



PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM PROGRAMS OF A HIGHLY URBANIZED CITY POLICE IN THE PHILIPPINES: AN ASSESSMENT

JEZREEL B. VICENTE Faculty, School of Criminal Justice & Public Safety University of Baguio,
Baguio City, Philippines

ABSTRACT: *This study which focused on preventing and countering violent extremism was conducted in Baguio City Police, Baguio City in the Northern Philippines that aimed to assess the strategic, operational, and tactical capabilities of the Baguio City Police Office against criminality. This research study made use of quantitative descriptive evaluative type of research which involved 878 total respondents composed of 321 Baguio City Police Office personnel, 266 barangay officials, and 291 community residents. The Analysis of Variance was used to test its significant differences of the perceptions of the respondents that investigated the problems on the level of preparation, perceptions, degree of seriousness of the identified gaps, and the remedial solutions to the problems of the Baguio City Police Office in preventing and countering violent extremism in Baguio City. Results of the study showed that the Baguio City Police Office is functioning normally and is regularly conducting its routine activities in the community as well as effective and efficient as to its programs and activities delivered in the community but is not extensively and strategically working with the barangay officials as well as not much on its engagement with the residents. Based on the findings of the study, this undertaking strongly recommends that the Baguio City Police Office anti-crime activities should be properly coordinated with the barangay authorities and encouraged to maintain or enhance its strategic programs like "Oplan bakal-sita," "Barangay Ugnayan," and the conduct of patrolling.*

KEYWORDS: *violent extremism, upland urbanized city, highly urbanized city, quantitative descriptive research, anti-crime activities, oplan bakal-sita, barangay ugnayan*

INTRODUCTION

Every nation has its own constitutional state policy of protecting its people and country against foreign invasion, insurgency and other violent extremism like terrorism, rebellion and other high crimes. National security is a paramount principle enshrined as a matter of policy in the constitution of all nations including the Philippines over any sovereign and



independent state. The primacy of this policy is incontrovertible, especially for peoples with self-righteous identity, deep-seated values, rich resource base, and determined sense of national purpose.

The protection of the citizens, their lives, civil liberties, properties, institutions and communities is anchored on effective governance and adaptive public policies. The Philippine's effort of preventing and countering any kind of extremism against a certain government is not the sole role of the military and police but a concerted effort between the authorities and the citizens of a certain society. There is no doubt that numerous problems exist in most modern cities throughout the world. Although traffic congestion, pollution and overcrowding often occur, many people believe that crime is the most serious problem in urban areas. Television and newspaper reports often tell us that crime continues to rise.

In the Philippines, one of the ASEAN countries believe in the idea of a strong nation is premised on ideological commitment of the Filipino people. The ideology must be one that is theoretically sound, socially agreed, and realistically undertaken, in the form of adaptive policies and pragmatic strategies to get to our ends of security and development. It must be reflective of the culture, history and hopes of Filipinos. But while we hone uniquely Filipino ideology which we can identify with and which can unify us as a nation. It must be one that adapts to the changing demands and emerging contexts at the security environment at this time.

The Philippines has the law enforcement agencies that are in-charge in counter insurgency and in fight against violent extremism. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is always in close coordination with the Philippine National Police (PNP) units to dismantle the lawless elements in the country that are long term rooted to overthrow the government due to their ideology and/or social reasons, or allegedly injustices and discrimination by the administration. In the mountainous region of Cordillera, Baguio City is situated near Region 1, 2 and 3 that is also with history of insurgency based on previous reviews. The more people of different races and origins may lead to violent crimes and conflict



In the Philippines, the Philippine National Police (PNP) is in the front line in preventing the commission of crimes through the active support of the community. The following are some measures undertaken by the PNP. The Philippines is one of the havens of terrorist groups in the world such as the Abu Sayyaf Group, New People's Army, Maute Group and other extremist groups in the south of the country.

The Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC) was created which is an offshoot of Republic Act No. 9372, otherwise known as the Human Security Act of 2007. The ATC is mandated to act as the lead agency and policy advisor on matters related to countering terrorism and violent extremism in the Philippines. As the strategic link to the International community, the ATC was designated as the Philippine National Authority on the Chemical Weapons Convention (PNA-CWC) as well as on other disarmament issues. With this, the ATC serves as the national coordinating body for effective liaison with the organization for the prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and other state parties to the convention. The council also acts as the head agency in implementing the provisions agreed upon in the Convention.

The National Law Enforcement Coordinating council Committee (NALECC) was also created and constituted at the level of the national, regional, and provincial levels of the Peace and Order Council to serve as a venue for the coordination of all law enforcement activities of various government and law enforcement agencies. This committee at the national level known as the NALECC being chaired by the Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP) is mandated by law to ensure unified direction and integration of effort throughout the country in the suppression of criminal activities on a day to day basis, particularly at the operating levels (De Leon, 2015).

Membership in the NALECC includes all government agencies with law enforcement functions including all those without law enforcement tasks but whose mandates are vital to effective and efficient law enforcement. The NALECC shall prepare and submit to the NPOC for consideration and implementation of plans and strategies which shall outline the law enforcement facet of the peace and order campaign, as well as delineate policies and



initiatives in the effective implementation of the law enforcement functions (De Leon, 2015).

De Leon (2015) stressed that the PPSC is all out support to the DILG's community-based program for the prevention of corruption, illegal drigs and criminality in barangays. Dubbed as MASA MASID or *Mamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamayang Ayaw sa Illegal na Droga* is the program that aims to encourage communities at the grass root level to participate and take a proactive stance in the government's fight against corruption, illegal drugs, and criminality. The PPSC shares the belief that peace and order is a shared responsibility of all Filipinos. Through the MASA MASID program, reliance, to the citizens and other concerned sectors is vital in the government's campaign to rid of crime and illegal drugs. It stresses the importance of multi-sectoral linkages in communities to combat the spread of illegal drugs, as well as corruption.

The PNP Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in Managing Police Operations was created based on the Revised PNP Operational Procedure. Strategic programs were created due to sudden increase in the index crime volume from 129,161 incidents in 2012 to 521, 191 incidents in 2013 is a direct result of a more accurate crime reporting system being implanted by the PNP. However, the abrupt spike has likewise created impressions of a deteriorating crime situation in the country stoked by a couple of sensational killings that took place during the first half of the year.

Consequently, it was no less than the leadership of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the PNP that has been undertaking unparalleled efforts to bear down on crime and public safety in the country starting in the National Capital Region. This demands no less than extraordinary responses and commitment from our Chiefs of Police (COPs) or Station Commanders (SCs) nationwide. The secretary of the DILG even observed that a good number of Commanders in all levels of command are not deliberate in developing and executing strategies, patrol and specialized units are often operating in silos and thus their approach to crime problems is less programmatic and efforts to effectively bear down on crimes are not being sustained (Quilang, 2017).



It has therefore become even more essential that detailed principles, guidelines and procedures are needed not only to help address these weaknesses but likewise guide the COPs or SCs in their regular leadership and management functions. Newer ideas and technology must also be developed to empower police executives achieve their primary goal of cutting crime and improving public safety in their respective areas of responsibility (Petras, 2017).

The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) has been very active in fighting and countering violent extremism. The CAR recorded 60% of its crime volume took place in Baguio City for CY 2013 (PRO-COR Command Conference 1st Quarter CY 2014 dated April 10, 2014). Hence, there is a need to give premium on the preventive and proactive approaches to crime rather than reactive ones. When more crimes are prevented, the lesser crimes will be investigated, thus reducing the use of resources of the PNP. This becomes economical, efficient and effective policing in general. It will also be more beneficial to the five (5) pillars of CJS and the nation as a whole, in all its milieus, be it political, social or economical. With this situation, BCPO with its current mission and function, adopted an enhanced intensified version of Integrated Patrol Plan on April 2014 (IMPLAN 11/ 2014 “BCPO Revised Integrated Patrol Plan”) (Napiloy, 2015).

However, considering that Baguio City is a highly urbanized City, it is always expected like other highly-urbanized cities/metropolis that opportunists/ unscrupulous individuals/ groups and criminals may take advantage of the complexities of the city in furtherance of their illegal activities. Consequently, with the implementation of crime prevention program, intensified law enforcement operations have been conducted through aggressive police visibility/ presence (foot/ mobile patrols), checkpoint/ chokepoint operations, Oplan Bakal/ Sita and other related anti criminality and security operation. Moreover, with the implementation of PIPS, it will surely limit, if not, constrict the playing fields or areas of operation of criminals, hence denying them further of the opportunity to commit crime.



The type of living conditions and social environment in Baguio City accompanied by urbanization has also affected crime trends. For instance, in urban areas, crime such as larceny, robbery, violent crime and drug-related crime have drastically increased. At the same time, the type of offences committed by organized criminals, youth, juveniles and foreigners have become more serious. This phenomenon generates "feelings of insecurity" in the majority of people who are living in urban areas. This increase in crime has adversely affected the "quality of life" in the community and poses a serious cause of hindrance to the sustainable growth of a country (Quilang, 2017).

Some activities of the BCPO based on the Detailed Patrol Plans on all anti-criminality, police patrol and security operations – high police visibility (foot and mobile patrol), checkpoint / chokepoint operations, OPLAN BAKAL / SITA and other police operations/ interventions shall be guided by the following essential information/ requirements (such as the 5W's & 1H). Police security operations shall be conducted in focus areas based on the GIS Crime Map and on the area intelligence estimate. The time for the conduct of police operations shall be based on the crime pattern analysis, crime clock and intelligence estimate of the area. Police patrol and visibility (foot and mobile) shall be regularly dispatched at the beat areas subject to supervision and inspection by the designated area officer.

At the BCPO, all police operations shall be conducted in accordance with existing policies, standards and procedures; in any operation, careful planning is a must in order to avoid waste of time, effort and resources. A patrol plan should be made with area coverage: safe haven, ambush areas and crime prone areas, organizational detail of personnel, duration, stand-by points; and route plan.

The conduct of Foot/Mobile/Motorcycle Patrols/OPLAN BAKAL SITA –Police Stations, CMFC-SWAT and Mobile Patrol Unit (MPU) shall conduct foot, mobile and motorcycle patrols in the identified focus areas. Likewise, in all places of convergence such as malls, terminal/bus/PUJ stations, vital installations and economic key points. This endeavor shall be based on the present crime clock to effectively implement it.



STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study sought answers to the following research questions:

1. What is the level of preparedness of Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) in preventing and countering violent extremism in terms of the following as assessed by the three (3) groups of respondents:
 - 1.1 strategic;
 - 1.2 operational; and
 - 1.3 tactical?
2. What is the degree of seriousness of the identified gaps in developing strategic, operational, and tactical mechanism in BCPO to enhance preparedness in preventing and countering violent extremism?
3. What remedial solutions can be suggested to address the identified gaps along the identified variables?
4. What program can be proposed to BCPO to enhance its preparedness in preventing and countering violent extremism?

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study utilized the descriptive research method. This method involved the collection of the data in answering the questions on the level of preparedness and gaps identified in preventing and countering violent extremism. Descriptive method of research is a process of gathering, analyzing and tabulating data about the prevailing conditions, practices, beliefs, processes, trends and cause and effect relationships and then making adequate interpretation about such data. It also includes studies that seek to present facts concerning the status of anything, group, acts, conditions and any other phenomenon. Therefore, this method is absolutely appropriate (Calderon and Gonzales (2015).

Secondarily, the researchers made use documentary analysis in order to get more information for the purpose of corroborating the research findings.



SOURCES OF DATA

This made used of both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data came from the duly accomplished questionnaire of the respondents and documents to be gathered by the researcher from Baguio City Police Office, while the secondary data came from books, periodicals and other sources used by the researcher to guide and support his findings in the study.

Table 1

Population of the Study

Group of Respondents	Total	Sample Size	Percentage
BCPO Personnel <i>(50% of the personnel of BCPO and all personnel of Precinct 1, Police Station 7)</i>	642	321	50.00
Barangay Officials <i>(Brgy Captains and Chair of CPO of the 128 barangays and all Brgy officials of Brgy. Harrison-Claudio Carantes)</i>	266	266	100.00
Community Residents <i>(All residents of Brgy. Harrison-Claudio Carantes)</i>	291	291	100.00
Total	1,199	878	73.00

The respondents of this study were composed of the following: 321 out of 642 personnel of Baguio City Police Office, included are all personnel of Precinct No. 1 under the supervision of Police Station 7; the 128 Punong Barngay officials and barangay kagawad who chairs the Peace and Order Committee plus the 10 barangay officials of Barangay Harrison Caludio-Carantes, totaling to 266. This barangay is under the area of responsibility of Baguio City Police Office Station 7, and 291 residents of Barangay Harrison Caludio-Carantes. These residents were selected with the assistance of the barangay officials.



Table 2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Profile of Respondents According to Age

Age	BCPO Personnel		Barangay Officials		Community Residents		Grand Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
21 – 30	99	31.00	34	13.00	74	25.00	207	24.00
31 – 40	146	45.00	72	27.00	83	29.00	301	34.00
41 - 50	65	20.00	84	32.00	78	27.00	227	26.00
51 & above	11	04.00	76	28.00	56	19.00	143	16.00
Total	321	100.00	266	100.00	291	100.00	878	100.00

Table 2 shows the data of the profile of respondents according to age. The distribution can be found in the table. For the Baguio City Police Office personnel group, it is dominated by personnel with the age bracket 31-40 or equivalent to 45%. The least number of respondents is at 51 years old and above or equivalent to 04%. The barangay officials' age is dominated by 41-50 age group or equivalent to 32% while the least number of barangay officials belong to 21-30 or equivalent to 13%. The residents of Barangay Harrison Caludio-Carantes are dominated by their age group 31-40 or equivalent to 29%. Overall, the three groups of respondents are mostly belonging to the age group of 31-40 or equivalent to 34%.

Table 3

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Profile of Respondents According to Sex

Sex	BCPO Personnel		Barangay Officials		Community Residents		Grand Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Male	244	76.00	231	87.00	153	53.00	628	72.00
Female	77	24.00	35	13.00	138	47.00	250	28.00
Total	321	100.00	266	100.00	291	100.00	878	100.00

Table 3 presents the profile of respondents according to sex. It revealed that most of the BCPO personnel who responded to the study are mostly male that is composed of 244 or equivalent to 76%. The barangay officials (231 or equivalent to 87%) are dominated by males, same through with the community residents (153 or equivalent to 53%). As to its overall result, as to sex of respondents, it is gleaned from table 3 that there were 628 or equivalent o 72% males and 250 or equivalent to 28% females.



Table 4

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Profile of Respondents According to Civil Status

Sex	BCPO Personnel		Barangay Officials		Community Residents		Grand Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Single	54	17.00	52	20.00	61	21.00	167	19.00
Married	267	83.00	214	80.00	230	79.00	711	81.00
Total	321	100.00	266	100.00	291	100.00	878	100.00

As to the profile of respondents according to civil status, the BCPO personnel is dominated by married individuals (267 or 83% of 321) while unmarried personnel is composed of 54 or 17%. The barangay officials are mostly married (214 or 80% of 266) while singles reached 52 or 20%. The third group of respondents, the community residents are mostly married (230 or 79% of 291) while singles are 61 or 21%. As a summary, there are 711 married and 167 single respondents out of 878.

DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS

This undertaking utilized several data gathering tools to collect the needed data for this study. The Questionnaire-Checklist was used in gathering the primary data from the respondents which consist of four parts. Part 1 consist of the profile of the respondents and the questionnaire proper was used to gather the data on the level of preparedness of the Baguio City Police Office personnel in preventing and countering violent extremism, the degree of seriousness of the gaps in preventing and countering violent extremism and on remedial solutions as proposed by the respondents. An interview guide questions was used in order to triangulate findings coming from the responses from the questionnaires. The observation and description tool was used to validate data gathered through the questionnaire and interview which paved to the ocular inspection of the areas affected by the study while taking documentation/recording of the significant events or observation which are relevant to the study.



STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF DATA

In analyzing and evaluating the data that was obtained from the survey, the statistical data analytical tools was utilized that comprised of the following: 1) percentage distribution method, 2) weighted mean, and 3) reference to a verbal interpretation scale, the five-point scale was used, 4) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and F-test because there are 3 groups of respondents of the study.

Percentage Distribution. This was used in analyzing the data pertaining to the demographic profile of the respondents, in computing the sample size among others.

The formula that was used is as follows:

$$\% = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

% - Percentage of responses

f - number of responses falling under a given category

100 – Constant

N – Total number of responses for the given category

Weighted Mean. A measure of central tendency was used in determining the advantages such as the mean. The obtained weighted mean is an advantage of all the scores by the three groups of respondents. The formula for the computation of weighted mean is as follows:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum f(w)}{N}$$

Where:

X – Computed weighted mean

\sum - Summation



f – Frequency or number of responses

w – Weight point in a given scale/assigned points

N – Total population or total number of responses

Descriptive Evaluation Scale. A 4-point scale patterned after the Likert's scale was used as a tool in making a descriptive evaluation of the quantitative data obtained from the survey results.

The scale used in the study is presented below:

Value	Rating	Adjectival/Verbal Interpretation
5	(4.20 - 5.00)	Highly Prepared Most Serious Highly Recommended
4	(3.40 – 4.19)	Prepared Serious Recommended
3	(2.60 – 3.39)	Moderately Prepared Moderately Serious Moderately Recommended
2	(1.80 – 2.59)	Slightly Prepared Slightly Serious Slightly Recommended
1	(1.00 – 1.79)	Not Prepared Not a Problem Not Recommended



Hypothesis Testing. Since there was three (3) groups of respondents that were involved in the study, the F-test on non-significant difference was applied using 0.5% level of significance in order to determine the level of preparedness and gaps in the BCPO's fight against violent extremism. The formula is as follows:

$$F = \frac{MSb}{MSw}$$

Where:

F – F-test

MSb – mean square between groups

MSw – mean square within groups

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. On the Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in preventing and countering violent extremism in terms of Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Mechanisms as assessed by the Baguio City Police Office Personnel, Barangay Officials, and Community Residents.

This section presents the answers to the first research problem of the study on the level of preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in preventing and countering violent extremism. The answers are presented according to the variables such as strategic, operational, and tactical.



Table 1.1

Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Strategic Mechanisms

A. STRATEGIC	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
1. The standard trainings for the concerned units of BCPO as front line are met	4.02	P	3.80	P	3.33	MP	3.72	P
2. The anti-criminality campaigns are implemented, monitored and evaluated	3.90	P	3.58	P	3.45	P	3.64	P
3. Conducts "Ugnayan" with barangay officials, schools, NGO officials and stakeholders	4.60	HP	4.67	HP	3.23	MP	4.17	P
4. The BCPO closely coordinates with the force multipliers as part of its community relations with other sectors in the community	4.70	HP	4.33	HP	2.98	MP	4.00	P
5. The programs on procurements for the needed resources such as firearms, vehicles, and personnel are constantly evaluated and audited	3.50	P	3.20	MP	3.56	P	3.42	P
Area Mean	4.14	P	3.91	P	3.31	MP	3.79	P

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Highly Prepared (HP)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Prepared (P)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Prepared (MP)

2 1.80 – 2.59 Slightly Prepared (SP)

1 1.00 – 1.79 Not Prepared (NP)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation

n – Population Sample

OWM – Overall Weighted

Mean

Strategic



The strategic level of preparedness of Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) in preventing and countering violent extremism in terms of strategic, operational, and tactical mechanisms according to the three groups of respondents revealed the area mean of 3.79, interpreted as *prepared*.

The indicator *“Conducts ugnayan with barangay officials, schools, NGO officials and stakeholders”* obtained the highest mean of 4.17, interpreted as *prepared*. This means that the BCPO is closely coordinating its activities to the community. This would also imply that the BCPO is working hand in hand with the community and other friendly forces in order to get their cooperation especially in crime prevention in general.

While the indicator *“The programs on procurements for the needed resources such as firearms, vehicles, and personnel are constantly evaluated and audited”* obtained the lowest mean of 3.42, interpreted as *prepared*. This shows that the BCPO is encountering some resource problems on equipment that need to be addressed. This maybe on repairs, purchase and/or replacement of some equipment.

The findings is related to the principle of “Crime Prevention is everybody’s business” means that in the prevention of crimes, including violent extremism, it’s not only the sole responsibility of the police but can only be attained with the active support of the civilians. This principle explains that any private person can prevent crime by reporting attempts to commit crimes to the proper authorities (PCR Manual, 2012).

Bergonio as cited by Allan (2013) in his study on the effectiveness of the Manila Police District mobile patrol operations in the City of Manila determined the same in terms of Beat Patrol System, sustaining night watch operations, crime deterrence and police barangay “Ugnayan,”: the problems encountered in its implementation and the measures to address these problems. Based on his analysis, he concluded that mobile patrol operations in the City of Manila boils down to an observed lack or inadequate police presence or visibility in the communities which is also related to the limited manpower and equipment of the mobile patrol unit.

In the study of Protacio as cited by Limmong (2014), entitled “Calamba City Crime Prevention Strategy” reveals that Calamba City Police Station made use of Police Integrated Patrol System, Police Barangay Ugnayan, Day and Night Checkpoint, Utilization of Force



Multipliers and OPLAN Magdalena in their crime prevention campaign. The recommendations were the following: 1) there is a need for Calamba City Police Station to deploy additional personnel to cover all crime prone areas, 2) there is a need to sustain adequate number of vehicles to be used in patrolling 54 barangays of Calamba, 3) that PNP shall ensure maximum participation of the barangay and community in maintaining peace and order, 4) provision of adequate number of vehicles to be used in order to sustain the 24 hours checkpoints.

Similarly, the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in 2005 provided an account of the development of the community-oriented policing system (COPS) established in the Philippines in 1994. It forms part of the holistic National Anti-Crime Strategy which is now included in the National Crime Prevention Programme adopted in 2004.

The findings are corroborated to the restoration of democracy in 1986, a pilot initiative BAC-UP was developed in Bacolod City with decentralized community-based police stations at the local level, and modelled on the Japanese 'Koban' system.

The project developed very strong police - community links at the local level which have continued to grow and been sustained over a period of 18 years. The COPS system is built on similar principles of high levels of integrity, trust, participation and civic-mindedness on the part of public officials and citizens (Hagan, 2014).

Table 1.2

Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Operational mechanisms

B. OPERATIONAL	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
1. Facilitates the installation of CCTVs to business establishments and other	2.60	MP	2.56	SP	1.89	SP	2.35	SP



critical places for the purpose of monitoring and recording significant events								
2. Activation of the units under CMFC like K9, SWAT, MRT, Search and Rescue	4.90	HP	3.45	P	3.67	P	4.01	P
3. Coordinates with other law enforcement agencies such as Military units, fire, and other sectors are in place.	4.45	HP	4.00	P	4.61	HP	4.35	HP
4. All emergency numbers and hotline numbers are memorized and or posted in strategic location in all offices and stations	4.10	P	3.77	P	4.00	P	3.96	P
5. All activities on anti-criminality lectures are properly coordinated with the concerned barangays and authorities of schools and companies	4.59	HP	4.83	HP	3.22	MP	4.21	HP
Area Mean	4.13	P	3.72	P	3.48	P	3.78	P

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Highly Prepared (HP)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Prepared (P)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Prepared (MP)

2 1.80 – 2.59 Slightly Prepared (SP)

1 1.00 – 1.79 Not Prepared (NP)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation

n – Population Sample

OWM – Overall Weighted Mean

Operational

On the operational aspect of the level of preparedness of the Baguio City Police Office in preventing and countering violent extremism, the respondents revealed that the area mean of 3.78, interpreted as *prepared*. This means that the Baguio City Police Office is doing its part to protect its organization and the people of the City of Baguio.

The three groups of respondents evaluated that the indicator “*Coordinates with other law enforcement agencies such as Military units, fire, and other sectors are in place*” obtained the highest mean of 3.45, interpreted as *highly prepared*. This shows that the Baguio City



Police Office has a good coordination with other friendly forces such as the military and other units of the uniformed organization. This is in contradiction with the earlier findings that, the Baguio City Police Office is not closely and usually involving members of the BPAT and tanod during checkpoints.

The indicator *“Facilitates the installation of CCTVs to business establishments and other critical places for the purpose of monitoring and recording significant events”* was rated the lowest with a mean of 2.35, interpreted as *prepared*. This implies that the Baguio City Police Office does not involve its office in the installation of CCTVs but makes use of the CCTV installed to monitor suspicious acts, crimes that are being committed, and/or calamities that may endanger the properties and lives of the people in the community.

Another means of crime prevention method relative to this finding is the OPLAN APRUB is known in local dialect as *Agtitinulong ti Pulisya ken Residente para iti Urnos ken talna ti Baguio* for JES (or Justice Environment and Security). This is the BCPO's PCR plan in setting forth a practical approach which is a barangay based and anchored on simple but effective strategies to enhance the BCPO's campaign against criminality.

The findings is also related to the BCPO Barangay Integrated Defense System. This project was created to establish an effective community policing machinery through community partnership by organizing, training, and mobilizing of BPATs and volunteers with the end result of making the City of Baguio a safer place to live, work, study and to do business.

Another BCPO's Anti-Criminality and Prevention Campaign Plan is this plan that prescribes the operational programs/strategies to be undertaken by BCPO stations/units/offices as well as the guidelines and procedures in carrying out police operations to enhance the campaign on crime prevention and control, neutralization of criminal gangs, motorcycle riding criminals, and suppression of terrorist groups.

According to Klecak (2014), the distribution of people and things over space and time tells much about crime opportunities. The best-known concept is population density, the number of persons living within a given unit of area. At zero population density, it is hard to have crime. In rural areas today, there is less crime than in metropolitan areas.



According to Wolfgang (2015), process from original complaint through apprehension and conviction of a suspect to release from prison is a long and complicated task. The criminal justice system is commonly thought of as divided into three (3) segments: a) police and similar law enforcement agencies

Table 1.3

Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Tactical Mechanisms

C. TACTICAL	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
INDICATORS								
1. Enforces "Oplan "Bakal sita" or Spot Inspection regularly in designated places	4.50	HP	4.80	HP	4.90	HP	4.73	HP
2. Implements Oplan "Tambuli" where residents are given information by police with the use of megaphone	4.80	HP	4.77	HP	2.30	SP	3.96	P
3. Facilitates the distribution of flyers, slogans, and posters on crime prevention tips to residents and posted in electronic billboard.	4.00	P	4.96	HP	2.68	MP	3.88	P
4. Employs joint patrol with members of the BPATs and Tanod.	3.47	HP	2.98	MP	3.00	MP	3.15	MP
5. Coordination with other law enforcement agencies such as Military, Fire and other sectors are in place.	4.20	HP	4.62	HP	4.53	HP	4.45	HP
Area Mean	4.19	P	4.43	HP	3.48	P	4.03	MP

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Highly Prepared (HP)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Prepared (P)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Prepared (MP)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation



2	1.80 – 2.59	Slightly Prepared (SP)	<i>n</i> – Population Sample
1	1.00 – 1.79	Not Prepared (NP)	OWM – Overall Weighted Mean

Tactical

The tactical level of preparedness of Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) in preventing and countering violent extremism in terms of strategic, tactical, and operational mechanisms according to respondents responded with an area mean of 4.03, interpreted as *moderately prepared*.

The respondents provided the highest mean of 4.73, interpreted as highly prepared. This indicator states “*Enforces the oplan bakal sita or spot inspection regularly in designated places.*” This means that the BCPO primarily see the importance of proactive crime prevention measures to be implemented within the City. This method is very important to prevent the commission of crimes.

The lowest mean of 3.15, interpreted as moderately prepared. This goes to the indicator goes to the indicator “*Employs joint patrol with members of the BPATs and Tanod.*” This implies that some teams of BCPO personnel do not involve some BPATs and tanod during their checkpoints and/or chokepoints. Coordination is very important in order to identify some suspiciously acting individuals during this kind of activity.

One of the anti-criminality campaign programs of the BCPO is the OPLAN *Tangguyob Alpha* is the BCPO’s simple, practical but effective way of enhancing BCPO’s campaign effort against criminality. This includes a community based and anti-crime strategy that aims to solicit the public’s support in the campaign against criminality.

The findings have relation to the so-called “*Doctrine of Reciprocal Responsibility*” explains that the police on their own cannot effectively prevent and control violent crimes. The participation and support of the citizenry in their anti-crime campaign is indispensable (PCR Manual, 2012). The BCPO cannot be effective without the help of the community especially on violent extremism where criminals hide in the remote parts of the City. Thus, the civilians and barangay officials of that place have the responsibility and civic duty to report the presence of the suspected extremists/terrorists/leftists (Allan, 2013).



Relative to crime prevention, the Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines reported that the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), Inc. is currently undertaking the Second Phase of the Developing a Security Sector Reform Index (SSRI) in the Philippines: Towards Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building, through the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building (CPPB) Programme. For 2006, this project aims to pilot-test the draft SSRI and to generate a baseline of the state of security sector governance in the country (White & Haines, 2016).

According to Siegel (2016), there are distinct ecological patterns in the crime and victim rate. He mentioned some of these patterns particularly rural and suburban areas have much lower crime rates than large metropolitan centers, suggesting that urban problems such as overcoming, poverty, social inequality, narcotics use, and racial conflict are related to crime rates.

Table 1.4

Summary of Findings on the Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

Variables	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
A. Strategic	4.14	P	3.91	P	3.31	MP	3.79	P
B. Operational	4.13	P	3.72	P	3.48	P	3.78	P
C. Tactical	4.19	P	4.43	HP	3.48	P	4.03	MP
Group Weighted Mean	4.15	P	4.02	P	3.42	P	3.87	P

Legend:

5	4.20 – 5.00	Highly Prepared (HP)	
4	3.40 – 4.19	Prepared (P)	WM - Weighted Mean
3	2.60 – 3.39	Moderately Prepared (MP)	VI – Verbal Interpretation
2	1.80 – 2.59	Slightly Prepared (SP)	n – Population Sample
1	1.00 – 1.79	Not Prepared (NP)	GWM – Group Weighted Mean



Table 1.4 presents the level of preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in preventing and countering violent extremism in terms of strategic, tactical, and operational mechanisms. The findings were summarized according to the group of respondents in order to precisely and individually present the relevant findings of the study.

The BCPO personnel as the first group of respondents provided various means to the three variables on strategic 4.14, tactical 4.19, and operational 4.13 but with the same verbal interpretation as *prepared*. This group of respondents provided a mean rating of 4.15, interpreted as *prepared*. This means that the BCPO personnel perceived themselves as well-equipped and are well-prepared against any form of violent extremism.

The second group of respondents - barangay officials provided three means that were interpreted *prepared*. The mean for the tactical aspect was 4.43, interpreted as *highly prepared*. The computed group weighted mean was 4.02, interpreted as *prepared*. This means that the barangay officials perceived that the BCPO personnel has the capability to protect the organization and the City of Baguio against extremism.

The third group of respondents was the community residents. This group of respondents provided two the same mean interpretations *prepared* for tactical and operational mechanisms while the strategic mechanism was rated by this group of respondents to be *moderately prepared*. This shows that the BCPO personnel, as perceived by the community residents needs to revisit their preparation against any form of extremism. This further means that the BCPO is not much ready in countering violent extremism.

According to the Punong Barangay of Harrison-Carantes, the civilians in the community do not all the efforts of the BCPO in preparing and countering all forms of violent extremism, not unless the residents are involved directly.

The overall mean provided by the three groups of respondents (BCPO personnel, barangay officials, and community residents) on the level of preparedness of the BCPO in preventing and countering violent extremism is 3.87, interpreted as *prepared* (3.78 and 3.79 respectively). It is significantly gleaned from the table that among the three variables, the BCPO is *prepared* in the strategic and operational mechanisms but is *moderately prepared* in



the tactical aspect (4.03). This implies that the BCPO should strengthen its activities in the community towards preventing all forms of violent extremisms in the city or region.

Related to the findings, the BCPO is implementing the OPLAN 16/2015 building safe and secure Baguio city prescribes the law enforcement security operations and immediate actions and responses of BCPO with responsive support and collaborative effort of government agencies and stakeholders in undertaking a coordinated/integrated response and cooperation against all forms of criminality, threats and acts of terrorism that may impact against the security and safety of residents, foreign nationals, visitors/tourists, including vital installations and critical infrastructures, and even the city's reputation as an investment/business capital/premier tourist destinations, and educational center in the north.

Another is OPLAN *Tangguyob Alpha* is the BCPO's simple, practical but effective way of enhancing BCPO's campaign effort against criminality. This includes a community based and anti-crime strategy that aims to solicit the public's support in the campaign against criminality. Very similar to this is OPLAN APRUB is known in local dialect as *Agtitinulong ti Pulisya ken Residente para iti Urnos ken talna ti Baguio* for JES (or Justice Environment and Security). This is the BCPO's PCR plan in setting forth a practical approach which is a barangay based and anchored on simple but effective strategies to enhance the BCPO's campaign against criminality.

The findings point out the literature by According to Siegel (2015), there are many factors that influence the direction of crime rates. To mention some of these factors are age structure of the population in which teenagers have extremely high crime rates, while seniors rarely commit crime, gun availability, gang membership, drug use, and the media. With respect to the media as one of the factors that influence the direction of crime rates, it was noted that as the availability of media with a violent theme skyrocketed with the introduction of home video players, DVDs, cable TV, computer and video games, and so on, so too did teen violence rates.

Timpac (2015) in his theory on Citizens' Experience with Crime Prevention states that crime prevention strategy should include the promotion of active crime prevention policies;



development of long-term plans; improve coordination of crime prevention activities at the national, regional and local levels; promotion by law enforcement and criminal justice of the safety and security of person and property; treatment of victims with respect and understanding of their needs; regular monitoring of crime prevention programs, based on reliable information, analysis and public discussion with all parties involved.

According to Gage (2014) theory of crime prevention through environmental design is based on one simple idea – that crime results partly from the opportunities presented by physical environment. It is a general approach to reducing the opportunities for any kind of crime, occurring in any kind of setting, including airline hijackings, welfare frauds, obscene phone calls, pub violence and domestic violence, as well as the conventional predatory offenses.

2. On Significant Differences in the Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in terms of Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Mechanisms as assessed by the BCPO Personnel, Barangay Officials, and Community Residents.

This section of the study presents the answer to the second problem on the test of significant differences in the level of preparedness of BCPO in preventing and countering violent extremism in Baguio City.

Table 2 Test of Significant Difference on the Level of Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Mechanisms

Sum of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F-Value		Decision	Interpretation
				Computed	Critical		
Between Groups	2	1.023	0.365	15.152	3.37	Reject Null Hypothesis	With Significant Difference
Within Groups	876	0.366	0.121				
Total	878	1.612	0.699				

Level of significance – 0.05



Table 2 shows the findings on the test of significant difference in the respondents' assessment in the level of preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in preventing and countering violent extremism in terms of strategic, operational, and tactical mechanisms. Statistical analysis revealed that the computed F-value of 15.152 is higher than the Critical F-value of 3.37, indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that there is significant difference in the respondents' assessment of the level of preparedness of the BCPO in preventing and countering violent extremism.

This further shows that the perceptions of the barangay officials and community residents differ from the perception of the group of police respondents from BCPO. This is the result because of the degree of involvement. The barangay officials are regularly involved in meetings of key police officers of the police station nearest in their barangays. On the part of the community residents, they only observe the implementation of the different Oplans and Implans of the BCPO. In this case, since they are not directly involved during planning stage and implementation, they have also the lowest assessment rating towards programs of the BCPO. According to one of the officers of BCPO, the findings mean that only the BCPO personnel know the programs that are being implemented in the community. On the other hand, the people in the community is composed of its officials and residents who receive similar experience based on the activities of the BCPO.

Relative to the community activities of BCPO in their purpose of preventing crime, the BCPO is implementing the OPLAN 13/2016 RIZAL. This is the BCPO's program that is known as "The youth is the hope of the fatherland." This prescribes the operational guidelines and procedures on police operations to be undertaken by BCPO units to rescue the youth from vices, abuse and conflict with the law and make full use of their potentials through the help of the LGUs and concerned NGAs and NGOs.

According to Weiss & Hassan (2016) in their studies claim that part of human life is embracing crime evasion such as violent extremism, safety, prevention, expenses on crime prevention, to include insurance, expenses on crime victims, on victim's expenses during court trials, government expenses on criminal justice system.



3. Degree of Seriousness of the Identified Gaps in Developing Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Mechanisms in Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

This part of the study presents the answers to the third problem on degree of seriousness of problems. The answers are presented per variable, first is strategic, second is operational and followed by the tactical sections of the research study.

Strategic

Table 3.1

Degree of Seriousness of the Identified Gaps in Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Strategic Mechanisms

A. STRATEGIC	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
1. Lack of specialized training courses designed in combating for the concerned units of BCPO as font line are met	3.10	MoS	2.91	MoS	2.00	SS	2.67	MoS
2. Poor and irregular implementation of the anti-criminality campaigns in the community	2.33	SS	3.99	S	3.80	S	3.37	MoS
3. Irregular conduct of “Ugnayan” with barangay officials, schools, NGO officials and stakeholders	1.90	SS	4.40	MS	4.23	MS	3.51	S
4. Unresponsive force multipliers as part of its community relations and other sectors in the community	2.76	MoS	4.12	S	4.29	MS	3.72	S
5. Lack of the quantity of the needed resources such as firearms, vehicles, and personnel.	4.68	MS	1.56	NP	1.78	NP	2.67	MoS
Area Mean	2.95	MS	3.40	S	3.22	MS	3.19	MoS



Legend:

5	4.20 – 5.00	Most Serious (MS)	
4	3.40 – 4.19	Serious (S)	WM - Weighted Mean
3	2.60 – 3.39	Moderately Serious (MoS)	VI – Verbal Interpretation
2	1.80 – 2.59	Slightly Serious (SS)	n – Population Sample
1	1.00 – 1.79	No a Problem (NP)	OWM – Overall Weighted Mean

The indicator “Unresponsive force multipliers as part of its community relations and other sectors in the community” was rated with the highest mean of 3.72, interpreted as *serious*. This shows that the programs of BCPO towards preventing and countering extremism are all set and working. These programs are properly carried out and implemented with the help of the barangay officials and civilians in the community.

On the other hand, the indicator “The indicator on “Lack of specialized training courses designed in combating for the concerned units of BCPO as front line are met” received the lowest mean rating of 2.67, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This shows that the personnel of BCPO are equipped with mandated courses, others are graduates of specialized courses but only few are graduates of trainings/extensive seminars that are directly related to preventing and countering violent extremism. Among the five indicators, there were two indicators that were rated serious and three were rated moderately *serious*.

One of the related programs that is being implemented by the BCPO is the IMPLAN 11/2014 BCPO Condition Situation Response System. This program was created purposely to prescribe the minimum actions or responses pertaining to the counter-insurgency campaign which are required to the BCPO and all the PNP and AFP (JPSC) operating forces working in Baguio City in accordance with the established Condition Situation Response System (CSRS).

According to Napiloy (2015), mass communication and media develops an artificial environment of crimes and delinquency by influencing the public in the violation the law: There is no reservation that with the perfection of the modern technology in mass communication media, newspapers, radio, motion picture, comic books, and television have been the most effective means of disseminating information to the whole public in the



country today. Media, of course has always been visualized for the public good but sometimes they may boost the development of criminal behavior.

One of the things that would affect performance evaluation of police is the newspaper is considered a factor to criminality because it encourages crime by constantly advertising crime, it glorifies criminal leaders and consequently increasing their status, it impedes in the administration of justice by “trial by publicity” and by giving raw and unprocessed information to the public, it creates public panic in regard to crime preventive procedure difficult, and it recurrently advances information to the criminals regarding the plans of the police and law enforcers.

Table 3.2

Degree of Seriousness of the Identified Gaps in Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Operational Mechanisms

B. OPERATIONAL	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
INDICATORS								
1. Lack of sustainable cooperation between police officers and barangay officials.	3.24	MS	4.92	MS	4.55	MS	4.24	MS
2. Lack of regular program in countering extremism for the different sectors in the community.	4.56	MS	4.10	S	3.96	S	4.21	MS
3. Some residents do not care about the conduct of Oplan “Tambuli” in their respective places	2.45	SS	1.90	SS	2.19	SS	2.18	SS
4. Poor cooperation of the public to communicate their concerns to the police or share their perspectives regarding a particular issue	1.92	SS	1.89	SS	1.78	SS	1.86	SS
5. Lack of initiatives like seminars in preventing extremism at schools and other establishments.	4.78	MS	2.90	MS	1.74	NP	3.14	MS
Area Mean	3.39	MoS	3.14	MoS	2.84	MoS	3.13	MoS



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Legend:

5	4.20 – 5.00	Most Serious (MS)	
4	3.40 – 4.19	Serious (S)	WM - Weighted Mean
3	2.60 – 3.39	Moderately Serious (MoS)	VI – Verbal Interpretation
2	1.80 – 2.59	Slightly Serious (SS)	n – Population Sample
1	1.00 – 1.79	No a Problem (NP)	OWM – Overall Weighted Mean

Operational

The indicator “*Lack of sustainable cooperation between police officers and barangay officials*” was rated by the respondents with 4.24, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This implies that both parties and either should take initiative to engage the two in order to come-up with mutual understanding on how they can help each other towards attainment of peace and order that is long lasting.

While the lowest rated indicator was “*Poor cooperation of the public to communicate their concerns to the police or share their perspectives regarding a particular issue*” with provided mean rating of 1.86, interpreted as *slightly serious*. This shows that there are problems in police-community relations. This also mean that the programs of BCPO towards the involvement of barangay officials should be polished, enhanced or revised.

According to one of the Punong Barangays, he stated that “In our barangay, we always coordinate our efforts to the police station that covers their barangay.” Similarly, another Punong Barangay stated that “In our barangay, all officials are required to attend the quarterly meeting with the police station officers and men, this is to strengthen ties and cooperation between and among us.”

The BCPO is regularly conducting the Barangay Integrated Defense System (BIDS). This project was created to establish an effective community policing machinery through community partnership by organizing, training, and mobilizing of BPATs and volunteers with the end result of making the City of Baguio a safer place to live, work, study and to do business.



In line with different programs of the BCPO, the campaign to promote crime prevention, the CIDU "Crime Prevention: Cooperative Preparedness" has provided a primer on how citizens could also be part of the campaign. This includes how to avoid crime to happen; citizens preparedness against crime in the community, at home or anywhere else. Such primer could go a long way in getting the cooperation of the public in the campaign against criminality in the area (Napiloy, 2015).

Similarly, assessment can also be considered in the increase demand for peace, order and security of the ever-growing population in a rapidly changing and developing society, police force is not enough. To address the problem, by virtue of the resolution no. 200-157 of the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) approved a Community Oriented Policing System (COPS) Manual to be carried out by the PNP nationwide. The COPS was adopted from the Koban Police System of Japan which involves community in fight against crime.

Also, in the Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines reported that the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), Inc. is currently undertaking the Developing a Security Sector Reform Index (SSRI) in the Philippines: Towards Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building, through the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building (CPPB) Programme. For 2006, this project aims to pilot-test the draft SSRI and to generate a baseline of the state of security sector governance in the country (White & Haines, 2016).

Table 3.3

Degree of Seriousness of the Identified Gaps in Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Tactical Mechanisms

C. TACTICAL	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
1. Some police and civilian residents are not much aware on many anti-	3.89	S	4.00	S	4.78	MS	4.22	MS



criminality programs of BCPO such as the Oplans/Implans.								
2. Some barangay officials are not cooperative during the conducts "Ugnayan."	4.60	MS	2.80	MoS	3.93	S	3.78	S
3. Lack of flyers on how the community can help in countering violent extremism like terrorism, rebellion, etc.	1.56	NP	3.76	MoS	4.32	MS	3.21	MoS
4. Some business owners are uncooperative during the conduct of Oplan "Kap-kap" in bars/night clubs.	2.58	SS	2.76	MoS	2.51	SS	2.62	MoS
5. Irregular conduct of patrols due to non-cooperation of the members of the BPATs and Tanod.	3.86	S	3.41	S	3.56	S	3.61	S
Area Mean	3.30	MoS	3.35	MoS	3.82	S	3.49	S

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Most Serious (MS)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Serious (S)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Serious (MoS)

2 1.80 – 2.59 Slightly Serious (SS)

1 1.00 – 1.79 No a Problem (NP)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation

n – Population Sample

OWM – Overall Weighted Mean

Tactical

The indicator "Some barangay officials are not cooperative during the conducts ugnayan" obtained the highest mean rating of 3.78, interpreted as *serious*. This implies that some barangay officials are not attending or not supportive to the anti-criminality campaigns of the BCPO.

On the other hand, the indicator that reads "Some business owners are uncooperative during the conduct of oplan kap-kap in bars/night clubs" obtained the lowest mean of 2.62, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This implies that there are business establishments that that are violating some existing laws. Their decision not to cooperate with the police maybe a case to case basis. According to one of the owners of a night club/bar, "If the conduct of



the kap-kap operation is well coordinated with us, we will always cooperate.” According also to one of the personnel of BCPO, she stated that “there are times that kap-kap operations are coordinated with the owners, but some should be done in surprise in order to catch violators of existing laws.

According to PSupt. Tirso Manoli, DCDA of BCPO, he stated “The BCPO is dedicated to engage all barangay officials but we cannot mandate all of them to be very vocal and literally supportive to the activities of the BCPO.”

As part of the BCPO’s mandate to protect the tourists, the BCPO is implementing the IMPLAN 16/2015 *Bantay Turista*. This sets the operational guidelines and concept of operations to be implemented by the BCPO for the protection and safety of tourists and the promotion of a secured environment in tourist destinations.

In connection with assessment, Movies, Television and Radio are causes to criminality because it puts on show crime techniques and criminal pattern of behavior, it stimulates desires for easy money and luxury and suggests questionable method of getting it, it encourages the spirit of bravado and toughness, it arouses passionate sexual desire for sexual offenders and it facilitates daydreaming of criminal role. If these are role played in the different media, it can culture mind of people of the reality and it would affect assessment of residents of community on police performance.

In line with its campaign to promote crime prevention, the CIDU “Crime Prevention: Cooperative Preparedness” has provided a primer on how citizens could also be part of the campaign. This includes how to avoid crime to happen; citizens preparedness against crime in the community, at home or anywhere else. Such primer could go a long way in getting the cooperation of the public in the campaign against criminality in the area (Napiloy, 2015).

The finding is also corroborated with the study conducted by Zvekic (2016), the commissions, research bodies, councils analyzing their research on what lower rates of interpersonal crime, and they agree that government must go beyond law enforcement and criminal justice to tackle risk factors that cause crime for it is cost effective and results to greater social benefits than the standard ways of responding to crime.



Table 3.4

Summary of Findings on the Degree of Seriousness of the Identified Gaps in Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

Variables	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
A. Strategic	2.95	MoS	3.40	S	3.22	MoS	3.19	MoS
B. Operational	3.39	MoS	3.14	MoS	2.84	MoS	3.13	MoS
C. Tactical	3.30	MoS	3.35	MoS	3.82	S	3.49	S
Group Weighted Mean	3.21	MoS	3.30	MoS	3.29	MoS	3.27	MoS

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Serious (MS)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Serious (S)

WM - Weighted Mean

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Serious (MoS)

VI – Verbal Interpretation

2 1.80 – 2.59 Slightly Serious (SS)

n – Population Sample

1 1.00 – 1.79 No a Problem (NP)

GWM – Group Weighted Mean

Table 3.4 presents the summary of findings on the degree of seriousness of the identified gaps in developing strategic, tactical, and operational mechanisms in Baguio City Police Office to enhance preparedness in preventing and countering violent extremism.

The first group of respondents which is composed of the BCPO personnel revealed that all the identified variables were interpreted *moderately serious*. This is evidenced by the following means: strategic (2.95), tactical (3.30), and operational (3.39). The computed group weighted mean is 3.21, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This shows that the BCPO personnel perceived that they are prepared for any eventuality including any violent extremism.

The second group of respondents, the barangay officials assessed that the level of seriousness of problems of the identified gaps in BCPO to enhancement preparedness in preventing and countering violent extremism revealed that the strategic preparation of the



BCPO garnered the highest mean rating of 3.40, interpreted as *serious*. The tactical and operational mechanisms got the means ratings of 3.45 and 3.14, both are interpreted as *moderately serious*. The overall group weighted mean is 3.30, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This means that the barangay officials noticed that some programs of the BCPO need to be checked, and maybe revised as to preventing and countering violent extremism.

The third group of respondents, the community residents revealed that the mean of tactical mechanism is 3.82, interpreted as *serious*. The strategic and operational mechanisms were given the means of 3.22 and 2.84 respectively. The computed overall group weighted mean is 3.29, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This implies that the community residents felt the implementation of the BCPO activities but the implementation needs improvement since the result of the tactical aspect of preparation is serious.

Overall, the three groups of respondents that is composed of the BCPO personnel, barangay officials, and community residents revealed that the degree of seriousness of the gaps experienced by the BCPO in preventing and countering violent extremism is 3.27, interpreted as *moderately serious*. This indicates that overall, the respondents arrived with a result that the tactical aspect of preparation has serious problems. According to one of the BCPO officers, "The BCPO has been and is implementing anti-criminality measures in the community with the purpose of proactively preventing the commission of crimes.

As part of the understanding of neighboring police offices and stations, the BCPO and Benguet PPO Border Response Plan was created. This is a plan enumerating the operational guidelines and procedures on police operations to be undertaken by BCPO in coordination and collaboration with other PNP Units in Baguio City – La Trinidad – Itogon – Sablan – Tuba (BLIST) areas and AFP counterparts to ensure an effective, coordinated, simultaneous and systematic response to a terrorist attack or atrocity perpetrated with the AOR.

De La Rama & Wanasen as cited by Limmong (2014) cited that a Presidential Directive was issued for the five pillars of the criminal justice system to formulate and implement a comprehensive Criminal Justice System Communication Plan (CJS Complan). The CJS Complan was initiated to promote the CJS in order to enhance justice, public order and safety through an integrated and sustained communication program. Primers, posters,



brochures, pamphlets and other materials containing information on the criminal justice system were prepared, reproduced and distributed to the public.

In 2005, the Philippine Human Development Report and Waging Peace Conference held last December under scored the significance of instituting SSR in order to find a just, peaceful, and lasting resolution to the country's lingering internal conflicts. This is not withstanding the contribution of SSR in the country's ongoing pursuit of democratic consolidation and good governance (Napiloy, 2015).

4. On Remedial Solutions Suggested to Address the Identified Gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

This section presents the answers to the fourth problem on remedial solutions suggested to address the identified gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to enhance preparedness in preventing and countering violent extremism. This section of the study presents the findings according to the variables in order to specifically cover the relevant findings of the study.

Table 4.1

Remedial Solutions Suggested to Address the Identified Gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Strategic Mechanisms

A. STRATEGIC	BCPO Personnel (321)		Brgy Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
INDICATORS								
1. Create a sustainable program on anti-criminality with barangay officials	4.98	HR	4.84	HR	4.44	HR	4.75	HR
2. Monitor anti-criminality programs and address issues and concerns	2.76	MR	2.70	HR	3.98	R	3.15	R



3. Create programs on countering extremism for the different sectors in the community	4.23	HR	4.29	HR	3.11	R	3.88	R
4. Make programs to regularly conduct or send personnel to finish training on countering violent extremism	3.78	R	3.19	MR	3.67	R	3.55	R
5. Strengthen coordination between BCPO stations and barangays and other NGOs	3.56	R	3.76	R	3.98	R	3.77	R
Area Mean	3.86	R	3.76	R	3.84	R	3.82	R

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Highly Recommended (HR)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Recommended (R)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Recommended (MR)

2 1.80 – 2.59 Slightly Recommended (SR)

1 1.00 – 1.79 Not Recommended (NR)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation

n – Population Sample

OWM – Overall Weighted

Mean

Strategic

The indicator “*Create a sustainable program on anti-criminality with barangay officials*” obtained the highest grand mean of 4.75, interpreted as *highly recommended*. This shows that the BCPO doesn’t have yet any sustainable program that is focused on preventing and countering violent extremism. Thus, despite the implementation of the different anti-criminality measures by the BCPO, the need to create a program that would last for a period of time is imperative.

While the indicator “*Monitor anti-criminality programs and address issues and concerns*” obtained the lowest grand mean of 3.15, interpreted as *recommended*.” This implies that the BCPO should consider the enhancing the monitoring of the anti-criminality campaigns in Baguio City.

The BCPO is implementing the Anti-Crime Strategic Plan. This strategic plan prescribes the operational programs and strategies to be undertaken by BCPO stations, units, or offices as



well as guidelines and procedures in carrying out police operations to enhance the campaign on crime prevention and control with the involvement of the various sectors of the community in relation to managing police operations such as Lambat Sibat and other crime prevention and anti-criminality efforts.

The findings are related to the practice of psychology of omnipresence, as an initial police strategy, is to establish the aura of police presence in the community, and is best exemplified and effectively applied in: Patrol's crime prevention activities by uniformed foot patrol officers as well as mobiles patrol crew in conspicuously marked radio-equipped, patrol cars. So, the communities in which, their police have established a reputation of being extremely vigilant and aggressive in their patrol functions are avoided by criminals (Schafer, 2015).

De Leon (2015) written in his book entitled Public Safety Review that the opportunity for crafting a homeland strategy that will promote and protect national values and interests in most wanting at this time and changes of uncertainties. In a move to confront non-traditional security threats at the local, national and regional levels, the Philippine administration is behooved to come up with adaptive and proactive courses of action on the security and development of our motherland. This is to ensure the safety and welfare of the citizens, the peace and order in the democratic society, sanctity of social justice and the rule of law, the continuity of economic gains, the sustainability of the ecological government, and on the whole, the empowerment and resiliency of the Filipino nation in the midst of a complex and vulnerable environment.

Table 4.2

Remedial Solutions Suggested to Address the Identified Gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of

Operational Mechanism

B. OPERATIONAL	BCPO Personnel (321)		Brgy Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
INDICATORS								



1. Strengthen anti-criminality campaign by conducting lectures, distributing flyers, etc in coordination with other sectors in the community	5.00	HR	5.00	HR	4.90	HR	4.97	HR
2. Encourage, motivate, and/or engage barangay officials in anti-criminality campaign	4.23	HR	4.39	HR	4.12	R	4.25	HR
3. Enhance community residents' active participation to police activities in crime prevention	4.56	HR	4.23	HR	4.00	R	4.26	HR
4. Produce and distribute flyers on how the community can help their nearest stations in times of crisis	4.87	HR	4.32	HR	4.09	R	4.43	HR
5. Engage business owners in the police programs and activities on anti-criminality	4.67	HR	3.89	RR	3.80	R	4.12	R
Area Mean	4.67	HR	4.37	HR	4.18	R	4.41	HR

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Highly Recommended (HR)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Recommended (R)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Recommended (MR)

2 1.80 – 2.59 Slightly Recommended (SR)

1 1.00 – 1.79 Not Recommended (NR)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation

n – Population Sample

OWM – Overall Weighted

Mean

Operational

The indicator on “Strengthen anti-criminality campaign by conducting lectures, distributing flyers, etc in coordination with other sectors in the community” was given the highest grand mean of 4.97, interpreted as *highly recommended* by the three groups of respondents. This implies that the anti-criminality campaigns of the BCPO is not enough to satisfy the community. Thus, there is a need to enhance its implementation.



While the indicator on “Engage business owners in the police programs and activities on anti-criminality” garnered the lowest grand mean of 4.12 that means the indicator is *recommended* to address the gaps identified earlier in this study. This shows that the BCPO is not focused only in business establishments but generally focused on all aspects of crime prevention.

Relative to the findings, PSupt. Tirso Manoli, the current DCDA at BCPO said “the BCPO always engage the force multipliers, like the security guards posted in the different business establishments to be alert always when on post.”

According to one security guard posted along Harrison Road, Baguio City, “we are exercising due diligence especially during night time because of the night market.”

This kind of crime prevention measure is related to “police presence.” This states that while it is true that the police officers cannot detect the thinking or desire of the criminal yet, he can destroy the opportunity to commit a crime by his ever presence patrol strategy.

According to Vicente, et al (2013) who conducted a community research entitled “Crime Prevention Program in Baguio.” The study revealed that the barangays of Baguio City with Zero or very low crime rate practice some of the best practices of crime prevention while the barangays with high crime rate practice the traditional way of preventing crimes. Some identified crime prevention strategies implemented in Baguio City includes foot patrolling, mobile patrolling, neighborhood watch, close coordination with security agency and their guards. The study also reveals that some best practices identified include monitoring the occupants of the transient houses, requiring business establishments to strategically install Close Circuit Cameras (CCTV), and regular and intensive coordination among barangay officials, police, and volunteer groups in fight against criminality.

The principle of “Crime Prevention is everybody’s business” means that in the prevention of crimes, including violent extremism, it’s not only the sole responsibility of the police but can only be attained with the active support of the civilians. This principle explains that any private person can prevent crime by reporting attempts to commit crimes to the proper authorities (PCR Manual, 2012). Similarly, the Doctrine of Reciprocal Responsibility explains that the police on their own cannot effectively prevent and control violent crimes. The participation and support of the citizenry in their anti-crime campaign is indispensable (PCR



Manual, 2012). Thus, the civilians and barangay officials of that place have the responsibility and civic duty to report the presence of the suspected extremists/terrorists/leftists (Allan, 2013).

Table 4.3

Remedial Solutions Suggested to Address the Identified Gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Terms of Tactical Mechanisms

C. TACTICAL	BCPO Personnel (321)		Brgy Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
INDICATORS								
1. Police must regularly and constantly conduct patrolling around the city	5.00	HR	5.00	HR	4.96	HR	4.99	HR
2. Conduct lectures to barangay officials and other volunteer groups on how they can assist the police in the maintenance of peace and order	4.78	HR	5.00	HR	5.00	HR	4.93	HR
3. Motivate the residents to be vigilant in their community and report unusual happenings to the police	3.21	MR	4.29	HR	4.39	HR	3.96	R
4. Design and conduct seminars in preventing extremism at schools and other establishments	4.23	HR	4.22	HR	3.99	R	4.15	R
5. Organize activities that would divert the attention of the youth in the community	3.26	MR	3.18	MR	3.80	R	3.41	HR
Area Mean	4.10	R	4.34	HR	4.43	HR	4.29	HR

Legend:

5 4.20 – 5.00 Highly Recommended (HR)

4 3.40 – 4.19 Recommended (R)

3 2.60 – 3.39 Moderately Recommended (MR)

WM - Weighted Mean

VI – Verbal Interpretation



2	1.80 – 2.59	<i>Slightly Recommended (SR)</i>	<i>n – Population Sample</i>
1	1.00 – 1.79	<i>Not Recommended (NR)</i>	<i>OWM – Overall Weighted Mean</i>

Tactical

The indicator that reads “Police must regularly and constantly conduct patrolling around the city” obtained the highest grand mean of 4.99 that means this indicator is *highly recommended* by the three groups of respondents. This indicates that the BCPO personnel are doing their job as reported by the respondents. This also means that the BCPO personnel are appreciated by the community as they perform their tasks in crime prevention.

While the indicator “Motivate the residents to be vigilant in their community and report unusual happenings to the police” got the lowest grand mean of 3.96, interpreted as *recommended*. This means that the anti-criminality activities of the BCPO are downloaded to the community but information as to how the community can help should be strengthened.

According to one private citizen, there should be information dissemination on how the community can also help specifically in crime prevention, not just by reporting crime to the police.”

Similarly, one taxi driver from Barangay Harrison-Carantes said, some groups of taxi drivers have the advocacy of helping the police. We report information to the police through the use of our radio that can also be relayed by the nearest taxi driver to any police station.

The findings have something to do with the theory and psychology of police omnipresence. This theory explains that if police or other law enforcement officers are present in a certain place and time, it’s a factor that would eliminate the desire in committing a crime. If police is always in that certain place or area, then it is now being implanted into the minds of people that makes their presence 24/7.

De La Rama, Raymundo, & Wanasen Jr. as cited by Napiloy (2014) in their study entitled “Police strategies against street crimes in Bicol Region” reveals that the Regional Police in Bicol should exert more effort by mobilizing the community, keeping the community



informed of the crime situation on the modus operandi of criminals, and for the local government to allocate more funds for the police stations purposely for crime prevention programs.

Shaw & Travers (2015) says that the study on the effectiveness of the police in preventing and solving crimes cannot be done through foot patrols of policemen. The behavior or conduct of individual policemen is not the sole determining factor in police community relations. Departmental procedures employing techniques directed at promoting efficiency, reducing crime, or putting down riots have a bearing on police community relations. The study found out that in the United States, in order to fight crime in high crime areas, a department may employ a large number of officers in saturation patrols or use trained dogs and handlers in these neighborhoods. To maximize an efficient utilization of its manpower, a department will employ motorized instead of foot patrols or one-man patrol cars rather than two-man cars. These practices, while efficient and economical, have sometimes antagonized segments of the community, or at least have minimized opportunities for friendly contacts with the public, and these are the contacts that form the crux of good community relations.

Table 4.4

Summary of Findings on Remedial Solutions Suggested to Address the Identified Gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to Enhance Preparedness in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

Variables	BCPO Personnel (321)		Barangay Officials (266)		Community Residents (291)		Grand Mean (878)	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
A. Strategic	3.86	R	3.76	R	3.84	R	3.82	R
B. Operational	4.67	HR	4.37	HR	4.18	R	4.41	HR
C. Tactical	4.10	R	4.34	HR	4.43	HR	4.29	HR
Group Weighted Mean	4.21	HR	4.16	R	4.15	R	4.17	R



Legend:

4	4.20 – 5.00	Highly Prepared (HP)	WM - Weighted Mean
3	3.40 – 4.19	Prepared (P)	VI – Verbal Interpretation
2	2.60 – 3.39	Slightly Prepared (SP)	n – Population Sample
1	1.80 – 2.59	Least Prepared (LP)	GWM – Group Weighted Mean

Table 4.4 presents the summary of findings on the remedial solutions suggested to address the identified gaps by the Baguio City Police Office to enhance preparedness in preventing and countering violent extremism. Again, in this section of the study, the findings are presented according to group of respondents.

The BCPO personnel found out that under operational mechanism to give remedial solutions to address the identified gaps 4.67, interpreted as *highly recommended*. This means that the BCPO personnel is very active on community activities towards crime prevention, thus, there is a need to elevate the implementation of the BCOO's strategic programs and tactical activities that are geared towards preventing and countering extremisms.

The respondent barangay officials assessed that the tactical (4.34) and operational (4.37) mechanisms of the BCPO in their fight against violent extremism are *highly recommended*. But the barangay officials also *recommends* the strategic mechanisms as part of the BCPO's preparations against criminality in general in Baguio City. The computed group weighted mean is 4.16, interpreted as *recommended*. This implies that the BCPO should exert more on the tactical and operational aspects of preparations against criminality.

As to the community residents, they have revealed that the tactical preparations of the BCPO is *highly recommended* as evidenced by its mean 4.43. This was followed by the strategic and operational preparations with the means of 4.18 and 3.84 respectively. The computed group weighted mean is 4.15, interpreted as *recommended*. This means that the BCPO activities are implemented in the barangay level but as gleaned in the table, there is a need for BCPO to consider reviewing their programs and implement it in the community.

Overall, the respondents revealed that the tactical activities such as the conduct of anti-criminality activities in the community must be continued. Also, the operational activities like the conduct of lectures should be maintained.



The findings above as mentioned are related to one of the most tested crime prevention, the psychology of omnipresence, as an initial police strategy, is to establish the aura of police presence in the community, and is best exemplified and effectively applied in: Patrol's crime prevention activities by uniformed foot patrol officers as well as mobiles patrol crew in conspicuously marked radio-equipped, patrol cars. There is no denying that a criminal in planning to commit a crime is not solely prompted by his strong desire. More importantly, he has to consider the presence of an opportunity, i.e. the absence of apprehension, wherein the police are known to be lax, inefficient, and scarce (Schafer, 2015).

In the study conducted by Petras (2017), the most prevalent index crime committed from calendar year 2010-2016 is physical injuries, which drunkenness and the use of prohibited drugs lead to criminal behavior while traffic violation is the most prevalent non-index crime caused by undisciplined drivers, who are ignorant of the law, intoxicated with alcohol and affected with the ill effect of drugs implying that drivers are not observe and obey the traffic rules and regulations.

According to Quilang (2017), crime solution efficiency refers to the percentage of solved cases out of the total number of reported crime incidents handled by police units/offices for a given period of time. It is the general measure of the PNP's investigative capability for efficiency.

As Timpac (2015) stated in his thesis, crime prevention in any public or privately based initiative or policy aimed at reducing or eliminating criminal behavior and violence in the community.

Napiloy (2015) study on the major changes in the PNP towards the achievement of its "Moral Recovery Program". This could enhance the image of the police to gain the confidence of the public. This study helped build the image of police organization and it cascades to the personnel of the Baguio City Police Office.



5. On the Proposed Program to Enhance the Preparedness of Baguio City Police Office in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

This part of the research answers the fifth research problem on the proposed program based on the findings of the study. Presented below is the program on **Community Awareness Program in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism**, followed by the **Public Safety Development Program** that contains the details of the program implementation.

Program Title: COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM						
Key Result Areas	Objectives	Strategy	Persons Involved	Time Frame	Budget	Success Indicators
Strategic	To create a program that would gain the full support of the community through community program implementation such as anti-criminality programs. To motivate all residents to participate by responding to the programs of the police.	The BCPO through its different stations will have to coordinate with the barangay officials their anti-criminality activities. The BCPO police stations shall conduct a regular evaluation of this activity by getting feedback from the barangay officials and resident representatives.	BCPO personnel Barangay Officials BPAT members Barangay Tanod	June 2018-Dec 2018	10,000	The community is very responsive to BCPO programs relative to peace and order.
Operational	To efficiently use	The BCPO police	DCDA, BCPO	May	5,000	The personnel



	the personnel available in the different police stations under BCPO.	stations should maximize the use of the personnel per area of assignment. To request for additional personnel, when it is very necessary to efficiently carry out the objectives of the different stations.	BCPO Personnel	2018- to Dec 2018.		are efficiently working with documentary proofs available in the different police stations
	To reiterate the roles of the community residents and barangay officials in preventing and countering violent extremism.	The printed materials will be given to the ten (10) police stations of BCPO to distribute to the residents and barangay officials in their respective areas of responsibilities. The concerned police stations may conduct a regular seminar or symposium, explain the contents of the material and distribute the same. Added to	BCPO personnel Barangay Officials BPAT members Barangay Tanod Barangay residents	June 2018 – Dec 2018.	30,000	The residents are very responsive to the police activities. The barangay officials are in close-coordination with the police in all activities



		this, there must be games and activities for the participant.				
	To strengthen the ties between police and key officials in the barangay. To enhance rapport between the police and community.	The concerned police station will initiate the barangay ugnayan for maintenance or for activation. This can be done through informal meetings.	BCPO personnel Barangay Officials	May 2018 – Dec 2018	20,000	The police personnel and barangay officials are regularly attending the ‘Ugnayan’, a dialogue between police and officials.
Tactical	To effectively eliminate the desire possible criminals through visibility.	The police station should conduct orientation among barangay tanod, BPAT members on the common methods and purposes of patrolling.	BCPO personnel Barangay Officials BPAT members Barangay Tanod	May 2018 – Dec 2018	20,000	The Barangay Tanod and BPAT member are very cooperative. They know their respective functions
	To come-up with a sustainable anti-criminality program that can be implemented to the different barangays in Baguio City by the different Police Stations	A special meeting must called for this purpose. The prepared program of the police will be presented to the barangay officials to determine the best means of its implementation.	BCPO personnel COP of Station Concerned Barangay Officials BPAT members	May 2018- to Dec 2018.	30,000	The Public Safety Development Plan aided by the Action Plan Matrix is fully implemented with excellent feedback from the beneficial barangay.



		The possible problems to be encountered should be noted and must be given alternative solutions.	Barangay Tanod			
--	--	--	----------------	--	--	--

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A. Public Safety Situationer

The anti-criminality programs of the Philippine National Police (PNP) in general is one of the primordial concerns of the different regional, provincial and city, and municipal police stations in order to curve criminality in their respective places. The crime prevention programs of the Philippine National Police (PNP) involves the uniformed personnel, public officials, civilians and all other stakeholders of establishments and community.

The Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) is one of the offices/stations in the Philippines that is tasked to implement the different OPLANS and IMPLANS with the purpose of preventing and countering violent extremism within its jurisdiction.

B. The Public Safety Development Plan

It is the significant purpose of this program to formulate a sustainable ENHANCEMENT SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXREMISM that can be implemented by the BCPO and its sub-stations to the different barangays in their respective areas of responsibilities. This program contains details how to conduct the seminar, requirements and other needed data and materials that are readily adoptable by any police station.

C. Purpose of the Program

One of the major purposes of this study is to come up with a public safety development program depending on the findings of the study. Since the findings of the study is more on community participation, the researchers opted to design an



ENHANCEMENT SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXREMISM. This program will help maintain the status of peace and order in the City through constant engagement to the barangay officials and community residents.

D. Mechanics of Program Implementation

- a. National/Regional Level.** It's the higher headquarters sets the strategic concepts of the implementation of this program. The operational guidelines and the contingency plans shall be considered as set in the different OPLANS AND IMPLANS from higher headquarters. The specific means on how to implement such anti-criminality programs will differ depending on the geographical locations, culture of the populace and other factors. At this level, the proper monitoring and supervision should be implemented.
- b. Provincial, City/Municipal Level.** The Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) in coordination/collaboration with and support of other law enforcement agencies and non-government organizations shall deliver this ENHANCEMENT SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXREMISM in the community through its sub-stations.

The operations shall be carried out in three phases, as follows:

Phase I. Preparatory Phase. The BCPO should study this ENHANCEMENT SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXREMISM with the different representatives of the different sub-stations. The purpose of the program shall be presented. The queries will be answered and all other problems in the implementation should will be identified to be provided with possible solutions.

Phase II. Intermediate Phase. At this point, the coordination is done and the conduct of the implementation of this program is ready for kick-start. In this stage, some activities include the following:

- 1. Conduct of the seminar.** This involves the active engagement of the concerned sub-station and the barangay officials and other community resident volunteers. Other private sectors and organizations maybe contacted for collaborative conduct of this activity. These activities would



make specific functions and roles of every sector during emergencies. Defining one's responsibilities is very important in this activity in order to be prepared for any untoward incidents.

- 2. Utilization of Media.** The BCPO in this phase will make some advisories by highlighting significant accomplishments in order to convince and encourage the community to support the activities of the BCPO especially in their fight in preventing and countering violent extremism. The BCPO may host a regular radio program, or as an alternative may become guest to some related programs for the purpose of communicating to the public. This plan depends on the actual ground situation as defined by the conduct of the activity.

Phase III. Full-Engagement Phase. This phase includes activities on the conduct of the ENHANCEMENT SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXREMISM. This is the actual implementation of the activity. In this phase, other problems may arise as the activity is being carried out. These problems should be noted to be considered during debriefing phase. Proper documentation should also be maintained with proper accounting of finances, making of reports on significant details of the implementation.

The table below contains the details of the program to be carried out in the community.

Time	Topic/Activity	Name of Speaker
8:00 – 8:15 am	Prayer National Anthem Welcome Remarks	The COP of the BCPO Concerned Police Station
8:15 – 10:00 am	1st Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updates on Police Activities;• Mandates of Police Stations in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism	PSUPT ARMANDO GAPUZ, PCR Chief, BCPO
10:00 – 10:15 am	Morning Break	
10:15 – 12 nn	2nd Topics:	HON. MICHAEL LAWANA,



	Roles and Functions of the Barangay Officials and other Appointed officials in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism	ABC President
12:00 – 1:00 pm	Lunch Break	
1:00 – 3:00 pm	3rd Topic: Roles and Responsibilities of Private Citizens in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism	SPO1 Elizabeth Dawiguey
3:00 – 3:15 pm	Afternoon Break	
3:15 – 4:45 pm	Workshop and Critiquing Scenarios will be given by the organizing Police Station to the attendants.	PSUPT TIRSO MANOLI, DCDA, BCPO (Facilitator)
4:45 – 5:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closing Ceremonies• Awarding of Certificates to Participants• Awarding of Certificates to Speakers• Announcements	By the BCPO Police Station (host)

E. Program Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of this ENHANCEMENT SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXREMISM needs to be implemented, monitored and assessed for improvement. After activity reports must be submitted identified the success indicators and problems encountered in order not to experience the same in the future.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following are the summary of findings of the study:

1. As to the Level of Preparedness of BCPO.

The overall mean provided by the three groups of respondents (BCPO personnel, barangay officials, and community residents) on the level of preparedness of the BCPO in preventing and countering violent extremism is 3.87, interpreted as *prepared* (3.78 and 3.79 respectively).

2. As to the Degree of Seriousness of the Identified Gaps by the BCPO.



The three groups of respondents that is composed of the BCPO personnel, barangay officials, and community residents revealed that the degree of seriousness of the gaps experienced by the BCPO in preventing and countering violent extremism is 3.27, interpreted as *moderately serious*.

3. As to the Remedial Solutions for BCPO.

The respondents revealed that the tactical activities such as the conduct of anti-criminality activities in the community must be continued. Also, the operational activities like the conduct of lectures should be maintained.

4. As to the Proposed Program.

Based on the findings of the study, an Action Plan was made in which contents were based fully from the findings of the study. The implementing details are provided in the Public Safety Development Plan.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. That as to preparedness, the BCPO is functioning normally and is regularly conducting its routinary activities in the community; the BCPO is effective and efficient as to its programs and activities delivered in the community.
2. That in terms of significant difference, the statistical responses and information gathered through key informant interviews from the three groups of respondents differ from each other. The BCPO personnel has the highest ratings in all aspects, followed by the Barangay officials and with the least means were given by the community resident. This is due to the nature of their involvement in anti-criminality activities.
3. That as to the degree of seriousness of problems of the identified gaps, the BCPO was able to manage the community programs well to almost all aspects of its anti-criminality campaign including its focus on preventing and countering violent extremism; and
4. That as to the remedial solutions, the BCPO is not extensively strategically working with the barangay officials not much on its engagement with the residents, nevertheless, the BCPO is doing its mandates of serving its people and government in Baguio City.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are forwarded:

1. Considering the review of the tactical preparations done by the BCPO especially in the conduct of its community anti-crime activities should be properly coordinated with the barangay authorities.
2. The BCPO is encouraged to maintain or enhance its strategic programs like "Oplan bakal-sita," "Barangay Ugnayan," and the conduct of patrolling. The tactical programs on the conduct of crime prevention activities should include lectures on crime prevention among other stakeholders.
3. The BCPO should engage the barangay officials in the formulation of policies in order to have a systematic way of information dissemination of information to the community residents on how they can help preventing and countering violent extremism.
4. It is highly recommended for the BCPO to regularly and constantly conduct patrolling around the city and strengthen anti-criminality campaign by conducting lectures, distributing flyers, etc in coordination with other sectors in the community;
5. The BCPO should adopt the Action Plan and the Public Safety Development Plan to address the significant findings of the study; and
6. Further study to be conducted that will focus on the assessment of the different anti-criminality campaign programs of the Baguio City Police Office.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Books

- De Leon, R. (2015). Character and Competency Framework for Policing and Public Safety Administration in the Philippines. Manila: FPR Publishing.
- Gage, N. (2016) The Mafia is not an equal opportunity Employer. New York City: Mc Graw Hill.
- Hagan, F. E. (2014) Criminology and Crimes. Chicago, Illinois: Prentice Hall



- Klecak, F.E. (2014) *Principles of Investigation*. New York: Random House
- Schafer, S. (2015) *Theories in Criminology: Past and Present Philosophies of the Crime Problem*. New York: Random House.
- Seigel, L. (2016). *Introduction to Criminology and Typology of Crimes*. New York: West Publishing Company
- Timpac, T (2015) *The Criminal Justice System of the Philippines*. Tarlac City: TJS Publishing House
- Vicente, J.B., et. al. (2015) *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*: Quezon City: Wiseman's Books Trading
- Weiss, M. & Hassan, H. (2016). *ISIS: Inside the Army of Terror*. New York: Reagan Arts
- White, R. and Haines, F. (2016). *Crime and Criminology: An Introduction to Concepts and Explanations*. Melbourne, AUS: Oxford University Press.
- Wolfgang, M. E. (2015). *Crime and Race: Conceptions and misconceptions*. New York: Institute of Human Relations Press
- Zvekic, U. A. (2016). *"Victimisation in the Developing World: An Overview"* UNICRI Publications

B. Unpublished Materials (Thesis and Dissertations)

- Allan, P. J. (2013). *Integration of the Geographic Information System (GIS) in the Police Integrated Patrol System towards a more effective crime management in the City of Baguio*. Unpublished Thesis at Philippine Public Safety College.
- Dasayon, H. (2013). *Police Integrated Patrol System in Eastern Police District (EPD)*. Unpublished Thesis at Philippine Public Safety College.
- Flora, R. T. (2015). *The Crime Situation in the City of San Fernando, La Union*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Baguio.
- Limmong, D. V (2014). *Police Integrated Patrol System of Baguio City Police Office*. Unpublished Thesis at Philippine Public Safety College.



Napiloy, M. (2015). The Operationalization of Lambat-Sibat of Baguio City Police Office. Unpublished Thesis at Philippine Public Safety College.

Petras, J. I. (2017). *Status of community policing in Baguio City*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Baguio, Baguio City.

Quilang, L. R. U. (2017). *Analysis of crime situation in the City of Cauayan, Isabela*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Baguio, Baguio City.

C. Journals/Magazines/Newspapers

Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) IMPLAN 33/10 "Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS)" to PROCOR IMPLAN 23/10 and PNP LOI 62/2010 "Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS)"

Braga, A. A. and Weisburd D. L. (2016). *The effects of focused deterrence strategies on crime: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the empirical evidence*. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.

De Leon, R. (2015). The Philippine Public Safety Review. The PPSC Official Journal. PPSC. Vol. 2 No. 2

D. Online and Other References

Geographic Information System Based Crime Analysis (GIS-BCA) of Baguio City Revised PNP Operational Procedures December 2013 Edition

Statistics on all crime incidents referred/processed/gathered by reporting PROs. (2012). Retrieved on February 2, 2018 from <http://didm.pnp.gov.ph/Statistics/2012/Crime%20Statistics%20July%202012.pdf>

Caparas, D. L. A. (2015) *"Participation of the Public and Victims for More Fair and Effective Criminal Justice Administration in the Philippines"* National Police Commission, retrieved on February 2, 2018 at http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/PDF_rms/no56/56-20.pdf

UNAFEI Newsletter No. 116 (Feb. 2016) *"Crime Prevention. The 21st Century – Effective Prevention of Crime Associated with Urbanization Based Upon Community Involve and Prevention of Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency"*



Shaw, M. and Travers, K. (February 2, 2018). Montreal Montrea Strategies and Best Practices in Crime Prevention in particular in relation to Urban Areas and Youth at Risk Paper presented at the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, Thailand