



The Implementation of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (Armm) Programs and Projects for Moro National Liberation Front (Mnlf) Community in Maguindanao Province

Samsiya D. Mayasa

Mindanao State University-Maguindanao
Dalican, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao

Abdulmanan S. Manalasal

Ministry of Labor and Employment, BARMM

Margie D. Fiesta

Mindanao State University-Maguindanao, Dalican
Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao

Omar S. Butuan

Mindanao State University-Maguindanao, Dalican
Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the ARMM programs and projects implementation to MNLF identified communities in the province of Maguindanao during the year periods of 2013 to 2017. Specifically, this study attempts to determine the programs and projects of ARMM to MNLF identified communities; how the implementing offices and agencies of ARMM implement these programs and projects to the MNLF-respondents; the extent of benefits do MNLF respondents have obtained from these programs and projects in terms of: (a) Livelihood (b) Health and (c) education; the problems encountered by the MNLF-respondents during the implementation of these programs and projects; and the prepared alternatives/solutions to these problems. This study further used the combination of “Quantitative and Qualitative” analysis of data. The respondents were the MNLF-Field Commanders and identified MNLF community leaders in Maguindanao Province. The Purposive Sampling was used because only One Hundred Fifty-Six (156) MNLF Commanders and Leaders under Prof. Nur Misuari were used as sample respondents. The findings show that there are serious problems that need to be addressed by the national government on the implementation of the MOU signed by the OIC-GPh-MNLF tripartite process structure to monitor the implementation of the 1996 Peace Agreement and the security, governance, economic activities, including the delivery of social services in the conflict-affected areas. Thus, the government specially, ARMM is tasked to formulate and oversee programs and projects implementation in the cities, provinces and municipalities to improve the lives of the Moros and MNLF combatants regardless of race, tribes and group or faction organization affiliation. Hence as concluded further, various socio-economic activities of the ARMM government found out failed or maybe failed again.

Keywords: Implementation, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Programs and Projects, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Maguindanao Province

INTRODUCTION

The Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) formerly Office of the Regional Commissioner (ORC) then to Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook (LTP) is a product of the efforts of the Moro National Liberation Front. The countdown begins in the deaths and distraction brought forth by the turbulent years from 1968-1971 and the climate of fear created by the declaration of Martial Law had both its negative and positive effects upon the Moros and the Students in particular.

The struggle was inevitable. As long as a man was aware of his obligation to the Almighty, to his people and to himself, he would never be at peace even with himself. Men of this persuasion first made a declaration to fight for their people, homeland and Islam. Then they went abroad to train in military warfare. Third, after returning home, they effected an alliance with the broad Spectrum of society and formed the MNLF. And fourth, they set the timetable to fight back and start the war [1].

It was not long after that many Moro student organization began to sprout in metropolitan Manila, the nerve-center of student activism. Some of these organizations were the Union of Islamic Forces and Organizations (UIFO) under student leader and later lawyer Macapanton Abbas Jr.; the Muslim Progress Movement (MPM) led by Dr. Alunan C. Glang; the Philippine Muslim Nationalist League (PMNL) spearheaded by UP Instructor Nur P. Misuari; and many other youth organization, very soon the disillusionment of these activist came to surface in early 1970. They were particularly cynical and disheartened by the continued lip- service of their leaders, both traditional and political stripes. In May 1970, the Moro youth activists convened the first Muslim Youth Assembly in Zamboanga City, where they denounced the evils of the day. They exhibited an anti- government posture and called on the Moro youths to take the lead [2].

Overseas, the Moro students in Cairo, Egypt, despite being detached from their homeland by thousands of mile, were in fact much ahead in the need to form themselves into an organization, initially in response to their basic requirements as students. This later development into a vehicle to bring forth to the international forum the sad plight of their people. In 1962, the Philippine Students Union (PSU) was formed in Cairo, Egypt. The leading personalities were Salamat Hashim of Cotabato, Abdulbaki Abubakar of Sulu, Mahid Mutilan of Lanao, Ibrahim Abdulrahman and Khalifa Nando, also of Cotabato. Other organizations also cropped up later in other Arab capitals, but were not as politicalized and representative as the PSU. Either the membership was limited to an ethnic group or was purely religious in intention.

The 1968 in Jabitah Massacre easily was the main “eye-power,” which evoked much disgust that revived the old fears that under Filipino rule the Moros were not safe. It was followed by the founding of the Mindanao Independence Movement by Datu Udtog Matalam in 1968, the 1970-1971 series of massacres of Muslims in Mindanao and finally by the declaration of Martial Law in 1972. All these incidents were highly exceptional circumstances that no rational person, lest of all a Moro could ignore and leave everything to chance [3].

Birth of the Moro National Liberation Front — It was not until early 1973 that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was made public and started to claim credit for the series of fighting in Mindanao and Sulu. In Cotabato, the early statements or press releases of the rebels were issued in the name of the High Command of the Moro Fighters. Before that, the name and identity of the Front was even more shrouded in mystery [6].

The founding of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was made in 1969 by young secular minded Moro student and professionals in Manila. The decision was consummate for the stakes were high and laden with dangers. But it was not a carelessly thought-out decision. In Fact, under the prevailing circumstances, there was no other recourse except to organize, mobilize and fight to survive. After a while, a seven-man Provisional Central Committee was organized with Nur Misuari as Chairman and Abulkhayr Alonto as Vice Chairman. The other major portfolios were given to Otto Salahudin of Basilan, Ali Alibon of Davao, Lumet Hassan ("King Size") of Cotabato and Sali Wali of Zamboanga. Salamat Hashim was tasked to head the undivided Empire Province of Cotabato where a provincial committee was set up immediately [3].

This study aims to determine the ARMM programs and projects implementation to MNLF identified communities in the province of Maguindanao during the year periods of 2013 to 2017. Specifically, this study attempts to determine the programs and projects of ARMM to MNLF identified communities; how the implementing offices and agencies of ARMM implement these programs and projects to the MNLF-respondents; the extent of benefits do MNLF respondents have obtained from these programs and projects in terms of: (a) Livelihood (b) Health and (c) education; the problems encountered by the MNLF-respondents during the implementation of these programs and projects; and the prepared alternatives/solutions to these problems.

This study utilized the descriptive method of research. It is a research design which helped the researcher to describe the respondent's experience and perception on the implementation of the programs and projects of ARMM government for the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) combatants and communities.

This study further used the combination of "Quantitative and Qualitative" analysis of data because there are data from the result of the "Focal-Grouped Discussion (FGD)" that answered according to human experienced. As qualitative emphasized in-depth description of people or events and their interpretation of experiences [4]. Furthermore, the mixed words, pictures and narratives can be used to add meaning to numbers" [5] hence, it is appropriated in this study.

The respondents were the MNLF-Field Commanders and identified MNLF community leaders in Maguindanao Province. The Purposive Sampling was used because only One Hundred Fifty-Six (156) MNLF Commanders and Leaders under Prof. Nur Misuari were used as sample respondents. The researchers used the questionnaire as instrument of this study. Its First Part was a checklist to identify the Programs and Projects of ARMM in terms of livelihood, health and education. The Second Part was a narration of how the MNLF-respondents asked assistance to the ARMM government. The open-ended statements of the respondents were indicated. It interpreted as follows: "Most Common Testimonies", "More Common Testimonies", Common Testimonies", and "Only Few Common Testimonies" were used to describe the respondents'

distinction between majority and minority similarities of their narrated experiences. The Third Portion was to determine the extent of benefits from the programs and projects.

The following descriptive statistical instruments were used to analyze the data obtained from the respondents. Frequency and Percent were used to determine the programs and projects in terms of livelihood, health and education of which the MNLF communities benefited. Weighted Mean Statistics was used to determine the extent of benefits of MNLF-communities from the programs and projects of ARMM government.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I. Programs and projects of armm to mnlf community

The programs and projects presented below are among the mandates of the ARMM government for the Bangsamoro propel particularly to MNLF combatants and identified communities.

Table 1. Table Showing the Programs and Projects of ARMM on Livelihood

Indicators	Frequency	Percent (%)	Rank
1. Farm's Rice, Corn, Vegetables and Fruits Seedlings	55	35.26	1
2. Farm's Chemical for Productions	33	21.15	2
3. Farm's Equipment	21	13.46	3
4. Farm's Facilities	16	10.26	4
5. Livestock & Animal Raising Assistance	10	6.41	5
6. Livelihood Assistance for Women	8	5.29	6
7. Assistance to Fisher Folks	6	3.85	7
8. Credit Access Assistance for Small Entrepreneur	4	2.56	8
9. Other forms of assistance	2	1.28	9
10. Livelihood Assistance for Youth	1	0.64	10
Total	156	100.00	

As shown in Table 1, the number rank livelihood programs and projects was to give farm rice, corn and vegetables seeds and fruits seedlings which gained 35.26%, second in rank was on giving farms chemicals for farms production with 21.15%, farm equipment with 13.46% and farm facilities with 10.26%. However, it indicated that only small part of 156 total MNLF respondents which is 55 or 35.26% benefited the said livelihood programs. In fact, only 10 (6.41%) MNLF individual had livestock and animal raising in the community. This finding shows poor implementation of the MNLF-Government peace agreement for socio-economic to improve the lives of the MNLF combatants upon returning to the fold of the government (GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement in 1996). This agreement continues to set up a fund mechanism to pursue economic development in southern Philippines which is being supported by the Office of the Islamic Conference (OIC). "It is in this light that Executive Order 872 creating the Bangsamoro Development Assistance Fund (BDAF) was signed by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on March 16, 2010 as the implementing arm for the economic catch-up plan on the implementation of the 1996 GRP-MNLF Agreement".

Also, the study's findings are very much alarming to the genuine intention of the peace agreement in terms of livelihood assistance for the MNLF women (8 or 5.29%) and youth (1 or

0.64%) of which the government's prime duty is to improve living conditions of the people particularly youth since "Ang Kabataan ay Pag-asa ng Bayan" (the youth is the future of the land) and it ranked last of the 10 item indicators of this study.

Thus, the data shows that the implementation of ARMM government programs and projects to improve the livelihoods of MNLF combatants and communities have nothing to do their lives to improve their living condition.

Table 2. Table Showing the Programs and Projects of ARMM on Health

Indicators	Frequency	Percent (%)	Rank
1. Conducts Family Planning Forums	156	100.00	1
2. Conducts Training for Community Health Workers	138	99.30	2
3. Free Medicines	136	97.80	3
4. Free Medical Check-up	130	93.50	4
5. Brgy. Nutrition Station	118	80.00	5
6. Free Regular Check-up	103	74.10	6
7. Functional Brgy. Health Center	102	73.40	7
8. Functional Health Care Centers	98	70.50	8
9. Brgy. Birthing Facility	64	46.00	9
10. Other Health Programs and Projects	2	1.40	10

Table 2 shows the second programs and projects of ARMM government in terms of Health assistance. The findings indicated that the ARMM leadership gave more emphasis on Family Planning Advocacy Program which has rated 100% and number-one in rank, followed by a provision as stated as: Conducted Community Health Workers rated 99.3% which was second in rank and a statement which gave free medicines with 97.8% rating and third in the rank. The other programs on Health that rated above majority of the whole 156 MNLF-respondents were: Free medical check-up (93.5%) fourth rank and Brgy. Nutrition Station (80%) fifth in rank. This was justified by the result of the findings that free regular check-up (74.10%) and Functional Barangay Health Centers (70.50%) obtained higher ratings which were sixth and seventh in ranks. The good findings of this study maybe due to the 2016 Capacity Building Program Cooperative Training-Workshop for Payapa, Masaganang Pamayanan for MNLF Communities (PAMANA for MNLF) conducted by DOST-ARMM on September 19-28, 2016. One of the purpose of this training-workshop is strengthening good Health Nutrition and Sanitation and to provide Birthing Facilities, Provisions of Medicines, as well as informing them that there will be deployment of Health Personnel and Midwifery in the area of Maguindanao Province.

However, other health programs and projects (1.40%) like birthing facilities (40%) was rated the lowest percentage of the whole respondents. It means, not all programs related to health is well implemented and people are benefited in the areas where MNLF communities are living.

Table 3. Table Showing the Programs and Projects of ARMM on Education

Indicators	Frequency	Percent (%)	Rank
1. Supplemental Food Feeding Program	120	86.30	1
2. Madrasah Buildings and Facility	100	71.90	2
3. Functional Day Care Center	97	69.80	3
4. School Supplies for MNLF School Children	95	68.30	4
5. Functional Community Learning Center	77	55.40	5
6. Other Education Assistance	10	7.00	6
7. Scholarship Programs (Local/Foreign)	9	6.50	7.5
8. Education Programs for MNLF Combatants	9	6.50	7.5
9. Technical Skills Programs for MNLF Communities	7	5.00	9
10. Other members of the family	4	2.90	10

The third programs and projects of the ARMM government is on Education presented in Table 3. As indicated, the number-one implemented programs of the ARMM government was Supplemental Food Feeding Program (86.30%), followed by Madrasah Buildings and Facilities (71.90%), Functional Day Care Center (69.80%) School Supplies for MNLF school children (68.3%) and Functional Community Learning Center (55.4%). The findings of this study implied the goals of ARMM-HELPS in the construction of school facilities are validated true in relation to implementation.

On the other hand, the MNLF communities rated very low to Educational Tour (2.9%), Training for Technical Skills (5%), Educational Programs for MNLF combatants (6.5%) and Scholarship Programs both local and foreign (6.5%). This could be implied again that there is still need to strengthen the educational programs of ARMM government particularly stated above programs on education of which the MNLF is need now.

II. Armm offices and agencies implementation of the programs and projects

Table 4. Table Showing the Result of Focus-Group Discussion on How the ARMM Government Implement Programs and Projects to MNLF Communities

Testimonies	Interpretation
A. Livelihood	
• Listing of every households as basis for grocery assistance	Only Few Common Testimonies
• Organizing Cooperatives as an instrument in asking assistance from the government	Only Few Common Testimonies
• No one teach us technologies in fishing, vegetables farming, and other form of livelihood technologies	Common Testimonies
• Assistance or supply of motor banca to be used in fishing	Only Few Common Testimonies
• has solar drier, warehouse, and farm machinery supply	Only Few Common Testimonies
• seeds of rice, corn and vegetables	Common Testimonies
• No supply of farm insecticides, and other farm spray	More Common Testimonies
• No assistance of farm animals like carabao, cow and goat	Common Testimonies
B. Health	
• No form for PhilHealth free medication	Common Testimonies
• Health Center has no Permanent Health Worker to stay	More Common Testimonies
• No free medicines for colds, diarrhea, stomach ache, headache, and skin disease	Common Testimonies
• The members of 4Ps has group leader who had given share by each member of 4Ps	More Common Testimonies
C. Education	
• Few supply of school supplies	Common Testimonies
• Free foreign study	Only Few Common Testimonies
• Livelihood Training: Sarisari store and gardening	Only Few Common Testimonies
• Learning how to read and write English and numbers	Common Testimonies
• Building Madrasah	Only Few Common Testimonies
• Scholar study in college	Only Few Common Testimonies
• Educational Tour of MNLF Commander	Only Few Common Testimonies
• Schooling of wife/wives of MNLF	Common Testimonies

Legend:

Most Common Testimonies (More than majority of the respondents are similar testimonies)

More Common Testimonies (Majority of the respondents are similar testimonies)

Common Testimonies (Some of the respondents' testimonies are similar)

Only Few Common Testimonies (Less than 10 of the respondents' testimonies are similar)

The result of the Focus-Grouped Discussion (FGD) among members of the identified MNLF commanders and MNLF-Civilian leaders were presented on Table 4. As shown in the Table, the "More Common Testimonies" of the respondents had said few supplies on farm chemicals which means, majority of them has the same or similar testimonies. It implies that ARMM government had given few supply of farm chemicals to MNLF identified communities in the localities of Maguindanao Province. Thus, the FGD result stated that, there was "Common Testimonies" of respondents on No program on education in farming, fishing and other source of agriculture, No programs about livestock like carabao, cow, goat and the like, No supply of seeds of corn, rice, vegetables and seedling of fruit trees.

The findings can be generally stated by the MNLF-respondents that these livelihood programs of ARMM government were not implemented to the MNLF beneficiaries. As reflected in PAMANA provision, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) is focused on providing development interventions and socio-economic packages to conflict-affected areas in the region. One of its components is PAMANA for Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Communities with specific focus on the provision of socio-economic and development interventions in support to the implementation of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and ensuring security of the communities.

However, the FGD conclusively stated that, "Only Few" MNLF-respondents had testified that programs and projects are well implemented. In fact, the ARMM government "directed us to submit listing of families for assistance but no helped (groceries) came in. "We also organized cooperatives to seek assistance but nothing happened. Also during FGD about "Giving of pumboat engine in fishing, Kubota engine for farming, small bodega and solar drier "had only few respondents confirmed the testimonies. Meaning, very small group of MNLF-respondents availed these supplies.

On the programs implementation of ARMM government on Health, the FGD results stated that there was "More Common Testimonies Saying: The Clinics have health workers to do their task once a week" and for the 4Ps every group has leader that help every beneficiary and be given a share in cash. Meaning, more than majority of the respondents have already experienced this kind of system implementation program in the field.

However, as FGD results give further analysis that the "Common Testimonies" of the MNLF-respondents "that the government gave them PhilHealth for free hospitalization and giving of free medicines such as colds, stomachache, headache and diarrhea had given to them with condition. Meaning, the kamag-anak at kakampi system had given priority to enjoy the program. On Education, the FGD results presented that there was a "Common Testimonies" that school supplies such as notebook, papers, ballpens, colors and bag were given to the children of MNLF and there was also teaching of parents including wife of MNLF combatants in terms of

writing and reading English and numbers. Meaning, majority of the MNLF-respondents had enjoyed this assistance from the ARMM government.

However, further analysis of FGD says that “Only Few MNLF-respondents had testified about education on livelihood like, how to manage sarisari store and technology on backyard gardening and “Scholarship for the MNLF commanders to foreign”. In view of this finding, it gives implication that less than 10 of the respondents had enjoyed the program.

III. Benefits obtained by the mnlf communities from the armm government

Table 5. Extent of Benefits Obtained by the MNLF Communities from the ARMM Government on Livelihood

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Provides Farms Inputs such as rice and corn seeds, vegetables and fruits seeds/seedlings	1.09	Least Benefited
2. Provides/purchases Farm Chemicals	1.04	Least Benefited
3. Provides Livelihood Assistance to Fisher Folks	1.04	Least Benefited
4. Constructs Solar Dryer for Farm	1.19	Least Benefited
5. Provides Farm Equipment such as Hand Tractor, Tractor and other Farm Equipment	1.10	Least Benefited
6. Establishes Credit Institution for Small and Medium Entrepreneurship or Business	1.03	Least Benefited
7. Conducts Training Skills for MNLF Beneficiaries	1.03	Least Benefited
8. Constructs Farm to Market Road to MNLF Identified Communities	1.10	Least Benefited
9. Constructs Preservatory “Plant” for Vegetables, Fruits & other Farm Products	1.03	Least Benefited
10. Constructs Ice Plant in the Marshy Land Community for Fish Preservation	1.02	Least Benefited
11. Establishes Community Trading Center for MNLF Community	1.10	Least Benefited
12. Avails Housing Programs	1.08	Least Benefited
Overall Mean	1.06	Least Benefited

4.50-5.00- Very Much Benefited (When the programs and projects obtained have improved the living conditions of at least 80,000-100,000 pesos monthly income)

3.50-4.49- Very Benefited (When the programs and projects obtained have improved the living conditions of at least 60,000-79,000 pesos monthly income)

2.50-3.49- Benefited (When the programs and projects obtained have improved the living conditions of at least 40,000-59,000 pesos monthly income)

1.50-2.49- Less Benefited (When the programs and projects obtained have improved the living conditions of at least 20,000-39,000 pesos monthly income)

1.00-1.49- Least Benefited (When the programs and projects obtained have not improved the living conditions of at least 19,000 and below monthly income)

Table 5 shows the extent of benefits obtained by the MNLF identified communities from the programs and projects of ARMM Government in terms of Livelihood. As presented, the

respondents had rated “Least Benefited” on this aspect of assistance as indicated by an overall Mean of 1.06. Meaning, the living conditions of the beneficiaries have not improved as they have only 19,000 pesos and below monthly income. It implies that PAMANA had failed its objectives to improve the socio-economics of the MNLF-respondents.

As a matter of fact, all the 12-item indicators of livelihood programs of this study had rated “Least Benefited” such as: Provides farm inputs for MNLF communities (1.09), Farm Chemicals (1.04), Livelihood assistance to Fisher Folks (1.04), Solar Dryer (1.19), Farm facilities and equipment such as hand tractor, rice thresher, etc. (1.10), and constructions of Ice Plant to preserve fish and vegetables (1.2 and 1.3).

Other programs like: Establishing Credit Institution for medium and small entrepreneurship (1.03), conducts training skills (1.03), establishes Community Trading Center (1.01), and avails Housing Projects of the government (1.08). Other projects namely: Construction of Farm to Market Road in the area of MNLF communities (1.01) had rated all with “Least Benefited”.

Table 6. Extent of Benefits Obtained by the MNLF Communities from the ARMM Government on Health

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Establishes Health Center in the MNLF Communities	1.35	No Evident
2. Provides Free Medicines to MNLF Communities	1.57	Least Evident
3. Ensures PhilHealth Beneficiaries	3.69	Evident
4. Conducts Education Campaign for Health Nutrition	2.94	Less Evident
5. Organizes Community Health Workers to Response First Aid Medication	2.90	Evident
6. Conducts Seminar Workshop on Health Sanitation	2.82	Evident
7. Puts-up Potable Water Pump and other Form of Water Supplies	1.51	Least Evident
8. Conducts Seminars Trainings in Health and Sanitation	2.63	Less Evident
9. Gives and Supplies Facilities and Equipment on Community Sanitations (Toilets, Trash, Toilet-Bowl, etc.) in the MNLF Communities	1.42	No Evident
10. Trains Community Workers as Barangay Nutritionists	3.00	Less Evident
Overall Mean	2.38	Less Evident

4.50-5.00- Highly Evident (When the programs on health condition of people is observed all the times)

3.50-4.49- Evident (When the programs on health condition of people is observed most of the time)

2.50-3.49- Less Evident (When the programs on health condition of people is observed sometimes)

1.50-2.49- Least Evident (When the programs on health condition of people is observed seldom)

1.00-1.49- No Evident (When there is no presence of health programs)

Table 6 shows the findings on the extent of benefits obtained by the MNLF-respondents from the programs and projects of ARMM government. As indicated in the Table, the programs and projects in terms of health was rated as “Less Evident” (2.38) meaning, the health programs of the government have shown minimal when it comes to implementation. Further discussion stated, they are hopeless to wait the promise of the government to improve their lives physically healthy as every human being is longing for.

In fact, the respondents rated “No Evident” (1.35) on: Establishing Community Health Center in the MNLF-Community and supplying facilities in sanitation (1.42). This finding indicates that the program of the government to give accessible health care center to hinterland place is a failure.

Other indicators such as: Provides free medicines for MNLF Communities (1.57) and puts-up potable water pumps for drinking to MNLF communities (1.51) were rated as “Least Evident”. Meaning, the health assistance of the government is seldom in MNLF communities.

However, there was “Evident” rating on, organizing community health sanitation (2.82) and to ensure that they are PhilHealth beneficiaries (3.69). It means the education campaign on health programs are observed in this area.

Table 7. Extent of Benefits Obtained by the MNLF Communities from the ARMM Government on Education

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Provides scholarship program to deserving MNLF beneficiaries	1.08	Least Evident
2. Ensures MNLF beneficiaries to avail short term skills trainings for job opportunities	1.09	Least Evident
3. Put-up schools/Madaris to identified MNLF communities	1.44	Least Evident
4. Gives privileges to MNLF out of school youth (OSY) to pursue study in any government schools with scholarship assistance	1.41	Least Evident
5. Avail school supplies to identified MNLF school children	2.13	Less Evident
6. Avails "Accreditation and Equivalency (A&E) of the ALS-DepEd	2.60	Moderately Evident
7. Sends MNLF grantees to Educational Tour	1.18	Least Evident
8. Ensures educational programs assistance to MNLF family	1.19	Least Evident
9. Conducts Literacy Program to MNLF Communities	1.90	Less Evident
10. Provides Computer Laptops and gadgets to MNLF ICT grantees	1.04	Least Evident
Mean	1.50	Less Evident

4.50-5.00- Highly Evident (When the education programs are observed at all times)

3.50-4.49- Evident (When the education programs are observed most of the times)

2.50-3.49- Moderately Evident (When the education programs are observed often times)

1.50-2.49- Less Evident (When the education programs are observed sometimes)

1.00-1.49- Least Evident (When the education programs are only once observed)

In education, Table 7 shows that there was "Less Evident" (1.50) on the implementation of ARMM government at the MNLF identified communities in the province. Meaning the ten (10) indicators of the programs are observed/seen sometimes. In fact, the scholarship programs for MNLF immediate family (1.08), short term skilled training for MNLF combatants (1.09), giving privilege in terms of scholarship to OSY MNLF to continues schooling (1.41) and to provide computer laptop and gadgets to MNLF grantee (1.04) were rated as "Least Evident". Meaning, the programs are observed once in the area. Even, the ALS program Accreditation and Equivalency have moderately (2.60) enjoyed/availed by MNLF OSY. This indicates how serious the problem when it comes to MNLF education.

The government has too much spending of the government funds in 2014, as the Office of the Regional Governor (ORG) has a total fund allocation of Four Hundred Eighty Million Three Hundred Thirty Thousand Pesos (Php 480,330,000) to implement projects for Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) communities in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and this fund intended for smooth implementation of the projects. The result of this study shows disagreement between theories and facts.

IV. Problems encountered by the mnlf communities during the implementation of programs and projects by armm government

Table 8. Problems Encountered by the MNLF Communities in Terms of Programs and Projects Implementation

Problems Indicators	Interpretation
No livelihood programs	Common Problems
We made project proposals and submit it to ARMM but no response till the papers was lost by their office	Most Common Problems
Continues implementation "Convergence Strategy" of ARMM HELPS to MNLF Communities but no benefit to them	Most Common Problems
No MNLF-Misuari as member of Screening Committee to validate programs and projects intended for MNLF	Most Common Problems
MNLF-15 councils had received several programs and projects while other group of MNLF have no projects received and so they felt frustrating	Most Common Problems
Only MNLF-15 councils are benefiting programs and projects of ARMM	More Common Problems
Our companion discovered that there are over pricing on livestock and other projects	Only Few Problem
Incharge officials for MNLF programs and projects had visited only MNLF-15 councils communities while MNLF Communities-Misuari group had not visited and so, no programs and projects be given	Only Few Problem
We don't know existing programs and projects for MNLF communities because no government inform us about the programs	Most Common Problems
No connections to ARMM PAMANA & OPAPP officials, no projects you enjoy	Common Problems
Phil Health Program for marginalized people does not reach to hinterland communities	Only Few Problem
No scholarship programs Birthing Clinics, and sanitation facilities like toilets, safe water pump, and others	Common Problems
(Farm facilities for MNLF communities had given to other sector of the community)	Common Problems

Legend:

Most Common Problems (More than majority of the respondents are the same or similar problems)

More Common Problems (Majority of the respondents are the same or similar problems)

Common Problems (Some of the respondents are the same or similar problems)

Only Few Problems (Less than 10 of the respondents are the same or similar problems)

The findings on problems encountered, Table 8 indicates that the “Most Common Problems” encountered by the MNLF communities were: “We made several project proposals for the assistance supposed to be for MNLF communities but none of them given and replied for project assistance from ARMM although “The ARMM HELPS continuously using Convergence Strategy Campaign, still our group have no projects from ARMM government This statement is stated by more than majority of the MNLF communities as they said, this is the most problematic in terms of implementation of the programs. Another “Most Common Problems” of MNLF respondents was their lack of member in the screening committee in ARMM to validate their folders in qualifying them to avail assistance. However, the government policy program states that the PAMANA steering committee (PSC) is created which is the governing body of the project implementation composed of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Western Mindanao Command (WesMinCom) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) representatives. Members are the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) line agencies concerned. The PAMANA Steering Committee (PSC) shall formulate policy guidelines in the implementation of the PAMANA-ARMM projects. It approves/disapprove list of identified Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) communities and projects submitted by the PAMANA Coordinating Team (PCT).

It can generally say that, since MNLF has two factions: The MNLF-Misuari and MNLF-15 Councils, the fair composition has given equal numbers in the membership of the screening to function.

Another “Most Common Problems” encountered by the MNLF communities is “Our group as identified MNLF communities had no assistance and projects given while the other group of MNLF communities had several projects and assistance, as a result our group have emotionally ill. This statement gives implication that government national must have closer monitoring to the programs implementation in the field. It does not rely on the papers submitted for that matters instead go out to inspect veracity of the projects.

Other “Common Problems” encountered by the MNLF communities is all about officials of PAMANA and OPAPP who were selective in responding concerns. The palakasan system was observed by some officials of ARMM. This palakasan system still observed in the processing of project proposals in ARMM particularly PAMANA –OPAPP programs. Another problem encountered “No projects and livelihood programs given to our group like, solar dryer, bodega and farm facilities.

The respondents revealed that, “Only Few Problem” on over pricing of projects and livelihood assistance like cattle animals and other financial assistance. The ARMM officials incharge of the programs are selective in identifying MNLF beneficiaries. Even “PhilHealth Program of the government did not even penetrated far plunge areas of the province. The result can be

generalized that very few of the MNLF-respondents confirmed these problems in the area surveyed.

V. Proposed solutions to these problems encountered by the mnlf communities in relation to implementation of programs and projects of armm government

Table 9. Proposed Solutions to the Problems Encountered by the MNLF Communities

Indicators	Interpretation
Physical Audit of COA National to ARMM PAMANA, OPAPP and HELPS is needed	Most Common Solutions
Equal members in the screening committee of the two factions of MNLF and from national government to screen and validate projects and programs	More Common Solutions
Before the projects and programs assistance be implemented, there will be an actual visitation of identified communities that badly needing assistance	More Common Solutions
Has massive change of personnel and officials of OPAPP and Screening Committee Officials	Common Solutions
The MNLF –Misuari will be given a place as a member in planning and implementing projects and programs	Common Solutions
No bidding of ARMM government to all programs and projects intended for the MNLF communities	Common Solutions
Hoping that scholarship for the MNLF beneficiaries will be awarded earlier this summer vacation for them to prepare to schooling	Common Solutions
Hoping there will be functional health center with complete facilities for birthing, curing minor illness and other health problems)	Common Solutions
Hoping there will be created council of elders composed of traditional leaders that will focusing on the community feuds	Uncommon Solutions

Legend: Most Common Solutions (More than majority of the respondents are the same or similar solutions to the problems)

More Common Solutions (Majority of the respondents are the same or similar solutions to the problems)

Common Solutions (Some of the respondents are the same or similar solutions to the problems)

Uncommon Solutions (Less than 10 of the respondents are the same or similar solution to the problems)

Table 9 indicates the proposed solutions to the problems encountered by the MNLF-respondents on the implementation of programs and projects of ARMM Government in the province of Maguindanao.

As presented, the “Most Common Solution” suggested by more than majority of the respondents are the following: The programs and projects of PAMANA, OPAPP and HELPS are having physical auditing of the COA national to all the programs and projects for MNLF identified communities under present administration.

Also, “More MNLF respondents suggested as solution to the problem is the equal allocation of members of the two factions of MNLF in the screening committee to validate all projects and programs intended for the MNLF communities in the province of Maguindanao and also, before projects and programs released to the identified MNLF communities, there will be proper validation to them to minimize mis-implementation of the projects.

Furthermore, the MNLF-respondents said that the “Common Solutions to the problem is to have mass changes of personnel and officials of OPAPP, Screening Committee members, “Also, MNLF respondents will be involved in planning and implementing projects and livelihood assistance to all MNLF identified communities in the area.

Further solutions to the problems that livelihood programs and assistance have no bidding from the ARMM government and shall be given directly to the beneficiaries. The respondents are likewise suggesting that children of MNLF combatants are given scholarship grant this summer vacation so that they can have enough time to prepare their schooling this school year 2018 to 2019 in the college. And, finally “They are expecting that Barangay Health Center will be functioning according to the needs of the communities like birthing and other minor illness. “The findings of the study implies that MNLF respondents are still longing for the effective implementation of the programs and assistance to MNLF communities regardless of what factions they are belong.

And lastly, “Few of the MNLF-respondents said, the solution of the problems is to create council of elders composed of traditional leaders, academe, religious groups and LGUs to oversee and settle family feuds and conflicts so that peace will prosper. This is uncommon solution to the problem.

CONCLUSION

From the findings of this study, it is concluded that there is serious problems that need to be addressed by the national government on the implementation of the MOU signed by the OIC-GPh-MNLF tripartite process structure to monitor the implementation of the 1996 Peace Agreement and the security, governance, economic activities, including the delivery of social services in the conflict-affected areas.

Thus, the government specially, ARMM is tasked to formulate and oversee programs and projects implementation in the cities, provinces and municipalities to improve the lives of the

Moros and MNLF combatants regardless of race, tribes and group or faction organization affiliation. Because, if there are grieves and dissatisfactions of other groups continuously un-attended, the noble mission and objectives for peace of the two parties failed, maybe God obligated these people to pay to the hundreds of thousands people or even millions of people waiting for peace will ask them to pay for. As mentioned by former President Benigno “Noynoy” Aquino III that ARMM is a failure experimentation form of government as it refers on the people in authority in the ARMM government. The Billions of peso as seeds money from the national government and the millions of foreign dollars coming from the benefactor-countries to finance the socio-economics of the MNLF combatants and Bangsamoro be meaningless then they will answer that to the people and to God. Hence as concluded further, various socio-economic activities of the ARMM government found out failed or maybe failed again.

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