



Inclusive solutions for the green transition



# Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines: Case and Policy Analysis of the People's Survival Fund (PSF)

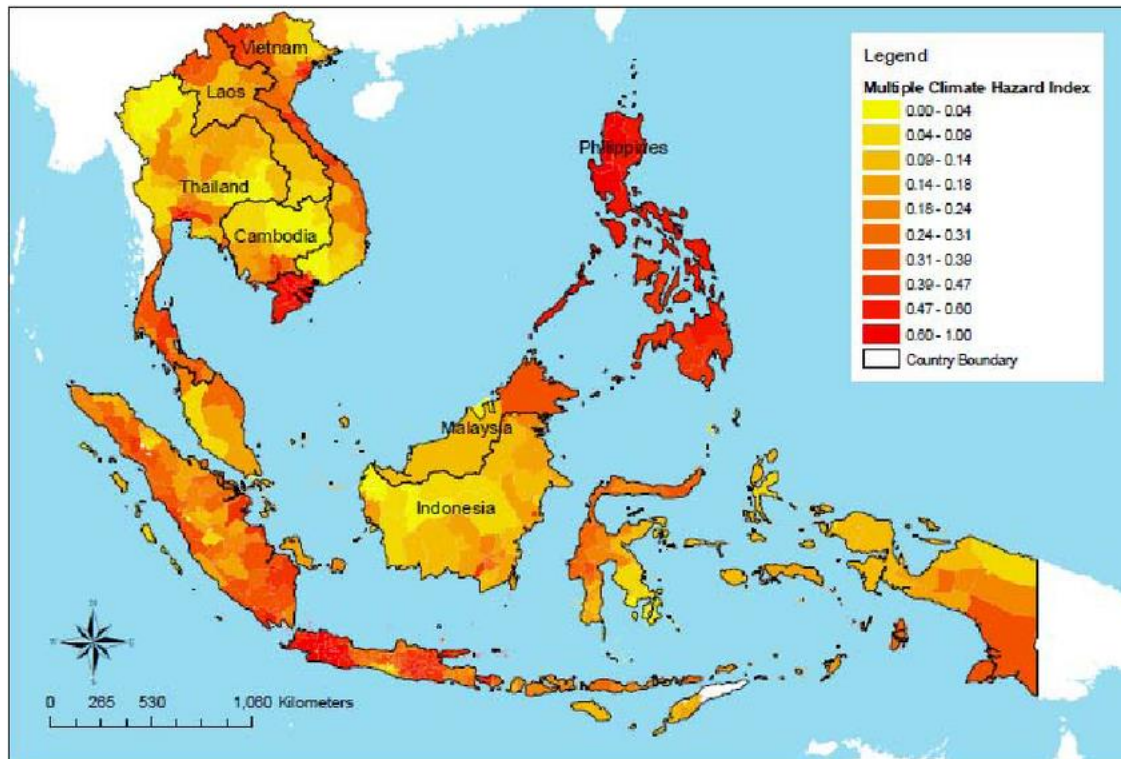


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Paris, France

# The Philippines and Climate Change





# Philippine Typhoon Statistics (2007-2016)

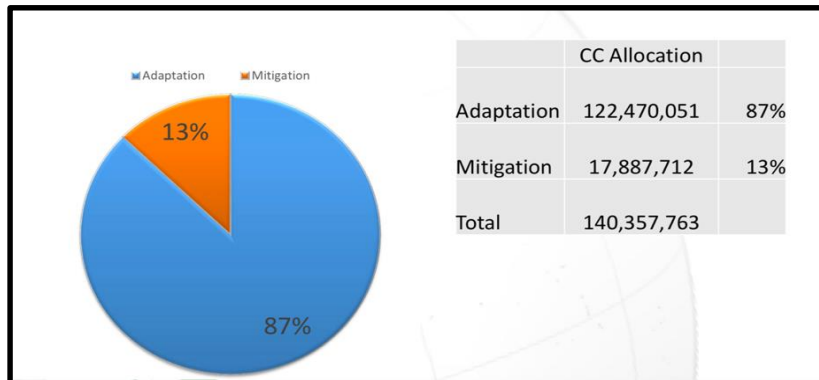
Year	Occurrences	Death Tolls	Injured	Total Affected	Total Damages (000 US\$)
2007	16	129	24	2,023,092	16,815
2008	20	959	1,015	8,459,896	481,202
2009	25	1,307	900	13,352,484	962,107
2010	15	1,113	124,096	5,581,507	335,087
2011	36	1,989	6,703	11,729,947	730,025
2012	22	2,415	2,879	12,531,446	1,005,611
2013	14	7,750	29,893	25,667,133	12,422,810
2014	13	331	2,269	13,274,658	1,062,899
2015	16	201	131	4,019,201	1,965,966
2016	10	68	204	4,234,608	180,074
Total	187	16,262	168,114	100,873,972	19,162,596

# Philippine Policies on Climate Change

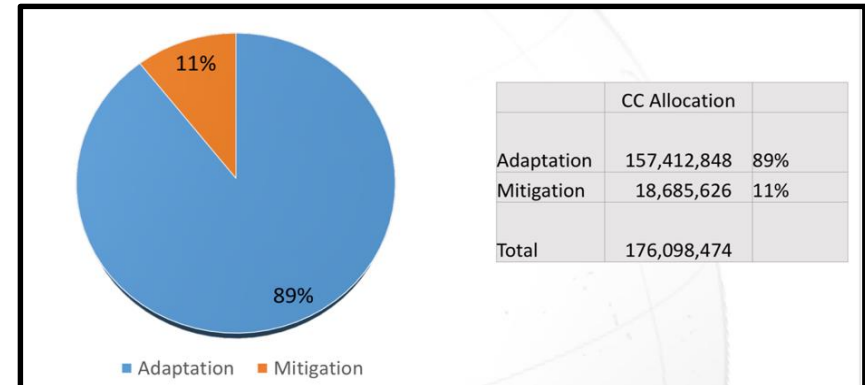
Year	Policies
<b>2017/ 2011</b>	Executive Order No. 24 S. 2017 and Executive Order No. 43 S. 2011 - Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) Cabinet Cluster
<b>2011</b>	Republic Act 10174 People's Survival Fund Law
<b>2011</b>	National Disk Risk Reduction and Management Plan
<b>2011</b>	National Climate Change Action Plan
<b>2010</b>	Republic Act 10121 Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act

Year	Policies
<b>2009</b>	Republic Act 9729 Climate Change Act
<b>2008</b>	Republic Act 9513 Renewable Energy Act
<b>2008</b>	Republic Act 9512 National Environmental Awareness and Education Act
<b>2004</b>	Republic Act 9275 Clean Water Act of 2004
<b>2000</b>	Republic Act 9003 Solid Waste Management Act
<b>1999</b>	Republic Act 8749 Clean Air Act
<b>1997</b>	Republic Act 8435 Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act

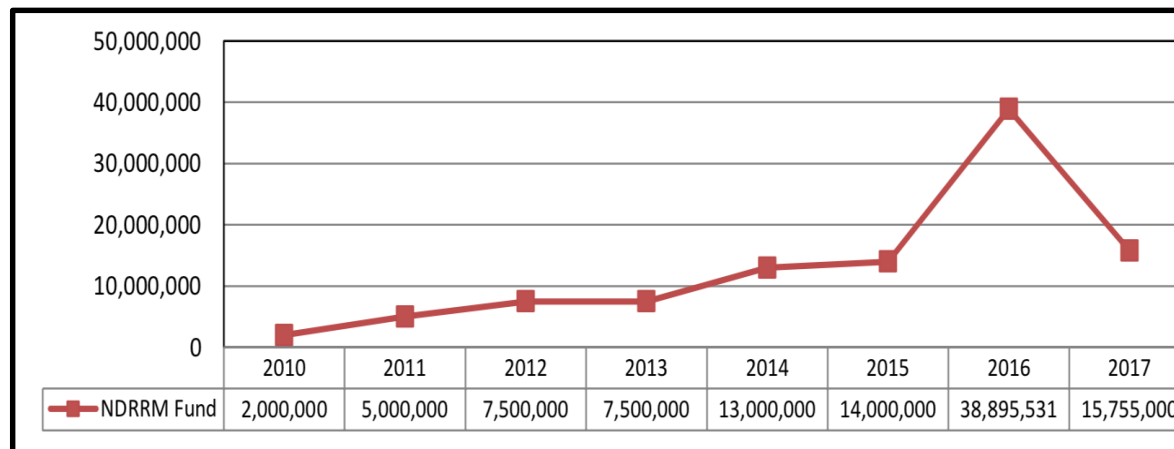
# Climate Change and the National Budget



2015 Philippine budget for climate change (Climate Change Commission, 2016)

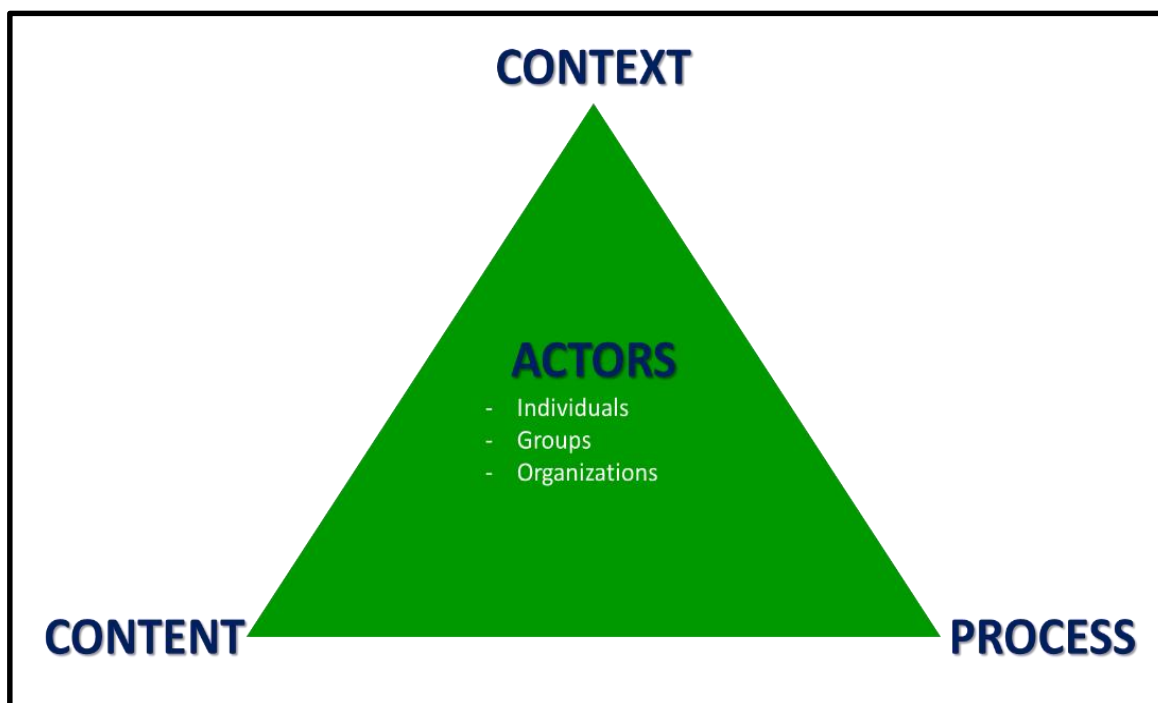


2016 Philippine budget for climate change (Climate Change Commission, 2016)



National disaster risk reduction and management budget 2010-2017 in '000 Philippine pesos (Commission on Audit, 2014)

# Analytical Framework



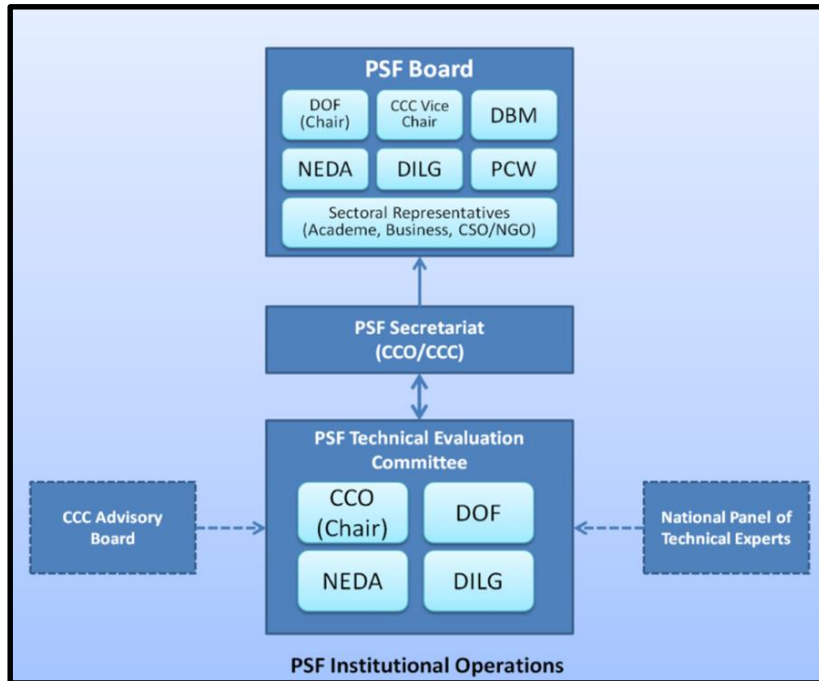
Policy triangle framework (Walt and Gilson, 1994)



## Overview

- A special fund in the National Treasury for the financing of climate change adaptation project.
- PhP1 billion annually from the General Appropriations Act
- Local government units (LGUs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) are eligible to submit community-led climate change adaptation proposals to the People's Survival Fund board, which will shortlist and approve the projects

# Actors



Policy actors for the People's Survival Fund (Climate Change Commission, n.d.)

## Strengths

- Stakeholders are well-represented in the board
- Decentralizes adaptation to the local government units (LGUs) – incentivizes local action
- Fosters collaboration and co-creation by engaging non-government partners

## Gaps

- Added work for LGU personnel
- Small time allotted to proposal writing can lead to rejected proposals
- Low priority for LGUs that are not prone to natural calamities
- LGU elections are every three years





# Context

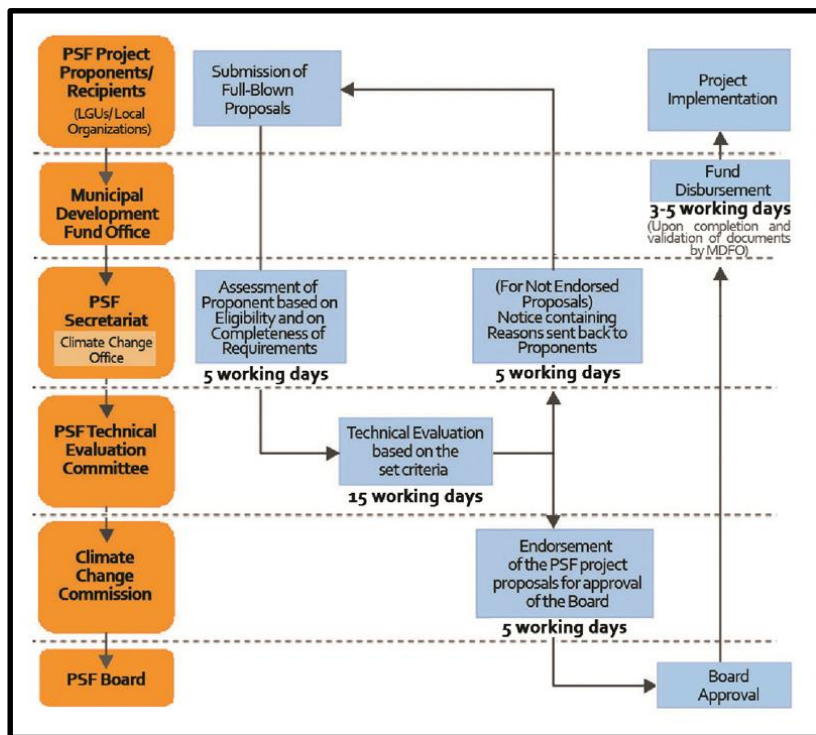
## Strengths

- No one-size-all solution to climate change adaptation
- Nuanced to the context of a particular municipality or city
- Prioritizes area with higher exposure to climate risks, higher poverty incidences, or have biodiversity corridors

## Gaps

- Requires knowledge and alignment to the local climate change frameworks and plans, which not all LGUs have
- Limited database of local vulnerabilities
- LGUs lack technical know-how to develop an evidence-based adaptation rationale
- Lack of robustness in the proposal

# Process



People's Survival Fund proposal process (Climate Change Commission, 2016)

## Strengths

- Processes are outlined
- Lines of accountability are documented Clear scoring criteria for ranking project proposals prevents politicization of the process.
  - 40% for the level of poverty incidence
  - 30% for the exposure to climate risks,
  - 30% for the presence of identified key biodiversity areas
- Evaluators of the proposals do field visits to the proponent's location.

# Process

## Gaps

- Lack of awareness from LGUs on PSF
- Can be too complicated for small organizations.
- 
- CSO and NGO proponents require government accreditation
- Rejections due to incomplete documents
- Processing time takes much longer than is indicated in the process flow.
- Unprogrammed fund allocation in 2013 - 2014
- Only 6 projects have been approved

### Box 1. Summary of requirements for PSF project proposals

- Resolution affirming the interest of LGU or community organizations to apply
- Accreditation and SEC Registration/Incorporation papers (for CSOs)
- Organizational structure of proponent
- Audited financial statements for the last 3 years
- Project Proposal
- Vulnerability / risk assessment/ hazard maps/ or document that explains climate risk exposure
- Feasibility study (if applicable)
- Order creating the LGU/community organization project implementation unit
- Minutes and highlights of consultation with stakeholders for the project development
- Database of stakeholders consulted
- Sex-aggregated data in project consultation and project beneficiaries
- Program of work
- Detailed cost estimates of the project
- Environmental compliance certificate or certificate of non-coverage from DENR (if applicable)
- Results framework including milestones, targets and indicators
- Certificate of No Derogatory Record of the officials/board/members
- All other necessary documents as maybe required upon evaluation of the application

# Content

## Strengths

- Fund's scope addresses new adaptation measures
- Proposed projects can integrate well with other government-led programs.
- Scientific plus socio-economic outcomes
- The multi-stakeholder approach to project proposals
- 

## Gaps

- Proposal limited to six themes
  - sectoral vulnerability assessments
  - monitoring of vector-borne diseases
  - forecasting and early warning systems,
  - institutional development for LGUs and communities
  - risk financing
  - community adaptation support programs
- Rejected projects are often soft projects such as conduct of training, seminars and research studies.
- PhP 1 billion for an annual fund might be a relatively small amount
- No overall monitoring and evaluation protocols



# Approved PSF Projects (2015-2018)

Proponent / Locale	Title of Project	Short Description	Implementing Partners	Funding (Php)
<b>Municipality of Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte (Eastern Mindanao)</b>	Siargao Climate Field School for Farmers and Fisherfolk	Capacitate fisherfolk, farm owners, workers and helpers to become climate-smart	Surigao State College of Technology	80.0M
<b>Municipality of Lanuza, Surigao del Sur (Eastern Mindanao)</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (Ridge to Reef) as an Adaptation Mechanism to Resiliency	Ecosystem-based adaptation of watersheds, mangroves, and riverine ecosystem; alternative livelihood		40.0M
<b>Municipality of San Francisco, Camotes Island, Cebu (Central Visayas)</b>	Building Resilience through Ecological-based Farming	Strengthen the water governance and develop climate-adaptive livelihoods through agriculture	Philippine Partnership for the Development of the Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)	38.2M
<b>Municipality of Gerona, Tarlac (Central Luzon)</b>	Promoting Resiliency and a Climate-informed Gerona	Increase access of communities to climate information and warning services, and improve Gerona's water resources	Rice Watch and Action Network	38.0M
<b>Municipality of Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte (Northern Mindanao)</b>	Establishment and Sustainable Management of River Ecosystem	Establish a Watershed Management Office, conduct capacity building activities, provide sustainable and resilient support livelihood programs, and construct settlement protection along riverbanks.	Agri-Aqua Development Corporation Mindanao (AADC)	28.7M
<b>Local government of Maitum, Sarangani (Southern Mindanao)</b>	Saub Watershed Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Flood Risk Reduction for Increased Resilience	Formulate Saub watershed management plan and establish a watershed management office, capacity building, develop agroforestry and demo farms, contract riverbank protection		104.0M

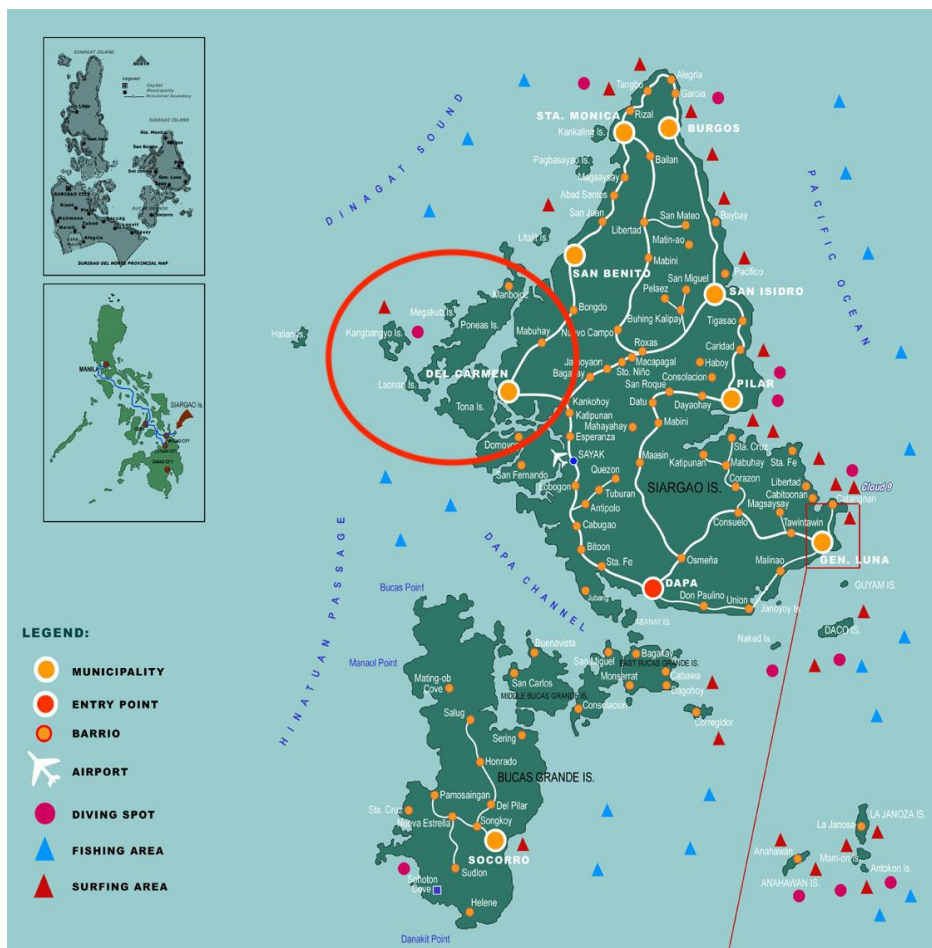
# The PSF Case of Del Carmen, Siargao



Proposed Project: The Siargao Climate Field School for Farmers and Fisherfolks

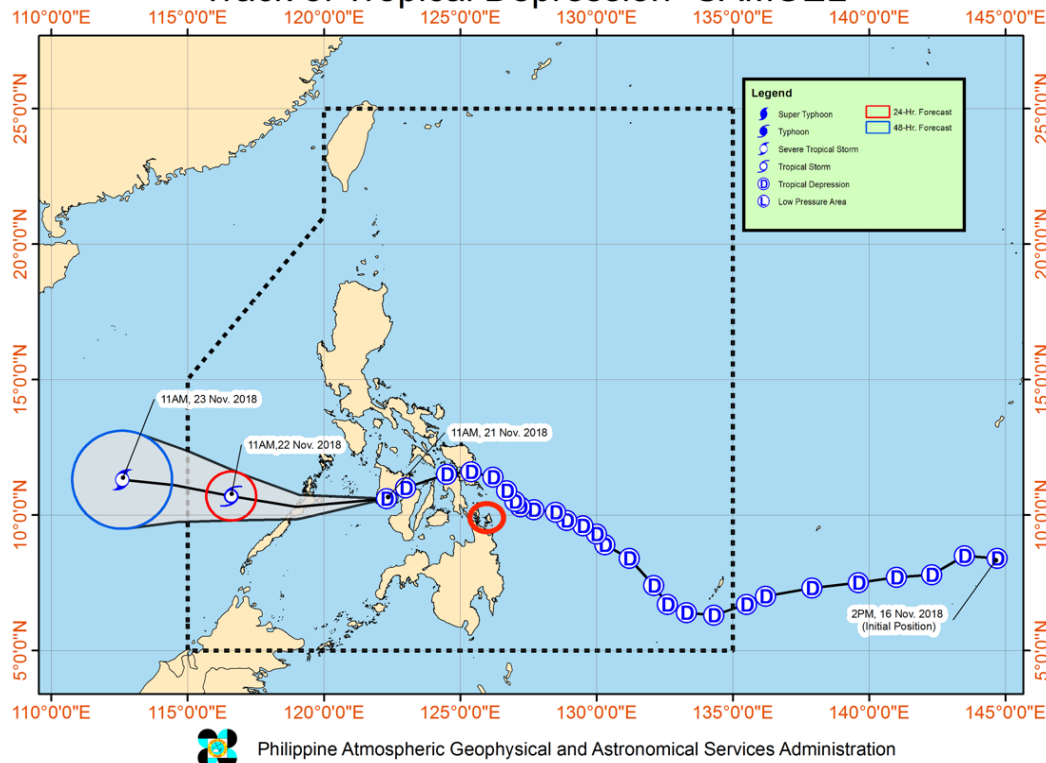


# Context



# Del Carmen and Climate Change

Track of Tropical Depression "SAMUEL"





# Actors

## Key Success Factors

- Drive to prioritize climate change adaptation and exercise political will
- Multi-sectoral core group
- Academic partner (SSCT) has technical skills to prepare robust proposal
- Clear lines of responsibilities amongst partners

## Challenges

- LGUs are not adept at crafting proposals
- Core group are also key personnel in their own offices – limited meeting time

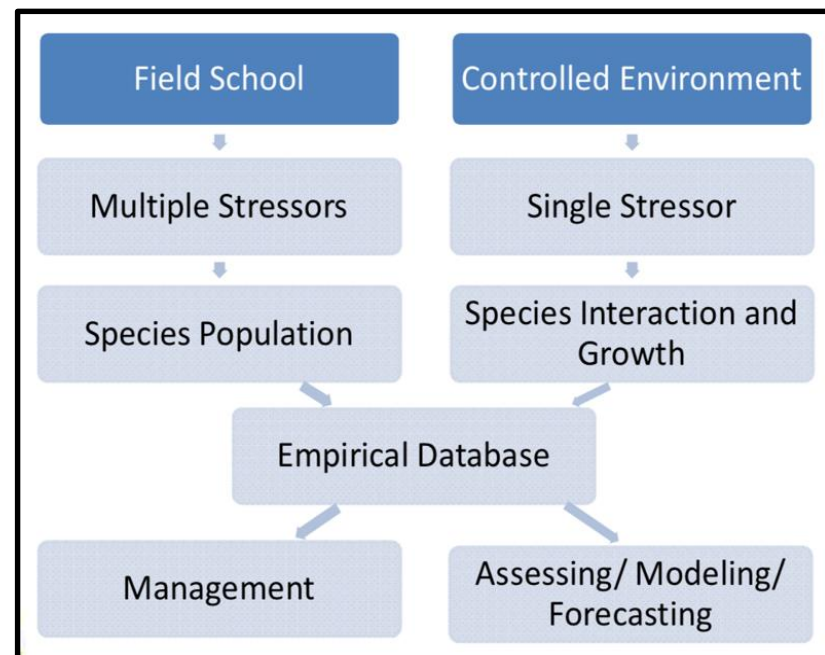
### Proposed cost-sharing mechanism for Del Carmen's PSF Project

Funding Source	Amount (PhP)
People's Survival Fund	80.7M
Local Government Unit of Del Carmen	12.8M
Surigao State College of Technology	2.1M
Total Project Cost	95.6M

# Content

## Key Success Factors

- The climate field school was chosen by the community during stakeholder consultations
- Aligned to the vision and mission of the municipality
- Two components: field school and controlled environmental studies
- Replicate field school in model farms in each barangay
- Technical-vocational and livelihood training
- Robust monitoring and evaluation plan
- Sustainability plan after PSF money runs out



Operational framework for the Siargao Climate Field School for Farmers and Fisherfolks

# Process

## Key Success Factors

- Focal person should have expertise in navigating bureaucratic processes
- Have the proposal critiqued by different stakeholders and implementors (NGAs, NGOs, CSOs, general public)
- Revise and strengthen as needed
- Public education awareness about the project

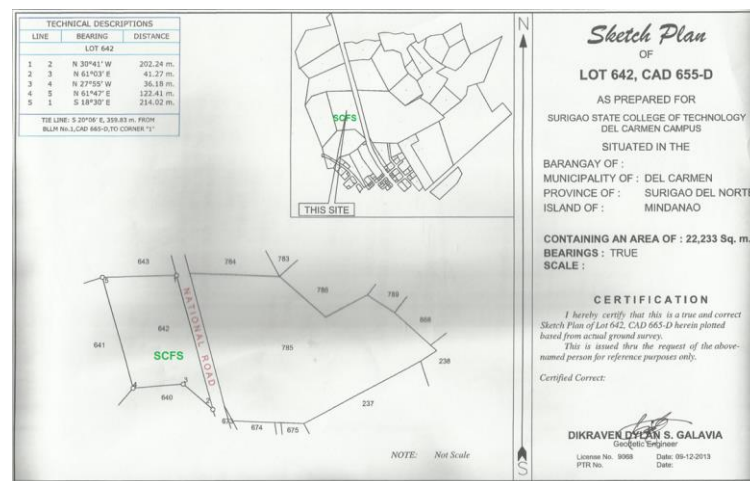
## Challenges

- Gathering documents can be cumbersome and expensive
- Evaluators may ask for additional documents
- Deadlines are tight and processing time is too long
- Three years from ideation to allocation of funds
- Personnel movement
- Lag causes public to lose interest in the project



# Current Status of the Project

- PSF grant has been allocated to the LGU's account but waiting for advise to disburse the fund
- Mayor has approved project initiation using the LGU's counterpart funding
- Currently clearing the area where the field school will be build
- Surigao State College of Technology has gathered initial data



# Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

- Information dissemination campaigns to address the lack of awareness and knowledge of the PSF
- Review of the submission process and the requirements
- Capacity building of local government units, NGOs and communities on project development
- Review of the PhP 1 billion annual allocation
- Identification of other potential sources for PSF augmentation
- CCC can match LGUs with potential partners, donors and funders
- Develop an overall monitoring and evaluation methodology
- Incentive mechanism for cities and municipalities to prioritize climate adaptation projects.

# Thank you.

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