



PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE



*Inter-municipal
and national
learning exchange
in Coron on the 3R
of water buffering
- through
Recharge,
Retention and
Reuse of
Groundwater and
Rainwater:
strategies in
locally driven
climate resilience
through water
resource
management*
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REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE WORK UNDER-TAKEN BY CORDAID PHILIPPINES AND ALLIANCES IN DEVELOPING THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK STRATEGY

Cordaid 
BUILDING FLOURISHING COMMUNITIES

 INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE AND
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES

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November
2019

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Acronyms

ABC	Association of Barangay Captains
CCAF	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAF	Climate Change Adaptation Framework
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDRA	Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
CRA	Climate Risk Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIPADA	Hinatuan Passage Development Alliance
IRM	Integrated Risk Management
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LGU	Local Government Units
MDRRMC	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Center
MDRRMP	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
MFARMC	Municipal Fisherfolks Management Council
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration
PO	People's Organization
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SOI	Systems of Interest
SOE	Slow Onset Events
TWG	Technical Working Group

Acknowledgements

This report reflects hundreds or thousands of hours of work, collaboration and strategic thinking from peoples organisations, local communities, municipalities, local government units, cooperation platforms, Cordaid Staff, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities staff, the Hinatuan Passage Development Alliance (HIPADA), Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (Ecoweb) and the Climate Change Commission. I would like to recognize the crucial input from Climate Change Commissioner Rachel Anne S. Herrera, as well as Climate Change Commission Staff Christian Soqueno and Nazrin Camille Castro and Lourdes Tibig, from the National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) of the Climate Change Commission.

Additionally, I would like to recognize the contribution of the Partners for Resilience alliance and partners directly involved in the Proof of Concept, notably Isabella Mendoza from ICSC and Josephine Meerman, the Partners for Resilience coordinator in the Philippines.

No action would be possible for evaluation without the efforts of the Cooperation platforms and local municipalities. This Proof of Concept benefited greatly from the trojan efforts and intellectual abilities of Municipal *champions*. *From the Calamianes Resilience Network, this includes* Engineer Fernando Lopez, Marween Padilla, Tedorico de Guia, Peregrino Bagunu Jr.), and Mark Anthony Jabines. *From the Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group for Resilience*, Recti Melquiades, Rizalde Salamida, Jose Eric C. Cordero, Ma. Grezaida M. Dado and Jojo Cancino, with the support of the former Mayor, Christopher Sheen Gonzales, and the Local Government Unit of Guiuan. And from Surigao del Norte, Julius Al Goles, Pedro Paqueno and especially Mayor Georgia D. Gokiangkee, and the Hinatuan Passage Development Alliance staff, Albert Labrador, Greggo Uriarte. From Mandaue City Marlo Ocleasa, Arcelli Barlam, Emmanuel Crucio, Gennee Nunez, Nico Eco, James Michael Kiamco.

Significant appreciation in the modeling of the Climate Change Adaptation Framework approach with the Climate Policy Team from the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities under the leadership of Kairos Dela Cruz and Carino Antequisa from the Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (Ecoweb) between 2017 and 2019.

Special thanks to the staff of Cordaid Philippines, especially Anat Prag, Retchel Sasing, Eric Lopez, Jeffrey Tan for comprehensive insight and sharing their extensive knowledge and network from the initial piloting from 2017, the past years through accompaniment, consolidation of tools, replication and sharing with other actors

A personal thank you to the teams in the Philippines who always provide world-class hospitality. It is always a pleasure to travel and learn with the teams.

Executive Summary

The Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF) is an approach that seeks to promote multi-stakeholder cooperation in building strategies at the municipal or local regional levels. The approach develops strategic climate plans. It protects local resources from the impact of climate change and other hazards, complimenting existing planning and resource mobilization mechanisms for climate and resilience-building action. Through the support of the Partners for Resilience (2016-2020), Cordaid and partners in the Philippines developed the Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF) as an approach to

1. **Complement local planning processes through localized CCA & DRR analysis and strategy building** to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive and coping capacity in systems of interest or elements at risk.
2. **Establish Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Platforms'** enhancing partnerships between state and non-state actors through collaborative engagement on planning with climate and disaster lens, protecting Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building investments.
3. **Mobilize resources for resilience action** within the LGU as well as opportunities such as the Philippines national adaptation fund, the Peoples Survival Fund (RA 10174), the global Green Climate Fund or other funding opportunities for resilience strengthening.

The review finds **that the Climate Change Adaptation Framework approach** achieves these three aims initially in targeted rural coastal, island, and municipalities with vulnerable watersheds. The approach continues to evolve, in line with local, regional, and global good practice. The approach facilitates collaboration between stakeholders for both multi-sector planning and action. The established platforms for cooperation allow state and non-state stakeholders to plan together strategically and prioritize climate adaptation based on agreed baseline evidence and future climate scenarios as projected by PAGASA – a paradigm shift relative to current approaches. The approach enables a ten-year strategy building process that allows for regular review of validated up-to-date baseline data for mainstreaming in development plans to protect municipal resources. The process creates fundable plans and implementation structures based on shared analysis and planning. To date, program priorities indicate an initial funding pipeline for all current CCAF regions of US\$12 million. This pipeline is likely to increase significantly within the life of the ten-year CCAF strategies.

The Climate Change Adaptation Framework supports as good practice

- **Locally-driven climate action** with communities at the forefront of the impacts of climate change building resilience by protecting development and reducing vulnerabilities.
- **Complimenting Local Climate Change Action Planning** to engage communities and local groups in baseline data collection, analysis, and planning.
- **Inclusive multi-stakeholder consultations and evidence-based strategy building.**
- **Stakeholder engagement to identify critical strategic Systems of Interest (SOI) that are at risk from climate change and disaster impact for resourcing and action, including coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, watersheds, livelihoods.**
- **Analysis of localized climate research and climate information** from PAGASA.
- **Evidence-based scientific research and baseline data collection.**
- **Resource mobilization with multi-stakeholder implementing capacity** for adaptation plans.

Almost all members of the cooperation platforms, including non-state actors, interviewed say the **Mayors' support is fundamental to initiate the process**, whereas **champions maintain and influence direction**. Mayors and champions support legitimizes the process, bringing people together to move *beyond business as usual*. Executive support facilitates commitment and ownership by heads of departments, legislative council, and barangay officials as well as support from civil society and people's organizations. This commitment **creates implementation capacity** based on a shared analysis of reliable, accurate, and usable data. However, potential changes after the **three-year election terms**

risk delaying the process, especially in its early stages. This risk diminishes with each gain the CCAF makes towards final institutionalization and mainstreaming.

Demands on the time of Technical Working Group members, **department heads, and other decision-makers** are significant. Decision-makers and resource holders must be involved in the process. The process supports individual departments and municipalities to use better data for better planning, through a coherent process in data collection, analysis, and strategy to secure funding from sources such as the Peoples Survival Fund. For department heads and decision-makers, benefits become more evident, and time demands reduce after the initial years in this ten-year strategy. **The process supports inter-agency and inter-LGU collaboration demanded by a landscape approach, not based on political boundaries.**

The CCAF supports the development of a 10-year strategy used to enhance revisions of shorter-term **mandated plans beyond the LCCAP**, for example, the FLUP, CLUP, CDP, and annual investment plans. Often, each department collects non-triangulated or verified data separately in different formats. Within CCAF, the heads of departments are directly involved together in data collection and consolidation. Thus, they are more likely to **use enriched data in plans and as a basis for investments.**

The platforms and Technical Working Groups make **decisions by consensus** and, thus, framed by the knowledge and expertise in the room, balanced with more in-depth knowledge from studies, for example, on soil analysis or watersheds. This process limits the scope of risks considered to the experience in the room. [Institutionalizing for mainstreaming and monitoring](#) over the ten-year CCAF process can reduce this limitation by monitoring and incorporating new hazards or risks. However, it is **challenging but essential to assure representation of different** sectors such as planning, DRR, environment, sectoral representatives from the different livelihoods and business options, health, agriculture, water, amongst others. Similarly, discussions with members of the cooperation platforms indicate that the **private sector** engages when risks are apparent when the platform can make a **business case**. All areas struggled to maintain the interest of medium and larger private sector actors. The private sector needs a business case to act.

The CCAF analyses climate and human-made hazards but place little emphasis on geophysical hazards as a result of targeted focus towards tackling climate-induced hazards. Many municipalities already have multi-hazard, including geophysical hazard mapping in regions exposed to earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic activity. These existing DRR plans in municipalities must be revised as a result of the CCAF strategy building to strengthen disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and prevention for all hazards within the region. **This strategy recognizes that quick onset events, whether climate or geophysical induced, are better articulated in municipal DRR plans, however adaptation from slow onset events has been less represented in local planning instruments.**

Some members noted that many groups, especially in communities, need **time to reflect** on a changing perception of risk to go *beyond business as usual*. The tools for the CCAF approach bring in experience and different ways of thinking to allow communities and other stakeholders to reflect on and absorb new information. However, this needs time to digest – it is a **paradigm shift**. Facilitators need significant skills to find common ground. To facilitate this paradigm shift, the tools need to be applied in the local dialect and language, with two-way communication and time to absorb this new paradigm.

The ongoing pilots in **urban areas** highlight the additional resources and expertise urban areas have at their disposal. However, it also highlights the need for an adaptable tool kit and the involvement of enterprises. This involvement could be facilitated through the chamber of commerce and similar groupings of enterprises. Cordaid's work in Mandaue city is in its early stages.

Partners for Resilience and Cordaid currently support six municipalities and cities in the CCAF process. Neighboring municipalities in all areas express interest in **replicating the process**. Another INGO is supporting replication in Surigao del Norte based on initial piloting under-taken through the support of Cordaid and the PfR. The demand for replication builds on observed successes in supporting the completion of mandated documents and platforms as well as completing proposals for direct investments in relatively early stages of the pilot ten-year CCAF processes.

The Partners for Resilience and Cordaid incorporated learning to streamline and improve the process when replicating from Guiuan to Surigao del Norte as well as within an urban setting in Mandaue City, Metro Cebu. Additionally, replication models will also need to consider

- Cordaid and the Partners for Resilience Cordaid staff and partner agencies currently provide external **process facilitation**.
- Development of an effective and efficient system **two-way communication** with communities.
- Enhanced **menu of tools, appropriate to different contexts**.
- Further development of good practices and mechanisms to **engage the private sector** through the CCAF strategy building process as a basis of private sector investment and action.
- **Quality control and improvement systems** for continued learnings and support across current and future municipalities.
- Development and promotion of further **technologies**, such as database management, mapping, and GIS, to support the CCAF, visualization, use, and updating.
- Further **streamlining or aligning with mandated documents**, especially CDP, CLUP, as well as the use of the LCCAP at the LGU level.

Introduction

Climate Change Adaptation Framework

The Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF) is an approach that seeks to promote multi-stakeholder cooperation in building strategies at municipal or local regional levels. The CCAF aims to protect local resources from the impact of climate change and other hazards, complimenting existing planning and mobilizing resources for resilience strengthening action.

Through the support of the Partners for Resilience (2016-2020), Cordaid and partners in the Philippines developed the Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF) as an approach to

1. **Complement local planning processes through localized CCA & DRR analysis and strategy building** to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive and coping capacity in systems of interest or elements at risk.
2. **Establish Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Platforms'** enhancing partnerships between state and non-state actors through collaborative engagement on planning with a climate and disaster lens, protection of investments for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building.
3. **Mobilize resources for resilience action** within the LGU as well as opportunities such as the Philippines National Climate Financing window, the Peoples Survival Fund, the global Green Climate Fund or other funding opportunities for resilience strengthening

Purpose of the review and evaluation

The review seeks to evaluate the CCAF approach with local and national actors as a basis of proof of concept to enhance the approach and document as a basis of influencing and replication in support of other local Climate Change Adaptation processes. The consultancy evaluated the CCAF with Cordaid Philippines and sample regional LGUs as a basis of shared learning to improve the CCAF approach and generate a proof of concept. The review and evaluation's objectives are to

- Review and evaluate with stakeholders' overall achievements, enablers, challenges, risks, limitations, and lessons identified for learning on the entire CCAF approach.
- Map the methods, tools, learning, challenges of the CCAF approach, including reviewing with LGUs critical steps, minimum requirements, and pre-requisites to success including for data process, stakeholders' engagement and composition, tools development, and data gaps.
- Consolidate the CCAF process, and critical steps, including data required and analytical steps, engagement mechanisms.
- Verify the CCAF approach with stakeholders and strategic positioning within the Philippines and beyond, with both stakeholders at the local level and with crucial National Government Agencies.

Presentation of the report

The report is presented in two sections in aim to facilitate different levels of learning.

1. Firstly, an evaluation of the overall achievements against aims, discussing for learning enablers, challenges, risks, and limitations, focusing learnings on the entire CCAF.
2. Secondly, a detailed review of each step in the process incorporating learnings from practitioners in Guiuan, Coron, and Surigao del Norte considering Mandaue City.

The annex includes [emerging issues](#), [summaries learning documents](#) as well as documented CCAF steps and tools for [Coron](#), [Guiuan](#) and [Surigao del Norte](#).

Methodology

In September 2019, John Ievers, the independent consultant, reviewed the Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF) approach. The review sourced information from program documents. It interviewed champions, members of technical working groups, and cooperation platforms. It consulted with leaders and community members in the municipalities of Coron, Guiuan, Mandaue City, and Claver and Gigaquit in Surigao del Norte. The consultant and Cordaid then [summarized emerging issues](#) for testing, learning, and discussion in a practitioners' workshop. Twenty-four people attended the one-day practitioners' workshop from the four municipalities sharing with staff from [Cordaid](#), the [Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities - ICSC](#), [Climate Change Commission](#), and the [Partners for Resilience - PfR](#). In early October, a core team of municipal representatives, ICSC and Cordaid, then [presented and discussed findings and key learning](#) in a two-hour consultation with the National Government Climate Change Commission in Manila. An independent consultant John Ievers conducted this evaluation and review from August to October 2019. The review's findings, as well as suggested milestones and requirements, are based on:

1. Desk review of key documents.
2. Interviews with the Cordaid team, local champions and members of the technical working groups and cooperation platforms including community groups
 - In Coron
 - In Guiuan
 - In Surigao del Norte
3. Interviews with the Cordaid team, champions, and members of the LGU technical working group in Mandaue City.
4. Practitioners Workshop with participants from Cordaid, ICSC, Climate Change Commission, Partners for Resilience, and LGU from Mandaue City, Surigao del Norte, Coron, and Guiuan see [annex 2 -presentations and summary documents](#).
5. National consultation with Climate Change commission in Manila see annex 3 - presentations



Figure 1 - Practitioners Workshop

Overall achievements

Aim of the Climate Change Adaption Framework

The Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF), as an approach, seeks to promote multi-stakeholder cooperation in building strategies to protect local resources from the impact of climate change and other hazards. The CCAF complements existing planning and the mobilization of additional resources for action. Through the support of the Partners for Resilience (2016-2020) and Cordaid, implementing local partners developed the CCAF, with the following aims:

1. **Complement local planning processes through localized CCA & DRR analysis and strategy building** to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive and coping capacity in systems of interest or elements at risk.
2. **Establish Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Platforms'** enhancing partnerships between state and non-state actors through collaborative engagement on planning with a climate and disaster lens, protection of investments for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building.
3. **Mobilize resources for resilience action** within the LGU as well as opportunities such as the Philippines national adaptation fund, the Peoples Survival Fund (RA 10174), the global Green Climate Fund or other funding opportunities for resilience strengthening

Currently, in 2019, **Partners for Resilience through Cordaid is modelling the Climate Change Adaptation Framework in eight municipalities and cities;**

- One flagship coastal and small island municipal strategy (Guiuan, Eastern Samar).
- One inter-municipal islands group water strategy (Bantayan Islands Group with three municipalities, Cebu).
- One inter-municipal shared watershed strategy (Gigaquet and Claver) being replicated in an additional seven municipalities in mainland Surigao del Norte and Dinagat province.
- One watershed-based ancestral domain strategy (Coron, Palawan).
- One city drainage and environmental management strategy (Mandaue City, Metro Cebu)

This review includes: -

1. Guiuan municipality, Eastern Samar.
2. Coron municipality, Palawan.
3. Gigaquet and Claver municipalities in mainland Surigao del Norte that is being replicated in an additional seven municipalities in the province.

Additionally, reviews were under-taken taken with actors currently piloting the approach in

4. An urban setting in Mandaue City, Metro Cebu

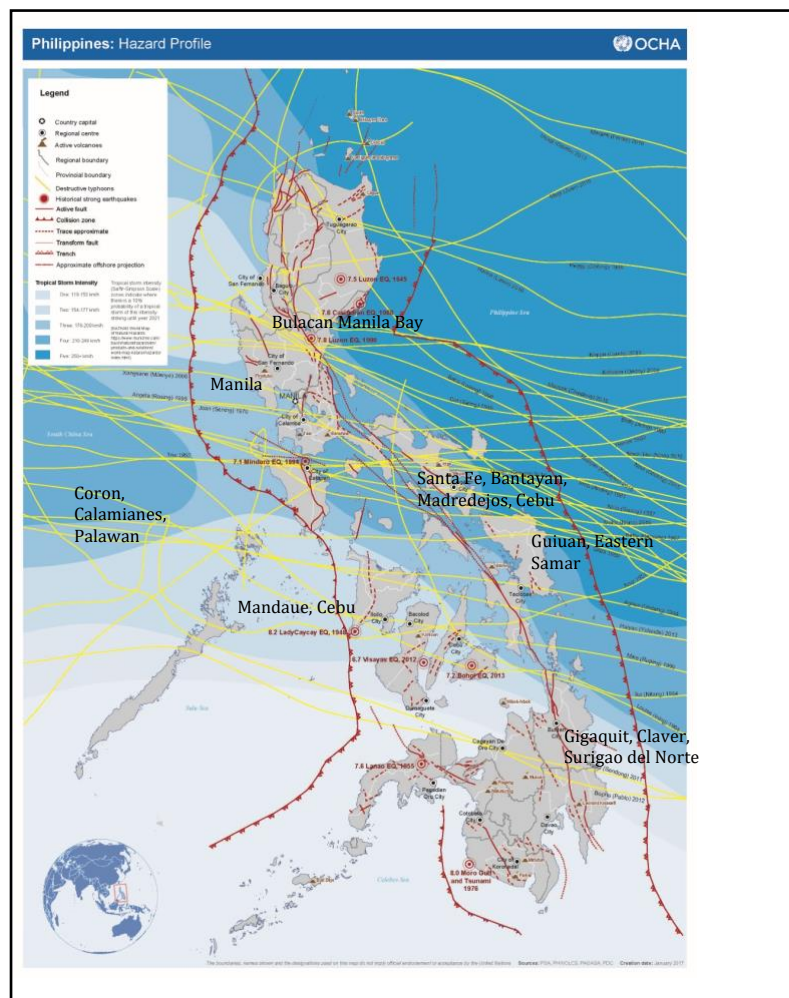


Figure 2 - Location of CCAF strategy models and cooperation platforms

Achievements of the Climate Change Adaption Framework

Through the review, it was recognized that **overall the Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF)** achieved its three main aims and the approach continues to evolve, in line with local, regional and global good practice. The approach facilitates collaboration between stakeholders for both multi-sector planning and action. The established platforms for cooperation allow Government and non-Government stakeholders to plan together strategically and prioritize climate adaptation based on agreed baseline evidence and future climate scenarios as projected by PAGASA – a paradigm shift relative to current approaches. The approach enables a ten-year strategy building process which allows for review and validated updated baseline data for mainstreaming in development plans to protect municipal resources.

Comparing the regions engaged in the review, the CCAF took different pathways to changes based on their context. However, all regions incorporate the Department of Science and Technology, PAGASA's climate change predictions regarding changes in temperature, sea-level, and rainfall. All incorporate real bottom-up experience through Barangay level knowledge and research. All cooperation platforms recognize that adapting to Climate Change is moving beyond business as usual. All regions promote validated shared multi-stakeholder baselines as priorities for mainstreaming climate change in development, disaster and other sectoral programs, plans, actions and investments.

Achievements in complementing local planning processes

Aim 1: The CCAF aims to complement local planning processes with local CCA & DRR analysis and strategy building. The CCAF approach proved that it could both build on and support the development of local planning processes such as the LCCAP and CDRA as well as crucial local planning processes such as the Comprehensive Development Plan and Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Importantly, the CCAF involves decision-makers and budget holders responsible to mainstream CCA and DRR into the local planning processes. These decision-makers collect and validate baseline data with communities, consolidate analyses for use in the CCAF strategy building. Much of the validated data is needed for the CDRA, LCCAP as well as development planning processes. These decision-makers, planners and budget holders report an increase in understanding of climate action needed, some reflecting a paradigm shift in terms of CCA and DRR links with development. Prioritization of slow-onset events in systems of interest articulates this paradigm shift in protecting municipal resources with a strong alignment to development.

The CCAF institutionalizes support to decision-makers, planners and budget holders to mainstream the process through a ten-year CCAF strategy. They are encouraged as the process supports them to complete their mandated jobs better, with better data and broader support.

Comparing the regions, Coron invested in extensive climate risk assessments at the Barangay level. In contrast, Surigao del Norte is taking a more streamlined approach through clustering of barangays based on a zonal strategy. Despite different approaches, all cooperation platform members have a shared, more holistic and strategic understanding of climate change priorities and risk. Coron collected significant household-level data which did not change the direction of the CCAF strategic priorities. However, the local authorizes and members of the cooperation platform use this household data to rationalize planning and target investments, including for the CDRA and LCCAP. In Guiuan the LCCAP provided the basis to develop the CCAF, whereas in Coron the CCAF supports the development of the LCCAP. Both processes enabled the development of strategic priorities, propose investments for financing, and mainstream into development planning through the CCAF approach. However, the process of completing the LCCAP after the CCAF allows for the more confident use of shared and validated data from a broader range of stakeholders.

In all target review areas, the Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF) complements existing local planning processes such as CDRA by collecting, validating and analyzing data for strategic decision-making with co-operating stakeholders. This shared processing of secondary data from government, primary data combined with real experiences of people's organizations and barangays, technical studies and PAGASA climate projections allows for all stakeholders to use accurate, agreed and validated information to inform a range of planning processes. This builds on CDRA data which were already collated and supported broader stakeholder validation and agreements. The CCAF creates a shared understanding of climate and other risks between key LGU, NGA official and local stakeholder groups based on local data, analysis and priority issues then, articulated in a shared baseline, develops a framework and strategy with priorities for action between the different actors. The process changed participants' perceptions of what systems are most at risk from climate change based on their analysis of most critical resources to protect from a range of current and projected hazards. This change in perceptions resulted in an emphasis on slow-onset risks related to coastal, marine and terrestrial watersheds, tourism, livelihoods and food security in addition to typhoons and disaster preparedness for extreme events. Thus, the CCAF now complements previous planning for extreme rapid on-set events with action to address risk in systems of interest in slow on-set events.



Figure 3 - Stakeholders preparing Climate Risk Assessment with TWG in Municipality of Claver

The process moves plans strategically *beyond business as usual* by the

- Harmonization of real experiences of communities and local actors, and scientific knowledge with validated hazard and resource data as a basis for analysis. This harmonization creates the basis for a new understanding of climate risks and predictions and potential impact at the local level. It allows for the development of a shared baseline of **municipal or city resources to be protected** from climate risks to create a shared vision with shared priorities between different actors at the local level for climate action.
- Development a shared baseline and framework with decision-makers for continued use in different mandatory and standardized documents, including the **annual investment plans, IRA, LCCAP, CDP, CLUP and others such as the FLUP**. The plans have a clear link to **development indicators**.
- Support and resource allocations from the Mayor's office, Local Government Units, people's and civil society organizations on the multi-stakeholder platforms to have joint action to implement the CCAF strategy.
- Support and understanding from the Mayor's office, Local Government Units, people's and

Common Gaps found in an initial review of municipal plans in Surigao del Norte.

- Inconsistencies with existing data
- Little data on slow onset events
- Data mostly from workshops and seminars
- Limited community information and participation
- Plans not anchored on climate trends or projected climate change events
- Disaster response focus on infrastructures.

Ref: Mainstreaming of IRM in the HIPADA Area (2019)

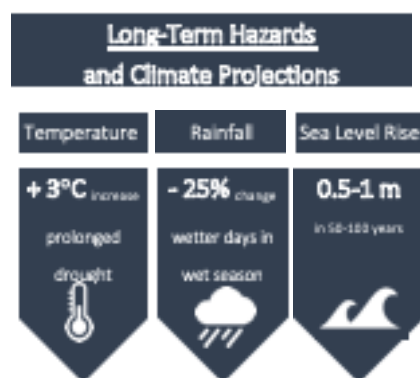
civil society organizations to jointly complete mandated planning such as CDRA and LCCAP as a basis for joint action.

- Support, ordinances and funding from Municipality and resource allocation from other organizations to institutionalize implementation of the CCAF.
- Identification and planning for climate risk protection and harmonization of existing LGU resources *beyond business as usual* through policies, zoning and programs, including the *development of inter-sectoral strategies* across political boundaries.
- Identification of priorities and additional resources needed to incorporate into **local budget cycles in alignment with National Government Agencies programs**.
- Articulation of results in **Municipal and Barangays climate risk profiles**.
- Harmonization of **local zoning and policies** with a shared understanding of climate risk.



Figure 4 - Climate Risk Assessment in Coron

Climate Risk Analysis in varying forms



Climate Risk Analysis with communities in Coron

Inter-regional Climate Projections and impacts

Within coastal and small island communities in the “Haiyan Corridor”—the term being used to refer to the provinces along the typhoon path of Haiyan (local name: Yolanda) in 2013. As a whole, the Haiyan Corridor is projected to have

- a general increase of mean temperature from 0.9°C to 2.1°C;
- varying quantity, intensity, and timing in rainfall patterns (with a decrease in annual rainfall of between -10% and -25% during the dryer dry months by 2050
- increased precipitation during the wet months);
- sea-level rise of 20 cm, which is twice the global average (PAGASA, Philippine weather bureau).

Presently, varying precipitation patterns, combined with an increase in temperature, have resulted in flash floods, droughts, and landslides within watersheds affecting water services for food and livelihoods, especially in the agriculture sector. Sea level rise has also resulted in storm surges and salinization of coastal and island water resources and agricultural lands. Communities are already describing decreased quantity and quality of underground and surface water supply, with wells, springs, and other water sources running dry.

Source: GCF Concept Note, Oct 2019

Achievements in establishing Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Platforms'

Aim 2: The CCAF aims to establish Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Platforms to enhance partnerships between state and non-state actors to collaborate on planning with a climate lens for investments in Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building. Members of these multi-stakeholder and multi-sector cooperation platforms report changes in the level of understanding of climate risk as well as plans for actions. Mayors, climate champions, local officials, sectoral representatives and other members of the platform led the process through technical working groups. The memberships of the platforms are continually evolving, with an increasing emphasis on making a business case to include the private sector. The cooperation platforms provide opportunities for collaboration and are the basis of development and implementation of proposals. Engagement of a broad range of stakeholders who contribute time, resources and knowledge to achieve a shared baseline and strategy is beyond business as usual. The platforms provide a basis for active engagement of constituents from the inclusive and diverse participation within the cooperation platforms towards joint resilience actions at the local level.

Comparing the regions, the three program areas have different local leadership structures, starting points, priorities, contexts and are at different stages in the CCAF process. These differences influence the balance of government and non-government participation in the cooperation platforms. However, this did not hinder the paradigm shift in thinking due to the robust nature of the tools to collect, consolidate and analyze data as well as develop strategies and resource mobilization plans. Neither did the differences hinder the analysis and identification of critical systems of interest. The multi-stakeholder platforms have allowed greater access to knowledge and financial resources, have improved validity of jointly collected, analyses and shared baseline data and strategy as well as accessing a broad range of capacities to implement climate change adaptation programs, investments and plans.

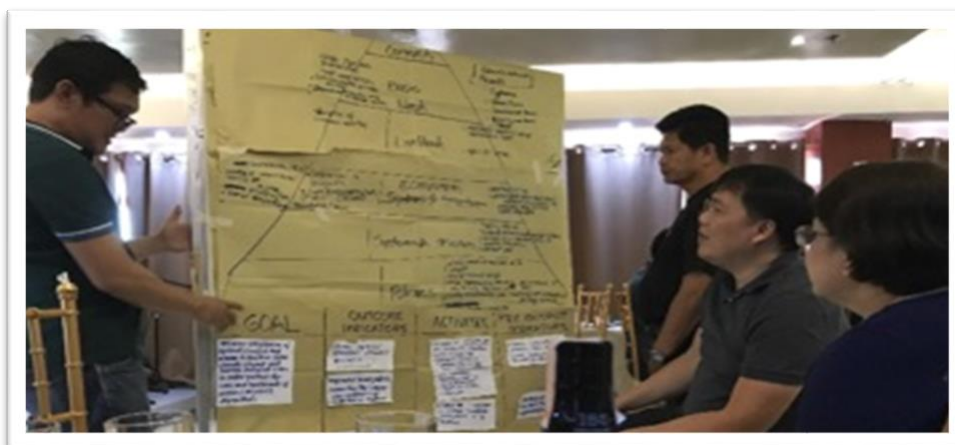


Figure 5 - Guiuan workshop on resilience framework analysis: Ecosystem, with Councillor Sison, Mun. Accountant and Mum. Health Officer

In the three areas, interviews with stakeholders showed that the process created meaningful and deep engagement with state and non-state actors. This engagement centers on multi-stakeholder platforms and smaller decision-making core groups, the Technical Working Group and Technical Advisory Group. Critically, the CCAF approach deepens and aligns stakeholders understanding of climate risk to create shared multi-stakeholder visions and aims for actions. The locally-led approach facilitates a range of stakeholders including advocates, NGOs and peoples organizations in openly sharing and cooperating with heads of Government departments. The approach moves strategically *beyond business as usual* by

- Combining knowledge and information with real experiences of communities, LGUs and CSOs in identifying LGUs and municipal resources at risk from climate change, as a group. Identifying common priorities for action and the support, the different actors can contribute through existing capacities and networks
- Sharing and communicating with local observations, **climate predictions** and **science** to jointly collect and **harmonize reliable and validated data** on the potential impact of hazards.

- Jointly analyzing climate risk as a group to protect existing resources and prioritize *shared strategies* beyond business as usual.

This movement beyond business, as usual, is facilitated by

- ⇒ Identifying **local leaders** and **climate champions** to galvanize stakeholders into joint action.
- ⇒ Integrating and planning for climate risk with **peoples organizations** and **Barangay officials** into **Barangay Development Plans** and actions to adapt livelihoods and protect resources such as **water and watersheds, mangroves, marine protected areas, food security, agriculture and other livelihoods options such as tourism**

The cooperation platforms are also in the process of

- Building on local learning to replicate contextualized models and **identify new partners** when the process identifies risks and opportunities, for example, the engagement of the tourist industry, dependent on quality water and protected environment for business.
- Working with **communities, CSO and private sector** on joint priority actions to adapt to climate risks and protect development pillars from climate impacts.

Each multi-stakeholder platform comes with a different balance of government and non-government actors, but common enablers include

- Political support from the Mayor.
- Legislative support from the Municipal Council and ordinances.
- Shared vision and aims with the organization.
- Engagement from peoples organizations and civil society to ground findings.
- Champions and leaders to drive the process forward and allow the Multi-stakeholder Platforms to be a safe and facilitatory space for heads of departments, civil society organizations and peoples organizations to work together, share resources and expertise.
- Most of all personal commitment from members who often commit private time, political capital and efforts to make the CCAF approach work for their region.
- Recognizing gains, such as funding or completion of a critical step, is a significant motivating factor.

Profile Multi-stakeholder Cooperation Platform, Guiuan, Eastern Samar (2019)

Name: The Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group for Resiliency - Initiated in Guiuan municipality in 2017 Formally launched in 2019

Membership:

- CSO: GDFI, PMPI, SIKAT, HERO,
- PO: BANTAY DAGAT, FARMERS CALCOAN ASSOCIATION, HOLIFA, SULAGAN WOMEN'S GROUP,
- 5 LGU Offices, Guiuan Water provider,
- Academe: Guiuan National High School
- National Government Agencies: PAGASA, BFAR, DENR
- Government body/council; the body of MDC, ABC, MFARMC as special bodies and council
- NGOs: ICSC, ZSL, Ecoweb

Strategy Building Consultations with 118 CSO/PO in 60 communities, 180 Barangay Officials profiled and 11 Government offices.

Strategy Focus: Three critical Systems of Interest in the municipality: Ecosystem, Water & Food Security, which are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as forecasted for the region – at the same time necessary for the survivability of Guiuan

Platform and Strategy Institutionalized: through Municipal Ordinance Oct' 2019

Achievements in mobilizing resources

Aim 3: The CCAF mobilizes resources within the LGU as well as opportunities for joint action from members of the multi-stakeholder platforms in resource mobilization, proposal development to access climate funding from the Peoples Survival Fund and the Green Climate Fund's - Simplified Approval Process. Municipalities have been able to develop and then prioritize resource plans. Resources mobilized for resilience strengthening come from within the municipalities, including Corporate Social Responsibility funding, Internal Revenue Allotment, Annual Investment planning, and other avenues from the municipal up to the provincial and national levels. At the time of the review, Guiuan and Coron were negotiating funding proposals worth about US\$6 million for the next two to three years with Peoples Survival Fund and Green Climate Fund. Current program priorities indicate an initial funding pipeline for all current CCAF regions of US\$12 million for initial priorities. This pipeline is likely to increase significantly within the life of the ten-year CCAF strategies.

The proposals reflect government and the multi-stakeholder platforms, with the CCAF data and strategies that contribute to both implementation capacity and funding opportunities from both bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors. Municipalities can track climate investments both from mainstreaming and programs using existing climate tags identified through the CCAF strategy building and operational planning.

Importantly, the cooperation platforms and technical working groups provide a basis for significant implementation capacity articulated in the implementation plans for the Peoples Survival Fund and Green Climate Fund amongst other donors. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction, and the Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP) also recognize the capacity of the cooperation platforms. The capacity to implement projects and programs is articulated in direct collaboration between Local Government Units, Legislative Council, Peoples Organizations, National Government Agencies, and Civil Society Organizations. This capacity manifests itself in terms of shared knowledge, expertise, human and financial resources, as well as increased coherence of plans, investments, strategies, and sharing of opportunities.



Figure 6 - Capacity Building Workshop for Climate Adaptation Framework and PSF Project Proposal Development, Guiuan

The CCAF process is recognized not only as a useful initial resource mobilization tool. It provides a critical monitoring tool for evolving prioritizes throughout the 10-year locally driven and locally contextualized resilience strengthening strategy. National policy, guidance from the Climate Change Commission (CCC), and opportunities for funding encourage and inform municipal efforts. The analysis and CCAF building process also allow the multi-stakeholder platforms to understand the alignment between development, climate change scenarios, and strategic priorities within their specific context. It allows for a systematic analysis of local adaptation priorities, concerning the National Climate Change Commission's strategic priorities of Food Security, Water Sufficiency, Ecosystem, and Environmental Stability Human Security, Climate-Smart Industries and Services Sustainable Energy, Knowledge and Capacity Development.

Through the process, stakeholders have developed priority strategies for action as articulated in their CCAF strategy (or emerging CCAFs). This strategy provides the basis of the development of a resource mobilization strategy as a basis to realize their CCAF and resilience strengthening strategy across target municipalities. The three areas are at different stages in mobilizing resources. However, all areas have existing or emerging evidence-based frameworks and priorities, with broad stakeholder support, seeking to mobilize resources jointly. Some LGUs have also identified the need for inter-LGU cooperation. This cooperation moves strategically *beyond business as usual* by

- Incorporating priorities in **annual budgeting cycles, IRA, alignment with National Government Agencies programs**, and identification of additional resource needs.
- Identifying shared **prioritization of fundable inter-sectoral and implementable *beyond business as usual*** strategies and programs such as coastal ecosystem and watershed management, food security and livelihoods, that generate programs and budgeting to respond to gaps.
- Identifying opportunities and being able to respond in the development of projects and proposals that prioritize efforts compliant with the requirements of National Government Agencies, such as the Climate Change Commission.
- **Monitoring for planning progress** within a dynamic context-based on emerging **robust baseline data**, including development and quantifiable targets for resilience.

CCAF Municipalities Resources identified and proposed (2019)

Two-year, Peso 126 million peso - Peoples survival Fund for Guiuan for Integrated Climate Resiliency and Adaptation Project (GICRAP)

Goal No. 1

- Improved management of 2,500 hectares agro-forest area and farm-lands, wetlands, and coastal and marine ecosystems.
- Improved soil and crop management systems in uplands and wetlands.

Goal No. 2

- Improved flood control system in public facilities in flood-prone (low-lying) areas on mainland Guiuan to address increased precipitation under climate projections.
- The improved management plan of 4,322 hectares of protection and critical watershed freshwater resources in mainland Guiuan.

Three-year, US\$10 million Green Climate Fund Proposal "Ensuring Water Resilience through Locally-Driven Water Resource Management in (5 municipalities in) Coastal and Small Island Regions in the Haiyan Corridor, Philippines."

- Enhancing household and community water harvesting and storage capabilities through indigenous, ecosystem-based water resource management solutions.
- Mainstreaming climate change information and services in local water resource management strategies and plans.
- Building awareness and capacities of local communities and stakeholders in the implementation and sustainable management of water resources through multi-stakeholder partnership and coordination.

Learning comparisons between the programs

Common good practice in all areas

- All three cooperation platforms and CCAFs recognize that adapting to Climate Change is moving *beyond business as usual* based on shared validated baseline data as well as shared planning and strategy building between stakeholders.
- All three cooperation platforms allow for resource sharing, joint ventures, and implementation capacity for both internal resources and external climate risk funding.
- All three cooperation platforms and CCAF strategies contextualize the Department of Science and Technology, PAGASA's climate change predictions regarding changes in temperature, sea-level, and rainfall.
- All three cooperation platforms incorporate real bottom-up experience through Barangay level knowledge and research. Coron invested in extensive climate risk assessments at Barangay level, whereas Surigao del Norte is taking a more streamlined approach through facilitating knowledge holders at a Barangay, not household level.
- All three cooperation platforms promote multi-stakeholder shared validated baselines and priorities for mainstreaming climate change and existing risks into local government and local stakeholders, National Government Agency programs, plans, and actions.
- All three CCAF strategies allow a strategic focus, including for slow-on-set hazards beyond only extreme events.
- All three CCAF strategies are compliant with and facilitate opportunities to access resources such as the People Survival Fund.
- All three cooperation platforms and CCAF strategies get political, financial, and institutional support from the Mayors, Municipalities as well as civil society and peoples organizations.

Differences for learning

- The three program areas have different local leadership structures, starting points, priorities, and progression. These starting points influence the make-up and balance of participation in the cooperation platforms that drive CCAF outcomes by consensus.
- Cordaid streamlined the process in Surigao del Norte learning from the other two program areas. The initial pilot in Guiuan builds on an existing Local Climate Change Adaption Plan (LCCAP) and recovery from super-typhoon Yolanda, championed by the LGU. Whereas, Coron pursued a more detail baseline approach with civil society and LGU leads through the CRN. The streamlining creates efficiencies for replication, focuses on stakeholder consensus, and alignment of strategies but also needs to re-enforce community involvement.

Findings – features for success

Enablers of change

Importance of Mayor's support and champions

Almost all members of the cooperation platforms, including non-state actors, interviewed say the **Mayors' support** is fundamental to initiate the process; champions maintain and influence direction. This support legitimizes the process, bringing people together to move *beyond business as usual*. Executive support facilitates commitment and ownership by heads of departments, legislative council, and barangay officials as well as support from civil society and peoples organizations. The Mayors' support is central to allow agreements in the CCAF strategy to manifest into actions through maximizing existing resources and institutions. Mayors are also needed to support joint strategic collaboration to mobilize resources to adapt critical elements at risk or systems of interest from climate change. This collaboration includes inter-agency and inter-LGU collaboration demanded by a landscape approach, not political boundaries.

Without Mayors and champions support, including from non-state actors, the process would struggle to start. However, it is notable that as the process progressed, champions and Technical Working Groups become drives of the CCAF approach. Important issues emerge from the initial Mayors support including

- The mayor's directives and the completion of mandatory plans initially motivated LGU heads of departments to be part of the initiative. However, as the TWG and cooperation platforms made tangible gains, individuals were increasingly motivated by a shared understanding of the context, analysis, and strategies, making group decisions.
- After the initial Mayors' directives, each platform decides as a group, its direction, and involvement relative to the context. The dynamics within the groups depends on the Champions and participants within the group, especially the balance of state and non-state actors.
- After the initial support from the mayor, the process becomes more sustainable, as each gain provides a backstop to continue progress. Significant gains include barangay and municipal risk profiles, shared comprehensive baseline data and priorities, utilization of real-time data to enhance local barangay DRR plans for example in Claver and Coron, issuing of ordinances and laws, resourcing of the TWG and sub-groups such as Technical Advisory Groups or Operational Management Units, incorporation of baseline in LGU plans and mobilizing resources.
- In Cooperation platforms, essential members of technical working groups and, indeed, legislators are respected by and have good relations with Mayors. This relationship is vital in maintaining communication with and support from Mayors to on the CCAF strategy and process.
- The timing of progress relating to local elections terms is discussed later in the [institutionalizing for the mainstreaming and monitoring section](#).
- Each cooperation platform has distinct champions that drive the process and alignment of stakeholders' aims and motivations. These influential and respected individuals and sub-groups are critical and commit much time, expertise, and effort. They include heads of departments, members of the legislative council, and civil society.

Beyond the facilitatory efforts of Cordaid staff, mayors and champions drive change and build sustainability on successes to anchor the CCAF by facilitating consensus and shared strategic agreement with policy changes. In one interview, a technical working group member referred the TWG members *positively* as *work-horses*, driving change through commitment, intellect, and the needed hard work.

Involvement of decision-makers and budget holders

Heads of departments and agencies, administrators, and planners commit to process in the cooperation platforms, TWGs, and sub-groups such as Technical Advisory Groups or Operational Management Units. Discussions with these budget holders show a clear link between shared priority setting and allocation of resources - time money and intellectual - from these decision-makers and budget-holders.

Shared analysis, shared solution

Consolidating community risk assessments, climate projections, and secondary data together allow stakeholders to come to a shared common understanding and strategy to tackle both disaster and climate risks within their specific context. This focus on existing disaster history, impact and projected hazards based on climate projections, and stakeholder consensus on critical systems of interest or resources to protect. The data is a combination of real experiences, secondary data and mapping, and primary data collection.

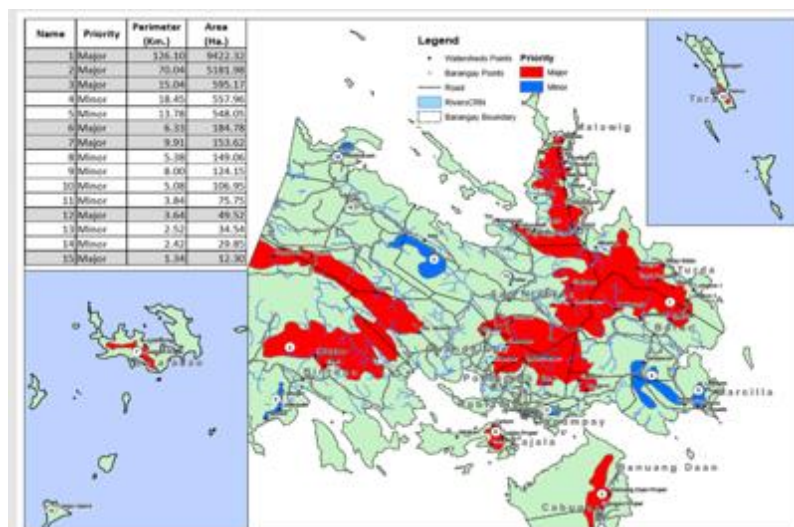


Figure 7 - Coron Critical watersheds

However, the backgrounds of participating stakeholders themselves may or may not limit the scope of analysis based on the knowledge and expertise in the room. Later, specialist studies deepen the level of analysis on already identified critical systems of interest for attention and broaden the range of solutions on offer. Graphical representation of critical issues such as watershed management can clarify for policy and decision-makers the level of risk to particular resources and actions that can be taken. All members of the cooperation platforms spoken to consider the data reliable, accurate, and usable. Maps such as the watershed priority mapping, as attached for Coron, are useful for policy and program decisions and implementation.

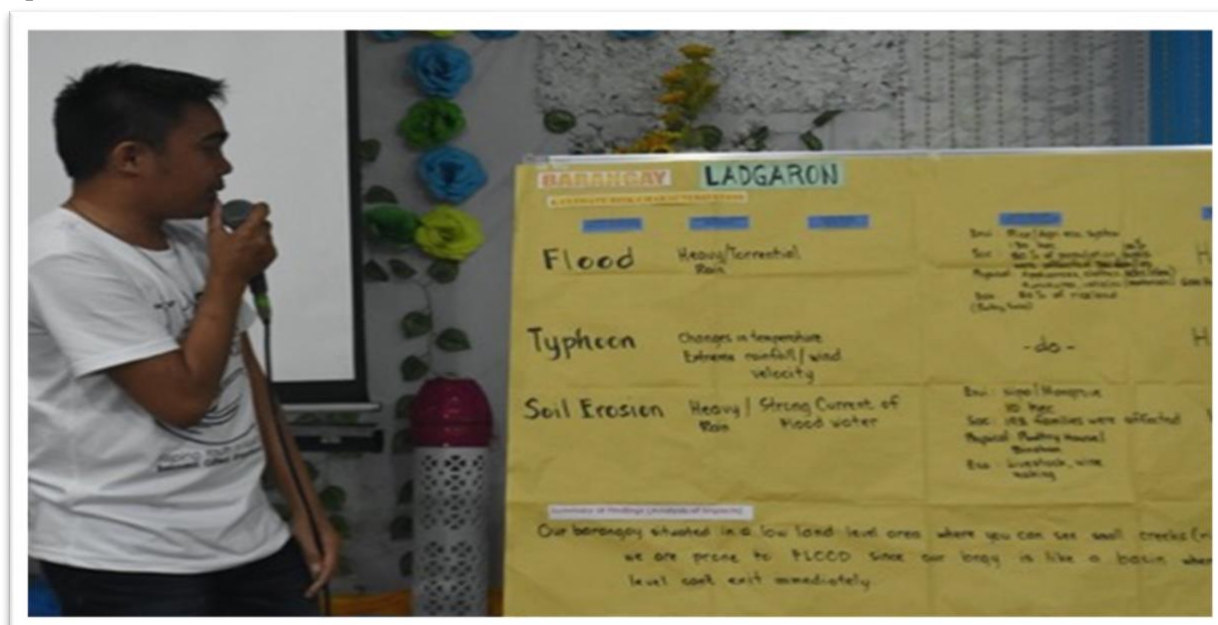


Figure 8 - Community presentation of the workshop on Identification of Climate-Induced Hazards

The motivation of mandated plans and data management

The CCAF builds on, improves, and supports LGU mandated plans, policies and thus department workloads in delivering contributions to municipal wide and sector-specific plans and programs. Many departments collect similar information separately and thus shared information validated with state and non-state actors reduced overlaps and duplication of efforts. This includes connecting with a Climate Change lens, LGU's to Barangays' experiences supported by an alliance of non-state actors. It enhances efficiency in the use of resources where data supports local plans and streamlines LGU investments between sectors.

The CCAF supports the development of a 10-year strategy that is shown to enhance revisions of shorter-term mandated plans beyond the LCCAP, for example, the FLUP, CLUP, CDP, and annual investment plans. Often, each department collects non-triangulated or verified data separately in different formats. Within CCAF, the heads of departments are directly involved together in data collection and consolidation. Thus, they are more likely to use enriched data in plans and investments. The increasingly user-friendly presentation of triangulated and validated data¹ Eases mainstreaming, especially if the data is flexible into different formats. The TWGs need to manage data available in the mandated formats early in the planning processes to ensure it is available to be used for various standardized mandated documents. Mapping and presentation of data improve communication for policy change and inter-LGU collaboration in the management of shared resources. To maintain this momentum, data needs to be kept alive for future planning and budget cycles. During the municipal visits in September 2019, most Municipalities use the CCAF and associated shared information for annual budget planning.

Additionally, during the evaluation, one Municipality was updating its Forest Land Use Plan with the new shared data. Other sector departments and planning head said they plan to continue to use the shared validated information in their department plans directly. Many emphasized that they have confidence in the data not just as they were directly involved in its collection but more so that a range of state and non-state actors, especially members of the community and people organizations, were engaged.

Changing mindsets for moving *beyond business as usual*

The consolidation of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) and the formation of the CCAF strategy allows group thinking to move beyond dramatic typhoons to slow onset risks that significantly affect development and put at municipal risk resources. This consolidation requires facilitation and prompting and external experiences, including from technical studies. Communities currently have a limited understanding of the results of consolidation. This understanding is essential to implement changes, as a basis of two-way communication for collaboration. Models of climate-resilient livelihoods help highlight potential adaptations solutions.



Figure 9 - Discussing climate risks in Coron at community level

¹ Triangulated with primary data, including experiences, studies, secondary data, and often mapping.

Making a business case for the private sector

Discussions with members of the cooperation platforms indicate that the private sector engages when risks are apparent when the platform can make a *business case*. All areas struggled to maintain the interest of medium and larger private sector actors. The private sector needs a business case to act. For example, in Coron, the CCAF highlights the impact of climate change and increasing resource use by the increasing number of hotels and tourists have on the quality of water supply and marine environment. The cooperation platform is engaging the private sector to address obvious risks that threaten tourist *business models providing water of sufficient quality and quantity*. This engagement manifests around the protection of tourist spots, marine protected areas, and the quality of water to hotels.

Sustaining gains in small steps

Discussion with members of the cooperation platforms indicates that small gains and milestones motivate and institutionalize gains. Examples of gains most noted by those interviewed include in Claver and Coron municipalities ingraining climate risk in Barangay Development plans, completion of watershed studies for re-zoning, or in Guiuan enactment of local ordinances, agreements on institution vision and funding. Each achievement increases the sustainability of the process. However, members of the cooperation platforms indicate that bottom-up planning, allowing bottom-up-budgeting, is a critical stabilizing factor. In all areas, stakeholders highlighted as motivating gains achievements in completing CRA, consolidation workshops, and completing the CCAF strategy. These achievements marked significant milestones on which further progress could be built, including the completion mainstreaming in local Government plans and the development of proposals. Milestones that provide action include the incorporation of the CRA into Barangay Development Plan or municipal risk profiles and the completion of the LCCAP or proposals. The allocation of LGU resources and municipal ordinances legitimize the CCAF strategies, staff time, cooperation platforms, and technical working groups in the annual budgeting cycle also solidify gains.

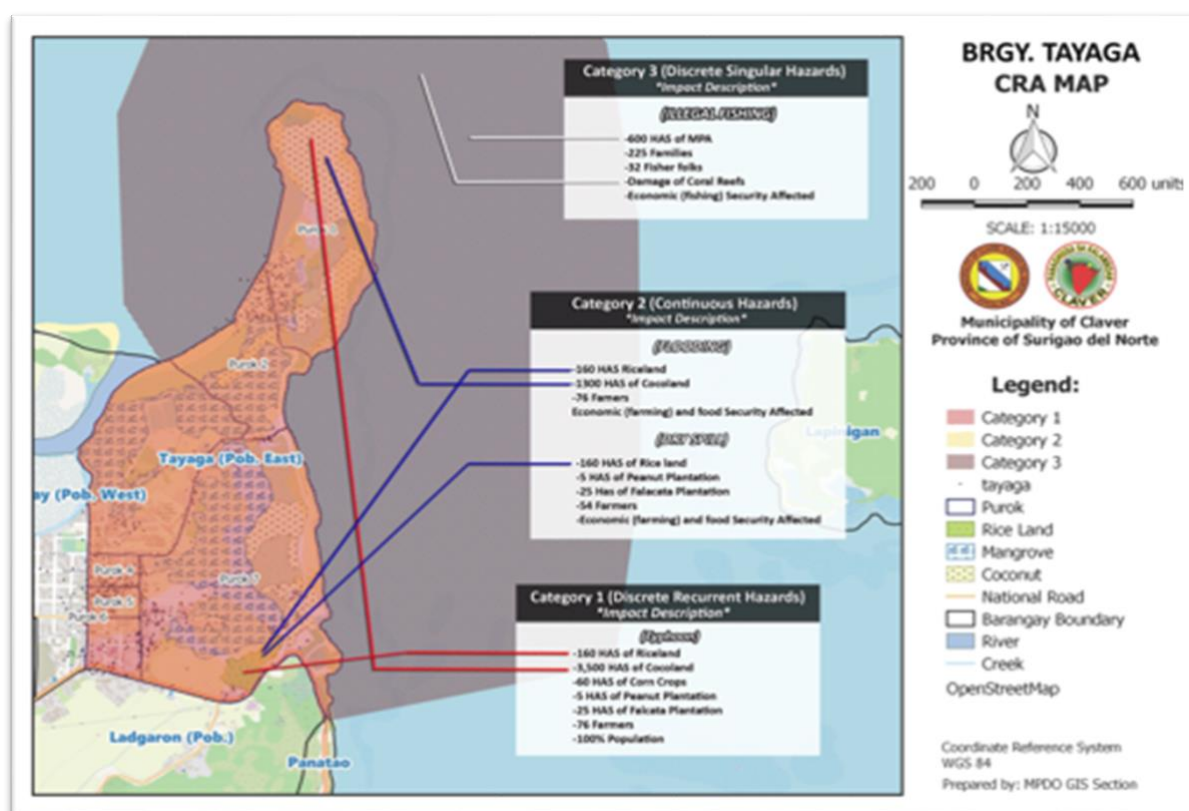


Figure 10 - Documenting knowledge for the future after CRA in Claver

Risks, challenges, and limitations

Election terms

The primary enabler for the CCAF process is support from the mayor. Changes after the three-year election terms risk delaying the process, especially in its early stages. This risk diminishes with each gain the CCAF makes towards final institutionalization and mainstreaming. A change to the Mayor in the Gigaquit municipality highlights the risk. The CCAF, in its early stages, is now hibernating awaiting support from a new mayor and new LGU team.

Time commitments of decision-makers

Demands on the time of department heads and other decision-makers are significant. Decision-makers and resource holders must be involved in the process. Many recognize the CCAF approach helps them fulfill mandated plans, such as the CDP and LCCAP. The core cooperation platform and TWG members are busy people. Thus, the process needs to be aware of the timing of demands and remains reliant on champions, executive orders to initially gather participation, and the gains as described above. However, this commitment of staff time also brings rewards. Not only does the process support individual departments and municipalities to use better data for better planning, but it is also critical to show a coherent process in data collection, analysis, and strategy to secure funding from sources such as the Peoples Survival Fund.

Need to have time to reflect and facilitation skills

Some members noted that many groups, especially in communities, need time to reflect on a changing perception of risk to go *beyond business as usual*. The tools for the CCAF approach bring in experience and different ways of thinking to allow communities and other stakeholders to reflect on and absorb new information. However, this needs time to digest – it is a paradigm shift. Facilitators need significant skills to find common ground. To facilitate this paradigm shift, the tools need to be applied in the local dialect and language, with two-way communication and not be rushed.

Adapting to Urban areas

The ongoing pilots in urban areas highlight the additional resources and expertise urban areas have at their disposal. However, it also highlights the need for an adaptable tool kit and the involvement of enterprises, potentially through the chamber of commerce and similar groupings of enterprises. Cordaid's work in Mandaue city is in its early stages. Developing a CCAF for urban areas is viable. Although barangay level involvement remains essential, the nature of cities reduces the distinctiveness of individual Barangays both physically and politically. The nature of cities demands a zonal approach by business district or function or city-wide approach to water supply and traffic. Similarly, Mandaue is part of Metro-Cebu and dependent on its hinterland for water, food, and commuters. Thus, collaboration across political, stakeholder and sector boundaries is critical to identify systems of interest.

While, it is clear that representing the climate change impacts to Mandaue City's estimated 17,000 enterprises will be a significant challenge this will also be the case in getting representation from commuters who may work but not live in the city, students, migrants, and other groups which are concentrated to the urban environment. Similarly, issues such as air quality, urban water supply, infrastructure, and traffic require higher levels of expertise. However, more prosperous urban centers also have a higher level of institutional expertise in consultancies, universities, and Municipality resources. Disaster and climate city support frameworks and networks also provide significant learning from [Making Cities Resilient](#), [ICLEI](#), [C40](#), or [100 Resilient cities](#). It is worth considering the increase in economic migrants due to climate disruption that is likely to migrate to cities.

Consensus

The platforms and TWG make decisions by consensus and, thus, the knowledge and expertise in the room, balanced with more in-depth knowledge from studies, for example, on soil analysis or watersheds. This process limits the scope of risks considered to the experience in the room.

[Institutionalizing for mainstreaming and monitoring](#) over the ten-year CCAF process can reduce this limitation by monitoring and incorporating new hazards or risks.

New hazards

The approach is based on real experience, hazard history, as well as climate projections and studies. Thus, it struggles to collect information on new hazards such as increased or migrating pests and diseases, risks increasingly associated with climate change. [Institutionalizing for mainstreaming and monitoring](#) over the ten-year CCAF process can broaden the scope of expertise and national trends relating to new risks.

National, regional and global priorities

Throughout the development of the CCAF process, Cordaid and municipal partners communicated with and received advice from the Climate Change Commission. This collaboration includes CCC visits to the municipalities, discussions, and sharing with cooperation platforms and technical working groups. The collaboration includes municipalities, Cordaid and Partners for Resilience participation and sharing in national and regional events such as the Asian Pacific Adaption Network, the Asia Pacific Climate Week and the national climate change consciousness week and events relating to climate financing and sharing of opportunities such the Peoples Survival Fund and Green Climate Fund, under the invite of the Climate Change Commission.



Figure 11 - National Consultation with Climate Change Commission in Manila

The proof of concept recognizes the CCAF approach aligns with local, national, and global trajectories, including:

- Mainstreaming of CCAF into priorities and plans of local government units, most significantly the Comprehensive Development and Land Use Plans² (CDP & CLUP) as well as sub-national programs, plans and actions of national government agencies³.
- National Climate Change Commission's strategic priorities of Food Security, Water Sufficiency, Ecosystem and Environmental Stability Human Security, Climate-Smart Industries and Services Sustainable Energy, Knowledge and Capacity Development.
- National priority funding mechanisms for Climate Change, including the Peoples Survival Fund and the Green Climate Fund. National policy, guidance from the Climate Change Commission (CCC), and opportunities for funding encourage and direct local planning efforts. The multi-stakeholder climate risk-sensitive processes are compliant with guidance from the Climate Change Commission.
- National Climate Change Action Plan is translating the national climate change framework strategy and prioritizing food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental

² And dozens of additional planning processes

³ Important examples include Departments of agriculture, DNER (especially forestry and marine), health and public works

stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy and knowledge, and capacity development as the strategic direction for 2011 to 2028.

- Global Climate Change financing facilities such as the Green Climate Fund.
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including multi-stakeholder involvement and understanding of risk.
- The Sustainable Development Goals including Climate Action (Goal 13) as well as goals within the systems of interest relating to poverty reduction (Goal 1), hunger (food security Goal 2), clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), environmental protection (Goals 14 and 15) as well as sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11).

The *Asia Pacific Climate Week* profiled the CCAF in September 2019. It contributed to *Technical Experts Meeting on Adaptation* as recommendations to the UNFCCC/COP, including *Coherence in adaption planning: A reality check*. Messages from this Asia Pacific event include

- **Coherence in planning and implementation is challenging because of**
 - Evolving and changing nature of technology and impacts;
 - Lack of or non-use of data, science, and information;
 - Different policies and mandates, with institutions not talking to each other;
 - Disconnection with community realities and knowledge;
 - Lack of access to finance, especially at the local level;
 - Absence of integrated risk management approaches
- **Achieving coherence in a continually evolving and changing environment is possible when we change mindsets and pushing boundaries.** It is about finding ways today, to address a world that will be considerably different, tomorrow.
- **Coherence in planning and implementation on the ground move faster than at the national level.** Success stories need to be scaled-up and scaled-out.
- **Building resilience is more than merely doing proper development.** It is investing in good development - with particular attention to strengthening the capacity to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate shocks and stresses. It is about applying integrated risk management approaches that bring together disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and ecosystem management and restoration.
- **Local actors must be meaningfully engaged in the design and development of policies on resilience** – this goes beyond ‘local consultation’ processes. When it comes to implementation, to be effective at the local level also requires partnerships with local-level actors, including indigenous people. This engagement increases the chances of success and sustainability of change.
- **Any investment in coherence must spring from an understanding that risks are changing, including especially the risks facing the most vulnerable.** Ensuring that vulnerable communities are at the center of resilience programming should be a priority.
- **Partnerships are essential** in achieving policy impact, bridging gaps, and bringing coherence across humanitarian, development, and climate constituencies from the local to global levels.
- **Fostering access to and generation of data to increase transparency and accountability on climate risk**, including in collaboration with government, the private sector, and civil society initiatives are vital in achieving coherence.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Emerging issues and participants for the Practitioners Workshop

Participants

GUIUAN platform	SURIGAO del Norte platform	CORDAID
Rizalde Salamida	Pedro Paqueno	Anat Prag
Jose Eric C. Cordero	Greggo Uriarte	Retchel Sasing
Ma. Grezaida M. Dado	Albert Labrador	Eric Lopez
Jojo Cancino	Julius Al Goles	Jeffrey Tan
CORON	Partners for Resilience	ICSC
Fernando Lopez	Josephine Meerma	Isabella Mendoza
Marween Padilla		
MANDAUE	Climate Change Commission	
Emmanuel Crucio	Christian Soqueno	
Gennee Nunez		
Nico Eco		
Aracelli B		
James Michael Kiamco		
Marlo Ocleasa		
Dorothy Baguio		
Karen Cabahen		

Presentation: Emerging observations for discussion

1. **Mayors support brings people together to move beyond “business as usual”**
 - a. Executive support facilitates commitment and ownership by heads of departments, legislative council and barangay officials as well as support from others.
 - b. Allows mainstreaming in existing resources and institutions as well as joint and strategic collaboration on elements at risk or systems of interest from climate change
 - c. Allows critical inter-agency and inter-LGU collaboration on landscape not political boundaries
 - d. ***Champions drive the process allowing joint strategic agreement and policy changes.***
2. **Consolidating together community risk assessments and secondary data allows stakeholders to come to a joint common understanding and strategy of disaster and climate risks - “shared analysis, shared solution”**
 - a. Data is a combination of real experiences, secondary data and mapping, and primary data collection and consolidation.
 - b. Data is defined by knowledge and expertise in the room.
 - c. Reliable and accurate data that is owned by different offices allows for joint strategy building
 - d. Groups need time to reflect to go beyond “business as usual” contributing to changing mindsets. Private sector engages when risks are clear for example impact water quality can have on tourism industry. Sectors engage on their planning cycles when risks are clear.
 - e. Tools that allow bring in actual experience and different ways of thinking allow communities and other stakeholders to reflect on and absorb new information. This needs time.

- f. Validated data links landscape and zoning to experiences of peoples organisations and households
- g. Facilitators need significant skills to find common ground.
- 3. **User-friendly data managed for mandated formats, eases mainstreaming into for example LCCAP, FLUP, CLUP, CDP and annual investment plans.**
 - a. Data needs to be managed and available in the mandated format early in the planning processes. Data can be managed for different standardised mandated documents.
 - b. Heads of departments involved in data collection and consolidation are more likely to use enriched data in future plans and investments.
 - c. Mapping and presentation of data improves communication for policy change and inter-LGU collaboration in management of shared resources.
 - d. CCAF builds strategies that can then be aligned with sectoral mandated documents.
 - e. ***Data needs to be kept alive for future planning and budget cycles – 10-year CCAF plan***
- 4. **Tools are analytical and consensus driven and thus results are dependent on knowledge and expertise in the room.**
 - a. There is a good balance between consensus and deeper knowledge from studies for example on soil or water.
 - b. Studies solidify a deep dive for strategic decision-making, but may overshadow other strategies.
- 5. **The consolidation allows group thinking to move beyond dramatic typhoons to slow on-set risks that affect development.**
 - a. This requires prompting and external experiences including from studies.
 - b. Communities understanding of results of consolidation is important, as it the level of communication for collaboration.
 - c. Models of climate resilient livelihoods helps highlight potential adaptations solutions
- 6. **Small gains and milestones motivate and institutionalise gains.**
 - a. Milestones, reduce risk of losing gains, example in Barangay development plans.
 - b. Links with bottom-up management, annual investment and mandated plans.
- 7. **Strategic monitoring and evaluation is needed for a strategy.**
 - a. The 10-year CCAF strategy monitoring can move beyond PPAs and programmes and include mainstreaming and all transformative CCAF strategies not just those funded
 - b. The 10-year CCAF strategy also is trying to change development indicators which need to be monitored for (baseline) changes example water stress.
 - c. The 10-year CCAF strategy can measure collaborations, resources to identify new partners to be invited when new risks and opportunities are identified



***Climate Change Adaptation Framework profile:** The Climate Change Adaptation Framework, as an approach seeks to promote multi-stakeholder cooperation in building strategies to protect local resources from the impact of climate change and other hazards, complimenting existing planning and mobilizing resources for action*

Through the support of the Partners for Resilience (2016-2020), Cordaid and partners developed the Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF), with the following steps:

- 1. Complementing local planning processes with local CCA & DRR analysis and strategy building** to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive and coping capacity in systems of interest or elements at risk.
- 2. Establishing Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Platforms'** enhancing partnerships between state and non-state actors through collaborative engagement on planning with a climate lens for investments in Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building.
- 3. Mobilizing resources** within the LGU as well as opportunities such as the national Peoples Survival Fund and the global Green Climate Fund-Simplified Approval Process.

To build resilience to climate change risk the Climate Change Adaptation Framework supports

- **Locally-driven climate action** with communities at the forefront of the impacts of climate change building resilience by protecting development and reducing identified vulnerabilities.
- **Complimenting Local Climate Change Action Planning** to engage communities and local groups in baseline data collection, analysis and planning.
- **Stakeholders to identify Systems of Interest and Elements at risk for resourcing and action** such as ecosystems, watersheds, livelihoods moving away from the sectoral approaches to climate change. This uses Integrated Risk Management enabling an integrated analysis of climate, disaster, and development and environmental risks.
- **Multi-stakeholder cooperation platforms share resources and implement programs.** Engaging sectoral community groups and engaging local stakeholders through cooperation platforms allow local actors and communities to become the drivers of resilience building and development
- **Inclusive and multi-stakeholder consultations and evidence-based strategy building** increasing shared ownership and responsibility across sectors of joint adaptation plans.
- **Findings and analysis of localized climate research and climate information** from PAGASA, allowing local stakeholders to connect the science with local experiences and practices that are useful to local governments local development and climate action plans.
- **Evidence-based scientific research and baseline data collection** on disaster history and systems of interest and elements at risk leads to evidence-based long-term climate action plans that builds partnerships with state universities, colleges, private sector and communities.
- Tools like the **impact chain analysis** that build awareness of localities to climate impacts, their vulnerabilities and capacities.
- **Resource mobilization** for adaptation plans by mobilizing local and national policies and budgets, building partnerships with CSOs and private sector and accessing public and international climate finance.

The Climate Change Adaptation Framework is modelled in 9 municipalities and cities;

- One flagship coastal and small island municipal strategy (Guiuan, Eastern Samar).
- One inter-municipal (3) islands group water strategy (Bantayan Islands Group, Cebu).
- One inter-municipal (2) shared watershed strategy (Gigaquet and Claver) being replicated in an additional seven municipalities in mainland Surigao del Norte and Dinagat province.
- One watershed-based ancestral domain strategy (Coron, Palawan).
- One city drainage and environmental management strategy (Mandaue City, Metro Cebu), replicated in up to three municipalities and cities in Manila Bay (Bulacan).

Additionally the CCAF was profiled in *Asia Pacific Climate Week* as a basis of a contribution to the *Technical Experts Meeting on Adaptation* as recommendations to the UNFCCC/COP.

Emerging findings from the proof of concept review

LGUs' already engage communities, peoples organisations, local National Government Agencies, private sector and CSO's to

- ⇒ Harmonise real experiences and scientific knowledge, validated data on municipal resources and analysis, based on a new **understanding of climate risks and predictions and shared baseline** of municipal or city resources to be protected to galvanise a **shared vision with shared priorities for climate action**.
- ⇒ Identify and plan for climate risk protection and harmonisation of existing LGU resources **beyond business as usual** through policies, zoning and programmes, including the **development of inter-sectoral strategies** that need to work across political boundaries.
- ⇒ Develop a framework and baseline that can be managed for different standardised documents, including importantly the **annual investment plans, IRA, LCCAP, CDP, CLUP and others such as the FLUP**.
- ⇒ Establish **Municipal and Barangays climate risk profiles** for planning with stakeholders.
- ⇒ Establish a shared baseline of validated data and strategy to measure climate resilience to evolve locally-led climate risk priorities as well as resilience and development indicators within an evolving context, **adapting to new risks** and bringing in new partners and capacities to address shared actions (example the tourism sector).
- ⇒ Provide validated and shared baseline and risk projections for LGU to **harmonise with local development plans** with a clear link to **development indicators**.
- ⇒ Identify LGU strategies that prioritise efforts of National Government Agencies.
- ⇒ Identify shared **prioritisation of fundable and implementable beyond business as usual** strategies and programmes addressing watershed management, food security and livelihoods; generating projects and budgeting to respond to gaps.
- ⇒ Identify **local leaders** and **climate champions** to galvanise stakeholders into joint action.
- ⇒ Integrate and plan for climate risk with peoples organisations and Barangay officials into **Barangay Development Plans** and actions to adapt livelihoods and protect resources such as **water, mangroves, marine protected areas, food security and agriculture**.
- ⇒ Build on **local learning to replicate** contextualised models and identify new partners when risks and opportunities are identified, for example, the tourist industry dependant on quality water and protected environment for business.

The approach is locally-led, with cooperation platforms - communities', LGUs' and CSOs' – changing understanding of climate risk to move strategically *beyond business as usual* by

- Combining knowledge and information with real experiences of communities, LGUs and CSOs to identifying LGU and municipal resources at risk from climate change.
- Sharing and communicating with local observations **climate predictions, science** to jointly collect and **harmonise reliable and validated data** on the potential impact of hazards.
- Jointly analysing climate risk with communities, LGUs, scientists and CSO (+) to protect existing resources and prioritise **joint strategies** beyond business as usual.

The approach allows inter-sectoral strategies and cooperation within LGUs' to jointly

- Harmonise **local zoning and policies** with a shared understanding of climate risk.
- Work with communities, CSO and private sector on joint priority actions to adapt to climate risks and protect development pillars from climate impacts.
- **Monitor for planning progress** within a dynamic context.
- Incorporate priorities in **annual budgeting cycles, IRA, alignment with National Government Agencies programs** and identification of additional resource needs.
- Develop **robust baseline data** on development and quantifiable targets for resilience.