**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

**RAPID RESPONSE – INTERVENTION APPLICATION FORM**

**Applying organisation**: DIB

**Title of the intervention**: Post-Odette humanitarian actions in vulnerable coastal barangays of Ubay Municipality, Bohol Province

## The humanitarian intervention (describe within max. 4 pages)

**1.1 The context:** *Considering the description of the context submitted by the implementing partner (attached to this application), how have you ensured that the proposed intervention is appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) for the affected population and vulnerable groups? Describe how the proposed intervention is effective and timely (CHS 2) in relation to the described context.*

The application is the result of communication and consultation with members of the target group, collection of published data from national government agencies, and to a lesser extent, communication with the Ubay municipal government. The forms of assistance proposed in this application were identified by the target groups themselves, which are supported by official documentation of the ongoing crisis. The Situation Reports of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council[[1]](#footnote-1) show that, due to the large area of the Philippines devastated by Typhoon Rai (known as Odette in the Philippines), as well as the effects and costs of the pandemic, response to the needs of the affected population has been slow.

The target groups of this application are the residents of Barangays Cagting, Cuya and Guintaboan in Ubay Municipality, Bohol Province. Ubay Municipality is on the eastern part of Bohol, and the three barangays are on the coastline facing east, the direction from which most typhoons in the Philippines make their landfall.

The target groups were selected due to a previous partnership funded by CISU (14-1542-SP-sep), which left communication lines open and enabled the communities to appeal for help to ALTERPLAN, DIB’s local partner organization. The location of the target groups, which is several kilometres of sometimes-rough roads from the town center, makes the area more challenging for responders. In any case, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the municipal government, and various NGOs and private individuals have sent relief, mostly food items like rice and canned goods.[[2]](#footnote-2)

The application focus on improving the delivery of safe water, establish communication and power hubs, and provide transitional housing assistance for the most at-risk members of the communities. These are all needs that the target groups have identified as urgent, and are also identified in the Situation Reports as severely affected by the typhoon.

The previous partnership has given DIB and ALTERPLAN access to relevant data on risk and vulnerability factors, especially in the aspect of shelter. Research found that the three barangays had an aggregate 174 houses, more or less, built on the shoreline and sandbars. These bore the brunt of the strongest winds of the typhoon.

Due to damaged power and telecommunications infrastructure, consultation with Ubay stakeholders has been challenging. The local partners have persisted however because the active participation of recognized community leaders in the preparation of this application is seen to be the key to an effective implementation of this intervention.

**1.2 Content of the intervention:**

*a) Describe the intervention’s activities, the results these will have and what the outcome of these will be.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome | Results | Activities  |
| Component 1: Improvement of the quality and quantity of available drinking water | - Protection and recharging of local water sources- Knowledge and materials for water disinfection gained by each household | 1.1 Construction of rainwater harvesting facility for protection and recharging of open dug wells1.2 Distribution of materials and orientation on drinking water disinfection at point of use |
| Component 2: Establishment of power and communication hubs | - Access to minimum power supply made available to each household- Improvement of capability for emergency communications at barangay level | 2.1 Assembly of solar-powered charging station for small devices in each barangay2.2 Installation of back-up generator set for the charging station2.3 Procurement of communication devices for use in emergency operations |
| Component 3: Provision of housing assistance for households with totally or partially damaged houses | - Transitional housing in safer location provided to the most vulnerable households- Repair kit provided to less vulnerable households with partially damaged houses- Emergency livelihood provided to household members- Knowledge gained by community members in building sturdier and safer housing | 3.1 Procurement and distribution of housing materials to the most vulnerable households with totally damaged houses3.2 Procurement and distribution of housing materials to less vulnerable affected households3.3 Implementation of construction and repair including cash-for-work scheme |

The intervention proposes to focus on three components:

* *Component 1: Improvement of the quality and quantity of available drinking water*

The proposals for rainwater harvesting and disinfection are based on water assessments conducted in the previous partnership. Some of the recommendations such as rainwater collection have been initiated in the barangays, but water supply has again been affected by infrastructure damage in the current emergency.

* *Component 2: Establishment of power and communication hubs*

For the target barangays in Ubay, being cut off from power also means being cut off from communication, leading to being cut off as well from timely assistance. To address this, installation of common charging stations for small devices is proposed. The charging stations will be designed to be primarily solar-powered, with back-up diesel-powered generator sets. They will be set up in strategic areas (probably in the barangay hall), for use by any community member. Each barangay will also receive one mobile phone, one satellite phone, and hand-held radios for use in emergency operations.

* *Component 3: Provision of housing assistance for households with totally or partially damaged houses*

The most vulnerable households addressed by this proposal are those whose residences were located on the shorelines and the sandbars, and the most damaged by Odette. These are the members of the community who have the weakest ties to any landholding and thus found it the easiest to locate on open public spaces on the shoreline. As of the final report of the previous partnership, there were a total of 174 households in this situation. The intervention seeks to provide temporary housing in safe locations for at least 100 of the most at-risk households. The local government is expected to provide the site for temporary housing. In addition, households with partially damaged dwellings that can be repaired on-site on less risky locations will be provided repair kits.

*b) Describe in a few sentences the change your intervention will bring to the people affected by the crisis. What do you expect the short-term impact to be after completion of your intervention?*

The intervention seeks to provide life-saving relief in the delivery of safe water, power and communication, and safe shelter. The actions aim to assist the communities in overcoming the disruption to their daily activities and livelihoods. In addition, the intervention intends to introduce improvements in community infrastructure and practices, such as the use of renewable energy and rainwater harvesting, which while responding to urgent needs are also expected to help make the communities more resilient and self-reliant in the long-term.

*c) How will you measure the achievement of results and outcomes?*

The indicators for success are as follows:

* Safe drinking water is accessible to 100% of the households in the three barangays
* One charging station in each barangay
* One communication center in each barangay
* Total of 100 households from the 3 barangays are in temporary shelters in safe locations
* Total of 200 houses repaired on-site
* Total of 200 community members have been provided emergency livelihood through cash-for-work

*d) Considering the mode(s) of assistance your intervention includes (Cash Based Assistance, Voucher Based Assistance, Goods, Services), please justify the choices made. Why are you choosing one mode instead of another, or why do you combine the modes as you do?*

**Component 1**

* *Goods and Services.* The improvements to the water system will be implemented with expert guidance from engineers who are experienced in the development and humanitarian context. The water disinfection tablets and serums will also be procured from identified sources and distributed through the local mechanisms of the project.
* *Cash-based assistance*. Local labor will be employed for some of the installation jobs through a cash-for-work scheme.

**Component 2**

* *Goods and Services.* Installation of the power and communications hubs and procurement of the needed equipment and materials will be assisted by relevant knowledgeable development agencies.

**Component 3**

* *Goods.* The package of housing materials will be procured and delivered to the selected locations. The local partners do not propose the voucher mode since the cost of transport for the households to get to hardware stores is likely to remain too high.
* *Services.* Expert guidance will be provided for the design and construction of the housing units.
* *Cash-based assistance.* Family members of the families to be relocated will be given opportunities to work on their own or their neighbors’ houses on a cash-for-work scheme.

*e) How does your intervention consider the priorities mentioned in the DERF Call? How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?*

The intervention addresses the following priorities in the DERF Call:

* Health and Care through Component 1. Improvement of water supply addresses WASH concerns.
* Integrated Assistance through Component 3. The activities leading to the delivery of transitional housing provide for cash-based assistance, livelihoods and shelter.
* Protection through Component 2. The power and communication hubs are expected to help facilitate community health support services and inclusion of vulnerable sectors by giving them venues for appeal to authorities and external groups.

To ensure the resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner we will make sure to be transparent about the budget, results and activities with the local beneficiaries, stakeholders and other humanitarian actors. For goods and services to be purchased, ALTERPLAN will consult with local and national suppliers and obtain different quotes first. As mentioned, we will aim to choose to focus on more long-lasting and sustainable solutions for energy and water supply.

*f) Briefly describe how you intend to start your activities within 7 days of receiving the first transfer of funds from the DERF.*

Upon notice of approval, the local partners will use social media and other available means to advise Ubay stakeholders (community-based organizations, barangay local government, municipal government) as well as technical resource persons to prepare for mobilization. The location of the ALTERPLAN office outside of the affected area will enable it to identify and engage more easily with suppliers of goods and services who are able to access Ubay at the time of implementation.

**1.3 The target group:**

*a) Describe the* ***direct target group*** *of the planned intervention, including their characteristics and needs. Justify how you have selected this particular target group among those affected by the crisis (i.e. which inclusion criteria did you use?). Specify also how many people will benefit from each of your main activities.*

The direct target group is the population of the three barangays Cagting, Cuya and Guintaboan in Ubay Municipality, Bohol Province, a total of 3633 persons or 825 HH. The predominant livelihood is fishing and farming, and the family income hovers at the poverty threshold. The following are targeted for each of the main activities:

Component 1 - 100% of the households

Component 2 - 100% of the households

Component 3 - 100 most vulnerable households (referring to those whose houses were located on shorelines and sandbars, which were totally destroyed by Typhoon Odette) and 200 less vulnerable affected households with partially damaged houses

The figures used in table below are provided by the barangay partners from local records. These are probably from 2015 census data since barangay-level data from the latest census (2020) was not available at the time of application on the Philippine Statistical Authority website.  The average household size of Ubay for 2015 was 4.44[[3]](#footnote-3), which indicates there were a total of 825 households more or less in the three barangays. Accounting for population growth and probable splitting of households as children grew older, the number of households was rounded off to 1,000. The figure of 300 (100 most vulnerable + 200 less vulnerable) households is only a portion of the total number of households in the three barangays that need help.

*b) Quantify your planned target group by gender and age group in the table below.*

|  |
| --- |
| **PLANNED TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS) - Cuya and Guintaboan** |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Number of persons | Number of persons | Number of persons |
| < 5 | 93 | 76 | 169 |
| 6-14 | 154 | 115 | 269 |
| 15-24 | 140 | 138 | 278 |
| 25-49 | 211 | 215 | 426 |
| 50-64 | 81 | 90 | 171 |
| > 65 | 44 | 48 | 92 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 723 | 682 | **1,405** |

|  |
| --- |
| **PLANNED TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS) - Cagting** |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Number of persons | Number of persons | Number of persons |
| < 5 | 113 | 107 | 220 |
| 6-12 | 177 | 138 | 315 |
| 13-17 | 131 | 130 | 261 |
| 18-59 | 630 | 620 | 1,250 |
| > 60 | 91 | 91 | 182 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 1,142 | 1,086 | **2,228** |

*c) Describe who and how many of your direct target group are* ***particularly vulnerable people****. How have the vulnerable groups been identified and selected (inclusion criteria), and how does the intervention address their particular needs? Also describe how the intervention addresses protection needs of particularly vulnerable groups, as relevant.*

The group of households whose dwelling structures were located on shorelines and sandbars, and were totally damaged by the typhoon, are seen to be particularly vulnerable. Among this group, the households headed by women, and households headed by the elderly will be identified during the first two weeks of the intervention. DERF assistance for Component 3 will be prioritized for this group of particularly vulnerable people. Immediate access to decent shelter, even if temporary or transitional, will provide protection for the special health and privacy needs of women, the elderly and the households that they care for. These households were mapped in the previous intervention, and validated by community members during the preparation of this application.

## The implementing partner (describe within max. 1,5 pages)

**2.1 Capacity, experience and expertise:**

*a) What is the capacity, experience, and expertise of the implementing partner(s) (CHS 8)? Describe also the organisational and financial capacities.*

DIB and ALTERPLAN are currently implementing two Civil Society Fund (CSF) projects together, and have been working together since 2009. Ubay Municipality was one of the four locations for “Promoting disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning in selected Philippine cities and towns”, a Development Intervention (14-1542-SP-sep) where ALTERPLAN collaborated with DIB, with CSF support. The DI ended in 2018 but since then, ALTERPLAN has intermittently kept in touch with Ubay stakeholders. The Intervention in Ubay, aside from building the capacity of local organisations in shelter planning and participation in governance, helped them successfully advocate for funding and construction of community infrastructure and development projects such as: evacuation center, road network improvement, rain collection systems, mangrove plantation and marine protected area. ALTERPLAN has also completed a DERF intervention (2017-2018) for survivors of the Marawi siege. The DERF funding for the Marawi intervention was roughly equivalent to the amount requested in this application, and ALTERPLAN has both the organisational and financial capacity to manage this intervention alongside the two other CSF interventions. ALTERPLAN has a lot of experience partnering with local CSOs and actors and thus multiply their capacity and outreach.

*b) How does the organisational set-up ensure access to the people at-risk, including particularly vulnerable people?*

ALTERPLAN’s communication with the target groups is challenged by infrastructure damage, but as has been experienced in the DERF intervention in Marawi, there are ways of mitigating the difficulties. These include

a mutually agreed and transparent plan of action, and an implementation structure that respects and takes into account both traditional leaders and official authorities.

For this proposed intervention, the focal persons at the target locations will be local leaders who worked with ALTERPLAN in 14-1542-SP-sep and also provided input in the preparation of this application. They are familiar with the research findings and participated in the identification of the most vulnerable households.

**2.2 The partnership:**

*a) Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement(s) the main features of such agreement(s) and whether the agreement(s) were developed with the local partner*.

DIB and ALTERPLAN have partnered since 2009 on several Civil Society Fund projects and one DERF project. The CSF projects were mostly concerned with disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning through the partnership of local civil society and local governments. The agreements were always developed with the local partner ALTERPLAN, and often also including the city/municipal-based and community-based organisations.

*b) Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention.*

DIB: Is overall responsible for the intervention. DIB is directly responsible to CISU for fund management, monitoring and fulfilment of objectives and indicators of cooperation.

ALTERPLAN: Is the lead partner in the Philippines, and will be in close contact with DIB as they are and have been in other projects. ALTERPLAN is responsible for project implementation on ground and for coordination with local partners, monitoring, financial management and technical assistance. They will coordinate and communicate with national agencies and departments for further support and collaboration as well.

DIB and ALTERPLAN will form a response management team to be led by focal persons from each of the three barangays. They will recommend the most appropriate methods and mechanisms, and will lead the implementation in their respective barangays. They will provide reporting and feedback, and any adjustments necessary in order to achieve the desired results.

## Local strengthening (describe within max. 1 page)

**3.1 How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

The intervention will avoid the formation of parallel or duplicating structures, but instead will respect and seek to strengthen the existing structures of community-based organisations and barangay local government, including how conflict is mediated. At the onset of the intervention, they will also participate in orientation and discussions on the Core Humanitarian Standard, and how they relate to the design of the intervention components and mechanisms.

**3.2 Describe strategies for informing and involving affected people in the intervention (CHS 4)**

The intervention will seek to inform the affected people through 1) the mechanisms of barangay assemblies, which are inclusive of all residents of the barangay, and 2) the structures of community-based organisations such as the women’s groups and the associations of fisherfolk. As much as possible, the existing CBO structures will be mobilised to be the main group of response volunteers plus the Component 1 will provide a cash-for-work scheme. DIB and ALTERPLAN have a strong relationship with the CBOs due to the earlier intervention and have prior experience in involving the affected people in the intervention from the first DERF intervention.

**3.3 Environment marker (only for monitoring purposes)**

*a) Choose which of the following three descriptions best characterises your intervention (tick only one box)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MARK |  | DESCRIPTION |  | EXPLANATION |
| ☐ | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components without incorporating mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful without being able to apply substantiated remedial action (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery).  |
| ☐ | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates some mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact**  | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and applies some substantiated remedial action (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). |
| ☐ | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates significant mitigation and environmental enhancement measures to reduce anticipated impact**  | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and includes significant substantiated remedial action as well as environmental enhancement components (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). |

*b) Briefly explain your answer.*

Component 1 - Instead of shipping water in PET bottles that result in so much plastic waste, the proposed intervention is disinfection of locally sourced water through tablets and hyposol (a water treatment solution endorsed by the Department of Health and World Health Organisation). The component also seeks to promote rainwater collection not only for domestic uses but also for recharging groundwater.

Component 2 - The intervention seeks to promote the use of renewable energy through solar panels that will power the charging stations for small devices.

## 4. Risk Management & MEAL (describe within max. 1 page)

**4.1 Describe the intervention’s risk management approach and which systems and mitigation measures are applied.** Describe how the chosen risk management approaches are appropriate in the specific context?

The intervention takes note of the ongoing pandemic and allocates resources for personal protective equipment and for basic life and health insurance for key volunteers who will be on the field. Redundant communication systems will be designed so that staff and volunteers have access to each other and to authorities in case of any emergency. In the start-up of the project an orientation/refresher session with staff and hired volunteers will be carried out, focusing on the Core Humanitarian Standard, the conduct of inclusive and sensitive humanitarian actions, including what constitutes abuse, exploitation and discrimination, and an refresher on risk management systems and procedures.

**4.2 Describe the implementing partner(s) approach to monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including the contextual complaint mechanisms.**

The partners will monitor the project by

* Documentation of meetings and activities including photo and/or video documentation of activities, areas and beneficiaries (with proper consent process).
* Project management visits from ALTERPLAN
* Community feedback session on activities, services, intervention and project implementation will be conducted monthly and regular consultations, monitoring and discussions by project staff with community leaders and representatives during project implementation will also be conducted.
* Regular reporting and discussion between and among the response management team members and local implementers
* Close communication and online meetings at least once a month to discuss progress, experiences and lessons learned
* To ensure that the learning and experiences from the intervention are incorporated in the Danish organisation, a project coordinator and assistant from DIB will be appointed to the project. Both will participate in the monitoring, evaluation and learning activities and one project visit if possible.

For the complaint mechanism, we will install a complaint box/desk in the three barangays and also specify other means of reaching out to involved partners (e.g. through messenger, WhatsApp). We will establish a complaint unit consisting of named personnel and contact info (Lykke (DIB), Sarah (ALTERPLAN) and potentially an external person, or one of the local focal points from the barangays). If one of the accused is included in the complaint unit, then complaints can be directed at the Chairman of the DIB Board or one of the two other persons. All feedback and complaints will be handled with respect for the complainant/involved parties. After the complaint has been given, the complainant will receive a response from the complaint unit within five days. The response will be to collect more information if needed, to inform about the ongoing process and ways to address the complaint. Depending on the character of the complaint, it can be necessary to involve third parties as the authorities.

**4.3 Describe how learning and reflection will be applied in terms of improving future humanitarian interventions (CHS 7)?**

The project management team will ensure ongoing close communication to pick up on and document learnings and reflections throughout the project phase. The partners will hire an external consultant to carry out an external evaluation and lessons learned workshops with the three barangays, stakeholders, local officials etc. to enhance the learnings from this intervention and improve future humanitarian interventions. We will share our learnings with relevant actors and networks.

## 5. Coordination (describe within max. 0,5 page)

**5.1 Describe how the intervention complements the humanitarian and/or development efforts of the national and local authorities, as well as those of other stakeholders?**

The intervention is designed to respond to needs that have been barely or not at all addressed by other stakeholders. We will be in close contact with the local authorities and other potential humanitarian actors in the area to make sure we complement their interventions, if there are any.

**5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms?**

ALTERPLAN will assign a Liaison Officer from among the community members. The Liaison will be the face of the partnership in any local or regional coordination mechanisms. She/he will be backed up by the response team made up of the focal persons from the three barangays, and ALTERPLAN staff.

1. https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/SitRep\_No\_\_26\_for\_Typhoon\_ODETTE\_2021.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Interview with Cagting and Guintaboan representatives 10 January 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://www.philatlas.com/visayas/r07/bohol/ubay.html [↑](#footnote-ref-3)