



# Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Sur

Binidayan





# Municipality of Binidayan

Province of Lanao del Sur | Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

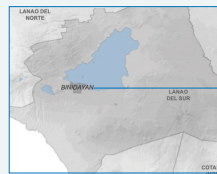
## Overview

Risk rating: High

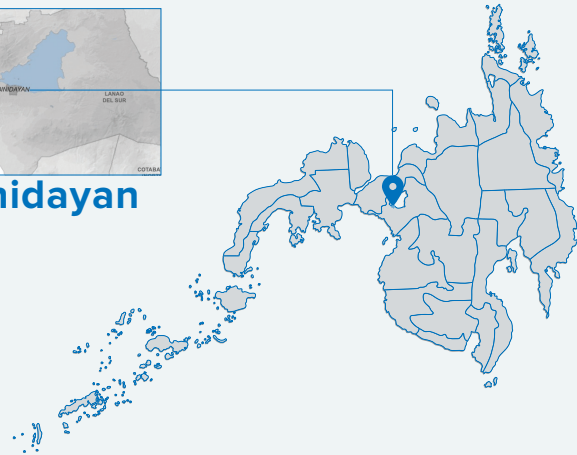
### Quick facts

Binidayan is a 4th class municipality of Lanao del Sur in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). It is bounded to the north by Lanao Lake, south by Tubaran, east by Bayang, and west by Ganassi and Pagayawan.

Binidayan belongs to the second district of the province of Lanao Del Sur. Aside from local PUVs, small ferries (*lantsa*) or pump boats are also used as means of transportation to locals to get to the municipal island "Balt-a-Maito", and a faster route to get to Marawi City.



Binidayan



Population

**22,079**



Families

**4,416**



Income Class

**4<sup>th</sup> Class**



Land Area

**280<sup>sq.km.</sup>**



Barangays

**26**



Climate type

**Tropical**



Languages Spoken

**Maranao**

The municipality has a total land area of 280.80 square kilometers or 108.11 square miles which constitutes 2.07 percent of Lanao Del Sur's total area. Its population as determined by the 2015 Census was 22,079. This represented 2.11 percent of the total population of Lanao Del Sur province or 0.58 percent of the overall population of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Based on these figures, the population density is computed at 79 inhabitants per square kilometer or 204 inhabitants per square mile.

According to the 2015 Census, the age group with the highest population in Binidayan is aged 5 to 9, with 3,624 individuals. Conversely, the age group with the lowest population is 80 and over, with 23 individuals. Combining age groups, those aged 14 and below, consisting of the young dependent population, made up an aggregate of 45.21 percent (9,983 individuals). Those aged 15 to 64, roughly the economically active population and actual or potential members of the workforce, constitute a total of 53.60 percent (11,834 individuals). Finally, the old dependent population, those aged 65 and over, total 1.19 percent (262) in all.

The computed Age Dependency Ratios mean that among the population of Binidayan, there are 84 youth dependents for every 100 of the working-age population; there are 2 aged/senior citizens to every 100 of the working population; and overall, there are 87 dependents

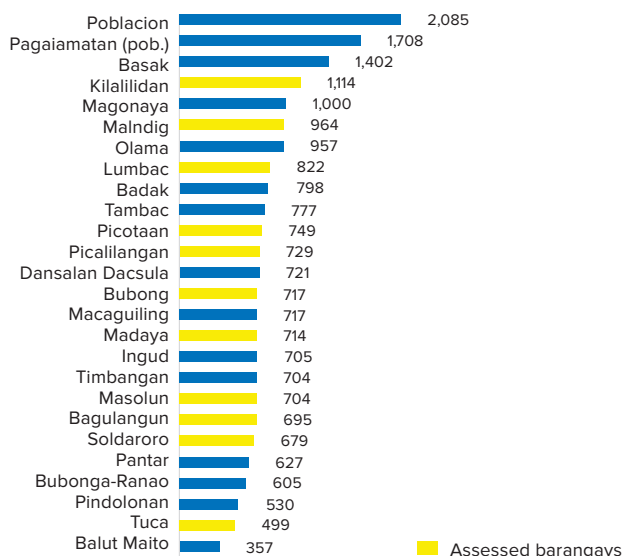
(young and old-age) to every 100 of the working population. The median age of 17 indicates that half of the entire population of Binidayan is aged less than 17 and the other half are over the age of 17.

According to the Bureau of Local Government Finance, the annual regular revenue of Binidayan for the fiscal year 2016 was P72,669,948.45.

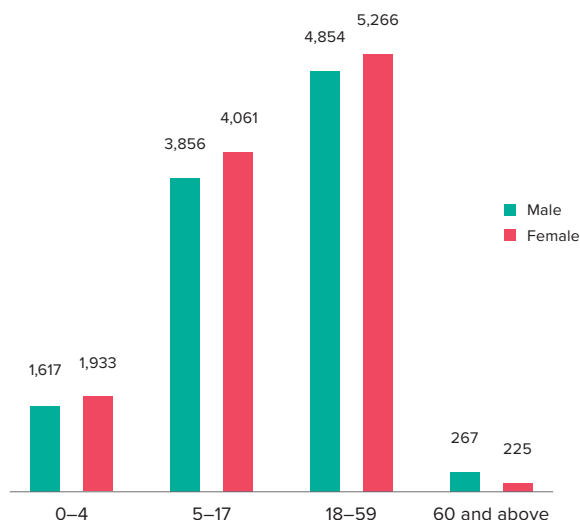
The municipal center of Binidayan is situated at approximately 7 48' North, 124 10' East, on the island of Mindanao. Elevation at these coordinates is estimated at 1,008.1 meters or 3,306.5 feet above mean sea level.

The economy of Binidayan greatly depends on agriculture with major products including rice, corn, banana, fruit trees, fish, poultry, and livestock. Local trading is another major source of livelihood.

Population<sup>1</sup> by barangay



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



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

## Assessed Barangays

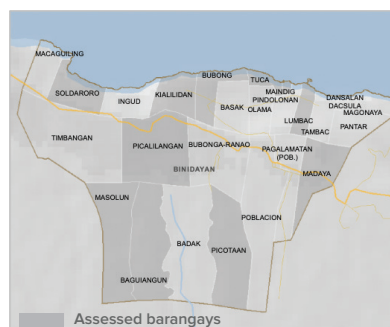
The table below shows the population of barangays in Binidayan that were assessed for the MPP.

Barangay	No. of HH	No. of Families	No. of Person	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Children	No. of Adults	No. of Elders
Baguangun	139	139	697	342	355	300	357	40
Bubong	143	143	717	351	366	308	368	41
Kialilidan	223	223	1,114	546	568	479	572	63
Lumbac	164	164	822	403	419	353	422	47
Madaya	143	143	714	350	364	308	365	41
Maindig	193	193	964	472	492	415	494	55
Masolun	352	352	704	345	359	302	361	41
Picalilangan	146	146	729	357	372	314	374	41
Picotaan	150	150	749	367	382	322	384	43
Soldaroro	140	140	697	342	355	300	357	40
Tuca	100	100	499	245	254	214	256	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>8,406</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>481</b>

## Protection Profile Summary

The municipal protection profiling in Binidayan has covered the barangays of Baguangun, Bubong, Lumbac, Madaya, Maindig, Mosolun, Picalilangan, Picotaan, Soldaroro, and Tuca..

According to the collated assessment results from the 11 communities, armed conflict is the primary cause of displacements. It is mainly due to Binidayan’s location, where armed groups are active and have influence in many communities.



The armed conflicts between the government forces and non-state actors are coupled with “rido” or family feuds, which put many communities in the municipality at high risk of displacement.

Natural hazards such as typhoons, floods and drought are also present in the assessed communities, which not only affect livelihoods but displace the affected population.

The situation is even more complicated with the ongoing implementation of martial law. Many residents, though they favored martial law are afraid that they can be mistakenly reported to be part of lawless elements. The current martial law is being compared by many with the martial law of the 70s, which committed many atrocities making people more afraid.

Though there are protective mechanisms in the communities such as the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), Barangay Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) Desk, and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), these are not fully functional and have many limitations.

## Protection Analysis

### Displacement

#### Nature of Violations and Threats

Armed conflict is the major cause of displacement. Three barangays (Baguingan, Mosolun, and Picalilangan) were directly affected by the recent series of armed conflicts that originated and displaced Butig, Marawi City, Tubaran and Pagayawan. The rest of the barangays have been hosting IDPs from Marawi City and nearby municipalities.

Among the challenges that IDPs faced include difficult access to humanitarian assistance, family separation, discrimination during distribution, harassment, poor shelter, and other identified challenges which include crowded evacuation centers, an insufficient supply of food and non-food items such as blankets, kitchen utensils, mats, and tarpaulins, and lack of water and sanitation facilities.

Most of these IDPs are still staying in the host communities due to the restrictions of the government in the places that used to be the battlegrounds. Many areas are still not safe due to possible unexploded ordnance. There are still rumors about the presence of armed men in many of the areas affected by conflicts, and that the armed groups are active in recruiting new members. There are perceptions that displacements are still possible due to the volatile situation.

IDPs, mostly men, visit their places of origin to access livelihood activities and ensure that their properties and economic assets are protected, though many houses and properties have been severely affected.

The IDPs informed that they can raise their concerns and issues to their leaders. These issues are then raised to higher authorities and concerned agencies through meetings and feedback mechanisms.

These are less effective in protecting the civilian population and serving their needs during displacements due to lack of resources and low capacity.

Barangays have access to information on matters related to the peace process between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). They expressed their positive views that the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) will pave the way for sustainable peace and development in the region.

Considering the different hazards and the protracted conflicts, which displace communities, the affected population is more prone to further vulnerabilities, especially issues in delivering humanitarian assistance to displaced families, access to livelihood activities, and access to WASH facilities among others.

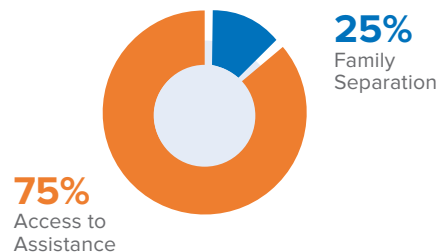
There is a need to support communities in strengthening the community structures to ensure that they will be able to prevent, mitigate and respond to protection-related incidences and protect the right of the civilians.

#### Impact and Effects of Violations

Among the direct effects of the conflicts and displacements is the influx of IDPs in host communities. This caused congestion in the evacuation centers. Children’s access to education is severely affected. Operation of schools has been suspended.

People have left their livelihoods at home areas to go to evacuation centers or relatives within the municipality, or to neighboring municipalities, which financially overburdened them. They have become dependent on humanitarian aid. Many families sold their farm animals and livestock. Women also sold their jewelry. Some IDPs resorted to paid labor. Food consumption is reduced depending on the availability of supplies. The movement of civilians has been limited due to security issues. Access to places of origin is prohibited unless with a green light from authorities.

#### Problems encountered during displacement in the barangays



People are psychologically affected. They fear that they might be tagged as sympathizers and mistakenly identified as among the armed men.

As expressed by the barangays, the immediate protection needs of the vulnerable groups include basic humanitarian assistance such as food and non-food items (blankets, kitchen utensils, clothes, etc.), shelter and shelter materials, safe drinking water, medicine, hygiene kits, sanitation facilities, livelihood activities, and financial support. Respondents

revealed that PWSNs needs include mobility devices for people with disabilities, care mechanisms for children and older people, medical care for people with chronic illnesses, and psychosocial support.

The long-term needs are mostly protection, social, and economic related. They expressed support for the recovery and rehabilitation of houses, infrastructures and psychosocial interventions. Other essential needs include assistance to repair and develop water facilities, support to livelihood activities, and financial assistance.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

At the personal level, barangays shared that the strength and resilience of the affected population to face crisis situations primarily emanate from the strength of their religious belief. Barangays also lived by the prophetic saying that the “believers in their mutual kindness, compassion, and sympathy are just like one body. When one of the limbs suffers, the whole body responds to it with wakefulness and fever.”


Maranaos are also known for having a strong family and community support system, a sense of kinship, and hospitality. These positive traits have been very helpful to both the barangays as well as the IDPs, to accept the difficult situation and maximize the resources they have to help needy relatives and fellow Maranaos.


Part of the strategy of the local leadership is the engagement and mobilization of IDPs, provision of humanitarian assistance, meetings with IDPs and local authorities, the creation or establishment of local monitors, community awareness-raising on specific issues and concerns, monitoring of the situation by the local authorities and lobbying to concerned agencies the needs of the IDPs. Additionally, the IDPs are being prioritized for the distribution of relief assistance.


Another strategy of the communities is the activation and mobilization of the BPATs to support displaced individuals. They conduct foot patrols to ensure that community members and IDPs are protected from different threats.


Recommendations

For better protection of IDP rights and to enhance mechanisms in responding and or providing assistance to affected populations and the barangays, in general, the following actions are recommended.


- 


Establish/strengthen protection mechanisms such as BDRRMC, VAWC Desk, BCPC, and BHRAC.
- 


Reorganize/strengthen the operation of BDRRMC, particularly establishing a community-based early warning system to facilitate the exchange of real-time information between the communities and local authorities.
- 


Local authorities should have a disaster response and preparedness plan that reflect the resource requirements and evacuation plan if displacement happened in their respective barangay (this includes establishment or assignment of evacuation centers).
- 

Local authorities must have updated barangay profiles reflecting the detailed physical, social, and demographic data to facilitate emergency program design and planning.

- 

To enhance their knowledge on IDP rights and protection, both the community and local officials need to be trained or oriented on protection and IDP rights with emphasis on United Nations guiding principles on internal displacement to facilitate awareness and empowerment among IDPs.
- 

Officers and members of the protection mechanism such as BCPC, VAWC Desk and BDRRMC must be trained in handling women and children protection cases in emergency situations or gender-based violence prevention and response in emergencies. To ensure effective actions, it is also recommended that vulnerable sectors, especially women and children must also be trained and oriented on the existing protocols or mechanisms, in case they may experience certain abuses in the community, particularly in times of displacement.
- 

The BDRRMC must strengthen their relationship with MDRRMC to ensure complementary support in terms of resources and capacity in responding the needs and protection of the rights of IDPs.
- 

Address the root of conflicts, thus achieving lasting peace and preventing possible recurrence of conflict and displacements

**Protection of women and children**

Lumbac was the only barangay to disclose that women do not have access to security.

All eleven assessed barangays revealed that women are heard in the community decision-making process. Women are invited and encouraged to participate in community activities such as meetings and assemblies.

The eleven assessed barangays shared that women, children, and parents know their rights, and they have all been able to exercise their rights. The identified rights include the right to life, the right to access basic needs, the right to have a family, the right to education, and the right to participate in decision making.

Ten barangays said that they are all familiar with said law. Nine barangays disclosed that there are no existing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors while the other two could not ascertain.

On protective services for women and children, respondents said that the VAWC Desk responds to 35% of cases, BCPC responds to 34%, GAD Councils respond to 8% and others respond to 1%.

Women and children from the assessed barangays are willing to report violations or information; however, barangays Baguianan, Bubong, Mosolun, and Picalilangan reported that there are no reporting and referral mechanisms in place for women and children. BLGUs play a vital role and have been at the forefront of responding to violations against women and children. Cases that cannot be resolved at the barangay level are forwarded to the municipal level.

**Coping Mechanism of Affected Population**

Communities have identified family support as an important strategy for women and children who have experienced violence and threats.

Among the barangay protection strategies are the initiatives of the barangays in conducting campaigns and advocacy to promote the rights of children and women and community awareness for their protection.

Communities disclosed that other important strategies include local authorities conducting regular monitoring in the community, installation of lights or street lights, creating barangay ordinances related to the protection of the community, especially women and children (such as curfew hours of 10 pm to 4 am) and activation of the Barangay Peacekeeping and Action Team (BPAT), which conducts regular patrol and monitoring.

There are also efforts to conduct informal family counseling and awareness sessions. Barangays do engage and encourage women and children to participate in community activities such as meetings and assemblies.

**Recommendations**

-  There is a need for the institutionalization of local protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to women and children protection cases.
-  Strengthening of local capacities of service providers through capacity building to respond to the immediate and long-term protection needs of women and children.
-  Community awareness session on women and child's rights and protection will be conducted to inform communities of the basic rights of women and children, and thus prevent future violations.

**Protective Capability and Compliance**

Nine out of 11 of the assessed barangays have a good perception of the capacity of duty bearers in terms of protection of women and children in the community while two barangays (Kialilidan and Picotaan) rated their duty bearers as needing improvement. Communities said that there is still a need to improve the capacity and services of the local authorities to better protect vulnerable groups in the barangays especially women and children.

On the side of the duty bearers, six assessed barangays rated themselves "good" and five rated themselves "needing improvement." They said that they need improvement on budget allocation and need support for GBV facilities.

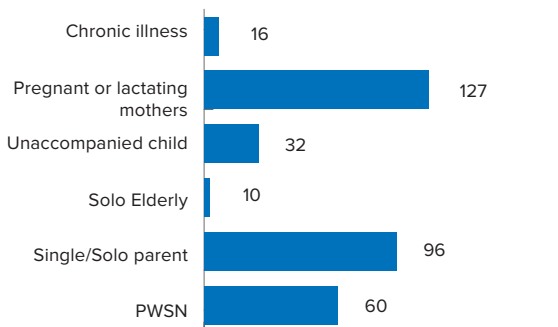
All the 11 assessed Barangay have no facilities to support GBV survivors. There is also an absence of reporting and referral mechanisms for women and children survivors. There is a reported lack of budget to support the different projects for GBVs and the protection of women and children.

-  Establishment of the GBV facilities and training of the duty bearers and local leaders on the reporting and referral mechanisms for GBV incidences.
-  Allocation of budget to respond to the immediate protection needs of women and children survivors of abuses and violence as in most cases, local authorities had no available funds for it.
-  Activate VAWC.

**Persons with specific needs**

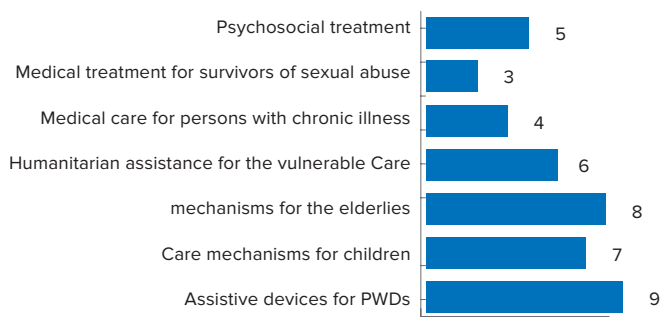
Nature of Violations and Threats

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



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

What are the immediate needs of persons with specific needs?




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


**Recommendations**

To improve the capacity of duty bearers to respond and protect PWSNs as well as enhance services of the local government to better protect persons with specific needs in the community, the points below are recommended:

- 

To develop and implement a social protection plan as well as programs and services for PWSNs in close collaboration with the local government unit through the office of social welfare and development.
- 

The BLGU must design and implement a sustainable livelihood program to ensure food security of the persons with specific needs.
- 

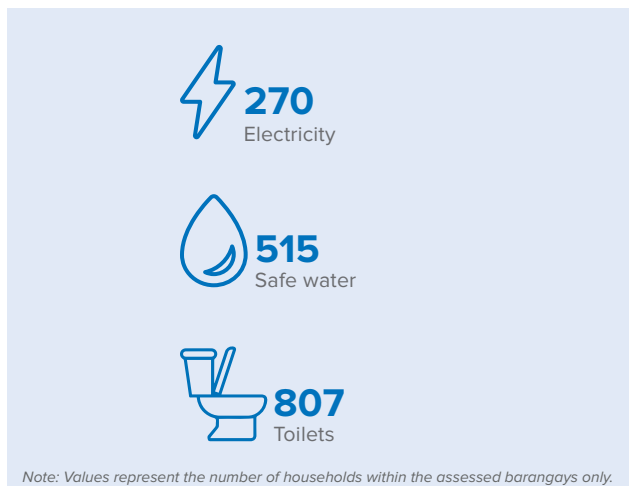
Community awareness sessions must be done to inform a wider range of community members of their rights as well as government services available to support people with specific needs.
- 

Review the budget allocation for PWSNs and recommend the appropriate budget support.

**Basic social services**


Nature of Violations and Threats


Estimated number of households without the following services:




**Recommendations**


Issues in terms of delivery of basic social services were recognized both by the barangays and duty bearers, and there must be an action to respond or address these issues. The following actions are recommended:


- 


BLGUs must review their barangay development plan to prioritize electrification of households without electricity..
- 

BLGUs must work with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to develop and implement water system projects under SalinTubig program.

- 

BLGUs must work with the Department of Health and the Department of Public Works and Highways to implement communal toilet projects in their respective communities.
- 

BLGUs must develop continuing electrification, water systems, and toilets projects for their respective communities if the above-mentioned are not feasible.
- 

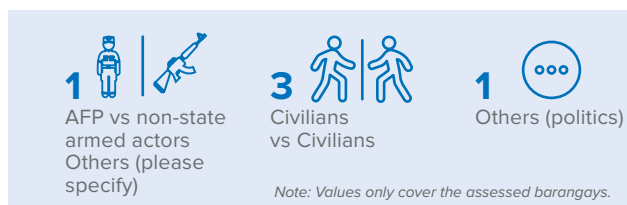
BLGUs must be trained on how to mobilize resources to be able to initiate their own projects or programs related to basic social services to the affected populations.
- 

Ensure the establishment or improvement of health services in the community as well as an education program for children especially those affected by the recent armed conflict.

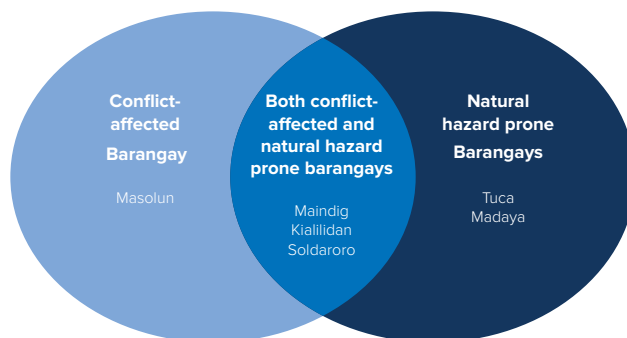
**Safety and security**

Nature of Violations and Threats

**What are the causes of these conflicts?**



The armed conflicts between the government forces and non-state actors are coupled with *rido*, which put many communities in the municipality at high risk of displacements. At least 45% of the assessed barangays responded that clan feuds are threats that occurred in their barangays that both affected men and women.



Impact and Effects of Violations

Displaced individuals raised the issue of difficult access to humanitarian aid assistance. In the places where they evacuated, the lack of access to safe drinking water, toilet facilities, food insufficiency, and lack of electricity services have been pressing issues. The risks and vulnerability increase with a prolonged displacement situation.


There are families who can hardly access livelihood opportunities resulting in unmet family needs, including food, hospitalization, buying daily and basic needs, and being unable to sustain schooling of the children. Some families resort to selling their property or engaging in paid labor, including youths.

**Coping Mechanism of Affected Population**

Local disputes among individuals and families are managed at the barangay level with the interventions of the barangay council, religious and traditional leaders. If the disputes are beyond the capacity of the local authorities, these are brought up to the municipal authorities for further support.

Respondent barangays also disclosed that both the community and the local authorities are closely working together to ensure the safety and security of the barangay. Meetings, coordination, consultations, and information dissemination are among the efforts that manifest the collaborative relations of the community and local officials to ensure the safety and security of the barangay.

**Recommendations**

-  Review the Barangay Development Plan and update it as appropriate based on the needs of the community, which include but are not limited to the improvement of electrification, water, and sanitation facilities.
-  Allocate budget to improve the delivery of basic social services, which can be initiated locally by the communities specifically during displacements.
-  Capacity-building provision to the duty bearers on different aspects of governance and leadership to ensure that projects and programs are implemented effectively and efficiently.
-  Capacity-building and guidance to the communities on the development of CBDRM planning, including hazard mapping and evacuation camp management.

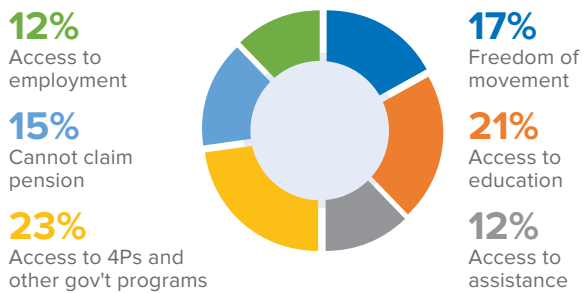
**Documentation**

Across the 11 barangays, there are 430 individuals with no birth certificates and 880 couples have no marriage contract registration.

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



**Difficulties encountered by the residents who have no birth certificates**



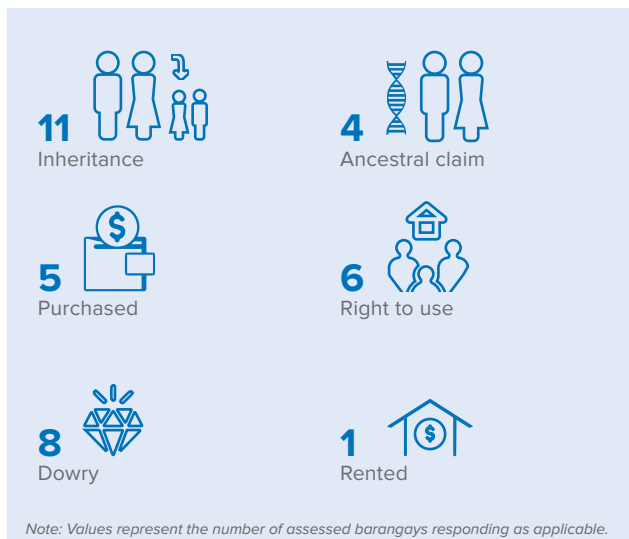
**Recommendations**

-  Support for civil registration, specifically for birth and marriage. There is a need to raise more awareness on the importance of civil registration and the process on how to register.
-  Mobile registration for barangays that are demographically isolated.



## Housing, land and property (HLP)

How were the lands/properties acquired?



## SOURCES / REFERENCES:

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

### Recommendations

- Support for the certification and land titling of properties.
- Include Municipal Assessor on the mobile registration to assess properties with no certificate and titles.

## Information

Types of protection information the community receives:



### Recommendations

- Establish a feedback system wherein people will have free and easy access to information concerning the peace process, BARMM updates, and services available for them.



Water brings life to Hasmin and her daughter Caramina. The community in Brgy. Bacawayan, Marantao hosts internally displaced families from Marawi City since the siege in May 2017. They now have a sustainable source of water for sustenance and basic hygiene. © UNHCR/Lyka Gonzalez