

FILE

Enabling Activity on Climate Change
00014464
(PHI/97/G31)

PROJECT TERMINAL REPORT

Prepared by:

Project Management Office
Environmental Management Bureau
December 2004

PART I.

Despite the fact that the project did not start on time, all the components that were undertaken are moving as planned. Given the current environmental situation, the study has become all the more relevant which may serve as a justification in relation to the consultative workshops. The number of participants who stayed on and who actively participated in the workshop sessions can be considered indicative of the activities' success. GHG inventory and climate change impacts on different sectors do not seem all so abstract now. Little by little, different sectors are becoming aware and more interested to know about the phenomenon which is climate change.

The efficient partnership and cooperation of the IACCC Secretariat with partner organizations in the implementation of the project provides for a smooth flow of contribution of inputs and production of outputs. With minimal manpower and controlled financial resources to work with, the project is still able to produce quality outputs, hence a manifestation of its efficiency and effectivity.

Given its relevance and performance so far, the project will truly be instrumental as a pre-preparation tool for the preparation of the second national communications on climate change. Added relevance and information gathered from consultation activities characterized by multi-stakeholder participation poses great potential towards a more comprehensive and relevant future second national communications and a more updated and truly enhanced first national communications.

PART II.

1. Major achievements of the programme or project vis-a-vis the expected results during the year under review.
 - a. **Standardization of GHG inventory mechanisms:** The consultative workshops and hands-on training activity conducted by the Climate Change Information Center (CCIC) of the Manila Observatory can be considered a couple of major achievements for the above-mentioned component. This has facilitated discussions on the issues and inputs of GHG emissions in relation to climate change, and preliminary technical know-how on how to carry on GHG emissions inventory. This has encouraged the cooperation, participation and commitment of various agencies involved mainly in the industry, energy and transport sectors to disseminate their newly acquired technical skill to other colleagues also involved in the same activities.
 - b. **Public awareness component:** This component, has, by far, submitted a draft script for a 20-minute video on climate change. The script is now open for comments by partner organizations in the climate change sector for factual citations. Poster re-editing in preparation for its reprinting, as part of the component's activity, is currently being undergone. Planning

and preparation for the formulation of a module on climate change impacts on health and the development of a communication plan will be undertaken as will be part of this component.

- c. **Conduct of consultation workshop:** The IACCC Secretariat has just recently concluded a Consultative Workshop on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment. It has been a successful activity as is indicated by the number of participants who attended and were able to stay for the whole day. This was paralleled with quality outputs from the group. A pre-selected roster of participants by the experts themselves helped a lot in facilitating meaningful and substantial discussions and ensuring quality participation that lasted for a whole day. By the day's end, several agencies showed great interest in having their respective organizations made aware of climate change and issues entailing the said phenomenon. The group is very much optimistic in coming up with a comprehensive and relevant V&A proposal in the long run.
- d. **Systematic Observation Network:** A recent visit to Germany by experts complemented with a travel report has been one of the major accomplishments for this component.

2. Major issues and problems affecting the achievement of project results

- a. **Lack of vital data important in the conduct of technical studies and assessments.** Although the human skill is already present, the necessary data to work with are not present. GHG emissions inventory cannot fully be standardized as yet because data is either not accessible or not available at all to fill in the needed factors for emissions inventory. The inability of respective organizations in documenting necessary data has been detrimental in other related studies as well. This can be attributed either to incapability to do documentation, technological, financial and other resource constraints.
- b. **Insufficient technological resources to equip individuals with hands-on technical know-how.** Aside from the lack of important data, the lack of equipment (i.e., computers) to provide sufficient hands-on technical knowledge to participating individuals and organizations has been seen as a major constraint in the effective delivery of expected outputs. Instead of getting familiarized with the process in a hands-on manner, some participants can only look on as the others get their chance to input data in the pro-forma set by the inventory process.
- c. **The lack of sufficient resources (i.e., funds) hinder the achievement of optimum outputs.**
 - (i) **Insufficient funds to facilitate international travel for technical experts to maximize opportunities for gathering significant data on systematic observation networks has limited the project to only one model instead of several.** The project's budget has not been enough to finance extensive travel to enable the experts to conduct a more thorough exploration and analysis of existing models

of systematic observation networks worldwide. The component could have had a wider and more comprehensive basis.

- (ii) **Insufficient funds to conduct a considerable number of workshops with the ideal scope of multi-stakeholder participation has enabled the project to come up only with a representative picture of climate change scenarios in selected sectors.** Given the country's topography and demography, climate change has various effects on the different sectors of different regions of the country thus entailing context-specific adaptation measures. Ideally, a regional (Luzon-Visayas-Mindanao) scope could have facilitated a comprehensive examination of climate change scenarios. However, with the limited funds yet incessant currency fluctuation and price inflation in relation to function costs, the project has been limited to consultations and workshops in Metro Manila.

3. Problem/issue resolution

- a. The lack of sufficient information to serve the purpose of coming up with comprehensive technical studies and reviews is an institutional problem which can be addressed by a long-term capacity building measure. However, a preliminary coordination with other agencies, who may be direct or indirect beneficiaries of information from these database organizations, need to be implemented first. This is so that data-gathering institutions will have a more focused direction as to what and how they should be establishing their databases for future reference. A comparison of available informational resources will help in identifying the gaps and how best to fill in these needs. Government agencies in charge of maintaining such databases, most especially, need to be capably enhanced to ensure the establishment and maintenance of a complete and substantive information depository. It also has the responsibility, on a departmental level, to update itself on ongoing projects and coordinate with other research institutions to see what is existing and what is lacking. Database custodians need to be oriented on the type and significance of information they are handling. This way, they are more articulate in answering queries from researchers and are more eloquent as regards the relevant information being asked for in certain studies. A systematic and efficient coordination between and among government and research organizations, and the academe need to be undertaken the soonest possible time so as not to be overrun by events and relevant information needed.
- b. If financial constraint is an issue towards an effective database management, database institutions can standardize income-generating mechanisms alongside the rental or acquisition of certain necessary information. This way, organizational operations are sustained and information is much more effectively disseminated.
- c. Financial resources, or the lack of it, is almost always the constraint in the achievement of project results. However, the project management office's responsibility in the proper allocation and distribution of the budget means

a lot in effectively meeting the expected outputs. On the other hand, it is also the subcontractors' responsibility to make sure that it meets its obligations and work with the budget given it. Preparatory projects, like the project at hand, are meant to give the proponents room to look at what needs to be adjusted prior to a full-blown project proposal and, later, implementation.

4. New developments for the achievement of project results and recommendations
 - a. New agreements on an international scale (i.e., Marakkesh Accords from the recently concluded COP7) provide a hopeful scenario for future environmental projects, especially those dealing with climate change. Project proposals (i.e., V&A Assessment) formulated based on multi-sectoral consultations can serve as good examples of comprehensive yet relevant documents to request for funding support. Furthermore, an adaptation fund provides an optimistic tone especially since adaptation is more the thrust of developing countries like the Philippines, over mitigation.
 - b. The information management practices developed by the project is a major step forward to institutionalize GHG Emissions Inventory.
 - c. New findings in the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC of the UNFCCC provide for more updated information in the re-editing and re-printing of public awareness materials for dissemination. Other informational materials also need to contain these scientific updates to properly inform the public on the issues of climate change.

5. Views of the target groups and gender-based differences
 - a. Considerable interest has been shown by target groups of the project. Seeing the relevance and benefit of greater awareness on climate change, stakeholders have been more than willing to take part in several workshops conducted during the project. The active participation of target stakeholders in the hands-on GHG emissions inventory consultation and exercise, the substantive output inputted by the participants of the V&A Assessment Consultative Workshop, and the desire expressed by some of the workshop participants (i.e., Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)) to promote climate change awareness and appreciation in their agency - are satisfactory manifestations of a positive feedback from the target groups.
 - b. Target groups are also looking forward as to what the next step will be after each activity within the project. They are anxious to let something really happen/come out of the project so as to deviate from the common norm of never-ending discussions coupled with non-action as what usually happens in workshops for other projects.
 - c. Different sectors now see the relevance/importance of a deeper awareness of climate change and the need to prepare for it. Practical concerns like public safety especially for the urban poor on coastal areas, adverse effect

on agricultural crops and the diminishing supply of potable water are more real and are being taken more seriously now by the target groups.

- d. Target groups are more aware of and show considerable interest in the policies behind the project itself and the possible funding opportunities together with these policies. A participant from PhilRice, for example, came to the workshop with a technical-research-cum-proposal for endorsement by the IACCC Secretariat to the GEF National Focal Point. Also, with this awareness and interest come more fruitful and substantial discussions in the process of the project activities.
 - e. In general, there are more groups believing in the occurrence of climate change and the need to adapt to such a phenomenon rather than those who do not. In effect, this has led to a more critical, proactive and strong participation in climate-change related issues and concerns.
6. Lessons (both positive and negative) from the experience of the project
- a. The lack of certain resources may limit one from attaining the maximum output out of a certain activity but at the same time, encourage resourcefulness and greater efficiency in carrying out activities to achieve project deliverables.
 - b. Preparatory activities, like the project at hand, can serve as rooms for adjustment for the future formulation of other work and financial plans for other projects.
 - c. The Philippines is still in the process of systematizing its documentation skills and database management. Income-generating mechanisms need to be standardized and should work on a reasonable price range to sustain database management operations and maintenance. This, however, will be more effectively carried out if individuals in charge of the system are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge related to their field of responsibility.
 - d. Pre-selected participants from the experts themselves for their respective sectors are more effective in producing substantial outputs for certain consultative activities. This is where quality over quantity comes in and where the V&A Assessment Workshop's success can be attributed to. Although workshops are supposed to gather inputs from a broader perspective and validate data on a greater scope as possible, participants who are committed and are eager-to-learn can already cover the whole lot.
 - e. Developments on an international scale can either directly or indirectly affect local policies and action plans.

7. Implementation status of the recommendations

Almost all the recommendations made by the evaluators are still for implementation and are all in the long-term. Although coordination may have already begun between and among a number of organizations with regard to comparing efforts and identifying the gaps and trying to address them, a comprehensive scoping and contrasting for reference purposes has not yet been accomplished. Should this be done and achieved, however, data-gathering will not be as hard and tedious as it is right now.