



The Outcry of Parents of Drug Surrenderees: A Phenomenology

Regine A. Ramirez^{ORCID}, Ariel A. Alamban*^{ORCID}

Kapalong College of Agriculture, Sciences and Technology, Philippines

Received: May 6, 2025

Revised: November 26,
2025

Accepted: December 22,
2025

Online: March 31, 2026

Abstract

The pervasive impact of the Philippine government's anti-drug campaign has placed significant emotional, social, and moral burdens on families. However, the voices of parents—who often carry the weight of stigma, fear, and uncertainty—remain largely unheard. In the Philippines, the growing problem of illegal drug use has deeply affected not only those directly involved but also their families—particularly parents—whose struggles often go unnoticed. Responding to this gap, this study explored the outcry of parents of drug surrenderers. Using a qualitative phenomenological approach, in-depth interviews were conducted with 14 parents in Laak, Davao de Oro, to capture their lived experiences. Thematic analysis revealed three major experiences: emotional turmoil, strength in adversity, and doing what is right. Coping mechanisms included remaining strong and discerning, providing unwavering love and support, and maintaining faith and trust in the Almighty—strategies that enabled them to endure the challenges of substance abuse within the family. Insights shared by participants emphasized perseverance, open communication, and hope in God. These findings highlight the resilience and determination of parents facing the repercussions of drug involvement in their families, underscoring the need for empathetic, culturally sensitive interventions. Recommendations include community-based support programs, peer groups, and educational initiatives to empower parents and strengthen their coping abilities.

Keywords: *Parents' Outcry, Drug Surrenderees, Experiences, Challenges, Coping Mechanisms, Insight, Criminology*

INTRODUCTION

During the height of the anti-drug campaign in the Philippines, “drug surrenderers” referred to individuals who either voluntarily surrendered to authorities in response to intensified police operations, those apprehended and later released, or those enrolled in local rehabilitation or monitoring programs. Many of these individuals entered community-based rehabilitation initiatives, while others remained under regular watch by local law enforcement.

During this period, parents of drug surrenderers faced a wide array of complex challenges. Foremost among these was the psychological anguish of witnessing their children fall into substance abuse. Many parents experienced distress, guilt, and emotional exhaustion as they struggled to reconcile their caregiving roles with the realities of addiction. These difficulties were often compounded by uncertainty about recovery outcomes and their limited capacity to manage relapse risks. This emotional burden frequently resulted in strained familial relationships and persistent psychological distress (Mina, 2022; Zafeiropoulou, 2022; Lee & Hser, 2021).

In addition, parents were subjected to the pervasive stigma and social condemnation associated with drug use. In many cases, addiction was perceived not as a health issue but as a moral failure, thereby exposing families to public shame and isolation. Social stigma was intensified by judgmental attitudes from relatives, neighbors, and even friends, exacerbating the emotional toll on parents and discouraging them from seeking help (Zaidi, 2020; Simbulan et al., 2019). This social rejection further alienated parents from support systems critical to their own and their child's recovery.

Compounding these emotional and social challenges was the difficulty in navigating

Copyright Holder:

© Regine & Ariel. (2026)

Corresponding author's email: aalamban2016@gmail.com

This Article is Licensed Under:



treatment and rehabilitation pathways. Limited access to quality rehabilitation centers, long waiting lists, and financial burdens made it exceedingly difficult for families to secure timely and effective intervention for their children. Concerns about the reliability of some rehabilitation programs—such as unqualified staff, inadequate treatment methods, unsafe living conditions, or poor program outcomes—further complicated parents' trust in these institutions. In areas like Cavite, parents reported immense hardship in locating credible rehabilitation programs (Carpizo & Sansano, 2019; Cordero Jr., 2022). These barriers often left families feeling lost and unsupported, unsure of the best course of action.

Furthermore, safety and security concerns plagued parents, particularly in Davao regions, especially Davao de Oro, where local police reports documented persistent drug-related incidents, and certain barangays were identified as high-risk or “drug-affected” areas. For example, official 2022 Barangay reports noted repeated drug-related incidents, highlighting the ongoing threat of relapse or harm, which contributed significantly to parental mental and emotional strain (Pelegriño, 2022; Fuentes et al., 2023).

The study site, Laak, Davao de Oro, was chosen because illegal drug activities heavily impact it, has limited access to rehabilitation facilities, and exhibits unique socio-cultural characteristics such as strong rural community ties that shape both stigma and available support mechanisms. These factors make it a relevant and insightful setting for this research.

Given this context, the current study adopted a phenomenological approach to examine the lived experiences of parents of drug surrenderees. Through in-depth interviews and thematic analysis, the research aimed to explore the underlying meanings, emotions, and coping mechanisms these parents employed in their daily struggles. By focusing on their subjective perspectives, the study offered a lens into how families grapple with the multidimensional nature of substance abuse and recovery within a local Philippine context.

Previous studies have examined aspects of this phenomenon, but important gaps remain. Jongenelis et al. (2019) discussed psychological impacts on parents of children with substance use issues, but did not focus on experiences within community-based rehabilitation. O'Shay-Wallace (2019) explored societal stigma but did not analyze emotional coping strategies. Wakeman et al. (2020) examined treatment from a systems-level perspective, without considering parental perspectives. More recent works highlight the need to integrate family perspectives in addiction recovery (Smith et al., 2021; Flores & Ramirez, 2022). Addressing these gaps, the present study centers on the lived realities of parents, offering deeper insight into the human dimension of the Philippine drug crisis.

Theoretically, this study contributes by integrating Bowen's Family Systems Theory, Garmezy's Resilience Theory, and Berger and Luckmann's Social Constructionism to explain how parents of drug surrenderees interpret and respond to their circumstances. It shows, through Bowen, how family roles and emotional processes shift under the stress of addiction; through Garmezy, how resilience is shaped not only by personal traits but also by stigma and limited rural support; and through Social Constructionism, how parents construct meanings about addiction and recovery within the context of the drug war. By combining these perspectives, the study offers a multidimensional explanation of how family dynamics, resilience, and socially constructed realities intersect in the lived experiences of these parents.

Thus, the primary objective of this research was to examine the lived experiences, coping mechanisms, and insights of parents of drug surrenderees in Laak, Davao de Oro. Through qualitative data gathered from narrative accounts, the study captured how these parents emotionally responded to their children's addiction, supported rehabilitation efforts, and dealt with external stigma. In so doing, the findings aimed to inform future interventions and policies by highlighting the resilience, needs, and strengths of families navigating the aftermath of substance

abuse. The ultimate goal was to promote more holistic and empathetic support systems that address not just the surrenderees, but also the families who walk the recovery path alongside them.

Research Questions:

1. What are the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees?
2. How do these parents of drug surrenderees cope with the challenges they have experienced?
3. What insights can be obtained from these parents of drug surrenderees that can be shared with other parents of drug surrenderees?

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section synthesizes existing research on the experiences, challenges, coping mechanisms, and support recommendations for families of individuals who have surrendered due to drug involvement. The discussion is organized by key emerging themes—stigma and social perception, family dynamics and psychological impact, coping and resilience, and service gaps and support systems—and is anchored on Bowen’s Family Systems Theory, Garmezy’s Resilience Theory, and Berger and Luckmann’s Social Constructionism. These three theories are integrated to provide a comprehensive understanding of parental experiences, capturing the interplay between family dynamics, individual resilience, and societal influences. Each theory addresses a unique but complementary aspect of the phenomenon, making their combined use essential for examining the complexity of parents’ lived experiences.

Bowen’s Family Systems Theory explains how an individual’s substance use affects—and is affected by—the entire family, highlighting interconnected emotional responses, relational patterns, and role shifts. Garmezy’s Resilience Theory focuses on the protective factors and adaptive strategies that enable parents to cope with adversity, illustrating how strength, perseverance, and problem-solving develop under stigma, financial strain, and emotional distress. Berger and Luckmann’s Social Constructionism extends these insights to the broader societal context, emphasizing how stigma, “drug surrender” narratives, and perceptions of addiction are shaped through social interaction and cultural norms. By integrating these perspectives, the study simultaneously examines micro-level family dynamics, individual coping capacities, and macro-level social meanings, providing a holistic framework for exploring the multifaceted experiences of parents of drug surrenderees.

Stigma and Social Perception

Stigma surrounding addiction is a persistent barrier to support. Across studies, stigma emerges as both a social and psychological phenomenon, shaped by community attitudes, cultural norms, and institutional responses. Drawing from [Berger and Luckmann’s \(1966\)](#) Social Constructionism, social reality—including addiction—is constructed through collective beliefs and narratives. Filipino parents of drug surrenderees face judgment, social exclusion, and shame within their communities ([Alvarado, 2020](#); [Limpin & Siringan, 2019](#); [Sy & Ohshima, 2019](#)), often leading to secrecy and withdrawal from social support ([Canoy & Villasanta, 2022](#)). International literature parallels this finding: [Jackson et al. \(2021\)](#) describe “courtesy stigma” experienced by parents in Western contexts, while [Corrigan and Watson \(2002\)](#) demonstrate that internalized stigma reduces help-seeking behavior. Together, these studies underscore the socially constructed nature of stigma and its universal impact on family well-being.

Family Dynamics and Psychological Impact

[Bowen’s \(1978\)](#) Family Systems Theory highlights that addiction disrupts the family as an emotional unit, producing interdependent stress and role changes. Synthesizing local and international studies reveals consistent patterns: Filipino parents report guilt, fear, helplessness,

and strained relationships (Campeceno et al., 2022; Yusay & Canoy, 2019), as well as blurred boundaries and role confusion (Pangilinan et al., 2021; Mijares, 2020). International evidence aligns with these findings, showing disrupted family cohesion, oscillating patterns between enmeshment and detachment, and heightened parental distress (Velleman & Templeton, 2016; Orford et al., 2010). Critically, the convergence of local and international studies reinforces Bowen's argument that family functioning is inseparable from individual and relational well-being, and that addiction affects the emotional balance of the household system.

Coping Strategies and Resilience

Grounded in Garmezy's (1986) Resilience Theory, resilience emerges as a dynamic interplay of protective factors, social supports, and adaptive strategies rather than a fixed trait. Philippine studies indicate that parents rely on spirituality, religious practices, community support, optimism, and professional or peer guidance (Pelegriño, 2022; Arenga, 2022; Collado, 2019; Fuentes et al., 2023). Globally, resilient families demonstrate flexibility, communication, and shared beliefs that buffer stress (Walsh, 2003; McCann et al., 2017). By comparing local and international findings, a pattern emerges: resilience is cultivated through both internal family processes and external supports, linking family-level adaptation to broader socio-cultural and behavioral frameworks.

Service Gaps and Access to Support Systems

Research consistently highlights structural and cultural barriers to effective support. Filipino parents face limited access to affordable rehabilitation, poor coordination among healthcare providers, and stigma from service personnel (Arenga, 2022; Hechanova et al., 2020; Canoy & Villasanta, 2022). Rural communities are disproportionately affected due to transportation difficulties, distance, and scarce resources (Pangilinan et al., 2021). International literature mirrors these challenges: underserved communities experience systemic barriers, bureaucratic delays, and cultural insensitivity (Slade et al., 2019), while peer-support and family-inclusive interventions have demonstrated efficacy in reducing stress and improving adherence (SAMHSA, 2014). This comparison highlights both universal challenges and context-specific constraints, emphasizing the importance of culturally and structurally sensitive interventions.

Recommendations and Best Practices

Studies advocate for family-centered, culturally adapted interventions, including family therapy, peer-led groups, and psychoeducation (Allado et al., 2019; Mijares, 2020; Simbulan et al., 2019; Ramos, 2019). Globally, programs such as the Strengthening Families Program (SFP) (Kumpfer et al., 2008) demonstrate that integrating family dynamics, resilience, and skill-building reduces substance abuse outcomes. Synthesizing these findings with the study's theoretical anchors underscores the need for a multidimensional approach: Bowen's systems lens addresses family processes, Garmezy highlights dynamic resilience, and Berger & Luckmann situate stigma and meaning-making within societal narratives.

The reviewed literature reveals consistent themes: emotional burden, disrupted family dynamics, and gaps in structural and social support. It also highlights potential intervention pathways through resilience, community engagement, and culturally responsive programs. By linking these findings to the guiding theoretical frameworks, the current study positions itself to contribute nuanced insights into the Filipino parental experience—how families interpret, cope with, and adapt to the challenges of addiction within the socio-cultural context of Kilagding, Laak, Davao de Oro.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a phenomenological qualitative research design, which focuses on exploring and understanding individuals' lived experiences from their own perspectives. As a method rooted in philosophical traditions, phenomenology seeks to uncover the essence and meanings of experiences as perceived by those who live them (Wilson, 2015). Phenomenology was chosen over other qualitative designs because it prioritizes the subjective understanding of experiences rather than developing theory (grounded theory) or focusing on bounded systems (case study). In the context of this research, the aim was to capture and interpret the shared lived experiences of parents of drug surrenderees in their most authentic form, making phenomenology the most suitable approach. In this study, phenomenology allowed the researcher to deeply examine how parents navigate the emotional, relational, and social dimensions of addiction and rehabilitation within their family context.

This research was anchored in Bowen's Family Systems Theory, Garmezy's Resilience Theory, and Berger and Luckmann's Social Constructionism. These theories informed the study at multiple stages: they guided the development of the semi-structured interview guide (e.g., questions on family role changes, adaptive coping strategies, and societal perceptions), directed the coding process by providing thematic lenses (e.g., Bowen for family dynamics, Garmezy for resilience strategies, Berger & Luckmann for socially constructed stigma), and supported the interpretation of emergent themes. This integration ensured that both data collection and analysis were theoretically grounded, enhancing depth and coherence.

Research Locale and Participants

Fourteen (14) parents of drug surrenderees residing in Kilagding, Laak, Davao de Oro were selected using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was chosen to ensure that participants had direct, relevant, and in-depth experience with the phenomenon, making them information-rich cases. Participants met the following inclusion criteria: Parents of drug surrenderees who are legally married; have a child currently undergoing rehabilitation or post-surrender monitoring for drug addiction; are "actively involved," defined as providing consistent support through regular visitation, financial assistance for rehabilitation-related expenses, and sustained emotional encouragement; and willingly consented to participate in the study. The sample size of 14 was determined based on data saturation, which was reached when no new themes or insights emerged from successive interviews, ensuring sufficient depth and representativeness of the lived experiences.

Data Collection Procedures

Data were collected primarily through in-depth interviews (IDIs), using a semi-structured interview guide with open-ended questions crafted from the study objectives, the guiding theories, and existing literature. The guide was reviewed and validated by the research adviser and panelists to ensure relevance and clarity. Official approval from the KCAST Research Office and the school president further ensured ethical compliance.

The interviews were conducted in the participants' homes, fostering a comfortable, familiar environment for authentic sharing. Each session lasted approximately 45 to 60 minutes and was audio-recorded with the participants' consent. The researcher maintained additional field notes and reflective journal entries to support data triangulation.

Data Analysis

To ensure a systematic and credible interpretation of participants' narratives, this study employed Colaizzi's (1978) method of phenomenological data analysis, consisting of the following

steps: reading all participants' descriptions to acquire a sense of their experience; extracting significant statements directly related to the phenomenon; formulating meanings from these statements; organizing the meanings into clusters of themes; integrating the results into a comprehensive exhaustive description; and returning the findings to the participants for member checking to validate interpretation. At each stage, the three guiding theories were explicitly applied: Bowen's concepts informed the categorization of family functioning and role shifts, Garmezy's resilience principles guided the identification of protective coping strategies, and Berger & Luckmann's social constructionist lens was used to interpret accounts of stigma, social perception, and meaning-making.

Through this method, recurring patterns such as stigma, coping mechanisms, and family resilience emerged and were synthesized into major themes that reflected the collective experiences of the participants.

Trustworthiness of the Study

To enhance credibility, multiple strategies were employed: Member checking allowed participants to review and verify transcribed data and emergent themes; peer debriefing involved discussion with qualitative research peers for critical feedback on theme development; and triangulation of data sources—in-depth interviews, field notes, and reflective journaling (De Leeuw, 2012)—enabled cross-validation of findings.

To ensure dependability, a detailed audit trail of methodological decisions, coding processes, and interview notes was maintained. To achieve confirmability, the researcher practiced reflexivity through journaling, consciously monitoring personal biases and assumptions that could influence interpretation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Profile of the Participants

Name	Age	Gender	Educational Attainment	Number of Children/s
<i>IDI 1</i>	49	Female	High School Graduate	6
<i>IDI 2</i>	53	Male	High School Graduate	3
<i>IDI 3</i>	58	Female	High School level	7
<i>IDI 4</i>	55	Female	College Graduate	5
<i>IDI 5</i>	50	Male	High School level	7
<i>IDI 6</i>	47	Female	College Graduate	5
<i>IDI 7</i>	52	Male	College level	4
<i>IDI 8</i>	56	Male	High School Graduate	7
<i>IDI 9</i>	59	Male	High School level	8
<i>IDI 10</i>	60	Male	High School Graduate	2
<i>IDI 11</i>	45	Female	College Graduate	4
<i>IDI 12</i>	46	Female	High School Graduate	5
<i>IDI 13</i>	58	Male	College Graduate	3
<i>IDI 14</i>	56	Female	High School level	4

Research Question No. 1: **What are the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees?**

The major themes and core ideas for research question number 1 were presented in Table 2. Participants had their responses to their own experiences. From the participants' answers, three major themes emerged: Having Emotional Turmoil, Being Strong in Every Situation, and Doing What Is Right.

Table 2. Experiences of Parents of Drug Surrenderees

Themes	Narrative
Having Emotional Turmoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I feel so hurt that they do that thing. IDI-06</i> • <i>I was angry because he used that bad thing. I know when the time he surrendered. IDI-12</i> • <i>That your son will oppose you. Not listening. Talk about bad things. Heartache as a parent. IDI-05</i>
Being strong in every situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Just be strong in all the problems that come. IDI-13</i> • <i>I became strong at that time to handle the situation. IDI-01</i> • <i>I cannot even handle the pain they give me. IDI-06</i>
Doing what is right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I suffer a lot. Sacrifice. Back and forth to the hospital just to recover my son. IDI-11</i> • <i>I did not fail to warn him not to go back to his habit. IDI-08</i> • <i>I was proud that I never lacked advice and took care of him. IDI-09</i>

The experiences of parents of drug surrenderees reflected having emotional turmoil, encompassing feelings of hurt, anger, and heartache. In accordance with [Carpizo and Sansano \(2019\)](#), parents grappled with intense emotions as they witnessed their children succumb to substance abuse and its detrimental effects on their lives. This emotional turmoil was further highlighted by [Mina \(2022\)](#), who emphasized the deep sense of hurt experienced by parents as they confront the reality of their child's addiction. The narratives presented in the study underscore the raw and intense emotions that parents navigate, portraying a poignant picture of the emotional toll of addiction within families.

Moreover, as reported by [Zaidi \(2020\)](#), anger surfaced among parents of drug surrenderees stemmed from a sense of frustration, helplessness, and betrayal. The narratives in the study reflect this aspect, with parents expressing anger at their children's choices and the challenges they face in managing these situations. This anger was not merely a reaction but a manifestation of the complex emotions involved in dealing with addiction within the family dynamic. In agreement with [Pelegriño \(2022\)](#), the underlying heartache experienced by parents highlighted the deep emotional wounds caused by witnessing their children struggle with substance abuse.

As stated in [Ramos \(2019\)](#), the multifaceted nature of emotional turmoil experienced by parents of drug surrenderees emphasized the psychological impact of navigating the challenges associated with addiction. The narratives presented in the study echo this sentiment, depicting a range of emotional responses including sadness, guilt, and a profound sense of loss. These emotions were intertwined with the daily struggles and uncertainties parents faced, contributing to a complex emotional landscape of turmoil and distress.

The experiences of parents of drug surrenderees revealed being strong in every situation. Aligned with [Kiblasan et al. \(2020\)](#), resilience was an important coping mechanism among parents dealing with their children's substance abuse issues. This resilience was further underscored by [Ramos \(2019\)](#), who discussed how parents draw strength from within themselves to navigate the challenges posed by addiction within the family dynamic. The narratives presented in the study reflect this theme of resilience, portraying parents who exhibit strength and determination in the

face of difficult circumstances.

In line with [Cordero Jr \(2022\)](#), the concept of inner strength among parents of drug surrenderees highlighted how they tap into their inner resources to cope with the emotional and psychological toll of addiction. This inner strength enables parents to maintain a sense of composure and stability, even amidst the turmoil caused by their children's substance abuse. Similarly, in line with [Romualdo \(2022\)](#), the resilience of parents in facing challenges head-on underscored their steadfast support for their children's recovery journeys.

Pursuant to [Termini and Good \(2020\)](#), the role of support systems in fostering resilience among parents of drug surrenderees is noted, as external support from family, friends, and community networks bolstered their inner strength and coping mechanisms. The narratives presented in the study reflect the importance of social support in enhancing parental resilience and reinforcing their ability to remain strong in challenging situations.

The experiences of parents of drug surrenderees revolve around the notion of doing what is right, despite the challenges posed by addiction. In consonance with [Zaidi \(2020\)](#), the ethical dilemmas faced by parents in making decisions that align with what they perceive as morally upright emphasized the importance of ethical considerations in navigating the complexities of addiction within families. The narratives presented in the study reflect this theme, showcasing parents who prioritize doing what is right for their children's well-being, even in the face of difficult choices and situations.

In keeping with [Pelegrino \(2022\)](#), the concept of sacrifice among parents of drug surrenderees highlighted their willingness to make personal sacrifices and take on responsibilities to ensure the best possible outcomes for their children. This notion of sacrifice was intertwined with the idea of doing what was right, as parents navigate the challenges of addiction while prioritizing the welfare and recovery of their children. In accordance with [Arenga \(2022\)](#), the moral compass of parents in making decisions that align with their values and beliefs underscores the ethical considerations and moral dilemmas inherent in dealing with addiction within the family context.

As reported by [Pangilinan et al. \(2021\)](#), the role of parental guidance and advice in shaping the decisions and actions of children with substance abuse issues is examined. The narratives presented in the study reflect how parents strive to provide guidance and set boundaries, emphasizing the importance of instilling values and promoting responsible behavior in their children. In agreement with [Carpizo and Sansano \(2019\)](#), the challenges parents faced in balancing discipline and compassion highlighted their efforts to navigate ethical considerations and do what was right for their children's recovery and well-being.

Research Question No. 2: How do these parents of drug surrenderees cope with the challenges they have experienced?

The major themes and core ideas for research question number 2 were presented in Table 3. Participants had their responses towards their own experiences and challenges of being a parent of drug surrenderees. From the participants' answers, three major themes emerged: Being strong and wise, Unwavering love and support, and Having faith and trust in *the Almighty*.

Table 3. Coping Mechanisms of Parents of Drug Surrenderees

Being strong and wise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I try hard to be strong. I will not surrender to the problem. IDI-04</i> • <i>That slowly I accept, and I let him know that I support him as his parent. IDI-07</i> • <i>I am just enjoying myself despite the pains. Let us not be fooled by the trials, because we have a child to take care of. IDI-09</i>
-----------------------	--

Unwavering love and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>As a parent, we need to support our child to recover and love them. IDI-02</i> • <i>Love as a parent. IDI-03</i> • <i>My love and trust in the almighty. IDI-10</i>
Have faith and trust in the Almighty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I am strong in praying every night that my son will be fine. IDI-11</i> • <i>I pray hard for him to recover. Patient. IDI-08</i> • <i>My only hope is to pray and not to surrender to the problem. IDI-05</i>

The coping mechanisms of parents of drug surrenderees reflected a combination of **being strong and wise** in navigating the challenges posed by addiction within their families. As stated in [Pelegrino \(2022\)](#), the importance of resilience as a coping strategy highlights how parents draw strength from within themselves to withstand the emotional and psychological toll of addiction. This resilience enables parents to remain steadfast and composed, even in the face of adversity, showcasing their ability to cope with challenges with resilience and determination. The narratives presented in the study reflect this theme, portraying parents who exhibit strength and resilience as they navigate the complexities of addiction within their families.

Aligned with [Yusay and Canoy \(2019\)](#), the concept of wisdom in coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees emphasized the importance of making informed decisions and seeking support from knowledgeable sources. This wisdom enables parents to approach challenges with clarity, foresight, and understanding, contributing to effective coping strategies and decision-making processes. The narratives presented in the study highlight the role of wisdom in guiding parents through difficult situations and fostering adaptive coping mechanisms in dealing with addiction-related challenges.

In line with [Arenga \(2022\)](#), the multifaceted nature of coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees is noted, with coping strategies involving a combination of inner strength, resilience, and practical wisdom. This comprehensive approach to coping enables parents to navigate challenges effectively, make informed decisions, and adapt to changing circumstances. Similarly, conforming to [Campeceno et al. \(2022\)](#), the role of resilience and wisdom in coping with addiction-related stressors highlighted how parents employ a range of strategies to manage emotional, practical, and relational challenges. The narratives and insights from the study collectively underscore the importance of being strong and wise in coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees, highlighting their resilience, resourcefulness, and adaptive strategies in navigating the complexities of addiction within their families.

The coping mechanisms of parents of drug surrenderees revolved around the theme of ‘unwavering love and support’, which serves as a cornerstone in navigating the challenges posed by addiction within their families. Pursuant to [Allado et al. \(2019\)](#), the importance of unconditional love and support is emphasized as an essential element in coping with addiction-related stressors. This unwavering love and support provide a source of strength, comfort, and resilience for parents as they navigate the complexities of their children's substance abuse issues. The narratives presented in the study reflect this theme, showcasing parents who demonstrate unwavering love and support, even in the face of difficult circumstances.

In consonance with [Canoy and Villasanta \(2022\)](#), the concept of familial support networks in coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees emphasized the role of family unity, solidarity, and mutual support. This collective support system fosters a sense of belonging, understanding, and shared responsibility among family members, contributing to effective coping strategies and resilience in dealing with addiction-related challenges. The narratives presented in the study underscore the importance of familial bonds and support networks in strengthening coping mechanisms and promoting well-being among parents and their children affected by

substance abuse.

In keeping with [Fuentes et al. \(2023\)](#), the interplay of love, compassion, and resilience in coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees emphasized the transformative power of love and compassion in fostering healing, growth, and recovery within the family unit. This unwavering love and support serve as catalysts for positive change, enabling parents and their children to navigate challenges, rebuild relationships, and embark on a journey of recovery together. Similarly, in accordance with [Mijares \(2020\)](#), the role of parental love and support in promoting resilience and well-being among children with substance abuse issues highlighted the enduring impact of parental love and support in coping with addiction-related challenges. The narratives and insights from the study collectively underscore the significance of unwavering love and support as fundamental coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees, highlighting the transformative and healing power of love within the familial context.

The coping mechanisms of parents of drug surrenderees encompassed 'having faith and trust in the Almighty', serving as a source of solace, hope, and resilience in navigating the challenges of addiction within their families. As reported by [Arenga \(2022\)](#), the concept of spiritual faith and trust as integral components of parents' coping mechanisms highlighted how beliefs and practices rooted in spirituality provide a sense of purpose, meaning, and guidance. This faith-based coping approach fosters inner strength, peace, and resilience, enabling parents to find comfort and stability amidst the uncertainties and difficulties posed by addiction.

In agreement with [Fuentes et al. \(2023\)](#), the transformative role of faith and trust in promoting healing and recovery among parents and their children affected by substance abuse emphasized the importance of spiritual beliefs, rituals, and practices in coping with addiction-related stressors, fostering hope, resilience, and emotional well-being. This faith-based coping approach not only provides emotional and psychological support but also promotes a sense of connection, purpose, and transcendence, empowering parents to navigate challenges with faith and trust in a higher power.

As stated in [Zafeiropoulou \(2022\)](#), the concept of divine trust and surrender as coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees highlighted the transformative power of letting go and trusting in a higher plan or purpose. This surrender to divine will fosters acceptance, resilience, and inner peace, enabling parents to navigate challenges with faith, patience, and grace. Similarly, aligned with [Warburg and Jensen \(2020\)](#), the role of spiritual beliefs and practices in promoting coping strategies and well-being among parents and their children facing addiction-related challenges emphasized the significance of faith-based coping mechanisms in fostering hope, resilience, and emotional healing within the familial context. The narratives and insights from the study collectively underscore the importance of having faith and trust in a higher power as fundamental coping mechanisms among parents of drug surrenderees, highlighting the transformative and healing power of spirituality in navigating addiction-related challenges.

Research Question No. 3: **What insights can be obtained from these parents of drug surrenderees that can be shared with other parents of drug surrenderees?**

The major themes and core ideas for research question number 3 were presented in Table 4. Participants had their responses towards their own experiences as a parent of drug surrenderees. From the participants' answers, three major themes emerged: Be tough and persevere, Have open Communication, and Have hope and trust in *God*.

Table 4. Insights of Parents of Drug Surrenderees

Be tough and persevere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>May challenge my fellow parents to always look out for our children, guide them, and not be overconfident in every situation. IDI-11</i> • <i>Never surrender. Advise the children as we can. We did not stop all the problems. To be guided on the right path. IDI-06</i> • <i>Fight in every situation, and we will not neglect them, give them attention, and encourage them on the right path. IDI-07</i>
Have open Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Just guide our children, we do not scold them, and there are lectures or symposiums with them so that they have more wisdom to get towards the good. IDI-01</i> • <i>Talk straight and do not beat. IDI-14</i> • <i>Just guide them and give attention to our children to clean their names or records. IDI-04</i>
Have hope and trust in God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Just pray to recover our child. IDI-03</i> • <i>Just pray to face the challenges of life. IDI-13</i> • <i>They will be persistent, especially in managing the family, and they should not lose hope and pray to guide them always. IDI-05</i>

The insights gained from the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees highlight the importance of ‘being tough and persevering’ in the face of adversity. In line with [Carpizo and Sansano \(2019\)](#), the concept of resilience emphasizes how parents draw upon their inner strength and determination to persevere through the challenges posed by addiction within their families. In line with [Garmezy’s Resilience Theory \(1986\)](#), understanding resilience as the ability to withstand and bounce back from adversity highlighted the resilience parents exhibited in navigating addiction-related stressors. This toughness and perseverance enable parents to remain steadfast and resilient, despite the challenges they encounter along the way.

Pursuant to [Fuentes et al. \(2023\)](#), the role of perseverance as a coping mechanism among parents of drug surrenderees highlighted how persistence, determination, and resilience contribute to effective coping strategies and adaptive responses. This perseverance enables parents to navigate obstacles, setbacks, and uncertainties, demonstrating their resilience and commitment to supporting their children’s recovery journeys. In consonance with [Hechanova et al. \(2020\)](#), the concept of grit emphasizes the combination of passion and perseverance in achieving long-term goals and overcoming challenges. The narratives presented in the study reflect the grit and determination exhibited by parents as they navigate the complexities of addiction within their families, showcasing their resilience and ability to persevere in challenging circumstances.

In keeping with [Atun et al. \(2019\)](#), the transformative power of perseverance and determination in promoting growth, healing, and resilience among parents of drug surrenderees highlighted the importance of persistence, tenacity, and resilience in overcoming obstacles and achieving positive outcomes in the face of adversity. The narratives and insights from the study collectively underscore the significance of being tough and persevering as essential insights gained from the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees, highlighting their resilience, determination, and commitment to supporting their children’s recovery and well-being.

The insights gained from the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees underscore the importance of ‘having open communication’ as a foundational element in navigating the challenges posed by addiction within families. In accordance with [Limpin and Siringan \(2019\)](#), effective communication was highlighted as fostering understanding, trust, and connection among family members. This open communication enables parents and their children to engage in meaningful conversations, share concerns, and collaborate on solutions, promoting a supportive and cohesive

family environment.

As reported by [Alvarado \(2020\)](#), the transformative power of communication in promoting healing and reconciliation within families affected by substance abuse emphasized the role of honest, transparent, and empathetic communication in addressing conflicts, repairing relationships, and fostering a sense of unity and solidarity. This open-communication approach encourages parents and their children to express their thoughts, feelings, and needs, promoting mutual understanding and fostering positive interactions within the family dynamic.

In agreement with [Kiblasan et al. \(2020\)](#), the importance of active listening and non-judgmental communication in promoting effective strategies for parents of drug surrenderees underscores the need to create a safe, supportive space for open dialogue, where parents and their children can express themselves freely without fear of judgment or criticism. This open communication approach fosters empathy, compassion, and understanding, facilitating constructive conversations and promoting positive outcomes in addressing addiction-related challenges within the family context.

As stated by [Romualdo \(2022\)](#), the role of communication in promoting resilience and well-being among families affected by substance abuse highlights its transformative impact on strengthening relationships, fostering emotional healing, and fostering a sense of unity and support. The narratives and insights from the study collectively underscore the significance of open communication as a fundamental insight gained from the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees, highlighting its pivotal role in promoting understanding, trust, and resilience within families facing addiction-related challenges.

The insights gained from the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees highlight the profound role of 'having hope and trust in God' as essential coping mechanisms. Aligned with [Lasco and Yarcia \(2022\)](#), the concept of spiritual faith and trust in divine providence emphasized how beliefs and practices rooted in faith provide parents with a sense of hope, strength, and resilience. This faith-based coping approach enables parents to find solace, comfort, and guidance in times of uncertainty and adversity, fostering a sense of peace and trust in God's plan.

In line with [Pangilinan et al. \(2021\)](#), the transformative power of hope and trust in God in promoting emotional healing and resilience among parents of drug surrenderees emphasized the importance of spiritual beliefs, prayers, and rituals in coping with addiction-related stressors, fostering a sense of hope, purpose, and meaning. This hope-based coping approach encourages parents to entrust their challenges to God, allowing them to find inner peace, acceptance, and strength in their faith journey.

According to [Simbulan et al. \(2019\)](#), the role of hope and trust in God as transformative coping mechanisms highlighted their impact on promoting well-being, optimism, and resilience among parents and their children affected by substance abuse. They emphasize the significance of relying on spiritual beliefs and practices as sources of support, guidance, and comfort in navigating addiction-related challenges. Similarly, in [Allado et al. \(2019\)](#), the concept of spiritual faith and trust in divine intervention showed how these beliefs help parents cope with stress, uncertainty, and emotional turmoil, fostering hope, resilience, and trust in God's plan.

In consonance with [Hechanova et al. \(2020\)](#), the role of hope and trust in God as essential coping mechanisms highlighted their transformative impact on promoting emotional healing, resilience, and well-being among parents of drug surrenderees. The narratives and insights from the study collectively underscore the significance of hope and trust in God, fundamental insights gained from the experiences of parents of drug surrenderees, highlighting their resilience, faith, and reliance on spiritual beliefs as sources of strength and guidance.

CONCLUSIONS

This study has illuminated the lived experiences of parents of drug surrenderees, revealing the emotional, psychological, and social complexities they face as they navigate the journey of their children's rehabilitation. The emergent themes—emotional turmoil, inner strength, unwavering support, and faith—underscore a narrative of resilience and adaptation shaped by deeply personal struggles and cultural values. For parents, key lessons include the importance of maintaining open communication with their children, drawing strength from faith, fostering supportive family relationships, and seeking community resources to help navigate the challenges of addiction and rehabilitation. In practical terms, these strategies proved most effective among the participants of this study.

Grounded in Garmezy's Resilience Theory, the findings affirm that despite profound adversity, parents demonstrate remarkable perseverance and capacity to cope. Their ability to "bounce back" is not merely a personal trait, but is supported by protective factors such as faith, social support, and purpose, which future interventions can intentionally cultivate. The Family Systems Theory of Bowen also resonates strongly, as the data reflect how individual distress is intrinsically linked to family dynamics—emphasizing the need for systemic, rather than individualistic, approaches to intervention. Finally, the insights reflect Berger and Luckmann's Social Constructionism, illustrating how parents assign meaning to their experiences through culturally and socially grounded narratives of morality, duty, and divine trust. Beyond theoretical contributions, this study yields important practical implications:

- For practitioners and social workers: Develop culturally sensitive psychosocial support programs that incorporate spirituality, family dynamics, and resilience training tailored for parents of drug surrenderees.
- For policymakers: Institutionalize community-based family counseling services in barangays with a high incidence of drug use. Invest in long-term support systems—not just for drug dependents, but for their families who serve as front-line caregivers.
- For community leaders: Facilitate awareness campaigns and peer-led support groups to reduce stigma and foster shared understanding among affected families, strengthening communal resilience.
- For schools and educational institutions: Include family-centered addiction education in parent orientations and community outreach programs to promote early awareness and engagement.

Finally, this study calls for future research to explore diverse family structures, compare experiences across regions and cultural groups, and examine the long-term impact of rehabilitation on family relationships. The richness of the parental narratives in this study affirms that any effort to address substance abuse must also center the voices and experiences of those often overlooked—parents whose resilience and love, while often hidden, are critical to the healing process.

LIMITATION & FURTHER RESEARCH

While this study has provided valuable insights into the lived experiences, coping mechanisms, and perspectives of parents of drug surrenderees, several limitations must be acknowledged to contextualize its findings and guide future inquiry.

First, the study was conducted within a specific geographic and socio-cultural context—Kilagding, Laak, Davao de Oro, Region 11, Philippines—with a small, purposively selected sample of 14 parents. As such, the findings may not be generalizable to other communities or populations. The participants' experiences were shaped by unique cultural, economic, and religious values that may differ across localities or socio-demographic groups.

Second, the study relied solely on self-reported data through in-depth interviews. While efforts were made to ensure trustworthiness through triangulation using field notes and reflective journaling, the potential for social desirability bias or selective memory in participants' narratives cannot be fully ruled out.

Third, the study focused exclusively on the parents' perspectives, excluding other family members such as spouses, siblings, or the drug surrenderers themselves. This limits the ability to fully capture the dynamics of the entire family system, as emphasized by Bowen's Family Systems Theory.

Furthermore, there is a need for research that explores the role of support networks and community resources in enhancing parental coping and well-being. Investigating the availability and accessibility of support services, such as counseling, peer support groups, and educational programs, can inform policy and practice interventions aimed at strengthening support networks for parents of drug surrenderers. Understanding the impact of social support on parental coping can also guide the development of community-based interventions that foster resilience and empowerment among parents.

REFERENCES

- Allado, M. A. D., Gumba, N. G. M., Melo, K. J., & Hechanova, M. R. M. (2019). A narrative analysis of the experiences of barangay officials involved in community-based drug rehabilitation. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, 52(1), 39–64. <https://doi.org/10.31710/pjp/0052.01.02>
- Alvarado, A. Y. (2020). Preparedness, acceptance, and commitment as predictors of efficacy of the wellness program for drug surrenderers. *Globus Journal of Progressive Education*, 10(1), 111–119. <https://doi.org/10.46360/globus.edu.220201015>
- Arenga, I. M. (2022). Personality tendencies, family dynamics, spiritual connectedness, and extent of drug dependency: Bases for a psycho-spiritual intervention program. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Analysis, Education, and Development*, 50. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7516484>
- Atun, J. M. L., Mendoza, R. U., David, C. C., Cossid, R. P. N., & Soriano, C. R. R. (2019). The Philippines' anti-drug campaign: Spatial and temporal patterns of killings linked to drugs. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 73, 100–111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2019.07.035>
- Berger, P. L., & Luckmann, T. (1966). *The social construction of reality: A treatise in the sociology of knowledge*. Anchor Books.
- Bowen, M. (1978). *Family therapy in clinical practice*. Jason Aronson.
- Campeceno, J., Gamba, M., Josol, A., Olaer, D., Pagaran, M., Renoblas, R., Jr., & Molina, S. (2022). Lived experiences of interventionists on the drug rehabilitation program. *University of Bohol Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(1), 20–41.
- Canoy, N. A., & Villasanta, A. P. V. P. (2022). Marking a quiet community: Analyzing narratives of community reentry among Filipino plea bargainers. *Journal of Constructivist Psychology*, 35(2), 734–754. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10720537.2021.1878076>
- Carpizo, E. M., & Sansano, A. G. S. (2019, December). Impact of the moral recovery program for drug surrenderers in Cavite. In *Abstract proceedings of the International Scholars Conference* (Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 901–908).
- Colaizzi, P. F. (1978). Psychological research as the phenomenologist views it. In R. S. Valle & M. King (Eds.), *Existential-phenomenological alternatives for psychology* (pp. 48–71). Oxford University Press.
- Collado, Z. C. (2019). Living in displacement context: Coping strategies, changing attitudes, and family dynamics among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mindanao, Philippines. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 29(4), 484–498.

- <https://doi.org/10.1080/10911359.2018.1551168>
- Cordero, D. A., Jr. (2022). Exploring community-based interventions for substance use disorder in the Philippines. *Family Practice, 39*(6), 1192–1193.
- Corrigan, P. W., & Watson, A. C. (2002). The paradox of self-stigma and mental illness. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, 9*(1), 35–53. <https://doi.org/10.1093/clipsy.9.1.35>
- De Leeuw, E. D. (2012). *Choosing the method of data collection*. In *International handbook of survey methodology* (pp. 113–135). Taylor & Francis Group.
- Flores, C., & Ramirez, J. (2022). Family engagement in substance use recovery: A qualitative synthesis. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 136*, 108–118.
- Fuentes, B. E., Gengania, J. B., Malon, K. A. A., Mayol, K. L. U., Allanic, E. A., & Cuevas, J. F., Jr. (2023). Lived experiences of police officers in the implementation of operational plan against illegal drugs. *Mediterranean Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, 7*(3), 34–47. <https://doi.org/10.46382/MJBAS.2023.7304>
- Garmezzy, N. (1986). Stress-resistant children: The search for protective factors. In J. Stevenson (Ed.), *Recent research in developmental psychopathology* (pp. 213–233). Pergamon Press.
- Hechanova, M. R. M., Reyes, J. C., Acosta, A. C., & Tuliao, A. P. (2020). Psychosocial treatment for incarcerated methamphetamine users: The Philippines experience. *International Journal of Prisoner Health, 16*(4), 343–358. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPH-09-2019-0044>
- Jackson, L., Newell, J., & Crone, D. (2021). Stigma and support: Exploring experiences of parents of substance-using young people. *Journal of Substance Use, 26*(3), 254–261. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14659891.2020.1789205>
- Jongenelis, M., Pettigrew, S., Lawrence, D., & Rikkers, W. (2019). Factors associated with poly drug use in adolescents. *Prevention Science, 20*, 695–704. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-019-00993-8>
- Kiblasan, J. I., Tukaki, G. B., & Chakas, R. F. (2020). Community-based rehabilitation program in the municipality of Bauko, Mountain Province, Philippines. *Medico-Legal Update, 20*(4). <https://doi.org/10.37506/mlu.v20i4.1809>
- Kumpfer, K. L., Whiteside, H. O., Greene, J. A., & Allen, K. C. (2008). Effectiveness outcomes of four age versions of the strengthening families program in statewide field sites. *Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice, 12*(3), 211–229. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1089-2699.12.3.211>
- Lasco, G., & Yarcia, L. E. (2022). The politics of drug rehabilitation in the Philippines. *Health and Human Rights, 24*(1), 147.
- Lee, C., & Hser, Y. (2021). Parental stress and coping in families affected by adolescent drug use. *Substance Use & Misuse, 56*(4), 512–526.
- Limpin, D., & Siringan, R. (2019). Developing a method for recording drug-related killings. *Kasarinlan: Philippine Journal of Third World Studies, 34*(1), 1–26.
- McCann, T. V., Lubman, D. I., & Boardman, G. (2017). Experiences of family members supporting a relative with substance use problems: A qualitative study. *BMC Family Practice, 18*(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12875-017-0610-8>
- Mijares, A. M. P. (2020). Rebuilding lives amid the ruins of Duterte’s war on drugs. *Journal of Human Rights and Peace Studies, 6*(2), 255–282.
- Mina, F. L. P. (2022). Factors that influence drug addiction: An analysis of tokhang surrenderers institution-based rehabilitation. *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research, 5*(8). <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijsshr/v5-i8-07>
- O’Shay-Wallace, S. (2019). “We weren’t raised that way”: Using stigma management communication theory to understand how families manage the stigma of substance abuse. *Health Communication, 35*(4), 465–474. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2019.1567443>

- Orford, J., Velleman, R., Copello, A., Templeton, L., & Ibanga, A. (2010). The experiences of affected family members: A summary of two decades of qualitative research. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 17(1), 44–62. <https://doi.org/10.3109/09687630903040385>
- Pangilinan, M. K. A., Fernandez, M. C., Quijano, N., & Dizon, W., Jr. (2021). Examining the effects of drug-related killings on Philippine conditional cash transfer beneficiaries in Metro Manila, 2016–2017. *Journal of Illicit Economies and Development*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.32082.91849/1>
- Pelegriño, J. T. (2022). Drug rehabilitation program from the lens of surrenderers. *International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research*, 62(1), 235–249. <https://www.gssrr.org/index.php/JournalOfBasicAndApplied/article/view/13850>
- Ramos, S. D. A. (2019). The recovery-oriented therapeutic community for addictions (ROTC): A response to contemporary substance use disorder treatments in the Philippines. *Therapeutic Communities*, 40(1), 25–41. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TC-12-2017-0037>
- Romualdo, A. (2022). Analytical functionality model: A drug-clearing operation intervention mechanism for the barangay anti-drug abuse council (BADAC). *Journal of Government and Political Issues*, 2(1), 43–54. <https://doi.org/10.53341/jgpi.v2i1.38>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2014). *Substance abuse treatment and family therapy* (Treatment Improvement Protocol Series No. 39). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Substance-Abuse-Treatment-and-Family-Therapy/SMA13-4784>
- Simbulan, N., Estacio, L., Dioquino-Maligaso, C., Herbosa, T., & Withers, M. (2019). The Manila Declaration on the drug problem in the Philippines. *Annals of Global Health*, 85(1). <https://doi.org/10.5334/aogh.2411>
- Slade, M., Amering, M., & Oades, L. (2019). Recovery: An international perspective. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 28(2), 129–137. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796018000289>
- Smith, L., Harper, T., & Colburn, T. (2021). Family-centered approaches to substance use recovery: A review of recent evidence. *Addiction Research & Theory*, 29(5), 412–426. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16066359.2020.1849121>
- Sy, M. P., & Ohshima, N. (2019). Utilising the occupational justice health questionnaire (OJHQ) with a Filipino drug surrenderer in occupational therapy practice: A case report. *World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin*, 75(1), 59–62. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14473828.2018.1505682>
- Termini, R. B., & Good, R. M. (2020). 50 years post–Controlled Substances Act: The war on drugs rages on with opioids at the forefront. *Ohio Northern University Law Review*, 46, 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3432531>
- Velleman, R., & Templeton, L. (2016). Impact of substance misuse on children: Research findings and guidance. *Journal of Social Work Practice*, 30(3), 297–308. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02650533.2016.1175419>
- Wakeman, S. E., Larochele, M. R., Ameli, O., Chaisson, C. E., McPheeters, J. T., Crown, W. H., & Sanghavi, D. M. (2020). Comparative effectiveness of different treatment pathways for opioid use disorder. *JAMA Network Open*, 3(2), e1920622. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.20622>
- Walsh, F. (2003). Family resilience: A framework for clinical practice. *Family Process*, 42(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1545-5300.2003.00001.x>
- Warburg, A. B., & Jensen, S. (2020). Ambiguous fear in the war on drugs: A reconfiguration of social and moral orders in the Philippines. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 51(1–2), 5–24. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022463420000211>
- Wilson, J. (2015). Essentials of interpretive phenomenological analysis. *Teaching Research Methods*,

8(1), 1–10.

Yusay, C. T. C., & Canoy, N. A. (2019). Healing the hurt amid the drug war: Narratives of young urban poor Filipinos in recovering families with parental drug use. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 68, 124–131. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.10.009>

Zafeiropoulou, E. (2022). *Ever-emerging meaning: An exploration into the way in which families and therapists position themselves in stories of drug misuse* (Doctoral dissertation, Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust & University of East London).

Zaidi, U. (2020). Role of social support in relapse prevention for drug addicts. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 13(1), 915–924.