



**EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBI) IN DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCE**

**Tiara Rajagukguk<sup>1</sup>, Febriantika<sup>2\*</sup>, Laniah Lubis<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Sari Mutiara Indonesia, Jl. Kapten Muslim No.79, Helvetia Tengah, Medan Helvetia, Medan, Sumatera Utara 20123, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Sumatera Utara, Jl. Gaperta Ujung No.2, Tj. Gusta, Medan Helvetia, Medan, Sumatera Utara 20125, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Badan Narkotika Nasional, Jl. Letjen M.T. Haryono No.11, Cawang, Kramat jati, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta 13630, Indonesia

\*[naflajannatun1982@students.unnes.ac.id](mailto:naflajannatun1982@students.unnes.ac.id)

**ABSTRACT**

North Sumatra Province has the highest number of drug cases in Indonesia, with 2,049 cases until the first quarter of 2021. The dangers of drug abuse have spread to school-age children, based on the results of the 2021 BNN National Survey, there was an increase in drug exposure in the 15-24 year age group. The Community-Based Intervention (IBM) Program reflects the government's serious attention to efforts to deal with drug abuse in the community. Although since 2021 the North Sumatra BNNP has implemented the IBM program, the prevalence of drug abuse in North Sumatra Province is still high. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of 1) evaluating the effectiveness of the IBM program as a drug abuse prevention program. 2) to find out what are the inhibiting and supporting factors in implementing the IBM program. The research method used is a qualitative method that is evaluative in nature. Data collection uses three methods, namely observation, interviews and documentation. The selection of informants using the purposive sampling technique to be interviewed, namely the researcher selects informants who have the appropriate criteria to be interviewed. The theory used is the socialization theory by George Herbert Mead in analyzing and discussing the existing findings. The evaluation of the IBM program is expected to provide significant contributions to the literature on drug abuse prevention in the community and provide practical insights for Recovery Agents (AP), Practitioners, and BNN. The results of the study and discussion explain that 1) That the IBM program in the North Sumatra Province is quite effective, this is due to the maximum cooperation of the North Sumatra Province BNN with the community and Recovery Agents. 2 Internal barriers include lack of human resources, facilities, and program adjustments to the community. External barriers include social stigma, lack of family support, and environmental influences such as friends and drug dealers. Both of these factors hinder the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs.

Keywords: community based intervention; drug abuse prevention program; BNN

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**INTRODUCTION**

Drug abuse is a serious threat to society, affecting physical and mental health, as well as social stability (UNODC, 2021b). Indonesia has implemented various strategies to address this problem, one of which is through the Community-Based Intervention Program (CBI) by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). The CBI program involves community participation as recovery agents to help individuals undergoing rehabilitation from drug addiction. This approach is in line with the objectives of the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN) (Deputy for Prevention, BNN, 2021); (BNN, 2020). However, the implementation of this program still faces various challenges, such as low public trust, limited resources, and social stigma against drug users (Helviza & Mukmin, 2016). (UNODC, 2021a).

The Community-Based Intervention (CBI) Program is a strategic initiative of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to address drug abuse, with a focus on rehabilitation through community participation (Adi, 2018) . However, obstacles such as limited resources and community skepticism are still challenges (Mardismo, 2020) (Lubis, 2018) . Strengthened partnerships and community awareness campaigns are recommended to support sustainable impacts (Anwas, 2013) ; (RI, 2010a) . This CBI program is designed with the philosophy of "from the community to the community," because community participation is very important in implementing P4GN tasks, especially in providing early action to victims of drug abuse before they become addicts (Deputy for Prevention of BNN, 2021) (Azis, 2015) . CBI is designed with an approach that includes data-based policies, implementation, and evaluation to save the nation's generation (Creswell, 2014) (Suharto, 2014) .

**METHOD**

The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method with a program evaluation approach. Program evaluation is a systematic method for collecting data and analysis, using information obtained from research to answer the question of how effective the IBM program is in helping victims of drug abuse and what factors are obstacles and supporters during the program (Morgan et al., 2019) (Stufflebeam, 2002) . This approach provides a comprehensive perspective in understanding the dynamics of AP (Recovery Agent) participation in the IBM program (Edward, 1980) . This study also adheres to the principles of research ethics, including maintaining participant anonymity and obtaining informed consent (Creswell, 2014) The data sources in this study were taken from primary data and secondary data. Primary data includes informants who are directly involved as research subjects, such as Recovery Agents (AP) who carry out IBM activities and Facilitators (officers of the North Sumatra Provincial BNNP who provide assistance to AP in planning, implementing, monitoring, and developing IBM to achieve the stated goals) (UNODC, 2021c) . The informant selection technique used in the study was Purposive Sampling, which is determining the group of participants who become informants according to selected criteria that are relevant to a particular research problem (Morgan et al., 2019) . The basic key to using this procedure is mastery of information from informants and the logic that key figures in the social process always master the information that occurs in the process (Stufflebeam, 2002) (Awang, 2010) . Output variable indicators consist of program effectiveness, inhibiting factors, and supporting factors for the implementation of the IBM program (Deputy for Prevention of the BNN, 2021) . The details of these indicators are as follows:

Table 1.

Output variable indicators consist of program effectiveness, inhibiting factors, and supporting factors for the implementation of the IBM program

No	Indicator	Data Types	Data source	Data collection technique
1	Program Effectiveness - AP Knowledge - Role of Family - Existence of the Program in the community	Secondary Secondary Secondary	Documentation Documentation Documentation	Secondary data study Secondary data study Secondary data study
2	Supporting Factors: HR - AP (Recovery Agent) - Facilitator (officer from the North Sumatra Province BNNP who provides assistance to AP) - Drug Practitioner Method SOP used Process Referral / refer	Primary Primary Primary Secondary Secondary	informant Informant Informant Documentation Documentation	Interview Interview Interview Secondary data study Secondary data study

No	Indicator	Data Types	Data source	Data collection technique
3	Inhibiting Factors			
	Budget	Secondary	Documentation	Secondary data study
	Money or budget in one year	Secondary	Documentation	Secondary data study
	Method			
	SOP used	Secondary	Documentation	Secondary data study
	Process	Secondary	Documentation	Secondary data study
	- Number of Clients participating in the IBM program			
	- Referral / referral			
4	Influence / impact of IBM programs	Primary	Informant	Interview

## RESULT

### Effectiveness of Community-Based Intervention Programs as Drug Abuse Prevention Programs

The effectiveness of the IBM program is measured using indicators such as human resources, satisfaction levels, community trust, and AP intensity with the community (Mardismo, 2020) . Based on the results of interviews and information from informants, the IBM program success indicators are used as evaluation materials to improve deficiencies, maintain success, and develop the program further (Creswell, 2014) . The following are the indicators of the success of the IBM program. The following are the indicators of the success of the IBM program:

- 1) Number of Victims Participating in the IBM Program. The success of the IBM program can be measured by the number of drug abuse victims participating in the program. This is important because many people do not understand how to handle drug abuse victims ((BNN), 2021) . If many victims and addicts participate in the IBM program, then it can be said that this program is successful (Putra, 2020) .
- 2) Level of Satisfaction of Families and Victims of Drug Abuse. The level of satisfaction of families and victims of drug abuse towards the IBM program is one of the indicators of success. This level of satisfaction varies because rehabilitation services are carried out individually according to the needs of each victim ((WHO), 2017) .
- 3) Conducive Relationship with the World of Work The IBM Program is also measured by social and economic recovery efforts, such as creating creativity and the ability of victims to be accepted back into society. This is done through cooperation between the BNN and government and private agencies to provide jobs for victims and addicts (T. Iskandar, 2020)
- 4) Intensity of Community Involvement, The success of the IBM program also depends on the level of community awareness and concern for the dangers of drugs. Recovery Agents (AP) provide an understanding of the dangers of drugs through various activities such as skills training, mutual cooperation, and religious activities (Aprina & Yusran, 2020) . This is done by Recovery Agents by providing an understanding or indoctrinating the dangers of drugs and through meetings that are already part of the IBM work program, the efforts made are to make the IBM program more effective in providing rehabilitation services to victims and addicts, on the other hand in increasing the intensity of victims and addicts being given craft training and others in collaboration with government and private agencies, also participating in community activities such as mutual cooperation and participating in religious studies so that the IBM program becomes more effective.

### Inhibiting and supporting factors in running the IBM program

#### Internal Inhibitor

Internal obstacles include a lack of competent human resources and limited facilities and infrastructure, such as a secretariat and medical facilities for rehabilitation (Helviza & Mukmin, 2016) . Adjusting the IBM program to the character of the local community is also a

challenge. Based on interviews with informants, it was found that inadequate facilities and infrastructure can hinder the smooth implementation of the program (BNN, 2021). Without adequate facilities, such as diagnostic support tools, rehabilitation activities are not optimal (RI, 2010b). From the results of interviews and observations and digging for information from sources, one of the internal obstacles is the IBM program itself because the IBM program must be able to be adapted to the cultural conditions of the local community in order to facilitate rehabilitation services, making adjustments is not easy to do because each IBM unit has different obstacles, starting from conducting socialization, adjusting to the different characters of each victim of abuse and addicts. Facilities and infrastructure are one of the inhibiting factors in running the IBM rehabilitation program. Without facilities and infrastructure, all IBM rehabilitation program activities will not run according to what has been previously planned. The facilities and infrastructure in question are such as the IBM secretariat, facilities for conducting checks, etc.

### **External Inhibitors**

External barriers include social stigma against drug users and lack of parental knowledge in supporting their children's rehabilitation. In addition, the presence of drug dealers and the influence of friends are significant challenges. These external factors are closely related to the level of public trust in the effectiveness of rehabilitation services. Based on interviews and observations, other external barriers include the lack of integration between rehabilitation programs and prevention efforts (BNN, 2020). From the results of interviews and observations and exploring information on external inhibiting factors, the next are dealers, and friends of victims and addicts. This barrier was immediately responded to by the North Sumatra BNNP, especially the Rehabilitation Sector, to always provide positive activities and indoctrination as the main capital in carrying out IBM rehabilitation, because all activities will be in vain if there is no awareness from victims of abuse and addicts.

### **Supporting Factors for Community-Based Intervention Programs**

Drug Abuse Victim Rehabilitation Services From the results of interviews and observations and digging for information in addition to inhibiting factors, there are several supporting factors that support the success of the IBM program so that the IBM program can be said to be successful or effective. These factors include the following:

- 1) Regulation and Human Resources Capacity. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is the legal basis for the implementation of the IBM program. Competent human resources capacity, such as trained Recovery Agents (AP), is the key to the success of the program (Deputy for Prevention of the BNN, 2021). Rehabilitation Field Staff with a psychology background and special training also contribute to the success of the program implementation (Lubis, 2018)
- 2) Socialization about the dangers of drugs and the IBM program strengthens community participation in supporting the success of the program. This is in line with the community empowerment approach that emphasizes the importance of local involvement (Anwas, 2013); (Suharto, 2014). The Village/Sub-district Government also plays an important role in providing support through facilities and program socialization at the local level (Helviza & Mukmin, 2016). The Village/Sub-district Government also plays an important role in providing support through facilities and program socialization at the local level. Almost all Rehabilitation Division employees are graduates with a psychology background, this is the main capital for the success of the IBM program, because only certain people are agile who can run the IBM program so that employee capacity is one of the keys to the success of the IBM program. In addition, other supporting factors are Recovery Agents (AP) who have previously been given training on rehabilitation and rehabilitation techniques so that

running the IBM program is not too difficult. As the spearhead of the IBM program, AP is expected to be able to work together with the community and local government.

- 3) Cooperation with Government and Private Agencies. Medical and social rehabilitation facilities provided through cooperation with government and private agencies are the main supporting factors (Deputy for Prevention of BNN, 2021) . This includes the availability of inpatient facilities and a secretariat for AP activities. This cooperation also helps in strengthening rehabilitation services and opening up opportunities for victims to return to being productive in society (D. Iskandar, 2019) (Aprina & Yusran, 2020) . Therefore, the supporting factor from the Village/Sub-district government apparatus is very important. This is also done by the Rehabilitation Division of the North Sumatra BNNP by providing complete facilities by collaborating with government and private agencies, such as obtaining medical and non-medical treatment facilities from cooperation with several state and private hospitals so that it is easier for AP to carry out rehabilitation if needed. In addition, the secretariat provided by the village/sub-district government is also an important factor because it can be used to carry out meeting activities to provide understanding and indoctrination as well as a place for training, development and innovation from AP.

## **DISCUSSION**

The results of the study showed that the IBM program in the North Sumatra Province was quite effective. Maximum collaboration between the North Sumatra BNN with the community and Recovery Agents was a key factor in success (Creswell, 2014) . In addition, the IBM program provides easy access to rehabilitation and increases public awareness of the dangers of drugs. Internal and External Constraints. Internal constraints such as limited facilities and human resources are the main obstacles in implementing the program (Mardismo, 2020) . On the other hand, external constraints such as social stigma and family resistance to rehabilitation also complicate efforts to prevent drug abuse. Innovation and Solutions. Despite the challenges, the IBM program shows potential for innovation through the integration of vocational training and psychosocial support. This approach aims to ensure holistic recovery and sustainable social reintegration (Anwas, 2013) ((WHO), 2017). Program Effectiveness. A comparison of conditions before and after the implementation of the IBM program shows a significant decrease in drug abuse rates. This data confirms the effectiveness of the program as a community-based prevention strategy (Deputy for Prevention, BNN, 2021) .

## **CONCLUSION**

The results of the study and discussion explain that 1) That the IBM program in the North Sumatra Province is quite effective, this is due to the maximum cooperation of the North Sumatra Province BNN with the community and Recovery Agents. 2 Internal barriers include lack of human resources, facilities, and program adjustments to the community. External barriers include social stigma, lack of family support, and environmental influences such as friends and drug dealers. Both of these factors hinder the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs.

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