



Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Sur

Ganassi





Municipality of Ganassi

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

Overview

Risk rating: **Medium**

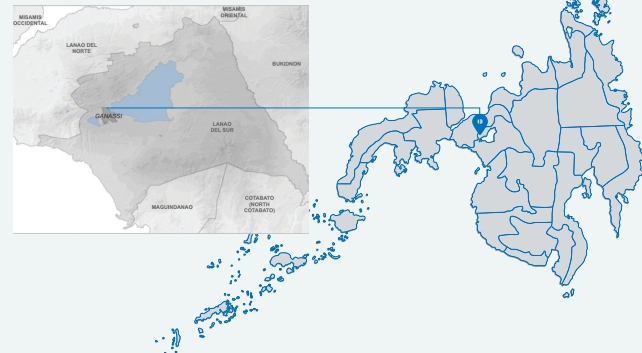
Quick facts

The Municipality of Gannasi was created on January 18, 1961 by virtue of Executive Order No. 411. The total land area of the municipality is 256 square kilometers. The Municipality has 22,946 individuals or 5,233 families as of the 2018 census from its Municipal Planning and Development Council (MPDC) office. It is politically divided into 32 barangays.

The municipality is a 4th class municipality. It is inhabited by the Meranao tribe, who speak Meranao as a local dialect. It is located at the southern part of Lake Lanao and bounded to the north by the Municipality of Madamba and in the west by the Municipality of Pualas. The municipality is about 46 km from the Islamic City of Marawi and about 80 km from Iligan City. It lies at 124°02'29 to 124° 09' 35 longitude and 7°52'13 to 7°52°13 latitude.

The municipality has a tropical-type climate with rainy (or wet) and dry seasons. The dry season is usually from May to December while the wet season is from January to April. The temperature ranges from 21 to 27 degrees Celsius. The major economic products are rice, corn, vegetables, coconut, abaca, coffee and bananas, as well as poultry and livestock, including carabao, cattle, goats, horses, ducks, and chickens.

Ganassi



The municipality promotes and produces organic products that are known throughout the province of Lanao del Sur, such as turmeric medical drinks and Salabat, or ginger tea. The municipality is also known for its production of a Maranao sweet delicacy called *dodol*, fresh fruits, vegetables, fish, and halal meat. This production aids the farmers and the fisherfolks in earning a livelihood. There are about 857 fisherfolks registered at the municipality, of whom 191 are women.



Population

23,016



Households

4,603



Income Class

4th Class



Land Area

256sq.m.



Barangays

32



Climate type

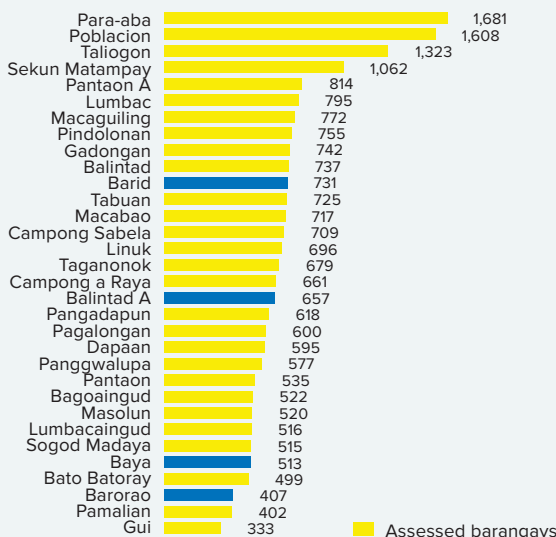
Tropical



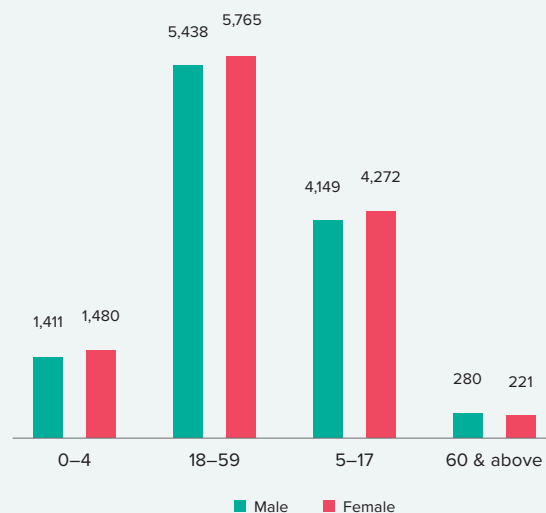
Language Spoken

Maranao

Population¹ of assessed barangay











Population¹ by sex and age group



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

Assessed Barangays

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

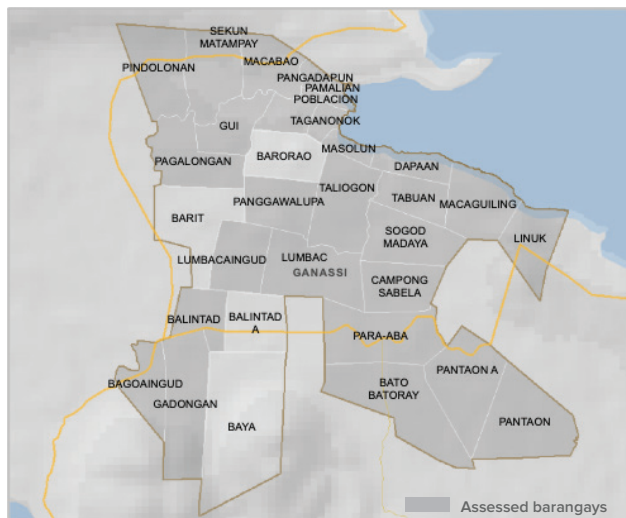
								
Barangay	No. of HH	No. of Families	No. of People	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Children	No. of Adults	No. of Elders
Bagoaingud	97	243	759	304	455	228	342	189
Balintad	100	250	775	310	465	194	465	116
Bato Batoray	69	173	863	776	87	604	172	87
Campong a Raya	170	60	1,400	560	840	740	560	100
Campong Sabela	74	185	746	298	448	622	82	42
Dapaan	56	140	320	96	224	112	159	49
Gadongan	57	171	850	340	510	120	668	62
Gui	12	30	400	150	250	252	100	48
Linuk	37	93	465	186	279	225	200	40
Lumbac	90	225	655	262	393	458	164	33
Lumbacaingud	133	34	795	198	597	230	487	78
Macabao	65	163	700	200	500	200	400	100
Macaguiling	35	10	907	363	544	314	553	40
Masolun	59	148	920	412	508	371	527	22
Pagalongan	89	223	781	195	586	547	156	78
Pamalian	78	195	511	179	332	153	307	51
Pangadapun	29	69	525	277	248	333	129	63
Panggawalupa	85	213	800	300	500	490	200	110
Pantaon	102	158	790	326	464	315	356	119
Pantaon A	50	125	625	156	469	177	438	10
Para-aba	280	700	1,671	757	914	910	585	176
Pindolonan	501	904	2,260	1,017	1,243	791	1,017	452
Poblacion	428	1,070	2,140	856	1,284	749	963	428
Sekun Matampay	200	400	600	300	300	210	270	120
Sogod Madaya	20	5	370	270	100	133	225	12
Tabuan	57	145	583	230	353	251	260	72
Taganonok	110	200	745	373	372	319	373	53
Taliogon	126	315	1,575	630	945	729	623	223
TOTAL	3,209	6,647	24,531	10,321	14,210	10,777	10,781	2,973

Protection Profile Summary

The protection risk in the municipality is **MEDIUM** considering, among others, the history of displacements due to armed conflict, generalized crime and violence, and natural hazards. Since the year 2000, there have been 17 displacements from barangays due to various incidents such as the All-Out War declared by the Philippine government against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) that resulted in property damage, casualties and massive displacement in many parts of Mindanao including Ganassi. It had displaced the communities of Barangay Campong and Barangay Pangawalup. There are sporadic firefights in some barangays of the municipality due to clan feud (rido) induced by land disputes. In 2017 when Marawi City was under siege, 26 barangays hosted internally displaced persons (IDPs), in which some of them remain displaced.

In 2004 and 2014, some residents of Barangay Pamalian and Pagalamtan were displaced due to landslides and floods, respectively. In 2018, a strong typhoon triggered some families in the municipality to seek refuge.

The Local Government Unit (LGU) of Ganassi provides social protection to their constituents. Development is visible across all barangays such as concrete road networks, ongoing rehabilitation of water systems, established security and protection structures such as the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT), established Barangay/Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (B/MDRRMO), Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), and protection facilities such



as the VAWC Desk and Barangay Committee for the Protection of Children (BCPC). The Rural Health Unit (RHU) is also active in delivering services to persons with special needs.

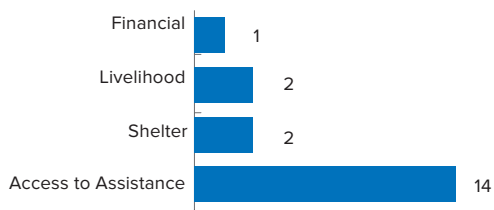
However, the municipality is facing difficulties with the limited number of protective structures. Aside from one RHU, there are only three Barangay Health Centers in the municipality. Lack of available latrines and access to water systems also pose challenges for most barangays.

Protection analysis

Displacement

Impact and Effects of Violations

Problems encountered during displacement



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

Displaced populations have varying needs. From the assessed barangays, the common immediate needs of IDPs at the onset of displacement are clothing, cash/ financial assistance, shelter, food assistance, and medicine. There are also long-term needs like financial capital to support their livelihood, shelter, food, and clothing. The duty-bearers tried to assist the IDPs, and barangays shared available resources including food, space for temporary shelter, livelihood, and even small amounts of cash assistance and information.

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population


Despite the challenges faced during displacement, the host and displaced population were able to cope with difficulties. Host communities ensure IDP families are involved in community gatherings and meetings to relieve them from stressful predicaments. Part of ensuring the wellbeing of IDPs and host communities is the sharing of available resources and livelihood activities. Host communities respect and treat the IDPs like a family.

IDPs raised their concerns to the barangay local government units (BLGUs) and other service providers such as international or local non-government organizations (I/NGOs). Duty-bearers were able to provide food assistance to the displaced population.

58% of the respondents said that the IDPs know their rights, 29% believed that IDPs do not know their rights, while 18% do not know whether the IDPs know their rights or not. Some of the rights they were able to mention were the right to receive support from the government (medical, shelter, food), the right to be provided an access card, the right to information, and the right to impartial assistance and to be treated equally. The knowledge on IDPs' right will be helpful for the IDPs themselves and the community to find ways to cope with the effect of displacement.


Recommendations

Provide sustainable livelihood assistance addressing basic needs:




Capacity building and enhancing livelihood capacity

Enhance system of relief activities




Systematic way of identifying and prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups.

Identify and strengthen the system of evacuation with its protective measures




Identify evacuation sites with available access to basic social services (e.g., access to water, latrines, safe environment)




Strengthen the system of tracking IDPs and their needs

Ensure the functionality of protective structures and their personnel




Include the installation of early warning and early responses system (EWER) establishment



Include training on disaster risk reduction management (DRRM)

On rido cases - capacity building and or training for strengthening the capacities of traditional leaders in conflict resolutions



Strengthen existing mechanisms with the participation of traditional leaders.

Protection of women and children

Nature of Violations and Threats

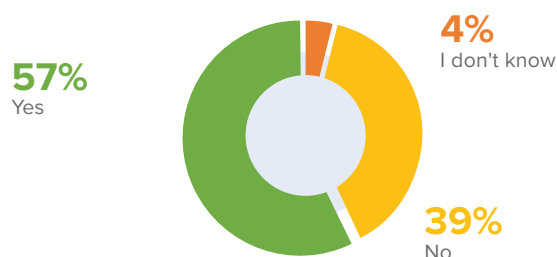
With 75% of the assessed barangays, women have protection-related training for the protection of women and children as shown in the graph.

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

The Meranao traditional value of kinship has been instrumental in coping with the effects of displacement. Respect for women is greatly valued amongst Meranao people. It is a family and community culture that encourages the care and safeguarding of women and children, especially in difficult situations like displacement.

One way to surpass difficult situations is by having a woman community leader to whom the women IDPs can easily raise their problems. Women are also invited to community gatherings and other events where they can participate in decision-making. There are also women traditional leaders who help in resolving cases involving women in the community.

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



Host barangays prioritize the displaced families especially those who are vulnerable and or in great need during the distribution of assistance. Islamic seminars were also conducted in every barangay as a way of strengthening the Islamic faith and a way for women to cope with the stress felt during displacement.

Also, more than half of the assessed barangays stated that they are aware of the Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) Law. The LGU raised awareness of the law. Women recognized their power to avoid threats of violation upon familiarity to their rights and their children's rights.

Families, especially women, in Barangay Baya, Camponga Raya, and Pantaon joined livelihood activities through cooperatives to cope with financial difficulties. The cooperatives helped not only the farmers but also other member families in sustaining and addressing their basic needs.

Protective Capability and Compliance

The BLGU is active in resolving disputes especially quarrels amongst family members. The BLGU and the community members are well-equipped with the laws related to violations of women and children. The establishment of VAWC desks provides protective measures against possible harm.

Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) conducts regular orientation and training related to VAWC, gender and development (GAD), and other related training and orientation such as parenting disciplinary action to children. There are Family Development sessions conducted under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) where matters about women and children are discussed. The sessions help raise awareness about women and children.

The active structures and personnel of BPAT are among the contributing factors to avoid the threats of violation. They also help in monitoring the safety and security of women and children in the barangay. Aside from BPAT, the installation of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) prevents further harm related to the effects of drugs on the community. Mechanisms such as roving BPAT and tanods indicate zero to minor incidents of violation to women and children. Due to BPAT's presence and ensuring its primary task on peace and order, women and children feel safe from violation and harm. Also, the declaration of martial law in Mindanao helped reduce threats of violation. At the time of profiling, martial law in Mindanao was still in effect.

Persons with specific needs

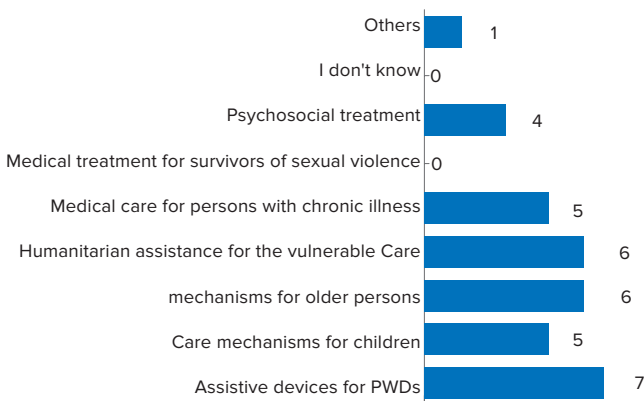
Nature of Violations and Threats

Number of Persons with Specific Needs (PWSNs)



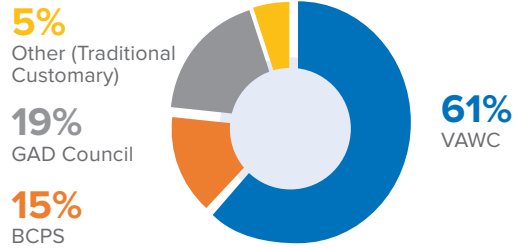
Note: Values only cover the assessed barangays.

What are the immediate needs of PWSNs?



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

Existing Protective Services in the Barangays

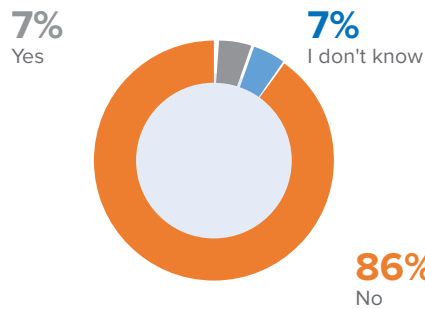


Recommendations

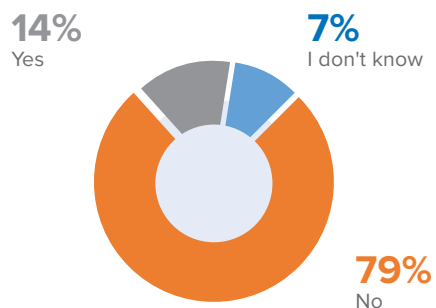
Provide sustainable livelihood assistance addressing basic needs:

- Enhance the capacity of BLGUs in implementing their mandate of protecting women and children.
- Enhance the functionality of the VAWC desk and establish it in barangays without one.
 - Mainstreaming VAWC and GAD to protective structures such as BPAT, AFP and Philippine National Police (PNP) and other protective structures such as the BDRRMO
- Support the formation of cooperatives and facilitate their access to government support.
- Provision of the following as part of assistance:
 - Psychosocial support
 - Livelihood support
 - Dignity kits for women
 - Hygiene kits








Does the LGU have projects for persons with specific needs?



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



Recommendations

   	<p>Ensure mechanisms for PWSN are in place in order to have full information on the assistance they are entitled to.</p> <p>B/MLGU must track and/or update list of PWSN and their protection needs</p> <p>Ensure involvement of PWSN in consultation related to LGU programs and projects</p> <p>B/MLGU to ensure persons with urgent medical needs are referred to concerned agencies such as the Rural Health Center/Unit (RHU)</p>	  	<p>Capacitate communities and duty-bearers in protecting PWSN</p> <p>Provide livelihood activities to PWSN and their families to address the financial constraints that prevent them from addressing their health conditions</p> <p>Provision of health services and/or establishment of health centers especially in barangays with high numbers of elderly, people with disabilities and people with chronic illnesses</p>
--	--	--	--

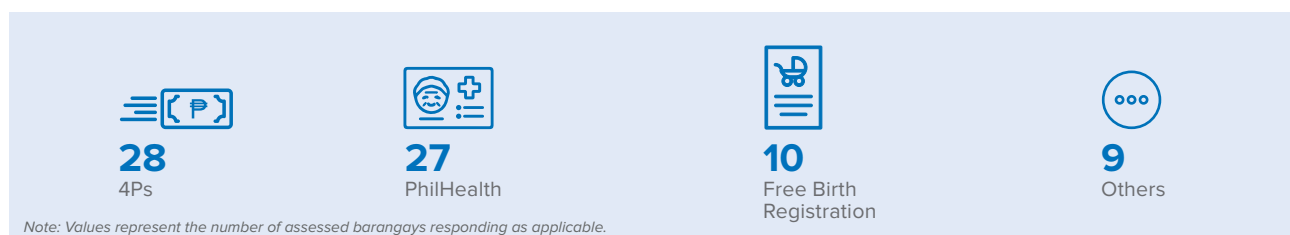
Basic social services

Nature of Violations and Threats

Estimated number of households without the following services :






Government programs that are accessible to the community:





Recommendations

Expand scope on infrastructure projects such as:

Prioritize people-centered programs/projects

	Construct public latrines
	Construct barangay health centers and assign health workers
	Continue water system project

	Consult community on their basic needs to ensure the relevance of projects.
	Conduct evaluations on the government programs/project implemented

Safety and Security

Impact and Effects of Violations

For most of the *rido* cases, the movement of involved families is often restricted due to fear of encountering the family they are in conflict with. On the other hand, there are also report of families who have permanently left their barangay to avoid the rido. In some cases, families involved in rido have to abandon their farms and other sources of livelihood. Rido leads to loss of life, as in the case of Barangay Taboan. There were times that non-members of the conflicting families evacuated due to fear of crossfire.

There is a case where two barangays -- Barangays Pangadapun and Pantaon -- were displaced due to a natural disaster. Some of the displaced population had to seek their livelihood opportunities from other areas to sustain their basic needs after they were hit by a natural disaster that destroyed their homes and properties.

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

In case of threats to safety and security, the two-way radio is a big help to the community. The community members have established a good connection with the security forces and PNP where they get information related to safety and security.

Due to the numerous experiences related to *rido* and other threats to life, communities become vigilant in their surroundings. Communities inform each other of possible threats.

Protective Capability and Compliance

The presence of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) stations, its personnel, and roving “tanods” made great contributions to safety and security. Moreover, the LGU provides training on safety and security such as strengthening the roles of barangay *tanods* and BPAT that helped maintain peace and order in their communities. Furthermore, the LGU in partnership with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) conducted training and reporting on drug activities and related concerns to prevent consequences presented by drug activities.

In Barangay Camponga Raya and Para-aba, there is coordination among local security actors such as AFP and the PNP in maintaining safety and security. Security updates were easily disseminated to these barangays due to active engagement and coordination of the community and the state actors.





The declaration of martial law and the imposing of curfew in Barangay Batobatoray and Dapaan contributed to reducing the effect of family feuds, though it is a temporary solution. Families involved in *rido* had time to negotiate for reconciliation and settle their disputes.

Recommendations

Strengthen network linkages with local security actors, which is noted to be effective in monitoring threats on safety and security.

Strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms (*rido* mediation and negotiation, involvement of traditional leaders and elders)

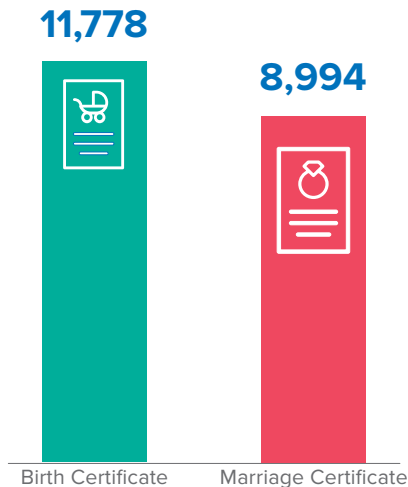
Strengthen the implementation of RA 10121 (Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010)

-  Conduct a community-based DRRM
-  Provide a response mechanism such as the establishment of Early Warning and Early Response (EWER)
-  Capacitate BLGU on response and preparedness
-  Strengthen the knowledge of what is Hazard Preparedness.

Strengthen capacities of BPAT station and personnel to observe information related to threats of safety and security

Documentation

Estimated number of individuals in the assessed barangays without:




Some of the reasons for not acquiring civil documentation are being unaware of its importance, financial limitations and/or lack of technical knowhow on the process.

Impact and Effects of Violations



The community has recognized the adverse impact of having no birth certificate, which include limited access to employment opportunities, 4Ps and other government programs, education and claims.

Difficulties encountered by the residents who have no civil documents

- 3**  Access to employment
- 2**  Access to 4Ps and other gov't programs
- 1**  Access to education
- 2**  Cannot claim pension
- 3**  Access to assistance

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

Recommendations

-  Conduct community awareness activities on the importance of birth registration/civil documentation
-  Continue the free birth registration program
-  Have BLGUs require their constituents to register their newborn children at the Local Civil Registrar (LCR)

Housing, land and property (HLP)

Nature of Violations and Threats

HLP Concerns



Recommendations

- Assist property owners in processing the transfer of their lands to their names.
- Encourage parties in land disputes to submit to traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and respect the decision agreed by both parties
- Ensure consultation of the communities in drafting the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)
- Strengthen the capacity of traditional leaders to resolve the conflict with regard to land issues.
- Involvement of BLGU to resolve conflict must be included

Information

Nature of Violations and Threats

Intermittent signal of communication network is among the challenges in the municipality. Poor mobile signal affects the timely dissemination of information. Television is among the platforms where the constituents access information, but not all the residents have a TV.

Impact and Effects of Violations

The use of technology as the means of delivering and receiving information is limited for communities in Ganassi due to poor mobile reception. As a result, most of the population does not have the correct information. Some of the greatest issues the community is facing related to information and communications are:

- Lack of relief-related information for IDPs
- No information received related to return
- Events and announcements related to return are delayed
- Not able to attend community assemblies due to poor communication

Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

As a coping mechanism, two-way radio was observed to be very effective in relaying information. In addition, religious leaders, community leaders, or traditional leaders are the other means to receive information.

Protective Capability and Compliance

Regular community meetings by the BLGU were conducted to ensure programs and information are relayed to their constituents. BPAT personnel also relay information related to safety and security.

Recommendations

- Regular community meetings led by the BLGUs to ensure programs and information are relayed to their constituents
- Notice of meeting should be circulated in advance
- Enhance and strengthen information networks such as the use of two-way-radio
- Install system of sending information
- Utilize barangay hall's bulletin board to post announcements and information.

Peace processes

Recommendations

- Improve mechanism for providing information related to peace processes
- Lobby for the participation of communities
- Include stakeholders in the consultations
- Provide communities with continuous monitoring and having updates on the BARMM situation through the LGU.

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