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Subject: *Guidelines in the Implementation of the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP)*

I. RATIONALE

Article IV Section 41 of Republic Act 9165 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, mandates the involvement of the family in the enforcement of the said Act. The law further states that the family, being the basic unit of the Filipino society, shall be primarily responsible for the education and awareness of the members of the family on the ill effects of dangerous drugs and close monitoring of family members who may be susceptible to drug abuse.

Today, the Filipino family faces many challenges. Increasing violence, continuous erosion of moral values, economic crisis and the insidious influence of drug abuse have threatened the stability of the fundamental unit of our society.

The report on the national drug situation during the National Drug Summit in June 2001 stated that in the past years, there were only 20,000 users using only marijuana, a locally sourced drug. After 29 years, instead of abating the problem, it worsened and assumed very alarming proportion. There are now about 1.7 million regular users wherein 1.2 million of these abusers are youth. The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) records show that family problems and social pressures are reasons for taking drugs. Moreover, a study conducted by the UNICEF and Asian Center for Women, on 1,000 cases of family violence in 1994-1996 revealed that influence of alcohol and drugs is a major aggravating factor in domestic violence.

The families play an essential role in the prevention of drug abuse. Positive parental role models and stable, loving relationships in the home offer the first and best hope for a drug free and fulfilling life. Filipino families need to be helped to build on their capacities to become aware of the early signs of substance abuse and these effective techniques for intervention designed to prevent drug abuse. They need to help individuals suffering from abuse to get proper treatment.

II. LEGAL BASIS

- 1987 Philippine Constitution which mandates the State to recognize the family as the foundation of the nation and accordingly strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its development. Further, the Family Code (EO 209) reaffirms that the family is a basic social institution which public policy cherishes and protects.
- RA 9165 "Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002" Section 41, Article IV which states the involvement of the family and tasked it to be primarily responsible for education and awareness on Drug Abuse Prevention.
- Letter of Instruction No.1 (LOI #1) of President Macapagal-Arroyo signed on July 4, 2001 which mandates the DSWD to lead in the implementation of the Family Solidarity Development Program in the Prevention of Drug Abuse.
- PD 603 as amended or the Child and Youth Welfare Code, Chapter 3 article 46, general principles which states the right of every child to a wholesome family life that will provide him with love, care and understanding, guidance counseling and national security. The Code also defines the responsibilities and liabilities of parents and the responsibility of the State, communities and institutions to assist them in the care and development of their children.

III. DESCRIPTION

Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program is a community based prevention program to educate and prepare families and their members as well as the communities regarding the adverse effects of drug abuse. It involves the promotion of family life enrichment activities to enhance cohesive, bonding and harmonious relationship among family members. It further aims to equip the families with parenting and life skills towards a drug free home. The programs shall be adopted by the national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs) and other concerned entities.

IV. OBJECTIVES

1. To create awareness and educate families on the underlying causes of drug abuse problem and its ill effects
2. Develop capacities of families specially on parenting and life skills towards the promotion of a drug-free home and community
3. To organize and mobilize families to consolidate efforts in support of the program and of families at risk
4. To promote and strengthen Filipino family values which uphold the importance of family ties, unity and growth.

5. To provide support services to families for it to be able to cope with their needs through linkages and referrals with other agencies/organizations.

V. TARGET CLIENTELE

- Parents, youth and adult members within the family
- Families whose members feel inadequate in their respective familial roles and needs help to function adequately e.g. first time parents
- Families where members are discontented and members feel their needs are not being met by their families
- Families who are experiencing a stressful life situation due to substance abuse.

VI. COMPONENTS

1. Organization of Families

This is the main strategy in the implementation of FDAPP. The families shall be organized into family councils to conduct activities within their groups/communities based on their needs and problems. The family council shall be trained as advocates of drug abuse prevention. They will agree to meet regularly to define and prioritize common problems, identify resources and plans/activities/projects in response to identified needs and problems related to drug abuse. They will also serve as peer group support to provide assistance and counsel families in times of struggles and challenges.

2. Capability Building

This includes conduct of training activities for families, community leaders and service providers on health, souci-cultural, psychological, legal and economic dimensions and implications of the drug problem. It includes the conduct of lifeskills, leadership training, peer counseling and values education towards the promotion of positive lifestyle.

3. Advocacy and Social Mobilization

This involves social mobilization activities in ensuring support and awareness in the implementation of FDAPP. The conduct of information and education activities shall convey basic messages in promoting a drug free home and community e.g. advocacy caravan; neighborhood support and referrals etc.

This also involves the participation of the family on drug abuse prevention activities such as conduct of dialogue sharing among parents and children; symposium, lecture discussion, talakayan etc. Modules on drug abuse prevention shall be integrated in the existing parent education and family life programs and services.



4. Networking and Alliance Building

This involves collaboration and cooperation with existing anti-drug abuse councils, government, non-government organizations, parents/youth organizations on raising awareness of drug abuse prevention issues that would affect the families and community. Efforts shall be intensified to ensure effective implementation of FDAPP.

Programs and services available in the community shall be made accessible to families as a means of outreach to families in need. Among the core services of FDAPP are as follows:

- a. *Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities (ERPAT)* - this involves organization of fathers as advocates in the promotion of a drug free home. It gives importance and emphasis on the development and expansion of knowledge, skills and appropriate attitudes of fathers in performing their paternal roles and responsibilities.
- b. *Parent Effectiveness Service* – provides couples and caregivers with parenting knowledge and skills to be able to respond to parental duties and responsibilities, behavior management of children and other challenges of parenting.
- c. *Family Violence Prevention Service* – a community based strategy of preparing family members to protect themselves against violence and manage resolution of conflict within the family. The service mobilizes the community to consolidate efforts in support to families at risk or exposed to family violence.
- d. *Self-Employment Assistance Program* – a capability building program designed to enhance the social and economic skills towards the establishment of sustainable self-managed community based organizations for entrepreneurial development.

VII. PROCEDURES

The Family Drugs Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP) shall be implemented nationwide, specifically in areas/localities with high incidence of drug abuse. The following steps specify the procedures in implementing the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Programs.

1. The DSWD Field Office shall identify in the respective region the province that has the highest incidence of drug abuse. From the provincial level, it shall go down to the municipal/city level down to the barangay level.

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2. The DSWD Field Office shall coordinate with the local government unit to establish an agreement and support for a joint undertaking on FDAPP implementation. The DSWD Field Office shall sought the full participation of the Provincial/City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (P/CADAC) down to the Municipal and Barangay Level.
3. The P/CADAC will coordinate with the MADAC to the Barangay Council to elicit support and commitment for the full involvement of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) and/or Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC).
4. The P/C/M/BADAC through DILG-MC 98-227 and MC 99-236 shall serve as the focal point through which various organizations and individuals work together cooperating in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs on drug abuse prevention. They also provide for an effective mechanism to plan, strategize, implement and evaluate programs, projects on drug abuse prevention in the barangay.
5. In coordination with the Barangay Council, BADAC/or the BCPC with the assistance of the LGU Social Worker shall identify the target families at risk which include the following indicators:
 - Families residing in the barangay, sitio or purok that has high incidence of drug abuse
 - Families with members who are already involved in drug abuse.
 - Families with history of involvement in drug abuse.
 - Families with members who are interested to know about drug abuse.
 - Families with young members who have problems in school.
 - Families with members who are causing peace and order problems in the community.
6. Regular meetings by BADAC shall be conducted to discuss plans and priorities as regards to FDAPP implementation.
7. A meeting with the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) will also be undertaken to initiate information campaign to help promote and implement the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program.
8. The implementation of the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program shall form part of the Barangay Development Plan. The BADAC/BCPC members shall be equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills in undertaking activities on drug abuse prevention program.

9. The BADAC/BCPC shall finalize with the LGU social worker the listing of participants/families that shall serve as beneficiaries of the FDAPP. The BADAC shall also be the one to coordinate with these families to participate in the program.
10. Hence, the FDAPP implementation shall be coursed through BADAC or BCPC who shall likewise oversee the implementation of FDAPP. A core group of volunteers may also be organized and mobilized in the implementation of the FDAPP as an additional strategy.
11. An orientation meeting shall be conducted to make the BADAC/BCPC officials and barangay volunteers and identified families informed on the objectives of the FDAPP, its mechanics and their specific role in the implementation of the program.
12. Program Supervision in the implementation of FDAPP at the Barangay shall be provided by the LGU social worker.
13. FDAPP sessions shall be conducted in coordination with the BADAC/BCPC members or volunteers at the agreed date, time and place. The FDAPP sessions shall be conducted and shall contain the following basic contents:
 - a) Basic Terms in Understanding Drug Abuse
 - Drug/Substance Addiction
 - Drug/Substance Tolerance
 - Dependency
 - Withdrawal Symptoms
 - b) Types of Drugs/Substances Commonly Abused/Misused
 - c) Drug/Substance Danger/Consequences
 - d) Risks on the abuse use of drugs on the following levels.
 - Personal
 - Family
 - Community
 - e) Patterns of Substance Abuse in the Family
 - f) Preventing Drug Abuse in the Home
 - The Role of Parents
 - The Role of Youth
 - The Role of Other Family Members and Relatives
 - The Role of Community Members
 - g) Dealing with Substance Abuse in the Family
 - Detecting Family members who are on drugs

- Treatment and rehabilitation services
 - Referring/encouraging family members on drugs to undergo rehabilitation
- h) The Role of the Family in the treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare of family members on drugs
- i) Preventing drug abuse in the community
- j) Advocacy and networking for improved services on drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation
14. Target beneficiaries for FDAPP implementation shall be categorized as follows:
- Parents
 - Youth
 - Community Volunteers/Leaders
 - Other special groups that may be identified
15. A monthly report shall be prepared at the Barangay level up to municipal/city level which shall include the number and progress of families, issues and problems relative to the implementation of the FDAPP.
16. The consolidated report in the implementation of the FDAPP shall be submitted to the Provincial/Social Welfare Office and to the DSWD Field Office through the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office. At the City level, it shall be directly submitted to the DSWD Field Office.
17. The Local Government Unit and the Barangay Council/BADAC/BCPC shall conduct sustaining activities to respond to the needs and problems of volunteers and family members individually or in groups. These activities shall include conduct of cultural and sports activities, provision of recognition and awards, home visitations, peer support groups and regular meeting among others.
18. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the DSWD in coordination with DILG, NYC and local government units concerned to ensure project sustainability and development. The following scheme shall also be conducted:
- Conduct of research and related studies on drugs/substance abuse prevention and rehabilitation, advocacy and sustainability for program development and evaluation.
 - Regular monitoring visits will be conducted by the DSWD national and field offices. This will be a joint activity together with the local government units concerned.
 - Mid term project implementation review will be conducted to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses in the project implementation.

- Annual project implementation review will be conducted to evaluate the overall project implementation for continuity and improvement as a basis for plan of action for the succeeding years.

VIII: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
 1. Social Technology Bureau (STB)
 - 1.1 Develop and enrich program guidelines and manuals
 - 1.2 Provide technical assistance and serve as resource person/s to trainings of Field Office (FO) staff, LGUs
 - 1.3 Pilot-test the implementation of FDAPP in selected regions
 2. Program Management Bureau (PMB)
 - 2.1 Provide technical assistance and resource augmentation to DSWD Field Office in the implementation of FDAPP after completing the pilot-testing of the program
 - 2.2 Prepare annual national program report
 - 2.3 Conduct monitoring and evaluation of FDAPP
 3. Social Welfare Institutional Development Bureau (SWIDB)
 - 3.1 Develop training modules in coordination with STB relative to the implementation of FDAPP
 - 3.2 Conduct training and serve as resource person/s to trainings of FO staff
 - 3.3 Facilitate access to other training activities local and international related to Drug Abuse Prevention
 4. DSWD-Field Office
 - 4.1 Ensure implementation of the program at the Local Government Units
 - 4.2 Provide technical assistance and monitoring to LGUs e.g. on spot visits, consultation/evaluation workshops
 - 4.3 Facilitate administrative support to the project.
 - 4.4 Network/Coordinate with LGUs other NGAs, NGOs in the implementation of the program.

4.5 Prepare and submit quarterly/year end regional reports POB.

b. Local Government Units-City/Municipal Social Welfare Office/NGOs/GOs

1. Implement the program based on established guidelines
2. Ensure inclusion of program funds in the annual budget in the implementation of FDAPP.
3. Document area based implementation of the program.
4. Coordinate with BC-BADAC/BCPC and link with concerned LGUs, NGOs, NGAs and other community structures/organizations regarding implementation of FDAPP.
5. Prepare and submit quarterly/annual report to DSWD Field Office.

c. Dangerous Drugs Board

1. Provide technical assistance and policy direction generated from the reports submitted to LGU, NGO and GA implementors
2. Provide implementers with modules, posters and other learning materials on Drug Abuse Prevention among parents, youth, etc.

This order shall take effect immediately and rescinds previous orders inconsistent with it.


CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN
Secretary

Department of Social Welfare and Development

