



FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Philippines

Thematic window
Environment and Climatic Change

Joint Programme Title:

Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional
Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change

November | **2012**

Prologue

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight Thematic Windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The joint programme final narrative report is prepared by the joint programme team. It reflects the final programme review conducted by the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee to assess results against expected outcomes and outputs.

The report is divided into five (5) sections. Section I provides a brief introduction on the socio economic context and the development problems addressed by the joint programme, and lists the joint programme outcomes and associated outputs. Section II is an assessment of the joint programme results. Section III collects good practices and lessons learned. Section IV covers the financial status of the joint programme; and Section V is for other comments and/or additional information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations Country Team, as well as the joint programme team for their efforts in undertaking this final narrative report.

MDG-F Secretariat

**FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME
NARRATIVE REPORT**

<p align="center">Participating UN Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNEP, WHO, UNHABITAT, ILO, and FAO</p>	<p align="center">Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)</p> <p align="center">Environment & Climate Change</p>
<p align="center">Joint Programme Title</p> <p>Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change</p>	<p align="center">Joint Programme Number</p> <p align="center">MDG-F 1656</p>
<p align="center">Joint Programme Cost</p> <p align="center">USD 8 Million</p>	<p align="center">Joint Programme [Location]</p> <p align="center">Region (s): Nationwide</p>
<p align="center">Final Joint Programme Evaluation</p> <p>Final Evaluation Done <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Evaluation Report Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date of delivery of final report</p>	<p align="center">Joint Programme Timeline</p> <p>Original start date <i>December 18, 2008</i></p> <p>Final end date <i>June 18, 2012</i></p>

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc)
 National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Provincial Government of Albay (PGA)

Report Formatting Instructions:

- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Times New Roman.

I. PURPOSE

a. Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

In more recent times, the Philippines experienced a number of natural disasters which has placed it among the list of countries that have become most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. Latest empirical studies have also indicated climate changes in the country in terms of temperature increases and occurrences of extreme heat and rainfall. The total cost of extreme events related to climate change is high, at around 2.7% of the country's GDP.

In addition to these challenges, the Philippine government and its stakeholders are thwarted by weak capacities to respond to the growing threats of climate change and its attendant natural disasters. In particular, most of the national government agencies, local governments, and their partner and supporting institutions like the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are just starting to be educated and initiated into the realm of global warming phenomenon and its triggering and consequential effects. These challenges have also been associated with the difficulties in the country's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Presently, communities highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards are widespread in the country due to poorly planned and uncontrolled urban development, increasing poverty and informal settlements occupying hazard prone areas, and serious degradation of natural environments such as forests, coastal and marine habitats that serve as first line of defense against climate anomalies. An assessment of the present situation revealed that the Philippine governance system needs to upscale its efforts in developing coping mechanisms and strategies, and tools and systems for climate change responsive policy, planning and implementation; and in benchmarking technological adaptation and sustainable development options for addressing the present and future projected impacts of climate change at the local level.

As a policy response to the worsening threats of climate change and natural disaster events, the Philippine Congress enacted two laws to strengthen the country's adaptation and mitigation to climate change and to institute measures to reduce and manage the risk of natural disasters. In 2009, the Climate Change Act was passed creating the Climate Change Commission (CCC), which is tasked to set up, monitor and coordinate action plans to prepare the country for extreme weather events that bring about floods and landslides. In the following year 2010, the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act was passed, which institutionalizes a more responsive approach to risk-resilient development. A *National Framework Strategy on Climate Change* and a *National Climate Change Action Plan* were also put in place.

With the passage of these two laws, the concerned government agencies and their partner institutions are given their much needed mandate and support for implementing policies on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. By significantly reducing the threats posed by climate change and attendant natural disasters, the country can pursue better the attainment of its MDGs.

To assist the Philippine Government address the threats of climate change by capacitating its major actors, the MDG-F 1656 Joint Programme (JP) was launched with support from the Spanish Government. The JP was designed to strategically pursue the following three (3) outcomes in addressing climate change impacts at the national and local levels:

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

Guided by these three target outcomes, the JP aims to: 1) determine the vulnerability of critical sectors of the Philippines to climate change and strengthen the country's adaptive capacity by enhancing the policy development, planning, programming and implementation capacities of key stakeholders, particularly the responsible national government agencies; 2) endeavor to contribute to the Philippines' achievement of its MDG targets by enhancing socio-economic development through reduced vulnerabilities of key affected sectors and the target stakeholders in highly hazard prone provinces (43++ provinces); 3) facilitate partnerships among participating local government units primarily from the highly hazard prone provinces (43++ provinces) particularly in the eastern seaboard of the country, and the corresponding local higher educational institutions to anchor future scientific and capacity building needs of vulnerable communities; and 4) showcase innovative and document best practices on climate change adaptation providing selected communities with the opportunity to develop and test coping systems which have significant potential for further design improvement and replication across the country. Climate change responsive demonstration projects established under the JP serve as templates of best practices that would inspire and encourage their wider adoption.

b. List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.

Below are the outcomes and the corresponding outputs of the JP:

Outcome and Output
<p><i>Outcome 1. Climate Risk Reduction (CRR) integrated into key national and selected local development plans and processes</i></p> <p>Output 1.1: Baseline risk scenarios, including vulnerability maps and CRR/adaptation monitoring system developed for priority sectors Output 1.2: Adaptation options for key sectors assessed, valued and least cost alternatives prioritized, including “no regrets” options Output 1.3: Entry points for CRR in key national plans/planning and regulatory (e.g. EIA) processes and CCA/UNDAF, identified and prioritized CRR adaptation best practices recommended for integration Output 1.4: CRR mainstreaming guidelines adopted by key national government agencies and selected local governments Output 1.5: Selected local development/comprehensive land use plans reflect CRR measures Output 1.6: Web-based screening tool and portal for project developers/designer</p>
<p><i>Outcome 2. Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks</i></p> <p>Output 2.1: Existing capacities and gaps of key NGAs, selected LGUs and local HEIs for CRR work assessed</p>

<p>Output 2.2: Awareness of key national and local stakeholders raised on climate change issues</p> <p>Output 2.3: CRR planning and implementation competencies of key stakeholders (NGAs, LGU planners, Academe) enhanced/increased</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3. Coping mechanisms improved through pilot adaptation projects</i></p> <p>Output 3.1: Enhanced capacities of local stakeholders through demonstration projects on best practices to improve local coping mechanisms, including alternative livelihoods</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3.1 Enhanced CC adaptation capacity of communities in contiguous fragile ecosystems</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.1: Operationalization of the Project Component Management Team</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Vulnerability and adaptation capacity assessments in the Cordillera region for the concerned sectors</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Community based climate variability and vulnerability assessment tool designed and developed</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: Local consultation among farmers and other major stakeholders conducted to identify and prioritize “no regrets” adaptation options</p> <p>Output 3.1.5: New & innovative adaptation options identified and screened for pilot testing</p> <p>Output 3.1.6: Integrated/ multi-sectoral adaptation strategy for the Cordilleras, incl. new measures/ technologies designed and pilot tested.</p> <p>Output 3.1.7: Documentation of Climate Change Adaptation Mechanism</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3.2 Strengthening public health system with climate change adaptation measures and enhanced capacities of health institutions to anticipate and deal with the health impacts of climate change</i></p> <p>3.2.1: Guidelines and Manual of Procedure (MOP) for CBDS, surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases during disasters, EWS for climate change disasters and epidemic investigation and control for LGUs developed, pre-tested, and Roll-out implementation of CBDS, EWS and CAS, surveillance during disasters in NCR and Albay and to more sites</p> <p>3.2.2: DOH-retained and LGU hospitals in NCR and Albay assessed for safety during disasters</p> <p>3.2.3: National policy on safe hospitals for disasters developed and disseminated in NCR and Albay</p> <p>3.2.4: Training on prevention and management of climate sensitive diseases conducted</p> <p>3.2.5: Health promotion plan and IEC materials on prevention and management of health impact of climate change disseminated</p> <p>3.2.5: Lessons learned KM product</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3.3 A model “climate resilient” human settlements/community with climate change adaptable socio-economic infrastructure</i></p> <p>Output 3.3.1: Vulnerability Assessment Report of Sorsogon City with emphasis on Human settlement areas</p> <p>Output 3.3.2: City Shelter Plan with CC elements and parameters developed and implemented</p> <p>Output 3.3.3: Selected site for model “climate resilient” human settlement/ community.</p> <p>Output 3.3.4: Design of climate resilient coastal settlement/community</p> <p>Output 3.3.5: A well-designed climate resilient human settlement demonstrated</p> <p>Output 3.3.6: Knowledge Product(s) documenting lessons learned</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3.4 Climate Resilient Farming Communities in Agusan del Norte through Innovative Risk Transfer Mechanisms</i></p> <p>Output 3.4.1: Guidelines for Innovative Financing Developed and Tested</p> <p>Output 3.4.2: Agreement with Financing Institution (FI) to Implement Financing Scheme Forged</p>

<p>Output 3.4.3: Climate Change Insurance Scheme Developed and Set-up</p> <p>Output 3.4.4: KM Products & Policy Paper on Possible Upscaling/Replication Packaged</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3.5: A model climate friendly governance infrastructure with adaptive capacities for climate change</i></p> <p>Output 3.5.1: Capacity gaps and Needs analysis report for the Province of Albay to adapt to Climate Change.</p> <p>Output 3.5.2: A strong and well capacitated governance infrastructure for Albay with Adaptive capacities for climate change</p> <p>Output 3.5.3: Consolidated Provincial CC risk based Development and Land Use plans</p> <p>Output 3.5.4: Enhanced Curriculum Framework for all levels with mainstreamed climate change concepts</p>

c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities

The outcomes of the JP support the national priority programs of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016); the National Framework for Physical Planning (NFPP); the sectoral master plans; and the local development plans by mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies. The JP also builds on the considerable volume of work undertaken by the Philippines in meeting its international obligations on biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk management through implementation of the UNCBD, UNCCC, and the Hyogo Framework of Action and other multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

As one of the goals of the JP, Outcome 1 aims to integrate CRR into key national and selected local development plans and processes utilizing tools, systems and procedures for “climate proofed” planning and programming system. It is consistent with the national government’s intention of ensuring that the national and local policies, programs and projects are based on sound environmental considerations and the principle of sustainable development. In support to this, the Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) clearly stipulates that it is the policy of the state to systematically integrate the concept of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and other development tools and techniques by all agencies and instrumentalities of the government. In addition, the Philippine Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121) also aims to mainstream DRR and climate change in development processes such as policy formulation, socio-economic development planning, budgeting, and governance particularly in the areas of environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning, and public infrastructure and housing, among others.

Moreover, the learnings and lessons gained from the development and implementation of the various coping strategies and mechanisms, such as for example the innovative risk transfer mechanisms – Integrated financial package and Insurance package in the recommendations and guidelines for innovative financing under Outcome 3.4, are valuable inputs to the reformulation and updating of the national agricultural credit and crop insurance, Microfinance and Microinsurance frameworks.

The technical outputs of the JP are also intended to provide the baselines for the development of the next Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UNDAF, which are expected to be ‘climate change’ responsive and which would further strengthen the UNCT collaboration on the ground based on experience gained in implementing the JP action program.

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

Through the MDG-F 1656, technical assistance and financial support were provided by the Executing UN Agencies to their national counterparts. In Outcomes 1 and 2, UNDP and UNEP provided technical guidance to NEDA and DENR in the: (a) overall planning of activities;(b) identification of local consultants and institutions that were eventually contracted for the sectoral and institutional assessments and the training activities for capacity-building, in developing the IEC Materials for the programme; and (c) documenting the lessons learned from the experiences (in Outcome 3). Guidance was also provided by UNDP to PAGASA in the preparation and dissemination of the *2020/2050 Climate Projections*. UNDP drew on the experiences of their national environmental staff from their previous DRR/DRM projects implemented in the Philippines, as well as their knowledge of similar interventions in other countries, in providing the technical guidance to their partner-agencies. UNEP also brought in technical guidance to the national institutions through the expertise and knowledge of its regional staff in Bangkok. The technical guidance provided by the UNDP and UNEP staff were rendered through institutional coaching and participation in the PMC. Depending on the fund transfer modalities agreed upon by UNDP and UNEP with their respective partner-agencies, the financial inputs needed for the programme activities were either transferred to the accounts of the national institutions for eventual disbursement or directly paid for by the UN Agencies.

Under Outcome 3, the five involved UN Agencies (i.e. FAO, ILO, UNDP, UN Habitat, and WHO) delivered technical assistance to their GoP counterparts through their national staff and international experts who were also brought in to help in specific tasks, particularly the development of the Weather Index-Based Insurance (WIBI) System by ILO which was piloted in Agusan del Norte (for WIBI specifically, support also came from ILO Microinsurance Innovation Facility in Geneva and for other technical aspects, support came from Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific- Green Jobs Programme), and the identification of adaptation options for upland crops by FAO which was done in Benguet and Ifugao. The national staff of UN Habitat, WHO, FAO and ILO banked on their expertise in their respective fields of work in delivering technical assistance to the national programme implementers. Their guidance was also rendered through coaching and their participation in the local management mechanisms that were set up for the programme, aside from their involvement in the activities of the PMC. UNDP also worked in Outcome 3 (with the Provincial Government of Albay) in the same way as it did in Outcomes 1 and 2. The financial inputs under Outcome 3 were delivered in a similar manner as it was in Outcomes 1 and 2, depending on the modalities of fund transfer applied by each agency.

On the side of the national partners, NEDA is known to be the principal GoP agency on development planning, and this was its main contribution to the programme. Prior to the creation of the CCC, DENR was the lead government technical agency on climate change, and hence was instrumental in overseeing and mainstreaming the programme activities. PAGASA also had a specific role in developing the climate projections that were crucial for the implementation of the programme. The DA certainly performed its role in the agricultural concerns of the programme. The HUDCC did its role on the review/development of policy and guidelines on climate resilient housing. The DTI and DOLE in the Caraga Region not only worked for the programme in terms of aligning the project activities with their institutional plans, but also in contributing financial resources for certain project components. The Provincial Government of Albay, through CIRCA, definitely also did its task of implementing the project activities in its area through its local governance mechanisms. The DOH was also a critical partner in the implementation of the health component of the programme, and has an important role in expanding the impact of the JP to the national level.

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

a. Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level

Generally, **Outcome 1** was rated effective in performing tasks of producing the planned outputs of the JP. Climate change V&A tools were completed for the identified priority sectors of the JP to include the health sector, water resources sector, marine and coastal resources sectors, agriculture sector, as well as the forestry and biodiversity sectors. Based on the results structure of the MDG-F 1656 JP, Output 1.1 together with the sectoral adaptation options (Output 2.2) were considered as critical outputs of the JP. These served as predecessor outputs to seven (7) other outputs (i.e., Outputs 1.3 to 1.6 of Outcome 1; Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 of Outcome 2; and Output 3.1 of Outcome 3). The final program evaluation report indicated that the NGAs which benefited from the V&A tools affirmed that the tools were beneficial in terms of facilitating the climate change planning processes and in strengthening capacities on climate change.

CCA mainstreaming guidelines were also developed by the concerned government agencies as inputs to the national plans and enabling instruments. A framework and guidelines for mainstreaming CCA/CRR were prepared for DA's AFMP which is envisioned to provide a blueprint to guide the DA and its partner agencies and organizations toward achieving the goal of a competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector. The ENR Framework Plan of DENR, on the other hand, was enhanced with the inclusion of a more substantive assessment of vulnerability of selected ENR sectors to CC impacts and disaster risks. For water resource, particularly in the issuance of permits for water extraction regulated by NWRB, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in its processes were done in order to effectively manage surface and groundwater sources given the impending variability and general decrease in available water due to the effects of Climate Change. For Health, an operational guidelines of the DOH (Administrative Order?) AO on the National Policy on CCA for the Health Sector are being set forth to direct all health offices and stakeholders on how they will transform the identified strategies on CCA to concrete activities, and to mainstream these into their existing programs as a response to the health impacts of climate change. For the EIA undertaken by the DENR-EMB, the technical guidelines was enhanced and adopted in order to promote CCA and DRR at the project level as well as to streamline EIA requirements under the Philippines Environment Impact Statement System. And lastly, for the PDP that was updated by NEDA for 2011-2016, CCA/DRR strategies and programs were added on chapters of the report that includes Chapters: (3) Competitive Industry and Services Sectors; (4) Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and

Fisheries Sector; (5) Accelerating Infrastructure Development; (8) Social Development; (9) Peace and Security; and (10) Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment and Natural Resources.

Through PAGASA, Outcome 1 was able to produce additional output not defined in the Results Framework of the JP. This refers to the Climate Projections in 2020 and 2050 for 69 Provinces in the Philippines and the NCR. The climate projections can be utilized for long-term climate change and development planning processes by the concerned NGAs and localities. These data became a predecessor output to most of the other outputs under the three major outcomes of the JP. PAGASA will also be issuing supplemental climate scenarios after their downscaling activities using different techniques that would cover up to 8km distance.

The policy support to CCA was also realized through the conduct of two major initiatives namely, the promotion of the early passage of the “Act on the Establishment of the People’s Survival Fund (PSF) to Provide Long-Term Finance Streams to Enable the Government to Effectively Address the Problem of Climate Change” and the support to the Philippine delegation in their participation to the COP 17. The PSF or Senate Bill 2558 is an amendment to Republic Act 9729, otherwise known as the Climate Change Act of 2009. The key amendment is in its institution of a fund dedicated to support the climate change adaptation plans of local governments and communities. The support to COP 17 involved the implementation of a side-event which aimed to showcase the Philippines efforts on mainstreaming climate change in national and local development planning and the concerted efforts of key stakeholders in mainstreaming CCA in national, sectoral and local planning and regulatory processes under the JP.

Climate change enhanced local plans were also developed through technical assistance to 51 provinces. The technical assistance focused on mainstreaming DRR and CCA concerns in the PDPFP with 10 CCA-enhanced PDPFPs as the principal outputs.

A web-based screening tool and portal for the project developers/designer (Output 6) was started but still being completed.

Outcome 2 of the JP is aimed at enhanced capacity of national government agencies, local government units, the academe, and civil society organizations to develop, manage and administer projects on climate change adaptation. A Capacity Assessment Report on CCA was produced for 13 NGAs, 12 provincial LGUs and 2 CSOs. UNDP’s capacity assessment methodology was adopted. These Results served as the baseline for the identification of capacity building strategies and preparation of an Integrated Competency Development Program on CCA. Capacity assessment and inventory of existing resources on CCA were also done in select HEIs, vital in assessing the capacity of the faculty complement to integrate climate change in their existing curricular offerings, adequacy of other resources (laboratories, publications, and other facilities) to teach CCA. Integration of CCA and DRR in existing curricular offerings in participating HEIs have also been accomplished particularly for BS Agriculture, BS Civil Engineering, BS Agricultural Engineering, BS Water Engineering, BS Marine Science and BS Fisheries, BS Nursing, BS Forestry and BS Agro-forestry. Other important activities that includes the implementation of a national IEC Program, conduct of roundtable discussions with private sector, forum with LGUs and communities, forum with students and, development and distribution of IEC materials were done to inform the public on CCA.

For **Outcome 3**, projects and activities were mostly accomplished and include the following: implementation of 5 CC demonstration projects, capacitating of 5 CBOs on CCA strategies, and the publication of national report on lessons learned were satisfactorily completed. Each demonstration site is tackled below along with its specific outputs/accomplishments.

Outcome 3.1 Enhanced CC Adaptation Capacities of Communities in Contiguous Fragile Ecosystems

The two objectives of the project is to develop adaptation approaches, including “no regret” options, in contiguous mountain/forest-lowland agriculture ecosystems and to test innovative adaptation measures/technologies for agriculture, water/watershed management including biodiversity conservation. Under Outcome 3.1, Climate Change Adaptation Options for mostly upland farms have been introduced and were tested in the provinces of Benguet and Ifugao. Twenty-five (25) farming technology options were set up in 97 sites classified into their elevation (high, mid and low elevations) and cropping seasons. These are options on crop production, agro-forestry and forest enrichment, livestock raising, soil and water management, and small-scale agricultural infrastructure. The project was built up from the indigenous adaptation practices that were already being applied by the farmers in the area.

Vulnerability assessment studies were commissioned by the project to Ifugao State University (IFSU), Benguet University (BU) and the University of the Philippines in Los Banos (UPLB) but were delayed in their start up and completion thereby affecting the demonstration project’s other deliverables.

Community-based climate variability and vulnerability assessment tool were also developed under the Outcome such as:

- Indigenous knowledge-based V&A tools which include indicators of CC used, perceived and identified effects and impacts, and adaptation strategies used to address location-specific climate hazards;
- A simplified V&A assessment tool specific to climate hazards which integrate scientific and indigenous knowledge combined with quantitative and qualitative measures;
- Methodology for finding historical analogues of future climate in Benguet and Ifugao based on historical weather data; and
- DA’s crop damage and yield loss estimates for the Cordillera regions was validated and updated which will serve as inputs to vulnerability assessments to climate-related hazards.

Capability building activities were also conducted that includes Farmers’ Field Days; training of DA-CAR, LGU staff on the use of AWS; technical guidelines on CCA Options; and production and dissemination of IECs/knowledge products.

As a pioneering output, the Outcome 3.1 also developed a methodology to identify CCA options and a participatory monitoring and evaluation process to subsequently determine the performance of these field-tested CCA options. The M&E aims to:

- Evaluate the ability of good practice CCA options to promote or increase resilience with reference to the following criteria: Technological Suitability, Environmental Efficiency and Effectiveness and Socio-Cultural and Economic Acceptability.
- Evaluate a) the environmental benefits of adaptation practices related to optimizing land use and b) the effects of water and soil management on agricultural production based on simple economic valuation.
- Estimate the present and potential economic returns on production and household income as a result of Good Practices and Technologies.

- Document the socio-cultural acceptability of locally upgraded conventional farmer's practices (LUCFP) and proven scientifically released technologies (SRT) adaptation practices.

This methodology can be examined (and even be simplified) for use in other regions/areas and agro-ecosystems in the country and not just in the Cordilleras.

With reference to knowledge management, the project website of Outcome 3.1 hosts a significant part of the knowledge base on good practices for climate change adaptation created through the project. Acquired process knowledge was documented through the Monitoring and Evaluation Process as well as several process documentation workshops with the different project stakeholders. The various mechanisms used in the project to trigger knowledge sharing, knowledge transfer, as well as learning include: Local working groups (LGU level) as central vehicle for knowledge sharing and transfer; Farmer Field Days as a means for knowledge transfer to and exchange with other farmers; and Seasonal validation meetings at various levels to capture knowledge and convert it into action.

Outcome 3.1 also produced a wide range of communication materials, including various flyers about the project and the field-tested CCA options, two videos, as well as various outreach activities.

Outcome 3.2 Strengthened Public Health System with Climate Change Adaptation Measures and Enhanced Capacities of Health Institutions to Anticipate and Deal with the Health Impacts of Climate Change.

The health component has five objectives, such as: (1) strengthen early warning and surveillance systems for Climate Change sensitive diseases; (2) strengthen emergency and disaster-preparedness and response for effects of Climate Change; (3) enhance knowledge and skills of health workforce on prevention and management of Climate Change-sensitive diseases and mitigating and adapting to Climate Change; (4) increase public awareness and action on prevention of Climate Change-sensitive diseases; and (5) document best practices on health adaptation strategy to Climate Change and develop a template for replication/up-scaling up. These five objectives were achieved with varying degrees of accomplishments.

For the surveillance systems, three (3) protocol manuals were developed as guide in the operationalization of the event-based surveillance and response system (ESRC) with the core functions of case detection, verification and response. These are ESRC User's Manual, ESRC Manual of Operation, and Disease Outbreak Investigation: A Guidebook for the LGUs. These manuals were accompanied by four (4) videos depicting cholera, leptospirosis, measles and dengue and one video for advocating ESRC.

The surveillance systems in the whole NCR and Region 5 were also enhanced through the training provided on the installation and operationalization of the Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED). The SPEED in most of the pilot cities and municipalities are found to be functioning well. The emergency and disaster-preparedness and response for effects of Climate Change has also been strengthened by training a total of 61 hospitals (both public and private) in NCR and the Bicol Region on the vulnerability assessment of their hospitals as part of the overall Safe Hospital Program of the DOH. The assessment resulted to the identification of a number of gaps that became the basis in formulating their action plans, majority of which have been implemented by the participating hospitals.

The appreciation and awareness of health care providers and other local officials and staff in the NCR and Albay Province on the science of climate change has improved based on the responses of training participants to the pre-post test administered and feedback from those interviewed in the field. Training materials developed for health workers on climate change and health include facilitator's guide and reference manual. A total of 89 health care providers and other local staff in 11 cities and municipalities in Metro Manila and Albay were trained together with their regional and provincial health office counterparts. Three fourths (73.0%) of the participants were local health staff (MHOs/doctors, nurses, midwives, sanitary inspectors), and their counterparts at the CHD and PHO/CHO, and those assigned in surveillance, health emergencies and response programs. The training also covered non-city/municipal health office staff in support to multi-sectoral approach in addressing climate change impacts. Participants from the other sectors came from the local offices on social welfare and development, planning and development, rescue team, environment and resources, etc. Likewise, CHD staff responsible for the training roll out also attended the training. Moreover, Health Vulnerability and Assessment Tools were developed in partnership with NEDA and WHO. These were translated also into training materials.

A Health Communications Plan on CCAH was also developed including a set of IEC materials. The IEC materials included posters and leaflets on 5 climate-sensitive diseases (typhoid fever, cholera, measles, dengue and leptospirosis), advocacy materials for the local health care providers and for the local chief executives, and desk and wall calendars in 2010 and 2011 which were disseminated in project areas.

Documentation of project implementation and selected best practices was also completed. A newsletter on climate change and health was issued highlighting Outcome 3.2's accomplishments, lessons learned and best practices.

Policy enhancements were undertaken to enhance sustainability of the project. DOH Administrative Order No. 2012-005 signed in March 2012 outlines the national policy on climate change adaptation for health. In addition, an operational guidelines for the DOH Administrative Order is currently being developed with financial support from NEDA and technical support from WHO. Project outputs worth replicating were inputted to the Administrative Order. The MDGF was also instrumental in establishing and sustained functioning of the DOH TWG on Climate Change in 2010 and the creation of the Climate Change Unit placed under the NCDPC-EOHO in 2011. All relevant policies on climate change and health were compiled into a Policy Handbook which will be disseminated in the upcoming training activities.

Outcome 3.3 A Model “Climate Resilient” Human Settlements/Community with Climate Change Adaptable Socioeconomic Infrastructure

The demonstration project has accomplished all its three objectives. The project was able to design and pilot test climate change resilient social infrastructure for vulnerable urban community in a coastal city. It also produced guidelines and local standards on climate change resilient human settlements development that can be replicated in other coastal cities.

The demonstration project has also accomplished all its target outputs from vulnerability assessment of human settlements in the coastal areas to actual retrofitting of selected houses to make them climate change and disaster resilient. The achievement of its Outcome was based on the following aspects:

- Produced a vulnerability assessment of human settlements in the coastal areas in Sorsogon City. The results were used in the preparation of the Shelter Plan that integrates climate-resilient standards and measures.
- The LGU adopted the climate change-resilient standards and piloted these by retrofitting about 30 houses in five vulnerable urban barangays located in the coast. In addition, selected public schools were also retrofitted.
- The UN Habitat assisted the Sorsogon LGU in the production of hazards, land use and zoning maps and the use of AWS to improve their planning and monitoring related to disaster risk reduction and similar purposes.
- A supplementary activity supporting the resilient housing was the conduct of alternative livelihood training of about 100 coastal settlers. The final evaluation report of the JP noted that most of the participants who attended the training courses, particularly masonry and food processing, were able to practice the skills they gained and helped increase their incomes.
- The technology developed in the demonstration sites in Sorsogon is planned by the DILG to be replicated in other LGUs with more or less similar situation.

Outcome 3.4 Vulnerable Groups “Climate Change Adaptive Capacity Strengthened Through Increased Access to Financial Resources and Economic Diversification Opportunities

The main objective of the demonstration project to develop and test financial risk transfer mechanisms for climate vulnerable farming communities, especially women was fully accomplished. Through the collaborative implementation led by the ILO and its core partners DTI and DOLE, the capacity-development and “learning-by doing” approach taken by the project, the capacities of the farming communities, their associations and local government units to avail of the benefits of these financial mechanisms were also improved, with immediate positive effects documented. Furthermore, going beyond the objectives of the pilot, the Project was able to deliver and demonstrate a comprehensive risk management strategy for its priority areas complete with a Weather Index-Based Insurance Package and a Community-based Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness System.

The demonstration project applied a localized and responsive financial package, which bundles critical financial (credit savings and insurance/social protection mechanisms, i.e. not only crops but also health and Life) along with non-financial services (CC and environmental awareness briefings, financial literacy, crop production and enterprise technology training, market information and assistance, which ensured access to capital, helped productivity, protects them against losses thereby improving their economic condition and overall resilience.

The major outputs of the project are:

- (1) Guidelines for Innovative Financing. Based on the lessons from the development and testing of three (3) models of the Integrated Financial Package (IFP)- Rural Bank, Coop and LGU Loan Facility; recommended features and processes for the delivery of bundled package in support of crop production and alternative livelihoods, were now consolidated and shared to relevant stakeholders in the financial sector, LGUs, government and non-government.
- (2) Agreement with a Financing Institution to Implement the financing scheme. The project was not only able to deliver one agreement with one FI but came up with agreements with a Rural Bank (Peoples Bank of CARAGA, with a wide reach within the CARAGA Region which covered all the costs of the delivery of the financial package under the model in all four municipalities); with Cooperative (Baug CARP Beneficiaries Multipurpose Coop, which administered the financial and non-financial service delivery of the model in three

municipalities) and with three (3) LGUs which established their Climate Change Adaptation Funds which serve as an innovative financial facility for their farmer constituents. All these were documented to operate beyond the demonstration cycle. For the Pilot run- 837 farmers – 435 women and 347 men (of the more than a thousand farmers participating in all project activities) were able to avail of the crop production and alternative livelihoods loan packages, diversifying and making more resilient their livelihood bases

While the demonstration project ended in December 2011 as scheduled, the partner FIs/Financial Service Providers of the project went on to complete cycle 2 benefitting from December 2011 to May 2012 and now currently implementing Cycle 3.

- (3) Creation of the CCA Insurance Scheme. It is very important to note that the demonstration project was able to successfully tap the Insurance Fund in the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) which enabled the enhanced delivery of the variety of insurance packages along with the tradition crop insurance and the innovative Weather Index-based Insurance (WIBI) developed by the project. The development of the WIBI also owed to the technical assistance provided by the ILO Geneva Microinsurance Innovation Facility (MIF). The scheme has proved to be effective and responsive to needs of vulnerable farmers for a quick action and affordable insurance scheme, as it pays out faster and does not require actual damage inspection. At the end of the pilot run, 102 farmers of the 154 enrolled in WIBI received payouts quickly as designed (enabling them to replant during the same cycle) when the low rainfall index was breached in one pilot area during the tillering stage; and when the excess rainfall index was breached in another during maturity stage.
- (4) Early Warning Systems Established. Community-based Flood Early warning systems were established to complement the risk transfer mechanisms and contribute towards risk reduction. Through successful partnership with DOST-Caraga Region and PAGASA, the demonstration project accessed funds to install most vulnerable areas: 4 Automatic weather stations, 16 manual rain gauges; 11 flood water level gauges; and 10 flood warning signages. More important warning transmission protocols were developed and set-up. The weather devices were used at maximum as they therefore provide for weather information for use in the index breach in WIBI but also for early warning and to input into agricultural decision-making.
- (5) Establishment of Organic Fertilizer Production Plants in support of the Integrated Financial Package and Green Jobs Creation. Through the direct contribution by DOLE-Caraga (as in the case of DOST-Caraga), the project was able to further the benefit of the Integrated Financial Package and support greener agriculture by ensuring readily available and affordable organic fertilizers in the municipalities through the establishment of these plants. The plants also generated unexpected source of incomes for direct workers for farmers as they sold their wastes and other workers involved in the transport and marketing of the materials.
- (6) Built competencies in Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments; Farming Value Chain Mapping and Analysis; Market Research for Viable CCA Options; Development and Implementation of the Integrated Financial Package and WIBI. Numerous trainings were conducted through the course of the project and conduct of the assessments and preparatory studies were participatory and always with the communities and partner implementers.
- (7) Knowledge Management Products Prepared to aid replication and scaling-up. The project has produced a large number of knowledge products from the assessment reports to the real-time account of project implementation. Most notable are the following: (a) Three videos on Climate Change Adaptation- Innovative risk Transfer Mechanisms; (b) Eight Case Studies on Benefits and Lessons Learned from the 3 models and WIBI; (c) Summary

Report on CCAP implementation. The project through its Manager and Focal Persons have shared these KM Products in various advocacy work, local, regional, national and international even beyond the term of the pilot.

The demonstration project, true to its ultimate objective of replication and scaling up, the ILO submitting through UNDP has received approval for the “Scaling Up of the Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Population in Southern Philippines” from the Global Environment Facility in April 2012 along with a grant for project proposal preparation. The Project document is currently prepared with the leadership of the ILO Regional Office in Asia and the Pacific.

Outcome 3.5 Enhanced Governance Infrastructure for Mainstreaming Climate Risk Management into Local Land use/Development Planning and Programming and Regulatory Systems

The demonstration project has delivered most of its expected outputs. In the course of the implementation of the projects in the Albay Demo Site program, more than 1,300 local chief executives, local planners, technical staff of the different local government units of the province (including the 720 barangays of its 3 cities and 15 municipalities) and regional offices of the national government agencies attended the various training and workshops for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local development planning/processes. Enhancement of their capability and competencies resulted in improved, proactive, participatory, and community-based local adaptation mechanisms and strengthened capacity to develop, manage and administer plans, programs and projects addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks. Having CRR- and DRR-enhanced plans and programs provide an economic strategy to dramatically reduce the cost of physical and social rehabilitation and recovery of the community after each calamity and maintain the “zero casualty” status. This so-called “savings” can be programmed to other priority projects that will improve the economic environment of the locality conducive to attract additional capital investments thereby increasing the financial capability of its constituents and ensuring sustainable development.

To enhance the existing technical and functional capacities of different department heads, members of the provincial legislative body and technical staff of the Provincial Government of Albay, CIRCA conducted a two-day training workshop on Knowledge Management and Capacity Development on DRR and CCA with Hon. Joey Sarte Salceda at the helm of this event. He advised the group to pursue adaptation and risk reduction to its logical conclusions. Also discussed were the existing plans and programs on Albay’s climate change adaptation, agriculture, infrastructure, culture, employment, sports investment, health, facilities for DRR and disaster preparedness, tourism, and coastal relocation. As a result of this activity, the province has formulated Annual Investment and other local plans infused with DRR and CCA concepts and considerations.

On the other hand, around 3,900 teachers, education supervisors, public school district supervisors, and division coordinators actively participated in the different training of trainers, writeshops and seminars for the mainstreaming of climate change into education resulting in the development of four volumes of lesson exemplars in all learning areas (2 volumes for each level) which are now being used in the different public elementary and secondary schools in the province of Albay. Having these lesson exemplars as part of the educational tool of the schools is very advantageous to the teaching personnel as these can be used either as lesson plans per se or can serve as a guide in the development of everyday lesson plans with climate change concepts. The students of these engaged teachers will greatly benefit from this

endeavor which will help transform them into a more environment-friendly young members of the society.

As part of its endeavor to establish coordinating mechanisms among sectoral agencies, the Provincial Government of Albay entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the DENR and its attached bureaus, the Philippine Army and other units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, regional government agencies, non-government agencies and sectoral representatives organizing the Albay Guardians of Nature (AGoN). Each involved entity or agency was tapped and encouraged to support the province in its campaign on ecological protection and enhancement.

The Province of Albay, in partnership with the UN System, Climate Change Commission and Bicol University, translated the output under the JP through the establishment of the Climate Change Academy as the first Center of Excellence to spearhead a focused competency development program for climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM).

b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

It is worth noting that the capacities and competencies of the stakeholders of the JP were further developed while implementing the program towards achieving their required outputs.

Implementing partners added value in solving the development challenges stated in the programme document. On the side of the UN Agencies, each UN Agency delivered and shared its expertise and specialized services to deliver the programme outputs. UNDP Philippines banked on its related expertise on DRR/DRM which was built up through their previous project engagements. UNEP contributed its regional knowledge of environmental management practices that were applicable to the programme. FAO's specialization on agricultural production technologies was certainly visible in the demonstration sites. ILO also clearly built on its mastery of social protection schemes that were adjusted to the climate change adaptation framework. UN Habitat likewise brought in its concept of human settlements into the programme demonstration component, while WHO's role in the health sector component was clearly linked to its agency competence.

On the side of the national partners, NEDA is known to be the principal agency on development planning, and this was its main contribution to the programme. Prior to the creation of the CCC, DENR was the lead government technical agency on climate change, and hence was instrumental in overseeing and mainstreaming the programme activities. PAGASA's role in developing the climate projections were crucial for the implementation of the programme and was made possible because of their improved competency on climate modeling as the distinct value added by MDG-F 1656 in terms of the training of their personnel and the acquisition of equipment to downscale the climate scenarios. The DA certainly performed its role in the agricultural concerns of the programme. The DTI and DOLE in the Caraga Region not only worked for the programme in terms of aligning the project activities with their institutional plans, but also in contributing financial resources for certain project components. The Provincial Government of Albay, through CIRCA, definitely also did its task of implementing the project activities in its area through its local governance mechanisms. The DOH was also a critical partner in the 21 implementation of the health component of the programme, and has an important role in expanding the impact of the JP to the national level.

- Under Outcome 1 and 2, most of the projects engaged the expertise of a number of academe-based persons and institutions (ie. UPLB, UP Diliman, UP Manila) particularly in the sectoral assessments of project outputs, development of V&A tools, and preparation of CCA mainstreaming guidelines, climate change adaptation and sectoral M&E systems. Most of the experts tapped to provide professional services are known in their respective fields.

Majority of the projects undertaken adopted a mix of capacity development approaches and methods that intended to improve the competence of the concerned stakeholders (key staff of executing agencies, implementing entities, and local community officials and members) in planning and implementing CCA and DRRM measures at the national and local levels. These approaches and methods consisted of training, multi-stakeholders consultation, focus group discussion, meetings, national consultations, results validation, peer review of frameworks for approval, provision of technical assistance, write-shops, small-group discussions, inter-sector consultation, regional consultation, as well as mentoring and coaching. With this, almost all the projects elucidated a highly interactive participatory approach in the completion of tasks and outputs

- For field demonstration projects like climate change adaptation crop options and resilient human settlements, the competency of LGUs and local communities in implementing these projects were developed through hands-on involvement in the process. The same capacitation approach for national offices in the region, provincial and municipal LGUs and community-based organizations was adopted in the other demonstration projects undertaken under Outcome 3 such as climate change diseases surveillance and early warning system, climate change resilient farming communities through innovative risk financing mechanism, and climate resilient local governance reform model. **The competencies built in the various areas, such as for example under Outcome 3.4 in climate vulnerability assessments, Farming Value Chain Mapping and Analysis and Market Research for Viable CCA Options enabled the designing and implementation of the responsive integrated financial package with WIBI, crucial coping mechanism, demonstration of which among others is the third major outcome of this JP.**

c. Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs.

It is important to note that the achievement of every output of the JP contributes to its intended Outcome. These accomplishments were earlier discussed in part A. But to highlight it, the achievement of Outcome 1 and 2 can be attributed to the *Development of tools for planning the reduction of the impacts of climate change*. The projects also contributed in reducing the negative impacts of future climate changes on the agriculture, forestry and biodiversity, coastal and marine, health and water resources sector. These concerns were addressed by the development of climate change V&A framework, M&E framework/system, compendium of good and innovative CCA practices, CCA mainstreaming guidelines, CCA-enhanced local plans, and policy support for CCA.

Other contribution to the achievement of Outcome 1&2 are the *Improvement of institutional capacity of implementing partners and other stakeholders*. The partnership of implementing partners (DENR and NEDA) with academic institutions (UPLB, UP Diliman and UP Manila) in undertaking projects under Outcome 1 and 2 provided opportunity to DENR and NEDA in working with a number of experts who are known in their respective fields, possess diverse local and international experiences, and have wide range of competencies and expertise particularly in the five priority sectors of the JP. The experts provided essential technical assistance in improving the competency of the key staff members of executing and partner implementing agencies as well as the local officials and staff in planning, and in adopting CCA measures from the national to the local level.

For Outcome 3, most of the climate change adaptation measures developed and tested were adopted and mainstreamed in the existing systems and local development processes of national government agencies, LGUs and other partner organizations that were involved in the project implementation. For field demonstration projects like the innovative risk transfer mechanisms in Agusan del Norte municipalities, climate change adaptation crop options and resilient human settlements, the competency of LGUs and local communities in implementing these projects were developed through hands-on involvement in the process. Furthermore, the conduct of assessment studies and development process through participatory and “learning by-doing-approach under Outcome 3.4, assures that knowledge and competency needed for replication stays with the participants and partner implementers of the project. The same capacitation approach for national offices in the region, provincial and municipal LGUs and community-based organizations was adopted in the other demonstration projects undertaken under Outcome 3 such as climate change diseases surveillance and early warning system, climate change-resilient farming communities through innovative risk financing mechanism, and climate resilient local governance reform model.

d. Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme

Almost all the projects under **Outcome 1** elucidated a highly interactive participatory approach in the completion of tasks and outputs. Greater beneficiary participation was observed in key aspects of project implementation particularly in determining the acceptability of the proposed V&A tools, CCA framework and methodologies, CCA mainstreaming guidelines and methods, policy instrument to support CCA, as well as CC-enhanced national and local plans.

Outcome 1 had engaged the expertise of a number of academe-based persons and institutions (i.e., UPLB, UP Diliman, UP Manila) particularly in the sectoral assessments of project outputs, development of V&A tools, and preparation of CCA mainstreaming guidelines, climate change adaptation and sectoral M&E systems. Most of the experts tapped to provide professional services are prominent in their respective fields.

Outcome 2 assessed existing capacities and gaps of key NGAs, selected LGUs and local HEIs for CRR work were assessed. The Climate Change in the Philippines Report and the two (2) Fact Sheets on Climate Scenario of the Philippines produced by PAGASA are good indications of the institution’s increased competency in meteorological forecasting. PAGASA was also involved in providing technical assistance and capacity building deliverables under Outcome 2. The implementation of a national IEC program entailed the conduct of roundtable discussions with the private sector, forum with LGUs and the communities, forum with students. It also included the development and distribution of IEC materials as inputs to gaining more knowledge and appreciation of CCA.

For Outcome 3, the design of the demonstration projects was very much participatory, collaborative and **primarily through consensus-building**. The demonstration projects were jointly done by the key implementing agencies such as the DA, DOH, HUDCC, DTI, DOLE and the Provincial Government of Albay, in close collaboration with UN agencies to include the UNFAO for the crop adaptation, ILO for the micro-financing and insurance system, WHO for the climate change diseases surveillance system and public health support; UNDP for the local governance system on climate change adaptation, and UN Habitat for the resilient coastal housing and human settlements. The local stakeholders such as the LGUs (i.e., Sorsogon, Agusan del Norte, Ifugao, Benguet), the state universities (i.e., Benguet, Ifugao and Bicol), local financing organizations, and community-based organizations also actively participated in the design and pilot testing of the demonstration projects under Outcome 3. The active participation of national agencies, LGUs and local CSOs is an effective scheme for them to own Outcome 3 projects.

During the implementation of the JP, it was discussed in the Final Evaluation Report that women were active participants during the implementation of the MDG-F 1656 and is considered as one of its strong features. In Benguet and Ifugao, women formed a significant portion of the set of beneficiaries in these areas. Around 245 out of the 519 farmers (47%) who participated in the testing of the CCA Options were women. In Sorsogon City, women were also key participants in the retrofitting scheme and in the conduct of the alternative livelihood training courses. In Agusan del Norte, women comprises around 60% of the beneficiaries in the financing and insurance systems who reported positive effects in terms of increased incomes from their main crops and the additional produce brought about by the programme.

- e. **Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:**
- a. **To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?**
 - b. **Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?**

- c. **Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.**
- d. **To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?**

Greater beneficiary participation was observed in key aspects of programme implementation including in determining acceptability of the proposed V&A tools, CCA framework and methodologies, CCA mainstreaming guidelines and methods, policy instrument to support CCA, climate change-enhanced national and local plans and, most especially in the implementation of projects at the demonstration sites.

A mix of capacity development approaches and methods that intend to improve the competence of the concerned stakeholders (key staff members of executing agencies, implementing entities, and local community officials and members) in planning and implementing CCA and DRRM measures at the national and local levels.

Specifically for Outcome 3, the ultimate intention and thus was ensured during the project implementation, was to further increase the CCA capacity of the claim holders or CBOs covering the fisherfolk, upland farmers, poor, indigenous peoples and the highly vulnerable ones such as the women, children and the differently-abled persons through experiential learning.

With regard to rights based engagements, through Outcome 3.1, the JP contributed not only in terms of respecting and protecting the right of everyone to food but really fulfilling such right. The right to food requires “the availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptable within a given culture; the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and that do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights”. As such, the learnings from the project reinforces the capacity of the state, as duty bearers, to prepare for the impact of climate change and establish a methodology to identify and demonstrate good farming options as part of the CCA measures. This not only will benefit the farmers as rights holders in terms of sustaining their livelihood, but also protecting and fulfilling the right of every one to adequate nutritious food at all times.

It would also be important to note that the JP, through the Outcome 3.4, addressed the issues of “financial exclusion” of poor and climate vulnerable farming communities who by the absence of assets traditional required for collaterals and the very risky nature of their economic activity are excluded from formal financial mechanisms, both credit and insurance. Through the increased participation and more formalized memberships to the Municipal Agri-Fishery Council, or through farmer clusters/centers in cooperatives, beneficiaries are now enabled to raise their issues as private/NGO representatives in the local legislative and planning councils. The ILO and its constituents always stand by right to social security a human right, and promoting it along with right to “work/employment” a social necessity. Social security and social protection measures- is an important tool to prevent and reduce poverty, inequality, social exclusion and social insecurity, to promote equal opportunity and gender and racial equality, among others. Immediate benefits were seen in increased income from access to the lower interest of credit, additional income from more alternative sources and more affordable agricultural inputs like organic fertilizers now available locally. These translated into better economic condition as they are able to meet their basic needs, acquire additional assets for their production needs.

- f. **Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:**

a. Paris Declaration Principles

- **Leadership of national and local governmental institutions**
- **Involvement of CSO and citizens**
- **Alignment and harmonization**
- **Innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)**

To the best possible extent, the participating UN Agencies adhered to the implementation of the principles and commitments set in the *Paris Declaration* and the *Accra Agenda for Action*. National ownership of the programme was evident, in terms of the active participation of national and local institutions in programme management. Non-state institutions were also involved in the programme, recognizing their respective specializations and mandates in activities that are related to climate change adaptation. The programme was designed for eventual alignment with the priorities set by the Climate Change Law, and there were no reported overlaps with existing government plans. The concept of aid effectiveness was respected through applicable cost-sharing arrangements with related projects and local budgets.

b. Delivering as One

- **Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F joint programmes**
- **Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)**
- **Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management**

Participating UN agencies worked together on inter-agency planning and management systems with national and local partners, through the NSC and PMC. The UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) facilitates the collaboration among and between participating UN Organizations (UNOs) to ensure that the Programme was on track and promised results were delivered. The UNRC is also the chairperson of the NSC.

As stated in the Final Evaluation, it is believed that the joint programming option was the best option to address the needs and problems stated in the programme document. The needs and problems mentioned were broad, and these demanded several competencies which were present among the participating UN Agencies and their national counterparts. The UN Agencies and the National Institutions also implemented the programme in line with other related interventions on climate change which were concurrent with the JP's time frame.

Clarity on the concept among the participating UN Agencies has also increased because of their experience in MDG-F 1656. It is commonly acknowledged by the Focal Persons in the UN Agencies that their participation in the programme served as reference in developing the joint interventions planned for in the current (2012-2018) UNDAF. This was noted to be an unplanned positive effect of the MDG-F JP. The MDG-F JP had particularly elaborated the basic elements of joint planning (through the adoption of a Common Results Framework), joint fund accountability (through the combined commitment rate system), and joint programme management (through the Programme Management Committee) in the concept of *Delivering As One*.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation

As indicated in the Final Evaluation of the JP, below are the important programme level lessons learned and good practices that may facilitate future JP designs and implementation:

- There are start-up and learning costs associated with first-time joint programme implementation, in terms of a lag time between the approval of the joint programme document and the actual implementation of programme activities, and also a lag time between the occurrence and identification of problems with the actual problem-solving. In a three-year time frame, these costs could be significant and should be factored in the joint programme plan. At the same time, there are learning and ownership benefits from the processes, although these benefits may or may not accrue with the costs.
- The quality of the Results Framework in a JP is important because it eventually serves as reference in implementation planning (i.e. in terms of activity and output sequencing), in testing the relevance of the intervention (i.e. in determining how the design corresponds to the needs and problems identified in the programme document), and in formulating the M&E System. Quality assurance of the Results Framework prior to the approval of programme proposals is therefore a crucial activity among donors. Review and possible revision of the Results Framework prior to actual implementation (usually as a result of an inception process) is also a critical activity among programme implementers.
- In view of the importance of M&E in the measurement and reporting of development results, the operational plan for the development and implementation of the M&E System for the JP should be clearly spelled out in the programme proposal and in the signed joint programme document.
- There could be trade-offs between the efficiency of the JP and its adherence to the other norms in the *Delivering As One* Concept, and in the other principles and commitments embodied in the *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* and the *Accra Agenda for Action*, specifically on the element of national ownership.
- There are limitations in the problem-solving capacities of the PMC and NSC, in consideration of a parallel need to respect the internal decision-making processes of the participating agencies and their institutional mandates. This factor contributes to the lag time in decision-making in a JP.
- In the case of MDG-F 1656, the task of joint programme management involved more coordination (among agencies) and facilitation (of agency implementation) than actual staff execution. At the same time, technical programme planning and operations management skills are needed to deliver the committed outputs and outcomes within the time frame.
- A Catch-Up Plan may work in meeting the deadline for programme implementation, but it may not leave enough time for the natural gestation and measurement of the development results.
- The combined commitment rate system is a good practice in a JP because it encourages the participating agencies to work at a common pace of implementation. It also serves as a tool for joint accountability

Some lessons learned and good practices at the project level are also enumerated below. It is worth highlighting that the JP supported the publication of another document that tackles the good practices and lessons learned from the JP's demonstration projects.

Outcome 1

- The highly interactive nature of generating the outputs of Outcome 1 that included Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment tools, framework and methodologies, mainstreaming guidelines and methods, policy instrument to support CCA, and the climate change-enhanced national and local plans facilitated partnership, acceptance and ownership of these outputs by the key stakeholders and decision-makers from the key priority sectors.
- The climate change V&A tools generated from Outcome 1 have been useful in guiding the preparation of climate change-resilient plans and in building up capacities on climate change of government planners and their partner institutions. These tools are essential in planning for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for the agriculture, forestry and biodiversity, coastal and marine, health and water resources sectors.

Outcome 2

- For capacity assessment, the following strategies are needed for successful project implementation:
 - promote strong client-stakeholder involvement;
 - develop the CA tool collaboratively in order to reflect the interests of stakeholders;
 - conduct validation workshop to seek feedback on the results of the CA;
 - wait until the completion of the CA to prioritize capacity development responses and follow-ups.
- For competency development, the following components are necessary to be included:
 - policy education for the crafting of policies and systematic conduct of education on CCA;
 - knowledge and skills training and research and development;
 - tools development to include “science” based tools as well as management/governance tools and technological tools;
 - harmonized coordination through knowledge management.

Outcome 3

- The initiatives started by the project and their positive results have motivated the DOH and other participating health institutions to continue them using their own resources. The participatory method adopted by the project created a sense of ownership of the project by DOH thereby encouraging them to continue the effort.
- Establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) with membership from different offices facilitated discussion, decision and implementation of project activities. The TWG also took an active role in capability building, technical assistance, and training development. Without an active and committed TWG, the project implementation could have slowed down.
- The success of the demonstration project lies in its participatory approach and information campaign. There was ownership of the project by the LGU and cooperating families because they were involved in the planning and implementation process. The information campaign made the target audiences aware of climate change and its potential impacts to their houses and livelihood thereby motivating them to participate in the retrofitting component of the project. Considering that climate change is a technical subject, laymanizing the information materials was able to facilitate understanding of the target audience.

- Retrofitting will work best under socialized housing projects wherein the dwellers own or have the opportunity to own their houses. For informal settlers, there is not much incentive to spend for their houses' retrofitting because they have no security of tenure and sooner or later will be evicted from the land that they occupy. Moreover, retrofitting the houses of informal settlers occupying private lands will make it difficult to demolish them when the owners retake the land. Thus, it would be best for those informal settlements occupying high risk areas to be relocated as soon as possible.
- Implementation and potential replication of house structure retrofitting became more viable with the participation and investment of funds by specialized partner agencies. Partnership with UN Habitat expedited the preparation of plans, design and local standards for climate-resilient settlement. Drawing the interest of DILG on the demonstration projects increased the possibility of its replication elsewhere; and collaboration with an NGO specializing on community mobilization and shelter development resulted in more feasible and pragmatic housing plan and design.
- Sustainability of the retrofitting project was made possible by providing subsidy and establishing an acceptable repayment scheme for cooperators. Only half of the total cost of retrofitting will be collected in installment payments from the owners of retrofitted houses. The amount collected will then be used to retrofit other vulnerable houses.
- Proper documentation of the Sorsogon demonstration project including the processes, toolkits, structural assessment for dwellings, standards and design of resilient settlement makes it easy for other government agencies, NGOs and private organizations to replicate and upscale them. Knowledge products can be packaged from the outputs of the demonstration project to make them accessible to the public.
- Experiences in the development and implementation of the Integrated Financial Package, WIBI and the comprehensive support towards building resilience in Agusan del Norte under Outcome 3, demonstrated the following:
 - (a) Bundling financial services with non-financial services makes the package more attractive to farmers while increasing their opportunities to maximize farm outputs and diversify their productive activities.
 - (b) Emphasis on offering savings products (voluntary or compulsory) help farmers to better deal with emergencies including disasters and to be less loan dependent for their economic activities.
 - (c) Integrating insurance and other social protection mechanisms- to include crop, health & medical insurance, strengthen confidence of farmers to engage in agriculture risk taking while protecting their crops and their families.
 - (d) Integrating risk reduction measures to financial packages work to reduce exposure for more effective resilience-building work.
 - (e) Engaging in Public and Private Partnership with LGUs, training institutes, financial service providers inc. insurers) facilitate the effective and greater reach for financial (inc. insurance) and/or non-financial (inc agricultural and entrepreneurship training support) services.
- The good practice of engaging financial/technical service providers from the outset, starting with the development of the package, promotes ownership of the package in them and ensures the sustainability seen in the continued delivery of the loan packages in Outcome 3.4.
- The good practice of consolidating and linking the financial service providers with the very communities who needs their help along with the LGUs in the designing of the product features and processes assures acceptability and viability of the packages.

b. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

- a. **Internal to the joint programme**
- b. **External to the joint programme**
- c. **Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints**

At least three factors that affected the effectiveness of the programme were identified. The first factor was the *Limited Time Frame* for the intervention. A common realization among the Focal Persons is that three years was not enough for the programme, especially considering that it was a first time JP. On this matter, FAO pointed out that the norm in the agricultural sector is for the results to pass through at least 3 cropping cycles, while the ILO and its partner the PCIC, believes a second cycle would be helpful for the WIBI to cover both the wet and the dry seasons. In the Province of Albay, it was also pointed out that there was a need to emphasize on the training process of local government personnel for the formulation of CLUPs.

A second factor was the *Initial Delay of the Programme* due to the late completion of the basic predecessor outputs, particularly the *2020/2050 Climate Change Projections* and the subsequent *Assessment Tools* and *Sectoral Assessments*. The production time for the climate change projections was underestimated in the design (i.e. it was finished only in late-2010) because it was highly technical and it was also a first-time for PAGASA. Informants believed that while a catch-up plan was devised after the mid-term evaluation, most activities were crammed at the latter part of the time frame. Valuable time lost in the development of tools (such as the V&As) cut into the time for testing of the coping mechanisms, such that regular test periods and durations could no longer be undertaken.

A third factor was the *Limited Supply of Technical Expertise* that was needed to deliver the basic outputs. The programme worked mainly with a limited number of known academics who were also preoccupied with other tasks, and whose capacities on climate change also had to be upgraded. Some trade-offs were made in terms of operational delays, output quality, and utility of their final products.

MDG-F 1656 also encountered the following obstacles which affected its efficiency:

- Being a first-time experience in joint programming and joint programme implementation, there was no previous model to work on, and high start-up costs were incurred. This eventually led to a delay in the implementation of the programme activities. The learning costs were also high.
- The aspect of programme efficiency was not really considered in the programme design and in the implementation plan. There were no efficiency norms and targets that guided the programme, aside from the standard 7% Administrative Cost and the 70% Combined Commitment Rate set in the MDG-F Guidelines.
- There was a need to balance operational efficiency (e.g. timeliness and costs of decision-making) with the development of national ownership and adherence to the concept of *Delivering As One*. MDG-F 1656 was a large programme, and the costs of participation were high. There was a need to follow inclusive processes between 6 UN Agencies, 9 National Institutions, and several other implementing partners. The JP modality was also a first-time experience for most of the persons who were involved in the programme.
- Late Hiring and Staff Turnovers affected the pace of the programme. The recruitment of some Project Managers was delayed and there were turnovers in 4 out of 5 positions in the PMU.
- The programme-level M&E System did not become functional. However, the PMU organizes PMC meetings in a regular basis where the JP components give presentations on the highlights of what had been accomplished for a given period. Implementing partners were also required to submit color-coded reports and financial status for the given period.

- c. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:**
 - a. Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results**
 - b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability**
 - c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data**
 - d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?**

During the Programme's mid-term and final evaluation, it was strongly recommended for the JP to establish an M&E System to aid the Programme in the effective and efficient achievement of its outputs. It was also recognized that the M&E would have served to provide critical inputs for the NSC and the PMC in its decision-making process. However, the development of the M&E system was not realized for the JP as a whole. This has been highlighted as a weakness of the JP. Thus, in order to address this, the PMC started doing joint monitoring visits during the conduct of regular PMC meetings. These were extremely helpful as this catered to the monitoring needs of the JP. It also fostered inter-department collaboration between all implementers as it resulted to synergies in some activities of the Outcomes and components of the JP.

In addition to the joint monitoring, another methodology was used by the PMU which is to require implementing partners to regularly submit and present reports/accomplishments to PMC/NSC meetings. These reports highlight each implementers' accomplishments for a given period and it include monthly milestones reports, color-coded reports, and financial reports. The documents aim to provide decision makers, managers, and staff the information they need for decision making, planning, project implementation and progress reporting.

It should also be noted that M& E systems were established since the inception of some demonstration projects in particular. Outcome 3.4 led by the ILO where process documentation and knowledge management was a key component- producing real-time account of project implementation for quick review and response. Furthermore, CCAP Project Advisory Committee/ CCAP Focal Persons Group regularly meet, on a monthly and quarterly basis to assess progress according to targets and fine tune strategies as needed.

- d. Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:**
 - a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme**
 - b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components**
 - c. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders**

A communication plan was crafted and is one of the strategies adopted in pursuing the targeted outcomes of the Joint Programme under MDG-F: 1656. Its intention is to increase the awareness of key national and local stakeholders on climate change issues and adaptation measures in order to encourage them in initiating appropriate actions. It is envisioned that this project will contribute to the enhancement of national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer plans, programs and projects addressing climate change risks. To further disseminate the efforts of the JP to the bureaucracy and also as a sustainability measure, there was an agreement that the JP will present this Plan to the Climate Change Cluster in one of their future sessions.

Also, to improve the JP's advocacy for CCA, the ADAPTAYO Campaign of the JP was developed. The concept of ADAPTAYO is important in having a program "identity" that people will easily associate with and recall. Below is the JP's description of the ADAPTAYO concept:

"ADAPTAYO is the Philippines' call for climate change adaptation. It is an information, education, and communication (IEC) programme, an advocacy, and a continuing initiative towards influencing our behavior in relation to climate change. The campaign was developed by the JP which seeks to strengthen the Philippines' institutional capacity to adapt to climate change.

Deriving its name from the words "adapt" and the Filipino words tayô (to stand up) and tayo (we), ADAPTAYO promotes courage, flexibility, strength, and resiliency among Filipinos amid the perils, dangers, and impact of climate change: droughts, typhoon, flooding, and extreme weather conditions.

ADAPTAYO is about standing up to the challenges and risks that climate change brings. It calls on leaders of our communities— national and local government agencies—to bear the duty of introducing and promoting climate change adaptation measures among the people they serve. It enjoins all of us to understand our role and potential contribution in adapting to climate change. ADAPTAYO is for everyone. It is for us. We, as a community. Tayo as individuals.

It's time to act now. Let's adapt to climate change. Tayô na tayo."

Through this campaign, IEC materials such as ADAPTAYO leaflets, posters and collaterals were distributed during key activities of the JP. A short music video featuring the Adaptayo jingle was also produced by the JP to strengthen its drive to promote CCA. The Adaptayo logo was then used by the JP in all the KM and IEC materials that were produced.

Also, to highlight another key activity related to communication and advocacy, the JP initiated the LGU Summit +3i as part of its overall effort to (a) increase appreciation of the LGUs on why "development as usual" approach, without considering climate variability and extremes, may pose as threat in meeting development goals; (b) raise the urgent need for a concerted effort to fast track achievement of MDGs, experiences of LGUs in tracking their MDGs progress; and (c) seek commitment among local chief executives to accelerate achievement of MDGs through appropriate interventions, including climate change adaptation measures.

As reported, the first and second LGU Summit +3i, which were successfully held in Albay (Luzon) and Iloilo (Visayas) in 2010, brought together Provincial Governors and City Mayors to commit to develop the resilience and adaptive capacities of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change. In 2011, the third and final leg was also successfully implemented in Davao that was able to expand local awareness and commitment of over 800 LGUs nationwide to integrate Climate Change Adaptation in their respective development plans and planning process. Likewise, the Summit also provided a venue for sharing scientific and practical information on climate change adaptation with the Municipal LGUs. One notable output of these activities was the League of Municipalities' Resolution enjoining local governments to adopt measures for making their communities resilient and adaptive to climate variability and extremes.

Outcome 3.4 project implementers (ILO and its partners) have employed a wide variety of communication and advocacy strategies roadshows through the province and the region, thematic conferences and briefings and utilized various media; - TV, print, radio and the internet. It shared videos and cases to all stakeholders at local, national and international level. Through participation in selected regional/international forums, it has met key personalities/representatives of funding facilities, almost of whom have committed to support replication of the

CCAP risk transfer mechanisms. Because of this as well, GEF approval for the scaling-up concept was obtained by the ILO CCAP Manager.

- e. **Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components**
- a. **To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?**
 - b. **Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken**
 - c. **Describe the joint programme exit strategy and assess how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program**

The sustainability plan of **NEDA** underscores the importance of conducting 4 major activities to sustain the outputs envisioned under **Outcome 1** to include:

- ***Capability Building.*** Upgrading/enhancement of CRR tools and continuing capacity building on the application of sectoral CRR tools, mainstreaming CCA in the PDP, CCA trainings for planners and extension personnel from the national and regional offices.
 - ***Networking and Institutional Linkaging.*** Establishment of relationship with other government agencies such as CCC and DILG to support the formulation of local climate change action plans and guidelines.
 - ***Creation of Policy Environment for CCA in the National, Sectoral and Policy Levels.*** Issuance of department level policy instruments directing all operating units/attached agencies to consider climate change as a cross-cutting concern in the plans and planning processes.
 - ***Software and Hardware Procurement.*** Acquisition of IT equipment/software to facilitate utilization of the CRR and server for the continued maintenance of web-portal and its database.
- Proposed activities by **NEDA** to sustain the gains from the projects under **Outcome 2**:
- ***Replication of Capacity Assessment Toolkit and Capacity Development Program.*** The Capacity Assessment Toolkit and Competency Development Programmes for Local Institutions will be turned over to pilot provinces for implementation. The same exercise on capacity assessment and the preparation of competency development program will also be pursued at the municipality level.
 - ***Submission of CCA enhanced syllabi to PASUC and CHED for adoption.*** The CCA-enhanced syllabi for tertiary level courses on CHAWF including the training modules and designs will be presented to the PASUC and CHED for possible adoption by all tertiary level institutions nationwide.
 - ***Implementation of ICDP key components.*** The ICDP for CCA will be sustained by implementing the following key components of the project: (1) development of ICDP Modules in partnership with the target users (sector agencies and LGUs); (2) turn-over of ICDP Modules to national agencies concerned with the priority sectors, 43 provinces and JP partner agencies; and (3) deployment of ICDP experts and resource person to all agencies.
 - ***Review and adoption of CCA curriculum by other HEIs.*** A similar process of curricular review will be conducted by the other HEIs following the methodology implemented by PATLEPAM. Another challenge is the establishment of mechanism to integrate CCA in the earlier cited curricular offerings.

- For the **DENR** component, the actions that need to be taken to sustain the outputs of **Outcome 1** are:
 - *Utilization of other GCM Models for Downscaling Climate Scenarios.* PAGASA will spearhead the adoption of other models for downscaling activities in its programs and projects.
 - *Development of Compendium.* Other than the compendium of best practices in CCA prepared for the five priority sectors (agriculture, coastal and marine, forestry and biodiversity, water, and health), the DENR will develop compendiums for the stakeholders of other sectors such as the indigenous people.
 - *Issuance of a Department Administrative Order or Memorandum Circular,* whichever is more appropriate to adopt the CRR tools, Vulnerability Assessment Tools, Mainstreaming methods for CCA and DRR in Forest Land Use, Coastal Resource Management Plan, Biodiversity Conservation Plan and the other plans being prepared by the department and its bureaus and offices.

- Proposed activities by the **DENR** to sustain the IEC Program on CCA under **Outcome 2**:
 - *Adoption of the ADAPTAYO campaign.* The DENR offices will be encouraged to use the ADAPTAYO campaign in its IEC activities.
 - *Use of compendium of best practices.* The DENR will use the compendium on best practices to encourage other stakeholders to implement CCA options/activities in all its programs and projects. Follow-up compendiums will be made to record CCA best practices from other sectors such as the indigenous peoples' groups.
 - *Implementation of the IEC communication plan by DENR.* The communication plan for IEC and related projects will be endorsed to the Public Affairs Office (PAO) of the DENR for adoption. Additional communication facilities and equipment will be procured to enhance the capacity of the DENR. Programs and projects with climate change adaptation components are encouraged to adopt the ADAPTAYO campaign.
 - *Management of Knowledge Products by DENR.* The DENR will manage all Knowledge Products of climate change-related projects/programs as mandated under the Climate Change Act. It will also enhance the agency's KM system by providing capacity building and infrastructure.

- The projects under **Outcome 3** are planned to be sustained through the following actions:
 - *Training of LGU planners on V&A tools.* The wider utilization of the vulnerability assessment tool developed in the project will be sustained through the training of LGU planners so that they can use it in their mainstreaming of CCA and DRRM in their local development plans.
 - *Maintenance of the web-site on CCA crop and farming options by DA-CAR.* The website developed and made operational under the project which provide updated information on CCA options will be maintained by DA-CAR so that the LGUs can access relevant information on CCA crop options for their research and project development. The host agency of the website will continually populate the information system with new data and a compendium which documents new findings on CCA practices for possible replication.
 - *Documentation of CCA crop and farming options for wider dissemination to other farmers.* The CCA options pilot tested under the project will be properly documented and replicated in other areas with support from LGUs. The means to disseminate the CCA farming technology to other farmers is by providing hands-on training to them

and integrating the CCA options to the Farmers' Field Training Program for the Cordilleras. Moreover, new technologies that will be developed as an offshoot of the project will be monitored and documented by the partner institutions of the project such as the LGUs and DA-CAR field technicians.

- ***Expansion of ESRC and SPEED surveillance system to other DOH regional offices.*** The surveillance systems developed (i.e., ESRC and SPEED) will be expanded to other DOH regional offices so that they can be accessed by health offices. To ensure support for the installation of the two systems in regional DOH offices, an Administrative Order with operational guidelines for their adoption will be issued by DOH central administration. Funding support will also be sourced for the expansion of the two systems.
- ***Undertake necessary actions to sustain safe hospital assessment initiatives.*** For sustaining the safe hospital assessment project, the DOH will undertake the following activities: 1) train other health staff of NCR and Region 5 on the use of the safe hospital assessment tool; 2) prepare action plan for the assessment activities; 3) issuance of operational guidelines by the DOH on the adoption of the tool and the conduct of hospital assessment to cover other hospitals in other regions; and 4) constantly monitor the assessment of hospitals.
- ***Continue implementation of IEC and training program and on climate change and public health.*** Health promotion against diseases caused by climate change will be sustained by DOH through the preparation of a communication plan and reproduction of IEC materials dissemination to a wider target audience. The training of LGU HEPOs will likewise be undertaken for selected vulnerable regions including NCR and Region V.
- ***Training of more LGUs on the use of the vulnerability assessment tool.*** For the health vulnerability and capacity assessment project, more LGUs will be trained on the use of the assessment tool developed by WHO. The tool will also be included in the health packages of the Province-wide Investment Plan for Health (PIPH).
- ***Creation of a Climate Change Unit at DOH.*** As part of its sustainability plan, the DOH issued Administrative Order and Operational Guidelines for Climate Change and Health, created a Climate Change Unit and provided budget for its activities and will print more copies of the compilation of climate change and health policies for wider dissemination.
- ***Adoption of the V&A tool by DILG.*** The participatory V&A tool developed and pilot tested under the project on Resilient Human Settlements and Community will be adopted by DILG through a MOA and replicated in four (4) more cities for further refinements of the planning guidelines. The DILG will also utilize the tools in mainstreaming CCA in local development plans. Similarly, risk-sensitive local shelter planning will be adopted by DILG and HUDCC and infuse it in the local development planning process for shelter.
- ***Adoption and replication of resilient housing design by LGUs and HUDCC.*** For the development of resilient settlements and housing design, the lessons learned from the project will be adopted by LGUs through the issuance of local ordinance. Also, the HUDCC will pursue targets to issue policy guidance on CCA-sensitive socialized housing development. The development of planning standards and guidelines for CCA will be pursued by harnessing the support of different resource institutions such as the Philippine Institute for Environmental Planning (PIEP), selected academic institutions and local architects.

- ***Self-sustaining effects of the Integrated Financial Package.*** *The continued delivery and documented increasing availment of the three models (Rural Bank, Coa and LGU Loan Facility) ensures continued access of poor and climate vulnerable farmers to the needed financial and productive resources. The sustainability of the program is further sealed through the signing of MOAs among partner institutions to include the LGUs, local financing institutions and regional DTI and DOLE offices and ILO to provide continuous technical and funding support to the project.*
 - ***Support to the continuation of the Weather Index Based Insurance System (WIBI) by the PCIC and DOST.*** *WIBI is continued to be offered by the PCIC and will continue to be delivered in the CCAP areas in collaboration with the partner Financial Service Providers as mediators (Peoples Bank of Caraga, Baug Coop, the three LGUs) , DOST-Caraga and PAGASA and PhilRice. Coverage is expected to expand with the scaling-up to two cities and another province. New financial services providers are already identified and linkaging/consolidation work are ongoing. The WIBI is scalable to a number of areas already found with the requisite historical data and climate change scenarios/projections. Furthermore, the massive programme launched by DOST to install AWSs serves to support scaling up of WIBI.*
 - ***Approval of the Project Concept by GEF and Receipt of Project Preparation Grant.*** *The ILO (with the Regional Office from Asia and the Pacific-Green Jobs Team) has submitted through UNDP to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) a project concept for the scaling up of the risk transfer mechanisms (Integrated Financial Package and WIBI) in Southern Philippines. Approval has been obtained in April 2012 along with a grant for project preparation. ProDoc preparation is now ongoing with the former CCAP Manager (now with the ILO-Regional Office) in the lead.*
 - ***Replication in other countries in Asia and the Pacific Region.*** *The ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, recognizing the gains and applicability of the mechanisms developed by ILO-CCAP has taken special interest in replicating these in selected countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. Notably, two project concepts have now been prepared and discussions undertaken with stakeholders and potential partners in these countries.*
 - ***Support to the continuation of the Monitoring and Communication Protocols by PAGASA.*** *Sustaining the Monitoring and Communication Protocols for Early Warning will be supported by PAGASA by installing more rain gauges, the OCD by mainstreaming the system in its DRR plans and programs, and the LGUs for its expansion in other vulnerable areas.*
 - ***Replication of the governance system for CCA by the Climate Change Academy.*** *Sustaining the initiatives under the governance system for CCA will be carried out by the Climate Change Academy for LGUs which was created with the support of the JP project. The academy has laid out its work and financial plan for 2011 to 2013 which gives impetus on the development of training modules, conduct of research and development on CCA including the application of vulnerability assessment tool, conduct of training of LGUs for Region 5 on CCA, capacity development for knowledge management and the preparation and dissemination of IEC materials.*
- The matrix provided in *Annex 2* summarizes the Joint Programme Sustainability Plan.

IV. ANNEXES

1. MDGF 1656 Results Framework

2. Sustainability Plan of the JP
3. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme
4. List of all communication products created by the joint programme
5. Final Evaluation Report