

The Philippines: Early Marriage of Muslim Girls

Posted on January 27, 2010 by alaiwah

Nurina was 14 when she married Sid, who was 23. “We were close friends. He treated me like a younger sister,” Nurina said. “People started to gossip and my family insisted that we be married to avoid tarnishing my reputation.”



Seven years later, Nurina is a third-year high-school student and a mother of three.

Early and arranged marriages are common practice in Muslim culture in the Philippines where about 5 percent of the country’s 97 million inhabitants are Muslim.

It is estimated that *80 percent of Filipino Muslims live on the southern island of Mindanao.* Muslims have a different set of rules governing marriage, divorce, custody of children, among others: http://www.muslimmindanao.ph/shari%7a/pesonal_laws.pdf

Under Article 16 of the **Muslim Code, the minimum marrying age is 15 for both males and females.** However, upon petition of a male guardian, the Shari’a District Court may order the solemnization of the *marriage of a female who has attained puberty though she is younger than 15, but not below 12.*

No Accurate Information

There is no accurate data of how many Muslim girls in Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) marry before the age of 18.

Marriage registration is not a common practice, especially in far-flung areas. Many do not find the registration of marriages, births and deaths relevant unless they seek employment. The process and costs entailed further discourage registration.

Early marriage is not just a result of cultural practices. The Muslim Code allows it. Challenging the practice of early and arranged marriage needs evidence-based argumentation.

Reasons for Getting Married

Religious beliefs ranked highest, with women saying early marriage was in accordance with their religion. This was followed by cultural reasons such as keeping family honour, and economic factors.

A small proportion said they married for political reasons like settling or preventing family disputes, or forging political alliances, while others still report being “forced” into the arranged marriage by their parents.

Maternal Mortality Risks

According to the 2008 National Health and Demographic Survey, <http://www.un.org.ph/response/clusters/nutrition/keyDocs/2008%20National%20Demographic%20and%20Health%20Survey.pdf>], the maternal mortality rate in ARMM is twice as high as the national average of 162 per 100,000 live births.

ARMM has a high unmet need for family planning, with the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods at 9.9 percent and traditional methods at 5.2 percent.

On average, six out of 10 births take place at home under the supervision of a traditional birth attendant, but in ARMM, that figure is nine out of 10 births, the survey states.

Having children at a young age poses serious health risks. The body of an adolescent girl is not fully developed. Her uterus and other reproductive organs are not mature or properly equipped to support the development of another human life. The ideal age for conceiving is between the age of 20 and 35.

Armed Conflict

The Department of Social Welfare and Development estimates that 126,225 individuals are still living in evacuation centres since the outbreak of renewed fighting between the government and the Muslim separatist group, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, in August 2008.

The combination of so much idle time in a **close space like an evacuation centre makes the youth vulnerable to exploring relationships.**

Pre-marital relations are forbidden in Muslim culture and to protect the girl’s chastity, she is forced into marriage.

In the evacuation centre, each family is entitled only to one food coupon for basic relief goods. Girls and boys are married off by their parents to create new families and qualify for more food coupons