

THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

List of abbreviations

ALTERPLAN	Alternative Planning Initiatives
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BDRSSP	Barangay Disaster Risk-Sensitive Shelter Plan
CF	Community Facilitators
COA	Commission on Audit
CPI	Citizen Participation Intervention
CSF	Civil Society Fund
CSO	Civil society organisation
DERF	Danish Emergency and Relief Fund
DIB	Danish International Human Settlement Service
DRSSP	Disaster Risk-Sensitive Shelter Plan
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
ICESDev	IMCC Center for Extension and Social Development
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IMCC	Iligan Medical Center College
LGU	Local government unit
LKM	Lombay Ka Marawi
MAA	Most affected area
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
NHA	National Housing Authority
PHILSSA	Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies
PO	People organisation
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
TFBM	Task Force Bangon Marawi
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency

1. Objective and relevance

- What is the objective of the intervention?

The overall objective of the intervention is to contribute to the increased stability of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) households affected by the Marawi siege, Philippines. Specifically, the objectives are:

Objective 1: At the end of the project, partner IDPs and Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM) are able to sustain participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms implementing resettlement and other development projects for IDPs.

Objective 2: At the end of the project the IDPs are equipped with knowledge and instruments to claim their rights to safe and secure housing

Objective 3: At the end of the project at least 20% of the targeted IDP families shall have increased options for livelihood

- How does the intervention contribute towards strengthening civil society organising that promotes compliance with rights and equal access to resources and participation?

The intervention intends to continue building the capacities of a newly formed organization of IDPs, Lombay Ka Marawi, for them to effectively engage with key duty-bearers in government in accessing the services and opportunities that should be made available and accessible to the IDPs. The intervention proposes to enhance the knowledge and skills of IDP leaders for active participation in the reconstruction of Marawi City and the rehabilitation of IDPs in general.

In particular, the IDPs and LKM will be assisted to participate in local multi-stakeholder mechanisms that are designed by the Local Government Code of the Philippines to involve civil society in planning and development. These mechanisms include Local Housing Boards, Local Development Councils, and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils. LKM will also be assisted to assert its meaningful participation in the Task Force Bangon Marawi, the multi-agency body tasked by the national government to oversee the rehabilitation of Marawi.

Lombay Ka Marawi is the target group of a newly approved CISU grant for Citizen Participation Intervention (CPI) (19-2338-MI-feb). The activities of the CPI focus on membership expansion and consolidation, as well as leadership training and strategic planning. This Development Intervention application proposes to build on the gains of the CPI by adding to their tools for engagement with government and other stakeholders. The content of the training activities becomes more geared to the issues of settlements planning and development, in keeping with the needs of the ongoing reconstruction.

Moreover, in situations where IDPs choose to settle in established communities where they are now in Iligan, organising will also be promoted among the non-IDP population in their host communities. The intervention's consideration for host communities is intended to mitigate conflict

in communities over access to resources for development. It is also a recognition of the host communities' right to equal access to participation.

In addition, the intervention plans to ensure continuous internal consultations in LKM and its communities, in order to increase awareness, stimulate and process feedback, foster openness among members about individual and group needs and strengths, eliminate as much as possible suspicions of unfair access to services among members, and bring the more vulnerable (like children, elderly, disabled) to the conversation.

A particular characteristic of the intervention's target group is all the trauma from the Marawi siege – from violence and loss of family members and friends to sudden and continuing displacement from the places they called home. For this reason, sustained psycho-social support is planned to help with the mental and emotional health and stable functioning of the IDPs.

- How does the intervention contribute towards bringing about lasting improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups?

The intervention intends to contribute to lasting improvements to the target groups by linking them to services and equipping them in the areas of housing and livelihood.

The intervention approaches the housing question in several ways. The first is through support for the identification of suitable sites for the resettlement of IDPs and other marginalized households in host communities. Through the intervention's capacity-building and technical assistance interventions, the target groups will be able to pursue settlement development on specific properties. The intervention will help them to systematically evaluate the environmental, legal, financial and socio-economic viability of settlement locations, and obtain regulatory clearances for the start of development. The challenge of finding the right location is often the first bottleneck, if not downfall, of housing project development.

The intervention also provides support for the target groups' preparation of local shelter plans called barangay-level disaster risk-sensitive shelter plans (BDRSSPs). In previous DIB-ALTERPLAN cooperation, the advocacy of BDRSSPs by communities resulted in the funding and implementation of community-proposed projects that improved sanitation, water supply, fire prevention, and access to safe and secure housing. This proposed Development Intervention plans to replicate the DRSSP methodology, especially since the Iligan City Local Government Unit (LGU) has seen its implementation in three barangays that benefited from the previous cooperation.

Another area where the intervention hopes to make a lasting improvement in housing is in the operational policies and programs available to IDPs for accessing suitable land and financing. The application allots resources to reviewing and addressing this concern because the continuing displacement of the families suggests that programmatic factors may be hindering service delivery. For example, compatibility of financing conditions of the Social Housing Finance Corp. with Maranao beliefs and practices may have to be reviewed. Declaring large parts of the city center off-limits to the IDPs is another problem.

In the livelihood arena, the intervention proposes to make a lasting improvement in human resource assets by linking the target groups to livelihood and enterprise training skills providers, employers and financing. These efforts shall be based on an analysis of local conditions, as well as the target group's own capacities and interests. The target groups will be assisted to generate local livelihood improvement plans, which like the DRSSPs can be the basis for livelihood advocacy and investment for the medium-term.

- Describe the context of the intervention, i.e. the conditions prevailing in the intervention area which are expected to shape the intervention (e.g. social, economic, political, climate and environmental conditions, and whether it will take place in a stable or fragile context).

The Intervention is proposed for the cities of Marawi and Iligan. The cities are linked by the Marawi siege, which forced thousands of families to flee Marawi and seek refuge in Iligan. The siege started in late May 2017, when armed conflict erupted between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and pro-Islamic State militants. The rebels led by the Maute group that had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, and the Abu Sayyaf Group, a splinter group from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) resisted five months of heavy shelling and aerial bombing by the military until October 2017, when the Philippine military announced the end of combat operations after a last stand by the rebels holed out in several buildings in the city center.

The armed conflict resulted in damage assessed at PHP 11 Billion (more than US\$ 204 Million), PHP 6 Billion (more than US\$ 111 Million) in losses, and PHP 51 Billion (almost US\$ 1 Billion) in needs¹. The government death toll (soldiers and police) from the five-month siege was 168², while at least 47 civilians were killed during the battle³. Nine hundred twenty (920) militants were killed⁴. Humanitarian organizations put the count of internally displaced persons (IDPs) at 360,000 (from Marawi and nearby municipalities) one month after the start of the conflict⁵, many of them to Iligan City.

Marawi City is the capital of Lanao del Sur Province in southern Philippines with a population of 201,785 in 2015⁶. The people of Marawi are called Maranaos and speak the Maranao language. They are named after Lake Lanao, around which the city lies. Marawi is the largest Muslim-majority city in the Philippines.

Iligan City is 30 kilometers north of Marawi City. It is geographically located in Lanao del Sur Province, but being classified a Highly Urbanized City, is administratively independent of the province. In 2015 the population was 343,000⁷. In November 2017, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) recorded 95,011 IDPs from the Marawi siege in Iligan City⁸, more than a fourth of all the Marawi IDPs. Thus within a short period the IDPs increased the Iligan

¹ <https://bangonmarawi.com/2018/05/02/damage-in-marawi-siege-assessed-at-p11b/>

² <https://www.rappler.com/nation/193307-government-forces-death-toll-marawi-siege-dna-test>

³ <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA3574272017ENGLISH.PDF>

⁴ <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/news/nation/654307/marawi-siege-by-the-numbers/story/>

⁵ <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA3574272017ENGLISH.PDF>

⁶ <https://psa.gov.ph/content/population-autonomous-region-muslim-mindanao-based-2015-census-population>

⁷ <https://psa.gov.ph/content/population-region-x-northern-mindanao-based-2015-census-population>

⁸ <https://www.sunstar.com.ph/article/405162>

population by more than a fourth of its 2015 levels, putting pressure on the host communities' basic and social services.

Remaining IDPs in Iligan City are community- and home-based, and their total number is not certain, although the estimate of total IDPs in June 2018 was at 140,000⁹. Among them are hundreds of IDP families assisted by the DIB-ALTERPLAN Danish Emergency and Relief Fund (DERF) project that ran from July 2017 to April 2018. Most of them are from the main battle area, which sustained the most damage from the conflict, and remains cordoned off because it is said to still be littered with unexploded bombs.

The government has also raised the spectre of a 1953 presidential decree that made large parts of Marawi a military reservation. The plan unveiled by the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), the government inter-agency body tasked with rehabilitation, featured public facilities in the most affected area (MAA), as well as a new military camp. Maranaos in general have been critical of the plan as they fear dispossession of their land¹⁰. Although the head of TFBM tries to assure Maranaos that there will be no land grabbing, traditional ownership of ancestral landholdings that has been usurped by discriminatory land laws, and the generally messy state of land documentation in the Philippines, practically guarantee the displacement of families who had their homes in the city center. So while they are being driven out or ignored in their temporary host cities, they are disenfranchised in their ancestral place of residence.

The intervention is characterized by the project partners as taking place in a fragile situation even if the Philippines is not on the list of fragile countries. The region where Marawi is located may be considered a fragile context due to the unstable situation in the wake of the Marawi siege and the prevailing risk of rise in conflicts between clans, political groups and religious groups. Stakeholders are also hoping that the May 2019 elections will not add to violent rivalry between clans.

The Moro people have historically resisted Christian government since the 16th century. In the 1970's, the separatist group Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) led the fighting. In the 1980's, it was the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Both have since forged peace agreements with the government.

However, the island of Mindanao has given birth to a number of armed groups, some of them engaged in criminal activities like kidnap-for-ransom, and some in terrorism. The groups that led the fighting in Marawi were the Maute group that had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, and the Abu Sayyaf Group, a splinter group from the MILF. Both reportedly had the help of foreign fighters in the Marawi siege¹¹.

The highly militarized state of Marawi and the extension of martial law up to December 2019 has kept the city relatively quiet in recent months. But terrorist attacks (e.g. fatal bombings at Catholic and Muslim places of worship in January 2019) as well as skirmishes and airstrikes in surrounding

⁹ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/06/philippines-maranao-people-oppose-marawi-rehabilitation-plan-180626153252968.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/06/philippines-maranao-people-oppose-marawi-rehabilitation-plan-180626153252968.html>

¹¹ <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA3574272017ENGLISH.PDF>

areas in the months after the Marawi siege (e.g. June 2018 in two barangays in the Municipalities of Tubaran and Pagayawan in Lanao del Sur), have been vivid reminders that several armed groups roam parts of the island of Mindanao. The enactment, ratification and transition to the provisions of the Bangsamoro Organic Law, which is supposed to provide greater autonomy for a region to be known as Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), are additional factors for uncertainty.

2. Partnership/partners

- Describe the experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners (including the Danish organisation) and of other actors, if any. If there has been previous cooperation, also describe how these experiences have fed constructively into the design of the proposed intervention.

The proposed partners in this intervention are DIB, ALTERPLAN (the lead local partner), Lombay Ka Marawi, and ICESDev. All of these organizations are cooperating in the recently-approved Citizen Participation Intervention designed to build up and strengthen Lombay Ka Marawi. DIB, ALTERPLAN and ICESDev had also previously partnered in the DERF project assisting Marawi IDPs, and from which LKM was born. Previous to the DERF project, DIB, ALTERPLAN and ICESDev had also been partners for the Iligan City segment of the Civil Society Fund project to promote disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning (DRSSP).

DIB's mission is to support the development of a strong civil society and democratic planning processes in the South, with the aim of supporting poor and marginalized people in achieving sustainable livelihoods and resilience. Focus has especially been on those who are affected by natural hazards, climate change and environmental degradation, and recently those affected by human-induced disasters has also been included.

From its onset, DIB has been engaged in projects concerning sustainable human settlement throughout the world. However, over the last 10 years the thematic focus has shifted towards the strategic elements of enhancement and capacity building of civil society. Human settlement, local planning and sustainable development are among DIB core competences together with appropriate technology transfer adapted to local conditions. DIB's core activity is capacity building of the local partner (both technical, organizational and administratively), project implementation and monitoring. Furthermore, DIB has experience with evidence-based advocacy involving local community experiences, concerns and needs and adopted solutions in order to improve the conditions for poor and marginalized people. Recent experiences, networks and knowledge from the DRSSP project and the Eco-Village Development projects in South Asia will be drawn upon in this intervention as well.

DIB presently consists of a secretariat with 2-3 staff members, and Lykke Valentin will be the project coordinator for this intervention. She holds degrees in environmental resource management and international studies. Adding to this, DIB have several volunteers that contribute to our activities, mainly in project groups related to the different projects. The workload of the projects is thus dispersed onto several people with different capacities and not necessarily only complied with the staff in the secretariat. The project coordinator will seek to establish a volunteer

project group for this intervention, to get more interested people with different qualifications and backgrounds involved with the project.

ALTERPLAN is an NGO that undertakes projects, programs, policy research, and technical services concerning space and the built environment as integral components or focal points for community development. As a technical service organization, ALTERPLAN works in partnership with community-based organizations and other non-profit, non-government organizations in building their capacities to analyze, implement, plan and steer area-based development. It was incorporated in 1990 by a group of women architects and planners whose mission became not so much to design and build structures, but to help ensure that conditions in both the natural and the built environment are supportive of people's aspirations. ALTERPLAN also works with local governments and national government agencies in efforts to institutionalize consultative processes in urban planning and management.

With its network of consultants, ALTERPLAN is able to access expertise for poor communities after determining with them their needs and plans of action. Realizing the multi-disciplinary character of community development, ALTERPLAN always seeks to expand the perspective of communities in each aspect of development: from the financial, technical, organizational, to the environmental and socio-economic.

Since 2009, ALTERPLAN has partnered with DIB in promoting disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning with support from the Civil Society Fund, and for this purpose, has led engagements with NGOs in several cities in the Philippines. Aside from these, ALTERPLAN's more recent engagements included working with the Quezon City LGU in area development and citywide shelter programming since 2010, for several years with the support of The World Bank. Currently, ALTERPLAN is working with the Sixth Congressional District of Quezon City to safeguard the welfare of thousands of informal settler families who will be displaced by the development of national infrastructure (roads and flood control).

Through its extensive work in urban management, ALTERPLAN has contacts with national government, particularly in the key shelter agencies, and with experts and professionals in various disciplines. ALTERPLAN seeks to bridge grassroots organizations to these resource organizations and persons.

For the proposed intervention, the team from ALTERPLAN will be led by Sarah Redoblado and Ma. Cheryl Prudente who have worked together on previous phases of cooperation with DIB. Both are architects and holders of advanced degrees. Sarah's expertise has leaned more to urban management and development, including land management and value capture, housing finance, optimization and decision support tools, while Che has developed expertise in water management and green technologies.

ICESDev is an NGO spun off from the Extension Services of an academic institution, the Iligan Medical Center College (IMCC), which has implemented housing and community improvement projects in the island of Mindanao since 2009, including health and sanitation programs, introduction of bio-sand filter technology, green environment programs and community-based training and capability-building on entrepreneurship.

ICESDev's programs are mainly grassroots-based and responsive to the local needs and constituencies. The organisation has therefore been heavily immersed in the day-to-day operations of relief work, most recently the emergency response to the Marawi siege and the Typhoon Vinta.

ICESDev is in general concerned with marginalized and vulnerable sectors in the city, and along with its host institution, IMCC, is a key player in Iligan City for relief delivery, especially for IDPs not reached by official assistance. The DERF intervention further positioned ICESDev as a reliable and hardworking organisation putting the needs of the IDPs or other vulnerable communities at the forefront. ICESDev was able to mobilize both funds and volunteers for food and relief distribution even before the DERF project was approved. Furthermore through the DRSSP project, ICESDev has been advocating for approval and implementation of the projects emerging from the developed BDRSS plans with great success.

The team from ICESDev will consist of the executive director Jose Dennis O. Mancia and the community development mobilizer Esmeralda R. Padagas. Both of them have been involved in the previous two projects with DIB and ALTERPLAN.

Lombay Ka Marawi was formed by the IDPs who were assisted by the DERF project. Its first organizational meeting was held in December 2017, and the first set of officers was elected from among the IDPs. In the rest of the DERF project period, Lombay Ka Marawi made its presence felt by actively assisting in all of the project activities. During the learning activity at the end of the project, the IDP participants credited a big portion of the calm they feel in their temporary settlements to the orderly systems of service delivery, communications and accessibility operationalized by ICESDev, the Community Facilitators, and Lombay Ka Marawi.

Although now dispossessed of their assets and land, some Lombay officers and members were of standing in Marawi, and are highly educated. They have been vocal and articulate in dialog with government and humanitarian organizations, such that the organization was invited to participate in Task Force Bangon Marawi.

The president of Lombay Ka Marawi is Abdulrahman Taher, a sharia lawyer, and a professor at the Mindanao State University main campus in Marawi City. The vice president is Zainoden Vazer, former president of the Muslim Community of Overseas Filipino Workers in the United Arab Emirates. The secretary-general is Jamaliah Olama, holder of a Masters degree in Educational Administration, and former Operations Manager of a business process outsourcing company.

DIB and ALTERPLAN have previously partnered in three phases of Development Interventions and one project under Partnership Intervention, all in the Civil Society Fund. The subject of all these was the promotion of disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning (DRSSP), the most recent phase having included Iligan City and ICESDev.

The Civil Society Fund (CSF) DRSSP projects were all initiatives to give life to mandated civil society participation in local development planning. Taking the junction of disaster risk management and housing, two compelling concerns for urban poor households, the DRSSP projects mobilized communities to take a serious look at disaster preparedness through better

planning of settlements. The participants in the previous projects identified the following hazards in their areas - typhoons, flooding, volcanic activity in Legazpi and Ligao Cities in Albay Province; storm surge, flooding, sea level rise in Ubay Municipality, Bohol Province; typhoons and flooding in Iligan City in Mindanao; and drought and flooding in General Santos City, also in Mindanao. The active engagement and advocacy of communities helped stimulate more responsive plans and budgets from the local governments where the DRSSP projects were implemented.

The final evaluation report of the DRSSP project concluded, among other things, that *“...The BDRSSPs addressed the need for data based planning and decision making that enabled the LGUs and were instrumental for its data-based evidence that enabled the LGUs’ decision making for budget allocation and implementation of proposed and prioritized projects”* and *“...Compared to similar international collaboration, the Project achieved more than just capacitation and planning, but succeeded in leveraging local funds and implementing projects derived from the plans (BDRSSP)”*.

A recent positive development came up in Iligan where ICESDev reported that the local government has committed to implement three new projects proposed by the DRSSP. This has affirmed the use of the participatory approach and building the capacity of the local people’s organizations (POs) to do systematic data collection, map the area for disaster risks and develop BDRSSPs to use for advocacy to the LGU for funding and implementation.

The DERF project was consistent with the CSF projects in that it systematically sought to optimize the participation of affected persons and families in seeking solutions to the problems at hand. One strategy of the DERF project was to hire Community Facilitators (CFs) and local volunteers, most of them IDPs themselves, to assist on ground with project implementation, problem solving and providing the link between the IDPs and the project team, taking the needs and issues of the IDPs forward. This opportunity to help other IDPs empowered the CFs and volunteers to become agents of change in their own life and to others as well.

Drawing from experiences in previous cooperation, the proposed intervention is designed to help stabilize the lives of Marawi IDPs by equipping them with the skills and knowledge to reclaim their right to their homes. The proposed intervention confronts the condition itself of being displaced, but the premise of the intervention is that the IDPs know best what “safe and secure housing” means for them. Not just any government-provided housing would do, as the standard design does not fit with the typical Maranao household (or Filipino household for that matter).

Another learning from the DRSSP project is that resettlement projects are most often lengthy, including sorting out ownership of land. To overcome these challenges, the proposed intervention will seek out expertise and local knowledge alike on land and financing challenges, and start the search for appropriate and accessible land immediately after the project starts.

The DERF project has shown the capacity of the partnership and especially the local partner ICESDev to engage and mobilize civil society in the intervention. As mentioned earlier the organisation for the IDPs, Lombay Ka Marawi was established and has gained strong support and recognition so as to be included in the Task Force Bangon Marawi. Furthermore ICESDev was able to deploy a large group of IDPs to assist the project as Community Facilitators, Health

Monitors and Enumerators. Whatever success the consortium had in implementing the DERF project can to a large extent be attributed to their involvement and enormous contribution.

The proposed intervention builds on, but varies from previous cooperation. The content of the DRSSP projects largely centred on natural hazards while the impetus of this proposal is conflict, a human-induced disaster. On the other hand, the DERF project was limited to immediate response to a humanitarian crisis. The proposed intervention combines the target group of the DERF and CPI projects with a large part of the methodology from DRSSP, but in the context of conflict, and with the issues of recovery rather than preparedness.

The proposed action also seeks to be responsive to Islamic culture and practices unique from the predominantly Christian population that were the context of the DRSSP projects. The difference may be profound for the financing and legal programs employed in the reconstruction of Marawi.

- Describe the roles and areas of responsibility of the partners and of any other actors.

DIB will be the over-all project manager, and will be accountable to CISU for project implementation and reports. DIB will take an active role in the activities listed under Knowledge management and Project management in the implementation plan as well as provide inputs to the policy proposals and communication materials and other plans/ advocacy material developed in the project.

ALTERPLAN will be the lead partner to DIB and coordinate the collaboration and implementation activities in the Philippines with the two other organisations. ALTERPLAN will draw up the contracts with local staff and organizations and be responsible for administrative and reporting requirements. ALTERPLAN will also take the lead in designing training and providing content for the housing and resettlement issues, in engaging with relevant national stakeholders and government bodies such as the key shelter agencies and financing institutions, in accessing technical resources for mapping, feasibility studies, and policy research.

As ALTERPLAN is operating from Manila, ICESDev will have the day-today responsibilities for implementing the project on ground, on mobilizing and engaging with both the project's target groups and with local stakeholders and duty-bearers such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the military, the city and barangay LGUs in Iligan and Marawi, and local links to business and academe for livelihood, enterprise, and psycho-social support. ICESDev will also carry on relations it has started with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

ALTERPLAN and ICESDev will share responsibilities in identifying expert resources for the localized concerns for land and financing as well as for the livelihood improvement action plans.

Lombay Ka Marawi will be the voice and face of advocacy efforts, and will be relied on for community facilitation for the project. They will also be a resource for local knowledge on traditional leadership structures, clan and community dynamics, faith-based practices, and communication and coordination with other IDPs, including those who are not members of Lombay.

The Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA), the NGO network to which both ALTERPLAN and ICESDev belong, while not formally a partner, will be a resource for relating

with development and humanitarian networks, as well as national government agencies.

DIB - Danish partner

- Ensure project management requirements are in place and monitor project accomplishments according to the PIP and the grant agreements
- Engage any consultants that may be needed for accomplishment of the project objectives
- Assist with technical inputs, provide feedback on different activities
- Lead in carrying out an internal review at the mid-term of the project
- Organize an external evaluation at the end of the project and engage the external consultant(s) for such activity
- Manage the reporting requirements to CISU
- Carry out any information work in Denmark

ALTERPLAN - lead partner

- Lead the collaboration among local partners for project planning and implementation
- Monitor the day-to-day activities of the project according to the PIP and the grant agreements
- Engage qualified staff and consultants needed for accomplishment of the project objectives
- Manage the administrative and reporting requirements of the project
- Lead in the training, research and technical assistance activities of the project
- Organize the visibility and communication activities of the project
- Lead in advocacy activities with national government agencies

ICESDev - local partner

- Lead the community organizing activities among the non-IDP host communities and support Lombay Ka Marawi in the community organizing activities among the IDPs
- Lead the coordination activities with Iligan and Marawi LGUs, academe, resource groups and individuals, and other local stakeholders
- Lead the peace-building activities
- Collaborate with ALTERPLAN in carrying out the training, research and technical assistance activities of the project
- Support Lombay Ka Marawi in advocacy activities

Lombay Ka Marawi - local partner

- Lead the community organizing activities among the IDPs
 - Provide the core group of Community Facilitators and other personnel that might be needed for accomplishment of the project objectives
 - Be the voice in advocacy activities
- How will the intervention develop the relationship between the partners?

This setup actively involving several partners and actors enables the project to engage on several levels at the same time, with the partners focusing on different aspects of the project, based on their strengths and competencies. Each organization learns from the other partners, and overall, complement each other in order to meet the objectives of this intervention.

Since 2009 DIB and ALTERPLAN have implemented projects together and have thus built a strong relationship, a good collaboration and deep inter-organisational understanding, elements that are

very valuable when working in fragile contexts and when starting a new project. However this intervention will further develop the partnership for several reasons. Firstly the intervention will continue the close collaboration with Lombay Ka Marawi and ICESDev, which especially has been strengthened during the DERF intervention from 2017-18. Secondly there are elements in the intervention which are new to this partner consortium and thus the intervention will help build the joint knowledge and experience on these issues. Thirdly there has been a change in project staff on DIB's side, where Lykke Valentin is replacing Paul Erik Bidinger as project coordinator. Lykke has been with DIB for more than four years and the partners are quite familiar with her as she has been coordinating the DERF intervention and assisted Paul Erik when needed on the DRSSP project. Furthermore Lykke brings in her experience from coordinating the two regional projects on Eco-Village Development in South Asia to the partnership. This change has naturally led to open talks of where the partnership between ALTERPLAN and DIB should move towards, and the current application is a result of those discussions.

- How will the intervention contribute to the partners acting as a catalyst? I.e. to the partners building relations to, mobilising and cooperating with other actors (such as authorities, other local, national and international organisations, networks, businesses and other donors) both in the developing country and in Denmark.

The success of this intervention depends on the ability of the partners to build relations and engage in meaningful cooperation with a variety of stakeholders, this including national and local organisations, financing institutions, and national and local government authorities listed in earlier sections of this application.

The partners have established good linkages with some of those stakeholders, as the partners have positioned themselves as credible and reliable organisations through previous projects and advocacy work. The partners will also need to reach out to new actors such as the islamic financing institutions like the Amanah Islamic Bank, Task Force Bangon Marawi, and seek out other national and local organisations best practices and knowledge when it comes to developing and implementing new housing and livelihood initiatives.

The partners are aware that cooperating with other actors is crucial as the resources available are limited and the problems of the IDPs and host communities are numerous. With the aim of seeking out allies, sharing knowledge and minimizing implementing projects in silos, the partners have established contact to other national and international organisations working in the context of the Marawi Siege both during the DERF project and in the project preparation phase.

For both ALTERPLAN and DIB this intervention will be used as a platform to deepen its engagement with some of the member organisations of the START network and other organisations working in the nexus of humanitarian responses and more long-term development interventions.

DIB will also explore alternative funding opportunities though private donors and businesses to support the intervention and resettlement of the IDPs. However the experience from the Global Fokus funded project on linking green NGOs with companies for project collaborations shows it can be quite difficult and a long process for even the bigger and more well-known NGOs to link up

with the private sector. So expectations are low, but nevertheless it's something DIB will be looking closer into during this intervention.

The advantage that the partners offer to other stakeholders is access and substantial understanding of the client population – the IDPs and other marginalized population of their host communities. With consistent work at the grassroots and knowledge of global practices, the project partners can continue to develop as catalysts through the experiences and results of this proposed intervention.

3. The target groups

- Describe the target groups' relevance in view of the objective pursued and set out their role/participation in the intervention.

For capacity-building towards engagement on reconstruction issues, the primary target group is the IDPs under the organization of Lombay Ka Marawi from both the DERF Project and the CPI. In the DERF Project, IDPs were organized in Barangays Tomas Cabili and Ubaldo Laya in Iligan City, as well as in Barangay West Pantar in Pantar Municipality. In the CPI, home-based IDPs in Barangay Mahayahay in Iligan City, and families housed in Sarimanok Tent City in Barangay Marawi Poblacion, Marawi City are expected to be organized under LKM. For all of them, the implications of reconstruction and their corresponding entitlements are a matter of great concern.

In addition, capacity-building for the disaster risk-sensitive shelter plans will target low-income non-IDP households in the host barangays of the IDP settlements in Iligan and Pantar. The project partners foresee that a number of the IDP families may opt or may be forced to remain where they are for the long- or medium-term. This means that their basic services and social services needs will continue to be part of the investment needs for Iligan and the host barangays. Since the local shelter plans are geographical in scope, they will necessarily include established Iligan constituents, of which the poorer households will be prioritized for the intervention. As mentioned in an earlier section, the mix of IDP and non-IDP households is also intended to lessen conflict over access to resources, and increase opportunities for social and economic integration.

However, for the resettlement sites to be identified, the primary target groups are the IDP families who are most in danger of being displaced from their current transitional shelter arrangements. These are the community- or center-based IDPs (i.e. in madrasah compound in Barangay Tomas Cabili and in an abandoned building in Barangay Ubaldo Laya). These are seen to be at higher risk for displacement than the home-based IDPs (sharing rental apartments or living with relatives or friends).

The IDPs will be represented in project management by the LKM organization.

Secondary target groups who are expected to take part in implementing or assisting the intervention are the following key duty-bearers:

- Barangay LGU: Barangay Councilors heading the Council Committees on housing and disaster risk reduction and management; Barangay Chairperson

- City LGU: representatives of the Housing and Resettlement, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, and City Planning Offices in Iligan and Marawi cities; City Councilors heading the Council Committees on the same concerns
- Task Force Bangon Marawi - representatives of the Secretariat; civil society and private sector representatives in the Task Force aside from Lombay Ka Marawi
- Lanao del Sur Provincial LGU

Other important stakeholders, which will be targeted for the advocacy activities, are the DSWD in Region X and ARMM, Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC), National Housing Authority (NHA), Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), the Amanah Islamic Bank, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and the Commission on Audit.

- Describe the composition of the target groups, specifying the number of persons in the primary and secondary target group disaggregated by gender, social group and, if relevant, ethnic or other affiliation.

Primary target groups

The primary target group is made up of the IDP families organized under Lombay Ka Marawi, which is projected to total 2,157 families (8,668 persons more or less) after the CPI. They are in the Barangays of Tomas Cabili, Ubaldo Laya and Mahayahay in Iligan, in Barangay West Pantar in Pantar Municipality, and in various barangays in Marawi, including Barangay Marawi Poblacion where Sarimanok Tent City is located.

Another primary target group is made up of the non-IDP households in the three barangays in Iligan whose needs will be considered in the BDRSSPs. These will be the bottom or most vulnerable 10% of the non-IDP population, which is estimated at 598 families (2,991 persons more or less).

The total number in the primary target groups is thus 2,755 families (around 11,659 persons)

For the different activities, the breakdown of participants and beneficiaries is shown:

For capacity-building on reconstruction issues Total: 2,167 families (est. 8,668 persons ¹²) in local meetings and community consultations	IDP families organized under Lombay Ka Marawi	DERF – 1,539 families (Tomas Cabili and Ubaldo Laya in Iligan; West Pantar in Pantar)
		CPI – 628 families (est.) (Mahayahay in Iligan; Sarimanok in Marawi)
For capacity-building on	Representatives of IDP	At least 5 per Iligan barangay

¹² Average family size is 4 members in DERF Project data; Family is reckoned from female spouse and her children

disaster-risk sensitive shelter planning Total: At least 30 participants in DRSSP seminars	families staying in Iligan City (in the 3 barangays) for the long- or medium-term	(Tomas Cabili, Ubaldo Laya, Mahayahay)
	Representatives of lower-income non-IDP families (in the 3 barangays in Iligan City)	At least 5 per Iligan barangay (Tomas Cabili, Ubaldo Laya, Mahayahay)
For capacity-building through community workshops and consultations and potential service delivery from DRSSP Total: Maximum 1,655 families (mix of IDP and non-IDP)	IDP families staying in Iligan City (in the 3 barangays) for the long- or medium-term	Self-selected from among total 1,057 IDP families in 3 Iligan barangays during project period
	Lower-income/informal settler non-IDP families (in the 3 barangays in Iligan City)	Bottom 10% / most vulnerable families from total 29,909 ¹³ non-IDP population in 3 Iligan barangays (est. 598 families ¹⁴)
For capacity-building and strategic service delivery on settlement site selection Total: 568 families (2,272 persons)	IDP families at highest risk for displacement	Community- or center-based in Iligan – 240 IDP families
		Community or center-based in Marawi City – 328 families in Sarimanok Tent City
For capacity-building and strategic service delivery on livelihoods Total: At least 433 persons	At least one family member for at least 20% of LKM families	At least 20% of 2,167 families

In the inception period of the proposed intervention, the number of IDP households in the two barangays should be updated, as some families might have moved away, and/or other IDP families might have come to live with the original set of IDPs. Also, the demographic data for CPI target groups is yet to be gathered. In lieu of a more updated analysis, the following disaggregation is culled from the original group of 1,539 IDP families assisted by the DERF project. The age distribution is consistent with national statistics showing the region has the youngest population in the country, while the male-female distribution is reverse to the national trend that has higher male population in all age groups except over 65. All of them are Maranao.

Gender	Female			Male		
	Under 18	18-50	Over 50	Under 18	18-50	Over 50
Age (yrs)	Under 18	18-50	Over 50	Under 18	18-50	Over 50
% to F/M	46.1%	44.5%	9.4%	49.5%	42.3%	8.2%
% to Total	52.1%			47.9%		

Secondary target groups

¹³ <https://psa.gov.ph/classification/psgc/?q=psgc/barangays/103504000&page=1>

¹⁴ Based on Iligan average family size of 5 members

The intervention also proposes the following number of participants from the secondary target groups.

Barangay LGU officials from the 3 Iligan barangays	At least 3 per barangay	At least 9 in total
Iligan City LGU officials	At least 6	At least 6
TFBM representatives	At least 3	At least 3
Lanao del Sur Provincial LGU representatives	At least 2	At least 2
	Total	At least 20

- Describe the partners' legitimacy vis-à-vis the target groups and as champions of the target groups' cause.

The project partners are well known and have good relations with the targeted IDP households, as well as the host communities in the three barangays covered by the DERF project. Leaders of the Lombay Ka Marawi, the organization of IDPs, are expected to play a key role in facilitating communication and mobilization among the IDPs. Being 100% Maranao, the IDPs would have presented a huge challenge in communication for the local partners if not for the individuals among them who stepped forward at the beginning of the DERF project to become Community Facilitators, Health Monitors, Enumerators, and later, officers and active members of Lombay Ka Marawi. Even after the end of the DERF project and up to the time of preparation of this application, the local partners continue to cooperate with each other and with the IDPs in seeking assistance for the IDPs from government and non-government agencies. The continuation and expansion of the partnership with IDPs is not only expected, but sought by LKM and IDPs, as evidenced by their participation in the preparation of this application.

4. Strategy and expected results

- Describe the intervention's objectives, activities, expected outputs and indicators to be applied.

Seek inspiration in '[Guide for the formulation of NGO projects](#)' (Chapter 6).

Overall, the intervention seeks to contribute to an improved state for internally displaced persons, a state of increased stability at the household level.

Objective 1: At the end of the project, partner IDPs and Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM) are able to sustain participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms implementing resettlement and other development projects for IDPs.

Objective 2: At the end of the project the IDPs are equipped with knowledge and instruments to claim their rights to safe and secure housing

Objective 3: At the end of the project at least 20% of the targeted IDP families shall have increased options for livelihood

The immediate objectives are described in the table below in relation to Lombay Ka Marawi because the organization is seen as a significant factor and catalyst in actions that will serve to improve the stability of IDP households. The immediate objectives correspond to the stated

indicators for stability – exercising the right to participate in networks and governance (social and political), and the right of access to housing and livelihood (economic).

Objectives	Indicators and <i>means of verification</i>	Outputs	Activities
1. At the end of the project partner IDPs and LKM are able to sustain participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms implementing resettlement and other development projects for IDPs	<p>LKM/IDP communities have regular venues for information flow and processing of feedback <i>Verification: Minutes of meetings</i></p> <p>IDP representatives are members and actively participate in relevant governance structures like the Local Development Council, Local Housing Board, and TFBM <i>Verification: Resolutions for accreditation, Minutes of Meetings</i></p> <p>LKM cooperates with other civil society groups <i>Verification: Activity reports</i></p>	1.1 Informed community/organizational positions on reconstruction and development issues	<p>1.1.1 Regular LKM meetings and community consultations</p> <p>1.1.2 Life skills and psychosocial workshops</p>
		1.2 Accreditation in relevant governance structures for LKM and community-based organizations (CBOs) in host communities	<p>1.2.1 Dialog of LKM with local CBOs and barangay LGUs, and regular participation in meetings of governance structures</p> <p>1.2.2 Processing of applications for accreditation in Local Development Councils, Local Housing Boards, TFBM or other relevant mechanisms</p>
		1.3 Joint activities or projects with other civil society groups	1.3.1 Dialogs, consultations and action-planning workshops with other CSOs
2. At the end of the project IDPs are equipped with knowledge and instruments to claim their rights to safe and secure housing	<p>LKM/IDP communities have regular venues for information flow and processing of feedback <i>Verification: Minutes of meetings</i></p> <p>IDP representatives are members and actively participate in relevant</p>	2.1 Trained core group in each barangay location, for shelter/resettlement planning concerns (1.4 in the Budget)	2.1.1 Seminars for core group on shelter and resettlement concerns

	<p>governance structures like the Local Development Council, Local Housing Board, and TFBM <i>Verification: Resolutions for accreditation, Minutes of Meetings</i></p> <p>LKM cooperates with other civil society groups <i>Verification: Activity reports, Proceedings of seminars, consultations etc.</i></p> <p>LKM has viable proposals for resettlement that are agreed and supported by IDPs and host communities <i>Verification: Set of recommendations endorsed by IDPs</i></p>	<p>2.2 Identification of suitable sites for permanent settlements of IDPs and host communities – at least 1 in Iligan, and 1 in Marawi <i>(1.5 in the Budget)</i></p> <p>2.3 Policy proposals for land acquisition and housing finance suitable for the IDPs <i>(1.6 in the Budget)</i></p> <p>2.4 Barangay-level disaster risk-sensitive shelter plans for 3 barangays in Iligan <i>(1.7 in the Budget)</i></p>	<p>2.2.1 Mapping and feasibility studies (legal, environmental, financial, socio-economic) for proposed settlement sites</p> <p>2.2.2 Processing of applications for locational clearance of proposed settlement sites</p> <p>2.3.1 Policy research on land ownership in Marawi and Iligan</p> <p>2.3.2 Policy research on available housing finance</p> <p>2.3.3 Dialog with relevant government agencies on land transfers and housing finance</p> <p>2.4.1 Socio-economic and physical data collection for BDRSSP</p> <p>2.4.2 Planning workshops and community consultations for BDRSSP</p> <p>2.4.3 Advocacy activities with LGUs and other stakeholders for BDRSSP</p>
<p>3. At the end of the project at least 20% of the targeted IDP families shall have increased options for livelihood</p>	<p>IDPs are able to pursue decent work <i>Verification: Baseline and endline surveys</i></p>	<p>3.1 Livelihood improvement action plans for IDPs in LKM areas (3 barangays in Iligan, 1 barangay in Pantar, 1 barangay in Marawi) <i>(1.8 in the Budget)</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Data collection for livelihood improvement action plans</p> <p>3.1.2 Planning workshops and community consultations for livelihood improvement action plans</p> <p>3.1.3 Dialog with LGUs and other stakeholders on</p>

		livelihood improvement action plans
	3.2 Improved livelihood skills of IDPs in LKM areas <i>(1.9 in the Budget)</i>	3.2.1 Technical support for linking IDPs to organizations providing skills training, business planning and adult education
	3.3 Established linkages to employment, capital financing, and/or markets <i>(1.10 in the Budget)</i>	3.3.1 Technical support for linking IDPs to industry partners and financing

As described in no. 2 above, the proposed intervention shares certain features with previous CSF and DERF projects of DIB and ALTERPLAN, but it is not an extension of either. Its target groups are from the DERF and newly approved CPI projects, but its focus on governance and shelter takes after the CSF DRSSP project. The methodologies are therefore a mix, with consideration for the characteristics of the target group (e.g. need for psycho-social support), as well as the context of rehabilitation in the areas of housing and livelihood.

- Describe the interlinkage and balance between capacity development, advocacy and possible strategic deliveries (the Development Triangle).

The objectives of this intervention have been developed having the three elements of the Development Triangle in mind and making sure they are complementing each other. The representative body of the target group, and one of the partners in this intervention, Lombay Ka Marawi, is a new organization¹⁵. Because of this, as well as the complexity of the context, the intervention plans more activities for capacity building. However, as proven in DRSSP, among other projects, the experience of success in obtaining services from government is very effective in reinforcing organizational and personal gains in capacity building, including establishing the organization’s credibility as a catalyst. This is why advocacy and strategic service delivery activities are also allocated resources in the proposed intervention.

All the objectives (and the corresponding output) emphasize capacity building. The second and third objectives have elements of advocacy (BDRSSPs, policies on land and financing) and strategic service delivery (assessment of proposed housing sites, livelihood skills).

The fragile context tempers expectations of success for the advocacy proposals during the project period. This factor also contributes to the focus on equipping the target groups with instruments that they can carry into the medium-term.

¹⁵ Organized in December 2017 and registered in 2018.

- How are priorities, plans and resources existing within the context taken into account?

The partners will work to incorporate existing resources for settlement and shelter programs in the implementation and realization of the proposed inclusive and secure housing settlement plans in Iligan and Marawi.

For example, UN Habitat and SHFC have a partnership to develop a housing project for 1,500 IDP families originating from the 3-meter easement of the Agus River and Lake Lanao. The project partners are in touch with UN Habitat and SHFC to determine if any of the DERF project IDPs may qualify for the housing project, which will be fully subsidized by the Japanese and Philippine governments.

As recognized by our partners and other agencies such as UNHCR there is a myriad of laws, policies and directives of relevance for the protection of the housing, land and property rights in the context of displacement the Marawi crisis response. Furthermore the laws and policies are sometimes overlapping and conflicting which also complicates things and has potential to create more conflicts. The Marawi crisis and the following resettlement issues have given attention to the lack of clarity and problematic situation the IDPs are in. Therefore it's a priority of several agencies and organisations to find a durable solution to the problem.

- What possible factors (risks) may hinder or delay fulfilment of the intervention's objective? And what are the conceivable solutions aimed at mitigating the risks concerned?

Contextual risks (Major)

- National authorities like the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and the Commission on Audit (COA) are not receptive to dialog on financing policies that may be more appropriate for the Maranao IDPs. Initial discussion with the Social Housing Finance Corp. (SHFC) indicated that the challenge of advocating housing finance programs consistent with Islamic practice has to go all the way to BSP and COA in order for agencies like SHFC to be allowed to implement them. Being shut out from dialog with these policymakers would be a major roadblock for development of settlement projects for the IDPs unless housing is fully subsidized. The approach to dialog will be to present a broader alliance with the same agenda. The project partners can collaborate and formally partner with SHFC on this concern. The UNHCR has also shown a keen interest in investigating the causes of Maranaos' dispossession from their land and properties and is also a potential partner.
- Unreasonable demands or corruption among local officials and traditional leaders. The threat is foreseen because of previous experiences, including during the Marawi crisis, when relief assistance at times went astray for financial or political profit. The situation may worsen as the resources for rehabilitation start to pour in in massive amounts. The impact on the project will be major if local officials or traditional leaders insist on their terms. The project partners' approach should be pre-emptive. The framework, objectives and program will be presented to stakeholders and support from all of them, including the target groups, will be transparently sought. The IDPs and their organization Lombay Ka Marawi will take the lead in articulating the project framework in order to highlight the constituency that

officials and traditional leaders will be hurting if they decide not to cooperate with the project. Alliances with organizations such as UN Habitat, UNHCR and TFBM will also be optimized.

Contextual risks (Minor)

- Conflicts break out again among religious or politically-based groups, or among clans. More typical in Iligan are the “rido” or clan feuds that IDPs have taken up among themselves. In surrounding municipalities, though, there have been acts of terrorism, armed clashes, airstrikes and bombing. In case these incidents escalate, the response of the project would be to limit project activities to areas safe or friendly to IDPs and the local partners.
- Local elections in May 2019 put in office Mayors who are not receptive to dialog on policy. Past experience with the local chief executives of Marawi and Iligan have shown them to be less than interested in civil society initiatives. The project partners’ recourse is to find other allies in the LGUs. In the case of Iligan, the DRSSP project has shown the Housing and Resettlement Officer to be a consistent partner. The context in Marawi will have to be probed further for this.

Programmatic risks (Major)

- Forcible eviction of IDPs before resettlement is prepared. Housing project development, especially in the context of Marawi and the Maranaos, will involve tedious processes for advocacy on top of the land and financing transactions. In the meantime, the landowners or lessors of the community- and home-based IDPs may suddenly demand the use of their premises. For this possibility, a temporary settlement plan will be developed as a contingency for the concerned IDPs. A good scenario for this is to obtain permission from the landowner of a settlement site under negotiation to use a portion of the property as a temporary camp.
- Describe how and with which methods the intervention is to be carried out so as to make it likely to lead to the objectives defined, including how the role as a catalyst has been considered.
 - If the proposed intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, it must be described to what extent the strategy is being refined, including strengthening of the role as a catalyst, potential for advocacy and long-term sustainability.

The following methods employed in the intervention support the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency in the rights-based approach, which is the foundation for capacity-building:

Community organizing. This is the method for consolidating claim-making behind Lombay Ka Marawi. Although community organizing is typically place-based, in this digital time, community organizing can be common interest-based rather than area-based. Fortuitously, Lombay organizing is both area-based and common interest- or sector-based, therefore providing substantial opportunity to bring together a critical mass of the vulnerable population and make them heard. In order to optimize feedback from different community members and reduce

monopoly of discussion by established leaders, the youth, women, elderly and other special sectors among the target groups can be provided distinct venues for discussion.

Participatory local development planning and budgeting. Much of the capacity-building activity is designed to bring Lombay to the ambit of governance. As discussed earlier, this approach has been proven to be effective in obtaining resources from key duty-bearers for the welfare of target groups.

Disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning. This is the sectoral (housing) process deemed by the project partners to be the most appropriate venue in this context for participation in local development planning and budgeting. The process adopted is from earlier cooperation of DIB, ALTERPLAN, and more recently, ICESDev.

Psycho-social support. First adopted by the partners in the DERF project, calibrated psycho-social interventions are also proposed in this intervention in order to contribute to the healing process of individuals, as well as their social structures and networks. This is deemed to be important for mature acceptance of the role and authority of Lombay.

Life skills training. Psycho-social support and life skills training complement each other. Life skills training is not necessarily for the traumatised, but in this context, it is seen to be a help to those who have to re-learn (or learn) skills such as critical thinking, creative thinking, decision-making, communication, and assertiveness.

Livelihood improvement action planning (sector of LED planning). Livelihood improvement for the IDPs could be considered a sub-sector of local economic development. The resulting plans could be pitched to the LGUs, national government agencies promoting employment and trade, and the private sector for investment, not only as a way of stimulating financial and economic benefit for the IDPs, but also for promoting peace in the area.

- Describe the plans with regard to monitoring as well as systematisation and use of experiences both along the way and at the end of the intervention. If an external evaluation has been planned (obligatory for interventions above DKK 2 million), this should be described.

DIB has the overall monitoring responsibility, and will establish and chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprised of key persons from each of the partner organizations (ALTERPLAN, ICESDev and Lombay Ka Marawi), and as external resource person, Benedict Balderrama from PHILSSA will also be a member of the PSC.

The PSC will enable a close cooperative process surrounding the implementation and monitoring of the project activities; it will act as a forum for discussion and knowledge sharing between all partners and be the platform to discuss and adjust project strategy and activities, do an updated risk assessment if needed. The PSC will conduct Skype meetings quarterly or more often if needed. Furthermore DIB and ALTERPLAN will keep in regular contact between the meetings.

The ongoing monitoring efforts will be conducted via these Project Steering Committee meetings, during the planned DIB missions to the Philippines (3 in total), and quarterly reports, which will be

sent to DIB for analysis, monitoring and feedback. ALTERPLAN will be responsible for collecting the inputs from PHILSSA and ICESDev for narrative and financial reporting, and compile it into a joint report and share it with DIB.

The DIB missions to the Philippines and the project sites will be carried out after careful risk and safety assessments. In case of unrest, alternative options for carrying out the visits will be considered. Some of the options are to postpone the visit, to increase the security support during the visit, to have the meetings elsewhere in the Philippines and then hire a local consultant to conduct the local monitoring activities.

The three missions are planned to take place for the start-up of the project, mid-way through the project and at the final stage of the project, or when it is relevant to go.

Thus an organizational setup/structure in terms of financial management, reporting of activities etc. is established between national and local partners, for the benefit of oversight for DIBs coordination, monitoring and reporting.

The evaluation of the project will be based on:

- An internal midterm review and an external final evaluation. These evaluations will offer insights as to where the intervention is lacking, and if so, offer solutions/suggestions for alteration/adaption. Furthermore the final evaluation will offer insights to the effect and outreach of the intervention.
- As a part of the monitoring the effects of the intervention, especially on the ability to stabilize the livelihoods of the IDPs, a baseline will be established in the first half of the first year of the project. At the inception phase of the project and start up meeting the partners will in details discuss the monitoring and evaluation requirements and strategy of the project.

5. Phase-out and sustainability

- How will it be ensured that neither local partners nor target groups are left in an inappropriate relationship of dependency when the intervention period expires?
- How is the intervention envisaged to lead to lasting improvements for the target groups?
- How can the strengthening of partners' and other actors' capacity be continued when the implementation period expires?

The intervention is designed to lead to lasting improvements for the target group on different levels. The intervention intends to continue building the capacities of Lombay Ka Marawi and the IDPs under its organization, for them to effectively engage with key duty-bearers in government in accessing the services and opportunities that should be made available and accessible to the IDPs. The intervention also proposes to enhance the knowledge and skills of IDP leaders for active participation in the reconstruction of Marawi City and the rehabilitation of IDPs in general. Besides the whole settlement agenda, which will assist the IDPs in securing safe and secure housing, the skill training and capacity building elements are also going to provide the IDPs and host community families with increased livelihood options and stability. Lastly, sustained psycho-social support is planned to help with the mental and emotional health and stable functioning of the IDPs.

These are skills, competencies and knowledge, which will be highly relevant for the target group and the partners both during, and after the project ends, and realistically the problems might not be solved over the three years of implementing the project.

As the advocacy activities will be rooted in existing organisations which have an interest in promoting the rights and needs of the IDPs and host communities it is assumed that they will continue to prioritise the issue after project closure. Furthermore the intervention will provide support for the target groups' preparation of local shelter plans called barangay-level disaster risk-sensitive shelter plans (BDRSSPs). As mentioned earlier in the previous DIB-ALTERPLAN cooperation, the advocacy of BDRSSPs by communities resulted in the funding and implementation of community-proposed projects that improved sanitation, water supply, fire prevention, and access to safe and secure housing. When the BDRSSPs have been made, they can be implemented and advocated for after the project has ended.

Lastly both ALTERPLAN and ICESDev are both engaged in various other projects and initiatives besides the proposed intervention with DIB, thus they are not solely dependent on funds coming from CISU. For LKM the plan is to strengthen their capacity and organisation to be able to raise funds and engage in projects with different organisations and stakeholders. LKM has already started to participate in humanitarian and DRR networks, including Aksyon sa Kahandaan sa Kalamidad at Klima (AKKMA), a group of people's organizations advocating disaster preparedness and climate actions.

6. Planned intervention-related information work in Denmark

DIB is planning to develop material (video material, case stories, articles, etc.) for a campaign that will give voice to the IDPs of Marawi, their stories, the hardship they have and still are experiencing and their hope for the future. The purpose of the campaign is to give the IDPs a voices that are not often being depicted neither in Denmark nor in the Philippines. Not many Danish people are aware of what happened in Marawi and how Danish humanitarian and development aid are helping stabilizing the lives of thousands of people.

The target group for the campaign will be the general population and the stories will run on our website, social media channels and DIB will try to pitch the stories to the media to reach a bigger audience. DIB are also planning to develop relevant education material with the help from MUNDU for teachers at high school level and those teaching pupils aged 14-16 at the Danish primary school to include in their curriculum.

Furthermore DIB will continue to do lectures at relevant academic institutions and forums, as these have proven to be a useful platform for attracting young professionals interested in working with development projects to join DIB as members, volunteers, interns and job trainees. It is also an excellent platform to enhance their knowledge on development work in the South, the challenges experienced in the Philippines, the solutions and approaches used in the project and get an inclusive dialogue and discussion going on how to create more stable living conditions in a fragile context.

7. Supplementary financing

The supplementary financing to be provided by ALTERPLAN and ICESDev is for salaries of local staff, in particular the administrative support staff. These staff will be responsible for clerical and

liaison tasks. Supplementary financing will come from unrestricted revenues of ALTERPLAN and ICESDev from other projects (e.g. ongoing consulting work). These funds can realistically be raised during the project period as they have been in past projects. For example, in the last completed DRSSP project, the Finance Officer's salary was fully paid from ALTERPLAN counterpart.