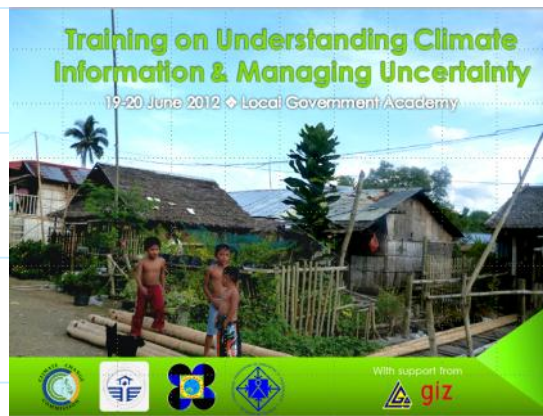


Training Course

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

9:00 AM



Training on Understanding Climate Information & Managing Uncertainty

19-20 June 2012, Local Government Academy, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Background

The "Introduction to Climate Science and Managing Uncertainty," from which this training course is based, is a collaborative project between the **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)** and **Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)** with four partner countries, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines and Tunisia. The project is funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. The project aims to enhance competencies of decision makers and their technical staff in planning and implementing climate change adaptation activities.

Four representatives from the Philippines participated in the pilot-testing of the training modules held last March 13-15, 2012 in Berlin, Germany. The training was supported by the Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change (InventCCA) Project. As a step towards fulfilling the objectives of the InventCCA project, similar training will be held in the Philippines on **June 19-20, 2012**, to help build local capacities for climate planning and decision-making.

Training content and method

In order to complement the training course, supplementary modules on 1) understanding climate science; 2) finding and interpreting climate information; and 3) managing uncertainty in decision-making were developed.

The course will use the **Harvard case method**, which conveys messages interactively and through participants' practical application. All sessions consist of a case work, supported by a brief theoretical input and followed by a facilitated discussion and reflection phase that link lessons learned to the participants' work. The course will also present the web-based climate information platform called **CI:Grasp (Climate Impacts: Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform)**. The platform offers information useful for adaptation at three levels: climate stimuli, impacts of climate change and experiences with adaptation activities. Selected information is provided in tangible form of maps and graphs.

It is important to note that the course was adopted to reflect the unique country situation and suit the needs of the target participants in the Philippines. Modules were revised for a training course on **"Understanding Climate Information and Managing Uncertainty."**

Objective

The training aims to enhance the participants' capacities in understanding the basic concepts of climate science as a prerequisite for taking action, dealing constructively with uncertainties related to decisions in climate change adaptation, finding and interpreting available climate information.

Participants

A total of 20 participants from the technical staff of the League of Municipalities, League of Cities and League of Provinces will be invited to participate in the training workshop, both to build their capacities and to elicit local government perspective for the improvement of the modules.

Trainer team

Four resource persons will support and facilitate the learning process. The training workshop in June will be facilitated by Director Nora Diaz (HLURB), Ms. Rosalina De Guzman (DOST-PAGASA), Ms. Julie Amorsolo (CCC) and Ms. Jean Centeno (NEDA). The facilitators were the participants of the pilot testing of the "Introduction to Climate Science and Managing Uncertainty" held last March 2012 in Berlin, Germany.

Training Program

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

9:00 AM

	Day 1	Day 2
AM	Registration and Opening Preliminaries Getting to Know You Exercise Introduction on the Training Objectives and Methodology Levelling-off on Expectations	Presentation/Appreciation of CI:Grasp
	<i>Understanding the Science of Climate Change</i> Ms. Rosalina de Guzman, DOST-PAGASA Action Learning: Adaptation Terminologies	<i>Managing Uncertainty in Decision Making</i> Ms. Nora Diaz, HLURB
	Exercise: Climate Change Impact Chain Analysis	
	Video Presentation – <i>We Know Enough to Adapt</i>	
PM		Case Work: Silago, Southern Leyte Jesse Alcaraz, LPP & Agne Balota, GIZ
		Panel Presentation of group outputs
	Finding and Interpreting Climate Information Exercise	Presentation of the Case Work
	Reflection and Feedback	Reflection and Feedback

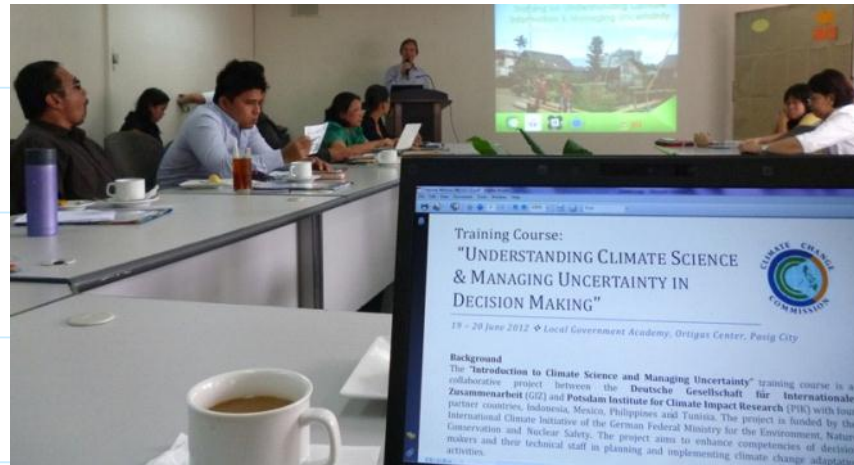


All sessions consist of a case work, supported by a brief theoretical input and followed by a facilitated discussion and reflection phase that link lessons learned to the participants' work.

Opening Preliminaries

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

9:31 AM








Message from Dr. Bernd Liss

Principal Advisor, InventCCA Project

"Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development processes require the integration of adaptation into local development planning by using and enhancing existing planning instruments and frameworks with a perspective of climate change. I am very happy that the key institutions that support local planning are here. The Leagues of Provinces, Municipalities and Cities are instrumental in providing climate information to the local government units. The national agencies also provide technical assistance to LGUs for informed decision-making. At the end of this training, we hope to contribute more to enabling action at the level of governance where impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation are inseparable. I wish all of you a successful and productive training."

Getting to Know You and Expectations Setting



-  To learn more about climate change and how to communicate it to our principals (e.g., National Executive Board of LCP)
-  To unlearn misinformation and misconceptions about climate change and be able to form "right opinion" on the issues.
-  To know more about the needs for climate information of institutions assisting local government units
-  To link CCA and in the process enhance planning within our agency
-  To understand the science behind climate change and what it means for planning

Understanding Climate Science

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

7:01 AM

Understanding Climate Science

Rosalina "Bebot" De Guzman, PAGASA-DOST



ENSO a major driver of climate in the Philippines

Climate variability usually deals with decade time frame --- the rate of fluctuations around a long-term average climate conditions. Refers to variations in the state of climate beyond that of individual weather events.

Climate trends require a minimum of 30-year data (change from mean state in terms of anomaly or departure from the normal). We define normal as 30-year average.

Climate oscillations --- multi-decadal oscillations in regional climate (e.g. PDO, NAO)

Very few stations in the Philippines with 100-year data (around 20, Manila is one)

Dealing with Scepticism: Is the recent CC natural or anthropogenic?

CO₂ concentrations follow the glacial-interglacial pattern except in the last hundred years when there was a very steep increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere.

Climate change manifest as increase in mean and variance (e.g. temperature)

Sea level rise from melting of glaciers and thermal expansion of sea water

Climate Stimuli

- Change in temperature, rainfall patterns
- Increase in extreme weather events
- Melting of pole caps, glaciers, permafrost
- Sea level rise
- Droughts



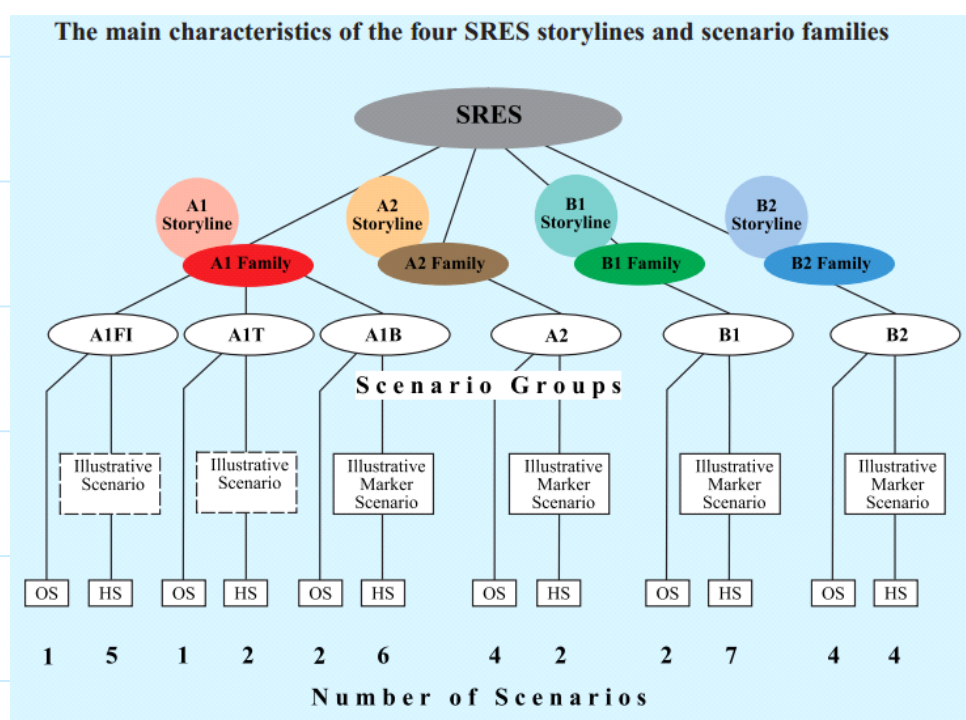
Is there a threshold value to categorize extreme events? --- Voltaire

Different places have different threshold values, e.g. >300mm/day rainfall in some areas while 150mm/day is already extreme in some areas and can already cause flooding. Most extreme rainfall recorded is in Baguio City at 1000+mm/day rainfall

Emission Scenarios(SRES)

For example:

- A1F1 emphasis on fossil-fuels (intensive)
- A1B balanced emphasis on all energy sources
- A1T emphasis on non-fossil energy sources



★ For more information on SRES go to <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/spm/sres-en.pdf>

Downscaling Climate Models

Climate Models --> Numerical representation of the earth's system. Downscaling is a method for obtaining high resolution climate or CC information from relatively coarse-resolution global climate models (GCMs usually have a resolution of 150-300 km by 150-300 km)

? What are the parameters used in downscaling? --- Gemma

Inputs are emission scenarios, population growth, GDP per capita... Outputs are projections on temperature, solar radiation, precipitation, humidity, etc. It took 10 months for PAGASA to run downscaling without using cluster computer system. PAGASA is now doing an 8km resolution model, hopefully by year end can provide municipalities with 8km resolution projections. PAGASA can only provide provincial scenarios as of now. Downscaled scenarios needed for impact and vulnerability assessment/analysis.

? Is it because of the limitation of resolution that we use local knowledge to fill-in the gaps? -- Jonathan

Yes, in the absence of downscaled information...

? How does DOST-PAGASA translate CC in Filipino? --- Jonathan

Wala pa. Climate scenarios should be translated into impacts to make it more "comprehensible" at the local level.

? Veron --- Is it pushing it too hard when we say that CC will cause deaths?

Boy --- creating appreciation for the problem, short-term term of politicians work against the long-term action required to address climate change

💡 How to communicate urgency of CC in language that can be used by politicians and understood by constituency?

"Adapting to climate change: A Winning Platform in 2013 and the making of climate change champions" --- LCP General Assembly July and December 2012

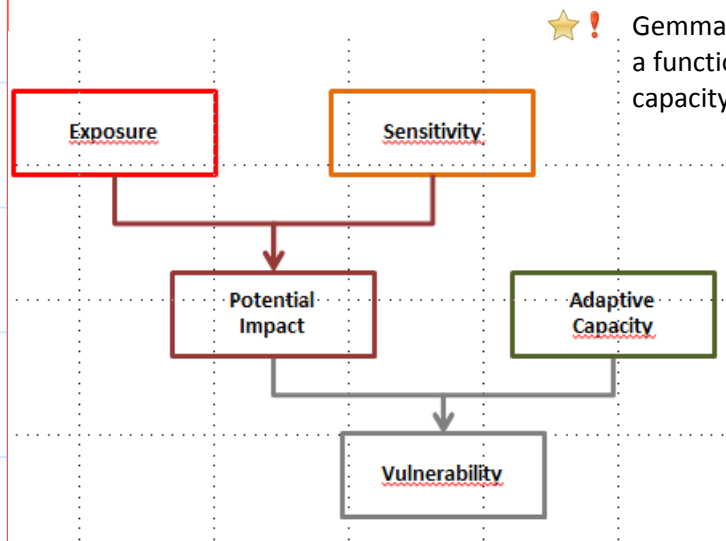
★ Usually actions are related to catastrophic events. PAGASA only provides projections, impact assessment is done by the (sectoral) national agencies responsible

ACTION LEARNING Exercise

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

7:03 AM

ACTION LEARNING Adaptation Terminologies



EXERCISE Impact Chain



💡 Single hazard analysis but reality is more complex (multi-hazard analysis). In terms of planning, vulnerability can be addressed by reducing sensitivity, exposure and increasing adaptive capacity. The framework provides options to respond to vulnerability.



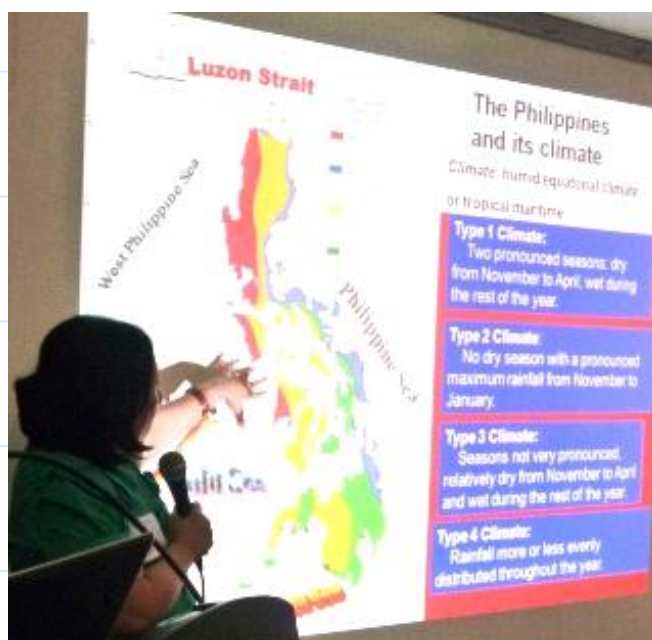
Climate Change in the Philippines 1/3

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

1:16 PM

Climate Change in the Philippines

By Ms. Rosalina "Bebot" De Guzman



Highlighted in this report are the present (baseline) climates, key findings of future climates in 2020 and 2050 in the Philippines under the three emission scenarios, and how would these future climates impact on the different key sectors and systems, including how adaptation could be pursued. The present (baseline) climate gives the current changes in the Philippine climate in terms of temperature, rainfall and extreme events, including tropical cyclone occurrence. The key findings on future climates (e.g., in 2020 and 2050) in each of the provinces are presented in terms of temperature increase and rainfall change by seasons (e.g., DJF or northeast monsoon season, MAM or summer season, JJA or southwest monsoon season, and SON or transition from southwest to northeast monsoon season) and changes in frequency of daily extreme events in graphs and/or tables. The climate trends were analyzed using available observed data from 1951 to 2009 with the average for the period of 1971 – 2000 as the reference value. The key findings are summarized as follows:

- There has been an increase in annual mean temperature by 0.57 °C;
- In terms of maximum and minimum temperatures, the increases have been 0.35 °C and 0.94 °C;
- Results of analysis of trends of tropical cyclone occurrence/passage within the so-called Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) show that an average of 20 tropical cyclones form and/or cross the PAR per year with strong multi-decadal variability, that there still is no indication of increase in the frequency, but with a very slight increase in the number of tropical cyclones with maximum sustained winds of greater than 150kph and above (typhoon category) being exhibited during El Nino years; and
- The analysis of trends of extreme daily temperatures and extreme daily rainfall indicate significant increase in number of hot days but decrease of cool nights, and those of rainfall (extreme rainfall intensity and frequency) are not clear, both in magnitude (by what amounts) and direction (whether increasing or decreasing), with very little spatial coherence.

Climate Change in the Philippines 2/3

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

2:17 PM



For future climates in 2020 and 2050, outputs of the simulations under the mid-range scenario are presented in detail for the sole reason that future climates in the next 30 to 40 years will be greatly influenced by the past greenhouse gas emissions already there (i.e., lifetimes of carbon dioxide are a hundred years or more). The key findings are:

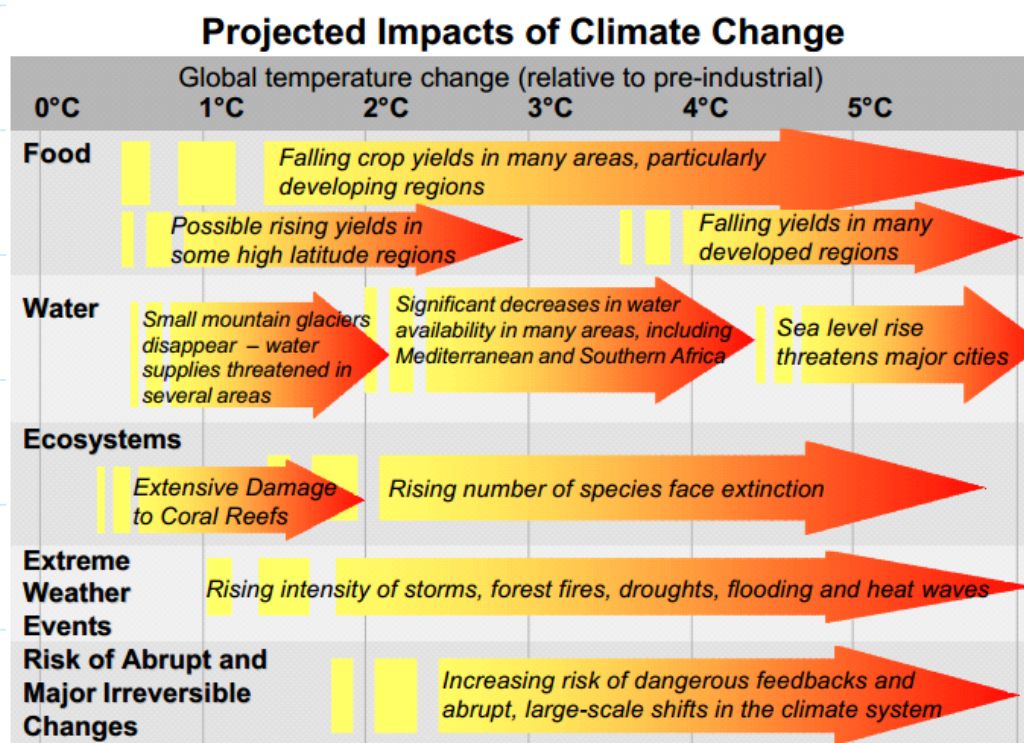
- All areas of the Philippines will get warmer, more so in the relatively warmer summer months;
- Annual mean temperatures (average of maximum and minimum temperatures) in all areas in the country are expected to rise by 0.9 °C to 1.1 °C in 2020 and by 1.8 °C to 2.2 °C in 2050;
- Likewise, all seasonal mean temperatures will also have increases in the two time slices (presented in tables), and these increases during the four seasons (e.g., DJF, MAM, JJA and SON) are quite consistent in all the provinces;
- In terms of seasonal rainfall change, generally, there is a substantial spatial difference in the projected changes in rainfall in 2020 and 2050 in most parts of the Philippines, with reduction in rainfall in most provinces during the summer season (MAM) making the usually dry season drier, while rainfall increases are likely in most areas of Luzon and Visayas during the southwest monsoon (JJA) and the SON seasons, making these seasons still wetter, and thus with likelihood of both droughts and floods in areas where these are projected;
- The northeast monsoon (DJF) season rainfall is projected to increase, particularly for areas characterized by Type II climate with potential for flooding enhanced;
- During the southwest monsoon season (JJA), larger increases in rainfall is expected in provinces in Luzon (0.9% to 63%) and Visayas (2% to 22%) but generally decreasing trends in most of the provinces in Mindanao in 2050;
- However, projections for extreme events in 2020 and 2050 show that hot temperatures (indicated by the number of days with maximum temperature exceeding 35 °C) will continue to become more frequent, number of dry days (days with less than 2.5mm of rain) will increase in all parts of the country and heavy daily rainfall (exceeding 300mm) events will also continue to increase in number in Luzon and Visayas.

Climate Change in the Philippines 3/3

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

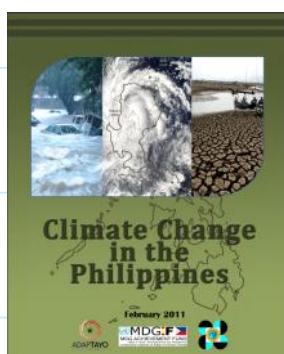
2:30 PM

The observed changes in climate in most recent times have never been seen in the past 140 years. Worse, our current climate (in particular, the increasing frequency of extreme events) has already been observed to impact adversely on lives, health and well-being, the environment and the economy (SNC, 2010). As has been reported in the IPCC AR4, a warmer world is certain to multiply the observed adverse impacts, even in the near future. Despite adaptation taking place, albeit autonomous, planned proactive adaptation is being recommended in order to “climate-proof” development plans, projects and activities.



What does it take to have planned proactive adaptation? Projections of future climates are the basis for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning. Those science-based information are the prerequisites for impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments which will allow a quantification of climate risks we face in the future. Opportunities/challenges and key “climate hotspots” along with low- and high-risk areas in the key sectors (e.g., water and coastal resources, agriculture, forestry, and human health) could then be identified early to assist decision/policy makers in managing the risks through measures that mitigate adverse impacts, and also, take advantage of potential benefits.

For more information, read (copy provided to participants):



DISCUSSION Climate Change in the Philippines

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

1:30 PM

DISCUSSION

? Implications for water supply management in Mindanao under a hotter and drier scenario? -- Veron, LCP

For agriculture, there are other options than irrigation. Examples are using drought-tolerant crop varieties. Choose adaptation options that can be implemented by LGUs with support from NGAs.

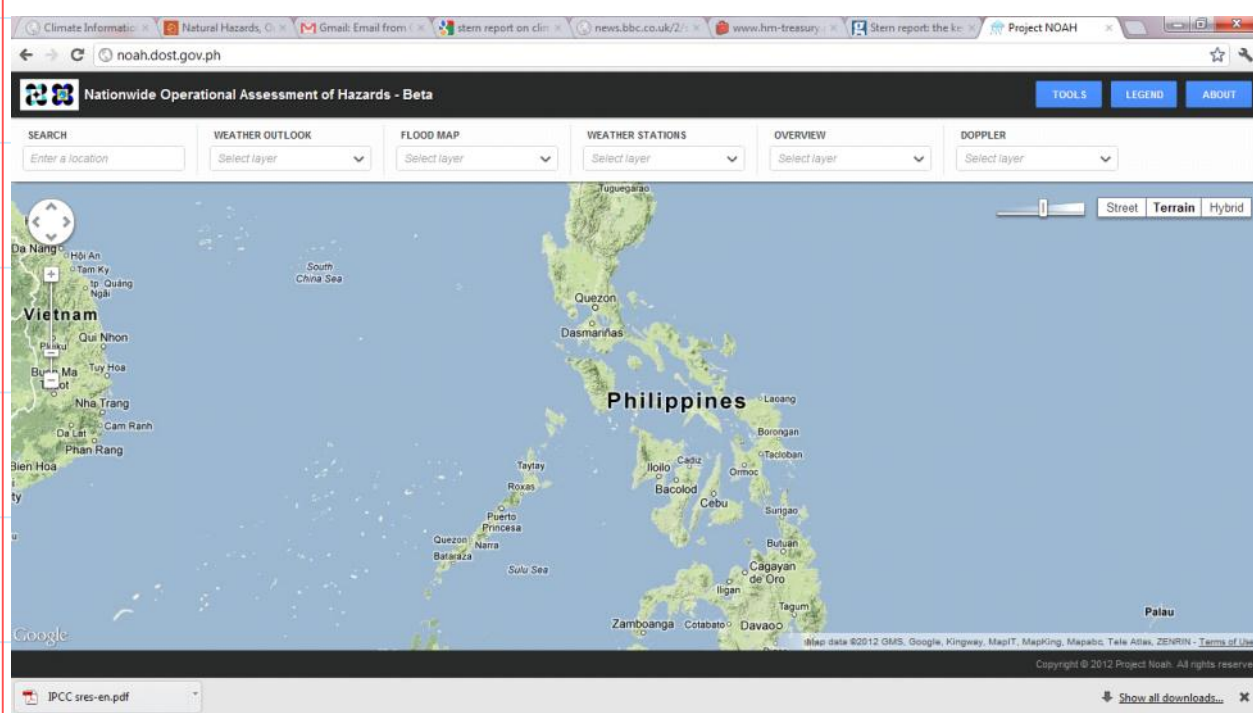
? How do you create an impact model? What is the concept behind it? -- Paulie, LCP

For the agriculture sector, e.g. decision support system for agriculture. But this requires a lot of inputs that affect plant growth (solar radiation, wind etc.). There are available decision support systems but not yet applied in the Philippines. We can use the models developed by other countries and calibrated according to Philippine values. Now that we have the CC scenarios, we can do impact modelling.

? Do we have the capacity to do impact modelling? -- Voltaire, SWMP

We are building our capacities and plan to work with other agencies on impact modelling. They need PAGASA inputs to interpret the climate information.

NOAH Project packaged information for hazard. Visit <http://noah.dost.gov.ph/>



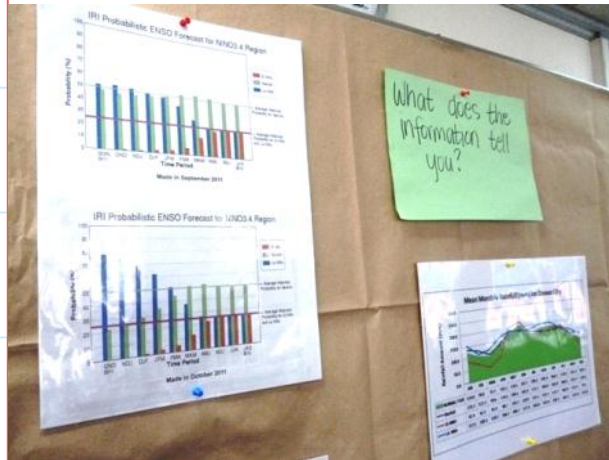
Rainfall alert system using doppler radar to estimate rainfall for pilot implementation in Metro Manila. Currently in validation stage.

Eastern sections of the country have community-based early warning systems supported by the AusAID READY Project.

WORKSHOP Interpreting Climate Information

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

6:32 AM



WORKSHOP Mechanics

Participants were divided into 3 groups and were asked to interpret the climate information posted on the board - What does the information tell you?

Each group then presented their interpretation to the plenary.



Most tropical cyclones happen in July.

The cycle of El Nino-La Nina is usually 7 years but now we have it almost every year.

In most parts of the country, intensity of rainfall is increasing but not all are statistically significant.

Expected greatest increase in temperature in Caraga with 3+ Celsius

Changes that are happening now will continue and become worse in the future. Temperature increase of 0.64C in 2010, in 2020 some areas will have temperature increase of as much as 1.8C

Hot temperatures (no. days > 35C) will continue to become frequent.



Additional Information from the Resource Person

During El Nino years, our tropical cyclones are stronger (more intense) because of the warm seas but fewer in number.

1C temperature increase ---> 10% decrease in rice yield

Irreversible changes at 2C increase... New IPCC SRES report to be released in 2013 indicates as much as 4C temperature increase...

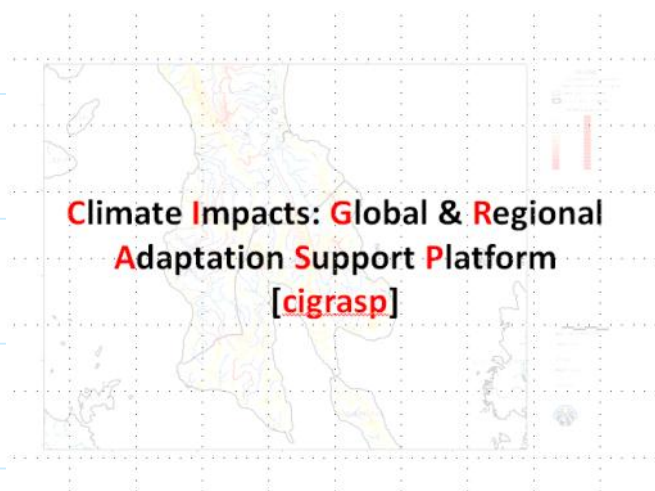
Tuguegarao hottest experienced 42C in 1911 and 19xx.

Finding Climate Information

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

10:08 AM

RECAP Day 1



CIGRASP

- 💡 Possible to have a "viewer" for the Philippines
- ★ Useful because they were able to transform scenarios into impacts



Finding Climate Information

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

10:30 AM

Climate information is required when:

- Identifying key challenges
(e.g. which regions/sectors are vulnerable to climate change)
- Selecting strategies
(e.g. how to reduce vulnerability in a region/sector// how to reach development objectives despite climate change?)
- Designing technical responses
(e.g. define storage capacity of a new reservoir/ select irrigation technology)

Guiding Principles for research and information management

Step 1: Define frame of research

- Define the objective of your research, e.g.
- During planning, I need data on vulnerability levels to focus activities
- To select technical solutions, I want to learn from experiences in other regions
- Focus your research: define your area of interest in geographical, temporal and sectoral terms

Step 2: Check appropriate sources

- Check literature and data bases to get a good overview
- Consult experts on specific questions

Step 3: Compile findings

- Comprehensive
- Transparent
- Structured
- KISS

Example of information sources and tools www.climateplanning.org

User guide

Your focus area: mitigation or adaptation?	Your working step in the policy cycle?	What kind of tool for what kind of information?
<p>Prioritise your focus area</p> <p>Adaptation Essential Important None</p> <p>Move the levers to refine your search</p>	<p>Which Policy Stages are you working on?</p> <p>Awareness Raising Problem Definition Evaluation Identification of Options Implementation Policy Selection</p> <p>Select one or more policy stages to refine your search</p>	<p>Which tool types are best for you?</p> <p>Knowledge sharing tool Process guidance tool Data and information generation tool</p> <p>Select one or more tool types to refine your search</p> <p>search button below</p>
<p>Additional criteria for tool selection</p> <p>Tools available in your language: All <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Level of training required: No preference <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Purchase and training costs: All <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Search</p>		

<http://www.climateplanning.org/userguide>

ci:grasp performs as a climate information service and provides sound knowledge on current and projected climate stimuli, climate impacts and adaptation options at the national, sub-national and regional level.

The layer system

The information in ci:grasp is organized via a layer structure.

Layer 1: [Stimuli](#)

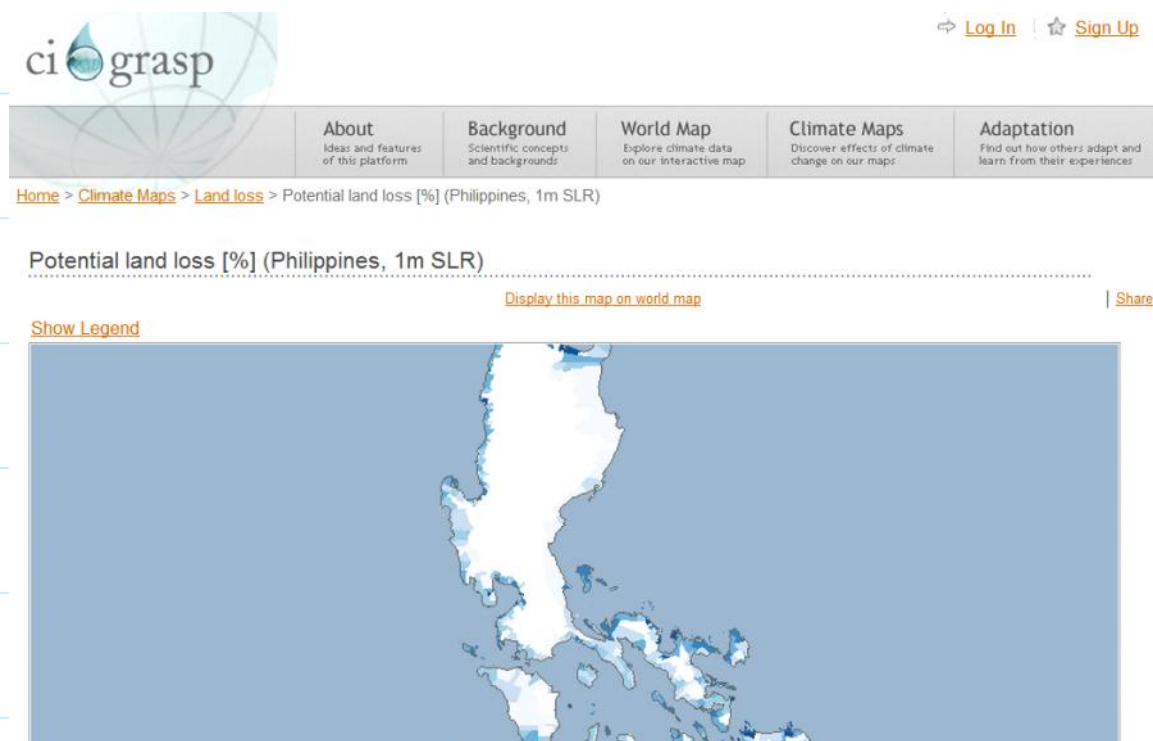
Provides you with information regarding selected climate stimuli, sea-level rise, precipitation and temperature. The information level is global with a resolution as fine as possible. The data used to depict the information via maps has been derived by analysing historical time series and – for future projections – has been extracted from climate models. Each map holds meta-information regarding methodology, data sources and the contents of the map.

Layer 2: [Impacts](#)

Gives you an idea about key impacts with respect to different stimuli in your region. For example as you choose sea-level rise an impact may be the potential loss of agricultural production. Such information is displayed with the help of maps. Each map holds meta-information regarding methodology, data sources and the contents of the map.

Layer 3: [Adaptation](#)

Supplies you with information on adaptation projects that are targeted at specific impacts. The information is structured with respect to a pre-defined adaptation classification system and each adaptation project is mapped onto the map for ease of reference. Combining adaptation information with a corresponding impact or stimulus map supplies valuable information about whether existing adaptation projects potentially take place at a relevant location. The adaptation classification system works on the base of impact chains. Each adaptation project can be viewed in detail and the location of the project in the corresponding impact chain will be indicated.



For more information, visit <http://cigrasp.pik-potsdam.de>

Managing Uncertainty in Decision Making

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

11:18 AM



Climate Change: A Management Challenge

Nora Diaz, HLURB

Uncertainty is not new in decision-making processes. Policymakers are faced with the challenges on uncertainties that are related to the impacts of climate change.

In the choices that policy makers must make, trade-offs will be necessary between the urgency of today's problems and the need to prepare for future risks. Yet integrating climate risks into governmental decision making will be essential if development and other goals are to be met.

National-level decisions play key roles in enabling local and private sector adaptation efforts, especially by providing information and guidance.

Uncertainty implies anything from confidence just short of certainty to informed guesses or speculation.

Climate change is not just a scientific topic but a policy issue.

Uncertainties: The Complex Background for Decision-Making

Basis of understanding

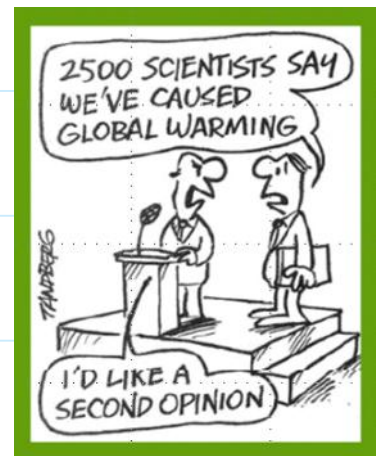
- Limited understanding of complex systems
- Validity of data input and interpretations
- Inherent uncertainty

IPCC Guidelines for Consistent Evaluation

and Communication of Uncertainties

Confidence in a finding = Evidence + Agreement

Likelihood

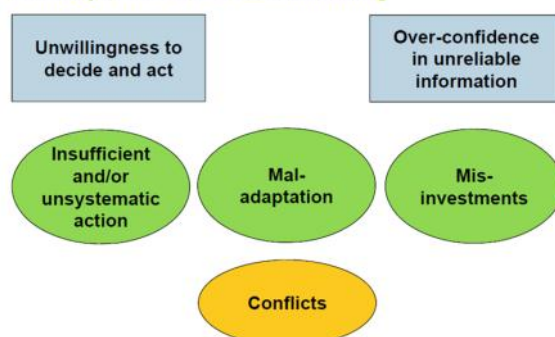


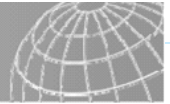
Today's decisions shape the future.

Unwillingness to decide or act <-----> Overconfidence in unreliable information

giz

Uncertainty: Consequences for decision-making

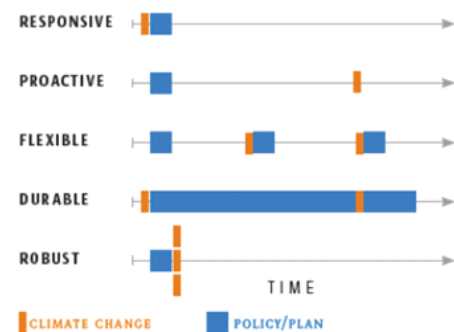




Characteristics of effective decision-making approaches

- **Responsive:** react quickly
- **Proactive:** prepare for impacts
- **Flexible:** learn and re-adjust
- **Durable:** embrace long time horizons
- **Robust:** relevant for different futures

Figure 2.5 Five Attributes of Effective Decision Making for a Changing Climate



Source: World Resources Report (2011)

Steps in Decision Making

Is XXXX (climate change/effects) sth we should deal with? ----> What should we do? -----> How should we do it? -----> Who? When? Financing? Etc.

Decision-makers should know how to LISTEN.

Motivating Communication on CCA

- Source of information
- Presentation of reliable findings to decision makers especially about F&F
- Make sure your audience or decision makers are aware of risks
- Avoid alarmism!

Communicate according to your audience's mindset -- know what your decision makers wants.

Relate information or message in relation to social and economic development of the city or municipality and in relation to the safety of the population.

A good plan is able to capture a comprehensive and correct view of the situation based on adequate, timely, relevant and reliable data/information --- make your plan DEFENSIBLE!

Other than the scientific information, it is also important to involve the stakeholders (e.g. informal local leaders) through the use of participatory methods.

Motivate Decision-Making

Dissatisfaction with Situation + Vision = Desirable Future + Concrete Steps How To Get There

Managing Uncertainty in Decision Making

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

1:50 PM

DISCUSSION

★ LCP experience shows that we cannot be prescriptive when LGUs are approached. You lessen uncertainty by knowing more, accessing information but to arrive at decision-making sometimes we have to be alarmist especially if people will die from wrong decisions or already did.

Cagayan de Oro has no recent memory of disaster in the area. The most recent one was in the 1950's and this was lost in the memory. CDO was identified as the growth center of the region.

Maximize the YABANG factor in a good way. Become MAYABANG that you are a good leader.

Pinoys are very visual so information must be communicated in a visual way. A 3-minute video on what may happen if the 3 mine tailings in Rio (big river in Mindanao) has a big impact than just by talking about it.

It is a challenge to us that we need to communicate to LGUs that they need to look at the bigger perspective. That they can be a "cause" (e.g. deforestation in Bukidnon) of an impact (e.g. flooding in CDO).

We need to develop buy-in.

How do we manage uncertainty from the decision of others?

We need to look at a contiguous area, a ridge to reef approach even without climate change. For a municipality a provincial plan is also very important to look at inter-municipality impact or sharing of resources.

But not just the province. We really need to look also at the NEDA Regional Physical FW plan, it is really about time to update it.

Lakbay aral very important for LGUs to appreciate what their neighboring LGUs are doing.

NEDA have started to focus on the provinces particularly on the PDPFP so we could check contiguous municipalities. Regional Development Councils also address inter-provincial and inter-regional issues. DOST has a project to look into the flooding of 17 major river basins.

The region and province need to provide planning guidance to the municipalities.

What does the Leagues do? How does it work? The Leagues have a link to the local chief executives. We influence the LCEs by the people we coordinate with (e.g. we make sure we know the Governor well). The secretariat does not present, it's the LCE presenting to its co-LCE otherwise they don't listen. At least Undersecretary level for the LCEs to listen.

Look at CC as an opportunity.

Who is the proper person to present CC to LGUs? What tracks can we take? It is important also to educate the Administrators. They are also influential in bringing CC in the agenda.

CASEWORK Silago

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

2:52 PM

Context

The Municipality of Silago, Southern Leyte is preparing the revision of its 10-year Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). The Municipal Implementing Team (MIT) tasked with the preparation of the CLUP is aware of climate change in Silago. As they were thinking about the development pathway to plan for, the MIT are confronted with the projected climatic changes as well as other frame conditions relevant to this important decision.

They have formed an expert task group (your group) to assist them in making decision on which development pathway they should take. In a 1st step, your expert group has prepared 3 scenarios (Exhibit 3). Now you have to evaluate them against a set of criteria given by the MIT in order to give focused advice.



Your Task

- Read the exhibits carefully
- Evaluate the 3 scenarios against a set of criteria (Matrix 1)
 - You have the chance to add a 4th criterion – discuss and choose
 - Discuss the way you want to do the evaluation
 - Run and document the evaluation
- Prepare your presentation at the MIT (e.g. poster and convincing argument for your selected scenario)
 - Recall the objective, criteria and selection process
 - Explain why you have selected scenario X (why the others don't match)
 - If possible, give examples from what kind of activities this would require from the MIT

CASEWORK Silago

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

3:13 PM

Presentation of Consultancy Group 1

By Jonathan Peralta



Group 1 chose Scenario 2: Balancing Growth and Resilience. Under this scenario, agriculture in Silago, Southern Leyte has become stronger because of higher yields of major food and export crops. Criteria used were:

- Investment Costs
- Risk Potential Damage to CC Impacts
- Acceptance of Measures by Population
- *Sustainable Mechanism*

Presentation of Dragon Consultancy

By Veronica Hitois



Dragon Consultancy endorses Scenario 3: Climate Proofed Silago CLUP (2012-2022) based on the following criteria:

- Investment Costs
- Risk Potential Damage to CC Impacts
- Acceptance of Measures by Population
- *Period of Implementation*

The presentation (of Consultancy Group 2) where the proposal is broken down into different timeframe (short, medium and long-term) is more appreciated by LGUs. This provide a "digestible" timeframe that actions can be taken.

DAY 1 Reflection and Feedback

Tuesday, June 19, 2012

4:00 PM

After a very informative and fun-filled first day, the participants were asked to provide feedback and reflections on the training content and process.



Feedback

- Young and Fun!
- Engaging, relevant
- Excellent flow, very relaxed with time to let information sink in. Also excellent contributions from co-pax in the discussions. Beri gud! Beri gud!
- Very good examples (VulnerabilityAction Learning Exercise --- more of that)
 - Plus maybe regionalize examples to see major patterns for different island/regions
- (+) Well prepared sessions (-) Improve levelling-off/expectations exercise
- Climate Information has been laymanized. Beri gud! Beri gudd!
- The process is just ok, "fun and exciting"
- Like the interactive learning! (really participative)
- Climatically interesting!
- The workshop is done in such a way that everyone can contribute in the discussion.
- It's my first time to know that warm water temperature from the ocean/sea can contribute to occurrence of typhoon.
- Good points (+):
 - Commendable training structure (simple and direct)
 - Animated facilitation
- Points of Improvement (++)
 - Devote more time for exercises
 - Encourage the "reserved participants" to say more.



Reflections

- AHA! Rainfall threshold at extreme weather events and rainfall measurement considerations
- $V = SExAC$ ---> Vulnerability = f (Sensitivity, Exposure, Adaptive Capacity)
- Impact models ----> local communities' capacities
- The lecture of MS. De Guzman DEMYSTIFIED what seems to be a difficult material in "Climate Change in the Philippines" Book
- The Impact chains reminds us of the project tree analyses but "SIMPLE"
- Aha! We could work together to produce "CCA: A Winning Platform for 2013 and the Making of CC Champions" for the 2013 elections :)
- Information/ data provided are very useful and informative
- Very good examples (vulnerability of housing/ crops)
- Good exercise to try to read climate data
- Looking forward to Day 2
- Climate Change is wide in safe and is scientific. Having this workshop, on the concepts of climate change and the definition of terms on the first day, makes the understanding of the subject easier.
- Accurate and timely information is important in both national and local planning, M&E.
- Technical data is less problematic for the lay person given the proper direction.
- Training encourages people to be wrong and end up wiser

DAY 2 Reflection and Feedback

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

4:30 PM

Participants of the training take home...



What can be improved...

...and what is most liked!

💡 Some suggestions for next steps :)

- Modules need to be developed for trainers.
- The training has good methodology because of the practical application. Local data can be used in the caseworks.
- The leagues can facilitate the creation of the demand for the training.
- Build a pool of experts that can present CC in the Philippines for trainings at the local level (not to overburden PAGASA). Proposal to prepare a short video-presentation on CC in the Philippines (with Mam Bebot) supported by a frequently asked questions. This material is very good support for the trainers/facilitators.
- LGA focus on trainings focused to 18 major river basins. This training can be downloaded to LGUs to help enhance their capacity for vulnerability assessment.
- Local Research Institutes (LRIs) of LGA can be tapped for the training of trainers.

TRAINING: It's More Fun in the Philippines!

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

1:24 PM

Dragon, Knight and Princess



Dragon!

Knight defeats...



After 15min...



...Princess!



...Dragon also!



Training Participants

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

11:22 AM

Roberto "Boy" Limbago

Program Director
League of Provinces
M 0929 523 8977
E rtlimbago@yahoo.com



Jesse S. Alcaraz

Policy Officer
League of Provinces
T 631 0170
M jesse.alcaraz@gmail.com

Voltaire Acosta

Deputy Team Leader
GIZ Solid Waste Management 4 LGUs
T 920 2279
E voltacosta@yahoo.com



Gemma O. Ocon

Senior Economic Development Specialist
National Economic and Development
Authority
T 631 0945 loc 710
E goocon@neda.gov.ph



Ursula Flossman-Kraus

Chief Adviser
GIZ Environment and Rural Development
Program
M 0918 922 2991
E ursula.flossmann-kraus@giz.de

Paulie Mora

Program Officer
League of Cities
E paulie.lcp@gmail.com



Ma. Veronica Hitosis

Policy Unit Head
League of Cities
M 0917 816 9546
E ma.veronica_hitosis@yahoo.com



Agnes Catherine Miranda

Director
Department of Agriculture
T 928 1275
M agnescatherinem@yahoo.com

Training Participants

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

11:43 AM



Alvidon Asis

Environment Head
League of Cities
M 0917 997 1336
E alvidon@scientist.com
E alvidon.lcp@gmail



Elmo Dimaano

Local Government
Local Government Academy
E eldimaano@yahoo.com



Theresa S. Lim

Technical Assistant
DENR Climate Change Office
T 928 1194
E tongs08@yahoo.com

Lilian Dela Vega

Freelance Consultant - Trainer
M 0918 942 9268
E lrdelavega@yahoo.com



Jonathan Peralta

Technical Assistant
DENR Climate Change Office
T 928 1194
E denrcco@yahoo.com

Agnes Balota

Senior Advisor
GIZ SupportCCC Project
M 0928 504 8510
E agnes.balota@giz.de

Quake Garen

Technical Assistant
GIZ SupportCCC Project
T 928 1194
E gabrielle.garen@giz.de

TRAINERS

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

12:21 PM



Nora L. Diaz

Director - Policy Development Group
Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board

T 929 7798

E norahd56@yahoo.com



Jean R. Centeno

Senior Economic Development Specialist
National Economic and Development Authority

T 631 2187

E jrcenteno@neda.gov.ph



Julie Amoroso

Climate Change Commission

M 0917 555 1463

E juliepie31@gmail.com



Rosalina De Guzman

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical
Administration

Department of Science and Technology

M 0928 432 8391

E rdeguzmanph@yahoo.com