



# Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Norte

Nunungan



# Municipality of Nunungan

Province of Lanao del Norte | Region X: Northern Mindanao

## Overview

Risk rating: **Medium**

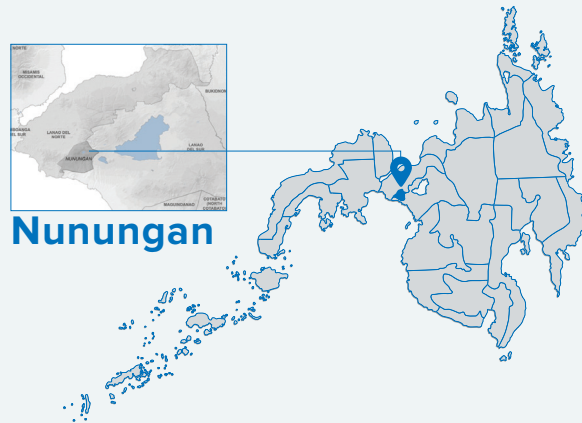
### Quick facts

The Municipality of Nunungan is a 3rd class municipality located in the province of Lanao del Norte in the northern part of Mindanao. As of the national 2015 census, a total of 18,367 people reside in the municipality's 25 barangays of which a majority belong to Maranaw ethnicity.

Most of the barangays are located in upland areas, namely Abaga, Bangco, Canibongan, Karcum, Dimayon, Inayawan, Kaludan, Kalubuan, Cabasaran, (Laya) Liangan, Lupitan, Mangan, Malaig, Masibay, Poblacion, Notongan, Putadon (Nunungan proper), Panganapan, Pantar, Paridi, Rarab, Raraban, Rebucon, Songgod and Taraka.

The Municipality of Nunungan is located approximately 115 kilometers or about 3 hours land travel southwest of Iligan City, which borders the province of Lanao del Sur and about 14 kilometers north from Magapu Point and Illana Bay.

In terms of land area, the Municipality of Nunungan is considered the largest in Lanao del Norte, which spans 473.28 sq.m. The municipality is within the mountain range of Mt. Inayawan of the Mount Inyawan Ranges Natural Park, a protected area of forested mountains in Northern Mindanao.



The area was officially designated as a natural park on July 30, 2007 through Proclamation No. 1344 signed by then-President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. It is a critical watershed area and has the largest remaining rainforest in the province.

Economically, majority of the residents in the assessed barangays live below the poverty threshold, wherein major means of livelihood is derived from subsistence agriculture. Major crops include coconuts for kopra, vegetables and raising of farm animals.

Due to the mountainous location of the municipality, it is not connected to the power grid and cellphone signal is not reached by service providers. Due to the situation, the function of the local government is carried out in the municipality of Kapatagan, where electricity and cellphone signal is available.



Population

**18,367**



Households

**3,673**



Income Class

**3<sup>rd</sup> Class**



Land Area

**473.28**sq.km.



Barangays

**25**



Climate type

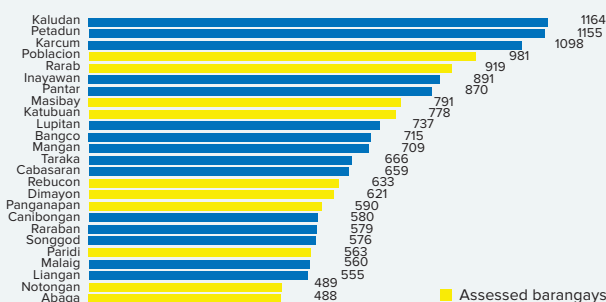
**Tropical**



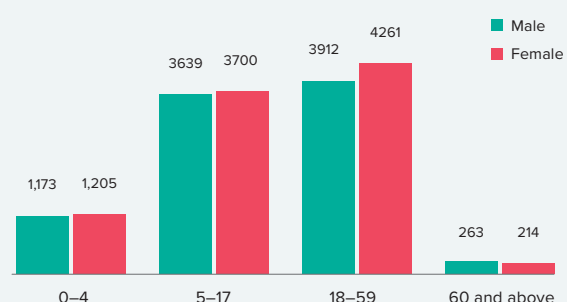
Language Spoken

**Maranao,  
Cebuano,  
Binukid**

### Population<sup>1</sup> by barangay



### Population<sup>1</sup> by sex and age



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

## Protection profile summary

Based on the findings and the observations of the field team who conducted the profiling, the municipality protection risk rating is **MEDIUM**. This is due to the situation that the municipality had experienced displacements in the past and is vulnerable to another displacement due to the presence of non-state armed groups, such as Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and rido potentials. Although there is a strong protection capability and compliance of the duty-bearers in responding to the needs and protecting the rights of the affected populations, as jointly perceived by both the IDPs and duty-bearers during the conduct of the assessment, the LGU still needs to strengthen the functionality of protection services existing in the municipality, such as the Philippines National Police (PNP), the Armed forces of the Philippines (AFP), and the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT). In addition, the limited financial resources of the LGU is hindering its capacity to serve all the barangays, especially those located in remote areas. Lack of basic infrastructure facilities, such as good road network in the remote barangays. Electricity and poor communication system

further deprive the residents from accessing available social services.

Although the local government of Nunungan is able to extend the basic social protection services to its constituents, the limited financial resource is hindering its capacity to serve all the barangays, especially those located in remote areas. In addition, the lack of basic infrastructure facilities, such as good road condition, electricity supply, educational facilities, water system, functional health service and communication system further deprive the residents from accessing available social services.

The protection profiling activity covered 10 of the total 25 barangays that comprise the municipality of Nunungan. Resulting from the barangay assessment, several concerns that need immediate attention have been raised by the respondent population, such as the poor communication system, no electricity, lack of educational facilities in remote barangays and early marriages among adolescents.

## Protection analysis data

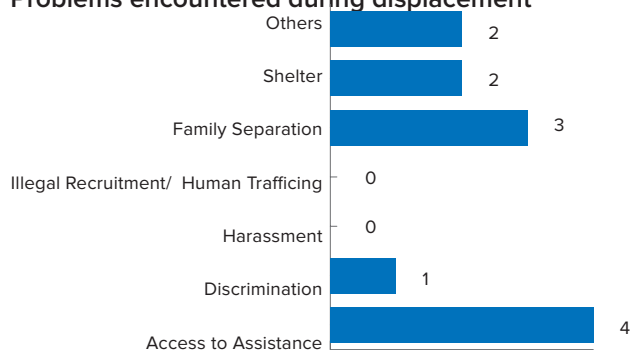
### Displacement

#### Nature of Violations and Threats

Tracking the displacement from 10 years back up to the time of profiling, most of the displacements occurred in the municipality have been caused by armed conflict followed by crime and violence, and natural disaster. Rido or family feud has also caused displacement of the population, which displaced five barangays. Whereas, five more barangays profiled are yet to experience displacement. However, they may face possible displacements should a large-scale conflict erupt in the neighboring municipalities of Lanao del Sur Province.

Displaced population encountered problems such as access, family separation, shelter and others such as measles outbreak, congestion in the ECs and illegal detention of six members of the community.

#### Problems encountered during displacement



Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.

#### Impact and Effects of Violations



Livelihoods were disrupted and most of the crops were left untended



Host families stretched out resources to support the IDPs who stayed with them.

#### Reasons why IDPs remain displaced





No source of livelihood in place of origin





Decided to stay permanently in current location


Recommendations


- 


Sustain dispute settlement committee (Rido Settlement Task Force).
- 


Increase the awareness in the community regarding the different mechanisms in place in the barangay level.
- 


Carry out orientation-training on United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UNGPID) to raise the awareness and knowledge of the IDP communities on protection and IDP rights.
- 

Explore partnership with humanitarian agencies conflict management and resolution cum protection mainstreaming trainings of LGUs.
- 

Strengthen partnership and linkages with humanitarian organizations, CSOs, NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies for both humanitarian and development assistance.
- 

Strengthen information management from data collection to information dissemination. (e.g. establish a database that can be updated and readily available when needed).
- 

Explore active participation of community leaders (traditional, political, religious) in resolving conflict
- 

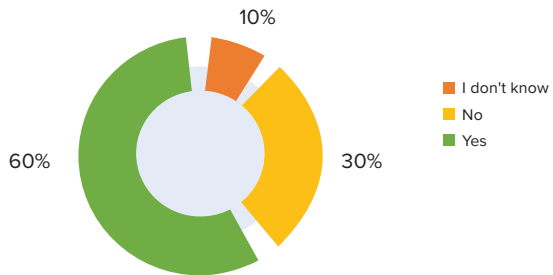
Strengthen youth groups by initiating activities geared toward developing their skills.
- 

Strengthen the link with protection-mandated organizations and formulate protection strategies in time of emergency (e.g., focal person for protection; creation of IDP protection Council/Committee in the local level, conduct of localize municipal protection forum etc)

Protection of women and children

Nature of Violations and Threats

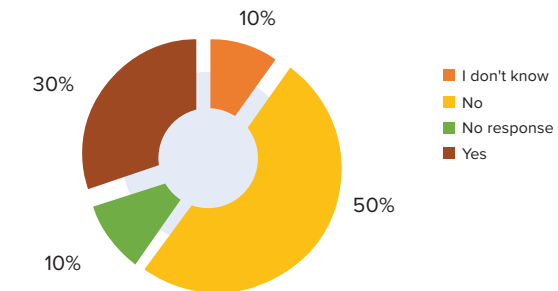
Do women have access to security services?



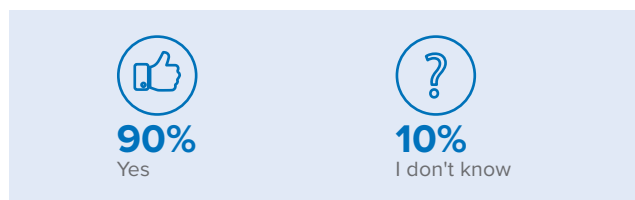
Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

Most of the affected population’s way of coping with the situation is to focus on engaging in gardening and farming to divert their stress and anxiety, while some just stay at home to take care of their families, doing household chores and playing traditional “Kulintang” music. Some communities conduct and participate in Islamic seminar. Others enroll their children in schools in nearby barangays.

Is the community familiar with the Violence Against Women and Children Law?








Protective Capability and Compliance



The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps is active in the municipality. 4Ps is a poverty-reduction strategy of the Philippine government under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) that provides grants to extremely poor households to improve their health, nutrition and education, particularly of children aged 0-14<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The 4Ps description was taken from the official website of DSWD.

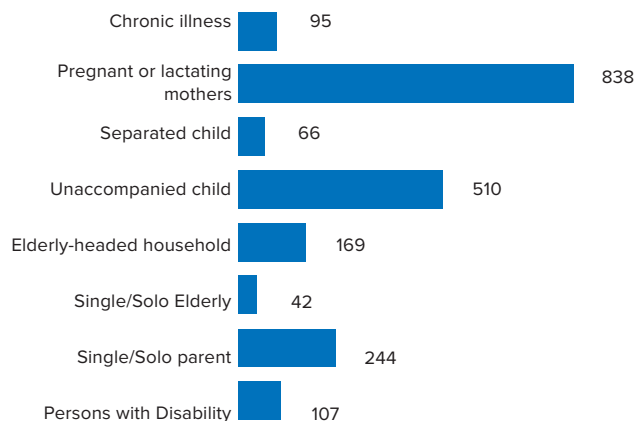
### Recommendations

 <p>Strengthen campaign on Violation Against Women and Children Law in every barangay.</p>	 <p>Maximize 4Ps in informing the communities in documenting and responding to violations of women's and children's right and PWSN.</p>	 <p>Implement projects to benefit women and children.</p>	 <p>Establish and/or strengthen committees/councils tasked for women and children's right.</p>	 <p>Support functionality of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC).</p>
---	--	--	---	---

### Persons with specific needs

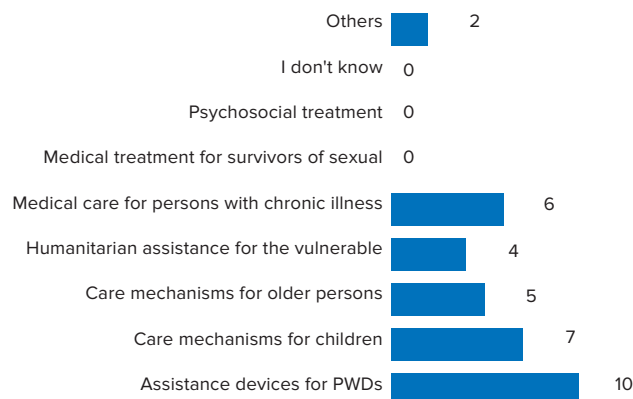
#### Nature of Violations and Threats

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





Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.

What are the immediate needs of persons with specific needs?



Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.

### Recommendations

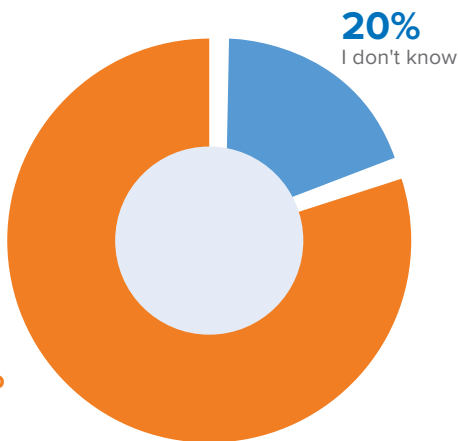
 <p>Mainstream PWSN concerns and issues in the LGUs' annual investment plan and policy development, as well as government programs.</p>	 <p>Conduct capacity building/knowledge building on the protection of PWSN through Age and Gender Diversity Mainstreaming awareness.</p>	 <p>Adapt rights-based approach that will allow participation of the PWSN in accessing social services.</p>	 <p>Map out PWSN and ensure their situations as well as needs are constantly monitored and addressed.</p>
--	---	---	--

### Basic social services

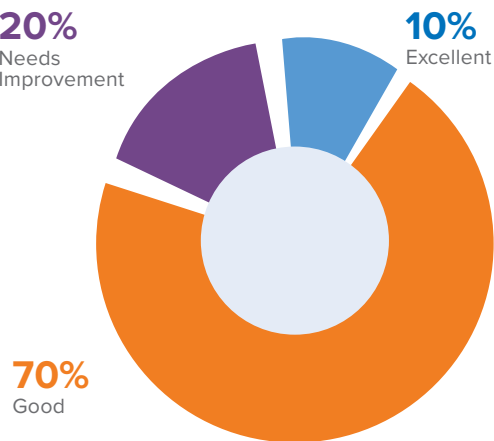
What is the estimated number of households without the following services :



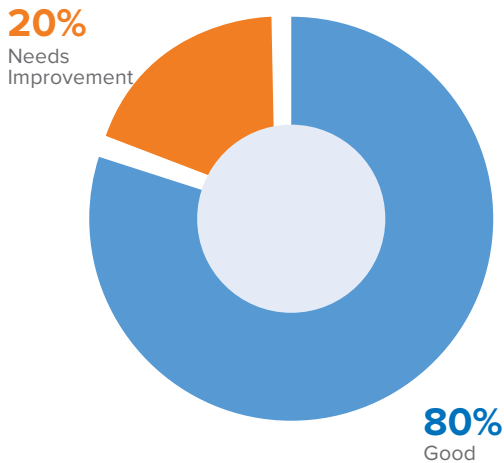
Does the community have programs and services to assist displaced population?



Community: How do you perceive the capacity of the duty-bearers to provide the basic social services?



Duty-Bearer: How do you perceive your capacity to provide basic social services?



Recommendations

- Enhance and increase the LGU's interventions on electricity, safe water, toilets, and other basic services such as education, health, infrastructure and access roads.
- Address the problems encountered when delivering developmental and humanitarian assistance such as insufficient assistance, access to delivery site is impassable, and lack of information on the distribution site
- Facilitate access to signal in some barangays like Rebucon, Katubuan, Pangapanan and Notongan where access to information is intermittent.
- Build networks with other organizations including NGOs that can support in improving the basic services.
- Ensure that the LGU will provide alternative facilities to address issues on hygiene sanitation.

## Safety and security

### What is the nature of conflicts?

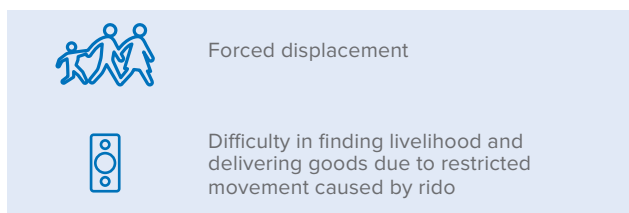


The most common type of conflict in the assessed barangays comes from rido, which occurred in 8 of the 10 barangays. The types of non-state armed groups that are present in the community are MNLF and MILF. MNLF is present in one barangay; MILF, on the other hand, in 10. Abu Sayyaf Group was reported to allegedly hide in the mountainous areas of the municipality but was driven out by the AFP.

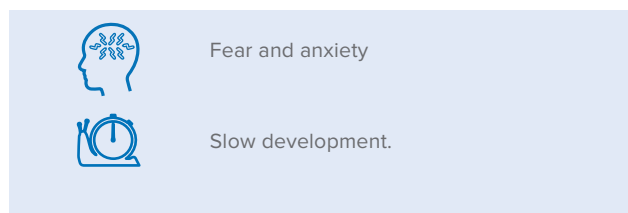
As a form of security, all 10 assessed barangays used BPAT, while 2 barangays also used police protection.

### Impact and Effects of Violations

The direct impact and effects of violations as said by the respondents are as follows:



### What are the causes of these conflicts?



### Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population



The duty-bearers and the community work together through the following;






The mechanisms in place to settle local disputes and/or low-intensity conflicts are as follows:



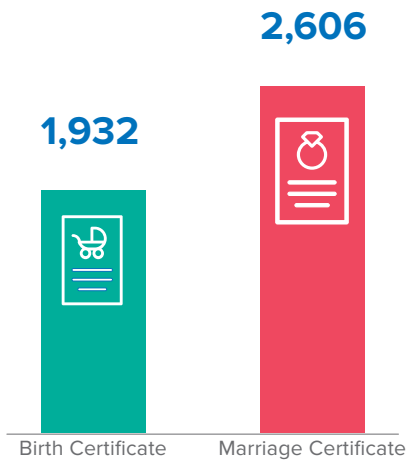
In addition, 100 percent of the respondents claim that they find their local officials effective in maintaining peace and order in the community.

**Recommendations**







-  Strengthen the protective services to include interior parts as well as far-flung areas of the municipality.
-  Strengthen the early warning system and prioritize the vulnerable groups in times of crisis and emergency.
-  Strengthen coordination among security actors to include BIAF and MILF political committees.

**Documentation**

What is the estimated number of individuals in the assessed barangays without:









What are the reasons for not having a birth certificate?

-  6 Financial resources
-  2 Do not feel the need to secure a birth
-  7 Unavailability of documentary requirements
-  3 Cannot read and/or write
-  3 Do not know how to apply
-  6 Not aware of the importance of birth

*Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.*

What are the difficulties encountered by the residents who have no birth certificates?

-  2 Access to employment
-  1 Claim of pension
-  6 Access to 4Ps and other gov't programs
-  5 Access to assistance
-  7 Access to education
-  7 Freedom of movement

*Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.*

**Housing, Land and Property (HLP)**

It is estimated that 480 individuals have land titles or property deeds, while 520 individuals are land tenants.

How were the lands/properties acquired?

-  8 Inheritance
-  8 Ancestral claim
-  6 Purchased
-  4 Right to use
-  9 Dowry
-  2 Rented
-  1 Others

*Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.*



## Information

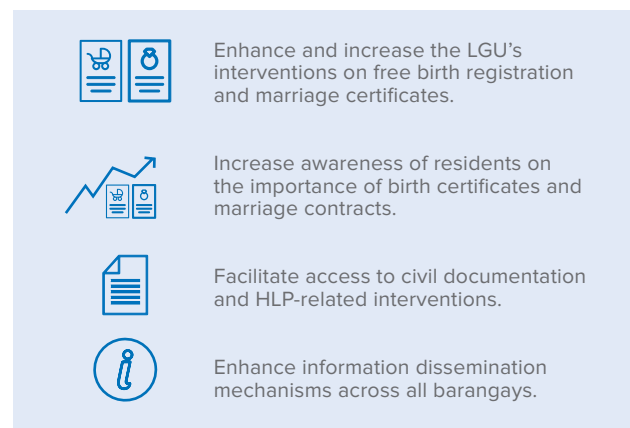
The community receives the protection information through purok/barangay leaders, through women leaders and community meetings, through religious leaders, through SMS, and through two-way radios.

### What are the types of protection information the community received?



## Peace Process

### Recommendations



### SOURCES / REFERENCES:

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



Beyond Marawi City's most affected area is an abundance of greenery where many Maranao families have sought refuge from the siege. This is Radapan Proper, a community that hosts 29 internally displaced families. With the help of UNHCR Philippines, water pipes were constructed from the reservoir to the barangay, bringing the village a sustainable source of water.

© UNHCR/Lyka Gonzalez