



# Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Norte

Tangcal



# Municipality of Tangcal

Province of Lanao del Norte | Region X: Northern Mindanao

## Overview

Risk rating: **Medium**

### Quick facts

Tangcal is a Maranao term which literally means “fortress”. It was the common practice of the inhabitants to protect their lives, properties and other belongings from the sudden attack of foreign invaders.

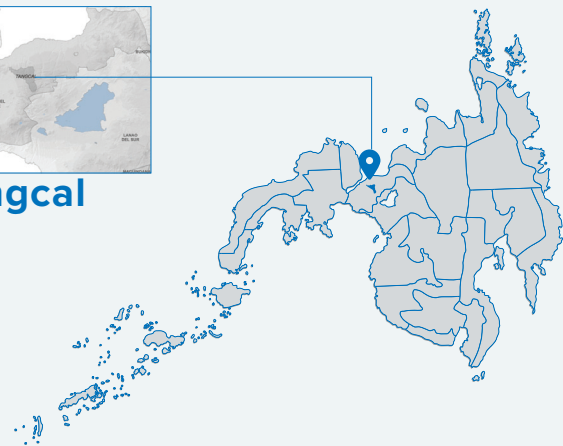
Geographically, the municipality of Tangcal is located in the province of Lanao del Norte. It is bounded on the north by the Municipalities of Maigo and Kolambugan, on the east by the Municipality of Munai, on the west by Municipality of Tubod and on the south by the Municipality of Magsaysay.

It is one of the interior municipalities of the province of Lanao del Norte, which belongs to second congressional district of Lanao del Norte and under the Administrative Jurisdiction of Region X.

Municipality of Tangcal is comprised of 18 barangays with Poblacion, Small Banisilon, Big Banisilon and Pilingkingan as urban barangays. The rest are categorized as rural barangays (Political Boundary Map).

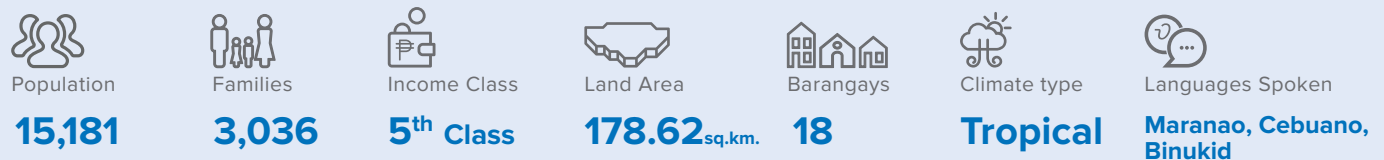


Tangcal

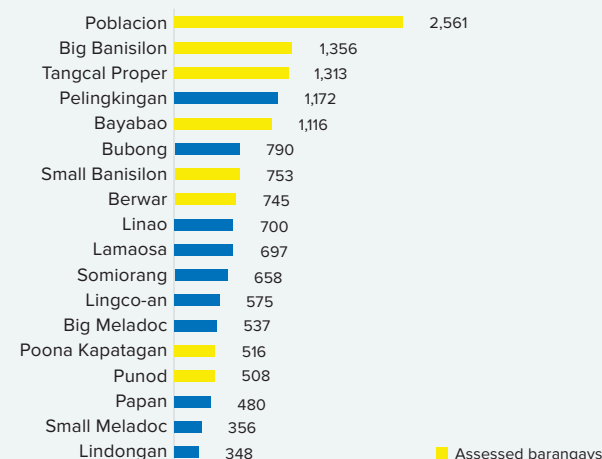


Formerly, the municipality was a barangay in the Municipality of Kolambugan, Lanao del Norte. It became a Municipal District on June 16, 1956 by virtue of Republic Act No. 1537, which was later amended by the Republic Act No. 2047 to include some additional barangays.

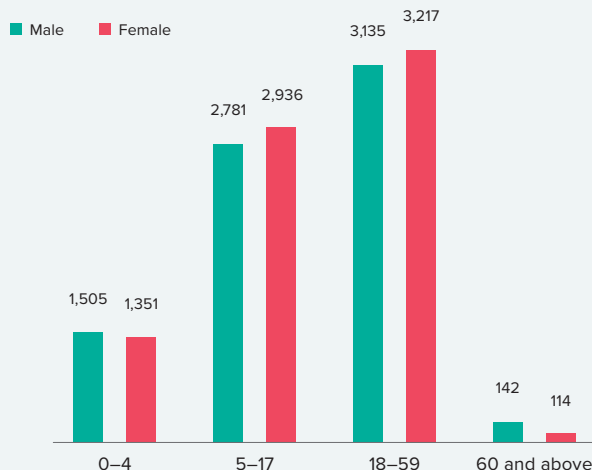
The early settlers of Tangcal are Meranaos and are now the dominant population. More than 90% of the residents speak Meranao as the native tongue and Islam is the major religion.



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



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



<sup>1</sup> 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

## Assessed Barangays

The table below shows the population of barangays in Tangcal 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
Bayabao	142	263	1,192	476	716	839	330	23
Berwar	149	186	745	223	522	260	372	113
Big Banisilon	206	285	1,224	610	614	630	547	47
Poblacion	490	600	1,700	1,050	650	400	1,295	5
Poona Kapatagan	25	50	600	200	400	350	200	50
Punod	150	400	700	500	200	300	370	30
Small Banisilon	140	150	2,500	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,282	18
Tangcal Proper	178	345	2,400	960	1,440	1,200	720	480
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>11,061</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>766</b>

## Protection Profile Summary



The municipality of Tangcal has had instances of displacement such as in 2000, when an All-Out-War was initiated by the Armed Forces of Philippines against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). As the peace process between MILF and the government of the Philippines progressed to the creation of BARMM – though the municipality had not been part of that region as it had aimed to be – there are now no threats of displacement except maybe to natural hazards or clan feuds.

The local government has a systematic approach, in a way, to address the needs and concerns of the municipality including displacement. This is evidenced by the improvements visible in the municipality such as road networks that connect various barangays. This paved the way for communities to access social services and to transport their farm products. The Local Government Unit (LGU) is active in managing the effective information-sharing and receiving updates from

the barangays through the conduct of regular meetings for the benefits of their constituents. However, there is a need for skills enhancement in the disaster risk reduction management because there are barangays that are situated in flood-prone areas.

The municipality has low coping mechanism, limited resources, and a limited protective capability particularly at the barangay level, but the municipal local government is keen on exerting efforts to address social protection concerns by accessing available resources from different government and non-government agencies, including security forces to resolve security problems.

As the municipality has less chances of displacement and the local government (municipal and barangay level) has initiatives and services to protect their constituents, the protection risk of the municipality is medium.



# Protection analysis data

## Displacement

### Nature of Violations and Threats

From the eight profiled barangays in the municipality of Tangcal, information gathered showed that the barangays have experienced different types of displacement. One barangay experienced eight displacement incidents due to armed conflict, five barangays experienced crime and violence and two barangays due to natural disasters.

Displacement also occurred in five barangays due to crime and violence caused by personal grudges and political violence that led to retaliation from conflicting sides. Aside from this violence, there are barangays in the municipality that are prone to flood - particularly those near the river. In 2017, forced evacuation was implemented in Barangay Tangcal Proper and Bayabao due to heavy rain, which resulted to overflowing of Tipoy River traversing the affected barangays.

Based on the eight profiled barangays, the extent of displacement was up to three months in four barangays, two months in three barangays and more than a year for residents in one barangay. At those times when residents were displaced, they had experienced difficulty in accessing assistance, food supply, congestion in evacuation centers, lack of WASH facilities, separation of family members and discrimination.

### Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

According to four of the eight profiled barangays, relatives and other community members normally attend or provide to the needs of IDPs in times of displacement. The contribution of relatives and community is in the form of initial food supply, land where temporary shelters are built and in some cases a piece of farmland to cultivate vegetables or other crops which became a source of food or livelihood to the displaced families. However, not all host barangays have the same capacity and resources wherein they can readily aid or provide assistance to IDPs. There are barangays that could not in any way support the IDPs due to very limited resources.

Only four of the profiled barangays reported knowledge on IDP rights, limited to the right to food and security, while the other four barangays were not familiar with the basic rights of IDPs. Both LGU (municipal and barangay level) and host communities even with limited resources exert efforts to address the needs of IDPs, for humanitarian reasons and as part of Meranao tradition.

### Recommendations



Implement strict application of laws prescribed by the National Government at the BLGU level to deliver quality services for constituents. It was observed that the BLGUs are not seriously implementing the laws. The DILG should be assertive in ordering LGUs to implement the laws.



Conduct capability enhancement and training/coaching of BLGUs to implement civil protection laws to ensure protection services are instituted, such as the BDRRMC and VAWC.



Introduce the idea of inviting CSOs and other NGOs to municipality-wide planning to attract agencies with capacity to help address problematic gaps in the communities.



Formulate local resolution adopting and recognizing humanitarian services as mandate during displacement and include in the tasks and responsibilities of social services committee with appropriate budget.



Mainstream protection at the barangay level and institutionalize the protection at the LGU level as part of the preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response for any emergency situation.

### FOR NGOs and INGOs with peace-building advocacy,



Explore the idea of introducing good governance and capacity building training for traditional leaders in conflict resolutions, which is one of the core problems of human rights violations.

## Protection of women and children

### Nature of Violations and Threats


There are no reported cases or known incidents of violations against women and children in the profiled barangays. This may be the reason that the establishment Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) desk and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) was not prioritized. During the focus group discussion, women shared that they feel safe and do not have worries of any harm that may directly affect them. Community planning facilitated by the BLGU put priority on women's welfare. Of the eight assessed barangays, five have training on the protection of women and children.

### Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

As there were no reported cases of violations against the rights of women and children, there is no coping mechanism established or practiced at the profiled barangays. But in a Meranao community, issues or problems including violation against the rights of women and children will firstly be dealt with by the concerned family or clans.


### Recommendations

For the LGU:




Strict compliance of structured VAWC and BCPC in the community level. This includes regular monitoring and evaluation under the DILG.

FOR NGOs/CSOs and UN agencies:




Provide capability training related to VAWC and BCPC.




Strengthen campaign on Violation Against Women and Children Law in every barangay, with supports from United Nations and NGOs/CSO with capacities and advocacy of women and children protection.

## Basic social services

### Recommendations




Monitor and use calamity fund effectively.




+

Add number of staff nurse to address limited staffing in the Rural Health Unit.



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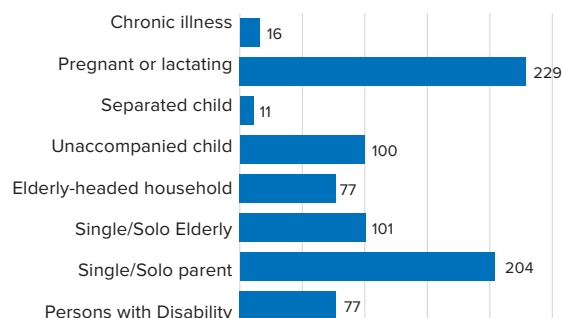
Enhance further the capacity and capability of the rural health unit to address some health-risk-related sickness.



Continue to provide feeding, especially for rural areas with limited resources.

## Persons with specific needs

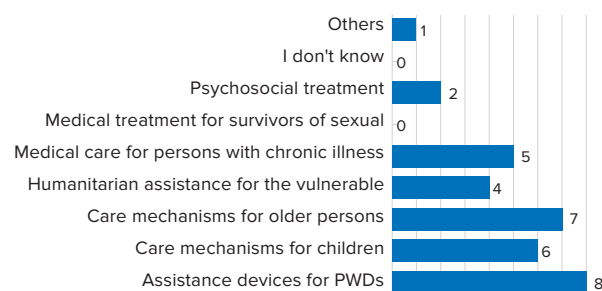
### Which of the following vulnerable groups are present in the community?



Note: Values represent combined no. of cases reported in the assessed barangays.

Six out of eight barangays profiled have no budget appropriations exclusive for Persons with Special Needs (PWSN), such as assistance devices for PWDs, care mechanisms for children, care mechanisms for older persons, humanitarian assistance for the vulnerable persons, medical care for persons with chronic illness and psychosocial treatment.

### What are the immediate needs of persons with specific needs?

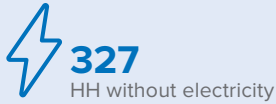


Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.

### Recommendations



Inclusions of PWD, orphan and elderly members in the community in the support provided by the government.



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

## Safety and security

### Nature of Violations and Threats

Six of the barangays profiled are conflict-affected with armed conflict as primary source of violence and *rido*. This violence commonly involved civilians, military, and rebel groups. Conflict due to *rido* is aggravated by political disputes and armed conflict.

### Impact and Effects of Violations

Despite the presence of the MILF and *rido*, respondents confirmed that the barangays are safe for women and children. Profiled barangays also affirmed freedom of movement among the municipalities and provinces.

However, when displacement occurs, the community are most likely to feel fear, anxiety and disunity, as well as experience threats, loss of livelihood, and destroyed houses.

### Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

Whenever there is security-related occurrence, the community is prepared to respond by reporting incidence in the higher authority. Communities created committees to settle issues in the case of *rido*.

Below is a process commonly adopted in reporting and referrals of violations and protection issues.



BLGU with traditional leaders and lupon (amicable settlement)

### Reports from the Community



LGU with traditional leaders (amicable settlement)

### Protective Capability and Compliance

As a protective capability, the military is regularly monitoring and collaborating with the community to address security issues and concerns. The Philippine National Police is present at the municipality and takes an active role in maintaining security. There are Barangay Peace Action Teams at the barangay level who protect the community as well.

As said by the Municipal Chief of Police, the security situation in the municipality is generally peaceful except for a *rido* issue, which is currently being resolved by local leaders. It was emphasized that if the *rido* is left unresolved, the most likely effect would be displacement and will leave elderly, women and children vulnerable to protection issues.

### Recommendations



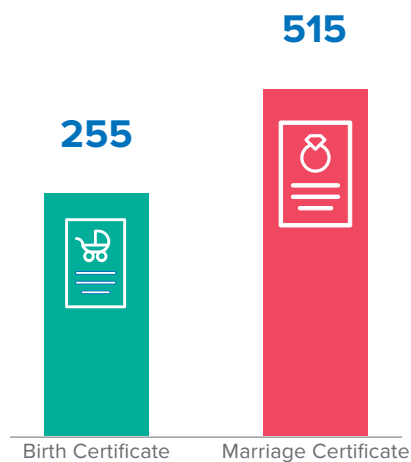
Strengthen BPAT capacity to respond not only in security related issues but also in basic life supports and disaster risk reduction.



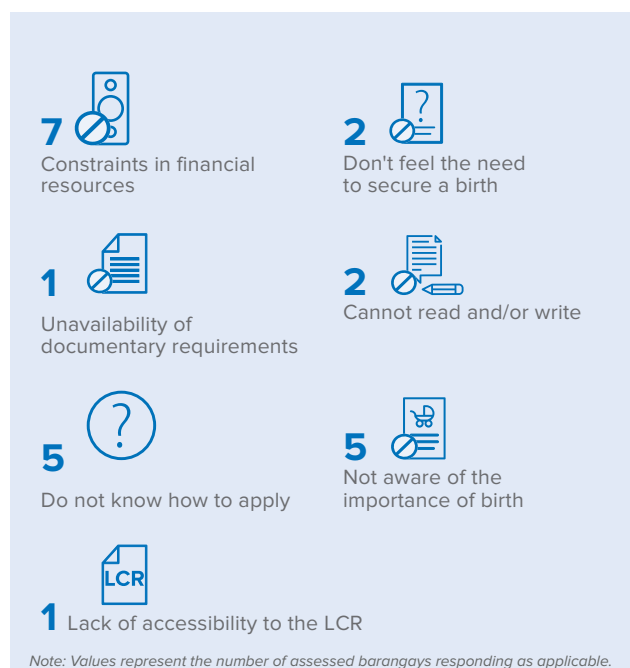
Strengthen traditional capability in conflict resolution.

## Documentation

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



### What are the reasons for not having a birth certificate?

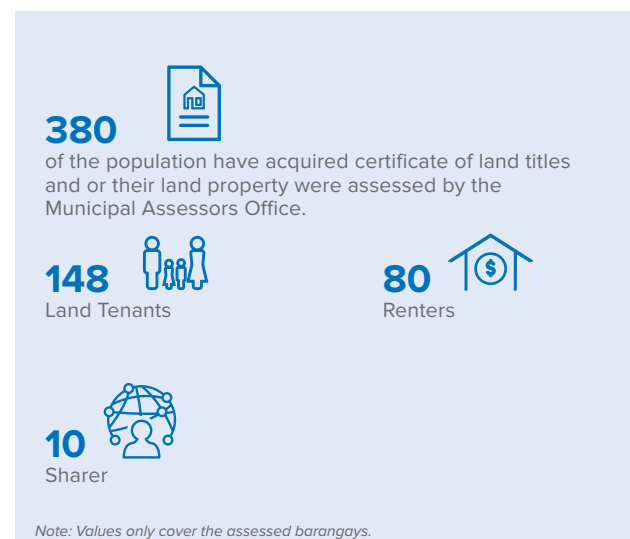
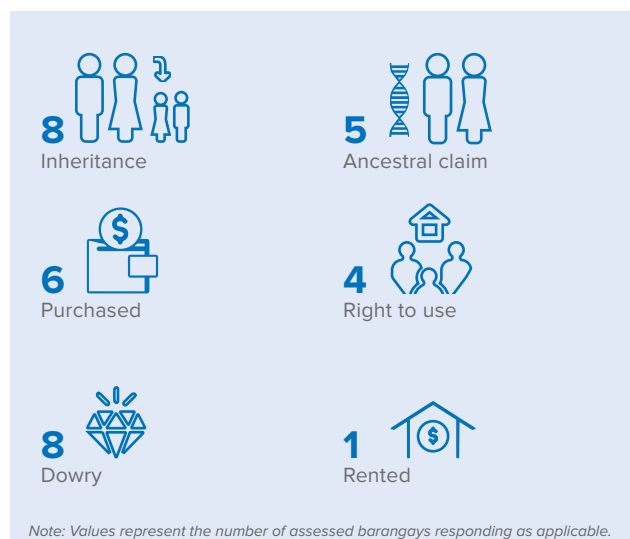


### What are the difficulties encountered by the residents who have no birth certificates?



## Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

### How were the lands/properties acquired?



### Recommendations

As recommended by the Municipal Assessor, the relocation of land title from the original script (Mother title) should be comprehensively planned done and initiated with the involvement of the traditional leaders.

### 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.

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