

Implementation Of the Community Based Rehabilitation Program for Drug Surrenderers in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan

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Abstract

A community-based rehabilitation program is a form of crime prevention in the sense that it decreases the rampant transaction of drugs here in the Philippines; also, it encourages reformation for the drug-dependent person who voluntarily surrender to the authority for him or her to become a productive member of the community. This research was about the effectiveness of the implementation of the CBRP in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan. Considering that there were cities where illegal drugs were conveniently done, this study assessed and promoted CBRP if it can be used as an effective measure in combating drug problems. This study used the mixed method design. There were thirty-nine (39) enrolled, two hundred eighty-one (281) graduates of CBRP, and four (4) Police Community Relation Personnel, which have a total of three hundred twenty-four (324) respondents. The study utilized questionnaires and interviews as the data gathering tools. The findings of the study are the following: (1) the implementation of community-based rehabilitation for drug surrenderers in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan, is highly effective; (2) The null hypothesis of the study, which states: there is no significant difference in the effectiveness of implementing the community-based rehabilitation program, is rejected; and (3) three (3) emerged challenges: the feeling of need to report, some drug surrenderers are tagged as cannot be found, and unverified drug watch list.

Keywords: *Community Based Rehabilitation Program, Drug Surrenderers, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation*

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INTRODUCTION

The past decades have shown ever-increasing interest for substance use, and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2014) reports that 2.3% of the world's inhabitants abuses prohibited substances. Drug problems constantly jeopardize the safety and security of the global society. The World Drug Report (2017) estimated that almost 5% of the worldwide grown-up population make use of drugs at least once in 2015. It is extra bothersome that around 0.6 % of the worldwide grown-up population suffers from different drug illnesses. This shows severe drug use and to some extent drug dependence may be experienced and may require various drug treatments (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – UNOFC 2017).

When Philippine President Rodrigo R. Duterte expected office on June 30, 2016, his administration launched an unparalleled crusade against illicit drugs. He pledged to solve the illicit drug problem in the country, which, according to him, was bring about destruction on the lives of many Filipino families and destroying the future of the Filipino youth. He declared a “war on drugs” affecting users, traders, manufacturers, and providers and called for the Philippine criminal justice system to put an end to the drug peril. According to the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) (the

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Research Synergy Foundation

administration agency instructed to articulate policies on illicit drugs in the Philippines), there are 1.8 million present-day drug users in the Philippines, and 4.8 million Filipinos described having used illicit drugs at least once in their lives. More than three fourths of drug users are adults (91%), males (87%), and have reached high school (80%). More than two-thirds (67%) are working. The greatest utilized drug in the Philippines is a modification of methamphetamine called shabu or “poor man’s cocaine.”

Moreover, corresponding to the 2012 United Nations’ report, the Philippines had the high-ranking rate of methamphetamine abuse among countries in East Asia; about 2.2% of Filipinos between the ages of 16–64 years were methamphetamines consumers. The drug challenge in the Philippines has principally been perceived as an issue of law enforcement and lawbreaking, and the government has focused on realizing a policy of criminalization and punishment. This is proven by the fact that because the start of the “war on drugs,” the Duterte administration has utilized corrective procedures and has organized the Philippine National Police (PNP) and local government units all over the country. With instructions from the President, law enforcement agents have engaged in massive door-to-door operations. One such process in Manila in August 2017 intended to “shock and awe” drug suppliers and caused in the slaying of 32 people by police in one evening (Simbulan, Estacio, Maligaso, Herbosa, and Withers, 2019).

The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) also informed that 92% of barangays in the National Capital Region are concerned by unlawful drug use (PDEA, 2015). In July 2016, the not long elected President of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, declared a ‘war’ opposed to illegal drugs. Labelled ‘Operation Double Barrel or Oplan Tokhang,’ the operation implicated pressure decreases and supply decrease efforts. Supply decrease involved closing drug laboratories and apprehending drug providers. Demand decreases movements participating community officials and neighborhood police going to the residential home of known users, asking them to surrender and obtain treatment voluntarily (Palatino, 2017).

The overwhelming numbers emphasize the imperative need to create and implement drug treatment plans. However, because drug treatments are costly and commonly inaccessible to the impoverished, the UNODC (2014) proposed the essential provision of community-based drug recovery assistance. This involves providing universal care in prophylactic education, health promotion, screening, treatment and restoration services, basic health services, basic support, education, skills training, and livelihood opportunities in communities. Beyond being cost-effective, there is evidence that community-based drug interventions have significantly reduced hospital stay, emergency room visits, and lawbreaking (UNODC, 2014).

Community-based treatment is predominantly outpatient treatment. This approach to drug users and dependence recognizes the difficulty of drug work. It provides the involvement of the customer and the society to have efficiency and provide long-duration outcomes. The Dangerous Drugs Board (2016) of the Philippines reported that 90% of those who have voluntarily surrendered could be treated in the community. But, the Philippines, like the other countries within Asia, has utilized mandatory residential management in resolving the drug usage difficulties. In the Given prodigious amount of surrendered individuals, the communities provided their options consist of different civic service (e.g., cleaning, remodeling, tree planting, gardening), recreational activities (e.g., sports activities, Zumba, yoga, psychotherapy, and religious development (e.g., bible study, prayer groups) (Hechanova et al., 2018).

Many studies have looked at the problems of drug use nationally and internationally, researchers also studied their effects, clinical rehabilitation, and proliferation of drug use. However, there has not been a lot of attention given to the implementation of the community-based rehabilitation program (Simbulan et al., 2019).

With this, the researcher opted to conduct this study for the purpose of assessing the application of the Community Based Rehabilitation Program used for Drug surrenderers'. Specifically, the researcher would like to understand the effectiveness of the program. A community-based rehabilitation program is a form of crime prevention in the sense that it will decrease the rampant transaction of drugs here in the Philippines; also, it encourages reformation for the drug-dependent person who will voluntarily surrender to the authority for him or her to become a productive member of the community.

Moreover, this study also aims to determine the different monitoring activities of the concerned authorities and how they evaluate the drug surrenderers in order to know if they are successfully rehabilitated and reintegrated into the community. Findings of this study may contribute to the review, improvement, or betterment of community-based rehabilitation programs for drug surrenders of Urdaneta City, Pangasinan. This would also like to encourage different stockholders that the Philippines is a safe place where they can invest their money because we have additional policies that provide security against criminality, specifically drug related activities.

The study will benefit drug-related individuals and their families; it also helps future policymakers like the law enforcement agencies and local government units. Drug-related individuals will be aware and be encouraged through this study to undergo CBRP because it emphasizes that they are not alone; different support units will be present during the rehabilitation and reintegration process, most especially their family will be the most vital support unit in this whole process.

Policymakers be able to make use of this study as the foundation for their decision-making in creating best practices that would maximize the involvement of every facet of the community. This study would make an excellent foundation to know more about the CBRP, and the decision-makers can use this study as their solid basis to create programs that would cater to individuality in the treatment of the drug surrenderers.

Local government units might similarly utilize this study as the source for arriving with regulations that would encourage the community, specifically the drug-related individuals to surrender themselves to the authority concerned as they assure through the ordinances that they are willing to help the drug surrenderers at the local level to the best of their capabilities.

This research is about the effectiveness of the implementation of the CBRP in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan. Considering that there are cities where illegal drugs are conveniently done, this study will assess and promote CBRP if it can be used as an effective measure in combating drug problems.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Every government's policy aims to provide effective mechanisms or measures to re-integrate into society the individuals who have been a victim to drug abuse or illegal drug dependence through various sustainable programs for treatment and rehabilitation.

Forster (2007), as cited by Mazo (2017), offered seven (7) academic philosophies of the transformational model of restoration, precisely: 1) The goal of restoration is the revolution in personal distinctiveness; 2) the transformational process was attained through augmented responsiveness and recognition of self; 3) responsiveness and recognition of self are made possible through the experiences of associations which are dedicated, co-functioning, and sympathetic; 4) transformation leads to maturity; 5) maturity authorizes an individual to act with agency and legitimacy; 6) agency and legitimacy influences against burnout, and; 7) maturity authorizes individuals to subsidize to relationships which are dedicated, co-functioning and sympathetic. These philosophies are observed entrenched in the pursuits of the 3 phases transformational rehabilitation plan.

As defined by the Bureau of Correction (n.d) cited by Escabel et al. (2015), the Therapeutic Community (TC) Program signifies a practical, extremely regulated atmosphere with defined limitations, both moral and ethical. The most important goal of this is to promote individual maturity. This is achieved by redesigning the person's comportment and approaches through the inmates' society working all together to assist themselves and each another, rebuilding self-confidence, and organizing them for their recuperation into their families and friends as valuable community members.

Further, effectiveness of a curriculum depends on the impact it produces to the individual's capabilities. In Spain, a study was performed by Montalvo, Goni, and Arteaga, (2018), as cited by Mariano (2019), concerning the therapeutic community program linked with optimistic transformation in the functioning of its patients in terms of various result variables. The patients who finished the program presented lesser rates of both relapse and re-entry to drug treatment than dropouts. Similarly, the program effectively reduced unlawful conduct and improved the status of wellbeing of the patient. A significant discovery to draw attention to this study is that the whole patients, both completers and dropouts, exhibited progress in their family conditions and their enthusiasm to complete educational homework. This is a significant accomplishment of the therapeutic program because every one of these improvements might promote to inhibiting degeneration. Supplementary studies such as the study of Vanderplasschen et al., (2013), also cited by Mariano (2019), demonstrated that therapeutic communities for compulsions can be considered as recuperation-oriented activities that influence variation in substance use, legal, employment, and psychological well-being results among drug addicts with severe and numerous complications. Also, the therapeutic community seemed to have substantially produced superior outcomes.

Besides, restorative justice (RJ) guidelines and procedures are being embraced around the world. In 2002, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) demarcated Restorative process as any procedure in which the target and the lawbreaker, and, where suitable, any other individuals or community members affected by a crime, partake together aggressively in the tenacity of matters ascending from the crime, commonly with the assistance of an enabler. Restorative procedures might consist of mediation, conciliation, conferencing, and sentencing circles. Braithwaite (2004) viewed Restorative Justice as a procedure where the whole sponsors

impacted by a prejudice have a chance to talk about how they have been impacted by the prejudice and to choose what should be done to restore the damage. With criminality, restorative justice is about the notion that because crime hurts, fairness should restore. As well, Sherman and Strang (2007) stated that Restorative Justice is a way of pondering regarding what is best for the many relationships among crime victims, their lawbreakers, and the criminal justice procedure. Restorative Justice advocates propose that conventional expectations about these acquaintances may be wrong: that victims should be at the center relatively than barred from the procedure, that victims and offenders are unnatural opponents, that victims are not principally retributive in their view of justice, that prison is not certainly the best method to thwart replication of crime (Eduardo, 2019).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The primary target of this study is towards assess the implementation of a community-based rehabilitation program for drug surrenderers in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan.

Particularly, it aims to respond the subsequent questions:

What is the level of effectiveness of the Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Surrenderers in Urdaneta City in terms of:

- (a) Implementation;
- (b) Monitoring; and
- (c) Evaluation?

1.1. Is there a significant difference in the effectiveness of the implementation of CBRP as perceived by the participants?

1.1.1. There is no significant difference in the effectiveness of the implementation of CBRP.

2. What are the challenges being encountered in the implementation of Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Surrenderers in Urdaneta City?

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research design and methodology, population and locale of the study, data gathering tool, and treatment of data.

Research Design

The researcher used Mixed Method Design. The phrase “mixed methods” describes to a developing methodology of research that progresses the methodical incorporation, or “mixing,” of quantitative and qualitative records surrounded by a single examination or continual program of analysis.

Population and Locale of the Study

The respondents of the study were the drug surrenderers (undergoing and graduates) of the community-based rehabilitation program in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan, and the Police Community Relation personnel who have direct involvement in the implementation of CBRP as they were the right person because they have the knowledge and the firsthand experience regarding CBRP.

Data Gathering Tool

The most important instruments employed in this study were: (1) questionnaire; and (2) interview guides.

In the close-ended questionnaire, the respondents were the drug surrenderers and PCR personnel. The questionnaire was formulated based on the memorandum circular number 2018 – 125 entitled “Guidelines for the implementation of the Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Program.” Also, it was created so that it resembles a self-survey, as they were the primary respondents and/or beneficiaries of the program.

Another instrument that was utilized is the interview guide; this was separated into three components: the introduction, the questions, and the ending remarks. The introduction consists of the formalities such as salutations, the beginning of the proponent, the paper and its objective, and the justification of the instruction on how they will answer the instrument. The questions comprise of the matters to be asked to the participants to answer the problems of this research study. The ending remarks comprise of the review and finalization of the data gathered and the displaying of gratitude by the proponent for the participants. The articles were assembled after much data gathering from other research studies and related literature. The items were distributed and commonly answered in words by both respondents. However, if respondents opt to respond the questions in written form, then the proponent is allowed.

Treatment of Data

To determine the effectiveness of CBRP, a weighted mean was used. To identify whether there is no significant difference in the effectiveness of the implementation of CBRP, the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used.

Cronbach’s Alpha was used to measure the internal consistency of the proposed guide questionnaire; this is to show how closely related a set of items are as a group.

For the qualitative items, thematic coding and analysis were used in this study.

Corresponding to Caulfield (2019), thematic analysis is a technique of exploring qualitative data. It is typically employed to a set of manuscripts, such as interview transcripts. The researcher carefully investigates the data to recognize familiar themes – topics, ideas, and patterns of meaning that take place repeatedly. There are numerous methods in directing thematic analysis, but the extremely popular form follows a six-step process: (1) Familiarization; (2) Coding; (3) Generating themes; (4) Reviewing themes; (5) Defining and naming themes; and (6) Writing up. This procedure was developed primarily for psychology study by Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke. However, thematic analysis is a adaptable technique that can be tailored to several categories of research.

According to Clarke and Braun (2013), as cited by Maguire and Delahunt (2017), the purpose of thematic analysis is to recognize themes, i.e., patterns in the data that are valuable or appealing, and use these themes to deal with the research or say to some degree about a problem. This is considerably more than merely digesting the data; an excellent thematic analysis interprets and makes impression of it. A familiar drawback is to utilize the principal interview questions as the themes (Clarke & Braun, 2013).

Records were coded and explored to suit the qualitative standpoint of the study.

Ethical Consideration

Prior to the factual interview, the study and its purposes were considered truthfully with the participants. A notified consent form was provided and described to the participants. As soon as they allowed to participate willingly, they were requested to attach their signatures in that without writing their names.

At any time in advance, during, or after the interview, the participants were offered the opportunity to revoke and refuse to participate. Conceivable psychological danger was prevented by first creating rapport between the proponent and the participants. The study's intention was not to put downcast, embarrass or assault the integrity of the participants, but to attempt to explore and assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the CBRP program to encourage more drug related individuals to be committed to the rehabilitation or reformation process. In connection to this, the proponent performed the interview, talked with the participants with highest compassion and respect, and guaranteed that the participants did not sense any embarrassment.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data which provide answers to the problems of the study. Discussion in this research focuses on the implementation of the Community Based Rehabilitation Program for drug surrenderers in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan.

Level Of Effectiveness of The Community-Based Rehabilitation Program For Drug Surrenderers
 Table 2 presents the respondents' perceptions on the effectiveness of the Implementation of Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug surrenderers in Urdaneta City.

Implementation of the CBRP for Drug Surrenderers

Table 1 Level of Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Surrenders in Urdaneta City

Item No.	Indicators	Personnel n=4	On- Going n=39	Graduates n=281	Grand Results	Interpretation
1	The rehabilitation program strategies as being implemented by the Community Rehabilitation Network.	5.00	4.41	4.40	4.60	Highly Effective
5	The religious services (e.g. Spiritual Formation, Guidance, and the like) are effecting positive changes to the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.33	4.25	4.53	Highly Effective
4	The community services like (e.g. Community awareness seminars and the like) effecting positive changes to the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.36	4.13	4.50	Highly Effective
7	The program in terms of helping the family to understand the situation of the drug surrenderers undergoing the rehabilitation.	5.00	4.33	4.15	4.49	Highly Effective

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2	The general orientation for the drug surrenderers and their family in terms of explaining the objectives and the implementation guidelines.	5.00	4.05	4.26	4.44	Highly Effective
3	The regular counselling or therapy sessions during weekdays in terms of producing the positive changes to the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.13	4.20	4.44	Highly Effective
9	The program in terms of understanding and empathy of the community towards the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.18	4.15	4.44	Highly Effective
8	The program in terms of providing an enabling environment for both drug surrenderers and his or her family to participate in the rehabilitation.	5.00	4.13	4.01	4.38	Highly Effective
10	The program removing the stigma towards the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.21	3.89	4.37	Highly Effective
6	The program in terms of forming intimate relationship between the patients and his or her family.	5.00	4.03	4.07	4.36	Highly Effective
Area Mean		5.00	4.22	4.15	4.46	Highly Effective

The mean ratings of the indicators range from 4.36 to 4.60; all interpreted as “highly effective.” The same interpretation can be given to the area mean of 4.46.

These findings imply that the CBRP in Urdaneta City regarding its implementation are being practiced and producing the desired impression. One of the respondents said that his relationship with the Lord improved after he graduated from the program as the CBRP allows them to listen and attend bible study and the like.

As presented, drug surrenderers find the Implementation of the Community-Based Rehabilitation Program very helpful in their rehabilitation and reformation process. The data imply that the respondents through the implementation of the community-based rehabilitation program are beneficial to the respondents; they become more productive in their communities.

Monitoring of CBRP for Drug Surrenderers

Table 2 Level of Effectiveness of the Monitoring of the Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Surrenders in Urdaneta City

Item No.	Indicators	Personnel n=4	On- Going n=39	Graduates n=281	Grand Results	Interpretation
10	The Anti-Drug Abuse Council as regularly submitting monthly statistical reports to different Law Enforcement Agencies (such as PNP, PDEA, DDB, and DOH).	5.00	4.38	4.24	4.54	Highly Effective

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1	The proper coordination between law enforcement agencies pertaining to any drug related issues or matters at the barangay level	5.00	4.21	4.35	4.52	Highly Effective
4	The consolidated data as regularly being submitted to the Ugnayan ng Barangay at mga Simbahan.	5.00	4.28	4.27	4.52	Highly Effective
8	The activities in the program as being accomplished on time.	5.00	4.26	4.22	4.49	Highly Effective
9	The Anti-Drug Abuse Council in terms of utilizing different technology in the monitoring process (such as, Centralized database Integrated Drug Monitoring and Reporting Information System) and better supervision.	5.00	4.26	4.18	4.48	Highly Effective
7	Submission of monthly and quarterly reports to the DILG field office as being accomplished regularly to view the outcomes achieved.	5.00	4.18	4.20	4.46	Highly Effective
3	The consolidation of data upon registration as being accomplished properly.	5.00	4.03	4.20	4.41	Highly Effective
5	The presence of the family in the rehabilitation process as being checked.	5.00	4.21	4.02	4.41	Highly Effective
6	In terms of during aftercare program, supervision as being properly done.	5.00	4.13	4.09	4.40	Highly Effective
2	The classification of drug surrenderers according to the result of the initial screening in terms of resulting to better supervision.	5.00	4.03	4.14	4.39	Highly Effective
Area Mean		5.00	4.19	4.19	4.46	Highly Effective

The mean ratings of the indicators range from 4.39 to 4.54, which are all interpreted as “highly effective.” The same interpretation can be given to the area mean of 4.46.

These findings imply that the supervision of the progress of the drug surrenderers is appropriately monitored by all the authorities concerned for their well-being and progress while enrolled in the program.

As shown in Table 2, the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) is regularly submitting its report to the proper authority concerned who needs to see the development or progress of the drug surrenderers. In an interview, the reports are required to accomplish on time as it is mandated to them. Some regional office personnel are visiting the local police station to get the necessary report/s.

Evaluation of CBRP for Drug Surrenderers

Table 3 Level of Effectiveness of the Evaluation of the Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Surrenders in Urdaneta City

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Item No.	Indicators	Personnel n=4	On-Going n=39	Graduates n=281	Grand Results	Interpretation
7	The program in terms of successfully turning the drug surrenderers to a new person.	5.00	4.31	4.22	4.51	Highly Effective
1	The program as producing a good result during unannounced drug testing within the rehabilitation process.	5.00	4.28	4.20	4.49	Highly Effective
3	All the activities in the program in terms of being well accomplished by the Community Rehabilitation Network.	5.00	4.33	4.05	4.46	Highly Effective
4	The Community Rehabilitation Network in terms of being qualified and credible in producing desired outcome to the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.28	4.06	4.45	Highly Effective
8	The program in terms of accepting the drug surrenders by the community and provide support to them.	5.00	4.15	4.20	4.45	Highly Effective
6	The program in terms of bringing about positive changes to the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.15	4.15	4.44	Highly Effective
5	Resources (Materials and Personnel) in terms of being enough and appropriate to produce desired outcome to the drug surrenderers.	5.00	4.18	4.09	4.42	Highly Effective
9	The family of the drug surrenders in terms of supporting them and provide encouragement to pursue the program.	5.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	Highly Effective
2	The accomplished monthly report of the DOH – accredited physician in terms of being progressive.	5.00	3.97	4.16	4.38	Highly Effective
10	The programs in terms of catering the needs are flexible.	5.00	3.90	4.10	4.33	Highly Effective
Area Mean		5.00	4.16	4.14	4.43	Highly Effective

The mean ratings of the indicators range from 4.33 to 4.51; all interpreted as “highly effective.” The same interpretation can be given to the area mean of 4.43.

These findings imply that assessments or measurements are being accomplished to gauge the development and progress of the drug surrenderers in finishing their rehabilitation process to become more productive members and be law-abiding citizens of the community.

Significant Difference on The Effectiveness of The Implementation of CBRP for Drug Surrenderers

Another problem that this research sought to determine is the significant difference in the effectiveness of the implementation of CBRP in terms of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

It can be gleaned that the P – value of the implementation of the variable; monitoring, and evaluation is 0.01 this is less than the significant alpha level of 0.05, which means that the null hypothesis which indicates there is no significant difference in the effectiveness of the implementation of CBRP is rejected.

Generally, the implementation of CBRP as perceived by the respondents is highly effective. However, there are still encountered challenges in the execution of the program; these are: the feeling of the need to report, cannot be located, and unverified drug watch list. This implies that despite the challenges encountered, CBRP provides positive reinforcement to the drug surrenderers, and the objective of the program is being attained. Therefore, the involvement and understanding of the community is a significant factor that helps the drug surrenderers get through with the process of rehabilitation, reformation, and reintegration.

Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of Community Based Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Surrenderers'

This part shows the different challenges encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the Community Based Rehabilitation Program. Thus, the various themes emerged as the result of thematic analysis.

The Feeling of need to report

This study reveals that the rehabilitation process does hinder drug surrenderers from attending their work where they get their salary to sustain their daily needs.

When asked what the challenges they encountered are:

Respondent A stated that, "Nuisance to work, instead of going to work, I will go to barangay to listen."

In the above statement, the respondent feels the need to attend the rehabilitation program in barangay and listen therein despite having their respective work that sustains their daily needs (e.g., rice).

As stated by respondent B, "Oftentimes, I am not going to my work if the barangay tanod call us, because I am prioritizing to go in barangay."

In the above statement, some drug surrenderers cannot attend the rehabilitation program because they have work that they need to do. This means that their family might get hungry if they did not prioritize their work as their only income source.

Some Drug Surrenderers are tagged as Cannot be located

This study shows that one of the challenges encountered in the implementation of CBRP is drug surrenders leaving their residents and migrating to another place.

When asked what the other challenges they encountered are, the respondent C answered, "There are drug surrenderers who are leaving the premise of Urdaneta City and transferring their residency."

In addition, respondent D stated that, "We are having a hard time with those drug surrenderers who are no longer be found, they already left, their names are already on our list, what we are doing is to ask for certification in the barangay, and that is what we are going to attach in our report."

The above statements show that drug surrenderers leave their residence, perhaps out of fear, and are going to other places.

Unverified drug watch list

This study shows challenges in verifying anonymous reports or information on people who use drugs and be included in the drug watch list.

When interviewed, respondent E claim that, "Sir, I am not really using illegal drugs, I just got involved."

Further, as stated by respondent F, "I am not really using illegal drugs, my name was included on the list in the barangay, that is why I am just attending because I am afraid of the news I watch on television."

Furthermore, as stated by respondent G, "Sir, why is that? I am not really using illegal drugs, but the barangay tanod wrote my name in the list."

In the above statements, some of the respondents mentioned that they are not using illegal drugs; however, their names were included in the drug watch list. Many of the respondents attended and were able to finish the CBRP because they want to come out clear, for some reason they are afraid of possibilities.

Action Plan to Enhance the Implementation of The CBRP

This action plan is based on the three areas: implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of CBRP, it also includes the emerging themes for the challenges encountered in the implementation of CBRP. Moreover, the program is beneficial to drug surrenderers as it will provide a second chance in their life to do better activities that contribute to the betterment of the society and removes the stigma associated with it. The need to enhance the implementation of CBRP is given importance for the drug surrenderers to choose to live a drug-free life and to make the society better to live in.

Based on the findings presented in the preceding parts of the chapter, the following actions are proposed so that the implementation of CBRP for drug surrenderers in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan, will be optimized.

CONCLUSION & FURTHER RESEARCH

Centered upon the findings of the study, the proponent reached at the subsequent conclusions:

The implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of CBRP as perceived by the respondents are highly effective. Thus, CBRP provides its desired outcome, and it really helps the drug surrenderers to provide second chances in their life and remove the stigma associated with it.

There is a significant difference among the perceptions of drug surrenderers, both on-going and graduates, and personnel. However, even though there is inconsistency in the perception, the respondents still perceived the CBRP as highly effective.

The implementation of CBRP in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan is in effect, and operational. Thus, the desired outcome is being achieved and the drug surrenderers are having positive changes on their end which makes them participative in all the activities of the program despite their own circumstances in life. However, challenges are still observed by the respondents.

A proposed action plan to enhance the implementation of CBRP is developed. This will further enhance the program, thus deemed necessary to be used.

Recommendations

Once a comprehensive assessment of the findings and conclusions of the study, the proponent unequivocally extends the subsequent recommendations:

Although it is highly effective, there is a need to develop the implementation of CBRP further. In doing so, various non-profit organizations and other civic organizations should be actively involved and consulted to get necessary inputs in developing the program along with the strategies, practices, and the like.

Since there is inconsistency in the perception of the respondents on the effectiveness of the implementation of CBRP, there is a need to review the implementation of the program.

The outcomes of this study should be discussed in a community outreach program to the different barangays in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan, along with, are the police community relation personnel to inform the concerned authorities on what are the challenges encountered by the drug surrenderers who are beneficiary of the CBRP.

The proposed programs will enhance the implementation of CBRP; thus, it is deemed appropriate to be used.

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