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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESSING THE EFFICACY OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUG SURRENDERERS IN BARANGAY DAPITAN, MUNICIPALITY OF CORDOVA: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the effectiveness of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program for drug surrenderers in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. Utilizing a comprehensive survey, data were gathered and analyzed to assess the demographic characteristics of participants and evaluate the outcomes of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts. Findings indicate a prevalence of male participants aged 44-50, suggesting a correlation with drug use and health-related concerns. The community-based program demonstrated significant success, particularly in counseling, home-based care, psychosocial interventions, and preventive education. While some specific activities showed room for improvement, the involvement of experienced interventionists contributed to the overall effectiveness. Recommendations include enhancing counseling strategies, expanding life skills development, and strengthening family support. The proposed action plan outlines targeted initiatives to optimize rehabilitation and reintegration programs, emphasizing ongoing evaluation and participant feedback. This study contributes to the discourse on community-based drug rehabilitation, providing insights for program enhancement and sustainable impact.

INTRODUCTION

Since antiquity, drug abuse has been a global problem; its prevalence in society is a century old pandemic that society has fought in various eras. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) new World Drug Report, about 269 million people used drugs worldwide in 2018, up 30% from 2009, and over 35 million people endure from drug use complications. Drug abuse is one of the root causes of surging crime rates, mental and physical health issues, damaging relationship with friends and family, and source of social discord in a community. Thus, one of the greatest concerns in many countries today is the rapidly rising number of drug users worldwide. The drug abuse in the Philippines is also a major problem amidst the pandemic. According to the Dangerous Drugs Board's (DDB) 2019 National Household Survey on the Patterns and Trends of Substance Abuse, an estimated 1.67 million or two out of every hundred Filipinos aged 10 to 69 are present illegal drug users. According to the DDB data, cannabis, also known as marijuana, is still the most widely abused dangerous substance, accounting for 57%, followed by methamphetamine hydrochloride, or shabu, accounting for 35%. The anti-illegal drug campaign of President Duterte's administration where it aims at the neutralization of illegal drug personalities nationwide in its first three months had been bloody and chaotic. Many extra-judicial killings perpetrated riding along the anti-illegal drug campaign resulting to human rights violation and issues. According to the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) there are a total of 188,603 anti-illegal drug operations conducted, 273,014 persons arrested, and 6,011 persons who died during anti-drug operations from July 1, 2016, to December 31, 2020. Thus, the anti-illegal drug campaign produces many drug surrenderers to rise in numbers. Drug users have been forced or voluntarily sought help of rehabilitation centers for behavior change. According to the DDB for the year 2018, five thousand, four hundred forty-seven (5,447) admissions were reported based on facility reporting. Many governments and non-government organizations offered different programs for rehabilitation and treatment of drug users. Drug rehabilitation refers to the medical care of people who are addicted to addictive substances like alcohol, illegal drugs like marijuana, shabu, or amphetamines. The primary goal of drug rehabilitation is to assist addicts in ending their compulsive drug seeking and use. Rehabilitation aims to restore people to productive life in their families, workplaces, and communities, in addition to avoiding substance abuse.

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The main goal of rehabilitation is to provide possibilities for behavior change by helping drug users in battling the physical, emotional, and psychological induced problems that drugs have caused. Drug abuse and addiction are dangers to the survival of the society and reason for many deviant behaviors. Thus, the swelling drug problem in the community is a concern to all people. Through rehabilitation programs, people who are addicted to drugs can be assisted to change their behavior. But only programs that are effective can bring behavior change upon drug dependents. Understanding the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programs used could be achieved through study in which the strengths and the weakness are identified and analyzed. This can be able to inform the service providers on areas that need to be improved to enhance their ability in bringing about behavior change. Drug dependent individuals are sent to drug rehabilitation programs to bring behavior change to drug dependents. The Barangay Anti – Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova seeks to help the drug surrenderers who volunteered to avail the six-month outpatient – drug rehabilitation program of their barangay. The effectiveness of the programs offered, however, is undetermined. This study therefore examines the effectiveness of rehabilitation program of community-based treatment of drug surrenderers in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. This study was anchored on Motivational Enhancement Therapy by William Miller and Stephen Rollnick in year 1993, supported by Cognitive Behavioral Theory by Aaron Beck in year 1960's and Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura in year 1977.

Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) is a form of counseling that helps people overcome their reluctance about entering treatment and quitting their drug use. It focuses on growing intrinsic motivation by raising awareness of an issue, correcting any self-defeating thoughts about the problem, and boosting trust in one's ability to improve. The concepts of motivational interviewing are used to boost morale and develop a change strategy. For high-risk cases, coping mechanisms are recommended and addressed with the patient. And according to Stephens and Roffman (1993) reported motivational interviewing to be effective with marijuana dependent adults. This therapy is based on five motivational principles first, expressing empathy, developing discrepancy, avoiding argumentation, rolling with resistance, and lastly supporting self-efficacy. It normally lasts four sessions and is followed by an initial evaluation that gathers data on behaviors relevant to the presenting problem.

Cognitive Behavioral Theory by Aaron Beck proposes that how people perceive their experiences influences their emotional, behavioral, and physiological response. Those correcting perceptions and modifying unhelpful thoughts and behaviors will lead to better responses. It stresses the importance of being able to teach people self-management skills and how to remold their thoughts so that they can better handle their lives and face current and potential problems. This theory supports the motivational enhancement method in which it focuses on the thinking or the self-defeating thoughts that a drug abuser automatically reacts. Cognitive behavioral theory states that teaching a person with self-efficacy techniques to cope with drug abuse disorders and manage stress disorders. This approach focused on modifying thoughts and behavior of drug users developing coping skills, teaching them in self-management skills and how to restructure their thoughts, so they will learn to use these techniques to control their lives to deal effectively with present and future problems and function well without ongoing therapy. While Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura emphasizes in this theory that individuals can learn behavior through observation. It considers how environmental and cognitive factors interact influencing human behavior and learning. In this theory we can say that models such as family and friends influenced heavily a person to form this addiction because they are the ones that a person always sees and eventually imitate. In essence, this theory proposes that substance use is a function of positive norms and anticipations about substances and family members and friends who engage in and model substance use (Bandura, 1977; Maisto et al., 1999). Social learning theory is often described as bridge between behaviorism and cognitive approach for it focuses on how mental factors are involved in learning. The social learning approach is included in this study for it is known that behavior can be learned through observation and association, thus interaction with healthier people helps the drug users overcome its dependence upon the drug. In connection to the main theory where it posits intrinsic motivation for behavior change where cognitive behavioral theory focus on self-implicating thoughts and so as social learning, the difference is external stimuli or models are the source of learning, but mediational processes are in between meaning it does not automatically copy the behavior unless the individual perceived rewards outweigh the perceived costs.

In the article by Edward Thorndike, he argues that behavior in human beings can be modified through effective programs (Thorndike, 1911; Provisional Laws of Acquired Behavior or Learning). Historically, rehabilitation programs in relation to behavior change can be traced to First World War in Germany. Soldiers who were able to survive the war had traumatic experiences that led to drug use and subsequent addiction. After four months, about 5,000 soldiers who were dependent and admitted into recovery services showed signs of improvement. Thorndike further said that three quarters of the people recovered completely after six months, while a quarter returned to their old habits after leaving the rehabilitation centers. According to research conducted in Mexico on rehabilitation programs on drug users, it is found out that immediate families and the community around drug users played a big role in mitigating in going back to addiction. The expectation is that successful recovery efforts will benefit the community. Since then, rehabilitation programs have referred to strategies for increasing adaptive behavior through reinforcement and reducing unwanted behavior through extinction or punishment. Drug rehabilitation refers to the medical care of people who are addicted to addictive substances like alcohol, illegal drugs like cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines.

Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation (CBDR) is an integrated model for helping drug users with mild severity of addiction. It includes a continuum of care from outreach and low-threshold services through active coordination via several health, social, and other non-specialist services to meet the needs of clients. We have seen increasing concern for substance abuse, and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports that 2.3% of the world's population abuses illicit substances (UNODC, 2014). Beyond being cost-effective, there is evidence that community-based drug interventions have significantly decreased hospital stay, emergency room visits, and criminality (UNODC, 2014). UNODC also recommends the use of evidence-based treatments, and there is growing literature on outpatient treatments for illicit drug use and misuse (McCarty et al., 2014). The most

robust evidence has been reported on cognitive behavior therapy (CBT; Windsor, Jemal, & Alessi, 2015). CBT assumes that drug use is a learned behavior and thus can be unlearned through therapeutic strategies (Magill & Ray, 2009).

This study determined the effectiveness of the Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. The findings of this study will be the basis of a proposed action plan.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of;
 2. Age
 3. Gender
 4. Civil Status
 5. Highest Educational Attainment
6. What is the Level of Effectiveness of the Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova in terms of;
 7. Rehabilitation
 8. Reintegration
9. Based on the findings of the study, what action plan can be proposed?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study utilized the descriptive survey method to assess the effectiveness of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program of drug surrenderers in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. This method was used for it involves collections of quantitative information that can be tabulated along in a continuum in numerical form, such as scores on a test or the number of times a person chooses a certain type of phone application or describes categories of information such as gender and age. It often uses visual aids such as graphs and charts to help the reader in understanding data distribution.

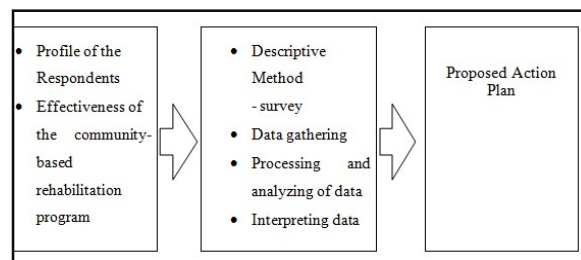


Figure 1. Research Flow

This study was conducted in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova where the community-based rehabilitation program is located. Cordova is one of the two local government units in Mactan Island and a 3rd class municipality in the province of Cebu, Philippines. It is a small town that comprises of 13 barangays. It has a total population of 70,595 according to the 2020 census. Land area of 789.6 hectares. Dapitan is a barangay in the municipality of Cordova, in the province of Cebu. Its population as determined by the 2020 census was 3,386. This represented 4.80% of the total population of Cordova. The venue of the rehabilitation program was mostly held at Purok 3, Dapitan Chapel and Barangay gym. The program was held in a place where the respondents can be easily gathered and monitored. The venue also is near the barangay hall in which the staff can easily monitor and assist the respondents as well as the invited practitioner that gives the seminar or activity. The chapel and barangay gym is spacious enough to accommodate the 38 individuals that volunteered in the program. The respondents of this study were the drug surrenderers who volunteered, completed, and graduated the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. The questionnaire was selectively given to the respondents to measure the effectiveness of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. There were thirty-eight (38) respondents who were asked to be surveyed from Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. These thirty-eight (38) respondents are composed of thirty-four (34) males and four (4) females. The age bracket of the respondents is between twenty-three (23) years old to fifty-seven (57) years old in which twenty-three (23) are single and fifteen (15) of them are married. While, most of the respondent's educational attainment is only on the elementary level and only two (2) respondents were able to graduate

college. These thirty-eight (38) respondents were able to answer the questionnaire to determine the level of effectiveness of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova.

The instrument that was used in conducting this research was a researcher made questionnaire that was filled up by the respondents. Prior the conduct of the survey, the questionnaire was validated by the adviser, panel of experts and statistician. In quantitative research, the traditional format is to ask the respondent the same questions, ensuring that the entire data sample can be interpreted equally. The first part of the survey form will be the profiling of the respondents and second will be the questions pertaining to the effectiveness of the program.

Research Procedures

Gathering of Data: The researchers first sent request letters to the official of the barangay as well as the head of the program. Upon approval of request for the conduct of study, the survey forms were distributed to the surrenderers with the aid of the officials of the program. The respondents were guided to answer the survey forms without influencing how and what to answer in the following questions. Together with the survey forms informed consent forms were given providing the respondents the needed information that they know what they were participating in. The data collected, analyzed, and interpreted then by the researchers. The responses from every item were tabulated and was analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Treatment of Data: The researchers used simple percentage to summarize, analyze and interpret the profile of the respondents. Weighted mean was used to summarize, analyzed, and interpreted the response of the respondents on the effectiveness of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova.

Simple Percentage: Was used to summarize, analyze, and interpret the data on the profile of the respondents.

Weighted Mean: Was used in each item. Then after taking the weighted mean, each item was given an appropriate interpretation based on the number identification illustrated the researchers.

RESULTS

Scale	Range	Interpretation
4	3.40 - 4.0	Very Effective
3	2.6 - 3.39	Effective
2	1.80- 2.59	Less Effective
1	1.0 - 1.79	Not Effective

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data from the respondents.

TABLE	TABLE TITLE
Profile of the respondents in terms of :	
1.	Age of the Respondents
2.	Gender of the Respondents
3.	Civil Status of the
4.	Educational Attainment
Level of Effectiveness of the Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program	
5.	Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program
6.	Reintegration program, specifically focusing on spirituality and moral recovery programs.
7.	Rehabilitation Program

PROFILE

The tables and charts present the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, civil status, and highest educational attainment.

Table 1 - Age of the Respondents

Age	F	%
23-29 years old	2	5%
30-36 years old	8	21%
37-43 years old	8	21%
44-50 years old	13	34%
51-57 years old	6	16%
above 57 years old	1	3%
Total	38	100%

Table 1 provides a compelling insight into the correlation between age and engagement in drug use. The data suggests a notable prevalence of drug use within the age range of 44-50 years, indicating that a significant proportion of respondents initiated their involvement with illegal substances during their teenage years. This observation raises the possibility that individuals within this

age bracket might be resorting to drug use as a means of seeking solace or comfort, potentially driven by underlying health issues or the desire to alleviate pain.

Furthermore, the discernible trend of increased drug inclination with age underscores the impact of the aging process on substance abuse patterns. This aligns with the principles of the "gateway hypothesis," as proposed by Kandel in 1975, suggesting that early experimentation with substances like alcohol or tobacco during adolescence could serve as a precursor to the later use of more addictive illegal drugs. The findings in Table 1 thus not only shed light on the prevalence of drug use within a specific age group but also imply a potential relationship between early experimentation, age-related factors, and the escalation of substance abuse over time.

Table 2. Gender of the Respondents

Gender	f	%
Male	34	89%
Female	4	11%
Total	38	100%

Table 2 underscores a noticeable gender disparity among the respondents, with a clear majority being male. This aligns with broader societal trends indicating that men are statistically more inclined to engage in illicit drug use compared to their female counterparts. The observed prevalence among men, especially in their youth, may be attributed to early exposure to negative influences, potentially during formative years. This gender discrepancy is further accentuated by the traditional societal roles, where women often remain more sheltered at home during their youth. These findings resonate with existing research data, such as that from EMCDDA in 2003 and Hibell et al. in 2004, consistently highlighting a higher incidence of illegal drug use among men compared to women. This gendered pattern in Table 2 not only sheds light on the demographics of drug use but also underscores the importance of considering societal influences and gender-specific risk factors in designing targeted prevention and intervention strategies.

Table 3. Civil Status of the Respondents

Civil Status	f	%
Single	23	61%
Married	15	39%
Total	38	100%

In Table 3, the civil status also revealed that much of the total number of the respondents is single. It is more likely because, married individuals are more focused on their family and work, unlike single which are more likely to hang-out and go out with their friends or peers which made them susceptible to the influence of drugs. Also, according to data evidence it suggests that married individuals are much less likely to use illicit drugs (Merline and colleagues 2004).

Table 4. Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	f	%
Elementary Level	10	26%
Elementary Graduate	6	16%
High School Level	9	24%
High School Graduate	8	21%
College Level	3	8%
College Graduate	2	5%
Total	38	100%

Table 4 highlights a significant concentration of respondents with an elementary-level educational attainment, suggesting a potential correlation between educational background and drug abuse. This association may be rooted in the theory that drug abuse can emerge as a coping mechanism in response to the frustration and disappointment stemming from unmet societal role expectations. The Life Course Social Field Theory, as proposed by Cicchetti and Schneider-Rosen in 1984 and Kellam and Ensminger in 1980, posits that an individual's ability to fulfill crucial social roles, such as those of a student, family member, or employee, is intricately linked to their subsequent social adaptation. The prevalence of elementary-level education among respondents in Table 4 may indicate challenges in meeting these social role expectations, leading some individuals to resort to drug abuse as a coping strategy. Understanding the interplay between educational attainment and social role expectations is crucial for developing targeted interventions that address the multifaceted factors influencing substance abuse patterns. This insight can inform comprehensive strategies aimed at supporting individuals in achieving success in various social roles and, consequently, reducing the likelihood of resorting to drug use as a coping mechanism.

Level of Effectiveness of the Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program: Table represents the level of effectiveness of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program to the drug surrenderers in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova.

Table 5. Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program

I. REHABILITATION							
1. Counselling, Home – Based Care and Therapy and other Psychosocial Intervention	VE (4) f	E (3) f	LE (2) f	NE (1) f	Total	WM	Interpretation
1.1 The counselling sessions in the activity of stopping the cycle of drug use enable me to understand what triggers and cravings, in which examples of triggers are friends who use and a bar or club, and cravings are impulsive urges to use that have physiological basis.	20	18	0	0	38	3.53	Very Effective
1.2 The counselling sessions in the activity of stopping the cycle of drug use enable me to change my behaviors to avoid triggering cravings.	21	16	1	0	38	3.53	Very Effective
1.3 The counselling sessions enable me to understand that thoughts and emotions that act as triggers that could lead to thoughts of using and leading to drug use.	18	19	0	1	38	3.42	Very Effective
1.4 The scheduling of activities in my daily routine are effective in stopping or delaying triggers and cravings.	19	18	1	0	38	3.47	Very Effective
1.5 The program enables me to find new coping techniques that do not involve substance use.	18	19	0	1	38	3.42	Very Effective
1.6 The program enables me to find to solutions that maintain abstinence.	15	23	0	0	38	3.39	Effective
1.7 The program enables me to understand the importance of stopping alcohol use and help me able to stop drinking alcoholic beverages which are also great triggers for drug use.	17	20	0	1	38	3.39	Effective
1.8 The program enables me to control behaviors that are related to drug use.	15	22	1	0	38	3.37	Effective
Average						3.44	Very Effective

2. Health Services and Wellness Promotion Programs and Preventive Drug Education.	VE (4) f	E (3) f	LE (2) f	NE (1) f	Total	WM	Interpretation
2.1 The surrenderers monitoring through surprise drug test is effective in one's prevention to use again.	19	18	0	1	38	3.45	Very Effective
2.2 The activities discussed by the interventionist in managing stress and anger issues under the influence of drugs were able to manage my stress and anger.	17	19	2	0	38	3.39	Effective
2.3 The wellness promotion programs enable me to be healthy and care more about myself and my family.	16	21	0	1	38	3.37	Effective
2.4 The discussion about how drugs can affect my way of thinking enables me to understand its effects towards myself and others.	17	20	1	0	38	3.42	Very Effective

3. Counselling and Relapse Prevention, Life Skills Development, Therapy and other Aftercare Psychosocial Interventions.	VE (4) f	E (3) f	LE (2) f	NE (1) f	Total	WM	Total
3.1 The program enables me to improve communication with family.	18	19	0	1	38	3.42	Very Effective
3.2 The program enables me to improve relationship with my family.	20	17	0	1	38	3.47	Very Effective
3.3 The program enables me to open up with my family about what I think and my personal feelings.	18	19	1	0	38	3.45	Very Effective
3.4 The program enables me to change my lifestyle for successful recovery.	21	16	1	0	38	3.53	Very Effective
3.5 The program enables me to improve areas in my life that I have been neglecting.	21	16	0	1	38	3.50	Very Effective
3.6 The program enables me to prioritize the important aspects of my life.	19	17	1	1	38	3.42	Very Effective
3.7 The program enables me to take responsibility of my life.	19	18	1	0	38	3.47	Very Effective
3.8 The program made improvements in my life.	22	15	0	1	38	3.53	Very Effective
3.9 The program enables me to handle my finances well much better.	16	21	0	1	38	3.37	Effective
3.10 The program enables me to find balance between work and recovery.	20	17	1	0	38	3.50	Very Effective
3.11 The program enables me to gain confidence to be able to recover from substance use.	20	17	1	0	38	3.50	Very Effective
3.12 The scheduling of the activities enables me to remain drug free.	20	18	0	0	38	3.53	Very Effective
3.13 The open group discussions are effective wherein I was able to voice out and share experience in drug use.	19	17	1	1	38	3.42	Very Effective
3.14 The focused and individual discussion with the counsellor was effective in recovery.	23	13	1	1	38	3.53	Very Effective
3.15 The time allotted by the program throughout the session is enough.	21	16	0	1	38	3.50	Very Effective
Average						3.48	Very Effective

Table 5 presents a comprehensive overview of the respondents' perceptions regarding various components of the rehabilitation program, encompassing Counseling, Home-Based Care and Therapy, and other Psychosocial Interventions. Notably, sub-questions 1.6, 1.7, and 1.8 highlight the respondents' consensus on the program's efficacy in addressing critical aspects such as maintaining abstinence, preventing alcohol use that could serve as a trigger for drug relapse, and managing behaviors associated with drug use. However, the nuanced analysis reveals that respondents view the program's effectiveness in a more targeted manner. For instance, under the sub-questions pertaining to Health Services and Wellness Promotion Programs as well as Preventive Drug Education (2.2 and 2.3), respondents acknowledge the program's impact primarily in managing stress and anger issues linked to drug influence and promoting overall wellness. Similarly, in the domain of Counseling and Relapse Prevention, Life Skills Development, Therapy, and other Aftercare Psychosocial Interventions (sub-question 3.9), respondents express that the program is effective. Despite this positive sentiment, it is evident that there is room for improvement. The data signals a call for enhancing the specificity and comprehensiveness of program activities to maximize effectiveness in delivering services tailored to the unique needs of the respondents. This insight is instrumental in refining and optimizing the rehabilitation program ensuring that it evolves to meet the evolving challenges and requirements of individuals seeking recovery.

Table 6 - Reintegration program, specifically focusing on spirituality and moral recovery programs

II. REINTEGRATION							
1. Spirituality and Moral Recovery Programs	VE (4)	E (3)	LE (2)	NE (1)	Total	WM	Interpretation
1.1 The spiritual discussion and intervention enable me to have a stronger faith.	17	19	1	1	38	3.37	Effective
1.2 The sessions and open discussions done with resident priest enable me to improve your relationship with myself.	15	22	1	0	38	3.37	Effective
1.3 The sessions and open discussions done with resident priest enable me to improve your relationship with my family.	16	21	1	0	38	3.39	Effective
1.4 The sessions and open discussions done with resident priest enable me to improve your relationship with friends.	13	24	0	1	38	3.29	Effective
1.5 The sessions and open discussions done with resident priest enable me to improve your relationship with my community.	18	19	1	0	38	3.45	Very Effective
1.6 The discussions and activities lead by the interventionist enable me to do good more with myself.	19	17	1	1	38	3.42	Very Effective
1.7 The discussions and activities lead by the interventionist enable me to do good more with my family.	19	17	2	0	38	3.45	Very Effective
1.8 The discussions and activities lead by the interventionist enable me to do good more with my friends.	19	18	1	0	38	3.47	Very Effective
1.9 The discussions and activities lead by the interventionist enable me to do good more with the community.	21	16	1	0	38	3.53	Very Effective
Average						3.42	Very Effective
2. Family Support and Interventions	VE (4)	E (3)	LE (2)	NE (1)	Total	WM	Interpretation
2.1 The program enables my family to help and understand me better.	23	15	0	0	38	3.61	Very Effective
2.2 The rice ration given at the end of every session of the activity of the drug treatment and rehabilitation program is helpful to me and my family.	19	18	0	1	38	3.45	Very Effective
2.3 The program about relapse intervention to family was effective.	20	16	1	1	38	3.45	Very Effective
2.4 The program enables my family to discuss issues and fear related to the possibility of relapse.	16	22	0	0	38	3.42	Very Effective
2.5 The making of calendar and marking progress effective in one's recovery.	18	20	0	0	38	3.47	Very Effective
2.6 The house visit together with the PNP personnel is effective in monitoring my progress.	17	20	1	0	38	3.42	Very Effective
Average						3.47	Very Effective
3. Involvement in Community Service Work (disaster relief and response, environmental advocacy work, etc.)	VE (4)	E (3)	LE (2)	NE (1)	Total	WM	Interpretation
3.1 The community service work was voluntary and not forced by the officials of the program.	20	16	1	1	38	3.45	Very Effective
3.2 The interaction with the community members able to help me in recovery.	19	18	1	0	38	3.47	Very Effective
3.3 The involvement in community service work gives me a sense of fulfillment and sense of acceptance of myself.	21	16	0	1	38	3.50	Very Effective
Average						3.47	Very Effective

Table 6 delves into the responses related to the reintegration program, specifically focusing on spirituality and moral recovery programs. Within this context, sub-questions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 illuminate respondents' perspectives on the effectiveness of the program. The discernible pattern suggests that respondents perceive the program as particularly impactful in fostering a stronger faith and enhancing relationships with oneself, family, friends, and the broader community. While the positive feedback underscores the program's commendable aspects, it concurrently reveals an opportunity for refinement. The data implies that, in order to elevate effectiveness and elicit more profound outcomes, there is a potential for further enhancement of the specific activities within the reintegration program. By honing in on the nuances of these activities and tailoring them to meet the diverse needs of the respondents, the reintegration program can be optimized to yield even more positive and transformative results. This nuanced understanding not only acknowledges the program's current strengths but also serves as a strategic guide for continuous improvement, ensuring that the reintegration efforts are dynamic and responsive to the evolving needs of those undergoing spiritual and moral recovery.

Table 7 . Rehabilitation Program

I. REHABILITATION		
1. Counselling, Home – Based Care and Therapy and other Psychosocial Intervention	3.44	Very Effective
2. Health Services and Wellness Promotion Programs and Preventive Drug Education.	3.41	Very Effective
3. Counselling and Relapse Prevention, Life Skills Development, Therapy and other Aftercare Psychosocial Interventions.	3.48	Very Effective
OVERALL AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.44	Very Effective
II. REINTEGRATION		
1. Spirituality and Moral Recovery Programs	3.42	Very Effective
2. Family Support and Interventions	3.47	Very Effective
3. Involvement in Community Service Work (disaster relief and response, environmental advocacy work, etc.)	3.47	Very Effective
OVERALL AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.45	Very Effective

Table 7 presents a comprehensive assessment of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program for drug surrenderers in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. The data reveals a striking consensus among respondents, indicating that the effectiveness level of the program is deemed "very effective" across multiple dimensions. These include counseling, home-based care and therapy, and other psychosocial interventions, as well as health services and wellness promotion programs with a focus on preventive drug education. Additionally, respondents affirm the high efficacy of the program in areas such as counseling and relapse prevention, life skills development, therapy, and other aftercare psychosocial interventions. The reintegration programs, encompassing spirituality and moral recovery programs, family support and interventions, and involvement in community service work, also received accolades for their effectiveness. This positive evaluation is attributed to the caliber of interventionists and speakers involved in the program. Their wealth of experience, expertise, and proficiency in dealing with drug surrenderers has significantly contributed to the program's success. The adept guidance and insights provided by these experienced professionals have played a pivotal role in shaping the positive outcomes witnessed in various facets of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation initiative. This recognition emphasizes the importance of not only the program's structure and activities but also the quality and competence of the individuals delivering crucial interventions. As a result, this insightful data serves as a foundation for acknowledging successful strategies and can guide future endeavors in refining and sustaining the effectiveness of community-based programs for the rehabilitation of drug surrenderers.

DISCUSSION

This study determined the effectiveness of the Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova. The findings of this study served as a basis for a proposed action plan.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

- What is the profile of the respondents in terms of;
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Civil Status
 - Highest Educational Attainment
- What is the Level of Effectiveness of the Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Program of Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova in terms of;
 - Rehabilitation
 - Reintegration
- Based on the findings of the study, what action plan can be proposed?

After the meticulous tabulation and analysis of the data, a nuanced picture emerges in which various facets of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova are examined. Firstly, the data underscores a male predominance among the respondents, aligning with the common perception that males are more inclined towards illicit drug use. Furthermore, a notable concentration of respondents falls within the age range of 44-50 years, suggesting a potential correlation between drug usage and seeking comfort due to underlying health issues. Another noteworthy insight reveals that a significant portion of the 38 program graduates originates from this community-based initiative, highlighting its impact in facilitating rehabilitation and recovery. Delving into the effectiveness of the program implementation, a resounding verdict emerges as the community-based treatment and rehabilitation effort is deemed "very effective" across a spectrum of dimensions. These include counseling, home-based care, therapy, and various psychosocial interventions, as well as health services, wellness promotion programs, and preventive drug education.

Notably, the success extends to elements like counseling and relapse prevention, life skills development, and other aftercare psychosocial interventions. Even under the umbrella of reintegration programs, encompassing spirituality, moral recovery initiatives, family support, and community service involvement, the program is hailed as highly effective. This commendable effectiveness is attributed to the caliber of interventionists and speakers engaged in the program, possessing valuable experience, adept skills, and a thorough understanding of handling individuals undergoing rehabilitation. While certain sub-questions under specific program components indicate varying levels of effectiveness, the overall interpretation underscores the program's significant efficacy. Despite isolated areas labeled as "only effective," the comprehensive impact on rehabilitation and reintegration into society is overwhelmingly positive. This nuanced understanding emphasizes the need for a holistic evaluation that considers both specific activities and broader program outcomes, paving the way for continuous improvement and sustained success in community-based initiatives for the rehabilitation of drug surrenderers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comprehensive analysis of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova, reveals a multifaceted landscape of substance abuse, recovery, and the efficacy of intervention strategies. The predominance of male respondents aligns with broader societal trends, emphasizing the need for targeted approaches to address gender-specific factors influencing drug use. The concentration of respondents within the 44-50 age range suggests a potential nexus between drug reliance and coping mechanisms related to underlying health issues, further highlighting the complex interplay of physical and psychological dimensions in addiction. The remarkable success of the program, evident in the high number of graduates and overwhelmingly positive responses, signifies its pivotal role in addressing the intricate challenges of rehabilitation. The effectiveness spans various facets, from counseling and psychosocial interventions to health services and preventive education, showcasing the program's holistic approach. The engagement of experienced interventionists and speakers emerges as a linchpin in the program's triumph, underscoring the importance of expertise and nuanced understanding in navigating the intricacies of drug surrenderer rehabilitation. While the analysis recognizes certain sub-questions indicating isolated effectiveness, the overall interpretation emphasizes the program's resounding impact. The nuanced approach of evaluating specific activities alongside broader outcomes underscores the need for ongoing refinement and adaptation in community-based initiatives. This holistic understanding is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of future programs and ensuring a sustained positive impact on individuals grappling with substance abuse.

The study's findings contribute valuable insights to the broader discourse on drug rehabilitation, shedding light on demographic patterns, the significance of age-related factors, and the pivotal role of experienced professionals in guiding individuals toward recovery. The success of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program serves as a beacon of hope, illustrating the potential for positive transformation when interventions are thoughtfully designed, meticulously implemented, and continuously refined. As society grapples with the complex challenges of substance abuse, the lessons drawn from this analysis have implications beyond the confines of Barangay Dapitan. They underscore the importance of holistic, community-driven approaches that address not only the symptoms but also the root causes and societal factors contributing to substance abuse. Moving forward, this study advocates for a dynamic and adaptive framework for drug rehabilitation programs, encouraging ongoing collaboration between communities, healthcare professionals, and policymakers to foster a supportive environment for sustained recovery and reintegration into society. In essence, the journey toward overcoming substance abuse requires a collective and comprehensive effort, and the lessons gleaned from this study pave the way for informed and impactful interventions in the ongoing battle against addiction.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the comprehensive analysis of the community-based treatment and rehabilitation program in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of similar programs:

- Recognizing the higher prevalence of male respondents in substance abuse, it is imperative to develop and implement tailored interventions that address the unique factors influencing men's drug use. This may involve targeted counseling sessions, peer support groups, and educational initiatives that resonate with the specific challenges and motivations of male individuals. By acknowledging and addressing gender-specific dynamics, the program can better cater to the diverse needs of its participants.
- The success of the program in counseling, home-based care, and psychosocial interventions highlights the importance of an integrated approach. To further enhance effectiveness, there should be a concerted effort to integrate health services seamlessly with psychosocial support. This may involve collaborating with healthcare professionals, incorporating regular health check-ups, and providing education on the intersection of physical and mental health. A holistic approach that considers both aspects will contribute to more comprehensive and sustainable outcomes.
- The study acknowledges certain sub-questions indicating isolated effectiveness, emphasizing the need for ongoing program evaluation and adaptation. Regular assessments should be conducted to identify areas for improvement, assess the evolving needs of participants, and refine program components accordingly. This could involve soliciting feedback from both participants and facilitators, tracking long-term outcomes, and staying abreast of emerging trends in substance abuse and rehabilitation. By adopting a continuous improvement mindset, the program can remain responsive and effective in addressing the dynamic challenges associated with drug surrenderer rehabilitation.

These recommendations collectively aim to strengthen the program's impact by addressing specific demographic nuances, integrating health and psychosocial components, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement. Implementing these recommendations requires collaboration among community leaders, healthcare professionals, and program administrators to ensure a comprehensive and adaptable framework that aligns with the evolving landscape of substance abuse and rehabilitation.

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

Proposed Action Plan for Enhancing the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs in Barangay Dapitan, Municipality of Cordova:

Objective 1: Strengthening Rehabilitation Program Effectiveness

Enhance Counseling and Relapse Prevention Strategies: Invest in advanced training for counselors, focusing on evidence-based practices for relapse prevention. Introduce personalized counseling sessions addressing individual triggers and stressors leading to substance abuse.

Expand Life Skills Development Workshops: Enrich the life skills development component by introducing a wider range of workshops, including vocational training, financial literacy, and interpersonal skills. This will empower participants with practical tools for successful reintegration into society.

Revise Therapy and Aftercare Interventions: Collaborate with mental health professionals to review and update therapy sessions and aftercare interventions. Ensure that these components align with the evolving needs of participants during different stages of recovery.

Objective 2: Optimizing Reintegration Program Strategies

Augment Spirituality and Moral Recovery Programs: Strengthen the spirituality and moral recovery programs by involving local religious leaders and spiritual guides. Develop a more personalized approach to cater to diverse spiritual beliefs, fostering a sense of purpose and moral grounding.

Enhance Family Support and Interventions: Offer comprehensive family support programs that involve families in the recovery process. Provide educational resources, counseling, and communication workshops to facilitate a supportive environment for participants returning home.

Amplify Community Service Engagement: Collaborate with local organizations to expand community service opportunities for program participants. Engage them in meaningful activities such as disaster relief and environmental advocacy to foster a sense of community and social responsibility.

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