



Josephine Alad-ad, 47, is a farmer leader. In 2009, a typhoon devastated her crops and took away her animals. Participating in Oxfam's climate change adaptation project she says, "It feels good to be doing something to try and improve life here and adapt to the changes we are experiencing. I like to earn my own money and help support the household with my husband." (Photo: Tessa Bunney/Oxfam)

A CLIMATE OF DIFFICULT CHOICES

Lack of international climate finance limits climate change adaptation options for the people of the Philippines

The international community has failed to deliver climate finance at the scale required for vulnerable countries such as the Philippines to adapt to climate change. Adaptation is a national priority for the Philippines, and as such, domestic budget has been allocated; climate finance tagging has been implemented; and local adaptation plans have been developed. But local adaptation plans remain unfunded and women, men, girls, and boys across the Philippines remain vulnerable. Urgent scale up and effective use of climate finance is required, targeted towards locally-led inclusive adaptation for the most vulnerable.

SUMMARY

The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, suffering increased frequency and severity of disasters, as well as longer-term changes to the climate that is undermining agricultural production, food security, and poverty reduction. Important steps have been made at the national level towards climate change adaptation, including domestic budget allocations; but without international financial support promised by rich nations in the Paris Agreement the scale of the challenge cannot be addressed. Financing considerations are not the only challenge, the Government must find ways to deliver effective adaptation that prioritises the most vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys, and track the effectiveness of investments in reducing their vulnerability and enabling them to adapt to climate change. To prevent the backsliding of hard-fought development gains by climate change impacts, urgent scale up and effective use of climate finance is required.

Recommendation 1: The International Community must fulfil its commitments enshrined in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to provide climate finance to enable those least responsible for causing climate change to adapt, by urgently committing increased grant (rather than loan) climate finance for adaptation in the Philippines. Current flows of international climate finance to the Philippines are both woefully inadequate and reflect the donor priorities for mitigation, rather than the national priority which is climate change adaptation. Furthermore, current international climate finance to the Philippines is dominated by loans – which the Philippines must pay back – thus not fulfilling the commitments of rich nations to pay for adaptation.

Recommendation 2: The introduction of Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) by the Philippine Government in 2015 is welcomed as an important first step to increase transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of international and domestic climate finance in the Philippines. The government must now effectively embed this by improving the robustness of the approach; investing in building the capacities, skills, and knowledge of implementers across all levels of government; and developing and implementing a process to monitor the impact of the finance tracked by the CCET.

Recommendation 3: Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) across the Philippines are crucial for effective adaptation to climate change. The Philippine Government must ensure that LCCAPs are developed inclusively, with the participation of all stakeholders - particularly those most vulnerable to climate change - and that they address location-specific as well as gender-specific vulnerabilities and impacts. LCCAPs must be fully funded and effectively implemented. The government therefore needs to take urgent action to bridge the current funding gap, and ensure that the resources are in place to effectively implement. This will require training and capacity building with local governments, devolved decision-making by central government to the local level, in addition to significantly increased resource allocation.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. As a nation of more than 7,000 islands, vast swaths of coastline are buffeted by storms and typhoons and vast mountainous islands are shaken by earthquakes and volcano eruptions. For Filipinos, disasters are to some extent, to be expected.

Yet five of the 10 deadliest typhoons to hit the Philippines occurred in the last 11 years,¹ each one affecting and displacing thousands of people. Seven of these 10 caused loss of life in excess of 1,000, and in 2013 Typhoon Haiyan - known locally as Typhoon Yolanda – took the lives of more than 6,300 women, men, girls, and boys; displaced over four million; and caused USD 2 billion in damages.² Climate change is increasing the frequency and the severity of these tropical storms.

It is unsurprising then that the Global Climate Risk Index 2015 placed the Philippines as the number one country affected by climate change.³ But whilst the number of disasters is on the increase, this is not the only factor in such a ranking. Longer-term insidious changes to average climatic conditions also threaten the prosperity of the 100 million citizens of the Philippines.⁴ Observed trends over the last few decades show rising average temperatures; more hot days and fewer cold days; more frequent and more intense extreme rainfall events; as well as rising sea levels.⁵ With these trends set to continue, the implications for disasters are all too clear, but other impacts such as the impacts on food production, human health, and access to clean water for example, cannot be ignored.

Farmers are reporting that the seasons are less predictable, that they don't know when to sow, and that they lose their crops to droughts and floods. Fishing is affected too, with more storms and bad weather disrupting livelihoods. Fresh water sources are depleted from increased evaporation due to the heat, and contaminated when flooding occurs after extreme rainfall events or storm surges.⁶ Women profoundly experience water shortage, needing to travel farther to fetch water and having limited resources to buy potable water. During such times domestic work can increase by four or more hours per day, and an extra kilometre or two walking to fetch water and get food.⁷ Often women have little choice but to negotiate credit with traders and vendors to be able to purchase the food their families' need. Following a typhoon interest rates escalate, for example they rose from seven to around 15 percent after Typhoon Haima in October 2016.⁸ Repayments can be in cash, crops, or labour, and some indebted women suffer abuse when undertaking labour to repay their debts.⁹

Recognising the threats posed by climate change, the Philippine government has put in place policies and institutions to address climate change. The 2009 Climate Change Act established the Climate Change

“Women are suffering the most, as we are the ones responsible for running the household - we manage the budgets, get water, and make sure everyone gets fed. Now there's less food, less water, and hardly any money, we have to tighten everything - and manage how everyone in the family uses water, how much they eat and what our money is spent on.”

Cheryl Dimos, 41 years of age,
Sultan Kudarat, Mindanao

Commission (CCC) to lead policy and to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate climate responses. The Act was amended in 2012 to establish a Peoples' Survival Fund to allocate national budget for adaptation needs of local communities and local governments. The 2010 National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) provided a roadmap for addressing climate change, and built into a National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) in 2011 articulating seven thematic areas for action.¹⁰

These plans articulate the priority focus of climate change adaptation for the Philippines, with adoption of climate change mitigation¹² actions where they are a function of adaptation. This is consistent with *Climate Justice*, whereby those least responsible for causing climate change - but are most vulnerable to its impacts - should prioritise adapting to its negative consequences, whilst the responsibility for mitigating (stopping) climate change lies with those who have benefited most from the causes of climate change. Therefore for a country such as the Philippines with one in five people living in poverty and relatively low greenhouse gas emissions¹³ the absolutely right and just policy focus is to adapt to the consequences of climate change and to pursue a pathway to sustainable development for the benefit of all Filipinos.

The basic foundation for prioritising adaptation measures is to ensure that loss and damage from climate change and extreme events are minimized to ensure achievement of national development targets through building capacities and enhancing resilience to avoid and mitigate losses in a sustainable manner.

Republic of the Philippines:
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.¹¹

Difficult Choices for Farming Families

Lux Alin, 44 years of age, from Magindanao, Mindanao, Southern Philippines

There's not been a drop of rain for six months. Not even weeds can grow. No vegetables can grow. Everything that tries to grow turns yellow, not green. Nothing can grow.

The land is parched, dry and cracked. There's no water. The wells are empty. Everywhere that used to be wet is dry. I'm a farmer and I come from a family of farmers, and this is the worst we've ever seen. I do remember the drought in the 1970s, when my dad would cut the branch from a papaya tree and cook it until it was soft, and we'd eat that. That drought was hard, but this one is tougher - and I have a family to feed.

My family can no longer eat three times a day. My son has had to drop out of the first year of college because we could no longer pay his fees. I sold my caribou to scrape together enough to keeping paying for my youngest to be able to stay in school and have borrowed more money from to be able to buy food now that we're not growing enough.

In the past we had enough, we could get by. But now there's nothing. It hurts me - it really hurts me - to see my children and family suffering and going hungry.

Highlighting the vulnerability of the country, public financing will prioritise adaptation to reduce vulnerability and risks to the community, at the same time providing a policy environment that will enable participation of the private sector to optimize mitigation opportunities and reduce business risks towards a climate smart development.

Republic of the Philippines:
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.¹⁴

Difficult Choices for local planning

Municipality of Tanauan, Province of Leyte, Central Philippines

The farmers of Tanauan suffer the impacts of droughts and floods, which are worsening due to climate change. For many families agriculture is their only source of income, so when crops fail due to droughts - or floods wash away their harvests - they have nothing. Many resort to borrowing money to survive. But with floods and droughts such a common occurrence they have few opportunities to replay their debits, and instead can become trapped in a cycle of indebtedness and declining agricultural productivity.

The municipal government of Tanauan has allocated the majority of its climate change budget to infrastructure investments; over 60 percent of climate change investments for the period 2016-20. In spite of the impacts faced, the agricultural sector has the lowest allocation in the LCCAP, although some infrastructure investments may benefit some farmers through farm-to-market roads and flood control systems.

Farmers are confident that they can voice their needs and demands to the municipal government through their respective associations as part of the Municipal Development Council. However there simply isn't sufficient funding to support the investments needed, and the municipal government are faced with difficult choices due to very limited resources.

2 CLIMATE FINANCE

The Paris Agreement sent a strong signal that public and private finance needs to be urgently directed towards the challenges presented by climate change. It reaffirmed that developed countries must provide public funding for developing countries to adapt to climate change; this is because public finance is necessary for activities where it can be difficult to attract private investment, such as adaptation for the most vulnerable. The Paris Agreement reiterates the previous agreements made for rich countries to provide a “balance” of finance across adaptation and mitigation, but it sadly fell short of quantifying an adaptation finance goal. However, it did express for the first time the deeply interconnected nature of action across mitigation, adaptation, and “Loss and Damage”; underlining that a failure to invest adequately in one area simply moves the costs to another. In effect it acknowledged that the ‘costs’ of climate change will be borne somewhere; therefore inaction is not an option.

Despite previous agreements to a “balance” of finance, time and again international finance for much needed adaptation lags behind mitigation. Developed countries have committed to significantly increase support for adaptation before 2020, however trends in climate finance to date show public financing for adaptation remains woefully inadequate. In response, developing countries are increasingly having to make difficult choices with their own budgets, between basic public services and addressing the consequences of climate change that their people are suffering.

Recognising the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change, the State prioritizes adaptation and adopts it as the anchor strategy as espoused by the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change and subsequently elaborated in its National Climate Change Action Plan.

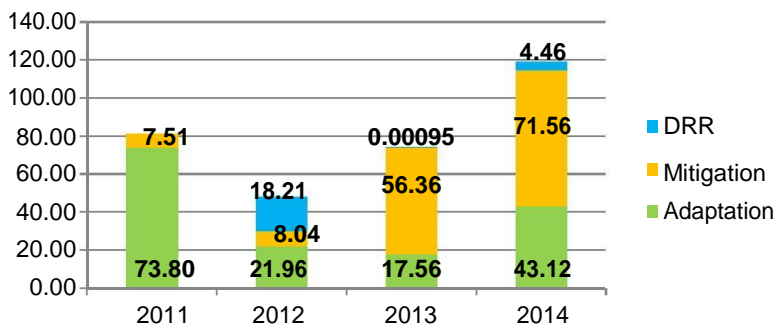
Republic of the Philippines:
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.¹⁵

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

International climate finance flows to the Philippines is not a consistent picture, which presents a challenge for long-term planning and investment of climate change actions.

Full implementation of the Philippines' INDC requires support in the form of adequate, predictable and sustainable financing.

Figure 1: Climate change components of ODA 2011-14 (in PHP, billions)¹⁷

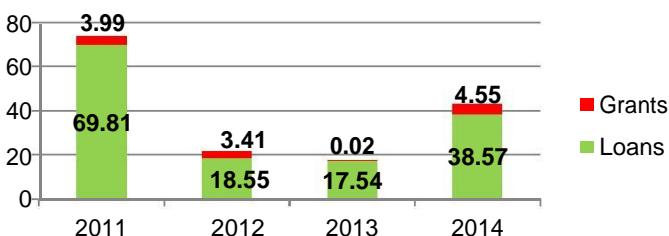


Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.¹⁶

Two important observations must be made. The first is that climate change related official development assistance (ODA) is not consistent with national priorities. The priority focus for the Philippines – enshrined in international agreements and the country's own plans – is adaptation to climate change to address the country's vulnerability. Yet for the period 2011-14, funding for adaptation was the largest proportion of climate change finance in only one of the four years. Both the **amount** of funding for adaptation and the **proportion** of climate change related ODA for adaptation has declined.

Secondly, the type of foreign assistance is important, and whilst the funding graph indicates that international climate finance is flowing to the Philippines, the reality is that this is largely in the form of loans and not grants. Of the PHP 73.80 billion for climate change adaptation in 2011, only PHP 3.99 billion – a mere 5.4 percent - was actually in grant form. This holds true for the other years also, with 15.5 percent in 2012, a staggeringly low 0.12 percent in 2013, and 10.6 percent in 2014 was in grant form.

Figure 2: Breakdown of grants and loans making up ODA for climate change adaptation, 2011-14 (in PHP, billions)¹⁹



Mitigation in the INDC:

The mitigation contribution is conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development & transfer, and capacity building that will be made available to the Philippines.

Loans most typically finance infrastructure, and this is consistent with large allocations to the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Department of Energy. A lack of grant funding typically results in underinvestment in other areas where climate change impacts are undermining development and poverty reduction, such as in agricultural

Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.¹⁸

investment and community-level adaptation. However a positive trend to note in non-climate change ODA is a small increase in agricultural investment, which will surely be beneficial.²⁰

It is clear that international climate finance is failing to support the Philippine government with its climate change priorities. Firstly, there is an overall lack of climate finance at a level consistent with the vulnerabilities faced and the commitments rich countries have made in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. Second, current international finance does not reflect the national priorities, and therefore fails to support the government in their priority to adapt to climate change. Finally, the finance that is provided is loans and not grants, therefore putting Filipinos in debit to address a problem that is not of their causing.

DOMESTIC FINANCE

The government of the Philippines is taking the challenges posed by climate change seriously through policy and institutional arrangements, prioritising adaptation, and the pursuit of a climate-resilient, low-emissions development pathway. Consistent with national priorities and the consequences of climate change faced by the people of the Philippines, CCET data shows that more than 90 percent of climate change expenditure is for climate change adaptation, with less than 10 percent going to mitigation.²¹ Given that international finance is primarily going to mitigation activities, it is the government's own budget that is being used to invest in adapting to climate change.

However the focus of the adaptation investments is heavily skewed towards infrastructure projects, with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) the highest recipient of adaptation funding. The DPWH received an increasing proportion of adaptation finance from 76 percent in 2015 to 88 percent in 2017.²² The second highest recipient was the agricultural sector, receiving a dwindling share of 13 percent in 2015 reducing to just six percent in 2017.²³ Yet the agricultural sector - and particularly the livelihoods of the rural poor - is already suffering devastating impacts of climate change, and overall agricultural investment remains very low in spite of the increasing challenges of producing food in a changing climate. Agriculture accounts for 10 percent of GDP²⁴, 29 percent on national employment,²⁵ and is the source of livelihoods for almost three million women.²⁶ Considering the vital role of agriculture for national food security and for the livelihoods of a large proportion of the population, more investment is needed to address the challenges posed by climate change.

Without adequate international climate finance the burden of climate change falls on the Philippine government, contrary to the principles of Climate Justice. Despite repeated commitments by the international community to finance adaptation in developing countries, the government of the Philippines is left having to make difficult choices with their own domestic resources as to how to provide services and opportunities for the people of the Philippines *and* deal with the consequences of climate change.

3 CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION AND ADAPTATION

There is no one-size-fits-all approach to adapting to climate change. Climate change impacts, vulnerability, adaptive capacity, as well as barriers to adapting, are all gender-specific, location-specific, and change over time. Therefore investments must be tailored to the local context and continuously monitored. Participation by those affected – women and men, and marginalised groups - is therefore crucial for effective adaptation to take place. Local plans must be both developed and monitored with communities, and be formally integrated into the local administrations. In this way sub-national levels of government are vital partners in achieving nationally-led adaptation priorities through locally relevant solutions.

Principles for Climate Change Adaptation

- A. The formulation, implementation and monitoring of adaptation policies and plans is participatory and inclusive.
- B. Funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently, and managed transparently and with integrity.
- C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them.
- D. Local adaptation plans are developed through approaches that build resilience of communities and ecosystems.
- E. The resilience of groups who are most vulnerable to climate change is promoted.
- F. There is appropriate investment in the building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructure.
- G. Plans and policies respond to evidence of the current and future manifestations and impacts of climate change.

Southern Voices Joint Principles for Adaptation²⁷

“No boats were damaged in our barangay because we were prepared for Typhoon Nina. Many houses were partially damaged while a few were totally damaged. Because of the unpredictable weather, we can’t go out to sea yet to catch fish. We are lucky if we catch up to 10 kilos of fish each day. Right now, we can’t go fishing again until the weather gets better. This is just the way it is, our work depends on the weather. In July, especially during the monsoon season, sometimes a week passes by without a catch. To get by, we work in construction or coconut farms.”

Allan Vargas, Barangay Captain of Barangay Batag in Virac Catanduanes.

NATIONAL ACTIONS

CCET began in the Philippines in 2015, and is applied to both domestic and international finance. National agencies and local government units (LGUs) are responsible for identifying whether the objectives and outcomes of an investment are climate change related, and whether it is adaptation or mitigation. Only one climate change adaptation or mitigation objective or outcome is required to be tagged as a climate change expenditure.

CCET is an important first step towards efficient, accountable, and transparently managed public funds for climate change action. It allows for climate finance to be tracked for the first time, and this can increase the awareness of what is being funded, and who is responsible for

The Philippines strives to ensure that climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are mainstreamed and integrated into the country’s plans and programs at all levels.

Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.²⁸

effective implementation. This increases accountability to Filipinos suffering the impacts of climate change, and allows the government to hold the international community to account for their commitments.

But CCET is just the first step, for two reasons. The first is that the current implementation needs further refinement in order to be effective, and secondly because budget tagging alone does not assess efficiency and effectiveness of investments. CCET must become more robust in its application, and for this clarity is needed on definitions and objectives consistent with climate change priorities. Oxfam research suggests that some investments tagged under CCET do not relate to climate change, notably a large number of volcano and earthquake related projects.²⁹ It is also not clear the extent to which climate change has been integrated into DRR activities; however DRR investments are now tagged as relating to climate change. Therefore clarity is needed on the understanding, definition, and application of what 'counts' as climate change actions to be tagged under the CCET.

Local government officials also report a lack of adequate training to enable them to confidently and accurately apply CCET, often receiving only one or two-days training.³⁰ Increasing capacities, skills, and knowledge about climate change are vital, and the use of effective and widespread training for CCET implementation could be an important vehicle to achieve that through all levels of government and public service.

Whilst CCET tracks climate finance, what is required is an end-to-end tracking system that both tracks the finance and assesses whether climate change investments meet their intended objectives and deliver for the most vulnerable women and men.³¹ This is needed in order to be accountable to the women, men, girls, and boys the finance is intended to support, as well as to demonstrate the government's ability to effectively use climate finance in order to attract increased financing for adaptation. Such a system could also be used to match available funding sources to identified actions in LCCAPs, and to generate much needed evidence to support further funding.

The CCET tracking indicates that the vast majority of adaptation spending is for infrastructure through the Department of Public Works³², and other clear priorities and needs of Filipinos on the frontline of climate change impacts - notably agriculture and local level adaptation through the LGUs and LCCAPs – are lacking adequate allocations. The Joint Principles for Adaptation³³ highlight the need for investments in skills and capacities for climate change adaptation as well as for infrastructure, and for resources to be devolved to the local level for inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring. Whilst the government is clearly demonstrating its commitment to climate change adaptation; infrastructure alone will not meet the adaptation needs of vulnerable women and men in the Philippines. Increased investment in adaptation in core sectors such as agriculture is needed, as is increased investment in locally-led adaptation to build thriving and resilient communities and local livelihoods.

LOCAL ACTIONS

It is a requirement of the Climate Change Act that all LGUs develop and keep updated a Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP). This is also a requirement for access to the People's Survival Fund (RA 10174).

The People's Survival Fund (PSF) was created as an annual fund for LGUs and accredited local and community organisations to implement projects to enable vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change. The intention is for climate funds to reach the people most vulnerable to climate change impacts through direct access to financial resources to fund their locally identified adaptation needs.³⁴ Whilst LGUs with high poverty incidence, high exposure to climate risks, and located in key biodiversity areas were intended to be prioritised for this funding, access is not automatic based on these criteria. Instead funding depends on the quality of the LCCAP submitted to the fund, which of course depends on the quality of knowledge, skills, and capacities on climate change analysis and adaptation that already exist in the LGU.

The first municipality to develop and submit a LCCAP was San Francisco, Cebu for 2013-14. This LCCAP however, is still to receive any funding from the PSF, national government, or international climate finance (see box below). Therefore finance isn't reaching the most vulnerable and enabling locally-led adaptation in places where climate change is significantly impacting on people lives and livelihoods, and undermining agricultural production and food security. LCCAPs remain largely unfunded, and resources that have been allocated do not appear to have been done so based on assessment of local poverty, agricultural investment needs, gender differentiated needs, or climate change vulnerability. Targeting resources to vulnerabilities is crucial for moving forward. For LCCAPs to be effective they must be developed in a participatory and inclusive manner; be based on local vulnerability and gender analysis; be supported by devolved decision-making by knowledgeable and skills local institutions and staff; and be fully funded.

Municipal and city governments shall consider climate change adaptation, as one of their regular functions.

Section 14 of the Climate Change Act.

Why are gender, inclusion, and participation important?

- Women are disproportionately burdened with care work and are largely economically marginalised.
- Women's needs and solutions are often invisible in national and local government climate change assessments, planning, and investments.
- Women's political leadership and participation in developing solutions are minimised and not explicitly sought or recruited.
- Practical and transformative gender issues are not explicitly identified nor addressed in the formulation of climate change and adaptation plans.

Locally led adaptation constraints: San Francisco LCCAP

San Francisco is a municipality in Camotes Island, with a population of approximately 48,500 people. Around 80 percent of its land area is used for agriculture, particularly corn, coconut, rice, vegetables, fruits, root crops, and livestock production. Most people either farm or fish, all are vulnerable to climate change impacts, and most live in poverty.

The area is affected by three or four typhoons every year, impacting on the lives and livelihoods of people in the area. This area has always been disaster-prone, but they are also experiencing changing seasonal patterns. Locals report that it is difficult to predict the seasons now, and therefore how to manage their crop planting. Rainfall patterns have changed, droughts have become more severe, and typhoons have become stronger. Government assessments raise concerns that more floods, landslides, and storm surges will result from increased rainfall.

As an island municipality unable to grow enough food to meet local consumption needs even in “good years”, residents are particularly vulnerable and rely on access to basic supplies from the mainland. During disasters they are cut off from these vital food supplies, materials to rebuild, and medical services. Homes are damaged and destroyed, flood waters become breeding sites for mosquitos carrying dengue, and water resources become contaminated and cause diarrhoea impacting on health and nutrition particularly of children, the elderly, and those who are sick.

San Francisco was the first municipality to develop and submit a LCCAP (for 2013-14). The process undertaken involved vulnerability assessment, identification of adaptation options, development of the LCCAP, and formal adoption of the LCCAP.

However the LGU has yet to receive any funding from the national government for the LCCAP, despite submission to the People’s Survival Fund (PSF) and commitments in the Climate Change Act to funding LCCAPs. Several projects within the LCCAP have been implemented however through local budgets. Funding in this way is however severely restricted as the majority of these budgets are for staff salaries and technical support. For the period 2010-15 only around 3 percent of the LGU budget was allocated to agriculture, and only 5 percent to climate change. Thus San Francisco is heavily dependent on external sources if it is to fund and implement its LCCAP.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is clear that international finance commitments for adaptation are woefully inadequate to meet the challenges that vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys across the Philippines now face – and which will continue to worsen. Whilst the Government has recognised the mounting challenge and supports what actions it can through the national budget, the multiple pressures on these limited resources remain a constraining factor. The injustice of those least responsible for causing climate change having to face stark choices between funding vital public services, and funding their ability to produce food and protect themselves from disasters in a changed and changing climate, is inescapable. As well as financing, the Government has to grapple with how to deliver effective adaptation that prioritises the needs of the most vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys across the Philippines, and track the effectiveness of investments in reducing vulnerability and adapting to climate change. This is needed to both build trust and accountability with its citizens and to attract increased finance. To prevent the backsliding of hard-fought development gains by climate change impacts, urgent scale up and more effective use of climate finance is required.

Recommendation 1: The International Community must fulfil its commitments enshrined in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to provide climate finance to enable those least responsible for causing climate change to adapt, by urgently committing increased grant (rather than loan) climate finance to adaptation in the Philippines.

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NOTES

- ¹ Cited from the following article, 5 out of 10 since 2006: <http://conferences.iaia.org/2017/final-papers/Madid,%20Cassiophea%20-%20Increasing%20Climate%20Resiliency%20of%20Philippine%20Mangroves%20Through%20A.pdf>
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Germanwatch: Global Climate Risk Index 2015: Who Suffers Most From Extreme Weather Events? Weather-related Loss Events in 2013 and 1994 to 2013, table 2: The Climate Risk Index for 2013: the 10 most affected countries, page 7. Available to download: <https://germanwatch.org/en/download/10333.pdf>
- ⁴ Population data from 2015 World Bank figures cited here: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/philippines>
- ⁵ OML Center 2014 Philippine Climate Assessment (PhilCCA)
- ⁶ Various sources including WWF Business Risk Assessment and the Management of Climate Change Impacts: 16 Philippine Cities (2014) available to download: http://www.wwf.org.ph/sites/default/files/BPI_BRAM_CC.pdf and articles such as: <http://www.rappler.com/nation/48599-six-ways-climate-change-affects-ph-cities>
- ⁷ University of the Philippines – Center for Regional and Local Governance (CLRG). El Nino: Lessons and Recommendations from the 2015-2016 Crisis. Policy Brief. 2016.
- ⁸ Oxfam Typhoon Haima Rapid Assessment Report, October 2016 (unpublished internal research).
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ The seven thematic areas for action are food security, water security, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development.
- ¹¹ Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015, page 5.
- ¹² Climate change mitigation is defined as “a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other “sinks” to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.”
- Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are defined as “the atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Less prevalent –but very powerful – greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).”
- References taken from: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#M
- ¹³ According to 2015 government statistics 21.9 million Filipinos live in poverty, that’s around one in five people, reference: https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2015_povstat_FINAL.pdf
- Based on World Bank figures for 2013 the per person emissions of the Philippines was 1 ton, compared to 7.1 tons per person in the UK, and 16.4 tons per person in the USA, reference: <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.8>
- ¹⁴ Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015, page 5.
- ¹⁵ Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015, page 4.
- ¹⁶ Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015, page 5.
- ¹⁷ National Economic Development Authority. (2011-2014). ODA Portfolio Reviews. Available to Download: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance/oda-portfolio-reviews/>
- ¹⁸ Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015, pages 3-4.
- ¹⁹ National Economic Development Authority. (2011-2014). ODA Portfolio Reviews. Available to Download: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance/oda-portfolio-reviews/>
- ²⁰ This paper draws on unpublished research materials provided by the University of the Philippines Center for Local and Regional Governance to Oxfam Philippines, on the state of Philippine Climate Finance.
- ²¹ Philippines, Department of Budget and Management. (n.d.). Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (Unpublished; Requested from Government Agency).
- ²² Philippines, Department of Budget and Management. (n.d.). Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (Unpublished; Requested from Government Agency).
- ²³ Philippines, Department of Budget and Management. (n.d.). Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (Unpublished; Requested from Government Agency).
- ²⁴ World Bank 2015 figures, reference: <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/4.2>
- ²⁵ 2016 figures from page 2 of the Philippine Statistics Authority’s “Selected Statistics on Agriculture 2016” available to download: <https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/Selected%20Statistics%20on%20Agriculture%202016.pdf>
- ²⁶ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2013). Table 6B Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Major Industry Group: April 2013. Retrieved 2016, from

<https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/hsd/article/TABLE%206B%20Employed%20Persons%20by%20Sex%20C%20by%20Region%20and%20Major%20Industry%20Group%20April%202013.pdf>

²⁷ Available to download: <http://www.southernvoices.net/en/home/sv-on-adaptation/669-joint-principles-for-adaptation.html>

²⁸ Republic of the Philippines: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015, page 4.

²⁹ This paper draws on unpublished research materials provided by the University of the Philippines Center for Local and Regional Governance to Oxfam Philippines, on the state of Philippine Climate Finance.

³⁰ Informed from interviews with municipality officials by staff from Oxfam and the University of the Philippines Center for Local and Regional Governance.

³¹ Be that measurable changes to vulnerability or another way of assessing impact of investments against identified climate change vulnerabilities.

³² Philippines, Department of Budget and Management. (n.d.). Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (Unpublished; Requested from Government Agency).

³³ Available to download at: <http://www.southernvoices.net/en/home/sv-on-adaptation/669-joint-principles-for-adaptation.html>

³⁴ <http://psf.climate.gov.ph/>

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This paper was written by Catherine Pettengell. Oxfam acknowledges the assistance of Luigi Toda, Rhoda Avila, Derk Byvanck, and the University of the Philippines - Center for Local and Regional Governance (CLRG) in its production. It is part of a series of papers written to inform public debate on development and humanitarian policy issues.

For further information on the issues raised in this paper please email advocacy@oxfaminternational.org

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Published by Oxfam Philippines.

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