



# ASSESSMENT OF REVITALIZED PULIS SA BARANGAY PROGRAM IN MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY

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## ABSTRACT

This study examined the implementation of the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) program and its role in crime prevention within Marilog District, Davao City. The R-PSB program was designed to strengthen peace and order through four core components: police visibility, police intervention, community-based initiatives, and information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns. The objectives of the study were to determine the level of implementation and effectiveness of these strategies, assess the seriousness of challenges encountered, and evaluate their overall impact on crime prevention.

A mixed-method design was employed, combining quantitative surveys with 200 respondents from selected barangays and qualitative data from 30 police officers through interviews and focus group discussions. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze survey responses, while thematic analysis was applied to qualitative data to capture deeper insights into program implementation.

Findings revealed that police visibility improved public perceptions of safety but was most effective when reinforced by interventions and IEC efforts. Police interventions strengthened visibility and trust but were constrained by resource and sustainability gaps. Community-based programs promoted participation and cooperation yet required greater logistical support. IEC campaigns emerged as the most influential, consistently enhancing the outcomes of visibility, interventions, and community programs while fostering stronger collaboration between police and residents.

The study concludes that the success of the R-PSB program depends on the integration of its components, with IEC campaigns serving as the bridge that connects law enforcement efforts with active community participation. This research contributes to understanding how localized policing strategies can effectively promote crime prevention and build community trust.

**KEYWORDS:** Crime Prevention, Police Visibility, Police Intervention, Community-Based Programs, Information Education and Communication

## INTRODUCTION

Crime prevention remains a central responsibility of law enforcement institutions around the world, and its effectiveness relies heavily on strategies that promote collaboration between police and communities. Internationally, community-oriented policing has long been recognized as a pivotal framework for reducing crime and enhancing public trust (Gill et al., 2020; Braga, Welsh, & Schnell, 2024). This model emphasizes sustained police presence, proactive engagement, and cooperative problem-solving, elements shown to mitigate both social disorder and criminal activity across diverse social contexts. In the Philippines, the Philippine National Police (PNP) continues to integrate community-based approaches into its operations, with programs such as the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) embodying the national commitment to grassroots crime prevention. The R-PSB initiative aims to deploy police officers directly within barangays to foster trust, improve visibility, and coordinate solutions with local leaders and residents. However, despite its growing implementation, the extent to which the R-PSB has fulfilled its goals—particularly in geographically complex and socio-economically diverse localities—remains underexplored.

Research suggests that community policing's success depends on active collaboration, local capacity, and sustained engagement. Lum, Koper, and Wu (2021) argue that proactive strategies such

as routine patrols and community dialogues are most effective when they are supported by strong partnerships with community stakeholders. Similarly, Rosenbaum (2020) and Tyler and Jackson (2019) emphasize that fairness, transparency, and meaningful participation are essential foundations for building public trust and compliance with the law. Yet, other scholars highlight persistent challenges, noting that community policing results vary widely depending on factors such as leadership support, organizational culture, and community willingness to engage (Skogan, 2021; Karn, 2022). These mixed outcomes underscore the need for localized assessments, particularly in developing nations where socio-political conditions influence law enforcement practices more strongly than in contexts with established policing systems.

Connecting to broader international trends, various studies reveal that targeted and context-specific interventions yield stronger crime prevention outcomes. Braga, Papachristos, and Hureau (2019) emphasize that focused deterrence strategies combined with social support reduce violent crimes more effectively than enforcement alone. Fitzpatrick, Gorr, and Neill (2020) similarly demonstrate that foot patrols in crime hotspots can produce substantial reductions in serious offenses with positive spillover effects. However, scholars such as Amnesty International (2025) caution that the integration of advanced monitoring systems must be approached with care to avoid reinforcing bias or undermining



civil liberties. These findings reinforce that while visibility and enforcement are important, legitimacy, cultural sensitivity, and ethical safeguards are critical for long-term success.

In the Philippine setting, several community-based programs complement the objectives of the R-PSB. Initiatives such as the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) and local crime watch groups have been associated with improved safety and enhanced cooperation among residents (Baltazar & Cruz, 2020; Ilagan & Villanueva, 2023). However, challenges in implementation—including resource constraints, uneven training, and geographic barriers—continue to affect program outcomes nationwide. Studies by Hernandez et al. (2023) and Javier and Morales (2022) also note that while emerging technologies such as CCTV systems and predictive analytics improve response capabilities, ethical and operational concerns hinder widespread adoption. These findings illustrate the complexity of crime prevention in the Philippine context, where community participation, technological adaptation, and institutional support must converge to achieve sustainable results.

The implementation of the R-PSB program in Marilog District, Davao City, presents a particularly compelling case for assessment. Marilog is characterized by rural barangays, indigenous populations, and varied socio-economic challenges, making it a unique environment for testing the adaptability of community-based policing models. Crime-related concerns such as theft, illegal logging, and drug-related activities have long affected the district's safety and security landscape. While some barangays have reported improvements following the deployment of R-PSB teams, others continue to face persistent issues due to factors such as terrain difficulties, cultural differences, and limited policing resources. Local observations suggest inconsistent program outcomes, raising questions about sustainability, community acceptance, and actual impact on crime trends. These gaps justify the need for a comprehensive evaluation of the R-PSB's effectiveness specifically within the district.

Local literature echoes this multidimensional approach. Studies in various Philippine cities demonstrate that crime prevention is strengthened when policing is supported by community education, youth engagement, livelihood programs, and rehabilitation opportunities (Gonzales & Bautista, 2023; Jimenez & Aquino, 2023; Pascual & Yumul, 2020). Research also shows that environmental improvements, such as better lighting and organized public spaces, contribute to crime reduction and a heightened sense of safety (Enriquez & Valenzuela, 2021; Manalo & Enriquez, 2021). Furthermore, media transparency and public awareness campaigns are identified as key in enhancing trust and motivating citizen participation (David & Soriano, 2020; Torres & Castillo, 2021). These insights indicate that community policing efforts like the R-PSB must be integrated with broader social, economic, and environmental initiatives to produce sustainable outcomes.

Despite the wealth of local and international studies, there remains limited empirical research specifically examining the R-

PSB program and its implementation across various Philippine regions. Various PNP reports indicate variable success rates depending on local conditions, highlighting the importance of tailoring the program to the unique needs of each community. Thus, evaluating the R-PSB in Marilog District contributes not only to local policy improvement but also to the national conversation on community policing effectiveness. By determining the level of implementation and effectiveness of these strategies, assessing the seriousness of challenges encountered during its implementation, and evaluating their overall impact on crime prevention, this study aims to provide evidence-based findings that can strengthen program implementation in the district and potentially in other rural areas facing similar challenges.

As such, assessing the R-PSB program in Marilog District offers an opportunity to deepen understanding of how these factors converge in practice and what improvements can be made to enhance both community security and police effectiveness.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) program in crime prevention in Marilog District, Davao City by examining the level of implementation of key crime prevention strategies—namely police visibility, police intervention, community-based programs, and information, education, and communication campaigns—evaluating its overall effectiveness and impact, identifying the seriousness of challenges encountered in its implementation, and formulating a proposed intervention program to enhance the program's efficiency in promoting peace and order.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study aims to assess the implementation of the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) program in crime prevention in Marilog District, Davao City. Specifically, it seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of implementation of the following crime prevention strategies in Marilog District, Davao City, in terms of:
  - 1.1. Police Visibility;
  - 1.2. Police Intervention;
  - 1.3. Community-Based Program; and
  - 1.4. Information, Education, and Communication on Crime Prevention Campaign?
2. What is the level of effectiveness of R-PSB in crime prevention programs in Marilog District, Davao City based on the aforementioned variables?
3. What is the level of seriousness of the challenges encountered in the implementation of R-PSB in Crime Prevention programs in Marilog District, Davao City based on the aforementioned variables?
4. What is the impact of R-PSB in Marilog District, Davao City?



5. Based on the findings of the study, what intervention program may be proposed to enhance the effectiveness of R-PSB in crime prevention?

## METHODOLOGY

This study utilized a mixed-methods research design to evaluate the implementation of the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) program in crime prevention in Marilog District, Davao City. The quantitative component measured the level of implementation of key crime prevention strategies, their effectiveness, and the seriousness of challenges encountered using survey questionnaires. The qualitative component employed interviews and focus group discussions to examine the program's strengths, gaps, and contextual factors, serving as the basis for proposing an intervention program.

A total of 230 respondents participated in the study. Using Slovin's formula, 200 community respondents (barangay officials and residents) were selected through stratified random sampling, while all 30 PNP personnel assigned to the R-PSB program were included through a census approach. The study was conducted in five barangays of Marilog District where the R-PSB program was actively implemented.

Data were gathered using a validated and reliable survey questionnaire and semi-structured interview guides. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative data were examined through thematic analysis. Ethical standards were strictly observed, including informed consent, confidentiality, and data protection. The research findings were disseminated through reports, presentations, and formal communications with concerned PNP units and barangay officials to support program enhancement and policy development.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the discussion and analysis of the data gathered from the respondents.

### SOP 1: What is the level of implementation of the following crime prevention strategies in Marilog District, Davao City, in terms of

#### Police Visibility

The study's overall mean score of 4.40, interpreted as "Implemented," shows that Barangay officials and community leaders agree that the police visibility strategies under the R-PSB program in Marilog District are effectively carried out. Consistent patrols, active participation in community activities, and accessible police presence have strengthened public confidence, deterred criminal activity, and fostered positive police–community relationships. These findings mirror the insights of Cordner (2014) and Gill et al. (2018), who emphasized that consistent and visible policing enhances trust and encourages community cooperation. The positive perception of visibility in Marilog District demonstrates that the program has successfully institutionalized police presence, particularly in geographically isolated areas where public reassurance is greatly needed.

#### Police Intervention

The overall mean score of 4.20, interpreted as "Implemented," indicates that police intervention strategies under the R-PSB program in Marilog District are effectively carried out and contribute significantly to maintaining peace and order. The high median score of 5.00 for effective conflict intervention shows that police responses are timely and impactful, preventing minor disputes from escalating. Residents perceive the police as accessible, dependable, and proactive—an important factor in a geographically challenging area like Marilog. These findings align with Skogan (2017) and Myhill (2018), who emphasize that effective and visible intervention builds trust, strengthens community cooperation, and promotes long-term stability.

#### Community Based Programs

The overall mean score of 4.60, interpreted as "Highly Implemented," indicates that community-based programs under the R-PSB in Marilog District are exceptionally well-executed. The findings show strong collaboration between the police and community members, with high participation in crime prevention initiatives, effective police interventions, and regular community meetings. This active engagement reflects a culture of shared responsibility, where residents and law enforcement work together to address security concerns, foster transparency, and respond promptly to emerging issues.

#### Information, Education, and Communication on Crime Prevention Campaign

The overall mean score of 4.40, interpreted as "Implemented," indicates that the Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaigns under the R-PSB program in Marilog District are effectively executed and well-recognized by the community. The police have consistently conducted awareness drives, seminars, and community assemblies, providing residents with relevant crime prevention information. High ratings on indicators such as awareness campaigns and community knowledge reflect the commitment of the police to empower citizens to participate actively in maintaining safety and deterring crime.

### SOP 2. What is the level of effectiveness of R-PSB in crime prevention programs in Marilog District, Davao City based on the aforementioned variables?

#### Police Visibility

The overall median score of 5.00, interpreted as "Very Effective," indicates that the police visibility programs under the R-PSB initiative in Marilog District are highly successful in promoting safety, trust, and crime deterrence. Residents consistently perceive the regular presence of police officers, through patrols and community interactions, as a significant factor in maintaining peace and order. This visible policing not only deters petty crimes but also fosters a sense of security and confidence in law enforcement, encouraging community cooperation and active reporting of incidents.

**Police Intervention**

The overall median score of 4.60, interpreted as “Very Effective,” indicates that the police intervention programs under the R-PSB initiative in Marilog District are highly successful in addressing and resolving community conflicts, disturbances, and criminal incidents. Respondents recognize the importance of timely and appropriate police action in maintaining peace and order, with indicators showing that interventions discourage repeat offenses, restore community harmony, and encourage residents’ cooperation. The findings demonstrate that police intervention contributes not only to immediate crime resolution but also to long-term community stability and trust.

**Community-Based Programs**

The overall median score of 4.80, interpreted as “Very Effective,” indicates that the community-based crime prevention programs under the R-PSB initiative in Marilog District are highly successful. The programs have significantly enhanced collaboration between the police and the community, improved public safety, and increased awareness of crime-related issues. High ratings across key indicators show that residents and barangay officials recognize the positive impact of shared participation, including reduced criminal activity and stronger engagement in maintaining peace and order.

**Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) on Crime Prevention Campaign**

The overall median score of 4.80, interpreted as “Very Effective,” indicates that the Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) programs under the R-PSB initiative in Marilog District are highly successful in promoting awareness, empowerment, and active community participation. The campaigns have significantly increased public knowledge on crime prevention, encouraged responsible behavior, and strengthened cooperation between the police and residents. Key indicators, especially those related to community knowledge, self-protection, and youth awareness, highlight the meaningful impact of these initiatives, fostering confidence among residents to engage actively in public safety efforts.

**SOP 3. What is the level of seriousness of the challenges encountered in the implementation of R-PSB in Crime prevention programs in Marilog District, Davao City based on the aforementioned variables?****Police Visibility**

The results reveal that the level of seriousness of challenges in implementing police visibility under the R-PSB program in Marilog District is rated as “Serious” with an overall median of 4.00. Key obstacles include limited manpower, inadequate transportation, difficult terrain, weak coordination with barangay officials, and insufficient community engagement. These challenges hinder consistent patrolling and sustained law enforcement presence, particularly in geographically dispersed or hard-to-reach barangays, reducing the effectiveness of visibility efforts in fostering community safety and trust.

**Police Intervention**

The results show that the level of seriousness of challenges encountered in the implementation of the R-PSB program in Marilog District are rated as “Very Serious” with an overall median of 4.60. Major obstacles include lack of training in conflict resolution, community reluctance to cooperate, and legal or procedural constraints, which significantly hinder officers’ ability to respond promptly and manage conflicts effectively. These issues highlight both operational and relational barriers, as officers may lack essential soft skills for de-escalation, while limited community trust and bureaucratic hurdles slow down intervention and reduce public confidence in law enforcement.

**Community-Based Programs**

The results indicate that the level of seriousness of challenges encountered in the implementation of R-PSB in terms of community-based programs obtained an overall median of 4.20, interpreted as “Serious.” The most critical issue is low community participation in police-initiated programs, rated as “Very Serious” (median = 5.00), reflecting the difficulty of sustaining active and meaningful public involvement. Factors such as fear of retaliation, limited awareness, and doubts about the program’s long-term impact weaken the shared responsibility essential for effective community-based crime prevention. Additional challenges include insufficient funding, lack of trust between residents and police, difficulty sustaining community watch groups, and minimal support from local government or barangay officials, all of which hinder the continuity and effectiveness of initiatives.

**Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) on Crime Prevention Campaign**

The results indicate that the level of seriousness of challenges encountered in the implementation of R-PSB in terms of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) on crime prevention campaigns are rated as “Serious,” with an overall median of 4.00. Key issues include low attendance or interest in crime prevention seminars, limited access to communication platforms, inadequate materials and resources, and language or literacy barriers. These factors hinder the consistent delivery and effectiveness of awareness campaigns, particularly in geographically isolated and underserved communities, reducing the ability of IEC initiatives to empower residents with knowledge and practical safety measures.

**SOP 4. What is the impact of R-PSB in Marilog District, Davao City?**

The qualitative strand of the study explored the impact of the Revitalized-Pulis Sa Barangay (R-PSB) Program in Marilog District through in-depth interviews with thirty (30) PNP officers. Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring patterns from the narratives. Each theme reflects the officers’ experiences (textual descriptions) and the contextual or structural conditions influencing those experiences. Direct quotes are included to validate and humanize the findings.



Similar studies (e.g., Villanueva, 2022; Dela Cruz & Abella, 2023) found that community-based policing correlates with reduced crime incidence through sustained visibility and citizen partnership. Thus, the quantitative evidence complements the qualitative narratives that follow.

**From your perspective, how has the R-PSB program impacted crime prevention in your area? What significant changes have you noticed in the community since its implementation?**

The findings from the focus group discussion with PNP personnel revealed overwhelmingly positive perceptions toward the implementation of the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) Program in Marilog District, Davao City. Their responses consistently emphasized how the program has enhanced police visibility, strengthened collaboration with barangay officials, and fostered greater community participation in maintaining peace and order. These insights underscore the program's role not only as a law enforcement initiative but also as a vehicle for community engagement and trust-building.

The theme on Enhanced Police Visibility and Strengthened Community Trust revealed that the R-PSB program has reshaped how residents perceive law enforcement in Marilog District. Police Officers' frequent interaction with the community—through patrols, home visitations, and consistent presence—helped reduce minor disturbances and reassure the public of their safety. As police officers became more visible and approachable, people started viewing them not only as authorities but as dependable partners in maintaining peace. This growing familiarity contributed to stronger confidence in the police and reinforced the belief that safety improves when officers are actively engaged in barangay activities.

The second theme, Improved Coordination Between Police and Barangay Officials, revealed that the R-PSB program strengthened the partnership between law enforcement and local governance structures. PNP personnel explained that communication with barangay officials and tanods became more consistent and organized, resulting in faster responses to community issues and clearer monitoring of neighborhood concerns. This strengthened collaboration created a more unified approach to handling grassroots challenges and enhanced the overall effectiveness of peace and order initiatives.

The final theme, Increased Public Awareness and Cooperation in Crime Prevention, showed that community members have become more vigilant and involved in maintaining safety. PNP personnel observed that residents began reporting unusual activities more promptly and participating more actively in crime-prevention campaigns. Through the R-PSB's continued presence and communication, citizens—particularly young people—developed a stronger sense of responsibility toward their surroundings. This shift indicates that the program successfully encouraged a culture of shared accountability for maintaining peace and order.

In conclusion, the general perception of the PNP personnel toward the R-PSB program is highly favorable. It is evident that the program has fostered a closer, trust-based relationship between the police and the community, resulting in more effective crime prevention and resolution. The strengthened coordination between police and barangay officials has enhanced operational efficiency, while increased citizen awareness has amplified collective responsibility in maintaining peace and order. Overall, the R-PSB program has not only improved the visibility and accessibility of police services but has also laid the foundation for sustainable community-based policing in Marilog District.

**In what ways has R-PSB improved police-community relations? Can you share specific examples where R-PSB directly contributed to crime prevention or resolution?**

The results summarized in Table 15 indicate that the R-PSB program has greatly improved the relationship between police officers and residents in Marilog District, Davao City. Through regular barangay activities (e.g. assemblies), informal interactions (e.g. house visits), and joint initiatives with community groups, PNP officers observed that people became more open, cooperative, and willing to communicate their concerns. These interactions strengthened mutual understanding, enhanced coordination with local officials, and allowed for quicker attention to minor conflicts and neighborhood issues. The program helped transform public perception of the police into that of accessible and supportive partners in community safety.

Overall, the R-PSB program played a significant role in reducing the distance between police officers and local residents. By promoting openness, accessibility, and consistent engagement, the program helped create a more cooperative and trust-based relationship. These improvements contributed to smoother communication, faster resolution of community concerns, and a clearer understanding of shared responsibilities in maintaining public safety. With continued commitment and collaboration, the positive outcomes of the R-PSB on police–community relations are expected to endure and further strengthen over time.

**What challenges did you encounter in implementing the program? Were there situations where R-PSB strategies were less effective?**

The challenges identified by the PNP personnel show that the R-PSB program continues to face practical limitations that hinder seamless implementation. Operational and logistical challenges—insufficient transportation, unreliable communication networks, and challenging geographical conditions make daily operations more difficult. These issues are compounded by inconsistent involvement from some barangays and variations in community engagement. Limited manpower and lack of essential resources also affect the ability to maintain visibility and respond promptly.

Despite these constraints, PNP personnel responses demonstrate a strong commitment to overcoming limitations through adaptability and teamwork. Their experiences emphasize the need for greater institutional support, capacity building, and consistent



coordination with local governments and stakeholders. Addressing these constraints through increased funding, better infrastructure, and enhanced inter-agency collaboration would not only improve program efficiency but also sustain the trust and participation of the community.

Ultimately, the findings highlight that the success of the R-PSB program depends on strengthening both logistical capability and human relationships. When adequately supported and fully integrated into local governance systems, R-PSB can serve as a sustainable model for community-based crime prevention and peacekeeping in Marilog District and similar communities across the Philippines.

### **How has your role as a police officer changed because of R-PSB? Has the program influenced your effectiveness in handling crimes and community issues?**

The findings from Table 17 show that the R-PSB program significantly redefined the professional roles and perspectives of PNP personnel in Marilog District. Through the themes of strengthened community engagement, improved operational efficiency, and enhanced professional growth, it became evident that the program successfully bridged the gap between police and community members. Officers transitioned from traditional law enforcers to proactive, empathetic partners in local peacekeeping.

The R-PSB initiative motivated PNP personnel to adopt more collaborative and accountable practices in their day-to-day duties. It broadened their understanding of community needs and inspired them to explore new approaches to maintaining peace and order. Through increased interaction with barangay officials and residents, PNP personnel developed stronger organizational systems and more effective operational strategies.

In conclusion, the R-PSB program not only improved the efficiency and visibility of the police force but also reshaped their identity toward participatory, compassionate, and preventive policing. It demonstrated that empowering officers to engage directly with communities fosters deeper trust, more effective crime prevention, and a renewed sense of purpose in public service.

### **Do you think the impact of R-PSB is sustainable in the long term? Why or why not? What improvements or recommendations would you suggest to enhance the program's effectiveness and impact?**

The findings from Table 18 reveal that sustaining the long-term success of the R-PSB program requires a multidimensional approach rooted in institutional commitment, active community participation, and continuous professional development. Officers recognized that without consistent funding, policy support, and coordination from local governments, the progress achieved through R-PSB may gradually diminish. Sustained interagency cooperation and clear administrative guidance are vital in keeping the program aligned with national and local security goals.

Equally important is community empowerment. The respondents emphasized that achieving long-term sustainability for the R-PSB program relies heavily on consistent community involvement, especially from residents and youth sectors. Their participation reinforces public trust and ensures that peacekeeping remains woven into the daily life of the residents.

In conclusion, the sustainability of the R-PSB program rests on three pillars: institutional support, community involvement, and continuous innovation. By ensuring consistent resources, fostering partnerships, and investing in the growth of both police officers and the communities they serve, the R-PSB can continue to be a cornerstone of peacebuilding and crime prevention in Marilog District and beyond.

### **SOP 5. Based on the findings of the study, what intervention program may be proposed to enhance the effectiveness of R-PSB in crime prevention?**

Based on the integrated results of the study, several intervention programs are recommended to strengthen the effectiveness, inclusiveness, and sustainability of the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) program. These interventions were formulated in direct response to the challenges and insights identified through both the quantitative and qualitative findings. They are designed to improve police visibility, enhance community participation, and institutionalize a culture of cooperation and accountability between the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the communities they serve.

The Integrated Police Visibility and Community Engagement Program seeks to reinforce the presence of law enforcement personnel in the barangay level while fostering stronger ties with the public. Through strengthened patrol schedules, establishment of mobile assistance centers, and the institutionalization of "Barangay Police Partner" initiatives, this program aims to build public confidence and encourage shared responsibility in maintaining peace and order.

The Strategic Police Intervention Training and Deployment Program focuses on enhancing the professional capacity of police officers in handling community-based situations. This includes the provision of advanced training on conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, and proactive engagement strategies. Regular community feedback sessions and performance assessments will ensure that the interventions remain responsive to local needs and evolving social contexts.

The Community-Police Collaboration and Empowerment Program aims to formalize and strengthen citizen participation in crime prevention. This can be achieved through the establishment of Barangay Crime Prevention Councils and the development of joint safety plans that involve community stakeholders. The program also includes incentive systems that recognize individuals and organizations demonstrating active participation in crime prevention initiatives.



The Enhanced Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Development and Outreach Program will focus on expanding public awareness and understanding of R-PSB activities. Localized multimedia campaigns, produced in native dialects and disseminated through schools, churches, and indigenous leaders, will ensure broader community reach. This initiative aims to dispel misinformation, highlight success stories, and inspire continuous cooperation between law enforcement and residents.

Lastly, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for R-PSB will institutionalize regular performance reviews and accountability measures. Quarterly assessments based on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), supported by community feedback tools and adaptive reporting mechanisms, will allow the program to evolve through data-driven decision-making and transparent evaluation.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusions

The overall results of the study show that the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) Program has been effectively implemented and has produced a measurable impact on crime prevention in Marilog District, Davao City. Its emphasis on police presence, community participation, and continuous information efforts fostered a safer environment and strengthened collaboration between PNP personnel and residents.

The findings further indicate that the R-PSB's long-term success will require addressing persisting concerns such as manpower shortages, logistical difficulties, and inconsistent cooperation among stakeholders. Among all strategies, the Information, Education and Communication efforts had the greatest influence, as they heightened public awareness, built trust, and encouraged sustained community involvement.

At its core, R-PSB program's effectiveness comes not only from maintaining police presence but from fostering meaningful partnerships and shared commitment to community safety. The R-PSB model thrives when citizens and officers actively participate in problem-solving and peacekeeping efforts. The continued success of the program relies on institutionalized collaboration, consistent evaluation, and continuous support at both the local and national levels.

### Recommendations

#### 1. Institutionalize a Standardized Framework for R-PSB Implementation.

Develop a uniform operational guideline for all barangays to ensure consistency, coordination, and efficiency across police visibility, intervention, community-based, and IEC components.

#### 2. Strengthen Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Campaigns.

Prioritize IEC initiatives as a unifying tool to improve public awareness, reinforce trust, and sustain active cooperation

between law enforcement and residents through localized and culturally appropriate strategies.

#### 3. Enhance Resource Allocation and Logistical Support.

Provide adequate manpower, vehicles, communication equipment, and technical training to strengthen operational reach, particularly in remote barangays.

#### 4. Foster Deeper Community Partnerships.

Build stronger linkages with barangay officials, civic organizations, youth groups, and religious sectors to sustain inclusive participation and shared accountability in maintaining peace and order.

#### 5. Establish a Local Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

Introduce quarterly data-driven performance assessments and community feedback systems to regularly evaluate the impact, identify gaps, and refine strategies for continuous improvement.

#### 6. Adopt the Proposed Intervention Programs.

Implement the intervention initiatives developed from this study—namely the Integrated Police Visibility and Community Engagement Program, Strategic Police Intervention Training and Deployment Program, Community–Police Collaboration and Empowerment Program, Enhanced IEC Development and Outreach Program, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for R-PSB—to strengthen coordination, participation, and sustainability of the program.

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