



# Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Sur

Mulondo

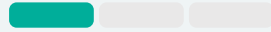


# Municipality of Mulondo

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

## Overview

Risk rating: **Low**

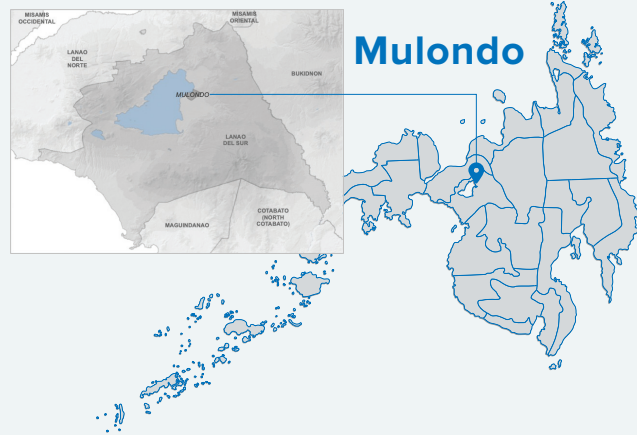


### Quick facts

Mulondo is a 3rd class municipality in Lanao Del Sur facing Lake Lanao on the west. It is bounded by the municipalities of Taraka and Maguing to the south, Buadipuso-Buntong to the north, and Maguing to the east. Mulondo was formerly known as Bato Intan and was created under Executive Order No. 42 on June 25, 1953. It is located in the 1st District of Lanao del Sur, and is partially urban. The municipal center of Mulondo is situated at approximately 755' North, 124 21' East, in the island of Mindanao. Elevation at these coordinates is estimated at 706.9 meters or 2,318.7 feet above mean sea level.

Mulondo is politically subdivided into 26 barangays: Bagoaingud, Bangon, Buadi-Abala, Buadi-Insuba, Bubong, Bubonga-Guilopa, Cabasaran, Cairatan, Cormatan, Dalama, Dansalan, Dimarao, Guilopa, Ilian, Kitambugun, Lama, Lilod, Lilod Raybalai, Lumbac, Lumbaca Ingud, Madaya, Pindolonan, Poblacion, Salipongan, and Sukan.

The municipality has a total land area of 458.67 square kilometers or 177.09 square miles, which constitutes 3.4% of Lanao Del Sur's total area. Its population as determined by the 2015 Census was 16,067. This represented 1.54% of the total population of Lanao Del Sur province, or 0.58% of the overall population of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Based on these figures,



the population density is computed at 35 inhabitants per square kilometer or 91 inhabitants per square mile.

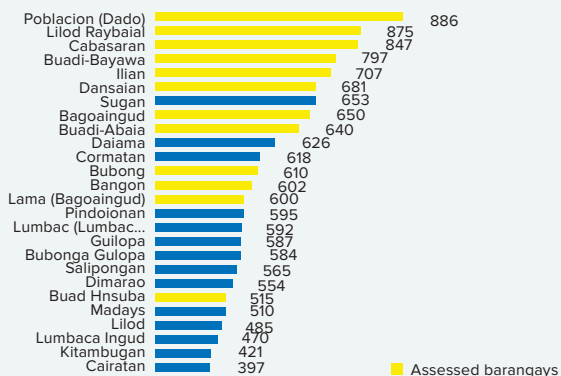
The other sources of income generated from the municipality itself are minimal. According to the Bureau of Local Government Finance, the annual regular revenue of Mulondo for the fiscal year 2016 was P98,035,561.

The people of Mulondo are Maranao, and Islam is the primary religion. Maranao is the most widely spoken language, and people also speak and understand Cebuano and Tagalog.

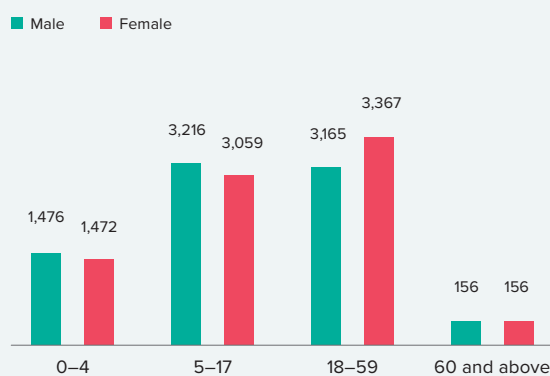
Its economy is agriculturally dependent. The major products include rice, corn, vegetables, livestock, and fish. Most of the residents are farmers, traders, and fishers.



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



### Population<sup>1</sup> 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 Mulondo 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	120	120	600	294	306	258	308	34
Bangon	214	214	1,069	524	545	459	549	61
Buadi-Abala	134	350	668	373	295	273	350	45
Buadi-Bayawa	207	207	1,028	544	484	442	527	59
Buadi-Insaba	258	258	515	252	263	221	265	29
Bubong	151	154	755	285	470	325	387	43
Cabasaran	169	169	847	415	432	364	434	49
Dansalan	136	136	681	334	347	293	349	39
Ilian	141	141	707	346	361	304	362	41
Lama (Bagoaingud)	120	120	600	294	306	258	308	34
Lilod Raybalai	175	157	875	429	446	376	449	50
Poblacion (Dado)	178	178	886	434	452	381	454	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>9,231</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>4,742</b>	<b>535</b>

The total number of families across the 12 barangays is 2,204 (9,231 individuals) with 2,003 households. The male population is 49% while the female is 51%. Population by age group shows that 51% are adults and the remaining 43% and 6% are children and elders respectively.

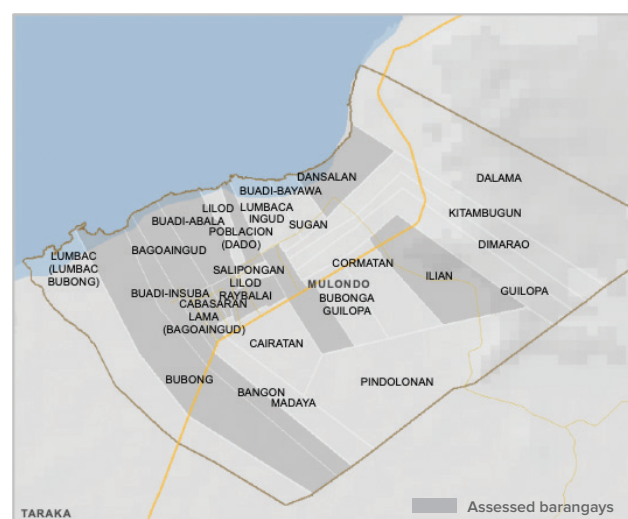
Data and information generated in this report were taken from the clustered focus group discussion and interviews. A total of 188 participants attended the FGDs composed of 29 community leaders, 74 male, 54 female, 20 elderly, and 11 children from 12 barangays.

### Protection Profile Summary

The protection risk of the municipality is low with the possibility of becoming medium. The protection risk rating was based on the data gathered during the profiling. The profiling determined that barangays in the municipality experienced displacement due to natural hazards, clan feud, and fear of armed conflict.

Resources including protection services and facilities cater to both local residents and the displaced population. During displacement, the services and facilities are challenged especially when the displacement is massive. However, the local government had collaborated with non-government organizations to fill in the gaps.

In the profiled barangays and as confirmed during the validation exercise of the MPP, barangays have protective services such as Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) Desks, Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), Barangay Peace and Action Team (BPAT), and Gender and Development (GAD) Councils. But, the degree of functionality of these services varies among barangays. At the municipal level, there are protective services from the Municipal Social Welfare Office, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Office, and Municipal Police. The municipal local government has the willingness



to utilize the calamity fund to protect its constituents and the displaced population.

The BDRRMCs have poor early warning systems and/or disaster evacuation plans to prevent or minimize the effects of violent conflict. The capacities of the members of BCPC and VAWC desk and other local protection mechanisms

need improvement to ensure that protection issues are addressed.

Some barangays have limited access to basic social services because of insufficient or inadequate resources and capacities. The situation will be further challenged in case of sudden displacement. Resource mobilization and strong collaboration between local and higher authorities are necessary to help fill the gap of government resources. It is believed that the strengthening of local protection mechanisms will reduce the impacts of displacement on the affected population. Peace dialogues must be promoted and initiated between and among conflicting parties to prevent escalation and violent consequences in cases of clan feuds.

At the community level, there are few coping mechanisms or self-initiated protection mechanisms. People, including IDPs, are collaborating with local governments. However, most of the activities are dependent on the local government. Active community participation and close collaboration among BLGUs, MLGUs, and government line agencies will help build protection mechanisms that are responsive to the needs of the affected population.

Further, during the validation exercise, the LGU had emphasized that the municipality has no armed conflict and that the Municipal Mayor had recently signed a certificate indicating that there are no armed groups in the municipality. This would indicate that there is less possibility of armed encounters within the municipality that will result in displacement.

## Protection analysis

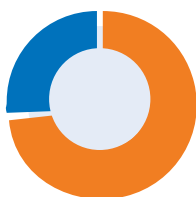
### Displacement

Nature of Violations and Threats

#### DISPLACEMENT FROM THE MUNICIPALITY

Has there been a displacement from this Barangay?

25%  
No



75%  
Yes

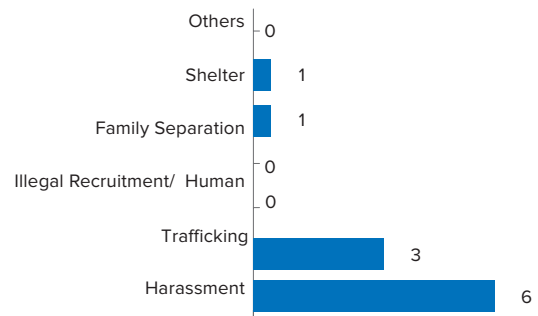
#### Causes of Displacement from the Barangay



#### What is the longest displacement (in days)?



#### Problems encountered during displacement



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

#### DISPLACEMENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY

Though Mulondo had reported displacement of its constituents due to 2017 Marawi Siege, the municipality itself had hosted internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Marawi. All the twelve profiled barangays hosted IDPs earlier of the siege and at the time of profiling, there were still ten barangays who were hosting IDPs from Marawi. These IDPs are from the most affected areas (MAA) of Marawi City, which is not yet open for occupancy. As the MAA had been the battleground during the Marawi Siege, the rehabilitation program of the government was still ongoing at the time of profiling.

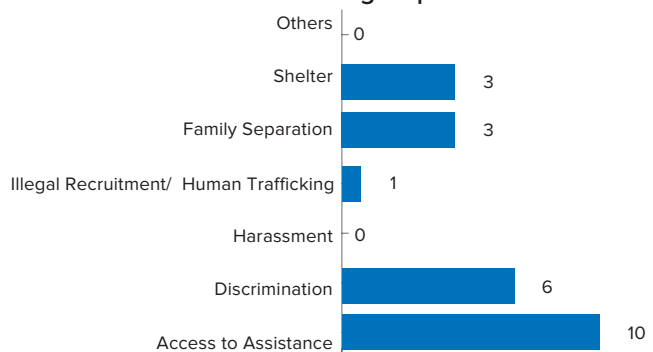
#### Where did the displaced population go?



#### What is the longest displacement (in days)?



#### Problems encountered during displacement



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



### Impact and Effects of Violations

The declaration and enforcement of martial law in Mindanao following the declaration of war against the Maute group greatly affected the people, especially vulnerable groups.

Mulondo was not a battleground for the recent Marawi Siege but hundreds of displaced individuals coming from Marawi City and different adjacent barangays evacuated to Mulondo. An influx of IDPs in the early stage of the Marawi Siege led to crowding in host barangays, with some homes housing two families. The increase of population affected the basic social services, some resources were depleted, and humanitarian assistance diminished as time went on.

IDPs from Marawi have felt excessive stress and psychological effects. Further, as a result of displacement, IDPs have lost their properties and belongings such as houses and business establishments. There are fewer opportunities for food and income sources in the host communities. Many IDPs rely heavily on humanitarian assistance and support from their relatives.

Respondents of the profiling expressed that displaced population needed of immediate protection assistance such as food and non-food items (blankets, kitchen utensils, clothes, etc), medicine, hygiene kits, and WASH facilities, as well as long-term protection needs such as shelter, livelihood, water supply facility and functional training. Nonetheless, the duty bearers provided assistance to protect IDPs and lessen the effects of displacement in their respective barangays, such as food distribution from calamity funds or personal money, provision of clothing, and referral to humanitarian organizations.






### Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

IDPs can raise their protection needs to concerned agencies, especially to the barangay officials. Profiled barangays also revealed that there are community meetings and programs dispensing medicine and food, free check-ups in hospitals, medical operations and prenatal care in the health centers, and financial support for People with special needs (PWSN). Barangay officials also lobby the concerned PWSNs to the municipal social welfare development office. There was close coordination among community members and barangay officials. PWSNs are given priority when there is assistance. In medical missions to their communities, PWSNs are also a priority.

Respondents from the ten barangays said that IDPs know their rights, such as the right to be supported and provided with assistance. Respondents from two barangays did not know if IDPs know their rights. IDPs have the willingness to share information concerning them.

With the displacements related to the Marawi Siege, the host communities empathized with the IDPs. They offered their homes and public structures to shelter the evacuees. The local leaders provided venues to discuss issues and concerns with the IDPs.

### Recommendations

	Strengthen protection mechanisms such as BDRRMC, VAWC Desk, BCPC, and BHRAC.
	Strengthen the operation of BDRRMC particularly establishing a community-based early warning system to facilitate the exchange of real-time information between the barangays and local authorities, thus preventing or minimizing the effects of conflict to the affected population.
	Local authorities should have a disaster response and preparedness plan that reflects the resource requirements and evacuation plan if displacement happens in their respective barangay (this includes the 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.
	Enhance knowledge on IDP rights and protection, both for the barangay and local officials.

## **Protection of women and children**

### Nature of Violations and Threats

As confirmed by local governments, there have been no violations of the rights of children and women. There were cases of separated children in four barangays when the families were moving to safer places during the Marawi Siege. These children were reunited with their families already.

All respondents shared that there are no violations of women and children reported in the community. During the validation exercise with participation from line agencies, LGU staff and officials confirmed that there were no violations of the rights of women or children. There had been no reported issues of maiming and killing of children, child abuse and exploitation, or domestic violence.

### Impact and Effects of Violations

For women or children, their immediate protection needs would include culturally sensitive and responsive assistance on food, clothing, medicines, and hygiene supplies as well as psychosocial support and care, counseling, and free medical check-ups. Strong parental guidance is also needed while survivors struggle to cope.

The long-term protection needs of women and children were food and non-food items, shelter and financial support as well as family counseling or parental guidance. Capacity building and or awareness session on VAWC laws, as well as rights and protection of women and children. For women, economic supports were also identified through the provision of livelihood programs, livelihood skills training, and additional capital. For children, counseling and psychosocial supports, educational supplies, and free education were identified. Other long-term needs include setting up a functional institution and strengthening the local protection mechanism and continuous community

advocacy on promotion, protection, and respect for women and children’s rights.

Barangays disclosed that conflicts can threaten the protection of women and children because of limited resources (knowledge, skills, and financial) of the local authorities, leaving the survivors with limited assistance, or even unattended. Nonetheless, the duty bearers in their respective barangays had their own initiatives such as barangay protection orders, curfew, BPATs patrols and local monitors, and seminars and workshops about the rights of women and children.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

Ten of the 12 barangays shared that communities were familiar with the VAWC Law, and two barangays were not aware. Eleven barangays also disclosed that women are aware of and able to express their rights. Such rights included the right to be protected, access basic services, access education, and freely exercise religion without discrimination, among others.

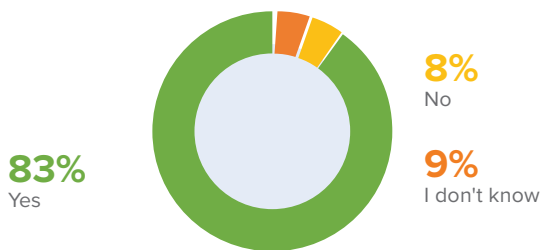
As to the rights of children, respondents in 11 barangays said that parents knew the rights of the children such as the right to live in a family environment, access to clean water, electrical power, and a safe environment, right to quality education, and others.

Women and children feel safe due to barangay ordinances, and community leaders and members work together to maintain the safety of the communities. Aside from barangay ordinances, there are also municipal ordinances. Eleven of the profiled barangays are receiving information and/or training on the protection of women and children. Women and children in 10 of the profiled barangays have access to security services. These ten barangays also said that that women have community meetings, women assemblies, VAWC orientations and barangay meetings to raise their concerns.

Women and children from eight of the respondent barangays are willing to report violations or information while in four barangays, they expressed unwillingness to report because they are settling issues within their family or homes.

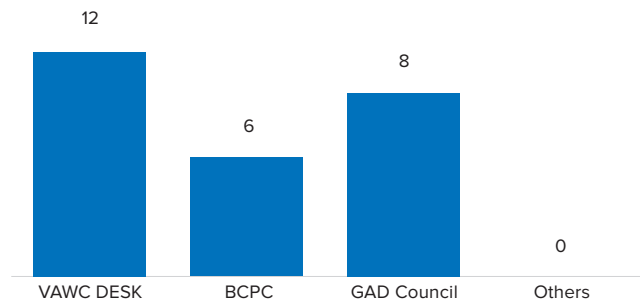
All the barangays except Dansalan and Cabasaran have existing reporting and referral mechanisms in place for women and children, and these are all functional.

**Community's Familiarity on VAWC**



Protective Capability and Compliance

**What protective services are existing and are available in the assessed barangays that respond to the needs of women and children?**



There are no existing facilities to support women and children survivors of GBV incidences. Limited financial resources on the part of duty-bearers as well as lack of support from higher authorities are among the main reasons or factors why there is a deficiency in providing necessary programs and services to women and children in the barangays.

Three out of 12 of the respondent barangays perceived that the capacity of duty bearers is good in terms of protection of women and children in the barangay, while the other nine revealed that there is a need for improvement.

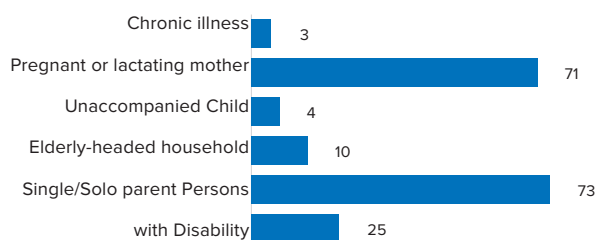
Recommendations

- Institutionalize and strengthen protection mechanisms, including the establishment of GBV and child protection facilities.
- Train protection mechanism members on handling VAWC cases and/or gender-responsive case management training including data protection.
- Training on the establishment of safe spaces for children and women especially in times of emergencies including monitoring, reporting, and referral mechanisms.
- Continuously conduct barangay information sessions on women’s and children’s protection, including GBV and women’s and children’s rights, targeting different sectors in the communities.
- Develop culturally sensitive and responsive IEC materials for barangay distribution.
- Allocate and mobilize resources to improve support and services to women and children, including the immediate needs of GBV survivors.
- Train officers and members of the protection mechanism on handling protection cases in emergency situations and GBV prevention and response in emergencies. Train and orient vulnerable people, especially women and children, on the existing protocols or mechanisms in case of certain abuses.

## Persons with specific needs

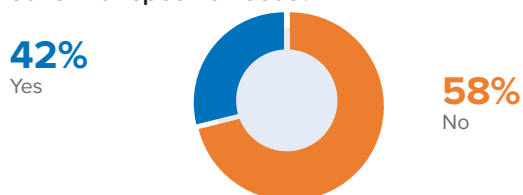
### Nature of Violations and Threats

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

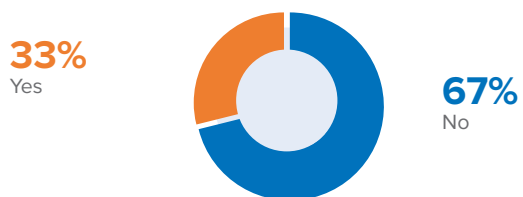


Note: Values represent the combined no. of cases reported in the assessed barangays.

Is there a budget allocated by the Gov't for the persons with specific needs?



Do you have projects for PWSNs?



The reported pressing needs of PWSNs include the provision of devices for PWDs, care mechanisms for children and older persons, food and non-food items, medical care for persons with chronic illnesses, care mechanism for children, and psychosocial support.

### Impact and Effects of Violations

The direct impact and effects of the violation among PWSNs were trauma, stress, limited movement, and inability to work. Indirect effects to them were an additional burden, such as disruption of livelihood, no income, and discrimination. This could be mostly associated to people with disabilities and chronic illnesses. Barangays suggest that PWSN be given proper attention during emergencies and be responded to accordingly.

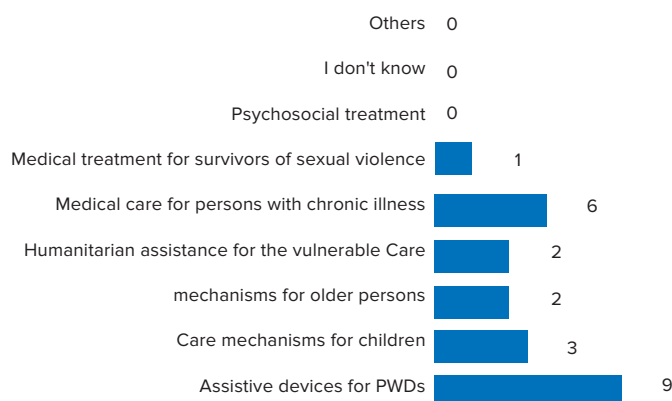
### Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

People with special needs and their families benefit from a strong social support system. Due to a culture that values kinship, families, and relatives support each other in normal situations as well as during crises.

Barangays conduct symposia and advocacy for women's and PWSN's rights protection, ensuring participation in barangay-led activities to prevent violence against women, children and PWSNs.

Prioritizing PWSNs in providing services, ensuring and encouraging PWSN participation in barangay meetings, and conducting regular monitoring of barangay situations, specifically the PWSNs, are all community strategies.

What are the immediate needs of persons with specific needs?



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

### Protective Capability and Compliance

Eight barangays considered the capacity of local authorities as "good" in terms of responding to the needs and protecting the rights of the persons with specific needs. Four barangays said local authorities need improvement.

### Recommendations

- Develop and implement social protection plans as well as programs and services for PWSNs in close collaboration with the local government unit through the office of social welfare and development office.
- The BLGU must design and implement sustainable livelihood program to ensure food security of the persons with special needs.
- Barangay awareness sessions must be done to reach wider barangay members of their rights as well as government services available to support the needs of persons with special needs.
- Additional budget allocation from local authorities to respond to the needs and protection of PWSNs and PWSN be given proper attention during emergencies, and be responded accordingly. They should be prioritized and be given assistance which is sensitive and responsive to their conditions.
- Strengthen collaboration between and among affected populations of barangays, duty bearers, and higher authorities or concern line agencies for better access to government services and implementation of programs for PWSN.

## Basic social services

### Nature of Violations and Threats

Out of 2,003 total households, there are an estimated 747 have issues with accessing safe drinking water. There are 440 households with no toilets. The influx of IDPs has increased these burdens.

Local authorities were confronted with huge challenges in the delivery of basic social services to Mulondo residents as well as those displaced by the Marawi Siege. Eleven of the profiled barangays do not have services specific to the displaced population.


Five out of 12 barangays revealed that people have access to PhilHealth and 4Ps or the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. Seven out of 12 barangays have access to free birth registration.

There are schools in 12 barangays, which are the only structures present and functional in the community. Data revealed that 11 profiled barangays have no barangay health center. Only Bagoaingud has one that is functional. There is a rural health center in the municipality, but services and facilities are limited. Patients needing major medical treatment either go to district or provincial hospitals within the province or to other cities like Iligan or Cagayan de Oro.


### Impact and Effects of Violations

The delivery of basic social services has been a major concern. Absence or limited access to basic social services seriously and adversely affects those in need. Problems with the delivery of development and humanitarian assistance are insufficient assistance, unfair distribution, lack of proper information, fighting between beneficiaries, and lack of information on distribution schedule.

### Recommendations



Mapping of existing and functional basic services in the municipality



Strengthen and/or improve the existing basic services to be able to cater to the residents and when there is an influx of IDPs

## Safety and security

### Nature of Violations and Threats

### What are the causes of these conflicts?



1 Political dispute




1 Criminal-related




1 Gov't and non- state armed groups dispute

*Note: Values only cover the assessed barangays.*


### What are the causes of these conflicts?



2 Army/CAFGU



1 Police



12 Barangay tanod/BPAT

*Note: Values only cover the assessed barangays.*

### Impact and Effects of Violations

The most common effects of violations were the feeling of being traumatized, loss of livelihood, destruction of crops and properties, and limited source of income.

The indirect effects of security-related issues mostly include economic burdens, such as a lack of employment, loss of livelihood, damage or loss of properties, and more. Education was also disrupted, and sometimes children were unable to return to school.

### Coping Mechanism of Affected Population

The strategies employed by the communities include periodic barangay gatherings to keep the barangay aware of security concerns in the barangays; formulating and implementing ordinances; making BPATs functional and active; establishing local monitors and conducting regular monitoring and patrolling; establishing emergency hotlines, and enforcing curfew.

Proper coordination and collaboration of barangay and local authorities help to prevent or minimize the adverse effects of conflict. Hence, functional and active protection mechanisms (e.g., the presence and duty of Barangay Protection Action Teams) were significant factors to facilitate safe and secure evacuation in the event of a conflict.

There are existing mechanisms to settle local disputes and/or small conflicts. Local disputes were settled through the barangay council, religious and traditional leaders, women leaders, and through reporting and referral to the municipal authorities or Shari'ah court.

It was also disclosed by respondents that both the barangay and the local authorities are closely working together to ensure the safety and security of the barangay. Meetings, coordination, consultations, and information dissemination were among the collaborative efforts between the barangay and local officials to ensure safety and security

### Protective Capability and Compliance

All 12 respondent barangays find that the local officials were effective in maintaining peace and order in the barangay. Eleven of 12 profiled barangays perceived that the capacity of duty bearers was "good" in ensuring safety and security in the barangay.

Barangays expressed that local officials were present and active in responding to the needs of the barangay and established local monitors for safety and security. Local officials were able to maintain peace and order in the



barangay via ordinances to improve the safety and security of the affected populations.

Barangays suggested information awareness sessions on safety and security engaging barangays and local authorities, training of the members of local protective mechanisms, advocacy, and ensuring availability of material supply or kits, facilities, or devices necessary for response or rescue. Increasing local budget or financial resources, as well as close coordination to and support from higher authorities must also be improved for the local officials to carry out their duties and functions effectively.

Recommendations

To provide better services and respond to issues of safety and security points below are recommended.

-  Strengthening of local authorities and mechanisms such as BDRRMC with emphasis on an early warning system, Barangay Peace and Order Council (BPOC), Barangay Protection Action Team (BPATs)
-  Training of local officials on conflict management and resolution as well as dialogue facilitation
-  Strengthening the operation of joint ceasefire monitoring posts composed of government and MILF forces established in the area
-  Community peace advocacy to support local peace initiatives that directly or indirectly support the wider peace initiative aiming to end the decade-long conflict in Mindanao
-  Capacity building exercises for the community-related to keeping themselves safe and secure in times of emergencies to include but not limited to reporting and referral
-  Budget allocation to sustain the protection activities in the communities

**Documentation**



Nature of Violations and Threats

An estimated 517 individuals have no birth certificates and 880 couples have no marriage contracts. The respondent barangays listed reasons such as illiteracy, not feeling the need or understanding the importance, not knowing how to apply for registration, unavailability of other documentary requirements, security issues, and most of all, limited if not the unavailability of financial resources. However, they know that having no documentation will result in difficulty accessing a) 4Ps and other government programs, b) education, c) claims from the government and other agencies, d) employment, e) assistance and f) freedom of movement.

**SOURCES / REFERENCES:**

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

Recommendations

-  Strengthen campaign on registering birth and marriage
-  Support for the civil registration specifically on birth and marriage contracts


**Housing, land and property (HLP)**

Nature of Violations and Threats

A total of 116 individuals from 12 barangays are landowners while 702 individuals are land tenants. Their land properties were mostly acquired through inheritance. Others were part of ancestral claims, were used as dowry for marrying male members, or were purchased and rented in the barangay.

Seven out of 12 barangays admitted that there are issues related to housing or land and property. Issues include lack of documentation or no land titles, resulting in conflicts, squatting, and land partition, primarily due to many claimants. Five barangays report no issues related to housing.

Recommendations


-  Enhance local capacity to resolve conflicts related to land ownership issues and political disputes

**Information**

Nature of Violations and Threats



All barangays shared that they were able to receive protection information such as local ordinances, safety and security alerts, barangay or community events, community awareness trainings, and barangay programs or activities. Protection-related information is disseminated through community meetings, through barangay, religious, and women leaders, and through SMS, social media, TV/radio, and bulletin board.

Recommendations

-  Sustain the information strategy of the local government

**Peace processes**

Recommendations

-  Continuously provide information mechanisms on the status of the agreements of the GPH and MILF and the implementation of the BOL
-  Enhance the monitoring mechanisms on the movement of the IDPs and assess continuously their needs for support



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