

Monitoring and Reporting Adaptation

Learning from Pioneering Countries

June 9, 2015, Bonn Germany



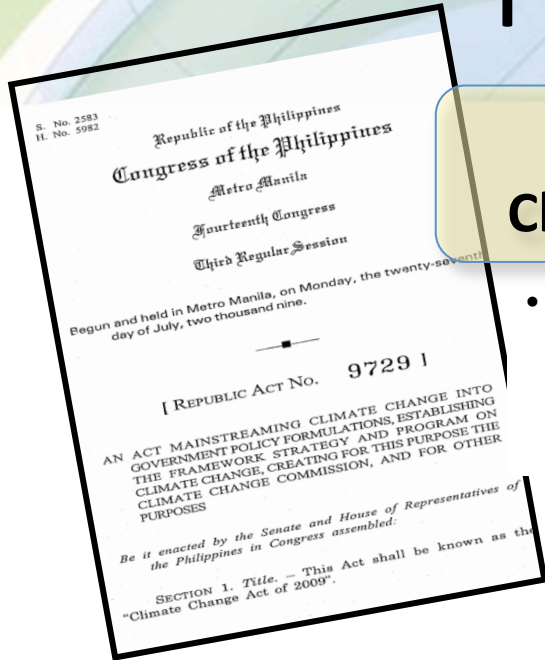
Helena T. Gaddi
Climate Change Commission
Philippines

Purpose(s) of adaptation monitoring and reporting at national level



- Learning what has been done and how – by focusing on efficiency, effectiveness and impact
- Informed decisions on necessary changes can be made when plans are not working and when circumstances have changed
- Provide information needed to make decisions about changes that are necessary in the plan or in the implementation mechanisms

Policy Context & Mandate



Republic Act 9729 Climate Change Act of 2009

- Acknowledge that local government units are the frontline agencies in the formulation, planning and implementation of climate change action plans

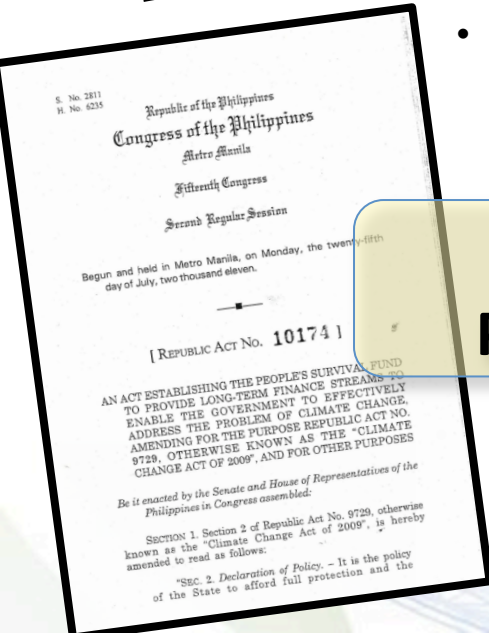
National Climate Change Action Plan

- Outlines the specific long program and strategies for adaptation and mitigation, spanning across three political administrations

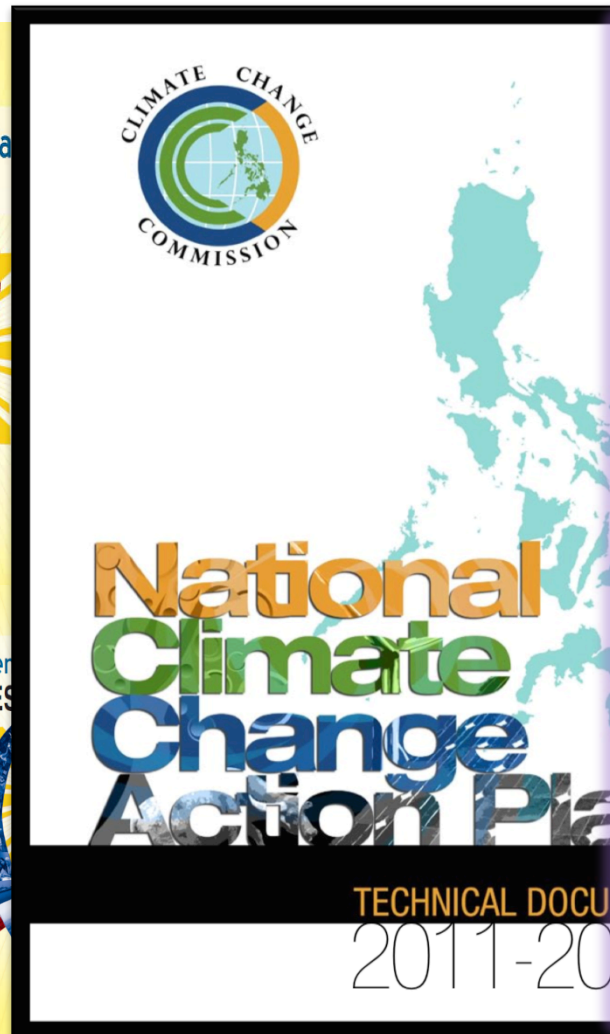


Republic Act 10174 Peoples Survival Fund

Provides funding support for climate change adaptation programs at the local level



Linkages to other national planning or decision making processes



S. No. 3086
H. No. 6985

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

Fourteenth Congress

Third Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July, two thousand nine.

— ■ —
[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121]

AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010”.



National
Climate
Change
Action Plan
2011-2028

NCCAP – PDP Interphase

Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Ensured availability, stability, accessibility, affordability, safe and healthy food amidst increasing climate change and disaster risks.

Enhanced CC resilience of agriculture and fisheries production and distribution systems

Enhanced resilience of agricultural and fishing communities from climate change

Inclusive growth and poverty reduction



Sector Outcome 4a.
Food security

Sector Outcome 4d.
Growth in A&F sector increased

Sector Outcome 4c.
Sector resilience to CC increased

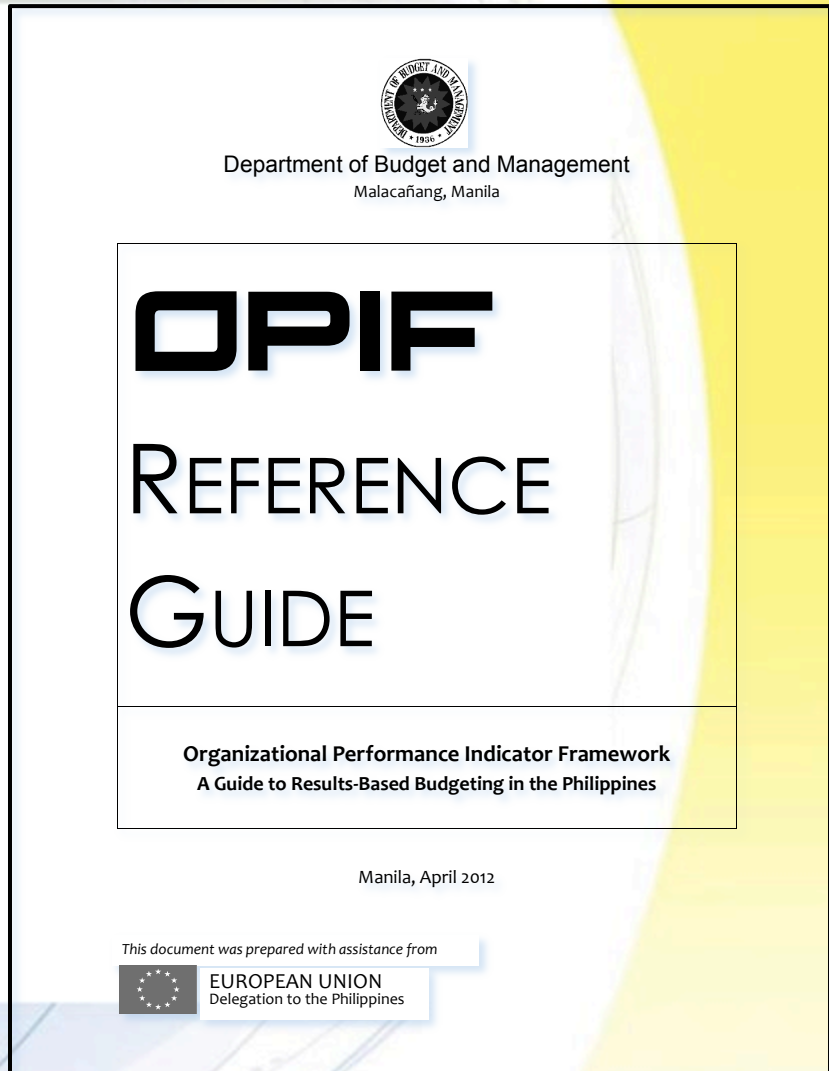
Sector Outcome 4b.
Incomes in A&F sector increased

Intermediate Outcome
Productivity & production increased

Intermediate Outcome
Credit access increased

Results Based Budgeting - Organizational Outcome

- **Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF)** - provides a results management framework that the national government and its clients and stakeholders can use to address the demand for greater transparency and accountability in the use of public resource
- **Major Final Output (MFO)** based budgeting - final services delivered to its clients



Intermediate Outcomes

NCCAP 2011-2028



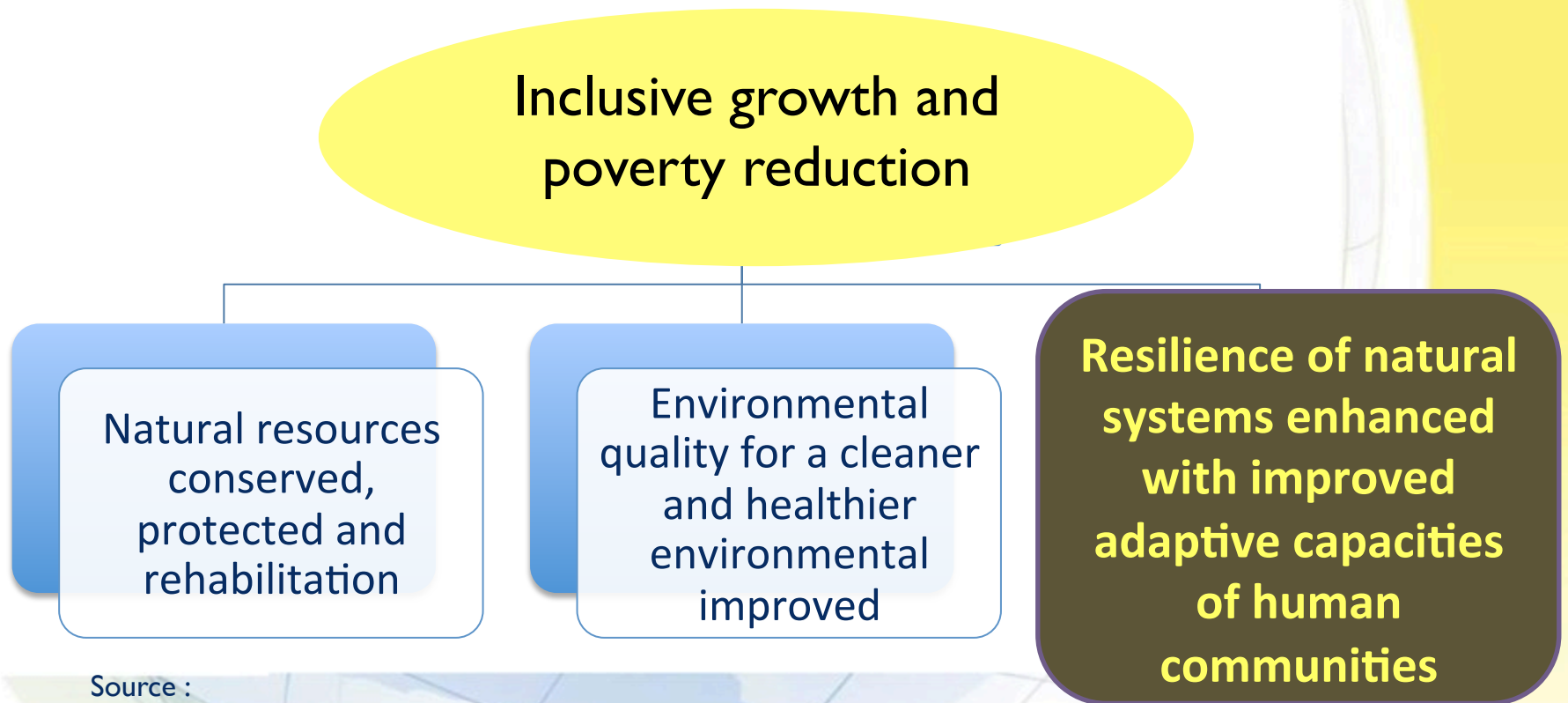
Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Successful transition towards climate-smart development.

Ultimate Outcomes

NCCAP's alignment with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP)

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in pursuance to the Social Contract



Source :
2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan
(Chapter 10: Conservation, Protection, and Rehabilitation of Environment and Natural Resources)

Ultimate Outcome

Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Food security at the national level
(satisfactory balance between food demand and food supply at reasonable prices)

**PDP Chapter 4:
Competitive and
Sustainable
Agriculture &
Fisheries Sector13**

Intermediate Outcome

Ensured availability, stability, accessibility, affordability, safe and healthy food amidst increasing climate change and disaster risks.

Self-Sufficiency Ratio
 $SSR = [Production / (Production + imports - exports)] \times 100$

**Sector Outcome 4a.
Food security
improved**

*Food subsistence incidence
decreased (% population)*

Rice SSR ratio increased

*Stable average inflation rates
among basic food commodities
achieved (%)*

**Sector Outcome
4d.
Growth in A&F
sector increased.**

*A&F GVA increased (in PHP
million at 1985 constant
prices)*

*Value of agricultural exports
increased (in US \$ million)*

**Sector Outcome
4c.
Sector resilience
to CC increased**

*Annual A&F production loss
due to weather and climate-
related disasters reduced on
the average (in PHP billion)*

**Sector Outcome
4b.
Incomes in A&F
sector
increased.**

*Average income of
families in the A&F sector
increased (in PHP at
constant 2000 prices)*

**Intermediate Outcome
Productivity & production
increased**

**Intermediate Outcome
Credit access increased**

Immediate Outcome

**Enhanced CC resilience of agriculture and fisheries
production and distribution systems**

*% change in food supply
over CC-related agricultural
damage*

*% change in
agriculture and
fisheries gross value
added (GVA)*

**Enhanced resilience of agricultural and fishing
communities from climate change**

*No. of climate-adaptive
tools, technologies and
practices transferred and
adopted by communities
and industry*

*% by geographic distribution
of AF households covered by
innovative financing scheme
(credit, insurance, guarantee,
quick-response fund)*

Output Areas [MFOs]

**[DA 2.0 Technical &
Support Services]**

**[DA 1.0 A&F Policy
Services]**

**[DA 2.0 Technical &
Support Services]**

**[DA 1.0 A&F Policy
Services]**

**[DA 2.0 Technical &
Support Services]**

**Example :
Food
Security**

Output Areas [MFOs]

Enhanced knowledge on the vulnerability of agriculture and fisheries to the impacts of climate change.

[DA 2.0 Technical & Support Services]

No. of vulnerability and risk assessments for food production & distribution available at the provincial and regional scale

Climate-sensitive agriculture and fisheries policies, plans and [investment] programs formulated.

[DA 1.0 A&F Policy Services]

No. of CC-related policies enacted and plans and program implemented

Enhanced capacity for CCA and DRR of government, farming and fishing communities and industry.

[DA 2.0 Technical & Support Services]

No. of beneficiaries of capacity development programs implemented for AF by sectoral agencies

Enhanced social protection for vulnerable farming & fishing communities.

[DA 1.0 A&F Policy Services]

[DA 2.0 Technical & Support Services]

No. of weather index-based and area-based yield crop insurance products accessed for different AF commodity

NCCAP Activities & Output Areas [DA MFOs]

Site-specific vulnerability assessments
[DA 2.3 Extension and DA 2.4 R&D]

Knowledge & technology dissemination
[DA 2.3 Extension and DA 2.4 R&D]

Establish KM system
[DA 2.3 Extension]

Integration of CCA-DRR in policies and plans
[DA 1.0 A&F Policy Services]

Scaling-up implementation of best practices
[DA 2.3 Extension]

M&E of CCA-DRR in Agriculture
[DA 1.0 A&F Policy Services]

Capacity building
[DA 2.3 Extension]

CCA-DRR in curricula and training programs
[DA 2.3 Extension]

Development of risk transfer and social protection mechanisms
[DA 1.0 A&F Policy Services]

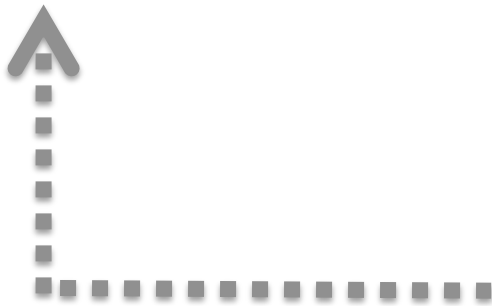
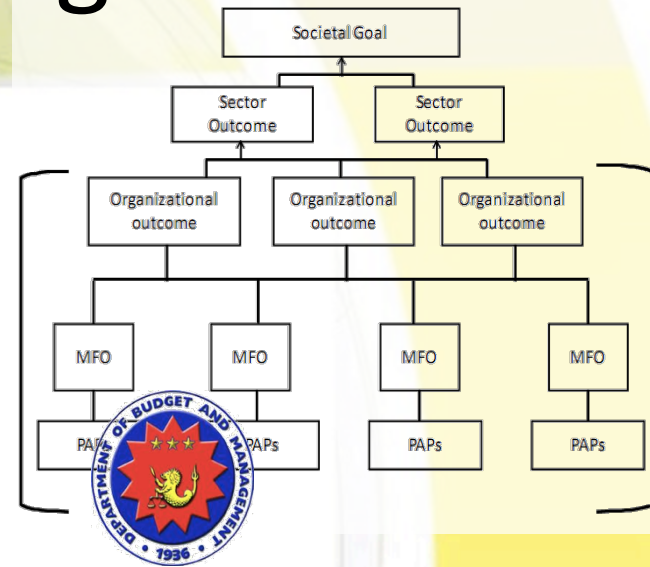
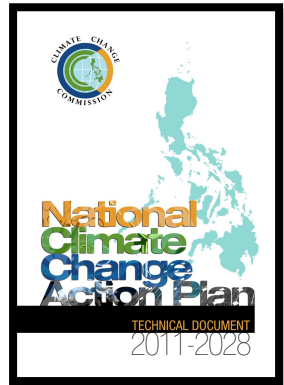
Development of innovative financing schemes
[DA 7.0 Credit Support Services]

Community organizing
[DA 2.3 Extension]

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M&E Institutional Setting



Status or
Progress Report

Accomplishment
Report

Outcome
Evaluation Report

Impact Evaluation
Report

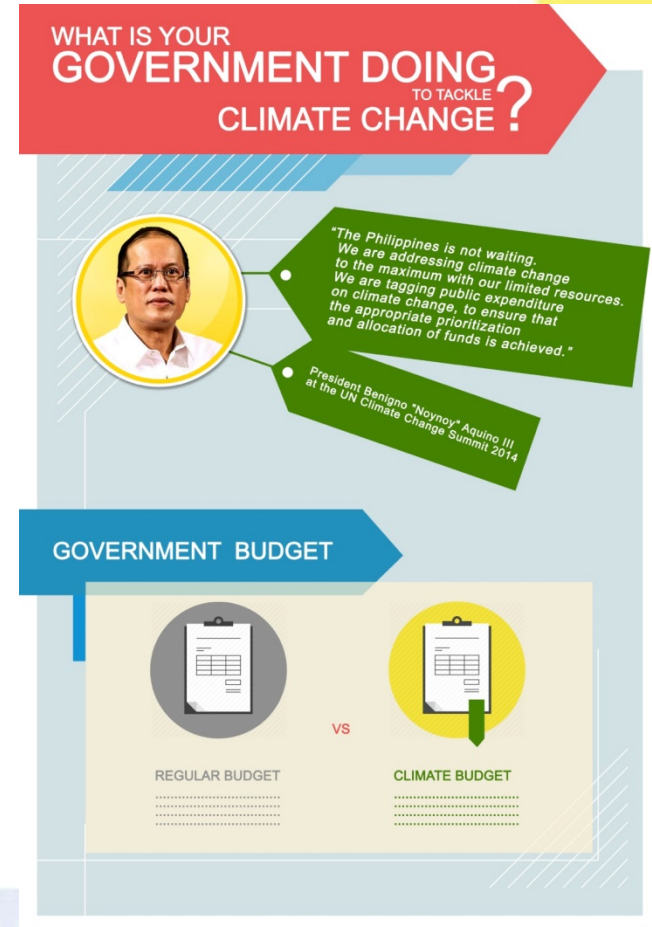
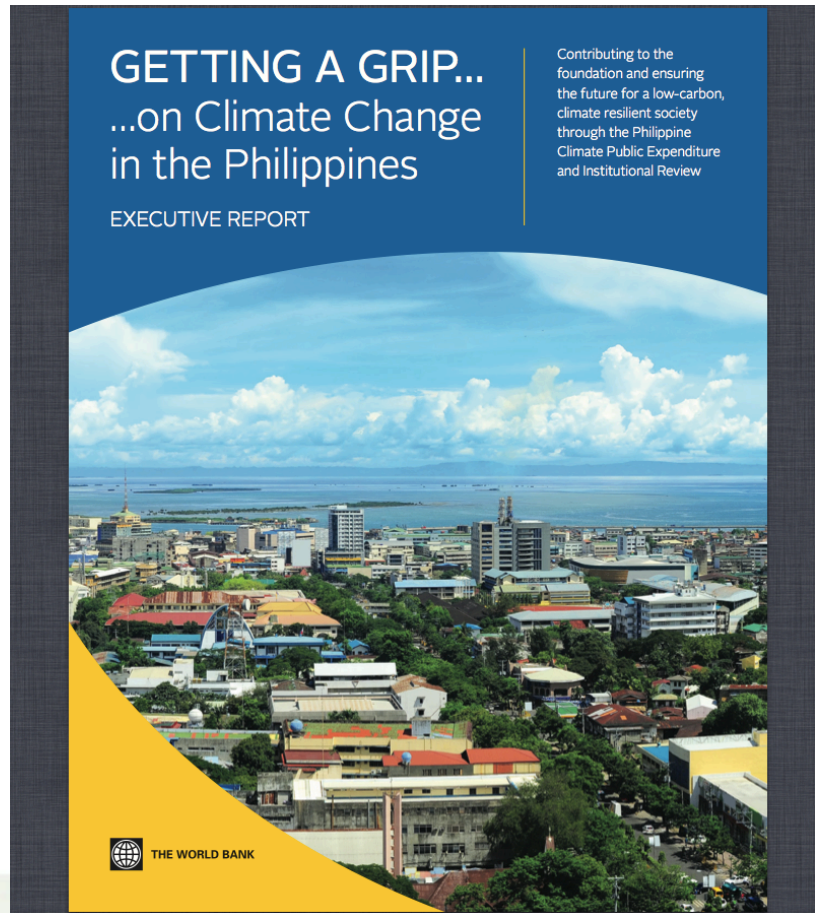
Monthly /
Quarterly

Annual

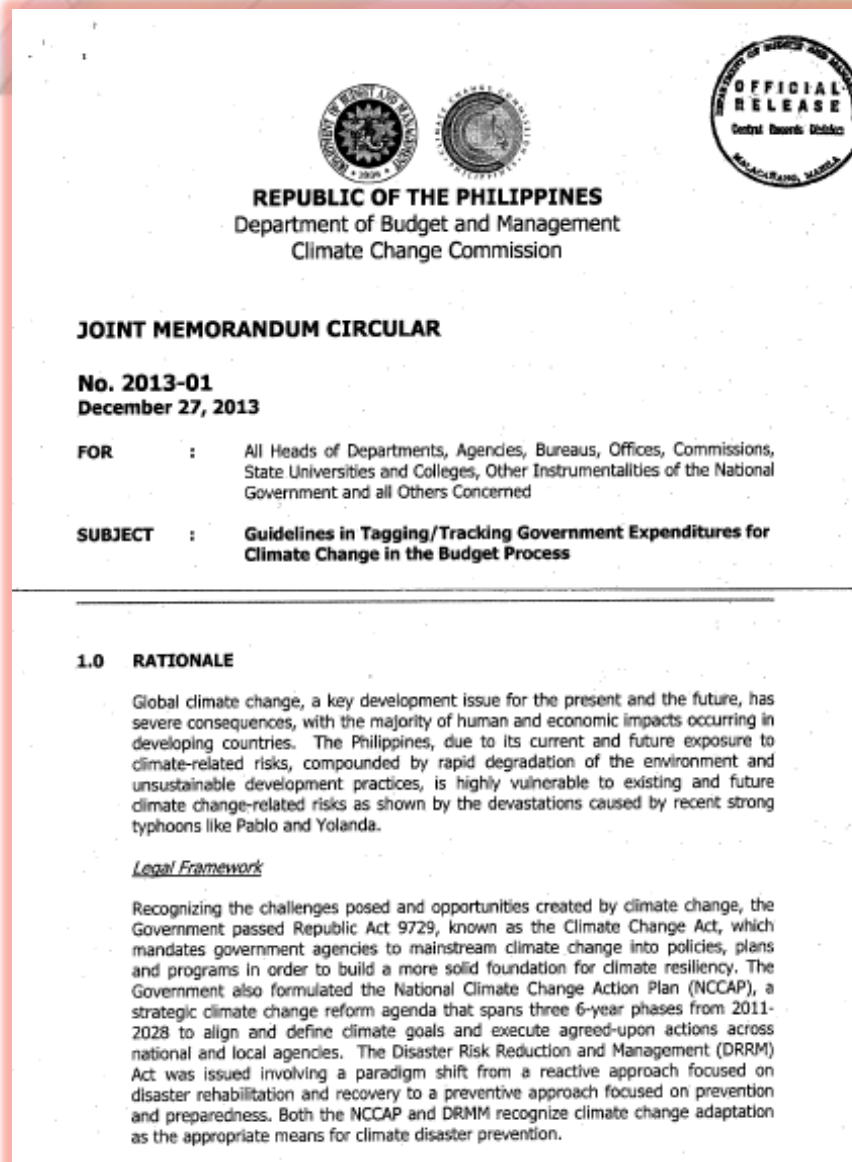
Year 3

Year 6

Climate Public Expenditure Review and Climate Change Expenditure Tagging

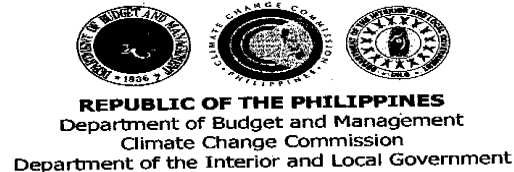


NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURE TAGGING



- Joint Memorandum Circular issued by Department of Budget and Management and the Climate Change Commission
- Guidelines in tagging government expenditures for CC adaptation and mitigation in the budget process
- CCC developed typologies for Adaptation and Mitigation
- Issued for all national government agencies, commissions, state universities and colleges

Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging



JOINT MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR No. 2014-01 August 7, 2014

FOR : ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, CITY AND MUNICIPAL MAYORS, PRESIDING OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SANGGUNIAN, LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCILS, LOCAL FINANCE COMMITTEES, AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED

SUBJECT : TAGGING/TRACKING CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURES IN THE LOCAL BUDGET

1.0 RATIONALE

Global climate change, a key development issue for the present and the future, has severe consequences, with the majority of human and economic impacts occurring in developing countries. The Philippines, due to its current and future exposure to climate-related risks, compounded by rapid degradation of the environment and unsustainable development practices, is highly vulnerable to existing and future climate change-related risks.

Envisioning a climate resilient Philippines, the government aims to build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

Implementing climate change activities supports sustainable development goals. Adaptation measures will result to a country more resilient to climate impacts by helping achieve development objectives set by the Philippine Development Plans and the Millennium Development Goals. Small-scale sustainable and climate resilient farming and forest management proves potential in creating jobs. Similarly, climate change mitigation activities, which often call for the use of new clean technologies, will drive innovation and promote economic growth. Low-carbon measures that increase renewable energy generation and improve energy efficiency also decrease local pollution.

- Joint Memorandum Circular issued by Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Climate Change Commission (CCC)
- Guidelines in tagging expenditures for CC adaptation and mitigation in the local budget
- Issued for all local government units

Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Process

Planning and Activity Programming



Mainstreaming of climate change actions in Agency's plan, programs and activities

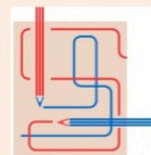
Budget Preparation

Budget Call



Agencies identify and tag its CC expenditure in BP Form 201F or DBM Form 712

Technical Budget Hearings



Agencies present a summary of its climate budget (if any) during TBH

Agencies will retag its CC expenditure and manually submit Form 201F or Form 712



Planning and Budgeting for Climate Change Response

Tracking climate budget execution using BFAR



Budget Accountability



CC expenditure will be published in the Open Data Portal for transparency

Budget Legislation



Agencies will retag its CC expenditure and manually submit Form 201F or Form 712

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The CCET is a tool in assessing the status of the country's national response to CC, and the effectiveness of CC institutional framework.

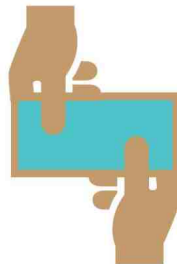


Informs the Government by generating and tracking data on the allocation of CC-response expenditures, providing a baseline to evaluate alignment, prioritization, and impact of CC-response public expenditure

Creates a platform for policy dialogue between oversight and line agencies in strengthening implementation of sectoral climate action aligned with the NCCAP



Promotes coherence and convergence across sector policies and programs by fostering link between the budget and CC policies.



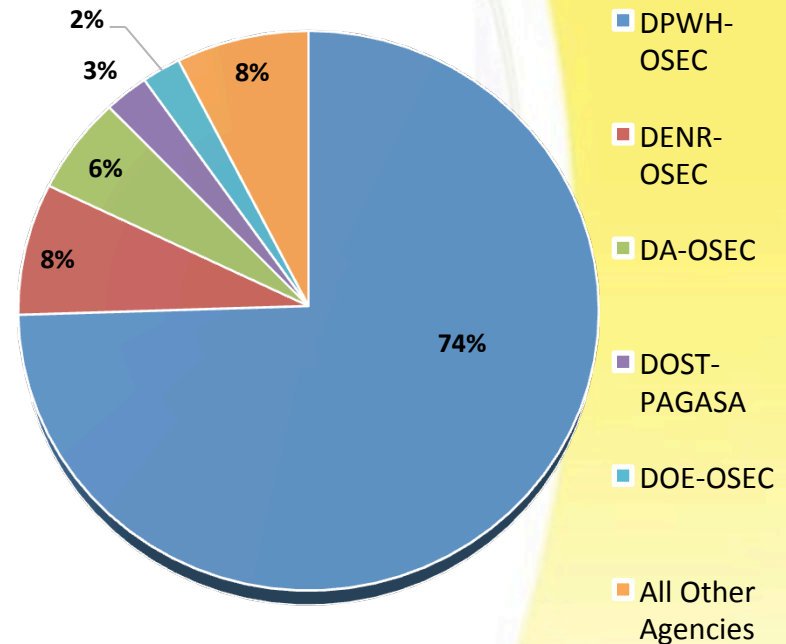
Facilitates the country's "readiness" for accessing, administering, and coordinating flows of domestic and international climate finance through enabling the tracking of CC response spending

CC expenditures remain concentrated in few Agencies (Ministries), with five Agencies accounting for more than 90% of the climate appropriations

- ✓ CC expenditures can mostly be found in **traditional sectors** of environment, agriculture, infrastructure, energy, and science and technology
- ✓ Nearly all (**98%**) of the CC expenditures are directed towards **adaptation**

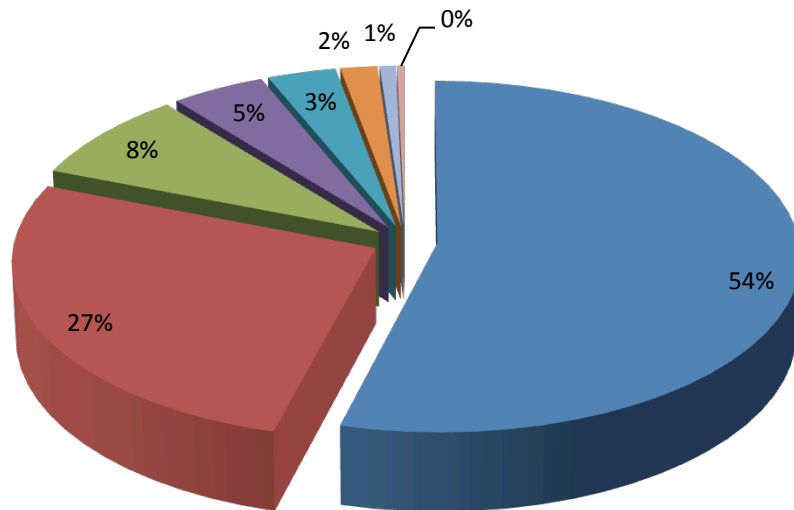
- About 60% of the adaptation response are results of deliberate policy decision
- The remaining 40% focuses on resiliency building

Climate Appropriations by Agency, 2015



More than half of the approved CC expenditures address water security.

Climate Appropriations by NCCAP
Strategic Priorities, FY2015



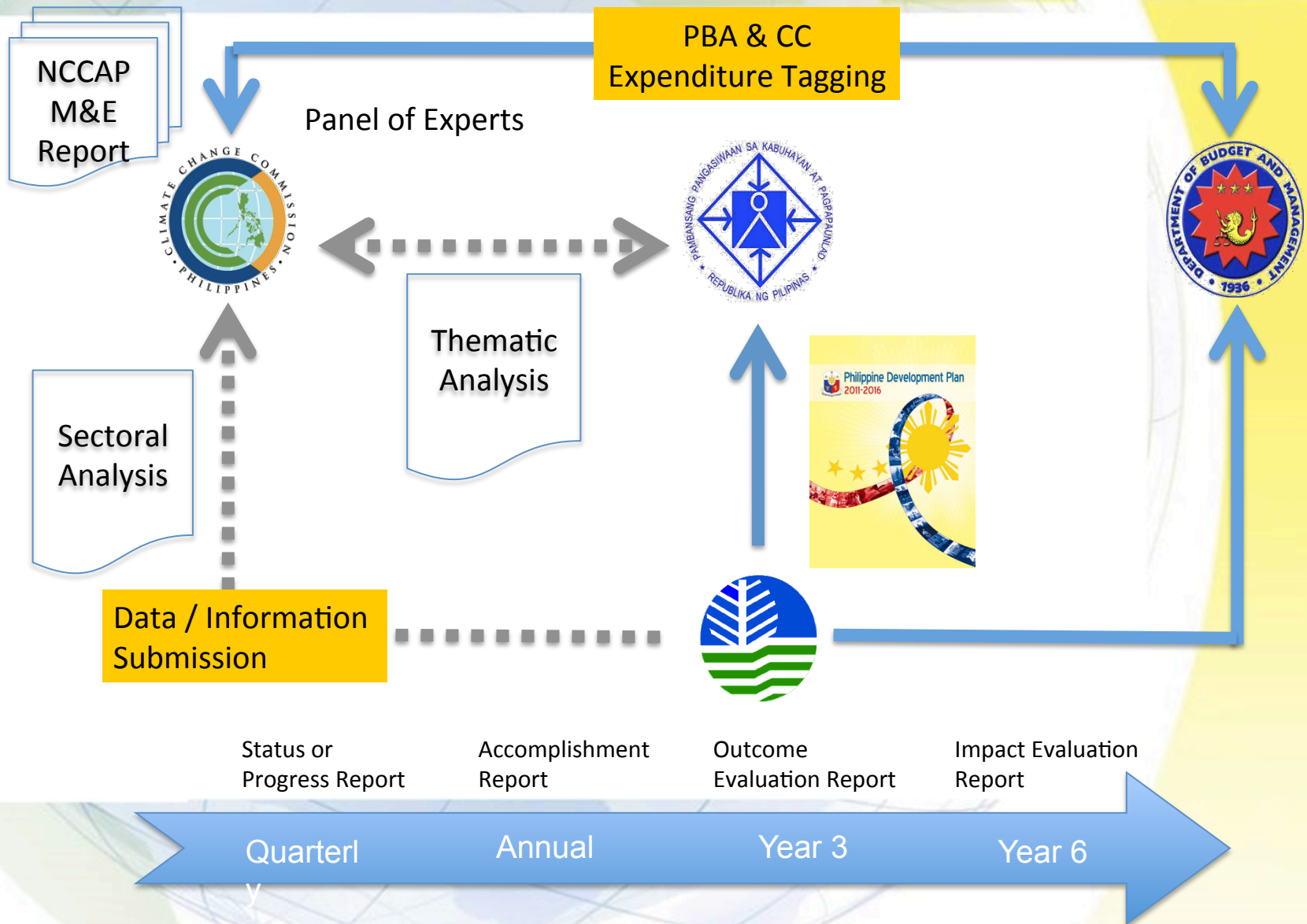
■ Water Sufficiency
■ Sustainable Energy
■ Ecological and Environmental Stability
■ Human Security
■ Food Security
■ Knowledge and Capacity Development
■ Finance

✓ **54%** of the climate appropriations in FY2015 are water-related expenditures, particularly on **Flood Management**

■ Water Security is a priority for a broad set of NGAs with **DPWH** (the infrastructure arm of Government) leading the efforts on flood control projects.

✓ About **30%** of the climate appropriations focus on **increasing resiliency of the transport sector and transition to a low carbon society.**

Rounding-up the M&E Institutional Setting



Users of NCCAP M&E

Illustrative Example



Philippines
Development
Forum

CABINET CLUSTER ON
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & MITIGATION



Managing Climate & Disaster Risks



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Track the implementation
of adaptation actions /
plans

Does implementation
follow the intended
paths?



Ensure the
desired result
of adaptation

Does adaptation really happen?
Are adaptation actions effective?

Monitor CC
parameters

How does climate change
affect an area or
population?

Users of NCCAP M&E

1. CC-informed Development Targets

“The **country’s GDP growth rate** of 7.8 % in the 1st quarter exceeded market forecasts and was also the highest among ASEAN economies...”

“The **agriculture sector** growth is catching up with a 3.3 % growth rate...”

“The most binding **constraint to productivity growth of agriculture...** is the absence or inadequacy of efficient infrastructure system...”



“In addition, with the more prevalent changes in average weather conditions nowadays, and **given the sector’s vulnerability to climate-related risks**, the need for infrastructure that would help farmers cope with the effects of climate change is more urgent now than ever before.”

Users of NCCAP M&E

2. CC-informed National Programming

“To mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure a sound environment for our present and future generations, we have provided the **DENR** a budget of **P13.1 billion** for 2011.”



NGP Launching Speech (May 2011)

“We have also provided **P39 million** to support the **National Climate Change Commission** to pursue its mandate of **monitoring and evaluating government programs and action** plans concerning climate change.”

2011

“Of this amount, **P1.3 billion** will be used for the **reforestation** of 52,039 hectares of denuded forests nationwide.”

...**P2.7 billion** for 2012...

...**P5.9-billion** in 2013.”

National
Greening
Program



<http://www.gov.ph/>
<http://www.gov.ph/2011/05/13/speech-of-president-aquino-at-the-launch-of-the-national-greening-program-may-13-2011/>

Users of NCCAP M&E

3. CC-informed Sectoral Planning

Changing T can affect the masting behaviour of dipterocarp trees

Extended exposure to $T > 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ will damage plant tissue...

Many endemic tree species will be unable to migrate ...

About 0.38M ha. of CBFM areas are vulnerable...and 20M people depend on it.

...especially if combined with prolonged drought...

Climate Proofing the Forestry Sector Masterplan
Forest Management Bureau – DENR (July 2011)



Users of NCCAP M&E

4. CC-informed Local Development

What will happen to our **livelihood**?

What does it mean for my **municipality**?

What are our **options**?

Where are the **affected areas**?

How many has to be **relocated**?

How will **agricultural yield** be affected?



Presentation of the study "Patterns of Vulnerability in the Forestry, Agriculture, Water and Coastal Sectors of Silago" to the Municipal Council (2010).

In summary:

- NCCAP RBMES is built on an **iterative process based on existing systems** of monitoring, evaluation and reporting by government agencies
- It **informs** policy formulation, planning and decision making at **national** and **sub-national** levels as well as **international** discussions
- The success of the RBMES hinges on the **strength of existing systems** which is continuously being enhanced
- The main task of the Climate Change Commission is to **coordinate, consolidate and guide the M&E process** led by the implementing agencies

The background features a stylized globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines, rendered in shades of blue and green. A large, bright yellow arc curves along the right side of the frame. The central area is white, providing a clean space for the text.

Thank you.