State of Human Security in Muslim Mindanao

Abhoud Syed M. Lingga
Institute of Bangsamoro Studies

Seminar Workshop on
Continuing Peace and Development in Mindanao
Heritage Hotel Manila
20 September 2006

Human security

- Protecting "the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment."
  – Protecting fundamental freedom
  – Protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations
  – Using processes that builds on people's strengths and aspirations
  – By creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.

Commission on Human Security (2003)

Threats to Human Security

(Canadian and UNDP human security schemas)

Direct violence	Indirect violence
Direct death/ disablement	Deprivation
Dehumanization	Disease
Drugs	Natural and man-made disasters
International dispute	Underemployment
Most destructive weapons	Population displacement
	Environmental degradation

Bajpai (2000)

Threats to Human Security
(Philippine Human Development Report 2005 categorization)

| Categories |
| --- |
| **Economic security** |
| **Food security** |
| **Health security** |
| **Environmental security** |
| **Personal security** |
| **Community security** |
| **Political security** |

Threats to Human Security
(Commission on Human Security Report 2003)

- Armed conflicts
- Security of people on the move
- Economic security
- Health security
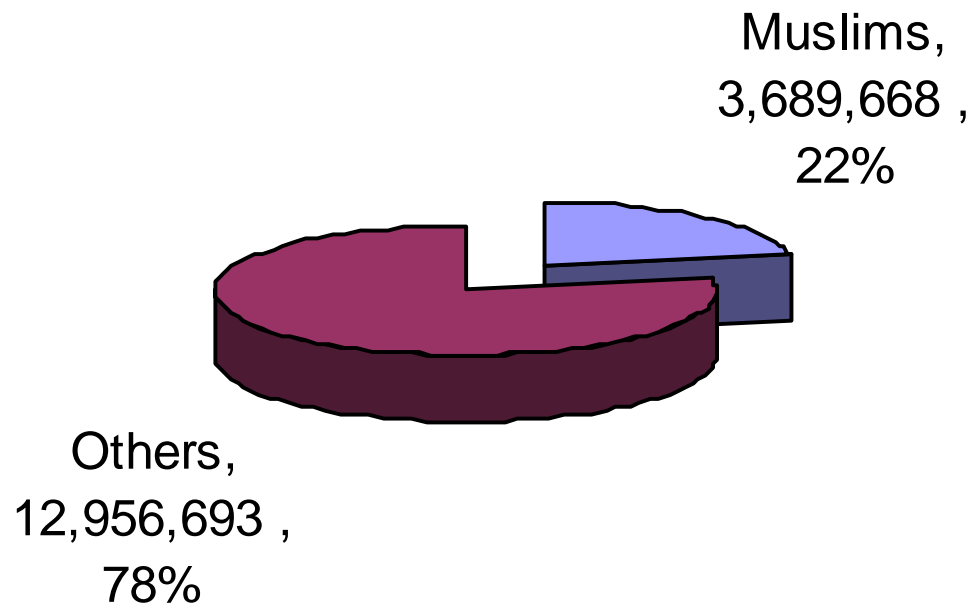- Security on access to
    Basic Education

Muslim Mindanao

- Generally, refers to areas in Mindanao where the Muslims occupy

- Specifically, refers to territory of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)
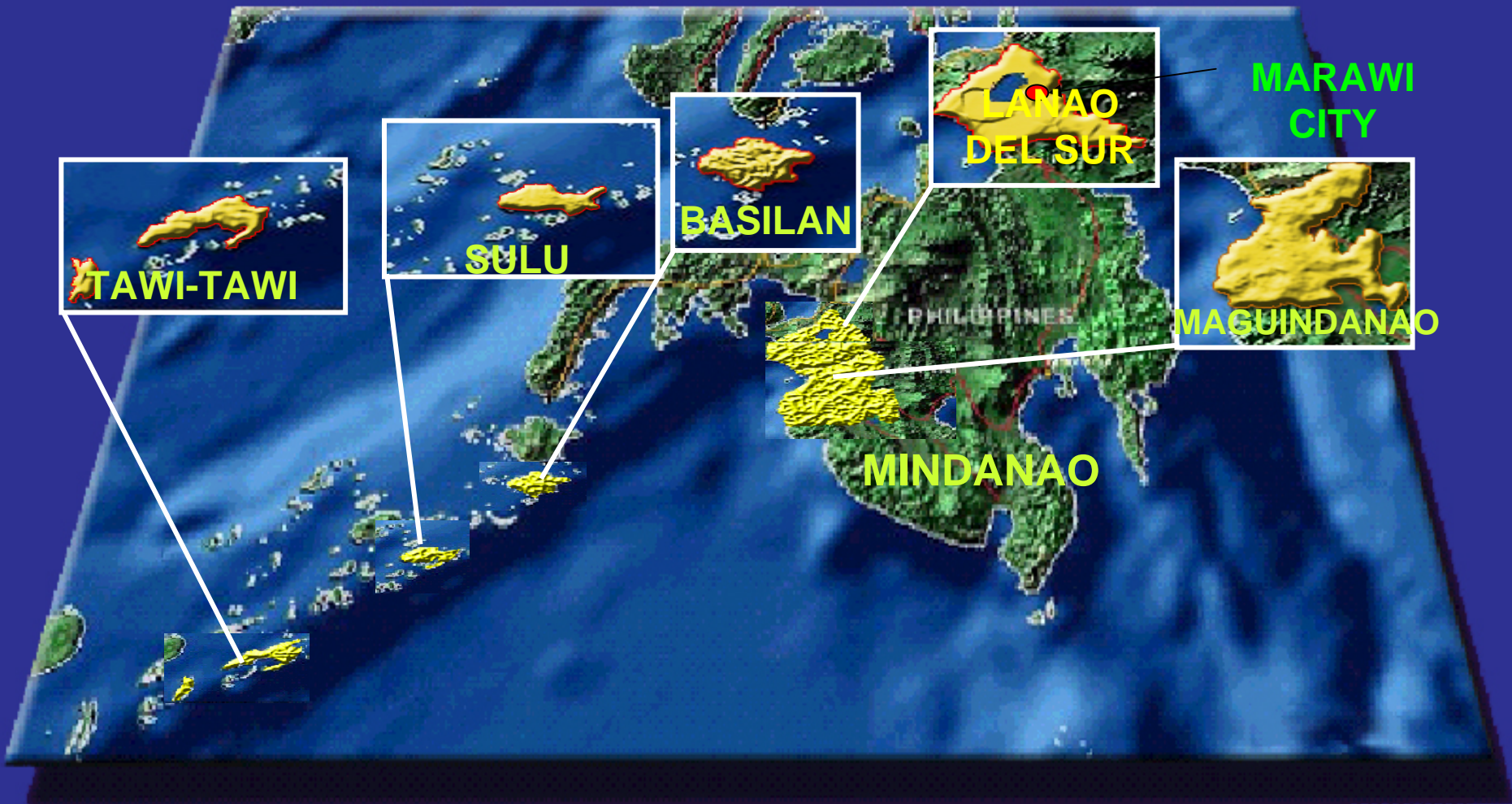
Muslims in Mindanao and Palawan (2000)

Muslims,
3,689,668 ,
22%

Others,
12,956,693 ,
78%

Muslims in Mindanao and Palawan (2000)

Other Areas,
1,127,565 ,
31%
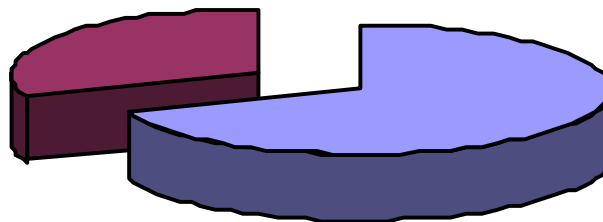
ARMM,
2,562,103 ,
69%

Human Security Situation

- Armed conflict
- Economic security
- Access to basic education
- Access to health services

Conflict situation

Conflict-affected **areas**	
Provinces **Muslims are majority**	**Provinces** **Muslims are significant minority**
Lanao del Sur Maguindanao Basilan Sulu Tawi-Tawi	North Cotabato Sultan Kudarat Lanao del Norte Zamboanga del Sur Zamboanga del Norte Zamboanga Sibugay South Cotabato Davao del Sur Davao Oriental Sarangani Palawan

ARMED GROUPS

Government Forces	Liberation and Revolutionary Forces	Other Groups
AFP PNP CAFGU CVO	MILF MNLF CPP/NPA	Abu Sayaf Jamaah Islamiyah Warlords Kidnap for Ransom groups Other criminal elements

Guns in the hands of individuals/families

Conflict situation

Government forces ⟺	**MILF**	**Sovereignty-based**
Government forces ⟺	**MNLF**	**Sovereignty-based**
Indigenous communities ⟺	**Business Interests**	**Resource-based**
Government forces ⟺	**Comunist Party (CPP/NPA)**	**Ideology-based**
Government forces ⟺	**Abu Sayaf/JI**	**Terrorism**
Government forces ⟺	**Criminal elements**	**Criminality**
Clan/family ⟺	**Clan/family**	**Rido**

Costs of the conflicts
## (Sovereignty-based conflicts)

- 50,000 deaths

- 2 million refugees

- 535 mosques destroyed

- 200 schools demolished

- 35 cities and towns destroyed

Costs of the conflict

- Government spent P76 billion from 1970-1996

- Government spent no less than P6 billion in 2000 all-out war against the MILF

- Economic output lost directly –

  $2 billion to $3 billion from 1970-2001

  (about P5 billion to P7.5 billion annually)

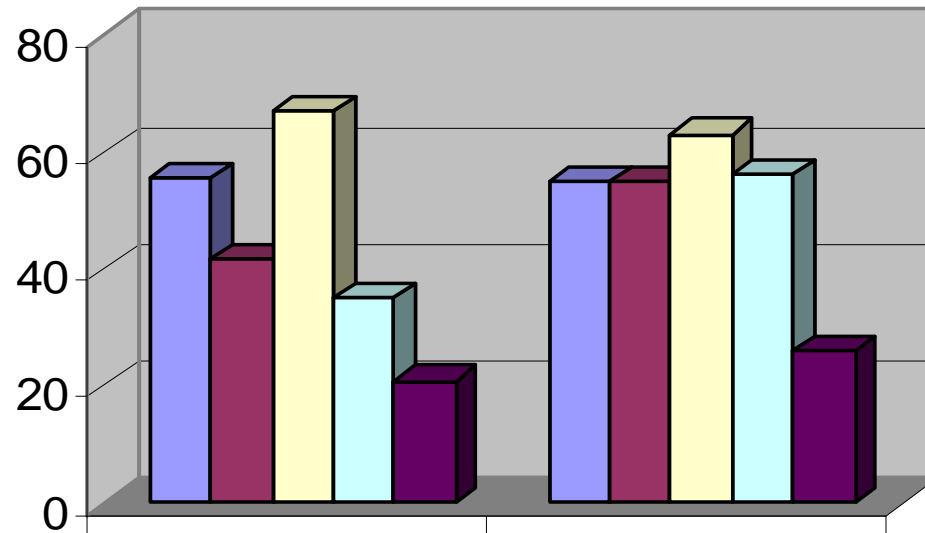# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
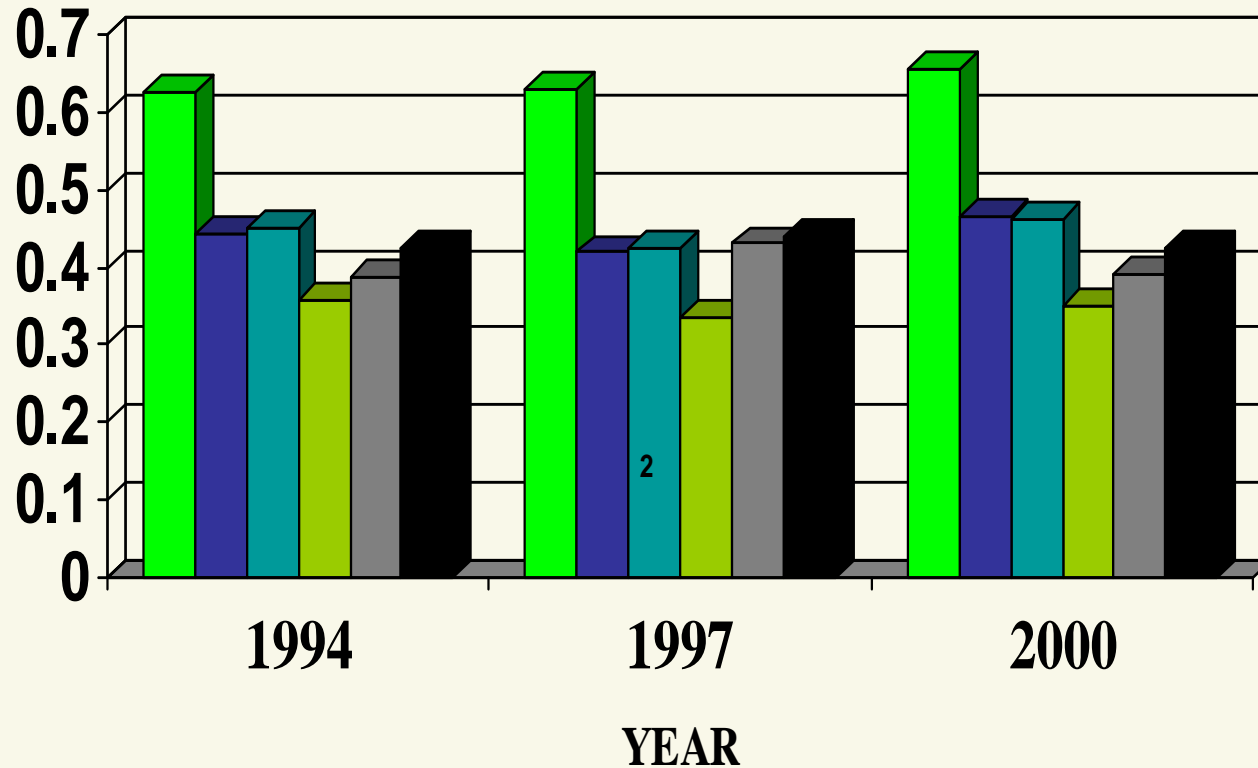
Incidence of Poor Families

	1997	2000
Lanao Sur	55.6	55
Maguindanao	41.6	55
Sulu	67.1	63.2
Tawi-Tawi	35	56.5
Basilan	20.9	26.2

Literacy, Participation and Cohort Survival Rates

AREA	Literacy Rate (2003)		Participation Rate (2003-2004)		Cohort Survival Rate (2003-2004)	
	Basic	Functional	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
Philippines	93.4	84.1	80.3	45.7	69.5	63.9
Mindanao	86.8	76.2	81.1	39.7	60.2	61.7
ARMM	**87.3**	**77.1**	**89.1**	**26.7**	**47.5**	**66.6**
					SY2004-05	
Maguindanao					**35.87**	
Lanao del Sur I					**34.00**	
Lanao del Sur II					**23.81**	
Marawi City					**43.20**	
Sulu					**56.00**	
Basilan					**65.84**	
Tawi-Tawi					**52.57**	

Student-Teacher Ratio
Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Schools
SY 2001-2002

AREA	Both Public and Private Schools		Public Schools Only	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
Philippines	1:35	1:38	1:36	1:40
Mindanao	1:36	1:40	1:37	1:41
ARMM	**1:36**	**1:42**	**1:36**	**1:42**

Student-Teacher, Student-Room and Student-Seat Ratios
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, SY 2003-04

AREA	Teacher : Student Ratio		Room : Student Ratio		Seat : Student Ratio	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
Philippines	1:36	1:42	1:38	1:61	1:1.20	1:1.57
Mindanao	1:37	1:44	1:39	1:62	1:1.30	1:1.65
ARMM	**1:40**	**1:53**	**1:48**	**1:60**	**1:1.91**	**1:1.43**

ARMM

Infant Mortality Rate

55 Per 1,000 LB

Maternal Mortality Rate

320 Per 100,000 LB

Crude Birth and Death Rates, % HH with Sanitary Toilets, and % with Access to Safe Water, 2003

AREA	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	With Sanitary Toilet (%)	With Access to Safe Water (%)
Philippines	25.2	5.8	86.0	80.0
Mindanao	21.2	4.4	71.9	85.3
ARMM	**27.4**	**9.5**	**45.8**	**79.7**

Ratio of Medical Personnel to Population, 2003

AREA	Doctors	Dentist	Nurses	Midwives
Philippines	1:26,317	1:42,493	1:16,844	1:4,808
Mindanao	1:39,165	1:65,431	1:20,534	1:4,980
ARMM	**1:32,734**	**1:98,201**	**1:22,814**	**1:6,088**
Maguindanao	1:133,517		1:80,110	1:12,921
Lanao del Sur	1:55,756		1:44,604	1:14,868
Marawi City	1:64,904		1:64,904	1:22,130
Sulu	1:123,933		1:47,666	1:18,959
Basilan	1:295,565		1:36,945	1:10,555
Tawi-Tawi	1:64,904		1:107,439	1:16,226

No. of Hospitals and Beds, Population-Hospital Bed Ratio, 2003

AREA	No. of Hospitals	No. of Hospital Beds	Population- Hospital Bed Ratio
Philippines	1,719	84,761	957:1
Mindanao	444	15,005	1,310:1
ARMM	**25**	**620**	**5,189:1**
Maguindanao	5	105	
Lanao del Sur	6	135	
Marawi City	7	210	
Sulu	5	85	
Basilan	1	10	
Tawi-Tawi	1	75	

Observations

- Armed conflicts are the biggest threats to human security in Muslim Mindanao

- Elimination of armed conflicts do not automatically eradicate other threats to human security but necessary step to effectively address them

Recommendations

- **In time of armed conflict**

  Urge conflicting parties to observe international humanitarian laws and human rights laws

Recommendations

- **GRP-MILF Negotiations**

The negotiations should be carried out within the human security framework

- – The parties should take into consideration the protection of the vital core of all human lives of the Bangsamoro people in ways that will enhance their freedom and human fulfillment.
- – Re-thinking on concepts of inviolability of the constitution, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

Recommendations

- **Post-conflict situation**

Post-conflict reconstructions should be carried out within the human security framework

- – Protection and empowerment of people that promote a culture of human security

Recommendations

Support programs on:
- **Governance**
  - **Accountable and transparent governance**
  - **Elimination of corruption**
  - **Election reforms**
  - **People's participation in decision-making**

- **Socio-economic welfare**
  - **Provide Bangsamoro minimum living standard**
  - **Capacitate them to earn adequate income**
  - **Access to education**
  - **Access to health care**

- **Security**
  - **Security arrangement that will involve forces of government and sovereignty-based groups**
  - **Disarming and decapacitating warlords, criminal elements, terrorist groups, kidnap for ransom groups, etc.**
  - **Collection of firearms from individuals/families**

- **Justice**
  - **Effective, efficient and accessible justice system**
  - **Rule of law**

Recommendations

- Establishment of human security funds for reconstruction of conflicted areas

- Research on state of human security in conflict-affected areas

Thank you