



Municipal Protection Profiles conducted in Lanao del Sur

Tubaran





Municipality of Tubaran

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

Overview

Risk rating: **Medium**

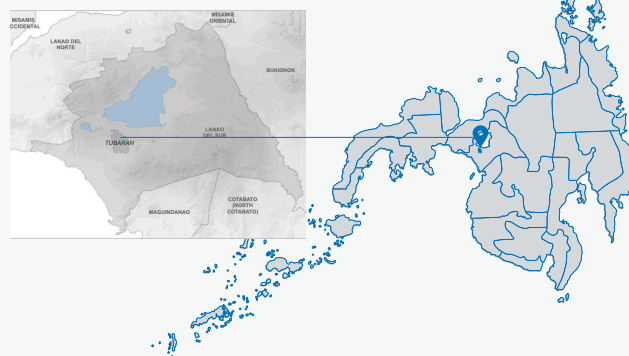
Quick facts

Tubaran is a landlocked municipality in the province of Lanao del Sur. It has a land area of 435km² (167.95 sq. mi) which constitutes 3.22% of the total land area of Lanao del Sur. It is situated at approximately 7°43'N 124°10'E on the island of Mindanao. Elevation at these coordinates is estimated at 267.9 meters or 878.8 feet above sea level. Its nearby municipalities are Binidayan, Lumbaca Unayan, Marongong, and Pagcawayan. It can be reached by land within two hours of travel from Marawi City or more than one hour from Malabang.

Its population as determined by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in the 2015 National Census was 14,749. People inhabiting the municipality are Meranao, one of the ethnic groups of the Bangsamoro people and predominant in Lanao del Sur. They speak the Meranao dialect and most can speak and understand the Filipino language.

The municipality is dependent on agriculture. It produces rice, corn, peanuts, coconuts (copra), abaca, and coffee. Some people engage in trading outside of the municipality. Some are employed by the government, such as teachers, LGU/BLGU workers, nurses, and others.

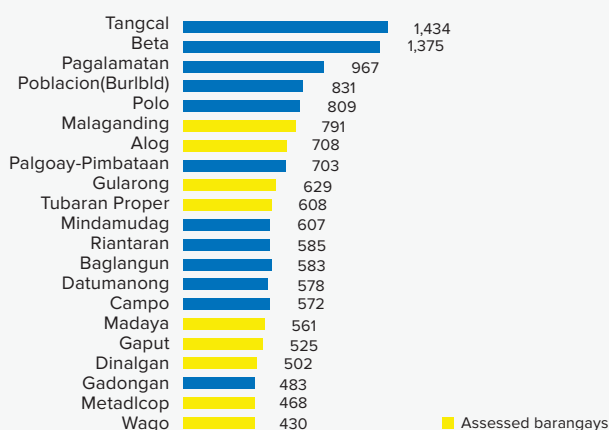
Tubaran



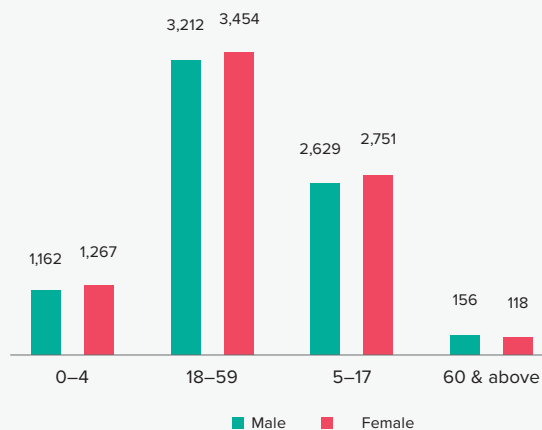
There are four secondary-level schools in the municipality. There are also primary and elementary schools in 14 different barangays. While for health services, the Rural Health Unit (RHU) within the municipality is limited to pre-natal care, check-ups, and vaccinations. Major illnesses are usually referred to the Unayan District Hospital located in Binidayan, Lanao del Sur, which is about five kilometers from the municipality and to the Dr. Serpio Montaner Hospital in Malabang, Lanao del Sur, which is about 20 to 25 kilometers from the municipality. For surgeries or other illnesses, patients are brought to Amai Pak-Pak Medical Center in Marawi City or to a hospital in big cities like Cagayan de Oro City.



Population¹ of assessed barangay



Population¹ by sex and age



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

Assessed barangays

The table below shows the population of barangays in Tubaran 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
Alog	102	300	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	200
Dinaigan	200	93	502	224	278	184	270	48
Gaput	180	450	800	300	500	250	400	150
Guiarong	146	260	946	331	615	254	662	30
Madaya	103	250	1,200	350	850	715	450	35
Malaganding	185	200	900	400	500	302	500	98
Metadicop	90	170	850	298	552	481	315	54
Tubaran Proper	300	400	1,000	200	800	300	650	50
Wago	26	33	170	119	51	100	62	8
TOTAL	1,332	2,156	9,368	4,222	5,146	3,586	5,109	673

Protection Profile Summary

The protection risk rating in the municipality of Tubaran is MEDIUM and with a likelihood of being raised to HIGH due to the following factors:

1. The municipality has been reported to have experienced waves of displacement due to Law Enforcement Operations (LEO) against local Islamic State (ISIS)-inspired group remnants. In January 2018, 755 families were affected. It was renewed after the reports of citing of local IS-inspired group on 11 March 2019 new reports of sighting the local ISIS-inspired group led to the displacement of 184 families or 910 individuals coming from Barangay Gaput. On 14 March 2019, the LEO continued, which affected a total of 749 families.
2. The municipality became the entry and exit point of the local ISIS-inspired group because of its strategic location to other municipalities.
3. The municipality is located in the interior part of Lanao del Sur, and it is most likely to experience protection risks among other municipalities due to its vulnerable geographical location. Accessibility is perceived to be one of the concerns of the community because most of the profiled barangays are located in the interior part of the municipality.
4. The limited resources of the Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs) and the local government units (LGU) are a triggering factor to the possible protection risks of the communities, especially that most of them are involved in agricultural activities which IDPs and host families find insufficient, especially during times of emergency.
5. Occurrence of rido in the municipality is also perceived to be one of the factors of fear among the communities. The usual causes of rido are land-related issues.
6. Some members of the communities are sometimes being suspected by the military as members of the local ISIS-inspired group. Likewise, some people of the communities are suspected by the local ISIS-inspired group to be the ones responsible in reporting the presence of the group in the area. As a result, the community members choose to stay silent.



Protection analysis

Displacement

Nature of Violations and Threats

Since the year 2000, a number of incidents that caused displacement have been recorded in the municipality, such as armed conflict and natural disasters. All the profiled barangays shared that they had experienced repeated displacements, mostly due to the armed conflict between military and local alleged ISIS-inspired group. The most recent encounter was in March 2019 and displaced more than 1,500 families from various barangays. There is also crime and violence due to rido that displaced several families in three of the assessed barangays. Natural disaster displaced families in Barangay Alog.

It was noted in the focus group discussions (FGDs) that during skirmishes, IDPs temporarily sought refuge in several towns and neighboring barangays to seek safer grounds with their relatives within the municipality, while some stayed with their relatives outside the municipality. Others went to evacuation centers in and outside the municipality, such as schools, madrasahs, and other government facilities.

Displacement commonly lasted for up to 30 days for 5 barangays, while 3 barangays said that displacement went from 30 to 60 days. One barangay said displacement had lasted between 91 days and 1 year.

Profiled barangays also expressed that they had hosted IDPs from different places due to the 2017 Marawi Siege. There are still 10 families in Barangay Malaganding who are originally from Pangarungan Village in Marawi City. In addition, there are also records of families being hosted due to the March 2019 clash between the armed forces of the Philippines and the alleged ISIS-affiliated group in barangays Gaput and Matitcop. Other causes of displacement were due to rido in barangays Wago and Denaigan.

Impact and Effects of Violations

The forced displacement of people has caused detrimental effects to both IDPs and host families especially in terms of social and economic stability. The effects of displacement speak more about the difficulties returning to the normalcy of life in the barangay, including emotional distress, disrupted sources of livelihood, pressure on the host family, and availability of resources. However, recurring displacements have also developed positive effects especially for resiliency among IDPs, as families have learned to be disaster-prepared.

According to the respondents, IDPs' immediate needs are access to relief assistance, followed by shelter assistance, access to WASH, financial assistance, and educational supports. While long-term needs concern durable solutions include the facilitation of return followed by provision of farm capital and livelihoods, and road construction, followed by food, bedding, and kitchen sets.

The capability of the duty bearer to respond abruptly to displacement situations depends sometimes on the

help coming from the municipal level and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). This claim is supported by the fact that most of the barangays have limited capacity to provide assistance. Information shared by the duty bearers in terms of response is limited to personal assistance coming from their own pockets and relief assistance coming from INGOs, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and local groups or individuals.

Four of the barangays confirmed that there are still a number of displaced families. The displaced families are not able to return to their places of origin as armed operations against the alleged ISIS-inspired group are still in effect. There are households who find that their livelihood is affected, making it hard to return to their places of origin. Some are still afraid to go back due to security-related concerns.

Eight of the total barangays profiled have affirmed that the possibility of another displacement is likely to happen. These answers are supported by ongoing operations against the ISIS-inspired group in the forested areas of the municipality.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

The communities are prepared to ask for assistance from their respective barangay officials, LGUs, DSWD and humanitarian agencies.

The communities also have developed a self-reliant attitude with support from the strong cultural practices which include welcoming and assisting people in need, as well as a connecting faith. Individuals also participate in subsistence gardening and farming.

Recommendations

	Strengthen and mainstream protection in LGUs.
	Strengthen the peace and order committees by providing them with trainings related to conflict resolution.
	Explore linking and/or partnership with humanitarian organizations specialized for conflict resolution and mitigation.
	Provide trainings on disaster preparedness from the LGU level down to Barangay Level.
	Involve humanitarian organizations, CSOs, NGOs and INGOs in the municipal development planning.
	Enhance and promote a definition and clear mandates of the local management at the barangay level - their role, functions, and powers - at each level of management and government.

Protection of women and children

Nature of Violations and Threats

Two of the barangays profiled have reported that there were violations to the rights of children such as attacks on schools/madrasahs and recruiting children to become soldiers, which happened years ago by the rebel group, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Also, there were reports of youths being out of school in Barangay Denaigan due to financial constraints of the family. Furthermore, armed encounters between the allegedly ISIS-inspired group and the AFP have been threatening the security of the community.

Five of the nine barangays profiled confirmed that they had not received any information related to the training and protection of women and children.

During the focus group discussion, four barangays confirmed that the March 2019 armed encounter which caused massive displacement had resulted in cases of separated and unaccompanied children. The Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO) later facilitated family tracing and reunification. According to the information, the separation of children from their families was a result of emergencies where families moved to where they thought was safe.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

Six of the barangays profiled have confirmed that VAWC desks do not exist or are not functional in their barangays, while the three barangays have affirmed that their VAWCs are functional. In Barangay Matiticip, women have undergone training on protection and basic human rights courses integrated in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) programs.

As for women’s and children’s rights, eight of the profiled barangays confirmed that they knew their rights, while only one barangay abstained. Women in the barangay are given a chance to decide and be heard in the community. Some women have distinguished traditional positions held in the barangay like “Bae a Labi” and/or Potre Maamor (Princess) which hold significant roles in shaping the community and addressing issues concerning security, including settling rido amicably.

To respond to the needs and protect the rights of women and children, the BLGU recommends and endorses them to register with 4Ps programs and other social pensions. Moreover, the BLGU provides humanitarian assistance during displacement, amicably settles disputes, ensures safety and security through regular patrolling and monitoring by the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT), and encourages the education of children.

Eight barangays expressed they were willing to report any violations concerning the protection of women and children.

Protective Capability and Compliance

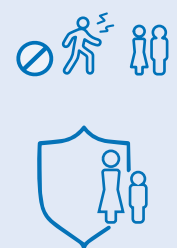
All the profiled barangays said that they had established referral mechanisms. Out of the nine barangays profiled, three said that their referral mechanisms were not functional.

In the absence of gender-based violence (GBV) survivor facilities, Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), a local committee which protects the rights of women and children, was created by three barangays, while the remaining six barangays direct to the LGU and BLGU. Other means initiated by the BLGU to ensure protection of women and children include community awareness sessions, simple alert messages, and monitoring using a two-way radio and FDS during 4Ps activity.

Despite the absence of the VAWC in the six barangays, there is still a functioning service to report security and protective issues concerning women and children known as the Maliwanag Frequency. It mainly functions using two-way radio and only operates in the municipality.

Road access and distance are among the challenges the communities face, especially for women, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups to access services that can benefit them. However, the resiliency of the community decreases risk as a whole.

Recommendations



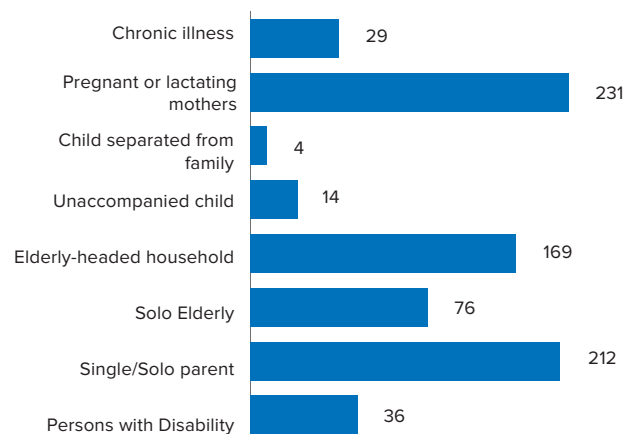
Strengthen campaign on Violation Against Women and Children Law in every barangay.

Strengthen the functionality of the Council for the Protection of Children at both barangay and municipal level by allocating the 5 percent budget appropriations, as well as incorporate the protection of women and children interventions in the LGU’s Annual Investment Plan (AIP) to ensure the protection of women and Children.

Persons with specific needs

Nature of Violations and Threats

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



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

Due to a significant number of vulnerable groups, programs of the LGU must provide consideration to Persons with Specific Needs (PWSNs). Given that the municipality has only one Rural Health Unit (RHU), assistance is limited to a few.

Of the nine barangays profiled, eight barangays reported to have allocated their budget for PWSNs, and two barangays reported to have received programs exclusively for PWSNs. However, under a limited PWSN budget, most of them have expressed a need for support with providing assistive devices, care mechanisms, medical care for people with chronic illnesses, psychosocial treatment, vitamins for lactating and pregnant women, milk, diapers and vitamins, and humanitarian assistance.

Impact and Effects of Violations

Programs geared toward addressing the needs of PWSNs are not given priority by the LGU. This lack of assistance further aggravates the social and psychosocial well-being of PWSNs, which eventually results in anxiety, jealousy, sensitivity, and low self-esteem. As a result, PWSNs have less interest in cooperating in the community endeavors, they are excluded or unable to participate in social activities, and may even be homebound by their limitations.

Thus, most of the expressed needs of the PWSN are centered on assistive devices and financial support, specifically for PWDs and the elderly. For single parents, needs are centered on livelihood and on security and safety, while for elderly households, common needs include financial and food assistance, inclusion in social pensions, medicine, and sources of livelihood. As to the separated and unaccompanied children, the support should focus on education. For pregnant and lactating women, common needs are medical attention, medicines, safety and security during displacement, and vitamins. Lastly, for people with chronic illnesses, needs are mainly medical.

On the other hand, long-term needs include separate programs exclusive for PWDs, assistive devices, pensions, and livelihood. Solo elderly and elderly-headed households need livelihood and safety and security, while unaccompanied and separated children need programs on education. Pregnant and lactating women need provision of health centers and midwives, medical care and hospitalization to be institutionalized at the LGU level.

Displacement affects PWSNs directly. Among their immediate needs during displacement are assistive devices, clothing, food assistance, kitchen sets, immediate return as a durable solution, medicine, and safety and security. In the long term, needs include but are not limited to assistive devices, financial support, safety and security, and shelter.

PWSN’s access to assistance is not present in five barangays because of the lack of budget appropriations received, while the other four barangays affirmed that they received assistance from the LGU.




Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

PWSNs are encouraged to attend community meetings, while some of them are engaged in livelihood or small-scale business enterprises to support their family and their own needs.

Two out of nine barangays profiled affirmed that PWSNs knew some of their rights, such as the right to be taken care of, right to receive assistance, right to education, and right to be included in the government’s program.

In times of displacement, the LGU delivers what it is mandated to provide, like social pensions. Health centers in the municipality are active and can be accessed. On the part of the BLGUs, they also provide relief assistance at personal expense. Members of the community also collaborate to resolve certain issues. instance, landowners lend some of their lands to others for farming.

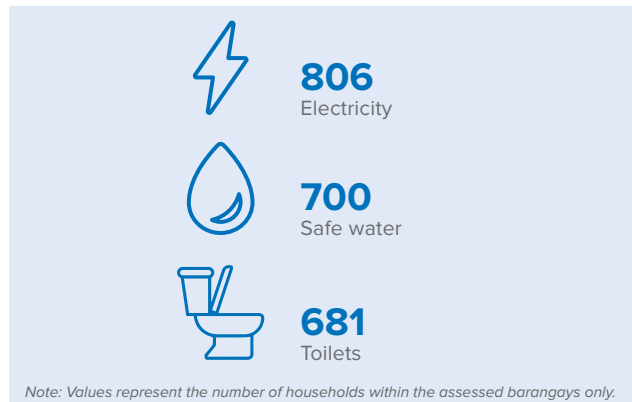
Recommendations

-  Allocate full budget for every barangay for PWSNs
-  Enhance services in the RHU with regards to PWSNs
-  Provide programs exclusive for people with disabilities, solo parents, the chronically ill, and child-headed households

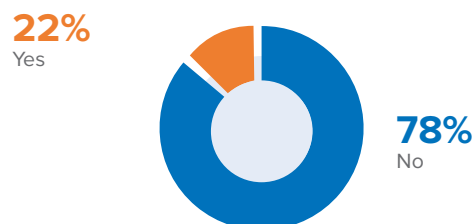
Basic social services

Nature of Violations and Threats

Estimated number of households without the following services:



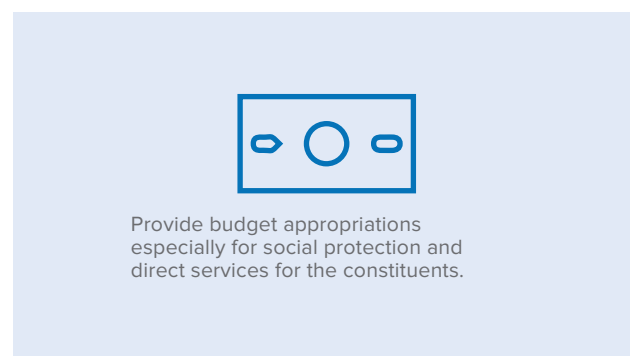
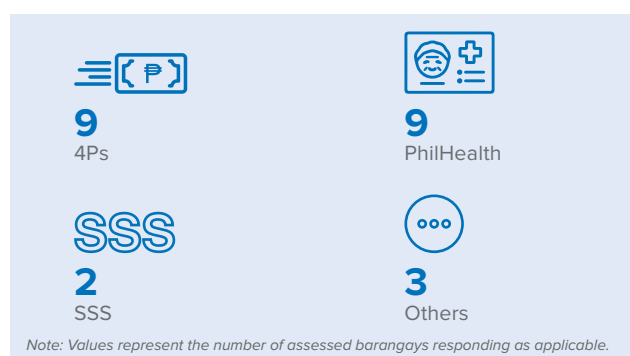
Does the community have programs and services to assist the displaced population?



Barangay	Families	Estimated No. of HH without Electricity	Estimated No. of HH without access to safe water	Estimated No. of HH without sanitary toilets
Guarong	260	260	0	258
Wago	33	0	0	0
Gaput	450	100	100	98
Dinaigan	93	159	500	15
Tubaran Proper	400	20	0	0
Madaya	250	100	100	100
Alog	300	15	0	30
Malaganding	200	100	0	90
Metadicop	170	52	0	40
TOTAL	2156	806	700	631

Which government programs are accessible by the community?

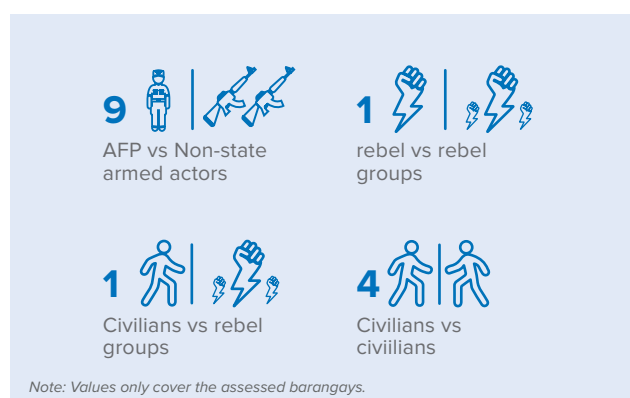
Recommendations



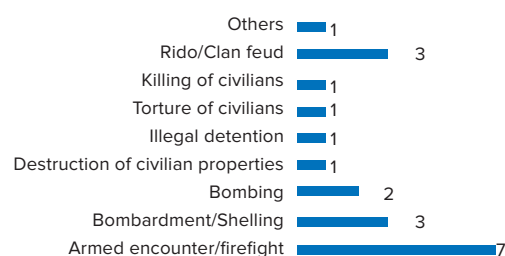
Safety and security

Nature of Violations and Threats

What is the nature of conflicts?



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



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

Impact and Effects of Violations

About 89 percent of the assessed barangays confirmed being afraid for their security due to skirmishes between the military and the alleged ISIS-inspired group. At the time of profiling and focus group discussions, a firefight happened between the military and alleged ISIS-inspired group and had displaced the population, including participants of the discussions.

Two of the assessed barangays are also prone to natural hazards like tornadoes and flooding.

Recommendations

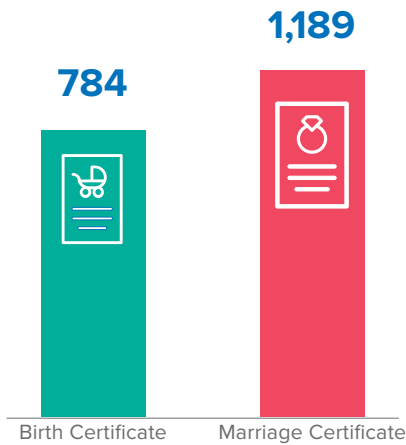


RHRC should conduct a municipal consultation and orientation related to human rights to ensure the protection of the community, considering that most of the municipalities in Lanao del Sur are vulnerable to different types of incidents that result in displacement.

Documentation

Nature of Violations and Threats

Estimated number of individuals in the assessed barangays without:



What are the reasons for not having a birth certificate?

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

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

Recommendations



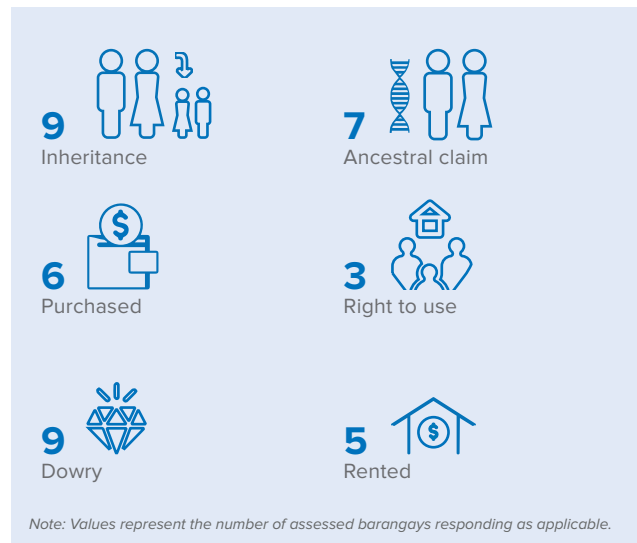
The 4Ps program needs to be strengthened and be expanded.



The DILG and PSA should provide a mandate to all LGUs to appropriate budget exclusively for civil documentation.

Housing, land and property (HLP)

How were the lands/properties acquired?



Recommendations



The LGU through the Assessor's Office should intervene especially on the issues of land titling and dispossession of rights to every individual.

Information

Nature of Violations and Threats

Passing and receiving information is a challenge in the municipality. The network for mobile phones is weak. The road conditions are poor and there are no regular commuting vehicles, and there are no regular meetings in the barangay.

It is common among the nine barangays that information received is related to security alerts, barangay ordinances, events, social activities, and community awareness/training.

Impact and Effects of Violations

As there are challenges with information dissemination, residents are not able to receive timely information, including information related to conflict or displacement.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

Based on the findings, only two-way radio and television were used as common sources of information that can be accessed by the community.

Protective Capability and Compliance

The municipal local government held a municipal peace and order conference (MPOC), while the community and BLGU were tasked to report security updates. Moreover, the office of Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) / Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) was updated regularly by the barangay officials, especially on concerns related to safety and security.

Recommendations



There is a need to strengthen and strategize the dissemination of real-time information, especially to the areas considered as geographically isolated like Gaput, Madaya, Malaganding, Guiarong, Wago and Alog.



Provide capability training related to information and data banking purposely to capture credible information.



Establish a first-hand data by barangay to serve as baseline figure to obtain a credible data.

Peace processes

Nature of Violations and Threats

Generally, most of the communities are aware of the peace process and the status of Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), and that the people are excited about the implementation of Shariah-based governance when the BOL is implemented. The communities expect the BARMM to intervene in the conflict and displacement concerns existing in Tubaran.

Impact and Effects of Violations

Most of the respondents expect and are excited by the implementation of Shariah. Further, the community also expects BARMM to intervene in conflicts and displacement concerns in Tubaran.

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