

Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status

Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change

Semester: 2-11

Country	Philippines
Thematic Window	Environment and Climate Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
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 *DOST-PAGASA *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	\$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	\$3,938,046.00
UNEP	\$1,110,649.00
FAO	\$949,175.00
ILO	\$600,000.00
UN-HABITAT	\$542,119.00
WHO	\$498,648.00
Total	\$7,674,988.00

Total Budget Disbursed to Date

UNDP	\$3,345,351.00
UNEP	\$880,635.00
FAO	\$899,306.00

ILO	\$586,521.00
UN-HABITAT	\$523,334.00
WHO	\$448,148.00
Total	\$6,748,233.00

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 2011, we would like to require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2011 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	AusAID	\$30,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	-
Cost Share					
Counterpart	LGU Partners	unspecified	unspecified	unspecified	unspecified

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 \$ 200,00 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 calculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

Indicate Beneficiary type	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	2000	100	2700	100			10	50
Reached Number	2406	274	2299	245			14	35
Targeted - Reached	-406	-174	401	-145			-4	15
% difference	-20.3	-174	149	-145			-40	30

Indirect Beneficiaries:

Indicate Beneficiary type	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number					10000	150000		500
Reached Number					10000	150000		300
Targeted - Reached					0	0		200
% difference					0	0		40

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	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	<p>DRR and CC policies were integrated into the 2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) including Results Matrix and Public Investment Plan (PIP)</p> <p>CCA was mainstreamed in key sector NGAs' plans including formulation and issuance of mainstreaming guidelines in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENR Framework Plan (DENR) - Guideline for mainstreaming CCA in the AFMP (DA) - Enhancement of Water Regulatory Process (NWRB) - Operating guidelines for IRR of the National Policy on CC and Health (DOH) <p>CCA-enhanced EIA guidelines accepted</p> <p>Mainstreamed CCA/DRR in provincial plans</p> <p>The People's Survival Fund was endorsed by the Cabinet Cluster in partnership with the Climate Change Commission</p>	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	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Climate information & guidelines produced on time. * Strong political commitment to effecting planning/programming changes. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Weak political support for required planning/ programming changes due to lack of appreciation of climate change impacts.
Baseline risk scenario, incl. vulnerability	*43 provincial risk scenarios	Dev't. plans not climate risk based but	Plans should consider climate	Completed climate scenario modelling for 80 provinces	JP Outputs; V&A Reports of	Review of JP Reports; field	UNDP/UNEP/DENR/NEDA	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Timely availability of the required climate &

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
maps for 43 provinces and CRR/adaptation monitoring system developed for priority sectors	available by 2010 as basis for climate resilient dev't. planning	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.	scenarios that may impact on their chosen development path	Continuously doing down-scaling technique using 3 emission scenarios Hazard Mapping was completed in 53 provinces 32 provinces had completed the Hazard Profile as part of the required DRA/VA Reports Mentoring and coaching for the 43 pilot provinces on the preparation of hazard characterization and vulnerability profile was ongoing Sectoral V&A was produced to supplement CRR tools for provincial planning	43 provinces	monitoring quarterly		other biophysical/socioeconomic 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 country.		A compendium of adaptation Best Practices for 5 sectors (CHAWF) for development planning from private, NGOs and LGUs were produced.	JP Annual Reports	Review of JP reports – quarterly/annual	UNEP/DE NR/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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
								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.	# 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	<p>PIP for Agri/Fisheries Sector has identified 25 priority CC projects with investments requirement of Php2.38 Billion</p> <p>PIP for Envi and Natural Resources Sector had identified 36 priority projects with the investment requirement of Php56.58 Billion</p> <p>V&A prioritization criteria and M&E system for the ENR Framework Plan was completed</p> <p>Guideline for mainstreaming CCA in the Agri and Fisheries Modernization Plan was completed</p> <p>Enhanced the Water Regulatory Process specifically, Water Allocation Permitting Process data base finalized and, the Framework for Mainstreaming CCA in the Water Process was completed.</p> <p>Operating guidelines for the IRR of the National Policy on CC and Health was completed.</p>	<p>Official Documents (Memo Circulars) issued</p> <p>JP Outputs</p> <p>JP Reports</p>	Review of JP/agency reports – Quarterly, Annual	UNDP/NE DA	<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 commitment & buy-for anticipated reforms. * Non-consensus on prioritization of adaptation options.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
				CCA-enhanced EIA guidelines was accepted. Mainstreaming Framework / Entry Point for CCA/DRR in Provincial Planning was completed.				
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	2011-2016 PIP Guidelines considers CCA as one of the priority areas of the President. MC-005, S 2011: Incorporating DRR/CCA concerns in the Phil EIS System issued on 11 Nov 2011 A CCA-enhanced AFMP Guideline was endorsed by multi-sectoral National Agri and Fisheries Council Draft DOH Administrative Order and Operating Guidelines The JPs report on the Climate Scenario of the Philippines is used as integral component of the EIA Guidelines	Submitted Annual Reports of agencies	Review of NGA reports – Annual	UNDP/NE DA	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/programming. *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	172 LGU planners trained on Consequence Analysis, Risk Estimation and Prioritization V&A Tools on Water and Health sectors were enhanced for application in the preparation of	JP Annual Reports; Surveys/Interviews. Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NE DA	Assumptions: *Strong local political commitment to change in planning/programming processes. Risks:

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
			climate change	the VA/SEI reports and CCA-enhanced provincial plans				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Untimely change in political leadership *Weak political support for process change. *Poor technical capability in mainstreaming CRR
Web-based screening tool & portal for project developers/designers.	# of web-based tools accessible to project designers	No web-based tool available currently.	Web to advocate that adapting to climate change is doable	<p>Web production is currently on its beta phase. Training-seminars participated by NEDA and DENR were conducted relative to the web portal development and management.</p> <p>JP's Knowledge Products were audited and classified for the webportal</p>	JP Annual Reports; Surveys/Interviews. Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNEP/NE DA	<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.
Outcome2: Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks.	*90% accuracy of climate forecasts by meteorological agency PAGASA; *30% improvement over baseline in terms of real	Climate forecasting systems & institutional capacities inadequate for optimum impact planning/programming *Competency of local	Use of climate projections (rainfall, temperature, etc) in planning and programming	<p>The JPs report on the Climate Scenario of the Philippines is used as integral component of the EIA Guidelines</p> <p>Downscaled ECHAM5 A2 scenario for the Philippines using CCAM software and continuously doing another down-scaling technique (CCAM, GFDL2.1) using 3 emission scenarios by PAGASA</p>	Competency assessments ; Surveys; interviews; desk review of relevant reports	Surveys; review of NGA/JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NE DA/DENR	<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>

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p>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</p>	<p>academic institutions insufficient to provide long-term, sustainable technical assistance for CC resilient planning, programming & implementation of local stakeholders.</p>		<p>Continuous local and international capability development trainings for PAGASA and DENR staff</p> <p>Instalment of AWS in 4 sites (Albay, Sorsogon, Lagawe-Ifugao, RTR Agusan del Norte)</p> <p>A CA Report for Educators and Administrators was published as a result of an assessment on CCA knowledge among 500 educators from 13 regions. This also resulted in the enhancement of syllabi on nursing, agri-coastal, marine-bio, fisheries, engineering, forestry and NSTP of CHAWF sectors on CC concepts.</p> <p>CRR Tools for Water and Health sectors are now ready for use by NGAs and LGUs</p> <p>Launching of the Climate Change Academy in Albay.</p>				<p>*Delayed provision of inputs * Lack of political commitment & poor buy-in/ participation of stakeholders</p>

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	plans/prgrammes & measures							
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 2008	NCSA Report available incl. assessment of climate change work of concerned NGAs	Assessment results should inform the areas that would require improvement	<p>CA Tool Kit was pilot-tested in 10 provinces through conduct of Training for Trainers. Validation workshops were also done. A CA-CDS Report is an output of this activity.</p> <p>500 educators from 13 regions were assessed on CCA knowledge. This was attended by deans and directors of SUCS with CHAWF courses. A CA Report for Educators and Administrators was produced.</p> <p>Syllabus on nursing, agri-coastal, marine-bio, fisheries, engineering, forestry and NSTP was enhanced on CC concepts</p> <p>CCA Resources Inventory in selected SUCs was completed in 16 PATLEPAM Regional Coordinating Centers and 240 colleges</p> <p>A compendium comprising of 5 case studies highlighting good practices in CCA was produced. The result of this studies will be presented to CHED for an issuance of CHED MC.</p>	Interviews/Surveys; Reports on results of competency assessments	Review of JP reports - Annual	UNDP/NE DA	<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>

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
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)	Data unavailable; to be determined at start up.	Awareness on how climate change could affect lives (income, food, health, water, etc)	<p>A National CCA IEC Plan was produced and is currently serving as a guide in developing IEC strategies and plan for other similar projects</p> <p>IEC materials were produced and distributed in various activities of and participated by the JP including the National Media Conference in Albay, Climate Change Academy launching, National Climate Change Consciousness Week, Inter-JP activities with the LGUs, and others</p> <p>Other CC awareness activities were done to wit: 3 RTDs with CEOs of Business Sectors; CC Forum conducted in Bohol with 150 pax, Alaminos City with 250 pax; facilitated in generating a Resolution from the League of Cities regarding the adoption of the ADAPTAYO in CCA-awareness raising activities of the LGUs</p>	JP Reports, Survey, Interviews, Independent evaluations	Surveys – Annual	UNDP/DE NR	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *IEC plan & materials developed on time. * Strong interest and advocates in place for a dynamic awareness raising programme. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Delay in implementation of preparatory activities to produce IEC plan & materials. *Poor participation of stakeholders
CRR planning & implementation competencies of key stakeholders	10 CRR planning tools available; 30 % increase in competencies of	Basic impact & decision models available & being used by NGAs; Data on current level of	Availability of tools should be made known to potential users	<p>CRR Tools for Water and Health sectors are now ready for use by NGAs and LGUs</p> <p>CA Tool Kit was pilot-tested in 10 provinces through conduct of Training for Trainers. Validation</p>	JP Reports; Surveys/Interviews; Independent evaluation	Review of JP reports; Field monitoring - Annual	UNDP/NE DA	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Timely dev't. of tools * Timely availability of competency dev't. programme. * Timely availability of trainees & their active

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
(NGAs, LGU planners, Academe) enhanced/increased.	concerned NGAs & target LGUs with implementation of CB programme.	competency for CRR work of target LGUs/HEIs limited.		<p>workshops were also done. A CA-CDS Report is an output of this activity.</p> <p>A CA Report for Educators and Administrators was published as a result of an assessment on CCA knowledge among 500 educators from 13 regions. This also resulted in the enhancement of syllabi on nursing, agri-coastal, marine-bio, fisheries, engineering, forestry and NSTP of CHAWF sectors on CC concepts.</p> <p>A compendium comprising of 5 case studies highlighting good practices in CCA was produced. The result of this studies will be presented to CHED for an issuance of CHED MC.</p>				<p>participation in competency dev't. programme.</p> <p>Risks: * Competency dev't. programme not developed on time. * Poor participation of stakeholders/trainees.</p>
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	Indigenous coping measures in effect but only to current climate variability & extremes; undocumented and mostly anecdotal; many proposals	Provide coping options to local government and communities that may be implemented in their areas	<p>A National Publication on Lessons Learned was produced by the JP</p> <p>Community-based climate variability assessment tool was produced highlighting Cordillera's indigenous knowledge-based and simplified V&A tools with CC indicators</p> <p>Event-based Surveillance and Response in the Community and Early Warning System was piloted</p>	Integrated assessment/independent evaluation of pilot sites; Desk review of national/local issuances; Surveys/Interviews	Surveys/filed monitoring - Annual	UNEP/UNDP/FAO/DENR/DA/NEDA	<p>Assumptions: * Strong buy in and ownership by stakeholders. * Strong support of partners, including local political leadership.</p> <p>Risks: * Weak buy in/ownership of projects by stakeholders. * Premature change in</p>

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	practices, systems and local development processes; 30% increase in competency of local stakeholders (e.g. CBOs) to draw, recommend up and implement CC adaptation measures	awaiting implementation		<p>and enhanced.</p> <p>Health vulnerability, impact and CCA assessment Tool was developed</p> <p>A well designed climate resilient human settlement demonstrated</p> <p>Innovative risk transfer mechanisms were institutionalized in Agusan del Norte, i.e., 3 models of innovative financing schemes and, CC insurance scheme</p> <p>The Provincial Government of Albay had demonstrated a strong and well capacitated governance infrastructure with adaptive capacities for CC proven in their LGU-wide CCA programs and CCA capacity building activities including strengthened partnerships with various key stakeholders.</p>				<p>political leadership.</p> <p>* Delayed provision of inputs especially technical ones.</p>
Enhanced capacities ¹ to ensure sustainability through demonstration	30 % increase over baseline in CRR planning/ implementation	Absence of CRR planning	Integration of vulnerability assessment to adopt a more anticipatory	A Compendium of prioritized “no regrets” options comprising of 25 CCA options, 12 of which were good practices of the farmers themselves, was produced.	JP annual reports; agency reports; independent evaluations	Surveys; field monitoring – Annual	UNEP/UNDP/FAO/WHO/ILO/UN-HABITAT/DENR/DA/	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>*Timely provision of inputs esp. CRR information,</p> <p>* Full cooperation of communities & partners.</p>

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...

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
n projects showcasing innovative practices to improve local coping mechanisms, including alternative livelihoods.	on capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) by end 2011		planning	<p>The DOH inter-staff TWG formulated an IRR for integration of CC-related concerns in Health Sector.</p> <p>DOH's Administrative Order on CC was also pursued.</p> <p>The V&A assessment with emphasis on human settlement areas resulted in their revised CLIP/CDP. Likewise, City Shelter Plan with CC elements was also developed.</p> <p>Agreement with Financing institutions to implement innovative financing schemes were forged with a local bank in Agusan del Norte, local cooperatives and LGUs.</p> <p>The CC-Risk based Development and Land Use Plan of Albay had catalyzed major CC undertakings in the province including holding of the National Media Conference on CC; launching of the country's first Climate Change Academy and, implementation of enhance education curriculum with mainstreamed climate change concepts.</p>			NEDA/DOH/HLURB/	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Changes in political leadership. * Force majeure setting back timetables.

c. Joint Programme 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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<u>JP Outputs</u>	<u>SMART Outputs</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Agency/Country Programme Priority</u>	<u>Implementing Partner</u>
<p>1.1 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 development planning</p> <p>Baseline: Development 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</p> <p>Enhanced meteorological (esp. typhoon & floods) forecasting systems in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed climate scenario modeling for 80 provinces - Downscaled ECHAM5 A2 scenario for the Philippines using CCAM software: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200km - 1971-2100 (30 years) • 60km - 1971-2100 (30 years) • 20 km - 1971-2100 (50 years) - Continuously doing another down-scaling technique (CCAM, GFDL2.1) using 3 emission scenarios - Laymanized version of the Climate scenario report – Climate Change in the Philippines (PRECIS) was published - Conducted Climate Change/Climate Variability Trainors' Training in Visayas and Mindanao PAGASA Regional Services Division. - Two (2) PAGASA personnel attended Conferences in the US to present technical papers - Two (2) PAGASA technical personnel attended COP 17 in Durban - Installed Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) in 4 sites (Albay, Sorsogon, Lagawe-Ifugao, RTR Agusan del Norte) 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>DENR</p>
	<p>43++ provincial socio-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapshops or Hazard Mapping workshops were conducted and attended 	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy</p>	<p>NEDA</p>

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	<p>economic scenarios @ various time slices</p> <p>43++ economic impact assessment reports</p>	<p>by 53 provinces. It was conducted to generate provincial level geologic and seismic, and hydromet hazard maps as inputs in hazard characterization and profiling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Sectoral Impact Assessment for the provinces was done in 3 batches. 32 Provinces had completed the Hazard Profile (Part I) of the DRA/VA Reports. - Mentoring and coaching for the 43 pilot provinces on the preparation of hazard characterization and vulnerability profile done. - V&A Tools produced by the UP Institutes (Water and Health) were enhanced and applied in the preparation of the VA/SEI reports and the CCA-enhanced provincial plans. - The sectoral climate change studies (Agriculture/Forestry/ Coastal) CRR tools supplemented the CRR tools for provincial planning 	<p>priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
	<p>5 Sectoral CC adaptation monitoring system(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sectoral CCA M&E system were part of the full reports submitted on the sectoral climate change studies focusing on the 5 most vulnerable sectors – coastal, health, agriculture, water and forestry including biodiversity - Partnerships with DENR and DA were forged which includes identification and prioritization of adaptation options for the ENR sector and Agriculture and Fisheries sectors by conducting series of consultations/workshops. 		<p>DENR</p>
<p>1.2 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</p>	<p>Compendium of adaptation best practices for development planning for 5 sectors</p> <p>1 Report on prioritized least cost adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best Practices from private, NGO and LGUs based on the 5 most vulnerable sectors (coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry including biodiversity) were gathered. These reports also form part of the reports from the UP Institutes on the 5 sectors which comprises: V&A, Compendium of Adaptation Options and M&E. - Agriculture/Forestry and Coastal Compendium of Adaptations are being finalized 	<p>UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>DENR</p>

<u>JP Outputs</u>	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
<p>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>measures for 5 sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership with NGAs also includes Identification and Prioritization of Adaptation Options 		<p>NEDA</p>
<p>1.3 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</p>	<p>1 Report on plan/regulatory system(s) entry points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (National) DRR and CC policies were integrated into the 2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan including Result Matrix and Public Investment Plan (PIP) wherein CC and DRR strategies and programs of the government. - PIP for Agri/Fisheries Sector) had identified 25 priority CC projects with investment requirement of Php2.38 Billion - PIP for Envi and Natural Resources Sector had identified 36 priority CC projects with the investment requirement of Php56.58 Billion 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
<p>for dev't. plan integration</p> <p>Baseline: EIA rules & regulations reflect risk assessment requirements but not for climate change</p>	<p>2 nat'l., 5 sectoral & 1 local CRR mainstreaming guidelines for planning processes developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Sectoral) Partnerships with Sector NGAs on mainstreaming CCA in their respective plans, includes the formulation and issuance of mainstreaming guidelines in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ENR Framework Plan (DENR) – V&A prioritization criteria and M&E system completed 2. A guideline for mainstreaming CCA in the Agri and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) was completed. The Department of Agriculture's policy instrument is being worked-out. A national consultation on the AFMP guidelines will be held. 3. Enhancement of Water Regulatory Process (NWRB) specifically, Water Allocation Permitting Process data base for water permit with CCIM version 2 was finalized and, the Framework for Mainstreaming CCA in the Water Process was completed. 4. Operating guidelines for Implementing Rules and Regulation of the National Policy on CC and Health (DOH) completed. - (Province) Mainstreaming Framework/Entry Point for CCA/DRR in provincial planning completed. 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>1.4 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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2011-2016 PIP guidelines released last May 2011 considers CCA as one of the priority areas of the President. CCA considered in the prioritization criteria for the Agri and Envi PIP. - MC-005, S 2011: Incorporating DRR/CCA concerns in the Philippine EIS System issued 11 Nov 2011. - A CCA-enhanced AFMP guideline was endorsed by multi-sectoral National Agri and Fisheries Council chaired by the DA Secretary. - Awaiting issuance of the DOH Administrative Order and Operating Guidelines. - The JP's report on the Climate Scenarios of the Philippines was used as integral component of the EIA guidelines. 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	UNCT resolution adopting CRR guidelines for CCA/UNDAF Expected output per PMC/NSC memo dated June 2011 – EMB technical staff capacitated on the use of CRR/CCA-enhanced guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nation-wide training participated by personnel of the Environment and Management Bureau to enhance their capacity on the application of the CCA/DRR-enhanced EIA technical guidelines was conducted. The Training Manual will be published. - CCA/DRR-enhanced Technical Guidelines which includes EIS Screening Forms and IEE Checklists was finalized. - Capacity building activities on the application of the CCA/DRR-enhanced Technical Guidelines were completed and pilot-tested attended by 47 EIAMD technical staff. Pilot training for 125 casehandlers and selected EIARC in Luzon and Visayas-Mindanao Regions. 	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
1.5 Selected local development/comprehensive land 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.	10 provincial development plans/CLUPs with CRR measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 DRR/CCA-enhanced Provincial Land Use/Physical Framework Plans available - 172 LGU planners trained on Consequence analysis, risk estimation and prioritization (DRA-Part II) - V&A Tools produced by the UPIs (Water and Health) were enhanced for application in the preparation of the VA/SEI reports and the CCA-enhanced provincial plans. 	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beta version of the web portal was done. - Several training-seminars were conducted relative to the web portal development and management. - Knowledge audit was also conducted and classified. - Production of the ADAPTAYO song. 	UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience	NEDA
JP Outcome 2: Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing climate change risks. Indicators: *90% accuracy of climate forecasts by meteorological agency PAGASA;				

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
<p>*30% improvement over baseline in terms of real time climate information volume and timing of delivery to key national & local stakeholders; *30% increase of level of awareness among national policy makers, local executives & other critical stakeholders (private sector/civil society) on society issues); *30% improvement in competencies of key national/sectoral agencies to develop & implement climate resilient plans/programmes & measures</p> <p>Baseline: Climate forecasting systems & institutional capacities inadequate for optimum impact planning/programming 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 C resilient planning, programming & implementation of local stakeholders</p>				
<p>2.1 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity Assessment Report on key NGAs, 10 pilot provinces completed - CA tool kit prepared and pilot tested to 10 provinces through the conduct of Training for Trainors. Validation workshop was also done. CA-CDS Report was prepared for publication and printing. There are requests for expansion to other provinces, business sector and the DILG-LGA. - Conducted trainings on Sectoral Climate Change Tools of the 43 pilot provinces - 500 educators from 13 regions were assessed on CCA knowledge. This was also attended by deans and directors of SUCS with CHAWF courses. CA Report for Educators and Administrators is done. - Syllabus enhancement (nursing, agri-coastal, marine-bio, fisheries, engineering, forestry and NSTP) of CHAWF sectors of CC concepts. - Conduct of trainings and National Assembly completed. - CCA Resources Inventory in selected SUCs was completed. This was conducted in 16 PATLEPAM Regional Coordinating Centers and 240 colleges and participated by planning officers/librarians from chosen Centers of Excellence and Development. 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>2.2 Awareness of key national & local stakeholders raised on climate change issues.</p> <p>Indicator: 30 % increase over baseline of level of awareness of</p>	<p>1 Nat'l. IEC programme, incl. multi-media materials developed & implemented by 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National CCA IEC Plan was produced and is currently serving as a guide in developing IEC strategies and plan for other similar projects. - IEC materials were produced and distributed in various activities of and participated by the JP including in the recent Albay Media Conference and Climate Change Academy launching and, during the celebration of the 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>DENR</p>

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
<p>target clientele (NGAs, LGUs, academe, private sector, CSOs, media)</p> <p>Baseline: Data unavailable; to be determined at start up.</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>National CC Consciousness Week, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted 3 RTD with CEOs of Business Sectors; - Conducted forums on Sharing of Experiences on CCA in Ifugao and Legazpi City, Bohol State University, Tagbilaran City (150 pax) and Alaminos City (250 pax) - Facilitated in generating a Resolution from the League of Cities regarding the adoption of the ADAPTAYO in CCA awareness raising activities of the LGUs. 		
<p>2.3 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</p>	<p>10 CRR tools e.g. local climate models; Integrated socio-economic planning models; enhanced biophysical models developed by 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRR Tools ready for use by NGAs and Provincial LGUs: Water and Health - CRR Tools under revision: Agri/Forestry and Coaststal - Purchase of equipments for the Climate Change Academy which includes softwares for development of CRR prototypes. 	<p>UNEP/ CCStrategy priority area on adaptation by building resilience</p>	<p>NEDA</p>

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
limited.	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An Integrated Competency Development Program for Climate Change Adaptation (ICDP-CCA) was initiated in partnership with the Development Academy of the Philippines. The ICDP covers module development, piloting, and full roll-out of the modules, plus a study tour cum exposure visit. In its aim to integrate climate change adaptation into the core government functions, four functional areas across agencies have been identified - policy making, planning, operations, and management - The ICDP prioritized five (5) sectors considered highly vulnerable to climate change: coastal, marine, and fishery; health; agriculture; water; and forestry. About 75 technical staff from selected NGAs and LGUs have participated in the Pilot Run, Batch 1 and Batch 2 of the ICDP - The JP also conducted Phase II of the Capacity Assessment CCA for CCC and DBM and, 10 pilot Provincial LGUs. 	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
<p>JP Outcome 3. Coping mechanisms improved through pilot adaptation projects.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>100% of innovative approaches designed & tested are documented for up scaling & mainstreamed by concerned stakeholders into existing practices, systems and local development processes;</p> <p>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>				

² 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.

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	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	- This is being subsumed in the Demo Site Project Completion Reports, Demo Sites' Replication/Scaling-up plan and, in the National Publication on Lessons Learned	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
	1 nat'l. publication on lessons learned	- First draft of the National Publication on Lessons Learned was produced.	UNEP/ CC Strategy priority area on communication & public awareness	DENR
	1 scaling up /replication plan	- JP's Sustainability Plan was done. Replication/Scaling-up plan was formulated at the Demo Site and specific activity level.	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	NEDA
	5 implemented CC adaptation demonstration projects by mid-2010 5 CBOs capacitated on climate adaptation strategies by end 2011	- See below for details	See below for details	See below for details
<p>JP Outcome 3.1: Enhanced CC adaptation capacity of communities in contiguous fragile ecosystems.</p> <p>Indicators: 30% increase in capacities of vulnerable populations, e.g., CBOs of indigenous peoples, especially the women among them, to plan, programme, innovate and implement CC adaptation measures in critical forest & agricultural ecosystems in the Cordilleras, especially Ifugao & Benguet; % improvement over baseline in species conservation/protected areas establishment; # of new &/or innovative CC coping strategies introduced and adopted by target populations; % decrease/increase over baseline in forest cover.</p> <p>Baseline: Existing adaptive capacities of target population unknown; to be determined at project start up.</p>				
An integrated multi-sectoral climate change adaptation model for contiguous fragile ecosystems	CC Vulnerability Assessment Report on the Cordillera region	- In partnership with 2 local academic institutions (Benguet State University and Ifugao State University) had produced two reports on the Biophysical and Socio-economic Characterization for Climate Variability Assessment in the provinces of Benguet and Ifugao.	FAO/ Priority area on vulnerability baselines and responses	DA

<u>JP Outputs</u>	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	Community based climate variability and vulnerability assessment tool developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the Community-based climate variability assessment tool was produced which comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous knowledge-based V&A tools with CC indicators, perceived and identified effects and impacts and, adaptation strategies used to address location-specific climate hazard; ▪ Simplified V&A tool specific to climate hazards which integrates scientific and indigenous knowledge combined with quantitative and qualitative measures; - DA's crop damage and yield loss estimates for the Cordillera Regions was validated and updated as inputs to VA on climate hazards 		
	<p>Three (3) Sectoral consultations and One Inter-sectoral Consultation;</p> <p>Report on compendium of prioritized no regrets options</p> <p>Report on new adaptation measures for testing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A report on Compendium of Prioritized “no regrets” options was a result of the series of consultations conducted with local stakeholders and project partners primarily lead by the Local Working Group which started to be functional in the 2nd quarter of this year. - From the 25 CCA options identified, 12 were good practices of the farmers in the area. - Handover workshops with the Local Working Group were conducted and sustainability plans (replication of CCA options) was produced. 	FAO/ Priority area on multi-stakeholder action platforms for adaptive livelihoods	DA

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	Pilot tested integrated /multisectoral CC adaptation strategy for the Cordilleras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 CCA options pilot-tested in 97 sites, considering elevation and cropping seasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crop Production – 38 sites ▪ Agroforestry & Forest Enrichment – 28 sites ▪ Raising Upgraded Livestock – 10 sites ▪ Soil & Water Management – 14 sites ▪ Small-scale Agricultural Infra – 7 sites There were implemented in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Benguet: 44 sites (120 males/43 females) ▪ Ifugao: 53 sites (154 males/202 females) 	FAO/ Priority area on capacity building for climate change	DA
	CC Adaptation data base & KM system; Guidelines on Integrated/multi-sectoral CC adaptation strategy in contiguous fragile ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write-up of end of project Reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation Process for CCA in Agriculture ▪ Report on Monitoring and Evaluation ▪ Documentation of Good Practices and CCA Options ▪ Enhancing CCA Capacity in Contiguous Fragile Ecosystems in the Cordilleras (Main Report) ▪ Policy paper - Functional website: Climatechange.da.gov.ph - Ongoing video production 	FAO/ Priority area on capacity building for climate change	DA
JP Outcome 3.2: Strengthened public health system with climate change adaptation measures and enhanced capacities of health institutions to anticipate and deal with the health impacts of climate change.				

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
Early Warning and Surveillance, Disaster Preparedness, and Response Systems for Climate Related Diseases/Conditions in Metro Manila and Selected Provinces	Design of Model System for Early Warning & Surveillance for climate related diseases System Pretested Implementation/Operationalization of Early Warning and Surveillance System in MM and other pilot areas Policy Document to implement the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piloting and evaluation of Event-based Surveillance and Response in the Community (ESRC) surveillance and early warning system (EWS) conduct in Albay and Metro Manila and plan for its enhancement developed. - Advocacy and training on Surveillance for Post-Extreme Emergency and Disasters (SPEED) for Region V and Metro Manila completed. - Manual on outbreak investigation for LGUs developed. - Enhancement of ESRC in Marikina and Legazpi City committed - Finalization of DOH Administrative Order on Climate Change 	WHO/ Health sector development	DOH
	Design and pre-test of assessment tool for safe hospitals during disasters Assessment of vulnerability of hospitals to hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used the existing hospital assessment tool to adapt climate resiliency indicators - Training on safe hospital using existing safe hospital assessment tool in NCR and Region 5 with action plans developed; 125 staff from 61 hospitals in Albay and NCR trained. - Plans for monitoring visits discussed with the Health Emergency Management Staff-DOH. - Health vulnerability, impact and CC adaptation assessment tool developed and to be endorsed by DOH and NEDA. This is also integrated in the training module on CC and health. 	WHO/ Health sector development	DOH

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	Policy document for safe hospital indicators to be integrated to disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and measures to ensure hospitals are safe from disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DOH inter-staff Technical Working Group is currently formulating an Implementing Rules and Regulation for integration of climate change related concerns in the Health Sector. - Finalization of DOH Administrative Order on Climate Change 	WHO/ Health sector dev't, Health for unreached populations, and Control of disease risks	DOH
	Manual on climate sensitive diseases for health workers developed and reproduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual on outbreak investigation for LGUs developed. 	WHO/ Health sector development	DOH
	Orientation and training of health workforce on mitigating health effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of Trainers (TOT) batch 1 (28 Luzon CHD coordinators) conducted in October 2011 and batch 2 (35 Visayas/Mindanao coordinators) - Printing of training manuals (additional copies) and policy handbook 	WHO/ Health sector dev't, Health for unreached populations, and Control of disease risks	DOH
	Lessons learned KM product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production and dissemination of IEC materials on Health and Climate Change - Documentation of best practices and lessons learned produced. - Support to the National Climate Change Consciousness Week. 	WHO/ Advocacy and partnership on the health of families	DOH
<p>JP Outcome 3.3: A model “ climate resilient “ human settlements/community with climate change adaptable socio-economic infrastructure</p> <p>Indicators: Guidelines on climate change sensitive human settlements development for coastal cities available by end of project; 30% increase in capacity of national & local planners to design climate resilient coastal human settlements.</p> <p>Baseline: Guidelines currently non-existent; Capacity data non-existent and will be determined upon project start up.</p>				

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A Climate Change Resilient Human Settlement in Sorsogon City	Vulnerability Assessment Report of Sorsogon City, with emphasis on human settlement areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed V&AA report and identified the risks at the settlements level with details on women and children (34% of the total population at risks are women and children) - Completed planned capacity development support to integrate V&AA results in the local development plans and programmes. - Revised CLUP/CDP developed. For approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod and the PLUC/HLURB. 	UN-HABITAT/ Country Programme sector priority on: Environmental Disaster Management and Recovery	HUDCC, LGU
	City Shelter Plan with CC elements and parameters developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City Shelter Strategy developed and Operations Plan completed - City local staff and partners trained and coached on Local Shelter Plan operations planning - Engaged SP/staff in meetings to facilitate approval and implementation of the Shelter Plan 	UN-HABITAT/- Country Programme sector priority on: Local urban governance and Shelter Basic Services & Infrastructure	HUDCC
	Selected site for model “climate resilient” human settlement/ community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of agreements with 5 communities/selected sites on the demonstration projects (quick-wins) - Sustained monitoring and provision of TA to Sorsogon City CC team. 	UN-HABITAT/ Country Programme sector priority on: Environmental Disaster Management and Recovery	HUDCC, LGU

<u>JP Outputs</u>	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	Design of climate resilient coastal settlement/ community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Action Planning on adaptation implementation schemes was completed with the demo villages (5) - 5 barangays were trained and now has Estate Management and Homeowner Associations' capacity development Implemented Demo Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Housing</u>: 43 house structures assessed; 30 Houses approved for retrofitting; all Program of Works developed; On-going retrofitting for 15 houses ▪ <u>Livelihood</u>: 76 graduated from TESDA programme. Graduates introduced to work for the House retrofitting project ▪ <u>Envi. Mgt</u>: LED lights installation completed (5 barangays); efficient trike-transport programme developed ▪ <u>DRR/CCA on School cum EC</u>: 1 school On-going development of school; Social Artistry activities completed 	UN- HABITAT/ Country Programme sector priority on: Environmental Disaster Management and Recovery	HUDCC, LGU
	A well-designed Climate Resilient Human Settlement demonstrated Guidelines on green houses/ community infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed MoA with the Philippines Institute of Environmental Planners in defining local planning methods/approaches including "green designs" and, conducted a national forum leading to "recommendations on policy enhancements and reforms for HUDCC" 	UN-HABITAT/ Country Programme sector priority on: Environmental Disaster Management and Recovery	HUDCC, LGU
	Knowledge Product(s) documenting lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed IEC scheme for each of the project - Poster (ADAPTAYO) design re housing finalized and printed - EM: printed IEC materials and distributed in Barangays - Broadcasting of Radio and TV Infomercials - City Government Local Radio Programme featuring CC initiatives - Documentation of Activities 	UN-HABITAT/ Country Programme sector priority on: Environmental Disaster Management and Recovery	HUDCC

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<p>JP Outcome 3.4: Vulnerable groups 'climate change adaptive capacity strengthened through increased access to financial resources and economic diversification opportunities</p> <p>Indicators: An operational revolving alternative livelihood fund and insurance scheme for farmers; 30% increase in capacities of Agusan CBOs, especially women farmers & groups to develop, implement & monitor alternative livelihood(s); % increase over baseline in income of farmers, esp. women farmers by end of project.</p> <p>Baseline: A number of revolving fund in place but none set up deliberately for climate change impact mitigation esp. loss or decrease in income).</p>				
<p>Innovative Financing Scheme for Climate Change Adaptation in Agusan del Norte</p>	<p>Guidelines for the Innovative Financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 Models of Innovative Integrated Financial Package : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Credit delivery cum Savings ▪ Social Protection Mechanisms ▪ Capability-building Support for crop production and alternative livelihoods of Climate risks-vulnerable farming communities - Test Run Completed: 836 farmers (435 women/347 men) - Total loans released: Php15,130,500 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rice/Corn Production - Php11,288,500 (Corn 81 farmers, 143.1 has./ 455 farmers, 659.2 has.) ▪ Alternative livelihood - Php3,842,000 (Vegetables, fruit, Livestock Off-farm) - Guidelines for Innovative Financing developed and tested 	<p>ILO/ Promotion of work through sustainable employment creation</p>	<p>DTI/DOLE</p>
	<p>Agreement with a Financing Institution to implement the Financing Scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 Sets of Implementers: Agreements Forged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural Bank Model– Peoples Bank of Caraga (Committed & provided for loan funds of Php6M+) ▪ Coop Model- Multi-party administration system involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DTI-Caraga Oversight & fund custodian for Buenavista & Jabonga Test runs ○ LGU of Las Nieves- fund custodian for Las Nieves Test run ○ Baug CARP Beneficiaries Multipurpose Coop- FSP- Fund Administrator ▪ LGU Loan Facility- LGUs of Buenavista, Jabonga and Remedios T. Romualdez 	<p>ILO/ Promotion of work through sustainable employment creation</p>	<p>DTI/DOLE</p>

<u>JP Outputs</u>	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	Climate Change Adaptation Insurance Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weather Index-Based Insurance (WIBI) Package with 5 Products with following coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risks covered: Low Rainfall, Continuous Dry Days, Excess Rainfall, Consecutive Rainy days ▪ Farms/Crops covered: Rainfed Rice , Irrigated Rice, Corn - Test Implementation Completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 145 farmers enrolled (83 women/62 men) 154 farmlots covered – Total of 165 hectares Insurance Coverage: Php4.09M - Weather monitoring devices installed and operational support Climate Info System for Early Warning and WIBI in partnership with (DOST-PAGASA (1 AWS) , DOST-Caraga, & OCD-Caraga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 Automatic weather stations ▪ 16 manual rain gauges ▪ 11 water level gauges ▪ 10 Flood Warning installed and Signages - Climate Info System integrated in the WIBI Manual and in EWS Communication Protocols of the 4 CCAP priority areas - Additional DOST-PAGASA being installed in Las Nieves- Ground Work and Preparations - Climate Info System integrated in the WIBI Manual and in EWS Communication Protocols of the 4 CCAP priority areas 	ILO/ Promotion of decent work through social protection	DTI/DOLE

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	KM products & Policy Paper on possible upscaling/replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 caselettes Finalized- 4 (Draft) available for sharing - 2 New CCAP Advocacy Videos on Risk Transfer Mechanisms produced and available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovative Financing Schemes: Taking on the Risks, Adapting to Climate Change ▪ EWS/WIBI: Preparing for and Transferring Risks, Adapting to Climate Change - Policy Paper on Innovative Financing- Final Draft - WIBI Manual- IRR, Policy Master Policy, Systems and Procedures - Sharing to various duty-bearers and stakeholders - Hosting of the various site visits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICDP 1st Run ▪ Climate Change Commission EcoTown Group 	ILO/ Promotion of work through sustainable employment creation	DTI/DOLE
<p>JP Outcome 3.5: Enhanced governance infrastructure for mainstreaming climate risk management into local land use/development planning & programming & regulatory systems</p> <p>Indicators: Comprehensive land use & development plans are climate risk based and guidelines for climate sensitive planning & programming available by end of project; 30% improvement in competencies of local planners of Albay to plan, programme and implement climate resilient development endeavors; % increase in awareness & knowledge of students on climate change issues, especially adaptation.</p> <p>Baseline: Some inputs for Guidelines available; land use and development planning are not climate risk based. Data on level of awareness & extent of knowledge unavailable; to be determined at project start up.</p>				
A model climate friendly governance infrastructure with adaptive capacities for climate change	Capacity gaps and Needs analysis report for the Province of Albay to adapt to Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 750 officials and personnel from local government units and national government agencies actively participated in the Capacity Development workshops and other trainings for the Mainstreaming of CCA into Local Development Planning. Contingency plans - Developed/formulated draft Manual of Barangay Contingency Plan cum Recovery Plan; contingency plans submitted by the different 100 barangays and are at various stages of critiquing and editing, in partnership with the DENR-MGB, Office of Civil Defense Region V and other national and local government agencies; 	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environ-mental sustainability	Province of Albay

<u>JP Outputs</u>	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	<p>A total of 100 participants from these agencies and academic institutions will have been trained under this activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modules for the training on DRR & CCA integration, modified according to target clientele, goals and objectives, developed/formulated and utilized Trainings conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGU Training Course on Mainstreaming CCA & DRR into development planning processes (provincial, city, municipal and barangay levels) – several modules; - LGU Training Course on DRR/Climate Risk Reduction for the Protection of Critical Infra and Key Assets - Mainstreaming CCA in the tertiary level – NSTP Program - Mainstreaming CCA into the basic education curriculum - Manual of Barangay Contingency Plan cum Recovery Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ more than 750 officials and personnel from LGUs and national government agencies actively participated in various trainings for the Mainstreaming of CCA into Local Development Planning (which will benefit more than 118,798 constituents) ▪ around 100 representatives of different local government agencies from Bicol Region attended Capacity Development Trainings/Workshops - Collaboration forged with the Government of Bolivia, Local Government Academy and the Department of the Interior and Local Government-Central Office for the Basic Orientation Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Province of Albay</p>

JP Outputs	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	<p>A strong and well capacitated governance infrastructure for Albay with adaptive capacities for climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established/strengthened partnership/ collaboration with local and international agencies and institutions which provides technical and professional assistance - Established/strengthened multi-sectoral partnerships with the academe, the media, the local government units and the civil society in the accomplishment of key activities and undertakings embodied in the work program of the Albay Demo - Encouraged/forged active participation of civil society in the conduct of the “CCA IEC Campaign vis-à-vis Food-for-Work” program - "ALBAY SARABAY, SA KLIMA MAKIBAGAY", a once-a-week radio IEC program dealing with topics relative to climate change adaptation, climate risk reduction/disaster risk reduction and exchanging views using the local dialect/vernacular - Collaboration/partnership with DOST-ASTI/PAGASA, the city gov't of Legazpi and the municipal gov'ts of Libon and Tiwi for the installation and use of the Automated Weather Stations in their respective localities - Launching of IEC Campaign/Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt-A-River and Creek program (LINIS KA-LOG) ▪ Mangrove reforestation in the coastal ▪ Tree Planting - CCA IEC Campaign in LGUs (barangays) and schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ more than 500 beneficiaries for the LINIS KAL-OG Program ▪ around 1,000 constituents of different barangays ▪ more than 3,500 students from different schools, colleges and universities 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Province of Albay</p>
	<p>Consolidated Provincial CC risk based Development and Land Use plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process of development of the CC-Risk based Development and Land Use Plan of Albay has been shared in various LGUs including at the activities of the JP. 	<p>UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Province of Albay</p>

<u>JP Outputs</u>	SMART Outputs	Status	Agency/Country Programme Priority	Implementing Partner
	<p>Enhanced Curriculum Framework for all levels with mainstreamed climate change concepts</p> <p>50 educators trained as trainers in their respective academic institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted the Post Assessment/Evaluation of the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) concept - enhanced Basic Education Curriculum (education supervisors/ specialists of the Department of Education Albay Division); - Formulated/developed four (4) books of CCA concept-enhanced lesson exemplars in all the learning areas of basic education curriculum - Officials and members of the academe were trained/actively participated in the Training of Trainers-Demo Teaching Simulation and the Division Seminar for the Full Integration of Climate Change Adaptation Into the Basic Education Curriculum - Conducted the Training of Trainers for the higher education institutions (HEIs) in the Bicol region to integrate climate change issues in their curricula/syllabus - Conducted the Training of Trainers for the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation into the Basic Education Curriculum for 75 officials and personnel of the Department of Education Tabaco City Division (DepEd Tabaco City), in partnership with the Department of Education Albay Division (DepEd Albay) - add-on activity; 	UNDP/ CPAP outcome on environmental sustainability	Province of Albay

SECTION II: Joint Programme 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:

Towards the end of the JP's third year of implementation, it was able to take stock in strengthening the country's institutional adaptive capacity on climate change. At the national level, DRR and CCA policies were integrated in the 2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan including in the Results Matrix and Public Investment Program, CC being one of the President's top priority agenda. Partnerships were solidified with relevant government agencies to mainstream CCA concerns in key sectoral development plans and regulatory process, and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to enhance and support the CCC Plan to secure the People's Support Fund (PSF) endorsement from the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change.

At the local level, efforts were also continuing in the development and firming-up of Planning Tools on disaster risk and climate vulnerability assessment for 50 provinces. Likewise, continuing trainings and workshops were also conducted for provinces and line agencies in order to further enhance their skills on DRR and CCA. The five (5) CCA demonstration projects had likewise resulted success in demonstrating CCA adaptation mechanisms, tools, strategies and specific options for national replication and scaling-up. Lessons learned from the JP's programme implementation were also document.

Progress in Outputs:

During this semester, the JP was able to concretize enormous wealth of knowledge crucial in the pursuit of the JP's purpose. At the national level, relevant chapters in the PDP had already mainstreamed DRR and CCA which are likewise reflected in their relevant Results Matrix and PIPs. The same is also embedded in sectoral development plans and regulatory processes such as in the: 1) Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Plan, 2011-2017; 2) Environment and Natural Resources Framework Plan; 3) Operational Guidelines on the National Policy for CC and Health; and 4) Water Allocation Permits' Application.

Planning tools on DRR and climate vulnerability assessment for provinces with corresponding training manuals likewise utilizing the JP's climate scenario report were proven essential in improving the capacity of LGUs for CCA. The JP's IEC Programme Banner – ADAPTAYO had also gained public interest and was adopted by LGUs in their CCA programs. Several CC adaptation mechanisms, strategies and tools were also produced by the JP for replication and scaling-up. All JP's outputs will be made available in its webportal.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:

Towards the end of this year, the JP was able to firm-up its sustainability strategies. The JP's Sustainability Plan identified following elements as

essential: 1) policy issuances and institutionalization to ensure that NGAs, as lead, continues the process of “climate proofing: the rest of the sectors; 2) use of conventional service providers as delivery mechanism for coordinating education and competency development; 3) use of existing mechanisms to deliver substantive and venue to continue the mainstreaming work, e.g., Cabinet Cluster and; 4) wide spread dissemination of results through partners with the help of the web portal of the JP.

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 (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability

Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option

External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, etc)

Other. Please specify:

Mainstreaming CCA in regular processes, systems, structures 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

Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Program Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

Based on the JP’s design, the JP was to be implemented within 3 years and was supposed to have ended on 18 December 2011. The last semester of 2011 should have been devoted already to the Final Evaluation of the Programme. Mainstreaming CCA in regular processes, systems, structures, however, need time and the Programme necessitated additional time to be able to complete its activities and achieve its expected results. The JP’s Programme Management Committee (PMC) through the National Steering Committee (NSC) had requested the MDG-F Secretariat for a “no-cost extension” which was granted by the latter based on its memorandum to the NSC dated 18 December 2011. The JP new end date thus, will be on 19 June 2012. This extension has then allowed the JP to focus on solidifying its gains and publication of its outputs.

As more government agencies had become increasingly aware on CC issues and the JP’s intents, the JP had to cope with both delivering its targets within the specified timing of the JP and that of the agencies. Cross-learning activities within JP, while maximizing externally-initiated CC-related

activities, needed to be squeezed into the overall schedules of the Programme as well, while ensuring that all deliverables within the period were sustained.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

The approved Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, strengthened partnership between the JP and NGAs, LGUs, sectoral agencies, academes and, the increasing public awareness on DRR/CC and the JP, had greatly facilitated in the speedy accomplishment of most targets of the Programme during this period. Some natural calamities that had hit the country within this period while may have caused minor delays of some activities in specific demonstration sites, it however, on the overall, became a facilitating event for the Programme's CCA campaigns.

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

Please, briefly explain (250 words) the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous **text boxes b and c**. Try to be specific in your answer.

The difficulties that the JP had encountered during this period did not affect the JP's overall performance as it was adept in addressing them. Proper coordination with concerned agencies, proper timing and constant follow-ups, maximizing events as potential opportunities for the Programme had allowed the Programme to proceed with minimal delays.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

The MDG-F Secretariat asks the office of the Resident Coordinator complete this subsection, briefly commenting on the joint programme, providing its perspective from within the broader country context. The aim is to collect relevant information on how the joint programme is contributing to inter-agency work and Delivering as One.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on common processes and outputs to measure interagency coordination. These indicators have been already used to measure progress on the One UN pilot countries. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the Joint Programme fit into 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

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current Value</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Collection methods</i>
<i>Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.</i>	0			
<i>Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.</i>	4			
<i>Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.</i>	2			

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is fostering the principles for aid effectiveness by having appropriate ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability in the last 6 months of implementation.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on ownership and alignment. These indicators have been used extensively to measure progress on the Paris Declaration. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

Ownership: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

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? Please check the relevant answer

Policy/decision making

This varies among JP partners. The National Government Agencies, sectoral agencies, LGUs and other partners led/contributed in the policy/decision making processes. For outcome 3, the civil society and the community played a more prominent role.

Management: budget

This varies among JP partners. The National Government Agencies, sectoral agencies and other partners contributes/provides counterpart in the implementation of the JP's activities.

Management: procurement

This varies among JP partners. NEDA, DENR and the Provincial Government of Albay used the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers and/or through the UNDP's DSSC, as guided by the National Implementation Manual (NIM).

Management: service provision

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

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

UNDP and NEDA co-chairs the PMC

Number of meetings with PMC chair

For the second semester of 2011, the JP had 4 PMC Meetings – 3rd, 4th and 5th (last) PMC meeting of the year). Two learning visits were also conducted during this period – demonstration sites in Agusan del Norte and Sorsogon City.

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 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 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 other government agencies (DA, DOH, DTI, DOST-PAGASA, DOLE, HUDCC) and 5 pilot demonstration sites lodged in areas of operation

Local Government

It is at the Provincial Governments of the 43++ pilot provinces of the JP as partners of the National Government Agencies leading/implementing the programme. The Provincial Government of Albay is a prominent partner LGU in the implementation of this JP.

UN Agency

The UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UN-HABITAT and, WHO, works with 9 government agencies in the implementation of this JP.

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

ADAPTAYO is the Philippines' call for climate change adaptation. It is information, education and communication (IEC) programme, an advocacy, and a continuing initiative towards influencing our behavior in relation to climate change. ADAPTAYO is about standing up to the challenges and risks that climate change brings. It calls on leaders of our communities – national and local government agencies – to bear the duty of introducing and promoting climate change adaptation measures among the people they serve. It enjoins all of us to understand our role and potential contribution in adapting to climate change.

The JP has produced various IEC materials in various formats such as posters, wall calendars, desk calendars, brochures, flyers, banners, souvenir items and others and had been distributed in various activities initiated either by the agencies in the JP or by other institutions with similar advocacy locally and globally.

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

Highlighting the JPs CCA's advocacies in various activities which were either spearheaded or jointly led by the JP such as, the National Climate Change Consciousness Week in November, National Media Conference on Climate Change and Inauguration of the Philippines' Climate Change Academy in Albay in November, gatherings of the different LGU Leagues and other JP initiated activities had greatly contributed in the increased awareness on CC both locally and globally.

The presence of the President and the Vice-President, some Senators and Congressmen as well as LGU heads in important events participated or led by the JP had also greatly helped in advancing the advocacies of the Programme.

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

Adoption of the ADAPTAYO campaign by the different Leagues of LGUs in the Philippines, increased interest by the business sectors on the issue, issuances or moves to issue Memorandum Circulars, Administrative Orders and the like by other National Government Agencies and academic

institutions to mainstream CCA in their plans and processes and, the growing involvement of community members and other stakeholders in the different initiatives of the JP were evident in the JP-led and or jointly sponsored CC-related activities during the second semester of this year.

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

Several new government policy/legislation/planning mechanisms and processes such as mainstreaming DRR/CCA or climate-proofing plans and processes, and etc., were also evident during the second semester of this year. These of course resulted from the JP’s efforts through the years.

The JP’s IEC Communication Plan was also envisaged to be a major input into the National Communications Plan on Climate Change which will be implemented by the Climate Change Commission.

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

The JP was able to highlight its CCA advocacies in the different social networks and events that it had led or participated locally and globally.

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Highlighting the JPs CCA’s advocacies in various activities which were either spearheaded or jointly led by the JP such as, the National Climate Change Consciousness Week in November, National Media Conference on Climate Change and Inauguration of the Philippines’ Climate Change Academy in Albay in November, gatherings of the different LGU Leagues and other JP initiated activities had greatly contributed in the increased awareness on CC both locally and globally.

The presence of the President and the Vice-President in important events participated or led by the JP had also greatly helped in advancing the advocacies of the Programme.

Media outreach and advocacy

The JP was able to gain interest of the media and the general public through its various activities and the sharing of the knowledge products it had produced during the course of Programme implementation.

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	8
Academic institutions	40
Media groups and journalist	30
Others	

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
- Household surveys
- Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newspapers, etc
- Open forum meetings
- Capacity building/trainings
- Others
 - Media Conferences
 - Exhibits/IEC distribution
 - Establishment of portals/webpages

Section III: Millennium Development Goals

a. Millennium Development Goals

The MDG-F main objective is to contribute to progress to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and targets.

For this purpose the Secretariat has developed a matrix where you should link your joint programme outcomes to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and Targets. This matrix should be interpreted from left to right. As a first step you should reflect on the contributions that each of the JP outcomes is making to one or more MDGs. Once this link is established, it needs to be further developed by connecting each joint programme outcome to one or more MDG targets. As a third step you should estimate the number of beneficiaries the JP is reaching in each of the specific outcomes. Finally you should select the most suitable indicators from your joint programme's M&E framework as a measure of the Millennium targets selected. Please, refer to the example provided below.

MDG 7	Joint Programme Outcomes	MDG Targets (Philippines)	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators (Philippines)	JP Indicator
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Outcome 1 Climate risk reduction (CRR) integrated into key national & selected local development plans & processes.	MDG Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1000	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Guidelines available for CRR integration into next cycle (2011-2017) national plans & 100% of target local (10) land use/development plans w/ qualitative & quantitative CRR measures
	Outcome 2 Enhanced national and local capacity to develop, manage and administer projects addressing	MDG Target 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1000	1.4 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.5 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	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

MDG 7	Joint Programme Outcomes	MDG Targets (Philippines)	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators (Philippines)	JP Indicator
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	climate change risks. Outcome 3 Coping mechanisms improved through pilot adaptation projects.	MDG Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	2544	3.1 Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years olds 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	national & local stakeholders; 30% increase of level of awareness among national policy makers, local executives & other critical stakeholders (private sector/civil society) on society issues); 30% improvement in competencies of key national/sectoral agencies to develop & implement climate resilient plans/programmes & measures 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
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases		MDG Target 8 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	1000	6.1 Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 6.2 Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		MDG Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	165,724	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 7.3 Energy use 7.4 Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 7.5 Proportion of population using solid fuels	
		MDG Target 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	165,724	7.6 Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural	

MDG 7	Joint Programme Outcomes	MDG Targets (Philippines)	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators (Philippines)	JP Indicator
		MDG Target 11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	165,724	7.7 Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation 7.8 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)	
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development		MDG Target 12 B Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	165,724	8.1 Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OEDC/DAC donor's gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	

Additional Narrative comments

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

Towards the end of this year, the JP was able to concretize its contributions in the achievement of the MDGs in the country through its various outputs at the national, sectoral and local levels, and by the different Climate Change Adaptation options it had demonstrated and which can be replicated and scaled-up by the LGUs, government agencies and private sectors.

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

None

Section 4: General Thematic Indicators

1. Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

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

Plans

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

DRR and CC policies were integrated in the 2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan, including the Results Matrix and Public Investment Program, wherein CC and DRR have been identified as main cross-cutting concerns. Chapters of the PDP which contain CCA/DRR strategies and programs of the government for 2011-2016 includes: Chapter 3-

Competitive Industry and Services Sectors; Chapter 4- Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Sector; Chapter 5- Accelerating Infrastructure Development; Chapter 8- Social Development; Chapter 9- Peace and Security and; Chapter 10- Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment and Natural Resources.

CCA concerns were also mainstreamed in several sectoral development plans and regulatory processes such as in the: 1) updated Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Plan, 2011-2017; 2) updated Environment and Natural Resources Framework Plan; 3) Operational Guidelines on the National Policy for Climate Change and Health; and 4) Application for Water Allocation Permits.

The JP has also succeeded in working for the issuance of Memorandum Circular 005, S 2011: Incorporating DRR/CCA concerns in the Philippines EIS System. This was issued on 11 November 2011. A CCA-enhanced AFMP guideline was also endorsed by the multi-sectoral National Agri and Fisheries Council chaired by no other than the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

The Programme has also forged partnership with the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to enhance and support the CCC plan to secure the People's Survival Fund (PSF) endorsement from the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change. The PSF or Senate Bill 2558 is an Act Establishing the People's Survival Fund to provide long-term finance streams to enable the government to effectively address the problem of climate change, an amendment to Republic Act 9729 or the Climate Change Act of 2009.

The Comprehensive Land Use Plans of the pilot provinces already integrates CRR measures.

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 including 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 of the 43 pilot provinces.

Water management

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry including 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 of the 43 pilot provinces.

Sanitation

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry including 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 of the 43 pilot provinces.

Sustainable management of natural resources

The JP focuses in the 5 most vulnerable sectors: coastal, health, agriculture, water, forestry including 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 of the 43 pilot 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 of the 43 pilot provinces.

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

Citizens

Total No. 80 M

Urban

Rural

National Public Institutions

Total No. 50

Urban

Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total No 1000

Urban

Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total No. 10

Urban

Rural

1. Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.5.³ Government budget allocated to environmental issues⁴ before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget: \$ USD

Total Local budget (s) : \$ USD

(in localities of intervention of the JP)

Comments

Budget for climate change was not included in the budget prior to the PDP 2011-2016 approval. At present, the budget department already considers it as one priority areas in the budget for the current year (2012) and onwards.

1.6. % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes 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 already considers it as one priority areas in the budget for the current year (2012) and onwards.

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

National budget: \$ USD

Total Local budget (s) : \$ USD

(in localities of intervention of the JP)

Comments

Budget for climate change was not included in the budget prior to the PDP 2011-2016 approval. At present, the budget department already considers it as one priority areas in the budget for the current year (2012) and onwards.

³ For indicators 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties to obtain the information requested. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best available estimate. The information requested refers to the budgetary year in which the monitoring report falls

⁴ Environmental issues should refer to budget allocated to natural resource management and conservation

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 already considers it as one priority areas in the budget for the current year (2012) and onwards.

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 habitat⁵:

tropical forest

Temperate forest

Savannah

Shrub land

Grassland

Wetlands

Rocky areas

Desert

Sea/oceans

Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc)

⁵ IUCN categories

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply			
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Institutions	Total No.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Institutions	Total No.		
<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/CBO's	Total No.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil servants	Total No.	Women	Men
<input type="checkbox"/> Citizens	Total No.	Women	Men

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

Applies Does not apply

Total No.	No. Women	No. Men	Ethnic groups
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2. Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.4. Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP : Does not apply

Total No.

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:

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

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?⁶:

Health

Improvements on the populations' health is yet to be seen now that the JP was able to strengthen the public health system with CC adaptation measures and enhanced capacities of health institutions to anticipate and deal with health impacts of climate change.

Vulnerability (in terms of natural disasters)

With key stakeholders now sensitized to issues on climate change, there has been an observed increasing interest in getting involved with CCA options/activities implementation especially at the JP's CCA demonstration sites.

Improved livelihoods

Noticeable are the increased interest of local farmers and other stakeholders in the programme especially in the JP's CCA demonstration sites. There was also an observed loss in the production cost among farmer co-operators due to their involvement in the programme. Long-term improvement in their livelihoods however, remains to be seen.

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

Adaptation

Public Institutions 50

Private Sector Institutions 40

Civil servants 1500

Women 755

Men 755

Citizens 200000

Women 1000

Men 1000

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

Adaptation

⁶ This indicator requires the use of baseline information from which a variation can be observed. If this data is not available the Secretariat recommends collecting it in order to complete this impact indicator for next reporting period.

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