



18

Ensuring
Security,
Public Order
and Safety

Ensuring Security, Public Order and Safety

Regional security and public order are essential elements in building the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. People feel safe wherever they are in the region and are able to conduct their business, economic or social pursuits as long as they do not violate other people's economic, social, and cultural rights. Such a condition enables the free flow of goods and services. Thus, along with peace, security-public order-safety constitute the bedrock of the 0 to 10 point Socioeconomic Agenda of the administration.

Assessment

The Philippine National Police (PNP) is the government's law enforcement agency for the prevention and control of crimes, the maintenance of peace and order to ensure the safety of the people. SOCCSKSARGEN Region (XII) is constantly threatened by the existence of CNN (Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front of the Philippines (CPP/NPA/NDFP), Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), and other armed lawless groups.

The Police Regional Office (PRO) XII adopted the following strategies to ensure a stable peace and order situation in the region:

- Continuous full alert status within PRO XII area of responsibility;
- Conduct of checkpoint/chokepoints as part of the target hardening measures to impede or stop the objectives of criminal elements;
- Regular conduct of intelligence fusion between the PNP and AFP;
- LGU Pikit, Kabacan and Provincial Government with AFP and PNP initiated the Anti-Criminality Plan and Anti-Terrorism Plan which is being

implemented by Task Force Kabacan and Task Force Pikit in coordination with Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC). A part of this strategy is the implementation of the Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS) to curtail threats by criminal elements and terrorists;

- Continuous implementation of Oplan Firewall spearheaded by the Philippine Army's 602nd Brigade based in Cotabato Province;
- Continuous conduct of legal offensives against suspects/perpetrators;
- Identification of entry route of IED couriers;
- Implementation of Oplan Bitag Sasakyan which is a strategy to stop the actions of criminal elements and recover stolen motorcycles;
- Downloading of PNP personnel from mobile companies with attrition quota to vulnerable Municipal Police Station (MPS).

Through the implementation of CODE-P, PRO XII has redefined its previous battle cry of *"to serve and protect the community"* and leveled it up into *"to better serve and protect the community"* with emphasis

on crime solution and arrest of more criminals. PRO XII reported that it was unable to achieve the targets in terms of crime solution efficiency and improvement

in crime clearance efficiency for the period 2014 to 2015 and cited inadequate funds for investigation as a primary factor for the non-attainment of targets.

Table 51: Crime Solution/Crime Clearance Efficiency, 2011-2016

YEAR	CRIME SOLUTION EFFICIENCY (%)		CRIME CLEARANCE EFFICIENCY (%)	
	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET
2011	40.00	40.43	55	60.46
2012	40.00	43.18	55	61.55
2013	40.00	35.10	55	48.33
2014	40.00	39.09	55	54.29
2015	40.00	30.56	55	41.10
2016	40.00	41.13	55	53.63

Source of data: PNP/PRO XII

Based on Presidential Proclamation No. 461, series of 1994, the National Crime Prevention Week is celebrated every September of each year. The NCPW is commemorated annually to unite all sectors of society to stand-up, move and fight criminality. The active involvement through the concerted efforts of the community resulted in the resounding success of NCPW celebration in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region for the period 2011-2016. The National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) XII initiated and spearheaded coordination and dissemination activities and an aggregate total of 877 crime prevention activities was conducted from 2011-2016 which is 373 more than the target of 504 for the six-year period.

NAPOLCOM XII ably facilitated coordination with DILG XII and DepEd XII whereby all PNP territorial units under PRO 12 visited different barangays and school campuses in order to conduct

orientation seminars on Barangay Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), Barangay Crime Prevention Committee (BCPC) Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and Student Crime Prevention Committee (SCPC).

In 2015, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) XII seized the following worth and quantity of illegal drugs: a) 898.876 grams of shabu with a value of PhP6.74 million; b) 60,483.63 grams of dried marijuana leaves worth PhP2.12 million; and 13 caps of ecstasy with a value of PhP19,500.00. A total of 43 persons were arrested resulting from the conduct of drug buy-bust operations and serving of warrant of arrest across the region.

For the objective of acquiring manpower, logistical and capability building requirements, the matrix below shows the accomplishments for the previous planning period:

Table 52: Crime Solution/Crime Clearance Efficiency, 2011-2016

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Police-to-Population Ratio	1:785	1:766	1:787	1:750	1:773	1:727

Source of data: PNP/PRO XII

For the period 2011-2016, critical infrastructure were implemented. For the construction or completion of City/Municipal Police Stations (C/MPS), the Tupi MPS was completed in 2011, the Banisilan MPS in 2012, and the Alamada MPS and President Roxas MPS in 2013. In 2014, there were four (4) buildings constructed namely: Motor pool, Extension of Administrative Regional Headquarters Building, Regional Public Safety Battalion (RPSB) 12 Building and President Quirino MPS. In 2015, five (5) buildings were constructed/ rehabilitated, namely: Kidapawan CPS, Polomolok MPS, Tantangan MPS, Glan MPS and Rehabilitation of President Roxas MPS.

The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) XII is at the forefront of preventing and suppressing destructive fires, investigating the causes of fire incidents and providing

emergency medical and rescue services to ensure public safety. Fire prevention is best accomplished through the conduct of inspection and emergency drill campaigns. BFP XII pursued its mandate of reviewing and processing of building plans which led to the issuance of Fire Safety Inspection Certificate (FSIC). BFP XII has continually conducted emergency fire drills, trainings and seminars with government offices, private organizations, business establishments and schools as target participants. As of December 2016, the existing ratio is 1:6,481. The reason for the non-attainment of the target is that BFP XII is dependent on the quota downloaded by BFP National Headquarters (NHQ). BFP XII has proposed the provision of 646 slots/quota of Fire Officer 1 (FO1) to complete the minimum requirements for its personnel.

Challenges

In building the public's sense of safety and security

Prevalence of crimes against person such as murder, homicide, rape and physical injuries

The region is confronted with the prevalence of crimes against property such as robbery, theft and motornapping. Among the organized crime groups are the Kidnap for Ransom Groups (KFRGs) and the organized squatting in urban areas

Vulnerability to security threats

- Sporadic encounters in some areas between armed groups that trigger evacuation and dislocation of civilians.

- Potential threat posed by terrorist groups particularly in the urban centers.
- Need to strengthen the capability of the security sector agencies to address vulnerable areas.
- Presence of groups such as the Ansar Khilafah Philippines (AKP) and Cotabato City Cell-Maute Group that are sympathetic to violent extremism, like ISIS.
- Vulnerability of coastal beach resorts to attacks.
- Vulnerability of coastal areas (the “southern backdoor”) as entry/exit points
- Piracy in the high seas.
- Bombing of vital installation like power transmission towers.

Proliferation of illegal drugs leading to criminal activities

- Transporting, trading, pushing and using of illegal drugs remains rampant.
- Pushing of illegal drugs which include shabu, marijuana and ecstasy caps
- Most of crimes committed were related to illegal drugs.
- Existence of narco-politics from the regional, provincial, city, municipal and barangay levels
- Involvement of law enforcers and military personnel in illegal drug trade
- Involvement of lawless armed groups in the illegal drug trade
- Uncomprehensive local public safety and security activities could not encourage full participation of the community.
- Insufficient community empowerment and mobilization activities.
- Stakeholders' full potential in support to sustain peace and order in their locality are not fully tapped.

Inadequate capability for ensuring public safety

In building the public's trust and confidence towards the government's effort in improving peace and order.

- Marginalized community reluctant to participate in local public safety and security planning (“Bottom-up” planning).
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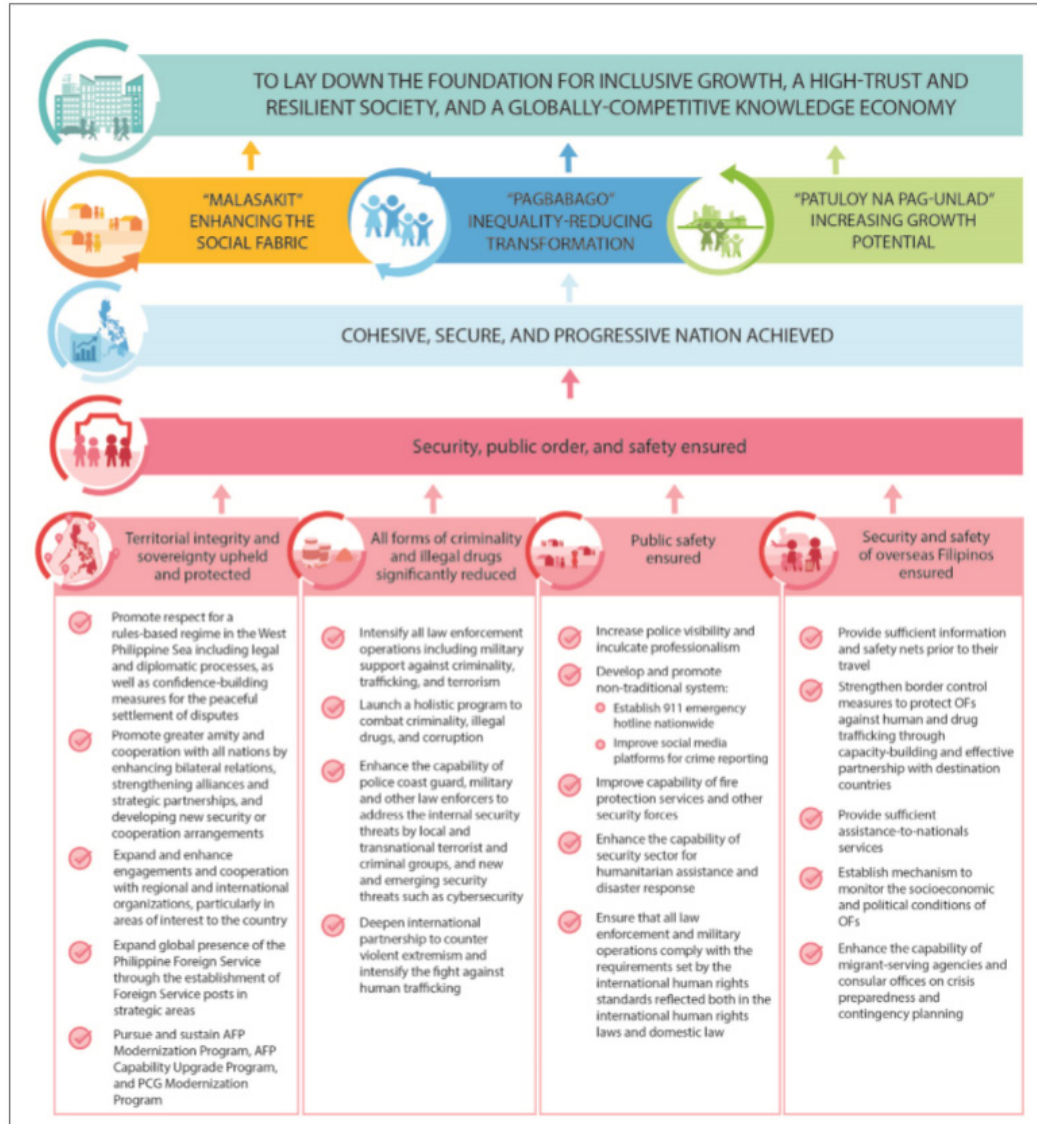
In building the public's trust and confidence towards the government's effort in improving peace and order.

- Marginalized community reluctant to participate in local public safety and security planning (“Bottom-up” planning).

- Lack of well-equipped fire stations due to inadequate funds.
- Absence of typical fire stations in municipalities with newly issued fire trucks
- Dilapidated fire stations
- Worn-out fire trucks
- Absence of Fire Sub-Station, aerial ladder and tanker truck for cities.
- No fire trucks in two (2) clustered municipalities of Lutayan and Magpet.
- Insufficient rescue trucks and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Inadequate communication facilities and groups especially in during incidents of forest fires
- Lack of capability in Incident Command System (ICS)
- Limited forest fire equipment especially during El Nino in Mt. Apo and Mt. Matutum
- No motorcycles to be utilized for fire safety inspections in cities and municipalities
- Increasing risks brought by natural and man-made disasters.
- Lack of fire hydrants in thickly populated areas need to be addressed (maybe considered under infrastructure policy design before a concrete road / drainage system, there must be a provision for fire hydrants)
- Absence of water impounding areas during fire operations

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- Absence of water impounding areas during fire operations

Figure 23: Strategic Framework to Ensure Security, Public Order, and Safety, 2017 – 2022



Priority Strategy

In building the public's sense of safety and security

Improved crime prevention strategy through:

- Integrated Patrol
 - Checkpoint
 - Beat Patrol
 - Mobile Patrol
 - Comparative Statistics (COMSTAT) activities with local stakeholders
- Aggressive serving of Arrest Warrants and implementation of Search Warrants
- Intensified Law Enforcement Operations
 - Illegal logging campaign
 - Illegal possession of firearms
 - Illegal gambling campaign
 - Other special laws
- Strengthen PNP Firearms Regulatory Control Program (Regulatory Function)
- Strengthen security coverage during major/special events, and of dignitaries/VIPs
- Intensify PNP support role to the AFP Internal Security Operations (ISO)
- Strengthen Customs, Intelligence, Quarantine, Security (CIQS) particularly in the coastal LGUs
- Safety and Security of domestic and international tourists
- Intensified case build-up against criminal gangs.
- Target Hardening - fortifying security of vital installations and Target Personalities (Security Survey, Security Inspection, Threat Assessment)
- Detection and monitoring of criminals, organized crime groups and threat groups

- Recruitment and mobilization of Informants
- Formulation of Local Anti-Criminality Action Plan and the Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan (POPSP)
- Intensify law enforcement operations against cybercrime

Improved crime control strategy through:

- Establish Police Emergency Response System
- Enrich Standard Investigative System and Procedures
 - Utilization of available investigative information systems (E-blotter, E-warrant, E-rogue gallery)
 - Adaptation of case management system

Anti/Counter Illegal Drugs Campaign through

- Supply and demand reduction of illegal drugs through the strict enforcement of RA 9165 (Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002)
- Double Barrel Reloaded
 - Operation Plan (Oplan) Tokhang (Tuktok Hangyo)/ Taphang (Tapok Hangyo)
 - Oplan HVT (High Value Target)/ LVT (Low Value Target)
- Demand reduction campaign
 - Sustain the implementation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)
 - Conduct of symposiums and pulong-pulong
 - Institutionalize Positive Life Skills Seminar
 - Intensify information dissemination campaign on drug abuse

- specifically for students and out-of-school youth
 - Drug abuse awareness campaign, etc.
- Implementation of the Mamayang Ayaw sa Anolmalya, Mamayang Ayaw sa Ilegal na Droga (MASA MASID) Program
 - Accounting of drug surrenders
 - Assessment of drug surrenderees
 - Community-based rehabilitation by enjoining City, Municipal and Barangay LGUs to implement sports development program and value formation activities for the youth.
 - Treatment and rehabilitation
 - After Care Projects
 - Project D.U.T.E.R.T.E. (Drug Use and Trafficking Elimination through Rehabilitation Training and Enforcement)
- Organization of un-organized sectors of the community
- Confederation and mobilization of empowered community organizations:
 - Continue operationalization of Force Multiplier System (FMS) to aid the regular law enforcement units to increase vigilance and monitoring of crimes.
- Education and Training of Force Multipliers
- Mobilization of empowered community

Develop and maintain community and stakeholders support through:

- Establish linkages with community and stakeholders support
 - Generate support from community and stakeholdersSupport to Peace Advocacy of socio-civic organizations (e.g. Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.)
- Involve community and stakeholders in “bottom-up” planning on public safety and security.
 - Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), MASAMASID Program, PNP Advisory Council, etc.

In building public's trust and confidence towards the government's effort in improving peace and order

Enrich community awareness and empowerment on public safety and security through:

- Community-based awareness and empowerment campaign
- School-based awareness and empowerment campaign

Joint Government-Community Mobilization and Intervention Program through:

In ensuring the safety of the people

- Strict compliance with RA 6975 in attaining the ideal 1:2,000 fireman to population ratio.
- Construction of typical fire stations in municipalities with newly issued fire trucks
- Procurement of fire trucks for clustered municipality of Lutayan and Magpet and other municipalities without fire stations.
- Guarantee that response time to fire incidents within the seven (7) minute

- prescribed period.
- Construction of Fire Sub-station (1 sub-station per City Fire Station).
- Procurement of aerial ladder and tanker truck for city fire stations.
- Upgrade Emergency Medical Service (EMS) capability of concerned entities such as forcible entry tools for extrication of vehicular accidents
- Procurement of ambulance for city fire stations and 3 selected fire stations.
- Procurement of motorcycles for city and municipal fire stations
- Capability building for Disaster Risk Reduction Management Councils (DRRMCs) in emergency response and rescue operations.
- Strengthen collaboration and partnership of LGU-volunteer organizations on disaster response.
- Conduct Contingency Planning on maritime disasters and rescues, armed conflict, airport emergency (e.g. airport bush fires, plane crash)
- RDRRMC XII aggressively cascading to Local DRRMOs on policy formulation, capability building (before, during and after assessment – Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA), ICS, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA), Contingency Planning, Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM) Training).
- Deployment of PDNA Teams within and outside of Region XII
- Request DILG XII for the preparedness of LGUs in establishing the DRRM offices
- Local DRRM officers and staff are on temporary status or job order.
- Advocate the Core and Field Manual on Crisis Management which was provided by the National Security Council (NSC).

Priority Legislative Agenda

- National ID System
- PNP Reorganization and Modernization Law
- BFP and BJMP Modernization Law
- Death Penalty Law
- Asset Forfeiture Law
- RA 9160 (Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001) to go after drug lords
- RA 4200 (Anti-Wire Tapping Law of 1965)
- Law imposing mandatory Drug Test in National High Schools, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), LGUs, RLAs, and GOCCs
- RA 10121 (PDRRM Act of 2010) by ensuring plantilla position for local DRRM personnel

Results Matrix

Ensuring security, safety, and public order is the foundation of the strategies in the RDP, 2017-2022; hence, it is accorded high priority by the administration. The

accomplishment of this strategy is broken down into: (a) all forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced, and (b) public safety ensured.

Table 53: Results Matrix to Ensure Security, Public Order and Safety, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE	VALUE					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy							
Intermediate Goal: Cohesive, secure and progressive nation achieved							
Sector Outcome : Security, public order and safety ensured							
Sub-sector Outcome 1: All forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced							
Drug Abuse Awareness Campaigns increased	800	880	968	1,065	Increasing		
Development and management of crime prevention programs increased	90	101	104	107	110	113	116
Crime solution efficiency improved	45	46	47	48	49	50	52
Sub-sector Outcome 2: Public safety ensured							
Regional office building with fire sub-station completed	0	--	1	--	--	--	--
100% of the four (4) provincial fire offices completed	3	--	1	--	--	--	--
Construction of Fire sub-station (1 sub-station per City Fire Station) completed	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Construction of typical fire station in municipalities with newly issued fire trucks sustained	3	--	10	2	--	--	--
Repair and rehabilitation of fire station maintained	4	5	7	4	6	5	5
Repair and rehabilitation of fire station maintained	4	5	6	12	6	5	5
Procurement of fire trucks for municipalities without fire stations maintained	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Procurement of aerial ladder fire truck for city fire stations sustained	--	8	5	4	4	4	4
Procurement of tanker trucks for city fire stations completed	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Installation/construction of antenna tower for base radio in selected fire stations sustained	--	--	15	6	6		

Source of data: PNP XII/NAPOLCOM XII/PDEA XII/BFP XII

*Table 53: Results Matrix to Ensure Security, Public Order and Safety, 2017-2022
(Continuation)*

INDICATOR	BASELINE	VALUE					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy							
Intermediate Goal: Cohesive, secure and progressive nation achieved							
Sector Outcome : Security, public order and safety ensured							
Sub-sector Outcome 2: Public safety ensured							
Investigations conducted on causes and origin of destructive fires increased	300	349	383	422	464	510	562
Procurement of ambulance for city fire stations and 3 selected first class municipality maintained	2	8	6	4	4	4	4
Procurement of rescue truck (1 per city fire station) maintained	--	--	5	4	4	4	4
Procurement of motorcycle for city and municipal fire stations increased	--	10	55	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical and rescue services responded increased	210	231	254	279	307	338	372
Procurement of 50 sets Personal Protective Equipment(PPE) (Fire Man's suit -jacket and trouser), Fire Man's Helmet, Fire Man's Gloves, Fire Man's Boots) @P90,000.00 sustained	--	100	50	50	50	50	50
Procurement of forcible entry tools sustained		5	4	4	4	4	4
Procurement of Assorted Rescue Tools and Equipment sustained		14	5	4	4	4	4
Procurement of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and portable air compressor for refill sustained		24 sets of SCBA & 8 refill	35 sets & 8 refill	4 sets & 4 refill	4 sets & 4 refill	4 sets & 4 refill	4 sets & 4 refill

Source of data: PNP XII/NAPOLCOM XII/PDEA XII/BFP XII