



RECLAIMING COMMUNITIES: EVALUATING THE BARANGAY DRUG CLEARING PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE ERADICATION IN MALITA, DAVAO OCCIDENTAL

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to discover the great participation of each Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils in successfully implementing the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in their respective areas. This study aims to identify problems, issues, and concerns that hamper or delay the successful implementation of the Barangay Drug-Clearing Program in every barangay. To answer this, the researcher compared responses from Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council functionaries of Malita, Davao Occidental. The study 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. The implications of this study can be used to promote and encourage the conduct of capacity-building seminars, training, workshops, symposiums, and the like to enhance the capacity of all implementers and conduct refresher activities to remind, update, and reorient implementers of Barangay Drug Clearing Program and that they should work harmoniously and develop camaraderie in developing programs related to demand and supply reduction strategies to achieve the successful outcome of its efforts in the fight against illegal drugs. This study is to review and present other suitable strategies to further improve the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program and be able to sustain the benefits of being a drug-free/cleared community. Through this research, researchers can conduct more studies on the underlying problems encountered by other communities in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program. We learn not from others' mistakes but from others' experiences to develop resilience and be able to address the menace brought by illegal drugs to every community not only in our province here in Davao Occidental but also in other communities in this country.

KEYWORD: *Bdcp-Barangay Drug Clearing Program. Badac-Barangay Anti Drug Abuse Council Substance Abuse and Malita, Davao Occidental*

INTRODUCTION

Addiction can be a never-ending, agonizing struggle for the drug user; suffering is needlessly increased when they are denied access to evidence-based treatment or face discrimination. The consequences of drug use can have ripple effects that hurt families, potentially across generations, as well as friends and colleagues. Using drugs can endanger your health and mental health and is especially harmful in early adolescence. Illicit drug markets are linked to violence and other forms of crime. Drugs can fuel and prolong the conflict, and the destabilizing effects as well as the social and economic costs hinder sustainable development.

Treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents is an essential component of drug demand reduction. Republic Act 9165, or "The Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002," as amended (the "Act"), mandates that it is the state policy to provide

effective mechanisms or measures to reintegrate into society individuals who have fallen victims to drug abuse or dangerous drug dependence through sustainable programs of treatment and rehabilitation.

The convenient availability of drugs, the acceptance of drug use, the lack of access to resources, the nerve-wracking intimidation, and the poor quality of public services all contribute to the problems of individual addiction in communities. The ill effects of the abuse of illegal drugs not only concern the individual addicts themselves but also affect their family and their community as a whole. The presence of illegal drugs in our communities leaves a bad impression on every community.

The Barangay Drug Clearing Program aims to reduce drug abuse in the country by taking away drugs from the people, taking people away from the lure of illegal drugs, and impacting the drug problem in the community by integrating the support of



stakeholders, duty bearers, and local chief executives. The ultimate goal is to realize drug-resilient and self-policing communities and produce stigma-free rehabilitated Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs) and drug reformists.

The prevalence of illegal drugs in the Philippines has not been accurately determined. However, estimates by the UNODC showed the annual prevalence of marijuana is 3.5 percent, amphetamine-type stimulants are 2.8 percent, and ecstasy is 0.01 percent of the population above 15 years of age. According to the 2003 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, it is estimated that there are 1.8 million drug users in the Philippines, which is equivalent to 2.2 percent of the population.

There are a variety of factors that influence the prevalence of the prevalence of illegal drugs in the Philippines, namely:

1. geographic factors that make patrolling and protecting the country from smugglers of methamphetamine and planters of marijuana difficult;
2. economic factors such as poverty;
3. social factors, such as the phenomenon of the overseas contract worker; and
4. media exposure and the decreasing moral fabric of society; and political factors such as policies, drug laws, and enforcement.

Pursuant to Section 5, DDB Regulation 4, series of 2021, the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP) is a holistic and whole-of-nation approach to addressing the drug problem with the aim of attaining resilient and self-policing communities by enlisting the participation of LGUs, government agencies, and various stakeholders.

Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council. BADAC is the grassroots local special body of the DILG, aimed at organizing barangay officials and other stakeholders as the first line of defense in countering drug-related crimes in barangays. Pursuant to DILG Memorandum Circular 2015-063, "Revitalization of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) and their role in the Drug Clearing Operations, which was then amended by Dangerous Drugs Board Regulation No. 3, series of 2017's Section 1, which has the title "Strengthening the Implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program, BADAC was created in every barangay in the Philippines. The regulation then enumerated the significant roles that the BADAC performed in terms of its authority and duties in implementing the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.

Literature Review

As per the record in the PDEA Regional Office XI, as of December 2023, the province of Davao Occidental has only a remainder of 1 affected barangay out of the 105 barangays in the province. The municipality of Malita, belonging to the province of Davao Occidental is among the two (2) municipalities in the province that were declared "drug-cleared" municipalities on

November 17, 2022, since all of its thirty (30) barangays were already declared "drug-cleared" barangays" and were also validated by the Regional Oversight Committee on the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (ROCBDC) as drug-cleared barangays for the case year 2022.

The successful implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program according to DDB Reg No. 4, Series of 2021, not only lies in the efforts of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), PNP, and PDEA. It relies on active collaboration and cooperation with the LGU and other stakeholders. Its main character in the implementation of the BDCP is the role being handed to the respective Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) in each locality.

This study will allow us to discover the great participation of each BADAC in the successful implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in their respective AORs. The researcher aims to applaud the efforts of all BADAC in their consistent desire to eradicate the proliferation of illegal drugs and be able to make their respective barangays a drug-resilient, self-policing, and drug-free barangay. This study aims to identify problems, issues, and concerns that hamper or delay the successful implementation of the Barangay Drug-Clearing Program in every barangay.

According to the report of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (2020), the first step in planning a drug abuse prevention program is to assess the type of drug problem within the community and determine the level of risk factors affecting the problem. The results of this assessment can be used to raise awareness of the nature and seriousness of the community's problem and guide the selection of the best prevention programs to address it.

According to Werb (2016), there is limited scientific literature evaluating compulsory drug treatment. Evidence does not, on the whole, suggest improved outcomes related to compulsory treatment approaches, with some studies suggesting potential harms. Given the potential for human rights abuses within compulsory treatment settings, non-compulsory treatment modalities should be prioritized by policymakers seeking to reduce drug-related harms.

According to Ardepolla (2021), the barangay (community) drug clearing program is anchored on a culture of cooperation, respect for human dignity, holistic strategies, and a whole-of-nation approach, which are considered the most effective platforms for addressing the drug problem. It aimed at reducing the drug problem in the country by taking away drugs from the people, taking the people away from the lure of illegal drugs, and minimizing the impact of the drug problem in the barangay (community). The BDCP provides systematized processes for determining the extent of drug affectation in every barangay in the country and for declaring the same as drug-cleared or drug-free through evaluation, deliberation, and validation. In effect,



cities, municipalities, and provinces will also be declared drug-cleared or drug-free.

Under RA 9165, also known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council, a body of barangay members organized and mandated to assist law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in the eradication and clearing operations of illegal drugs, was created and reactivated.

However, the Dangerous Drugs Board (2014) states that society's smallest and most functional unit is expected to bolster and reinforce the government's ordinances. The social environment of the barangay has been bewildered and tainted due to its continuous use of drugs. It has become alarming and contentious. The claimed involvement of barangay authorities in drug cases throughout the region impedes the implementation of drug clearance operations. These flaws might be linked to the dynamics of the drug issue and the misaligned roles and duties of the primary characters and parties involved.

The menace brought by rampant illegal drug use and trade is a worldwide crisis. Heads of different countries and states have formulated and developed numerous plans and programs to address illegal drug problems. With the above discussions, it would appear that each country or government may have different approaches or methods. One thing is common among them, and that is that illegal drug abuse may only be addressed through coordination, cooperation, and appropriate education, be it personally or within the family, community, or country as a whole.

Through previous studies conducted related to this topic and the findings of this study, BADAC members in the Municipality of Malita will be able to identify further ways and means to improve their implementation of the barangay drug clearing program.

The UNODC is in charge of the international effort to increase public awareness of the serious problem that illegal drugs pose to society in general and young people in particular. The campaign's objective is to rally support and motivate individuals to take action against drug use.

UNODC encourages as many awareness-raising activities as possible around the globe and invites individuals, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and Member States to get involved by:

- Organizing outreach or institutional events to mark June 26, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
- Spreading the word about the campaign through your networks and contacts
- Using the campaign slogan and logo in promotional products, websites, and social media

- Donating funds to your local NGO in support of drug prevention and treatment efforts or making in-kind contributions to the campaign and related events

Several factors influence participation in treatment programs. A small body of literature evaluates these factors, which include motivation, preexisting mental health disorders, diagnoses, family support, and demographic variables such as gender, race, ethnicity, and age (Haughwout et al., 2016; Settapani et al., 2018; Groshkova, 2010; McHugh et al., 2018). Studies examine various aspects of participation, including program initiation, program engagement, and program completion (Bowers, 2021; Haughwout et al., 2016; Becan et al., 2015).

Romualdo (2021) stated that the analytical functionality model delineates the social environment of BADAC, which is powerfully shaped by the policies, ordinances, mandates, and strong political will. Therefore, it is recommended that coordination and concerted efforts among the law enforcement agencies, the LGU, and the community multiply the force for effective implementation of the drug-clearing operations.

Findings in the study of Cabangon (2020) showed that the minimal occurrence of difficulties experienced during the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program indicates that BADAC is not fully functional. Furthermore, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council experienced minimal occurrences of difficulties in the implementation of BADAC activities. Hence, it can be concluded that the BADAC in all barangays in CABAGAN and ISABELA are duly structured and have conformed to the mandated functions for the operation of the council.

Tanjay (2020) stated that in support of the barangay drug clearing strategy of the Philippines, the Oplan Double Barrel program was implemented under PNP Command Memorandum Circular No. 16-2016. The program impacted almost all sectors of the community, especially the drug surrenderees. This quantitative descriptive research evaluated the level of implementation of PNP Oplan Tokhang in the province of Camarines Sur. It determined the effectiveness of intervention strategies for the rehabilitation of the drug surrenderees. Data revealed that three (3) phases of Oplan Tokhang were effectively implemented. However, the problem is the scarcity of financial resources to provide health and other social services, insufficient rehabilitation personnel, and limited rehabilitation facilities. Hence, the government should increase budget allocation for rehabilitation services and strengthen holistic community-based rehabilitation towards effective oplan tokhang.

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council, a group of barangay members formed and mandated to assist law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in the eradication and clearing operations of illegal drugs, was created and revitalized under RA 9165, also known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, through Memorandum Circular 2015-63. The Dangerous Drugs



Board (DDB), a policy-making and strategy-forming authority in planning and developing drug-control policies and programs, issued Board Regulation No. 3 to boost barangay drug clearance programs' execution effectively.

Theoretical Framework

The barangay drug clearing program is anchored on a culture of cooperation, respect for human dignity, holistic strategies, and a whole-of-nation approach, which are considered the most effective platforms for addressing the drug problem. It is aimed at reducing the drug problem in the country by taking away drugs from the people, taking the people away from the lure of illegal drugs, and minimizing the impact of the drug problem in the barangay (community). The cooperation among all the stakeholders, different government units and non-government agencies, the community, as well as the clients and their families, is key to the successful outcome of the implementation of this program.

Conceptual Framework

The researcher will use the input-process-Output model as a guide in carrying out this research. In the input, the researcher has identified the extent of the implementation of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) in the foundation stage, pivotal stage, and sustainability stage of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program; their functionality level in the Anti-Drug Clearing Operations and Programs; and the identified problems experienced by BADACs.

In the process, the researcher adopted the instrument used in research titled "The Operation of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in Cabagan, Isabela, Shierly D. Cabangan, 2019, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) Assessment/Evaluation Form used by the Department of Interior and Local Government during its 2021 BADAC Functionality Audit, as well as the questionnaire used in the research of Usec Wilkins Villanueva with the title "The Barangay Drug Clearing Program in Tanguib City: Basis for an Action Plan to Enhance Implementation" dated CY 2022. The researcher distributed the survey materials to the BADAC Chairman and Barangay Secretaries of the fifteen (15) selected barangays of the municipality of Malita, Davao Oriental, with the assistance and collaboration of the current Municipal Local Government Operations Officer (MLGOO) of the said municipality. Retrieval of the survey materials immediately followed after the respondents had filled them out. After the retrieval of the survey materials, the application of appropriate statistical treatment and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data was then initiated.

In the output, throughout this study, the researcher will be able to recommend the conduct of a series of capability enhancement trainings and seminars, including budgeting, to revitalize and better equip the BADACs to implement the barangay drug clearing program and other anti-drug advocacy activities in their respective barangays. The researcher also sees this opportunity to

formulate new programs and/or develop existing anti-drug programs, policies, and processes in the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program in the barangays to address issues and concerns that will be identified during the conduct of this study.

Significance of the Study

The outcome of this study will be a valuable assessment of the functionality of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADACs) in the municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental.

This study will also give them insights to the local government (Provincial and Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Councils-PADAC/MADAC) as to how to make sustainable programs to maintain the functionality of its ADAC and give room for future improvements in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.

To the members of the Technical Working Groups (TWG) in the implementation of the BDCP, this study will uncover gaps, if there are any, among implementers of the BDCP.

For the people in the community, this study will provide awareness and be able to help citizens understand the importance of the proper implementation of the BDCP.

For future researchers, the findings of this study would serve as an entry point to the development and creation of future programs to improve anti-drug efforts in each locality. To be able to come up with sustainable activities and projects in relation to the continuous implementation of the barangay drug clearing program so as to win the war against the illegal drug menace

Statement of the Problem

The researcher aims to investigate the functionality of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) in the Municipality of Malita, Province of Davao Occidental. Specifically, the researcher intends to answer the following questions:

1. How may the respondents describe the extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in terms of:
 - 1.1 Foundation Stage,
 - 1.2 Pivotal Stage, and
 - 1.3 Sustainability Stage
2. How may the respondents describe the functionality level of BADAC in the implementation of the Anti-Drug Clearing Programs?
3. What is the level of challenges encountered by the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program?
4. Based on the findings of the study, what enhancement programs may be proposed?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The researcher used a quantitative-descriptive research design. Creswell (1994) defined quantitative research as "an inquiry into



a social or human problem, based on testing a theory composed of variables, measured with numbers, and analyzed with statistical procedures, in order to determine whether the predictive generalizations of the theory hold true." This paper will measure and analyze the responses of respondents to attain the desired outcome and answer the SOPs of this paper.

Research Method

To attain the objectives of the study, the researcher utilized the descriptive method of research. This method of research is applicable to the present study since its objective is to evaluate the functionality of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils of the municipality of Malita, Province of Davao Occidental in terms of the extent of their implementation of the barangay drug clearing program, BADACs functionality in the implementation of the said program, the problems encountered during their implementation, and be able to propose necessary programs to address problems encountered during their implementation.

Population of the Study

The researcher used the purposive sampling technique, also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling. Fifteen (15) barangays out of the total 30 barangays in the Municipality of Malita were purposely selected. These barangays were ranked according to the number of PWUDs (Persons Who Used Drugs) processed in their barangay during the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program. Four (4) members from each Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) were purposefully selected to be respondents to this study. These members are the punong barangay, the chairman of advocacy, the chairman of operations, and the barangay secretary, all of whom have vital roles in the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program in their respective barangays. Also, additional respondents will be personnel from the DILG Malita field office, PNP personnel who are designated as Barangay Drug Clearing Program focal persons in barangays in the Municipality of Malita, and representatives of civil society organizations.

Data Gathering Tool/s

The researcher adopted and modified a questionnaire based on the research of Usec Wilkins Villanueva with the title "The Barangay Drug Clearing Program in Tangub City: Basis for an Action Plan to Enhance Implementation" dated CY 2022. Through the instrument from the research of Usec Villanueva, the research was able to describe the extent of implementation of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in the three phases of the drug clearing operations (foundation stage, pivotal stage, and sustainability stage).

The researcher also adopted and modified some questions based on the BADAC Functionality Self-Assessment and Audit Form as utilized by the office of the MLGOO of Malita during the conduct of the BADAC Audit for CY 2022 (see attached scanned copy of the BADAC Functionality Self-Assessment and Audit Form).

Lastly, the researcher also adopted and modified an instrument used in the study entitled "The Operation of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in Cabagan, Isabela" that was published in October 2019. Through this instrument, the researcher was able to identify some challenges faced by respondents as well as the frequency of the identified problems experienced by the BADAC during the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Operations.

Data Gathering Procedure

The following procedures were undertaken in the course of this study:

1. Formulation of letter requests.

First, a letter request was sent to the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School, addressed to Dean Jezreel, to be able to proceed with the conduct of this study.

Second, letter requests were sent to the offices of the Municipal Mayor and MLGOO of DILG Malita, as well as to the offices of the respective BADACs in Malita, to allow and recognize the conduct of this research in their locality.

2. Consultative meetings with BADAC members and MLGOO of the Municipality of Malita.

Consultative meetings for the conduct of this study were conducted to establish rapport among the respondents and to be able to identify the feasibility of the study.

3. Distribution of survey questionnaires

Survey questionnaires used as instruments were distributed at an agreed-upon time and venue to the selected respondents. Such survey questionnaires were also retrieved on the same date after the respondents finished answering.

4. Dialogue with respondents

The researcher conducted a short dialogue with the respondents during the data gathering procedure through the use of questionnaires to validate if the respondents were able to express themselves correctly and verify if they were satisfied with what they had answered through the questionnaire.

5. Tally and tabulate.

The researcher sorted, consolidated, and tabulated responses from the retrieved survey questionnaires. Tabulation and computation of the gathered data were done with the assistance of the statistician. The analysis and interpretation of the data, as well as the presentation of the data in a textual and tabular format, were done with the thesis adviser of the researcher.

Treatment of the Data

The collected data was recorded, established, and evaluated using the following statistical techniques to achieve an in-depth analysis of the data in order to make the study's findings understandable to everyone:

Frequency: the number of times each variable occurs or is recorded in an experiment or study, such as the number of responses.



Mean: the mean value or score of a certain data set is equal to the sum of all values in the data set divided by the total number of values.

Weighted mean: This was used to evaluate the functionalities of the barangay anti-drug abuse councils. The weighted mean was computed by summing the product of item frequency multiplied by the weight of the item and divided by the total number of respondents.

Average Weighted Mean: This was used to determine the extent of the operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program in terms of the foundation stage, pivotal stage, and sustainability stage. Also, it determined the functionality level of BADAC in the implementation of the anti-drug clearing programs and the level of challenges encountered by BADACs in the implementation of the barangay drug clearing program.

Likert scale: is a rating scale used to measure opinions, attitudes, or behaviors. Respondents choose the option that best corresponds with how they feel about the statement or question.

Ethical Considerations

Since the municipality of Malita has diverse ethnic groups, the researcher will consider using “Bisaya” as a way to translate some questions in the questionnaire so that respondents will have a hard time understanding and answering the questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with the results and discussion of the study according to the following sequence: (1) Present the extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in terms of Foundation Stage, Pivotal Stage and Sustainability Stage, (2) Describe the functionality level of the BADAC in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program, (3) Describe the level of challenges encountered by the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program, and (4) Propose enhancement programs based on the findings of the study.

Sub-problem no. 1 Present extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental in terms of Foundation Stage.

Table 1 presents the extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental in terms of Foundation stage. The table shows the overall result is Highly Implemented with the mean score of 3.7.

Table 1

Extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita in terms of the Foundation Stage.

INDICATORS	PUNONG BRGY		C, OPERATIONS		C, ADVOCACY		BRGY SECRETARY		CSO REP		PNP BADAC FOCAL		DILG STAFF		ALL RESPONDENTS	
	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI
1. Classification of barangay according to drug affectation based on the presence of Person Who Uses Drugs (PWUDs), pushers, drug den maintainers, coddlers, protectors, financiers, cultivators, manufacturers and others, existence of illegal drug facilities and prevalence of illegal drug activities	3.7	HI	3.5	HI	3.3	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.6	HI



2. Roll -out of Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP) to Local government Units (LGUs) and stakeholders to enhance awareness on the guidelines and procedures of the program	3.9	HI	3.5	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.9	HI	3.6	HI	3.7	HI
3. Reactivation and Revitalization of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC)	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.6	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI
4. Identification and consolidation of the list of suspected PWUDs, pushers, drug den maintainers, coddlers, protectors, financiers, cultivators, manufacturers and others by the BADAC.	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	3.5	HI	3.8	HI	3.5	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.8	HI
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.9	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI
3.7 HIGHLY IMPLEMENTED																

Data shows that all the respondents highly implement all the processes in the foundation stage having an overall mean score of 3.7 interpreted as highly implemented.

Based on the data shown it clearly shows that BADACs in the Municipality of Malita are highly implementing procedures in the foundation stage of the implementation of the BDCP and are all ready to continue with the next stage of the implementation which is the pivotal stage. BADACs headed by their respective Punong barangays as BADAC chairman as core implementers of the BDCP are well aware and are on the right track in their implementation thus resulting with a 100% declaration of its barangays as drug cleared barangays.

Sub-problem no. 2 Present extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental in terms of Pivotal Stage.

Table 2 presents the extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental in terms of Pivotal stage. The table shows the overall result is Implemented with the mean score of 3.4.



Table 2
Extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita in terms of the Pivotal Stage.

INDICATORS	PB		C, OPERATIONS		C, ADVOCACY		BRGY SECRETARY		CSO REPRESENTATIVE		PNP BADAC FOCAL		DILG STAFF		ALL RESPONDENTS	
	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI
1. Conducts house visits to identified PWUDs, and pushers to inform and convince them to undergo appropriate intervention programs.	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.5	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI
2. Conduct of Anti-Illegal Drug Operations	3.4	I	2.6	I	2.3	LI	2.3	LI	2.0	LI	3.5	HI	2.2	LI	2.6	I
3. Conduct of demand reduction programs and other related activities.	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	4.0	HI	3.9	HI	4.0	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI	3.9	HI
4. Implementation of appropriate intervention programs for surrenderers.	3.9	HI	3.6	HI	4.0	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI
5. Conduct of status monitoring of PWUD and pushers as to intervention undertaken.	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	3.6	HI	3.9	HI	3.7	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	3.9	HI
6. Monitoring and accounting of the current circumstances of the PWUDs, pushers, drug den maintainers, coddlers, protectors, financiers, cultivators, manufacturers and others.	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	3.5	HI	3.7	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	4.0	HI	3.9	HI
7. Deliberation and declaration of drug-cleared status for drug affected barangays, municipalities, cities and provinces by ROCBDC.	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI	4.0	HI
8. Deliberation on vetting and confirmation for drug fee status for drug unaffected barangays, municipalities, cities and provinces by ROCBDC.	1.0	NI	1.0	NI	1.0	NI	1.0	NI	1.0	NI	1.0	NI	1.0	NI	1.0	NI
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.5	HI	3.3	I	3.2	I	3.3	I	3.3	I	3.5	HI	3.3	I	3.4	I
3.4 IMPLEMENTED																



Findings of this study presents that in the implementation of the pivotal stage of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program only the Punong Barangay and the PNP BDCP focal person resulted with the highest extent of implementation which resulted with an overall result of highly implemented having mean scores of both 3.5. while the BADAC Chairman on Operations, Chairman on Advocacy, Barangay Secretaries, CSO Representative and the DILG Malita Staff follows next in the line with mean scores of 3.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.3 and 3.3, respectively which are interpreted as Implemented.

Sub-problem no. 3 Present extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental in terms of Sustainability Stage.

Table 3 presents the extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental in terms of Sustainability stage. The table shows the overall result is Implemented with the mean score of 3.7.

Table 3

Extent of operations of the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita in terms of the Sustainability Stage.

INDICATORS	PB		C, OPERATIONS		C, ADVOCACY		BRGY SECRETARY		CSO REPRESENTATIVE		PNP BADAC FOCAL		DILG STAFF		ALL RESPONDENTS	
	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI
1. Conduct of social reintegration program for rehabilitated PWUDs and drug reformists	3.7	HI	3.5	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.6	HI	3.8	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI
2. Conduct of Relapse prevention program for rehabilitated PWUDs.	3.7	HI	3.5	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI	3.7	HI
3. Continuous implementation of drug free workplace program.	3.7	HI	3.4	I	3.4	I	3.4	I	3.5	HI	3.3	I	3.4	I	3.4	I
4. Conduct of active multi-sectoral support to BDCP implementation	3.9	HI	3.5	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.5	HI	3.7	HI
5. Continuous capacity development for BDCP implementers	3.7	HI	3.5	HI	3.2	I	3.5	HI	3.2	I	3.3	I	3.6	HI	3.4	I
6. Establishment of community drug watch.	3.7	HI	3.5	HI	3.5	HI	3.5	HI	3.6	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.6	HI
7. Establishment of community support group for drug problem	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.6	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.7	HI
8. Institutionalization of BDCP implementation through issuances of ordinances, executive orders and policies.	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.5	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI
9. Periodic consultation with duty bearers and stakeholders which includes holding of annual conference on BDCP implementation.	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI
10. Continuous conduct of demand reduction activities.	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI
11. Sustained intervention programs for PWUDs which include general intervention, community-based drug rehabilitation program and drug treatment rehabilitation program.	3.8	HI	3.5	HI	3.9	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI	3.8	HI	3.9	HI	3.8	HI



12. Sustained intervention program for qualified pusher.	3.7	HI	3.6	HI	3.5	HI	3.6	HI	3.6	HI	3.4	I	3.6	HI	3.6	HI
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.8	HI	3.6	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.6	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI	3.7	HI
3.7 HIGHLY IMPLEMENTED																

Data shows that all the respondents highly implement all the processes in the sustainability stage having average weighted mean of 3.7 or Highly Implemented.

The successful implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program pursuant to DDB Reg No. 4, series of 2021 not only lies in the efforts of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), PNP, and PDEA. It relies upon active collaboration and cooperation with the LGU and other stakeholders. Its main character in the implementation of the BDCP is the role being handed to respective Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (BADAC) in each locality.

SOP number 2 Describes the functionality level of BADACs in the implementation of the Anti-Drug Clearing Programs through the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental.

Table 4 presents the functionality level of BADACs in the implementation of the Anti-Drug Clearing Programs through the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental. The table shows the overall result is Always interpreted as Highly Functional or Ideal with the mean score of 3.5.

Table 4

Functionality level of BADACs in the implementation of the Anti-Drug Clearing Programs through the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental.

INDICATORS	PB		C, OPERATIONS		C, ADVOCACY		BRGY SECRETARY		CSO REPRESENTATIVE		PNP BADAC FOCAL		DILG STAFF		ALL RESPONDENTS	
	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI
1. Attendance to training on Strengthening BADACs or other relevant training.	3.9	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.7	A	3.6	A	3.8	A	3.9	A	3.8	A
2. Attendance to any training or planning sessions on Community Support, Aftercare and Reintegration Program (CSAR).	3.8	A	3.5	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.6	A	3.9	A	3.8	A	3.7	A
3. Attendance to relevant training or orientations in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.	3.7	A	3.4	O	3.4	O	3.4	O	3.5	A	3.8	A	3.6	A	3.5	A
4. Conduct of BADAC of at least one (1) training for the BADAC House Cluster Leaders.	3.5	A	3.2	O	3.1	O	2.4	S	2.4	S	3.0	O	3.5	A	3.0	O
5. Conduct of BADAC of at least one (1) training for the BADAC Auxiliary Team (BAT).	3.6	A	3.5	A	3.2	O	3.5	A	3.2	O	3.7	A	3.6	A	3.5	A



6. Attendance of Barangay Duty Officers to at least one (1) training on the Community-Based Rehabilitation Program or other relevant training.	3.0	O	2.8	O	2.8	O	2.5	O	3.1	O	3.7	A	3.7	A	3.1	O
7. Attendance of BADAC secretary to relevant training in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.	3.7	A	3.7	A	3.7	A	3.4	O	3.6	A	3.8	A	3.6	A	3.6	A
8. Conduct of BADAC of at least one (1) consultative meeting with stakeholders.	3.9	A	3.9	A	3.9	A	3.9	A	3.5	A	3.9	A	3.9	A	3.8	A
9. Conduct of BADAC of regular monthly meetings.	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.6	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.8	A
10. Activities of BADAC to organize/co-organize at least two (2) community-based IEC campaign activities.	3.7	A	3.7	A	3.9	A	3.9	A	3.8	A	3.0	O	3.2	O	3.6	A
11. Activities of BADAC to organize/co-organize at least one (1) school-based IEC campaign activity.	3.8	A	3.5	A	3.9	A	3.9	A	3.8	A	3.1	O	3.0	O	3.6	A
12. Conduct of any Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) of at least one (1) drug awareness campaign activity in the barangay.	3.7	A	3.6	A	3.5	A	3.6	A	3.6	A	3.4	O	3.6	A	3.6	A
13. Activities of BADAC to organize/co-organize any activities in observance of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT).	2.9	O	2.5	O	2.6	O	3.5	A	2.9	O	3.2	O	2.8	O	2.9	O
14. Activities of BADAC to organize/co-organize any activities in observance of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Week (DAPC).	3.0	O	2.6	O	2.5	O	3.3	O	3.0	O	3.1	O	3.0	O	2.9	O
15. Submission of BADAC of an updated number of residents who surrendered through the Barangay Duty Officers and other mandated agencies.	3.9	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.5	A	3.6	A	3.1	O	3.5	A	3.6	A
16. Submission of BADAC of an updated number and status of residents who were assessed, enrolled and/or have completed any Wellness and Recovery Interventions.	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.4	O	3.5	A	3.0	O	3.7	A	3.6	A
17. Submission of BADAC of an updated number of residents enrolled and/or completed in CSAR or any equivalent reintegration program.	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.4	O	3.5	A	3.0	O	3.7	A	3.6	A
18. Submission of BADAC of a Summary of Consolidated Information Report (CIR).	3.8	A	3.7	A	3.6	A	3.8	A	3.5	A	3.8	A	3.8	A	3.7	A
19. Preparation of BADAC of its own BADAC Plan of Action (BADPA) for FY 2022.	4.0	A	4.0	A	4.0	A	4.0	A	3.6	A	3.7	A	3.8	A	3.9	A
20. Appropriation of BADACs of a substantial budget for its anti-illegal drug activities for FY 2022.	4.0	A	4.0	A	4.0	A	4.0	A	3.7	A	3.8	A	3.7	A	3.9	A



AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.7	A	3.5	A	3.5	A	3.5	A	3.4	O	3.5	A	3.6	A	3.5	A
3.5 ALWAYS (HIGH FUNCTIONAL OR IDEAL)																

Data shows that all the Punong Barangays has the highest mean score of 3.7 (Always) interpreted as High Functional or ideal in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program, followed by DILG Malita Staff with mean score of 3.6 (Always), Next are the groups of the Chairman on Operations, Chairman on Advocacy, Barangay Secretary and PNP Focal Person with mean scores of 3.5 all interpreted as Highly Functional, and lastly the group of CSO with mean score of 3.4 (Often) interpreted as Moderate Functional or Progressive.

SOP number 3 Describes the level of challenges encountered by the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental.

Table 5 presents the level of challenges encountered by the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental. The table shows the overall result is Often Encountered with the mean score of 2.7.

Table 5

Challenges encountered by the BADACs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program in the Municipality of Malita, Davao Occidental

INDICATORS	PB		C, OPERATIONS		C, ADVOCACY		BRGY SECRETARY		CSO REPRESENTATIVE		PNP BADAC FOCAL		DILG STAFF		ALL RESPONDENTS	
	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI	MEAN	VI
1. Less cooperative members of the Community in the implementation of Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP).	2.3	SE	3.0	OE	3.2	OE	3.6	AE	2.1	SE	3.7	AE	2.4	SE	2.9	OE
2. Lack of awareness on Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP).	2.2	SE	3.2	OE	2.1	SE	3.5	AE	2.0	SE	3.5	AE	2.6	OE	2.7	OE
3. Lack of qualifications of the members of the BADAC to conduct lectures on drug abuse	3.9	AE	3.6	AE	3.5	AE	3.8	AE	3.0	OE	3.5	AE	3.6	AE	3.6	AE
4. BADAC is not fully functional.	1.4	NE	1.5	SE	1.6	SE	2.0	SE	1.4	NE	2.0	SE	1.5	SE	1.6	SE
5. Lack of adequate support from the community	3.0	OE	3.2	OE	3.1	OE	3.9	AE	2.9	OE	3.5	AE	3.0	OE	3.2	OE
6. Lack of adequate support from the religious sector	2.0	SE	1.9	SE	1.5	SE	1.3	NE	1.9	SE	3.0	OE	1.9	SE	1.9	SE
7. Lack of adequate support from the business sector	2.0	SE	1.8	SE	1.6	SE	1.5	SE	1.6	SE	2.5	OE	2.0	SE	1.9	SE
8. Lack of adequate support from the Philippine National Police	1.6	SE	1.4	NE	1.2	NE	1.8	SE	1.3	NE	1.0	NE	2.0	SE	1.5	SE
9. Lack of adequate support from the parents' sector	3.2	OE	3.5	AE	3.4	OE	3.3	OE	3.0	OE	3.5	AE	3.6	AE	3.4	OE
10. Lack of adequate support and participation from the youth sector	2.5	OE	2.4	SE	2.2	SE	2.0	SE	1.5	SE	2.0	SE	1.5	SE	2.0	SE



11. Lack participation and interest from the clients or Persons Who Used Drugs (PWUDs)	3.8	AE	3.5	AE	3.3	OE	3.8	AE	3.0	OE	3.5	AE	3.2	OE	3.4	OE
12. Inadequate personnel for BADAC	4.0	AE	3.8	AE	3.6	AE	3.8	AE	2.7	OE	3.6	AE	3.5	AE	3.6	AE
13. Members of the BADAC are not community service-oriented	1.6	SE	1.9	SE	2.0	SE	2.5	OE	2.1	SE	2.9	OE	1.5	SE	2.1	SE
14. Complacency on the part of the duly authorized personnel	1.5	SE	1.7	SE	1.8	SE	2.0	SE	1.5	SE	2.0	SE	1.9	SE	1.8	SE
15. Indifference of members to drug-related problems	1.0	NE	1.5	SE	1.4	NE	1.5	SE	1.0	NE	1.2	NE	1.3	NE	1.3	NE
16. Lack of awareness of the BADACs functions and responsibilities	2.4	SE	2.5	OE	2.8	OE	2.3	SE	1.7	SE	2.6	OE	2.4	SE	2.4	SE
17. Non-attendance to seminars or training relative to their functions and responsibilities	1.8	SE	2.3	SE	2.5	OE	2.8	OE	2.0	SE	2.9	OE	2.7	OE	2.4	SE
18. Poor orientation of the BADACs functions and responsibilities	2.0	SE	2.5	OE	2.7	OE	3.0	OE	2.4	SE	3.5	OE	2.6	OE	2.7	OE

19. Feeling of fear to encourage influential drug personalities to undergo community-based rehabilitation program	3.1	OE	3.5	AE	2.7	OE	3.6	AE	1.9	SE	3.6	OE	2.5	OE	3.0	OE
20. Failure to report any knowledge regarding illegal drugs because of fear for their life or family	3.5	AE	3.8	AE	3.7	AE	3.7	AE	3.1	OE	3.5	OE	3.4	AE	3.5	AE
21. Failure to report any knowledge regarding illegal drugs because the involved personality is influential or high ranking official in the community	1.5	SE	1.3	NE	1.1	NE	1.2	NE	1.0	NE	1.6	SE	1.5	SE	1.3	NE
22. BADAC member/s is related to the person/s involved in illegal drugs	1.8	SE	1.5	SE	1.4	NE	1.5	SE	1.2	NE	1.9	SE	1.7	SE	1.6	SE
23. Lack of interest of the PWUDs to undergo community-based rehabilitation program	3.8	AE	3.9	AE	3.8	AE	3.8	AE	3.5	AE	3.9	AE	4.0	AE	3.8	AE
24. Lack of substantial funds for the implementation of anti-drug campaigns.	2.1	SE	3.0	OE	3.1	OE	3.1	OE	1.8	SE	3.0	OE	3.5	AE	2.8	OE
25. The LGU is incapable of establishing Balay Silangan due to inadequate funds.	3.4	OE	3.2	OE	3.2	OE	3.5	AE	2.7	OE	3.0	OE	3.6	AE	3.2	AE
26. Intervention programs are not given to all qualified individuals due to budget concern.	3.5	AE	3.8	AE	3.5	AE	3.6	AE	2.3	SE	3.6	AE	3.7	AE	3.4	OE



27. Transfer of identified individuals listed in PDEA PNP CBWL to other barangay is affecting the monitoring of the same.	3.9	AE	3.9	AE	3.8	AE	3.8	AE	3.6	AE	4.0	AE	3.6	AE	3.8	AE
28. There is a delay in the application for the declaration of drug cleared status of the barangay due to lack of supporting documents submitted.	3.9	AE	4.0	AE	3.9	AE	3.9	AE	2.8	OE	4.0	AE	3.9	AE	3.8	AE
29. Surveillance drug tests are not done to all rehabilitated PWUDs and drug reformists.	3.9	AE	3.8	AE	3.8	AE	3.8	AE	2.9	OE	4.0	AE	3.8	AE	3.7	AE
30. Relapse cases for rehabilitated PWUDs.	2.0	SE	1.3	NE	2.0	SE	2.1	SE	1.9	SE	2.0	SE	3.2	OE	2.1	SE
31. Reinvolverment of reformists in illegal drug activities.	1.6	SE	1.2	NE	1.4	NE	1.6	SE	1.7	SE	2.2	SE	3.0	OE	1.8	SE
32. Lack of sustainability in drug supply and demand reduction strategies.	2.8	OE	2.5	OE	2.6	OE	3.0	OE	2.7	OE	2.8	OE	3.6	AE	2.9	OE
33. Remaining stigma for rehabilitated PWUDs and drug reformists.	2.4	SE	2.5	OE	3.4	OE	3.5	AE	2.3	SE	2.6	OE	2.8	OE	2.8	OE
34. Increase of crime incidence	1.3	NE	1.4	NE	2.0	SE	2.1	SE	1.4	NE	2.0	SE	2.1	SE	1.8	SE
35. Non-compliance to Drug-Free Workplace Program.	2.9	OE	3.0	OE	3.3	OE	3.4	OE	2.8	OE	2.6	OE	3.5	OE	3.1	OE
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	2.6	OE	2.7	OE	2.6	OE	2.8	OE	2.2	SE	2.9	OE	2.8	OE	2.6	OE
2.6 OFTEN ENCOUNTERED																

Data shows that the PNP BADAC focal persons have the highest mean score of 2.9 verbally described as Often Encountered and interpreted as that they often encounter enumerated problems during the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program. Followed by DILG Malita Staff and Barangay Secretary with mean scores of 2.8 (Often Encountered), Next is the group of Chairman on Operations with mean score of 2.7 (Often Encountered), then the group of Chairman on Advocacy and the Punong Barangay with mean scores of 2.6 (Often Encountered) and lastly, the group of the CSO representatives with mean score of 2.2 verbally described as Seldom Encountered and interpreted as that this group seldom encountered problems during the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.

The challenges encountered by implementers of the BDCP vary from each barangay, city/municipality or province, the PDEA hand in hand with the DILG, PNP, LGU and other stakeholders are committed to somehow address these issue and implement programs in the BDCP more effectively and efficiently to better serve its clients and achieve the purpose of the BDCP.

SOP number 4 Presents proposed enhancement programs based on the finding of this study in the SOP 1- 3.

Table 5 enumerates proposed enhancement programs identified to be necessary to be implemented by BADACs to address problems encountered during the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program to be able to enhance and sustain their accomplishments in the program.



Table 5

Proposed enhancement programs in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program

Activities and/or Problems Encountered in every SOP	Proposed Enhancement Programs	Objectives	Office/r Primary Responsible (OPR)
<p>SOP 1</p> <p>BADACs implementation on the pivotal stage of the continuous conduct of anti-illegal drugs operations</p> <p>In the sustainability stage, BADACs should realize the importance of establishing/creating a Drug-Free Workplace Program Policy.</p>	<p>Conduct orientations and/or seminars to BADAC members and other Elected Barangay Officials of their role in every anti-illegal drug operations conducted by law enforcement officers</p> <p>Conduct orientations and workshop/writeshop in drafting the Drug Free workplace program policy in every barangay</p>	<p>BADACs should be knowledgeable of their essential roles and responsibility in the conduct of anti-illegal drug operations, especially during the conduct of physical inventory of seized drug and non-drug evidence</p> <p>To boost the morale of implementers and to be sure that no one among the implementers are using illegal drugs.</p>	<p>Punong Barangays, DILG, and LGU-MADAC/PADAC in collaboration with the PNP, PDEA and local prosecutors office</p> <p>DILG and LGU-MADAC/PADAC</p>
<p>SOP 2</p> <p>The conduct of training to all BADAC house cluster leaders and Barangay Duty Officers resulted to “often” conducted</p> <p>Celebration of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT) and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Week (DAPC)</p>	<p>Conduct trainings and orientation to BADAC house cluster leaders</p> <p>Conduct drug abuse prevention and education lectures and seminar in celebration of IDADAIT and DAPC</p>	<p>-To orient and train BADAC house cluster leaders on their functions and be able to come up with effective strategies to carry out their purpose</p> <p>To sustain efforts in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program, BADAC should continue to conduct lectures to educate not only individuals who have been victims of illegal drugs but also to prevent individuals to be curious and be tempted to try using illegal drugs</p>	<p>DILG and LGU - MADAC/PADAC</p> <p>BADAC chairman on advocacy, SK and school principals</p>



<p>SOP 3</p> <p>-Lack qualifications of the members of the BADAC to conduct lectures on drug abuse</p> <p>-Inadequate personnel of BADAC</p> <p>-There is a delay in the application for the declaration of drug cleared status of the barangay due to lack of supporting documents submitted</p> <p>-Failure to report any knowledge regarding illegal drugs because of fear for their life or family</p> <p>-Lack of interest of PWUDs to undergo-community based rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>-Surveillance drug tests are not done to all rehabilitated PWUDs and drug reformists</p> <p>-Transfer of identified individuals listed in PDEA/PNP CBWL to other barangay is affecting the monitoring of the same</p> <p>-LGU is incapable of establishing Balay Silangan due to inadequate funds</p>	<p>-Conduct Trainers' Training</p> <p>-Conduct capacity development programs, including orientations in using devices, such as laptops and cameras</p> <p>-Prioritize confidentiality of informants as well as divulged information to each BADAC</p> <p>-Maintain updated data on status of PWUDs always remind them of the importance of their cooperation in the success of the program to help them become productive individuals</p> <p>-Seek assistance from higher ADACs</p>	<p>-BADAC Chairman on Advocacy should attend trainers' training on the conduct of anti illegal drug abuse lectures to become force multipliers in the conduct of sustainability activities</p> <p>-Conduct necessary training for capacity development programs which will boost functionality of each member of the BADAC and equip them to do multi tasking activities</p> <p>-Educate BADACs of the consequences of leaking confidential information and conduct seminars orienting BADACs of the roles and responsibilities in securing confidentiality of their data</p> <p>-Always monitor PWUDs and continuously conduct meetings and/or dialogues with them and engage them in activities in the barangay</p> <p>-To be able to establish an operational Balay Silangan, municipalities should always coordinate and seek assistance from higher ADACs</p>	<p>-BADAC, LGU and DILG</p> <p>-LGUs (BADAC, MADAC, PADAC)</p> <p>-BADAC and PNP</p> <p>BADAC and other BDCP implementers</p> <p>LGUs and other ADACs</p>
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Outcome of the Study

RECLAIMING COMMUNITIES: EVALUATING THE BARANGAY DRUG CLEARING PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE ERADICATION IN MALITA, DAVAO OCCIDENTAL

1. This study revealed that the extent of the implementation of the BADAC in the stage of the BDCP is highly implemented in the foundation and sustainability stage while the pivotal stage is implemented. This connotes that
2. BADAC are more functional from the start of the processes of the BDCP and continue to implement and function to the best of their abilities to sustain the accomplishments they had in the earlier stage of the implementation.
3. The study revealed that during the implementation of the three (3) stages of the BDCP, the BADACs were highly functional in implementing the processes of the BDCP, and they performed their duties and responsibilities despite the challenges they faced during the implementation.
4. This study has revealed that BADACs often face challenges or problems during the implementation of the BDCP. The constant communication, cooperation, and collaboration of all stakeholders in the implementation of the BDCP has been a great factor in addressing certain challenges.
5. Lastly, this study revealed that despite being highly functional and successful in implementing the BDCP, there will still be challenges that implementers will face in their continuous implementation of the program. All BDCP implementers should always work harmoniously in the implementation of the program to achieve a successful outcome and must work accordingly as a whole-nation approach.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The BADACs and other implementers of the BDCP in the municipality of Malita are all competitive and passionate in their roles in the successful implementation of the BDCP. The cooperation and collaboration among all implementing agencies is vital in the successful implementation of the program since the BDCP is designed and anchored in the sense of BAYANIHAN in the Philippines.

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher concludes and recommends the following:

1. Conduct of training sessions, seminars, orientations, re-orientations, and similar events will assist BADACs in maintaining excellent service delivery and preserve the drug-free status of both their barangays and the Municipality of Malita. Also, to convey to the community that the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP) is not just about supporting those who have been harmed by illegal drugs, but also about preventing people from engaging in illicit drug use and activities. The PDEA, the DILG, and other stakeholders should

support and encourage the conduct of the BDCP to guarantee its appropriate and successful implementation and execution.

2. Even though the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP) in the municipality of Malita is well implemented from the foundation stage to the sustainability stage, strategies and activities that would sustain BADAC's effectiveness and competitiveness are still required. These include capacity development programs, trainings, and orientations for all BADAC force multipliers. To ensure that the BDCP's efforts in the war on drugs are successful, implementers should collaborate well and build a sense of camaraderie when creating programs pertaining to supply and demand reduction tactics.
3. The lack of logistical requirements was presented as one of the problems that hindered the program from reaching its full capacity. BADACs together with PNP BADAC focal persons to regularly conduct evaluation and monitoring of all PWUDs in every barangay so that implementers are aware of their status and be able to come up with suitable strategies and programs for the benefit of all their PWUDs. They are highly advised to maintain transparency and accuracy with all matters regarding the Drug Watch List. Further, the Municipality of Malita is optimistic to take measures to maintain their high functionality in terms of the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.
4. Even with the success that the municipality has accomplished in the implementation of the BDCP there were still flaws and challenges that the municipality has encountered and endured. The researcher further concludes that despite all challenges and flaws of any program being implemented it will still be implemented successfully if its implementers are devoted and passionate about what they are doing and are positively looking at the betterment of its community and its constituents and to review and present other suitable strategies to further improve the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program and be able to sustain benefits of being a drug free/cleared community.
5. Lastly, for future researchers to conduct more study on the underlying problems encountered by other communities in the implementation of BDCP. We learn not by others' mistakes but by others' experiences to develop resilience and be able to address the menace brought by illegal drugs to every community not only in our province here in Davao Occidental but also in other communities in this country.

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