



Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Sur

Butig



Municipality of Butig

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

Overview

Risk rating: **Medium**

Quick facts

The Municipality of Butig is a 6th class municipality and is under the 2nd district political jurisdiction of the province of Lanao del Sur. It lies in the southern part of the province at the foot of the Butig Mountain range. According to the 2015 census, the municipality has a population of 19,302 individuals.

Butig became a municipality under Executive Order No. 21 issued on June 25, 1963, during the presidency of Diosdado Macapagal. Butig is politically subdivided into 16 barangays. It used to have 44 barangays until the time of then-mayor Sultan Macabayao M. Macadato. On 1979, its barangays reduced to 16 when Sangcad S. Bao took over as OIC-Mayor during the presidency of Corazon C. Aquino. Some of its barangays were added to others and some merged to other barangays in other municipalities.



Butig is one of the oldest towns in the province of Lanao and the inhabitants are connected to all the 17 Royal Houses of Lanao. By tradition, any individual who has no bloodline in Butig is not entitled to hold any recognized Royal Title in the Sultanate of Lanao. Thus, ancestral lineage is always traced back to the inhabitants of the municipality.

Most of the land in the municipality is devoted to agricultural purposes. It has a land area of 331.49 km² or 127.99 sq. mi. A majority of the residents rely on farming.



Population

19,302



Family

3,860



Income Class

6th Class



Land Area

331.49 sq.km.



Barangays

16



Climate type

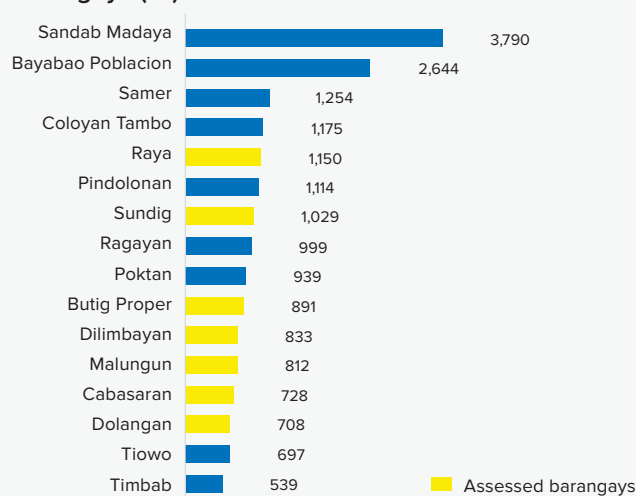
Tropical



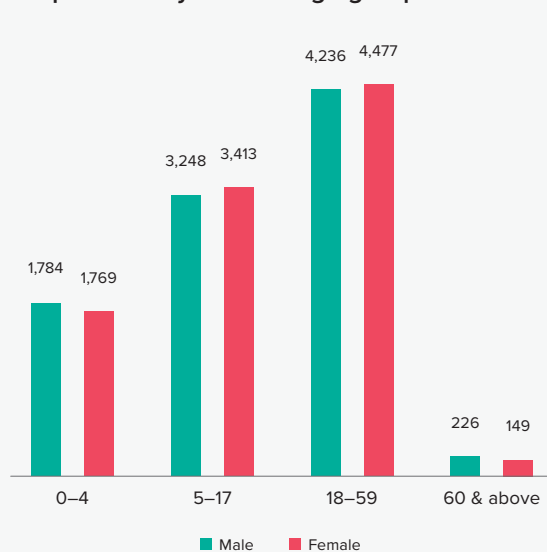
Languages Spoken

Maranao

Population¹ by barangay with highlighting of selected barangays (14) for assessment



Population¹ by sex and age group



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

Profiled Barangays

The municipal protection profile was conducted in 7 out of 16 barangays of Butig: Butig Proper, Cabasaran, Dilimbayan, Dolangan, Malungun, Raya and Sundig. These were recommended by the LGU, as the criteria set for the profiling best fit to these barangays such as displacement history.

At the time of profiling, these barangays have a total population of 14,605 and 3,260 families as estimated by key respondents. The table below shows the population per barangay profiled.

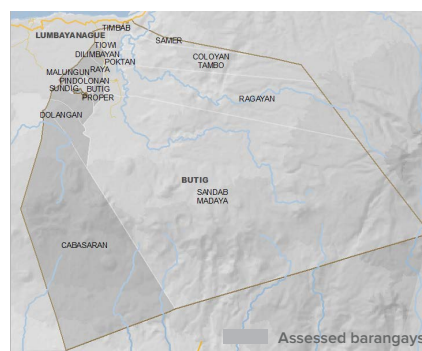
Barangay	No. of HH	No. of Families	No. of Person	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Children	No. of Adults	No. of Elders
Butig Proper	150	805	2,200	900	1,300	1,260	900	40
Cabasaran	165	450	2,500	1,200	1,300	720	1,710	70
Dilimbayan	70	145	735	221	514	380	300	55
Dolangan	350	750	3,750	1,125	2,625	1,134	2,512	104
Malungun	110	220	1,120	448	672	392	504	224
Raya	320	490	2,300	800	1,500	1,080	1,100	120
Sundig	200	400	2,000	800	1,200	1,000	950	50
TOTAL	1,365	3,260	14,605	5,494	9,111	5,966	7,976	663

Protection Profile Summary

The municipality of Butig in the Province of Lanao del Sur has been known as the birthplace and stronghold of the alleged ISIS-inspired group, Dawah Islamiyah founded by Abdullah and Omar Maute. This group is in most cases known as the Maute Group. At the time of profiling, it was observed that the results of firefights and displacement from several armed conflicts between the military and alleged ISIS-inspired groups are still evident in the municipality. There are facilities like schools, madrasah, mosques, houses and properties, and infrastructure that remain unrepaired and unused. This could be attributed to the fact that displacement was protracted and that the people were not able to repair those facilities and properties.

Efforts to repair damaged community facilities have not been done due to the limited financial resources of the municipal government, and thus some social services are not fully functional including those from the local government. In addition, access to basic services is hampered because of poor communication and information sharing systems, inefficient supply of electricity in some barangays, and poor road conditions. Based on the result of the profiling and observation in the field, the protection risk of the municipality is **MEDIUM**. It could potentially increase to **HIGH** due to high security threats, limited protective services, and less coping and self-initiated mechanisms in the community. There are reports that alleged ISIS-inspired groups are regrouping and recruiting new members. Clan feuds, locally called *rido*, do exist and are mostly due to land disputes and misunderstandings. The limited financial resources of the Local Government Unit (LGU) is creating need gaps providing protective and complaints services to the residents.

Currently, the 51st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army is in the municipality to ensure security and stability. The Philippine National Police (PNP) has its station in the municipality and patrols in the municipal town center. Though the presence of alleged ISIS-inspired groups in the municipality is not noticeable, the Philippine military has remained vigilant and



constantly conducts patrol missions up to the remote part of the municipality to ensure the security of the residents. Should the ISIS-inspired groups regain strength and conduct renewed violence, *rido* cases remain unresolved and the low capacity of the LGU does not increase to fully provide protective and basic services, the residents will remain vulnerable to displacement. In addition, the municipality and the adult population had experienced the All-Out-Wars between the military and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). MILF has its second major camp in the municipality.

With the existing protection risks and issues in the municipality and taking into consideration the need to improve the resources and capability of the LGU to respond to these risks and issues, it is recommended that the LGU enhance its capacity in (1) disaster risk reduction and management initiatives, (2) protection of IDPs giving priority to women, children, and Persons With Special Needs, (3) effective information dissemination, (4) awareness-raising that will inform the people on their rights (including the rights of internally-displaced persons and thereby (5) increasing social services, (6) establishing good working relationship with the communities, (7) addressing issues on housing, land and property (HLP), and (8) empowering the communities.

Protection Analysis

Displacement

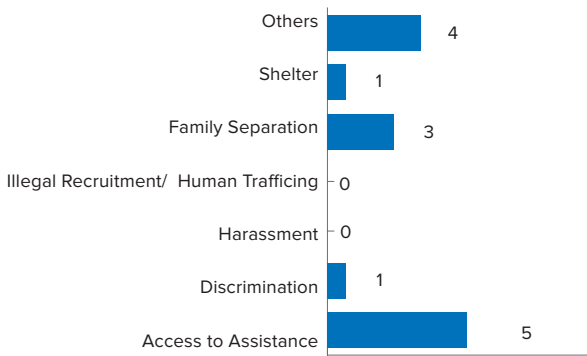
Nature of Violations and Threats

The entire municipality of Butig has been affected by numerous armed conflicts between the Philippine military and various rebel groups. The armed conflict dates back to the year 2000 when then President Joseph Estrada declared an All-out War against the Muslim separatist group MILF.

Impact and Effects of Violations

Displacement has a big impact on the affected population, and this is evident because of the damaged structures in the municipality like madrasahs, schools, and houses. A large portion of land is not used for agriculture and thus, the income is low. There are houses that are left with no occupants and they remain unrepaired. During displacement, families have insufficient food and had to rely on provisions from the host communities. The host families are in many ways affected because their resources are depleted as they willingly share with IDPs. The evacuation centers are congested. There are health problems and issues like diarrhea, cold, and flu. Education is disrupted, and some children have stopped schooling. Women and children are psychologically traumatized from the fighting, which is further aggravated by what they have gone through while in displacement.

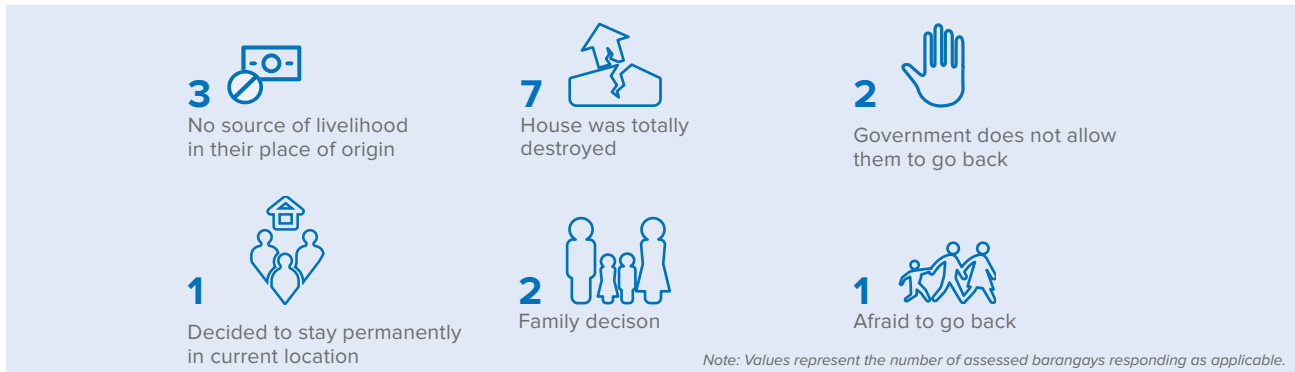
Problems encountered during displacement



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

The rumor of renewed armed conflict, damage to livelihood, and destroyed houses are reasons why some are afraid of returning to their places of origin. There were displaced families due to the 2016 armed conflict who opted to reintegrate to where they had evacuated, like those in Marawi City who were displaced again due to the 2017 Marawi Siege. Some of those who reintegrated in Marawi but were displaced returned to Butig or went to another city.

What are the reasons they are still displaced?



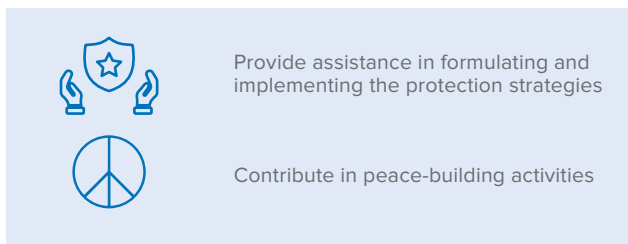
Note: Values represent the number of assessed barangays responding as applicable.

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

The IDPs had self-initiated activities to better cope with the situation. Some made their faith stronger. IDPs were able to raise their concerns and protection needs to the concerned agencies through their barangay chairpersons or other officials, community leaders, relatives, and the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO). They maximized the assistance received from relatives including financial and in-kind support. Other IDPs relied on farming activities to divert their thinking and not dwell on the stress of displacement and in a way help them meet their daily needs. Some host communities offered farm lots where IDPs could plant vegetables.

Recommendations

For the NGO



For the Local Government Unit (LGU):

- 

Strengthen disaster preparedness and management activities to effectively protect vulnerable communities, as well as displaced communities from BLGU-MLGU
- 

Strengthen the involvement of Traditional and Religious Leaders concerning the settlement of conflict, promotion of peace and order, information sharing to communities.
- 

Enhance knowledge and skills on mainstreaming protection to disaster prevention, mitigation, and response activities especially at the barangay level. MDDRM office to provide support and constant monitoring
- 

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

Provide motivating strategies (i.e., incentive) for the members of the community structure so they can regularize and act in a timely manner the tasks assigned to them
- 

Active participation of the community leaders in resolving conflict

- 

Information and education awareness on extremism and peace building
- 

Strengthen youth groups and initiate activities for their development and productivity
- 

Provide functional skills training for the youth
- 

Systematic tracking of displaced population and be able to know the appropriate durable solution for them
- 

Strengthen the link with protection mandated organization and be able to formulate protection strategies in time (e.g. focal person for protection; creation of IDP protection Council/ Committee, conduct of municipal protection forum)
- 

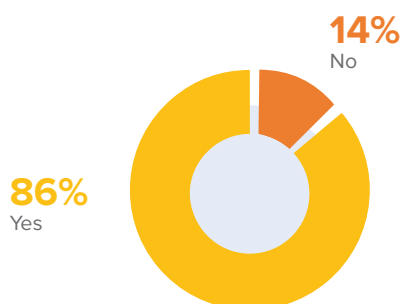
Strengthen the linkages with the CSO/ NGOs to continue to address the developmental gaps
- 

Strengthen information dissemination especially in times of displacement

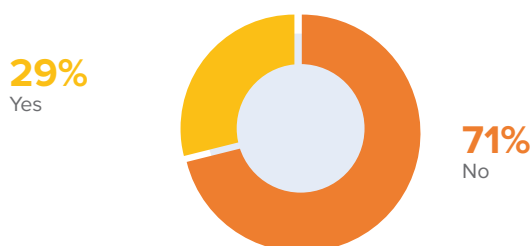
Protection of women and children

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

Do women know their rights?



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

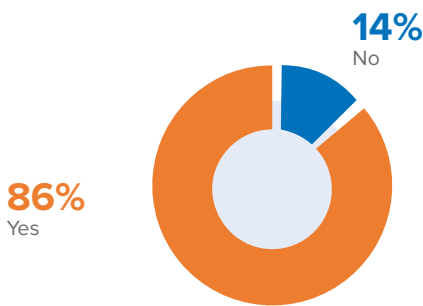


Women have learned to cope by devoting their time taking care of their children and making efforts to return to their normal lives. Other married women help their husbands tend farms or attend to backyard vegetable gardening to augment their food needs. Accordingly, most of the women are willing to report if there is an incident. They are open to share information as needed, but with confidentiality, especially if the case is sensitive or critical.










Protective Capability and Compliance

Igma and Taritib is the traditional method of settling disputes, which is facilitated by traditional leaders. Protection is also given importance to aggrieved families for their reputation and honor, especially if cases involved women. The Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) help ensure peace and order, as well as monitor and report security situations in their respective barangays. Women are encouraged to voice out their concerns and are given roles in the decision-making. However, if security situations place them at risk, they are discouraged from participating in such discussion forums.

Is there a reporting or referral mechanism in place for women and children?



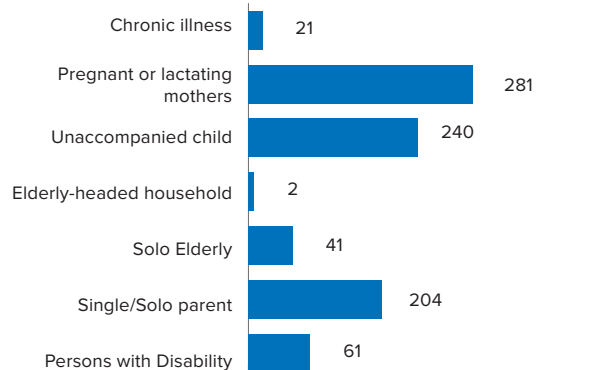
Recommendations

-  Conduct of human rights awareness seminars focused on women's rights
-  Increase the number of participants, so that interested women can attend the seminars
-  Implement community-based awareness seminars and ensure that participants are represented by the majority of concerned women
-  Strengthen the Igma and Taritib practice of settling conflicts
-  Increase police visibility especially in rural barangays
-  Implement projects to benefit women and children
-  Implement women empowerment initiatives to increase their role in community development
-  Explore educational scholarship programs for children in order to complete all levels of education
-  Implement women-led livelihood projects in order to augment their daily income

Persons with specific needs

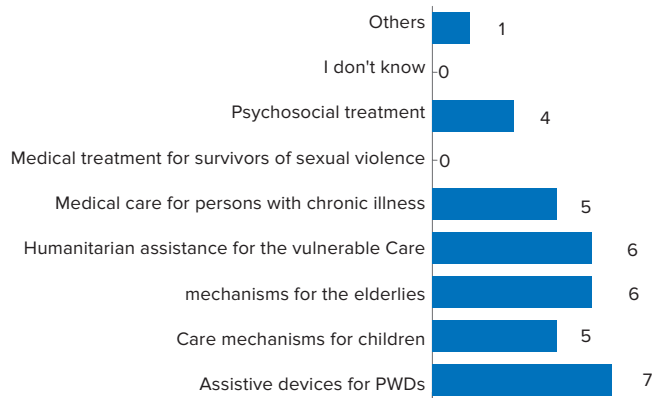
Nature of Violations and Threats

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










Note: Values represent the 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

-  Adapt rights-based approach that will allow participation of PWSNs in accessing social services
-  Include other PWSNs (person with chronic illness) in government programs
-  Map out PWSNs and identify their special needs (rights-based and need-based)
-  Create recreational facilities for PWSNs
-  Conduct capacity-building training for PWSNs, especially concerning income-generating/livelihood activities
-  Allocate budget for programs and interventions geared toward addressing the needs of the PWSNs For CSOs/NGOs
-  Support the mapping of PWSN and identification of their special needs

Basic social services

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



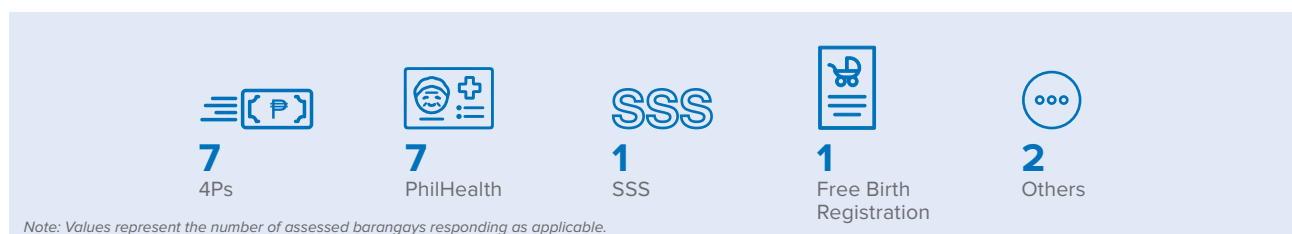
Following are the number of households in each assessed barangay lacking electricity, safe water and toilets.

Barangays	Electricity	Safe water	Toilets
Cabasaran	25	25	160
Sundig	10	100	90
Raya	10	0	60
Dolangan	35	35	348
Dilimbayan	17	0	20
Butig Proper	10	0	90
Malungun	0	0	80
Total	107	160	848

The table below shows the existing health and school facilities in each of the profiled barangays.

Barangays	Health Center	Functional/ Not	Schools	Functional/ Not
Cabasaran	1	NOT Functional	1	NOT Functional
Sundig	0	NOT Functional	1	Functional
Raya	0	NOT Functional	1	Functional
Dolangan	1	NOT Functional	1	Functional
Dilimbayan	1	NOT Functional	1	NOT Functional
Butig Proper	0	NOT Functional	1	Functional

Which government programs are accessible by the community?



Recommendations

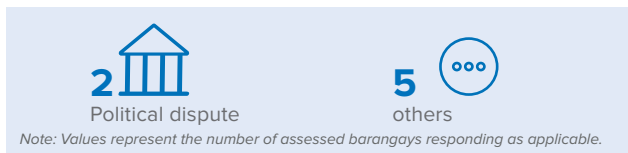
Enhance and increase the LGU's interventions on electricity, safe water, toilets, free birth registration, marriage certificates, and other basic services.

Build networks with other organizations including NGOs that can aid in improving basic services.

Safety and security

Nature of Violations and Threats

What are the causes of these conflicts?



Impact and Effects of Violations

Due to the repeated conflicts that occurred in the municipality, most residents have lost their livelihood and infrastructures. That is why many families chose to seek refuge and stay in other barangays because there they can find their means of livelihood.

In general, the direct effects and impacts of the safety and security-related issues include, but are not limited to, lack of security, loss of properties and livelihoods, destruction of infrastructure, and disruption of education and economic activities, as well as fear, anxiety, trauma among the affected.

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

In order to respond to security-related incidents and/or threats to the safety and security of the community, people report those incidents and threats to the municipal authorities and/or higher authorities. At the BLGU level, barangay officials established and tasked the BPATs in their barangay to always monitor and patrol their surroundings and situations, while the military usually conducted search operations. In addition, there is also an army and police presence in the community on stand-by to secure the people if needed. Furthermore, the martial law measures help the people feel at ease. Thus, they appreciate the martial law in the municipality as they know they can be safe.

As regards settling local disputes and/or low-intensity conflicts, the mechanisms established are through barangay council, through traditional leaders, through municipal authorities, through religious leaders, through women leaders, and through Shariah courts.

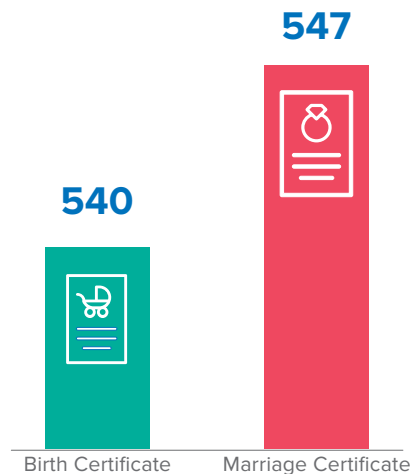
Recommendations

- Strengthen the functionality of the BPAT by providing them trainings, and other community structures that can aid them to properly execute their roles and functions (e.g. basic life support, first aid). The PNP can provide support (training or skills) to the BPAT and BADAC on a community-based approach of policing
- Institutionalize radio communication for easy and real-time information
- Continue MPOC meetings and activities and share peace and order situations to other concerned agencies
- Capacitate the community structures established to settle local disputes and/or small-scale conflicts for conflict resolution and management
- Ensure full implementation of policies related to security and safety, especially those drafted at the barangay level

Documentation

Barangay	No. of Individuals without Birth Certificates	No. of Individuals without Marriage Contracts
Cabasaran	40	100
Sundig	80	90
Raya	70	90
Dolongan	80	2
Dilimbayan	90	90
Butig Proper	80	90
Malungun	100	85
Total	540	547

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



What are the reasons for not having a birth certificate?

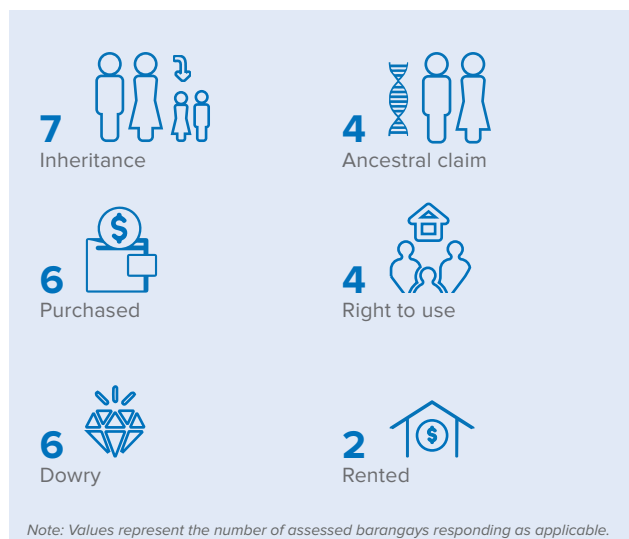
- 4 Financial resources
- 1 Don't feel the need to secure a birth certificate
- 2 Unavailability of documentary requirements
- 3 Cannot read and/or write
- 3 Do not know how to apply
- 5 Not aware of the importance of birth certificate
- 1 Other
- 3 Accessibility to the LCR

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

Housing, land and property (HLP)

Barangay	Number landowners that have land titles or property deeds	Number of individuals that are land tenants
Cabasaran	100	50
Sundig	90	10
Raya	50	0
Dolangan	2	30
Dilimbayan	0	0
Butig Proper	80	80
Malungun	0	80
Total	322	250

How were the lands/properties acquired?



Recommendations

- Conduct awareness-raising on HLP laws.
- Strengthen the capability of the concerned line agencies to document and resolve land-related issues.
- Establish mechanisms to settle HLP-related disputes.
- Support passing of IDP law that will include compensation for damaged HLP.

SOURCES / REFERENCES:

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

Information

What types of protection information does the community receive?



Recommendations

The municipality needs to improve its capabilities with regard to access to information and sharing of information to its constituents. Immediate modes of communication should be realized in case of emergency and there should be a means of communication from barangay to barangay and to the municipal authorities. The LGU should also prioritize the following:

- Develop and implement security information sharing flowchart
- Continue sharing of information in a timely manner
- Continue regular community meetings to ensure information sharing
- Maximize the existing strategies of the community (e.g. women talking session, halakat, muhadara, etc.)

Peace processes

Recommendations

- There is still a need to orient the communities about the details of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) and to manage expectations about BARMM capabilities. The peace process is important for them to understand the mechanisms to be instituted and benefits of peace
- Create a feedback mechanism or information dissemination mechanism on the activities and accomplishments, challenges and lessons of BARMM



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