

Implementation of the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) in the Province of Sorsogon

Aida Lagarde Alcantara¹ and Catherine Atutubo De Castro²

¹Leader, Provincial Government of Sorsogon

²Member, Sorsogon State University Graduate School

Email: ¹aidaalcantara20@yahoo.com and ²decastro.catherine@sorsu.edu.ph

Abstract— This study aimed to determine the implementation of the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) to the Insurgent Returnees in the Province of Sorsogon, Fiscal Year 2019-2021. The descriptive method was employed in this study. Survey questionnaire and unstructured interviews were utilized to gather the needed data from the 100 Insurgent Returnees. The data gathered were analyzed and interpreted with the use of weighted mean, percentage, and ranking. The findings indicated that in terms of the profile of the respondents, 50% were 41 years and above and 33% were 31-40 years old. There were 69 males and 31 females and 59 % of them were married, 23% were single and 12% were widowed. Also, 30% of the respondents were elementary graduate and only 15% were high school graduate. There were also 95% Roman Catholic IRs. On the extent of the implementation of the E-CLIP along Livelihood Assistance, an amount of P50, 000 from E-CLIP got the highest weighted mean of 3.77, described as fully implemented. In terms of Financial Assistance, the respondents received P10,000 from the Provincial Government of Sorsogon which has a mean of 3.73 described as fully implemented. Along Psychosocial Assistance, the following reconciliation dialogue got a weighted mean of 3.70, described as fully implemented. Along medical assistance, prioritization for SSS membership, got the highest weighted mean of 3.58 described as fully implemented. In terms of Educational Assistance, enrollment to 4Ps got a weighted mean of 3.56 described as fully implemented.

Keywords— E-CLIP, insurgent returnees, implementation, profile, psychosocial, Sorsogon.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are inevitable psychosocial and political complexities in the world today. The Sudan armed conflict between the para-military and the parliamentary government is a reality. There is also a brewing tension between Taiwan and China because of the “One China Policy”. Recorded history also indicate that conflict in the Asian Pacific Region had occurred Thousands of years ago. Violence is recurrent in the Southeast Asian countries particularly in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia, (Barron, Engvall, & Morel, 2016). The impact of insurgency or armed conflict is not only the destruction of infrastructure but significantly the loss of human lives. In light of these developments, it is assumed that conflict transcends political, social, economic, and even cultural dimensions.

Cognizant of the many challenges faced by the world today, the united nations in collaboration with many countries, crafted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs aimed that by the year 2030 all people enjoy Peace and

Prosperity. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, those that addresses the social and economic aspects of

armed conflict and insurgency are ending poverty and reducing income inequality. These activities have impact in one another and are integrated in SDGs. One of the biggest problems facing humanity is still eradicating poverty in all its manifestations. According to the United Nations Report (2015), the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped in 2015, yet too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.

In the context of this study, Insurgent Returnees claimed that one of their grievances was poverty caused by lack of equity in access to economic resources and services. This problem is addressed by one of the SDGs. Income disparities which have increased mostly everywhere in recent decades. It is the SDG goals to require and regulate financial markets and institutions. Income disparity requires sound policies to improve lower income earners and promote economic inclusions of all regardless of sex, race, and ethnicity (Sustainable Development Report, 2022).

Rebel, guerrilla, and subversive are terms that are used interchangeably with insurgency. It describes an armed

or unarmed member of the insurgent movement. Its operations encompass, among other things, terrorism and political mobilization warfare.

Insurgency is defined as a broad social conflict that entails political relationships between the government and a sector of society. It is a protracted military and political activity directed towards completely or partially controlling the resources of a country, through the use of illegal forces and organization, (Canding, 2016). Unconventional tactics and irregular forces who are typically native to the region in which they operate—are the hallmarks of insurgency. It is a social conflict because there are laws involved that regulate how members of society interact with one another.

The nature, characteristics, and dynamics of the insurgency in the Philippines were discussed (ATR WAR College, Canding, 2016) in order to gain an objective understanding of the situation. Historians assert that the Philippines has a long history of insurrection, thus the term is not new in the country anymore.

For instance, the Filipino Insurgents battled against Spain, the United States, and Japan for their freedom even before the Philippines attained independence in 1946. Because of this, the Filipino people were portrayed as naturally rebellious and ready to take up any grievance.

In order to understand the nature of Philippine Insurgency, there is a need to look into the classification or types of insurgency that are recognizable in the Philippine setting. The first kind of insurgency is the separatist movement, which aims to split off a portion of Philippine territory and declare it independent.

The Muslim Filipinos in Mindanao and other small islands in Southern Mindanao are engaged in this kind of insurgency. Insurgencies of the communist kind are the second and most powerful kind. The objective is to topple the current administration and install a novel communist system of governance. This is re-examined as Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan, or the revived "Hukbalahap." It was renamed the New People's Army (NPA) in 1960. This is the Communist Party of the Philippines' armed wing.

The Cordillera Peoples Liberation army, led by the rebel priest Fr. Conrado Balweg is the third variation or

offshoot of the communist insurgency. Its goal is to assist the minority that was impacted by the development projects that were implemented when President Marcos, Sr. was in office. They operate in the mountains of Cordillera in Northeastern Luzon. Its objective is to help the minority, who were victims on the onslaught of the development projects, during the incumbency of President Marcos, Sr. Above all, these projects included the construction of the Chico River Dam, which resulted in the local residents being uprooted from their ancestral lands and the burial sites of their ancestors being desecrated. Finally, after the Edsa Revolution their demands were granted as an autonomous status in specific areas in the region.

The Muslim rebellion which has deep-seated causes was finally resolved after many years of armed conflict. Their demand was also granted as an autonomous status in specific areas in Mindanao. Under the current development in good governance. There were initiatives undertaken by the government to address the insurgency problems in the national and local areas of the country. Among these initiatives were the efforts done by the national government along the creation of a National Task Force Balik Loob by the virtue of Administrative Order no. 10 s. 2018, which involved the cooperation and collaboration of many government agencies like the Department of National Defense, Department of the Interior and the Local Government Police Force, the Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Trade & Industry, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Social Welfare and Development Office, Commission on Higher Education, Technical Education and Skills Development, and others with specific roles and functions.

To respond to the underlying causes on insurgency in the country particularly in the remote local areas. The government has created National Programs, though the Executive Order No.70 (2019) which "Institutionalized the Whole of the Nation's Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (ELCAC) and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework" Executive Order No.10, s. 2018 has launched the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (2018). This program analyzes the underlying causes and factors affecting the incidence of insurgency in the provinces.

The province of Sorsogon is one of the provinces mandated to implement E-CLIP in 2018 but was fully implemented in 2019, through the Inter-agency Task Force Balik Loob. The provisions in implementing the provincial E-CLIP were strictly adhered to and followed up through the Inter-agency Monitoring Team in coordination with all the involved government agencies.

Based on the records of the E-CLIP secretariat, there are almost 300 IRS who were first batch of IRs of the province and they received the E-CLIP assistance package in 2021. One of the problems was availing of these benefits and the disparities in financial and livelihood assistance. The amount given by the 4Ps and Listahanan differed among IRs whose family members were more or lesser in numbers. Another problem was the requirement that the IRs should have completed skills training from TESDA, completion of these required training entitled them to a livelihood opportunity, attuned to their required skills.

The Provincial E-CLIP Committee is chaired by the Governor. The vice chairman is the Philippine Army and its members are the DILG,PNP, and accredited or registered Civil Society Organization. Records and Referrals are the task of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office as the secretariat. Further, there were stakeholders who pledged support in the implementation of E-CLIP.

Looking into this backdrop, the researcher still observes problems in the implementation of E-CLIP in the province, as she is the former E-CLIP focal person. For instance, there are delayed release of funds from the National Government and delayed submission or compliance of the IRs of the required documents like filling out of forms and date profile. Other IRs are not motivated to undergo medical consultation and also to attend TESDA skills training. These issues and challenges in the implementation of E-CLIP in the province of Sorsogon encouraged and prompted the

researcher to conduct this study and assess the implementation of this program for the Insurgent Returnees.

Generally, this study aimed to determine the implementation of the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) and its impact to the Insurgent Returnees (IRs) in the Province of Sorsogon, Fiscal Year 2019-2021. Specifically, this study aimed to (1) determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years as insurgent member, and religion. (2) find out the extent of the implementation of the E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, financial assistance, psychosocial assistance, medical assistance, and educational assistance.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study aimed to determine the implementation of the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) and its impact to Insurgent Returnees in the province of Sorsogon Fiscal Year (2019-2021). The descriptive survey method was employed in this study. A devised checklist questionnaire, a modified Likert Scale, and an unstructured interview schedule were the research instruments used to gather the needed data from the 100 Insurgent Returnees as the respondents of the study. The Statistical tools used to interpret and analyze the gathered data were frequently count, percentage, weighted mean, and ranking.

The primary sources of the data in this study were the 100 Insurgent Returnees(IRs). The respondents were purposively chosen, from the records of E-CLIP secretariat at the of Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office. Out of 300 IRs, only 100 sampled respondents were taken from the list of IRs. The names who belong to the even numbers (2,4,6,8 were chosen as respondents and so on.) The respondents were also the beneficiaries of the E-CLIP,Table 1 shows the respondents of the study.

Table 1. The Respondents

Fiscal Year	f	%
2019	34	34
2020	36	36
2021	30	30
Total	100	100

There were 34% in 2019, 36% in 2020 and 30% in 2021 with a total of 100% sampled Insurgent Returnees.

The main research instrument used to gather the needed data of the study was a checklist questionnaire collaborated by an unstructured interview. There were 3 parts of the questionnaire. Part I covered the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years as insurgent member, and religion. Part II contained the extent of the implementation of the E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, financial assistance, psychosocial assistance medical and educational assistance.

Then, part III covered the problems in availing the identified services. These problems were ranked by the respondents. Part IV contained the impacts of the E-CLIP based on the Insurgent Returnees responses to the unstructured interview.

The research instruments were submitted to the researcher's thesis adviser for comments and suggestions and for the validation and approval of the panel of evaluators. To validate the research questionnaire a dry run was conducted to 15 Insurgent Returnees who were not yet recipients of the E-CLIP package.

There were questions and items that were vague and unclear, thus those were changed and improved. The revised checklist questionnaire was submitted to the thesis adviser for approval, before it was finally administered to the targeted respondents. The in-depth narrative interview focused on questions that the respondents revealed along Poverty Alleviation, Trust in Government and Freedom and Security.

These questions ranged from how did the benefits of E-CLIP help them in their everyday life? What brought them to return to the folds of the law? How did they feel after returning to the folds of the law?

During the initial part of this research, permission was sought from the head of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office to conduct this study and obtain the needed records required from the insurgent Returnees. Permission was also sought from the Vice Chair to administer the checklist questionnaire and conduct an unstructured interview with the respondents. The checklist questionnaire was administered to the

respondents for a duration of 9 days (from March 10-19, 2023). During the distribution of the checklist questionnaire the respondents were oriented on how to answer the questions and items and they were assured that their answers were treated with strict confidentiality. The in-depth interview was conducted after the retrieval of all the questionnaire and as scheduled by the custodian according to the availability of the IRs. The unstructured interview started by first establishing rapport with the IRs. The researcher asked them how they have been now that they have returned to the folds of the law. Through the use of strategy of psychological unfolding, after a question was asked like, "What encouraged you to trust the government? The respondents response become the researchers basis to ask the next question such as " Why did you say that now you feel safe, free and secure? The answer of the respondent lead the researcher to ask a question based on the idea or perception of the IRs. The collected data were tallied, organized, analyzed, and interpreted with the use of appropriate statistical tools and measures.

The collected data were subjected to the following statistical measures such as: frequency count and percentage were used to present the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years as an insurgent member, and religion. The extent of implementation of the E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, financial assistance, psychosocial assistance, medical, and educational assistance was analyzed using the weighted mean. The scale was utilized to interpret the computed mean: 3.50-4.00 (Fully Implemented); 2.50-3.49 (Implemented); 1.5-2.49 (Partially Implemented); 1.00-1.49 (Not Implemented).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the data included the following such as: (a) Profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years as insurgent member, and religion; (b) Extent of implementation of the E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, financial assistance, psychosocial assistance, medical and educational assistance.

1. Profile of the Respondents

This section presents the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years as insurgent member, and religion, Table 2 shows that profile of the respondents.

Table 2. Profile of the Respondents

Categories	f(n = 100)	%
Age		
30 and below	17	17
31 – 40	33	33
41 and above	50	50
Sex		
Male	69	69
Female	31	31
Civil Status		
Single	23	23
Married	59	59
Widower	12	12
Separated	6	6
Educational Attainment		
College Graduate	1	1
College Level	4	4
Vocational	4	4
HS Graduate	15	15
HS Level	22	22
Elem Graduate	30	30
Elem Level	21	21
ALS	2	2
None Schooled	1	1
No. of years as insurgent		
3 & below	23	23
4 – 10	15	15
11 -15	51	51
16 – 20	1	1
21 & above	10	10
Religion		
Roman Catholic	95	95
Born-Again Christian	5	5

It can be deduced from table 2 that majority of the respondents were 41 years old and above or 50% followed by 31 to 40 years old or 33% and the least are 30 years old and below or 17%. It was learned that during the profiling and interviews that the group with 40 years old and above were given the responsibility as team leader. The rest were support members whose functions rest on their leaders. This indicates that the age is a factor in delegating task and responsibility for each age group. It connotes that age is also a factor in doing any human activity.

As to age, 69% were males and 31% were females. These data support the idea that in armed conflict males were needed more than the females. During the interview with the IRs, the females said that they were tasked as medical assistants of the males and took care

of the male combatants. They further said that they served as the organizer, coordinator, and in-charge for education of the recruits. On the other hand, the male IRs mentioned that they were the main actors in the Insurgent Organization.

As regard the civil status, it was reflected in the result that 59% were married and 23% were single, 12% were widower, and 6% were separated.

These data denote that the married group were more desirous in joining Insurgency and the rest could have been recruited or enticed to join the organization movement later. These data were validated by the IR's during the interview. It could be inferred that civil status was not a hindrance in joining the Insurgency movement.

As to educational attainment, majority or 30% of the IRs were Elementary School Graduate. There were 22% High School Graduate, 21% elementary level only, 2% ALS graduate and 1% non-schooled. These data show that the respondents attained some basic education level. These means that as far as educational attainment is concerned, the respondents had inadequate educational preparation. This may denote that this may have affected their perception about joining the insurgency movement.

Looking into the length as members of the insurgent organization, 51% of the respondents were members of the Insurgent Organization for 11-15 years. This is followed by 23% respondents who were members for 3 years and below. There were 15% of them were also active members from 4 to 10 years. While 10 respondents stayed in the movement/organization for 21 years and above, only 1% was with the insurgent movement for 16 to 20 years. These data indicate that the respondents who have three years and below in the Insurgent movement were new recruits. It could mean that those who have stayed for long years could have waited the government to address their problems and grievances.

As to the religion of the respondents, 95% were Roman Catholic and only 5% of the respondents were Born Again Christian. These data mean that in terms of religion, the respondents belong to the general Catholic population of the Filipinos. This may indicate that regardless of the religion of the respondents, it has no direct relationship or effect as members of the insurgent organization.

The data on profile of the IRs along age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, and religion in this study is treated as a significant variable on the impact of E-CLIP to the IRs in the province of Sorsogon. These data find support in the study of Bawa and Sani's (2018) analysis of the effects of

insurgency on cowpea production on Potiskum LGU Yobe Nigeria.

The result of the study indicated that the respondents were farmers whose profile on terms of age, sex, civil status, and educational attainment, income and religion was linked to the low production and livelihood, loss of income which accounted to the profile of the respondents. They were 28-33 years old married, males with primary education were Muslims. Instead of learning modern methods of farming the respondents focused on the military action and how to resolve it. Their young age, primary education, income and religion were found out to be the hindrances for productivity in farming and livelihood. This may indicate that the profile of the IRs was related on how they meet everyday challenges in life.

2. Extent of implementation of the E-CLIP

This portion discusses the extent of implementation of E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, financial assistance, psychosocial assistance, medical and educational assistance.

Livelihood Assistance. On the extent of implementation of the E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, the data indicate that among the six- livelihood assistance offered by the program, there was a full implementation of the provision of the assistance amounting to P50,000.00 cash from E-CLIP which got the highest weighted mean of 3.77. The amount from the National Government for the the E-CLIP benefit package is the most awaited assistance by the IRs because according to them they engage in different livelihood activities using the amount as capital.

In fact, a member of IRs has put up small sari-sari store and backyard piggery. Some engaged in farming and buy and sell using the financial assistance. The Provincial E-CLIP Committee was satisfied with these results based on the monitoring of the recipients.

Table 3A. Extent of Implementation of E-CLIP on Livelihood Assistance

Indicators	WM	Description
Provision of livelihood assistance in the amount of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00)	3.77	Fully implemented
Provision of sustainable Livelihood Program from DSWD in the amount of Twenty Thousand Pesos (20,000.00)	3.76	Fully implemented
Provision of Pangkabuhayan sa pag Bangon from DTI in the amount of Ten Thousand Pesos (10,000.00) groceries	3.71	Fully implemented

Provision of employment opportunities through recommendation in any government/ private offices and as Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU)	3.67	Fully implemented
Provision of livelihood Assistance or Kabuhayan Program (farm fishing equipment) from Department of Labor and Employment	3.61	Fully implemented
Provision of livelihood assistance(livestock) from Department of Agriculture	3.57	Fully implemented
Overall weighted mean	3.68	Fully implemented

Other government agencies have also pledged livelihood starting kit for sustainable livelihood like the DTI, TESDA, DOLE, DSWD and financial assistance from Provincial Government may have enticed the insurgents to return the folds of the law. The least amount of livelihood assistance came from the department of agriculture. This got a weighted mean of 3.57. This assistance is in the form of livestock like free-range chickens, goats, and native pigs prior to the assessment conducted by the said institutions. Based on the interview to the IRs, the DTI also conducted their own assessment to the beneficiary of the Seeding Program in the form of grocery amounting to P10,000. This indicated that before the IR's could start a small business or other livelihood project, they have the skills or inclination to what ever project they are proposing to. The DTI prioritized those IRs who has an existence project for the said livelihood and required a basic skills training, if interested to avail.

TESDA(2020) supports the findings of this study, in which livelihood was launched based on the study in the Rural Employment for Social equity.

The program provided the IRs access to livelihood training with financial support. The IRs were engaged in vocational training and education where values development is integrated. The results made the IRs fully reintegrated to the community and became productive member of the society.

Financial Assistance. It can be gleaned from table 3B the extent of implementation of E-CLIP on Financial assistance. The highest among the donors of cash financial assistance was the Provincial Government of Sorsogon amounting to P10,000 with the weighted mean of 3.73 described as fully implemented.

Table 3B. Extent of Implementation of E-CLIP on Financial Assistance

Indicators	WM	Description
1. Provision of financial assistance from the Provincial Government of Sorsogon in he amount of Ten Thousand Pesos(P10,000)	3.73	Fully implemented
2. Provision of immediate assistance in the amount of Fifteen Thousand Pesos (15,000)from DILG under the E-CLIP benefit package	3.63	Fully implemented
3. Provision of financial Assistance from the DSWD in the amount of Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000)	3.57	Fully implemented
4. Provision of financial assistance from Municipal Government where the IRs originate	3.08	Implemented
5. Provision of Conditional Transitional Grant in the amount of Five Thousand Pesos Only (5,000)	1.06	Not implemented
Overall weighted mean	3.01	implemented

As indicated in the provision, the provincial government is mandated to provide all the E-CLIP assistance packages subject to the budgetary limitation. The support and implementation of the E-CLIP rest in all provincial government and the whole country. The amount given by the Provincial Government together with the pledge and financial assistance from the

coordinating government agencies address the financial needs of the IRs.

The IRs reiterated during the interview that among the assistance packages of E-CLIP, what they need most to begin a new life was money. This need is addressed by the provincial government and other coordinating E-CLIP government agencies. They further said that they

do not have yet a fixed income because they are still on training for the livelihood endeavors and the benefits packages from National Government through the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The least of the financial cash assistance that the IRs are entitled to was the provision of the conditional and transitional cash grant amounting to P5,000. This got a weighted mean of 1.06 described as not implemented. The overall weighted mean of 3.01 described as Implemented. The IRs expressed their query about the unavailability to them of the P5,000 cash. This was explained to them that the said amount had no clear guidelines from the national government who pledge to provide for them. This may imply that the need of the IRs for financial assistance is prioritized. This is rational enough since they are starting a new normal life.

The findings of the study are affirmed by Kabasa, Gordon, et al., in their study as regard to the “how and why” of countries confronting insurgency transition. They said that the key factors in the successful

Insurgency transition in the Philippines was government financial logistical provisions. Reintegration of IRs can only take off with these provisions.

Psychosocial Assistance. Table 3C shows the extent of implementation of psychosocial assistance. The provision of reconciliation sessions to IRs with the family and community affected by their revolutionary collection and recruitment activity got the highest weighted mean of 3.79 described as fully implemented. This provision of E-CLIP was fully implemented because it was the priority of the national government to bring insurgents members to the folds of the law.

However, the IRs stated that they preferred more the counseling session by the Social Workers than to attend a deradicalization sessions from the AFP and PNP. Sad to say the IRs disclosed that there is insufficient number of Social Workers who conduct session for them and not very often. The counseling approach by the AFP and PNP was quite radical according to them.

Table 3C. Extent of Implementation of E-CLIP on Psychosocial Assistance

Indicators	WM	Description
1. Provision of reconciliation session to IRs with the family/community affected by their revolutionary collection and recruitment activity	3.79	Fully implemented
2. Provision of initial interview of the worker incharge from Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office	3.71	Fully implemented
3. Provision of thorough profiling to the Insurgent Returnees	3.67	Fully implemented
4. Provision of deradicalization session of the Phil.Army and PNP	3.62	
5. Provision of counseling/coaching/dialogue to the Insurgent Returnees and their families	3.46	Implemented
Overall weighted mean	3.65	Fully implemented

Least in priority of the IRs along psychosocial assistance was the provision of counseling, coaching, and dialogue to the IRs and families. This provision obtained a weighted mean of 3.46 described as implemented. Although according to the IRs, there were coaching and dialogue sessions conducted, but these were not very well attended because the AFP and PNP handled these activities. These data mean that the psychosocial assistance package was not a holistic approach to develop and promote the IRs well-being. Perhaps, as one of the respondents say that this may be more effective if the medical psychologist/psychiatrist is the one who assist the IRs psychosocial sessions.

This result echoes that of Honculada, (2014) study who used a psychohealing approach in bringing peace and happiness to the IRs. Their respondents were subjected to a psychiatric test before sessions were conducted and after armed-conflict was over. Results indicated that this activity was effective and the IRs were encouraged to return to a new happy life.

Medical Assistance. The medical assistance package implemented by E-CLIP is shown in table 3D. The prioritization of IRs for Social Security System (SSS) membership obtained a weighted mean of 3.58 described as fully implemented. According to the IRs, instead of getting medicine assistance in terms of

medical check-up and other related health activities, they said that they were not interested to go to the hospital because they are apprehensive of how they are treated for being poor. They further added

that their bodies have natural healing power. It is good if they can be given medicines. Instead, they preferred to be assisted to become SSS members so that they can get benefits in the future.

Table 3D. Extent of Implementation of E-CLIP on Medical Assistance

Indicators	WM	Description
1. Prioritization in Social Security System Membership	3.58	Fully implemented
2. Prioritization in medical Assistance from the DSWD-V(prescribed medicines)	3.52	Fully implemented
3. Prioritization in Malasakit Fund sponsored(while confined at the hospital)	3.51	Fully implemented
4. Prioritization in Aid In Crisis Situation (AICS) Assistance Program from Abot Kamay	3.48	Implemented
5. Enrolment of Insurgent Returnees to Philippine Health Insurance Company (Phil health)	3.40	Implemented
Overall weighted mean	3.50	Fully implemented

Least in the provisions on medical assistance given by E-CLIP to the IRs is enrollment to Phil. Health which got the weighted mean of 3.40 described as implemented. When asked, some of the respondents said that Phil.Health entitles them to free hospitalization. However, there are also other respondents who argued that “not all the time doctor’s services are free”. They said that Phil.Health benefits their families. The overall weighted mean is 3.50 which is described as implemented. The result of this study is similar to that of Edrolin (2018) qualitative narrative research which

explored the demands and grievances of Political Insurgent Returnees. The findings of the cited study supported the results of the extent of E-CLIP implementation of medical assistance.

Educational Assistance. Table 3E presents the extent of implementation of E-CLIP on Educational Assistance. Along the E-CLIP provisions for medical assistance, the IRs priority which got a weighted mean of 3.56 and described as fully implemented was enrollment to Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

Table 3E. Extent of Implementation of E-CLIP on Educational Assistance

Indicators	WM	Description
1. Enrolment to Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and Listahanan	3.56	Fully Implemented
2. Provision of training from LTO to obtain Driver’s License	3.51	Fully Implemented
3. Provision of skills training on Driving and Welding from TESDA to obtain NC2 and starter kit	3.25	Implemented
4. Provision of Alternative Learning System	3.19	Implemented
5. Provision of College Tuition and Stipend under E-CLIP benefit package	1.31	Not implemented
Overall weighted mean	2.96	Fully implemented

This is the priority of the IRs based on the answers. Majority of the respondents said that it is a sustainable program for the poor. They further mentioned that their children are included in the program as long as they were enrolled in school. They would like to avail the benefits of 4Ps because the DSWD were accommodating and approachable. Other respondents said that their families were assisted not only in terms of financial needs but including the social

needs in the form of Family Development Sessions or FDS that enhances their parenting capability and family relationships. The narratives of the respondents indicate that the mentioned agency was concerned in helping their families meet their basic needs through 4Ps.

The least of the provisions for educational assistance given to the IRs was the provision for college tuition fee and stipend under the E-CLIP. This

obtained a weighted mean of 1.30 which was described as not implemented. This was not prioritized by the agency because it was not well discussed by the Provincial Social Welfare Office and even the handlers such as the AFP and the PNP. If in case, it is implemented the IRs said that their children could highly benefited from it. The some younger IRs who had high school diploma were actually interested to go back to school but confused and afraid if they could not pass the entrance examination in government schools. This feeling of apprehension of the respondents may need guidance from the government agency for them to be given more attention. One example of this which they could avail is the Alternative Learning System that is being currently implemented by the department of Education and the continuing education as well as scholarship being given by the Commission on Higher Education. Thus, the E-CLIP implementers may make coordination with CHED and State Universities and Colleges for a possible policy formulation and collaboration to implement an E-CLIP provisions that may include the IRs admission and their children under anchored on the policies of admission being implanted by the institution which can cater these type of possible enrollees so as to give them other opportunities in the academe.

This result echoes that of Akani, (2019) study who revealed the underlying causes of Insurgency in Nigeria and Cameroon, which have never been resolved. It was found out that as long as there are abuses, neglect of government social and economic injustice, conflict remain. In the context of the findings on educational assistance of E-CLIP, economic and educational provisions the IRs' regained trust to the government. This means that the social justice can take different forms such as economic amelioration and educational provision.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concluded that as to the profile of the respondents, there was a great significance on how the respondents were able to grasp the full implementation of the E-CLIP program. More mature IRs were able to discern deeply about the positive future the program brought to their families. Positive attitude towards the government was also seen to those with higher educational attainment. The over all extent of implementation of E-CLIP along livelihood assistance, psychosocial assistance, medical assistance, and educational assistance were fully implemented, except

for financial assistance which fall under implemented only.

It was recommended that the Insurgent- Returnees, be role models in promoting peace advocacy through their organization 'Rural Workers Association'. Irrespective of their personal circumstances, they could be active leaders along E-CLIP related activities. The indicators on the extent of the implementation of E-CLIP along Financial & Educational Assistance which were not fully implemented be given due attention and appropriate budget by the E-CLIP implementers. A more collaboration and cooperation among government agencies may be enhanced for a sustainable implementation of E-CLIP. Other variables which were not considered in this study may be considered by future researchers so as to further validate the result of this study especially in other contexts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to express their gratitude to individuals who made contributions to the completion of this study. Also, the credit is given to the respondents who shared their stories in this paper.

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