

Method Brief

Philippines: Developing an M&E System for the National Climate Change Action Plan

The Approach

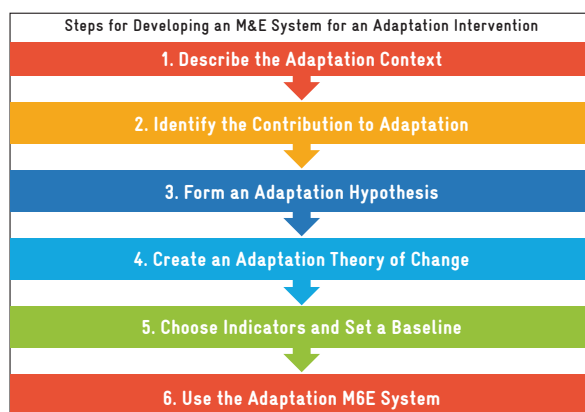
The Philippines started a process of developing a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) System as a tool for steering the implementation of the NCCAP (National Climate Change Action Plan 2011 – 2028) with a strong result-oriented focus.

Entry point for method application

The introduction of an M&E system is stipulated in the NCCAP itself. Chapter 13 explicates: ‘Monitoring and evaluation informs government decision makers when plans are not working, and when circumstances have changed; therefore, they provide information needed to make decisions about changes that are necessary in the plan or in the implementation mechanisms’.

How it works

The development process for the M&E system has been launched in October 2012. It was decided to use the six step approach of the WRI/GIZ Guidance ‘Making Adaptation Count’ as illustrated in the figure. The core concept of this method is to use **result-chains** within step four (‘Theory of Change’) as a guiding principle for developing a result based monitoring. Further important steps are the **identification of appropriate indicators** under step five and the establishment of a well-functioning M&E implementation system considering required resources and institutional frameworks under step six.



This general concept has to be adjusted to the concrete framework conditions in the Philippines. This concerns the following points:

- The Guidance is aiming at developing an M&E system ‘from scratch’. However, the NCCAP provides already **result chains** for the **seven ‘strategic priorities’**. Furthermore, a first set of indicators is listed in the Annex of the NCCAP. Therefore, the M&E development will focus more on a validation of the result chains and a strengthening of indicators into the direction of result orientation.
- Beside adaptation, the NCCAP includes also mitigation actions, which also have to be reflected in the M&E system. Due to the different mechanisms of mitigation M&E (e.g. one single metric) and the different policy framework in the country (e.g. no overarching GHG reduction targets existing) the integration of mitigation and adaptation M&E implies some additional conceptual work.

There are a number of **well-operating M&E systems in the country** including defined indicators (e.g. the Results, Evaluation and Monitoring Matrix (REMM) for the Philippine Development Plan; the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) for the state of performance and development of local government units; the Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System that provide information on local planning, budgeting and program implementation) with potential relevance to the future NCCAP M&E system. As far as possible the NCCAP M&E will make use of these systems, especially in respect to data already available and evaluations already undertaken.

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Specifics of application

Stakeholders and institutional set-up

The **Climate Change Commission (CCC)** is the **lead policy-making body** of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate government's climate change-related plans and programs. It functions also as the **lead agency for the M&E system** development consistent with its mandate to monitor vulnerability to climate change and provide technical assistance to local government units to monitor climate change initiatives in vulnerable communities and areas. The process is designed as an interactive joint task of various Government sector agencies rather than a merely technical exercise, since an effective M&E system will depend on well-functioning interaction of various partners. The more technical tasks of the M&E system development supported by national consultants and an international consultant will be closely linked to interactive processes which are formally organized in an **M&E Technical Working Group**.

Due to this interactive process and the various elements (result chains, indicators) for a future M&E system being already on the table, it is expected that the process steps by the WRI/GIZ Guidance will be performed in an iterative way.

The **institutional set-up of the future M&E system** cannot be specified as of now but the implementation process is being designed as to involve various government institutions and will be linked to existing monitoring systems.

Resources and timing

The development of the M&E system is designed as an ambitious process involving various government agencies, which will provide substantial support. The process is further being supported by a consortium of national consultants and an international consultant, who brings in international experiences. GIZ covers the funding for the consultancies. The **core development process** is envisaged for **10 months** (11/2012 – 08/2013) but it is expected that connected interactive processes and especially the establishment and putting into operation of the M&E system will take much longer.

The future M&E system will follow two time scales: Annual **Monitoring** provides information in setting priorities and budgets every year. **Evaluation** will be conducted **every three years** and focus on efficiency, effectiveness and impacts.

Conclusions for future application

Outcome and added value

Since the M&E system is not operational yet, an assessment of impacts in practice is not possible as of now. However, the M&E development process started to show already the following positive impacts:

- **Reflection by all involved sector agencies** in how far their sector based M&E systems reflect already climate change issues (gap analysis);
- Exploration of the **needs to better connect** different **government performance monitoring systems** and harmonize indicators.

Resource intensity of method

The resource intensity cannot be assessed before the M&E system and its institutional framework are in place. However, necessary resources will be reduced through the use of existing data and monitoring systems to the extent possible.

Potential for replication

A result-based M&E system will be a crucial prerequisite for a results oriented implementation of adaptation strategies and action plans in every country. For the concrete design of an adequate M&E system there is **no 'one-size-fits-all solution'**. An M&E system tailored to a specific country context has to particularly take into consideration the detailed expectations on M&E, the data available and the already performed monitoring activities as well as the concrete institutional set-up.

References

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP):
<http://climate.gov.ph/index.php/documents/category/11-national-climate-change-action-plan-nccap>

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