

CHAPTER II

DUTERTE POLICY TO ERADICATE DRUGS IN PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is known as one of the countries that high in the use and abuse of drugs in ASEAN. That is why drug trafficking in the Philippines becomes a national issue since then. That is the reason why Duterte's wants to eradicate the criminal, and he wants to make the Philippines clean from drugs. The strategy of Duterte's to eradicate drugs in the Philippines is making the war on drugs policy. This policy is sufficient to eradicate the use and abuse of drugs in the Philippines by eliminating them.

A. History of drugs in the Philippines

Drugs were kind of medicine that can cure pain and also changing the feeling and mind. In 2000 BC there was a plant called *Papaver Somnivertum*(opium), and they grow in China, India, and any other places. Then in 330 BC a man named Alexander The Great starting to introduce opium in India and Persia, at that time they use it at the feast and free time. After the Cold War, they were developing issue about Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), this issue opening the mindset for the world about the security threat, that not just war and military attack but also TOC. TOC was talking about drug trafficking and drug abuse issue. Before drug trafficking and drug abuse are just considered as a crime without a victim, but now become an international issue. The rule about drugs become world attention since the first international conference about drugs in Shanghai 1909 (Estohocado, 2010).

The history of drugs trafficking and drugs abuse can be traced hundred years ago when the drugs were used as ethical treatment and as recreational purpose. In the early 19 Century, the scientist starts synthesizing various chemicals that are very strong and very addictive which can cause addiction such as cocaine and heroin (M.D, 1995). The use of marijuana already known in the various country in ASEAN before independence

war, especially in the Philippines. The use and abuse of marijuana can be considered the first wave of the narcotics epidemic. The first wave of marijuana narcotics epidemic did not show an explosive situation, because the supply could be obtained from shrubs in the country. The use of opium-type drugs has long been known in several Southeast Asian countries, especially in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, long before the outbreak of World War II before the European colonialist era (Gahlinger, 2006).

B. Development of drug trafficking in the Philippines

Drug trafficking in the Philippines has become a national issue for a long time, not just for safety issues but also include in health, social, and economic issues. Every year the drugs dealers and users keep spreading around each region in the Philippines. About 6.7 millions drug users in 2004 and 1.7 million drug users in 2008 were recorded when the Dangerous Drug Board (DDB) was doing the national survey. Those numbers were the data collected by the police when they arrest them (Rappler, 2016).

In 2015, the Philippines Drugs Enforcement Agency (PDEA) reported that drugs infect more than 8000 barangay (barangay is a village). PDEA also report about 20.51% people that stay in 42,065 barangay conclude in drugs trafficking (Carcamo, 2015). Based on the national survey that conducts by the DDB Group in 2015, there were about 1.8 millions drugs user in the Philippines, and 38.6% was unemployment. In February 2016 the PDEA report there are about 11,321 from 42,065 barangay were infected by drugs and most of them were in the urban area. The National Capital Region (NCR) got the highest of drugs dealers and users there are about 92.96% from all over the barangays and catch up the Calabarzon with 49.28% (PNP, 2016).

In December 2016, from the total 42,036 barangays in the country, about 19,717 are drug-affected. The illegal drug trafficking is the most common, and so far this activity about

illegal drugs is the most pervasive in the Philippines. Its divide into 4 activity: transportation of dangerous drugs and controlled precursors and essential chemicals (CPEPs), manufacture, distribution, and use of illegal drugs (PDEA, Annual Report 2016, 2016).

The Philippines has become the primary market target for drugs abuse since a long time ago. In 2015 from all kind of drugs, methamphetamine becomes favorite with 95.47% case study and marijuana with 4.29% case study (PDEA, 2015 Annual Report, 2015). Drugs keep entering the Philippines through various way, land, air, and water. These drugs are hidden in various objects in different ways, such as putting them in capsule pills, milk boxes, tea bags, and even using interpersonal services to deliver drugs hidden in shoes and cellphone chargers (DDS, 2015). The Philippines are both producing and consuming country of illegal drugs based on an anti-drug operation that conducted nationwide — the data on the drug-related arrest report as evidence that shabu is the primary drugs of choice at 94.93%, and followed by marijuana at 5.23% and other drugs such as Cocaine, Ecstasy, Nubain, and Valium at 0.34% (PDEA, Annual Report 2016, 2016).

There are three transnational drug syndicates found by PNP. The three transnational organizations could operate freely in the Philippines, and their movements had spread to all barangays, and even abroad. They are The Chinese or Filipino-Chinese, The African Drug Syndicate (ADS), and The Mexican-Sinaloa Drug Cartel. Each of the three-drug syndicate organizations has its territory and work. For example, like The Filipino-Chinses, this syndicate facilitates production and smuggling for national territory. ADS smuggles drugs from countries in the African continent into all Asian countries. Whereas The Mexican-Sinaloa Drug Cartel, is an association of Chinese drug groups and penetration from the Filipino market, they also conduct smuggling and drug-free sales domestically (PNP, 2016).

The anti-drugs operations that conduct in 2016 has increased by 36.08% or 25,041 anti-drug operations. Consequently, the arrested number of drugs user and abuse has also surged by 44.38% the case increased by 56.30% from 30,282 in 2015 to 47.331 in 2016.

Table 1. The seizure of drugs has increased too compared to the previous years.

Types of Drugs	2015	2016	% increase
Shabu (kilos)	596	2.211	271%
Ecstasy (tablets)	2.902	21.736	649%
Marijuana (kilos)	427.43	1,154.62	170%
Cocaine (kilos)	11.19	70.60	514%

From the data presented in Table 1 above, it can be seen how the number of drug trafficking has grown from 2015 to 2016. The significant increase of the drugs trafficking in the Philippines is a concern.

Table 2. Profile of Drugs Abuser.

Years	Age	Sex	Civil Status	Status of Employment	Educational Attainment
2016	Average 31 years	Ratio 13:1 (Male and Female)	Single 48.96 %	Unemployment 44.69%	College 27.14%

2017	Average 31 years	Ratio 10:1 (Male and Female)	Single 53.52 %	Unemployed 45.96%	High School 27.32%
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Source: Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB, 2016 Statistics, 2017)

From the data in Table 1.1 above we can find out the profile of drug users in the Philippines according to the annual report of the Dangerous Drugs Board in 2016. The average of the drug's users are in the age of 31st years old, in 2016 men are the highest as the drugs user than the female one with the ratio in 13 men and 1 woman, in 2017 also the highest as the drugs user than the female one with the ratio in 10 men and 1 woman . Most of them are single or not in a relationship, and also in those both of the year the user is unemployment. In 2016 most of the user are in the college level, but in 2017 the most of the user are in high school level.

C. Duterte's response to the development of drug trafficking in the Philippines

Rodrigo Duterte's started his political carrier since May 2nd,1986 as Vice Mayor in Davao City and led by Jacinto T. Rubillar as Mayor. Moreover, then in 1988, Duterte's was chosen as the Mayor of Davao City. As a result of regulations that did not allow a person to hold the same position for more than three times the leadership, Duterte's resigned from the election of the Mayor and advanced as a representative of the people in the house of representative and won. From 1998 to 2001, Duterte's served as Congressman in District 1 of the city of Davao. Therefore, in the election of mayor in 2001, Duterte's again applied for himself and was elected Mayor of Davao. Furthermore, Duterte's was successfully elected in the 2004 and 2007 elections.

During the leadership of Duterte's, he got much attention regarding his policies which reaped pros and cons both

nationally and internationally, primarily related to how Duterte's addressed and resolved the problem crime of discrimination. Since Duterte's took the lead, the crime that occurred in Davao has dropped dramatically. Davao which is famous as a region in the Philippines that is very dangerous to become a tourist area that must be visited because of its security and comfort to this day. This can be realized by the Davao Death Squad (DDS) that exists to eradicate crime in Davao.

Davao Death Squad is a unit formed to execute criminals in Davao. Starting from the perpetrators of theft, murder, rapists and drug dealers has become the primary target of DDS since Duterte's led Davao in 1998-2015. The Davao Death Squad can be said to be included in a unit or group of shooters who carry out a murder operation against a specific target on demand or the purpose of forming the unit. There are no official sources that prove whether Rodrigo Duterte's is behind the Davao Death Squad or not. However, it cannot be denied, and this group has a significant impact on the reduction of crime, and especially drug trafficking in the city of Davao. (Kine, 2015)

Rodrigo Duterte's was officially elected as the 16th President of the Philippines with 39.01% of votes, making him the first former mayor to become President immediately. Just like what Duterte's said in his campaign speeches, eradicating drugs and other criminal actions became his main priority while being President of the Philippines. The thing related to eradicating drug trafficking has never been absent from the discussion of his campaign. Repeatedly, Duterte's stated and promised that he would eradicate criminality, especially drug trafficking, for the next 3 to 6 months. As for the other Duterte's promises to the people of the Philippines who were pronounced during their presidential campaign in the last February-May 2016 period (Pacia, 2016).

1. Eradicate drug trafficking and stop drug trafficking throughout the Philippines
2. Reducing crime rates by the end of 2016

3. Improve police and military equipment and weapons
4. Roll out Davao's City law and order measures on the national level
5. Stop corruption in the government
6. Burying the late former President Ferdinand Marcos at the Bayani Festival
7. Continuing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) program from Aquino's leadership
8. Halt previous land reform program
9. Develop coconut farming for domestic farmers
10. Promote family planning to control excess populations
11. Lay claim to the nearest Chinese-occupied island
12. Stop cooperation with mining companies that harm the environment
13. Resolve congestion problems in Metro Manila
14. Budgeting GDP funds for infrastructure development to more than 7%

D. War on Drugs Policy

Since Rodrigo Duterte's campaigned for president, he claimed that drug dealing and drug addiction were significant obstacles to the Philippines economic and social progress. In the campaigned he also promise that the large-scale crackdown on dealers and addicts, similar to the crackdown that he engaged in when he was mayor of Davao. When Rodrigo Duterte's was elected as the 16th Philippines president in June 2016, he starts his move to eliminate the drugs-crime by launching the war on drugs policy. Rodrigo Duterte's encourages the public to "go ahead and kill" drug addicts. The resulted of that movement are the deaths of thousands of alleged drug dealers and users across the country. The police also engaged in large-scale sweeps (Gershman, 2016).

The implementation of war on drugs was inseparable from the influential figure of Rodrigo Duterte's who worked hard to realize conducive Philippine security along with the war on terror policy. Then the war on drugs policy was also

inseparable from the support of political parties and the public who motivated Duterte's to implement the policy. War on Drugs is a systematic and comprehensive policy in dealing with the circulation of narcotics and drugs in the national scope. The war on drugs policy is a political-security approach that refers to similar policies that are also carried out by other countries.

The war on drugs policy in the Philippines does not escape the Duterte's project. Merged with the term victory as president of the Philippine elections which has the authority and strategic position to be able to mobilize or mobilize various elements / Philippine institutions. The implementation of the war on drugs cannot be separated from the development of narcotics and drug issues originating from the Philippines. Data released by PDEA from 2002 to 2016 noted that the reduction only occurred once.

Table 3. Development of Narcotics and Drug Abuse in the Philippines 2002-2016

No.	Year	Amount
1.	2002	9,880
2.	2004	10,420
3.	2006	11,040
4.	2008	11,010
5.	2010	12,210
6.	2012	12,330
7.	2014	12,370
8.	2015	19,432
9.	2016	28,056

Source : (PDEA, Annual Report 2016, 2016)

From the table above, it can be understood that from year to year the number of narcotics and drug users in the Philippines continues to show an increasing trend. Although there was a decline in 2008, this was only euphoric because of the small percentage. This is what later became the basis for Duterte's in making war on drugs. President Rodrigo Duterte's

runs war on Drugs or the war on narcotics and drugs in the Philippines Duterte's since 30 June 2016 and continues. This policy was implemented reactively after the election of Duterte's as president of the Philippines. This policy involves several elements/institutions, not only the government, but also community groups such as Philippine National Police, Philippines armed forces, PDEA (Philippines Drugs Enforcement Agency), CPP (Communist Party of Philippines), MLF (Moro Liberation Front), and MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front).

Duterte's step in including CPP, MLF, and MILF is because on the government side there is a lack of personnel and human resources, as well as field control, where some cases of narcotics and drug trafficking occur in rural areas. Whereas in terrorist organizations, availability in the war on drugs policy is due to ideological considerations, where narcotics and drugs are illegitimate objects prohibited by religion, as well as compensation provided by the Philippine government in the form of money or initiatives to be able to join the national police/police force (Lim, 2017).

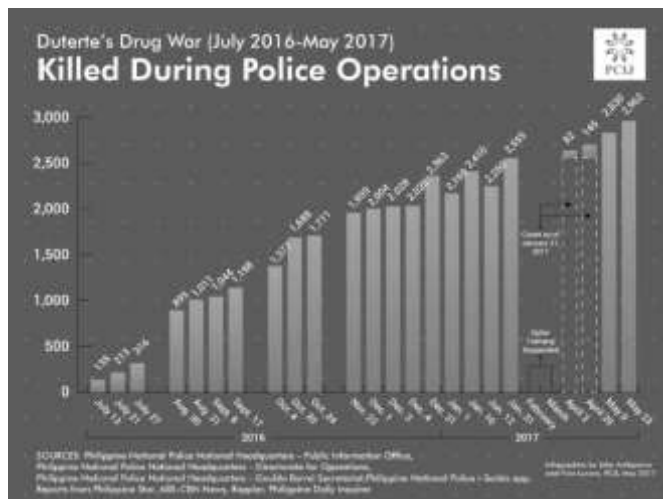
In his campaign, he had mentioned that he would kill drug dealers and carry out a relentless war against criminals. With the election of President of the Philippines in 2016, President Rodrigo issued a war on drugs policy there are, Shooting Dead Drug users and Drug Abuse and Oplan Double Barrel.

1. Shooting dead drug user and drug abuse

President Rodrigo Duterte's ordered the national police apparatus assigned to fight every dealer, perpetrator and suspected perpetrator of drugs by killing suspects and suspected drug offenders. In addition to going through legal government agencies, President Rodrigo Duterte's also sent assassins to realize his policy of fighting drugs. According to BBC interviews with one of

the assassins, they were contracted to kill drug dealers who refused to be arrested. By law, the act of killing without trial is prohibited. However, President Duterte's supports this for drug criminals. Even the state rewards those who succeed in killing on target, which is as much as 20,000 pesos which will be divided between three or four people among the assassins.

Picture 1. Duterte's Drug War Diagram



Source: Rappler, Philippines Daily Inquirer May 2017

2. Oplan Double Barrel

Double Barrel is a campaign to combat illegal drugs handled by the Philippine national police. The campaign carried out emphasized that every citizen has the right to report any actions related to drugs. President Rodrigo Duterte's also hinted at arresting every culprit and that the drugs were

