

Municipal Protection Profile conducted in Davao de Oro

Maragusan





Municipality of Maragusan

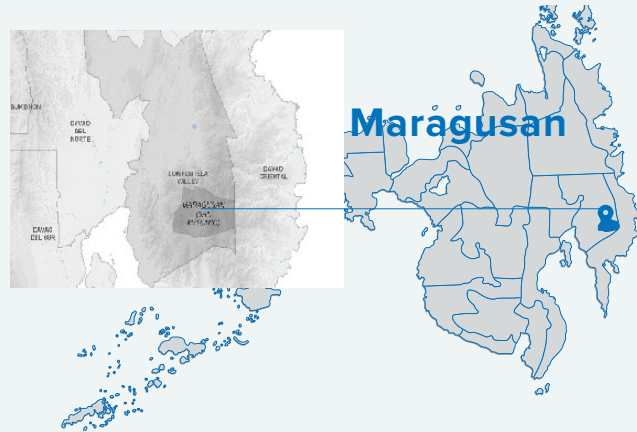
Province of Davao de Oro | Region XI: Davao Region

Overview

Risk rating: High

Quick facts

The Municipality of Maragusan is a 1st class municipality in the province of Davao de Oro, Davao Region. Maragusan, formerly named San Mariano, was separated from the Municipality of Mabini by virtue of Presidential Decree 1247 on November 25, 1977. According to the municipality's history, the 1986 EDSA revolution led to the installation of a new set of officials headed by OIC Mayor Jose D. Perez, Sr, who submitted a position paper



Population

60,842



Families

12,168



Income Class

1st Class



Land Area

394.27sq.km.



Barangays

24



Climate type

Tropical



Languages spoken

Davawenyo, Cebuano, Kalagan, Mansaka, Tagalog, Ata Manobo

requesting the former President Corazon Aquino to revert the name of the municipality from San Mariano to Maragusan. By virtue of Republic Act 6678 that was approved on October 12, 1988, the municipality was renamed. Maragusan came from the word 'Man-Agusan' – the indigenous people who thrived in the mountains through agriculture in the past.

The landlocked municipality is surrounded by rolling hills and mountainous terrain which acts as a natural shield against strong winds. It is composed of 24 villages, of which 22 are classified as rural villages according to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The municipality's urbanization has been slow as the population and economic activities remained predominantly rural.

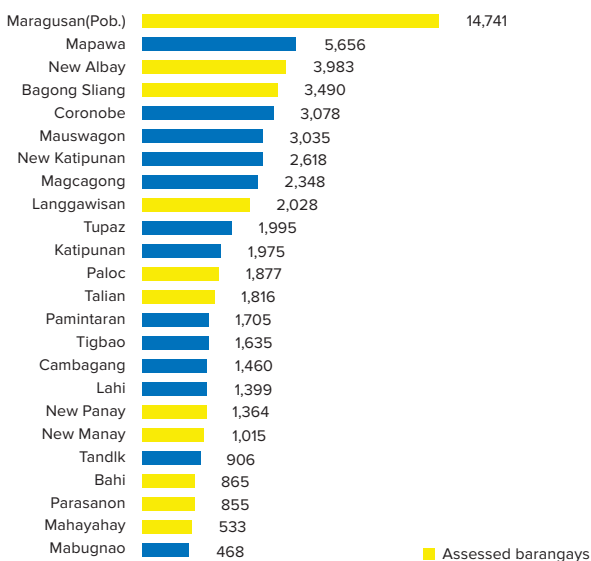
Maragusan is home to seven different ethnicities. Although the original inhabitants were the 'Mansakas' or 'Man-Agusan,' the municipality is now primarily inhabited by the Cebuano, Boholano, Mansakas, Mandaya, Ilonggo, Waray, and others.

Maragusan has a total land area of 394.29 square kilometers or about 39,430 hectares. Pursuant to RA 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, the Karagan Valley that encompasses parts of Maragusan and New Bataan was included in the issuance of the Mandaya Tribe Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title on February 17, 2004.

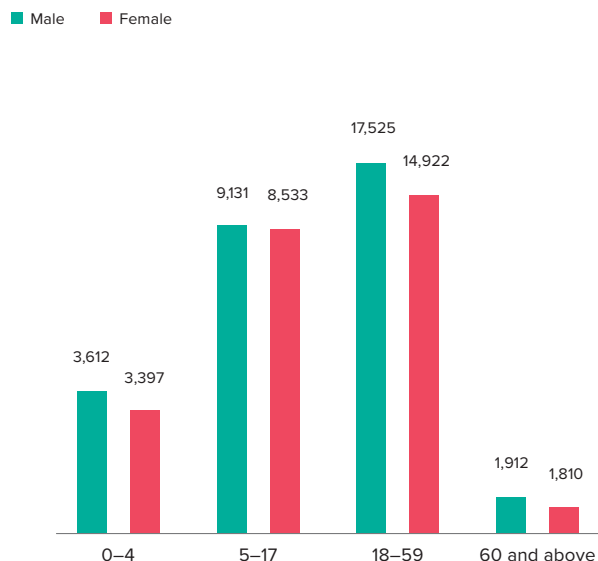
The municipality has a total population of 60,842 individuals and 14,349 households based on PSA data in 2015. In 2015, it had a population growth rate of 1.76 percent. However, it is important to note that in 2005, the municipality experienced a negative growth rate of -0.1 percent due to migration that was caused by the peace and order situation in the area. Residents also moved to neighboring provinces as their lands were purchased by Stanfilco for banana plantations.

Based on their CBMS survey, the ratio of male and female is 111 is to 100.

Population¹ by barangay



Population¹ by sex and age group



1 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

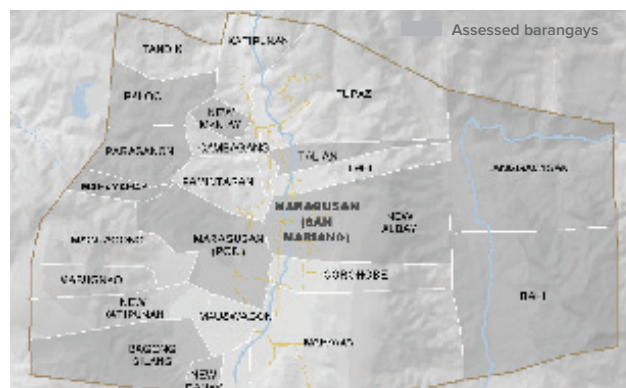
Assessed barangays

The table below shows the population of barangays in Maragusan that were assessed for the MPP.

Barangay	No. of HH	No. of Families	No. of People	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Children	No. of Adults	No. of Elders
Bagong Silang	778	791	3,632	1,908	1,724	1,304	2,063	265
Bahi	153	193	948	447	501	334	370	244
Langgawisan	543	579	2,566	1,352	1,214	788	1,561	217
Mahayahay	137	162	578	300	278	219	312	47
Maragusan (Pob.)	1,476	1,590	6,435	3,310	3,125	2,021	3,996	418
New Albay	937	940	4,079	1,915	2,164	1,645	2,072	362
New Man-ay	174	274	816	349	467	449	303	64
New Panay	174	247	816	349	467	449	303	64
Paloc	417	545	1,849	887	962	711	974	164
Parasanon	190	195	840	487	353	364	411	65
Talian	402	437	1,781	1,051	730	542	1,069	170
TOTAL	5,381	5,953	24,340	12,355	11,958	8,826	13,434	2,080

Protection Profile Summary

The risk rating in the Municipality of Maragusan can be considered 'HIGH' due to the ongoing protracted and repeated armed conflict in the area and occurrence of extreme weather events that have recently affected Mindanao as a result of climate change. From 2012 to 2018, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the Philippines recorded six incidents of displacement that were caused by armed conflicts and natural hazards. While the mountainous terrain of the municipality acts as a natural barrier from strong winds and tropical cyclones, disaster occurrences in recent years such as Typhoon Pablo caught the municipality by surprise and caused widespread



devastation and displacement.

The failure of the peace talks at the national level and the recent skirmishes between the state security forces and rebel group New People's Army (NPA) in Compostela Valley Province proves that firefights in the municipality will continue, hence, forced displacements and human rights violations will likewise persist. Protection risks emanating from natural and man-made disasters such as conflict have resulted in disruptions in the general well-being of community members, including social and economic activities. Shelters, livelihoods, lifelines, and education are severely affected. Even in the absence of armed encounters, threats still cause fear and trauma especially among vulnerable groups.

Based on the assessments conducted, protection capacities of the local government and other stakeholders can be improved by building on existing capacities of communities on early warning for conflict and improving coordination mechanisms to ensure equitable and safe access to timely and adequate humanitarian assistance

and protection programs.

In sum, the recurring displacement in the municipality for the seven years, the termination of the peace negotiations between the NDFP and the Philippine Government that may lead to further armed encounters in the area, the vulnerability of the municipality from natural hazards amid its geographical advantages, and the protection gaps identified by the participants put Maragusan at a 'high' protection risk level. Although Maragusan is relatively peaceful compared with some municipalities in Maguindanao and Sulu that have the same risk rating, it is imperative to include in the analysis that the peace negotiations between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Philippine Government have reached major milestones. Seven months after the organic law for Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) was ratified, the MILF have committed to turn over the high-powered firearms of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces to the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB). Some BIAF have also completed their military training with the Philippine Army.

Protection analysis

Displacement

Nature of Violations and Threats

Armed conflict and natural disasters are the primary causes of displacement in Maragusan.

Despite the geographical advantages of Maragusan being surrounded by hills and mountainous terrain, strong winds and flashfloods brought about by typhoons and heavy downpour cause displacement of communities. Typhoon Bopha in 2012, locally known as Typhoon Pablo, was the strongest typhoon that the residents experienced. Strong winds and the swelling of the river brought by Typhoon Pablo triggered fear and panic which prompted them to evacuate to safer grounds. The typhoon triggered displacements and destruction of livelihoods and assets, completely damaging houses and farms.

As in many other municipalities in Eastern Mindanao, Maragusan is also affected by the long-standing conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and New People's Army. Recurring and protracted armed conflict has been devastating the lives and livelihood of the people of Maragusan. They have experienced to be caught in between armed clashes way back in the 1970s, when the counter-insurgency in the countryside was at its peak under the Marcos regime. Some of the reported armed clashes in Maragusan are the following:

- 1975 - Some areas in Barangay Magcagong were declared 'No Man's Land' by the military which meant civilians were not allowed to enter said area.
- 1986 - Then Barangay Captain Zollo Flores of Barangay Magcagong was killed by alleged members of the NPA. This triggered some families to evacuate to nearby Barangay Poblacion. They received relief goods from the government, but were forced to abandon their farm lands.
- 20 May 1988 - Five family members of Barangay Pugoy were massacred by rebel groups and this led some families to leave the barangay.
- 28 November 2015 - About 30 minutes of an armed encounter was experienced in Purok Lemonsito, Barangay Magcagong. Based on reports from the Municipal office, two improvised explosive devices were detonated and one civilian was hit.
- August 2016 - A week after cessation of unilateral ceasefire by President Duterte, a military offensive took place in Purok 5, Maragusan, killing one NPA rebel and wounding one soldier.
- April 2018 – Series of offensives and military operations were conducted in Maragusan and nearby New Bataan. For the community, the presence of the military who set up camps in schools and barangay hall indicated that an armed clash was impending. Aside from this, an actual gunshot sound was their only warning. Exchanges of gunfire lasted for up to 30 minutes.

Impact and Effects of Violations

Communities displaced by disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards such as armed conflict experienced food shortage, loss of income, damage to farms and livestock, damage to shelter, exposure to health risks, and physical and psychological harm. They also experienced shelter and privacy concerns in the evacuation centers, family separation, and discrimination. No cases of harassment, illegal recruitment and human trafficking were reported among IDPs.

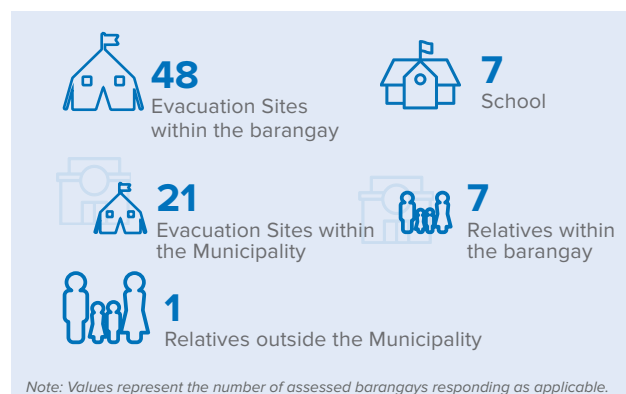
After Typhoon Pablo, houses made of light materials were damaged, with roofs and walls blown away by strong winds. Some 80 percent of banana trees were damaged and plantation workers were laid off in the plantation managed by private corporation DOLE Philippines. There were livestock such as carabaos and horses that were washed away by strong current of the river. No casualty were reported but sources of water and food were limited.

A majority of the respondents reported that they experienced evacuating to evacuation centers (ECs) within the barangay while the others reported that they evacuated to ECs and schools in other barangays within the municipality or were hosted by relatives. Some of the participants also mentioned that they were evacuated to tribal halls, gym, and daycare centers. The longest displacement they have experienced lasted for around 30 days.

Affected communities and households experienced food shortage, primarily due to limited access to livelihood activities during periods of heightened security threats. Disaster events and armed encounters also destroyed their food sources, farm lands, and other livelihood assets. Food aid received by IDPs came in the form of rice and canned goods. This leads to gaps in dietary diversity and nutritional sufficiency. Needs of vulnerable sectors with special nutritional requirements were also not met.

Natural disasters brought significant damages to dwellings/shelters due to strong winds and flooding. Some of the houses were heavily flooded and household appliances and other materials were heavily damaged. Houses were also filled with clay and sand in the aftermath. Some houses were washed away by the flood, especially those that are located along the rivers. Limited shelter capacities in evacuation centers including limited WASH and other facilities were reported, posing challenges on conducive and dignified spaces for sleeping and other activities. Respondents also expressed that immediate needs during displacement include food and non-food items (NFI) such as kitchen utensils, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, food, water, money, and livelihood. Post-disaster recovery is also a challenge, with respondents reporting having difficulties rebuilding their shelters.

Where did the displaced population go?



A majority of the population work as farm laborers for Dole's vast banana plantation operating in 14 barangays in Maragusan. Others also rely on farming cash crops such as corn, rice, peanut, abaca, and cacao. Small-scale mining ventures continue to operate in Barangays Katipunan, Tandik, Pamintaran and Paloc. After Typhoon Pablo damaged around 80 percent of the banana plantation and other crops, DOLE ceased their operations, resulting in massive lay-off and food shortage.

Armed encounters and emergencies forced residents to flee from their communities to safety, hence abandoning their farms, vegetable gardens, and livestock. Flooding and typhoons destroyed crops while those who experienced armed conflicts experienced problems returning to their farmlands due to fear that a firefight between armed groups might ensue again. Livestock animals were also abandoned to death. Residents also reported difficulty in building back their livelihoods, as they need to start over again without sufficient capital, which will eventually place them in debt.

Three children were reported to be swept away by strong river current brought by Typhoon Pablo. One of the participants also mentioned that an IDP experienced 'nervous breakdown' due to fear. Separation of families is also an effect of displacements. Repeated firefights and displacements also inflict trauma on the part of community members and vulnerable groups. Education is likewise disrupted as a result.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

Before and during emergencies, families prioritize the safety of vulnerable members, especially children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other persons with special needs (PWSN). LGU support and intervention, through monitoring, providing information, facilitating the evacuation, or giving direct assistance have been perceived as an important component for them to cope with the situation.

‘Bayanihan,’ which refers to the communal unity, work, and cooperation among community members, has been identified as a coping and protection mechanism of the community. The participants mentioned that they help each other in facilitating the evacuation of the elderly. In evacuation sites, they pool their resources and capacities in preparing food. Being alert at all times, finding jobs, and borrowing money are also some of the coping strategies that were identified by the communities that can help them deal with the impact of emergencies.

A majority of the participants are aware of their rights. Specifically, majority of them are aware that receiving assistance during and after emergencies is their right. The participants also mentioned that they have a right to be protected and to feel safe. They also identified speaking about the truth and their needs as part of their rights. A few of the participants mentioned that receiving information, access to an evacuation center, equal treatment, and protection against abuse are part of their rights.

A majority of the participants said that they were able to access humanitarian assistance during displacements. This assistance includes food, shelter, WASH, health, and others. Sources of the assistance include the LGU, government agencies, private sector, NGOs, among others.

Recommendations



Map and secure partnerships with local establishments and businesses that can provide immediate food, medicine, hygiene kits, and other non-food items during and after emergencies can help the LGU ensure sufficient and timely assistance to IDPs. Local businesses can also provide immediate transportation and alternative shelter spaces for IDPs during evacuation. Partnership with civil society and non-government organizations is also beneficial for LGUs to maximize resources and ensure that no vulnerable households are excluded from humanitarian aid.



Prepare dignified emergency shelters that are enough for the displaced households and accessible to PWSN to mitigate health and protection risks and secondary hazards such as disease outbreak can be explored. In doing so, relevant facilities such as WASH can also be considered in advance through proper camp site planning. This will ensure continuity of life with dignity even during displacement and disaster events.



Build capacity for IDPs such as on livelihood diversification and protection, tapping relevant government agency or organizations. This can help IDPs sustain their income before, during, and after emergencies, and ensure food source even after disasters. Cultivation of native varieties, fast-growing and disaster-resilient crops may be encouraged to sustain food security during disasters. Relevant government agencies or CSOs with experience on sustainable agriculture can be tapped for technical and financial support.



Enhance contingency plans, evacuation plans, and early warning systems because it is crucial to ensuring the provision of protection and humanitarian services by embedding protection mechanisms in the preparedness systems and policies of the local governments.



Encourage participation of IDPs in preparedness and response planning workshops. Include them as part of committees during displacements and orient them on their roles and responsibilities as IDPs.



Intensify rights awareness among IDPs, including on the protection services available in the area. It is also imperative to share information regarding the available protection services to the communities to encourage reporting of rights violations and threats.



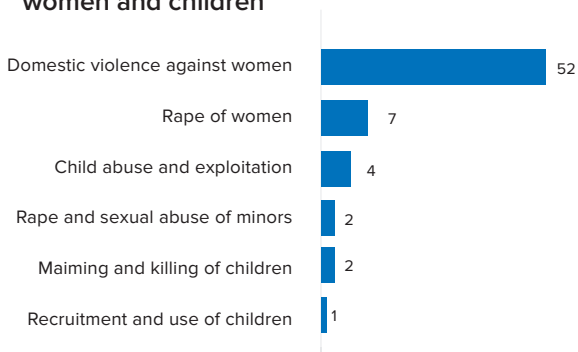
Strengthen coordination mechanisms to foster and institutionalize inter-LGU and CSO coordination and cooperation in hosting and providing the immediate needs of the IDPs before, during, and after emergencies. Organize monitoring and distribution of aid during actual emergencies should be implemented.

Protection of women and children

Nature of Violations and Threats

Domestic violence against women is the most frequently reported type of abuse against women in Maragusan. Rape and sexual abuse of minors is 50 percent higher than rape cases against adult women. Child abuse and exploitation, maiming and killing of children in the context of armed conflict, and recruitment and use of children by armed actors are also violations reported by the community. Cases of separated and unaccompanied children are also present in the municipality.

Community-reported violations and abuses against women and children



Note: Values represent combined no. of responses from KII informants.

In terms of women’s involvement in decision-making, a majority of the participants, or 92 percent, said they have venues for women to be heard and participate in decision-making in the community. The participants said that women’s participation can be seen during barangay assemblies, involvement in the women’s council, and meetings and seminars in the sub-villages or *puroks*.

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

Participating in information-sharing activities on the protection of women and children is one of the community protection strategies most reported by the participants. Other initiatives involve reporting to local government units on abuse cases and providing advice to families who are in need.

A majority of the women key informants, or 88 percent, claimed that the community is familiar with the Violence Against Women and Children Law (VAWC Law). Almost all of the VAWC key informants reported that they are familiar of the VAWC Law and are exercising their rights. When asked to elaborate about their rights, they reported that they have the right to be protected against abuse and violations, and the right to take care of their family, that includes implementing discipline to their children.

Almost all participants, or 99 percent, reported that the parents and children in the community are aware and are able to exercise their rights. These rights, they said, include access to education, food, clothing, and the right to play. It is worth noting, however, that these responses came from adult respondents.

Protective Capability and Compliance

The IDPs and the duty-bearers are also working together to protect women and children in the municipality. The participants reported that the IDPs would report to the LGU should any protection issues arise. The LGU, on the other hand, is implementing policies and awareness-raising activities on the protection of women and children in the community.

Apart from the referral mechanisms, the community also identified that there are other measures to prevent the violations and threats against women and children. These measures involve sessions on community awareness, training of local monitors, formation of local committees,

establishment of hotlines, and distribution of information materials.

Protective services for women and children like the VAWC desk, Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), Gender and Development Council (GAD), among others, are also present and functional, the participants said.

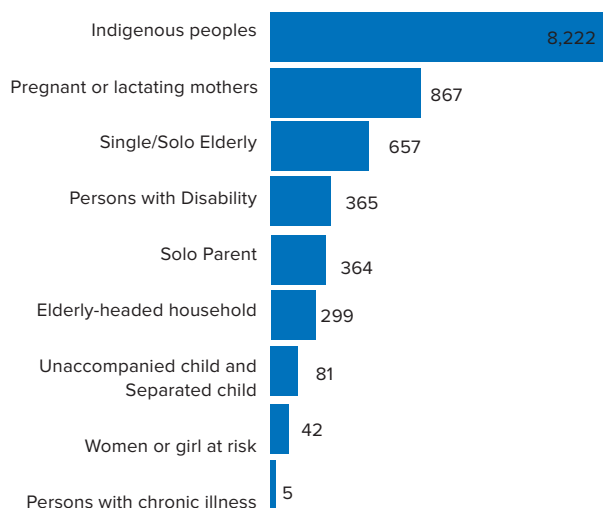
Recommendations

-  Strengthen women and children protection services and conduct awareness-raising about these mechanisms to encourage community reporting of violations and threats. This can also serve as a deterrent to domestic abuses.
-  Intensify rights-awareness initiatives in IDP communities.
-  Train community members and teachers to identify the red flags of women and children who may have experienced abuse and violations.
-  Strengthen evacuation protocols to address separation of children from their families.
-  Strengthen referral system to immediately address physical and psychosocial distress or psychological trauma from violations and threats.

Persons with specific needs

Nature of Violations and Threats

Which of the following vulnerable groups are present in the community?



Note: Values only cover the assessed barangays.

Persons with specific needs	Identified immediate needs
Persons with disability	Assistive devices, food, medicine, livelihood, financial assistance, water supply
Single-headed households/ solo parents	Financial assistance, food aid, milk, livelihood, education assistance for their children
Solo elderly	Food aid, financial assistance, livelihood, prioritization during emergencies, medical care,
Elderly-headed households	Financial assistance, food aid, health/medical care
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	Education support, financial assistance, shelter,
Pregnant or lactating mothers	Food aid, health/maternal/ pre-natal care, prioritization during emergencies
Women or girls at risk	Financial support, health/ medical care
Persons with chronic illness	Financial support, medical assistance
Indigenous people	Financial support, food aid, livelihood trainings and support, employment, water supply


Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population


PWSNs exert extra effort and work harder to live a dignified life. A respondent mentioned that external aid and government support are difficult, as slots are limited and one needs to undergo onerous processes. On the other hand, it is a common practice for indigenous people’s communities to help each other.


Protective Capability and Compliance


For persons with disability, the disability affairs office under the social welfare office of the municipality provides assistive devices, such as wheelchairs. The office also reported having care mechanisms for children who are orphaned, separated, and unaccompanied, and for the elderly. Women who suffered from sexual violence receive medical care. However, it is noted that psychosocial needs especially for highly vulnerable groups such as child- and single-headed households and victims of sexual violence are not acknowledged or assessed, hence the lack of psychosocial services provided for these at-risk groups. Around 20 to 25 percent of the respondents stated that persons with special needs do not have budget allocated or projects implemented for them, while around 8 percent do not have information on the matter.


Recommendations

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Develop policies, amend non-inclusive policies, and promote policies, programs, plans, and activities that are accessible to everyone, including the PWSNs (e.g. inclusive disaster risk reduction, inclusive education, among others). Ensure inclusion and meaningful participation of PWSNs in planning processes and developing programs and allocating budgets for their sector.
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Conduct and intensify sensitization activities in schools, communities, and LGUs that could foster inclusive attitudes, culture, and practices.
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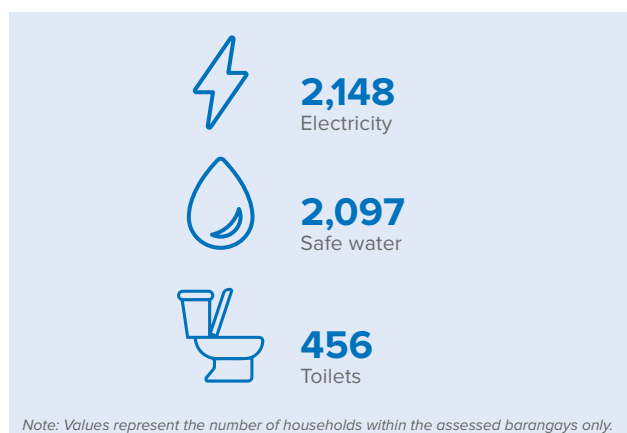
Allocate budget for projects and initiatives intended to facilitate the access of PWSNs to their basic rights.
- 

Collaborate with different government agencies and instrumentalities to facilitate and develop inclusive policies, culture, and practices.
- 

Make facilities accessible for PWSNs.

Basic social services

What is the estimated number of households without the following services:







Note: Values represent the number of households within the assessed barangays only.

Protective Capability and Compliance

Meanwhile, there are also government programs on social protection that are being implemented in Maragusan. The participants identified the following programs: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Philhealth, Social Security System (SSS), and free birth registration. The participants identified the non-inclusion of community members who needed help as an issue regarding the services. They also mentioned that there should be livelihood trainings in the community.

Specifically, the IDPs from barangays Bahi, New Panay, and Paloc reported that they do not have programs and services for the displaced population. Other barangays assessed mentioned that they have conducted community drills, first aid trainings, food relief services, seeds distribution, and medicine. However, aid available for the displaced population was limited due to budgetary constraints.

Recommendations

-  Develop programs that will address the communities' lack of access to electricity, safe water, and latrines, in effect reducing their vulnerabilities to natural disasters and armed conflict.
-  Ensure that program and project designs practice and promote inclusivity of the marginalized sectors as they are the ones who are the most affected by the lack of access/inadequate assistance.
-  Intensify information sharing of the available programs and services, especially on the beneficiary selection criteria.
-  Rollout Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, and Ecosystem Restoration and Management capacity building activities in barangays New Panay, Bahi, and Paloc. Conduct more capacity building activities and monitor the improvement of the IDPs practices in assessed barangays.

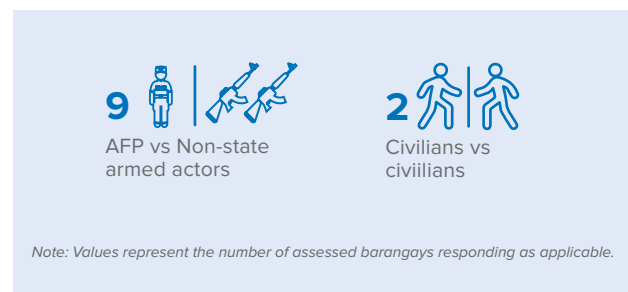
Safety and security

Impact and Effects of Violations

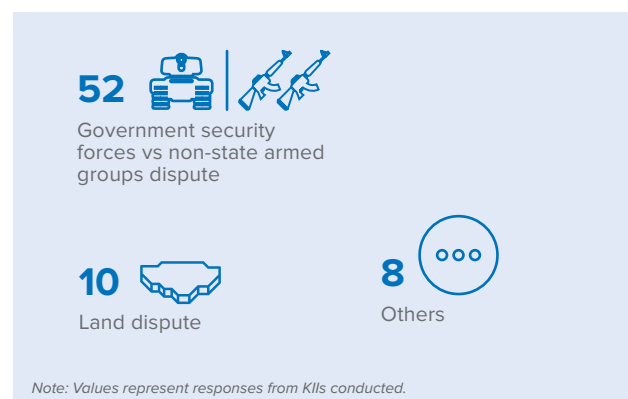
Conflict incites fear and panic among community members. More than 60 percent of the respondents say that despite the conflict between the armed groups, residents can still move freely within and outside their barangays. The rest reported feeling of insecurity and have difficulty in moving freely in and out of their barangays because of the presence of armed groups. The presence of military detachments drew mixed reactions among participants, with some feeling safer and others feeling more threatened. There are some community members who expressed that there are residents who are tagged by soldiers as supporters of NPA, causing fear and trauma among households. Bombardments, firefights, armed encounters, and even mere presence of armed groups threaten their security and have damaging effects to their lives, households, and communities. In particular, economic and community activities are disrupted because of

firefights. Livelihood produce and assets were destroyed or neglected because farmers were forced to leave their farms located in upland areas. Education is also affected as children and youth are afraid to go outside of their houses. Important household and community structures and facilities, such as water lines and shelters, were destroyed because of bombardments and gunfights.

What is the nature of conflict incidents?



Causes of conflicts





Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

Maragusan communities have different perceptions of safety, with 64 percent of respondents expressing that they feel safe while the rest do not feel safe, especially due to these armed encounters. Women, children, and persons with specific needs are the most vulnerable to these types of disasters.

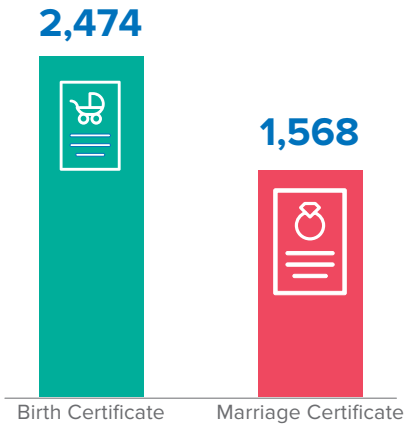
Communities, especially those that have undergone disaster risk reduction (DRR) trainings and community drills, are practicing pre-emptive evacuation when there are threats of new incidents.

Recommendations

-  Ensure that contingency plans developed and community drills undertaken by communities focus on natural hazards such as typhoon and floods. Man-made disasters such as conflict should also be given focus by preparing the community and conducting drills for such types of hazards.
-  Review, test and regularly update the contingency plans.

Documentation

What is the estimated number of individuals in the assessed barangays without the following documents?




Impact and Effects of Violations


Lack of having civil registrations has affected access to education, employment, pension, assistance, 4Ps and other government programs, and freedom of movement.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

Most who were not able to access civil documentation have very low capacity and limited knowledge on the significance of civil documents. When documents are not available, they rely on immediate family members and local officials for help and facilitation.

Recommendations

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Conduct free civil registration caravans in strategic locations and encourage community members to register. Free civil registration caravans can also be conducted alongside other activities of the municipality.
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Reiterate the Department of Education's Department Order (D.O.) No. 3 s. 2018 in communities and schools. The D.O. states that in the absence of PSA Birth Certificate, they may submit a barangay certification containing the basic information of the child such as the name of the child, name of parents, date of birth, and sex.

Housing, land and property (HLP)

Estimated number of land owners, land tenants, house sharers, and house renters



Recommendations

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On housing projects, prioritize households living in danger zones and high risk areas. Information sharing about the projects and the selection criteria would make things clear for the community as to why they were not included.
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On building resettlement sites (for IDPs who cannot return to their habitual residence because of safety risks), include the stakeholders before, during, and after the implementation of the resettlement sites. This will ensure ownership by the community of the initiative. Also, ensure that the communities' access to livelihood, dignified shelter, and transportation are not impeded by relocating them.

Information

Preferred means of the community to receive protection-related information



Recommendations

Relay protection-related information in a timely manner so that respondents have a lead time and will be able to act accordingly. Information boards were also suggested by the community so that they can be aware about the programs of the government. For access to information in relation to displacement, they reported that the information should be clear if they should evacuate or not to avoid panic and disorientation.

Establish a clear communication system to communicate timely early warnings to avoid confusion and misinformation.

Maximize various means of communication, especially radio and television, to relay protection-related or any other important information to the communities.

Peace processes

Recommendations

Continue providing timely information to the communities regarding the peace process as it would affect their livelihood and way of life should another armed clash between armed groups arise.

Conduct forums and dialogues between armed groups and the communities to reiterate the International Humanitarian Law, especially on the rules with regards to the protection of the civilian population.

SOURCES / REFERENCES:

Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
 Key Informant Interviews (KII)
 Secondary Data Review

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MPP validation exercise conducted in Maragusan Municipality, Davao de Oro
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