



**BARANGAY ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL: MANDATE, PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION, AND PERFORMANCE**

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ABSTRACT

The descriptive evaluative study determined the mandate of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council of Molo District, Iloilo City; its implementation in terms of projects and activities; its implementation in the barangay in terms of community engagement, the implementation outcomes on the peace and order situation for five (5) years; the management challenges and issues encountered; and, the policy support, intervention and enhancement in support of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council plan. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather data from ninety (90) respondents who were purposively selected from the respective barangay peace and order councils of twenty-five barangays in the District of Molo. Findings revealed that the institutional mandate of the BADAC plan was anchored on the vision, mission, and goal statements of the local government unit (LGU). Implementation of the plan was described as average or moderate. Management challenges and issues included sustainability of implementation, funding requirement, and monitoring. Policy support, interventions, and enhancement were recommended.

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Keywords: *Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council: Mandate, Program Implementation, Performance*

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general view of the study- the Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Assumption of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation of the Study, and Definition of Terms.

Research Methodology

The descriptive research study investigated the mandates, policy implementation, and outcomes of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), with the active participation of ninety (90) barangay officials and BADAC officials from the district of Molo, Iloilo City. The purposive sampling technique was employed to select participants.

Research Method

The researcher used the survey method with the use of a questionnaire. Descriptive survey research is directed towards ascertaining the prevailing conditions, that is, facts that prevail in a group of cases chosen for study (Van Wyk, 2012).

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Research Design

A descriptive evaluative research design was used for the study to identify, describe and analyze a given state of affairs, particularly in this study, Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council.

According to Rosenthal and Rosnow (1991), cited by McNabb (2013), descriptive research designs help to develop a snapshot of a particular phenomenon of interest. They provide a description of an event or define a set of attitudes, opinions, or behaviors that are observed or measured at a given time or environment. The focus of descriptive research is on the careful mapping out of a circumstance, situation, or set of events to describe what is happening or what has happened.

Participants of the Study

The respondents of this study were a census of 90 respondents composed of the Punong Barangay, Sangguniang Barangay Kagawad (Chair of Peace and Order) as Vice-Chairperson; and, Sangguniang Kabataan Chairperson, Public School Principal or representative, Executive Officer/Chief Tanod, at least to representatives from non-government organizations and civil society organizations, Sangguniang Barangay Kagawad (Chair of Women and Family).

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The respondents were asked of their respective Personal profile as to sex, educational attainment, socio-economic status, and place of residence. Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents.

Table 1

Profile of the Respondents

Variable	N	%
Age		
● 53 years old and below	42	46.7%
● Above 53 years old	48	53.3%
Sex		
● Female	35	39%
● Male	55	61%
Educational Attainment		
● High School Under Graduate	4	4.4%
● High School Graduate	12	13.3%
● College Level	23	25.5%
● College Graduate	49	54.4%

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- Post Graduate 2 2.2%

No. Of Years in Service

- Short (12 years or less) 52 57.8%
- Long (more than 12 years) 38 42.2%

Sampling Design

The sampling design used was purposive or deliberate census sampling to choose the 90 respondents composed of barangay captains and BADAC officials engaged in implementation of anti-drug abuse council plan among the twenty-five (25) barangays in the district of Molo, Iloilo City.

Research Instrument

To gather the data for the study, the researcher distributed a researcher-made questionnaire to the respondents. The questionnaire served as the instrument that intended to gather the data to provide a holistic performance of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils in the District of Molo, Iloilo City. Thus, the questionnaire contained both closed-ended and open-ended questions.

Validation of Research Instrument

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To ensure the valid result for the study, the researcher submitted the questionnaire for content validation. The draft of the questionnaire was submitted to the research adviser for editing and suggestions. Then it was presented to a group of jurors who were experts in the field of research. The corrections, suggestions, and recommendations of the jurors for every item in the questionnaire were incorporated in the final print of the questionnaire for reliability testing.

Data Gathering Procedure

Before the conduct of the study, approval of the adviser for the research plan was secured. After the approval, the researcher personally administered the researcher-made instrument to the target participants. When all copies of the instrument were accomplished, immediate retrieval of the same was done. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using appropriate statistical tools.

Data Analyses

The data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Descriptive analysis was considered appropriate for the quantitative data as it summarizes the essential features of data. The analysis of data gathered involved the use of descriptive statistics. Through the descriptive statistical tool, a large amount of data was reduced into a simple summary and was categorized and presented in appropriate tables, frequency counts, and percentage distribution with

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accompanying narrative explanations. Thematic analysis was employed in giving meaning to the qualitative data that were derived from the responses of the respondents to open-ended questions in the questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The descriptive research study investigated the mandates, policy implementation, and outcomes of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), with the active participation of ninety (90) barangay officials and BADAC officials from the district of Molo, Iloilo City. The purposive sampling technique was employed to select participants.

Data collection utilized a validated and reliability-tested researcher-made questionnaire, focusing on policy implementation, outcomes, challenges faced, and policy recommendations based on the findings of the study. Additionally, secondary data sources, specifically Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2018-01 issued by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) on May 21, 2018, were consulted to examine the mandate, functions, and organizational structure of BADAC.

Based in their mandates, BADACs played a crucial role in executing a Barangay Drug Clearing Program to attain a drug-free community. It is comprised of a diverse membership, including the Punong Barangay, Sangguniang Barangay Member, SK Chairperson, Public School Principal, and various representatives.

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BADAC members were able to fulfill their functions including the formulating a comprehensive Plan of Action, establishing quarterly targets, and implementing an Award/Commendation System. They created the BADAC Auxiliary Team, conducted training, identified drug-affected areas, maintained meticulous records, and oversaw rehabilitation efforts. They conducted regular meetings and preventive education programs which were integral, along with conducting an Information Education Campaign. They provided assistance during anti-drug operations and submit monthly reports.

The policy implementation of the barangay anti-drug abuse council in terms of drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction indicated a positive diversion and was satisfactorily pursued through the formulation of barangay specific ordinance and related activities.

Majority of the respondents believed there was a rehabilitation center in the community.

Furthermore, the survey findings revealed a substantial consensus among respondents regarding the administration of drug dependency examinations, indicating a widespread agreement within the community. Insights into the frequency of these examinations unveil a correlation between drug dependency assessments and the aftercare program conducted by CCC Molo. Respondents emphasized the obligatory nature of these examinations upon completing the aftercare program, signifying a methodical and comprehensive approach to monitoring and addressing drug dependency. Majority of the respondents recognized the existence of a Rehabilitation Referral Desk within the community. This prevalent awareness underscored a

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consensus among participants regarding the availability and utilization of this resource. Most respondents consistently highlighted the presence of anti-crime campaign boxes, indicating a common and regular adoption of this practice within the barangay. Moreover, there was recurrent emphasis on maintaining strict confidentiality and secrecy through these suggestion boxes, underscoring the importance placed on safeguarding the identities of individuals reporting crime or suspicious activities.

There was an overwhelmingly positive response from the respondents in terms of implementation of preventive education and capacity-building activities, such as seminars and forums, with the majority of respondents affirming their engagement.

When it comes to the outcomes of the barangay anti-drug abuse council activities with regards to drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction, four themes have emerged and they are as follows: (1) Drug-Free Declarations; (2) Information Dissemination; (3) Close Monitoring and Surveillance; and (4) Community Engagement.

In evaluating the performance of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council, respondents expressed predominantly positive perceptions. A considerable portion deemed the council "Very Effective," while an additional group regarded it as "Effective." However, a small percentage did not specify their rating. The overall positive feedback suggests a commendable acknowledgment of the council's.

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In terms of discrimination against drug surrenderees and those undergoing drug rehabilitation, a whole-of government approach should be crafted under the just leadership of the Dangerous Drugs Board, the Department of Health, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development. A technical working group (TWG) may be organized to craft a policy that would holistically address the mental, emotional, physical, economic, and spiritual needs of the surrenderees and those undergoing rehabilitation.

The respondents put forward key policy recommendations centered around effective measures for addressing drug-related issues within the community. These recommendations encompass the close monitoring of drug surrenderees, emphasizing the need for a structured and vigilant approach to oversee individuals undergoing rehabilitation. Monthly meetings and information dissemination emerged as crucial elements, highlighting the importance of regular and transparent communication channels to enhance community awareness and engagement. Active involvement in community activities was underscored as a significant strategy, emphasizing the role of participation and collaboration in fostering a united front against drug-related challenges. Lastly, a strong emphasis on preventive education and counselling emerged as a cornerstone in the policy recommendations, emphasizing the proactive role of education and support services in mitigating drug-related issues.

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Conclusions

In view of the above findings, the following conclusions were made:

BADACs were able to fulfill their mandates in terms of well-defined organizational structures and clearly enumerated functions and tasks.

The implementation of the anti-drug abuse projects and activities of BADAC was well-pursued along the areas of drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction and the corresponding activities under each project.

The performance of BADACs in terms of the barangays being declared drug-free communities was described by the respondents as "very effective."

Allocation and insufficiency of the budget was the predominant difficulty identified and experienced by the respondents. Enforcing a curfew was suggested to limit minors' interactions with peers, thereby reducing the likelihood of engaging in activities related to drug use or abuse. Some Barangays needed to train their Barangay Tanods and upgrade as well their equipment. Non-existence of in-based rehabilitation center in the city was identified by the respondents.

In the area of policy recommendations as offshoot of the study findings, the prevalent key areas included close monitoring of drug surrenderees, sustained monthly meetings and information dissemination, sustained engagement in community activities, and preventive education and counselling. A whole-of-government approach was likewise proposed to raise the

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level of addressing the discrimination against drug surrenderees and those undergoing drug rehabilitation.



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