

PHILIPPINES

Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change (MDGF-1656)



Environment and Climate Change

Total Budget:	USD 8,000,000		
Budget by Agency:	UNDP: 4,176,800 UNEP: 1,223,200 FAO: 950,000	ILO: 600,000 UN-HABITAT: 550,000 WHO: 500,000	
Participating Gov. Entities:	NEDA, DENR, DA, DOLE, DTI, DOST-PAGASA, DOH, HUDCC, Provincial Government of Albay		
Start Date:	December 19, 2008		
End Date:	December 19, 2011		
Extension:	Not yet requested		
Disbursements:	First Disbursement:	19 December 2008	USD 2,506,945
	Second Disbursement:	27 May 2010	USD 3,177,833
	Third Disbursement:	11 April 2011	USD 2,315,222
In Brief:	Climate change is threatening to hamper the Philippines' attainment of the MDGs because of the country's limited capacity to undertake climate risk based planning and project implementation. This programme seeks to address this constraint by: 1.) mainstreaming climate risk reduction into key national & local development planning & regulatory processes; 2.) enhancing capacities of key national agencies, 43 local governments, academe and communities to undertake climate resilient development and 3.) testing 6 integrated adaptation approaches with upscaling potential. The programme will bring together UNDP, FAO, WHO, UN-Habitat, ILO, and UNEP.		

Outcomes:

- Climate risk reduction (CRR) mainstreamed into key national & selected local development plans & processes.
- Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks.
- Coping mechanisms improved through pilot demonstration adaptation projects.

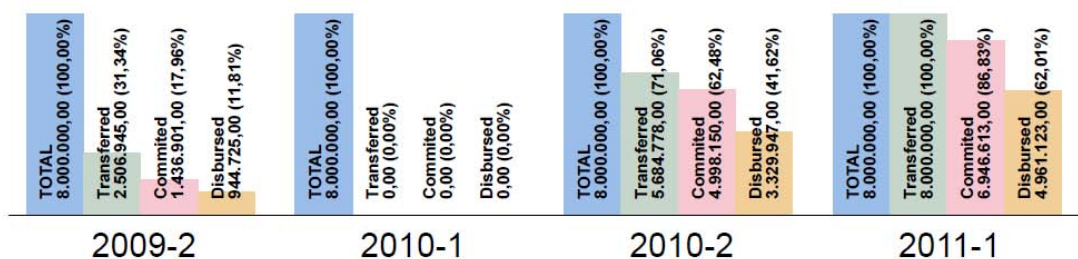


Regions of Intervention:	• Nationwide mainstreaming national and local plans (43 provinces) for climate risk reduction (CRR) and enhancing capacity to address CC risks. Pilots in Manila metro area, Albay, Sorsogon City, Agusan del Norte, and the Cordilleraas	
MDGs	MDG1: T1; MDG4: T5; MDG6: T9; MDG7: T10	
Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect
• No. Institutions	49	305
• No. Women and Gilrs	2,629 and 125,000	1,000
• No. Men and Boys	1,300 and 100,000	1,000
• No. ethnic groups	200	1,000

Project coordinator: Sheila M. Encabo, Kat Firmeza

Status Programme in near completion with important achievements to date.

Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30, 2011 biannual report:



Main Achievements:

In 2010 the JP concentrated in advocating the need to factor and address vulnerabilities brought about by climate variability and extreme events in the development planning and programming process. This led to the success of integrating climate change in the various chapters of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, to wit: competitive industry and service sector; competitive agriculture and fisheries sector; accelerating infrastructure development; social development; and conservation, protection and rehabilitation of the environment and natural resources. Several national initiative followed including: Department of Budget and Management (DBM) identifying environment and climate change as one of the five priority areas for budgeting; Office of the President (OP) issuance reorganizing the cabinet cluster to include a cluster on Integrity of the Environment and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; the formulation guidelines on updating the Public Investment Program (PIP) also specified that the sector and subsector outcomes must be aligned with the five priority areas. While this is already embedded in the regular government process and procedures, the JP is working with partners to further mainstream addressing climate change concerns in sectoral plans, e.g., Updating the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) and Environment and Natural Resource Framework. Also, the mentoring and coaching of provinces on conducting vulnerability assessment is on-going. Interventions for coping/adapting are being pilot tested with institutions that will be decide on the viability of upscaling/replicating the intervention. At present, there is a growing demand from local government at the municipal and city levels for assistance for the conduct of vulnerability and adaptation assessment (VAA).

The JP outputs on downscaled climate scenarios produced by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) is already being requested by various stakeholders as input on their conduct of VAA. Meanwhile outputs on local Vulnerability Reports, e.g., on health, agriculture, shelter, from the demonstration sites are being used by the local institutions in enhancing existing plans and programs. There are indications that replication will be done by some government partners using the tools developed by the JP.

On determining new and innovative agricultural adaptation options, a total of 70 CCA have been established. Farmers' Field Day that facilitated transfer of technology on a farmer to farmer interaction were conducted.

On establishing an early warning surveillance system, pilot testing of the system was completed in two areas. Adjustments in the design were made based on the results of the pilot. Upscaling of the system will be done in one region. The local surveillance system is being aligned to the Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response, which is being used by the National Epidemiology Center of the Department of Health.

On developing a model climate resilient human settlement/community, results of the vulnerability assessment were used in the in city planning and developing programming.

On developing innovative risk transfer mechanisms, weather index based insurance products were developed and has been initially rolled out for testing.

On developing model climate friendly governance, there is an increasing demand from school divisions to be covered by the training on the lessons exemplars developed for climate change. Vulnerability assessments, particularly how these would affect attainment of MDGs, were pilot tested in a various municipalities and be consolidated at the provincial level.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**?

Observations	
Paris Declaration	<p>Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:</p>
	<p>Involvement of CSOs and citizens:</p> <p>The various GOP oversight, line agencies, local government, civil society and academic institutions will provide service delivery and technical assistance on adaptation. So far, relevant institutions are being partnered with UN agencies to ensure that developing of tools and process would be collaborative.</p>
	<p>Alignment and Harmonization:</p> <p>Starting 2011 the JP had to catch up, but the timing was good since institutional changes, e.g., creating an enabling environment often included most of the JP partners, wherein advocacy of the JP was shared with other critical partners. The approved Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 and its identification of climate change as a priority area greatly helped in facilitating the JP activities. The external difficulties experienced included tedious process of ensuring that JP outputs are integrated in the regular process of the GOP. At present, mainstreaming is through the people/partners of the JP sharing the importance of vulnerability assessment to do anticipatory planning.</p> <p>In terms of integrating program outputs into regular functions, gaining institutional wide support needs time. For example, the Health Sector is working on creating an institutional wide administrative order to influence policy on climate change adaptation in the health sector. The process needs consultation with the people who will be implementing the policy. It also needs to go through the process of approval from the management of the department. Thus, gaining vertical and horizontal support may need some time.</p> <p>In terms of working with the local government, while the JP has limited its coverage to provinces and a number of municipalities for the demonstrating coping mechanisms, many local government units are requesting for assistance to do their vulnerability assessment. For now, the number of provinces covered is 43 out of 80. The number of cities and municipalities are more than 1600. These local government will require assistance that the JP might not be able to deliver within its life.</p>
	<p>Innovative elements in mutual accountability:</p> <p>UNDP as Chair and NEDA as Co-Chair of PMC. PMU is located at NEDA, DENR and 5 pilot demonstration sites lodged in areas of operation.</p>
Delivering as One	<p>Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:</p>
	<p>Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:</p> <p>RCO provides significant support to the 4 JPs in the country. As a focus country it receives additional support for C&A and M&E programme and country level efforts.</p>
	<p>Inter-agency coordination:</p>
Sustainability (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)	<p>Sustainability Plan in place?</p> <p>To sustain the JP, it is essential that stakeholders must be convinced that climate change could affect their way of life and that there is a need to cope/adapt. Starting last quarter of 2010 to first quarter of 2011, the JP conducted a series of summits on mainstreaming climate change adaptation for local government units. The series shared initial results of the JP and showcased initiatives of their peers and civil society in responding to the challenges of climate variability and extreme events. The summit's intention was for local chiefs to realize that challenges brought about by climate change may undermine the achievement of their local development agenda, e.g., attainment of MDGs. The results of the three summits were resolutions that they will work towards adapting to climate change. With the recognition to do anticipatory planning, the need for climate related information, tools for determining vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity, etc would be demanded by the various stakeholders.</p> <p>For service providers, it is integral that JP outputs would provide them with tools that they can readily use/apply. This would be in the form of upgrading/enhancing their regular process, system or structure. Sustainability measures are being applied, to wit: internal and external policy issuance, e.g., operating guidelines, memorandum circular, executive orders, etc; use of existing mechanisms</p>

	to deliver substance and provide for a venue to continue the mainstreaming work, e.g. Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change, Philippine Development Forum, Sub-Group on Climate Change; use of conventional service providers as delivery mechanism for coordinating education and competency development, e.g., current arrangement with academic institutions; and providing access to JP outputs, e.g., development of a web site.	
Innovation and Scale-up		
External Factors and mitigation		
Communication and Advocacy	C&A plan in place? While all JP partners are sharing the work in advocating climate change adaptation as a cross cutting issue within the development agenda. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) developed a national communication plan that they will use as basis for all IEC work.	
M&E		
Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:	Date: April 2009 Date: March 2010 Date: March 2011	Members: Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Sara Ferrer Members: Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Adan Ruiz Members: Layla Saad
Mid Term Evaluation:	Evaluator: Joel Beasca Period: July- August 2010	