

## **FRAGILITY OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT OUTREACH PROGRAM OF TWO COMMUNIST INSURGENT CLEARED AREAS IN DAVAO DEL SUR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study is conducted to determine the respondent's profile- age, sex, years of education, religion and ethnic origin; perceived status of pillars of peace and development – economic condition, political dynamics, geopolitical location, and enabling condition as to infrastructure, participatory mechanism and social cohesion and fragility of recurrence of communist insurgency in the Municipalities of Sta. Cruz and Sta. Maria in the Province of Davao del Sur. The two municipalities, respectively, were the first cleared municipalities in the whole Province of Davao del Sur from CPP-NPA in December 2013.

Most often the cause or spur of conflict in many cases is lack of development- economic political, or social- or a combination of all. The relationship between conflict and development is strong, and is a two way process: conflict retards development; and equally, failures in development substantially increase proneness to conflict ( Collier&Hoffler, 1998).

Descriptive and correlation methods of research were used in the study. A survey questionnaire was administered to a total of three hundred (300) respondents from the two municipalities.

The respondents belonged to the age range of 31 to 40 years old; majority are males with at least elementary and high school level of education; Roman Catholic and mostly dominated by bisayan dialect.

Overall, the pillars of peace and development of PDOP barangays is manifested by geopolitical location. This is being followed by economic conditions.

Statistical analysis showed that peace and development index were found to be not significant when compared by socio-demographic profile except for education. This suggests that in every increase in the years of education of the respondent, the pillars of peace and development of the barangays continuously and significantly improve.

Multiple Linear Regression analysis revealed that out of the eleven explanatory variables, 4 were found to have a significant influence on the extent of fragility of the targeted peace and development outreach communities in Davao del Sur. Years of education and social cohesion were found significant but negatively influencing. On the other hand, economic condition and geopolitical location were also discovered to have a positive significant influence.

**Keywords:** fragility on the recurrence of communist insurgency; Peace and Development Outreach Program, pillars of peace and development, descriptive correlation, multiple linear regression analysis