

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change

Semester: 1-11

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	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* UN-HABITAT* UNDP* UNEP* WHO
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Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* DA* DENR* DOH* DOLE* DTI* HUDCC* NEDA* Provincial Government of Albay
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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	\$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 Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$3,641,548.00
UNEP	\$883,149.00
FAO	\$929,208.00
ILO	\$574,611.00
UN-HABITAT	\$492,111.00
WHO	\$425,986.00
Total	\$6,946,613.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$2,414,489.00
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UNEP	\$629,691.00
FAO	\$648,622.00
ILO	\$447,342.00
UN-HABITAT	\$425,680.00
WHO	\$395,299.00
Total	\$4,961,123.00

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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Targeted Number	2000	100	2700	100	100000	150000	10	50
Reached Number	1300	100	2629	100	100000	125000	14	35
Targeted - Reached	700	0	71	0	0	25000	-4	15
% difference	65.0	100.0	97.37	100.0	100.0	83.33	140.0	70.0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	500	100	500	100			5	500
Reached Number	1000	500	1000	500			5	300
Targeted - Reached	-500	-400	-500	-400	0	0	0	200
% difference	200.0	500.0	200.0	500.0	0	0	100.0	60.0

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

In 2010 the JP concentrated in advocating the need to factor and address vulnerabilities brought about by climate variability and extreme events in the development planning and programming process. This led to the success of integrating climate change in the various chapters of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, to wit: competitive industry and service sector; competitive agriculture and fisheries sector; accelerating infrastructure development; social development; and conservation, protection and rehabilitation of the environment and natural resources. Several national initiative followed including: Department of Budget and Management (DBM) identifying environment and climate change as one of the five priority areas for budgeting; Office of the President (OP) issuance reorganizing the cabinet cluster to include a cluster on Integrity of the Environment and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; the formulation guidelines on updating the Public Investment Program (PIP) also specified that the sector and subsector outcomes must be aligned with the five priority areas. While this is already embedded in the regular government process and procedures, the JP is working with partners to further mainstream addressing climate change concerns in sectoral plans, e.g., Updating the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) and Environment and Natural Resource Framework. Also, the mentoring and coaching of provinces on conducting vulnerability assessment is on-going. Interventions for coping/adapting are being pilot tested with institutions that will be decide on the viability of upscaling/replicating the intervention. At present, there is a growing demand from local government at the municipal and city levels for assistance for the conduct of vulnerability and adaptation assessment (VAA).

Progress in outputs

As mentioned in the last biannual report, the JP outputs on downscaled climate scenarios produced by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) is already being requested by various stakeholders as input on their conduct of VAA. Meanwhile outputs on local Vulnerability Reports, e.g., on health, agriculture, shelter, from the demonstration sites are being used by the local institutions in enhancing existing plans and programs. There are indications that replication will be done by some government partners using the tools developed by the JP.

On determining new and innovative agricultural adaptation options, a total of 70 CCA have been established. Farmers' Field Day that facilitated transfer of technology on a farmer to farmer interaction were conducted.

On establishing an early warning surveillance system, pilot testing of the system was completed in two areas. Adjustments in the design were made based on the results of the pilot. Upscaling of the system will be done in one region. The local surveillance system is being aligned to the Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response, which is being used by the National Epidemiology Center of the Department of Health.

On developing a model climate resilient human settlement/community, results of the vulnerability assessment were used in the in city planning and developing programming.

On developing innovative risk transfer mechanisms, weather index based insurance products were developed and has been initially rolled out for testing.

On developing model climate friendly governance, there is an increasing demand from school divisions to be covered by the training on the lessons exemplars developed for climate change. Vulnerability assessments, particularly how these would affect attainment of MDGs, were pilot tested in a various municipalities and be consolidated at the provincial level.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

To sustain the JP, it is essential that stakeholders must be convinced that climate change could affect their way of life and that there is a need to cope/adapt. Starting last quarter

of 2010 to first quarter of 2011, the JP conducted a series of summits on mainstreaming climate change adaptation for local government units. The series shared initial results of the JP and showcased initiatives of their peers and civil society in responding to the challenges of climate variability and extreme events. The summit's intention was for local chiefs to realize that challenges brought about by climate change may undermine the achievement of their local development agenda, e.g., attainment of MDGs. The results of the three summits were resolutions that they will work towards adapting to climate change. With the recognition to do anticipatory planning, the need for climate related information, tools for determining vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity, etc would be demanded by the various stakeholders.

For service providers, it is integral that JP outputs would provide them with tools that they can readily use/apply. This would be in the form of upgrading/enhancing their regular process, system or structure. Sustainability measures are being applied, to wit: internal and external policy issuance, e.g., operating guidelines, memorandum circular, executive orders, etc; use of existing mechanisms to deliver substance and provide for a venue to continue the mainstreaming work, e.g. Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change, Philippine Development Forum, Sub-Group on Climate Change; use of conventional service providers as delivery mechanism for coordinating education and competency development, e.g., current arrangement with academic institutions; and providing access to JP outputs, e.g., development of a web site.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

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

Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

Mainstreaming CCA in regular processes, systems, structure may need time. While a project staff may finish a task faster, mainstreaming requires the JP to work within the timelines and processes of the government institutions.

With the number of partners of the JP, getting a consensus on schedules is always a challenge.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

In terms of integrating program outputs into regular functions, gaining institutional wide support needs time. For example, the Health Sector is working on creating an institutional wide administrative order to influence policy on climate change adaptation in the health sector. The process needs consultation with the people who will be implementing the policy. It also needs to go through the process of approval from the management of the department. Thus, gaining vertical and horizontal support may need some time.

In terms of working with the local government, while the JP has limited its coverage to provinces and a number of municipalities for the demonstrating coping mechanisms, many local government units are requesting for assistance to do their vulnerability assessment. For now, the number of provinces covered is 43 out of 80. The number of cities and municipalities are more than 1600. These local government will require assistance that the JP might not be able to deliver within its life.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Starting 2011 the JP had to catch up, but the timing was good since institutional changes, e.g., creating an enabling environment often included most of the JP partners, wherein advocacy of the JP was shared with other critical partners. The approved Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 and its identification of climate change as a priority area greatly helped in facilitating the JP activities. The external difficulties experienced included tedious process of ensuring that JP outputs are integrated in the regular process of the GOP. At present, mainstreaming is through the people/partners of the JP sharing the importance of vulnerability assessment to do anticipatory planning.

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

There are no shortcuts in mainstreaming. However, constant follow up and advocacy/lobbying at the management level, e.g., meetings/gatherings are being pursued. Presenting the JP outputs to decision makers such as cabinet clusters do help the JP in securing commitment from top management.

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

Discussion of updates are included in the UN Country Team meetings.

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	2	4	Comments from the group during consultations meeting	Meeting/workshop documentation
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	2	2	Field visits in demo sites.	PMC meeting documentations.

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

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

Management: budget

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

Management: procurement

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

Management: service provision

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

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

UNDP as Chair and NEDA as Co-Chair

Number of meetings with PMC chair

For the first semester 2011, the JP had 3 PMC meetings and 1 site visit.

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

Management: service provision

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

Management: service provision

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

It is at the NEDA, DENR and 5 pilot demonstration sites lodged in areas of operation.

Local Government

It is at the NEDA, DENR and 5 pilot demonstration sites lodged in areas of operation.

UN Agency

It is at the NEDA, DENR and 5 pilot demonstration sites lodged in areas of operation.

Current situation

The same arrangement is being observed. For 2011, learning visits to demonstration sites will allow the members to observe the pilot achievements of the sites and be able to interact with the local partners.

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 all JP partners are sharing the work in advocating climate change adaptation as a cross cutting issue within the development agenda. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) developed a national communication plan that they will use as basis for all IEC work.

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

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

For the first semester of 2011, the local government summit gathered around 300 municipal mayors together with the President. In that encounter, the mayors were able to feedback to the President priority agenda relating to climate change.

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

For the first semester of 2011, the local government summit gathered around 300 municipal mayors together with the President. In that encounter, the mayors were able to feedback to the President priority agenda relating to climate change.

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

For the first semester of 2011, the local government summit gathered around 300 municipal mayors together with the President. In that encounter, the mayors were able to feedback to the President priority agenda relating to climate change.

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

For the first semester of 2011, the local government summit gathered around 300 municipal mayors together with the President. In that encounter, the mayors were able to feedback to the President priority agenda relating to climate change.

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

For the first semester of 2011, the local government summit gathered around 300 municipal mayors together with the President. In that encounter, the mayors were able to

feedback to the President priority agenda relating to climate change.

Media outreach and advocacy

For the first semester of 2011, the local government summit gathered around 300 municipal mayors together with the President. In that encounter, the mayors were able to feedback to the President priority agenda relating to 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	2
Social networks/coalitions	25
Local citizen groups	15
Private sector	5
Academic institutions	40
Media groups and journalist	10
Other	

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

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

Open forum meetings

Capacity building/trainings

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

The JP is slowly trying to convince national and local government institutions to factor in possible effects of climate change that could affect attainment of MDG targets.

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

For 2011, the PMC has required the group to prepare a monthly milestone matrix. This is apart from the spot check and audit exercises required from the UN agencies. The GOP has also its reporting requirement.

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	4
Local	43

Laws

National	
Local	

Plans

National	4
Local	43

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies

National	4
Local	43

Laws

National	
Local	

Plan

National	4
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

Integration in national development plans, sectoral plans, and provincial plans. It is also being worked out in the regulatory process, e.g., environmental impact assessment. The Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 is the current administration's roadmap.

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

Nature conservation

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity. At the local level this includes the initiative to integrate climate change in 10 provincial development and physical framework plans taking off from the vulnerability assessment reports being prepared for 43 provinces.

Water management

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity. At the local level this includes the initiative to integrate climate change in 10 provincial development and physical framework plans taking off from the vulnerability assessment reports being prepared for 43 provinces.

Sustainable management of natural resources

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity. At the local level this includes the initiative to integrate climate change in 10 provincial development and physical framework plans taking off from the vulnerability assessment reports being prepared for 43 provinces.

Climate change: adaptation

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity. At the local level this includes the initiative to integrate climate change in 10 provincial development and physical framework plans taking off from the vulnerability assessment reports being prepared for 43 provinces.

Comments

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 80 M
Urban
Rural

National Public Institutions

Total 50
Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total 1000
Urban
Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total 10
Urban
Rural

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

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

Budget for climate change was not included in the budget prior to the PDP 2011-2016 approval. At present, the budget department considered it one of its priority areas in the budget for 2012 and data on this will be captured for the 2012 budget.

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

Budget for climate change was not included in the budget prior to the PDP 2011-2016 approval. At present, the budget department considered it one of its priority areas in the budget for 2012 and data on this will be captured for the 2012 budget.

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

Budget for climate change was not included in the budget prior to the PDP 2011-2016 approval. At present, the budget department considered it one of its priority areas in the budget for 2012 and data on this will be captured for the 2012 budget.

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

Forest protection

Water resources management

Financing source

MDGF

The JP collaborated with groups on advocacy activities for PES, particularly on effects of climate change.

Public Fund

The JP collaborated with groups on advocacy activities for PES, particularly on effects of climate change.

NGO

The JP collaborated with groups on advocacy activities for PES, particularly on effects of climate change.

International Organization

The JP collaborated with groups on advocacy activities for PES, particularly on effects of climate change.

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?

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
Temperate 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
Change in native species dynamics
Drought Storms/flooding

Alteration of rain patterns
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?

Health

The JP is assisting in the wide advocacy on the effects of climate change and the need to adapt. It is catalyzing concerned institutions to act through capacity building activities. Effects on well being will depend on how the institutions will be able to apply what they have learned from the JP interventions.

Vulnerability

The JP is assisting in the wide advocacy on the effects of climate change and the need to adapt. It is catalyzing concerned institutions to act through capacity building activities. Effects on well being will depend on how the institutions will be able to apply what they have learned from the JP interventions.

Improved livelihoods

The JP is assisting in the wide advocacy on the effects of climate change and the need to adapt. It is catalyzing concerned institutions to act through capacity building activities. Effects on well being will depend on how the institutions will be able to apply what they have learned from the JP interventions.

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

Adaptation

Public institutions

Total 50

Private Sector Institutions

Total 40

Civil Servants

Total 1500

Women 775

Men 775

Citizens

Total 200000



Women 100000
Men 100000

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	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Outcome 1: Climate risk reduction (CRR) mainstreamed into key national & selected local development plans & processes.	*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	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	Plans should move towards anticipatory planning, particularly on possible threats due to climate variability and extreme events, to ensure attainment of development targets	Major policies, e.g., Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016), Budget Guidelines, etc , include climate change as an development issue.	PDP 2011-2016, Guidelines for 2012 Planning, Memorandum from the Office of the President on Reorganization of the Cabinet Clusters to include Environment and Climate Change	Assessment of agency reports (e.g. midterm and annual reports (MTPDP and Socio-economic profile)- Annual	UNDP/UNEP/ NEDA/ DENR	Assumptions: *Climate information & guidelines produced on time. * Strong political commitment to effecting planning/programming changes. Risks: *Weak political support for required planning/programming changes due to lack of appreciation of climate change impacts
Baseline risk scenario, incl. vulnerability maps for 43 provinces and CRR/adaptation monitoring system developed for priority	*43 provincial risk scenarios available by 2010 as basis for climate resilient dev't. planning	Dev't. plans not climate risk based but Multi-hazard maps of 1:50,000&1:	Plans should consider climate scenarios that may impact on	Staffs at the provincial level are being trained to be more equipped in	JP Output - V&A Reports of 43 Provinces	Review of JP Reports; field monitoring quarterly	UNDP/UNEP/ DENR/NEDA	Assumptions: *Timely availability of the required climate & other biophysical/soci

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
sectors		10,000 scales being developed; maps available for 4 out of the 43 provinces. No adaptation monitoring system in place.	their chosen development path	mapping hazards and projecting disaster and climate related risks				economic information on the 43 provinces Risks: *Delay in the acquisition of the required information resulting in delayed production of model results & monitoring system. *
Adaptation options for key sectors assessed, valued & prioritized, including “no regrets” options	# of prescribed adaptation options resulting from assessment process made available by sector	Information on adaptation options available globally; some local but mostly undocumented indigenous adaptation practices in various localities in the			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.

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
		country.						<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Failure to identify appropriate adaptation options for key sectors on time. * Weak sectoral participation & ownership esp. in prioritization exercises.
<p>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</p>	# of CRR guidelines for dev't. plan integration	No available guidelines	JP to go beyond identifying entry points, and move towards providing a more enabling environment to pursue anticipatory planning on possible effects of climate change.	EIA enhancement is pursuing a Memorandum Circular for its nationwide implementation.	Official Documents (Memo Circular) Issued	Review of JP/agency reports - Annual	UNDP/NEDA	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Timely availability of prioritized adaptation options. *Strong local political leadership in support of planning/programming shift towards being CRR based. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Weak political

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								commitment & buy-for anticipated reforms. * Non-consensus on prioritization of adaptation options.
CRR mainstreaming guidelines adopted by key national government agencies and selected local governments.	# of executive issuances for guideline adoption	No administrative issuance on adaptation in place	PDP will provide a policy that will guide and be applicable to various sectors	Specific policies on the following sectors: health, agriculture, services, transport, environment included strategy/ies to adapt to climate change	Submitted Annual Reports of agencies	Review of NGA reports – Annual	UNDP/NEDA	Assumptions: *Strong political commitment to CRR based planning/programming. * Key NGAs/LGUs have required competencies for mainstreaming CRR. Risks: *Resistance of NGAs and LGUs to change in planning/progra

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
								mming. *Poor leadership support * Technical competencies on CRR based planning/programming not available on time
Selected local development/ comprehensive land use plans reflect CRR measures.	10 local dev't plans./CLUPs which are CR based/reflecting CRR measures	Current local dev't. plan(s)/CLUPs not CR based.	Provincial Plans reflect adaptation measures addressing possible impact climate change	From the 43++ provincial vulnerability reports, 10 provinces will undergo enhancement of PDPFP.	JP Annual Reports; Surveys/Interviews. Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NEDA	Assumptions: *Strong local political commitment to change in planning/programming processes. Risks: *Untimely change in political leadership *Weak political support for process change.

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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
								*Poor technical capability in mainstreaming CRR
<u>Web-based screening tool & portal for project developers/designers.</u>	# of web-based tools accessible to project designers	No web-based tool available currently.	Web to advocate that adapting to climate change is doable	Content Audit showed that technical outputs of the JP needs to be adjusted to be able to communicate effectively to the general public	JP Annual Reports; Surveys/Interviews. Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNEP/NEDA	Assumptions: *Timely availability of contents & IT experts to develop operational portal. * Moderate to high demand for tool & portal. Risks: * Delay in production/availability of screening tool & other portal contents & dev't. of portal itself.
Outcome2: Enhanced national and local capacity to develop,	*30% improvement over baseline in terms of real time	Climate forecasting systems and	Use of climate projections	Local Governments are	Competency assessments; Surveys;	Surveys; review of NGA/JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NEDA/DENR	Assumptions: *Active participation of

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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks.	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/prgrammes & measures	institutional capacities inadequate for optimum impact planning and programming	(rainfall, temperature, etc) in planning and programming.	requesting for climate data (historical and projected) and tools for vulnerability assessment .	interviews; desk review of relevant reports			stakeholders * Political commitment to CRR change process * Mechanisms & inputs for capacity development process are made available on time. Risks: *Delayed provision of inputs * Lack of political commitment & poor buy-in/ participation of stakeholders
Existing capacities and gaps of key NGA, selected LGUs and local HEIs for CRR work assessed.	Documentation on level of capacities of concerned NGAs/target LGUs/HEIs in place by 2010	NCSA Report available incl. assessment of climate change work of concerned NGAs	Assessment results should inform the areas that would require	Phase 2 ongoing in several provinces and . 2 nd round for other oversight	Interviews/Surveys; Reports on results of competency assessments	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NEDA	Assumptions: *Active participation of stakeholders Risks: Survey

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
			improvement	agencies and provincial governments				instruments not developed on time. Poor participation of stakeholders in surveys/consultations.
Awareness raised for key national & local stakeholders on climate change.	30 % increase over baseline of level of awareness of target clientele (NGAs, LGUs, academe, private sector, CSOs, media)	People are aware but cannot articulate what climate change is.	Awareness on how climate change could affect lives (income, food, health, water, etc)	Awareness is increasing although understanding the issue is still a challenge	JP Reports, Survey, Interviews, Independent evaluations	Surveys – Annual	UNDP/DENR	Assumptions: *IEC plan & materials developed on time. * Strong interest and advocates in place for a dynamic awareness raising programme. Risks: * Delay in implementation of preparatory activities to produce IEC plan & materials.

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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
								*Poor participation of stakeholders
CRR planning & implementation competencies of key stakeholders (NGAs, LGU planners, Academe) <u>enhanced/increased.</u>	10 CRR planning tools available; 30 % increase in competencies of concerned NGAs & target LGUs with implementation of CB programme.	Basic impact & decision models available & being used by NGAs; Data on current level of competency for CRR work of target LGUs/HEIs limited.	Availability of tools should be made known to potential uses	Partnership with institutions to provide assistance in using the the tools.	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.

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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Outcome 3: Coping mechanisms improved through pilot adaptation projects.	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	Indigenous coping measures in effect but only to current climate variability & extremes; undocumented and mostly anecdotal; many proposals awaiting implementation	Provide coping options to local government and communities that may be implemented in their areas.	Possible replication and upscaling with government institutions are being pursued.	Integrated assessment/i ndependent evaluation of pilot sites; Desk review of national/local issuances; Surveys/Inter views	Surveys/filed monitoring - Annual	UNEP/UNDP/ FAO/DENR/D A/ NEDA	Assumptions: * Strong buy in and ownership by stakeholders. * Strong support of partners, including local political leadership. Risks: * 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	30 % increase over baseline in CRR planning/	Absence of CRR planning	Integration of vulnerability	VNA tools developed by demo sites	JP annual reports: agency	Surveys; field monitoring – Annual	UNEP/UNDP/ FAO/WHO/IL O/UN-	Assumptions: *Timely provision of

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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
projects showcasing innovative practices to improve local coping mechanisms, including alternative livelihoods.	implementation capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) by end 2011		assessment to adopt a more anticipatory planning.	are used to come up with vulnerability reports. These are used as inputs to planning	reports; independent evaluations		HABITAT/DE NR/DA/NEDA /DOH/ HLURB/	inputs esp. CRR information, * Full cooperation of communities & partners. Risks: *Changes in political leadership. * Force majeure setting back timetables

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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>	<p>Completed scenario modeling for GFDL2 A1B and A2 for 43++ provinces.</p> <p>Post-processing of GCM for A1B and A2 scenarios using CCAM for 20 KM run from the GCM A2 scenario</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>DENR</p>
	<p>43++ provincial socio-economic scenarios @ various time slices</p>	<p>Capacity development activities ongoing at the provincial level wherein outputs of the trainings will form part of the report.</p> <p>Mapshops or Hazard Mapping workshops conducted in 53 provinces. Training on consequence analysis, risk estimation, and risk evaluation is also being conducted.</p>	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
	<p>43++ economic impact assessment reports</p>			<p>NEDA</p>
	<p>5 Sectoral CC adaptation monitoring system(s)</p>			<p>DENR</p>

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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
<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 sector</p> <p>Baseline: Information on adaptation options available globally; some local but mostly undocumented indigenous adaptation practices in various localities in the country</p>	<p>Compendium of adaptation best practices for development planning for 5 sectors</p>	<p>Compendium of adaptation practices for the coastal resource sector was enhanced. Partnership was forged with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to mainstream CCA in their strategic framework and agriculture and fisheries modernization plan, respectively. These would attempt to identify and prioritize adaptation options for the sector. Prioritization of CCA enhanced investment programs is being mainstreamed in the formulation of the Public Investment Program.</p>	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>DENR</p>
	<p>1 Report on prioritized least cost adaptation measures for 5 sectors</p>			<p>NEDA</p>
<p>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</p> <p>Indicators: # of CRR guidelines for dev't. plan integration</p> <p>Baseline: EIA rules & regulations reflect risk assessment requirements but not for climate change</p>	<p>1 Report on plan/regulatory system(s) entry points</p>	<p>Capacity building activities are being conducted to introduce the CCA enhanced Environment Impact Analysis (EIA) screening tools to EIA evaluators nationwide.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
	<p>2 nat'l., 5 sectoral & 1 local CRR mainstreaming guidelines for planning processes developed by 2009</p>	<p>Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 already includes statements on CCA that can be use by sectoral agencies in developing their sectoral plans. Likewise, the budget department issued the inclusion of climate change as one of the 5 priority areas for budget allocation.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>

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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
<p>CRR mainstreaming guidelines adopted by key national government agencies and selected local governments</p> <p>Indicator(s): # of executive issuances/UNCT resolution for guideline adoption</p> <p>Baseline: No administrative issuance/UNCT resolution on adaptation in place</p>	<p>1 National Executive Issuance adopting/mandating use of CRR guidelines in key planning process(es) by 2011</p>	<p>In 2010, the planning guidelines already provided that vulnerability assessment on climate change should be considered in the respective chapters of the PDP.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>Indicator(s): # of local dev't plans./CLUPs which are CR based/reflecting CRR measures</p> <p>Baseline(s): Current local dev't. plan(s)/CLUPs not CR based.</p>	<p>UNCT resolution adopting CRR guidelines for CCA/UNDAF</p>	<p>The UNDAF had incorporated CCA as one of its outcome areas.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>Selected local development/ comprehensive land use plans reflect CRR measures</p> <p>Indicator(s): # of local dev't plans./CLUPs which are CR based/reflecting CRR measures</p> <p>Baseline(s): Current local dev't. plan(s)/CLUPs not CR based.</p>	<p>10 provincial development plans/CLUPs with CRR measures by 2011</p>	<p>This is tied with the capacity building activities with the provinces, upon completion of their vulnerability reports, 10 provinces would proceed to climate proofing its plans.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>Web-based screening tool & portal for project developers/designer</p> <p>Indicator: # of web-based tools accessible to project designers</p> <p>Baseline: No web-based tool available currently.</p>	<p>1 Web-based portal & tool for project developers & designers developed and introduced to prospective users by end 2010</p>	<p>Microsite development is ongoing. The site would concentrate on how climate change can/will affect develop targets.</p>	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<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</p>				

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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
<p>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/prgrammes & 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>				
<p>Existing capacities and gaps of key NGAs, selected LGUs and local HEIs) for CRR work assessed.</p> <p>Indicator: Documentation in place by 2009 reflecting state of CRR planning/programming/implementation capacities of concerned NGAs/target LGUs/HEIs</p> <p>Baseline: NCSA Report available incl. assessment of climate change work capacities of concerned NGAs</p>	<p>1 Capacity Assessment report on key NGAs, 43 provincial LGUs & local HEIs for CRR work by 2nd quarter 2009</p>	<p>Second phase of Capacity Assessment of Training of Trainers for 10 Pilot Provinces are ongoing. Currently, these local governments are at the various stages in planning their roll out. The Capacity Assessment Tool kit is being revised based on inputs from the feedback during the training of trainers.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<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>The last (third) Local Government Unit Summit on Mainstreaming CCA was held last March 2011. This was participated by approximately 400 local government chief executives from 400 municipalities A number of resolutions to work together towards addressing vulnerabilities from climate change was presented to the President.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>DENR</p>

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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
<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>	<p>10 CRR tools e.g. local climate models; Integrated socio-economic planning models; enhanced biophysical models developed</p>	<p>The following tools are currently being developed by the JP: GOS based vulnerability assessment; water climate change impact model software; etc.</p>	<p>UNEP/ CCStrategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
	<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>	<p>ICDP modules on the science of climate change, vulnerability assessment, climate change adaptation strategies, and integrating/mainstreaming DRR/CCA in the policy and planning process are being developed. Pilot run of these modules are scheduled for the third quarter.</p>	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<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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<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 in 2008-09. As part of the exit strategy, validated concepts (request for proposals) that could be presented for possible collaboration with development 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	Set for the last quarter.	UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on communication & public awareness	DENR
	1 nat'l. publication on lessons learned	Set for the last semester.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA