



NAP Process in the Philippines

Enhancing the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028
based on the NAP Process

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PHILIPPINE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

1991: IACCC Established (A.O. 220)	2011: National Climate Change Action Plan
2004: DENR as Designated National Authority for CDM (EO 320)	2012: Peoples' Survival Fund (RA 10174)
2007: Presidential Task Force on Climate Change created	2013: Supplemental Guidelines for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction & Management on Comprehensive Land Use Planning
2009: Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) and creation of the Climate Change Commission	2014: Institutionalizing the Philippine Green House Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (EO 174)
2010: Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation	2015: Joint Memorandum Circular DBM-CCC 2015-01 Climate Change Expenditure Tagging
2010: National Framework Strategy on Climate Change	
2010: Philippine National REDD+ Strategy	
2011: Cabinet cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (EO 43)	2016: Adopting the Policy on Ensuring Sustainable RE Resource Management (EO 206)

PDP, NCCAP and DRRM



S. No. 3086
H. No. 6985

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

Fourteenth Congress

Third Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July, two thousand nine.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121]

AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010”.

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN 2011-2028

Intermediate Outcomes

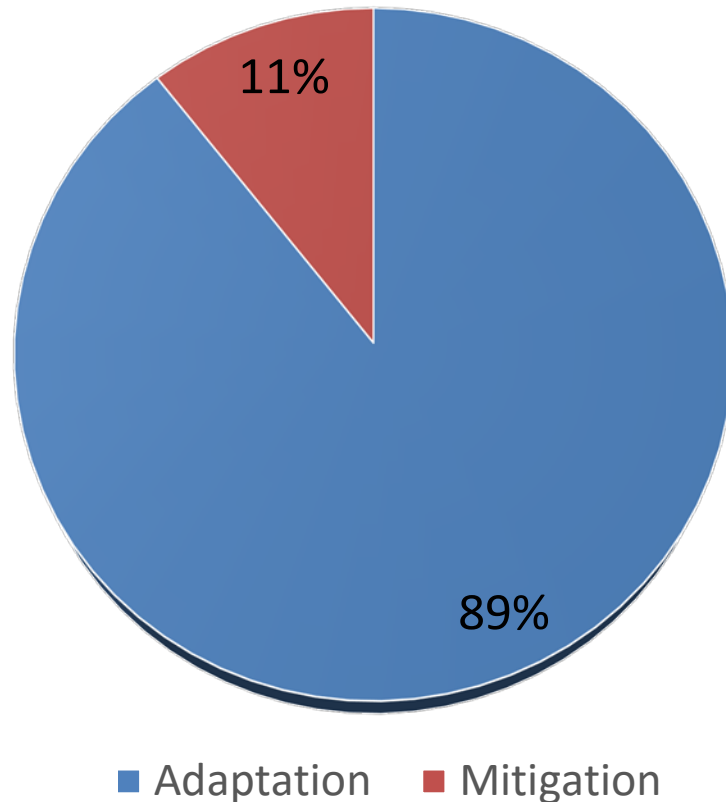


Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Successful transition towards climate-smart development.

Ultimate Outcomes

2016 PHILIPPINES' CLIMATE CHANGE ALLOCATION



	CC Allocation	
Adaptation	157,412,848	89%
Mitigation	18,685,626	11%
Total	176,098,474	

OBJECTIVES: NAP Process in the Philippines

- reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and
- facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate

17 Steps: NAP Process in the Philippines

Elements	Steps
Element A: Laying the groundwork and address gaps	1. Initiating the NAP Process 2. Stocktaking 3. Addressing Capacity Gaps 4. Development Needs and Climate Vulnerabilities
Element B: Preparatory Elements <i>Objective: Provide basis for developing a NAP</i>	1. Analyzing current and future climate 2. Assessing climate vulnerability and adaptation 3. Review and appraisal of options 4. Compiling and communicating NAPs 5. Integrating NAP into the development planning
Element C: Implementation Strategies <i>Objective: Develop a long-term adaptation implementation strategy</i>	1. Prioritizing CCA in national planning 2. Long-term implementation strategy 3. Enhancing capacity for planning, implementation 4. Promoting coordination and synergy
Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review <i>Objective: Ensure the effectiveness of the NAP process</i>	1. Monitoring the NAP process 2. Assess progress, effectiveness and gaps 3. Iteratively update NAPs 4. Outreach and reporting on progress

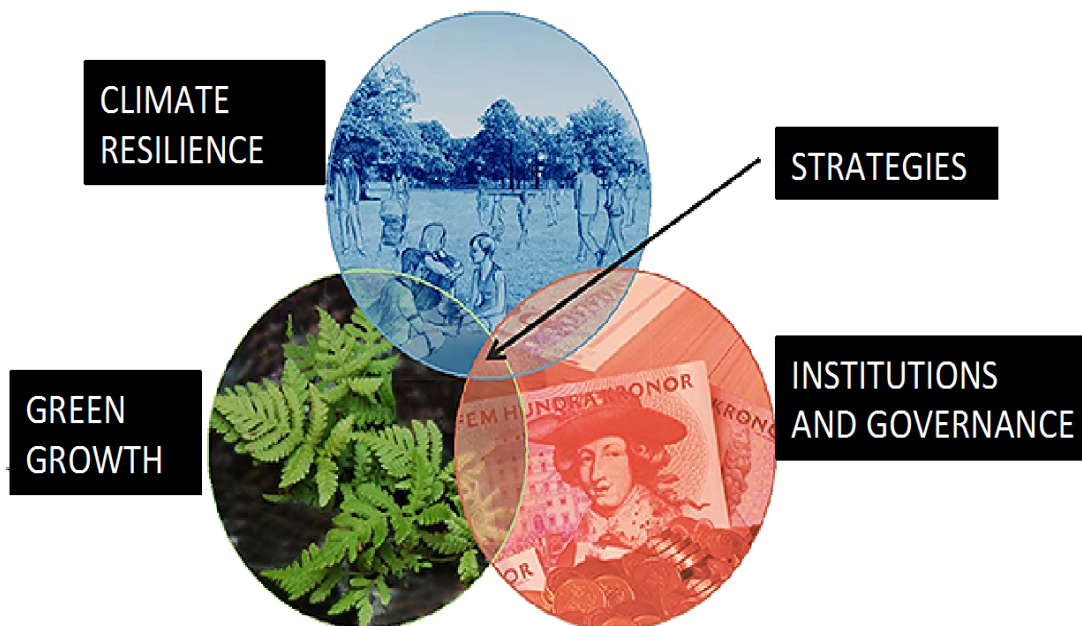
SAMPLE OF M&E ADAPTATION PROCESS WITH INDICATORS

SECTORAL HAZARDS USED FOR VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (VRA)

SECTOR	INDICATORS/HAZARDS	SECTOR	INDICATORS/HAZARDS
COASTAL AND MARINE	• OCEAN ACIDIFICATION	WATER	FLOODING
	• SEA SURFACE AND TEMPERATURE INCREASE		DROUGHT/HEAT STRESS
	• SEA LEVEL RISE	FOREST	FLOODING
	• FLOODING		LANDSLIDE
	• WATERSHED RUNOFF		SOIL EROSION
	• TROPICAL CYCLONES AND STORM SURGES		DROUGHT/HEAT STRESS
HEALTH	• DENGUE		THYPOON/STORMS
	• DIARHEA	PUBLIC INFRA	FOREST FIRS
	• LEPTOSPIROSES		FLOODING
	• PNEUMONIA		LANDSLIDE
AGRICULTURE	• PEST AND DISEASES		LIQUEFACTION
	• TYPHOONS/STORMS		
	• SOIL EROSION		
	• DROUGHT/HEAT STRESS		
	• FLOODS		
	• SEA LEVEL RISE		

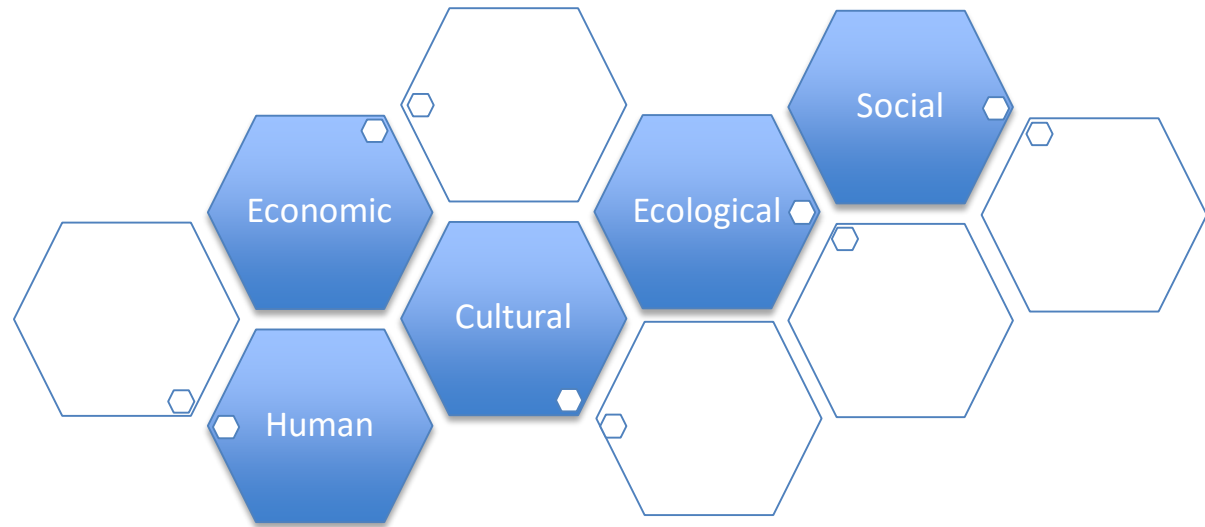
SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG) INDICATORS which can be used for M&E (GGGI-CCC/Provincial CRGG)

Conceptual
framework
of CRGG
Planning



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SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG)

INDICATORS which can be used for M&E

INDICATOR SYSTEM

	SDG	Possible CRGG Indicators
Climate resilience	Goal 1. End poverty Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security	• % increase of production and income generated from key livelihood; • % reduction in number of HHs living below poverty threshold • % increase in agricultural production or productivity
	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls Goal 10. Reduce inequality	• % of men and women engaged in productive livelihood and increased incomes; • % of IP communities receiving improved access to government services • % of PWDs and senior citizens receiving improved access to government services
	Goal 14. Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss	• % increase in forest cover and mangroves, and other associated ecosystems (sea grasses, coral reefs) • % increase of fish stock (healthy coral cover) • % increase of flagship species (endangered) • % increase in water quality index

SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG)

INDICATORS which can be used for M&E

INDICATOR SYSTEM

	SDG	Possible CRGG Indicators
Green Growth	Goal 8. Promote inclusive and full and productive employment	• % increase in green industries and jobs/livelihood created • %increase in investments on green technology and livelihood/production enterprises;
Green Growth	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	• % reduction in residual waste collected; • % increase in no. of households with access to renewable energy sources • % increase in usage of bio-fuel • % decrease in GHG emission
Climate resilience	Goal 13. Take urgent action to climate change and its impacts	• % local development plans integrating CRGG priorities and programmes; • % increase of CLUPs integrating local climate change and DRR priorities • % increase of mLGUs with enhanced green building codes and permitting
Climate Resilience	Goal 13. Take urgent action to climate change and its impacts	• % increase in local budget allocation and resources for priority CRGG activities including own weather monitoring, analysis and IEC • % decrease in HH living in identified danger zones • % increase of climate resilient infrastructures • Zero casualty in climate extremes and natural

SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG) INDICATORS which can be used for M&E

SAMPLE SECTORAL INDICATORS (FOREST)

	SDG	Indicators	Description	Sources
Climate Resilience	Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. Increased proportion of forest land cover	Area of forest cover	LGUs, DENR, PCSD, CBMS
		2. Increased area of protected forest land	Protected forest land	
		3. Decreased area of denuded forest lands	Reforested areas	
	Goal 13. Climate Action	4. Increased population of flora and fauna	Preservation of flora and fauna	
	Goal 15.	5. Increased population of endemic species	Number of endemic species over total number of Inaguna	

SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG) INDICATORS which can be used for M&E

SAMPLE SECTORAL INDICATORS (COASTAL/MARINE)

	SDG	Indicators	Description	Sources
Climate Resilience and Green Growth	Goal 14. Life Below Water	Area and density of mangrove forest area	Five percent increase in mangrove area by 2030 ($\approx 2,500$ ha)	PCSD-SOE, NAMRIA
		Corals conditions	Five percent of coral reef area in excellent condition by 2030 (2016- 2.1%)	PCSD-SOE
		Seagrasses conditions	Restored back to 2.6% of seagrass to excellent condition by 2030 (2016-- 0.8% only)	PCSD-SOE
		Reef fish density	Restored back to 8,909 ind/ha the reef fish density by 2030 (2016—7,120 ind/ha)	PCSD-SOE

SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG)

INDICATORS which can be used for M&E

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

	SDG	Indicators	Description	Sources
Climate Resilience/ Green Growth	Goal 1. No Poverty	% increase in crop productivity	Increase in percentage of crop productivity, total and per unit area	DA, PSA, PLGU, MLGU
		% increase in agricultural area by crop/commodity	Increase in agricultural area by crop/commodity	
	Goal 2. Zero Hunger	Number of farmers by crops, livestock and fisheries	Increase in number of farmers engaged in crop / livestock / fisheries production	
	Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Number of self-reliant agricultural organizations or cooperatives	Increase in number of self-reliant agricultural organizations / cooperatives	
		Number of farmers accessing crop insurance	Increase in number of farmers accessing crop insurance	

SAMPLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH (CRGG)

INDICATORS which can be used for M&E

HEALTH SECTOR

	SDG	Indicators	Description	Sources
Climate Resilience and Green Growth	Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being	2.4.Prevalence rates of vector-borne and water-borne diseases (per 100,000 population)	Decrease in prevalence of: Malaria, Diarrhea, Measles, Chikungunya, Elephantiasis, Zika Leptospirosis	CBMS, LDIS, FDES, VA
		2.5. Mortality rates of vector-borne and water-borne diseases (per 100,000 population)	Decrease in mortality rates	
		2.6. Mortality Rate of Non-Communicable Diseases by type	heart disease, degenerative diseases, life-style related	
		2.7. Access of indigenous peoples and the vulnerable	Percent increase of IPs & VGs with access to health care by facility and/or health	

PHILIPPINE NAP ROADMAP

Element D. Reporting, monitoring and review							
EF.9 Facilitating the monitoring, review and updating of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed. EF.10 Coordinating reporting and outreach on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally and internationally on progress to the Convention.	☐ Monitoring the NAP process	☐ Identify (few) areas of the NAP process to monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps (PEG) ☐ Define metrics for documenting PEG ☐ Collect information throughout the NAP process to apply the metrics developed <i>Other activities:</i>	Metrics report/Monitoring Plan Database of metrics	CCC NEDA DILG		☐ LEG/AC ☒ NAP-GSP ☐ GEF/LDCF/SCCF ☒ Bilateral ☐ Regional Centers ☒ Domestic ☐ Others:	Q2 Y2 continuous
	☐ Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps	☐ Synthesis of new assessments & emerging science and the results and outcomes from implemented adaptation activities ☐ Evaluate metrics collected to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps of the NAP process <i>Other activities:</i>	Evaluation report	CCC NEDA DILG		☒ LEG/AC ☐ NAP-GSP ☐ GEF/LDCF/SCCF ☒ Bilateral ☐ Regional Centers ☒ Domestic ☐ Others:	Q2 Y2 continuous
	☐ Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans	☐ Repeat some steps and update NAPs and related documentation ☐ Production of updates to the NAP outputs aligned with relevant national development plans	Updated NAPs	CCC NEDA DILG		☐ LEG/AC ☐ NAP-GSP ☒ GEF/LDCF/SCCF ☒ Bilateral ☐ Regional Centers ☒ Domestic ☐ Others:	Q2 Y2 continuous

Legend:

Existing/for review and evaluation

Completed/for validation

Ongoing

THANK YOU!