

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change

Semester: 2-10

Country	Philippines
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* UN-HABITAT* UNDP* UNEP* WHO
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* DA* DENR* DOH* DOLE* DTI* HUDCC* NEDA* Provincial Government of Albay

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$4,176,800.00
UNEP	\$1,223,200.00
FAO	\$950,000.00
ILO	\$600,000.00
UN-HABITAT	\$550,000.00
WHO	\$500,000.00
Total	\$8,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$2,936,104.00
UNEP	\$778,498.00
FAO	\$680,018.00
ILO	\$416,838.00
UN-HABITAT	\$401,483.00
WHO	\$471,837.00
Total	\$5,684,778.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$2,825,322.00
UNEP	\$590,975.00
FAO	\$564,720.00
ILO	\$332,354.00
UN-HABITAT	\$285,135.00
WHO	\$399,644.00
Total	\$4,998,150.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$1,661,398.00
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UNEP	\$358,121.00
FAO	\$502,053.00
ILO	\$254,344.00
UN-HABITAT	\$276,940.00
WHO	\$277,091.00
Total	\$3,329,947.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
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Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

Outcome 1: The JP worked towards mainstreaming CRR in national/local development processes, including regulatory processes. As of end December 2010, the JP is awaiting the approval (by the President) of the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) 2011-2016 to confirm whether integrated strategies on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) would be approved by the new administration. The work to mainstream CRR in sectoral and local plans are on-going, in the drafting of the following: (i) agriculture and fisheries modernization plan; health reform plan, environmental framework, national climate change action plan, forestry masterplan, provincial development and physical framework plan, etc. The JP, through the NEDA inter-staff group and inter-sectoral committees, attempted to factor in broad strokes, in the MTPDP, on opportunities and risks brought about by climate variability and extremes to serve as anchor strategies for sectoral and local identified strategies. The JP is in its final stage of mainstreaming CRR in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process. Thus, climate proofing of development process is going smoothly.

Outcome 2: The alternative scenario is that decision makers awareness and knowledge is sufficient enough to allow them to make decisions on adaptation measures. Currently, a number of developing partners, including civil society, are interested to partner with the JP in rolling out competency development activities. The JP's reach is also extending from the provincial local government to the cities and municipalities. The challenge is how to assist and link them with potential partners as the JP's resources has its limitation. So far the provincial governors and city mayors, through their respective leagues, have committed to accelerate achievement of the MDGs by making sure that they would have anticipatory plans to address challenges of CC. The last leg of reaching out to local government will be the LGU summit on CCA with municipal mayors.

Outcome 3: The sites are empowering local male and female stakeholders in demonstrating adaptation measures that, hopefully, would be able to be replicated in other areas.

Progress in outputs

Outcome 1: Downscaled scenarios produced are already being used in the preparation/formulation of the MTPDP, Second National Communication, National Climate Change Action Plan, among others. The methodology of determining vulnerability and assessing socioeconomic impacts are being reviewed by the partner sectoral agencies. This would be used to enhance the assessment portion of their sector plans/programs. First iteration is available for 20 (out of 43) provinces in Regions 2, 4A, 6 and 12. Draft final EIA scoping guidelines is available for selected industry sectors. Sharing of the JP outputs, through holding of 2 LGU summits were completed.

Outcome 2: The draft communication plan was presented to the Secretary of the DENR. The DENR will be using the plan as a roadmap/reference for all their other efforts on CCA. Likewise, the first phase of the capacity assessment was completed and is used (by various institutions) as a baseline information by some development partners who are interested to roll out the competency development component. Negotiations for the second phase with oversight agencies (Department of Budget and Management, Finance, and Climate Change Commission) are being finalized. Moreover, engaging the national network of tertiary level educators were also finalized. The establishment of a Climate Change Academy in one of the demonstration sites was also formalized.

Outcome 3: (i) Pilot-testing of 30++ technologies for wet and dry season were completed; (ii) pilot-testing of the early warning surveillance, disease preparedness and response system for climate related diseases in two areas were completed, which included training of local health workers in several regions; (iii) vulnerability assessment and shelter plan were completed in Sorsogon. proposed standard/guidelines and site planning for poor urban coastal settlements were developed; (iv) draft guidelines for innovative financing was developed and is ready for testing. Market research report for viable economic options was completed. Agreement with partner financing institutions were also forged; (v) integration of CCA in the curriculum expanded in other areas. Continuous training for planning officers are being help for the enhancement of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. To facilitate a more systematic sharing of good practices, Albay established a CC academy.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Consistent with the improvement plan submitted, the phasing in of an sustainability plan and exit strategy is being implemented, e.g., capacitating and developing competencies of critical staff who will continue and apply the tools developed to handle CC related concerns in the various institutions. This, however, is integral in the design of the JP. Additional time may be needed to master the tools and fully applied the skills learned. Also time would be needed for the core team to also transfer the technologies, especially those demanding higher skills competencies (downscaling technique, vulnerability and socioeconomic assessment, etc). Engaging the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and other equally important stakeholders, also as recommended in the MTE, is being implemented. Coordination and delineation of roles (for institutional arrangements) would be available in the second and third quarter of 2011. This is also applicable to the rolling out of the integrated competency program and replication of adaptation measures in the demonstration sites.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination
Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability
Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

While this is a MDG-F and delivering as one UN programme, the PMT would be better off if it can deal with one, i.e.,the MDG-F requirement rather than comply with each UN agency's policy and procedures. This means that separate reports, audit timelines, procurement rules. Also, the PMT which is led by a National Focal Point has no jurisdiction to UN agencies. Especially those with direct implementation. This undermine principles set by the Paris Declaration, especially on ownership and use of country mechanisms. One good example is when FAO would need Rome's approval and process in buying feeds for the livestock. Or when the audit team recommended not to use UN procurement since turnaround time for a single activity (procurement of IEC consultant) ranged from 6 months to 1 year processing. Also audit findings that needs UN responses were not addressed, while GOP has to respond to all issues raised. With a fast pace programme, support to facilitate administrative and logistical requirement should be given importance. While controls should be in place, flexibility in cumbersome regular administrative procedures should not hamper attainment of technical/substantial outcomes. All gatekeepers should be facilitative, rather than bureaucratic. This is true especially for UN counterparts.

Other. Please specify

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Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Country ownership means following and observing country timelines. Degree of difficulty is encountered in dealing with the number of partners (who should always be consulted).

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Time-lines may stretch to ensure ownership of end users. Convincing decision makers take time due to the nature (technical) of climate change and that it specifies that science based analysis must be the new norm. Moreover, pacing activities with government timelines causes slippages. The JP cannot proceed ahead of the regular schedules, e.g. MTPDP and other plan/programming formulation. The lack of experts is also a hindering factor. Government personnel are expected to comment on new tools when they are also learning/developing their competencies.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

For operations concern, the JP will adhere with recommendation of the Audit Team to use GOP procurement process. For lack of experts, the JP is partnering with the network of experts from the different academic institutions in the country. The JP will also build its social network directory to include civil society, development partners, etc.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Core team meetings are being conducted to have a consensus on major decision areas that would affect the implementation of the JPs. Also, the UN agencies are tapping regional and international networks to help the JP.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	0		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	5	10	Comments from Core Team re tools being developed	PMT (consolidated comments)
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	1	1	PMC Meeting and Learning Visit in Albay	PMT documentation

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making

The 6 UN institutions have different degree of involving GOP. For example, some partners do not have direct access to their resources, they have to request through their UN counterpart. Hence, they are not aware of the financial status of their component.

Management: budget

The 6 UN institutions have different degree of involving GOP. For example, some partners do not have direct access to their resources, they have to request through their UN counterpart. Hence, they are not aware of the financial status of their component.

Management: procurement

The 6 UN institutions have different degree of involving GOP. For example, some partners do not have direct access to their resources, they have to request through their UN counterpart. Hence, they are not aware of the financial status of their component.

Management: service provision

The 6 UN institutions have different degree of involving GOP. For example, some partners do not have direct access to their resources, they have to request through their UN counterpart. Hence, they are not aware of the financial status of their component.

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

UNDP Country Director and Co-Chaired by NEDA, revised as of second semester. The UNRC used to Chair the PMC.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

4 Meetings for the whole year. 3 for the first semester and 1 for the second semester.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

This varies among JP Partners. For outcome 3, the civil society and community plays a more prominent role.

Management: service provision

This varies among JP Partners. For outcome 3, the civil society and community plays a more prominent role.

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making

This varies among JP Partners. For outcome 3, the civil society and community plays a more prominent role. For example - farmer cooperators manage the resources provided to them; Rural Banks and LGUs implement their component directly.

Management: service provision

This varies among JP Partners. For outcome 3, the civil society and community plays a more prominent role. For example - farmer cooperators manage the resources provided to them; Rural Banks and LGUs implement their component directly.

Management: other, specify

This varies among JP Partners. For outcome 3, the civil society and community plays a more prominent role. For example - farmer cooperators manage the resources provided to them; Rural Banks and LGUs implement their component directly.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

NEDA, through the designated National Focal Point, still manage the PMT.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

While CCA has many audience, the policy advocacy component is being steered by the NEDA, in partnership with relevant agencies. The NEDA as the highest policy and coordination body works within the existing policy coordination bodies, whose members are teh different implementing agencies.

What concrete gains are the adovacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

The major accomplishment is the inclusion of a coherent strategy in the MTPDP, this will guide implementing agencies in formulating sub-strategies in their respective areas/sector.

The LGU Summit convened local government chiefs and resulted to a commitment to accelerate MDGs by adapting to CC.

The PMT has been invited to several high level meeting, this provided the chance to present advocacies on ensuring that development goals and the MDG would be achieved through factoring in challenges brought about by climate change.

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

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The LGU Summit convened local government chiefs and resulted to a commitment to accelerate MDGs by adapting to CC.

The PMT has been invited to several high level meeting, this provided the chance to present advocacies on ensuring that development goals and the MDG would be achieved through factoring in challenges brought about by climate change.

New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

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The PMT has been invited to several high level meeting, this provided the chance to present advocacies on ensuring that development goals and the MDG would be achieved through factoring in challenges brought about by climate change.

Establishment and/or liasion with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

The major accomplishment is the inclusion of a coherent strategy in the MTPDP, this will guide implementing agencies in formulating sub-strategies in their respective areas/sector.

The LGU Summit convened local government chiefs and resulted to a commitment to accelerate MDGs by adapting to CC.

The PMT has been invited to several high level meeting, this provided the chance to present advocacies on ensuring that development goals and the MDG would be achieved through factoring in challenges brought about by climate change.

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

The major accomplishment is the inclusion of a coherent strategy in the MTPDP, this will guide implementing agencies in formulating sub-strategies in their respective areas/sector.

The LGU Summit convened local government chiefs and resulted to a commitment to accelerate MDGs by adapting to CC.

The PMT has been invited to several high level meeting, this provided the chance to present advocacies on ensuring that development goals and the MDG would be achieved through factoring in challenges brought about by climate change.

Media outreach and advocacy

The major accomplishment is the inclusion of a coherent strategy in the MTPDP, this will guide implementing agencies in formulating sub-strategies in their respective areas/sector.

The LGU Summit convened local government chiefs and resulted to a commitment to accelerate MDGs by adapting to CC.

The PMT has been invited to several high level meeting, this provided the chance to present advocacies on ensuring that development goals and the MDG would be achieved through factoring in challenges brought about by climate change.

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations

On-going

Social networks/coalitions 25++
Local citizen groups 15++
Private sector On-going
Academic institutions 43++ nationwide
Media groups and journalist On-going
Other Donors

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

For 2010, this is happening in the demonstration sites.

Household surveys

For 2010, this is happening in the demonstration sites.

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

For 2010, this is happening in the demonstration sites.

Open forum meetings

For 2010, this is happening in the demonstration sites.

Capacity building/trainings

For 2010, this is happening in the demonstration sites.

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

Anticipatory planning would free up resources for post disaster rehabilitation. For example, for the agriculture chapter in the draft MTPDP, indicators to monitor progress is included in the evaluation matrix, hence increase in (crop) production already considers CC impact indicators such as damage due to climate variability and extreme weather conditions. Farmers and fishers who depend on the natural environment are beginning to factor in climate information. This allows them time to prepare and diversify their sources of income.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

It would be helpful if KM guideline and template could be shared so that developmet of KM products would conform to the global network's standards.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

1.1.1 On Environmental Management

Policies

National	5+
Local	43+

Laws

National	
Local	

Plans

National	5+
Local	43+

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies

National	5+
Local	43+

Laws

National	
Local	

Plan

National 5+
Local 43+

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is (or will be) implemented

National (Nationwide):

-Medium Term Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016

-Public Investment Program

-National Climate Change Action Plan

-Sectoral Plans for Agriculture, Environment, Health and Water

Regulatory (Nationwide to be implemented by the Envi Management Bureau):

-Environmental Impact Assessment

Local:

-Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (43++ Vulnerability Assessment Reports and 10 enhanced PDPFP)

-Comprehensive Land Use Plan and possible Barangay (Disaster)Contingency Plan

1.3 Sector in which the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) is/are focused

Nature conservation

Water management

Sustainable management of natural resources

Climate change: adaptation

Climate change: mitigation

Comments

These plans would be implemented nationwide and would affect the government programs in the various areas.

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects

All the public management and legal/institutional arrangements serve to the whole nation. Therefore all the efforts within the Joint Programme on laws, strategies, policies and plans will directly affect the whole population of the Country

Citizens

Total
Urban
Rural

National Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

1.5 Government budget allocated to environmental issues before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

We will respond to this at the end of the project so we can ensure that proposed integrations are embodied in the various plans.

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes

National Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the joint programme

Local Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

1.7 Government budget allocated to Climate Change before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.8 % variation in government budget allocated to Climate Change from the beginning of the Joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

2 Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.1 Number of km2 of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme

Total of the area managed in Km2

By habitat (Km2)

Tropical forest
Temperature forest
Savannah
Shrub land
Grassland
Wetlands
Rocky areas
Desert
Sea/oceans
Artificial terrestrial

2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total

NGO/CBO

Total

Civil Servants

Total
Women
Men

Citizens

Total
Women
Men

2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives

Total
Women
Men
Ethnic groups

2.4 Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP

Total
No. of beneficiaries

Sectors of application

Financing source

2.5 Has the JP had an impact on the development of national and local policies or regulations that recognize schemes of Payment for Ecosystem Services as an environmental management tool, How?

The JP co-financed a PES Forum, the engagement is limited to policy advocacy as the Philippines is still in the process of working on policy implementation of the PES.

3 Climate change adaptation and mitigation and development of institutional capacities

3.1 Number of Km² and type of habitat covered by mechanisms and/or actions to adapt to climate change (implemented with the support of the joint programme)

The geographical unit that can be used for this question is “River Basin” in the context of MDGF 1680 Joint Programme, and the surface area of Seyhan River Basin is 20,600 km²

Tropical Forest
Temperature Forest
Savannah
Shrub land
Grassland
Wetlands
Rocky Areas
Desert
Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.)

3.2 Adaptation measures supported by JP that are addressing the following climate change issues

Land degradation
Soil fertility decrease
Droughtm Storms/flooding
Sea levels rise

3.3 Based on available data, what kind of improvements on the population’s wellbeing have been achieved through JP supported adaptation measures?

3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it

Adaptation

Public institutions

Total 40

Private Sector Institutions

Total 2

Civil Servants

Total 200

Women 120

Men 80

Citizens

Total 500

Women 220

Men 280

3.5 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to Climate Change or mitigate it

Adaptation

Capacity building

Equipment

Knowledge transfer

3.6 Number of clean development mechanism projects registered to mitigate climate change

CO2 emissions captured through conservation

CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies



CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies

MDG-F 1656: Joint Programme (JP) on Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change



Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Climate risk reduction (CRR) mainstreamed into key national & selected local development plans & processes.</p> <hr/> <p>MTPDP formulation included strategies on CCA. This is currently for approval of the President. Draft CCR enhanced EIA Scoping Guidelines is passing through review by its stakeholders. 43++ vulnerability assessment reports are on-going.</p>	<p>Indicators: *Guidelines available for CRR integration into next cycle (2011-2017) nat'l. plans & 100% of target local (43++) land use/dev't.plans w/ qualitative & quantitative CRR measures</p> <p>Baselines: Some nat'l. plans., e.g. NFPP/MTPDP with qualitative CRR provisions; local comprehensive land use/development plans not climate risk based; Current regulatory systems evaluation tools not climate risk-based</p>	<p>Desk reviews, surveys, interviews; published agency reports</p>	<p>Assessment of agency reports (e.g. midterm and annual reports (MTPDP and Socio-economic profile)- Annual</p>	<p>UNDP/UNEP/NEDA/DENR</p>	<p>Assumptions: *Climate information & guidelines produced on time. * Strong political commitment to effecting planning/programming changes.</p> <p>Risks: *Weak political support for required planning/programming changes due to lack of appreciation of climate change impacts.</p>
<p>Baseline risk scenario, incl. vulnerability maps for 43 provinces and CRR/adaptation monitoring system developed for priority sectors</p> <hr/> <p>The scheme used is the learning by doing. In the process of training the LGU at</p>	<p>Indicators: *43 provincial risk scenarios available by 2010 as basis for climate resilient dev't. planning</p> <p>Baseline: Dev't. plans not climate risk based but Multi-hazard maps of 1:50,000&1: 10,000 scales being developed; maps available for 4 out of</p>	<p>Submitted JP Annual Reports</p>	<p>Review of JP Reports; field monitoring quarterly</p>	<p>UNDP/UNEP/DENR/NEDA</p>	<p>Assumptions: *Timely availability of the required climate & other biophysical/socioeconomic information on the 43 provinces</p> <p>Risks: *Delay in the acquisition of the required information resulting in</p>

MDG-F 1656: Joint Programme (JP) on Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change



Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
the provincial level, outputs will consist of vulnerability reports and enhanced plans.	the 43 provinces. No adaptation monitoring system in place.				delayed production of model results & monitoring system. *
Adaptation options for key sectors assessed, valued & prioritized, including “no regrets” options. <hr/> This is one of the activities for 2011.	Indicator: # of prescribed adaptation options resulting from assessment process made available by sector Baseline: Information on adaptation options available globally; some local but mostly undocumented indigenous adaptation practices in various localities in the country.	JP Annual Reports	Review of JP reports – quarterly/annual	UNEP/DENR/NEDA	Assumptions: * Timely availability of experts & easy access to existing body of knowledge on CC adaptation. *Active participation of stakeholders in the prioritization consultations. Risks: *Failure to identify appropriate adaptation options for key sectors on time. * Weak sectoral participation & ownership esp. in prioritization exercises.
Entry points for CRR in key national plans/planning & regulatory (e.g. EIA) processes identified and CRR compendium of adaptation best practices recommended for integration. <hr/> EIA enhancement process is on-going and was piloted in several industry sectors.	Indicators: # of CRR guidelines for dev't. plan integration Baseline: No available guidelines	Data collected from interviews and surveys	Review of JP/agency reports - Annual	UNDP/NEDA	Assumptions: *Timely availability of prioritized adaptation options. *Strong local political leadership in support of planning/programming shift towards being CRR based. Risks: * Weak political commitment &

MDG-F 1656: Joint Programme (JP) on Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change



Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
					buy-for anticipated reforms. * Non-consensus on prioritization of adaptation options.
<p>CRR mainstreaming guidelines adopted by key national government agencies and selected local governments.</p> <hr/> <p>The guideline for formulating the MTPDP considered determining vulnerabilities brought by climate variability and extremes. The strategies identified in the MTPDP would serve as anchor for the formulation of sectoral plans.</p>	<p>Indicator(s): # of executive issuances for guideline adoption Baseline: No administrative issuance on adaptation in place.</p>	Submitted Annual Reports of agencies	Review of NGA reports – Annual	UNDP/NEDA	<p>Assumptions: *Strong political commitment to CRR based planning/programming. * Key NGAs/LGUs have required competencies for mainstreaming CRR.</p> <p>Risks: *Resistance of NGAs and LGUs to change in planning/programming. *Poor leadership support * Technical competencies on CRR based planning/programming not available on time.</p>
<p>Selected local development/comprehensive land use plans reflect CRR measures.</p> <hr/> <p>From the 43++ provincial vulnerability reports, 10 provinces will undergo enhancement of PDPFP.</p>	<p>Indicator(s): 10 local dev't plans./CLUPs which are CR based/reflecting CRR measures Baseline(s): Current local dev't. plan(s)/CLUPs not CR based.</p>	JP Annual Reports; Surveys/Interviews. Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NEDA	<p>Assumptions: *Strong local political commitment to change in planning/programming processes.</p> <p>Risks:</p>

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Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Untimely change in political leadership *Weak political support for process change. *Poor technical capability in mainstreaming CRR
<p>Web-based screening tool & portal for project developers/designers.</p> <hr/> <p>The organic staff of NEDA is undergoing learning by doing skills enhancement in developing and maintaining the web portal. Content audit is currently being done in order to develop site maps.</p>	<p>Indicator: # of web-based tools accessible to project designers</p> <p>Baseline: No web-based tool available currently.</p>	<p>JP Annual Reports; Surveys/Interviews. Independent evaluation</p>	<p>Review of JP reports - Annual</p>	<p>UNEP/NEDA</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Timely availability of contents & IT experts to develop operational portal. * Moderate to high demand for tool & portal. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Delay in production/availability of screening tool & other portal contents & dev't. of portal itself.
<p>Outcome2: Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks.</p> <hr/> <p>Continuous training for both national and local stakeholders will be through the ICDP.</p>	<p>*90% accuracy of climate forecasts by meteorological agency PAGASA; *30% improvement over baseline in terms of real time climate information volume and timing of delivery to key nat'l & local stakeholders; *30% increase in level of awareness among national policy makers, local executives & other critical stakeholders (private sector/civil society) on CC issues</p>	<p>Competency assessments; Surveys; interviews; desk review of relevant reports</p>	<p>Surveys; review of NGA/JP reports - Annual</p>	<p>UNDP/NEDA/DENR</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Active participation of stakeholders * Political commitment to CRR change process * Mechanisms & inputs for capacity development process are made available on time. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Delayed provision of inputs

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Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p>*30 % improvement in competencies of key nat'l. /sectoral agencies to develop & implement climate resilient plans/prgrammes & measures</p> <p>Baseline: Climate forecasting systems & institutional capacities inadequate for optimum impact planning/programming</p> <p>*Competency of local academic institutions insufficient to provide long-term, sustainable technical assistance for CC resilient planning, programming & implementation of local stakeholders.</p>				<p>* Lack of political commitment & poor buy-in/ participation of stakeholders</p>
<p>Existing capacities and gaps of key NGA, selected LGUs and local HEIs for CRR work assessed.</p> <hr/> <p>Phase 1 completed. Phase 2 will include oversight agencies, consisting of the newly created Climate Change Commission.</p>	<p>Indicator: Documentation on level of capacities of concerned NGAs/target LGUs/HEIs in place by 2008</p> <p>Baseline: NCSA Report available incl. assessment of climate change work of concerned NGAs</p>	<p>Interviews/Surveys; Reports on results of competency assessments</p>	<p>Review of JP reports - Annual</p>	<p>UNDP/NEDA</p>	<p>Assumptions: *Active participation of stakeholders</p> <p>Risks: Survey instruments not developed on time.</p> <p>Poor participation of stakeholders in surveys/consultations.</p>
<p>Awareness raised for key national & local stakeholders on climate change.</p>	<p>Indicator: 30 % increase over baseline of level of awareness of target clientele (NGAs, LGUs,</p>	<p>JP Reports, Survey, Interviews, Independent</p>	<p>Surveys – Annual</p>	<p>UNDP/DENR</p>	<p>Assumptions: *IEC plan & materials developed on time.</p>

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Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Co-financing of events wherein key officials will be available is a priority of the JP. A series of LGU summits on CCA is being implemented to reach out to the LG Chiefs.	academe, private sector, CSOs, media) Baseline: Data unavailable; to be determined at start up.	evaluations			* Strong interest and advocates in place for a dynamic awareness raising programme. Risks: * Delay in implementation of preparatory activities to produce IEC plan & materials. *Poor participation of stakeholders
CRR planning & implementation competencies of key stakeholders (NGAs, LGU planners, Academe) enhanced/increased. <hr/> Pipelined for 2011 is the uploading of interactive tools in the web portal to help planners and project implementers.	Indicators: 10 CRR planning tools available; 30 % increase in competencies of concerned NGAs & target LGUs with implementation of CB programme. Baseline: Basic impact & decision models available & being used by NGAs; Data on current level of competency for CRR work of target LGUs/HEIs limited.	JP Reports; Surveys/Interviews; Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports; Field monitoring - Annual	UNDP/NEDA	Assumptions: * Timely dev't. of tools * Timely availability of competency dev't. programme. * Timely availability of trainees & their active participation in competency dev't. programme. Risks: * Competency dev't. programme not developed on time. *Poor participation of stakeholders/trainees.
Outcome 3: Coping mechanisms improved through pilot adaptation projects. <hr/> Demonstration project is on going for testing of adaptation	100% of innovative approaches designed & tested are documented for up scaling & mainstreamed by concerned stakeholders into existing practices, systems and local development processes; 30% increase	Integrated assessment/independent evaluation of pilot sites; Desk review of national/local	Surveys/filed monitoring - Annual	UNEP/UNDP/FAO/D ENR/DA/ NEDA	Assumptions: * Strong buy in and ownership by stakeholders. * Strong support of partners, including local political leadership.

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Table 2: MDG-F 1656 Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
options.	<p>in competency of local stakeholders (e.g. CBOs) to draw , recommended up and implement CC adaptation measures</p> <p>Baseline: Indigenous coping measures in effect but only to current climate variability & extremes; undocumented and mostly anecdotal; many proposals awaiting implementation</p>	issuances; Surveys/Interviews			<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Weak buy in/ownership of projects by stakeholders. *Premature change in political leadership. * Delayed provision of inputs especially technical ones.
Enhanced capacities ¹ to ensure sustainability through demonstration projects showcasing innovative practices to improve local coping mechanisms, including alternative livelihoods.	<p>Indicator: 30 % increase over baseline in CRR planning/ implementation capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) by end 2010</p> <p>Baseline: Data unavailable; to be determined upon start of validation exercise.</p>	JP annual reports; agency reports; independent evaluations	Surveys; field monitoring – Annual	UNEP/UNDP/FAO/ WHO/ILO/UN-HABITAT/DENR/DA/ NEDA/DOH/ HLURB/	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Timely provision of inputs esp. CRR information, * Full cooperation of communities & partners. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Changes in political leadership. * Force majeure setting back timetables

¹ e.g. local capacities on integrated assessment tools related to climate change adaptation; improved coping mechanisms and alternative livelihoods; local capacities and system in place to reduce the risks to development investments, etc...

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Table 1: MDG-F 1656 Summary of Results Framework

<p>UNDAF Outcome: By 2012, increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources.</p> <p>JP Outcome 1: Climate risk reduction (CRR) integrated into key national & selected local development plans & processes.</p> <p>Indicators: * 8 Guidelines available for CRR integration into next cycle (2011-2017) nat'l. plans & 100% of target local (10) land use/dev't.plans w/ qualitative & quantitative CRR measures.</p> <p>Baselines: Some nat'l. plans. e.g. NFPP/MTPDP with qualitative CRR provisions; local comprehensive land use/development plans not climate risk based; Current regulatory systems evaluation tools not climate risk- based. No adaptation monitoring system in place.</p>
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JP Outputs	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organization	Status	Agency/ Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
<p>Baseline risk scenarios, including vulnerability maps and CRR/adaptation monitoring system developed for priority sectors</p> <p>Indicators: *43++ provincial risk /socio-economic scenarios & CRR monitoring systems available by 2010 as basis for climate resilient dev't. planning</p> <p>Baseline: Dev't. plans not climate risk based but Multi-hazard maps of 1:50,000&1: 10,000 scales being developed; maps available for 4 out of the 43 provinces. No adaptation monitoring system in place</p>	<p>43++ provincial vulnerability maps + Bio-physical/socio-economic data bases by 2009</p> <p>Enhanced meteorological (esp. typhoon & floods) forecasting systems in place</p>		UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	DENR
	<p>43++ provincial socio-economic scenarios @ various time slices</p> <p>43++ economic impact assessment reports</p> <p>5 Sectoral CC adaptation monitoring system(s)</p>	<p>Completed projections using 2 emission scenarios (A1B and A2B).</p> <p>Still on-going, it is at the draft final stage of reporting.</p>	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>NEDA</p> <p>NEDA</p> <p>DENR</p>
<p>Adaptation options for key sectors assessed, valued & least cost alternatives prioritized, including "no regrets" options</p> <p>Indicator: # of prescribed adaptation options and integrated least cost strategies resulting from assessment process made available by</p>	<p>Compendium of adaptation best practices for development planning for 5 sectors</p>	<p>Still on-going (collaborating with the NEDA-Regional Development Staff for training of the provinces).</p>	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	DENR

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Table 1: MDG-F 1656 Summary of Results Framework

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organization	Status	Agency/ Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
sector Baseline: Information on adaptation options available globally; some local but mostly undocumented indigenous adaptation practices in various localities in the country	1 Report on prioritized least cost adaptation measures for 5 sectors	For possible line up in the programming exercise.		NEDA
Entry points for CRR in key national plans/planning & regulatory (e.g. EIA) processes & CCA/UNDAF, identified and prioritized CRR adaptation best practices recommended for integration Indicators: # of CRR guidelines for dev't. plan integration Baseline: EIA rules & regulations reflect risk assessment requirements but not for climate change	1 Report on plan/regulatory system(s) entry points 2 nat'l., 5 sectoral & 1 local CRR mainstreaming guidelines for planning processes developed by 2009	Draft final EIA screening tools available and presented to stakeholders for comments. Scheme of implementation would vary depending on the Plan. Integrating CCA concerns in existing guidelines is being done/work out for the these plans.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA NEDA
CRR mainstreaming guidelines adopted by key national government agencies and selected local governments Indicator(s): # of executive issuances/UNCT resolution for guideline adoption Baseline: No administrative issuance/UNCT resolution on adaptation in place	1 National Executive Issuance adopting/mandating use of CRR guidelines in key planning process(es) by 2011 UNCT resolution adopting CRR guidelines for CCA/UNDAF	 The draft UNDAF has incorporated CCA as one outcome area.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA NEDA
Selected local development/ comprehensive land	10 provincial	On-going, included in the contract	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on	NEDA

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JP Outputs	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organization	Status	Agency/ Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
use plans reflect CRR measures Indicator(s): # of local dev't plans./CLUPs which are CR based/reflecting CRR measures Baseline(s): Current local dev't. plan(s)/CLUPs not CR based.	development plans/CLUPs with CRR measures by 2011	with RDCS.	environmental sustainability	
Web-based screening tool & portal for project developers/designer Indicator: # of web-based tools accessible to project designers Baseline: No web-based tool available currently.	1 Web-based portal & tool for project developers & designers developed and introduced to prospective users by end 2010	A learning by doing approach is being used to increase competencies of organic staff to manage and maintain the website to be developed.	UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience	NEDA
<p>JP Outcome 2: Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks.</p> <p>Indicators: *90% accuracy of climate forecasts by meteorological agency PAGASA; *30% improvement over baseline in terms of real time climate information volume and timing of delivery to key nat'l & local stakeholders; *30% increase in level of awareness among national policy makers, local executives & other critical stakeholders (private sector/civil society) on CC issues *30 % improvement in competencies of key nat'l. /sectoral agencies to develop & implement climate resilient plans/programmes & measures.</p> <p>Baseline: Climate forecasting systems & national/local institutional capacities inadequate for optimum CC resilient planning/programming; Competency of local academic institutions insufficient to provide long-term, sustainable technical assistance for CC resilient planning, programming & implementation of local stakeholders.</p>				
Existing capacities and gaps of key NGAs, selected LGUs and local HEIs) for CRR work assessed. Indicator: Documentation in place by 2009 reflecting state of CRR planning/programming/implementation capacities of concerned NGAs/target LGUs/HEIs Baseline: NCSA Report available incl.	1 Capacity Assessment report on key NGAs, 43 provincial LGUs & local HEIs for CRR work by 2 nd quarter 2009	First phase covering 16 institutions completed. Second phase to include oversight agencies such as newly created Climate Change Commission (CCC) will be done in 2011.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA

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Table 1: MDG-F 1656 Summary of Results Framework

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organization	Status	Agency/ Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
assessment of climate change work capacities of concerned NGAs				
<p>Awareness of key national & local stakeholders raised on climate change issues.</p> <p>Indicator: 30 % increase over baseline of level of awareness of target clientele (NGAs, LGUs, academe, private sector, CSOs, media)</p> <p>Baseline: Data unavailable; to be determined at start up.</p>	<p>1 Nat'l. IEC programme, incl. multi-media materials developed & implemented</p> <p>900 national policymakers, LGUs, CSOs, private sector partners, local stakeholders of 25 barangays in the project demonstration sites and stakeholders in the 43++ provinces oriented on CC issues, esp. adaptation by 2011;</p>	<p>Draft final communications plan presented to DENR Secretary and Management Committee.</p> <p>2 LGU Summits were conducted for provincial governors and city mayors. Last of the series will be for municipal mayors.</p>	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	DENR
<p>CRR planning & implementation competencies of key stakeholders (NGAs, LGU planners, Academe) enhanced/increased.</p> <p>Indicator: 10 CRR planning tools available; 30 % increase in competencies of concerned NGAs & target LGUs with implementation of CB programme.</p> <p>Baseline: Basic impact & decision models available & being used by NGAs; Data on current level of competency for CRR work of target LGUs/HEIs limited.</p>	10 CRR tools e.g. local climate models; Integrated socio-economic planning models; enhanced biophysical models developed	CRR tools will stem from the studies conducted by the University of Philippines' Institutes.	UNEP/ CCstrategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience	NEDA

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	<p>1 Integrated Competency Dev't.(CD) Programme, including training materials, developed by 2009</p> <p>1,000 NGA technical personnel, 215 LGU planners & 215 instructors from the academe trained on CRR planning, programming & implementation by 2011</p> <p>Lessons learned documentation on competency dev't. programme by end of 2011</p>	ICDP will be implemented in 2011.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
<p>JP Outcome 3: Coping mechanisms improved through pilot adaptation projects²</p> <p>Indicators: 100% of innovative approaches designed & tested are documented for up scaling & mainstreamed by concerned stakeholders into existing practices, systems and local development processes; 30% increase in competency of local stakeholders (e.g. CBOs) to draw, recommended up and implement CC adaptation measures.</p> <p>Baseline: Indigenous coping measures in effect but only to current climate variability & extremes; undocumented and mostly anecdotal; many proposals awaiting implementation.</p>				

¹ As indicated in Annex A, this is a subset of the envisioned Capacity Development programme which includes awareness raising and the affirmative action demonstrated in the learning by doing exercises.

² Other UN agencies comprising the UN Country Team in the Philippines, as well as, other government agencies other than the lead implementing ones may be joining the programme for pilot project implementation, depending on the results of the criteria setting process.

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JP Outputs	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organization	Status	Agency/ Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
<p>Enhanced capacities of local stakeholders through demonstration projects on best practices to improve local coping mechanisms, including alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>Indicator: 30 % increase over baseline in CRR planning/ implementation capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) by end 2010</p> <p>Baseline: Data unavailable; to be determined upon start of criteria setting</p>	Report on validated project concepts	Concepts for demonstration sites were processed and approved. As part of the exit strategy, validated concepts for possible collaboration with donor agencies and civil society will also be explored.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
	5 implemented CC adaptation demonstration projects by mid-2010	Demonstration projects are being implemented.	Refer to Annex B	See Annex B for details
	5 CBOs capacitated on climate adaptation strategies by end 2011		UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on communication & public awareness	DENR
	1 nat'l. publication on lessons learned			
	1 scaling up /replication plan	This will be done on 2011, also as part of the exit strategy/sustainability plan	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA