

Lead **PNP**



MANUAL ON BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

and

BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAM

**BARANGAY
PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS**

AND

**BARANGAY
PEACEKEEPING
ACTION
TEAM
“BPAT MANUAL”**

DIRECTORATE FOR POLICE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
CY 2009



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Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Interior and Local Government
NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, PNP
Camp Crame, Quezon City

MEMORANDUM

TO : All Concerned
FROM : C, PNP
SUBJECT : Promulgation
DATE : September 14, 2009

-
1. The Technical Working Group on the Barangay Peacekeeping Operations (BPO) and Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) under the supervision of the Director for Police Community Relations, formulated the PNP BPO and BPATs Doctrine as ready reference for PNP personnel and BPAT members.
 2. PNP leaders, PCR planners and operators and other personnel as well as BPAT members shall ensure that all BPO efforts reflect unity of purpose and actions.
 3. This manual shall be regularly reviewed and updated/upgraded as necessary. All recommendations and inputs for its enhancement are highly encouraged.
 4. This manual is hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned effective immediately.


JESUS A. VERZOSA, CEO VI
Police Director General
Chief, PNP



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Francisco Bldg., EDSA, Kamuning, Quezon City

MESSAGE

The Barangay Peacekeeping Operations, BPO and its implementors, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) were conceived to address concerns on peace, order and safety in the grassroots level, the barangay. This way, it will create an impact on the lives of our citizens on a real time basis to be enjoyed by the smallest but the most important group of our community, the Filipino Family.

The successful practice and implementation of BPO systems is determined by the groundswell of support as well as acceptance and approval from the public. Once stability and security is attained, progress and development will bear the fruits of bliss and prosperity readily felt and enjoyed by our countrymen.

Sabay-sabay tayong lahat na 'Labanan ang Krimen at Pamilya ay Patatagin!' Isulong ang BPO at ang mga BPAT nang matamasa ang tunay at dalisay na kapayapaan at kaayusan ng ating bayan.

Lastly, I wish to convey my congratulations and appreciation to the PNP under the stellar leadership of PDG JESUS A VERZOSA for formulating and implementing this noble project. Truly, our PNP, the premier law enforcement agency of the land, leads the way for peace, security and safety.

Mabuhay ang PNP!

Mabuhay ang Pamilyang Pilipino!


RONALDO V. PUNO
Secretary



Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Interior and Local Government
NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, PNP
Camp Crame, Quezon City

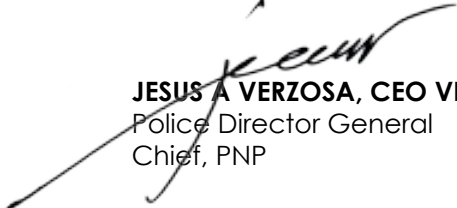
MESSAGE

The Philippine National Police can only do so much. The involvement, support and partnership of government institutions, agencies and the community and citizenry are necessary to attain peace, security and safety. Thus, we must all be collectively firm in asserting preference, applying solutions and laying down the frame work of policies for attaining peace and stability as a precursor to progress and development.

Empowering our citizen through the Barangay Peacekeeping Operations (BPO) and its implementors, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs), promote an environment of mutual trust and confidence while maintaining tranquility and order and providing safety services.

With this BPO Doctrine and BPAT Manual, our peacekeepers, composed of beat policemen and community leaders and members in a tightly knit organization bound by commitment and public service, are provided with a workable and comprehensive guiding beacon.

I therefore enjoin everyone to study and internalize the ideas, procedures and systems of this Doctrine so that our people will continue to look up to the PNP as their true servants and protectors. Together, we shall hit the ground running by enhancing police services where they matter most.


JESUS A. VERZOSA, CEO VI
Police Director General
Chief, PNP



Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Interior and Local Government
NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF DIRECTORIAL STAFF, PNP
Camp Crame, Quezon City

MESSAGE

The strength of the governance of the country lies in the basic political unit called barangay. It is the interest of the government where primary planning of policies and programs are realized and implemented. It is also the concentration of evils of the CPP/NPA and druglords.

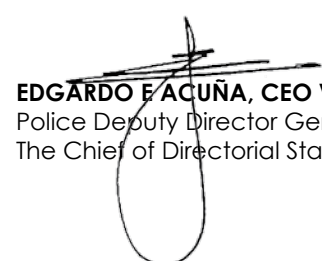
In the Community Oriented Policing System (COPS), the barangay is the heart of the policing system. The precincts are located within the community where policemen and people interact as partners in promoting crime prevention and the maintenance of peace and order. In Japan, this concept of policing is called KOBAN, while in Singapore it is the Neighborhood Watch Program.

Historically, policing is the responsibility of the barangay. The former traces its beginnings during the days of the Datu leadership- the datu as the barangay captain and the kawal as the barangay tanod. They were the symbol of respect and authority within a small territory.

Based on the concept, 'The community is the police and the police is the community', the Philippine National Police has framed the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT). The creation of BPAT is so designed to give a rightful strategy for COPS where the PNP leads an empowered community to lay the groundwork against the prevalence of criminality in their area.

As we learn from the lessons of history, BPAT also attempts to catch all the peacekeeping strategies from the time of datu and kawal leadership, which successfully expanded the grassroots organization by involving the community in peacekeeping efforts up to the time of COPS's proactive partnership with citizens.

The aspirations of BPAT is aimed to address the peace and order issues of the country, and it shall start from and within the community who campaigns to become part in building a road towards development and a peaceful community.


EDGARDO E. ACUÑA, CEO VI
Police Deputy Director General
The Chief of Directorial Staff



Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Interior and Local Government
NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
DIRECTORATE FOR POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Camp Crame, Quezon City



MESSAGE

The Philippine National Police Barangay Peacekeeping Operations (BPO) and its implementor, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) were conceptualized to provide better police services to the citizens. Thus, the proper conduct of barangay peacekeeping is paramount in the success of this system in order to guarantee an improved security and safety situation in the whole country.

The BPO/BPAT manual is written to guide the next generation guardians of peace and order and safety of the communities to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency. All PNP members are enjoined to constantly refer to this manual to have a complete grasp on the vision and significance of this noble undertaking.

The leaders in the local government, who shall be the overseers of the peacekeepers, this material will empower you to effectively administer to the security and safety needs of your respective constituents.

Lastly, to those who contributed to the realization of this all important document, congratulations. You have done our beloved country a great deed.

Mabuhay!


LEOPOLDO N. BATAOIL, CEO VI
Police Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community oriented policing system of the Philippine National Police (PNP) has gone a long way towards providing proactive police services to the citizens. However, a continuous effort to improve the delivery of these services must be implemented as peace and order and public safety concerns are constantly evolving. The Barangay Peacekeeping Operations (BPO) and its implementors, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) are examples that the PNP does not stop at giving our countrymen the best possible policing system. Hence, the preparation of this manual does not culminate by its publication. It is a work in progress. Thus, all PNP members and even the citizenry are enjoined to submit or forward comments, recommendations or reactions to the nearest police station or BPAT Desks. All inputs will then be utilized to update and upgrade this manual.

This reference material was so designed for easy understanding and guidance of all concerned. The presentation follows the standard manner where the introduction and rationale precede the essential BPO concepts which include the mission, vision and functions.

The basic knowledge on the organization, conceptual paradigm and fundamentals are discussed in the middle part of the manual.

Finally, recommended BPAT activities and operational procedures are aptly described towards the end.

A glossary of terms used in this manual and appendices were included as additional references.

Technical Working Group
PNP BPO/BPAT Doctrine

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CHAPTER I

BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING OPERATION

(A CONCEPT)

A. INTRODUCTION

When the first Spaniards arrived in the 16th century, they found the Filipinos having a civilization of their own and living in well-organized independent villages called barangays. The name barangay originated from balangay, a Malay word meaning "sailboat".

Historically, a barangay is a relatively small community of around 50 to 100 families. Most villages had only thirty to one hundred houses and the population varied from one hundred to five hundred persons.

Upon the arrival of the Spaniards, several ancient barangays were combined to form towns. Every barangay within a town was headed by the cabeza de barangay (barangay chief), who formed part of the elite ruling class of the municipalities of Spanish Philippines. The post was at first inherited from the first datu who became cabezas de barangay, but then was made into an elected one after the Spanish regime. The primary job of the cabeza de barangay was to collect taxes, or tribute, from the residents. The datu was primarily in charge in the maintenance of peace and order within the balangay.

As history shows, the Philippines had its own unique way of community policing. While we adopted in the past various community policing systems, such as Koban of Japan and Singapore Police Force, nevertheless, we have to resort to our homegrown policing system anchored on the community partnership called bayanihan.

Bayanihan answers the need for the whole neighborhood to get involved in policing and law enforcement. The community relies upon the police to "serve and protect" and the police, in return, rely upon community support and cooperation in order to be effective.

In the past, various anti-criminality strategies and concepts were adopted by the PNP in its effort to curb criminality and maintain peace and order. However, most of the concepts were found to be unsustainable as these were just revised versions of crime prevention concepts from other countries and were not suitable to the existing criminality situation in the Philippines.

It is along this line that a peacekeeping concept responsive to the unique peace and order condition in the Philippines needed to be crafted. The concept basically calls for PNP members to lead in the fight against all forms of criminality (including insurgency) distinct to their areas of responsibility, utilizing active citizen involvement and community empowerment.

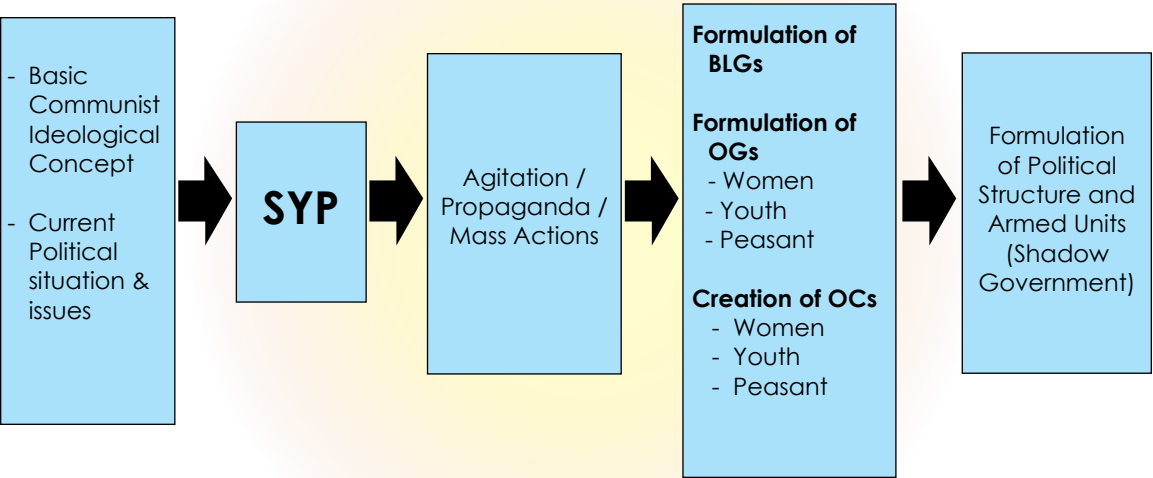
This is also in response to the CPP-NPA Barangay Module being implemented by left-leaning

groups in their community campaigns. Their activities are characterized by deception as they profess noble intentions but actually seek to destroy the democratic institutions of our country.

Their set-up involves using the community as their front for agitation and propaganda. They utilize the organized sectors in launching mass actions or other social activities to condition the minds of the people that government is merely a tool of the ruling classes for exploiting and oppressing the masses. Part of the communist strategy is to set up a shadow government in areas where they operate.

Hereunder is the framework of the CPP-NPA for its mass support.

CTM Barangay Module



B. RATIONALE

The 1987 Philippine Constitution, particularly in the Declaration of Principles and State Policies, states that the prime duty of the government is to serve and protect the people. The Government may call upon the people to defend the state and all citizens may be required, under conditions provided by law, to render personal, military or civil service.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) recognizes the role of Barangay Tanods, Bantay Bayan, CVOs, Barangay Auxiliaries, NGOs and people's organizations as Force Multipliers in the fight

against criminality/insurgency/terrorism. These organizations are also valuable partners of government in community development.

With the implementation of the JIRR as provided by EO 546, the PNP will have an active role in ISO. Complementing the AFP Strategy of Shape-Clear-Hold-Support, the BPAT as the sectoral equivalent of the CTM will limit if not prevent the access of the insurgents to cleared barangays. In the support phase, the BPAT will metamorphose into an effective neighborhood security and public safety organization supporting the consolidation and development activities of the civil government. As such, it will perform not only crime prevention functions but also implement anti-insurgency, disaster mitigation and community assistance programs. Moreover, this organization shall foster closer relationship between law enforcers and the general public to enhance the credibility of the PNP and promote wide public acceptance of BPAT. This is part of the effort to assimilate the police organization into the community itself, thus epitomizing the adage, "The community is the police and the police is the community".

Executive Order No. 546 authorizes the PNP to deputize the barangay tanods as force multipliers in the implementation of the peace and order plan subject to the concurrence of the appropriate Local Chief Executive through the Local Peace and Order Council (LPOC). More recently, with EO 773, it is incumbent upon the PNP to enhance its operational procedures on community safety and security system in order to address criminality, ISO and terrorism problems by establishing Neighborhood Support Groups (NSG) through BPAT operatives, peace partners, and friends to achieve peace and order throughout the country.

C. THE PROBLEM

Peacekeeping is the basic function of the police. And police visibility is one of the main thrusts of the peacekeeping activity. Without this, it would be very difficult to maintain peace and order.

However, enhanced police visibility may not work in all situations or fail to achieve its objective of addressing criminality. This is where the police must share the mantle of responsibility for fighting crime with the members of the community. Community cooperation and support is indispensable. In fact, the basic mission of the PNP expressly states that peace and order and public safety can be assured only with the active involvement of the community.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAM

Pursuant to the authority of the National Peace and Order Council and the Philippine National Police, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) is hereby created as the primary operators to conduct Community-Oriented Policing and Public Safety System. The BPAT will be composed of PNP supervisor, Barangay Chairman, Ex-O, Barangay Tanod (sectoral representatives, police auxiliaries).

MISSION

To conduct 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.

VISION

A peaceful and orderly community organized and responsive to the safety and security needs of its citizens in cooperation with the local police.

FUNCTIONS

- Organize and mobilize various sectors of the community in support of the maintenance of peace and order and safety.
- Conduct crisis management, disaster mitigation, search, rescue, and relief operations within the community.
- Strengthen and support the Barangay Justice System (Lupong Tagapamayapa).
- Conduct crime prevention and deterrence measures to protect the vulnerable sectors of the community.

APPROACH

Barangay Peacekeeping Operation

As an added feature of the PNP medium term Development Plan Launched on October 2002, the PNP PCR Masterplan and its two components "Sambayan" and "Santinig", have gone a long way insofar as furthering the Community Oriented Policing System doctrine is concerned. Much

has been accomplished in bringing the police closer to the people, forging partnerships which have successfully addressed peace and order concerns.

However, with the dynamic nature of humans and his activities, occurrence of crime and advent of conflicts even the coming of disasters have left our citizens unguarded, thus, vulnerable to the very traits the humankind bear innately and so with natural calamities which sometimes come without warning.

With the Barangay Peacekeeping Operations and the BPAT, security and safety services traditionally dispensed by the PNP will be enhanced by the grassroots approach. The BPAT, the prime movers of the BPO will render services tailor-made for the community which they belong and serve. They will be focused on the three general endeavors which are; security services focused on proactive community based policing system, conflict resolution through Barangay Justice System and crisis management which includes disaster mitigation. These and more, is what the BPO and the BPAT is all about. This is the new dynamic and proactive approach to community peacekeeping which the PNP leadership is pushing for.

Law enforcement activities such as "Ronda" from one place to another should have the involvement of community members. Community peacekeeping activity through this is believed to be more effective considering the direct support and participation from the community members, specifically in monitoring and reporting purposes.

This activity starts from the police community precinct where the police personnel directly involved in patrolling are supposed to get instruction/ briefing from his/her direct superior. Then the patrol personnel shall proceed from one place to another place in the community with the end view of conferring with civilians in-charge of local peace and security (e.g. Tanods, Security Guards of different establishments/ subdivisions, Principals/ teachers, etc.). Conversation among the patrol police personnel and civilians shall focus on peace and order situation issues. Result of the meetings on peace and order and safety situation shall become one of the basis of the PNP unit involved in developing their Community Public Safety Plan.

In line with the PNP's newly acquired role of providing active support to the Internal Security Operation effort, the BPAT is created into an ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIVALENT of the CTM Barangay Module which has been, for so long, a tough nut to crack until recently. It shall be composed of a PNP supervisor, whose skill includes community organizing and a good public relations officer, the barangay chairman, the tanod executive officer and sectoral (farmers or laborers, women, youth, business, senior citizens and others) representatives.

CHAPTER III

BPO/BPAT Fundamental

BPAT desks shall be established in the City and Municipal Police Stations or the Police Community Precincts in the Urban Centers. The present Police Community Relations Office (PCR) shall allocate a BPAT Office where the organization regularly holds meetings. Consequently, the PCR Officer becomes the BPAT Officer. Traditional PCR functions and the Beat Patrol System will be implemented by the BPAT Officers.

Inherent to their functions as BPAT member is their involvement in an on-the-spot community/ barangay conflict resolution. When confronted by such situation, a BPAT member(s) is obliged to bring the parties before the Barangay Peacekeeping Desk (BPD) within their locality and address the issues in such a manner that will bring harmony to all party concerned. If necessary, the presence of any elected Barangay official and/or police supervisor is required.

Members of the BPAT or organized sectors shall be selected from among the community members who are of good moral standing in the society. They shall be selected by the elected Barangay Officials (Chairman or Kagawad) and shall be endorsed to the Chief of Police concerned for concurrence. Thereafter, it shall be forwarded to the Office of the Mayor for approval. Membership from the BPAT shall be terminated on the following grounds:

- 1. Voluntary resignation,
- 2. Conviction of an offense involving moral turpitude,
- 3. Inactive status for six (6) months, and
- 4. If a member is a nuisance to the organization or society.

Any member of BPAT may be suspended indefinitely if he/she commits any crime or offense and properly charged before any forum. Termination or suspension may be initiated/ recommended (after compliance to the requisite due process before an appropriate committee) by the Elected Barangay Official or Chief of Police to the Office of the Mayor for approval. Termination or suspension order is immediately executory.

The advantages favor the BPAT Concept for more than the traditional policing or the COPS because of the following:

- a. broader range of police services to the public thereby endearing the organization to the local populace,
- b. One Stop service,
- c. Decentralized decision making in line with the commanders Quick Look Program,
- d. Localized problem solving, and
- e. Enhanced Job Scope and Performance for BPAT Officers.

A. The formation and operationalization of the BPAT shall be guided by the following principles and guidelines:

1) Awareness Phase

Social investigation shall be conducted prior to the recruitment of prospective members of the BPAT. The results of the investigation will be the basis for the configuration of the team since no two barangays are the same in terms of peace and order and safety situation. Citizens will then be informed of the formation of the new organization which will cater to the needs of their own community. Included in the information will be the basic knowledge on crime prevention and deterrence and safety precautions during calamities. A very important facet will dwell on the shared responsibilities of each and every member insofar as community peacekeeping is concerned.

2) Organization and Training Phase

The BPAT Officers, in close coordination with LGU and other sectors, shall organize Barangay officials, barangay tanods, and other potential force multipliers to compose the initial core group of BPAT. They shall be organized into teams performing their specific functions. The members will be screened and carefully selected from among the existing Barangay officials, barangay tanods and other anti-crime groups within the community. The Chief of Police and Station Commanders of City/Municipal Stations shall direct their policemen to include in their patrol and visitation of the Barangays under it and establishments which are high risk to criminal elements.

The PNP shall also conduct the training of the BPATs based on a standard Program of Instructions (POI) which focuses on law enforcement, community organization and public information, disaster mitigation, relief and management, and case monitoring. Also, gender and juvenile concerns and religious consideration and human rights shall form part of the training module.

There shall be a committee composed of the Chief of Police and representatives from NGO, Religious Sector and LGU (City/Municipal/Barangay) as the case may be to assess/evaluate the performance of the BPATs and its impact to the peace and order situation in the locality.

3) Mobilization Phase

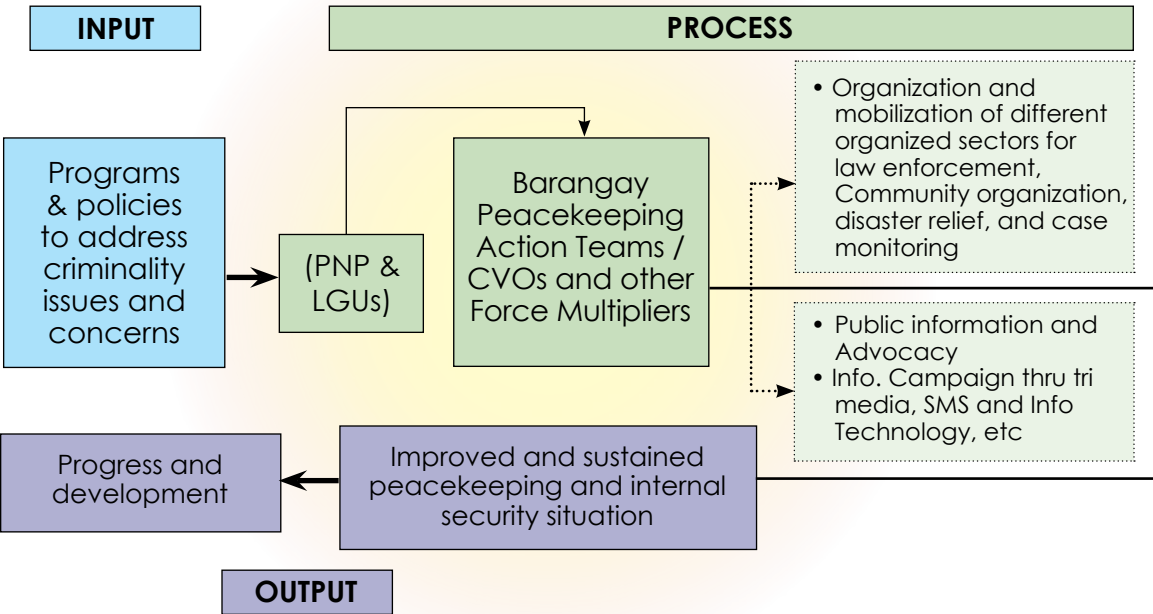
The organized BPAT shall converge to their assigned BPAT Desk in the Police Stations or PCP or community room. This is to account the members and disseminate to them pertinent information before deployment to their respective duties. Their function shall be composed of "Ronda" and other law enforcement activities, on the spot conflict resolution, community organization and public information and disaster relief to hasten delivery of basic public safety services to support police operations within the barangay. Law enforcement function shall be limited to city, municipal, and barangay ordinances to referrals and mediation in accordance with RA 7160 (Local Government Code). But if the instant case merits a hearing, it shall be coursed through the Barangay Justice System. Cases that need immediate police intervention must be referred to the nearest police unit for appropriate action.

The BPAT desk shall maintain a logbook of all events and matters that happened or acted upon during each tour of duty. The records therein shall be considered confidential unless required by appropriate authority.

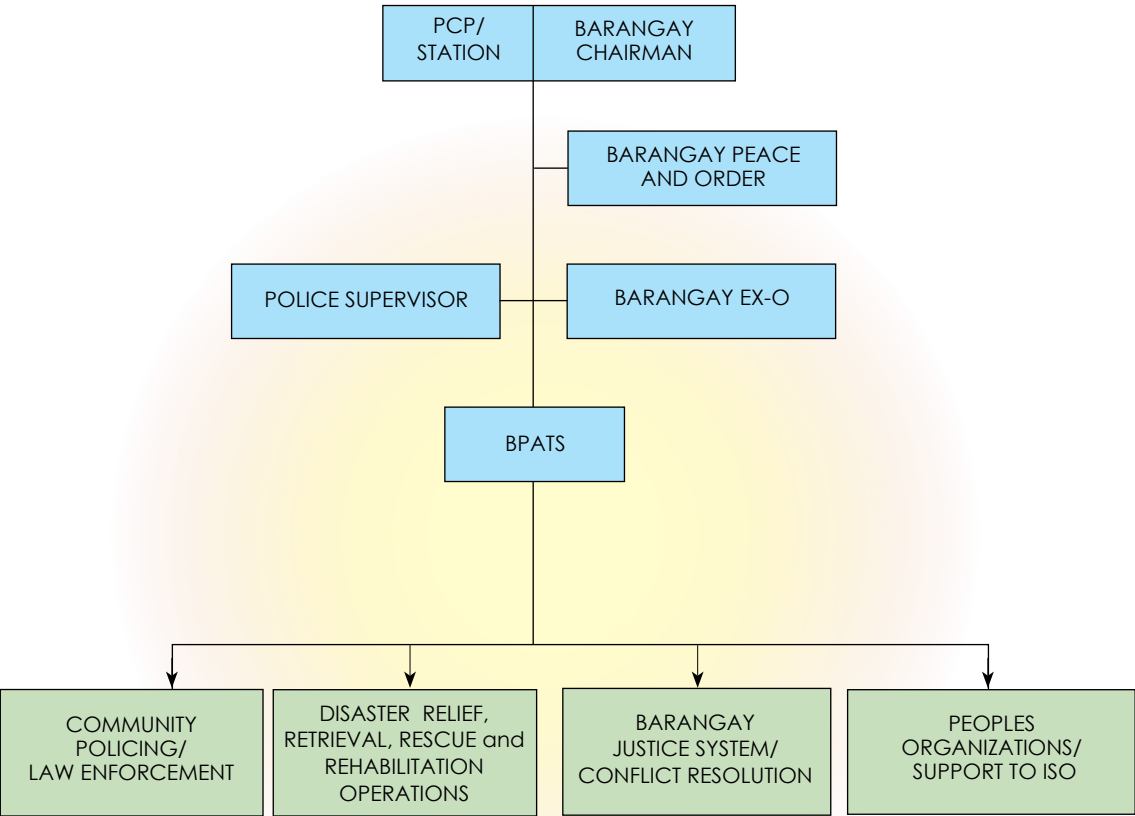
4) Assessment/Evaluation Phase

The concerned Police Station shall form a committee to conduct a periodic assessment after the operationalization of BPATs.

B. Operational Framework



C. Organizational Chart of BPAT



CHAPTER IV

Force multipliers or organized sectors included in the BPATs are the main actors of the Barangay Peacekeeping Operations. As such, they will be doing daily peacekeeping activities under the supervision of PNP supervisor in the locality. Suggested day-to-day activities of BPAT are mentioned hereunder.

BASIC DAILY OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

TIME	RECOMMENDED ROUTINE ACTIVITIES
FIRST SHIFT	
07:01 AM - 08:30 AM	CONDUCT BRIEFING, ATTENDANCE, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ATTEND FLAG RAISING CEREMONY.
08:31 AM - 10:00 AM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING AT TERMINALS OR LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS, SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, AND CHURCHES; PATROLLING AT MALLS, BUSINESS CENTERS, FACTORIES, BANKS, VITAL INSTALLATION, RESIDENCE/ SUBDIVISIONS, MARKET AREAS, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS; DEPLOYMENT FOR TRAFFIC ASSISTANCE; DEPLOYMENT FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION AND DEPLOYMENT FOR DISASTER MITIGATION.
10:01 AM - 11:00 AM	COORDINATION/VISITATION WITH PEACE PARTNERS (LGUS, CONCERNED CITIZENS, SECURITY AGENCIES/GUARDS, AFP AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS, SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICERS OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS, STUDENTS, EMPLOYEES, GENERAL PUBLIC, RELIGIOUS GROUPS, ETC)
11:01 AM - 12:00 PM	WORKING LUNCH, PERSONAL NECESSITIES
12:01 PM - 01:00 PM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING AT SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, MALLS, PARKS, RESTAURANTS, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS, BANKS
01:01 PM - 02:00 PM	CONDUCT MOBILE PATROL AT CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS AND VITAL INFRASTRUCTURES, RESIDENCE/SUBDIVISIONS, BANKS, BUSINESS CENTERS.
02:01 PM - 03:30 PM	CONDUCT CHECK POINT/ CHOKE POINT AT CRIME PRONE AREAS.

03:31 PM - 04:00 PM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING-PATROLLING AT SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, MALLS, PARKS, LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS, TERMINALS, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS, MARKETS, VITAL INSTALLATIONS.
SECOND SHIFT:	
03:00 PM - 03:20 PM	CONDUCT BRIEFING, ATTENDANCE, ANNOUNCEMENTS.
03:21 PM - 07:00 PM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING-PATROLLING AT SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, MALLS, PARKS, LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS, TERMINALS, MARKETS, VITAL INSTALLATIONS, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS, FACTORIES, ETC
07:01 PM - 08:00 PM	WORKING DINNER, PERSONAL NECESSITIES
08:01 PM - 10:00 PM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING-PATROLLING AT FACTORIES, LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS, BEER HOUSE, COFFEE HOUSE, MALLS, SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, PARKS, NIGHT MARKETS, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS, ETC
10:01 PM - 12:00 AM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING-PATROLLING AT BEER HOUSE, BAR, COFFEE HOUSE, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS, RESIDENCE/SUBDIVISIONS, NIGHT MARKETS, ETC
	CONDUCT OPERATION KAPKAP BAKAL AT BEERHOUSE AND ENTERTAINMENT AREAS.
THIRD SHIFT:	
11:00 PM - 11:20 PM	CONDUCT BRIEFING, ATTENDANCE, ANNOUNCEMENTS.
11:21 PM - 02:00 AM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING AT BEER HOUSE, COFFEE HOUSE, CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE AREAS, RESIDENCE/SUBDIVISIONS, NIGHT MARKETS, ETC
02:01 AM - 03:00 AM	CONDUCT OPERATION KAPKAP BAKAL AT BEERHOUSE AND ENTERTAINMENT AREAS.
	CONDUCT CHECK POINTS/ CHOKE POINTS AT CRIME PRONE AREAS.
03:01 AM - 04:00 AM	WORKING PERSONAL NECESSITIES.

04:01 AM - 06:00 AM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING AT MARKETS, TERMINALS, LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS, ETC.
06:01 AM - 08:00 AM	DEPLOYMENT-MONITORING AT MARKETS, LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS, SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, CHURCHES, ETC

Chapter V

BPAT COMMUNITY JUSTICE SYSTEM

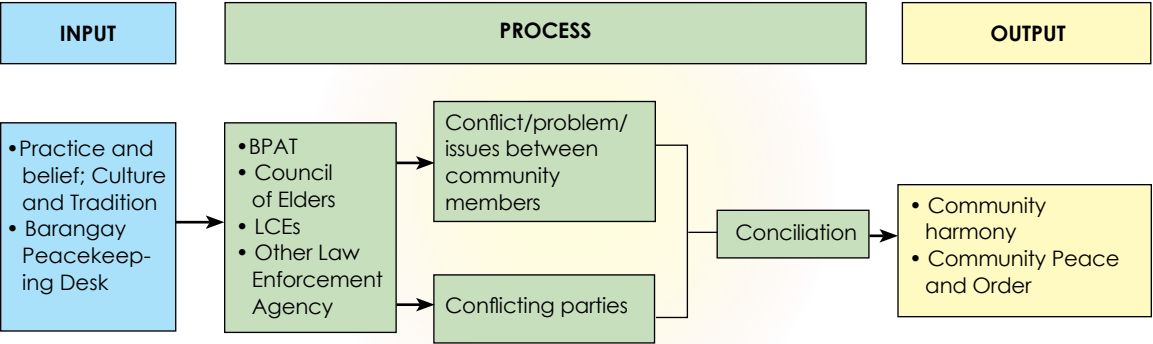
(Barangay Conciliatory Level)

The term “Barangay level” is used to denote the sphere of operation or application of the system of amicably settling disputes instituted through the creation of BPAT. The BPAT Community Justice System functions within the barangay which is the basic conciliation unit under the system. The basic philosophy behind it is that through the amicable settlement of the disputes, the volume of cases filed before the courts and quasi-judicial bodies may be reduced.

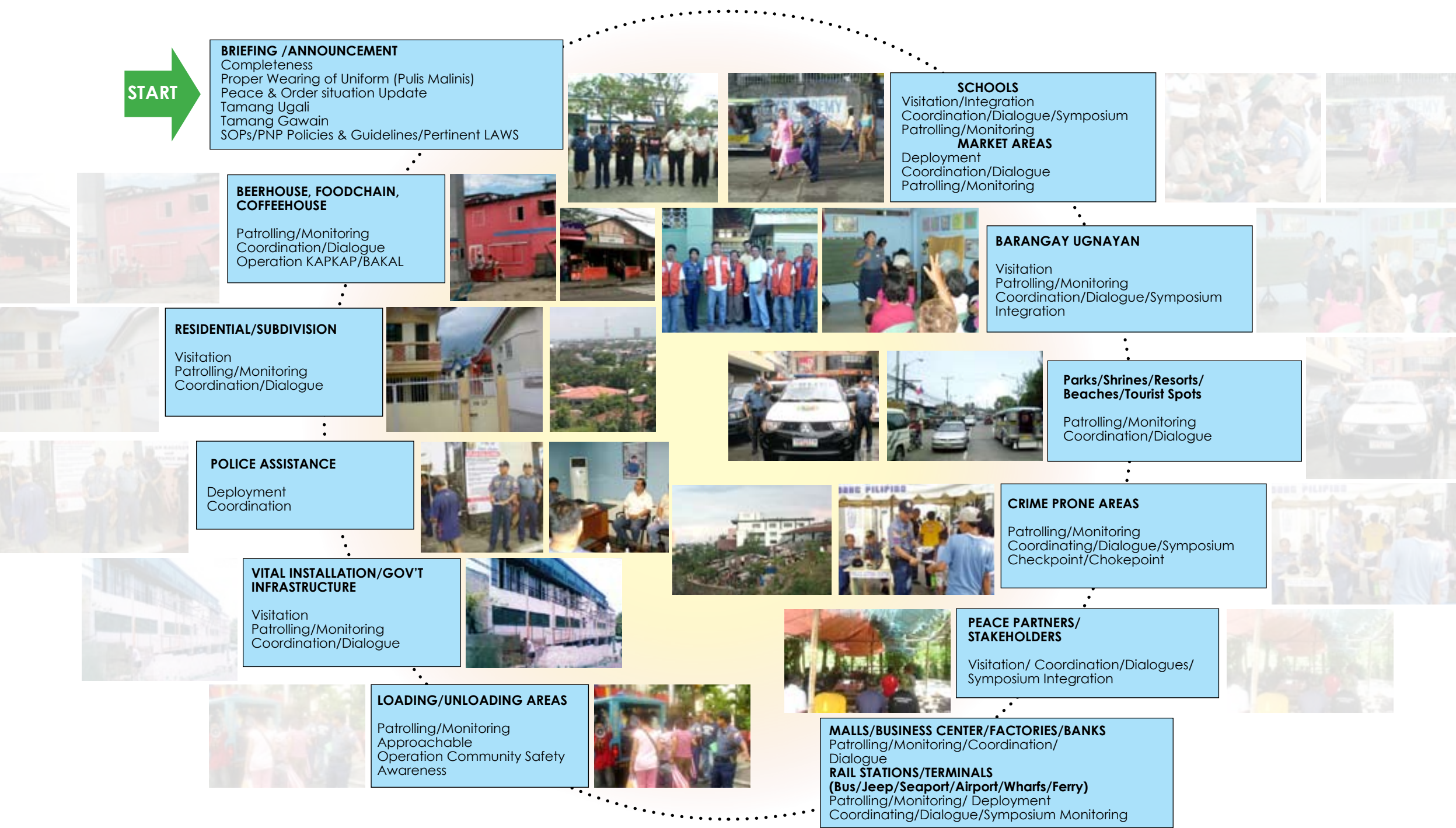
The BPAT, which is organized in every Barangay, exercises its authority to settle disputes only within the confines of its own barangay. Those issues that can not be settled amicably despite earnest effort shall be brought before the “Lupong Tagapamayapa”.

The essence of BPAT Community Justice System (Barangay Conciliatory level) is the amicable settlement of disputes wherein the parties involved are encouraged to make mutual concession to obtain a peaceful resolution of the dispute without formal adjudication thereof. The important consideration in amicable settlement is the extent to which the parties are willing to compromise their respective claims against each other within the limits imposed by law, morals, good customs, public order and public policy. The amicable settlement is in the nature of a contract between the parties.

(Conceptual Framework)



BARANGAY PEACE KEEPING SYSTEM



BPAT BASIC EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

- Radio - exclusive channels, call sign, etc
- Siren
- Notebook, pen, etc
- Megaphone/ PA system
- Photo/Video equipment
- Hand cuff
- Whistle
- Fingerprint equipment
- Reports format (Traffic accident report, Tech Inspection Report, etc)
- Measuring device
- Police line
- Flash light
- Tape Recorder
- Traffic Vest (Luminous)

CARNIVALS/PARKS/SHRINES/BEACHES/RESORTS/TOURIST SPOTS



Entrance

SOP / TAMANG GAWAIN

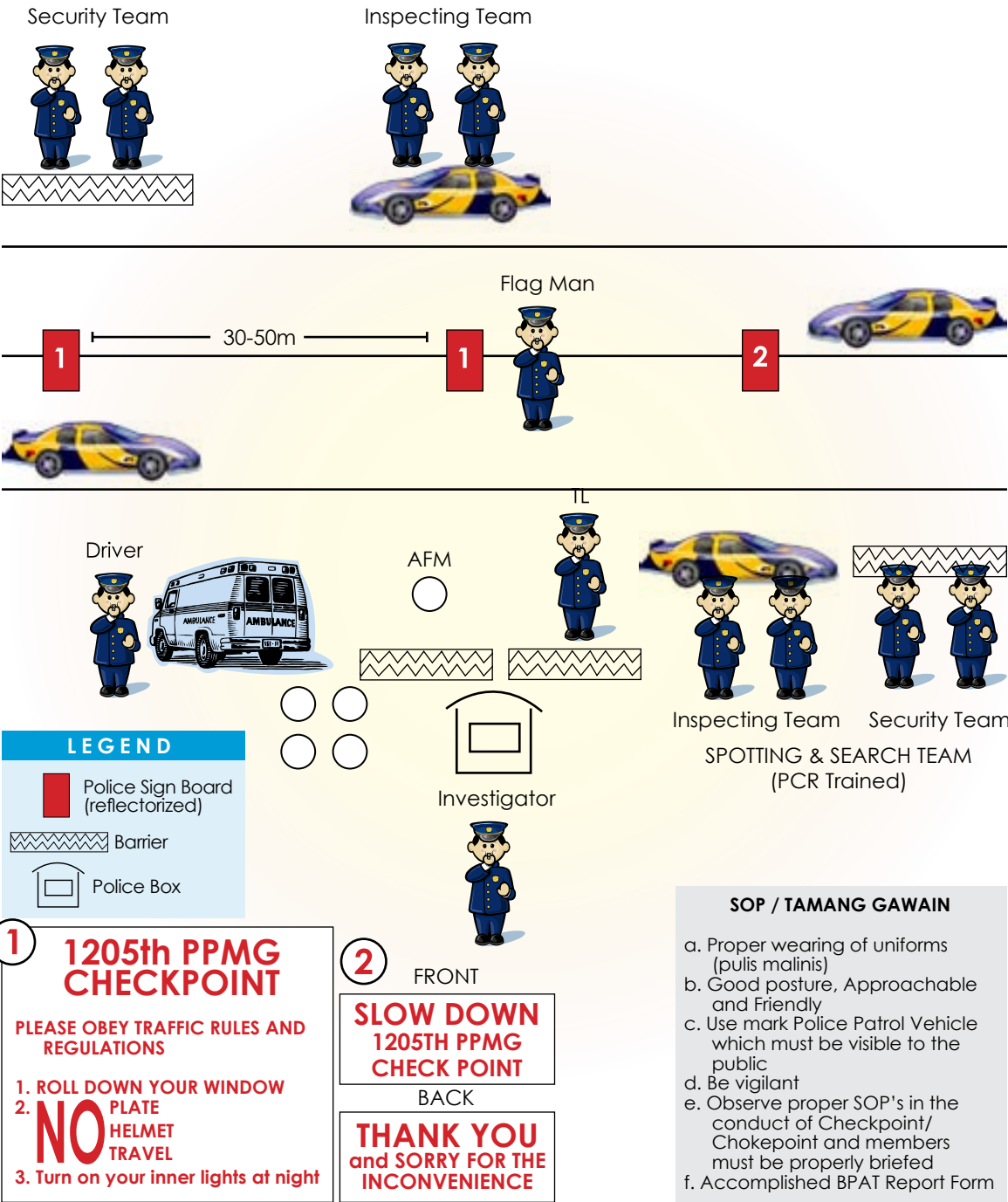
- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Bring and present letter/Patrol Order always
- d. Coordinate with the administrator or head of security and conduct dialogue pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- e. Conduct patrol within the area together with the administrator or his representative without firearms inside the establishment or compound
- f. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle and must be visible to the public
- g. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

SCTY PCR S PNCO

Brgy Chairman/ POC Administrator

**Proper wearing of Uniforms
"PULIS MALINIS"**

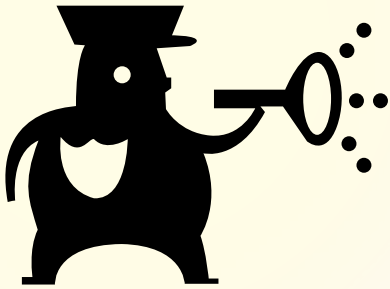
CONDUCT OF CHECKPOINT/CHOKEPOINT



OPERATION COMMUNITY SAFETY AWARENESS

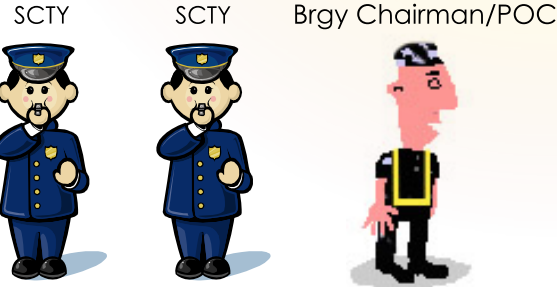


SPNCO with Loudspeaker



SOP / TAMANG GAWAIN

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- d. Be vigilant
- e. Observe proper SOP's in the conduct of Checkpoint/Chokepoint and members must be properly briefed
- f. Accomplished BPAT Report Form



SCHOOLS/BANKS/BUSINESS/FINANCIAL CENTERS/ FACTORIES/VITAL INSTALLATIONS

Perimeter Security Brgy Patrol



Brgy Patrol Security



Entrance

SOP / TAMANG GAWAIN

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Bring and present letter/Patrol Order always
- d. Coordinate with the administrator or head of security and conduct dialogue pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- e. Conduct patrol within the area together with the administrator or his representative without firearms inside the establishment or compound
- f. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle and must be visible to the public
- g. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

Investigator



PCR



S PNCO



Brgy Chairman/ POC



Administrator



Proper wearing of Uniforms
"PULIS MALINIS"

COASTAL AND ISO AFFECTED BARANGAY

Perimeter Security



Perimeter Security



Security



Driver



SCTY



S PNCO



PCR



SCTY



Brgy Chairman/POC



SCTY



Administrator



SCTY



Proper wearing of Uniforms
"PULIS MALINIS"

Perimeter Security



Perimeter Security




INSPECTION AT TERMINALS



OPLAN “SITA/BAKAL”




SCTY Inspection Team Brgy Patrol




Entrance


Inspection Team SCTY



S PNCO Inspection Team Brgy Chairman/ POC Administrator



TERMINALS (PUB, PUJ, VAN AND Tricycle)
Proper wearing of Uniforms
“PULIS MALINIS”




Exit

SOP / TAMANG GAWAIN


- a. Proper wearing of uniforms(pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Be vigilant
- d. Bring and present letter or Patrol order always
- e. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- f. Conduct coordination/ dialogue or symposium with Punong Brgy, Brgy councils and General public pertaining to the update of peace and order situation especially on environment issues
- g. Conduct patrol within the area together with the punong brgy or his representative
- h. Observe advance party, perimeter and route security always
- i. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

SCTY INSPECTOR Brgy Patrol




Entrance

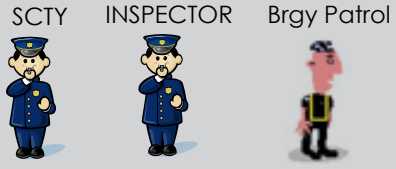
Brgy Patrol SCTY INSPECTOR



Investigator PCR ATL Brgy Chairman/ POC Administrator



BEERHOUSE/KTV BARS
Proper wearing of Uniforms
“PULIS MALINIS”



Exit

SOP / TAMANG GAWAIN

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms(pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Be vigilant
- d. Bring and present letter or Patrol order always
- e. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- f. Conduct coordination/ dialogue or symposium with Punong Brgy, Brgy councils and General public pertaining to the update of peace and order situation especially on environment issues
- g. Conduct patrol within the area together with the punong brgy or his representative
- h. Observe advance party, perimeter and route security always
- i. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

BARANGAY PEACEKEEPERS REPORT FORM

H E A D I N G

MEMORANDUM

FOR : Chief of Unit

FROM : Barangay Peacekeepers

SUBJECT : Barangay Peacekeeping Operations

DATE :

1. POLICE BARANGAY PEACEKEEPER DATA

a. Type of Barangay Peacekeeping (check the appropriate boxes):

- ☐ SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY
Specify : _____
- ☐ CHURCH/PLACE OF WORSHIP
Specify : _____
- ☐ BUSINESS/FINANCIAL CENTER
(malls, banks, factories, industrial zone)
Specify : _____
- ☐ VITAL INSTALLATION
(airport, seaport, railway, water/power & telecommunication facilities)
Specify : _____
- ☐ RESIDENTIAL/SUBDIVISION AREAS
Specify : _____
- ☐ MARKET AREAS
Specify : _____
- ☐ TOURIST SPOTS
(park, shrine, resort, beach, carnival)
Specify : _____
- ☐ PEACE PARTNER/STAKE HOLDER
(friendly forces, LGE,LGU, NGO,GA, NGA, GO)
Specify : _____

- ☐ TERMINAL
(bus, jeep, taxi, tricycle, van, habal-habal)
Specify : _____
- ☐ BARANGAY AREAS
(coastal, ISO/environment affected and Muslim separatist affected area)
Specify : _____
- ☐ POLICE TAMANG GAWAIN (Police Visibility)
- ☐ BRIEFING/COMPLETENESS
- ☐ Police Assistance (malls, police box, etc)
- ☐ Proper wearing of Police Uniform with complete paraphernalia (pulis malinis)
- ☐ Loading/Unloading Areas
- ☐ Attendance
- ☐ Operation Ngaw-Ngaw (crime prone areas)
- ☐ Remind and update pertinent and applicable LAWS and ORDINANCES
- ☐ Operation KAP-KAP BAKAL (bar, beer house)
- ☐ Remind the TAMANG UGALI and
- ☐ TAMANG GAWAIN (Pulis magalang & Pulis maaasahan) in the performance of duty
- ☐ Beat/Mobile Patrol
- ☐ TAMANG BIHIS (uniform, pen, notebook, handcuff, flashlight, weapon)
- ☐ Checkpoint/Chokepoint
- ☐ Checking of equipment (radio, megaphone, camera, video camera, etc)
- ☐ Makakalikasan/Makadiyos/Maaasahan
Specify : _____
- ☐ Checking of Police Mobile Patrol (BLOWAG, siren)

- b. Date/Time : _____
- c. Place/Location : _____
- d. Police Mobile Patrol Plate Number : _____
- e. Noted for verification by : _____
- f. Signature : _____
- g. Address/Position/Tel. No. : _____
- h. BP members. Rank/Name : _____

2. Brief narrative for the Barangay Peacekeeping activity (indicate the time, date and place. Must satisfy the 5 W's and 1 H of report writing) including the problems and issues encountered.

3. Action Taken:

Upon the conduct of Barangay Peacekeeping activity, the undersigned:

- | | YES | NO |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Notified the Tactical operation center or higher headquarters? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Alerted units for back-up and/or reinforcement, if needed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ----- | | |
| c. Presented the Letter or Patrol order to the administrator/Security? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Coordinated with the administrator, security officer or LGE? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ----- | | |
| e. Conducted dialogue or symposium pertaining to Peace and Order? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Participated the activities or services? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If YES, state the name of activity or service (like mass, flag raising, caravans, shoot feast, etc: _____ | | |
| _____ | | |

- g. Conducted patrol/inspection in the area together with the administrator, security, brgy officials, community leaders or his representative? ☐ ☐
- If YES, state his name/address/telephone number and the activity:
- _____
- _____

4. Name, designation and signature of accompanying BPAT member:

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

5. For your information.

JUAN DELA CRUZ JR
Police Officer II

TAMANG GAWAIN NG BARANGAY PEACEKEEPERS

1. CONDUCT BRIEFING

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Completeness (paraphernalia and accessories)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Attendance, announcements and update
- Remind always the TAMANG UGALI, TAMANG GAWAIN, Pulis Magalang and Pulis Maaasahan in the performance of duty.
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form



2. TAMANG GAWAIN @ LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Avoid smoking while on duty
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Bring the letter or patrol order always
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form



3. TAMANG GAWAIN @ SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Integration and identify with students (attend the flag raising and other school activities)
- Coordinate/ conduct dialogue or symposium to schools/ universities pertaining to the update of peace and order situation, development and if needed distribute safety tips pamphlets
- Bring and present the letter/patrol order always
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form



4. TAMANG GAWAIN @ CHURCHES or PLACE OF WORSHIP

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Attend the mass or other church services
- Coordinate/ conduct dialogue or symposium with the religious leaders pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- Bring/present the letter/Patrol Order always



- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

5. TAMANG GAWAIN @ MALLS/ BUSINESS CENTERS/ FACTORIES

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Bring and present the letter or Patrol Order always
- Coordinate with the head of Security and Safety pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- Conduct patrol within the vicinity together with the security manager officer or his representative
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

6. TAMANG GAWAIN @ BANKS

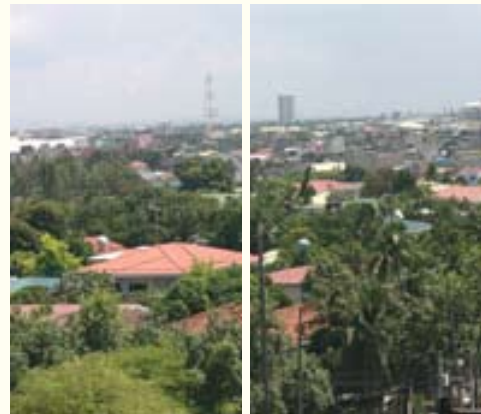
- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Bring and present the letter or Patrol Order always
- Coordinate with the head of Security and Safety pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- Check the bank alarm system
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

7. TAMANG GAWAIN @ VITAL INSTALLATIONS

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Bring and present the letter or Patrol Order always
- Coordinate with the head of Security and Safety pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- Conduct patrol within the vicinity together with the security officer or his representative
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

8. TAMANG GAWAIN @ SUBDIVISION/RESIDENTIAL AREAS

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Bring and present the letter or Patrol Order always
- d. Coordinate with the head of Security or community leaders pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- e. Conduct patrol within the vicinity together with the security officer or his representative
- e. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- f. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

**9. TAMANG GAWAIN @ MARKET AREAS**

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- d. Coordinate with the Vendor's official, head of security and with Punong Brgy pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- e. Conduct dialogue or symposium with the head of security, Vendor's official and Punong Brgy
- f. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

**10. TAMANG GAWAIN @ CONGESTED AND CRIME PRONE**

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Be vigilant
- d. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle and must be visible to the public
- e. Conduct coordination, dialogue or symposium with community leaders and to the public pertaining the update of peace and order situation
- f. Conduct patrol within the area together with the community leader or its representative
- g. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

**11. TAMANG GAWAIN with PEACE PARTNERS**

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- d. Coordinate/visit/conduct dialogue or symposium pertaining to the update of peace and order



situation

- e. Must be attended by the COP, City Director, Provincial Director or Regional Director during MPOC, PPOC and RPOC
- f. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

12. TAMANG GAWAIN @ PARKS, SHRINE, RESORTS, BEACHES, TOURIST SPOTS

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Bring and present letter/Patrol Order always
- d. Coordinate with the administrator or head of security and conduct dialogue pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- e. Conduct patrol within the area together with the administrator or his representative without firearms inside the establishment or compound
- f. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle and must be visible to the public
- g. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

13. TAMANG GAWAIN while Conducting Checkpoint/Chokepoint

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- d. Be vigilant
- e. Observe proper SOP's in the conduct of Checkpoint/Chokepoint and members must be properly briefed
- f. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

14. TAMANG GAWAIN @ BEER HOUSE/COFFEE HOUSE/FAST FOOD CHAIN

- a. Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- b. Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- c. Be vigilant
- d. Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- e. Bring and present letter/Patrol Order always
- f. Coordinate/conduct dialogue with the administrator or head of security pertaining to the update of peace and order situation, and the standard operating procedures

g. Accomplished BPAT Report Form

15. TAMANG GAWAIN during the Conduct of Operation KAPKAP BAKAL

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Be vigilant
- Bring and present letter or Patrol order always
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Coordinate with the administrator or head of security pertaining the update of peace and order situation, and the standard operating procedures
- Conduct KAPKAP BAKAL operation together with the barangay officials, and the establishment administrator or his representatives
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form



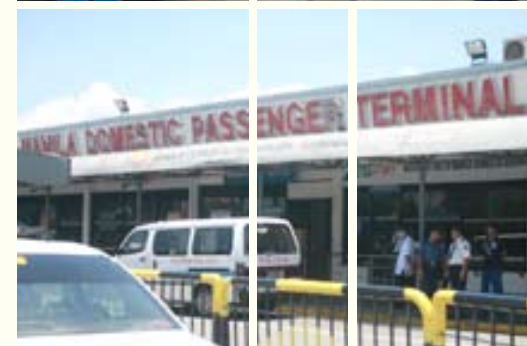
16. TAMANG GAWAIN @ VISIT THE BARANGAY/ COASTAL AREAS

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Be vigilant
- Bring and present letter or Patrol order always
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Conduct coordination/dialogue or symposium with Punong Brgy, Brgy councils and General public pertaining to the update of peace and order situation especially on environment issues
- Conduct patrol within the area together with the punong brgy or his representative
- Observe advance party, perimeter and route security always
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form



17. TAMANG GAWAIN @ ISO AFFECTED BARANGAYS

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Bring and present letter or patrol order
- Conduct coordination/dialogue or symposium with the Punong Barangay and the council in public and discuss peace and order problems especially the presence of CTs
- Conduct patrol within the area together with officials and PMG/RMG detail



- Observe advance party, route and perimeter security always.
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

18. TAMANG GAWAIN @ DIALOGUES OR SYMPOSIUM

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Bring and present letter or patrol order
- Prepare list of problems and issues to be tackled and solved. Be part of the solution not the problem.
- Maintain proper decorum (Pulis Magalang at Maaasahan)
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

19. TAMANG GAWAIN @ TERMINALS

- Proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis)
- Good posture, Approachable and Friendly
- Be vigilant
- Bring and present the letter or Patrol Order always
- Coordinate with the head of Security and Safety pertaining to the update of peace and order situation
- Conduct patrol within the vicinity together with the security officer or his representative
- Use Mark Police Patrol Vehicle which must be visible to the public
- Accomplished BPAT Report Form

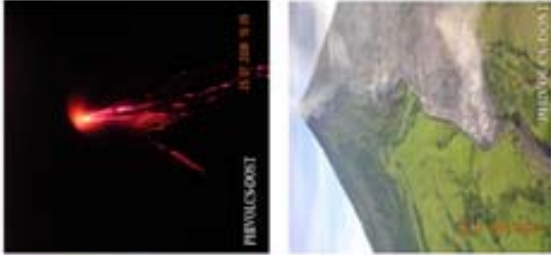


DISASTER RELIEF, SEARCH, RECOVERY AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

TYPHOON/FLOOD/LANSLIDE:



VULCANIC ERUPTION:



EARTHQUAKE:

OIL SPILL



SHIPWRECK

RELIEF



RECOVERY



SEARCH



RESCUE EVACUATION



SECURITY

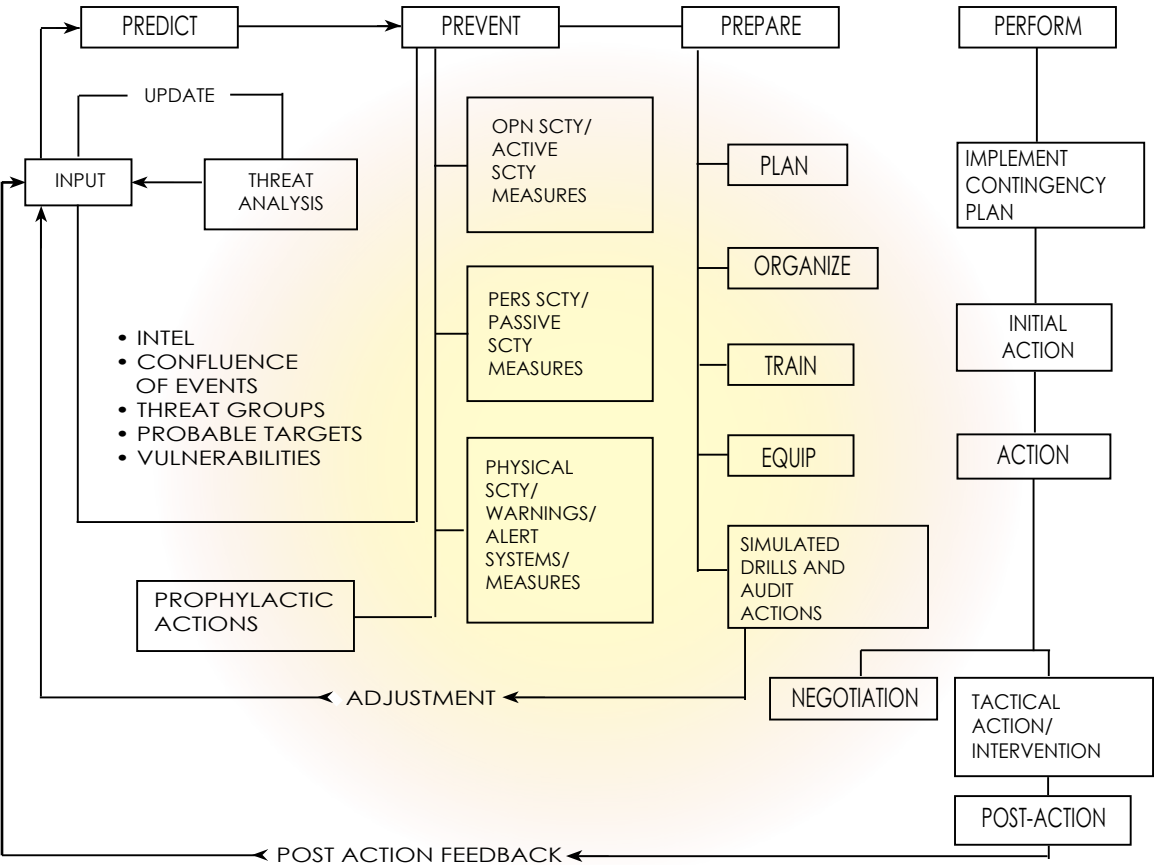


CRISIS and EMERGENCIES

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT MODEL
(CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK)**

PROACTIVE PHASE

REACTIVE PHASE



CRISIS

Progressive Sequence of Events
Build Up of Instability
Growth of Tension
Turning Point
Decision
L Change
Continuity
Survival

EMERGENCY

Sudden and/or Event(s) or
Unforeseen State of Affairs
Immediate Response
Correction
Mitigation
Remedy
Recovery
Restoration

Types of Crisis/Emergency

Crisis or emergencies are either man-made or natural, and categorized as follows:

A. MAN-MADE CRISIS/EMERGENCIES

- 1 Civil Disturbance**
 - a Labor Strikes/demonstrations
 - b Riots
 - c Anarchy
 - d Welga ng Bayan (Transport, fuel, etc)
- 2 Revolt**
 - a Mutiny
 - b Insurrection
 - c Coup d 'etat
- 3 Revolution**
- 4 Border Incident**
- 5 War**
 - a Conventional
 - b Nuclear
- 6 Kidnapping**
- 7 Hijacking**
 - a Air
 - b Sea
 - c Land
- 8 Hostage-Taking**
- 9 Terrorists Activities** (Bombings, assassination/liquidation, intimidations, etc.)
- 10 Attacks/Raids** on government installations/facilities and vital facilities

B. NATURAL CRISIS/EMERGENCIES

- 1 Fire**
- 2 Marine/Air Disasters**
- 3 Structural Collapse**
- 4 Hazardous Spills**
- 5 Utilities Failure** (Power, Water, Telephone)
- 6 Nuclear Accidents**
- 7 Food Scarcity/Famine**
- 8 Fuel Shortage**
- 9 Pestilence/Epidemic**
- 10 Floods**
- 11 Volcanic Eruption**
- 12 Earthquake**
- 13 Tidal Wave**
- 14 Typhoons**
- 15 Drought**

CHAPTER VI

BUDGET/FUNDING

- 1. The Police Auxiliary Funds can be used as remuneration of the BPAT operatives,
- 2. The Intelligence and Peace and Order funds of the LGUs thru the POCs can be a source of operational funds.
- 3. Other sources.

ANNEX

Glossary

A. Barangay Peculiarities: *Description/Definition*

1. **Barangay ISO-affected**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines affected by insurgent activities particularly of the CPP/NPA/NDF.

2. **Rural barangays**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines outside the city or urban area.

3. **Urban barangays**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines relating to or belonging to a city.

4. **Barangay crime-prone areas**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines where crimes frequently occur.

5. **Barangay religious-conflict affected**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines where affected by religious conflict particularly the Christians and Muslims.

6. **Barangay environment-degradation affected**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines affected by environmental degradation like deforestation, quarry, mining, dynamite fishing, and pollutions.

7. **Coastal barangays**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines along the coastal area.

8. **Barangay affected by Muslim Separatist**

A barrio or village in the Republic of the Philippines affected by Muslim separatist particularly the MNLF, MILF and ABU SAYYAF.

B. Key Establishments/Areas: **Description and effect/ influence on BPAT operational procedures**

1. **Banks/Lending/Financial Establishments**

Organizations, usually corporations, which do most or all of the following: receives demand deposits and time deposits, honors instruments drawn on them, and pay interest on them; discounts notes, makes loans, and invests in securities; collects check, drafts , and notes; certifies depositor's checks; and issues drafts and cashier's checks.

2. **Parks**

Are protected areas, in its natural or semi-natural state or planted, and set aside for human recreation and enjoyment. It may consist of, rock, soil, water, flora and fauna and grass areas.

3. **Shrines**

Are holy or sacred places, which are dedicated to a specific deities, ancestors, heroes, martyrs, saints or similar figures of awe and respect, at which they are venerated or worshipped. Shrines often contain idols, relics, or other such objects associated with the figure being venerated.

4. **Resorts**

Are places used for relaxation or recreation, attracting visitors for holidays or vacations. Resorts are places, towns or sometimes commercial establishment operated by a single company. Such a self-contained resort attempts to provide for most of a vacationer's wants while remaining on the premises, such as food, drink, lodging, sports, entertainment, and shopping.

5. **Beaches**

Are geological landforms along the shoreline of a body of water. It usually consists of loose particles which are often composed of rock, such as sand, gravel, shingle, pebbles, or cobble. The particles of which the beach is composed can sometimes instead have biological origins, such as shell fragments or coralline algae fragments.

Beaches often occur along coastal areas, where wave or current action deposits and reworks sediments.

6. **Carnivals**

Are festive seasons which occurs immediately before Lent; the main events are usually during January and February. Carnival typically involves a public celebration or parade combining some elements of a circus, masque and public street party. People often dress up or masquerade during the celebrations, which mark an overturning of daily life.

7. **Tourist spots**

Locations that tourists typically go to when in that area.

8. **Schools/Colleges/Universities**

Are institutions designed to allow and encourage students (or "pupils") to learn, under the supervision of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is commonly compulsory. In these systems, students progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country (discussed in the Regional section below), but generally include primary

school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have been completed primary education.

In addition to these core schools, students in a given country may also have access to and attend schools both before and after primary and secondary education. Kindergarten or pre-school provide some schooling to very young children (typically ages 3-5). University, vocational school, college or seminary may be available after (or in lieu of) secondary school. A school may also be dedicated to one particular field, such as a school of economics or a school of dance. Alternative schools may provide nontraditional curriculum and methods.

9. Terminals (PUBs/ PUJs, trains, airports, seaports/wharfs)

A **bus terminus** is a designated place where a bus or coach starts or ends its scheduled route. The terminus is the designated place that a timetable is timed from. Termini can be located at bus stations, interchanges, bus garages or simple bus stops. Termini can both start and stop at the same place, or may be in different locations for starting and finishing a route. Termini may or may not coincide with the use of bus stands.

An **airport terminal** is a building at an airport where passengers transfer between ground transportation and the facilities that allow them to board and disembark from airplanes. Smaller airports have one terminal while larger airports have several terminals and/or concourses. At small airports, the single terminal building typically serves all of the functions of a terminal and a concourse.

Some larger airports have one terminal that is connected to multiple concourses via walkways, sky-bridges, or underground tunnels (such as Denver International Airport). Some larger airports have more than one terminal, each with one or more concourses (such as New York's La Guardia Airport). Still other larger airports have multiple terminals each of which incorporates the functions of a concourse (such as Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport).

A **wharf** is a landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload.

A **wharf** commonly comprises a fixed platform, often on pilings. They often serve as interim storage areas with warehouses, since the typical objective is to unload and reload vessels as quickly as possible. Where capacity is sufficient a single quay constructed along the land adjacent to the water is normally used; where there is a need for more capacity many wharves will instead be constructed projecting into the water, as with the well known collection of wharves in San Francisco. A pier, raised over the water rather than within it, is one type of wharf, commonly used if a ferry slip is a specialized docking facility that receives a ferryboat. A similar structure called a barge slip receives a barge that is used to transport wheeled vehicles.

A **port** is a facility for receiving ships and transferring cargo. They are usually found at the edge of an ocean, sea, river, or lake. Ports often have cargo-handling equipment such as cranes (operated by longshoremen) and forklifts for use in loading/unloading of ships, which may be provided by private interests or public bodies. Often, canneries or other processing facilities will be located near by. Harbor pilots and tugboats are often used to maneuver large ships in tight

quarters as they approach and leave the docks. Ports which handle international traffic have customs facilities.

A **terminus** (or terminal, in North American parlance) is a station at the end of a railway line. Trains arriving there have to end their journeys or reverse out. Depending on the layout of the station, this usually permits travelers to reach all the platforms without the need to cross any tracks – the public entrance to the station and the main reception facilities are at the far inbound end of the platforms.

In a few cases, however, the railway line continues for a short distance beyond the station, and terminating trains continue forwards after depositing their passengers, before either proceeding to sidings or reversing back to the station to pick up departing passengers.

A terminus is frequently, but not always, the final destination of trains arriving at the station. However a number of cities, especially in continental Europe, have their main railway stations on a spur line which branches off from the main line. In such cases all trains passing through that main station must leave in the reverse direction from that of its arrival. There are several ways in which this can be accomplished:

10. Churches

Christian Church and the word church are used to denote both a Christian association of people and a place of worship. The word church is usually, but not exclusively, associated with Christianity. The term means something quite different for each religious institution that sees itself as belonging to the Christian traditions.

A place of worship or house of worship is a building or other location where a group of people (a congregation) comes to perform acts of religious praise, honor, or devotion. The form and function of religious architecture has evolved over thousands of years for both changing beliefs and architectural style. The term temple is often used as a general term for any house of worship; but churches and mosques are not generally called temples.

A **mosque** is a place of worship for Muslims, who often refer to it by its Arabic name, masjid. The word mosque in English refers to all types of buildings dedicated to Islamic worship, although there is a distinction in Arabic between the smaller, privately owned mosque and the larger, "collective" mosque (masjid jāmi'). Although the primary purpose of the mosque is to serve as a place of prayer, it is also important to the Muslim community as a place to meet and study. Modern mosques have evolved greatly from the early designs of the 7th century, and contain a variety of architectural elements such as minarets.

11. Business/Trade centers

Trade zone/center (TZ) or export processing zone (EPZ) is one or more special areas of a country where some normal trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas are eliminated and bureaucratic requirements are lowered in hopes of attracting new business and foreign investments. It is a region where a group of countries has agreed to reduce or eliminate trade barriers. Free trade zones can be defined as labor intensive manufacturing centers that involve the import of raw

materials or components and the export of factory products.

Most trade zones are located in developing countries. Bureaucracy is typically minimized by outsourcing it to the TZ operator and corporations setting up in the zone may be given tax breaks as an additional incentive. Usually, these zones are set up in underdeveloped parts of the host country, the rationale being that the zones will attract employers and thus reduce poverty and unemployment and stimulate the area's economy. These zones are often used by multinational corporations to set up factories to produce goods (such as clothing or shoes).

12. Industrial Zone/Factories

Designated areas in countries that possess special economic regulations that are different from other areas in the same country. Moreover, these regulations tend to contain measures that are conducive to foreign direct investment. Conducting business in a SEZ usually means that a company will receive tax incentives and the opportunity to pay lower tariffs.

13. Malls

A shopping malls, shopping centers, or shopping centers are buildings or set of buildings which contain retail units, with interconnecting walkways enabling visitors to easily walk from unit to unit.

14. Public Markets

A markets are any of a variety of different systems, institutions, procedures, social relations and infrastructures whereby persons trade, and goods and services are exchanged, forming part of the economy. It is an arrangement that allows buyers and sellers to exchange things.[1] Markets vary in size, range, geographic scale, location, types and variety of human communities, as well as the types of goods and services traded. Some examples include local farmers' markets held in town squares or parking lots, shopping centers and shopping malls, international currency and commodity markets, legally created markets such as for pollution permits, and illegal markets such as the market for illicit drugs.

In mainstream economics, the concept of a market is any structure that allows buyers and sellers to exchange any type of goods, services and information. The exchange of goods or services for money is a transaction. Market participants consist of all the buyers and sellers of a good who influences its price. This influence is a major study of economics and has given rise to several theories and models concerning the basic market forces of supply and demand. There are two roles in markets, buyers and sellers. The market facilitates trade and enables the distribution and allocation of resources in a society. Markets allow any tradable item to be evaluated and priced. A market emerges more or less spontaneously or is constructed deliberately by human interaction in order to enable the exchange of rights (cf. ownership) of services and goods.

15. Government infrastructures

The term infrastructure has been used since 1927 to refer collectively to the roads, bridges, rail lines, and similar public works that are required for an industrial economy, or a portion of it, to function. The term also has had specific application to the permanent military installations

necessary for the defense of a country. Perhaps because of the word's technical sound, people now use infrastructure to refer to any substructure or underlying system. Big corporations are said to have their own financial infrastructure of smaller businesses, for example, and political organizations to have their infrastructure of groups, committees, and admirers. The latter sense may have originated during the Vietnam War in the use of the word by military intelligence officers, whose task it was to delineate the structure of the enemy's shadowy organizations. Today we may hear that conservatism has an infrastructure of think tanks and research foundations or that terrorist organization have an infrastructure of people sympathetic to their cause. The Usage Panel finds this extended use referring to people to be problematic, however. Seventy percent of the Panelists find it unacceptable in the sentence FBI agents fanned out to monitor a small infrastructure of persons involved with established terrorist organizations.

16. Crime Prone Areas (coastal, mountain, rural, urban, etc)

The term hot spots/crime prone areas have become part of the crime analysis lexicon and has received a lot of attentions. What are hot spots? How do we recognize them?

A hot spot is a condition indicating some form of clustering in a spatial distribution. However, not all clusters are hot spots because the environments that help generate crime—the places where people are—also tend to be clusters. So any definition of hot spots has to be qualified. Sherman (1995) defined hot spots “as small places in which the occurrence of crime is so frequent that it is highly predictable, at least over a 1-year period.” According to Sherman, crime is approximately six times more concentrated among places than it is among individuals, hence the importance of asking “wheredunit” as well as “whodunit.” (See the appendix for hot spot-related resources.)

A great deal of confusion surrounds the hot spot issue, including the distinction between spaces and places. Block and Block (1995) pointed out that a place could be a point (such as a building or a classroom) or an area (such as a census tract or a metropolitan region). However, the former generally are regarded as places, and the latter, with their greater area, are spaces.

Sherman's definition notwithstanding, there is currently no widely accepted definition of a hot spot. Indeed, a rigid, absolute definition may not be possible. Except for programs with procedures that self-define hot spots, such as the Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (STAC) program (Block, 1995), jurisdiction- specific procedures to define hot spots may make the most sense because they will fit local conditions. In Baltimore County, Maryland, for example, hot spots are identified according to three criteria: frequency, geography, and time. At least two crimes of the same type must be present. The area is small, and the timeframe is a 1- to 2-week period. Hot spots are monitored by analysts until they become inactive (Canter, 1997).

In many cases, analysis may not be able to define hot spots but may know one when they see it. This makes comparisons difficult both within and between jurisdictions.³ Furthermore, meaningful time-based analysis are problematic, because hot spot definition criteria may not be used consistently over time.

Wide inter-jurisdictional and intra-jurisdictional variations in environments also make the application of absolute definition criteria tricky. For example, the size and shape of city blocks vary widely. West of the Appalachian Mountains, city layouts are usually dictated by the rectangular land survey system, and blocks tend to be fairly regular and rectangular. In the east, where metes-and-bounds surveys prevailed, blocks are more likely to be irregular in shape and size. Densities also vary greatly. Can the same definition criteria be applied in low-density areas as in high-density areas? Crime-prone populations are found in both environments. Can hot spots exist in very low-density suburbs? Residents would probably think so.

C. Vital Installations: Description

1. Telecommunication Facilities

In telecommunications, a facility is defined by Federal Standard 1037C as:

- 1. A fixed, mobile, or transportable structure, including (a) all installed electrical and electronic wiring, cabling, and equipment and (b) all supporting structures, such as utility, ground network, and electrical supporting structures.
- 2. A network-provided service to users or the network operating administration.
- 3. A transmission pathway and associated equipment.
- 4. In a protocol applicable to a data unit, such as a block or frame, an additional item of information or a constraint encoded within the protocol to provide the required control.
- 5. A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land.

In Canada

Under Canadian federal and Québécois provincial law, a telecommunications facility, for the purposes of determining whether GST applies, is defined by §123(1) of the GST Act to be "any facility, apparatus, or other thing (including any wire, cable, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic system, or any similar technical system or any part thereof) that is used or is capable of being used for telecommunications". This is a very broad definition that includes a wide range of things from satellites and earth stations, to telephones and fax machines. The consequence of its application is that even a simple LAN connector jack can be considered to be a telecommunications facility in Canada, for tax purposes.

2. Power Plants/Sources

The equipments, including structural members, that constitutes a unit power source: the power plant of a truck. A complex of structures, machinery, and associated equipment for generating electric energy from another source of energy, such as nuclear reactions or a hydroelectric dam, also called powerhouse or power station.

3. Potable Water Plants/Sources

All water storage tanks connected to a public water distribution system shall be constructed and located so as to adequately protect the water from contamination. Tanks and basins must be covered and vents and overflow pipes screened. They shall not be directly connected to sanitary sewers or to storm drainage systems. In-ground basins or tanks shall be at least fifty feet from any

part of the nearest subsurface sewage disposal system and twenty-five feet from any part of the nearest subsurface sewage disposal system and twenty-five feet from the nearest watercourse or storm drain. They shall be at least fifty feet from the nearest sanitary sewer unless the sewer is constructed of ductile or cast iron or pre-stressed concrete pressure pipe, steel cylinder type with a gasket joint, in which case it may be no closer than twenty-five feet. Exemptions may be sought for existing structures which do not conform to these requirements.

4. Railways

- 1. A railroad, especially one operated over a limited area: a commuter railway.
- 2. A track providing a runway for wheeled equipment.

The use of public railways to deploy troops required special measures to run them and a special organization to deal with damage to track and rolling stock by the enemy and to inflict such damage upon them. The American civil war, fought over an area the size of Europe, could hardly have been fought without railways. Much of the land was not well-enough cultivated to enable armies to live off it and it was only by rail that the new vast armies could be supplied.

5. Airports

A place where aircraft can land and take off, usually equipped with hangars, facilities for refueling and repair, accommodations for passengers, etc.

6. Seaports/Wharfs

Seaport - a sheltered port where ships can take on or discharge cargo harbor, harbor, haven docking facility, dockage, dock - landing in a harbor next to a pier where ships are loaded and unloaded or repaired; may have gates to let water in or out; "the ship arrived at the dock more than a day late" landing place, landing - structure providing a place where boats can land people or goods

Seafront - the waterfront of a seaside town

Port - a place (seaport or airport) where people and merchandise can enter or leave a country

Coaling station - a seaport where ships can take on supplies of coal

Port of call - any port where a ship stops except its home port anchorage ground,

Anchorage - place for vessels to anchor

7. Water Irrigations

An establishment primarily engaged in operating water treatment plants and/or operating water supply systems. The water supply system may include pumping stations, aqueducts, and/or distribution mains. The water may be used for drinking, irrigation, or other uses.

8. Landmarks

Landmarks brings the finest works of public art to the main campus in order to support the university as a leading research institution, to enhance its aesthetic character, and to provide a source of civic pride and welfare

D. Partners/ Co-Implementers/ Stake Holders: Description

1. Barangay Tanods

A law enforcer, police of the village also known by its former Spanish adopted name, the barrio.

2. Police Auxiliaries

Also called special police or special constables are usually the part-time reserves of a regular police force. They may be armed or unarmed. They may be unpaid volunteers or paid members of the police service with which they are affiliated.

In some jurisdictions, auxiliary police have police powers only during an emergency. During regular operations they may be trained to carry out their duties with powers of citizen's arrest the same power as any other civilian.

3. Security Agencies/Guards

Security agency is an organization which conducts intelligence activities for the internal security of a nation, state or organization.

Means any commercial concern engaged in the business of rendering services relating to the security of any property, whether movable or immovable.

SECURITY GUARDS -watchman: a guard who keeps watch.

A security guard or security officer is usually a privately and formally employed person who is paid to protect property, assets, or people.

4. NGOs, NGAs, LGAs

NGOs - non-governmental organization: an organization that is not part of the local or state or federal government.

A non-profit group largely funded by private a contribution that operates outside of institutionalized government or political structures. In general, NGOs have as their agendas social, political, and environmental concerns.

NGAs - is a permanent or semi-permanent organization the machinery of government that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions.

LGAs - Provide a clear legislative framework for the Roles and responsibilities of Local Government

Manage performance to ensure greater compliance and financial viability of the Local

Government sector

Provide strategic advice to the Government to facilitate effective decision making for the Local Government sector

5. Tri-Media

Was founded in 1986, the prefix "Tri-" represented the convergence of the three most popular forms of media at the time -- print, radio and television.

Media may refer to: In communication

- Media (communication), tools used to store and deliver information or data
- Advertising media, various media, content, buying and placement for advertising
- Electronic media, communications delivered via electronic or electromechanical energy
- Digital media, electronic media used to store, transmit, and receive digitized information
- Electronic Business Media, digital media for electronic business
- Hypermedia, media with hyperlinks
- Multimedia, communications that incorporate multiple forms of information content and processing
- Print media, communications delivered via paper or canvas
- Published media, any media made available to the public
- Mass media, all means of mass communication
- Broadcast media, communications delivered over mass electronic communication networks
- News media, mass media focused on communicating news
- News media (United States), the news media of the United States of America
- New media, media that can only be created or used with the aid of modern computer processing power
- Recording media, devices used to store information

6. AFP (Army/Navy/Airforce, CAFGU/Reserves)

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), established by virtue of Commonwealth Act No.1 otherwise known as the National Defense Act of December 21, 1935, stands proud as the Philippines guardian of democracy. It strives to maintain the freedom the country is currently enjoying and nurtures an environment where its peoples well being are looked upon by the government. As its primary concern, the AFP has continued to work for freedom and unity - freedom from the threats that stirred division and chaos in the country including the communists, the secessionists and other threats.

PHILIPPINE ARMY - Organize, train and equip Army forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land;

Develop, in accordance with the other Major Services, tactics, techniques and equipment of interest to the Army on field operations;

PHILIPPINE NAVY - It is the chronicle of the rise of national consciousness on the importance of the seas that surround and traverse the scattered islands of the Philippines.

PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE - The Philippine Air Force (PAF) is the air force of the Republic of the

Philippines, and one of the three main services of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

CAFGU - It is a pampered elite unit established in the 1960's who are primarily trained in unconventional and psychological warfare. One of their accomplishments was the formation of an army of militiamen better known as the Civilian Home Defense Forces then)later re-named as the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit. While the regular army units engaged the insurgents in the field, the Special Forces trains citizens as militiamen to detract communist rebels while at the same time conducting intelligence. They win the hearts and minds of the community population through community work and mobilizing them to defend themselves.

7. Students/Pupils

One who directs zeal at a subject, in its widest use "student" is used for anyone who is learning.

8. Employees

Contributes labor and expertise to an endeavor. Employees perform the discrete activity of economic production. Of the three factors of production, employees usually provide the labor. Employee is any person hired by an employer to do a specific "job".

9. Business Sectors

Business concerns collectively; Government and business could not agree".

The activity of providing goods and services involving financial and commercial and industrial aspects; "computers are now widely used in business"

A social group that forms part of the society or the economy; "the public sector"

10. LGUs/LGEs

LGU - Each division at each level from the provinces down to the barangays is a local government unit (LGU). For administrative purposes, the provinces and cities are grouped into regions. The President has the prerogative to create, abolish and determine the composition of regions, which is done so most often in consultation with the local government units affected; with the exception of autonomous regions, where the residents of the local government units have to ratify in a plebiscite their inclusion in such a setup.

LGE – the local government executive of the Republic of the Philippines particularly are the governors of the provinces, the mayors of the cities and municipalities and the Punong Barangays.

11. General Public

The people in the country considered as a whole, the community or the public.

BPAT TRAINING

Program of Instructions (30 Days)

MODULE I - COURSE ORIENTATION

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Course Overview	2	Overview of the scope & objectives of the course and other administrative announcement	Lecture
Role of BPAT and Relation to PNP	2	Principles of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team	Lecture
Duties, Responsibilities and Conduct of BPAT	2	Functions and Core Values of BPAT	Lecture
Filipino Core Values and Culture	2	Filipino Core Values and Culture	Lecture
Philippine Constitution	8	Discussion on the Philippine Constitution in relation to law enforcement	Lecture
TOTAL	16		

MODULE II - INTELLIGENCE

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Basic Intelligence	6	Intelligence Cycle, Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence	Lecture
BIN	2	Discussion of the principle of Barangay Intelligence Network	Lecture
Knowing the Enemy	8	Lecture on the nature and strategies of insurgents/terrorists and the art of defeating the enemy, Lessons learned	Lecture
TOTAL	16		

MODULE III- INVESTIGATION

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Investigation Procedures	8	A discussion on the nature of investigation, its techniques and applications to present situation.	Lecture
First responders and Crime Scene Preservation	12/4	Lecture/discussion on the guidance, policies, procedures, measures and safety considerations for responding police personnel who first arrived at the scene of the crime/disaster.	Lecture Practical Exercises
Basic Report Writing/Investigation Note taking	8	Basic Report Writing/Investigation Note taking	Lecture/ Practical Exercise
TOTAL	32		

MODULE IV - OPEARATION

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Police Operational Procedure	8	Twenty Six (26) Rules on Police Operations	Lecture
Basic Patrol Operation	8/16	Patrolling, Raid and Ambuscades, Field Fortification, Immediate Action Drills	Lecture/ Practical Exercise
Police Intervention Technique	8/8	Basic police intervention techniques as weapon in responding to various crime situations	Lecture/ Practical Exercise
Disaster Relief and Rescue Operation	8/8	First Aid, Search and Rescue, Disaster Preparedness	Lecture/ Practical Exercise
TOTAL	64		

MODULE V - POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
COPS Philosophy	2	Phases of COPS Operationalization	Lecture
Police Community Relation	2	Community Safety and Partnership	Lecture
Principles of Interpersonal Communication	4	Knowledge and skills on how members of BPAT deal with clients, complainants, informants, suspects and other people	Lecture
Community Organizing and Mobilization	4	General policy and guidelines in organizing different community sectors, and forge a united front against crime, terrorism, insurgency and other forms of lawlessness.	Lecture
BPAT and BPO	4	Discussion on the nature of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team and the Barangay Peace-keeping Operation	Lecture
TOTAL	16		

MODULE VI - HUMAN RIGHTS/IHL

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Principles and Standards of Human Rights	2	General Concepts & Principles on Hr; Human Rights Values; Protection and Promotion of HR; The role of the PNP in the promotion and protection of HR.	Lecture
IHL	6	Principles of International Humanitarian Law	Lecture
TOTAL	8		

MODULE VII - FIREARMS FAMILIARIZATION, MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING AND GUN SAFETY

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Firearms Safety and Maintenance	8	Do's & Don'ts in FAs handling; discussion/ explanation of range safety rules and regulations	Lecture
Marksmanship	16	PNP Standard Marksmanship for short and long firearm	Practical Exercise
TOTAL	24		

MODULE VIII - NON-ACADEMIC

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Physical Fitness and Sports Development Program	24	Reveille/Stretching/Roadruns/ Taebo/ Physical Fitness Test/	Practical Exercise
Police Drills and Ceremonies	24	Individual and unit drill, manual of arms for police weapons and various other aspects of police drills and ceremonies	Lecture/ Practical Exercise
TOTAL	48		

MODULE IX - BARANGAY IMMERSION AND AREA STUDY

Subject	Nr of Hrs	Scope of Instructions	Mode of Instructions
Barangay Immersion and Area Study	24	the students will undergo a two (2) days barangay immersion program to apply what they had learned in the classroom	Practical Exercise
TOTAL	16		

Recapitulation

Module I	– 16 hours
Module II	– 16 hours
Module III	– 32 hours
Module IV	– 64 hours
Module V	– 16 hours
Module VI	– 8 hours
Module VII	– 24 hours
Module VIII	– 48 hours
Module IX	– 16hours
Total Nr of Trng Hours	– 240 hours
Total Nr of Training Days	– 30 days

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