

Analytical Functionality Model: A Drug-Clearing Operation Intervention Mechanism for the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC)

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the BADAC in the three phases of drug clearing operations and develop an analytical functionality model of intervention mechanisms. The essence of this study is of high significance to the improvement of public safety and security as it attempts to create a baseline model encapsulating the strategies to leverage the implementation of the drug clearing operations of the barangays. It employed a sequential explanatory mixed-method research design to generate responses from the respondents and inputs from the informants in the development of a functional model. In terms of the extent of functionality of the BADAC members in the drug-clearing operations, Barangay Labangal has a very great extent of functionality with a mean of 4.45. The result from the Variance Analysis revealed that the overall drug-clearing operation has a significant difference with a p-value of .006 at 0.05 level of significance. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) through Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) suggests a good model fit based on Normed Fit Index, Incremental Fit Index, Tucker Lewis Index, and Comparative Fit Index, which reached the 0.900 based reference. 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 can multiply the force for effective implementation of the drug-clearing operations.

Keywords

barangay; drug; functionality; anti-drug

Introduction

The past decades have disclosed many drug-related incidents about illicit drug production, trafficking, and use ([Collins, 2022](#); [Hechanova et al., 2018](#)). Since the inception of the global war on drugs in 1961 through the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the menace remains a matter of shared concern among the people across the globe ([Mendoza, Baysic, & Lalic, 2016](#)). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reported that 2.3% of the worldwide population overused and abused illegal drug substances in 2014. The [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes \(2017\)](#) in their World Drug Report reported that over a quarter of a billion individuals, or 5% of the worldwide adult population, took drugs at least once in 2015, and around 5.6 %, or 275 million of the world population aged 15-64 years used drugs at least once in 2016 ([Merz, 2018](#)).

As a massive impediment to the country's sustainable development, health as an indispensable resource for development is among the most vulnerable aspect, given that drug use affects both morbidity and mortality ([Campbell et al., 2017](#)). In 2016, roughly around 31 million of the global population of drug users experienced drug dependence, suffered from drug use disorder, and thus needed treatment ([United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018](#)). Through the World Drug Report,

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the [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes \(2017\)](#), revealed the population of 1.6 million people who have HIV/AIDS, 6.1 million who have Hepatitis C, and 1.3 million who have both HIV and Hepatitis C. The cases of drug use were predominantly attributed to cannabis, amphetamines and prescription stimulants, opioids, ecstasy, opiates, and cocaine.

The evolution of illicit substances called New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and other drugs aside from dried cannabis, heroin, opium, methamphetamine tablet (Yaba), and crystalline methamphetamine (ICE), is of great concern. In 2017, more than 60% of the arrested offenders from the ASEAN member states were cases of the use of methamphetamine both in tablet and crystalline forms ([Kanato, Leyatikul, Choomwattana, & Thepwongsa, 2017](#)). The Philippines is one of ASEAN's drug-affected countries, and barangay is among the vulnerable units affected by drugs. Among the indicators included in the determination of drug affectation is drug users and personalities, pusher, manufacturer, marijuana cultivator and plantation, drug den, clandestine drug laboratory, and other facilities of illicit drug production ([Dangerous Drugs Board, 2014](#); [PDEA, 2013](#)).

There are roughly 1.8 million drug users in the Philippines and around 4.8 million Filipinos who have taken illicit drugs at least once ([Tiu, Teng-Calleja, Hechanova, & Go, 2019](#)). According to the Dangerous Drugs Board, the country's government agency mandated to formulate policies about illegal drugs, methamphetamine, often known as shabu, is the most widely used drug in the Philippines. In the United Nations assessment, the Philippines has the highest prevalence of methamphetamine consumption among Southeast Asian countries, accounting for around 2.2 percent of Filipinos aged 16-64 years ([Simbulan, Estacio, Dioquino-Maligaso, Herbosa, & Withers, 2019](#)).

Illegal drug trafficking includes transportation of dangerous drugs and controlled precursors and essential chemicals; manufacture; distribution, and use is the country's most pervading type of illegal drug activity ([PDEA, 2013](#)). Injection, along with inhalation and ingestion, is the most prevalent mode of the said activity. Reportedly, the number of infections due to injection has more than doubled from 2011-to 2016, with a significant increase of 140% ([Gisslén et al., 2017](#)). Common to this is the HIV infection, the country's fastest-growing epidemic, with a giant leap of 9, 264 incidences in 2016 to 11, 103 in 2017 and a significant average increase from 26 to 31 incidences daily ([Gangcuangco, 2019](#)).

Despite the tremendous efforts of the Philippine National Police (PNP) and other government law enforcement agencies, the ongoing proliferation of drug-related events continues to threaten community peace and order across the country ([Rovero, Paraon, Taguinod, & Turingan, 2018](#)). The present administration's "war on drugs" used punitive tactics and galvanized the Philippine National Police (PNP) and local government units (LGUs) around the country to be at the forefront of the effort ([Holmes, 2017](#)). The revamped anti-illegal drug tactics catalyze exposing the country's worrying drug status quo as it battles this issue with a rising number of drug users recognized.

From July 2016 to January 2017, the PNP apprehended 53,025 drug personalities, and a reported 1,189,462 suspected drug sellers and drug users willingly surrendered to police, not to mention the more than 7,000 accused drug dealers and users were slain. Despite the administration's all-out campaign to eradicate drug rampancy, studies indicated a rising number of drug users in the country and the involvement of barangay officials in drug trafficking and the market. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) claimed that drugs continue to influence 24,424 barangays in the Philippines, or 58.10 percent of the population, with the National Capital Region (NCR) having the highest drug affectation rate in the country ([Simbulan et al., 2019](#)).

As a proactive response to the drug war, the PNP, in coordination with the LGUs, specifically the anti-drug councils, launched Operation Double Barrel or Oplan Tokhang. This campaign involves initiatives at demand and supply reduction targeting the drug-infected barangay. To intensify the said campaign, PNP modified an offshoot campaign of Tokhang called "TapHang" (Tapok Hangyo), wherein homeowners of subdivisions, purok, and other government agencies are gathered to openly discuss matters and strengthen the campaign against drugs ([Baldwin, Marshall, & Sagolj, 2016](#); [Hechanova et al., 2018](#)).

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 the planning and developing drug-control policies and programs, issued Board Regulation No. 3 to boost barangay drug clearance programs' execution effectively. s. BADAC's powers and activities were enshrined in statute in 2017. On the other hand, joint Memorandum Circular No. 2018-01 was released in 2018 to outline the implementing guidelines on the operation and effectiveness of the Local Anti-Drug Abuse Council.

However, 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 affectation on 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 ([Dangerous Drugs Board, 2014](#)). In this modern world, drugs have been considered one of the banes that hit all areas and sectors of society. Daily, the scale rises and continues to inflict crime and violence among the youth, men and women, and the like. [Barerah \(2018\)](#) describes drug use among young boys and girls, particularly in hostels and educational and technical institutions. This, in turn, slows down the students' motivation towards education and increases the level of addiction.

The proliferating use of illicit drugs contributes to the increasing incidences of heinous crimes that halt the country's efforts to promote sustainable peace in the community. Some of those who are affected by this problem are young adults. As cited by [Ford et al. \(2020\)](#), there are several pushes and pull factors on drug and substance use among young adults. Among the push factors include poor housing conditions, lack of access to basic needs and social services; unemployment; hunger; broken family and domestic violence; and academic failure or disciplinary problems. Meanwhile, family responsibility or economic need are some of the pull factors.

[Rovero et al. \(2018\)](#) suggested that the sole responsibility in the fight against drugs lies on the police and other law enforcement agencies and, most importantly, to the community's concerted efforts. In their report, [McDonagh & Reddy \(2015\)](#) stressed that the family in the community, as the basic unit of society, plays a vital role in strengthening the moral fiber of its family members. As early as childhood, parents must instill the line that separates the good and the evil as the first teacher. It must be at home that the education on drug prevention is stressed out. The teachers in school intensify such knowledge. [Flynn et al. \(2015\)](#) emphasized the importance of drug prevention programs in the school setting. Incorporating the topics and the school curricula the concepts concerning the effects of drugs on well-being will significantly help reinforce the students' previous knowledge.

[Dauag \(2016\)](#) supported the concept of education as an imperative agent in the current administration's war on illegal drugs in the country. With the affected persona to include the drug personalities, continuous education, and training empower them to go back in the standard-setting fueling change and productivity in their professional career. The overall lens of drugs' effects on education changes the educational environment where an effective mechanism is integral.

The study undertaken by [Hechanova et al. \(2018\)](#) highlighted the necessity for developing a community-based drug intervention aimed primarily at rehabilitating drug users who had surrendered. The intervention is part of the government's anti-drug program, which is necessary to enhance users' drug recovery and life skills. In addition, the community-based drug intervention includes creating modules that feature interactive and creative techniques and the use of music and prayer. It also includes Filipino values such as the significance of appropriate communication for family and friends. However, the survey revealed gray areas of concern among stakeholders, such as a lack of training assistance and funding.

The community's participation in resolving the illegal drug problem is a potent forum for shared accountability ([Wattanasin, 2015](#)). Despite the presence of legislation and guidelines to handle the drug issue, the Dangerous Drugs Board reported that the implementation and operation of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council had been consistently questioned. It may be linked to a lack of sufficient orientation for all council members and a lack of attention and importance given to them by some cities and municipalities, resulting in a council that is activated but underperforming.

In terms of barangay governance, barangay officials' performance to duty is greatly affected by their lack of capabilities and indecisiveness as the officers-in-charge (Boysillo, 2017). Some are even involved in illegal activities like gambling, drug addiction, and drug pushing. However, with the proper management and leadership of the barangay captains, the issues on drugs can be quickly addressed. Barangay officials' strong and just political will in eradicating drug menace like reporting drug trade and all illegal activities in their specific barangay promotes good governance.

In light of this assumption, this study aims to assess the effectiveness of the BADAC of the selected five (5) barangays in General Santos City, particularly in the drug clearance operations enshrined in the regulation. It also seeks to realign the council their tasks as enshrined in the memorandum circular. It rules on the concept that the efficacy of the drug-clearing operation in the barrio relies on the functioning of the BADAC. That is seen as the grassroots' barrier - the first line of defense against the spread of illegal substances in the community.

Further, as an output of the study, a functionality model which encloses the intervention mechanisms for the implementation of the drug clearing operations of the BADAC was developed to serve as a baseline model of implementation strategies. It aims to leverage the pre-operation, operation, and post-operation phases of drug clearing operations of the barangays in General Santos City, Philippines, carrying out a new layer of structure on its social environment.

With the government's relentless push to combat illicit drugs, barangays play an essential part in drug-clearing operations. This research was conducted to analyze the functionality of the barangay anti-drug abuse council and to remind them of their roles as council members, particularly during the three (3) stages of drug clearance operations, including the pre-operation, operation, and post-operation phases. The current research specifically intended to answer the following questions: First, what is the extent of functionality of the BADAC members in barangay anti-drug clearing operations in terms of Pre-Operation Phase, Operation Phase, and Post-Operation Phase? Second, is there a significant difference in the functionality of the barangays in the pre-operation, operation, and post-operation phases of the drug clearing operations? Third, what functionality model of intervention mechanisms can be developed to highlight the functions of the BADAC members and strengthen the implementation of barangay drug clearing operations for their social environment?

Methods

To generate more comprehensive data and a fuller account of research problems, this study followed the fashion of a mixed-method research design integrating both qualitative and quantitative research approaches -a pragmatic approach of generating multiple viewpoints. The study used a sequential explanatory mixed-method research design, which involves collecting and analyzing quantitative data from respondents first, then collecting and analyzing qualitative data from informants. This method was specifically designed to elicit feedback from informants in constructing a functionality model. Five barangays were chosen as data generation sources under purposive sampling, a non-probability sample measure. The BADAC members from the top five most populous barangays of Region XII as per the 2015 Census on Population were this study's primary subjects.

To analyze the data gathered from the respondents, the responses obtained were subjected to statistical treatment. Descriptive analysis was done to enumerate the functions of the BADAC in terms of the three phases of drug-clearing operations. Mean distribution was used to characterize how BADAC members were functional in drug clearance operations. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) method was utilized to assess the significant differences between groups (barangays) at each step of the barangay clearance operation. Meanwhile, the result of the critical informant interview through mail-out survey was classified and subjected to Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), a statistical approach used to confirm the factor structure of a collection of observed data, through Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) -a statistical software of analyzing covariance or correlation. The result of the said analysis generates a model of functionality intervention mechanism to put the BADAC social environment in place.

Results

The Extent of Functionality of the BADAC Members in the Drug-Clearing Operations

The overall result revealed that Barangay Labangal has the highest functionality with a mean of 4.45, which can be described as “to a very great extent” of functionality. In contrast, the barangay with the lowest mean of 4.03 is the Barangay San Isidro, which has excellent functionality, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Mean of the Extent of Functionality of BADAC Members

		Descriptives					95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Preoperation Average	1.00 BRGY. CALUMPANG	30	4.1533	0.27759	0.05068	4.0497	4.2570	3.70	5.00	
	2.00 BRGY. FATIMA	30	4.4167	0.51266	0.09360	4.2252	4.6081	3.10	4.80	
	3.00 BRGY. LABANGAL	30	4.5567	0.36169	0.06603	4.4216	4.6917	3.20	5.00	
	4.00 BRGY. SAN ISIDRO	30	4.1100	0.53842	0.09830	3.9090	4.3110	2.90	5.00	
	5.00 BRGY. LAGAO	30	4.3300	0.57304	0.10462	4.1160	4.5440	2.40	5.00	
	Total	150	4.3133	0.48944	0.03996	4.2344	4.3923	2.40	5.00	
	Operation Average	1.00 BRGY. CALUMPANG	30	4.0875	0.30820	0.56270	3.9724	4.2026	3.63	5.00
	2.00 BRGY. FATIMA	30	3.9875	0.66335	0.12111	3.7398	4.2352	3.00	5.00	
	3.00 BRGY. LABANGAL	30	4.4292	0.54504	0.09951	4.2256	4.6327	3.25	5.00	
	4.00 BRGY. SAN ISIDRO	30	4.0208	0.46895	0.08562	3.8457	4.1959	2.63	4.63	
	5.00 BRGY. LAGAO	30	4.0250	0.53880	0.09837	3.8238	4.2262	2.88	5.00	
	Total	150	4.1100	0.53660	0.04381	4.0234	4.1966	2.63	5.00	
Postoperation Average	1.00 BRGY. CALUMPANG	30	4.2625	0.33533	0.06122	4.1373	4.3877	4.00	5.00	
	2.00 BRGY. FATIMA	30	4.1875	0.52599	0.09603	3.9911	4.3839	3.00	5.00	
	3.00 BRGY. LABANGAL	30	4.3583	0.59969	0.10949	4.1344	4.5823	3.00	5.00	
	4.00 BRGY. SAN ISIDRO	30	3.9542	0.52572	0.09598	3.7579	4.1505	3.00	5.00	
	5.00 BRGY. LAGAO	30	4.1333	0.58716	0.10720	3.9141	4.3526	2.25	5.00	
	Total	150	4.1792	0.33396	0.04360	4.0930	4.2653	2.25	5.00	
	Overall Mean	1.00 BRGY. CALUMPANG	30	4.1678	0.28248	0.51570	4.0623	4.2733	3.86	5.00
	2.00 BRGY. FATIMA	30	4.1972	0.48025	0.08768	4.0179	4.3765	3.03	4.90	
	3.00 BRGY. LABANGAL	30	4.4481	0.40673	0.07426	4.2962	4.5999	3.48	5.00	
	4.00 BRGY. SAN ISIDRO	30	4.0283	0.43003	0.07851	3.8678	4.1889	3.0	4.76	
	5.00 BRGY. LAGAO	30	4.1628	0.51743	0.09447	3.9696	4.3560	2.51	4.88	
	Total	150	4.2008	0.44669	0.03647	4.1288	4.2729	2.51	5.00	

Barangay Labangal has the most extraordinary pre-operational functionality with a mean of 4.56, Barangay Fatima with a mean of 4.42, and Barangay San Isidro with a mean of 4.11. Meanwhile, in the operation stage, Barangay Labangal has the most functionality with a mean of 4.43, while Barangay Fatima has the lowest functionality with a mean of 3.99. In the post-operation stage of the drug-clearing operation, Barangay Labangal still has the best functionality with a mean of 4.36, while Barangay San Isidro has the lowest functionality with a mean of 3.95.

The Difference in the Functionality of the BADAC in the Drug-Clearing Operations

An Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was performed to assess whether there is a significant difference in the functionality in the five (5) Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils in the General Santos City neighborhood. It can be gleaned from Table 2 that the overall drug-clearing operation has a significant

difference in the performance of each barangay with a p-value of .006 at 0.05 level of significance. In terms of a pre-operation stage in the drug-clearing operation, a significant difference in the functionality of each barangay was analyzed with a p-value of .001.

Table 2. Analysis of Variance on the Extent of Functionality

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Preoperation Average	Between Groups	4.113	4	1.028	4.722	0.001
	Within Groups	31.580	145	0.218		
	Total	35.693	149			
Operation Average	Between Groups	3.977	4	0.994	3.703	0.007
	Within Groups	38.927	145	0.268		
	Total	42.904	149			
Postoperation Average	Between Groups	2.755	4	0.689	2.514	0.044
	Within Groups	39.727	145	0.274		
	Total	42.482	149			
Overall Mean	Between Groups	2.803	4	0.701	3.773	0.006
	Within Groups	26.927	145	0.186		
	Total	29.730	149			

There is also a significant difference in the functionality extent of each barangay in operation terms phase with a p-value of .007. Finally, when it comes to the post-operation stage, results further suggest a significant difference in the extent of functionality when grouped according to barangay with a p-value of .044.

Table 3. Reliability Test through Cronbach's Alpha

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
0.93	26

A Cronbach's alpha test was done to test the reliability and internal consistency of the survey tool. Results showed that the tool used had reached the minimum required reliability, suggesting that any statistical analysis can yield reliable and consistent results (Table 3).

Analytical Functionality Model

A confirmatory factor analysis was carried out to verify if the factors had been appropriately identified and give the researcher a basic model of functionality. The figure below displays a p-value of .000. (Figure 1). Looking at the different indices below, such as the Normed Fit Index (NFI), Incremental Fit Index (IFI), Tucker Lewis Index (TLI), and Comparative Fit Index (CFI), a .900 references was obtained.

Table 4. Various Indices in Determining Model Fitness

Model	Baseline Comparisons				
	NFI Delta1	RFI rho1	IFI Delta2	TLI rho2	CFI
Default model	0.882	0.844	0.927	0.902	0.926
Saturated model	1.000		1.000		1.000
Independence model	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

In the literature of [Sarmiento & Costa \(2019\)](#) and [Awang \(2012\)](#) literature, the result suggests a good fit based on the indices that reached the 0.900 references.

Figure 1. CFA Path Diagram using AMOS

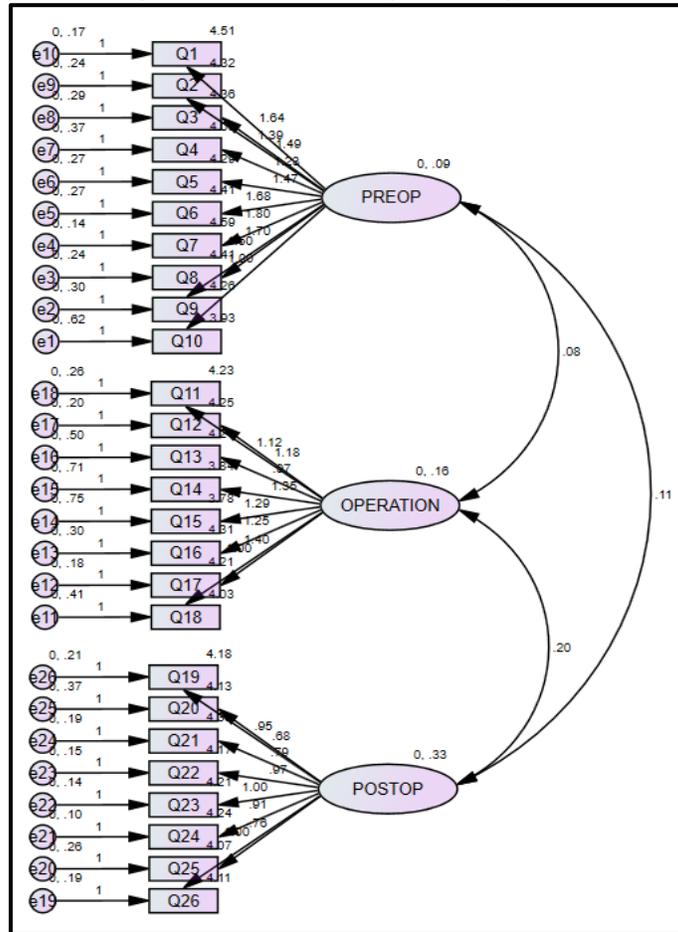


Figure 1 illustrates the fitness of the factors and the dimensions of the functionality model. The model displays a significant fitness with its relationships between variables based on the path diagram. Through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) test, the models of relationships between latent variables (LVs) and measured variables (MVs) revealed common factors. It can be gleaned that the pre-operation, operation, and post-operation stages hold various variables with fit indices. Hitting the 0.9 or 90% reference, the model is therefore acceptable.

Discussion

The Extent of Functionality of the BADAC Members in the Drug-Clearing Operations

The result implied that the BADAC members are all functional in terms of the three (3) phases of the drug-clearing operations, whose functionality ranges from excellent to a great extent. Among the five (5) barangays, Barangay Labangal has the most functional BADAC members. [Alemu & Shea \(2019\)](#), functionality can be reached if a particular entity is functional, practical, maintainable, and reliable. This is supported by the Dangerous Drugs Board which outlines the functions of the BADAC members. Accordingly, a functional BADAC continues to exercise its powers and functions in pursuing intensified and unrelenting campaigns against illegal drugs and can implement the barangay drug-clearing operations.

The Difference in the Functionality of the BADAC in the Drug-Clearing Operations

The difference in barangay drug-clearing operations can be attributed to the financial capabilities and devolved functions due to limited funds, different priorities of barangays, and the support it receives from other concerned agencies and the community ([Rovero et al., 2018](#)). In addition, it is reckoned that barangay government, being the index of grassroots democracy, must function to provide influential leadership role that thus Barangay Chairmen must know how to exercise their roles as an

executive; legislative effectively quasi-judiciary conduit. Such responsibilities highlight additional authorities, obligations, and tasks outlined in the Local Government Code and other statutes. According to [Gabriel & Castillo \(2020\)](#), once the head of the barangay and any other barangay officials fail to effectively and efficiently perform their duties, the barangay will also fail to attain its goals, mission, and vision for society.

Analytical Functionality Model

The confirmatory factor analysis was the basis for developing a functionality model of intervention mechanisms in the three (3) phases of drug clearing operations of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council. It was developed with the guidance of the government's existing legislation and issuances and through the responses of the key informants in the phases of drug-clearing operations. Figure 2 encapsulates the functions of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council and the recommendations raised by the key informants to heighten and strengthen the implementation of the drug-clearing operation.

According to the Dangerous Drugs Board, the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council members are delegated and behooved to properly exercise their duties and functions, specifically in the drug-clearing operations. The tasks to be conducted during the pre-operation phase should begin by setting the groundwork and basis for successful and sustained clearance operations. It includes the activation of BADAC members, allocation of responsibilities, conduct of drug education campaign, organization of house clusters, submission of reports, support to PNP unit, the establishment of rehabilitation and referral desk, designation of duty officers, determination of priority drug-affected barangay, and enactment of ordinances.

To vigorously enforce these functions, there must be an intensified Barangay Intelligence Network (BIN) and reporting system; allocation of substantial funds for every barangay; active participation of all the BADAC members and the barangay constituents; and coordination and participation of some law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and the local government unit (LGU) as force multipliers.

“To help contain all criminal activities, the local government units must form and intensify the Barangay Intelligence Network (BIN). This can effectively monitor and report unusual things in the areas. Also, since the primary mover of the drug-clearing operations are the BADAC members, active participation of them and the constituents of the barangay must be manifested at all times.” Informant 01

“There must be enough allocation of funds for every barangay to be earmarked for the pre-operational activities of the council. In this case, all the necessary activities of the council will be realized. Also, since some of the law enforcement agencies and the local government are involved in this mandate, their coordination and participation are important.” Informant 05

In order to fully implement the operation phase, which is the actual stage of implementation, there must be proper utilization of funds for the operational activities of the council for drug-clearing operations; active support of the law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and the local government unit (LGU); synergy and coordination of the five pillars of the criminal justice system; and the effective and efficient translation of duties and responsibilities for the operation.

“There must be proper utilization of funds intended for all operational activities of the BADAC like the conduct of preventive education, processing of the application for rehabilitation, and other mobilization activities. In terms of support, the law enforcement agencies such as PNP, PDEA, and others must actively bolster support to realize all the operational activities.” Informant 02

“For me, it is all about how the BADAC officials effectively and efficiently translate the mandates of the government into action, which includes their roles and responsibilities; and duties and functions for the operation. Also, we have to consider that the war against drugs is a dangerous task. Therefore, there must be a synergy and coordination among the five (5) pillars of justice, namely law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, penology, and the community.” Informant 06

Finally, during the post-operation phase, the main goal is to maintain and sustain the drug-cleared

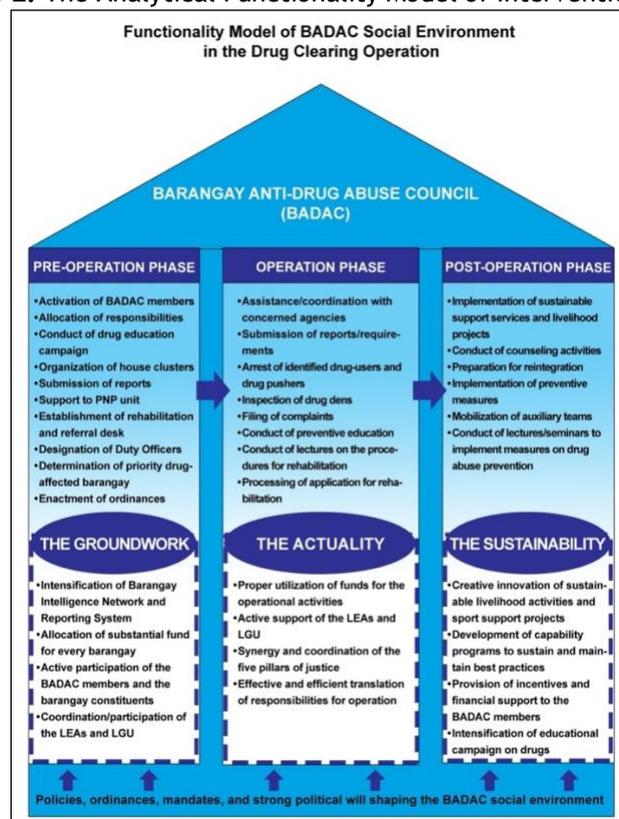
status of the barangay. Thus, BADAC members are expected to implement sustainable support services and livelihood projects, develop capability programs to sustain and maintain best practices, provision incentives and financial support to the BADAC members, and intensify the educational campaign on drugs.

“I would like to recommend that there must be a creative innovation of sustainable livelihood activities and sport support projects to divert the attention of the surrenderees and to teach them the value of earning, saving, and sports. I would also like to raise the idea of intensifying educational campaigns on drugs. The post-operational phase is a very crucial stage since this is the time that the surrenderees will have to go through a process of rehabilitation and then reintegration. The value of education is significant to instill to them the spirit of not doing it again.” Informants 3 and 4.

“What I can recommend is to develop capability programs which can sustain and maintain all the best practices of every barangay in the post-operational phase or in all phases of the drug-clearing operation. But in order for the barangay to maintain and sustain their programs and activities, they must be provided with incentives and financial support because I know it is their primary need for the operation.” Informant 7

The set of intervention mechanisms and the functions of the BADAC are dependent on the policies, ordinances, and mandates from the government. According to [Baumgartner \(2013\)](#), policies change the directions of any action as they are considered the rules of the game, affecting the way people behave and how they perform their responsibilities. Furthermore, as [Larkin Jr \(2013\)](#) corroborated, political will defines the failure and success of any action. It is a sine qua non to attain the political aims and an essential component of the Public Choice Theory. It is fitting to say that policies, ordinances, mandates from the government, and the strong political will of the barangay officials and BADAC members are the strong forces that shape the social environment of the council.

Figure 2. The Analytical Functionality Model of Intervention Mechanisms



Conclusion

The study was mainly carried out to assess the functionality of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council in the three phases of drug-clearing operations, namely pre-operation, operation, and post-operations. The top five most populous barangays in General Santos City (Calumpang, Fatima, Labangal, San Isidro, and Lagao) were the source of responses. A Functionality Model, which enshrines intervention mechanisms, was drawn from the result of the confirmatory factor analysis, existing legislation, and the critical informant interview. Based on the result and findings of the study, it was found out that the BADAC members of the five barangays are functional, especially the council from Barangay Labangal, whose functionality reached out to a very great extent. It is further implied that the BADAC members are functional, practical, maintainable, and reliable. There is also a significant difference in the extent of functionality of the BADAC members in the drug-clearing operations among the five (5) barangays, which may be attributed to the lack of financial/fund support, varying priorities, lack of support from concerned agencies, and lack of leadership. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. The indices of the confirmatory factor analysis yielded a suitable value hitting the reference. Hence, the analytical functionality model suggests a good fit to produce a baseline model of the intervention mechanism. Lastly, the social environment of BADAC is powerfully shaped by the policies, ordinances, mandates, and strong political will.

Based on the conclusions drawn out from the study's findings, the author recommends that for the drug-clearing operation to be fully operationalized and effectively implemented, the local government unit must allocate a budget for every barangay. It must include allowances and insurance of the BADAC members as they perform crucial functions in the war against drugs. Also, proper utilization of funds is integral in the materialization of the drug-clearing operations and all activities that support the operation. It is also recommended that every barangay intensify its Intelligence Network for strict monitoring and thorough reporting of drug cases and incidents. Practical livelihood projects, sports support programs, and drug education campaigns should also be undertaken and sustained to reinforce and continue to uplift the morale of the surrenderees in preparation for their reintegration into the community. The BADAC officials must also strictly implement the government's policies, ordinances, and mandates. Finally, coordination and concerted efforts among the law enforcement agencies, the LGU, and the community can multiply the force for effective implementation of the operation.

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