



Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Sur

City of Marawi



City of Marawi

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

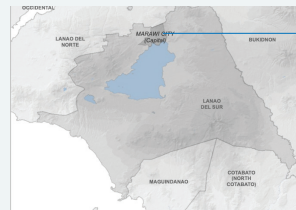
Overview

Risk rating: **Medium**

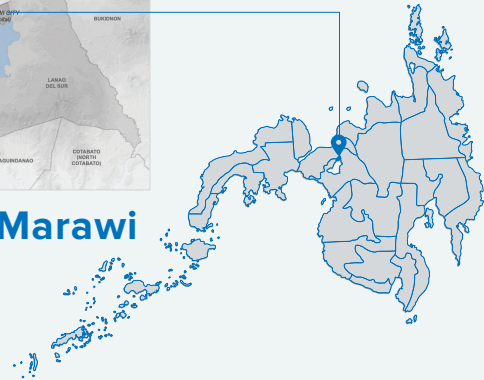
Quick facts

The Islamic City of Marawi is the capital of the province of Lanao del Sur, one of five provinces of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), now Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in the Philippines. With a population of around 201,785 (PSA, 2015), it is the largest urban center in the ARMM. It is a center of commercial activities and institutional services that attract many to find work and settle.

Marawi City was originally called Dansalan. The changing of the official name from Dansalan to Marawi was through



City of Marawi



Population

201,785



Families

40,357



Income Class

4th Class



Land Area

87.55sq.km.



Barangays

96



Climate type

Tropical



Language Spoken

Maranao

Congressional amendment of the Charter in 1956 sponsored by Sen. Domocao Alonto. This is embodied by Republic Act No. 1552 dated June 16, 1956. The renaming of the city as "Islamic City of Marawi" was proposed by Parliamentary Bill No. 261 in the defunct Batasang Pambansa, the former parliament of the Philippines during the Marcos regime.

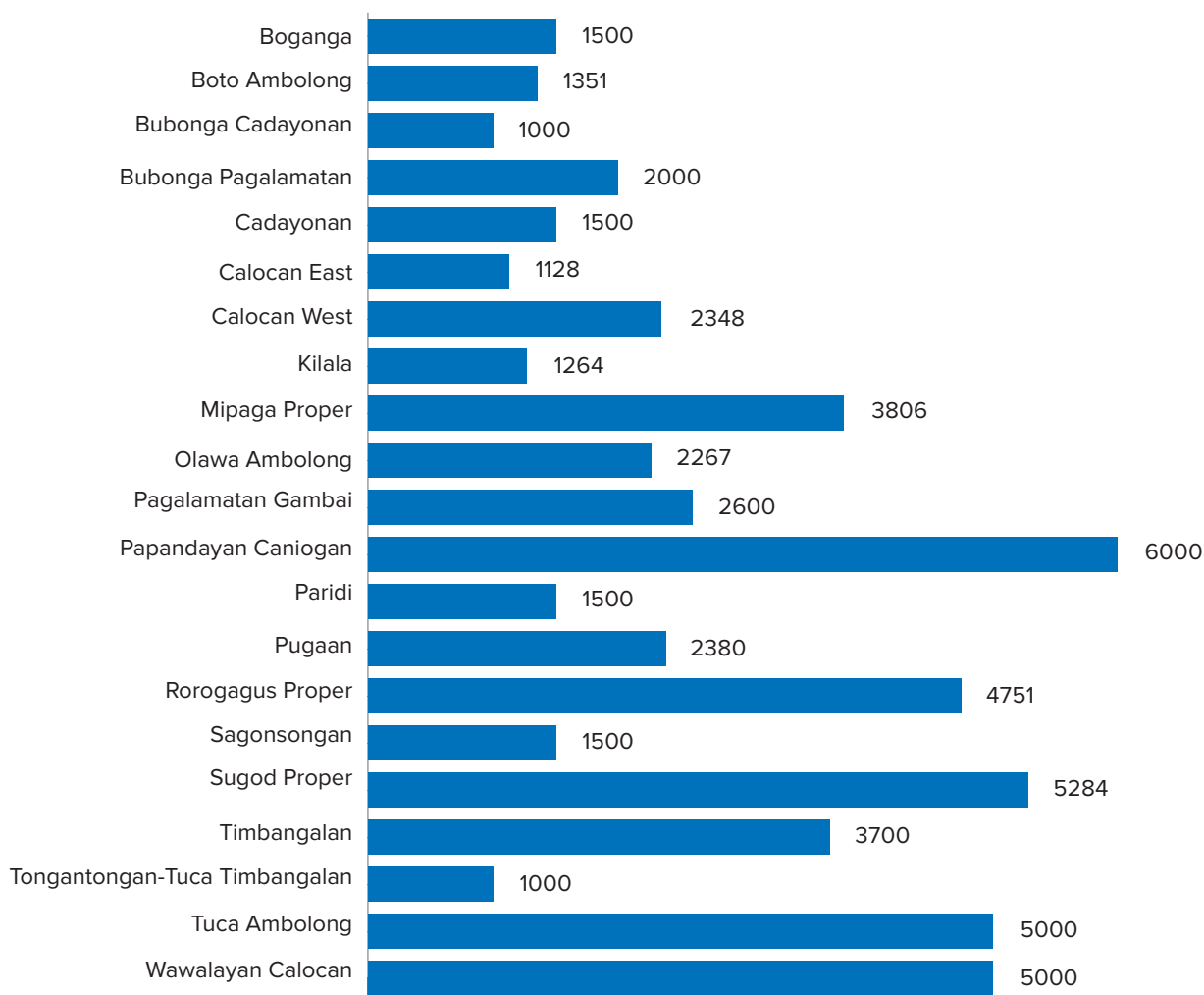
Marawi City is composed of 96 barangays. It is located on the northernmost shores of Lake Lanao and straddles the area where the Agus River starts. It is bounded to the north by the municipalities of Kapai and Saguiaran; to the south by Lake Lanao; to the east by the municipalities of Bubong and Ditsaan-Ramain; and to the west by the municipalities of Marantao and Saguiaran. Marawi has a total land area of 8,755 hectares (21,630 acres). It is approximately 28 kilometers from Iligan City. The population is predominantly Meranao.

The people of Marawi are called the Maranaos and speak the Maranao language. They are named after Lake Lanao, called Meranao in their language, upon whose shores Marawi lays. The city is also called the "Summer Capital of the South" because of its higher elevation and cooler climate, a nickname it shares with Malaybalay, which legally holds the title. The economy of Marawi is largely based on agriculture and trading. Most industries in the city are agriculture-oriented. They include rice and corn farming, hollow blocks manufacturing, and goldsmithing. Small and cottage-size enterprises are engaged in garment making, mat and *malong* weaving, wood carving, brassware making, and blacksmithing. A majority of the people in Marawi are Meranao. On the 2015 PSA data, the population of Marawi City was 201,785.

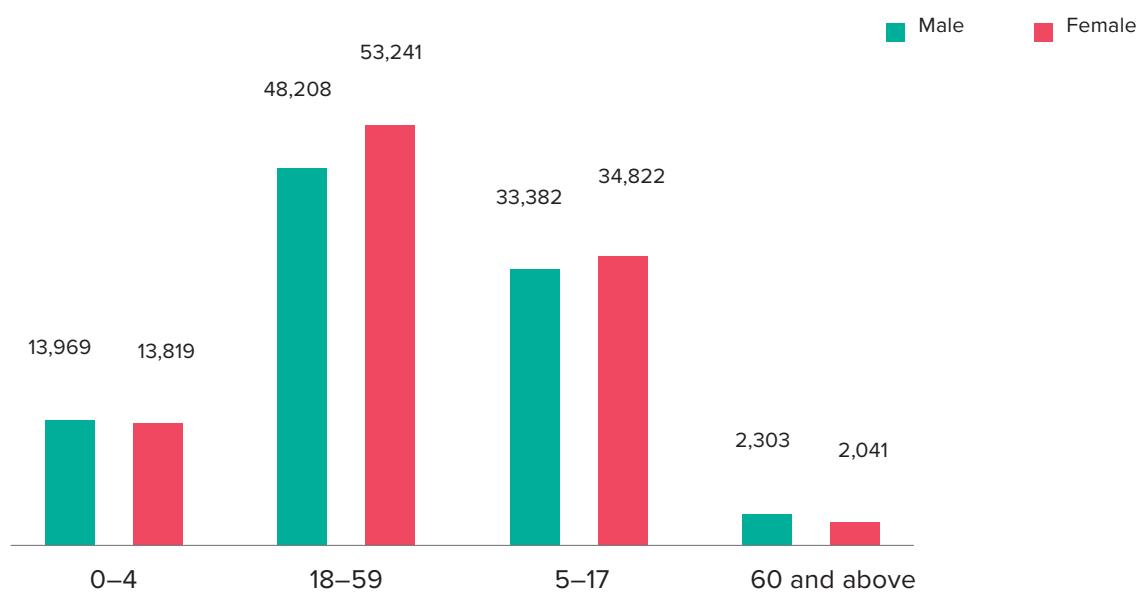
During the battle of Marawi, the city suffered extensive damage as militants allegedly affiliated with ISIS invaded the city and engaged in a massive urban gunfight. The ensuing battle lasted from May 23 to October 23, 2017 when Secretary Delfin Lorenzana announced the end of the battle. Major damage to the city was mostly caused by airstrikes carried out by the Philippine Air Force in an attempt to eliminate the militants. On the evening of May 23, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte declared martial law across the entire island of Mindanao.

The siege of Marawi City by the combined forces of the Maute Group, Abu Sayyaf Group led by Isnilon Hapilon, and supported by foreign jihadists is part of a prolonged conflict that has exacerbated the socio-economic conditions in the conflict-affected areas. While Marawi was the epicenter for the recent armed conflict, the province of Lanao del Sur has long been the epicenter of conflict between multiple groups and clans, often resulting from competition over access to and control of land and resources. Lanao del Sur has the highest incidence of poverty among all provinces in the Philippines, with 71.9 percent of the population living below the annual per capita poverty threshold of about US\$442.8 (22,802 pesos) in 2015 compared with 53.7 percent for the entire region of ARMM and 21.6 percent nationally. This extreme poverty combined with land dispossession, social exclusion, and constrained access to basic services as exacerbated the long-standing conflicts in the region, including the Bangsamoro struggle for self-determination, led by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

Population¹ of selected barangays (21) for assessment



Population¹ of all barangay by sex and age group



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

Profiled Barangays

There were 21 barangays profiled out of 96 barangays in Marawi City. During the coordination meetings with LGU it was agreed not to include the 24 barangays that are considered as most affected areas (MAA) due to the 2017 Marawi Siege, but instead, include the barangays that are major transitory sites with internally displaced persons from MAA. Most internally displaced persons from the most affected areas are in the transitory sites.

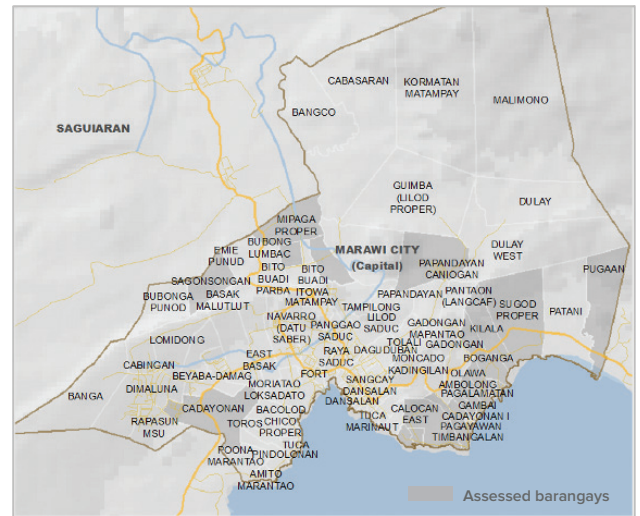
There are an estimated 19,350 families in the 21 profiled barangays at the time of profiling. The table below shows the population per barangay profiled.

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
Boganga	200	320	1,500	600	900	500	800	200
Boto Ambolong	45	793	1,351	740	611	450	876	25
Bubonga Cadayonan	150	547	1,000	400	600	100	800	100
Bubonga Pagalamatan	500	580	2,000	800	1,200	1,200	600	200
Cadayonan	800	1,200	1,500	650	850	600	400	500
Calocan East	92	428	1,128	410	718	505	568	55
Calocan West	140	742	2,348	803	1,545	750	1,548	50
Kilala	561	600	1,264	506	758	350	664	250
Mipaga Proper	553	1,659	3,806	1,489	2,317	2,093	1,522	191
Olawa Ambolong	130	846	2,267	816	1,451	815	1,420	32
Pagalamatan Gambai	362	362	2,600	1,500	1,100	900	1,310	390
Papandayan Caniogan	2,132	4,000	6,000	2,400	3,600	2,000	3,500	500
Paridi	120	600	1,500	600	900	500	800	200
Pugaan	312	482	2,380	833	1,547	714	1,428	238
Rorogagus Proper	392	878	4,751	1,188	3,563	521	4,077	153
Sagongsongan	160	350	1,500	700	800	705	750	45
Sugod Proper	700	1,500	5,284	2,463	2,821	1,949	3,093	242
Timbangalan	272	1,047	3,700	1,480	2,220	1,200	2,460	40
Tongantongan-Tuca Timbangalan	150	547	1,000	400	600	500	400	100
Tuca Ambolong	300	750	5,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	3,000	500
Wawalayan Calocan	1,119	1,119	5,000	1,500	3,500	4,000	250	750
TOTAL	9,190	19,350	56,879	22,278	34,601	21,852	30,266	4,761

Protection profile summary

The 2017 siege significantly affected Marawi City. The siege, which was perpetrated by the alleged ISIS-inspired group popularly known as Maute Group, displaced hundreds of thousands of people, caused the deaths of hundreds, damaged properties and infrastructures, and crippled services and livelihood activities. After the siege, it was almost five months before residents were able to return to their places of origin and rebuild their lives, particularly those in the least affected areas in the city. At the time of profiling, there are still 24 barangays out of 96 that are not open for re-occupancy. These 24 barangays are the most affected areas of the 2017 Marawi Siege.

The local government unit (LGU), together with the Task Force Bangon Marawi, is exerting all efforts to rehabilitate Marawi City and get it back to normalcy. As such, based on the findings of the profiling, the protection risk of Marawi City is at **MEDIUM** with possibility of becoming **HIGH** depending on the extent the LGU and the national government can contain the possible emergence of the Maute Group. Specifically, the protection risk may rise if protective services and other basic services can not be fully restored or meet the current demands of the people in the city, and if there is still the existence of lawless elements that can possibly launch another conflict and displacement. The security situation in the city is still volatile considering the reports that there are still remnants of the Maute Group in the city and in the province of Lanao del Sur.



Protection analysis data

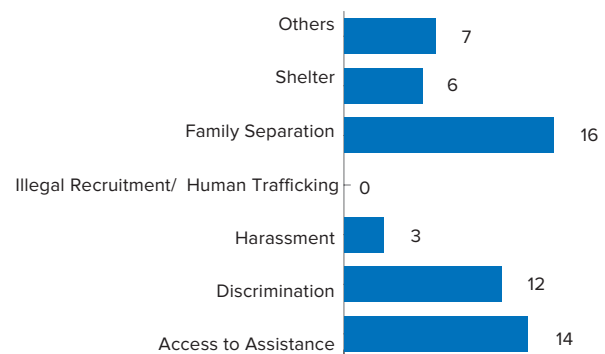
Displacement

Nature of Violations and Threats

Marawi City is usually a host community for the displaced population from other parts of Lanao del Sur. However, the siege displaced the populations to different parts of the country. In most cases, displaced families sought refuge to their relatives like in Pantar, Baloi, Pantao Ragat, Ramin, and other. Of the barangays profiled, 17 of them preferred to stay with their relatives, and some 15 barangays whose residents also opted to stay at the evacuation centers. Some prefer to stay at community facilities like Madarasah or school and some with their relatives within the barangay or municipality of origin. The longest displacement period for most IDPs is more than a year, while the longest displacement period for some IDPs is 91 days to one year and 31 to 61 days.

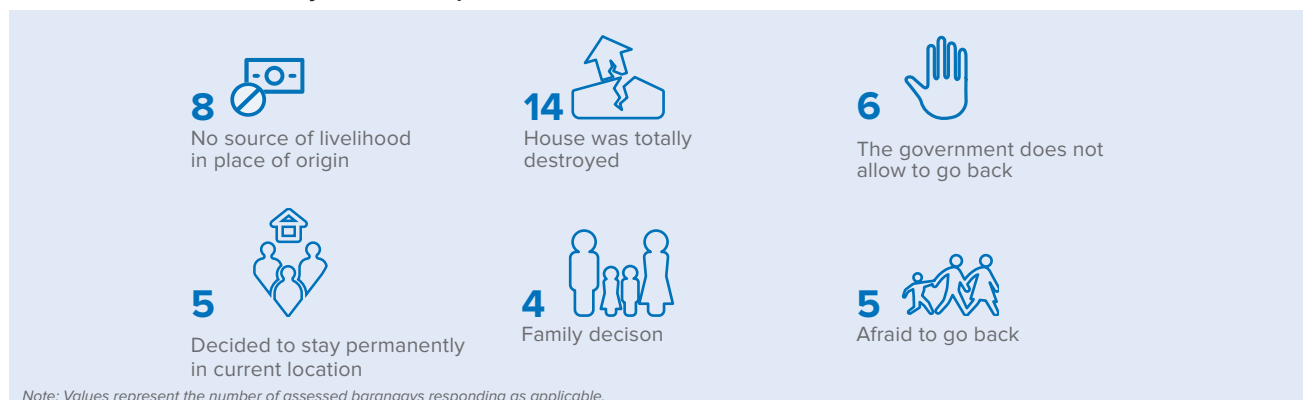
There are nine barangays profiled whose residents had experienced displacement for 91 days to 1 year, while 7 barangays confirmed that they experienced displacements of more than 1 year. The protracted displacement was due to the 2017 Marawi siege. The varying number of displacement days or the return of IDPs to their places of origin depended on the Kambalingan (Return) schedule set by the government.

Problems encountered during displacement



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

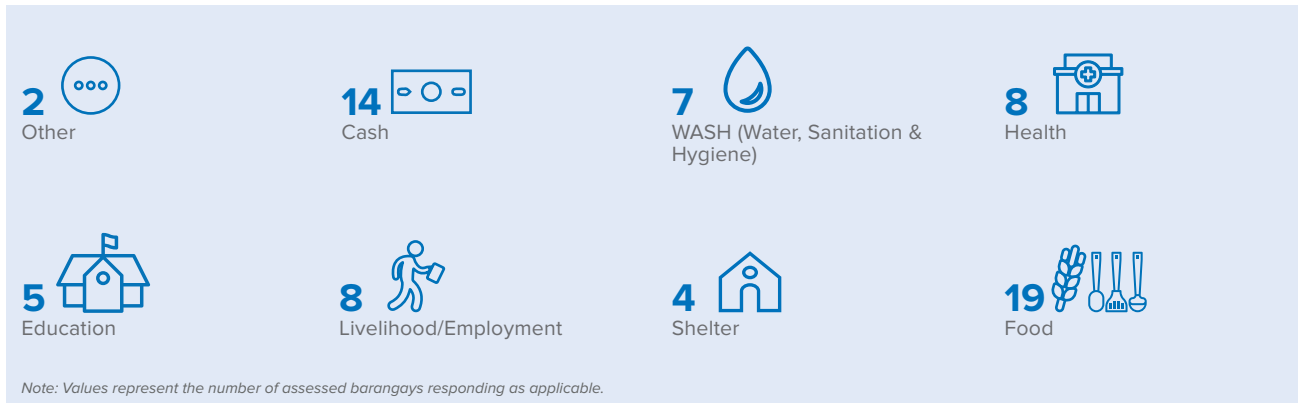
What are the reasons they are still displaced?



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

Protective Capability and Compliance

What types of assistance are received?



Recommendations

- Facilitate immediate return of the IDPs to achieve durable solutions and immediate compensation of damaged houses.
- Continue the provision of humanitarian assistance especially to the IDPs in the Transitory Shelter.
- Strengthen oversight by LGU of BDRMO formation, training, and monitoring.
- Expedite the process for distribution of livelihood support facilities.
- Inclusion of the renters in most affected areas for whatever assistance and services from the government.
- Maintain coordination meeting of CSWDO and PSWDO for the consolidation of the data of PWSNs in the whole city.
- Mapping out PWSNs in the whole city and mainstreaming them to services and programs.
- Coordination meeting of CSWD and PSWD for the consolidation of the data of PWSNs in the whole city.
- Documentation of home-based IDPs in the nearby Municipalities

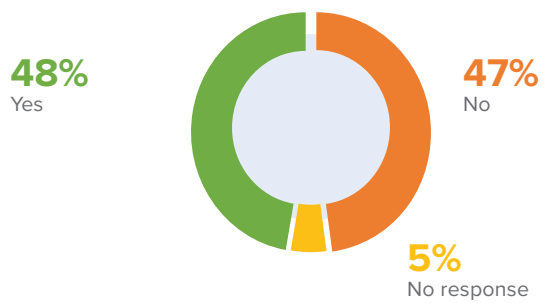
Who provides the assistance?



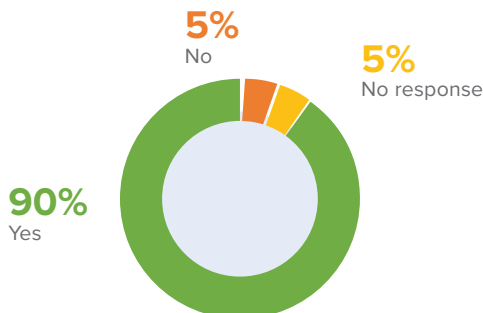
Protection of women and children

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

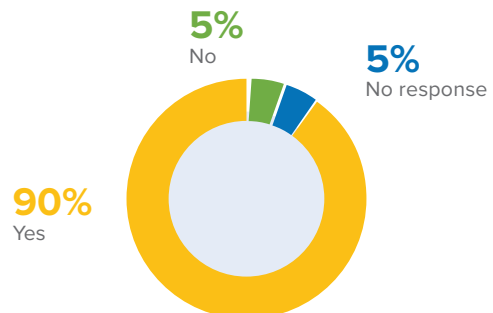
Is the community familiar with the Violence Against Women and Children Law?



Do women know their rights?

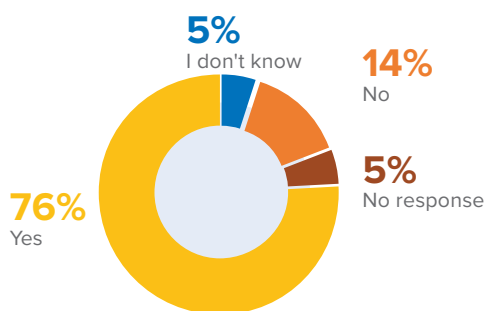


Are the women and children willing to report information?

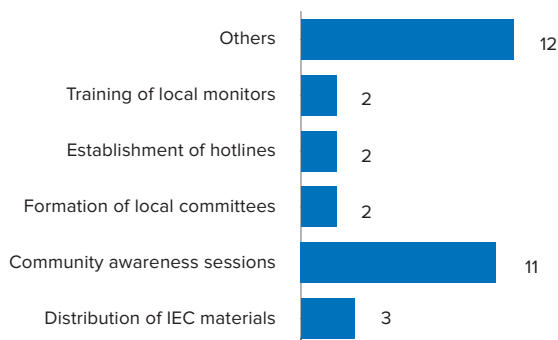


Protective Capability and Compliance

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

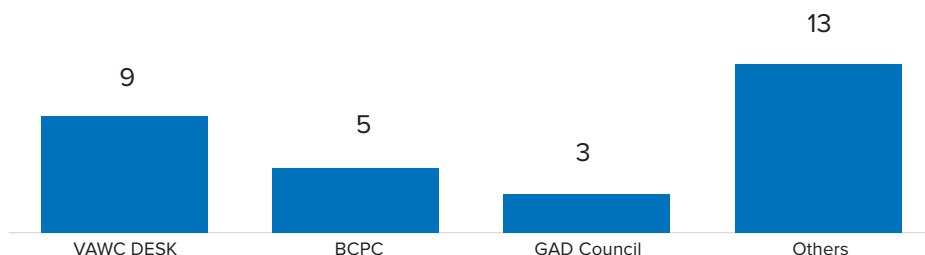


What measures are in place to prevent the abuse of women and children?



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

What protective services are existing and are available in the assessed barangay that responds to the needs of women and children?



Recommendations

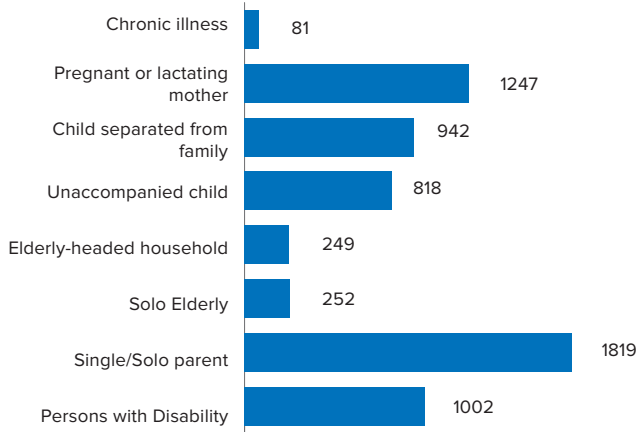
- Conduct skills training that could help augment women's and children's family income and have something to do for them to make use of their time.
- For women, conduct social and leadership engagement and workshops. In addition, provide Health Services, Livelihood Programs, and Free Education.
- National Power Corporation (NPC) should provide early warning device to prevent children from drowning especially when Agus 1 dam is released, which prompt the water into the highest critical level.
- Map out the cases of separated and unaccompanied children (SUC) in Barangay Tongan-tongan, Sugod Proper, Kilala, Sagonsongan, Caloocan East, Wawalayan Calocan, Pagalamat gambae, Pugaan, Tuca Ambulong, Cadayonan, Papandayan, Ulo Ambulong, Mipaga and Bubong Pagalamatan.
Conduct proper referral for SUC to concerned government agencies or mandated humanitarian organization(s).
- Provide skills training for women through linkages with livelihood mandated agencies.

- Conduct psychosocial support activities and the establishment of facilities for children.
- Sustain the best practices on BPATs regular patrolling and ensure that personnel are equipped with appropriate trainings such as Basic Life support, DRRM and community-based policing and search and rescue operations.
- Sustain the collaborative efforts of the community in protecting the rights and welfare of women and children. Sustain the best practices on referring or resolving issues and concerns of women and children.
- Replicate the measures of barangays Sugod proper, Cadayonan, and Papandayan Caniogan in preventing women's and children abuse to the rest of the barangays.
- Close monitoring of women and children in every barangay on the situations and issues encountered.
- Activation of VAWC desk in every barangay.

Persons with specific needs

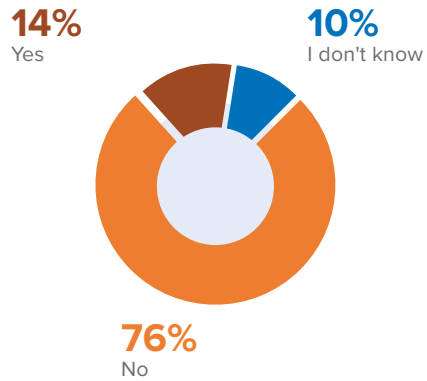
Nature of Violations and Threats

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

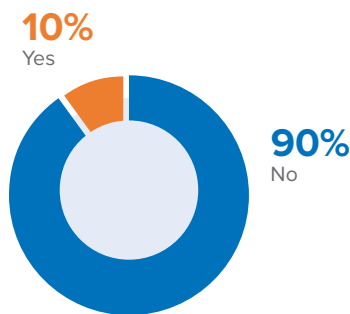


Note: Values represent the combined no. of cases reported in the assessed barangays.

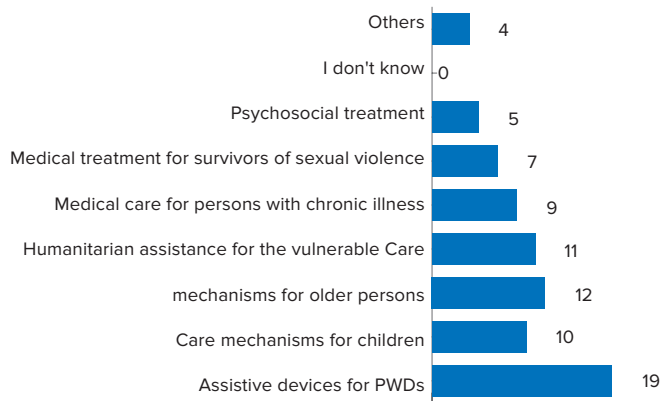
Is there a budget allocated by the government for persons with specific needs?



Do you have projects for persons with specific needs?



What are the immediate needs of persons with specific needs?



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

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

17 of the 21 barangays profiled say the PWSNs know their rights as compared to 33% who say that PWSNs do not know their rights. On the other hand, 92% of the respondents claim that PWSNs are able to exercise their rights. Additionally, 95% of the respondents say the PWSNs are willing to share information, especially regarding their situations.

Recommendations

There should be community-based or house-to-house services in every barangay because PWSNs cannot reach the services being provided in city hall.

The services that are provided should be enough to sustain the needs of every community and should be evenly distributed to PWSNs. The people in the community are eager to access services with the inclusion of PWSNs.

Sustain the regular mission conducted by City Health Office (CHO) for the PWSNs.

Emphasize the protection of PWSN by providing training and awareness sessions in the community.

Provide support to livelihood through skills training.

Map out the PWSNs, know their situations, as well as identify their needs.

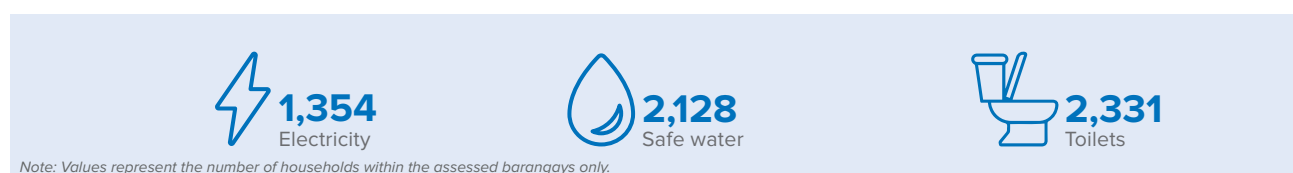
Integrate/Include PWSNs in the services of the LGU.

Basic social services

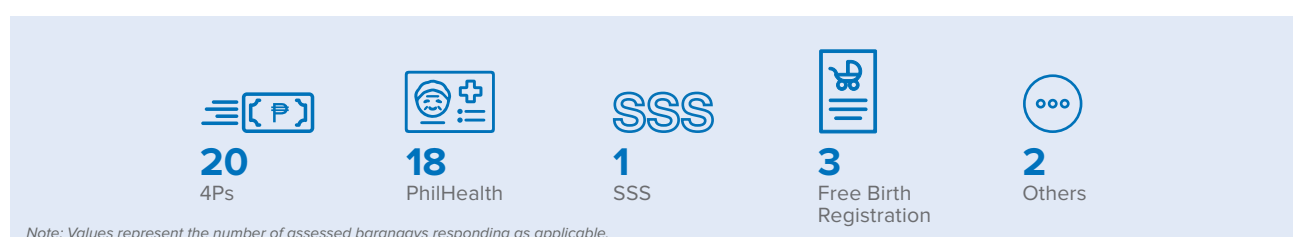
Nature of Violations and Threats

Barangay	Households	Families	Estimated No. of HH without Electricity	Estimated No. of HH without access to safe water	Estimated No. of HH without sanitary toilets
Tongantongan-Tuca	150	547	150	150	105
Timbangalan					
Sugod Proper	700	1500	2	5	630
Kilala	561	600	0	13	546
Paridi	120	600	0	0	80
Bubonga	150	547	0	80	115
Cadayonan					
Sagonsongan	160	350	0	160	0
Boganga	200	320	0	0	15
Calocan East	92	428	0	0	18
Wawalayan Calocan	1119	1119	120	1119	336
Pagalamatan	362	362	362	181	36
Gambai					
Pugaan	312	482	0	0	0
Tuca Ambolong	300	750	100	50	60
Cadayonan	800	1200	0	0	50
Papandayan	2132	4000	20	70	20
Caniogan					
Olawa Ambolong	130	846	0	0	50
Mipaga Proper	553	1659	0	0	0
Calocan West	140	742	0	100	90
Timbangalan	272	1047	0	0	0
Rorogagus Proper	392	878	0	0	30
Boto Ambolong	45	793	0	0	0
Bubonga	500	580	600	200	150
Pagalamatan					
TOTAL	9190	19350	1354	2128	2331

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



Which government programs are accessible by the community?



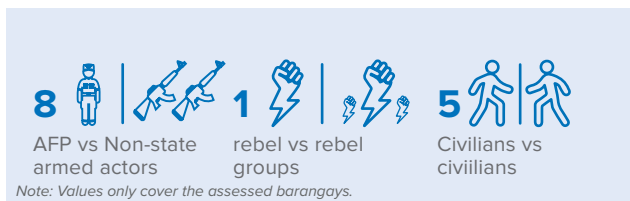
Recommendations

 <p>Maximize development and humanitarian assistance for all the 96 barangays especially for the host barangays.</p>	 <p>Map out in the barangays the households without access to electricity, safe water and toilets, and provide support.</p>	 <p>Sustain the 4Ps program of the National Government.</p>	 <p>Sustain the best practices on linking the humanitarian agencies with the LGU.</p>
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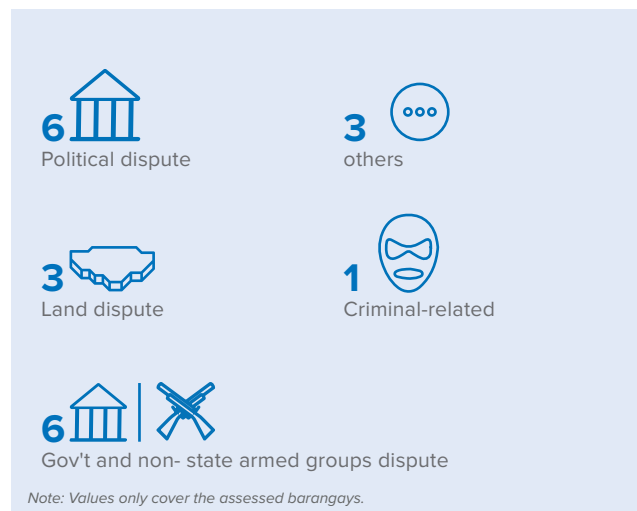
Safety and security

Nature of Violations and Threats

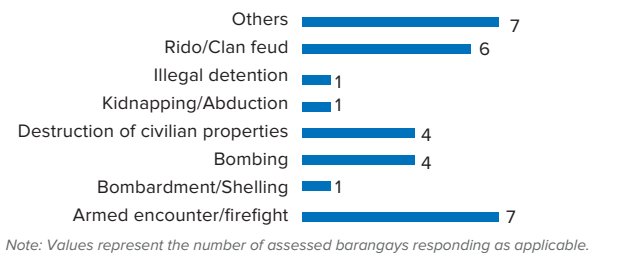
What is the nature of conflicts?



What are the causes of these conflicts?



Which of the following threats have occurred in your barangay and who are the perpetrators?



Impact and Effects of Violations

Specifically, the direct impact and effect of the safety and security-related issues on the community are as follows.

	Sources of income are compromised.
	Community is contained at night to avoid detainment under martial law.
	Security forces are on heightened alert and inspection at checkpoints is strict.
	Fishing in the lake is prevented.
	Freedom of movement is limited.
	Houses and properties are destroyed and looted.
	Schools are damaged and classes are disrupted.
	People are transferred to other places for safety.

The indirect impacts of violation as mentioned by respondents are the following.

	The community is scared to go out during the night due to the implemented curfew.
	Trauma and fear caused by the siege.
	The community becomes vigilant for new conflict and displacement.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population




BLGU and traditional leaders maintain collaborative efforts in maintaining the safety and security of the community. Duty-bearers coordinate with community leaders for unsettled security-related issues and problems. If still not solved, community leaders will raise the problems to the municipal level or higher authority.




There is a regular community gathering that aims to hear the opinions of everybody regarding safety and security. Consistent meetings to hear the concerns and sentiments of the community

In addition, 81% of the respondents claim that they find their local officials effective in maintaining peace and order in the community as compared to 19% who say they are not satisfied with their local officials in maintaining the peace and order in the community.


Recommendations




Provide Basic Life Saving (BLS) training to BPATs and BDRRM especially in barangays Tongan-tongan, Pagalamatan gambiae, Rorogagus, Tuca Ambolong and Mipaga.




Sustain the best practices of the BPAT in patrolling regularly and provide incentives to regularize their task if necessary.




RHRC to provide awareness on human rights.



Lobby to the AFP the protection of fisherfolk when fishing.



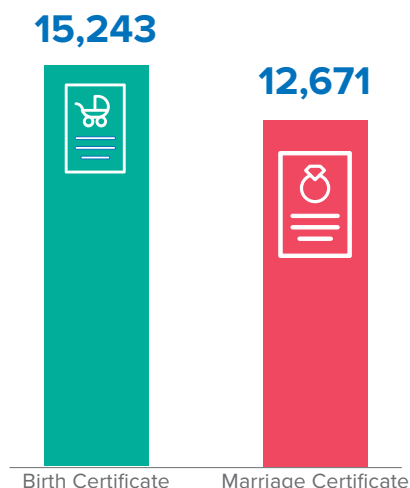
Continue to provide assistance to the affected families especially to the IDPs living in the transitory shelters.



Visibility of security actors like PNP

Documentation

Estimated number of individuals in the assessed barangays without:



What are the reasons for not having a birth certificate?



7 Financial resources



4 Don't feel the need to secure a birth



1 Unavailability of documentary requirements



3 Cannot read and/or write



2 Do not know how to apply



8 Not aware of the importance of birth

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

Recommendations



Aside from the access of civil documents in the LGU, avail the documents from other non-government organizations that also provide free registration like CFSI and UNHCR.



Increase awareness of residents about the civil documents and their importance.



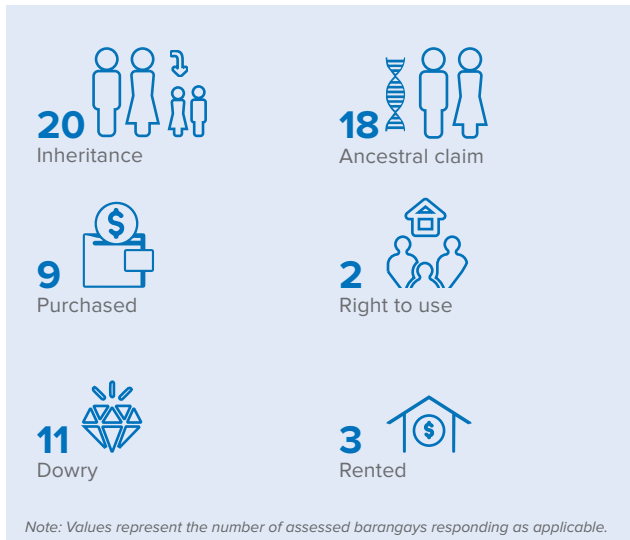
LGU to provide free birth certificates and marriage contracts.



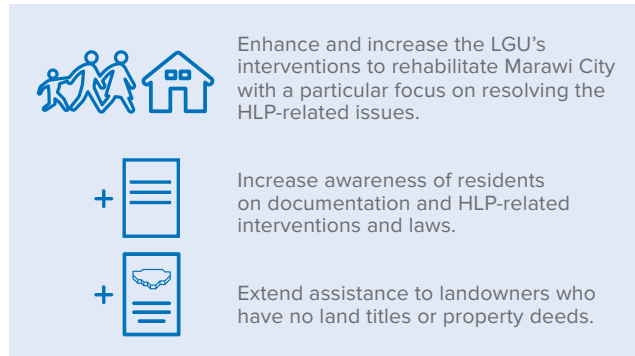
LGU to reach out those residents in the remote barangays to also avail the free birth certificates and marriage certificates.

Housing, land and property (HLP)

How were the lands/properties acquired?

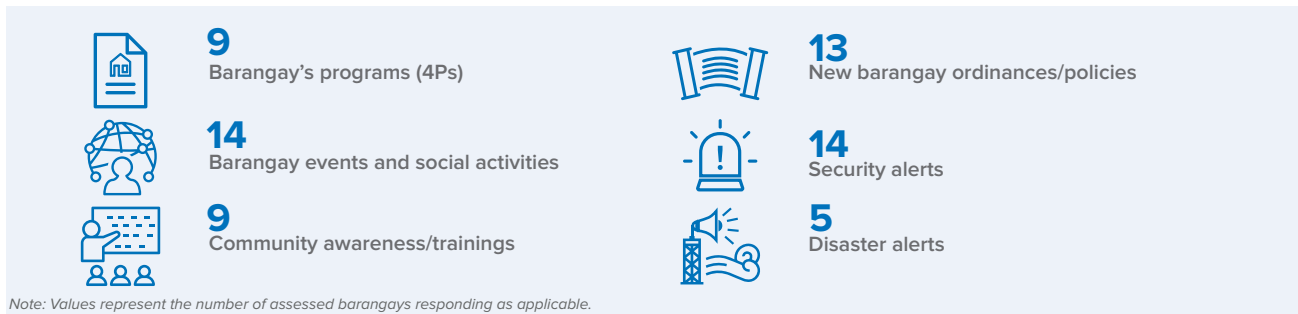


Recommendations

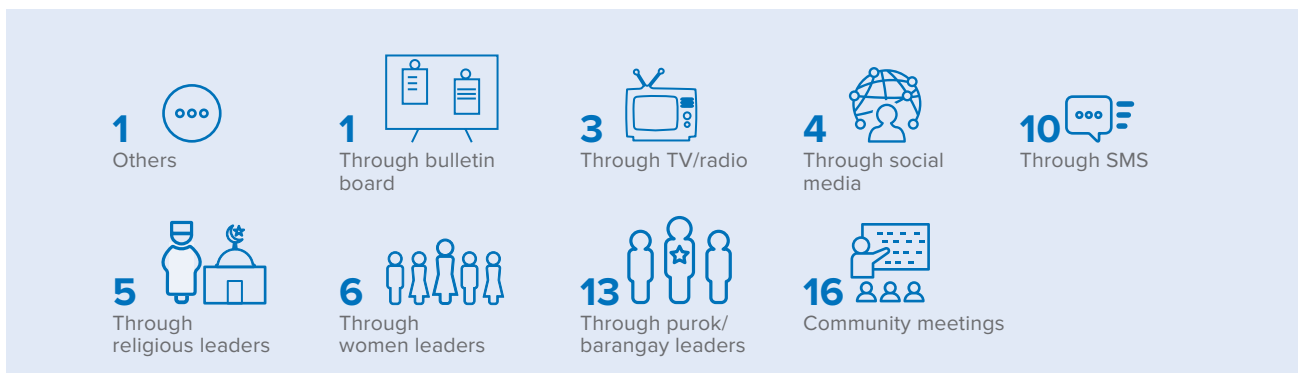


Information

What types of protection information does the community receive?



How does the community want to be informed of protection-related information?



Recommendations



Peace processes

All the barangays profiled or the whole city is updated on the progress of the peace process and the new government entity called Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). The 21 barangays confirmed that they are well-updated on the peace process and the Bangsamoro Organic Law. They are expecting much from the new government including implementation of Shariah law and Islam.

However, a concern was raised by the respondents in Barangay Timbangalan, that the BARMM government had caused the delays of the salary of employees, and some projects were halted. Respondents from barangays profiled expressed that they were waiting for the new rules and regulations, as well as programs for the City as stated when MILF was campaigning for the “Yes to BOL” for the plebiscite. However, as of the period of the profiling, BARMM is still in its transitory period after BOL was signed into law.

SOURCES / REFERENCES:

Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Secondary Data Review



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