

# The Philippines: National Climate Change Action Plan Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System

## Context

### ► Policy context

The implementation of the Philippines' Climate Change Act of 2009 is being supported by the 2010 National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) and the 2011 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). NCCAP outlines the roadmap for adaptation and mitigation from 2011 to 2028 and focuses on seven strategic priorities (food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate-friendly industries and services, sustainable energy and knowledge and capacity development). The NCCAP stipulates the importance of, and the need for, an M&E system and already identifies draft impact chains and indicators for each strategic priority.

### ► Purpose of the M&E system

The Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) aims to **monitor progress** toward the implementation of the NCCAP across its seven priority areas (with a focus on both climate adaptation and mitigation). Annual monitoring is expected to support priorities and budget setting every year. In addition, the system aims at **evaluating the efficiency, effectiveness and impacts of the action plan** every three years.

### ► Level of application and aggregation

The proposed system will be implemented at the national level and will be consistent with the time frame of the Philippines Development Plan (2011 – 2016). The system will draw upon data gathered also at subnational level and will aggregate results from the seven strategic priorities of the NCCAP.

### ► Status as of October 2013

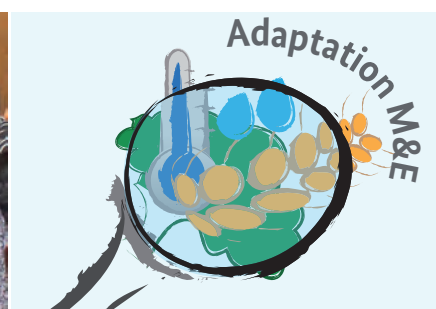
A concept for the M&E system (including a methodological framework and a revised indicator list) has been developed and is currently under review by the Government. The institutional arrangement for the RBMES is being defined and targeted for implementation in 2014.

## Process

### ► Institutional arrangements

The **Climate Change Commission (CCC)** is responsible for: (a) developing and implementing the RBMES, (b) monitoring vulnerability to climate change and (c) providing technical assistance to the Local Government Units (LGUs)<sup>1</sup> to monitor climate change initiatives in vulnerable communities and areas. CCC is the lead policy-making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the government's climate change related plans and programmes. The Commission is attached to the Office of the President and is an independent and autonomous agency with the same status as that of a national government agency. It includes a national panel of technical experts and an advisory board composed of 23 governmental agencies, LGUs and representatives from academia, business and non-governmental sectors.

<sup>1</sup> In the Philippines, all political administrative divisions below the regional level are called LGUs. LGUs include the province, the city and municipality and the barangay.

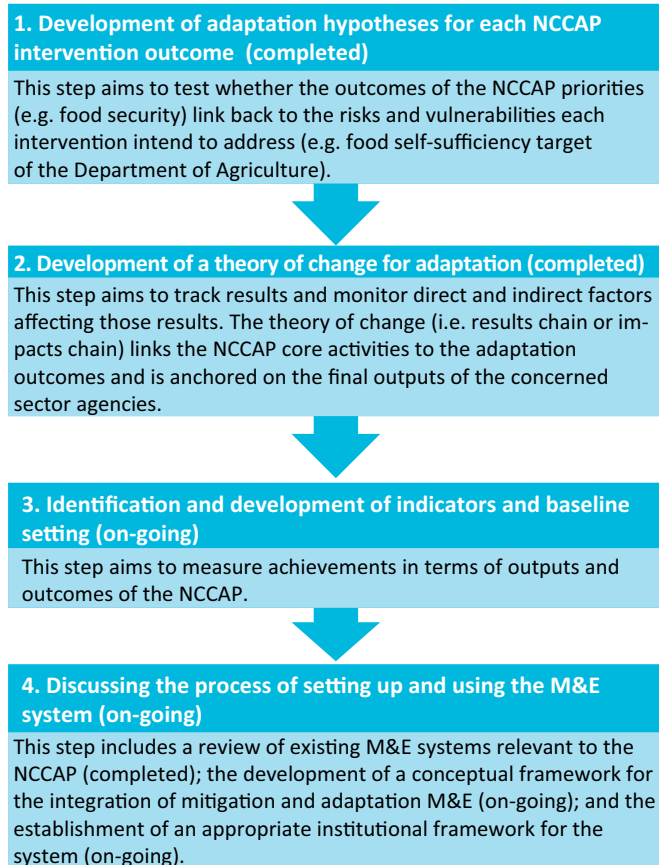


CCC works in close collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), which is in charge of overseeing the performance and results monitoring for the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), and of developing (and future implementation) of the system.

An **M&E Technical Working Group** composed of M&E focal persons from relevant sectoral and technical agencies was created to implement the system. LGUs and national agencies will play an important role in data gathering, consolidation, analysis and reporting.

### ► Establishment process

The development process of the system was launched in October 2012 and is still on-going. A conceptual framework for the establishment of the system has been developed by the CCC with the participation of various Government sector agencies and the support of national consultants and an international consultant. The process which has been adapted from the 6-step approach of the WRI/GIZ Guidance Making Adaptation Count<sup>2</sup> can be summarised as follows:



### ► Implementation process

No information available yet.

<sup>2</sup> Spearman, M. and McGray, H. (2011). Making Adaptation count. World Resources Institute and GIZ.

## Content

### ► Approach





This is a **results-based M&E system**. Specifically, the proposed system is based on the NCCAP's results-chains and matrices (incl. indicators) approach. The system is made up of seven **results-chains** for each priority area. Each result chain identifies the objective and the planned immediate outcome, the planned outputs and major activities from 2011 to 2028. A matrix has also been developed for each priority area. In these matrices, the ultimate and immediate outcomes, outputs and activities are expanded to include indicators, institutions involved, as well as a time frame to carry out each of the identified activities and outputs between 2011 and 2028 (see example in figure 2).

### ► Indicators

Output and outcome indicators have been jointly identified by the M&E Technical Working Group and the consultants through various consultations, workshops and vetting exercises with key stakeholders. The indicator list is currently under review by CCC and NEDA. The list comprises already existing indicators appropriate for assessing adaptation in the Philippines context (drawing from the PDP, national sector agencies, and the NCCAP, see Table 1) and new indicators that may need to be produced from new studies, surveys or research to fulfil the NCCAP M&E requirements. The output indicators, either sourced from the NCCAP or the vetting exercises, reflect the output areas for each NCCAP priority theme and adhere directly to the climate change-related programme, projects and activities of national sector agencies. The immediate outcome indicators reflect the immediate outcome areas for each NCCAP priority theme and were also discussed with the national sector agencies.

In addition, a **standard system of indicators** is being developed to help harmonise existing climate change initiatives (and associated data and information) across scale and to facilitate communication, comparison and decision-making (incl. resource allocation) among agencies both horizontally and vertically. Specifically, **Climate Change Vulnerability Indices (CCVI)** based on a set of common or 'core' indicators for measuring, monitoring and evaluating local vulnerability and adaptation are being developed based on the NCCAP's thematic priorities. The objective is to support the development of a coherent and practical metrics or indicators for vulnerability and adaptation assessment that can be consistently applied at the national and subnational levels. CCVI will be determined primarily based on specific local to subnational contexts, but the data could be aggregated for national (e.g. NCCAP and PDP) and international reporting (e.g. UNFCCC National Communications).

**Figure 2** Sample of the NCCAP’s food security matrix

<b>Ultimate Outcome</b>				
1.0 Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities and resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change				
<b>Intermediate Outcome</b>				
Ensured food availability, stability, access, and safety amidst increasing climate change and disaster risks.				
<b>Immediate Outcome</b>				
1. Enhanced resilience of agriculture and fisheries production and distribution systems from climate change.				
<b>Output Area</b>				
1.1. Enhanced knowledge on the vulnerability of agriculture and fisheries to the impacts of climate change.				
<b>Indicators</b>				
1100.1.1	Provincial level agriculture and fishery sector vulnerability and risk assessment conducted nationwide.			
1100.1.2	National and provincial agriculture and fisheries climate information and database established.			
1100.1.3	No. of researches conducted on agriculture and fisheries adaptation measures and technologies developed.			
1100.1.4	No. of appropriate CC adaptation technologies identified and implemented.			
<b>Institutions Involved</b>				
Lead Government Agencies: Department of Agriculture, LGUs				
Coordinating Government Agencies: DENR, DOST, CCC, DAR, DILG, DOH, DTI				
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>2011 – 2016</b>	<b>2017 – 2022</b>	<b>2023 – 2028</b>
1.1.1. Enhance site –specific knowledge on the vulnerability of agriculture and fisheries to the impacts of climate change.				
a. Conduct of provincial-level vulnerability and risk assessments for the agriculture and fisheries.	Provincial-level vulnerability and risk assessment studies and maps produced and disseminated.			
b. Conduct of studies and simulation models on the impacts of climate change on major crops and livestock based on the VA and climate change scenarios.	Vulnerability of the sectors to different CC scenarios conducted.			

Source: CCC (2011): National Climate Change Action Plan 2011 – 2028.

**Table 1** Examples of preliminary indicators identified in the NCCAP’s food security strategic theme

<b>Immediate outcome 1: Enhanced resilience of agriculture and fisheries production and distribution systems from climate change.</b>	
<b>Output area</b>	<b>Examples of indicator</b>
Enhanced knowledge on the vulnerability of agriculture and fisheries to the impacts of climate change	Provincial level agriculture and fishery sector vulnerability and risk assessment conducted nationwide.
Climate-sensitive agriculture and fisheries policies, plans and programmes formulated	Climate change responsive agriculture and fisheries policies, plans and budgets developed and implemented
<b>Immediate outcome 2: Enhanced resilience of agriculture and fishing communities from climate change</b>	
2.1. Enhanced capacity for CCA and DRR of government, farming and fishing communities and industry	Number of farmers and fisherfolk communities trained on adaptation best practices and DRR

The NCCAP’s seven strategic actions are broken down into immediate outcomes. Each immediate outcome is linked to at least one output area. Between one to five preliminary indicators (mainly process adaptation indicators) have been identified for each output area.

► **Data and information requirements**

The proposed system will build upon **existing data and monitoring systems** at national and local levels. The data will come from available secondary data sources, vulnerability mapping and assessments, simulation models of future impacts and vulnerabilities, and other literature or studies.

The Climate Change Vulnerability Index being envisioned will also be based as much as possible on variables and data already being collected by existing monitoring systems and the identification of potential proxy variables to ensure that the indices can be immediately adopted and implemented.



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### ► Output and reporting

CCC will release **annual monitoring reports** on the progress of the NCCAP. Annual monitoring will provide information for national government agencies' priorities and budget setting every year through relevant policy issuances (e.g. National Budget Memorandum) supported by the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. An evaluation report focusing on the efficiency, effectiveness and impacts of the plan will be released every three years to coincide with the mid-term review of the PDP and every six years for input to the preparations and drafting of a new 6-year PDP.

### ► Resources needed

The development of the M&E system is designed as a broad, collaborative process involving various government agencies, which will provide substantial support. The process is further supported by GIZ via a consortium of national consultants and an international consultant. The core development process was initially envisaged for 10 months (11/2012 – 08/2013) but the establishment and putting into operation of the M&E system will take much longer. The resource intensity cannot be assessed before the M&E system and its institutional framework are in place. However, resources requirements will be reduced through the use of existing data and monitoring systems as much as possible.

### Lessons to date

The Philippines are at the initial stages of developing their M&E system for climate adaptation and limited documented information is yet publicly available on the system since the information is currently being reviewed by the Government.

The country is not starting this process from scratch: a number of well-operating national and local M&E systems are already in

place including defined indicators and associated data and the NCCAP already provides draft impact chains and indicators to draw from. One of the main challenges that emerged during the stakeholders consultation process is therefore about the need to harmonise different national M&E systems (and associated indicators) and different types of information and data across different scales, sectors and institutions to allow for comparison. As a result, a Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) based on a set of common or 'core' indicators is being developed.

The review of the NCCAP indicators also further led to a recognition that the plan needs to better differentiate the levels of results (i.e. outputs and immediate/intermediate/ultimate outcomes).

### For further information

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#### ► Reference

Philippines Climate Change Commission (CCC) Website:  
<http://climate.gov.ph/index.php>

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