



Australian Government
AusAID

**Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and
Climate Change Adaptation in
Local Development Planning and
Decision-making Processes
(Integrating DRR/CCA Project)**

**ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT
(August – December 2009)**

ACRONYMS

APR	Annual Project Report
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CCO	Climate Change Office
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Governments
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness Program European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EC	European Commission
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
LCP	League of Cities of the Philippines
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LPP	League of Provinces of the Philippines
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NB-NLUC	NEDA Board – National Land Use Committee
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NRO	NEDA Regional Office
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OPACC	Office of the Presidential Advisor on Climate Change
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PMB	Project Management Board
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PMU	Project Management Unit
PST	Project Study Team
RDCS	Regional Development Coordination Staff
READY	Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based DRM
REDAS	Regional Earthquake Damage Assessment System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	Work and Financial Plan

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ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2009

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This *Annual Project Report (APR)* covers the accomplishments of the project “*Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Processes*” for the first five (5) months of project implementation covering the period August to December 2009. The project document was signed by the parties on 22 July 2009. Project implementation will run for three years with a total budget of Aus\$ 2.5 Million.

2.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project is administered by the *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)* with funding assistance from the *Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)* and implemented by the Philippines’ National Economic and Development Authority through the national execution modality.

2.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVE, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Based on the signed project document, the project is designed to address capacity gaps, both of institutions and individuals in relation to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA) in development planning and related regulatory processes. As such, the project objective is to mainstream the integrated concerns of DRR/CCA into local decision making and planning processes by: (a) enhancing local awareness and understanding of climate change and its aggravating effect on existing natural hazards, (b) developing tools to enable the formulation of physical framework/land use and development plans that address existing hazards whilst considering climate change risk; (c) demonstrating practical integrated DRR/CCA approaches at the community level; and (d) improving the national enabling environment through national and local DRR enhanced CC plans and multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanisms.

To achieve these objectives, the project is expected to achieve the following outcomes and outputs: :

Outcome 1: Local level land use & development planning and decision-making processes reflect CCA/DRR priorities in an integrated fashion.

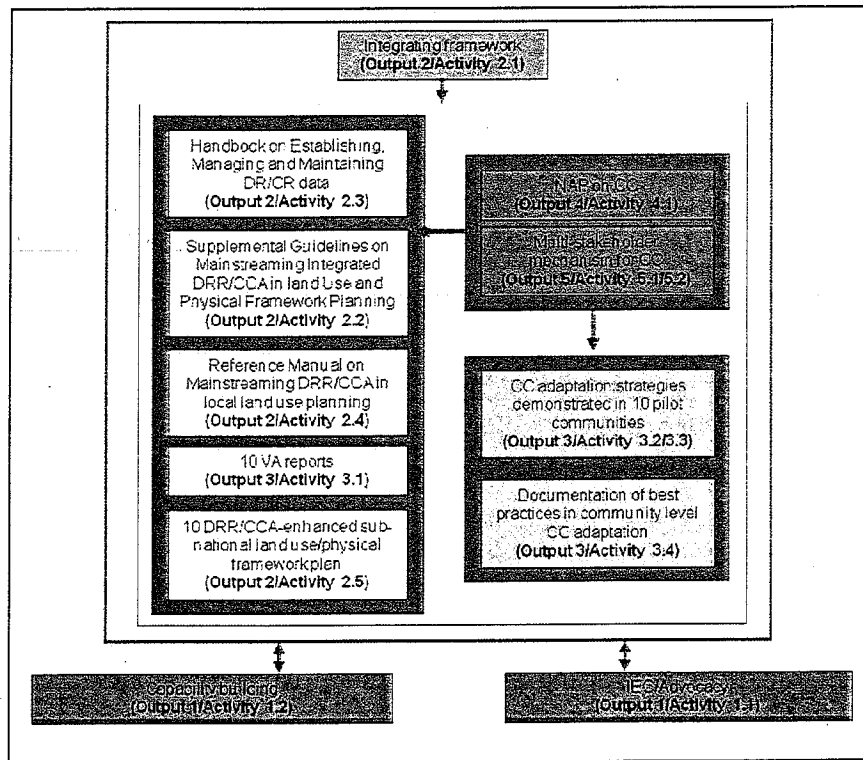
- Output 1: Local government and other stakeholders’ awareness, understanding of and competencies on integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are enhanced.
- Output 2: DRR/CCA concerns are incorporated in the land use and development plans and target regions/provinces/municipalities/ cities.

- Output 3: Practical strategies for DRR/CCA are demonstrated at the local level.

Outcome 2: Enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation in addressing climate change & disaster risk reduction in an integrated manner.

- Output 4: Policy/program instruments for enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation to address climate change developed
- Output 5: Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder cooperation on integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at national and local levels strengthened.

Based on these project outcomes and outputs, twelve (12) *specific* output-targets have been identified per the corresponding outcome and outputs (see figure and table below).



These *specific* output targets can essentially be grouped into three (3) clusters: the *development plan* cluster, the *action plan* cluster and the *adaptation* cluster. Using the figure as reference, the “*first*” output-target is the formulation of the integrating framework, which is considered the starting point of all the other output-targets. The integrating framework will guide the design of the supplemental guidelines, the reference manual or the handbook. Activities that cut-across the different clusters are (1) IEC and advocacy; and (2) capability building. All other output-targets will require IEC and capability building support.

The *development plan* cluster is composed of: (1) a handbook for the establishment of the disaster risk and climate change information system; (2) supplemental guidelines that will incorporate CCA concerns into the DRA tool in the current guidelines, as well as, refinements of other entry points; (3) a reference manual for DRR/CCA enhanced CLUP(s); (4) pilot demonstration of the supplemental guidelines in 10 sites to formulate vulnerability assessment reports or VA reports; and (5) the application of these VA reports into full-brown development plans that are DRR/CCA-enhanced.

The *action plan* cluster involves the formulation of a national climate change action plan. The RP for this deliverable is the CCC/CCO. Another deliverable is the mechanism for multi-stakeholder cooperation at the local levels. Through the DENR-EMB, the project will support the review of existing multi-stakeholder mechanisms and their strengthening to allow for cooperation in addressing climate change concerns. The last cluster on *adaptation* would take off from a compilation of various indigenous and endogenous climate change adaptation strategies. The *success stories* and case studies in 10 communities will be documented in a KM product.

Table 1. Outcomes-Outputs-Deliverables Matrix

CP Outcome: Key stakeholder are better able to manage environment and natural resources, develop and use sustainable energy sources, cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and maintain sustainable development		
Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Specific Output Targets
Local level land use & development planning and decision-making processes to reflect CCA/DRR priorities in an integrated fashion.	Local government and other stakeholders' awareness, understanding of and competencies on climate change are enhanced (30% increase over baseline in level of awareness or competency of 80% of target participants; 30% of training participants are women.)	1. IEC/Advocacy for 200 local executives and functionaries, 50 local planners, 50 academicians, 50 community leaders in pilot areas 2. Capability building activities for 50 local planners, 50 academicians
	CCA/DRR concerns are incorporated in the land use and development plans of the target provinces/municipalities/ cities	3. Integrated methodology for DRR/CCA mainstreaming in land use/physical framework plans 4. Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR/CCA into land use/physical framework plans 5. Handbook on Establishing, Managing and Maintaining DR/CR data system 6. Reference Manual on Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in CLUP

		7. 10 Vulnerability assessment reports
		8. 10 DRR/CCA-enhanced plans
	Practical strategies for climate change adaptation/DRR are demonstrated at the sub-national/local level.	9. DRR/CCA strategies documented in 10 pilot communities
		10. KM Product
Enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation in addressing climate change & disaster risk reduction in an integrated manner	Policy/program instruments for enhanced multistakeholder cooperation to address climate change developed	11. National Climate Change Action Plan
	Mechanisms for multistakeholder cooperation on climate change at national and local levels strengthened	12. Multi-stakeholder mechanisms

2.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

In accordance with the project document, implementation is the responsibility of the *Regional Development Coordination Staff (RDSCS)* of the *National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)*, supported by a number of Responsible Partners (RPs). Responsible partners for the project are the *Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)* of the *Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)*, the *Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)*, and the *Office of the Presidential Advisor on Climate Change (OPACC)*.¹

Providing policy oversight is a Project Board composed of NEDA as chair, UNDP as co-chair, and AusAID, DENR-EMB, HLURB, OPACC, DENR-MGB, DILG, LCP, LMP, LPP, OCD/NDCC, PAGASA and PHIVOLCS as members.

3.0 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Project implementation is premised on the principle of building on the experiences and results of completed projects, as well as, optimizing the use of resources and harnessing the synergy of expertise with other on-going projects. As a basic starting point, the guidelines produced under the recently concluded NEDA-UNDP-EC DRR Mainstreaming Project provides the risk assessment methodology also contemplated to be used for this project will serve as the initial building block for the integrated methodology on DRR/CCA.

This report covers the first five (5) months of project implementation, from August to December 2009, in compliance with the reporting requirements set out in the Agreement between AusAID and the UNDP and against the annual work plan set out in **Annex 1**. The project's technical (physical) accomplishments are summarized in Table 1 while its financial

¹ Subsumed by the Climate Change Commission as the Climate Change Office per provisions of Republic Act 9729 (*An Act Mainstreaming Climate Change into Government Policy Formulations, Establishing the Framework Strategy and Program on Climate Change, Creating for this Purpose the Climate Change Commission, and for Other Purposes*)

delivery is provided in **Annex 2**. Highlights of these activities and indicative results are discussed in the succeeding sections.

3.1 TECHNICAL (PHYSICAL) ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As of the reporting period, the project is considered to be in the inception phase. Majority of the activities undertaken, therefore, are essentially mobilization in nature. As such, no physical/ technical target as identified in the Project Document have been set for the period covered by this report. Nonetheless, a summary of the “activity indicators” as provided in the table below.

Table 2. SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL/PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS (As of 31 December 2009)

Project Outcomes	Project Outputs/Specific Outputs	Planned Activities	Activities conducted
Local level land use & development planning and decision-making processes to reflect CCA/DRR priorities in an integrated fashion.	Local government and other stakeholders' awareness, understanding of and competencies on climate change are enhanced 1. IEC/Advocacy 2. Capability building activities	Design and conceptualization of appreciation seminar on DRR/CCA Conduct national launching/inception workshop Conduct area (regional) launching/inception workshop Development of information and advocacy materials Participation in relevant trainings and study visits	--- National Project Launching conducted 15 Regional launchings conducted Various IEC materials developed 2 quarterly project newsletters produced Attendance in various fora and other activities on DRR/CCA Study mission conducted
	CCA/DRR concerns are incorporated in the land use and development plans of the target provinces/municipalities/cities 3. Integrated methodology for DRR/CCA mainstreaming in land use/physical	Development of integrated framework for CCA/DRR mainstreaming Conduct of preparatory workshop for pilot areas and academe	Initial version of draft framework presented 1 coordination meeting with NROs conducted 1 workshop (small group discussion) conducted



Project Outcomes	Project Outputs/ <i>Specific</i> Outputs	Planned Activities	Activities conducted
	framework plans 4. Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR/CCA into land use/physical framework plans 5. Handbook on Establishing, Managing and Maintaining DR/CR data system 6. Reference Manual on Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in CLUP 7. 10 Vulnerability assessment reports 8. 10 DRR/CCA-enhanced plans		
	Practical strategies for climate change adaptation/DRR are demonstrated at the sub-national/local level. 9. DRR/CCA strategies documented in 10 pilot communities 10. KM Product	<i>No activities targeted</i>	Preliminary discussions with RP initiated towards signing of MOA
Enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation in addressing	Policy/programme instruments for enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation to address	Establishment of collaboration arrangements with RP	MOA with RP not finalized pending resolution of institutional issues. ²

² The project document was signed in July 2009, prior to the enactment of RA 9729 (see footnote #1). The RP specified in the document was the *Office of the Presidential Adviser on Climate*

Project Outcomes	Project Outputs/Specific Outputs	Planned Activities	Activities conducted
climate change & disaster risk reduction in an integrated manner	climate change developed 11. National Climate Change Action Plan		
	Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder cooperation on climate change at national and local levels strengthened 12. Multi-stakeholder mechanisms	<i>No activities targeted</i>	Preliminary discussions with RP initiated towards signing of MOA
Project Management		Hiring of project consultants and support staff Organizational meeting of the project board Preparation of WFP, progress and financial reports Conduct of meetings with RPs and PST	5 consultants and project staff engaged PMB organizational meeting conducted 7 meetings (e.g., work planning, coordination) with RPs conducted Plans and reports prepared and submitted 6 complementation/ collaboration meetings conducted PMU mobilized

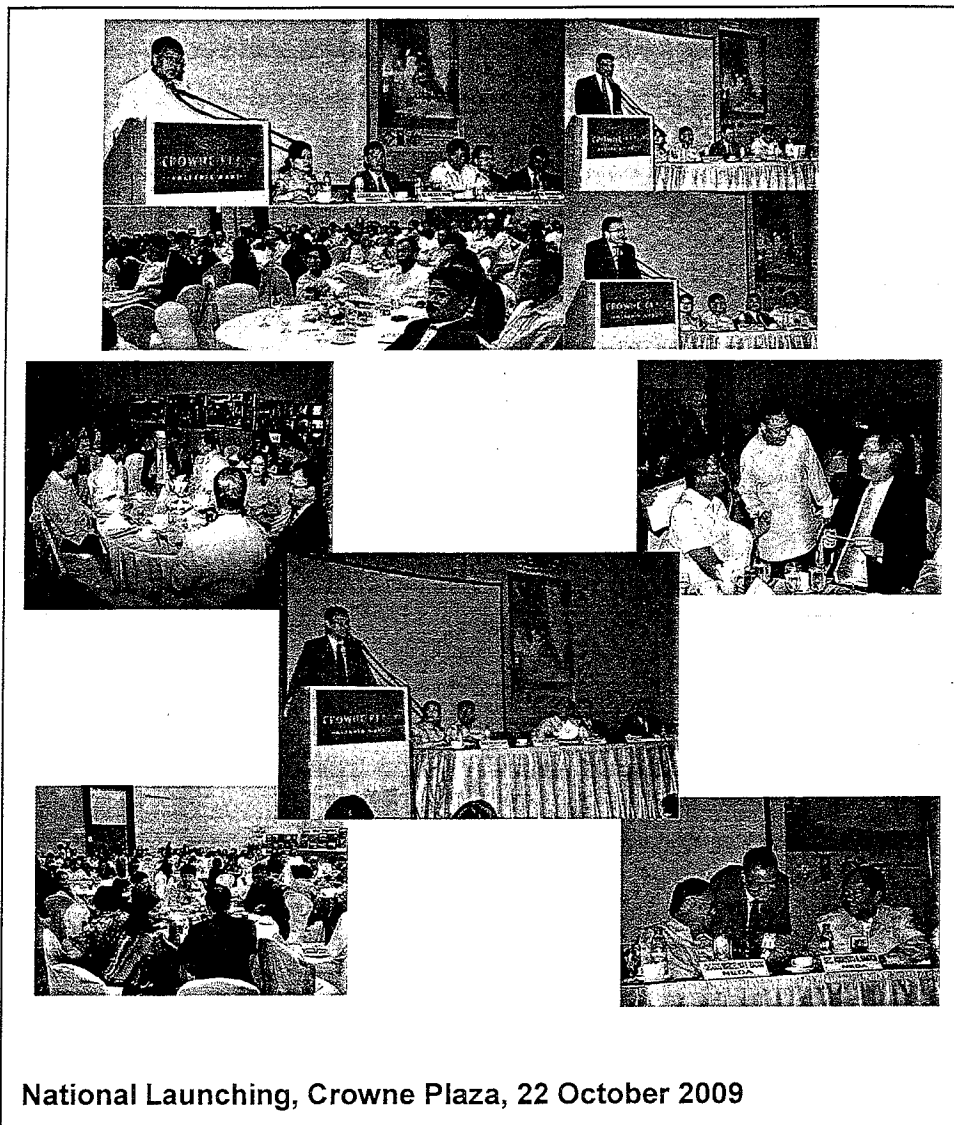
3.1.1 Output 1: Local government and other stakeholders' awareness, understanding of and competencies on integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are enhanced.

As major vehicle(s) for advocacy, project launchings were conducted for the project both at the national and regional levels. NEDA-RDCS took charge of the *national launching* while the various *NEDA Regional Offices (NROs)* were tasked to conduct the various regional launching and consultation activities – a total of fifteen (15) regional launchings were undertaken as of December, 2009.

Change which was abolished under RA 9729 and replaced by the *Climate Change Commission (CCC)*. Discussion with the CCC was, therefore, ongoing, as of reporting period.



On 22 October 2009, the project's national launching was held at the Crowne Plaza Galleria Manila. About 160 participants came from national government agencies, NEDA Regional Offices, local government units, representatives of state universities and colleges and research institutions, non-government organizations, international development partners and NEDA sector staffs.



Speakers in the event included NEDA DG Augusto B. Santos; Sec. Heherson Alvarez, Presidential Adviser on Climate Change; and, Gilberto Teodoro, the Secretary of National Defense representing President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. Renaud Meyer (UNDP Country Director) and Titon Mitra, (AusAID's Minister Counsellor) also delivered messages during the activity.

The participants of the launching were briefed on the NEDA-UNDP-EU guidelines on mainstreaming DRR in sub-national development and land used/physical planning (DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines), and the project's integrated framework. Feedbacks and reactions were also solicited. (See attached November issue of DRR+CCA News, **Annex 3**).

The NEDA Regional Offices or NROs took the lead role in the almost-simultaneous regional launching of the project. The various regional activities were held on various dates of November and December 2009. A total of 1,300 participants attended the various sessions (see accompanying table for details). The regional launching included focus group discussions to gauge the capacity of stakeholders in mainstreaming DRR/CCA in their work. An institutional capacity assessment was administered as part of the planned establishment of a regional information system.

The typical regional launching started with messages from the Chair of the Regional Development Council or the Director of the NRO, and the regional officers of the RPs. These messages were followed by the project overview (an audio-visual presentation), briefing on the DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines and the presentation on the project framework. The second part of the activity focused on the assessment of the technical and institutional capacity of potential regional academic partners. This was essentially undertaken through focus group discussions based on sectoral grouping (i.e., RLAs, LGUs, NGOs/POs/PSP, academe). (See attached December issue of DRR+CCA News, **Annex 4**).



Table 3. Summary of Details of the Regional Launchings

Region	Date/Place	# of participants
CAR	24 November 2009 (Ridgewood Residence, Baguio City)	95
I	19 November 2009 (Social Center, Saint Louis College)	114
II	26 November 2009	122
III	26 November 2009 (Social Action Center, Pampanga)	46
IV-A	27 November 2009	88
IV-B	26 November 2009 (Filipiniana Resort Hotel, Oriental Mindoro)	78
V	25 November 2009 (NEDA V Conference Room)	80
VI	24 November 2009	78
VII	20 November 2009 (Montebello Villa Hotel, Cebu City)	59
VIII	2 December 2009	94
IX	26 November 2009 (Marcian Garden Convention Center, Zamboanga City)	55
X	18 November 2009	103
XI	20 November 2009 (NEDA RDC XI)	103
XII	26 November 2009	71
XIII	25 November 2009 (Almont Hotel's Inland Resort)	114

Parallel to the conduct of the regional launching and consultation activities, the NROs also conducted a *baseline scanning* of related activities on DRR/CCA. A capacity assessment of potential regional partners was also conducted.

As part of continuing advocacy activities, RDCS participated in various IEC, advocacy and awareness activities of other partners. Activities included the following:

- OXFAM GB and DIPECHO project on “Safer and More Prepared Men and Women in Local Communities through a Permanent Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO) in three (3) high-risk Provinces in the Philippines” – served as resource team in training conducted for Sorsogon (August 17 – 18, 2009), Sarangani (August 26 – 27, 2009) and Pampanga (September 3 – 4, 2009). In the course of the training, the DRA framework was presented to the participants including some simple case exercises using the methodology.

- The *Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Sub-national Development and Land Use/Physical Planning* was introduced in a forum organized by the EC on 10 September 2009. National government agencies and the donor community attended the forum.
- A briefing on the DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines was conducted on 30 September 2009 for the *Regional Land Use Committee* of Region 7. The presentation also included a brief on the project.
- 17th PWWA International Conference and Exhibition (Philwater 2009) – a Project representative delivered a lecture on DRR and CCA (September 30 – October 3, 2009)
- The NEDA Board – National Land Use Committee (NB-NLUC) was given a briefing on the DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines and the Project during its second meeting on 2 December 2009 at the NEDA Board Room.

3.1.2 Output 2: DRR/CCA concerns are incorporated in the land use and development plans and target regions/provinces/municipalities/ cities

The *initial* framework that was presented during the project board organization meeting serves as the current working draft of the project. The framework was presented in various fora – project board, national launching and the various regional activities. Comments and feedbacks were solicited and obtained. Necessary revisions are being undertaken.

As part of the inception process, a *Small Group Discussion on Best Practices in Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in Development Planning* was undertaken with potential pilot regions. On 23 October 2009, representatives from the Province of Surigao del Norte, NEDA Regional Offices I and XIII were invited to a workshop to discuss lessons learned on mainstreaming DRR in their respective plans, and identify recommendations for improvements.

As part of the inception process, a review of local, national and international practices was undertaken. In particular, a Study Mission was fielded in Australia on 15-21 November 2009 to observe data management and information support systems for planning and risk assessment. Hosted by Geo-sciences Australia (GA), the Study Mission was organized to gain deeper understanding and appreciation of Australia's National Exposure Information System (NEXIS) and other federal- and state-level data management models that showcase effective elements for the successful integration of DRR/CCA in development planning. Insights on mainstreaming DRR/CCA in local planning and in the formulation of a national action plan were also obtained during the Study Mission. These learnings aided the Study Team in conceptualizing and designing an effective and appropriate DRR/CCA data management system for the Philippines.



Study Mission, Australia, November 2009
Hosted by *Geosciences Australia*

3.1.3 Output 3: Practical strategies for DRR/CCA are demonstrated at the local level
Initial discussions centered on possible strategies to identify appropriate and/or relevant adaptation strategies that may be included in the pilot demonstration of the project. No further significant discussions were undertaken pending finalization of MOA with EMB.

3.1.4 Output 4: Policy/program instruments for enhanced multistakeholder cooperation to address climate change developed

As of December, 2009, the finalization of the MOA with OPACC had essentially been suspended pending resolution of institutional issues, notably, who in the Office will primarily undertake project implementation. The identified RP (i.e., OPACC) in the project document will be subsumed by the yet-to-be-operationalized *Climate Change Office/Commission* recently created under RA 9729.

3.1.5 Output 5: Mechanisms for multistakeholder cooperation on integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at national and local levels strengthened.

No significant discussions undertaken pending finalization of MOA with the RP.

3.1.6 Project Management

A series of meetings for inception planning, work planning and technical discussions were conducted to firm up project strategies, frameworks and methodologies. Likewise, meeting with various project partners and stakeholders were also conducted. This phase of the process resulted in three major results: (1) the review and assessment of alternative intervention points and approaches; (2) the development of supporting information for the short list of interventions, tools, and approaches; and (3) the selection of the best option for implementation.

The schedules and descriptions of various activities are summarized as follows:

Table 4. Summary of Meetings/Workshops

Activity	Schedule	Remarks
Partners Meetings	20 August 2009 25 August 2009 8 September 2009 17 September 2009	A series of meetings to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief RPs on the project • discuss the integrating framework, project outputs, project timeline, project implementation arrangements, and other issues • workshop on project workplans, roles and responsibilities
	30 September 2009	Meeting with <i>reconstituted</i> Regional Land Use Committee (Region VII) for a briefing on the DRR guidelines and the DRA.
	23 October 2009	<i>Small Group Discussion</i> on Best Practices in Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in Development Planning with potential pilot areas.
	4 – 5 November 2009	Strategy Meeting with NROs for a project briefing and discussions on the integrating framework, project outputs, project timeline, project implementation arrangements, and other issues.
	2 December 2009	Briefing on DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines and the Project during the Second Meeting of the NB-NLUC
Complementation	17 – 18 August 2009 26 – 27 August 2009 3 – 4 September 2009	Briefing on DRR Guidelines for OXFAM-GB/EU-DIPECHO Project stakeholders in Sorsogon, Sarangani, and Pampanga.
	1 September 2009 29 September 2009	Series of complementation meeting with MDG-F Project on the conduct of the V&A for 43 provinces and the formulation of DRR/CCA-enhanced plans for 10 provinces
	18 September 2009	Complementation meeting with READY (REDAS) Project. Discussions centered on the features of the REDAS software.



Highlights of the results of the various meetings are as follows:

- On complementation with MDG-F Project

A *Letter of Agreement (LOA)* was drafted on the collaboration arrangements that will involve assisting 43 provinces in preparing their DRA (or vulnerability assessment) of which 10 will be compiled into DRR/CCA-enhanced plans. The proposed budget under discussion is PhP 40.0 Million from MDGF to this Project.

Another area of collaboration/complementation is on the sectoral assessment(s) being undertaken by the MDG-F Project. Assessment tools (primarily impact assessment models) for five (5) sectors (i.e., agriculture, forestry, coastal, water and health) are being developed by the MDG-F Project's academic partners and will be used to enrich the current DRA process under this Project. Most importantly, the climate scenario projections being produced by PAGASA under the MDG-F Project are critical inputs for the Integrating DRR/CCA Project.

- On complementation with PHIVOLCS

In addition to the data requirements (e.g., hazard maps), the Integrating DRR/CCA Project will be undertaking additional coordination/complementation discussions with PHIVOLCS on the possible use of its REDAS software in the formulation of DRR/CCA-enhanced CLUPs.



First Project Board, 24 September 2009

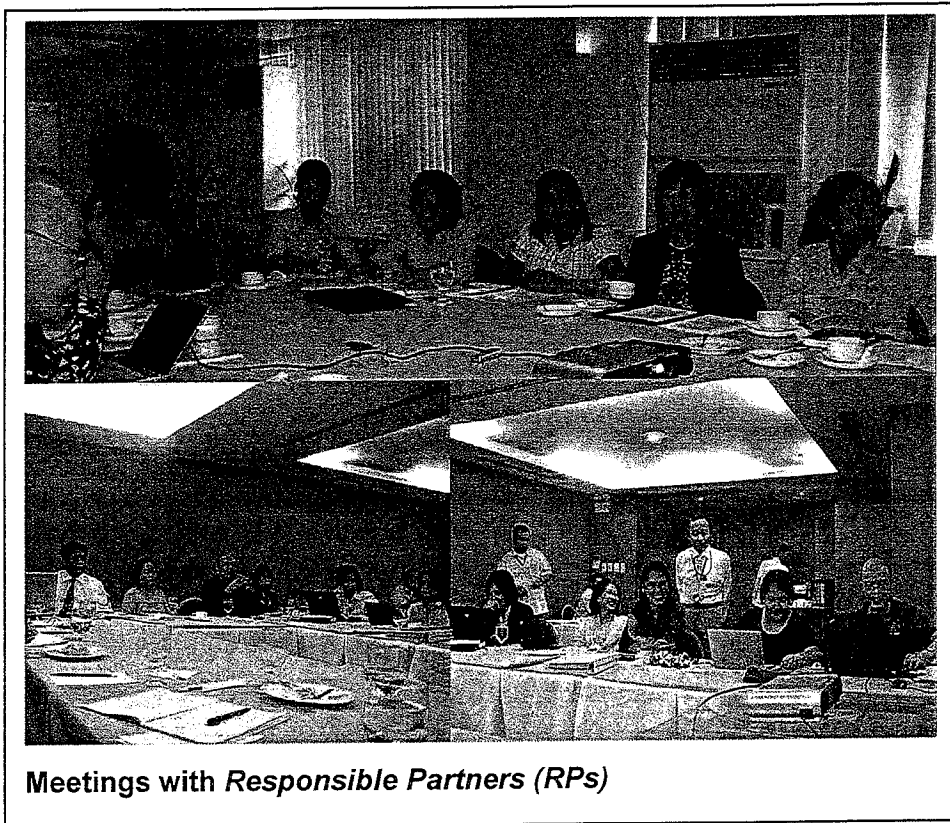
- On possible complementation with Geosciences Australia (through the READY Project)

The results of the collaboration between GA and PHIVOLCS under the READY Project will be a key input in the refinement of the DRA methodology. In particular, the methods and procedures in developing exposure data on physical structures may be utilized to refine the current DRA model.

On partnership with the CCC/CCO

A *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)* defining the arrangements between NEDA (as IP) and CCC/CCO (as RP) has been drafted. Under the draft agreement, the Integrating DRR/CCA Project will provide CCC/CCO with financial assistance for the formulation of two (2) key deliverables:

- Framework Strategy Program on Climate Change
- National Climate Change Action Plan



- On partnership with HLURB

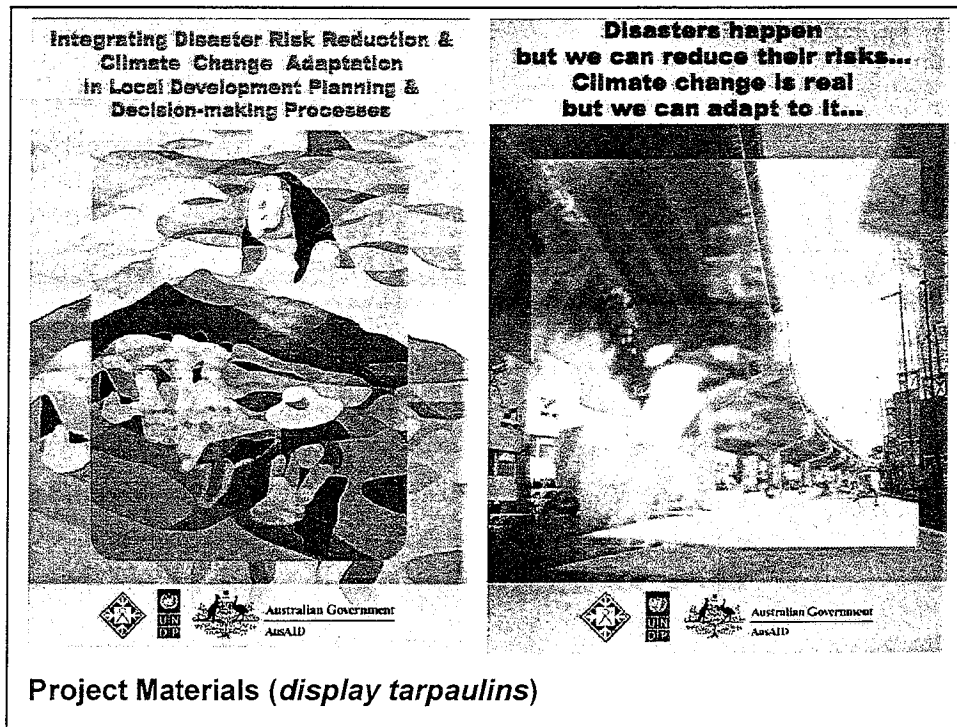
The HLURB will participate in the development of the methodology for the integration of DRR and CCA concerns in the CLUP process and the pilot-demonstration activities.

In line with the signing of the project document, a *Project Management Unit (PMU)* composed of RDCS technical staff was organized to implement the project. Recruitment of key consultants/specialists was also initiated. *Terms of Reference* were drafted and finalized, recruitment and selection conducted, and contracts prepared and executed. To date, the following consultants/specialists had been engaged to serve as the project study team (PST):

- Dr. Jacob S. Tio – as *Chief Technical Advisor* and the *Risk Assessment Expert*
- Dr. Enrico C. Paringit – as the *GIS Expert*
- Dr. Renan T. Tanhueco – as the *Land Use and Physical Planning expert*
- Mr. Benigno C. Balgos – as the *DRR/CCA Specialist*

The project-based *financial and administrative assistant* was also contracted.

As part of the preparatory works for the *national launching*, the services of an IEC specialist was engaged to prepare materials for the project. Project identified materials (e.g., slogan, cover design) were developed by the specialist as part of his TOR.



Project Materials (*display tarpaulins*)

3.2 PROJECT FINANCIAL DELIVERY

The 2009 annual financial delivery of the project is provided in **Annex 2**, “Summary of Expenditure as of December 2009”. Total resources so far received from AusAid is US\$432,103.61 (Aus\$550,500) while the August – December 2009 approved budget is only US\$248,240. The total expenditure for 2009 is US\$154,838.10 or 62.4% of the total annual budget. Of this, US\$111,015.02 or 59.5% of 2009 allocated budget was used up for Outcome 1 activities while US\$14,199.41 or 31.2% was spent for Outcome 2 activities.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND MITIGATING MEASURES

At the early stage of project implementation (inception phase), two main implementation issues were encountered:

- The unforeseen implication of the May 2010 election on project activities

Inasmuch as majority of the project stakeholders and beneficiaries are essentially local government units (both provincial and local), the forthcoming May 2010 required rescheduling of project activities pertaining to advocacy and awareness enhancement directed towards potential LGU-partners and/or pilot sites.

It was decided, instead, that capability building activities – targeting the regional partners, be intensified during the period in the run up to the elections and before the new officials are sworn into office. Inasmuch as the core-principle of project implementation is the *regionalization* of the DRR/CCA capabilities, the various NROs and the regional partner-academic institutions will be capacitated to enable them to become full partners in the mainstreaming of DRR/CCA concerns in local development planning and decision-making processes. This “*intensified*” capability building activities will allow for the piloting and project implementation to be fully operational as soon as the LCEs have been identified and co-opted as project partners.

- The institutional arrangements were affected by the recently enacted RA 9729.

The signing of the Philippine President of RA 9729 (*An Act Mainstreaming Climate Change Into Government Policy Formulations, Establishing The Framework Strategy and Program on Climate Change, Creating for this Purpose the Climate Change Commission, and for Other Purposes*), is an unexpected development, albeit a positive one, for the overall outcome of the project. In the short term, however, it has somehow complicated institutional arrangements for project implementation in so far as Outputs 4 & 5 are concerned.

Specifically, the identified RPs (i.e., *Office of the Presidential Adviser on Climate Change* and the *Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change – EMB*) have been subsumed by the *Climate Change Commission* which is yet to be operationalized with the appointment of the commissioners. At this point, finalization of partnership agreements with these RPs have been suspended pending resolution of the institutional arrangements.



ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE (FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE)

Award ID: 00057456
 Project ID: 00070998

Activity	Description	2009 Approved		Component % of		Total Approved Budget	Total Expenditure to Date
		Budget	Jan-Dec 2009 Expenditures	Total 2009 Expenditure	Budget		
Outcome 1	Local level land use and physical planning and decision-making processes reflect CCA/DRR priorities in an integrated manner						
Total Gain/Loss on Cost Sharing			(623.58)				(623.58)
ACTIVITY1	Enhance LGU & Stakeholders awareness, understanding and competence on climate change	121,500.00	87,762.13	72.2%	467,627.00		87,762.13
ACTIVITY2	Incorporate CCA/DRR concerns in the land use and physical framework plans	65,000.00	23,252.89	35.8%	662,257.00		23,252.89
ACTIVITY3	Demonstrate Practical strategies for climate change adaptation/DRR	0.00	0.00	0.0%	359,293.00		0.00
Total for Outcome 1		186,500.00	111,015.02	59.5%	1,489,177.00		110,391.44
Outcome 2	Enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation in addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction in an integrated manner.						
Total Gain/Loss on Cost Sharing			0.00				0.00
ACTIVITY4	Policy/program instruments for enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation on climate	17,500.00	0.00	0.0%	152,243.00		0.00



Activity	Description	2009 Approved		Component % of		Total Expenditure to Date
		Budget	Jan-Dec 2009 Expenditures	Total 2009 Expenditure	Total Approved Budget	
	change					
ACTIVITY5	Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder cooperation on climate change at national and local levels strengthened.	0.00	0.00	0.0%	55,822.00	0.00
ACTIVITY6	Project Management	28,000.00	14,199.41	50.7%	190,608.00	14,199.41
Total for Outcome 2		45,500.00	14,199.41	31.2%	398,673.00	14,199.41
UNDP GMS (7%) in USD		*16,240.00	**30,247.25	186.2%	132,150.00	30,247.25
Grand Total for Integrating DRR/CCA		248,240.00	154,838.10	62.4%	2,020,000.00	185,085.35
Total Contributions Received			432,103.61			432,103.61

NOTE: * UNDP GMS (Management Fee) – 7% based on Programmed Budget

** UNDP GMS (Collected as expenditure) – 7% based on 1st Tranche received from AusAid (USD432,103.61 or AusD550,500)

November 2009

DRR+CCA NEWS

Planning to Protect

The Official Newsletter of the "Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Processes" Project

NEDA gears up for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in local plans

About 160 development workers, planners and scientists, converged during the launching of the Project on "Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Processes" at the Crowne Plaza Galleria Manila on October 22, 2009. The launching is meant to raise awareness and generate support for the project from the national, regional and local stakeholders as well as to present the guidelines on mainstreaming DRR in subnational development and land use/physical planning as the foundation for DRR and climate CCA integration.

DND Secretary Gilberto Teodoro gave the keynote address on behalf of the President Arroyo in the occasion. Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning and NEDA Director-General Augusto Santos, Presidential Advisor on Climate Change Secretary Hersherson Alvarez, UNDP Country Director Renaud Meyer, and Australian Agency for International Development Minister Counsellor Titon Mitra also gave their messages. Other partners from donor agencies, representatives from NEDA Regional Offices, LGUs, NGOs, colleagues from the government and academic/research institutions attended the launching.

The Project is spearheaded by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) with development partners United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid). Project implementation will involve three major partners for specific project components namely Office of the Presidential Adviser on Climate Change (OPACC), Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB) and Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB). Aside from the major partners, NEDA will also need the usual support from other agencies such as NDCC, DILG, PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB and the League of Provinces, Municipalities and Cities.



The Project aims to strengthen resilience of key stakeholders to disasters by integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development planning and decision making processes. This involves, on one side, building competencies of partners and stakeholders and on the other, strengthening linkages and participatory mechanisms. With a total budget of AUS\$2.5 million, the Project will enhance knowledge and raise awareness of stakeholders at the local level, incorporate DRR/CCA concerns in the planning process, and demonstrate DRR/CC management and adaptation strategies. In terms of strengthening local participation, policy/programme instruments and mechanisms for stakeholder cooperation will be developed.

The Project launch comes at a time when parts of Metro Manila and Northern Luzon have recently seen massive flooding due to typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng. Typhoons' damage is staggering due to damages in crops and infrastructure and has caused hundreds of lives lost and thousands of families left to recover from trauma.



Australian Government
AusAID

"It is in this context, therefore, that we need to take stock on what went wrong with our disaster preparedness and mitigation programs...the project is very timely as it will promote a medium- to long-term strategy to rebuild the disaster affected areas into stronger and more resilient communities" Said NEDA Acting Director General Santos, referring to the humanitarian onslaught brought about by the recent typhoons.

In her welcome remarks, OIC-DDG Marcelina Bacani pointed out that while the Philippines have made strides in early warning and disaster preparedness; however, with what happened in typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng, there is a need to do more. She said that this is why this Project which will link DRR and climate change adaptation is being launched. It will take off and build on the mainstreaming initiatives that NEDA initiated in 2007.

UNDP Country Director Meyer endorsed the Project as it will provide a "vehicle for change" to work out practical solutions to development challenges and in effecting a shift from a culture of reaction to one of prevention.

Australian Agency for International Development Minister Counsellor Titon Mitra said that the recent disaster presents an opportunity to build back in a way that reduces the risk of disaster of this scale happening ever again.

"This project we are launching today has an exceptional opportunity to contribute in a way that will make a fundamental difference."

Presidential Advisor on Climate Change Heherson Alvarez lauded the Project as a testament to Philippines' share in averting the possible impacts of Climate Change. He said that he will report to the world leaders in Copenhagen in December that Filipinos are prepared to protect themselves and "our actions can be a model and inspiration to the world".

DND Secretary Teodoro, speaking on behalf of the President, welcomed the Project and shared some key principles in decision making processes that he learned from the recent disasters that hit the country. He advised that the Project should give practical solutions that consider the attitudes and mind sets of the people and political factors that affect decision making. He emphasized that DRR and CCA are means not ends to safe communities and thus, must be integrated into the public governance mix of decision makers.

Secretary Santos also emphasized the importance of public awareness on climate change, the need to incite positive collective action, and the necessity of basing decisions on local realities.

"We recognize the enormous responsibilities of cities and municipalities to their constituencies who bear the brunt of disasters, and so all our actions in this project are focused on building their capacities. We hope to stir action, not only among

those directly involved in disaster management or among scientists, but among each one of us. Disaster risk reduction as well as climate change adaptation is everybody's business."



The participants were also briefed on the NEDA-UNDP-EU Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-national Development and Land Use Physical Planning which will serve as the foundation for DRR and CCA integration. As UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon said, "DRR is the first line of defense in adapting to climate change." With the Guidelines in place, integration of DRR and CCA will be facilitated.

Dir. Jose, head of NEDA-RDCS and the Project Management Unit, in her synthesis, emphasized that the Project will be working closely with the local government units to ensure that outputs will be acceptable and useful to them.

About the Project

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Process envisions that:

- ◆ Local government and other stakeholders' awareness, understanding of and competencies on integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are enhanced
- ◆ DRR/CCA concerns are incorporated in the land use and development plans of target regions/ provinces/ municipalities/ cities
- ◆ Practical strategies for DRR/CCA are demonstrated at the local level
- ◆ Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder cooperation on integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at national and local levels are strengthened
- ◆ Policy/program instruments for enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation to address climate change are developed

Project Management Unit

Regional Development Coordination Staff
National Economic and Development Authority
7/F, NEDA sa Pasig Bldg., St. Josemaria Escriva Drive
Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telefax: 631-3743; Trunk: 631-0945 to 64 local 709
Email: RDCSmailbox@neda.gov.ph, sgjose@neda.gov.ph

Energy and Environment Unit

United Nations Development Programme
Tel: 901-0224; Fax: 901-1020
Email: amelia.supetran@undp.org

December 2009

DRR+CCA News

Planning to Protect

The Official Newsletter of the "Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Processes" Project

NEDA launches DRR/CCA Project in the regions

The National Economic and Development Authority's (NEDA) project on "Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Local Development Planning and Decision-Making Processes" had its series of regional launch throughout the country from November 18 to 27, 2009.

More than a thousand representatives from various national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs), the private sector and academe actively participated in the activities and pledged support to the success of the project. This followed the national launch in Metro Manila on October 22, 2009 attended by about 160 development workers, planners and scientists.

The regional launch is meant to generate awareness and support of regional and local stakeholders and gather feedback on the initial framework for mainstreaming DRR/CCA in local development and decision-making processes. The 2008 NEDA-UNDP-EU Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Subnational Development and Land Use/Physical Framework Plans was also presented as the foundation for DRR and CCA integration.

NEDA is implementing the project in support of the NEDA Board-National Land Use Committee Action Agenda on Disaster Risk Management which was adopted in 2006. Also, as the central development planning agency of government, this initiative is NEDA's opportunity for introducing innovations in subnational planning approaches given the established link of disasters and development.

Regional Perspectives

"The project launch was an opportune time to address the issues on disaster risk and climate change and generate awareness and support from various stakeholders", said NEDA MIMAROPA Director Oskar Balbastro.



Representatives of various LGUs, NGOs, academe, private sectors and national government agencies actively participated in the project

Recently, tropical storms Ondoy and Pepeng flooded almost all areas in metropolitan Manila and other low-lying areas in Central and Northern Luzon. Typhoon Ondoy, the worst recorded in history pouring more than a month's worth of rain in just 12 hours, according to PAGASA, brought the worst flooding in Southeast Asia for the past four decades forcing people up to their rooftops while sweeping others into the raging waters.

NEDA CAR Director and Acting Chair of the Regional Development Council (RDC) Juan Ngalob has emphasized that the project is "a process towards institutionalizing the learning from the past disasters at an earlier period".

Director Ngalob also stressed the need to localize the application of DRR and CCA, if possible, up to the barangay level. He also emphasized the need to identify the vulnerability of every area in the region so that proper mitigation and countermeasures can be placed against hazards or risks.



Australian Government
AusAID

Antique Governor Salvacion Perez, who is also the RDC VI Chairperson, regarded the project as "one of the trailblazing endeavors which will enable the coming together of science and practical ground adaptation and community-oriented solutions". Governor Perez believes that wise land use planning will reduce adverse impacts and costs of disasters.

RDC XII Chairperson and Sarangani Governor Miguel Rene Dominguez stressed the need to intensify advocacy campaigns in order to increase the public's knowledge and awareness on climate change and consequently incite positive collective action on disaster risk reduction.

NEDA Region I Director Leonardo Quitos gave emphasis on the need for multi-stakeholder cooperation for the realization of the project. He also advocated the formulation of DRM-Enhanced Regional Physical Framework Plans, which serve as the long-term blueprint that calls for effective actions in reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change.

Meanwhile, NEDA Region VIII Director and RDC Vice-Chair Buenaventura Go-Soco, Jr., said that some of the identified trainings and other activities of the DRR/CCA Project can be incorporated in the RDC Work program being vital in achieving the desired sustainable development.

On another note, Mr. Arsenio Sebastian III, Private Sector Representative and Co-Chairperson of RDC X, has expressed his gratitude to NEDA and its partner agencies, AusAID and UNDP, for spearheading the project "as an important tool for raising the capacity of regions and provinces in DRR". He also encouraged the stakeholders to actively take part in the project through advocating DRR in their respective fields.

Challenges

The participants have identified current issues, challenges and problems of DRR and CCA implementation at the local level during focus group discussions. The following are the key issues and concerns identified using three criteria:

Data Availability

- ◆ Availability of reliable and regularly updated database on hazard characterization, disaster risk estimation and evaluation
- ◆ High acquisition cost of GIS-based maps
- ◆ Restrictions on data access imposed by some agencies

Technical Capability

- ◆ High cost of GIS software, equipment and facility
- ◆ Limited availability of GIS experts at the local level
- ◆ Lack of technical personnel for DRR and CCA programs as these are not part of the regular tasks of LGUs
- ◆ Lack of budget to finance the operations and management of GIS facility

Institutional Capability

- ◆ Absence of a clear mechanism in institutionalizing DRR and CCA that will create a body or office at the local level
- ◆ Lack of budget to fully implement the integration of DRR/CCA in local decision-making processes
- ◆ Lack of knowledge on laws and policies pertaining to DRR and CCA
- ◆ Non-inclusion of DRR and CCA in the curriculum of most colleges and universities
- ◆ Lack of information campaign and advocacy promotion

According to LGUs, mainstreaming would entail additional funds at the initial stages until it is fully institutionalized in LGU processes. However, they recognize that these additional investments would lead to sustainable development.

Academe, NGOs, and private institutions, however, worry for the continuity of the implementation of DRR/CCA plans due to constant change of leadership in LGUs and other government agencies.

NEDA Region IX Director Arturo Valero, on the other hand, has underscored the important role of academe in advocating



Participants during the workshop activity of the DRR/CCA project launch in various regions

the need for DRR as a means of reducing risk due to natural hazards.

During the open forum, representative from the academe Region IV-A has inquired if DRR/CCA is already integrated in the new CLUP guidelines of HLURB. According to HLURB representative, while the existing guidelines on the formulation/ updating of CLUPs do not specify clear integration of DRR/CCA, they have been advocating the inclusion of hazard prone areas and other mitigating measures in the plan.



Participants presenting their workshop outputs and raising issues and concerns during open forum discussions

Meanwhile, stakeholders from Region VII suggested NEDA to come up with a list of policies on environmental management and protection that would guide in monitoring LGUs' compliance.

Local DRR Initiatives and Best Practices

Part of the activity was the identification of DRR initiatives and best practices among regional and local stakeholders. Among the major DRR initiatives identified include the following:

- ◆ geo-hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment
- ◆ watershed rehabilitation and reforestation
- ◆ disaster preparedness and community-based emergency response
- ◆ Information and education campaign on DRR and CCA in local communities
- ◆ establishment of early warning system in disaster risk areas
- ◆ preparation of DRR-enhanced provincial land use plans
- ◆ solid waste management projects
- ◆ hazard assessment of relocation/resettlement sites

Among the notable DRR initiatives include APSEMO or the Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office, a separate and distinct body within the provincial government of Albay. Created in 1994, APSEMO was the top recipient of 2009 Galing Pook Award recognizing APSEMO as one of the best practices in disaster risk management. The office is composed

of designated disaster specialists by type of hazard that ensure continuous and effective delivery of local government initiatives.

In Davao City, a Task Force on Climate Change was created and constituted in support to mainstreaming DRR and CCA. The task force aims to strengthen local mechanisms for the protection of its people from natural hazards.

In order to advance the mainstreaming of DRR in local development planning, according to its Chair Vicente Lao, the RDC XI has adopted a resolution which enjoins provincial, city and municipal planning and development offices to consider DRR as an integral part of their development and land use planning.

On the other hand, a Regional Development Agenda on Climate Change was formulated by Ilocos Region, the first in the country.

The Department of Education in Regions X and XI has formulated a Disaster Risk Reduction Resource Manual which is used in teaching introductory course on DRR management in public schools.

Bataan Governor Enrique Garcia has imparted the provincial government's undertakings to address the threats posed by climate change to their province, which is highly vulnerable to rise in sea water level. Their efforts on integrated coastal resource management protection program, which they vigorously pursued along with reforestation and watershed rehabilitation, have earned them international recognition for public-private partnership.

On-going efforts for the inclusion of DRR and CCA into their curriculum are being initiated by several colleges and universities (SUCs) in the Cordillera and Bicol regions. The SUCs' specialized programs and courses on DRR and CCA will enhance LGU capabilities on project implementation.

The formulation of DRR-enhanced PDPFP is currently undertaken by all the provinces in CARAGA Region, according to NEDA CARAGA Director Carmencita Cochingco.

Other significant DRR initiatives identified in the workshop include Samal City's underwater and weather monitoring stations and the advocacy promotion of indigenous knowledge on DRR measures in Cordillera Region.

Commitment of Donor Partner

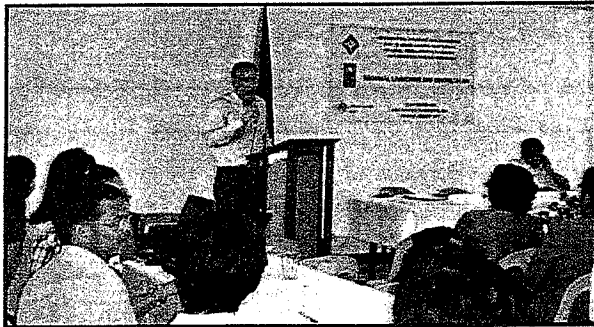
Meanwhile, AusAID representative Mr. Peter Jensen, has emphasized that while AusAID's efforts towards providing development assistance are mostly for education, subnational infrastructure and health, due consideration is given to DRR and CCA in the design of activities to ensure that roads built, and schools and health facilities established will not be washed away by floods or destroyed by earthquakes.

Disasters happen but we can reduce their risks...

Climate Change is real but we can adapt to it...

DRR+CCA News

"While DRR (including CCA) is a small component of the overall Australian program for the Philippines, it plays a critical role in sustaining development gains", said Mr. Jensen in his remarks during the project launch of Region V in Legazpi City, Albay.



AusAID representative, Mr. Peter Jensen, delivering his remarks during the project launch of Region V in Legazpi City, Albay

Among the AusAID-supported DRR programs and projects identified by Mr. Jensen include the enhancement of database on multi-hazard mapping, damage assessment tools and systems, improvement of geospatial information system, and establishment of community-based disaster action/response teams.

About the Project

Funded by Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the project aims to strengthen resiliency of local communities and lessen their vulnerability to disasters by integrating DRR and CCA into local development planning and decision-making processes. The project will likewise build competencies and strengthen linkages and participatory mechanisms among partner agencies.

With a total budget of Aus\$2.5 million, the project aims to bring awareness and understanding of DRR/CCA to the community level, incorporating it into local level land use and development plans. The project also includes the enhancement of multistakeholder cooperation by creating mechanisms for their participation.

NEDA, as the lead implementing agency of the project, will ensure the integration of DRR and CCA into the regional and local plans through its partner agencies particularly

DENR-EMB, HLURB and the newly created Climate Change Commission.

Trainings will also be conducted for LGUs and other major stakeholders to ensure inclusion of DRR measures and CCA strategies in their development and land use/physical framework plans. Partnership with academic institutions will also be established to tap their pool of experts and technical resources.

facts box

Natural Hazards - a hazard that is produced by nature or natural processes, which should exclude hazards stemming or resulting from human activities. It is also referred to as the probability of occurrence of a potentially damaging phenomenon within a given time period and area.

Risk - the expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. The unit of measure of risk could be number of fatality or value of damaged property.

Vulnerability - refers to conditions which define how elements exposed to risk are affected by a hazard.

Disaster - a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope using only its own resources.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) - the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Mainstreaming DRR (into development) - to consider and address risks emanating from natural hazards in medium-term strategic frameworks and institutional structures, in country and sectoral strategies and policies and in the design of individual projects in hazard-prone countries.

Sources: International Panel for Climate Change, UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Prevention

Project Management Unit

Regional Development Coordination Staff
National Economic and Development Authority
7/F, NEDA sa Pasig Bldg., St. Josemaria Escriva Drive
Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telefax: 631-3743; Trunk: 631-0945 to 64 local 709
Email: RDCSmailbox@neda.gov.ph; sgjose@neda.gov.ph

Energy and Environment Unit

United Nations Development Programme
Tel: 901-0224; Fax: 901-1020
Email: amelia.supetran@undp.org