



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Addressing Capacity Constraints and Overcoming Barriers at National Level

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National Economic and Development Authority

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- I. Global Agenda/International Frameworks on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR)
- II. Legal Framework: Policies and Plans in the Philippines
- III. Results-based Monitoring Adaptation Initiatives
- IV. Challenges, Issues and Concerns
- V. Way Forward

GLOBAL AGENDA / INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030



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LEGAL FRAMEWORK: POLICIES AND PLANS IN THE PHILIPPINES

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729 *Climate Change Act of 2009*

Mainstreams climate change (CC) into government policy formulations, plans, and programs, including integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into climate change programs and initiatives

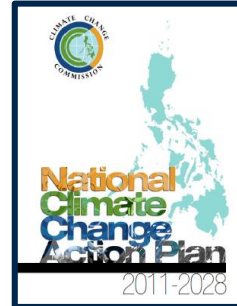
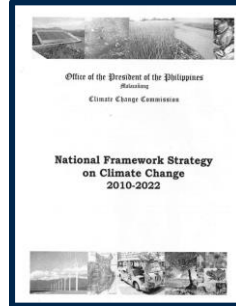
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10174 *People's Survival Fund (PSF)*

Provides long term finance support of climate adaptation programs and projects

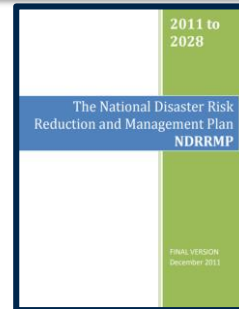
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121 *Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010*

Strengthens the country's policies and institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management to increase resilience of communities to disasters including climate change impacts

National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2028)



National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (2011-2028)



Philippine Development Plan



Regional Development Plans



RESULTS-BASED MONITORING OF DRR-CCA INITIATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINES

NCCAP Results-based M&E System

- ✦ Consists of a methodological framework and indicator list of the NCCAP
- ✦ Monitors progress toward the implementation of the NCCAP across its seven priority areas (with a focus on both climate adaptation and mitigation)
- ✦ Evaluates the efficiency, effectiveness and impacts of the climate action plan every three years

PDP 2017-2022 Results Matrix

- ✦ Monitors annual and end-of-plan targets of CC-DRR indicators across different Chapters in the 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan (Chapters: 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, and 20)

Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)

- ✦ Tool to monitor implementation of climate change adaptation/ mitigation programs and projects
- ✦ Identifies programs and projects that are climate CC responsive
- ✦ Determine budget responsive to national CC priorities

SDG Watch Philippines

- ✦ Monitors the Philippine SDGs including the SDG 13 (i.e. 4 indicators with baseline and targets)

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP)

- ✦ Contains the outcome indicators and key DRRM activities to achieve the expected outcomes across the four thematic areas.
- ✦ Basis for monitoring agency accomplishments on DRRM

Some of the initiatives to build capacity on monitoring and reporting progress on adaptation:

- **Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023** which defines the priority statistical programs and activities in the medium term and includes a separate chapter on SDG monitoring.
- **Other interventions include:**

Support to the Climate Change Commission (Support CCC) Project

Builds capacity of government in implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan including monitoring its progress.

Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing the International Climate Regime (Support CCC II) Project

Supports in establishing an effective regulatory framework and coherent implementation of climate change policy at national and sub-national levels.

Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change (IMACC) Project

Provided tried and tested inventory of methods for identifying, analyzing and prioritizing adaptation needs and measures.

CHALLENGES / ISSUES / CONCERNS

A. Technical / Technological Development

- ✦ **Insufficient climate change and disaster risk maps and information** which translate into regular production of data and statistics on climate change and disasters.
- ✦ **Difficulty on disaggregation and standardization of CC-DRR statistics** (i.e. damage and losses per sector, risk spatial data, model runs).
- ✦ **Limited knowledge management systems on relevant information/data on CCA/DRR** such as exposure database, early warning and forecasting information.
- ✦ **Lack of monitoring framework** to assess the linkage and contribution of the activities and target outputs of DRRM and climate adaptation investments (i.e. programs and projects) to the achievement of the outcomes of the NCCAP and NDRRMP

CHALLENGES / ISSUES / CONCERNS

B. Institutional Capacity

National government agencies and local government units need capacity development on the necessary tools, processes and facilities that would contribute to increased adaptive capacity of communities.

- ✦ **Limited manpower / human resources** to generate, produce and validate CC-DRR data and information.
- ✦ **CC-DRR data / information have not yet been integrated in the existing institutionalized processes such census and surveys.**
- ✦ **Lack of technical capacity** to formulate CC-DRR-enhanced Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Comprehensive Development Plan.
- ✦ **Lack of IEC plans and programs** on climate risks and hazard indicators and methods especially at the local level.
- ✦ **Need to improve system for data collection** of different agencies within the government and data sharing among sectors and with local government.

WAY FORWARD (1/2)

To overcome barriers at the national level, the Philippines needs the following:

- ✦ Technical cooperation and support from international and regional statistical institutions, particularly in providing concrete actions and clear guidance to countries in the development of methodology and standards to guide the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics and data.
- ✦ Guidance on how to further enhance/improve hazard maps, risk and vulnerability assessments and development of databases needed for risk assessment such as on exposure, damage and losses, etc. at the lowest possible disaggregation
- ✦ Standardized tools/methodologies on how to take into account climate change uncertainties in database development reporting of progress and

WAY FORWARD (2/2)

To overcome barriers at the national level, the Philippines needs the following:

- ✦ Well-defined monitoring framework to facilitate the regular tracking and assessment of the efficiency, relevance and effectiveness of the country's effort toward resiliency building and enhancing adaptive capacity
- ✦ Technical assistance on integrating different global indicators in the country's monitoring systems, building awareness, and institutional capacity development
- ✦ More investment and budget allocation for projects and activities related to DRR-CC data collection/generation and information management

Thank you.



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