International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)
E-ISSN: 2582-2160 ● Website: www.ijfmr.com ● Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Promoting Safer and Secure Communities: Experiences of the Chairperson if Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council in Bilar, Bohol, Philippines

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Abstract

This study explores the lived experiences of the chairperson of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council in Bilar, Bohol, Philippines. This study sought to answer the following questions: 1.What are the experiences of the informants in the implementation of the anti- drug abuse program? ; 2. How do the informants address the problems encountered in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program? ; 3. What are the aspirations of the informants to improve the implementation of the anti- drug abuse program?

A qualitative method was used in gathering the data to Ten (10) informants. An in- depth interview was conducted to the BADAC Chairperson who comes from barangay Bugang Sur, Cabacnitan, Campagao, Cansumbol, Poblacion, Riverside, Roxas, Subayon, Yanaya and Zamora, Bilar, Bohol.

Most of the BADAC Chairperson were male who served more than two years as chairperson of the Barangay Anti- Drug Abuse Council in Bilar, Bohol had varied their perceptions on the aspects of implementing anti- drug abuse programs. From the gathered data, through the record response of the ten informants twelve (12) emergent themes were created: For the experiences of the informants in implementation of anti- drug abuse program: for positive experiences the themes created were *Attaining Peaceful Community and Achievement of Drug- Cleared Status,* for the negative experiences of the informants, the themes were *Resistance from the Community and Fear of Retaliation.* For addressing the problems encountered by the informants in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program, themes created were *Information Dissemination, Maximizing Limited Resources, Collaboration with Law Enforcement, and Monitoring and Reporting.* For the third sub- problem on aspirations of the informants to improve the implementation of the anti- drug abuse program, the themes created were *Support from LGU, Continuous Education and Training, Livelihood Opportunities for Surrenderees, and Consistency in Monitoring and Reporting.* The recommendations, a continuous improvement of the chairperson of the Barangay Anti- Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) on the aspect of the implementation of anti- drug abuse program through varied seminars and trainings. Including drug recognition, legal protocols, community-based rehabilitation and human rights- complaint operations.

Keywords: Barangay Chairperson, Anti- Drug Abuse program, Program implementation, experiences.

CHAPTER I
THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study

Drug abuse and the associated community safety issues have gained international attention, with a growing focus on community-based approaches that put prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation ahead of punitive measures (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2021). Because systemic factors, societal elements, and personal choices drive drug problems, many nations abandon traditional "war on drugs" strategies in favor of more integrated approaches (Choudhury et al., 2020). The success of community-based anti-drug initiatives depends significantly on grassroots leadership, as local officials possess a nuanced understanding of their communities' unique sociocultural dynamics (Weiner et al., 2019).

Global literature underscores the pivotal role of local leadership in the success of community-based anti-drug strategies. Cross-cultural research corroborates that community-led initiatives prioritizing prevention and rehabilitation yield far better outcomes than purely punitive frameworks (Shek & Ma, 2012; Weiner et al., 2019).

The government of the Philippines has one of the most prominent anti-drug policies in Southeast Asia. As the primary administrative units in the Philippines, barangays are uniquely positioned to address drug-related issues at the local level through Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs). The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG, 2018) mandates that every barangay establish a BADAC to formulate and implement localized anti-drug policies. Despite this mandate, the effectiveness of BADACs varies widely across jurisdictions, resulting in a mix of local successes and persistent structural challenges. The structures, policy frameworks, and quantitative evaluations of BADAC's efficacy have been the main subjects of studies on the organization (Reyes & Mendoza, 2020; Cruz, 2019). However, a pronounced gap remains in the literature regarding the nuanced personal and professional experiences of BADAC chairpersons, particularly within rural landscapes. While Cruz (2019) quantified the impact of BADACs on local drug prevention and Reyes and Mendoza (2020) evaluated their structural efficacy, both studies overlook a critical element. Neither thoroughly investigated the firsthand experiences, operational hurdles, and insights of the local leaders responsible for executing these mandates.

In rural areas like Bilar, where poverty rates are higher and infrastructure support is often limited, the work of BADACs becomes even more challenging and critical (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020). To prevent drug usage and rehabilitate former drug addicts, these chiefs use grassroots initiatives, youth programs, and community forums to interact directly and frequently in high-risk ways with their people. While these leaders play a crucial role, current literature fails to capture their firsthand experiences, operational hurdles, and perspectives on anti-drug campaign effectiveness. Investigating the firsthand experiences of BADAC chairpersons in rural municipalities like Carmen can directly inform the development of anti-drug initiatives tailored to local structural realities.

Accordingly, this qualitative study aims to fill these gaps by exploring the firsthand experiences of BADAC chairpersons in Bilar, Bohol. As a licensed criminologist, the researcher leverages a professional foundation in crime prevention and community safety. This distinct positionality facilitates a critical, in-depth analysis of the participants' operational roles, systemic challenges, and strategic interventions.

By thoroughly examining the frontline experiences, administrative hurdles, and localized interventions of these leaders, this study illuminates the practical and complex dynamics involved in cultivating safer,

drug-free communities. Comprehending these distinct qualitative perspectives directly enriches the existing literature on grassroots counter-narcotics frameworks, highlighting both the systemic challenges and the enabling mechanisms unique to rural Philippine barangays.

Theoretical Background

Community Empowerment Theory, Travis Hirschi's (1969) social control theory, and resilience theory anchor the theoretical foundation of this study. Together, these complementary frameworks provide a robust conceptual lens for exploring and contextualizing the lived experiences of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) chairpersons in Bilar, Bohol.

Community empowerment theory serves as an analytical framework centered on elevating the capacity of individuals, groups, and collectives to assert agency over their socio-political landscapes, resource allocation, and institutional decision-making processes. Concurrently, this framework aims to mitigate structural power asymmetries, reduce systemic inequalities, and foster sustainable development by equipping local community members with the autonomous capacity to diagnose and remediate their own institutional and social vulnerabilities.

Central to this theory is the concept that power is an expandable resource rather than a finite one. Consequently, empowerment centers on enabling individuals to recognize their inherent agency—specifically, their capacity to take self-directed action and secure the power necessary to shape the outcomes that impact their lives (Rappaport, 1981).

This model conceptualizes communities as active partners rather than passive recipients of aid. Specifically, the framework emphasizes the meaningful participation of all stakeholders—particularly marginalized groups—in planning, implementing, and evaluating initiatives that affect their well-being. Furthermore, it prioritizes building the capacity, knowledge, and resource bases of both community members and local organizations.

Also, it includes enhancing leadership skills and the capacity to mobilize resources and collaborate with others. Empowerment is closely linked to social justice, as it seeks to address the root causes of inequality and discrimination. It aims to create more equitable systems and opportunities for all community members. The primary goal is to establish self-reliant communities that can independently address their own needs and structural challenges over time, eliminating long-term dependency on external assistance (Ife & Tesoriero, 2006).

The theory focuses on building relationships and networks within the community, fostering collaboration and mutual support among individuals and groups. It entails strengthening community organizations, institutions, and structures, and enabling the community as a whole to have a voice in decision- making processes that affect it. Structural empowerment enables communities to achieve greater resilience and sustainable social development. This mechanism expands institutional access to critical capital, stimulates localized civic participation, and accelerates the development of strategic leadership competencies among grassroots actors. According to Wallerstein (2006), communities are more likely to achieve long-term, beneficial outcomes when they are empowered to address their own challenges.

Conversely, Hirschi's (1969) social control theory posits that strong societal bonds insulate individuals from criminality; those with firm institutional attachments and conventional moral beliefs exhibit a significantly lower propensity for illicit substance abuse. This framework asserts that these social bonds—specifically within family, peer, and community structures—serve as vital informal mechanisms that effectively deter criminal behavior. According to Hirschi (1969), deep-rooted community attachments encourage individuals to internalize conventional moral beliefs, thereby deterring socially destructive

behaviors.

Hirschi's framework outlines four key elements of the social bond. First, attachment refers to the interpersonal relationships and affective ties individuals maintain with prosocial actors, such as parents, educators, and peers. The more value an individual places on the expectations of these significant others, the less likely they are to engage in behaviors that could jeopardize those relationships. Second, involvement denotes the temporal investment and energy an individual dedicates to conventional, prosocial activities. Being heavily involved in school, sports, hobbies, or community groups leaves less time and opportunity for deviant behavior.

Commitment, the third element, denotes a rational investment in conventional society, wherein deviance risks the forfeiture of accumulated social capital. This construct signifies an individual's "stake in conformity." Through active investment in conventional milestones—such as formal education, career advancement, and social capital—individuals build a societal foundation that deviant behavior would severely jeopardize. The more an individual has to lose by engaging in deviance, the less likely they are to risk it. The final dimension, belief, operationalizes an individual's internal cognitive acceptance of the moral validity of societal rules. Internalizing the legitimacy of these legal frameworks establishes a normative conscience that guides individual behavior, ensuring compliance even in the absence of external surveillance or formal sanctions.

In essence, Hirschi contends that strong social bonds insulate individuals from criminogenic impulses. Conversely, fractured or weakened bonds release individuals from normative constraints, increasing their propensity for criminal behavior. By illustrating how structured, informal social controls cultivate a resilient, drug-free environment, this research highlights the vital role social bonds play in strengthening community-based anti-drug initiatives.

Lastly, resilience theory examines how individuals, groups, and systems respond to and rebound from adversity. While historically defined as an individual psychological trait, resilience has evolved into a robust community-level framework. Norris et al. (2008) define community resilience as the collective ability of a population to withstand sudden crises, adapt to changing conditions, and recover successfully. Critical protective factors—such as social capital, institutional leadership, and community resourcefulness—actively fortify this localized resilience. Ultimately, these variables allow communities to absorb chronic stressors, shifting seamlessly from managing structural vulnerabilities like poverty and natural disasters to confronting contemporary drug-related challenges.

The theory balances factors that heighten vulnerability against those that foster adaptation. It examines how populations collectively prepare for, endure, and recover from crises by mobilizing shared resources and reinforcing social cohesion. Crucially, this framework asserts that while exposure to stressors is inevitable, a community's adaptive capacity is not static. Instead, targeted interventions at multiple institutional tiers can structurally enhance and sustain this resilience.

Resilience theory conceptualizes a community's capacity to endure and overcome disruption as a collective phenomenon rather than an isolated individual trait. Within this framework, sustaining localized anti-drug interventions requires strategic leadership that actively mobilizes civic involvement. Ultimately, cultivating this collective resilience serves as a foundational pillar for both long-term public safety and community development (Ungar, 2011).

Crucially, the legal dimensions of this study provide the institutional foundation needed to examine the administrative responsibilities, localized challenges, and strategic priorities guiding BADAC chairpersons.

Underpinning the operations of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) is its primary legislative anchor, Republic Act No. 9165 (the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002), which formalizes the council's duties in executing grassroots anti-drug campaigns. Moreover, DILG Memorandum Circulars—specifically supplemented by DILG-Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2018-01—establish the formal administrative architecture and operational directives guiding the council.

The law requires the establishment of anti- drug abuse councils at all levels of government, including the barangay level, to create a multi- sectoral approach to combating illegal drugs. The BADAC serves as the grassroots arm of this effort, tasked with addressing drug –related issues in the smallest political unit in the country.

Per DILG guidelines, BADAC is composed of the Chairperson which is the Punong Barangay; Vice Chairperson which is the Sangguniang Barangay member (Chair of the Peace and Order Committee); Members which are representatives from the Committee on Women and Family, Sangguniang Kabataan, Public schools, Barangay Tanods, NGOs/civil society, and faith- based organizations; and lastly, the adviser which is the city/municipal Chief of Police or their representative.

The core functions of BADAC is to conduct monthly meetings and special sessions as needed; plan, implement, and evaluate drug abuse prevention programs in the barangay; organize and train a BADAC auxiliary team to assist in anti- drug efforts; gather and update data on drug- related incidents and list suspected users/pushers; refers individuals to appropriate agencies for counseling, rehabilitation, or legal action; submit monthly reports to the municipal/city anti- drug abuse council and coordinate with law enforcement and other stakeholders.

Republic Act No. 9165, or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, combats illicit drug activities through integrated prevention, rehabilitation, and enforcement strategies. Crucially, this legislation establishes a decentralized network of anti-drug councils from the national to the municipal level, explicitly empowering Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) to spearhead localized campaigns and community-based interventions.

Under the legal directives of RA 9165, local barangay administrations must spearhead grassroots strategic plans to combat drug dependency within their jurisdictions. This legislative framework enforces a dual approach: empowering local councils to assist in state-level law enforcement operations, and mandating their active participation in multi-sectoral prevention and rehabilitation frameworks.

The Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act operationalizes the legal parameters governing BADAC operations, thereby reinforcing the statutory accountability of local leaders in safeguarding public safety. Within the municipality of Bilar, Bohol, RA 9165 provides barangay chairpersons with the necessary legal mandate to execute localized anti-drug initiatives. Ultimately, the legislative intent underscores that sustainable grassroots security relies on a critical intersection: bridging formal law enforcement mechanisms with active community-level participation. Under RA 9165, the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) is mandated to formulate drug prevention policies and execute a comprehensive, unified, integrated, and balanced national drug control strategy.

DDB Regulation No. 4, Series of 2021 (Section 5) operationalizes the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP) as the definitive national framework for drug eradication. The regulation converges formal state institutions, LGUs, and community-level stakeholders into a strategic mechanism aimed at fostering enduring community resilience and autonomous public safety.

Under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63, the structural and operational frameworks of the

BADACs are explicitly codified. The directive mandates the nationwide activation of these councils, empowering them to spearhead community-based rehabilitation, coordinate with law enforcement, and oversee localized intelligence networks. To institutionalize transparency, the circular obligates BADAC leadership to adhere to rigorous reporting protocols that track and evaluate operational outcomes.

This DILG circular is instrumental in shaping the day-to-day operations of BADACs in Bilar and across the country. This memorandum, which outlines the chiefs of BADACs responsibilities for preventing and addressing drug usage in their communities, acts as an operational guide for them. This research examines the structural and institutional challenges confronting BADAC leadership by anchoring its analysis on the compliance guidelines of DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63. This approach illuminates how local leaders reconcile grassroots anti-drug initiatives with mandatory national performance standards. Furthermore, by emphasizing both civic engagement and rehabilitation, the circular mandates a critical operational pivot: it obligates BADAC officials to integrate holistic, community-based interventions with traditional punitive measures. This dual strategy ensures that local security initiatives address both immediate crime control and long-term community wellbeing. In the meantime, Executive Order No. 66, issued in 2018, institutionalizes the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS), a comprehensive and coordinated approach to combating illegal drugs in the Philippines.

This executive order obligates all state organs—specifically extending to LGUs and BADACs—to institutionalize localized anti-drug initiatives within their broader strategic and operational frameworks. The Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS) addresses illicit substance demand through a balanced paradigm, systematically aligning rigorous enforcement with grassroots prevention, education, treatment, and social reintegration initiatives. This mandate underscores the national government's commitment to strengthening local anti-drug councils by providing the vital administrative and operational support required to foster sustainable, drug-resilient communities (Republic of the Philippines, 2018).

This executive order institutionalized a comprehensive framework that significantly bolstered the mandate of BADAC chairpersons in Bilar. Under the PADS strategy, these councils are required to transcend traditional enforcement parameters by operationalizing multi-tiered interventions aligned with national preventive and rehabilitative goals. Accordingly, Executive Order No. 66 serves as a vital evaluative framework for this study, as it exposes the operational bottlenecks grassroots leaders face when executing a dual-track anti-drug paradigm. Ultimately, BADAC leadership in Bilar localized this mandate by striking a symbiotic balance between conventional public safety enforcement and community-led rehabilitation.

The proliferation of illicit substances remains a critical regional public health challenge across Southeast Asia. In a transnational study spanning Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, Yi et al. (2017) identified that the Philippines, Indonesia, and Laos exhibited the highest prevalence of illicit drug use, particularly within the college-student demographic. The drug war in the Philippines and Indonesia resulted in thousands of individuals killed, and most of them are crowding the prisons of our correctional system (Mutiarin, Tomaro, & Almarez, 2019).

Law enforcement has long been a traditional cornerstone of drug policy implementation. Alexandris Polomarkakis (2017) notes that states historically maintain the hegemony of law enforcement as the default instrument for drug control. While these punitive and regulatory mechanisms are designed to insulate both citizens and communities from the harms of substance abuse, empirical evidence suggests a stark disconnect. Polomarkakis demonstrates that the systemic costs of drug law enforcement vastly eclipse its societal benefits, as punitive measures routinely aggravate user vulnerabilities, subvert public health objectives, and perpetuate structural marginalization.

In the crime control strategy, law enforcement has consequently failed to achieve its goals. One good example is the increasing number of drug suspects killed in drug operations in the Philippines. Recently, the killing of the minor Kian Delos Santos placed the police and their operations under public scrutiny. Law enforcement officials alleged that the minor operated as a drug runner, generating daily sales of 10 grams of methamphetamine hydrochloride (valued at ₱18,000) before the fatal encounter.

Frontline barangay governance provides the critical operational framework required to combat the national drug problem at its roots. Data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (2020) indicates that the country's network of 42,046 barangays serves as the foundational infrastructure for implementing national anti-drug policies. These barangays and their constituents are more knowledgeable about the issues and concerns in their communities. Illegal drug activities are happening in the neighborhoods, and they are most likely to be the first to know. Therefore, as the primary political unit of government, the barangay acts as the frontline intelligence source and defensive mechanism against community-level drug proliferation and crime.

In alignment with this strategic mandate, the national campaign to eradicate illicit drugs compels the nationwide institutionalization of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC). Through this decentralized framework, the BADAC is empowered as the primary frontline mechanism for grassroots drug prevention and community-based rehabilitation. BADAC is the grassroots local special body of the DILG, aimed at organizing barangay officials and other stakeholders as the first line of defense in countering drug-related crimes in barangays. Consequently, the policy sets forth the operational parameters and jurisdictional powers of the BADAC. This framework serves as the primary institutional vehicle, empowering local officials to execute and enforce the mandates of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.

According to the report of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (2020), the first step in planning a drug abuse prevention program is to assess the type of drug problem within the community and determine the level of risk factors affecting the problem. Ultimately, this assessment serves a dual purpose: it quantifies the exact magnitude of the community's substance abuse problem while empowering BADAC leadership with the metrics necessary to deploy targeted, high-impact intervention frameworks.

To understand how localized leadership drives enduring institutional and behavioral change, this inquiry evaluates the capacity-building initiatives led by BADAC chairpersons (Zimmerman, 2000). Specifically, it analyzes how administrators cultivate grassroots participation to circumvent institutional bottlenecks and resource limitations. Ultimately, this study underscores a core public administration premise: empowered communities possess the structural architecture necessary to effectively combat systemic challenges, such as illicit drug proliferation.

According to Romualdo (2022), the analytical functionality model effectively delineates the socio-political landscape of the BADAC. This framework demonstrates that statutory policies, municipal ordinances, national mandates, and robust institutional resolve profoundly condition the council's localized ecosystem. Accordingly, the study emphasizes the need for an integrated approach where the LGU, law enforcement, and community stakeholders operate in tandem. By pooling resources and intelligence, this multi-sectoral partnership operationalizes a comprehensive force-multiplication strategy necessary to overcome bottlenecks in barangay drug-clearing campaigns.

Fundamentally, the BDCP leverages a collaborative, community-focused framework that respects human dignity to neutralize local drug networks. This whole-of-nation approach provides a viable public policy mechanism for rehabilitation and drug control. It actively reduces the national drug problem through three

primary vectors: suppressing the supply of illicit substances, eliminating the societal factors that lure individuals into abuse, and minimizing the localized impact of drug proliferation within the barangay. The BDCP provides systematized processes for determining the extent of drug affectation in every barangay in the country and for declaring the same as drug-cleared or drug-free through evaluation, deliberation, and validation.

Hechanova et al. (2022) demonstrate that the success of Philippine Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation (CBDR) programs depends heavily on a dual layer of governance: the active engagement of local chief executives (LCEs) and the sustained commitment of grassroots leaders. This finding emphasizes that political willpower and community-level leadership are foundational to the institutionalization and long-term sustainability of localized recovery initiatives. Findings indicate a shift among some LGU leaders toward a biopsychosocial model of addiction, though this approach has yet to be widely adopted or integrated into Philippine policies. While multi-stakeholder coalitions—particularly with faith-based groups and volunteers—critically bolster local initiatives, systemic bottlenecks such as resource constraints, volunteer fatigue, and a heavy dependence on community health workers continue to challenge operations. Nonetheless, documented cases reveal that strategic leadership and robust community mobilization can bypass these impediments to advance CBDR outcomes. This reality underscores the imperative to institutionalize holistic approaches and establish permanent resource pipelines to guarantee long-term program viability.

Cabangan (2020) showed that the minimal occurrence of difficulties experienced during the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program indicates that BADAC is not fully functional. Additionally, the BADACs encountered minimal difficulties when implementing their mandated activities. These findings support the conclusion that the councils within Cabagan, Isabela, are robustly organized and fully aligned with the operational functions prescribed by national policy.

Pajarillo et al. (2018) center their analysis on the structural alignment between local execution and national policy mandates. Specifically, the authors audited the institutional capacity of BADAC personnel in Tuguegarao City by evaluating their compliance with the three operational phases delineated under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-066.

This study employed a descriptive research design, utilizing surveys to gather empirical data from 57 BADAC members and 390 local residents. While the findings indicate high role awareness and strong operational engagement among council members, they also highlight institutional friction regarding technical and legal protocols during execution. Despite these operational hurdles, the assessment confirms the overall efficacy of Tuguegarao City's BADAC personnel. Consequently, the study recommends establishing an institutionalized incentive program to sustain administrative motivation and position these councils as regional benchmarks.

In an assessment of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in Albay province, Rebusquillo (2020) analyzed the operational hurdles faced by local implementers. While descriptive surveys of local officials, police personnel, and drug surrenderers verified that all three execution phases remain fully functional, the study identified a critical deficit in rehabilitation infrastructure. Ultimately, these findings reveal that grassroots compliance is insufficient when undermined by macro-level institutional shortages, highlighting a disconnect between policy mandates and structural support.

Tanjay (2020) notes that the institutional reinforcement of the nation's localized drug-clearing efforts culminated in the execution of Project Double Barrel. Philippine National Police (PNP) Command Memorandum Circular No. 16-2016 formally operationalized this nationwide enforcement campaign,

establishing the strategic framework to dismantle local illicit drug networks. The program impacted almost all sectors of the community, especially the drug surrenders. This quantitative descriptive research evaluated the level of implementation of PNP Oplan Tokhang in the province of Camarines Sur. It determined the effectiveness of intervention strategies for the rehabilitation of drug surrenderers.

The findings indicate that while local authorities successfully executed all three phases of Oplan Tokhang, systemic resource deficits continue to limit the campaign's ultimate impact. Specifically, acute shortages in funding, qualified rehabilitation personnel, and specialized infrastructure directly impede the delivery of essential health and social services. Addressing this operational bottleneck requires the government to scale up funding and reinforce community-based treatment frameworks, ensuring a holistic and sustainable approach to local substance rehabilitation.

Damuag et al. (2024) explored the lived experiences of drug surrenderees within the highly urbanized centers of Cebu in their phenomenological study, Experiences of Drug Surrenderees in Highly Urbanized Cities in Cebu. The research focused on three primary dimensions: the participants' history of drug use, their structural and social experiences following voluntary surrender, and the direct implications of the PNP's Oplan Double Barrel program on their lives. Using purposive sampling, the researchers interviewed 20 informants across Cebu City, Mandaue City, and Lapu-Lapu City. Their thematic analysis yielded four overarching categories synthesized from the data: experiencing life adversities, balancing the allure against the drawbacks of drug use, navigating the PNP’s influence on law-abiding behavior, and experiencing the positive outcomes of community-based programs. These findings illuminate the highly complex journey of recovery and social reintegration that drug surrenderers undergo.

Research by Lopez (2024) indicates that BADAC operations in Malita, Davao Occidental, achieve an optimal functionality rating within the framework of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program. However, this high performance is tempered by persistent structural and administrative bottlenecks that councils encounter during active implementation phases.

Based on these findings, policymakers should institutionalize targeted capacity-building programs and periodic refresher training to elevate the administrative capabilities of BDCP implementers. Rather than merely briefing personnel on shifting regulatory directives, these educational interventions must actively cultivate inter-agency collaboration and cross-functional teamwork. Nurturing this operational synergy is vital to engineering integrated supply- and demand-reduction campaigns that optimize the efficacy of grassroots anti-drug enforcement.

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to explore the operational experiences of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) Chairpersons within the municipality of Bilar, Bohol, Philippines, regarding the implementation of localized anti-drug initiatives.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the lived experiences of the informants regarding the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program?
2. How do the informants address the problems encountered in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program?
3. What are the aspirations of the informants to improve the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program?

Significance of the Study

Chairpersons of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC). This study establishes an empirical baseline regarding the systemic operational challenges and administrative best practices within anti-drug initiatives. These findings provide a strategic resource for BADAC Chairpersons to refine their governance frameworks and optimize localized, community-based intervention strategy.

Local Government Unit (LGU). Ultimately, this study offers actionable insights for LGUs to design evidence-based policies that strengthen BADAC operations and streamline budget appropriations for grassroots anti-drug programs.

Non- Governmental Organization (NGO). The findings evaluate the strengths and gaps in the relationship between the BADAC and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Simultaneously, this evaluation identifies the operational deficits faced by BADAC Chairpersons while outlining strategic opportunities to fortify civil society partnerships for more effective local program delivery.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). This research offers a vital localized perspective to guide the DSWD in executing its core functions of promoting social welfare and protecting vulnerable sectors. The data equips the agency with the necessary insights to build safer, more resilient communities in Bilar, Bohol, by addressing the specific socio-economic disruptions caused by the ongoing anti-drug campaign.

Department of Health (DOH). The findings will help the Department of Health identify specific barriers BADAC chairpersons face in facilitating access to health resources. These findings enable the DOH to formulate targeted outreach mechanisms, institutionalize specialized capacity-building protocols, and optimize strategic resource allocations. This administrative refinement ultimately solidifies the institutional linkages between grassroots, barangay-level healthcare initiatives and national DOH services.

Barangay Officials. This study provides barangay leaders with the data-driven models necessary to confront localized illicit drug trends. Integrating these empirical frameworks empowers councils to foster proactive community engagement and streamline the implementation of mandated anti-drug initiatives.

Peace and Order Council of Municipalities. The research supports the council in formulating more strategic, community-based peace and order policies and improving coordination among law enforcement and local government agencies.

Municipal Police Station. By highlighting the critical intersection of law enforcement, preventive education, and strategic intervention, this research empowers municipal police to formalize collaborative networks with BADACs and local stakeholders. This administrative alignment ensures a highly synchronized, holistic approach to community-based anti-drug operations.

Bohol Provincial Police Office. By offering vital evaluative data, this study enables the provincial police office to accurately measure the efficacy of ongoing anti-drug campaigns. Ultimately, these insights optimize tactical decision-making, driving the development of adaptive law enforcement frameworks that directly address grassroots community dynamics.

Philippine National Police (PNP). The study contributes to national law enforcement planning by offering granular, grassroots data. These insights allow policymakers to dynamically calibrate national PNP programs, structurally synchronizing them with the practical operational realities of local anti-drug efforts.

National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). This research offers actionable policy insights to optimize law enforcement participation in local anti-drug campaigns. These data-driven recommendations delineate a clear baseline to restructure career advancement and professional development pathways for officers

who spearhead community-level drug interventions.

Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). These findings empower the DILG to strengthen its oversight of BADACs and LGUs, thereby refining the policy frameworks that sustain anti-drug initiatives at the barangay level.

Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA). By utilizing these operational insights, PDEA can accurately evaluate drug-clearing operations and develop highly efficient strategies for localized drug interventions.

Dangerous Drug Board (DDB). The research supports DDB in evaluating the impact of existing drug prevention policies and developing improved guidelines for BADACs and LGUs in combating illegal drugs.

Community. Residents benefit from safer, more secure barangays, as the study promotes stronger community involvement, increased awareness, and improved local anti-drug initiatives.

Researcher. This research provides a rigorous reference for researchers evaluating community-led anti-drug initiatives. The data expands the existing body of knowledge on localized drug prevention models, offering a nuanced baseline for future comparative and longitudinal academic inquiries.

Future Researchers. This study provides a rigorous foundation for future academic inquiries into community-based drug reduction models. The resulting insights catalyzed subsequent researchers to explore innovative policy enhancements that are structurally aligned with localized civic demands.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study adopted a qualitative research paradigm, specifically employing a descriptive phenomenological approach to investigate participants' lived experiences and operational realities systematically. This phenomenological inquiry focused on the lived experiences of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) chiefs in Bilar, Bohol, as they implement anti-drug initiatives within their communities.

A qualitative approach serves as an optimal epistemological framework for this investigation, as it facilitates a profound interrogation of the intricate social dynamics, localized cultural influences, and systemic challenges encountered by community leaders in cultivating drug-free jurisdictions. By centering on a phenomenological inquiry into the lived experiences of BADAC Chairpersons, this design captures the highly nuanced, context-dependent dimensions of their administrative mandates—qualitative realities that elude traditional quantitative metrics.

Van Maanen (2010) posits that the human lived experience encompasses four fundamental dimensions: lived space, lived body, lived time, and lived human relations. The research process will involve in-depth interviews with BADAC chiefs, thematic analysis of the data, and an exploration of emerging patterns to provide a comprehensive view of their experiences. A schematic diagram illustrates the study's methodological trajectory—delineating data collection, analysis, and interpretation—to visually map the research process. Ultimately, this qualitative inquiry enriches the empirical foundation of community-based anti-drug initiatives while offering strategic recommendations to reinforce local public safety frameworks. By centering on the municipality of Bilar, the study establishes a critical baseline for optimizing citizen security and institutional resilience within rural governance peripheries.

Within the descriptive phenomenological framework, bracketing—or epoche—strains the systematic identification and temporary abeyance of the researcher's preconceived assumptions, biases, and

subjective opinions. To confront the emergent data in its purest, most unadulterated form, the investigator must consciously suspend external variables and personal presuppositions regarding the focal phenomenon.

Within the phenomenological paradigm, intuiting demands that the investigator maintain profound receptivity toward the subjective meanings voiced by participants, cultivating an intersubjective, empathetic comprehension of the core phenomenon. The subsequent analytical phase systematically structures these insights through rigorous qualitative coding and categorization, culminating in a structural synthesis that isolates the invariant, essential structures of the lived experience.

As the researcher intensively analyzes the dense descriptive narratives, primary thematic clusters and essential structures are progressively constituted. This final phase of synthesis allows the investigator to define the phenomenon comprehensively, ultimately culminating in a rigorous, essential structural description that captures the core of the participants' lived experiences.

Research Environment

The investigation centered on the landlocked municipality of Bilar, Bohol—a localized territory within the Central Visayas region of the Philippines positioned roughly 42 kilometers from the provincial capital of Tagbilaran City. Administratively, this locale encompassed a total landmass of 13,315 hectares. With a population of 18,512, Bilar's demographic profile delineated a compact, rural, and close-knit community.

To evaluate localized anti-drug governance within the municipality of Bilar, this study limits its scope to the ten most densely populated barangays among the region's 19 administrative divisions: Poblacion (1,655), Campagao (1,421), Subayon (1,421), Yanaya (1,364), Cansumbol (1,351), Roxas (1,341), Riverside (1,065), Cabacnitan (1,040), Bugang Sur (1,033), and Owac (1,030). Prioritizing these primary population centers maximizes the study's localized validity. It offers crucial insights into how anti-drug governance operates within a highly concentrated demographic layer that is deeply embedded in a traditional, farming-dependent economy.

Spanning an administrative area of 274.30 hectares with a population of 1,033 residents, Barangay Bugang Sur features a robust agrarian economy driven by rice, corn, and coconut cultivation. Led by Barangay Chairperson Timoteo Biol Quimpan, the local governance framework drives community-level development by strategically focusing on infrastructure optimization and sustainable livelihood frameworks designed to improve the socio-economic well-being of the populace.

Barangay Cabacnitan encompasses 258.73 hectares and sustains a population of 1,040 individuals. Fertile agricultural land defines this community, where residents derive their principal income from farming and livestock production. Under the leadership of Barangay Chairperson Francisco Adlaon Jr., the local council actively champions rural infrastructure modernization, local eco-tourism initiatives, and grassroots community development programs.

Barangay Campagao encompasses 432.88 hectares and sustains a population of 1,421 individuals. Fertile rolling hills and a robust farming culture define this locale. Under the administrative stewardship of Barangay Chairperson Dennis Llanto Remedio, the local council actively spearheads initiatives to optimize agricultural productivity, expand rural road networks, and enrich community welfare. To secure their livelihoods, residents deliberately balance traditional farming practices with innovative agroforestry initiatives.

Encompassing a territorial expanse of 391.50 hectares with a resident population of 1,351, Barangay Cansumbol serves as an exemplary paradigm for sustainable agrarian practices within the municipality.

The localized micro-governance framework, orchestrated under the administrative stewardship of Barangay Chairperson Crisologo Lambus Balag, deliberately centers on green development stratagems. By systematically aligning institutional mandates with ecological conservation and human capital capacity-building programs, the barangay leadership effectively translates the area's natural assets into innovative agricultural methodologies and resilient eco-entrepreneurial initiatives.

Characterized as one of the municipality's more expansive sectors, Barangay Owac encompasses a territorial footprint of 497.73 hectares and sustains a population of 1,030 residents. The locale features extensive agricultural zones and critical forest reserves that necessitate a bifurcated mandate of agrarian productivity and environmental stewardship. Under the executive direction of Barangay Chairperson Samuel Salingay Uyamot, the local administration spearheads initiatives centered on infrastructure modernization, reforestation, and sustainable farming, thereby systematically balancing socioeconomic progression with ecological preservation.

Barangay Poblacion functions as the administrative center and primary commercial hub of the municipality, spanning a land area of 146.49 hectares and housing a population of 1,655 individuals. This high-density sector drives localized civic and economic activity by securing vital public infrastructure, such as municipal government headquarters, academic institutions, and retail operations. Under his executive leadership, Barangay Chairperson Generoso L. Abaya steers the local governance apparatus to optimize urban zoning, enhance public service deployment, and catalyze sustainable economic development.

Barangay Riverside spans an administrative land area of 148.75 hectares and houses a population of 1,065 individuals, making it a pivotal ecological frontline for the municipality. Barangay Chairperson Cristina Pamilaon Ancog steers the local governance apparatus to prioritize resource optimization alongside aggressive climate security protocols. Through the strategic integration of grassroots mandates, environmental preservation frameworks, and localized disaster readiness, the council actively fortifies the community against escalating socio-ecological vulnerabilities.

Encompassing a territorial expanse of 455.19 hectares and a resident population of 1,341, Barangay Roxas constitutes a structurally vital agricultural engine within the municipality. The localized micro-governance framework, orchestrated by Barangay Chairperson Eduardo Dunque Jariolne, maintains a rigorous focus on rural modernization. By systematically aligning institutional mandates with agricultural optimization, arterial road development, and capacity-building livelihood networks, the barangay leadership effectively translates the area's topographically diverse natural assets into sustainable economic growth.

As Bilar's largest sector by land area, Barangay Subayon encompasses a vast territorial expanse of 611.99 hectares and sustains a demographic base of 1,421 individuals. Its expansive geography drives a robust agricultural economy that the community systematically balances with active environmental conservation protocols. Under the administrative stewardship of Barangay Chairperson Fructuoso Tayag Boco, the local council aggressively executes programs targeting ecological sustainability, rural modernization, and infrastructure optimization to enhance resident access to critical public services.

Barangay Yanaya encompasses a territorial footprint of 215.89 hectares and sustains a population of 1,364 individuals. Highly productive agricultural lands, alongside vibrant artisanal industries, anchor the local economy as its foundational cornerstones. Under the administrative stewardship of Barangay Chairperson Grace Quiao Macabudbud, the local council actively drives initiatives targeting educational access, healthcare delivery, and community livelihood frameworks to guarantee sustainable rural development.

Research Informants

The participants of this study comprised ten (10) key informants who serve as the Chairpersons of their respective Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) within the most densely populated sectors of Bilar, Bohol. The study deliberately selected these individuals in their ex officio capacities as grassroots executives, leveraging their primary leadership mandates and direct operational oversight within localized drug prevention, public safety, and community security frameworks.

The study engaged ten key informants across the targeted barangays to gather substantive insights into the strategies, structural impediments, and notable successes of grassroots anti-drug campaigns. To navigate the sensitive nature of the subject matter, the investigation utilized in-depth interviews (IDIs). This methodological choice effectively facilitated rapport-building, maintained rigorous data security, and preserved the absolute anonymity of the participants.

The use of In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) secures profound qualitative depth, allowing the researcher to cultivate personal rapport and directly observe participant dynamics. By utilizing an open-ended inquiry framework, the researcher ensures that the dialogue thoroughly addresses vital investigative themes. Crucially, this methodology provides the adaptive fluidity required to pursue unanticipated, emergent insights while empowering participants to articulate detailed accounts of local anti-drug governance.

The researcher systematically coordinated all interview logistics and engaged key informants with professional courtesy. Prior to each session, the researcher administered detailed informed consent protocols, explicitly guaranteeing absolute confidentiality. Furthermore, the researcher cultivated a secure, low-pressure environment that fostered trust and encouraged open, uninhibited dialogue.

Research Instrument

In gathering data, the researcher employed a self-made-panel-approved interview guide consisting of the following: Part, 1 deals with the Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program; Part 2, deals on How do the Informants Address the Problems Encountered in the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program, and Part 3 deals with the Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program. The researcher obtained formal consent from each informant to use a voice recorder and field notes during the sessions. This step was necessary to ensure the precise capture and documentation of the participant's insights for subsequent data analysis. The researcher carefully guided the interview discourse to preserve the targeted investigative trajectory while simultaneously cultivating an open, uninhibited conversational space. Rather than interrupting the flow with frequent interjections, the researcher utilized active listening techniques and calculated probing to prompt rich, detailed explanations from the participants. By leveraging acute theoretical sensitivity and empathetic rapport, the researcher strategically executed questions to optimize conversational momentum while contemporaneously documenting field notes. Finally, the researcher systematically synthesized the empirical data from these interviews and field observations to formulate the study's summary, conclusions, and structural implications.

Research Procedures

This section delineates the data collection and analytical procedures, addresses vital ethical considerations, and establishes the methodological trustworthiness of the study.

Data Collection. The researcher executed the data collection procedure through a systematic, three-phase framework:

Phase I: Methodological Recruitment and Informed Consent Procedures. A formal transmittal letter was endorsed by the thesis adviser and approved by the Dean of the Graduate School before being served

to the municipal BADAC Chairpersons. After obtaining legal access, the researcher recruited the informants and thoroughly oriented them regarding the study's scope, procedural framework, and ethical protections.

Phase II: Dialogue Facilitation and Empirical Data Acquisition. Relying on interactive steering and technical competencies, the researcher conducted the qualitative interviews in secure, comfortable environments conducive to open and honest disclosure.

Phase III: Thematic Codification and Methodological Validation. Immediately following each session, the researcher executed data preservation protocols to secure the audio files, performed a verbatim transcription of the recordings, and systematically translated the local dialect into English to standardize the corpus for thematic analysis.

Data Analysis. To uncover the core of the phenomenon, the researcher executed a systematic qualitative analysis using inductive coding and thematic categorization. The researcher extracted significant statements from the raw transcripts, translated these statements into localized meanings, and clustered them into unified themes that captured the participants' lived experiences. After conducting a rigorous review of these initial clusters, the researcher finalized the definitive emergent themes required to answer the study's central research questions.

Ethical Considerations. The researcher directly distributed informed consent forms to the selected BADAC Chairpersons and comprehensively briefed them on the title and purpose of the investigation. Before formal enrollment, the researcher provided the participants with sufficient time to consult with peers or legal advisors and encouraged them to raise questions regarding any unclear elements of the study. Crucially, the researcher emphasized the strictly voluntary nature of their engagement, guaranteeing that they could withdraw from the research at any moment without penalty or consequence.

Throughout the sessions, the researcher asked the participants to detail their administrative experiences, ensuring they understood that the researcher would record and document all shared insights. To uphold data privacy standards, the researcher guaranteed that unauthorized individuals could not access the files and designated the University of Cebu's research office as the secure storage facility for all recorded media. Concluding the ethical briefing, the researcher outlined the study's expected duration, the likelihood of subsequent follow-up interviews, the participants' right to decline sensitive questions, and the overarching value of the research.

Beneficence. This study actively balanced community benefit maximization with harm mitigation. The researcher designed the methodology to grant participating BADAC Chairpersons institutional recognition by preserving their narratives, which policymakers will utilize to refine drug prevention frameworks across Bilar, Bohol. To shield participants from potential stigma or retaliation, the researcher strictly secured all sensitive disclosures. Additionally, the researcher coordinated interview timelines to avoid disrupting daily barangay operations and prepared structural support mechanisms for any participant experiencing distress. Ultimately, the researcher will distribute the finalized empirical data to essential stakeholders to drive concrete community advancements.

Non- maleficence. To safeguard participants, communities, and stakeholders, the researcher actively mitigated all potential research risks. Because the interviews covered sensitive anti-drug operations, the researcher shielded the BADAC Chairpersons from stigma, retaliation, and distress through rigorous anonymity and confidentiality protocols. The researcher also respected participant autonomy by ensuring that no one felt pressured to disclose sensitive details. Additionally, the researcher coordinated the fieldwork schedule to prevent any interference with active barangay safety operations. Finally, the

researcher rigorously verified all collected data to avoid any misrepresentation that might compromise the grassroots executives' reputations, damage community relations, or hinder localized anti-drug campaigns.

Justice. By actively balancing the study's benefits and burdens across all stakeholders, the researcher upheld strict methodological equity. The researcher actively mitigated selection bias by extending equal participation opportunities to every BADAC Chairperson in Bilar, Bohol, irrespective of their barangay's population size or financial resources. To maximize municipal impact, the researcher ensured the study distributed its practical benefits across all local BADAC chapters. Recognizing the demanding professional obligations of the grassroots executives, the researcher deliberately minimized interview times to prevent undue disruption. Ultimately, the researcher framed the data objectively to avoid assigning individual or institutional blame, designing the final recommendations to promote an equitable distribution of resources for municipal anti-drug operations.

Autonomy. By actively balancing the study's benefits and burdens across all stakeholders, the researcher upheld strict methodological equity. The researcher actively mitigated selection bias by extending equal participation opportunities to every BADAC Chairperson in Bilar, Bohol, irrespective of their barangay's population size or financial resources. To maximize municipal impact, the researcher ensured the study distributed its practical benefits across all local BADAC chapters. Recognizing the demanding professional obligations of the grassroots executives, the researcher deliberately minimized interview times to prevent undue disruption. Ultimately, the researcher framed the data objectively to avoid assigning individual or institutional blame, designing the final recommendations to promote an equitable distribution of resources for municipal anti-drug operations.

Trustworthiness of Research. This qualitative study aimed to gather rich perspectives to illuminate community anti-drug enforcement practices. To ensure the trustworthiness and validity of the data collection and interpretative methods, the researcher implemented strict quality controls. The interview questions were derived from an exhaustive review of relevant literature to guarantee topical alignment. During the fieldwork, the researcher personally conducted, recorded, and took notes on every interview.

To verify the participants' accounts and establish the study's confirmability, the researcher supplemented the interview transcripts with subsequent field observations. By systematically integrating these distinct data sources, the researcher fulfilled rigorous academic quality standards and generated verifiable evidence to support authentic, empirically grounded conclusions.

Credibility. Conducting in- depth, semi- structured interviews with the BADAC chairperson that allow for rich, detailed accounts of their lived experiences, and by engaging in prolonged engagement with participants and the Bilar community to build rapport and gain a comprehensive understanding of the context. The researcher implemented member checking by sharing the transcribed interviews and preliminary findings with the participants to confirm data accuracy and ensure an authentic representation of their perspectives.

Transferability. To ensure transferability, the researcher provided a detailed thick description of the study background, participants, and analytical methods, allowing readers to determine the applicability of the findings to their own jurisdictions. Although the data lacks statistical generalizability, detailing the specific socio-political environment and the explicit challenges in Bilar faced by its BADAC Chairpersons provides deep, contextual insights. These findings are structurally relevant for similar local government units and anti-drug councils facing comparable public safety issues in the Philippines. This detailed framework empowers external communities to recognize matching operational patterns and strategies, thereby supporting informed decision-making and adaptive program development.

Dependability. Dependability in this study reflects the consistency and stability of the qualitative process, ensuring that replicating the research under identical parameters would produce similar results. The researcher secured this consistency by meticulously documenting every step of the study, from design to data interpretation. A key strategy involved maintaining a thorough audit trail of raw data, interview transcripts, coding frameworks, and analytical memos. This systematic archiving ensures that an independent reviewer can clearly trace the research steps, confirming that the conclusions are logically anchored in the data, thereby demonstrating methodological rigor.

Conformability. To ensure confirmability, the researcher implemented systematic checks and balances by maintaining a comprehensive audit trail of the data collection, analysis, and interpretation phases. This archive included detailed interview transcripts, reflexive memos, and the structural rationale behind coding and thematic choices. By archiving these materials, the researcher enabled an external reviewer to clearly trace the logical flow from raw narrative data to the conclusions. This rigorous process ensured that the empirical findings remained strictly grounded in the participants' narratives rather than the researcher's preconceptions, thereby substantiating the objectivity and neutrality of the study.

Bracketing and Reflexivity. To actively mitigate bias and uphold methodological reflexivity, the researcher engaged in continuous self-reflection and journaling throughout the study. During the exploration of the BADAC Chairpersons' lived experiences in Bilar, Bohol, the researcher utilized a reflexive journal to monitor personal assumptions, background influences, and shifting perspectives on local anti-drug operations. This conscious tracking of subjective factors enabled the researcher to effectively bracket any preconceptions concerning local governance and community safety. Consequently, this transparent self-examination safeguarded the data interpretation process from personal distortion, guaranteeing the authenticity and structural credibility of the qualitative outcomes.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

To facilitate a clear understanding of the study's context, the following terms are operationally defined:

Addressing the Problems Encountered by the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program. This involves identifying challenges, gaps, and obstacles that hinder their effectiveness. It includes developing solutions, improving strategies, and ensuring proper execution to achieve the desired outcomes.

Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program. This refers to their goals, recommendations, and proposed strategies to enhance the effectiveness of various programs. These aspirations focus on strengthening resources, community involvement, and policy support to achieve sustainable and impactful outcomes.

Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program. This refers to the firsthand insights, challenges, and successes in carrying out anti-drug initiatives within their barangays. These experiences highlight the effectiveness of strategies, community involvement, and the impact of such programs on local drug prevention efforts.

CHAPTER 2

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter presents, analyzes, and interprets the empirical data gathered to address the study's central research questions.

Presentation of Data

In alignment with the qualitative research design, the researcher transcribed, translated, and systematically reviewed the raw interview responses to extract significant statements. From these extractions, the researcher formulated core localized meanings and organized them into distinct cluster themes. Following a comprehensive thematic analysis, the researcher synthesized these clusters into definitive emergent themes that directly address the study's primary research objectives.

The themes constitute the framework for addressing the research concerns through the following presentations:

- **Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program**
- **Positive Experiences**
  - Attaining Peaceful Community
  - Achievement of Drug- Cleared Status
- **Negative Experiences**
  - Resistance from the Community
  - Fear of Retaliation
- **Addressing the Problems Encountered by the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti-Drug** Abuse Program
  - Information Dissemination
  - Maximizing Limited Resources
  - Collaboration with Law Enforcement
  - Monitoring and Reporting
- **Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program**
  - Support from LGU
  - Continuous Education and Training
  - Livelihood Opportunities for Surrenderers
  - Consistency in Monitoring and Reporting

This chapter outlines and discusses the emergent themes aligned with each research sub-problem, detailing the experiences of BADAC Chairpersons in Bilar, Bohol. The presentation highlights both the positive and negative experiences that influenced their implementation of local anti-drug programs. Additionally, the analysis covers how these local leaders addressed the operational challenges encountered during their tenure, as well as their practical aspirations for improving future anti-drug enforcement and community interventions.

I. Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of Anti- Drug Abuse Program

Serving as the administrative heads of the BADAC across different barangays in Bilar, Bohol, provided the informants with distinct insights that served to optimize their anti-drug program implementation strategies. Based on these lived experiences, the researcher identified four emergent themes divided evenly to reflect their operational realities. Specifically, two (2) emergent themes outline the positive dimensions of their tenure, while two (2) emergent themes address the negative challenges they navigated within their respective communities.

A. Positive Experiences

Attaining Peaceful Community. This theme represents the constructive experiences encountered by the informants during the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program. When interviewed regarding the positive milestones of his tenure as BADAC Chairperson, Informant 6 stated:

Makalipay gud ni nako kay nagmalinawon man ang barangay. Nakontrol namo ang drugs ug mga kagubot. Lahi ra sa uban nga nagdala sa barangay. Labi na kay naa jud mga sitio nga naay magkaaway. Akua gyud pangitaan ug paagi nga dili na sila mag away aron mag malinawon ang amuang barangay(IDI6:SS6).(These experiences bring me happiness because our barangay remains peaceful. I've been able to control drug use amd prevent conflicts. Especially there are sitios who used to have disputes, but I always find ways to stop them).

Informant 7 expressed his positive experience as the BADAC Chief:

Kaning nakabaton me og kahusay og kalinaw tungod sa guidelines na amuang geimplementar. Dili naman gud mugawas ang mga bata og dyes oras sa gabie kay naa man pod me curfew. Pagtingog sa siren alas 9pm , hipos naman pod tanan. Kani akua mga tanod abtik manpod kaayo(IDI7:SS5). (We achieved peace and order in our barangay because of the guidelines we implemented. The youth no longer go out late at night since we enforce curfew, when the siren sounds by 9pm, everyone goes home. My barangay watchmen are also very active).

Informant 9 also expressed his experience on the positive response of the barangay he been serving by stating that:

Kabahen anang nakab- ot ang kahusay og kalinaw sa barangay. Og naay mga ginagmay problema, mga away-away ma settle man dayun. Og bahin pod sa insurgency, wala naman mengaw na kaayo (IDI9:SS5). (I feel satisfaction when the barangay is orderly and peaceful. Minor problems and conflicts are quickly resolved. Regarding insurgency, there is now less fear or disturbance).

Achievement of Drug- Cleared Status. "This theme reflects the informants' pride in achieving a 'drug-cleared' status through effective coordination with the local police and the active participation of surrenderers. Discussing this milestone, Informant 1 shared:

Ako jud na dili makalimtan nga nagmalipayon ko kabahin sa BADAC tungod kay amuang barangay, tungod sa among pagtinabangay, usa mi sa nauna nga drug cleared. Nakadawat mi og certificate sa province nga drug cleared ang barangay, mao jud nakalipay nako (IDI1:SS5). (I will never forget my experience that I was happy regarding BADAC since our barangay, through our cooperation, we were first to be declared drug cleared. I was so happy that we received a certificate from the province that we are drug cleared).

Informant 8 was very proud to share his experience on drug clearing by saying that:

Kadtung ge declare amuang barangay na drug-free me, tungod to sa amuang pagpaningkamot. Dako kaau to na accomplishment kay daghan paman barangay ang wala pa maka declare na drug- free. Hangtud karun naa pay wala(IDI8:SS5). (Our barangay was declared drug- free because of our collective efforts. That is when I felt our work had succeeded. This is a very satisfaying accomplishment because many barangays have still not been able to declare themselves drug- free. Even until now, some have not).

Informant 10 also added his experience on achieving drug cleared status:

Nagmalampuson ko kay napa cleared manjud naku ang amua barangay kabahen anang drugs (IDI10:SS5). (I feel successful because I was able to make our barangay drug-free).

B. Negative Experiences

Resistance from the community. This theme describes the resistance informants encountered, particularly from parents of youth involved in drug use, during the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program. Reflecting on this challenge, Informant 5 stated:

*Lisod gyud ni sa community kay naa puy mga ginikanan nga mutabon sa ilang mga anak (IDI5:SS7).(*Its difficult in the community since there are parents who tolerate their children).

Informant 7 recounted his negative experience on community resistance:

Hasol jud hinuon. Sauna, sa bag- o pa nilingkod si Pres. Duterte, sige raman mi meeting kabahin sa drugs. Diha toy usa ka higayon nga nagbanha ang ginikanan kay apil man sila patawgon adtu, kay ngano kuno e-apil ang ginikanan. Gipasapot nako nga aron pod makasabot sila sa unay sitwasyon sa ilang anak. Mao to nga nakasabot raman pod sila. Mao nga sila mitabnag pod sa pagpahemangno sa ilang anak. Ang barangay og ginikanan nagtinabangay pod (IDI7:SS7).(It was quite difficult, especially when President Duterte had just assumeed office.He frequently held meetings about drugs. There was one time when some parents complained because they were also called to attend. I explained that it was for them to understand their children's situation. Eventually they understood and even helped in guiding their children. The barangay and parents worked hand in hand).

Informant 10 shared similar sentiment on community resistance:

Ang negatibo namu ana kanag ginikanan na amua ge anha para nga ang ilang mga anak na usa involve kabahen anang droga. So amua jud giduol tagsa- tagsa unja naa pajud ginikanan nga imbes kita maoy nanengkamot nga matarong elaha bata..kami paman henuon sayup para nila. Murag kami maoy ge-blame sa nahetabo sa elaha mga bata.Mao nay usa sa kasinatian namu na makapa luya pod namu sa pag implementar sa programa (IDI10:SS7). (The negative experience involves parents whose children are involved in drugs. We appraoched them individually, but some parents, instead of appreciating our efforts to guide their children, blamed us for what happened to their children. This experience was discouraging for us in implementing the program).

Fear of Retaliation. This theme captures the challenging situations encountered by the BADAC Chairpersons during the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program. Discussing these operational difficulties, Informant 3 shared:

Sa bag-o pa, sa primero pa namong pagpasabot sa mga kabataan, sa kusog pa sila..naa gyud mga estorya nga gedumtan mi kay kami man ang interventionist. Pero amoa ra silang napasabot kay tinarung man ang amoa pagbadlong, og ila pod tinuoron mobawos gyud pod mi..Unsaon man nga nag tudlo rman pod mi, trabaho raman pod namo (IDI3:SS7).(At first, when we started counseling the youth, some people resented us because we were the interventionist. But we explained to them that our appraoch was proper and sincere,however if they will hurt us we will also fight back. We made them understnd that we were just teaching and guiding them- its part of our job).

Informant 4 also shared his negative experience on fear of retaliation:

Adtong panahuna sa pagpahegayun namo sa programa, labi na sa monitoring..init kaayo ang reporting. Ma-consider nako nga problema kay naay pag- leak sa mga report.Bisan pa og confidential unta, mo leak gihapon.Usa pa, kadtong tao nga akong gi- report sa pulis, ako hinuon ang napasumanginlan. Murag ako maoy nakaingon kay si kapitan daw ang naglista. Nahdlok ko ato kay ge atngan ko kaduha, mao nga dili nako gusto mo mention og mga ngalan sa meeting. Deritsu nako sa PNP kay naa man silay hotline. Dili ingon nga wala ko salig sa council, pero mas maayo nga ang verfication diretso sa PNP. Mao pod akong giingon karon sa bag ong council nga kung naa sila kadudahan, ipaabot diretso sa pulis para sa verification(IDI4:SS7). (During the implementation of the program, particularly in the monitoring phase,

the reporting process was very sensitive. I consider it a challenge because there were instances when reports were leaked, even if they were supposed to be confidential. There was even a case when the person I reported to the police blamed me, saying that I, as the captain , was the one who listed them. That incident made me afraid since I was approached twice about it. Because of that I stopped mentioning names in our council meetings and instead reported directly to the PNP through their hotline. It's not that I distrust the council, but I believe it's safer and more appropriate for verification to be handled by the police. I also advised the current council to do the same whenever they have suspicions).

Informant 8 expressed his terrifying experience that:

Daghan pod ana kay kadtu one time nag patrolya me sa akua duha ka tanod..unya ako diha sa basketballan kay diha ko gisita upat ka tao. Nahadlok ko kay murag mekuot man sa bag. Mao toy kinahadlukan na scenario nako. Murag na discourage ko mao na me laylo ko og robing kay nahadlok ko.Pero me robing gud gihapon kay kinahanglan man mi mo report sa MADAC. Unsa man akoa ma report didtu. Pero mao lagi, nahadlk jud ko labi na kay wala na si Digong (IDI8:SS7).(There were many challenges. One time, while patrolling with two tanods at the basketball court, I apprehended 4 persons. I got scared since it seems they got something in their bag. That was my terrifying scenario. It discouraged me, making me hesitant in patrolling. But we still conducted patrols because we need to report to MADAC. I was really scared, especially since Duterte was no longer in office).

II.Addressing the Problems Encountered by the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program

This section outlines the strategies deployed by the BADAC Chairpersons to address the operational challenges encountered during program implementation. Derived from in-depth interviews, the findings are organized into four major themes: (1) Information Dissemination, (2) Maximizing Limited Resources, (3) Collaboration with Law Enforcement, and (4) Monitoring and Reporting.

Information Dissemination. This theme highlights the communication strategies utilized by the BADAC Chairpersons to address implementation challenges. To build community awareness for the anti-drug abuse program, local leaders conducted regular meetings, assemblies, and orientations. Discussing these efforts, Informant 3 stated:

Ge segihan sila namu og meeting kada semana. Amua jud gepasabot kabahen sa programa (IDI3:SS9). (We continuously held weekly meetings to explain and clarify the objective of the program).

Informant 5 also presented his method of addressing the problems:

Mo coordinate mi sa PNP, mohatag me og reports kada buwan og magconduct mi og symposium sa barangay aron ipasabot sa mga ginikanan og sa mga batan-on(IDI5:SS9). (We coordinate with the PNP, submit monthly reports, and conduct barangay symposiums to educate both parents and the youth).

Informant 7 seconded on continuous information dissemination:

Kanunay pagpasabot sa mga katawhan, labi na ang mga ginikanan. Mag reporting kada buwan sa mga purok chairmen og mga kagawad(IDI7:SS12).(Constant information dissemination to the people, especially the parents. We also conduct monthly reporting through purok chairmen and barangay councils).

Maximizing Limited Resources. This theme highlights the resourcefulness of the informants in maximizing available funds and manpower to sustain the anti-drug abuse program despite financial limitations. Reflecting on this operational approach, Informant 1 shared:

Ang honorarium adtu akuang asset didtu to kohaa nku sa Peace and Order fund. Nag budget jud ko daan para sa akoang asset(IDI1:SS10). (I utilized my honorarium as a resource, getting it from the Peace and Order fund, and I always allocate a budget for my asset).

Informant 4 shared on how he allocated resources for the program:
So..number 1 nga resources ana kadtung nag allocate naku og budget para sa mga kalihukan..kay mas mo cooperate ang mga tao basta nay maajuhun inag ka human sa activity. Ang akong mga sakop sa BADAC naka – assign na sila og purok, og during sa among meeting, ako silang pa- reporton sa ilang assigned area(IDI4:SS9). (My primary resource is allocation of a budget for our activities. I've noticed that people tend to cooperate more when there are visible benefits or outcomes after each event. My BADAC members are assigned to different zones in the barangay, during our meetings, I require them to report on the developments and concerns in their respective areas).
Informant 10 also shared on how he allocated resources during the implementation of the program:
Sa akong mga resources, akoang mga barangay tanod..ge assigned man nako ni sila sa mga purok aron maoy mo monitor jud. Naa manpod me ginagmay budget sa barangay para og naay mag seminar para sa anti- drugs, naa pod magamit genagmay.Importante mangud na kay naa mangud mga seminar, mao nag andam jud me og budget ana(IDI10:SS10). (I use my resources, mainly the barangay tanods, whom I assigned to each purok to monitor. We also have a small barangay budget for anti- drug seminars. It is really important to prepare a budget for that).
Collaboration with Law Enforcement. This theme highlights collaboration with law enforcement agencies and local government units as a primary strategy for effective program implementation and monitoring. Detailing this collaborative effort, Informant 1 shared:
Kada meeting namo naa jud ang pulis. Naga- coordinate pod ko sa MADAC. Gani tong adlaw nga naa mi nadakpan, ako to gipaningkamutan, unya magtawag- tawag mi sa kapulisan kay kadto siya kay magtabok- tabok man Bilar og Tagbilaran,Kadugayan, amoa jud nadakpan kay nagtinabangay mi, klaro kayo siya(IDI 1:SS11). (Every meeting, the police were always present. I also coordinated with MADAC. There was once an instance, when we caught a suspect whom often transfer from Bilar to Tagbilaran, we worked closely with the police until he was finally arrested because his actions became obvious).
Informant 4 shared his experience on working with PNP:
*Ang PNP kanunay nga naga- attend sa among meeting ug mag share mi og information. Among ipakita sa ila ang among listahan og sila sab ang mag verify. Mao rana among paagi sa pakig alayon. Dili lang sa programa sa droga, kundi apil pod sa uban nilang supporta sama mga reports og accomplishments(IDI4:SS10).(*The PNP consistently attends our meetings, and we share information with them. We present our lists for verification. That is how we maintain collaboration. Their support is not limited to drug related programs but also extends to other initiatives such as accomplishment reporting and documentation).
Informant 10 also shared experience on coordinating with law enforcement agencies:
Naa pod mi meeting sa municipal kabahen sa drugs. Kanang MPOC , so naa manjud me diha mag reporting with coordination sa department heads sa intero Bilar. Mao magka estorya me kabahen sa problema. Kada meeting pod namu sa BADAC naa pod pulis na ma assign aning amuang barangay every first Monday of the month ma share namu ang problema (IDI10:SS11). (We coordinate through monthly MPOC meeting regarding drugs issues. We report and discuss with department heads in the entire town. Every BADAC meeting, a police officer is assigned to be present in order for us to share information).
Monitoring and Reporting. This theme identifies regular monitoring and reporting as core strategies for sustaining the anti-drug abuse campaign at the barangay level. Describing these oversight efforts, Informant 4 shared:

Sa pagkakaron, mao ra gihapon among gibuhat – ang pagmonitor.Ako mismo gud magtambay ko sa merkado kay usa pod kana sa akong paagi aron makita nako ang mga kadudahan. Gipahibalo pod nako ang mga tao sa barangay assemblies nga kung walay kooperasyon gikan nila, dili nato dali masulbad ang problema. Kung naa silay mahibal an, ipahibalo nila aron among ma forward sa mga awtoridad (IDI4:SS11). (At present, we still continue to do monitoring. I even stay at the public market to observe and identify suspicious individuals. I also informed the residents during barangay assemblies that without their cooperation, we cannot easily solve this problem. I encouraged them to inform us if they have known some suspicious individual so that we can forward it to the authorities).

Informant 5 also shared his experience, saying that:

Reporting jud kada buwan sa mga purok coordinators. Unja ang mga katawhan ani mo report pod naku og naa silay mahebal an (IDI5:SS12). (Monthly reports are gathered from purok coordinators, and residents also will report to me if they have information).

Informant 6 similarly shared his experience:

Ang akua ani jud monitoring jud.. akua gemanduan ang mga tanod, mga kagawad, og mga kabatan-onan nga e monitor jud sa ginikanan(IDI6:SS12). (My main strategy is constant monitoring. I instructed the tanods, barangay councils, and parents to monitor their children).

III. Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program

This theme captures the hopes, insights, and recommendations of the BADAC chairpersons for strengthening the anti-drug abuse campaign in their respective barangays. The responses reveal the informants' desire for LGU support, continuous education and training, livelihood opportunities for rehabilitated drug dependents, and consistent monitoring and reporting.

Support from LGU. A recurring aspiration among informants was the need for sufficient financial assistance and logistical support from the Local Government Unit (LGU) in Bilar, Bohol. In my inquiry with Informant 4 he desires to have support from LGU:

So siguro mao nang paningkamutan namu dinhi sa barangay nga nindot unta kung naa pay dugang nga supporta gikan sa LGU. Kung adonay pondo, mas daghan pa unta mi ma- implement nga activity para maapil ang mga tao sa awareness og advocacy (IDI4:SS12). (That's what we strive for here in the barangay, it would be better if we could also get a budget from the LGU so we could hold more activities that engage the community in awareness and advocacy).

Informant 6 also desired for additional budget for the program:

Og unsay plano sa gobyerno, unsay husay kabahen sa droga, og unsay ilang ikatabang, unta budgetan nila(IDI6:SS15). (Whatever be the plans of the government, their clear intentions regarding drugs, in what way they can help us, I hope that they will allocate a budget for anti- drug abuse program).

Informant 10 expressed his insights by saying:

Siguro sa pagkakaron, murag okey paman ang BADAC..murag budget maoy angay e puno ana kay og modugang ta og buluhaton mag need manpod ta og budget para ana(IDI10:SS14). (As of now, BADAC seems to be okey. What should be improved is the budget, since if we will have additional activities, we also need funds).

Continuous Education and Training. This theme highlights the informants' recognition of the need for continuous education and training among BADAC Chairpersons and members to ensure effective program implementation. Emphasizing this requirement, Informant 10 recommended:

Mas nindot og naay mga seminars kay mao mangud na mo guide natu inag implement natu sa balaod.

Dako kayo na og ikatabang kanang seminar para kita pod murag magiyahan unsaon natu pag implement. Kay sa akuang pag preside kulang pa. Naa pakuy gusto pang mahebal an(IDI10:SS13). (It would be better if there are seminars, as they guide us in implementing the law. Seminars help us to know how to properly implement the program. When I preside, there are still things I want to learn).

Informant 9 also desires to have education and training in implementing the BADAC program especially regarding laws:

Lami gud unta og naa pod training, labina bahen sa balaod, education kabahen sa balaod aron maka hemo jud mi sa trabaho(IDI9:SS16).(It would be good to have training, especially on laws and legal education, so that we can execute our work more effectively).

Informant 2 highly recommend for additional seminars regarding the program:

Nindot unta nga ma-seminar mi balik para madugangan among kahebalo unsaon pagsugpo sa droga(IDI2:SS19). (It would be better to have seminars again in order to improve our knowledge on drug suppression).

Livelihood Opportunities for Surrenderers. This theme captures the informants' aspirations to establish livelihood and skills training programs that support the successful reintegration of drug surrenderers into society.

Informant 7 emphasized the need of livelihood programs among surrenderers:

Ang nindot unta gud ana og naa pay pundo ang barangay. Ang mga PWUD or surrenderee panghatagan sila og livelihood aron sa engun ana dili na sila mag duwa- duwa og drugs. Adtu na sila mag focus sa mag himo og makwartahan. Eng ana lang(IDI7:SS13). (It would be better if the barangay had funds to support livelihood programs for PWUDs or surrenderees. This way, they can focus on productive activities instead of returning to drugs).

Informant 4 also desires to have livelihood program among drug surrenderees:

Mas maayo unta kong adunay livelihood programs para sa mga drug surrenderers. Kay kung naa silay panginabuhean, dili na sila mobalik sa bisyo.Mao pod akong gihangyo sa City Anti- Drug Abuse Council nga apilon mi sa ilang livelihood training or project aron matabangan ang mga tawo nga gusto mag bag-o(IDI4:SS13).(It would be better if livelihood programs were provided for drug surrenderers. When they have a source of income, they less likely to relapse into drug use. I have also requested the City Anti- Drug Abuse Council to include us in their livelihood training or projects to help those who genuinely want to reform).

Informant 5 requires support for livelihood programs:

Ang akoa lang, dapat naa gyud support. Sa legal na aspect, og sa trabaho o panginabuhian sa atua surrenderees(IDI5:SS16). (For me, there must be support. Particularly in legal aspect and livelihood for our surrenderees.)

Consistency in Monitoring and Reporting. This theme underscores that regular monitoring and reliable reporting are critical to ensuring the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of localized anti-drug initiatives. Emphasizing this necessity, Informant 6 stated:

Pag monitor jud. Dili jud magpa sagad. Naay BPAT, tanod, kagawad..e maintain jud ang pag monitor. Naa mangud usahay nga mohinay..mokusog.. og muhinay ..molugak na..Dapat maintain jud ang pagmonitor kay og dili e monitor, mobalik jud na sila(IDI6:SS13). (Continuous monitoring should be maintained. The BPAT, tanods, and barangay councils should always sustain their vigilance. Sometimes, people become complacent, they slow down after sometime. But monitoring must be consistent because without it, former users might relapse).

Informant 3 also recommend the need of consistent monitoring and reporting:
Mas maayo e maintain ra ang nasugdan. Ang importante, nay monthly meeting para mahibal an asa dapita ang mga wala pa mituo. Mas maayo magpadayon sa reporting og monitoring(IDI3:SS16). (It's better to maintain what we have already started. What's important is that we continue our monthly meetings to identify those who still don't cooperate. The best would be to continue with regular reporting and monitoring).
Informant 1 shared the importance of monitoring:
Basta dili lang ondangun ang BADAC meeting, molahotay gyud na. Kay ang impormasyon gikan sa purok e report mana sa BADAC meeting ug magtinabangay ang tanan. Unya ang mga katawhan sa purok aware na sila, motabang sila og monitor(IDI1:SS17). (The BADAC meeting should continue in order to sustain the BADAC program. Since information from each purok will be reported during BADAC meeting and with that there is cooperation. The purok members are aware of the said purpose so that they will cooperate in the monitoring).

Analysis of Data

The researcher conducted the data analysis following the thematic analysis methodology.
This study actively draws upon three foundational theoretical frameworks to contextualize its findings: Community Empowerment Theory, Travis Hirschi's (1969) Social Control Theory, and Resilience Theory.
The Community Empowerment Theory focuses on enhancing a community's capacity to identify its needs, make collective decisions, and take action to improve its overall wellbeing. Christens (2024) describes this framework as a process of collective action designed to challenge systemic inequalities and oppression by targeting the root causes of disadvantage rather than merely treating its symptoms. Centered on local leadership, this theory operates through structured phases: identifying community assets and needs, building relationships, developing action plans, implementing localized initiatives, and evaluating long-term outcomes.
The systemic implications of the Community Empowerment Theory drive meaningful change across two primary dimensions, beginning with human capital development at the individual level. The framework elevates citizen self-efficacy and personal agency, transforming passive targets of interventions into active stakeholders. This participatory ownership builds practical problem-solving skills and significantly boosts psychosocial wellbeing by counteracting systemic isolation and powerlessness. Concurrently, at the community level, the framework drives institutional sustainability by generating local initiatives that are structurally sound and easily adaptable precisely because they originate from immediate grassroots demands. Through the active facilitation of synergistic teamwork, this theoretical model builds deep social cohesion, strengthens institutional trust, and forges a shared identity that effectively insulates the community against operational or localized crises.
As a core foundation of this study, Travis Hirschi's (1969) Social Control Theory—frequently termed Social Bond Theory—shifts the criminological focus from the drivers of delinquency to the causes of conformity. According to this framework, self-interest actively drives human behavior until strong social bonds intervene to regulate these impulses. Operating under this premise, the theory posits that external motivations do not cause criminal activity; rather, individuals offend when broken societal connections fail to control their behavior.
Within anti-drug program design, Social Control Theory equips policymakers with a vital structural framework to actively evaluate interventions, target vulnerable demographics, and formulate effective

governance policies. As an evaluative tool, program effectiveness is measured by tracking post-intervention improvements in an individual's social bonds—specifically family attachment, academic or occupational commitment, and internalized anti-drug norms—and determining their correlation with reduced substance use.

Furthermore, the theory optimizes risk targeting by pinpointing demographics experiencing fractured social ties—such as unemployed adults or marginalized youth—thereby guaranteeing that strategic resources reach the most vulnerable sectors. Ultimately, this framework catalyzes a critical policy paradigm shift from reactive law enforcement toward proactive community prevention. By financing grassroots initiatives like vocational training, family support networks, and after-school programs, policymakers actively fortify social bonds and sustainably neutralize drug abuse at its socioeconomic roots.

As an analytical framework, Resilience Theory shifts the research focus from inherent vulnerability to adaptive capacity, examining how social units withstand and overcome profound stress or trauma. The theory posits that successful adaptation operates not as a fixed personal characteristic, but as an evolving, dynamic process. Three intersecting components actively drive this adaptation: individual psychological traits, immediate environmental influences, and accessible structural resources. Collectively, these elements equip populations to navigate and neutralize overwhelming adverse conditions.

Resilience Theory carries profound implications across individual, community, and systemic levels by supplanting deficit-based interventions with strengths-oriented strategies. This framework actively reorients support systems, public policy, and empirical research to capitalize on inherent adaptive capacities. Consequently, it catalyzes the development of proactive, asset-based initiatives that empower vulnerable populations to sustainably navigate and overcome structural adversity.

This theoretical framework actively prioritizes the fortification of social bonds, shared civic values, and localized resources to equip communities against systemic crises. Operationally, grassroots anti-drug programs leverage this framework to implement robust peer support networks and targeted economic development initiatives, successfully mitigating underlying structural vulnerabilities. Consequently, these strategic interventions actively reinforce collective resilience and promote sustainable empowerment at the grassroots level.

Recognizing that contextual environments fundamentally shape resilience, grassroots programs actively leverage local cultural norms, traditional practices, and community leadership to guarantee the relevance and sustainability of their interventions. While these initiatives maintain a strict focus on amplifying inherent community strengths, they simultaneously dismantle the underlying systemic risk factors that erode collective resilience, thereby fostering equitable structural conditions for long-term adaptation.

Resilience Theory drives the operationalization of localized drug interventions by systematically balancing individual risk reduction, adaptive recovery, and collective community prevention. The framework actively fortifies critical socio-economic buffers—such as family support networks, educational access, and employment opportunities—to neutralize the environmental risk factors that exacerbate vulnerability. Furthermore, for individuals navigating substance dependency, the theory reconceptualizes recovery as the deliberate reconstruction of adaptive capacity. It provides a structural lens to evaluate how specific interventions successfully cultivate resilient coping mechanisms, mend fractured relationships, and promote conventional social reintegration to secure sustainable, long-term sobriety.

Ultimately, the theoretical framework underscores the profound impact of community resilience,

establishing that collective structural assets—such as localized anti-drug initiatives, robust civic cohesion, and health-centric cultural paradigms—can systematically neutralize substance abuse and safeguard entire populations.

I. Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of Anti- Drug Abuse Program

A. Positive Experiences

Drawing from their tenure as chairpersons of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) across various barangays in Bilar, Bohol, the informants encountered diverse experiences that refined their implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program. Based on these narratives, the qualitative analysis yielded four emergent themes, evenly divided between the informants' positive and negative operational experiences.

Attaining a Peaceful Community. This theme captures the administrative successes grassroots executives experienced during anti-drug program implementation. Achieving community peace provided these leaders with critical operational advantages that now actively dictate their long-term strategic planning and program sustainability.

Community peace directly fosters institutional trust, accelerating civic participation, law enforcement collaboration, and family-led interventions. Consequently, BADAC leaders reframe their mandates from strict enforcement to holistic peacebuilding. Their field experiences demonstrate how grassroots initiatives effectively integrate formal legal frameworks with community-driven strategies to secure collective resilience.

Community Empowerment Theory frames how BADAC capacity-building cultivates local ownership. By transforming residents from passive recipients into active stakeholders, this model proves that grassroots empowerment actively mitigates drug-related harm while establishing a shared community stake in maintaining long-term safety and peace.

BADAC chairpersons note that mobilizing diverse stakeholders—including parents, youth, and rehabilitated individuals—fortifies localized drug prevention efforts. By proactively addressing the socio-economic roots of substance abuse, this collaborative approach mitigates community conflict and secures long-term peace.

Evaluating BADAC mandates and performance, Canieso (2024) analyzed how local councils cultivate community peace. The findings revealed that optimized BADAC functionality directly correlates with decreased drug-related incidents, heightened institutional trust, and enhanced public perceptions of safety. Romualdo (2022) demonstrated that empowering communities enhances local stability and fosters a shared responsibility for peace. By explicitly linking BADAC operational strategies to tangible peacebuilding outcomes, the study proves how localized leadership styles directly drive the success of grassroots anti-drug initiatives.

Analyzing localized peace and order initiatives, Mangilimutan et al. (2020) demonstrated how BADAC-led anti-drug programs drive community stability. The authors found that multi-sectoral coordination among local leaders, law enforcement, and community residents uniquely strengthens anti-drug interventions while maximizing public safety perceptions.

Research by Bunagan et al. (2019) proves that robust familial support and communication mitigate drug-related conflict while enhancing civic cohesion. Consequently, this social dynamic translates BADAC interventions into concrete, grassroots peacebuilding outcomes.

Achievement of Drug Cleared Status. This theme highlights the pride experienced by informants upon their barangays achieving drug-cleared status—an achievement driven by close police collaboration and

the active involvement of surrenderers. This official status validates local anti-drug initiatives, strengthens community solidarity, and connects municipal efforts to national policies.

By reframing public safety from strict law enforcement to shared civic responsibility, this designation drives resident participation in awareness campaigns, rehabilitation, and neighborhood surveillance. This collective mobilization directly reduces property crime, restores institutional trust in BADAC initiatives, and transforms cleared barangays into operational blueprints for merging grassroots rehabilitation, economic support, and preventive education.

Local leaders' success validates Community Empowerment Theory, proving that sustainable drug prevention requires grassroots ownership and capacity building. Serving as the primary bridge between formal mandates and residents, BADAC chiefs demonstrate that active community participation in program design and evaluation secures the long-term structural commitment needed to prevent drug resurgence.

Empirical literature strongly validates BADAC operational dynamics. Romualdo (2022) proved that multi-sectoral coordination between law enforcement, local governments, and grassroots communities is the primary driver of drug-cleared certification. While Lopez (2024) diagnosed council execution gaps to secure long-term operational sustainability, Hechanova et al. leveraged the perspective of frontline leaders to demonstrate how BADAC-led demand reduction actively sustains community safety.

B. Negative Experiences

Resistance from the community. This theme details the challenges informants faced regarding community resistance, notably from parents of youth engaged in drug use. This opposition compromises anti-drug initiatives by impeding the leadership, execution, and sustainability efforts of BADAC chiefs. Since effective program design depends on community input to identify at-risk groups and establish appropriate interventions, resistance deprives council leaders of vital local data. Without these grassroots insights, resulting initiatives often fail to address the root causes of substance abuse or gain the public cooperation necessary for long-term success.

When families of drug users resist engaging with BADAC leadership, they effectively block efforts to connect individuals with rehabilitation or aftercare services, thereby hindering vital coordination with social welfare agencies. Social Control Theory directly illuminates this operational friction by demonstrating how social bonds, normative values, and institutional legitimacy govern whether communities accept or reject state interventions. The framework argues that robust institutional ties secure community compliance with societal regulations. In contrast, fractured bonds or initiatives that violate localized cultural values actively drive community resistance.

Marcaida (2021) observed that communities actively push back against local programs perceived as overly punitive or disconnected from localized values. This research reveals that culturally embedded grassroots resistance directly challenges how BADAC chairpersons balance formal law enforcement mandates with community trust.

Thompson et al. (2024) analyzed why community resistance to anti-drug campaigns remained limited in certain areas while manifesting as institutional distrust toward local authorities, such as the BADAC, in others. They argue that the state’s framing of opponents as "criminal coddlers" creates systemic barriers for BADAC chairpersons attempting to engage residents, ultimately fostering passive resistance. Canieso (2024) compounds this friction by demonstrating how deep-seated distrust in law enforcement, fear of retaliation, and the perceived over-emphasis on punitive measures systematically drive grassroots resistance against local rehabilitation programs.

Fear of Retaliation. This theme captures the challenging situations experienced by BADAC chairpersons during the implementation of anti-drug abuse programs within their respective barangays. The pervasive fear of retaliation significantly compromises institutional performance, creating severe barriers to proactive governance, multi-agency collaboration, and sustained commitment to anti-drug initiatives. Specifically, to avert personal harm, family threats, or property damage, council chiefs may deliberately avoid identifying or reporting illicit drug users, pushers, and distribution hubs to law enforcement. This administrative hesitation ultimately allows illicit drug networks to persist, fundamentally undermining the core strategic goals of supply and demand reduction.

According to Social Control Theory, consistent enforcement is essential to suppressing deviant behavior; however, fears regarding personal safety often trigger inconsistent application of anti-drug policies. To mitigate risk, BADAC leaders frequently prioritize safer administrative tasks over volatile field operations, which allows illicit activities to endure and derails drug-cleared objectives. Agnew's (2006) framework illuminates this vulnerability, proving that severe environmental stressors systematically compromise institutional responses. This theory directly intersects with Canieso's (2024) empirical findings, which reveal that the fear of retaliation paralyzes BADAC functionality in Iloilo City. Ultimately, imminent threats of harassment and property damage compel local chiefs to abandon high-risk duties.

According to Jensen and Hapal (2022), barangay officials and BADAC leaders must constantly navigate a pervasive fear of retaliation while executing anti-drug campaigns. Their study demonstrates that these local functionaries face a precarious dual threat: violent reprisal from illicit drug networks for disrupting syndicates, and intense bureaucratic pressure from state authorities to meet strict enforcement targets.

Addressing the Problems Encountered by the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program

Four major themes describe how informants navigate and resolve the challenges encountered while implementing barangay-level anti-drug programs. While these obstacles directly threaten the quality of public services rendered to the community, BADAC chiefs actively deploy localized initiatives to overcome these disruptions and ensure the seamless execution of anti-drug operations.

Information Dissemination. This theme delineates how BADAC chairpersons manage, communicate, and disseminate details regarding anti-drug initiatives to various stakeholders to address operational challenges. It highlights how transparent communication channels shape overall program outcomes and influence the leaders' administrative experiences. When residents clearly comprehend the program's objectives and their specific roles within it, they are significantly more likely to report suspicious activities, support vulnerable neighbors, and engage in localized prevention campaigns—thereby amplifying the program's structural reach and grassroots impact.

Under the framework of Resilience Theory, BADAC chiefs, residents, and anti-drug programs must adapt and thrive despite implementation bottlenecks, utilizing information dissemination to cultivate long-term stability. Providing residents with clear, accessible knowledge transforms public awareness into a tool for community resilience. This transparent information flow dismantles isolation by fostering social cohesion and collective efficacy. Consequently, it empowers neighborhoods to proactively manage drug-related challenges and withstand subsequent operational crises.

Canieso (2024) identifies strategic information dissemination as a foundational component of effective program delivery. The study demonstrates how BADAC chairpersons utilize transparent communication to navigate implementation barriers, optimize stakeholder coordination, and cultivate community trust

while actively engaging residents. Marbun (2021) also explains how tailored dissemination strategies improve participation, which is relevant to BADAC efforts to engage residents and reduce stigma.

Maximizing Limited Resources. This theme explores how informants demonstrated strategic resourcefulness by optimizing available funds and workforce to sustain anti-drug abuse operations despite severe financial limitations. It highlights the adaptive mechanisms employed by Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) chairpersons to maximize localized assets, ensuring the continuity of enforcement and rehabilitation programs within resource-scarce environments. Informants optimize their barangay resources by budgeting for incentives to boost community attendance at BADAC seminars for PWUDs. Financially, several leaders allocate funds to reward intelligence-gathering, compensating local informants and purok leaders who report ongoing drug activities. Logistically, BADAC chiefs leverage local workforce by deploying barangay tanods to actively monitor high-risk areas and tapping into the grassroots networks of council members and purok leaders to maintain continuous territorial surveillance. Resilience theory frames how BADAC chiefs adapt, innovate, and sustain anti- drug program implementation despite limited resources. Positioning resource constraints not as insurmountable barriers, but as catalysts for building flexible, community- rooted systems of support. Lopez (2024) emphasizes that resource scarcity drives BADAC chairpersons to establish collaborative systems, effectively transforming community assets into sustainable program support. Romualdo (2022) observed that successful BADACs maximize their institutional impact by integrating existing barangay structures, such as purok leaders, tanods, and civil society organizations. According to the study, aligning anti-drug initiatives with local mandates and political will drives resource efficiency. This strategic alignment eliminates redundant efforts and maximizes in-kind contributions from community partners.

Collaboration with Law Enforcement. This theme captures how strategic collaboration with law enforcement and local government units drives effective program implementation and monitoring. Through these formal partnerships, BADAC chairpersons integrate grassroots prevention with statutory enforcement to execute a comprehensive anti-drug strategy. This synergy enables intelligence sharing to target localized drug hotspots and empowers joint operations to dismantle illicit supply lines, directly disrupting the structural roots of local drug abuse.

Visible institutional collaboration effectively deters drug-related crimes, thereby cultivating safer environments and encouraging residents to engage with BADAC prevention initiatives actively. The strategic presence of law enforcement during community outreach enhances institutional credibility, enabling BADAC chairpersons to mitigate public skepticism regarding program efficacy. Furthermore, Resilience Theory frames how these leaders leverage collaborative relationships to advocate for localized community needs, secure external resources, and sustain their own professional motivation. Ultimately, these robust inter-agency partnerships provide chiefs with a vital structural support network, empowering them to persist in their governance roles despite acute operational stressors. This cooperative approach reflects the whole-of-nation framework of the Philippine Ant- Illegal Drugs Strategy (EO No.66, s. 2018) that underscores inter- agency coordination as key to program success.

Romualdo (2022) explicitly states that close coordination among the BADAC, law enforcement agencies (such as the PNP and PDEA), LGUs, and local communities is essential to multiply the impact of anti-drug efforts. Notably, BADACs with strong law enforcement partnerships reported significantly higher institutional functionality scores. This framework optimizes operations by enabling rapid intelligence validation, facilitating data-driven interventions, and streamlining the referral of drug dependents to rehabilitation services.

Cabangan (2019) notes that barangays maintaining regular coordination with the Philippine National Police (PNP) achieve smoother implementation across all three drug-clearing phases. Conversely, jurisdictions with weak partnerships encounter significant operational bottlenecks, such as delayed responses to drug-related reports. The study concludes that inter-agency collaboration is not merely a procedural formality but a strategic necessity for local units seeking to attain a certified drug-free status.

Monitoring and Reporting. This theme demonstrates that informants prioritize regular monitoring and reporting as core strategies to sustain the anti-drug abuse campaign at the barangay level. Sustaining monitoring and preventive measures is critical for the BADAC chairperson to address challenges in anti-drug program implementation, as they enable proactive, data-driven, and adaptive management. Regular monitoring, operationalized through volunteer patrols and feedback sessions, keeps residents actively engaged in local anti-drug campaigns. BADAC chiefs tap into this public mobilization to collect grassroots intelligence on illicit drug activities and foster community-wide accountability, which significantly minimizes the friction and fear associated with reporting crimes.

These practices align with Agnew's (1992) General Strain Theory, which posits that structured monitoring and accountability mechanisms mitigate deviant behavior by preventing individuals from responding to community strains with delinquency. Lopez (2024) demonstrates that regular monitoring of BADAC chairpersons ensures strict adherence to national statutory guidelines, isolates critical gaps in program implementation, and solidifies institutional coordination with formal law enforcement agencies. This research emphasizes that community reporting systems pinpoint drug hotspots and strengthen trust between residents and local authorities. The strategies utilized by BADAC chiefs reflect a multidimensional framework combining community engagement, operational resourcefulness, law enforcement partnerships, and systematic monitoring. Despite facing acute financial and logistical constraints, the informants demonstrated leadership, creativity, and commitment in sustaining local anti-drug campaigns.

II. Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti- Drug Abuse Program

This theme captures the hopes, insights, and recommendations of the BADAC chairperson for strengthening the anti-drug abuse campaign in their respective barangays. The responses reveal the informants' desire for LGU support, continuous education and training, livelihood opportunities for drug surrenderers, and consistent monitoring and reporting.

Support from LGU. A recurring aspiration among informants was the need for sufficient financial assistance and logistical support from the Local Government Unit (LGU) in Bilar, Bohol. This aspiration highlights the need for institutional and fiscal decentralization to sustain anti-drug programs. Similarly, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) guidelines on BADAC functionality emphasize the critical importance of LGU financial allocations for barangay-level anti-drug operations. Within the framework of Resilience Theory, this institutional funding directly strengthens a barangay's capacity to withstand operational adversities, adapt to evolving challenges, and maintain baseline functionality despite severe resource constraints.

Institutional support and LGU guidance equip BADAC chairpersons to navigate complex operational challenges, sustaining their commitment to long-term program delivery. LGU support builds the council's capacity to sustain operations, adjust strategies to local needs, and overcome implementation setbacks.

Dela Cruz (2023) highlights that local government unit (LGU)-led initiatives, such as the establishment

of community support groups, foster institutional resilience by directly addressing the root causes of drug vulnerability. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (PDEA & DILG, 2024) also emphasize that LGU support enhances systematic resilience, ensuring that anti-drug initiatives remain sustainable beyond short-term interventions. Consequently, adequate funding transcends basic logistical compliance; it serves as a structural mechanism that strengthens institutional accountability and long-term program sustainability.

Continuous Education and Training. This theme illustrates the informants' insights regarding the critical need for continuous education and specialized training among BADAC chairpersons and council members to ensure the effective implementation of anti-drug abuse initiatives. Routine training keeps council leaders abreast of emerging illicit drug variants, evolving trafficking methodologies, and evidence-based addiction treatment modalities. Consequently, this specialized knowledge allows leaders to align localized interventions—including targeted awareness campaigns and early detection protocols—with contemporary threats, thereby neutralizing obsolete or ineffective strategies.

Social Control Theory highlights that commitment to shared goals and belief in community values are critical to preventing deviance. Routine training underscores the critical value of anti-drug initiatives for BADAC chiefs, harmonizes their local strategies with national and municipal mandates, and deepens their personal dedication to enforcing these legal and social norms. Minimizing the risk of leadership disengagement or operational drift ensures that local leaders actively model the ethical and responsible behaviors they advocate for the community.

Amano and Dela Cruz (2023) analyze how continuous education—encompassing legal frameworks, community engagement strategies, and rehabilitation coordination—correlates with enhanced anti-drug program outcomes. By comparing pre- and post-training performance metrics, their study establishes critical institutional best practices to sustain long-term capacity-building initiatives.

Consequently, well-informed BADAC personnel execute programs more effectively because up-to-date data drives evidence-based decisions. Ongoing education guarantees that local anti-drug policies adapt to contemporary threats while remaining strictly community-oriented.

Livelihood Opportunities for Surrenderers. This theme presents another aspiration concerning the creation of livelihood and skills training programs to support the reintegration of drug surrenderers into society. BADAC chairpersons actively execute demand-reduction programs and spearhead the reintegration of surrenderers into the community. Livelihood opportunities directly support these mandates by providing tangible pathways to rehabilitation, as outlined in DILG guidelines and Balay Silangan's holistic reformation model. Social Control Theory emphasizes that commitment to goals like stable employment or economic security reduces the likelihood of returning to drug use, as individuals have more to lose from deviance.

For BADAC chiefs, facilitating livelihood opportunities gives surrenderers tangible stakes in conventional society. Steady employment highly motivates surrenderers to maintain sobriety, as active livelihoods instill a sense of purpose and structured accountability that prevents relapse. A study by Damayon et al. (2023) on a community-based initiative in Nueva Vizcaya highlights how BADAC chairpersons spearhead the integration of sustainable livelihood interventions for reformists. The research emphasizes that BADAC chairpersons' ability to advocate for resources and build partnerships with local agencies directly shaped the success of livelihood initiatives.

Consistency in Monitoring and Reporting. This theme emphasizes that regular monitoring and reliable reporting are critical to ensuring the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of barangay-level anti-drug

abuse initiatives. Consistent reporting provides baseline and progress data to evaluate program effectiveness. BADAC chairpersons can use this to refine strategies- for instance, adjusting monitoring frequency or modifying livelihood curricula based on feedback and outcome metrics aligned with the Philippine Anti- Drugs Strategy (PADS). Consistent monitoring and reporting are foundational to a BADAC chairperson's effective implementation of anti-drug programs, as they ensure institutional accountability, enable data-driven decision-making, and sustain long-term program momentum.

Publicly shared or internally reported updates on program progress build trust with residents, local officials, and partner agencies. Transparent monitoring shows communities that BADAC is actively addressing drug issues, encouraging greater cooperation in reporting drug activities, and supporting surrenderers. Social Control Theory posits that individuals avoid harmful behavior when they maintain strong connections to community institutions, commit to prosocial goals, and recognize that local authorities consistently uphold societal norms. Monitoring and reporting operationalize these principles at the barangay level, with BADAC chairpersons acting as frontline stewards of this process. Community members who see that their reports lead to tangible responses are more likely to participate in monitoring. Lopez (2024) assessed BADAC operations in Davao Occidental, diagnosing critical structural bottlenecks in monitoring recovering reformists and reporting to higher-level councils. Ultimately, inconsistent data tracking and delayed reporting cycles compromise both program evaluation and institutional sustainability.

A report by the U.S. Office of Justice Programs (2024) demonstrates that standardized monitoring frameworks and consistent reporting protocols significantly enhance program effectiveness and inter-agency coordination. For BADAC chairpersons, consistent monitoring and reportin ' 'iminate critical operational gaps in tracking drug-related activities, thereby ensuring greater institutional accountability.

CHAPTER 3
SUMMARY, FINDINGS, AND IMPLICATIONS

This chapter provides a comprehensive summary of the study, synthesizing key empirical findings in direct relation to the established research objectives. Furthermore, the chapter offers a holistic synthesis of the research outcomes, deriving substantive conclusions from the participants' lived experiences, operational strategies, and future aspirations.

Summary

This study explored the lived experiences of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) chairpersons in Bilar, Bohol, Philippines, focusing on their operational roles in implementing anti-drug abuse initiatives. Specifically, the inquiry sought to address the following research questions:

1. What are the experiences of the informants in the implementation of the anti- drug abuse program?
2. How do informants address the problems encountered in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program?
3. What are the aspirations of the informants to improve the implementation of the anti- drug abuse program?

This study utilized a qualitative phenomenological approach, employing semi-structured interviews as the primary data-gathering mechanism. Before administration, an interview guide was meticulously crafted, expert-validated, and pre-tested. The researcher targeted ten selected barangays in the municipality of Bilar, Bohol, Philippines. Through purposeful sampling, the study secured ten (10) participants with at least two years of experience as BADAC chairpersons. The study gathered data from the municipality's

most densely populated areas by conducting in-depth interviews with participants representing Bugang Sur, Cabacnitan, Campagao, Cansumbol, Owac, Poblacion, Riverside, Roxas, Subayon, and Yanaya. To guarantee data accuracy, the researcher deployed a customized interview guide validated by the thesis panel, leveraging field notes and audio recordings to facilitate precise transcription of the participant interviews.

To interpret the qualitative data, the study employed a systematic thematic analysis approach. The researcher transcribed participant responses verbatim, executing line-by-line open coding to isolate significant statements. These codes were assigned formulated meanings and organized into initial clusters. Through iterative cycles of axial coding and thematic refinement, twelve distinct themes emerged to form the empirical foundation of this study.

Findings

The qualitative data gathered from the ten informants yielded twelve (12) emergent themes categorized under the three primary objectives of the study:

The implementation process revealed a clear dichotomy of experiences: positive milestones were marked by the attainment of a peaceful community and drug-cleared status, while negative dimensions manifested as community resistance and a pervasive fear of retaliation.

Regarding problem-resolution strategies, the participants countered operational bottlenecks through targeted information dissemination, the maximization of limited resources, institutional collaboration with law enforcement, and rigorous monitoring and reporting.

Regarding future program improvements, institutional goals centered on mobilizing LGU support, embedding continuous education and training frameworks, creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for reformists, and ensuring long-term consistency in monitoring and reporting.

Implications

Based on the empirical findings of this study, the following recommendations and actionable suggestions are presented to optimize local anti-drug governance frameworks:

Implications for Practice

To optimize local drug enforcement frameworks, BADAC chairpersons must undergo continuous capacity-building initiatives through specialized seminars and training programs. This structured curriculum should comprehensively cover substance identification, statutory legal protocols, Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Program (CBDRP) frameworks, and human rights-compliant operations.

To maximize the operational efficacy of the BADAC, the Local Government Unit (LGU) should implement a comprehensive support strategy by first allocating regular funding for volunteer stipends, advocacy campaign materials, and essential monitoring equipment. Furthermore, the LGU must provide dedicated office spaces, reliable transportation, and advanced technical tools—such as drug-testing kits and data management software—to optimize reporting pipelines. Finally, these structural enhancements should be complemented by strategic partnerships with the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and faith-based groups to deepen community ownership and co-sponsor sustainable livelihood programs for recovering reformists.

Barangay officials should allocate regular funding for localized anti-drug activities, including volunteer stipends and advocacy materials, while strengthening institutional ties with the LGU, PNP, and PDEA. Concurrently, they should partner with the BADAC to implement community-based interventions—such as counseling and spiritual support programs—and conduct mandatory drug awareness seminars in schools. To optimize grassroots enforcement, the Philippine National Police (PNP) should provide

BADACs with real-time intelligence on drug hotspots, syndicate activities, and suspected personalities, allowing local councils to target high-risk puroks and sitios. Concurrently, the PNP should train and supervise BADAC volunteer and auxiliary teams to assist safely in patrols, surveillance, and reporting operations. Lastly, law enforcement bodies should implement a centralized monitoring system to audit BADAC performance—including drug-cleared statuses—and leverage this data to refine grassroots strategies.

The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) should provide specialized workshops and lectures for BADAC chairpersons. This training must focus on drug identification, the operational guidelines of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP), and the legal provisions of Republic Act No. 9165 (Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002).

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) should incentivize performance by providing rewards to drug-cleared barangays and aligning local BADAC initiatives with national policy frameworks. Additionally, the DILG should mandate the creation of barangay health referral desks, house clusters, and auxiliary teams to broaden grassroots community outreach.

The community should actively cooperate with local authorities by reporting confidential, evidence-based intelligence on suspected illicit activities or users directly to BADAC chairpersons. Concurrently, residents should leverage social media platforms to amplify anti-drug advocacy messages and broaden the reach of BADAC initiatives.

Finally, future researchers are encouraged to investigate the distinct challenges faced by BADAC chairpersons. Continued research in this area will provide the empirical insights necessary to improve anti-drug program implementation across various local jurisdictions.

Implications for Future Studies

Based on the limitations and findings of this study, the following topics are proposed for subsequent investigation:

1. **Digital Platforms as Enablers of Anti- Drug Efforts: Exploring BADAC Chiefs' Experiences in Enhancing Monitoring, Reporting, and Preventive Strategies Against Drug- Related Activities.**

This proposed study serves as a highly valuable extension of the current research, offering multi-dimensional significance that builds directly upon the documented experiences of BADAC chairpersons. Specifically, the future inquiry narrows its focus to an increasingly critical administrative dimension: the utilization of digital platforms as key enablers of monitoring, reporting, and prevention functions. By doing so, it addresses existing literature gaps regarding how digital tools shape daily grassroots operations, the technological barriers chairpersons encounter, and the ways digital adoption transforms previously documented implementation experiences. This approach creates a cohesive, layered understanding of local anti-drug governance, moving from general implementation insights to targeted, actionable findings on technology as a vital enabler of effective practice.

2. **Parental Involvement, Family Support, and Community Trust as Relational Pillars: Analyzing Their Influence on Rehabilitation Program Success Through the Lived Experiences of BADAC Chiefs.**

This future study examines three interconnected relational pillars, framing them as critical determinants of rehabilitation outcomes. By doing so, it translates the general insights of the present research into a structured, evidence-based analysis of the variables that shape success beyond mere policy or program design. Furthermore, it explores how BADAC chairpersons navigate these underlying factors in their day-to-day administrative work. This trajectory creates a cohesive research narrative that transitions logically

from how anti-drug programs are broadly implemented to identifying the specific mechanisms that make their most critical component—rehabilitation—successful.

3. **Sustained Outcomes in Anti- Drug Initiatives: Exploring BADAC Chiefs' Experiences of Program Long Term Effectiveness on Recidivism Rates and Community Safety.**

This future study will directly connect on-the-ground administrative practices to their long-term outcomes. This longitudinal linkage addresses a critical research gap, as contemporary literature frequently isolates implementation processes from outcome measurements, or evaluates results without grounding them in the perspectives of the local implementers. By integrating both layers, this inquiry provides a more comprehensive assessment of the overall effectiveness of anti-drug initiatives.

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