

## THE ANTI – DRUG CAMPAIGN PROGRAMS OF PNP TOWARDS LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN VALENZUELA CITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The national government has launched the controversial anti-drug campaign, known locally as Oplan Tokhang. In the online database (2015) number cited Valenzuela City as the second Safest City in Southeast Asia, next only to Singapore. Being Safety in the city stimulates local economic development. The aim of the study was to identify the anti – drug campaign strategies of Philippine National Police that contributes to local economic development in Valenzuela City for the years 2015- 2017.*

*The study employed both quantitative descriptive research and qualitative method. For the quantitative part which is structured interview among the police officers of Valenzuela City. The qualitative analysis is the data generated from the accomplishment reports in the Philippine National Police. It revealed that strategic plans operation, score board, hangyo and Valenzuela City Cares Plus become effective in reducing drug cases within the community. The challenges faced by the Philippine National Police are the following: Lack of Human Resources, Logistical Problem and Mobility. The anti – drug campaign implemented by the PNP and Local Chief Executive (LCE) provide security, peace and order and stability of the local economy of the community. The local officials should continue their support and cooperation in terms of financial sufficiency, resource management and program implementation to augment and maximize the capacity of PNP towards anti – drug campaign. Partnership of the PNP and the community is the best way to solve criminality.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Local Economic Development Oplan Tokhang, Philippine National Police, Strategy*

## INTRODUCTION

Drug use has been a part of society across continents and generations, public consciousness about drugs has been largely shaped by public policy heavily influenced by racial politics (Reddington & Bonham, 2012). Drug scares have acted as perfect scapegoats, they are moral panics often construed as responsible for an array of preexisting social problems. Moreover, racial minorities and immigrants have always been the target of drug laws and the enforcement of such. Rainarman (1989) argues that drug scares and the creation of repressive laws have nothing to do with crime; rather they are used as a political maneuver to deflect attention from pressing issues and attain political goals at the expense of the most disadvantaged groups of the population.

The war on drugs has brought criminalization to urban areas masked as revitalization efforts. As other drug scares, most of the social ills faced in urban areas were blamed on the availability of drugs, drug use and addiction, and the drug trade itself, not the social ills which preceded these problems. Another way to think of this would be that the symptoms of a disease were blamed for the causes of the disease not the other way around; and while the symptoms can be managed, unless the causes of the disease are treated, symptoms will reappear sooner or later. This ensures a vicious cycle in which the causes of a problem are ignored while directing all attention towards symptoms, which can serve to exacerbate the causes. Therefore, the government was able to cut most if not all social programs and replace them with law enforcement and community policing programs, sold as a comprehensive new approach to urban renewal (Goetz, 1996).

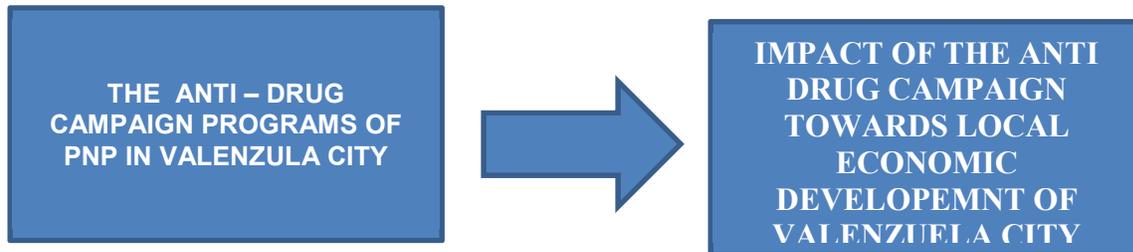
In the Philippine government has launched the controversial anti-drug campaign, known locally as Oplan Tokhang, amid continuing concern that the police-led operations have led to massive human rights abuses. Tokhang has long been a top priority of President Rodrigo Duterte, who vowed to eradicate illegal drugs in three to six months after his rise to power in 2016. Despite Duterte's controversial leadership, Political risks may be "unpredictable" but "the country's economic fundamentals remain strong."

Due to President Duterte's campaign on War on Drugs". Recently, online database Number cited Valenzuela City as the second Safest City in Southeast Asia, next only to Singapore. The City also figured on the site's ranking back in the year 2015, placing third.

In 2015 Valenzuela placed third list of safest cities in Southeast Asia. Making Valenzuela City safe and livable has been one of the top priorities of the local government. Out of 33, barangays in the city, a total of 24 have been declared as drug-free workplace. Being Safety in the city stimulates local economic development. In fact, Valenzuela City is in the Hall of Fame of the PCCI's Most Business Friendly City Award after bagging the accolade three times in the span of four years. Two of which, for the years 2014 and 2015, and the Hall of Fame trophy were earned under Mayor REX's helm.

In this study it focuses on the effectiveness of anti- drug – campaign programs of PNP towards local economic development of Valenzuela City. The aim of the study was to identify the anti – drug campaign strategies of Philippine National Police towards local economic development in Valenzuela City for the years 2015- 2017.

## RESEARCH PARADIGM



Duterte administration sees drug dealing and addiction as “major obstacles to the Philippines’ economic and social progress,” The drug war is a cornerstone of Duterte’s domestic policy and represents the extension of policies he’d implemented earlier in his political career as the mayor of the city of Davao. Majority of the Local Government Units (LGUs) provide different strategies against drug addiction that cause violence and crimes in their community. Hence, the research study focuses on the impact of anti – drug campaign in the local economic development of Valenzuela City.

The input variables in this study include documents and programs that support the impact of anti-drug campaign in Valenzuela City in terms of peace and order and investment support. The research used a critical analysis, qualitative analysis, of the documents gathered in the city records of Valenzuela. The expected output of the study would be the assessment of the impact of anti – drug campaign in Valenzuela City. Consequently, the results of the analyses can serve as the bases for recommended measures to be proposed by the researcher to make the local government officials and Philippine National Police (PNP) of Valenzuela City more responsive and efficient in delivering basic needs of their constituents.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The objective of this study is to examine the anti – drug campaign programs of Philippine National Police (PNP) towards local economic development of Valenzuela City, for the years 2014- 2017. Specifically, it answers the following research questions:

1. What is the statistical data of drug cases in Valenzuela City for the years 2014 – 2017?
2. What are the tools of the PNP towards anti – drug campaign within the vicinity of Valenzuela City?
3. What are the challenges faced by the Local Chief Executive in the implementation of the programs?
4. What is the impact of anti – drug campaign programs towards local economic development of Valenzuela City, in terms of?
  - 4.1. Peace and order
  - 4.2. Investment support

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The general intention of the study is to help policy makers to define more clearly national security policies and plans and to help them become more forward looking in regard to security planning. Valuable insights brought forth in this study could influence the formulation of policies, programs, procedures and regulatory measures that could improve the performance of Philippine National Police and Local Chief Executive (LCE).

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES**

This chapter includes the review of literature and studies which are related to the present study.

### **Introduction**

Drug flows are characterized by three main points along a continuum: countries of production, countries of trans-shipment, and countries of targeted consumption. For illegal drugs, developing countries are concentrated on the production and trans-shipment end of this continuum, while legal drugs tend to flow in the opposite direction. Notably, trans-shipment countries tend to develop their own problems as drugs become available and are adopted among local consumers. Often people in trans-shipment sites have little experience with illicit drugs and no idea how dangerous or addictive they can be. An example of such a place is Tajikistan. A mountainous country of 7 million people, 80% of whom live in poverty, located north of Afghanistan. Tajikistan has become an important corridor for heroin from Afghanistan intended for European and Russian markets. By 2002, the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2003) estimated that there were 900 heroin users per 100,000 population in Tajikistan (compared to 600 per 100,000 in Europe). In nearby countries, rates were even higher, with 1,600 users per 100,000 population in Kyrgyzstan and 1,100 users per 100,000 users in Kazakhstan. In addition to being on the heroin corridor, in the words of one Tajik youth who became addicted to heroin in the aftermath of structural adjustment: "It was very prestigious, we saw drugs in movies" (quoted in Shishkin & Crawford, 2006). To this youth, like so many others in developing countries who have become addicted to heroin along its pathway to the high paying markets in Europe, heroin does not resemble the dark stereotypes activated by the War on Drugs; rather to them it represents modernity, a point of contact with the valued West. Being associated with global centers of power and wealth can enable commodities to acquire an aura, the "principal effect [being] to render them cherished and precious" (Straw, 1998). This appears to be the case with heroin in the eyes of the Tajik youth quoted above and among his peers in Tajikistan, and far beyond. Although produced in nearby Afghanistan, heroin possesses an association with the West, a glittery place, as seen on the "silver screen," of fancy cars, enormous homes, an endless supply of electronic gadgets, and food aplenty. In injecting heroin, this individual likes so many of his peers was not taking an illegal drug, he was participating in a world he had come to venerate but which he had little other means of entering. Drugs looked to him not like a dead end but a doorway to the promised land. In one way or another, this is the appeal of drugs: to the uninitiated they promise something better—a more exciting life, a chance to be admired, relief from distress. Psychotropic drug use among the poor of developing nations encompasses and generates fundamental contradictions that juxtapose short-term advance and long-term consequence. In the context of socially imposed distress associated especially in recent years with structural adjustment, the poor seek reprieve and escape from social suffering (Kleinman, Veena, & Margaret, 1997; Singer, 2006). In this, like all people in need, they have three imperatives: what works? what is available? what is accessible? Drugs, both legal and

illegal, meet all of these: they offer immediate respite, they are on hand from local distributors, and many of them are affordable even for the poor; that they also have serious health, fiscal, emotional, and, at the societal level, developmental costs does not much seem to diminish their allure for many potential users. While no one begins psychotropic drug use with the intention of developing dependence or addiction, these, in addition to a wide array of other health problems, are common outcomes of continued use. In the end, a vicious circle of commodity mediated causes and effects emerge: seeking drug-induced relief from suffering reproduces suffering and the appeal of drug-induced relief.

Although methods have improved, estimating the production, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs in developing countries remains a highly problematic endeavor given limitations on data collection. It is known that patterns of drug use in developing nations vary by drug and by region (U.N. Office on Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 2003). While various drug control mechanisms have been established, analysis of recent trends “makes quite gloomy reading for those hoping to see elimination or significant reduction: the over-riding impression is one of stable or increasing trends at the global level in recent years. However, this stability masks dynamic changes at the national and regional level” (Forward Thinking on Drug Use, 2003). With regard to opiate use, for example, in recent years it is evident that there has been a shift in the center of production from South East to South West Asia. While there has been a general decline over the last decade in opium production in the traditional Golden Triangle, between 1998 and 2002 there was a 16% increase in South West Asia. Removal of the Taliban government by the U.S., the continued war and support now given to poppy growers by the Taliban, and resulting breakdown in government control outside of the capital has led to an increasing concentration of global opium production in Afghanistan. The annual U.N. Office on Drug and Crime survey found that land devoted to poppy growing jumped to over 400,000 acres in 2006, up from just over 250,000 acres in 2005 (Barker, 2006). Most opiate users (about half of the world’s total) are found in Asia, especially in and around Afghanistan and Myanmar. The highest prevalence rates per capita are in Iran, the Lao PDR, and Kyrgystan. The overall largest number of opiate users, however, is found in India, although prevalence there is lower than in neighboring Pakistan or Myanmar. While overall levels of opiate use in Latin America are low compared to Asia, the emergence of heroin production in several South American countries has resulted in increasing prevalence of use in Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Chile and Argentina. While generally low, opiate use has been rising in Africa, with strong increases in Namibia and Zimbabwe. By contrast, in the developing world, cocaine use is most concentrated in Latin America and the Caribbean, but there has been increased use in recent years in western and southern Africa. In recent years, for example, there has been an increased level of smuggling of South American cocaine along the Gulf of Guinea on its way to Europe. Concern has been expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board (2006, p. 1) that “the increased trans-shipment of illicit drugs through the area of the Gulf of Guinea might have a spillover effect, resulting in increased drug abuse in countries in those subregions.” Recent seizures in Kenya totalling over a tone suggest that cocaine trackers are also active in East Africa. Levels of cocaine use remain low in Asia, but there has been increasing use in parts of the Middle East. Some of the most dramatic increases in drug use in developing nations in recent years have involved amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), including amphetamine, methamphetamine, and although different in its effects, ecstasy. Between 1992 and 2001, the number of countries reporting increased ATS abuse tripled. In several countries in East and South East Asia,

especially Thailand and the Philippines, methamphetamine has become the main drug of abuse. Relatively high levels of ATS consumption also have emerged in several countries in South America and in Africa. There is growing evidence that traditional cocaine manufacturers in South America also are becoming involved in ATS trafficking and experimenting with its production (International Narcotics Control Board, 2006).

On the other hand, a drug can refer to substances that are legal (e.g. alcohol, tobacco, over-the-counter medications and household goods, such as glue) and illegal (e.g. cannabis, methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine). Alcohol and tobacco are two of the main drugs used by youth, and are known as ‘gateway’ drugs because they often lead people to try harder substances, but the focus of these guidelines is on the illegal drugs that young people use to get high. One thing that all these drugs have in commons is that they affect your central nervous system and can alter your mood, thinking, and behavior. Drugs may be divided into four categories and it’s important to know their different effects, since this will help you to understand whether a young person is using: depressants: Drugs that decrease alertness by slowing down the activity of the central nervous system (e.g., alcohol, analgesics, and heroin); stimulants: Drugs that increase the body’s state of arousal by increasing the activity of the brain (e.g., caffeine, nicotine, amphetamines and methamphetamine, ecstasy, and cocaine); hallucinogens: Drugs that alter perception and can cause hallucinations, such as seeing or hearing something that is not there (e.g. Lysergic Acid Diethylamide or LSD, and ‘magic mushrooms’); other: Some drugs, such as cannabis (also known as ‘marijuana’ or ‘dagga’) may have properties of more than one of the above categories (in other words, depressive, hallucinogenic, and some stimulant properties).

Furthermore, the signs of drug users are the following: Changes in level of activity, including periods of tiredness or periods of hyperactivity, lack of coordination, staggering or slow movements, clumsiness and falling; Inaudible or confused speech, forgetting thoughts and ideas, and illogical conversations; Changes in physical appearance such as drastic changes in style of clothing, being less concerned about appearance, which may become careless and untidy; Sudden aggressive and violent behavior, unexplained outbursts of anger, unexplained restlessness, irritability and destructive behavior, such as punching walls, swearing, and fighting; Lack of motivation, sudden loss of interest in things that one previously enjoyed, such as hobbies or sports, or lack of concern about life in general; Severe mood alterations or mood swings: sudden excitement to sudden feelings of depression, despondency and hopelessness; Alternation in thought patterns, such as strange and weird thinking, hallucinations, fear, abnormal suspiciousness, or depressive and suicidal thoughts.

### **Impact on Health problems**

Drug use is associated with a variety of physical and mental health problems; most notably in recent years, it has played a significant role in the spread of HIV/AIDS throughout much of the developed and developing world. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has emerged as one of the most devastating diseases in human history. The global count of people living with HIV/AIDS infection reached 40 million by the end of 2004; millions more had already succumbed to the disease. Although HIV/AIDS is now found everywhere, it is not equally distributed among the populations and subpopulations of the world. One way of understanding the unequal spread of this disease is by examining the number of people living with HIV/AIDS disease along a geographic continuum. At one end of the continuum is sub-Saharan Africa, which remains the region hardest hit by the disease, with approximately 25.5 million people now

living with HIV/AIDS infection and an adult (age 15–49) prevalence rate of 7.4%. Near the opposite end of the continuum falls North America, with about a million people living with HIV/AIDS and an adult prevalence rate of 0.6%, which is not significantly above that of Oceania the region of the world with the lowest prevalence rate. Between these two epidemiological poles lie the island nations of the Caribbean, with under half a million cases and a prevalence rate of 2.3%. After sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean is now the second most intensely impacted region of the world (UNAIDS, 2004), although not (except in Puerto Rico) primarily tied to injection drug use. Sexual transmission associated with crack cocaine use is a significant issue in the Caribbean. In the Bahamas, for example, HIV prevalence as high over 40% has been found among crack users (AmfAR, 2006). While life expectancy is increasing in the U.S. and Europe despite the presence of HIV/AIDS, in many developing countries the disease is significantly shortening how long people live on average. In 2005, there were over 4 million new HIV cases in developing nations, while almost 3 million people died of AIDS-related causes. Notably, from the standpoint of human resources and barriers to development, according to the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (2006), “One third of the people living with HIV/AIDS are between 15 and 24 years old. “Now reported in 130 countries, injection drug use and the direct or indirect sharing of syringes and other injection equipment “is among the major forces driving the epidemic, contributing to around five per cent of HIV transmission” (U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime, 2006, also see National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003). In Bangkok, Thailand, for example, the first cases of HIV among injection drug users were found among patients treated at the Thanyarak Hospital. After the first detection of these initial cases, HIV prevalence among injection drug users in Bangkok shot up from 1 to 2% in 1988 to 40% in 1989. Since then, HIV/AIDS surveillance has shown a steady level of prevalence of 30–50% in Bangkok and throughout the country (Razak et al., 2003; Vanichensi, Wongsuwan, Choopanya, & Wongpanich, 1991). At the same time, the number of new tuberculosis cases in lesser developed countries has continued to grow by one percent a year. While HIV played an important role in the initial spread of tuberculosis (because of the damage HIV does to the immune system of the host) to new areas, increasingly it is spreading independent of HIV infection, a painful reflection of poverty and overcrowding. Almost two million people a year are now dying of tuberculosis in the developing world according to the U.N. Increasingly the health problems of developing countries are not best characterized by terminology that points to the prevalence of individual diseases but rather by terms like “syndemics” that call attention to social and biological interconnections in health as they are shaped and influenced by inequalities within and between societies. At its simplest level, a syndemic is two or more epidemics interacting synergistically inside human bodies and contributing, as a result to an excess burden of disease in a population. HIV-positive individuals infected with TB, for example, are 100 times more likely to develop active disease than are those who are HIV-negative and TB-positive. Beyond the notion of disease clustering and pathogenic interaction, the term syndemic points to the critical importance of social conditions in disease patterns and consequences. As Farmer (1999, pp. 51–52) has emphasized, “the most well demonstrated co-factors [for HIV] are social inequalities, which structure not only the contours of the AIDS pandemic but also the nature of outcomes once an individual is sick with complications of HIV infection.” Because they are characterized by a significant increase in the burden of disease, drug-based syndemics like HIV present a growing threat to development.

### **Impacts of drugs on development**

Drugs have both direct and indirect impacts on development, across populations, age groups, institutions, and spheres of life. Moreover, because involvement in their production and sale may provide income for poor individuals and families with limited access to alternative employment, drugs pose a paradox for development initiatives. Opium, for example, is the biggest employer in Afghanistan (Barker, 2006). Similarly, in South America, the cocaine trade attracted thousands of families fleeing extreme poverty in other locations to coca growing areas, coca being perhaps the only cultigen they could make a living from in a region in which the soil is not well suited to intensive agriculture. Among poor farming families in Myanmar, Grund (2004) notes that growing opium poppies “pays for what most people in developed countries take for granted.” In the words of one Myanmar man, “Opium is our food, our cloths, our medicine, the education of our children,” (quoted in Grund, 2004, p. 2). Despite these examples, there are multiple arenas of negative drug impact on development as discussed below. Notably, the specific nature of this impact is driven by the social and legal context of drug use (e.g., it is the effort to dodge legal barriers that drives the role drugs play in corruption).

### **Productivity**

Drug impact on national productivity occurs in several ways. On the supply side, there are significant occupational risks faced in the production of drugs. Many of the people who toil in drug labs around the world – daily mixing and pouring the chemicals that turn natural or synthetic substances into powerful psychotropics – are like 18-year-old Nilo far from a small Afghan village (PakTribune, 2006). Both of Nilo far’s parents and husbands are dead. With few alternatives, she and her 16-year-old sister found work in a heroin lab. Then she got sick, because of the toxic substances she was exposed to during the making the heroin. Her sister got sick as well. In fact, many of the lab workers she knew were suffering from challenging rashes, asthma, blood deficiencies, diarrhea, and stomach upset. As generally is the case, the health of workers is a reflection of their social relations with their employers (Levy & Sidel, 2006). Working in an illicit trade, it is hard for drug lab workers to organize; certainly it is all but impossible to pressure the government to come to their aid, as is sometimes possible in legal industries. As a result, they are at the mercy of their bosses and their subordinate social position may literally be etched in their bodies in their work-related illnesses. The risk to workers in illicit production is enhanced with the spread of ATS in developing countries (Devaney, Reid, & Baldwin, 2005). In the production of drugs like methamphetamine extremely dangerous toxins, like phosphine, are released. A growing number of ATS labs are being discovered in developing countries. This shift to local production is facilitated by the spread of knowledge and relative simplicity of transforming precursor drugs like ephedrine into methamphetamine. Also on the supply side, low level workers and transporters in the drug trade are the most likely to be arrested. From the lab where Nilo far works, processed heroin must be bagged in small quantities and transported, usually through a circuitous route, often through various middlemen, to the market. Needing money to see a doctor, Nilo far agreed to transport processed heroin to India. She was caught in Kabul airport and taken to prison. This pattern is found throughout the developing world. In Jakarta, Indonesia, for example, the police reported 4,799 drug-related arrests in 2003, a 39 percent increase from the year before. Most of those arrested were between 19–30 years of age, prime production years, 283 were between the ages of 10–18 years. Nationally, the number of drug arrests increased approximately 58% a year from 1999 to 2004. Similarly, in Malaysia, which has declared drugs to be “public enemy number one,” the

government reported a substantial increase in drug-related incarcerations from 1996 to 2002 (Devaney et al., 2005). On the demand side, drug use lowers productivity through occupational injuries, the spread of diseases, and drug overdose. Drug use has been found to be particularly widespread in various work sectors in the developing world. In the jade mines of Myanmar, for example, nearly all male workers, which constitute the majority of miners, have been found to be heroin users (Scott-Clark & Levy, 2002). The spread of drugs among workers has been linked to increase in occupational accidents and absenteeism. An International Labor Organization study in Egypt, Mexico, Namibia, Poland and Sri Lanka, for example, found that users have two to four times more accidents on the job than other workers and are absent two to three times more often (UNODC, 1994). As noted below, drug use has been a major factor in the spread of HIV in developing countries, often as a result of syringe sharing and re-use. Drug overdoses also have been rising in developing nations as new drugs are introduced to inexperienced users. Overall, the effects of substance abuse on national productivity are significant, as productivity gains are crucial for a nation's competitive position in the volatile world marketplace.

### **Threat to Youth**

According to World Bank (1993, p. 89) data, illicit drug users in developing countries “typically fall within the age group of 15–44, although most are in their mid-twenties. In Latin America, drug use tends to begin at younger ages with use especially common in 12–22 years olds.” As noted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime “drug abuse often attacks people during their most productive years, thereby converting a vibrant source of productivity into a burden on society. Particularly prevalent among younger individuals is the deliberate inhalation of solvents and various commercial aerosols. . .” Children and adolescents have easy access to solvents such as glue, aerosols, thinners, gasoline or paint, as these substance are readily available, are of low cost, and produce a powerful psychotropic effect. Use of solvents by street children is widespread in Latin America, Africa, and central and eastern Europe. As a result of widespread poverty, urban migration, and breakdowns in the social service sector following structural adjustment, many cities in the developing world, from Mongolia to India to Brazil, have large numbers of homeless children. In India, for example, which has a significant population of homeless youth, in cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, and New Delhi it is estimated that there are over 100,000 street children and many are involved in solvent or other drug use (United Nations Development Programme, 1993). For these youth, sale of illicit drugs may offer a means of survival in a hostile, unsupportive social environment, as well as a source of peer respectability and acceptance, and a temporary escape from a harsh reality that entails a risky lifestyle and frequent potential for victimization. In recent years, similar patterns have developed in Southeast Asia and Cambodia. Laos and Vietnam now have “substantial populations of street children [involved in] consuming drugs, living precariously with little or no family support or guardians” (Devaney et al., 2005, p. xiii). These homeless children receive no education or training that would allow them to participate in national development.

### **Drug War Strategies in Valenzuela City**

Since the implementation of *Project Tokhang*, or Toktok, Hangyo (Knock, Urge) in July 1, about 1,900 Valenzuelanos involved in illegal drug activities have turned themselves in. As standard operating procedure, surrenderees undergo biometrics process and made to sign an affidavit attesting that they will cease to have any involvement with illegal drugs. They will be subjected drug test and if found positive, they will be referred to the Department of Health (DOH) for

assessment and rehabilitation. The overwhelming number of surrenderees has clogged down the national agencies in satisfying the latter two procedures. The City Government of Valenzuela, as a partner for change, therefore, decides to mobilize local resources through local innovative initiatives to complement the Project Tokhang with. Thus, deploying the yet most responsive, most complete and most sustainable rehabilitation program that guarantees full moral and economic support to identified drug suspects from the moment they surrender – the *VC Cares Plus*. Under the program, right after a drug offender turns himself in, (1) his drug dependence will be assessed by local medical doctors for appropriate treatment or rehabilitation; (2) either the patient will be referred to a six-month long rehabilitation program in Central Luzon Rehabilitation Center in Pampanga; (3) or the patient will be endorsed for out-patient Community-Based Rehabilitation to be set up by the LGU in Barangay Maysan, Valenzuela City treatment and psycho-social support; (4) and once the person is already cleared of drug dependence, he shall be assisted by the Public Employment Service Office (PESO) for job placement. The local government also seeks to raise the conviction rate of drug cases by training the Station Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Group (SAID-SOTG) in handling drug cases. This is being made possible by the Valenzuela Anti-Drug Abuse Council (VADAC) legal clearing house which is armed with lawyers and paralegals that will assist the local policemen in building cases that strongly stand up. The LGU is also preparing a reward system for the teams who shall commit and dedicate themselves to convict drug offenders. Under the program, each team will receive PhP 100,000 incentive per successful conviction.

Furthermore, those who shall be proven to have committed negligence in the performance of their duty will be subjected for administrative complaint at the People’s Law Enforcement Board (PLEB). Likewise, barangay officials who do not support the implementation of Project Tokhang and VC Cares Plus will be sanctioned by the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*. City Mayor REX Gatchalian administered the oath-taking of the new officers of the Student Anti-Drug Abuse Council (SADAC) composed of student council leaders on September 30, 2016, at the Valenzuela City Auditorium. Senior Supt. Ronaldo Redoña Mendoza, city police chief, and Superintendent Meliton Zurbano of the Department of Education-Valenzuela attended the oath-taking ceremony for the 9<sup>th</sup> Batch of SADAC. The student leaders vowed to avoid illegal drugs and committed to help promote a clean and healthy environment on their campuses. Explaining the duties of the newest batch of SADAC, 1<sup>st</sup> District Councilor Tony Espiritu, Valenzuela Anti-Drug Abuse Council (VADAC) action officer, said the student leaders would help the authorities by reporting the presence of drugs or activities related to drugs on their campuses as well as disseminating information through symposiums and film viewings.

Mayor Gatchalian underscored the importance of the involvement of student leaders in the city’s efforts to stamp out drugs, as they have direct contact with other youths in schools.

On the other hand, Valenzuela City Government intensified its peace and order efforts through the turnover of 60 brand new mobile vehicles, and the establishment of the city’s own K-9 Unit and Kennel to the Philippine National Police (PNP) – Valenzuela.

The police vehicles are designed for increased mobility and visibility to ensure the effectiveness of operations around the city, particularly, on the fight against illegal drugs and threats of terrorism. The city government allotted P1, 017,740 for each police vehicle, amounting to a

total of P61,064,400 for all 60 units. Each patrol car is equipped with global positioning system (GPS) and dashboard cameras to ensure efficient and disciplined usage of the police cars. These features also warrant transparent response operation by the local law enforcers. Furthermore, the footage from the dash cams are considered as highly-reliable evidence in investigating cases. A conference room in the police station was converted into a command center where location of the vehicles can be monitored, and the footage of each dash cams can be submitted for viewing and archiving. Likewise, as fear on terrorism looms continually in the metropolis, the local government established Valenzuela City Police Station's (VCPS) own K-9 Unit and Kennel. The city spent a total of P4,000,000 for the renovation of a 400-square meter idle property into a more conducive home to the K-9 Unit and a total of P2,100,000 for the K9 dogs, a Beagle, Belgian Mallinois, Jack Russel and Labrador breeds that will be used to enhance the Valenzuela City police's anti-drug and anti-terrorism drive.

Prior to the turnover of the police mobile vehicles and K-9 Unit, Mayor Rex Gatchalian lauded the efforts of the local police force in curbing crime and drugs in the city. The local government has been providing necessary equipment to the VCPS to enhance its capacity building. Currently being constructed are the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) headquarters and the VCPS Firing Range are being constructed to enhance the local police operatives' shooting skills. Last year, VCPS and the city government conducted a rigorous 14-day SWAT refresher training for the 27 high caliber SWAT personnel of the city. Aside from the enhancement training, the Valenzuela City government procured 47 units of bushmaster 6.56 rifles, 40 Caliber .40 revolvers and two sniper rifles for a more effective and increased operation of the SWAT team. Valenzuela City was not spared from the devastating effects of Typhoon Ondoy in 2009. With close to a thousand informal settler families (ISF) living in danger zones, specifically along the banks of Tullahan River, the City Government called on the private sector to assist in providing safer accommodations to the affected communities. The housing project, Disiplina Village, was built in a 1.9 hectare property in Barangay Ugong donated by the City Government with the support of the private sector in the construction of housing units. San Miguel Corporation (SMC), through its social development arm, San Miguel Foundation, Inc. (SMF), donated PhP 45 million, at PhP 15 Million per year for the next three years, as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility program to build more than 300 housing units.

The above readings helped the researcher to understand the strategies and implication of drugs among the people and the community as well.

## **MATERIALS AND METHOD**

### **Research Design**

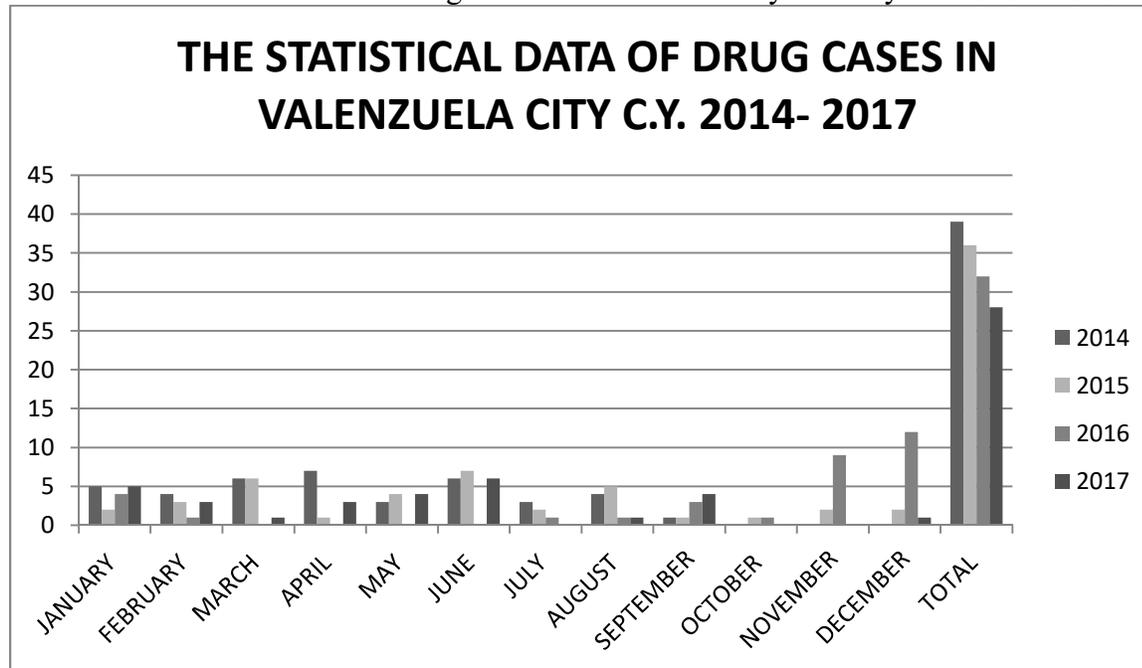
The researcher used the descriptive research method. According to Calderon and Gonzales (1993), descriptive research is a fact-finding study with adequate and accurate interpretation of the findings. It describes with emphasis what actually exists, such as current conditions, practices, solutions, and other phenomena. Descriptive research satisfies the requirements of the present investigation since it examines the anti-drug campaign programs of Philippine National Police (PNP) towards local economic development of Valenzuela City, for the years 2015- 2017. The approaches include qualitative analysis of data generated from documents and accomplishment reports in the Philippine National Police (PNP) and quantitative approach through structured interview among the police officers of Valenzuela City.

### Data Gathering Procedure

A letter was addressed to concerned authorities and was sent by the researcher to get their approval in the conduct of the study. Upon solicitation of permission, the researcher was provided with all the documents available in Valenzuela City Police Station (PS3) during the years 2014- 2017. The researcher personally explained to police officers the purpose of the study and why there is a need for the study. Data-gathering was completed at the end of the month of April.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. The statistical data of drug cases in Valenzuela City for the years 2015 – 2017.



The data depict the statistical data of Valenzuela City C.Y. 2014- 2017. It was seen that anti – drug campaign within the vicinity of Valenzuela City was effective. Patrol Deployment Plan and other tools/ strategies provided by the Police officers with the empowerment of the stakeholders such as Baranggay Tanod implemented successfully in reducing drug cases in the community. Indeed the PNP officers are doing their respective responsibility in the implemented ordinance to contribute greatly for the effectiveness of the program.

Table 2. Tools of the PNP towards anti- drug campaign within the vicinity of Valenzuela City.

Tools of PNP towards anti – drug campaign	Implementation
Strategic Plans Operation	This is a very detailed deployment of personnel to pinpoint responsibilities and to easily locate personnel in the field in a specified detailed deployment.
Score Board	It is a baseline monthly crime statistics or key factor to monitor crime incidents perpetrated by Motorcycle Riding Criminals suspect.

Project Tokhang, or Toktok, Hangyo (Knock, Urge)	Visiting suspected/ involved in illegal drug activities reminding their violations of using drugs within the vicinity of Valenzuela City. Involved in illegal drug activities.
Valenzuela City Cares Plus (VCC Plus)	For those surrenders will be subjected drug test and if found positive, they will be referred to the Department of Health (DOH) for assessment and appropriate treatment or rehabilitation for six months in Central Luzon or out – patient located in Barangay Maysan, Valenzuela City. Eventually, after the treatment the drug user shall be assisted by the Public Employment Service Office (PESO) for job placement.
Reward System	The LGU is also preparing a reward system for the teams who shall commit and dedicate themselves to convict drug offenders. Under the program, each team will receive PhP 100,000 incentive per successful conviction.

It is clearly seen from Table 2 due to the strategies/ tools implemented by the Philippine National Police of Valenzuela City it becomes effective in reducing drug cases within the community of Valenzuela City.

Table 3. The challenges faced by the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in the implementation of the programs

Challenges faced by the LCE in the implementation of the Programs	Solution
4.1. Lack of Human Resources	Optimizing skills of the PNP of Valenzuela City with the collaboration and empowerment of the stakeholders ( e.i., Bantay Barangay)
4.2. Logistical Problem	Identifying the Prone Area and places of convergence within the vicinity of Valenzuela City.
4.3. Mobility	Move – Shoot – Communication. The Local Government Unit's (LGU's provide car, special weapon and equipment to implement effectively the ordinance).

Table 3 describes the problems encountered in the implementation of drug – campaign program. Evidently, through consultative meeting with the Local Government, coordination and empowerment of the stakeholders and innovativeness of the PNP of Valenzuela City the challenges encountered in the implemented program become manageable and effective among the police officers.

Table 4. The impact of anti – drug campaign programs towards local economic development of Valenzuela City

	Impact of Anti – Drug Campaign Programs towards Local Economic Development
Peace and Order	<p>The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) - Valenzuela and Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) certify three more drug-cleared barangays after they passed the standards and met the parameters set forth under Section 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) Regulation No. 2, Series of 2007.</p> <p>Valenzuela City Government opens the year stronger with intensified peace and order efforts through the turnover of 60 brand new mobile vehicles, and the establishment of the city’s own K9 Unit and Kennel to the Philippine National Police (PNP) – Valenzuela.</p> <p>EO No. 279 specifies Polo Park in Barangay Poblacion and CJ Santos Street in Barangay Malinta as the only areas in Valenzuela City where the residents can utilize firecrackers and other pyrotechnic devices.</p> <p>The City Government of Valenzuela City launches another innovation in local governance with the pilot run of mobile drug-testing as part of Valenzuelano Ayaw sa Droga (VAD) Reloaded’s Tokhang-on-Wheels one-stop-shop caravan.</p> <p>The local government of Valenzuela and the Valenzuela City Police Station (VCPS) join together in a “more aggressive, less bloody” approach in implementing the Valenzuelano Ayaw sa Droga (VAD) Reloaded, in preparation for the re-launch of “Oplan Double Barrel, Reloaded” of the Philippine National Police.</p>
Investment Support	<p><i>The Local Government shoulders their Php 5,000 worth of share capital to cooperatives during the Street-based Enterprise Expansion and Development (SEED) Seminar among sari – Sari Stores.</i></p> <p><i>Offering employment among the local residents in Valenzuela City.</i></p> <p>The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) launched on September 6 its newest Valenzuela City-inspired program, dubbed as “LGU P4” or “Public-Private Partnership for the People Initiative for Local Governments,” aimed at jump-starting stronger partnerships between the LGUs and the private sectors for the implementation of infrastructure and basic services.</p> <p><b>The Valenzuela Town Center has opened its doors to the public, offering a slew of outlets by top brands.</b></p> <p>Valenzuela City is now a solar power farm set to supply electricity to a leading distribution company.</p>

Table 4 presented the impact of anti – drug campaign in peace and order of Valenzuela City. Hence good governance and transparency of the Local Chief Executive with the cooperation of the stakeholders achieve the local economic development of the community and the local residents enjoyed the privileges and benefits offered by the Local Government Units LGUs.

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

1. Based on the statistical data of Valenzuela City C.Y. 2014- 2017, the anti – drug campaign of the Philippine National Police (PNP) was effective.
2. The several strategies/ tools implemented by the Philippine National Police of Valenzuela City become effective in reducing drug cases within the community of Valenzuela City.
3. The challenges faced by the Philippine National Police are the following: Lack of Human Resources, Logistical Problem and Mobility.
4. There were several impact of anti – drug campaign in terms of peace and order and investment support that enjoyed by the local residents of Valenzuela City.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. The coordination of the stakeholders, Philippine National Police and Local Chief Executive (LCE) in Valenzuela City in anti – drug campaign in the community was effective.
2. Strategies/ tools implemented by the Philippine National Police and political will of the Local Chief Executive of Valenzuela City effective in reducing drug cases within the community of Valenzuela City.
3. Through consultative meeting with the Local Government, coordination and empowerment of the stakeholders and innovativeness of the PNP of Valenzuela City the challenges encountered in the implemented program become manageable and effective among the police officers.
4. The anti – drug campaign implemented by the PNP and Local Chief Executive (LCE) provide security, peace and order and stability of the local economy of Valenzuela City.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. It is encourage continuing the anti – drug campaign implemented by the PNP to provide security and stability of the local economic development of Valenzuela City.
2. Officials of Local Government Unit in Valenzuela City should endeavor to continue their support and cooperation in terms of financial sufficiency, resource management and program implementation on the strategies to augment and maximize the capacity of PNP in anti – drug campaign in the community.
3. Partnership of the PNP and the community is the best way to solve criminality. Understanding the problems within the organization and establishing good rapport with the community will ensure good result of the programs.
4. it is encourage to continue the anti – drug campaign to provide economic stability and peace and order within the vicinity of Valenzuela City.

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