

Peacekeeping Action Team In Crime Prevention Of Selected Villages In Cebu City, Philippines

Jonathan O. Etcuban, Leo T. Batiles, Ma Cristina B. Monte, Arnel D. Arpon, Aahron M. Dinauanao, Philip Joel DR. Macugay

University of Cebu, Graduate School Cebu City, Philippines
joetcuban@gmail.com

Philippine National Police - Police Regional Office 7, Cebu City, Philippines
batilesleo@yahoo.com

Philippine National Police - Police Regional Office 7, Cebu City, Philippines
mcborro_97@yahoo.com

Philippine National Police - Police Regional Office 7, Cebu City, Philippines
arnelarpon1971@gmail.com

Mizan-Tepi University, Ethiopia, Africa
dinauanao@gmail.com

Mizan-Tepi University, Ethiopia, Africa
drjoelmacugay@gmail.com

Abstract: Peacekeeping is the essential function of the police and police visibility is one of the main thrusts of this peacekeeping activity. Without this peacekeeping activity, it would be desperate for the police visibility may not work in addressing criminality in all situations. It is needed to maintain the harmonies living of the residents in the community. This study determined the performance of Village Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) about crime prevention of selected villages in Cebu City. The researchers employed a descriptive type of research characterized by gathering data on BPAT performance on crime prevention in the identified villages in Cebu, namely Luz, Ermita, Tisa, Guadalupe, and Tinago. Also, the study was employed by the five police stations of which these villages were under. The community, village officials, and the police officers were the respondents of the study. They were advised to answer the researcher made questionnaire. The gathered data were statistically treated using the weighted mean. The investigation revealed that on the deterrence of crime, apprehension of criminals, drug demand and supply reduction, and identification of dependents for rehabilitation the BPAT performance were rated effective by the respondents. Also, the study revealed that on the problems encountered by the BPAT in crime prevention, the drug demand and supply reduction, as well as the identification of dependents for rehabilitation, were moderately serious. It was concluded that the police in the community is a gesture of PNP's commitment to pursue a productive community partnership in support of sustained village-based anti-crime strategy in collaboration with the BPAT by intensifying public safety information campaign through regular police bulletins on criminal modus operandi. The researchers recommended strengthening the knowledge and skills of the BPAT in identifying the drug dependents for rehabilitation in the community through training and seminars.

Keywords: Crime prevention, criminal justice, peacekeeping action team, Philippines

1. Introduction

Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) plays a very significant role in the Philippine National Police (PNP) Organization (Lowry et al., 2005). The Patrol Officers serve as the first person you can ask for in times of need (Sluka, 2012). They are in charge of the worry of culprits and anticipation to the individuals who might be hoodlums (Wilson, 2013). It is understood that the patrol officer's life is at risk because of the nature of their duty (Vila et al., 2002). Partnership with the community and the police is wielded as a weapon system by itself in the campaign against crime. Apparently, the police cannot address today's crime problem alone. No matter how well organized, equipped or highly motivated the PNP maybe, it cannot function effectively in its fight against criminality without the active cooperation of the community through the creation of the BPAT. The BPAT in the law enforcement efforts is anchored on the fact that police officers are not omnipresent to all places. The ratio of the residents and the police demand a support system, like the activation and organization of BPATs (San Juan, 2013). In the Philippines, the evolution of the policing

system and police patrol in the country development from the practices of different tribes (McCoy, 2009). The common tradition was to select non-disabled young men to protect their villages from the depredation of wild animals that they prey on their crops and livestock (Gupta, 2013). The state ought to advance peace and request, guarantee open wellbeing and further reinforce nearby government ability pointed towards the powerful conveyance of the central administrations to the citizenry through the foundation of profoundly useful and nonmilitary personnel (Sanidad-Leones, 2006). Towards this end, the State might reinforce an arrangement of coordination and collaboration among the citizenry, and locally executes and the incorporated law implementation and open wellbeing offices made under this Act (Republic Act No. 6975, Sec. 2) (Slaughter, 2004). Under Sec. 24 the elements of the PNP are the accompanying; the state to advance peace and request, guarantee open wellbeing and further reinforce nearby government capacity pointed towards the viable conveyance of the essential administrations to the citizenry through the foundation of a very proficient and capable police drive that is national in extension and non military personnel in character

(Feliciano et al., 2001). Towards this end, the State is considered a system of coordination and cooperation among the citizenry; local executives and the integrated law enforcement and public safety agencies created under this Act (Broadhurst, 2006). The PNP expressly states that peace and order and public safety can be assured only with the active involvement of the community (Domingo-Almase, 2013). The 1987 Philippine Constitution, notably the Declaration of Principles and the State of strategies commands that the prime obligation of the administration is to serve and secure the general population (Desierto, 2010). The administration may call upon the general population to protect the State, and all nationals might be required under conditions given by law, to render a man, military or ordinary administration (Chadwick & May, 2003). The PNP recognized the role of Village Tanods, Bantay Bayan, Civilian Volunteer Organizations (CVO), Villages Auxiliaries, Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and people's organizations as Force Multipliers in the Fight against criminality, insurgency, and terrorism (Pena, 2007). These organizations are also valuable partners of the government in community development. The PNP shall have the following powers and functions: Enforce all laws and ordinances relative to the protection of lives and properties; Maintain peace and order and take all necessary states to ensure public safety; Investigate and prevent crimes, effect the arrest of criminal offenders, bring offenders to justice and assist in their prosecution; Exercise the general powers to make arrest, search and seizure in accordance with the Constitution and pertinent laws; Detain an arrested person for a period not beyond what is prescribed by law, informing the person so detained of all his rights under the constitution; Issue licenses for the possession of firearms and training and operations of security agencies, and to security guards and private detectives, for the practice of their professions; and Perform such other duties and exercise all other functions as may be provided by law. Furthermore, Executive Order (EO) No. 546 authorized the PNP to deputize the village tanods as force multipliers in the implementation of the peace and order plan, subject to the occurrence of the appropriate Local Chief Executive through the Local Peace and Order Council (LPOC) (Gustaitis & Guttieri, 2007). More recently, with the EO 773, it is incumbent upon the PNP to enhance its operational procedures on community safety and security system in order to address criminality, Internal Security Operation (ISO) and terrorism problems by establishing Neighborhood Support Groups (NSG) through Village Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) operatives, peace partners, and friends to achieve peace and order throughout the country (Lopez, 2013). Under the authority of the National Peace and Order Council and the Philippine National Police, the BPAT was created as the primary operators to conduct Community-Oriented Policing and Public Safety System. The BPAT is composed of the PNP supervisor, the Village Chairman, Ex-O, Village Tanod (sectoral representative and police auxiliaries) the BPAT conducts peacekeeping activities in association with the various sectors of the community and ensure their continuous support towards the maintenance of peace and order and safety (Sanchez, 2017). Their goal is to have a peaceful and orderly community, which is organized and responsive to the safety and security needs of its citizenry in cooperation

with the local police (Last, 2000). The BPAT as the prime movers of the BPO will render services tailor-made for the community where they belong and function. The BPAT will focus on the three general endeavors, which are: security services focused on the proactive community-based policing system, conflict resolution through Village Justice System and crisis management, which includes disaster mitigation. The satisfactory rating of BPAT still needs immediate and further improvement. While various attempts in the past have been made to address this concern, much effort has yet to be done. The search for more effective, efficient and relevant mechanisms to improve its performance is much desired. In the news report of The Freeman, a local newspaper dated June 1, 2015, While Cebu City's police director says that the crime rate in the city has gone down, official records of the Police Regional Office-7 show otherwise. The Regional Investigation and Detection Management Division Chief says that the city's wrongdoing rate rose to 22 percent when contrasted with a similar quarter a year ago. In 2013, the Cebu City Police Office detailed an aggregate wrongdoing volume of 3,585 while this year it rose to 4,285 cases. The Chief recognized and grouped the data introduced and discovered that out of the 4, 285 cases, 2,874 of them are list violations. File wrongdoings are violations against individual and property like murder, physical wounds, burglary, and theft. File wrongdoings went up this year by 20 percent when contrasted with a year ago's accounted for instances of 2,303. He included that there is an expansion in the cases of road wrongdoings this year. A year ago 819 cases were estimated for yet this year rose to 909 cases. The Chief said the 25 percent expansion in these wrongdoings includes the utilization of guns while they noticed a 300 percent increment in violations was carried out by cruiser riding offenders (Diaz, 2015). The Cebu City mayor gathered around 50 suspected drug pushers and users at the Mabolo Village Hall to convince them to quit the business. He had a dialogue with dealers and drug dependents in the presence of the Village Captain, police officers, and the village council. The meeting was a social experiment aimed at addressing the problem of illegal drugs in Cebu City. The personnel from the village and the Mabolo Police Station identified the drug personalities. He said the issue of illicit drugs requires both police and social action to solve the involvement of the BPAT mainly. In a report by ABS-CBN's TV Patrol Central Visayas, the Village Captain thanked the mayor for the initiative, saying the project can help decrease the worsening problem of the illegal drug trade in the village (The Freeman, 2017). With this background at hand, it is essential for the PNP to undertake initiatives that promote Community Oriented Policing System. The community plays an important role and should be considered as a necessary collaborator in policing activities. Not only because the city is the recipient of the services of the police but also because the community is in itself the police. To answer the call for peace and order as a mandate, the Cebu City Police Office adopted and launched same programs to help address the peace and order problems that are recently scattering in the entire locality. As programs and projects are implemented by the CCPO, the researchers would like to establish relevant

data and generalization on the implementation and results of peace and order.

2. Framework

This study is anchored on the Preventive Patrol Theory by Kelling et al. The review of Kelling is unique among tests of the deterrent effects of police activities, reasonable attempts were made to randomize the choices of experimental and control areas, and a vast array of different measurements were applied to determine the outcomes (Tyler et al., 2010). The result, by now well known, was that neither crime rates nor citizens' perceptions of crime or safety were significantly affected by the changed operations in Kansas City. Crime rates were measured by both police reports and victimization surveys (Eck & Maguire, 2000). A preventive patrol is a form of police service that directly attempts to eliminate the opportunity for misconduct (Del Carmen & Guevara, 2003). It includes strolling or driving around the zone and keeping a post for potential issues (Lee and Ingold, 2006). A preventive watch implies to expand police nearness in territories of anticipated that wrongdoing would go about as an impediment (Sherman and Eck, 2002). The idea behind preventive watch is the conviction that watches predicts and stops wrongdoing (Braga and Weisburd, 2010). It is one of the five center operational methodologies of policing (Walsh, 2001). The preventive watch is frequently embraced as a measure of group caretaking capacities that incorporate the obligation to diminish the open doors for the commission of a few violations (Dimino, 2009). The targets of preventive watch include (i) discouragement of wrongdoing, (ii) trepidation of hoodlums, (iii) fulfillment of general society requests for administrations identified with wrongdoing, (iv) improvement of a suspicion that all is well and good and trust in the law requirement office and (v) recuperation of stolen property (Wilson, 2013). Unfortunately, the preventive patrol has many weaknesses, so that although in theory, it sounds as if it should work well, in practice its utility is clouded (Lorenz, 2002). The significant weaknesses of preventive patrol are as follows: 1) Even at its best, the preventive patrol can only control crimes committed in public areas, that is, street crime. Apparently, the police are not authorized to patrol private areas; 2) In many departments, the volume of calls for services makes it virtually impossible to perform preventive patrol correctly, since so much time is spent responding to and handling radio runs; 3) If the criminal avoids punishment for committing a crime, the detection and apprehension don't deter crime. The purpose of anticrime patrol is to apprehend criminals during or immediately after the commission of quality of life street crime (Beckett & Sasson, 2003). When statistics indicate that, despite prevention measures by the police and the community, a particular area is still rife with street crimes, a kind of patrol different from preventive patrol is needed (Wakefield, 2006). More often than not, the type of patrol that is used these circumstances is anticrime patrol (Baker, 2002). Marked police patrols are the backbone of policing (Ratcliffe, 2017). Office pioneers, policymakers, and the overall population put a lot of significance on the utilization of stamped police watches as an impediment to wrongdoing (Buntman & Snyman, 2003). Prevention hypothesis accepts, to a limited extent, that wrongdoers

make an exhaustive and educated money saving advantage estimation before the commission of wrongdoing (Beebe and Rao, 2005). As such, it is expected that wrongdoers know the majority of the dangers and additionally the prizes they will get if they escape with wrongdoing (Felson & Boba, 2010). From this point of view, an expansion in police watches would build the potential danger of getting captured and subsequently diminish the number of wrongdoers willing to perpetrate wrongdoing in the watch zone (Crowe, 2000). The Kansas City Preventative Patrol Experiment was intended to test the presumptions of discouragement hypothesis about stamped police watch (Sherman and Eck, 2002). Specifically, scientists needed to check whether expansion in police watches could prompt an abatement in wrongdoing and a lessening of people in general's dread of wrongdoing (Weisburd & Eck, 2004). Preventive watch methodologies depend on the possibility that unmistakable police nearness in a zone gives a general obstruction impact on wrongdoing and that, in this way, the general population everywhere's dread of the offense is decreased by that same police nearness (Bratton, 1999). It would be normal, therefore, that wrongdoings that would more often than not happen in moderately open zones, for example, general property offenses or road violations, would be all the more radically affected by preventive watching hones, though crimes ordinarily dedicated to relative segregation would be less powerless to the discouragement impacts of preventive watching (Clarke & Eck, 2014). The use of police assets for arbitrary precautionary watch exercises is, be that as it may, inadequate at dissuading wrongdoing and securing guilty parties (Durlauf & Nagin, 2011). The research proposes that focused preventive exercises in vital zones where the more substantial part of wrongdoings happen, or when medicines driven by particular arrangements or practices went for meeting deliberately characterized objectives are used, is significantly more successful in lessening wrongdoing (Knepper, 2007). Police field tasks comprise of watch and examinations (Ioimo & Aronson, 2003). The watch has been alluded to as the foundation of policing because the most significant level of police faculty is relegated to watch (Chen, 2017). The objectives of watch incorporate (1) wrongdoing counteractive action and discouragement, (2) trepidation of guilty parties, (3) making of a suspicion that all is well and good and fulfillment, (4) arrangement of non-wrongdoing related administrations, (5) movement control, and (6) distinguishing and taking care of group issues as for wrongdoing and confusion. The police needed to make a noticeable nearness that would-would be guilty parties (Vindevogel, 2005). In any case, the improvement of the radio and the phone changed the police watch strategies from proactive to receptive (Walsh, 2001). With the advancement of group policing, the police are required to know about what is happening in their watch zones (Thomas, 2005). This includes a heightened awareness regarding terrorism and terrorist acts. The police should become target-oriented and utilize event analysis.

3. Objectives of the Study

This study determined the performance of BPAT about crime prevention of selected villages in Cebu City. The study answered the: 1) Effectiveness of BPAT in crime

prevention along with Deterrence of Crime, Apprehension of Criminals, Drug Demand and Supply Reduction, and Identification of Drug Dependents for Rehabilitation; and 2) Problems encountered by the BPAT in crime prevention relative to the drug demand and supply reduction and identification of dependents for rehabilitation.

4. Methodology

The researchers employed a descriptive type of research. The research design is characterized by gathering data about BPAT performance about crime prevention in the identified villages in Cebu City. The study was conducted in the five identified villages, namely: Luz, Ermita, Tisa, Guadalupe, and Tinago. Also, the study was employed by the five police stations in Cebu City. The respondents of the study were group into three, namely: the community, the police officers, and the village officials. In this study, the community is composed of 215 community members (50 parents, 25 businesspeople, 100 students, and 40 working professionals), and eight (8) village officials of Villages Luz, Ermita, Tisa, Guadalupe, and Tinago. Also, the study involves eight (8) police officers of the five police stations in Cebu City. They were chosen using purposive convenience sampling of 231 respondents. The study utilized a researcher made survey questionnaire to gather data about the performance of BPAT officers in the selected villages, and police stations. The survey is composed of four parts. Part I of the questionnaire is used to gather the respondents' profile, which includes their age, gender, civil status, and family monthly income. Part II of the questionnaire is used to gather the problems encountered by the BPAT as perceived by the residents and the police officers of the five police stations in Cebu City. This includes their perceptions of the drug demand and supply reduction, as well as the identification of drug dependents for rehabilitation. The gathered data were statistically treated using weighted mean, frequency, and rank.

5. Results and Discussions

Table 1: Effectiveness of BPAT in Crime Prevention as to Deterrence of Crime

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
The BPAT:		
1. Conduct the patrol in their respective villages such as checkpoint	3.12	Moderately Effective
2. Encourages the community or the populace to participate in crime preventions to the police or authority as watchers	4.22	Very Effective
3. Answers mobilization all organized community sectors to help in the prevention of crimes	3.94	Effective
4. Upgrades the quality of communication equipment for police patrollers	3.78	Effective
5. Deploys additional personnel to cover all crime-prone areas in the community	3.68	Effective
Aggregate Mean	3.75	Effective

The table shows that the majority of the respondents evaluated the performance of the BPAT as Effective regarding deterrence of crime. The data imply that some crime prevention activities address crime indirectly by trying to alter social background conditions that are thought to cause crime, with the intent of eventually reducing the likelihood of crime, nuisance, behavior, and fear. A crime of misery forbids conduct naturally flowing from life on streets as experienced by the desperately impoverished, mentally ill, and drug-addicted. Mitchell (2012) carefully analyzes these crimes of misery within each of the five philosophical grounds that traditionally justify and guide punishment: a variety of theories of retribution, as well as general deterrence, specific deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation. From this analysis, Mitchell concludes that none of the traditional philosophical theories can justify the crimes of misery and, as such, those crimes are morally unsupportable and unjust. As perceived by the village officials, the table shows that the village officials evaluated the performance of BPAT as effective. This information infers that examples of wrongdoing ought to be viewed as the result of wrongdoing control arrangements and the dissemination of chances. Such wrongdoing control approaches are regularly contended to have constrained the impact of dislodging wrongdoing, that is, substituting new violations for counteracted wrongdoings.

Table 2: Effectiveness of BPAT in Crime Prevention as to Apprehension of Criminals

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
The BPAT:		
1. Encourages the participation of community-based organizations to enable the PNP to cover all matters of community safety and security	3.93	Effective
2. Intensifies public safety information campaign through regular police bulletins on criminal modus operandi	3.72	Effective
3. Consults with local village officials on problems and threats from criminal elements in the village so that proper strategic approaches are developed to counter the problem	4.06	Effective
4. Support the development of police-community partnership by carefully coordinating and communicating with such groups to establish open lines of communications	4.00	Effective
5. Sustains visitation as an approach to crime reporting to inform them of the status of cases lodged against suspects/offenders	3.88	Effective
Aggregate Mean	3.92	Effective

Table 2 shows that the majority of the community respondents evaluated the performance of the BPAT as Effective regarding the apprehension of criminals. The data imply that to apprehend is to arrest, as when the police try to apprehend criminals and bring them to justice. This is a significant factor in the establishment of such vital institutions as national systems of education, a second daily press, and various welfare measures designed to fight the spread of criminality. According to Sabijon et al. (2017), Decreasing apprehension of wrongdoing has dependably been a vital piece of group policing. This applies particularly to psychological warfare, where the essential objective is to make fear.

Table 3: Effectiveness of BPAT in Crime Prevention as to Drug Demand and Supply Reduction

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
The BPAT:		
1. Helps the village in recognizing the effects of the use of drugs by shifting resources to prevention, treatment, and education.	4.07	Effective
2. Prevents drug abuse by investing and providing them with accurate effects of drug information	3.70	Effective
3. Focuses law enforcement resources on the most dangerous and violent drug criminals	3.81	Effective
4. Builds trust and confidence by the public to irradiate drug demand	3.81	Effective
5. Initiates political intervention must be stopped the supply of drugs in and out of the village	3.54	Effective
Aggregate Mean	3.79	Effective

The information infers that the request diminishment endeavors decrease the interest for unlawful medications utilizing counteractive action, treatment, and research. Supply lessening makes drugs scarcer, more costly and less socially endured. It is a valuable device for request decrease since when medications cost increasingly and are harder to acquire there are fewer drug clients and less interest in unlawful medications. Request diminishment is likewise a valuable device in supply decrease since when the quantity of narcotics customers falls, tranquilize supply falls correspondingly as the market for unlawful medications shrivels. Connecting these correlative methodologies boosts the effect of the civil procedure on illicit medication use by assaulting the drug economy from both sides.

Table 4: Effectiveness of BPAT in Crime Prevention as to Identification of Dependents for Rehabilitation

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
The BPAT:		
1. Identifies through the physical dependence of the drug dependents	3.76	Effective
2. Cooperates with the Police Officers and the Village Council in identifying drug dependents	3.87	Effective
3. Quickly response or immediately present on house visitation of drug dependents	3.84	Effective
4. Disseminates awareness of the residential community of the list of activities of drug rehabilitation program	3.56	Effective
5. Initiates anti-criminality programs/projects in partnership with the LGUs, village officials and the community	3.95	Effective
Aggregate Mean	3.80	Effective

Table 4 shows that the majority of the community respondents evaluated the performance of the BPAT as Effective regarding the identification of dependents for rehabilitation. The information suggests that the general population can't control the utilization of liquor and medications, in spite of the terrible things that happen when they utilize.

Table 5: Problems Encountered as to Drug Demand and Supply Reduction

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Cease the law against drug use	3.53	Serious
2. Disfavor in drug prevention information drive	3.14	Moderately Serious
3. Prevent checkpoint activities	3.35	Moderately Serious
4. Help organized a site-based task force who are trained and skilled as drug watch	3.42	Serious
5. Stop organized crime policy	3.24	Moderately Serious
6. Help uptake and delay onset of drug use	3.29	Moderately Serious
7. Help expand the use of drugs in the village	3.42	Serious
8. Do not support sports-related activities	3.08	Moderately Serious
9. Do not support people to recover from drug dependence	3.00	Moderately Serious
10. Less effort to promote social inclusion	3.23	Moderately Serious
Aggregate Mean	3.27	Moderately Serious

The table shows that the community finds the indicators moderately serious. This infers the occupants voiced their help for BPATs in the city, and for group policing specifically, as a viable method for battling wrongdoing. Community policing helps reduce crime. This involves activities that seek to prevent crime and offending before it occurs. It includes activities, which address the fear of crime. The prevention of crime requires individuals, communities, business, community organizations and all levels of government to work together. As perceived by the village officials regarding the problems encountered by BPAT, the table shows that the police officers find the indicator, drug demand, and supply reduction as serious and identification of dependents for rehabilitation as moderately serious. The data imply that village officials with the help of BPATs are the best partners when it comes to fighting crime. By showing that small crime and nuisance, activities will not be tolerated in the village. The village officials may enlist a crime prevention program wherein participation of residents in partnership with BPATs to reduce crime in their village. It includes neighbors becoming acquainted with each other and averting wrongdoing by monitoring what is going on in their neighborhoods. Subjects are prepared to perceive and report suspicious exercises. This is on account of the cops can't be on each corner, and each road in the city, so native association is basic to battle wrongdoing. Neighbors are the ones who realize what is happening in their group. By participating with each other and the police, individuals can help battle wrongdoing in their village in the best.

Table 6: Problems Encountered as to Identification of Dependents for Rehabilitation

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Do not observe drug dependents in the village	2.96	Moderately Serious
2. Lack of dedication and commitment of the BPAT to identify the drug dependents.	3.27	Moderately Serious
3. Lack skills in the identification of drug dependents for rehabilitation	3.10	Moderately Serious
4. Do not report to Village	2.92	Moderately Serious

Officials the drug dependents that need to be rehabilitated			
5. Do not assist in the invitation process of these drug dependents to the village hall	2.73	Moderately Serious	
Aggregate Mean	3.00	Moderately Serious	

As perceived by the respondent groups, the majority of them find the problems in the identification of dependents for rehabilitation as moderately serious. The table shows that the police officers find the indicator, drug demand, and supply reduction as serious and identification of dependents for improvement as moderately serious. This implies that law enforcement officers believe that the most effective deterrent to crime is swift and sure punishment. When asked which societal or legal changes would have the enormous impact on reducing violent crime, police chose to strengthen families and neighborhoods, along with swift and sure punishment for offenders, as the means that would bring about the most significant effects. The BPATs wanted more control over illicit drugs, greater latitude for judges in criminal cases, more significant economic opportunity, and a reduction in the number of guns in circulation. Expanding the punishment, on the other hand, was not thought to have a significant impact on crime reduction.

6. Conclusions

The study concluded that the BPAT was moderately effective in the conduct of patrol in their respective villages. They must be involved in giving the community the best possible policing system particularly in the deterrence of crime such as checkpoint. Because through this, it helps promotes an environment of mutual trust and confidence while maintaining tranquility and order and providing safety services. Also, the police in the community is a gesture of PNP's commitment to pursue an effective community partnership in support of sustained village-based anti-crime strategy in collaboration with the BPAT by intensifying public safety information campaign through regular police bulletins on criminal modus operandi. The strength and weaknesses of BPATs help guide the community in controlling the drug demand and supply reduction in the villages in Cebu City. Thus, the BPATs' skills are to be updated to provide enough logistical support, which will enhance the performance of BPATs. Because through this, BPAT can help stop the supply of drugs in and out of their respective villages. The components contributory to the achievement and disappointment of the BPAT will upgrade the execution of BPAT as a power multiplier in helping the Police Stations in distinguishing the medical wards for recovery in the group.

7. Recommendations

The researchers strongly recommend strengthening the community commitment and participation on the BPATs through the assistance of the PNP in the conduct of checkpoint. The BPATs through the aid of the PNP and local officials should display on their bulletin boards visible to the residents on precautionary measures regarding the criminal modus operandi. Solicitation of support from the local government units, non-government

organizations and the local businessmen for skill enhancement and capability of BPAT members necessary in the delivery of crime prevention in their respective villages. Recommended strengthening the knowledge and skills of the BPAT in identifying the drug dependents for rehabilitation in the community. This could be achieved through training and seminars.

8. Translational Research

The outcome of this study had been translated into a plan of the PNP to support President Rodrigo Duterte's program to fight drug trafficking in the country specifically in Cebu City.

9. References

- [1] Baker, B. (2002). Living with non-state policing in South Africa: the issues and dilemmas. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 40(01), 29-53. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/U3pVOg>
- [2] Beckett, K., & Sasson, T. (2003). *The politics of injustice: Crime and punishment in America*. Sage Publications. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/7ZvdcB>
- [3] Beebe, N. L., & Rao, V. S. (2005, December). Using situational crime prevention theory to explain the effectiveness of information systems security. In *Proceedings of the 2005 SoftWares Conference, Las Vegas, NV*(pp. 1-18). Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/zxYjDJ>
- [4] Braga, A. A., & Weisburd, D. (2010). *Policing problem places: Crime hot spots and effective prevention*. Oxford University Press on Demand. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/ec5rg6>
- [5] Bratton, W. J. (1999). Great expectations: how higher expectations for police departments can lead to a decrease in crime. In *Measuring What Matters: Proceedings from the Policing Research Institute Meetings, Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice* (pp. 11-26). Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/X5Cxi9>
- [6] Broadhurst, R. (2006). Developments in the global law enforcement of cyber-crime. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 29(3), 408-433. Retrieved June 2017 from <http://goo.gl/AxwMIP>
- [7] Buntman, F., & Snyman, R. (2003). Policing in a diverse and multicultural society: The South African case. *Police and Society*, 7. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/iZA6Kv>
- [8] Buerger, M. (2007). Third-party policing: Futures and evolutions. *Exploring the Future of Crime, Communities, and Policing*, 452. Retrieved August 2017 from <http://goo.gl/rg9bMQ>

- [9] Buys, C. G. (2003). The tensions between confidentiality and transparency in international arbitration. *American Review of International Arbitration*, 14(121). Retrieved August 2017 from <http://goo.gl/whdyuy>
- [10] Caparas, D. L. A. (2000). Participation of the public and victims for more fair and effective Criminal Justice Administration in the Philippines. *Resource Materials Series No. 56*, 241. Retrieved August 2017 from <http://goo.gl/LASYId>
- [11] Chadwick, A., & May, C. (2003). Interaction between States and Citizens in the Age of the Internet: "e-Government" in the United States, Britain, and the European Union. *Governance*, 16(2), 271-300. Retrieved June 2017 from <https://goo.gl/Ty88CV>
- [12] Chen, Z. (2016). Policing in China. In *Measuring Police Subcultural Perceptions* (pp. 21-34). Springer Singapore. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/aPcRA6>
- [13] Clarke, R., & Eck, J. E. (2014). *Become a problem-solving crime analyst*. Routledge. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/G2R5ve>
- [14] Cole, C. F., Labin, D. B., & del Rocio Galarza, M. (2008). Begin with the children: What research on Sesame Street's international coproductions reveals about using media to promote a new more peaceful world. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 32(4), 359-365. Retrieved August 2017 from <http://goo.gl/ThcLw5>
- [15] Del Carmen, A., & Guevara, L. (2003). Police officers on two-officer units: A study of attitudinal responses towards a patrol experiment. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 26(1), 144-161. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/nlIDZ2>
- [16] Desierto, D. (2010). A Universalist History of the 1987 Philippine Constitution (II). *Historia Constitucional*, (11), 427-484. Retrieved June 2017 from <http://goo.gl/eBnPCQ>
- [17] Diaz, B. L. (2015, June). Report: Cebu City's crime rate up 22%. *The Freeman*. Retrieved November 2017 from <https://goo.gl/xKAFln>
- [18] Dimaano, A. F. M., & Sumaylo, D. J. F. (2014). Crisis management: The case of Tacurong City. *The Common Good in Global Perspective*, 31(2), 41-62. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/OPmF42>
- [19] Dimino, M. R. (2009). Police Paternalism: Community Caretaking, Assistance Searches, and Fourth Amendment Reasonableness. *Wash. & Lee L. Rev.*, 66, 1485. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/QjMpW1>
- [20] Domingo-Almase, A. D. (2013). What the subject of security really means. *Research & Special Studies Division Editorial Team*, 15. Retrieved June 2017 from <https://goo.gl/aTgd07>
- [21] Durlauf, S. N., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Imprisonment and crime. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 10(1), 13-54. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/9IkDLm>
- [22] Eck, J. E., & Maguire, E. R. (2000). Have changes in policing reduced violent crime? An assessment of the evidence. *The crime drop in America*, 207, 228. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/0HvvJt>
- [23] Epstein, M. J., Buhovac, A. R., & Yuthas, K. (2010). Implementing sustainability: The role of leadership and organizational culture. *Strategic Finance*, 91(10), 41. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/FAEbkD>
- [24] Feliciano, M. S., Agabin, P. A., Magallona, M. M., & Sison, C. V. (2001). *Modernization of laws in the Philippines*. Institute of Developing Economies. Retrieved June 2017 from <http://goo.gl/KIPWv6>
- [25] Felson, M., & Boba, R. L. (Eds.). (2010). *Crime and everyday life*. Sage. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/TJqxON>
- [26] Gatmaytan-Mango, D. (2007). Artificial Judicial Environmental Activism: *Oposa v. Factoran* as Aberration. *Ind. Int'l & Comp. L. Rev.*, 17, 1. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/YxXSx2>
- [27] Giddens, A. (2013). *The third way: The renewal of social democracy*. John Wiley & Sons. Retrieved August 2017 from <http://goo.gl/zqVUqE>
- [28] Gupta, A. C. (2013). Elephants, safety nets, and agrarian culture: Understanding human-wildlife conflict and rural livelihoods around Chobe National Park, Botswana. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 20, 238-254. Retrieved May 2017 from http://jpe.library.arizona.edu/volume_20/Gupta.pdf
- [29] Gustaitis, P. J., & Guttieri, K. (2007). Finding the missing link to a successful Philippine counterinsurgency strategy (Doctoral dissertation, Monterey, California. Naval Postgraduate School). Retrieved July 2017 from <http://calhoun.nps.edu/handle/10945/3393>
- [30] Ioimo, R. E., & Aronson, J. E. (2003). The benefits of police field mobile computing realized by non-patrol sections of a police

- department. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 5(3), 195-206. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/7VUSWr>
- [31] Knepper, P. (2007). *Criminology and social policy*. Sage. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/Ex2DMK>
- [32] Kraft, H. J. S. (2010). The foibles of an armed citizenry: Armed auxiliaries of the state and private armed groups in the Philippines (overview). Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/4h62hV>
- [33] Last, D. (2000). Organizing for effective peacebuilding. *International Peacekeeping*, 7(1), 80-96. Retrieved July 2017 from <https://goo.gl/T6mVYq>
- [34] Lee, J., & Ingold, T. (2006). Fieldwork on foot: Perceiving, routing, socializing. Locating the field: Space, place and context in anthropology, 42, 67. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/M9EX3Y>
- [35] Lerbinger, O. (2012). *The crisis manager*. Routledge. Retrieved August 2017 from <http://goo.gl/xvJu7z>
- [36] Lopez, G. M. J. (2013). Integrating national security into Philippine Regional Development Planning. Research & Special Studies Division Editorial Team. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/p4Q7Dv>
- [37] Lorenz, K. (2002). *On aggression*. Psychology Press. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/RWjXKi>
- [38] Lowry, K., White, A., & Courtney, C. (2005). National and local agency roles in integrated coastal management in the Philippines. *Ocean & coastal management*, 48(3), 314-335. Retrieved June 2017 from <http://goo.gl/WgMJMt>
- [39] McCoy, A. W. (2009). *Policing America's Empire: The United States, the Philippines, and the rise of the surveillance state*. University of Wisconsin Press. Retrieved May 2017 from <http://goo.gl/2r3l5L>
- [40] Mertes, T., & Bello, W. F. (2004). *A movement of movements: Is another world really possible?*. Verso. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/rOf2CV>
- [41] Mitchell, J. B. (2012). Crimes of misery and theories of punishment. *New Criminal Law Review: In International and Interdisciplinary Journal*, 15(4), 465-510. Retrieved November 2017 from <https://goo.gl/13vqIG>
- [42] Pena, L. I. (2007). Finding the missing link to a successful Philippine counterinsurgency strategy. Naval Post-Graduate School Monterey CA. Retrieved June 2017 from <http://goo.gl/z5AbkF>
- [43] Querol, Jr., C. E. (2009). *Village peacekeeping operations*. PNP Manual. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/jQQonb>
- [44] Ratcliffe, J. H. (2017). *Intelligence-led policing*. Routledge. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/8gcBDp>
- [45] Sabijon, D.F., Etcuban, J.O., Nillama, V.R.A., Festejo, E.R., Luage, C., & Salazar, E.A. (2017). Effectiveness of police community relation in Cebu City's mountain villages. *IASPER: Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, Vol 5 (2017), 60-79.
- [46] San Juan, R. C. (2013). The Village Peacekeeping Action Team as implemented in Village San Isidro, Angono, Rizal. Retrieved November 2017 from <https://goo.gl/sfpUac>
- [47] Sanchez, N. K. (2017). The Philippines: Ensuring inclusion to community responses to youth justice. In *Cultural Perspectives on Youth Justice* (pp. 161-183). Palgrave Macmillan UK. Retrieved June 2017 from <https://goo.gl/wdwDmi>
- [48] Sanidad-Leones, C. (2006). The current situation of crime associated with urbanization: Problems experienced and countermeasures initiated in the Philippines. *Resource Material Series*, (68). Retrieved June 2017 from <https://goo.gl/Qaj1KA>
- [49] Sherman, L. W., & Eck, J. E. (2002). *8 Policing for crime prevention. Evidence-based crime prevention*, 295. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/Vi6wff>
- [50] Slaughter, A. M. (2004). Disaggregated Sovereignty: Towards the public accountability of global government networks. *Government and Opposition*, 39(2), 159-190. Retrieved June 2017 from <https://goo.gl/JuKJx5>
- [51] Sluka, J. A. (2012). Reflections on managing danger in fieldwork: Dangerous anthropology in Belfast. *Ethnographic fieldwork: An anthropological reader*, 283-95. Retrieved June 2017 from <http://goo.gl/Z3VfHX>
- [52] Soto, B., Munthali, S. M., & Breen, C. (2001). Perceptions of the forestry and wildlife policy by the local communities living in the Maputo Elephant Reserve, Mozambique. *Biodiversity & Conservation*, 10(10), 1723-1738. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/LU4QRY>
- [53] Sun, S. (2009). Organizational culture and its themes. *International Journal of Business and*

- Management, 3(12), 137. Retrieved July 2017 from <https://goo.gl/QKTiHj>
- [54] The Freeman. (2017, June). During meeting with Osmeña: Illegal drug pushers, users promise to quit. Retrieved November 2017 from <https://goo.gl/gcd6O4>
- [55] Thomas, M. B. (2005). Challenges in Implementing Community Policing; Conflict Between Paradigm and Practice. Does the Delivery System Reflect the Theoretical Paradigm? A Case Study (Doctoral dissertation, Royal Roads University). Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/rEkLwi>
- [56] Tyler, T. R., Schulhofer, S., & Huq, A. Z. (2010). Legitimacy and Deterrence effects in counterterrorism policing: A study of Muslim Americans. *Law & Society Review*, 44(2), 365-402. Retrieved July 2017 from <https://goo.gl/NUyVsD>
- [57] Vila, B., Morrison, G. B., & Kenney, D. J. (2002). Improving shift schedule and work-hour policies and practices to increase police officer performance, health, and safety. *Police quarterly*, 5(1), 4-24. Retrieved June 2017 from <https://goo.gl/jjKbdY>
- [58] Vindevogel, F. (2005). Private security and urban crime mitigation: A bid for BIDs. *Criminal Justice*, 5(3), 233-255. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/GJZuoA>
- [59] Wakefield, A. (2006). The value of foot patrol: A review of research. Police Foundation. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/HuIXtE>
- [60] Walsh, W. F. (2001). Compstat: An analysis of an emerging police managerial paradigm. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 24(3), 347-362. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/Jcnwr8>
- [61] Weisburd, D., & Eck, J. E. (2004). What can police do to reduce crime, disorder, and fear?. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 593(1), 42-65. Retrieved October 2017 from <https://goo.gl/J3pyYc>
- [62] White, A. T., Aliño, P. M., & Meneses, A. B. T. (2006). Creating and managing marine protected areas in the Philippines. Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project. Retrieved September 2017 from <http://goo.gl/NQDmCU>
- [63] Wilson, J. (2013). Thinking about crime. Basic books. Retrieved May 2017 from <http://goo.gl/053RzL>
- [64] Yilmaz, S., & Venugopal, V. (2013). Local government discretion and accountability in the Philippines. *Journal of International Development*, 25(2), 227-250. Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/WP7ry7>
- [65] Zakaria, H. S. W. (2014). Role of regulator in promoting safety culture. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 3(5). Retrieved July 2017 from <http://goo.gl/QpLdQ2>