

Developing a Toolkit on CCA and DRR Mainstreaming in Development Plans



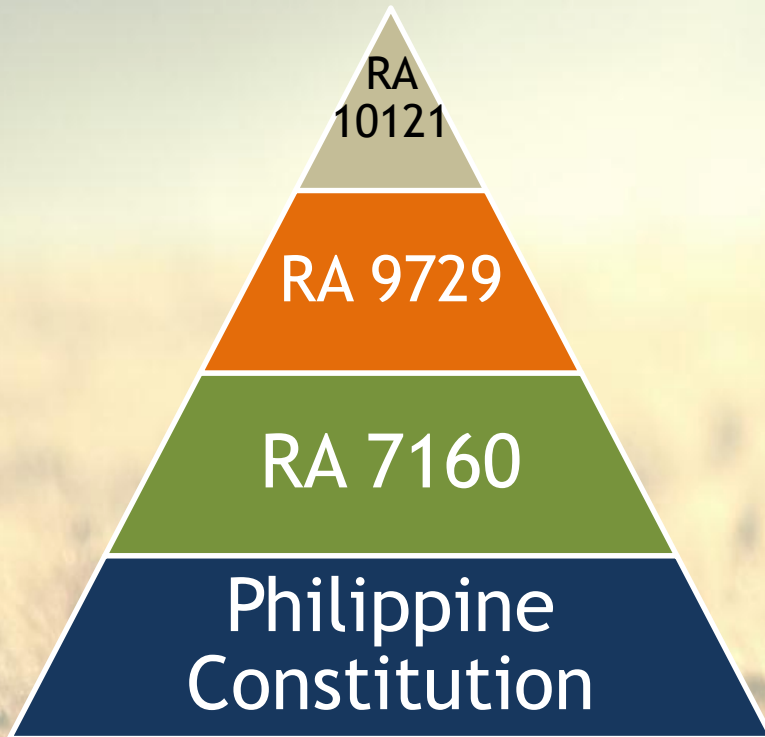
The Philippine CSO Experience: A Transdisciplinary Journey

Antonio G.M. La Viña, Dean, Ateneo School of Government



ATENEO SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
The Graduate School of Leadership and Public Service

Philippines: Legal frameworks explicitly encourage people participation



- Stresses the importance of people's engagement in CCA/DRR activities at the local level
- Creates an enabling environment that promotes multi-stakeholder participation
- Highlights private sector participation in local governance
- Promotes the establishment and operations of POs and NGOs
- ...all citizens may be required, under conditions provided by law, to render personal, military or civil service.
- The State shall encourage NGOs, community-based, or sectoral organizations that promote the welfare of the nation.

Learning to work together for CCA and DRR

Developing a Practice: The Learning Circle

Bringing disaster and climate change science to the service of vulnerable communities



Community participation informs priorities of disaster and climate change science and policy making practices

2007
the beginning...



2008 onwards...

Aksyon Klima: Linking local needs with policy making processes



- Prioritize adaptation climate-proof budget and development plans
- Pass the Peoples' Survival Fund Bill
- Review all midnight mining agreements
- Shift to a renewable and low-carbon energy system
- Generate a million green jobs out of saving the environment
- Lobby developed countries to reduce their GHG emissions
- Fast-track the shift to organic farming
- Push for immediate-priority technology transfer and its financing
- Halt all carbon trading until safeguards are in place

2007

- NEDA piloted mainstreaming DRR in sub-national development planning
- CSOs like Marinduque Council of Environmental Councils worked on mainstreaming in barangay development plans in 183 of 218 barangays in Marinduque

2009

- Output was presented to NEDA and the CCC

Mainstreaming work continued in discussion with scientists from the Manila Observatory, PAGASA, University of the Philippines using climate proxies for LGUs who do not yet have climate projections

Piloting in municipalities of Albay, Marinduque, Northern Quezon, Southern Leyte under DIPECHO's ASCEND project

**2010-early
2012**

- DRRM and CCA localization became an imperative under RA 9729 and RA 10121

- Aksyon Klima and the BDRC Learning Circle worked towards developing a Mainstreaming Toolkit for LGUs

- Ateneo School of Government contributed the results of its mainstreaming work (in partnership with the Adaptation Knowledge Platform and UNEP) with the Provinces of Albay and Iloilo using and building on experiences of Marinduque and other provinces

2012

- Alternative Pathways to CCA and DRR: Mainstreaming and Integration in Development Planning and Budgeting of Local Government Units was developed and launched



ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: Mainstreaming and Integration in Development Planning and Budgeting of Local Government Units

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Reality Check	Vision 10 year period	Strategic Direction (Roadmap to the Vision) 10 year period	Investment Programming (Programs, projects, activities)	Identifying funding sources	Major Final Output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological profiling, Check Desinventar Database Review secondary data Consult local and national meteorological and scientific institutions Integrated Climate Risk Analysis for Adaptation and Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use hazard maps, local climatology data, climate projections Scientific vulnerability assessments Crunch model to determine HxExV/C (hazards, exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity) GhG emission inventory Examine CC risk in physical, social/cultural, economic, environmental, political/institutional planning sectors of coastal health, and agricultural, forestry, water (C,H,A,W,F) ecosystem through multistakeholder PCVA (participatory capacities and vulnerability assessments) Use Climate Adaptation Anticipatory Matrix Create and monitor climate-informed HxExV/C per sector, per element, per ecosystem Validate data with and make available to stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the face of disaster and climate-related risks, what does the LGU aspire for the local population, local economy, natural environment, local leadership/ governance and the built environment? Use multi-stakeholder, evidence-based visioning process by reflecting in climate and other hazard-informed risk assessment conducted Does the LGU need to reduce its GhG emissions? Does the vision give consideration to the need of LGU to build adaptive capacities against climate and other hazards? Does the practical vision factor in the following: safety, human security, disaster and climate resilience, adaptation, significant reduction of vulnerabilities, preparedness, state of continuous and knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per sector Per year RA 10121, amended RA 9729, RA 7160 Considered strategies for current and future extreme events and other climate-related hazards (ie increase in temperature, precipitation, frequency of typhoons, sea level rise, storm surges, wave heights) and geo-hazards Consider the ff.: Remove exposure of communities and assets to hazards Reduce vulnerabilities per hazards Increase adaptive capacities per hazards Consider adaptive mitigation or forms of adaptation that contribute to inter-generational well-being Adaptation and mitigation per ecosystem Use ecosystem-based education Specify strategies for resilience in governance, risk assessment, early warning, knowledge mgt., vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per sector, per year Clustered strategy, project/activity, annual estimated cost, timeline Cost: labor, supplies/materials, administrative overhead Create enabling programs, projects, activities that will help develop resilience by reducing risks to current and future climate and disaster-related hazards and help promote low carbon or GhG programs, projects, activities per sector Allow multi-stakeholder participation in the PPA design process Are these activities risk-reducing or risk-enhancing Do the activities help in reducing greenhouse gas emissions? Specifically, do they help reduce carbon emissions? Do the activities help in reducing any specific vulnerabilities to disaster or any climate-related risks in the present and in the future? Do the activities consider the PROVISIONING, SUSTAINING, CULTURAL AND REGULATING VALUE of the elements within an ecosystem in the planned program project activity? Will the activities enable people, structures, livelihoods, etc. in the community to adapt to projected climate-related and other risks? Are the rights of the people in the community guaranteed in the process? Are the activities gender and culturally-sensitive? Will the activities encourage multi-stakeholder participation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per sector, per year Identify funding: General Fund or other sources Mode of procurement <p>Where can the funding come from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRA: General Fund Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund People's Survival Fund ODA (official development aid support for CC and DRR initiatives SK Fund Access to available adaptation funding Private sector contribution Counter-part from other stakeholders (ie NGOs, international humanitarian organizations, academic and scientific institutions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per sector Performance indicator per project and activity Cost per project Do the indicators reflect what adaptive and coping capacities were developed? Do the indicators reflect resiliency and inter-generational well-being? Do the indicators specify outputs that reflect vulnerability reduction, adaptation to, reduction of exposure to hazards, extreme events (climate extremes) and slow onset impacts of a changing climate per sector? Do the indicators reflect adaptive mitigation or mitigating forms of adaptations? Are there indicators for emission reduction and adaptation in C, H, A, W, F? Are performance indicators MDG-compliant? Do they contribute to Agenda 21, to sustainable development? Do they contribute to the NFSCC or the NCCAP, SNAP, or DRRM Plan?
 <p>christian aid</p> <p>UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES</p> <p>Ateneo School of Government The Graduate School of Leadership and Public Service</p> <p>REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM</p>				<p>Strengthening Climate Resilience</p>	

RISK ASSESSMENT INFORMS THE REALITY CHECK and FEEDS INTO THE INVESTMENT PROGRAMMING

International Frameworks on Development , CCA and DRR	National Frameworks on Development, CCA and DRR	Accompanying National Plans	Local Plans	Processes Employed	Outputs
Agenda 21	Philippine Agenda 21	Philippine Development Plan	Provincial Development and Physical Development Plan (PDPP)	Harmonization, Integration, Mainstreaming, and Institutionalization through joint memorandum Circular no. series of 2007, RA 9729 and RA 10121	Sustainable Development, Compliant and CCA and DRR-Enhanced Annual Development and Expenditure Program (Aip, Localap, Drmp, HRD Plan, Executive and Legislative Agenda, Productivity Plan, Annual Procurement Plan
Millennium Development Goals	Philippine Millennium Development Targets and Indicators	Philippine Investment Plan	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)		
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Kyoto Protocol, Bali Pan of Action,etc.	RA 9729 Climate Change Law of 2009 People's Survival Fund National Framework Strategy on CC	National Climate Change Action Plan	Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) Local Development Investment Plan (LDIP) Annual Investment Plan (AIP)		
HYOGO Framework for Action	RA 10121 Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Law of 2010	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan	Local CC Action Plan (LCCAP) DRRM Plan		



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