed., Vol. 31, Nomor 6). SAGE Publications.

Lune, H., & Berg, B. L. (2017). *Methods for the Social Sciences Global Edition*.

Macmillan, P. (2008). *Qualitative Methods in International Relations : A Pluralist Guide* (D. P. Audie Klotz, Ed.).

Mendoza, R. U., Ong, R. J. G., Dion, D. L., & Bernadette, B. C. (2021). Counterterrorism in the Philippines: Review of Key Issues. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 15(1), 49–64. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3642311>

Rosyidin, M. (2022). Konstruktivisme. Dalam Y. S. Hayati (Ed.), *Teori Hubungan Internasional dari Perspektif Klasik sampai Non-Barat* (2 ed., hlm. 93–96).

Wendt, A. (1992). Anarchy Is What States Make of It. Dalam *Conflict After the Cold War* (hlm. 224–245). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315664484-30>

Wendt, A. (1999). Social Theory of international politics. *Perspectives on World Politics: Third edition*, 246–308. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511612183.002>

Yusuf, M. (2014). Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Penelitian Gabungan. Dalam *KENCANA* (1 ed.).

Laporan/Publikasi

Bacelonia, W. (2024). *Galvez says OPAPRU 2025 budget investment in peace*. Philippines News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1234205>

- Departement of Budget and Management, P. (2024). *2024 People's Enacted Budget*.
- Franco, J. (2022). *Islamic State-linked Groups in the Philippines: Fragmented and Weakened*. GW Program on Extremism. <https://extremism.gwu.edu/islamic-state-in-philippines-fragmented-and-weakened>
- Galing Pook. (2022). *Advancing and Sustaining Good Governance and Community Actions towards Resiliency and Empowerment*. <https://galingpook.org/what-we-do/awards/awardees/advancing-and-sustaining-good-governance-and-community-actions-towards-resiliency-and-empowerment/>
- Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2020). *INSECURITY. February*.
- Global Terrorism Index, G. (2025). *Global Terrorism Index, GTI*. 1–56.
- IOM. (2019). *Reintegration handbook: Practical guidance on the design, implementation and monitoring of reintegration assistance*.
- IPAC. (2022). *Decline In Violence By The Abu Sayyaf Group And Ongoing Risks*. 80.
- National Barangay Operations Office. (2024). *ENHANCED COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL INTEGRATION PROGRAM (ECLIP) DILG CORNER The DILG-administered Package of Assistance*.
- NCTC. (2022). *Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)*.
- Organisation of Islamic States. (1976). *The Tripoli Agreement. December, 2–5*.
- Republic of Phillippines - Anti-Terrorism Council. (2020). *Anit-Terrorism Act 2020*. Dalam *Department of Justice* (hlm. 1–48).
- Sarfati, A., & Donnelly, P. (2022). *Protection Dilemmas Arising from the Reintegration of Former Combatants and the Impact of the Terrorist Designation*. *International Peace Institute*.

The Institute of Bangsamoro Studies and The centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. (2011). *Armed Violence in Mindanao : Militia and private armies* The Institute of Bangsamoro Studies and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. July.

UN OCHA. (2025). *Philippines: Mindanao Displacement Snapshot as of 19 May 2025*. OCHA.
<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/philippines/philippines-mindanao-displacement-snapshot-19-may-2025>

UNDP. (2005). Practice Note: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants. *United Nations Development Programme , One United Nations Plaza*, 1–68.

United Nations. (2025a). *Measures Undertaken by the Government of the Philippines*. May.

United Nations, S. C. (2025b). *Monitoring Team’s Thirty-sixth report*. 1267(July).

US Embassy. (2002). *Joint Special Operations Task Force – Philippines*.

Website

ABS-CBN News. (2024). *NTF-ELCAC budget triples in 2025*. <https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/2024/7/29/ntf-elcac-budget-triples-in-2025-1520>

Acaps. (2025). *Country Analysis: Philippines*. [acaps.org. https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/philippines#](https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/philippines#)

Arthur, G. (2025). *Philippines shores up defenses with increased military spending*. Defense News. <https://www.defensenews.com/global/asia-pacific/2025/02/04/philippines-shores-up-defenses-with-increased-military-spending/>

Balay Mindanaw Foundation Inc. (t.t.). *BMFI*. <https://balaymindanaw.org/main/bmfi/>

European Union. (2022). *ATTAIN Project - Accompanying the Transition, Transformation of conflict, and Advocacy on social cohesion in the Normalisation of Bangsamoro*. EAAS.

https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/philippines/attain-project-accompanying-transition-transformation-conflict-and-advocacy-social-cohesion_en

Gomez, J. (2024). *Philippines Police kill an Abu Sayyaf Militant implicated in 15 beheadings and other atrocities*. AP World News. <https://apnews.com/article/philippines-abu-sayyaf-rebel-killed-basilan-bf9e3ddfccc1983ca35668bc9ef9d44f>

NTF-ELCAC. (2024). *Barangay Development Program*. <https://www.ntfelcac.gov.ph/bdp>

Peace Insight. (2016). *Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS)*. Peace Direct. <https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/organisations/consortium-bangsamoro-civil-society-cbcs/?location=philippines&theme>

Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations. (t.t.). *The Philippines at a Glance*. United Nations. <https://www.un.int/philippines/philippines/philippines-glance#:~:text=The Philippines is an archipelago,further down in the South.&text=The current population of the Philippines is about 80 million people>.

Philippine Information Agency. (2025). *Basilan launches enhanced program against violent extremism*. <https://pia.gov.ph/news/basilan-launches-enhanced-program-against-violent-extremism/>

Rocamora, J. A. L. (2025). *NZ commits P175-M to support PH efforts vs. extremism*. Philippines News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1260238>

Teofilo Garcia, Jr. (2022). *4 Abu Sayyaf surrenderers undergo reintegration program*.

United Nations, S. C. (t.t.). *Abu Sayyaf Group*. United Nations. https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1267/qa_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/abu-sayyaf-group

Skripsi/Thesis

Muallif. (2022). Sejarah Perkembangan Islam di Filipina. *Universitas Islam An Nur Lampung*.