

Anti-Drug Program in Carmen, Bohol: Experiences of Chairman of Barangay Anti- Drug Abuse (BADAC) Councils

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the anti-drug program in Carmen, Bohol, Philippines, by examining the experiences of the BADAC Chairpersons. Specifically, it explored 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 in to Ten (10) informants. An in-depth interview was conducted to the BADAC Chairperson who comes from barangay Poblacion Norte, Poblacion Sur, Katipunan, Lapaz, Buenos Aires, Bicao, Buenavista, Montesuerte, El Progreso, and Villafuerte, Carmen, Bohol.

Most of the BADAC Chairperson were male who served more than two years as chairperson of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council in Carmen, Bohol. 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 the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program for positive experiences the themes created were Satisfaction in Witnessing Rehabilitation and Reintegration and Educational and Livelihood Outcomes, For the negative experiences of the informants, the themes were Family Conflicts and Non-Cooperation and Persistent Relapse and Reoffending. For addressing the problems encountered in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program themes created were Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, Multi-sectoral collaboration, Youth Diversion Program and Resource and Capacity Limitations. For the third sub problem on Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program the themes created were Sustainable Livelihood and Employment, Strengthened Government Support and Budget Allocation, Religious and Moral Interventions and Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms. The recommendations a contentious 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: BADAC (Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council), Anti Drug Program, Barangay Chairman.

CHAPTER 1**THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE INTRODUCTION****Rationale of the Study**

The global war on drugs remains a pressing issue, with many countries implementing various strategies to combat illegal drug use and trafficking. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2021) has emphasized the importance of community-based interventions in addressing drug-related issues, recognizing that grassroots efforts significantly contribute to the success of national and international drug policies. Numerous nations, including the United States, Thailand, and Portugal, have implemented diverse policy frameworks that span a continuum from punitive regulatory measures to public health-oriented harm reduction strategies.

In the Philippines, combating illegal drugs has long been a key government priority, particularly reinforced by the enactment of Republic Act No. 9165, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002. The establishment of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) represents a direct institutional response, designed to address drug-related concerns through localized interventions. These bodies serve a vital function in the implementation of drug prevention measures and rehabilitation programs within their respective communities. Nevertheless, despite the nationwide establishment of BADACs, significant challenges remain, including limited resources, insufficient training, and inadequate community support. An in-depth examination of the experiences of BADAC chairpersons is therefore crucial for assessing the effectiveness of anti-drug initiatives and identifying opportunities to strengthen policy implementation.

Carmen, Bohol, a municipality known for its rich cultural heritage and tourism potential, is not exempt from the growing concerns related to illegal drug use and trade. The local government, in coordination with the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and other agencies, has implemented various anti-drug programs to curb substance abuse. The BADACs in Carmen serve as the frontline implementers of these initiatives, making them key stakeholders in the fight against drugs. However, their experiences, challenges, and successes remain underexplored. Understanding their perspectives will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of local anti-drug efforts and the support needed to enhance their impact.

This study on the Anti-Drug Program in Carmen, Bohol seeks to evaluate how BADACs implement RA 9165 in real-world settings. Through an analysis of the experiences of BADAC chairpersons, this research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of grassroots anti-drug initiatives, identify gaps in implementation, and propose recommendations to strengthen community-based drug prevention strategies.

The success of RA 9165 ultimately depends not only on national law enforcement but also on the commitment and capability of local communities in ensuring its proper enforcement. Understanding the perspectives of BADAC chairpersons will contribute to refining policies and programs that enhance barangay-level anti-drug efforts, ensuring that RA 9165 remains a strong tool in the country's ongoing battle against illegal drugs.

This study will not only document the experiences of BADAC chairpersons but also serve as a foundation for strengthening grassroots initiatives against illegal drugs, ultimately contributing to safer communities. Hence, the researcher, being a licensed criminologist, is well-equipped to conduct this study. With expertise in crime prevention, law enforcement, and community safety, the researcher has the necessary knowledge to analyze the operations of BADACs within the broader framework of drug prevention and rehabilitation. Furthermore, the researcher's academic background and professional experience in

criminology facilitate a systematic approach to evaluating the effectiveness of anti-drug initiatives. This expertise ensures that the resulting findings contribute meaningful insights, serving as a basis for both policy recommendations and practical enhancements to community-based drug prevention strategies.

Theoretical Background

The study is anchored, and supported by Social Control Theory by Travis Hirschi (1969), Routine Activity Theory by Lawrence Cohen & Marcus Felson (1979) and Broken Windows Theory by James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling (1982), which provides a theoretical foundation for studying the lived experiences of the Chairman of Barangay Anti-Drug Councils in Carmen, Bohol.

Hirschi's Social Control Theory (1969) postulates that robust social attachments—manifested through connections with family, community, and formal institutions—function as a primary deterrent, inhibiting individuals from engaging in deviant conduct such as substance abuse. In this context, Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) operate as institutional mechanisms of social control at the local level, fostering collective responsibility and strengthening regulatory measures to curb drug-related activities. This theoretical framework substantiates the critical value of community-led interventions in the broader strategy of crime prevention and substance abuse control.

In establishing the foundational premises of Social Control Theory within the study of crime and delinquency, Hirschi (1969) posited that the central inquiry in criminology is not “Why do individuals engage in criminal conduct?”, but rather “Why do the majority of individuals conform to social norms?” The theory provides a clear explanation: conformity is maintained through strong social bonds. When individuals possess robust attachments to society, these ties function as a deterrent, inhibiting involvement in criminal or deviant acts. Conversely, when such bonds are weak or severed, the constraints against deviance diminish, thereby increasing the likelihood of non-conforming behavior. As noted by Whitehead and Lab (2009, p. 89), weakened or broken social bonds do not directly cause delinquency; rather, they remove the necessary restraints, allowing deviant behavior to occur.

While academic discourse continues regarding the relative influence and significance of specific dimensions of social bonds—such as the element of involvement—the fundamental propositions of Social Control Theory demonstrate strong predictive validity and have received consistent empirical support over decades of research (Wiatrowski, Griswold, & Roberts, 1981). The robustness of an individual's social attachments directly reduces the likelihood of engaging in criminal or deviant conduct. Simply stated, young individuals exhibit lower inclination toward delinquency when they maintain active social participation, acquire and apply practical skills, receive positive reinforcement for their contributions, cultivate supportive relationships, and gain recognition and esteem within their communities.

As these social bonds become internalized, they foster self-control, serving as a deterrent against unlawful or deviant conduct.

Hirschi argued that, rather than asking why people commit crimes, one should ask why people conform. He believed that, without controls, people are inclined toward deviance. While applicable broadly, the theory is strongly used to explain juvenile delinquency, emphasizing that stronger, positive social connections in youth prevent future criminal behavior.

"Furthermore, Routine Activity Theory, developed by Cohen and Felson (1979), postulates that criminal events transpire whenever three essential elements converge: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of capable guardianship. Within the scope of drug-related offenses, individuals participating in substance abuse or illicit trade represent the motivated offenders, whereas vulnerable populations—such as out-of-school youth or unemployed persons—often constitute suitable targets due to their

heightened exposure and limited social protection. The lack of rigorous regulatory enforcement, insufficient community awareness, and inadequate preventive measures further compound this vulnerability, creating a permissive environment that enables the proliferation of illegal drug activities. Consequently, this theoretical framework highlights the critical necessity for proactive, sustained, and community-led interventions to mitigate criminal opportunities, particularly within localized settings such as the barangay.

Routine Activity Theory is widely recognized as the first distinctively situational framework for analyzing crime, shifting the analytical focus from offender motivation to opportunity structures as key determinants of criminal events. A major strength of this perspective is its direct policy relevance, providing a foundation for situational crime prevention strategies. Empirical studies consistently confirm the effectiveness of such approaches, showing that interventions like improved environmental design, target hardening, and enhanced guardianship significantly reduce crime.

Nonetheless, Routine Activity Theory has been subject to persistent scholarly critique. Critics contend that its emphasis on situational determinants overlooks the broader social, cultural, and structural underpinnings of criminal behavior. By prioritizing the reduction of criminal opportunities, the framework is argued to leave fundamental causes of offending—including poverty, inequality, and social marginalization—unaddressed. Furthermore, its underlying assumption that offenders act rationally and are responsive to deterrence fails to account for offenses committed under conditions of emotional distress, substance intoxication, or impulsive decision-making.

Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) serve as the primary capable guardians within their communities, tasked with identifying drug-related threats and implementing appropriate countermeasures. Through surveillance, reporting mechanisms, rehabilitation services, and community engagement, BADACs aim to disrupt the conditions that enable illegal drug activities. By strengthening barangay-based anti-drug measures, these councils increase the perceived risks and consequences of involvement, effectively deterring potential offenders. Examining the experiences of BADAC chairpersons, this study evaluates the performance of such initiatives in Carmen, Bohol, offering insights into prevailing challenges, notable achievements, and the overall contribution of grassroots-level efforts to maintaining public safety.

Furthermore, the Broken Windows Theory, proposed by Wilson and Kelling (1982), suggests that visible signs of disorder—such as drug use, vandalism, and other minor offenses—can lead to increased criminal activity if left unaddressed. When a community tolerates small infractions, it creates an environment where more serious crimes are likely to occur, as offenders perceive a lack of enforcement and community concern. In the context of drug prevention, the presence of drug users and pushers in a barangay can erode public order and encourage further illegal activities. This theory highlights the importance of early intervention and strict enforcement at the community level to prevent the escalation of drug-related crimes. This theory posits that visible indicators of crime, antisocial conduct, and civil disorder foster an environment conducive to further deviance, including more serious offenses. It further suggests that policing strategies targeting minor infractions—such as vandalism, loitering, public intoxication, and fare evasion—are effective in establishing and maintaining a climate of order and lawfulness.

Moreover, it assumes that the physical environment conveys social cues to its inhabitants. A visible sign of disorder, such as a broken window, signals to potential offenders that a community lacks informal social control, indicating that residents are unable or unwilling to resist criminal activity. The significance lies not in the disorder itself, but in the underlying message it communicates: it symbolizes the community's

defenselessness, heightened vulnerability, and weak social cohesion.

Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) are instrumental in disrupting this cycle by addressing drug-related issues before they escalate. Through information campaigns, rehabilitation services, and coordinated law enforcement efforts, these councils eliminate visible indicators of drug activity and reinforce an atmosphere of order and security. By promptly responding to minor infractions and implementing preventive measures, BADACs contribute to sustained crime reduction and social stability. This study examines the experiences of BADAC chairpersons in Carmen, Bohol, assessing the alignment of their initiatives with Broken Windows Theory and evaluating their effectiveness in curbing the proliferation of drug-related activities at the grassroots level.

The study is grounded in the following legal foundations, which collectively align with national and local legislation.

Republic Act No. 9165, or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, constitutes the primary legal framework governing drug-related matters in the Philippines. It institutes comprehensive policies covering prevention, enforcement, and rehabilitation for individuals involved in illicit drug use and trafficking. The law reinforces the authority of agencies such as the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in combating drug offenses, while concurrently promoting community-based interventions. It imposes strict penalties—including life imprisonment and substantial fines—to serve as a strong deterrent against illegal activities. Importantly, RA 9165 adopts a holistic approach; beyond punitive measures, it prioritizes education, rehabilitation, and community engagement as essential components of drug control.

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) is principally established pursuant to Republic Act No. 7160, or the Local Government Code of 1991, which mandates local government units to ensure peace, order, and the general welfare of their constituents (Section 16). While RA 7160 provides the broader legal basis, the specific composition, structure, and functions of BADAC are defined in detail through Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circulars—notably Nos. 2018-01 and 2017-58—formulated in coordination with the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB).

Pursuant to RA 9165, Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) serve as vital mechanisms for community-based anti-drug initiatives, including those implemented in Carmen, Bohol. The legislation mandates barangay officials to actively engage in prevention, monitoring, and rehabilitation, positioning BADACs as the primary frontline responders to drug-related concerns at the local level. Their core functions include identifying drug users and traffickers, conducting information and education campaigns, and coordinating with law enforcement for necessary interventions. The experiences of BADAC chairpersons reveal significant challenges in implementing RA 9165 at the grassroots, such as resource constraints, threats from drug syndicates, and the need for enhanced community participation. Despite these limitations, BADACs persist in delivering programs that align with the law's objectives: reducing drug prevalence and promoting the rehabilitation of affected individuals.

This study is further anchored on Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63, which defines the organizational structure and operational guidelines of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs). The directive mandates the establishment of BADACs in all barangays and outlines their key functions: implementing community-based rehabilitation programs, coordinating regularly with law enforcement agencies, and maintaining records of drug-related incidents within their jurisdiction. Additionally, the circular emphasizes accountability by requiring systematic reporting of activities and outcomes to ensure transparency and operational efficiency (DILG, 2015).

The establishment of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) finds its legal basis in Republic Act No. 7160, or the Local Government Code of 1991, which mandates barangays to implement measures for the prevention and elimination of drug abuse. While RA 7160 provides the general framework for maintaining peace, order, and public welfare, the specific directive to institutionalize BADACs in all communities is operationalized through Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issuances, particularly DILG-DDB Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2018-01.

This Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issuance significantly guides the daily operations of BADACs in Carmen, Bohol, and throughout the country. It was promulgated to remind local authorities of their primary duty to support national peace and order initiatives, specifically in curbing the proliferation of illegal substances. By virtue of the barangay's regulatory and governance powers, BADACs are formally deputized and authorized to formulate policies, execute strategies, and evaluate programs and projects related to drug prevention and control.

Executive Order No. 66, issued in 2018, institutionalizes the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS), establishing a comprehensive and coordinated framework for combating illegal substances nationwide. This directive mandates all government entities, including local government units and BADACs, to integrate anti-drug measures into their regular plans and operations. To reduce the demand for illicit drugs, PADS adopts a balanced approach that harmonizes law enforcement with prevention, education, rehabilitation, and reintegration initiatives. Ultimately, the Order reaffirms the government's commitment to supporting anti-drug councils in their mission to establish drug-free communities (Official Gazette, Republic of the Philippines, 2018).

For BADAC chairpersons in Carmen, this Executive Order reinforces their mandate by providing a national framework that emphasizes a holistic response to drug-related issues. The Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS) encourages councils to adopt comprehensive interventions that extend beyond strict enforcement, aligning local actions with national priorities on prevention and rehabilitation. Examining EO No. 66 is central to this study, as it illustrates how BADAC leaders navigate the challenges of implementing a balanced anti-drug strategy at the community level. By adhering to PADS guidelines, they promote an inclusive approach to public safety, reflecting the Order's emphasis on preventive measures and rehabilitative services.

The societal impact of illicit drugs has become increasingly severe. Degenhardt and Hall (2012) define these substances as those whose non-medical use has been prohibited by international control treaties for decades, owing to their high potential for addiction and associated risks. Similarly, Strang et al. (2012) emphasize that illicit drugs pose significant harm to society, noting their adverse effects on public health, their contribution to criminal activity, and their role in weakening family structures and community cohesion.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) estimated that in 2014, approximately one in every 20 adults—or a quarter of a billion individuals aged 15 to 64 years—had used at least one illicit substance. This figure represents a substantial segment of the global population, comparable to the combined population of several major European nations. In their contribution to the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study, Degenhardt and Hall (2012) emphasized that illicit drug use constitutes a critical public health concern, noting its widespread prevalence and significant role in causing mortality, disability, and dependence. Furthermore, Cejes and Etis (2016) profiled the typical drug user as predominantly male, with a male-to-female ratio of 10:1, aged between 20 and 28 years old, usually unemployed, and generally having attained only a high school level of education.

In a study covering Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, Yi et al. (2017) identified the Philippines, Indonesia, and Laos as having a high prevalence of illicit drug use, particularly among college students. Meanwhile, Mutiarin et al. (2019) noted that anti-drug campaigns in the Philippines and Indonesia have resulted in thousands of fatalities, while the surge in drug-related cases has significantly overcrowded correctional facilities in both countries.

According to Shahani (2016), combating illegal drugs and addressing poverty formed the central pillars of Duterte's political platform. He advocated for the reinstatement of capital punishment for various offenses and declared his intention to classify drug abuse as a national security issue. His agenda included launching relentless operations against drug syndicates and users, as well as utilizing elite security forces to dismantle illicit drug laboratories.

Lopez (2024) found that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) demonstrated a high level of implementation across all phases of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program: the foundation, pivotal, and sustainability stages. The study further revealed that BADACs in Malita, Davao Occidental, were classified as highly functional in executing this program. However, the findings also indicated that these councils commonly encounter various challenges during the implementation process.

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) as mandated under existing laws and its creation is in compliance with Republic Act (RA) 9165 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and being supported by the DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 first line of defense against the proliferation of prohibited drugs in the society. Thus, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) is deliberated as the first line of defense against the proliferation of prohibited drugs in the society.

Established pursuant to Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and reinforced by Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) is legally mandated to serve as the primary frontline defense against the proliferation of illicit substances in the community.

In the study "Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council: Its Functionality Under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63," Dawaton (2022) highlighted that BADAC members possess a clear understanding of their mandates. The study acknowledges the vital role of residents—particularly parents—in suppressing illegal drug activities, and recognizes youth engagement in sports as an effective strategy to deter substance abuse. Based on these findings, the research strongly recommends establishing robust partnerships between BADACs and the community to coordinate relevant initiatives aimed at curbing illegal drug proliferation at the local level.

In their study "Functionality of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council: Its Roles and Responsibilities Under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66," Agustin et al. (2018) concluded that BADAC members across various barangays in Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, possess adequate knowledge of their duties regarding anti-drug clearing operations and demonstrate commitment to fulfilling them. However, the study noted that members encounter challenges during the operational phase due to complex technical and legal requirements, necessitating proactive measures to ensure the effective implementation of planned activities.

Romualdo (2021) explained that the analytical functionality model outlines BADAC's social environment, which is significantly influenced by policies, ordinances, mandates, and strong political commitment. Accordingly, the study recommends establishing coordinated and collaborative efforts among law enforcement agencies, local government units, and the community to strengthen and ensure the effective

implementation of drug-clearing operations.

Cabangan (2020) observed that while the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils encountered only minimal difficulties in executing their activities during the Barangay Drug Clearing Program, this also indicated that the councils were not operating at full functional capacity. Nevertheless, the study concluded that BADACs across the municipalities of Cabangan and Isabela are properly constituted and generally comply with the mandated operational requirements and functions.

Collectively, these studies offer valuable insights into the roles, challenges, and operational effectiveness of BADACs and community-based drug rehabilitation programs in the Philippines. They provide a comprehensive understanding of relevant anti-drug initiatives, serving as an essential reference for the context of Carmen, Bohol. This research investigated treatment motivation, client satisfaction, and the determinants of program enrollment and completion within community-based drug rehabilitation and aftercare initiatives in the Philippines. A convergent mixed-methods design was used to gather data through surveys and focus group discussions. Both ongoing and completed clients had a high level of internal motivation towards treatment and were highly satisfied with the program.

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to assess the anti-drug program in Carmen, Bohol, Philippines, by examining the experiences of the BADAC Chairpersons.

Specifically, it explored the following questions:

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

Significance of the Study

Chairpersons of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC). The findings provide valuable perspectives on anti-drug program challenges and best practices, assisting BADAC chairpersons in enhancing their community intervention strategies. ¹⁹

Local Government Unit (LGU). The findings provide a framework for LGUs to design evidence-based policies that strengthen BADACs and enhance resource use in anti-drug programs.

Barangay Officials. Findings from this study enable barangay leaders to employ data-backed methods, promoting active community participation and streamlined program execution.

Peace and Order Council of Municipalities. Findings from this research enable the council to design targeted, community-focused peace and order policies, and improve inter-agency coordination between law enforcement and local government agencies.

Municipal Police Station. Findings highlight law enforcement's vital role in drug prevention and intervention, empowering the municipal police to build more robust partnerships with BADACs and stakeholders for the delivery of comprehensive anti-drug measures.

Bohol Provincial Police Office. The findings enable the Provincial Police Office to evaluate the efficacy of existing anti-drug strategies, fostering more responsive and community-oriented policing practices.

Philippine National Police (PNP). This research contributes to the refinement of national law enforcement strategies by utilizing grassroots data to align Philippine National Police (PNP) initiatives with localized anti-drug campaigns.

National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). The findings of this study inform policy recommendations designed to enhance police engagement in anti-drug operations and support the professional development of officers assigned to community-based programs.

Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). The research outcomes provide the DILG with actionable insights to enhance its regulatory oversight of BADACs and LGUs, ultimately optimizing the policy frameworks necessary to sustain local anti-drug programs.

Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA). By evaluating the efficacy of current drug-clearing operations, this study equips the PDEA with the evidence needed to formulate more efficient intervention strategies at the barangay level.

Dangerous Drug Board (DDB). The findings provide the DDB with the empirical data needed to assess existing drug prevention policies and establish more effective anti-drug guidelines for BADACs and LGUs.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). This study empowers partner organizations within the BADAC framework to elevate their support for drug rehabilitation and prevention, while enhancing their capacity to connect and collaborate with other NGOs.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The findings of this research equip the DSWD to strengthen its leadership in the aftercare, reintegration, and rehabilitation of Recovering Persons Who Used Drugs (RPWUDs).

Community. The research directly benefits local residents by fostering safer and more secure barangays through enhanced community participation, increased awareness, and stronger grassroots anti-drug interventions.

Researcher. The study serves as a valuable reference for scholars analyzing community-based anti-drug programs, contributing to the growing body of literature on drug prevention strategies.

Future Researchers. The research provides a foundation for future studies, inspiring further exploration of effective anti-drug programs and policy enhancements tailored to local community needs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Employing a qualitative phenomenological research design, this study investigated the lived experiences of BADAC Chairpersons in Carmen, Bohol, during the execution of community-based anti-drug programs. Such a methodology is optimal for this inquiry, as it allows for an in-depth examination of the intricate social dynamics, localized cultural factors, and specific systemic obstacles these grassroots leaders encounter while promoting drug-free environments.

Van Manen (2010) said there were four aspects of people lived experiences, namely: lived space, lived body, lived time, and lived human relations. The research process involved an in-depth interview (IDI) with the BADAC chairman, thematic analysis of the data, and an exploration of emerging patterns to provide a comprehensive view of their experiences. A schematic diagram illustrating the research flow—from data collection through analysis to interpretation were included to visually depict the stages and methodology of the study. Through this qualitative approach, the study aims to provide valuable insights into community-based anti-drug initiatives and offer evidence-based recommendations to foster safer, more secure rural municipalities such as Carmen, Bohol.

Within the four-step framework, bracketing involves identifying and holding in abeyance any preconceived beliefs and opinions the researcher may have regarding the phenomenon being studied. By

deliberately bracketing out these worldly presuppositions, the researcher endeavors to confront the data in as pure a form as possible.

Intuition requires the researcher to remain wholly open to the meanings participants attribute to the phenomenon, resulting in a foundational understanding of the shared experience. The subsequent analysis involves systematic coding—specifically open, axial, and selective—to categorize the data and distill its essential meanings. As the researcher immerses themselves in these rich descriptions, core themes begin to emerge. In the final description phase, the researcher synthesizes these findings to articulate a critical and definitive account of the phenomenon in both written and verbal formats.

Research Environment

The locale of the study is in Carmen, Bohol. Carmen, Bohol is a first-class municipality in the central part of the province, known for its vast agricultural lands and natural attractions. The municipality comprises several barangays, each with unique geographical and socio-economic characteristics that influence the implementation of local anti-drug programs. The following sections describe the barangays involved in the study, highlighting their population, land area, and economic activities.

Poblacion Norte is one of the central barangays of Carmen, with a population of 3,529. It spans an area of 6.60845 square kilometers, making it a moderately large barangay. The community thrives on agriculture and employment in both the private and government sectors, with residents engaged in farming as well as working in municipal offices and businesses.

Located adjacent to Poblacion Norte, Poblacion Sur has a population of 3,243 and covers 2.56130 square kilometers. Similar to its northern counterpart, this barangay has a mix of agricultural and employment-based economic activities. Many residents work in government offices, small businesses, and agricultural farm.

Katipunan is a significantly larger barangay, covering an area of 10.08 square kilometers with a population of 3,106. Its vast terrain is primarily dedicated to agriculture, which serves as the main source of livelihood for its residents.

In contrast, Lapaz is a relatively smaller barangay, encompassing 4.24 square kilometers and home to 1,848 residents. Despite its smaller size, its local economy shares a similar agrarian focus, with the majority of the community actively engaged in rice and coconut farming.

Buenos Aires is a unique barangay, as it integrates both agriculture and tourism as its primary economic drivers. It has a population of 1,658 and spans 7.19700 square kilometers.

Covering a substantial land area of 12.73882 square kilometers, Bicao constitutes one of the largest geographic units within Carmen, supporting a demographic base of 2,603 individuals. The locale's economic infrastructure is heavily reliant on agriculture, characterized by extensive tracts of farmland allocated for rice, corn, and diverse crop production.

With a population of 2,785 and covering 10.87218 square kilometers, Buenavista is another agricultural barangay that plays a significant role in Carmen's economy.

As the largest barangay in Carmen with a land area of 18.36 square kilometers, Montesuerte is home to 2,943 residents. Because its vast terrain is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture, it functions as a critical pillar of Carmen's local economy.

Encompassing 6.96110 square kilometers, El Progreso represents one of the smaller geographic units within Carmen, maintaining a demographic base of 961 individuals. The barangay sustains itself primarily through an agriculture-based economy, which ensures a stable livelihood for the local populace.

Villafuerte has a population of 1,230 and an area of 7.54115 square kilometers, making it a mid-sized

barangay in terms of both population and land area. The agricultural sector dominates the economy, with many households' dependent on farming.

Research Informants

Ten BADAC Chairpersons from Carmen, Bohol, will serve as the key informants for this study. Their selection is intentionally based on their distinct leadership capacities and practical experience in driving local anti-drug and community safety initiatives.

The study focused on 10 key informants, each representing one of the 10 targeted barangays. These participants provided valuable insights into the specific strategies, challenges, and successes of local anti-drug initiatives. To gather this rich data while navigating the sensitive nature of the topic, the researcher utilized an In-Depth Interview (IDI) approach, implementing strict ethical protocols to ensure absolute confidentiality and secure the anonymity of every participant.

Danzster and Hunter (2006) posit that In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) offer a high response rate while facilitating direct interpersonal contact and behavioral observation. By employing a semi-structured framework, the researcher ensures that core topics are systematically investigated while retaining the flexibility to probe deeper into nuanced areas, thereby allowing respondents to provide highly detailed accounts.

The researcher professionally arranged interviews, respectfully approached informants, ensured confidentiality, prepared consent forms with clear explanations, and created a comfortable environment for the informants.

Research Instrument

To gather data, the researcher utilized a researcher-developed, panel-approved interview guide divided into three primary sections. Part 1 explored the informants' experiences in implementing local anti-drug programs; Part 2 examined how they addressed problems encountered during implementation; and Part 3 focused on their aspirations for improving these initiatives. Prior to the interviews, the researcher secured informed consent from the participants to use a voice recorder and take field notes, ensuring their responses were documented accurately.

In conducting the interviews, the researcher assumed a facilitative role, ensuring the discourse remained aligned with the desired research direction. After establishing initial rapport to open the conversation, the researcher prioritized active listening, allowing the informants to guide the narrative while providing empathetic encouragement. The researcher demonstrated methodological adaptability by intuitively timing probes and follow-up questions without disrupting the participant's flow. All documented responses and accompanying observational field notes were subsequently synthesized to inform the study's findings, conclusions, and structural implications.

Research Procedures

This section presents the data collection and analysis, ethical considerations, and trustworthiness of research.

Data Collection. Prior to the actual data collection, the researcher drafted a transmittal letter endorsed by the thesis adviser and approved by the Dean of the Graduate School. This letter was addressed to the Chairpersons of the Barangay Anti-Drug Councils (BADAC) in Carmen, Bohol, seeking formal permission to conduct interviews within their respective jurisdictions. Upon approval, the researcher identified the key informants and conducted preliminary briefings. During these sessions, the researcher explained the nature and purpose of the study, the interview procedures, the participants' ethical rights, and the researcher's obligations throughout the process.

This meticulous preparation aligns with Helfirich (2009), who asserts that the primary consideration in planning an interview study is determining the appropriate interview format. Helfirich further posits that a proficient interviewer must possess specific skills, namely: technical competence, interactive competence, and attention and steering competence.

To apply these competencies during the actual interviews, the researcher deliberately selected comfortable and private venues to put the informants at ease, thereby encouraging candid and honest responses. Following each In-Depth Interview (IDI), the researcher meticulously transcribed the audio-recorded responses and translated them into English for subsequent data analysis.

Data Analysis. The researcher analyzed the data through a systematic process of coding, categorizing, and interpreting the essential meaning of the phenomenon. From the participants' transcribed responses, the researcher extracted significant statements to formulate core meaning units. These core meanings were then grouped to develop cluster themes, providing a deeper understanding of the informants' lived experiences. Following an iterative process of thorough reading and analysis, the researcher finalized emergent themes that comprehensively addressed the study's specific sub-questions.

Ethical Considerations. To ensure strict ethical compliance, the researcher provided informed consent forms to all BADAC Chairpersons, clearly outlining the study's purpose, interview procedures, and the voluntary nature of their participation. Informants were given ample time to consult with others and were assured they could withdraw or refuse to answer specific questions at any time without consequence.

Given the high-stakes nature of anti-drug initiatives, the researcher prioritized the safety and anonymity of the participants to prevent potential retaliation from drug syndicates or disgruntled individuals. Specific names, personal identifiers, and exact barangay locations were completely anonymized. Furthermore, all interviews were conducted in secure, private locations, and the resulting audio recordings and transcriptions were stored in encrypted files at the University of Cebu's research office.

The researcher also recognized the legal sensitivities surrounding this topic. Operating under a strict ethical mandate, the researcher was prepared to pause the interview or rephrase questions if an informant inadvertently began disclosing information that could lead to administrative or criminal liability, such as extra-legal measures or budgetary mismanagement. The data collection was strictly framed as an academic inquiry to understand lived experiences, not as a punitive audit. During analysis, the researcher bracketed personal biases to report both the successes and the resource-based threats faced by these leaders with equal integrity.

Ultimately, the participants were informed that this research seeks to inform capacity-building and strategic training, ensuring the long-term effectiveness of local drug-free initiatives.

Trustworthiness of Research. According to Helfirich (2009), the primary aim of qualitative research is to gain rich insights that illuminate our understanding of specific actions, events, and practices. In this study, establishing trustworthiness is critical, as the research directly evaluates the implementation of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (Republic Act 9165) and DILG Memorandum Circulars mandating BADACs to lead drug-clearing operations.

To ensure the authenticity of the methods and the integrity of the findings derived from the BADAC chairpersons, the researcher strictly adhered to four criteria of qualitative rigor: credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability. To establish credibility—which ensures the study accurately reflects the participants' realities—the researcher spent extensive time in Carmen, Bohol, building rapport with the local leaders and conducting fieldwork observations.

Following the interviews, the researcher utilized member checking by returning the transcribed data to the

informants to verify that the findings accurately represented their lived experiences. Furthermore, the research process underwent peer debriefing, wherein research advisers reviewed the findings to confirm the interpretations were logical and consistent with the raw data.

In addition to credibility, the researcher ensured the dependability of the study, which guarantees that the research process is consistent, logical, and thoroughly documented for future auditing. To meet this standard, the researcher maintained a comprehensive audit trail, encompassing a detailed, step-by-step account of the entire research procedure, including raw voice recordings, transcripts, coding frameworks, and analytical notes. This transparency enables an external auditor to follow the exact path of inquiry and achieve comparable methodological results.

Closely linked to this is confirmability, which addresses the objectivity of the study by ensuring that findings are shaped purely by the data collected rather than researcher bias. To set up this standard, the researcher practiced strict reflexivity, continuously monitoring how their interview style might influence the participants' responses. By deliberately bracketing personal assumptions, the researcher encouraged the chairpersons to speak freely about both their programmatic successes and their systemic frustrations without steering the conversation in a particular direction.

Finally, to address transferability—the degree to which the research findings can be applied to other contexts—the researcher provided a thick description of the research situation and methodology. This included clearly outlining the purposive sampling rationale used to select specific BADAC chairpersons, which intentionally captured a spectrum of both active and struggling programs.

By thoroughly detailing the systemic challenges faced in Carmen, Bohol, such as the lack of logistical support and pressing personal safety concerns, the researcher established a rich contextual foundation. Although the burden of transferability ultimately rests with the reader, this detailed documentation allows future researchers and policymakers to confidently compare this localized context to other jurisdictions to determine the broader applicability of the findings.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the better understanding of the study, the following terms are operationally defined.

Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Program. This refers to the firsthand insights, operational challenges, and notable successes encountered by local leaders while executing anti-drug initiatives within their barangays. These lived experiences illuminate the practical effectiveness of current strategies, the degree of community engagement, and the overall impact of these programs on grassroots drug prevention.

Experiences of the Informants in the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Program. This refers to the firsthand insights, operational challenges, and notable successes encountered by local leaders while executing anti-drug initiatives within their barangays. These lived experiences illuminate the practical effectiveness of current strategies, the degree of community engagement, and the overall impact of these programs on grassroots drug prevention.

Aspirations of the Informants to Improve the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program. This refers to the forward-looking goals, practical recommendations, and proposed strategies articulated by the local leaders to enhance the overall effectiveness of localized anti-drug initiatives. Ultimately, these aspirations center on fortifying logistical resources, expanding grassroots community involvement, and securing robust policy support to achieve sustainable and impactful outcomes.

CHAPTER 2

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data.

Presentation of Data

Consistent with the established methodology, the researcher transcribed and translated the audio-recorded responses, subsequently extracting significant statements from the data. From these statements, the researcher formulated core meanings and categorized them into cluster themes, which ultimately led to the development of the study's emergent themes.

To capture the authentic context of the informants' lived experiences, the interviews were conducted primarily in the local dialect, empowering the participants to express their thoughts and realities freely and accurately. The following are the emergent themes;

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

A. Positive Experiences

1. Satisfaction in Witnessing Rehabilitation and Reintegration
2. Educational and Livelihood Outcomes

B. Negative Experiences

1. Family Conflicts and Non-Cooperation
2. Persistent Relapse and Reoffending

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

1. Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms
2. Multi-sectoral collaboration
3. Youth Diversion Program
4. Resource and Capacity Limitations

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

1. Sustainable Livelihood and Employment
2. Strengthened Government Support and Budget Allocation
3. Religious and Moral Interventions
4. Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms

The researcher systematically presented and elaborated on the emergent themes corresponding to each specific sub-problem. These themes reflect the informants' lived experiences—encompassing both the positive achievements and the negative personal impacts—arising from their roles as BADAC Chairpersons in the Municipality of Carmen, Bohol. Furthermore, this section details the specific strategies the informants utilized to address.

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

Serving as BADAC Chairpersons in their respective barangays, the informants encountered a spectrum of both positive and negative experiences that continually shaped and improved their leadership approaches. From their detailed narratives, the researcher formulated four (4) emergent themes that encapsulate these lived experiences and highlight their efforts to sustain local anti-drug initiatives.

A. Positive experiences

1. **Satisfaction in Witnessing Rehabilitation and Reintegration.** Under this theme, the informants consistently highlighted their pride in observing drug surrenderers successfully complete the rehabilitation program, reintegrate into society, and ultimately rebuild their lives.

Informant 1 expressed his positive experience by saying;

Ako nagtraining mi ug kanang nag lecture mi bahin sa maong BADAC so maong amuang gi lecturan ang maong mga surrenderer Deri kabahin sa mga drugs nga mahimo ug mahimo atu kining Sugpoon (IDI1: SS1). (I was training and we were lecturing about the BADAC so we were lecturing the surrenderers Here about the drugs that can be done and we can do this to stop).

Informant 2 also stated about his positive experience saying;

Ah mjurag laylo ang mga kabatan unan kung makakita bitaw sila nay mag patrolya sa matag gabee ang atuang duty tanud mag patrolya na sila sugod gabee human ug panihapon ah alas 6 sayu mani sila kutob alas 10 ah with cooperation and coordination sa PNP (IDI2: SS2). (The youths will be able to go out if they see that their duty is to patrol every night. They will patrol starting at 6 pm after dinner until 10 am with the cooperation and coordination of the PNP).

Informant 3 also expressed his experience on the positive response of the people they've been serving by stating that;

Kabahin niana nga makita nako ang mga kabatan unan na happy pod sila sa ilang kaugalingun nga me serve sila sa panahon nga nagkatigum niini sa among mga programa party sad ana sa mga kabatan onan nga nag end ug ing ana wala koy problima kay nganu man andam man pod sila mosanung ug mosogot ilabina panahun sa ug e text nimu tawgun nga ingun ana welcome always sila (IDI3: SS2). (I see the youth who are happy with themselves, who are serving them during the time they gather in our programs, party, and with the youth who have ended up there, I have no problem because why are they ready to answer and agree, especially when it comes to texting you, they are always welcome).

2. Educational and Livelihood outcomes. This theme presents the importance on Education and Livelihood Outcomes.

Informant 5 expressed on his positive experience on how youth surrenderers re-enrolled in school or ALS program by saying;

Nakita nga kadtu kauban nila sauna, murag naa mangud pod dakong ahensya sa murag dual tech man ng ning recruit nila naka trabaho naman pod ug tarung, na pagkita nila ng ana a pa di ay tay kahigayunan noh kay kadtu kauban nila nga ingun ana sauna kay nakatrabaho manjud ug tarung (IDI5: SS6). (We saw that they went with them. It's like there's a big agency that recruits dual tech. They also got good jobs. When they saw that, we didn't have the opportunity because they went with them. They said they had good jobs).

Informant 6 also stated by saying;

Successful me tungod kay amo jud napa graduate sila kadtungsa intervention so ang una pa adto is ang una mangud na session ato kay 91 unta hangtud nagkagamay na 28 nalang, pero napahuman gyud namo piagi sa mga pag kugi sa mga interventionist nga ma monitor (IDI6: SS2). (Was successful because we graduated them from the intervention so the first one was the first session we had because there were 91 until now it has decreased to 28, but we were able to finish it through the hard work of the interventionists who were monitored).

Informant 3 stated;

Every year naa me drug campaign murag symposiums ilabi na mo graduate ang mga grade 6 mo symposiums pod me sir arun ma aware jud sila, ow unja ikaduha na me murag kana speaker from PNP ug sa mismo nga drug surrenderer nga naka encounter na ana. (IDI3: SS5). (Every year we have drug campaigns like symposiums, especially when the grade 6 graduates graduate, we have symposiums, sir, so that they are aware, well, secondly, there is a speaker from the PNP and with the drug surrenderers who have already encountered).

B. Negative Experiences

1. Family Conflicts and Non-Cooperation. This theme that describes the negative experiences of the informants on the role of family dynamics in hindering rehabilitation.

Informant 2 expressed on his negative experience by saying;

Usa jud ini kaning pamilya mao gyuyd kay sa gikaingun kuna kaganina kanang nag reklamo na sa pamilya inahan kay iyang bana iyang anak maoy kasagaran jud ning mga laki maoy involve ani unja ahh dihay time nga ning anha na gyud ang ahhh makigbuwag ba say ngan ana ang asawa tungud kay dili naman kasinabot. (IDI2: SS1). (This is one of our families, as you said earlier, the one who complained to the family, the mother, her husband, her son, is usually the one who is involved in this. There was a time when the mother and the wife were about to break up because they didn't understand each other).

Informant 5 from individual interview expressed that;

Among dakong hagit sa pagsugod kadtung mga kadtung piska kauban nila sa pamilya kay dili mo cooperate kay sa penetration gyud dako gyud ug papel ng bana (IDI5: SS1). (Our biggest challenge in starting those who are fishing with their family because you don't cooperate because in penetration, the husband plays a big role).

Informant 10 also stated by saying;

Tungod kay ubang mga surrenderies dili mo cooperate kanang gipanawagan nату kay e enrol der isa amua (IDI10: SS2). (Because some surrenderers do not cooperate, which is why we are calling for them to enroll).

2. Persistent Relapse and Reoffending. This theme observed that despite rehabilitation efforts, some surrenderers relapsed reoffended.

Informant 3 expressed his negative experience by saying;

Kanang para nako sakit kaayo sa ngatan kanang misaad na na dili na mo otro ja mibalik, mao nay sakit adtoon nako nako ja yam yaman sa ilang balay sir ingnun jud nako nga nganong mibalik manka nakasala na ka tan awa ang imung palibot (IDI3: SS1). (That's what hurts me the most, because you promised not to come back again, that's why I'm going to their house, sir, I'll tell you why you've already sinned, look at your surroundings).

Informant 1 also stated his negative experience that;

Nadismaya jud me kay bisan unsaun nimu tambag sa mga tawo nagkobot so mopadayun gihapon sila so mao nay problema namu dinhi sa among barangay bisan pag kanang angay nan amu gibuhay na namu tanan pero wala pod me mahimu (IDI1: SS4). (I get disappointed because no matter what advice you give to people who are still pushing, they will continue to do so that's our problem here in our barangay, even though we have done everything we can but we can't do anything).

Informant 10 also stated by saying;

Diha to one time kung kanang murag kuan pa to namu murag 2 sessions pa to namu dihay usa ka srrenderies namu nga natagak ag shabu nakuhaan jud sija sa akto (IDI10: SS1). (There was one time when we were still in the middle of the session, there were two sessions, one of our surrenders was caught in the act).

II. Addressing the problems encountered by the implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program?

During the implementation of the anti-drug program, the BADAC chairpersons encountered persistent obstacles that threatened to hamper their delivery of community services. In response to these barriers, the local leaders adopted multifaceted strategies to sustain their initiatives. From the interview data, four (4)

emergent themes were formulated to describe the specific interventions and problem-solving approaches these chairpersons utilized to navigate their challenges.

Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms. This theme highlights the informants' emphasis on continuous community surveillance and close coordination with the barangay tanods, PNP, and PDEA. By localizing their monitoring efforts to the purok level, the chairpersons ensured that strict preventive measures were actively enforced to curb illegal drug activities.

Informant 1 from the interview expressed that;

So akong gi, kuan kanunay mi mag monitor sa maong mga, dinhi sa amoang barangay so ang mga tanud pod kanunay pod sila nako gipahimangno nga kung mahimo binantayun jud ta kabahin sa drug kun duna tay mabantayan so atu jung e report dayun para ma sum- po (IDI1: SS1). (So I said, we always monitor these things, here in our barangay, so the tanods are always there, I have been warned that if possible, we should monitor them regarding drugs, if we see anything we can monitor, we should report it to them so that we can be included).

One of those shared, Informant 2 affirmed the importance of police visibility, he said;

Mostly sa PNP dali ra direct tawag labi na ug mag issue anang kanang dili na bitaw paduolon ang asawa ug bana naka issue nami ug kaduha unya dili man poydi ug ahung ingnan tung ako ug secretary ug nay tanud unya niingun ug armado raba na, ang mo isyu ana tawag mig pulis hatag unya mao ng kinahanglan jud tag coordination sa PNP (IDI2: SS7). (The PNP can be contacted directly. We can issue an issue if the wife and husband don't come to us. We have had an issue twice. We can't even tell them. They told me and my secretary and they said they were already armed. If you have an issue, we will call the police and give it to them. That's why we need coordination with the PNP).

Informant 6 also emphasized vigilance, by saying;

Bisan ug ahh kampanti ko nga dili dako ug ipikto ang druga sa among barangay pero I need to be vigilant all the time (IDI6: SS4). (Even though I am confident that the drug trade in our barangay is not big, but I need to be vigilant all the time).

Multi-sectoral Collaboration. This theme highlights the informants' strategy of building collaborative community networks. By actively partnering with law enforcement (PNP and PDEA), local government units (LGUs), schools, and religious sectors, the chairpersons were able to pool their resources and strengthen the overall impact of their local anti-drug campaigns.

Informant 6 stated by saying;

Naa me mga confidential ahhhh conversation sa law enforcement diin amo pud na gi discuss during sa among badac sessions (IDI6: SS1). (We have confidential conversations with law enforcement, which we also discussed during our badac sessions).

Informant 5 stressed religious collaboration by saying;

Naa mi nag invite ug lecture word of god, gi house to house namu ang mga kabatan unan, ilabi na kadtu jud badlungon kaaju mao nay among giuna, mao jud among gikuan adtuan adtuan jud (IDI5: SS3). (When we invited a lecture on the word of God, we went from house to house to help the youth, especially to help them, that's what we did first, that's what we went to).

Informant 7 also stated;

Ud di ta makig alayon wa man tay mahimo igo ragud ta mo report nila sila mao mo pasaka ug dakop kita igo ra gyud ta mo report nga sir ma oni sir nga mao nay nuhatun namu (IDI7: SS1). (We can't help you, we can't do anything, we just have to report them, so they can be arrested and charged, we just have to report them, sir, sir, that's what we're doing).

Youth Diversion Program. Under this theme, the informants identified youth diversion programs as a common and highly effective preventive strategy. By actively engaging young people in sports leagues, religious activities, and educational campaigns, the chairpersons aimed to redirect the youth's energy toward productive pursuits, thereby preventing their early involvement in illegal drug activities.

Informant 2 also stated about his experience on giving programs to the youth and he expressed with the statement.

Lami ning kuan nay ahhh symposium ari sa mga school pod na religious group kining involve ang mga Kabataan sa kanang youth bitaw youth for christ anha dapita basta religious group may ayu jud na sila adtu e divert unya deri pod sa kining kuan maayu jud ni mo participate ang ALS (IDI2: SS5). (This involves the youth in that youth bitaw youth for christ there as long as the religious group is good they are there and divert then from this place it is good to participate in ALS).

Informant 5 also expressed the role of sports by saying.

Unja ato silang gi inganyu ug kanang sports fest kanang pasingut paghuman niana atu gyug nangimbitar tag mga pastors ug di mga pare arun sa spiritual sides (IDI5: SS5). (We encourage them to hold meetings, talk, talk, after that, we have lectures, then we invite them to sports fests, and after that, we invite pastors and other spiritual leaders).

Informant 10 also stated:

Naa man me kanang sports activity naa pod me tree planting o so naa gud poy ginagmay kanang mag sports me kanang tubig ra pang snacks nila para pagkuan raman to nila (IDI10: SS2). (We also had sports activities, we also had tree planting, so there was a small amount of water for those who do sports).

4. Resource and Capacity Limitations. This theme expounds on the significant operational challenges encountered by the informants. Specifically, severe budget limitations, the unpredictable behavior of drug surrenderers, and tedious bureaucratic processes were identified as the major hindrances to the successful implementation of their anti-drug efforts.

Informant 7 expressed his experience by saying;

Kadtung pag graduate namu karun nag budget mig 20k para sila nga nig graduate nila pohon naa tay magamit nga pang malipay sila magkaun ma inum, naan a unta me livelihood unja mura man ag ahung huna huna alanganin ko kay ipalit pa laman noon ug drugs (IDI7: SS2). (When we graduated, we budgeted 20k for them to be able to eat and drink happily, then we would have a livelihood, then it would be cheap and I think it would be difficult because we would still buy drugs).

Informant 4 also stated by saying:

Ah partig source sa kwarta way amu ta ang atua laman is volunteer lamang ang atuung kahago nga para kita ma kuan jud ta (IDI4: SS1). (Oh, we don't know the source of the money, we only have volunteers, our hard work is just for us).

Informant 1 stated;

pero sa pagkarun sa among mga surenderi karun wa tay makakuan sa maong behavior kay wa pan sila, tungod lagi anang naa man guy uban nga manglakaw unya ang uban pud ma dismaya pod (IDI1: SS7). (but with the rise of our surrenderees, we can't control that behavior because they don't have any, because there are always some guys who leave and then some of them I'm disappointed).

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

There are four themes the aspirations of the respondents reflect their collective hopes and recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the barangay anti-drug program.

1. Sustainable Livelihood and Employment. This theme is emphasized the need to provide alternative sources of income and livelihood projects for surrenderers and graduates, as unemployment is seen as a root cause of relapse into drug use.

Informant 1 stated;

So and akola lang siguro ana noh nga mas nindot siguro ug kanang matagaan na sila ug livelihood mga pabo, mga baboy (IDI1: SS1). (I think it would be better if they are given livelihood like turkeys and pigs).

Likewise, Informant 6 also stated;

So nagkinahanglan me unta ug mga agency mga livelihood nga mosod dinhi para ma ahhh kanang ma pahimuslan or magamit sa atuang mga surrenderis (IDI6: SS4). (so I need agencies and livelihoods here so that ahhh that can be used or used by our surrenderis).

Informant 10 also stated by saying:

OO ok napod unta na, lami gud pod unta na sir kay labina kanang mga welding, manggupit, vulcanizing, wapa man pod na diri gi kuan although na refer napod namu sa MPOC (IDI10: SS2). (it would have been nice, it would have been nice sir because there are a lot of welding, cutting, vulcanizing, what else is there here, although we have referred to the MPOC).

2. Strengthened Government Support and Budget Allocation. This theme expressed concern about the limited budget of the barangay and the need for greater support from the LGU and other agencies.

Informant 1 responded by saying;

Oooowww mao nay concern kay ug deri ra sa barangay na budget gamay rapod kaayo mao na dapat nay counter part sa lungsud (IDI1: SS2). (Yes, that's the concern because the barangay's budget is very small, so there should be a counterpart in the town).

Informant 7 has expressed his personal experiences by saying;

Ang LGU need more budget, gusto ka mo implement ug programa kwarta gyud wa kay kwarta samok raman ka (IDI7: SS2). (The LGU needs more budget, if you want to implement programs you really need money, without it you'll just face trouble).

Informant 2 also stated by saying:

unya ang atung LGU kinahanglan pod ni sila nga cooperate pod sa mga parents identifiyun tong na involve anang dapita unya tagaan sila ug activities or livelihood (IDI2: SS3). (then our LGU should also cooperate with the parents, identify those involved in that area, then provide them with activities or livelihoods).

3. Religious and Moral Interventions. This theme highlighted the importance of spiritually, prayer, and religious involvement in rehabilitation and prevention.

Informant 1 emphasized by saying;

Naa man 2x naa man guy last ani na gikuan namu sila nga para lang jud nga ma lecturan sila kabahin sa ilang patuo sa Ginoo (IDI1: SS2). (There was this last time we went to them just to give them a lecture about their faith in God).

Informant 4 expressed his personal experience by saying:

Kanang mga muhatag ug pasabot kanang mga pastor nga maghatag ug minsahi sa ginoo mas maayu ni kay sa ma adtus binuang, usa jud n inga naa poy masabtan (IDI4: SS2). (One of those who give and explain, those pastors who give a message to the Lord, it's better than being stupid, one of those things that can be understood).

Informant 6 also stated:

Usa ka religious group diin ahh more gituohan nako nga bisan pa unsa ka ka maot sa katilingban but still ug naka ila ka ug naa kay ginoo sa imung kinabuhi jesus the saviour dili rason bisan duna kay kapakyasan

sa imung kinabuhi wala nakay kahigayunan nga mag bag-o (IDI6: SS2). (A religious group where I believe that no matter how bad you are in society, you still know and have a Lord in your life, Jesus the Savior, that's not a reason why even if you have failures in your life, you don't have the opportunity to change).

4. Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms. This theme noted that strengthening reporting systems and quick responses is key to suppressing the drug problem.

Informant 1 has made a statement by saying:

Oooowwww nga mo report; importante manpod kay para masugpo dayun (IDI1: SS3). (It's important to report so the problem can immediately be addressed).

Informant 3 recalled one of his experience saying:

Ingun ani labi na ang mga surenderi namu, na narbaho s=na sa may ATV unya ang uban nanarbaho na sa Tagbilaran kung pananglitan naa me mga call up nga mga session nga naa paba sila, ok pa ba sila, so mangayo mig certification sa ilang amo nga nagbinuotan ba sila .(IDI3: SS4). (Like this, especially our surrenderers, who have worked for ATV and some have already worked in Tagbilaran. that they are kind).

Informant 5 stated:

Ahhh every school year beginning sa klase naa gyud tay mga symposium dili pod kay taga barangay ray mo isturya ana taga dep ed ug mga pulis na expert na na ug bahin ug drugs (IDI5: SS3). (We really have symposiums, not just because you're from the barangay, you're talking about it from the dep ed and the police who are experts on drugs).

Analysis of Data

Data analysis was conducted in strict adherence to the thematic analysis paradigm proposed by Braun and Clarke (2006), following its systematic procedures for coding, categorization, and theme development.

The theoretical framework of this study is grounded in three foundational criminological perspectives: Travis Hirschi's (1969) Social Control Theory, which explains how social bonds regulate deviant behavior; Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson's (1979) Routine Activity Theory, which links crime occurrence to environmental and situational factors; and James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling's (1982) Broken Windows Theory, which highlights the influence of visible disorder and social context on crime rates.

The primary theoretical framework anchoring this study is Social Control Theory, formulated by Travis Hirschi (1969) and widely recognized as Social Bond Theory. Unlike traditional criminological perspectives that seek out the motivations for crime, this theory fundamentally examines the social mechanisms that prevent individuals from engaging in deviant conduct. It posits that while humans possess inherent hedonistic tendencies that naturally invite law-breaking, robust social bonds act as a critical restraining force against these impulses. Consequently, when an individual's connection to society is weakened or severed, their likelihood of descending into delinquency and criminal activity significantly increases.

In his foundational Social Bond Theory, American sociologist Travis Hirschi (1969) posited that successful socialization fosters a strong bond between individuals and their society, which effectively restrains criminal behavior. Conversely, when this social bond is fractured or weakened, individuals become significantly more susceptible to deviance and criminality. To maintain social conformity, Hirschi identified four interrelated components that sustain this bond: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief.

According to Cohen and Felson (1979), Routine Activity Theory is a prominent branch of crime opportunity theory that focuses primarily on the situational dynamics of criminal acts. Originally proposed

to explain the shifting crime rates in the United States between 1947 and 1974, this framework has since become one of the most widely applied and frequently cited theories in modern criminology. Unlike traditional perspectives that investigate the psychological or sociological motivations of an individual, Routine Activity Theory analyzes crime as a distinct event. By closely linking criminal acts to their physical environments and emphasizing ecological processes, this theory strategically shifts academic focus away from the offender's personal disposition and toward the immediate circumstances that facilitate the crime.

Following World War II, Western nations experienced significant economic growth and the rapid expansion of welfare states. Paradoxically, despite these widespread improvements in living conditions, crime rates rose significantly during this period. Cohen and Felson argued that this unexpected increase occurred because the growing prosperity of contemporary society inadvertently generated more viable opportunities for criminal activity.

It is also worth noting that, in the study of criminal victimization, the routine activity theory is often regarded as "essentially similar" to the lifestyle theory of criminology by Hindelang, Gottfredson & Garofalo (1978). More recently, routine activity theory has been empirically evaluated as a mechanism explaining the long-noted association between warmer weather, and some types of crime.

Further supporting this study is the Broken Windows Theory, introduced by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling (1982). In the field of criminology, this theory posits that visible signs of physical decay, anti-social behavior, and civil disorder create a permissive environment that inadvertently encourages further, more serious criminal activity. Consequently, the theory suggests that proactive policing strategies targeting minor infractions—such as vandalism, loitering, and public intoxication—are essential for establishing a lasting atmosphere of order, lawfulness, and community safety.

First articulated in a seminal 1982 article by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling, the Broken Windows Theory gained significant mainstream traction in the 1990s. It was notably popularized by New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton, who heavily integrated the theory's core principles into his proactive policing strategies and urban order-maintenance policies.

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

A. Positive Experiences. A majority of the informants consistently expressed profound satisfaction and pride in witnessing drug surrenderers successfully complete their rehabilitation programs, reintegrate into the community, and meaningfully rebuild their lives. Beyond these individual transformations, the local leaders also noted significant community-wide improvements. These included a tangible reduction in crime, more peaceful evenings, restored familial harmony, and an increase in youth engagement in constructive pursuits like sports, community clean-ups, and faith-based initiatives. Ultimately, these narratives powerfully illustrate how the grassroots anti-drug programs fostered not only individual recovery but also profound collective healing."

The testimonies of the respondents reflect the multi-dimensional strategies employed by Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) in promoting community resilience, rehabilitation, and reintegration of individuals affected by drug use. Their narratives highlight various forms of intervention such as monitoring, counseling, sports activities, conflict mediation, community campaigns, youth discipline, and curfew enforcement.

Satisfaction in Witnessing Rehabilitation and Reintegration. Under this theme, the informants consistently highlighted their pride in observing drug surrenderers complete their rehabilitation programs, reintegrate into society, and rebuild their lives. The profound sense of satisfaction expressed by the

informants reflects their significant programmatic achievements and effective leadership as BADAC chairpersons. It highlights the chairman's ability to steer the community towards success, maintain order, and prioritize community safety. Recognizing these achievements can boost morale within the barangay and encourage the chairperson to continue their good work. When community members see their local leaders receiving accolades for effective management, it significantly boosts their collective morale and shared sense of purpose. Furthermore, a motivated and satisfied constituency is much more likely to be actively engaged and efficient in their civic duties, which ultimately benefits the entire barangay.

This theory argues that strong social bonds—such as those within families, communities, and institutions—help prevent individuals from engaging in deviant behaviors like drug use. The BADACs serve as a social control mechanism at the barangay level, reinforcing community responsibility and law enforcement to deter drug-related activities. This theory supports the role of community-based interventions in crime and drug prevention. (Hirschi, 1969)

In a related study evaluating BADAC functionality under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63, Dawaton (2022) emphasized that council members are highly cognizant of their statutory duties. The study highlighted the critical role of community residents—particularly parents—in curbing illegal drug use, while also noting that active youth engagement in sports serves as an essential diversionary tactic. Based on these findings, Dawaton strongly recommended forging robust partnerships between BADAC officials and local residents to effectively coordinate and sustain grassroots anti-drug initiatives.

Educational and Livelihood outcomes. This theme presents the importance on Education and Livelihood Outcomes. The Barangay Chairman and BADAC (Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council) Chief serve as the primary bridge between rehabilitated individuals and the resources needed for long-term reintegration. The BADAC chairpersons focus on providing a 'second chance' by offering accessible educational programs that are specifically tailored to accommodate the unique needs of recovering individuals. Like, Alternative Learning System (ALS) Completion. A significant milestone in the rehabilitation process is the successful graduation of Persons Who Used Drugs (PWUDs) from the Alternative Learning System (ALS) program, which provides them with foundational education and high school equivalency certificates. Complementing this academic achievement, the BADAC chairpersons facilitate targeted workshops on drug awareness and legal consequences. This ensures that recovering individuals are not just educated, but are also empowered to serve as peer educators within their neighborhoods. Furthermore, through strategic partnerships with agencies like TESDA, local leaders integrate practical vocational training—such as welding, automotive repair, and electrical work—into mandatory aftercare programs, equipping participants with viable livelihood skills.

This theory emphasizes that strong social bonds—such as attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief—play a crucial role in preventing deviant behavior, including drug use. In the context of the Anti-Drug Program in Carmen, Bohol, BADAC chairpersons serve as key agents of social control, reinforcing these bonds within their communities. Their leadership in implementing drug awareness campaigns, rehabilitation programs, and law enforcement coordination strengthens community attachment and commitment to a drug-free environment. By fostering active participation in anti-drug initiatives, BADACs help residents develop a sense of responsibility and discourage engagement in illegal activities. Furthermore, their efforts align with Hirschi's principle that individuals who are deeply involved in structured activities, such as education and livelihood programs, are less likely to participate in drug-related offenses. (Hirschi, 1969)

Revealed that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils highly implemented the processes during the

implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program from the foundation stage, pivotal stage, and sustainability stage. Furthermore, this study revealed that the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils of Malita, Davao Occidental, are Highly Functional in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program. Lastly, this study revealed that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils often face challenges in implementing the barangay drug-clearing program. (Lopez, 2024)

B. Negative Experiences. While the informants shared numerous positive experiences regarding the implementation of community-based rehabilitation programs, they also detailed significant challenges encountered in sustaining these anti-drug initiatives. A thematic analysis of their testimonies revealed several recurring barriers, underscoring the inherent complexities of addressing substance use and rehabilitation at the grassroots level.

Family Conflicts and Non-Cooperation. This theme describes the negative experiences of the informants on the role of family dynamics in hindering rehabilitation. The Barangay Chairman and BADAC Chief face significant negative experiences rooted in the complex dynamics of the families they serve. These challenges often stem from deep-seated social issues that hinder the success of rehabilitation and community peace. One of the most persistent barriers for a BADAC Chief is the lack of cooperation from families of persons who use drugs (PWUDs). BADAC Chief often encounter families who deny there is a problem or actively hide their relatives' drug use to avoid the perceived stigma of rehabilitation. In many instances, families refuse to cooperate because they depend on the income generated from illicit activities, viewing the BADAC chairpersons' interventions as a direct threat to their financial survival. Furthermore, the informants reported that drug-related issues are frequently intertwined with domestic violence against partners and children. This physical abuse often stems from the impaired judgment, volatile behavior, and poor emotional regulation associated with substance dependency.

This theory posits that a criminal event occurs only when three specific elements converge in time and space: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. In the context of local drug-related activities, individuals actively seeking to use or distribute illicit substances act as the motivated offenders, while vulnerable community members—particularly out-of-school youth or the unemployed—often become the suitable targets. Consequently, the absence of strict enforcement, community vigilance, and preventive initiatives removes the 'capable guardian,' thereby creating a permissive environment where the illegal drug trade can thrive. It underscores the importance of proactive and consistent community interventions in preventing crime, particularly at the barangay level. (Cohen and Felson, 1979)

Fighting illegal drugs, alongside tackling poverty, is the center piece of Duterte's platform. Asserting that he will see capital punishment reintroduce for a wide range of crimes, he vows to elevate drug abuse to a "national security issue" by mounting relentless crackdown on syndicates and users, and demolishing illicit laboratories using elite security forces. (Shahani, 2016)

Persistent Relapse and Reoffending. This theme observed that despite rehabilitation efforts. The Barangay Chairman and BADAC Chief face significant negative experiences related to Persistent Relapse and Reoffending, often described as a "futile fight against a hydra" where one success is frequently met with multiple setbacks. Witnessing the same individuals cycle through community-based drug rehabilitation (CBDR) multiple times creates a sense of hopelessness. Officials may feel that despite providing livelihood and counseling, the "longing for the drug" and ingrained brain changes lead to a high tolerance and inevitable relapse, making their efforts feel ineffective. A single instance of reoffending can severely jeopardize a barangay's official 'drug-cleared' certification from the Philippine Drug Enforcement

Agency (PDEA).

According to the Broken Windows Theory (Wilson & Kelling, 1982), when a community tolerates minor infractions, it inadvertently fosters an environment where serious crimes are more likely to occur, as offenders perceive a distinct lack of enforcement and civic concern. In the context of local drug prevention, the unchecked presence of drug users and pushers within a barangay can rapidly erode public order and catalyze further illicit activities. Consequently, this framework underscores the critical importance of early intervention and strict grassroots enforcement to prevent the escalation of drug-related offenses.

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II. Addressing the problems encountered by the implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program?

There are four themes that describe how the BADAC chairpersons adopted multifaceted strategies to address the challenges they encountered. From the interviews with the BADAC chairperson, several strategies emerged in response to the persistent challenges of implementing the anti-drug program. They face significant challenges that could hinder the delivery of essential services to the community.

A significant barrier to the program's success is the lack of a dedicated budget and consistent funding, which severely limits the provision of essential resources such as teaching materials, medical supplies, and transportation. Furthermore, these persistent financial constraints frequently result in a critical shortage of the necessary facilities and equipment required to sustain operations.

Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms. This theme is crucial for ensuring program effectiveness, transparency, and accountability. Such oversight mechanisms require the systematic collection of data, continuous tracking of progress, and regular communication of outcomes to key stakeholders. By adopting this structured approach, local leaders can make informed, evidence-based adjustments to their anti-drug strategies. To measure this accurately, programs must define specific metrics for success, which may include the reach of prevention campaigns, the number of individuals successfully enrolled in treatment, and the volume of illicit substances seized.

This Theory argues that strong social bonds—such as those within families, communities, and institutions—help prevent individuals from engaging in deviant behaviors like drug use. The BADACs serve as a social control mechanism at the barangay level, reinforcing community responsibility and law enforcement to deter drug-related activities. This theory supports the role of community-based interventions in crime and drug prevention. (Hirschi, 1969)

Revealed that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils highly implemented the processes during the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program from the foundation stage, pivotal stage, and sustainability stage. Furthermore, this study revealed that the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils of Malita, Davao Occidental, are highly functional in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program. Lastly, this study revealed that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils often face challenges during implementing the barangay drug-clearing program. (Lopez, 2024)

Multi-sectoral collaboration. This theme emphasized linkages with PNP, PDEA, LGU, schools and religious groups as a strategy to strengthen anti-drug campaigns. It is an integrated, collaborative process that brings together a wide range of stakeholders from various governmental and non-governmental sectors to address the complex challenges of drug abuse and trafficking. This approach is

essential because no single entity can effectively manage the multifaceted drug problem alone; it requires a whole-of-government and whole-of-society effort. All involved sectors must work toward a common mission, such as achieving a healthy and drug-free community, to ensure efforts are cohesive and not fragmented.

This theory emphasizes that strong social bonds—such as attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief—play a crucial role in preventing deviant behavior, including drug use. In the context of the Anti-Drug Program in Carmen, Bohol, BADAC chairpersons serve as key agents of social control, reinforcing these bonds within their communities. The proactive leadership of BADAC chairpersons in implementing drug awareness campaigns, rehabilitation programs, and law enforcement coordination significantly strengthens community attachment and collective commitment to a drug-free environment. By fostering active public participation in these anti-drug initiatives, local leaders help residents cultivate a shared sense of civic responsibility, thereby discouraging engagement in illicit activities. Furthermore, these grassroots efforts align seamlessly with Hirschi's (1969) Social Bond Theory, which posits that individuals deeply involved in structured, prosocial activities—such as education and livelihood programs—are significantly less likely to participate in drug-related offenses.

In the study “Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council: Its Functionality Under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63” emphasized that BADAC members are particularly cognizant of their functions and acknowledged the significance of the local residents primarily the role of parents in the quest of curbing illegal drugs and further recognized that active engagement to sports of the youth is essential to turn away their attention to illegal drugs. In light of these findings, Dawaton (2022) strongly recommended establishing a robust partnership between the BADAC and local residents. This collaboration is essential for effectively coordinating various community-based activities aimed at curbing illegal drug use in the locality.

Youth Diversion Program. This theme is presented another common strategy is diversion programs aimed at preventing the youth from drug involvement through sports, religious activities, and education. It is a strategy in implementing anti-drug abuse initiatives that offers young offenders an alternative path to the traditional justice system. Instead of facing arrest, prosecution, and incarceration, youth who commit minor, non-violent drug offenses are diverted into programs focused on rehabilitation, education, and community support.

Furthermore, their efforts align with Hirschi's (1969) principle that individuals who are deeply involved in structured activities, such as education and livelihood programs, are significantly less likely to participate in drug-related offenses.

Dawaton (2022) emphasized that BADAC members are highly cognizant of their functions. The study acknowledged the significance of local residents—primarily the role of parents—in curbing illegal drug use, and further recognized that active youth engagement in sports is essential to divert their attention from illicit drugs.

Resource and Capacity Limitations. This theme expounds on the major hindrances encountered by local leaders, which include limited budgets, the uncontrollable behavior of surrenderers, and tedious bureaucratic processes. These operational challenges are primarily driven by insufficient funding, a lack of trained human resources, and inadequate logistical support. Addressing these critical issues requires strategic financial planning, capacity building, and improved coordination among all stakeholders.

Furthermore, the absence of strict enforcement, community awareness, and preventive measures further exacerbate the problem, creating an environment where illegal drug activities can thrive. This theory

underscores the importance of proactive and consistent community interventions in preventing crime, particularly at the barangay level (Cohen and Felson, 1979).

The findings of this study show that the minimal difficulties experienced during the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program actually indicate that the BADAC is not fully functional. Furthermore, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council experienced minimal difficulties during the implementation of its mandated programs. Hence, it can be concluded that the BADACs across all barangays in Cabagan, Isabela, are properly structured and fully compliant with their mandated operational functions (Cabangan, 2020).

III. Aspirations of the informants to improve the Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

There are four themes the aspirations of the respondents reflect their collective hopes and recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the barangay anti-drug program.

Sustainable Livelihood and Employment. This theme emphasizes the critical need to provide alternative sources of income and livelihood projects for surrenderers and rehabilitation graduates, as unemployment is widely recognized as a root cause of relapse into drug use. The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) program integrates sustainable livelihood and employment as core components of its "Aftercare" and "Reintegration" phases for Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs). BADAC works in coordination with national agencies to provide economic opportunities that prevent relapse and support community reintegration.

rehabilitation, BADAC is mandated to provide an "Aftercare Program" that includes livelihood assistance and moral recovery.

Furthermore, their efforts align with this principle that individuals who are deeply involved in structured activities, such as education and livelihood programs, are less likely to participate in drug-related offenses. Unlike most theories that look for "push" factors (like poverty or peer pressure) to explain drug use, this theory assumes that deviance is natural. He argued that human beings are naturally attracted to pleasure and self-interest, including drug use. Therefore, the question is not "Why do they do it?" but "Why don't we all do it?" (Hirschi, 1969).

Lopez (2024) revealed that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) effectively executed the necessary processes of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program across its foundation, pivotal, and sustainability stages. Furthermore, the study found that the BADACs in Malita, Davao Occidental, operate at a 'Highly Functional' level. However, despite this high performance, the research also indicated that these local councils still frequently encounter challenges while implementing the drug-clearing program.

Strengthened Government Support and Budget Allocation. This theme highlights concerns regarding limited barangay budgets and emphasizes the need for greater support from Local Government Units (LGUs) and other agencies. To ensure consistent operations, the government is moving toward requiring specific budget allocations at the local level. For instance, proposed legislation seeks to mandate that LGUs allocate at least 2% of their annual budget specifically for the creation and operation of Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (ADACs), including those at the barangay level. Furthermore, the 2026 National Budget includes ₱1.191 trillion for the National Tax Allotment to LGUs, which serves as the primary funding source for local programs like the BADAC.

This study argues that strong social bonds—such as those within families, communities, and institutions—help prevent individuals from engaging in deviant behaviors like drug use. The BADACs serve as a social control mechanism at the barangay level, reinforcing community responsibility and law enforcement to

deter drug-related activities. This theory supports the role of community-based interventions in crime and drug prevention (Hirschi, 1969).

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Religious and Moral Interventions. This theme highlighted the importance of spiritually, prayer, and religious involvement in rehabilitation and prevention. In 2026, religious and moral interventions are integral to the "holistic" and "whole-of-nation" approach of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) program. These interventions focus on the spiritual and ethical transformation of Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs) as a safeguard against relapse. These leaders participate in monthly meetings to help plan and evaluate drug abuse prevention projects at the grassroots level. The Ugnayan ng Barangay at Simbahan (UBAS) highlights this partnership, where local churches and faith-based organizations (FBOs) collaborate with barangay officials to support drug recovery.

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Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms. This theme highlights that strengthening reporting systems and ensuring quick responses are key to suppressing the local drug problem. In 2026, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) operates under a rigorous reporting and monitoring framework designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and the effective implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDGP). Consequently, BADACs must submit regular reports detailing their drug-clearing operations, advocacy campaigns, and the current status of drug surrenderers. Every barangay must have a formulated 3-year plan (e.g., 2024–2026) that specifies timelines, expected outputs, and funding sources for all anti-drug initiatives.

Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) serve as the primary capable guardians within their communities, tasked with identifying drug-related threats and implementing appropriate countermeasures. Through surveillance, reporting, rehabilitation programs, and community engagement, BADACs work to disrupt the conditions that facilitate illegal drug activities. Their efforts in strengthening barangay-based anti-drug programs help deter offenders by increasing the perceived risks and consequences of engaging in drug-related crimes. By examining the experiences of BADAC chairpersons, this study evaluates the effectiveness of BADAC initiatives in Carmen, Bohol, providing insights into their challenges, successes, and the overall impact of grassroots anti-drug efforts in maintaining public safety (Cohen and Felson, 1979).

Romualdo (2021) stated that the analytical functionality model delineates the social environment of the BADAC, which is powerfully shaped by local policies, ordinances, mandates, and strong political will. Therefore, the study recommends that coordinated and concerted efforts among law enforcement agencies, Local Government Units (LGUs), and the community act as a force multiplier for the effective implementation of drug-clearing operations.

CHAPTER 3

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, IMPLICATION

This chapter presents a summary of the study alongside the relevant findings derived from the data. Additionally, it discusses the practical implications of these findings for institutional implementation, as well as recommendations for future research.

Summary

This study explored the lived experiences of the chairpersons of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) in Carmen, Bohol, Philippines, focusing on their specific roles in the implementation of anti-drug abuse initiatives. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the experiences of the informants in the implementation of anti-drug abuse program?
2. How do informants address the problem encountered in the implementation of 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 method for data gathering. An interview guide was crafted, validated by a panel of experts, and pre-tested prior to the actual data collection. The study was conducted in ten selected, densely populated barangays in Carmen, Bohol, Philippines, namely: Poblacion Sur, Poblacion Norte, La Paz, Buenos Aires, Katipunan, Bicao, Buenavista, Montesuerte, Villafuerte, and El Progreso.

A total of ten (10) informants were purposively selected, all of whom had rendered service as a BADAC chairperson for at least two years. In-depth interviews were conducted using the validated interview guide, supplemented by field notes and an audio recorder to ensure the accurate transcription of the participants' responses.

For data analysis, Braun and Clarke's (2006) thematic analysis framework was employed. The recorded responses were transcribed verbatim in a line-by-line format to facilitate the coding of significant statements. These codes were then assigned formulated meanings and categorized into theme clusters. Through an iterative process of grouping and refinement, twelve distinct meaningful themes emerged as the core outcomes of this study.

Findings

Based on the responses of the ten informants, twelve (12) emergent themes were identified as follows:

For the first sub-problem regarding the experiences of the informants in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program, the emergent themes were: (1) Satisfaction in Witnessing Rehabilitation and Reintegration, (2) Educational and Livelihood Outcomes, (3) Family Conflicts and Non-Cooperation, and (4) Persistent Relapse and Reoffending.

For the second sub-problem regarding addressing the problems encountered in the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program, the themes identified were: (1) Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting

Mechanisms, (2) Multi-Sectoral Collaboration, (3) Youth Diversion Programs, and (4) Resource and Capacity Limitations.

For the third sub-problem regarding the aspirations of the informants to improve the implementation of the anti-drug abuse program, the themes generated were: (1) Sustainable Livelihood and Employment, (2) Strengthened Government Support and Budget Allocation, (3) Religious and Moral Interventions, and (4) Enhanced Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms.

Implications

Based on the empirical findings of this study, several critical implications and actionable recommendations have been formulated for institutional practice and future scholarly inquiry.

Implications for Practice

First, Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) chairpersons need continuous training through seminars on drug recognition, legal protocols, community-based rehabilitation, and human rights-compliant operations.

Second, the Local Government Unit (LGU) must provide regular funding for volunteer stipends, advocacy materials, and equipment like laptops or monitoring cameras. The LGU should also provide office spaces, transportation, and technical tools like drug testing kits and data management systems, while partnering with youth groups (Sangguniang Kabataan), NGOs, and faith-based organizations to offer livelihood programs for drug surrenderers.

Finally, barangay officials must allocate local funds for anti-drug activities and volunteer stipends. They should also strengthen partnerships with the LGU, Philippine National Police (PNP), and Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) to successfully deliver counseling services.

Implication for Studies

Beyond the Watchlist: Evaluating the Functionality and Sustainability of Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Programs Led by BADACs in Rural Bohol.

This research would evaluate how effective the Barangay Drug Clearing Program is in rural areas like Carmen, specifically focusing on the challenges of maintaining a drug-cleared status and the practical implementation of rehabilitation initiatives by council leaders.

This means measuring how well these programs perform their required duties. A functional program is one that effectively conducts screening, assessments, and regular counseling sessions. This looks at whether the program can continue over time. It considers factors like consistent funding, available health personnel (doctors or psychologists), and continued community support even after initial government pushes.

Bridging the Gap: An Analysis of Barangay-Police Collaboration in Anti-Drug Operations and its Impact on Local Governance in Carmen.

This study examines the operational partnership between the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in implementing localized anti-drug strategies. It aims to identify existing gaps in collaboration, communication, and resource sharing, while evaluating their combined impact on overall community safety. This active inter-agency collaboration is characterized by intelligence sharing, the joint conduct of community-based interventions such as Oplan Tokhang (knock and plead) operations, and the grassroots monitoring of drug suspects.

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