BUILDING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS: ESTABLISHING PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES OF OPERATIONALIZATION

September 24-26, 2012;
G Hotel by Waterfront Manila

Revised Documentation Report



I. INTRODUCTION

A workshop on building a community of practice (CoP) on climate change actions was organized by the Climate Change Commission with support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) under the Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change (IMACC) Project. This workshop was third of the series of consultations aimed at the operationalization of the Philippine's Community of Practice (COP) on Climate Change Actions.

It specifically intended to:

- Level-off on the concept of vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessments in relation to CCA-DRRM and its practical application to on-going development processes (e.g. CLUP) and various mainstreaming activities;
- Familiarize themselves on the available tools promoted by the IPCC and developed by key agencies in the country; and
- Agree on a CoP plenary resolution that would operationalize the Community of Practice for Climate Change Actions especially on
    - Charter and Terms of Reference
    - Rules and procedures on leadership, membership and funding
    - Basic elements of protocols and policies for data sharing and technical assistance

The workshop focused on two key topics, a) organizational concerns particularly on the finalization of the concept note and terms of reference to operationalize the CoP and b) technical discussion on common understanding on the concept of vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessments and available tools in relation with the integration of CCA-DRRM work in development processes in the country.

II. PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

The workshop was facilitated by Ms. Lilian Dela Vega and participated in by representatives from various institutions and organizations such as the Academe, NGA, NGO, and development partners. It was also joined by representatives from the Climate Change Commission and GIZ.

Meanwhile, the following are the resource persons who gave technical discussions on key topics related on climate change and inputs on the relevance of CoP.

- Commissioner Nadarev Saño, Climate Change Commission
- Dennis dela Torre, Climate Change Commission
- Agnes Balota, GIZ Senior Adviser, Support CCC Project
- Dr. Rosa Perez, Consultant, GIZ and Climate Change Commission

III. Methodology and Approach

The facilitator utilized a seminar-type approach combined with plenary presentations and group workshops. Key topics related to climate change and inputs on the operationalization of CoP were presented in the plenary, followed by an open discussion for the participants to immediately share inputs and raise questions and /or clarifications.

After the open discussions, group workshops were conducted related to the topics discussed and results were presented back in the plenary.

Meanwhile, group dynamic activities were conducted in between sessions as well as exercises to recap the learnings from the previous sessions.

IV. Leveling Off: Brief Overview on Previous Activities conducted by the Climate Change Commission

Mr. Dennis dela Torre of Climate Change Commission (CCC) briefly discussed the previous activities conducted by the Commission in relation to the development of the Climate Change R&D Agenda and the organization of the CoP. He reiterated that the workshop is a follow up activity of the previous CoP consultations in relation with its operationalization.

Meanwhile, as part of the NCCAP's implementation, a workshop was conducted on April 19-21, 2012 for the scoping of researches leading to the formulation of Philippine R&D Agenda on Climate Change. The CCC and focal agencies were present during the workshop to mainly discuss and determine existing researches for each of the strategic priorities identified in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

He mentioned that the multi-stakeholder process is very instrumental in any initiative given that the CCC cannot to do the work alone and the Commission strongly recognizes the multi-stakeholder process. Hence, the previous consultations served as a proof to that process.

V. Plenary Presentations: Key topics on Climate Change and Building Community of Practice on Climate Change Actions

1. Climate Proofing for Development

Ms. Agnes Balota, GIZ Senior Adviser of Support CCC Project presented the tools being used for integrating climate change into development processes such as planning and policy formulation. She mentioned that the previous ACCBIO Project has initiated the utilization of Climate Proofing for

Development (CP4D), which aims specifically to a) understand what climate change is, and how it is interlinked with development, b) identify entry points for "adaptation" in policymaking, planning and programming, c) learn about systematic steps aiming at defining concrete adaptation options at national, sector, local and project level, and necessary institutional capacities to carry out a change process, and d) learn about relevant climate information. The CP4D is composed of 10 modules, the bulk of which covers the 4-step approach (assess vulnerability, identify adaptation options, select adaptation measures, and develop an M&E framework). Also, Ms. Balota presented some examples using the CP4D to explain further the 4-step approach.

Meanwhile, she discussed in her presentation the available resource materials and adaptation tools that are very useful in the development processes such as the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) Resource Book on Integrating CCA-DRR, Sustainable Integrated Management and Planning for Local Government Ecosystems (SIMPLE) and CI-grasp, climate mapper, and other tools developed at the international level. The participants were encouraged to familiarize themselves with the various tools available.

2. Macro Perspective on Building a Community of Practice on Climate Change Actions

Commissioner Nadarev Saño of Climate Change Commission gave a brief discussion on the importance of the community of practice for climate change actions. He reiterated that the CoP is critical in information and knowledge sharing and can be a platform to learn and generate ideas other than in the formal setting.

Commissioner Saño also mentioned that other than challenges, climate change poses the opportunity for the country to get together towards a common action. Thus, the CoP can be an avenue in putting the different work of stakeholders together to come up with appropriate actions on climate change. In order to do this the CoP should be guided by a common aspiration and importance of roles various sectors play in process of decision-making relevant to climate change actions.

Towards the end, Commissioner Saño hoped for a productive workshop and translated CoP into a Filipino term as *Pamayanan ng Pagpapatupad*.

3. Gaps Analysis on Research Agenda on Climate Change

Dr. Rosa Perez, GIZ and Climate Change Commission consultant, gave a presentation on the gaps analysis for the formulation of the Philippine Research and Development Agenda on Climate Change.

The previous consultations participated in by relevant institutions became the venue not just to look on the existing researches and actual applications of tools and frameworks but the challenges on formulating R&D agenda on climate change as well.

The National R&D Agenda on Climate Change focused on 7 key results areas (KRAs) as identified in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). It aims to address issues such as priority researches, knowledge gaps with respect to the NCCAP, and the building of a research and development database.

Dr. Perez pointed out that the scoping activity revealed that most of the researches are on environment and ecological stability, while least are focused on climate-friendly industries and services and water sufficiency. Also, the geographical distribution of the researches depends on the topic, for instance, capacity development are mostly given in Luzon areas, while researches on sustainable energy are less conducted in Mindanao region.

Meanwhile, the following common concerns on R&D were also identified in the consultation conducted in April 18-20, 2012.

- Lack of data and information such as climate projection, models, cost-effective adaptation and mitigation activities, vulnerability and impact assessments, technological assessments, and CC scenarios;
- Lack of policy direction on data sources, access to completed researches, intellectual property rights on CC researches;
- Lack of Vulnerability and Impact Assessment tools and methodologies
- Absence of Climate lens in the existing researches;
- Lack of social and economic dimension in technical researches; and
- Lack of coordinated/fragmented researches.

Moreover, table below details the R&D gaps based on four (4) research categories; technical-physical, technical-social, vulnerability assessment, and policy.

Technical –Physical	Technical-Social	Vulnerability Assessment	Policy
Impact attribution/ reduction of uncertainties (in the scenarios)	Applied CC Research Approaches	Translating scenarios to impacts	Linkages with other policy instruments and initiatives (e,g., policies on IPs such as FPIC; MDGs, globalization)
Ensemble of climate change scenarios	Communicating CC [science and risks] to LGUs and vulnerable sectors	Research methods for rapid CC assessments	Modes of Climate financing

Technological assessments	Modes of stakeholders engagement (How to engage stakeholders): • Complementation, • Collaboration • Cooperation, etc.	Harmonized tools and methods with high precision	Barriers and Enablers • Access to CC – related data, information and researches • CC data sharing • Setting up of CC research centers and clearing house
Application of CC researches Responsiveness of CC research on needs of LGUs, vulnerable sectors (ie. IPs)	Level of awareness , knowledge on CC (e.g., perception surveys)	Vulnerability assessments on different vulnerable groups, sectors, ecosystems	Application of CC researches • Lack of interface with industry/ community-based enterprises to upscale research results
Studies on cost and benefit of adaptation and mitigation technologies	Modes of popularizing CC	Lack of indicators/indices for vulnerability/adaptive capacity/risk	Enabling mechanisms to translate scientific findings to policies
Causal linkages with other strategic priorities (e.g. location of corals, mangroves and their links to human security)	Inclusion of Gender, and formal and non-formal capacity development on Climate Science, Adaptation and Mitigation		
Mainstreaming CC • M&E indicators			

In order to bridge the above gaps towards the attainment of NCCAP priorities, Dr. Rosa pointed out that it is essential to look at the Philippine Development Plan in relation with the NCCAP as well as the direction of R&D in relation with the concentration on Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (VIA). It is also necessary for the R&D agenda to address the following concerns:

- What are the scientific and technological advances the country needs?
- What are the short-term actions that need to be taken?
- What are the long-term strategies and opportunities to pursue?
- What are the issues, hurdles, obstacles that the country needs to address?
- What can be done?

4. Risk and Vulnerability framework

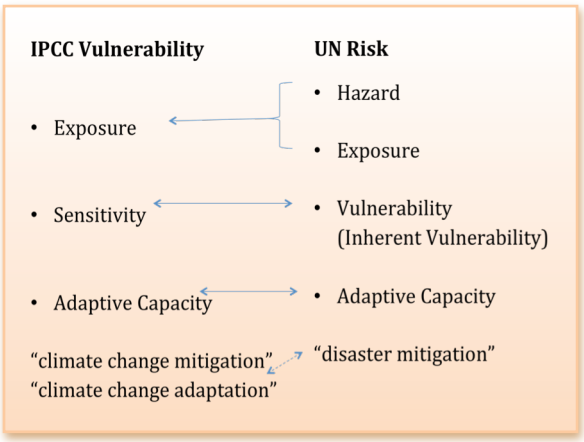
The second part of Dr. Rosa Perez's presentation focused on the risk framework of the United Nations and vulnerability framework of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Dr. Perez

reiterated that vulnerability is a function of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, hence these two frameworks have commonality and can be reconciled in terms of the functions used.

In reconciling the two frameworks, there are two categories of vulnerabilities; social and biophysical.

- *Social vulnerability* - a state that exists within a system before it encounters a hazard event; Determined by factors such as poverty and inequality, marginalisation, food entitlements, access to insurance, and housing quality
- *Biophysical vulnerability* - in terms of the amount of (potential) damage caused to a system by a particular climate-related event or hazard.

The functions used in the UN-based risk framework has its equivalent function in the IPCC vulnerability framework, see figure on the right.



Towards the end of the presentation, Dr. Perez reiterated that CC adaptation is the priority of the NCCAP and mitigation serves as the sub-priority in terms of emission-reduction. She also took note that the frameworks are the same, hence the only thing that may vary when using the framework is the application of different tools.

5. Technical Discussions on Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment

Mr. Dennis dela Torre of Climate Change Commission gave a summary on the technical discussions focused on the vulnerability and impact assessment tools, frameworks, and indices. He mentioned that given climate change is a dynamic concern and VIA is necessary for prioritizing CC actions, CCC is keen in pushing for the conduct of VIA in different sectors and municipalities for science-based climate change action strategies.

The several discussions and consultations on VIA implementation have led into a summary recommendations as to when and how VIA should be conducted.

a. Use of one framework and tool (per sector or NCCAP theme). This means that coordination with sectors/themes to level off on sectoral tool is very essential as well as the inter-operability concerns per sector and comparability of VA results across sectors. While individual agencies are doing watershed VAs, this has to be integrated at the local level through the CLUP, hence tools can be simplified for barangay-level application (e.g., I-C-SEA Change) or participatory tools based on scientific methods can be developed.

b. CCC to come-up with circular/resolution on common framework for disaster and climate risk assessment. This will serve as guide for tool enhancement, further tools development, and to encourage LGUs in using a standard geographic code (e.g. NSCB website, Land use code in CLUP Guideline).

c. Commonly agreed upon indicators. The same indicators will be 1) used for measuring results, 2) shared between upland and lowland province, and 3) considered for CCA-DRRM even in areas that have absence of hazard.

d. Presence of spatial unit of analysis to include:
   - Political vis-à-vis geographical;
   - Analysis of vulnerability in the context of municipality to province to region in the watershed/river basin where the LGU is located; and
   - Reconciliation of spatial unit of analysis such as geographic planning domain of a) fishing ground for VA of fishery resources; b) based on 11 climate typologies (MSI); c) DA is looking at planning based on watershed boundaries; and d) DILG is looking at watershed and ecosystem.

e. Timeliness of VIA. The conduct of VIA should be timely with the planning processes in order to mainstream its results. Setting the short-medium and long term targets are necessary; for instance, short to medium term actions are needed for coping, monitoring of changes and mobilizing resources, while long-term targets are needed to cover cumulative adaptation interventions.

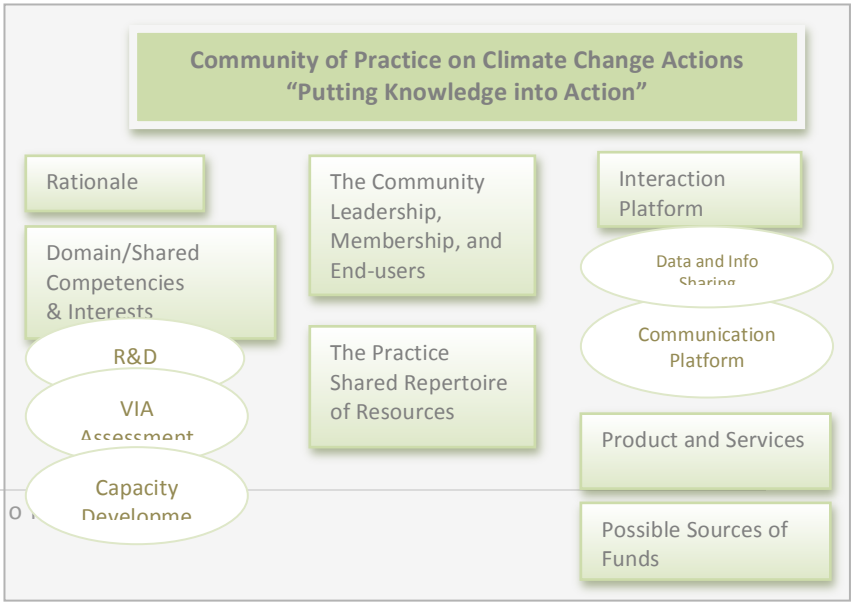
f. Data and Information requirements. Tools are constrained by the availability of data and information, hence a venue is needed for the discussions of the different tools in order to come up with a common system of interest. Also, the conduct of VIA requires very high-resolution satellite imageries and information that must be up-to-date.

g. Capacity Building. While VIA is both a science-based and participatory approach, it requires training on the use of tools, concept, and guiding framework. Hence, the presence of the climate change portal and Community of Practice are very essential in transferring the knowledge and skills on VIA.

h. Cost. This entails two levels, 1) supporting agencies and LGUs to undertake VA and 2) technologies and participatory approaches. While, the use of technologies and participatory approach can make VA process cost-efficient, issues in accessing these technologies and information should be addressed prior to their utilization.

6. Concept note on Building a Community of Practice on Climate Change Actions

Ms. Agnes Balota, GIZ Senior Adviser of Support CCC project gave a brief discussion on the highlights of the draft concept note and the status of the CoP towards its operationalization. Figure on the right summarizes the components of the CoP Concept Note. Although Ms. Balota mentioned



specific sections such as the domain, defining the community, membership, leadership, and end-users, outlining the practices sections, wherein the participants would be more interested to review further for additional inputs, the whole draft is still subjected for review of the CoP.

7. Operationalization of Community of Practice

Mr. Dennis dela Torre of Climate Change Commission presented the key aspects for the operationalization of the CoP. He reiterated that the CoP is a platform for exchange of knowledge through the pool of resource persons.

The establishment of particular domains with shared competencies and interests is a key component for the operationalization of the CoP. The structure of leadership and specifics of the membership list should be clarified in the guidelines, wherein, for instance a multi-agency approach can be applied in this particular component.

Towards the end, Mr. dela Torre put emphasis on the actions that need to be carried out specific on the formulation and finalization of the TOR, setting up of communication platform, and formulation of the discussion paper in data and information sharing platform.

VI. Open Forum

a. UN-based Risk Framework and IPCC Vulnerability Framework

- On using risk, exposure, sensitivity, and hazard interchangeably.
  Sensitivity and hazard cannot be used interchangeably, because hazard is embedded in exposure and sensitivity is inherent to the characteristics of the area.

- On the difference of adaptive capacity and risk reduction as coping mechanism.
  The adaptive capacity is necessary to determine the actions needed in the system for longer period, while coping mechanisms are applied for a shorter period of time.

- On using the framework for short and longer timeframe
  It can be used both ways or as an alternative an integrated plan indicating the timeframe can be formulates.

- *Sharing from* Oxfam
  Oxfam uses the PCVA tools and UN-based risk framework, however even the tools being used by Oxfam need to be updated and put into climate change lens.

- *Sharing from Isabela State University*
  ISU adopted the framework in conducting the vulnerability mapping project in Cagayan Valley. The technology used and information were downscaled from the region to the barangay level such as the vector data from the GIS model; thematic layer with inclusion of multi-hazard maps to determine exposure level; and population density, protected areas, agriculture areas sensitive/affected by disasters, infrastructures, road lengths for sensitivity.

- *Inputs from the NCIP*
  The strategy may be different in relation with the indigenous peoples' concerns specific on culture, socio-economic, socio-cultural dimensions to promote indigenous peoples' rights.

b. Technical Discussions on Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment

- On the baseline data that should be used
  It can be subjected to the agreement of the CoP and elevated for recommendation to the National Panel of Technical Experts.

- *Sharing from CHED*
  CHED is looking on the roles of SUCs in environmental science in terms of food security, ecosystem and ecological stability, and knowledge management. The demand will be established if the SUCs will be able to connect their existing services/expertise on environmental sciences.

- *Inputs from NCIP*
  It should be noted that ADSDPP is also integrated in the CDP/CLUP and the concerns of IP should be part of CC mainstreaming.

- *Inputs from SUC representative*
  A PDCA (plan-do-check-action) approach can be adopted given that the process is continuous.

c. Recommendations for Data and Information Sharing to establish the Tripartite linkages

- On the contents of the metadata of DOST. It is like a catalogue of the basic information, wherein specifying the file type, size, and number of users-downloaders is essential.

- On using jpeg file format. There is a need to specific the optimum file type so as to not hinder the further data process and validation, for instance, jpeg files are already a processed data and cannot be used for further processing of other institutions or users.

- The LGUs perspective on how to access the data for the CCA-DRRM mainstreaming in LDP should be considered given that these LGUs are the target end-users.

d. Recommendations for Technical assistance to establish the tripartite linkages

- On M&E, monitoring should be done with the same actors, but the evaluation should be done by an external evaluator.

- There are current mechanisms to monitor and assess the performance of the LGUs like the LGPMS. The existing mechanisms could be also tapped or integrated in building the tripartite linkages.

- In PCAARRD's experience on Techno-gabay, since the program is a convergence between NGAs and LGUs, it took DOST 3 years just for the approval and signing of the IRR and one year before the resolution becomes a national legal framework thru a policy instrument. Hence, the group should act faster given that addressing these concerns might take longer than expected, while processes could be also affected by the upcoming elections.

VII. Workshop Results

Workshop 1: Gaps Analysis on R&D Agenda on Climate Change

The first workshop was allocated for the gaps analysis on R&D agenda on climate change in relation with the participant's respective organizations. They were sub-divided into five groups and each group was tasked to discuss the relevance of R&D in relation with their respective institutions and the actions needed to address the R&D gaps. Table below details the outputs of each group.

Groupings	Relevance of R&D	How to address R&D Gaps
Group 1: Water District, IRRI, Action Klima, NCIP, Synergy USAID, Oxfam	• Validated the technical component in terms of physical and social aspects • The LGUs and communities should be the end users of the researches	• The need to understand the data first • Look back at the communities to interpret the data. • Translate the data into something that the communities can use.
Group 2: DA-BAS, DENR, DOE, SEARCA	• Requirements for IEC materials to share the knowledge to actual users. • Tool being used to work with the LGUs specifically for capacity development in integration of CC in their development plans. • Strengthens collaboration among sectors and agencies, such as inter-agency approach and international engagements.	• Disseminate and communicate info at the LGU. • Investments on RE and clean technologies • Value of baseline data to produce appropriate crops to plant given the impacts of CC.
Group 3: DAR, ISU, Don Mariano Marcos University, ESSU, UP, Harvard	• Availability of data esp. on weather parameters to help R&D	

Group 4: DILG, DOE, NEDA	• Tools for harmonization, for instance, there are parallel processes for mainstreaming CC in the LCCAP • Resource material for the formulation of VIA tools for biodiversity. • Resource material the formulation of CDP and CLUP.	• Co P will be a venue for others as a repository for dissemination at the local level, documentation of experiences.
Group 5: Palawan State University and DOST-ASTI	• More responsibility on research integrity in terms of funds and focal point. • Database management and network access to academe/major agencies	• Share information thru archiving, repository of data from different agencies such as network access thru I-gov project, wherein it provides access to major institutions and academe • Engagement with other stakeholders for generation of weather data, for instance, ASTI is working with Aboitiz to deploy 1000 automated weather stations and ASTI will also provide 400 water level station and 600 rain gauges.

Workshop 2. Needs and Services

The second workshop was connected with the development processes at the local level in terms of 1) needs/requirements for mainstreaming CC in the development processes and 2) services that are being provided by each institution. The participants were sub-divided into three groups; 2 groups composed of the national service providers and 1 group composed of State Universities and Colleges (SUCs). Each group was tasked to discuss among themselves two key topics and present the results back in the plenary.

The following tables detail the outputs of each group. It may be noted that there is a commonality in the outputs of the two groups composed of the national service providers.

Group 1. National Service Providers (Water District, DA-BAS, DENR, NCIP, IRRI, DOST-ASTI)

Categories	Needs	Services
Capacity Building	- Integration of CC lens in development planning processes - National Policy Directive on mainstreaming DRR-CCA - Guidelines on mainstreaming CCA-DRR in the PDPFPs - Mainstreaming of CCA-DRR in titling AD - Mainstreaming CCA in the Phil. Energy Plan - IEC	- Mainstreaming CCA-DRR in CLUP (DILG initiative with NEDA) - Assist LGUs in coming up with the LCCAP/DRRMP (DILG-UPLB) - Production and Marketing Analysis System (DA-BAS)

Available Data	- Climate proofing of the ADSDPP - Online data warehouse - Data Exchange (procedure and policy) - IEC (awareness) - Updated/high resolution maps - Information support system for planning	- Agricultural statistics - Rice technologies for CA - Water supply map/data - Crop/model climate - Energy statistics - Energy sources and technology map - Energy supply and electricity/fuel demand data and information
Available technologies	- Climate proofing of energy sources and technologies - Data Validation (protocol/ manual (such as weather data) - IEC - CCA Tools/models vis-à-vis capacity of the end user	- Embedded system (monitoring and early warning devices) - Data Dissemination (timely distribution of pertinent data)

Group 2: National Service Providers (NEDA, SEARCA, UNDP, DILG, DOE, Action Klima, OXFAM)

Categories	Needs	Services
Informat`ion	- Provincial and Municipal data on CCA-DRR: population and sectoral-based - Hazard maps (hydro meteorological hazards) - High resolution maps - Infrastructure audit - Climate data and projection - NRA and accounting - GHG inventory - IEC on RE	- CC mainstreaming guidance and framework - Integrated DRR and CCA framework, methodologies, and tools - Provision of IEC materials - Online and physical knowledge resource centers - Awareness and information activities conducted by CSOs particularly for LGUs (implementation of development plans) and communities for better participation and cooperation
Technology Transfer and Research Development and Extension	- Applied researches with strong emphasis on linkage between biophysical and social components for development of policies - Filling the gaps in research particularly relating to policy that will be understood by policy makers at the national and local levels - Development and utilization of RE (power and transport services) - RE Potential Assessment - Low emission development strategies (LEDS) such as green growth - Infrastructure Intervention	- Research grants

Capacity Development	- Technical assistance on mainstreaming DRR-CCA into local government systems and processes - Capacity development on RE - M&E - Project implementation	- Scholarship grants - Capacity building at the local levels -
Funding	- Engaging Congress for budget allocation	-
CSO, private sector participation	- Engagement of private sector to adopt climate-smart initiatives - CSO, NGOs, POs, engagement to unify call in prioritizing and mainstreaming CCA-DRR, from policy to budgeting to implementation to monitoring	-

Group 3: State Universities and Colleges

Categories	Needs	Services
SUCs' roles	- Institutionalized SUCs such as creation of the National Academe to Climate change which is recognized at the national and local level - Academic representation to Municipal Development Councils	- Coordination, complementation of functions and services of SUCs at the local level - Establish Eco-government centre for every SUC
Information, Capacity building, and Extension services	- Policy studies on CCA-DRR - Data Sharing - Lack of actual application of science-based researches - Advocacy programs in climate change (IEC, extension and training services)	- Capacity building and hands-on trainings - GIS-based climate change vulnerability mapping - Environmental education - IEC materials - Extension services: a. BDP b. Documentation of best practices/tools used at the local level c. Provision of scientific and technical advice on formulating CCA plans d. Provision of data and information in climate change e. Advocacy in EIS in LGUs
Mainstreaming envi-science	- Integration of environment-science in curriculum and popularization at all levels (primary, secondary, tertiary)	-

Workshop 3. Establishing Mechanisms for Tripartite Linkages: LGUs-NGAs-SUCs

The third workshop focused on the establishment of mechanisms for tripartite linkages in terms of data/information sharing and technical assistance. The participants were sub-divided according to table arrangements, wherein 3 groups took on data/information sharing topic, while 2 groups were tasked to discuss the required technical assistance for the tripartite linkages.

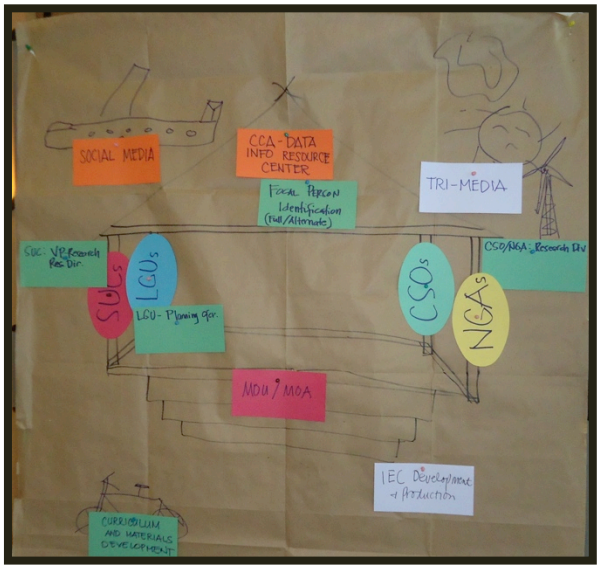
1. On Information Sharing

a. Group 1: DOST-ASTI Initiatives

Protocols	Recommendations
Information Sharing	• Consolidation of data and parameters, for instance DOS-ASTI is closely working with PAGASA • Data archiving and sharing. ASTI shares data with MMDA, however protocols for this are being formulated • ICT and electronics can help in the storage and data sharing
Infrastructure Set-up	• Can be shared thru MOU with proper citations, data transfer, share-back the studies generated from the data • Identification of existing data for instance, DOST distributes metadata or spread-sheet to asses if its existing structure of DOST enough or needs amendment. • Each institution (NGA/SUC) can be required to submit their own metadata to start with the proposal of network of DOST: CCC/GIZ • Formulate template for data entry • Agree in universal format, such as WMO ISO 19115 • Tools for data access/sharing, for instance DOST-ASTI shares data thru server to server (FTP)

b. Group 2. Information Hub

The mechanism for data and information sharing was represented by a house, wherein a focal person/agency in-charge with the information/data resource center on climate change serves as the roof. On one hand, key agencies and stakeholders serve as the foundations of the house and forging a memorandum of agreement between these key agencies will be an initial step to establish the linkages for data and information sharing. The figure on the right represents the whole concept of group 2's workshop output.



c. Group 3. Information Convergence

The area of convergence can be a mechanism for data/information sharing, however the following concerns should be addressed before establishing this mechanism:

- Roles of each key player;
- Commitments of the key players/ focal point to push forward for the tripartite agreement; and
- Critical data management and how to relay information in terms of the appropriate communication means especially for the far flung areas.

Climate Change Commission				
Areas of Convergence	**Strategy**	**Agencies Involved**	**Convergence Mechanism**	**LGU**
Integration of CCA into LDP	Data mapping Establishment of databank	• NGAs • CHED-SUCs • CSOs, NGOs	• MOA • MOU • JMA	

2. On Technical Assistance

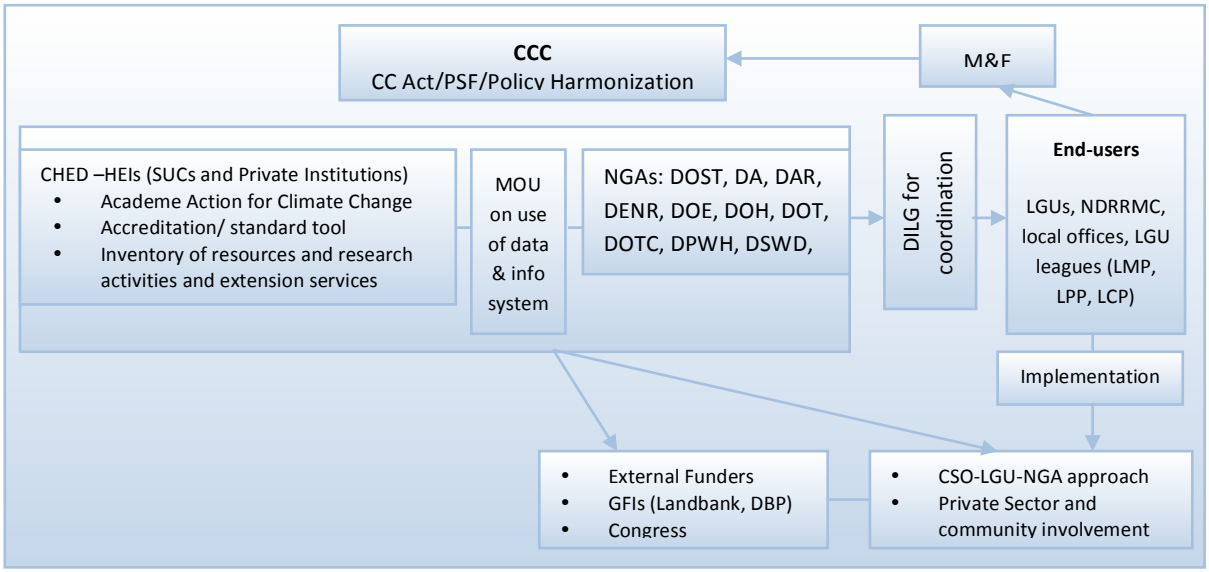
a. Group 1. Techno-Gabay Group

The techno-gabay program of PCAARRD can be adopted and replicated for the operationalization of CoP. The techno-gabay program of PCAARRD facilitates the formation of the FITS-IS component which starts with an island of information. FITS-IS facilitates linkages across the country and addresses information gaps between farmers and researchers thru different communication tools such as SMS and online posting. Currently, there are 764 FITS center across the country except for ARMM. The program has paved the way for the passage of EO 801 to encourage all LGUs to adopt techno-gabay program in their own agri-extension initiatives.

INPUT	PROCESS	OUTPUT
• Technical Experts • Higher Education Institutions • National Government Agencies • Regional Line Agencies • International Organizations	Development of: • Climate Change Adaptation Strategies • Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan	• Enhanced Participatory Regional CC Development Plans (CCA and DRRM) • Civil Society Organizations • Local Government Units • Indigenous People • People Organizations
MECHANISM		
Climate Change Consortium "Based on PCARRD model" • Required membership for all agencies/stakeholders (NEDA, NGAs, HEIs, etc.) • Should be Based in an HEI to assure neutrality and sustainability • Should consolidate all regional climate change initiatives • Should develop and maintain CC MIS for data sharing/dissemination • Should develop climate change initiatives for capacity development and Information dissemination		

b. Group 2. Cycle of Technical Assistance

The diagram below depicts a continuous cycle that starts with a re-collective action at the national level prior to its localization. Hence, the cycle is two-pronged: bottom-up approach which requires mapping, and top-bottom approach which requires standard and unified technical assistance. Moreover, data inventory is needed at the onset to level off with the formulation of policies and the conduct of capacity building activities, including monitoring and evaluation which should be inclusive and participatory.



Workshop 4: Review of the Draft Concept Note on Building CoP on Climate Change Actions

The fourth workshop was allocated for the discussions of the draft COP concept note. At the onset, CCC and GIZ pointed out sections that the group might be interested for further review; however the whole concept note is subjected for review and comments. *See Annex 1 for the draft concept note with comments and inputs in red font color from the participants.*

VIII. Lessons Learned from the Sessions

Participatory exercises were conducted to recap the lessons learned from the previous sessions. Below are some of the learnings discussed by the participants.

- The IP sector was left out, given that most of the natural resources in the Philippines are covered by ancestral domains. Since they have their own culture and traditions, it is equally important to inject the indigenous knowledge in mainstreaming climate change.
- The discussions reveal that the CoP is bound by the same interest. Hence, there should be proper coordination and unity among stakeholders.

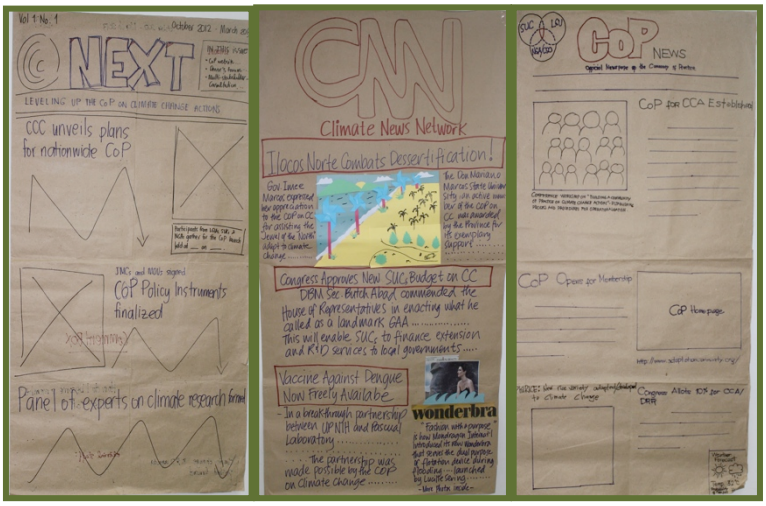
- Analysis is essential before the development of actions relating to climate change, while learning sessions on the success and failures in implementation are important as well in moving forward.

IX. Next Steps and Activities

The participants were divided into 3 sub-groups. Each group was tasked to discuss the next steps in relation with the possible activities that the CoP should conduct in the next 6 months and major activities that are set for implementation with their respective institutions. Consequently, below is a summary of next steps suggested by the participants and activities ready for implementation by each institution.

Suggested Activities and Next Steps	Upcoming Activities
• Climate Change Commission to unveil plan for a Nationwide Community of Practice • Finalization of CoP Policy Instrument for signing in a JMC or MOA • Coordination with the Panel of Experts on Climate Change research activities • Formation of CoP for CCA • Opening of CoP membership via a website • Lobby for the allocation of 10% of the National Budget for CCA-DRR • CHED to urge SUCs to integrate CC in their curriculum • Documentation of good practices and success stories • Multi-stakeholders consultations on climate data and information needs	• PhilRice to develop new rice variety resilient to climate change • International Conference on CCA in Food and Environment Security on November 21-23 in SEARCA UPLB • Climate Consciousness Week, November 2012 • GIZ call for Proposals on climate change adaptation and mitigation projects.

X. Consensus and Closing Remarks



Prior to formally closing the workshop, Mr. Dennis Dela Torre presented the draft CoP Terms of Reference for its operationalization. Consequently, through a plenary vote of acclamation, the resolution was formally adopted unanimously by the participants.

The unveiling of the mock newspapers indicating the next steps of CoP marked the closing activity of the workshop.

Towards the end, the Climate Change Commissions briefly shared the design for the Climate Change Consciousness Week this coming November 19-23, 2012. Although the activities are still being finalized, there will be a lot of sharing from

the LGUs and a youth event on the last day. Also as part of the plan, the CCC and GIZ are targeting to launch the Community of Practice (CoP) after the Climate Consciousness Week.

In behalf of CCC, Mr. Dennis dela Torre appreciated the quality of inputs given by the participants especially on Climate Change actions in relation with the NCCAP. He thanked the participants for giving time, and actively participating in the workshop.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: COP Draft Concept Note, *note that in red font are the comments/inputs from the participants*

Concept Note for the Philippines Community of Practice for Climate Change Actions: Putting Knowledge into Action

I. INTRODUCTION

In October 23, 2009, the Philippines successfully enacted Republic Act No. 9729 or the Climate Change Act. The said law has set off a series of responses and actions to address the adverse impacts of climate change in the country. Primary among these actions are the formulation of the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and numerous capacity building programs initiated by various institutions and organizations.

The NFSCC's vision is to create a climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems. It is committed towards ensuring and strengthening the adaptation to climate change of the Philippines' natural ecosystems and human communities. The Framework aspires to chart a cleaner development path for the Philippines, highlighting the mutually beneficial relationship between climate change mitigation and adaptation. The critical aspect of adaptation is to be translated to all levels of governance, alongside coordinating national efforts, towards integrated ecosystem-based management, which shall ultimately render sectors climate-resilient.

The national framework is formulated within the context of the country's sustainable development goals and governance/institutional factors that affect the country's ability to respond to climate change. It provides a basis for the national program on climate change to be pursued in key climate-sensitive sectors in addressing the adverse effects of climate change both under adaptation and mitigation. In order to achieve the key result areas, it is important to ensure that cross-cutting strategies are likewise given attention. As means of implementation, the framework puts forward multi-stakeholder partnerships, financing, valuation, and policy planning and mainstreaming.

The Philippine Climate Change Research and Development Agenda

The NCCAP highlights the need to prepare a Research and Development Agenda on Climate Change. This will include identification of priority researches that are critical in assessing and addressing climate change risks and impacts; database management – including mechanisms for sharing and collaboration among relevant government institutions; and monitoring and evaluation of existing researches on climate change. There is also a need to identify research areas that need to be studied more, including new and emerging issues on climate change. This implies that the NCCAP is not static but is a living document that must evolve to meet with the needs at hand, rather than be limited by the sCoPe of efforts needed to achieve the outlined NFSCC vision.

The challenge now for the Climate Change Commission lies in consolidating various R&D agenda and analyzing gaps thereafter to develop a comprehensive and cohesive **Philippine Climate Change**

Research and Development Agenda that answers the country's need for collective actions on environmental, social, political, and economic impacts of climate change. It is envisioned that this national agenda will serve as the guiding document for the country's research, science and academic institutions assisting the public, private and non-government sectors in the quest for formulating solutions to issues and concerns brought about by climate change. However, the formulated R&D Agenda should not constrain national agencies, and partner state universities and colleges and other affiliated research organizations to do other researches according to their own mandated functions.

As a follow-up to the conference held last November 2011 on „Improving Access to Climate Information" participated in by academic and private research institutions and national government agencies, the CCC together with the Department of Science and Technology and the DENR- Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau as co-conveners, held a **Multi-stakeholder Consultation for Philippine Research and Development Agenda on Climate Change** last April 2012. The main objective of the consultation is to contribute to the formulation of the Philippine Research and Development Agenda on Climate Change. It resulted to the:

1. Review of existing research and development agenda of national agencies and partner state universities and colleges relevant to climate change;
2. Mapping out of the geographical distribution of the identified researches;
3. Identification of knowledge gaps and R&D priorities pursuant to the NCCAP themes;
4. Promotion of multi-stakeholder support and participation in identifying research gaps, overlaps, priorities, and implementation mechanisms; and,
5. Drafting of preliminary agreements on the establishment of a community of practice.

The consultation brought together more than 150 experts, researchers, policy and decision makers from different fields/sectors relevant to climate change. It concluded with a discussion on the organization of a "Community of Practice" to provide a venue for exchange of experiences on conducting researches related to climate change, e.g., climate risk and impact analysis; encourage synergies and collaborations; facilitate sharing of data & information and peer interaction. The CCC hopes to foster a CoP with shared values and peer-review culture. The CCC Panel of Technical Experts (to be organized as mandated by the Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009) is seen to serve as the CoP's advisory board. The National Research and Education Network (NREN) through the Philippine Research , Education and Government Information Network (PREGINET) is being explored as the data and information hub for the CoP. PREGINET is the country's only Research and Education Network (REN) that interconnects academic, research, and government institutions and has links to International Research and Education (R&E) networks such as the Asia-Pacific Advanced Network (APAN), the Asian Internet Interconnection Initiatives (AI3), and the Trans-Eurasia Information Network 3 (TEIN3).

The consultation ended with an agreement for the CCC, DOST and ERDB-DENR as co-conveners, to finalize the terms of reference for the COP to facilitate the collective activities identified by the group. The consultation was conducted with support from the GIZ Inventory of Methods for CCA Project, USAID CEnergy Project, University of the Philippines and the UP Asian Center.

This paper presents the concept note for organizing a Philippines Community of Practice for Climate Change Actions based on the discussions and agreements from the multi-stakeholder consultations.

II. RATIONALE FOR A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

A community of practice (CoP) in this context refers to a group of people who share a concern and passion for something they do and has made mutual learning a common objective as they interact regularly. The CoP is a venue to:

- Facilitate sharing of data and information and peer interaction;
- Aid cross-sectoral/thematic exchanges;
- Encourage synergies and collaborations;
- Promote more CC-related researches and its application for informed planning and decision-making; and
- Foster a community with shared values and peer-review culture
- Monitoring and Evaluation of CC initiatives

The CoP is also envisioned to provide supplementary technical assistance and a pool of resource persons to support the mainstreaming of CCA and DRR in development processes. It will organize and host common activities (e.g. CC Research Symposia and learning activities) towards this end.

As mentioned above, the National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) was created under RA 9729, Section 10. The NPTE is tasked to provide technical advice to the Commission regarding the following fields: climate science, technologies, and best practices for risk assessment and management, and the enhancement of adaptive capacity of vulnerable human settlements to potential impacts of climate change. In particular, the NPTE shall assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis, the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts, and especially options for adaptation at the national level. The NPTE shall generate reports which should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies. In this regard, the CoP conveners must ensure that appropriate coordination with the NPTE and the Commission are in place so that synergy and unity of purpose is achieved with respect to climate actions sought to be promoted. All actions taken by the CoP conveners must be pursuant to the objectives mandated by the Climate Change Act, the NFSCC, the NCCAP and all other NPTE recommendations adopted by the Commission. The CoP conveners may bring to the attention of the NPTE matters that require the consideration of the said Panel.

III. DOMAIN: Shared Competencies and Interest

A. R&D on Climate Change

A Research and Development Agenda on Climate Change is one of the building blocks and implementation strategy of the NCCAP. This will include identification of priority researches that are critical in assessing and addressing climate change risks and impacts; database management – including mechanisms for sharing and collaboration among relevant government institutions; and monitoring and evaluation of existing researches on climate change (Perez, 2012). The COP is seen to have an instrumental role in shaping the climate change R&D agenda of the country with application at the national and sub-national levels.

Suggestions/additional inputs:

- R&D on CCA-DRRM

- Inclusion of applied research in R&D agenda:
- Include separate section for science-based researches, socio-economic researches: description of the domain
- Address the R&D gaps as presented by Dr. Rosa: socio-econ, socio-cultural, policies: for those researches that are already established: focus on sharing of information, tools, systems.

Vulnerability, Impact Assessments (VIA) [should be a sub-component of R&D agenda]

The Climate Change Commission underscores the importance of enhanced vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessments towards achieving the objective of building the adaptive capacity of communities and increasing the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change. The CCC acknowledges the importance of providing space to all vulnerability and risk assessment tools and recognizes the value of a collegial review of the instruments developed. The COP can provide a setting for continuing exchange among CCA-DRRM practitioners for mutual growth in the field of VIA assessment. Priorities could be arriving at common understanding on the concept of vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessments in relation to CCA-DRRM work in the country; harmonization of VIA assessment frameworks, tools and indices developed by key agencies; and developing coherent and practical metrics or indicators for VIA assessment that can be consistently applied at the national and sub-national levels. *(looks at the bio-physical, socio-econ, socio-cultural)*

B. Capacity Development

The United Nations defines Capacity Development as "the process by which individuals, organizations, institutions and societies develop abilities (individually and collectively) to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives" (UNDP 1997). This covers leadership and human resources, institutional arrangements, knowledge access and learning, and state-society accountability mechanisms that push for and lead to greater human development. The NCCAP underscores the need for investing in fundamental capacities to manage and deliver climate change related services and invest in communities to create innovative state-citizen partnerships towards effective adaptation and mitigation.

Notably, knowledge and capacity development is traditionally regarded as a cross-cutting issue. However, given that climate change as a field of study is still emergent and highly dynamic, the NCCAP saw it fit to highlight this as a strategic priority for the following reasons:

- **There exist large human resources that can be tapped or developed to deliver services.**

A considerable proportion of government budget goes to personnel services. For government, in ding climate change actions, there is a need to develop the core cross-cutting capacities to dialogue and negotiate, to plan and design, to manage and implement, to monitor and evaluate. A NEDA study, conducted through the MDGF 1656: Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change project, found three core issues that have to be addressed (NEDA 2010):

- the need for the participating institutions to formulate their CCA Policy which would serve as a guide for them to effectively address climate change adaptation and mitigation;

- the need for "relevant, timely and accessible data and information" is critical for the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- the need to build knowledge and capacities of staff and officers of agencies on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- **Building communities' capacities for climate adaptation also builds their ability to CoPe with the impacts of climate change.**

Where these capacities have been destroyed due to economic failure and natural disasters, capacity development must be refocused or realigned on retaining existing capacity assets and motivating a return of capacity. The basic principle during times of crises is to 'building back better' capacities so that communities are able to recover faster from the crises.

In summary, the priorities of the NCCAP on knowledge and capacity development are: (1) to enhance knowledge on the science of climate change; (2) to enhance capacity for CC adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction at the local and community level; and (3) to establish gendered CC knowledge management accessible to all sectors at the national and local levels.

Therefore, at the end of the day, the aforementioned strategic thrusts on knowledge and capacity development must permeate all climate actions that should be pursued under this initiative on the Community of Practice.

The NCCAP identifies the following as the key issues that should be addressed under strategic knowledge:

1. **Having access to relevant information and localizing it from the Philippine perspective**

At the global level, scientific information on climate change is abundant. In addition, accessing climate information systems entail cost such as purchasing the equipment for GIS data and even accessing important researches. Climate change impacts vary from one place to another and so researches on the local impacts are important. Hence the need to come up with localized researches on the science and impacts of climate change as it affects vulnerable local communities and ecosystems.

2. **Creating a good data management and reporting system**

A good system for managing data information would be of great help in conducting research and data gathering in terms of maximizing time and resources. The platform for knowledge sharing that will be established under the CoP would enable us to see what data is available and what data needs to be gathered. It will also reveal which sector or agency is doing what. This initiative shall establish a data management system that would centralize relevant information on climate change to help researchers and end users especially in mainstreaming CCA and DRR.

3. **Disseminating relevant information**

Developing knowledge products and communication materials are important tools to increase public awareness about climate change. Development of these communication materials should consider who the target is and what type of materials are suitable to them, thus ensuring that such products or

materials shall be understood, put to good use especially in the mainstreaming and planning processes, and actually implemented at the community level.

4. Extension services/training: communities and private sectors participation; such as establishment of strategic CC center in each province

IV. DEFINING THE COMMUNITY: Membership, Leadership and End-Users

- CoP leadership under the CCC linked with the National Panel of Experts (e.g. as scientific advisory board)
    - Ad-hoc technical support group to be organized by CCC

- Membership can be:
    - Individual (voluntary, e.g. vouched for by another member)
    - Organizational/Institutional (voluntary or mandatory – e.g. CC Cabinet Cluster and CCC Advisory Board members)

- End user stakeholders (e.g. IPs, Adaptation practitioners)

**NOTE: Protocols on Data Sharing and Feedback mechanisms*

V. OUTLINING THE PRACTICE: Shared Repertoire of Resources

- Sharing of information, insights, experiences and tools
- Developing good practices
- Problem-solving and peer-reviewing
- Collaborations
- Hosting of workshops, symposia, exchange visits etc.

VI. DELINEATING THE PLATFORM FOR INTERACTION

A. Data and Information Sharing

Note: Formulate data information guidelines:

- *What data to share? (Consult the end users)*
- *What data is available and what data is needed?*
- *Restrictions in data sharing*
- *Data gaps*

- Structure (e.g. National Research and Education Network through PREGINET currently open to academe and government)
- Policy on sharing, collaboration

B. Communication Platform (Web-based, on-line discussion forum; Newsletter)

a. **Web-Based Communication Platform** [http://www.adaptationcommunity.org/][1]

A strong, virtual communication platform is important to "keep the community alive and lay the groundwork for its sustainability" considering that the COP members are highly dispersed geographically and that face-to-face meetings among members are not possible on a frequent, regular basis. The online platform developed by the GIZ project 'Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change' (IMACC) based on requests by partner countries (i.e., Mexico, Tunisia, Indonesia and the Philippines) can be maximized by the Philippines COP. The user-friendly, on-line medium, http://www.adaptationcommunity.org/ **supports decision making in climate change adaptation** by promoting **peer-to-peer exchange of ideas and experiences and joint learning** between practitioners through a variety of instruments. To make the peer-to-peer exchange of ideas and experiences and joint learning possible, the platform is supported by a number of creative formats and pragmatic tools:

i. **Discussion forum.** The most important feature of the online platform is to allow members to discuss CC-related topics that are of importance and relevant to the work of platform members. There are several entry points for members to start a discussion on the platform.

Wall: This is the most interactive of all forums, because any platform member can start a discussion on the wall without being part of any working group. Other community members can then comment on the posts. On the Wall, members can share interesting links or information on adaptation that may not fit in any of the working groups.

Forum within a working group: Country-specific as well as topic-specific working groups were created to provide members with a suitable space for focused, in-depth exchange (for e.g. on M&E of adaptation or on the adaptation policy process). Only members who are part of a particular working group can post comments and links, or also upload documents. Other members that are part of this working group can then comment on these posts.

Responses to internal blog posts: On the first page that members see when they log in, administrators (i.e. the core group) can post information that is assumed to be of relevance to all platform members. Even though members cannot start a post themselves, they can comment on existing posts.

Responses to external blog posts: On the public page of the online platform there is a 'Community Blog', where administrators (i.e. the core group) can post messages that can be viewed by all internet users. Viewers cannot start a post themselves but can comment on existing posts.

ii. **Sharing of information**. The online platform does not strive to compete with more comprehensive information provision services, such as Climate-L. Nevertheless, the platform should contain key resource documents related to CC, and more specifically to the **'hot topics'** identified by the COP.

[1] The project is funded through the International Climate Initiative of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and is implemented jointly by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK).

In addition, it may also house resource documents on other CC topics deemed important by the COP.

All members can:

- share **photos, movies and links** under 'Forum' (Currently still called Home) in the working groups they belong to;
- share **PDF, PPT and Word documents** under 'Library' (Currently still called Library) in the working groups they belong to;
- post upcoming **events** (At the moment only admin. can categorize events so they are linked to the working groups. Need to check if there is an option for all members to do that) , including training announcements

In addition, platform administrators can post external links and upload key resource documents in the 'Events and Resources' section of the platform.

iii. **Wikis (and possibly tools).** The Wiki function allows multiple platform members to make changes to a common text and thus create a joint product. As such, it has a high ownership-building potential. Wikis can be used to **jointly develop** or revise such envisioned CoP products as **concept papers** on the identified hot topics, or **guidance** (e.g. on conducting vulnerability assessments) and **tools** (such as simple excel tools).

iv. **Webinars.** (Should check technical possibilities for holding a webinar. Is Live Meeting a good option?) Webinars provide CoP members with access to **expert input** and **real-time exchange** on adaptation topics of relevance to their work and are an important complement to the face-to-face meetings of the Community of Practice.

v. **Platform Updates.** Platform members do not get automatic notifications by email whenever a change is made to the platform or information is posted. In order for members not to lose sight of what is going on in the platform, they will receive **monthly** "Platform Updates". These Platform Updates will provide an overview of discussions, uploaded information, upcoming events, and other activity on the platform over the past month. If technically possible the Updates will include links to the respective activity on the platform. In order to make the frequent Platform Updates feasible, they will have a simple format that does not require any special software.

Platform Continuity. Considering that the IMACC project only runs until May 2013, it is important to decide whether efforts should be undertaken to keep the platform alive past the end of the project. If this is the case, it must be decided under whose responsibility it should then fall. The CCC is the lead institution for IMACC in the Philippines through the InventCCA and the SupportCCC Projects. Based on these decisions, steps should be taken early on to prepare interested members (or find an appropriate partner format) to take over the task of managing the platform.

b. Organized Community Events

- Exchange Visits
- Study Tours
- Research Symposia
- Visit Climate Change Schools

VII. PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Considering the premises and discussions in the preceding sections, we now outline the supplemental technical assistance in terms of products and services that the CoP members can offer/provide NGAs, LGUs and other stakeholders in support of mainstreaming CCA-DRRM in development processes. The products and services outlined herein is without prejudice to the further recommendations and agreements that may be finalized in ongoing sessions during the CoP Workshops.

1. Acesss to CC-related data and researches;
2. Access to sCoPed or existing VIA and mainstreaming tools;
3. Learning exchange platform (e.g. face-to-face capacity building activities, webinars, e-newsletters and other knowledge products);
4. Discussions and consultations platform with CC experts, researchers and specialists, and end-users or beneficiaries and community-based practicioners; and,
5. Policy discussions platform for policymakers and stakeholders.
6. Knowledge products/documentation of best practices

VIII. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDS

This section elaborates potential sources of funds for the operationalization of the CoP. Possible sources are:

- Allocated funds from PSF to support pre-FS and FS for LGUs to prepare projects for possible PSF funding. A tri-partite arrangement among LGU-SUC-NGO may be required to qualify for this PSF window where the SUC should be a member of the COP;
- Additional budget item for SUC research, development and extension services in support of SUC technical assistance for CCA-DRR mainstreaming;
- Funds from development partners with thrusts that are aligned with CoP objectives.

Note to DENNIS: Submit all the funding requirements for discussion in the CC Cabinet Cluster

Look for other windows for funding (e.g. DOE for ARECs)
Donors Forum
Host website for Call for proposal and consolidation of all available funding requirements
PSF: look at the modality
SUCs to tap pork barrel of the Congress and OP
Budget for CHED on CC

Annex 2. CoP Plenary Resolution

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE CHARTER AND TERMS OF REFERENCE ON OPERATIONALIZING THE COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

WHEREAS, the Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) mandates Climate Change Commission to, among others, create an enabling environment that shall promote broader multi-stakeholder participation and integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation, facilitate capacity building for local adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change initiatives in vulnerable communities and areas, and oversee the dissemination of information on climate change, local vulnerabilities and risks, relevant laws and protocols and adaptation and mitigation measures;

WHEREAS, the National Strategic Framework on Climate Change has the following relevant guiding principles:

1. Climate change knowledge is science-based, and shall draw from scientific contributions and best practices from communities taking into considerations local circumstances (2.6); and,

2. The Framework recognizes the value of forming multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships in climate change initiatives, including with civil society, private sector and local governments, and especially with indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups most vulnerable to climate change impacts (2.13).

WHEREAS, the Framework articulates the following strategic priorities:

1. Strengthen climate change communication, education, training and public awareness at all levels, including at the local and community levels, taking into account gender issues;
2. Enhance systems and procedures to strengthen institutional arrangements in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation;
3. Educate the public and private sectors to secure broad public awareness, support and cooperation in disaster risk-reduction, mitigation and adaptation programs;
4. Establish a functioning network of government and non-government specialist institutions and professionals to provide the country with necessary tools, observations and information in dealing with climate change.

WHEREAS, the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) identifies the following key issues under strategic knowledge:

1. Having access to relevant information and localizing it from the Philippine perspective;
2. Creating a good data management and reporting system; and,
3. Disseminating relevant information.

WHEREAS, the NCCAP identifies the following priorities on knowledge and capacity development:

1. To enhance knowledge on the science of climate change;
2. To enhance capacity for CC adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction at the local and community level; and,
3. To establish gendered CC knowledge management accessible to all sectors at the national and local levels.

WHEREAS, representatives from various sectors such as national government agencies, the academe, public and private research and development institutions, civil society organizations, and select local government units have undergone various multistakeholder consultations culminating with the Conference on Building a Community of Practice on Climate Change Actions: Establishing Processes and Procedures for Operationalization held on 24-26 September 2012 at the G Hotel, Roxas Boulevard, Manila.

WHEREAS, various stakeholders have manifested a clear intent to organize as a Community of Practice as the embodiment of a web-based network of resource centers in the Philippines.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the various stakeholders present in plenary, and as manifested in previous consultations, hereby agree to constitute the Community of Practice as a web-based network of resource centers on climate change actions in the Philippines.

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER, that all representatives in plenary hereby agree and adopt the Charter for the Philippine Community of Practice for Climate Change Actions as a constitutive document, to be governed by a mutisectoral Conveners Group.

Approved unanimously this 26th day of September, 2012, in the City of Manila, in plenary session during the Conference on Building a Community of Practice on Climate Change Actions: Establishing Processes and Procedures for Operationalization held on 24-26 September 2012 at the G Hotel, Roxas Boulevard, Manila.

Annex III. Participants' List

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Annex IV. Program of Activities

Date		Activity
Day 1: September 24, 2012	**AM**	**Levelling Off: Objectives and Relevance of CoP** Ms. Lilian dela Vega, Facilitator Mr. Dennis dela Torre, Climate Change Commission
		Climate Proofing for Development Agnes Balota, GIZ Senior Adviser, Support CCC Project
		Macro Perspective on Building a CoP Commissioner Nadarev Saño, Climate Change Commission
		Gaps Analysis on Philippine R&D Agenda on Climate Change Dr. Rosa Perez, Consultant, GIZ and CCC
		Buzz Group Workshop 1: Gaps Analysis on R&D Agenda
		Workshop 1: Presentation of Outputs Participants
		Risk and Vulnerability Framework Dr. Rosa Perez, Consultant, GIZ and CCC
		Open Forum

	Lunch Break	
	PM	**Group Dynamics** Ms. Lilian dela Vega, Facilitator
		Buzz Group Workshop 2: Needs and Services
		Workshop 2 Presentation of Outputs Participants
		Technical Discussions on Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment Mr. Dennis dela Torre, Climate Change Commission
		Open Forum
End of Day 1		
Day 2: September 25, 2012	**AM**	**Group Dynamics: Recapitulation** Ms. Lilian dela Vega, Facilitator
		Concept Note on Building a Community of Practice on Climate Change Actions Ms. Agnes Balota, GIZ Senior Adviser, Support CCC Project
		Operationalization of Community of Practice Mr. Dennis dela Torre, Climate Change Commission
		Buzz Group Workshop 3: Establishing Mechanisms for Tripartite Linkages: LGUs-NGAs-SUCs
	Lunch Break	
	PM	**Workshop 3: Presentation of Outputs** Participants
		Open Forum
		Buzz Group Workshop 4: Review of Concept Note on Building a CoP on Climate Change Actions
		Open Discussions Comments and Inputs on the Concept Note
End of Day 2		
Day 3: September 26, 2012	**AM**	**Group Dynamics: Recapitulation and Learning Session** Ms. Agnes Balota, GIZ Senior Adviser, Support CCC Project
		Continuation of Open Discussions Comments and Inputs on the Concept Note
		Group Workshop: Next Steps and Upcoming Activities
		Approval and adoption of CoP Operationalization, Terms of Reference Mr. Dennis dela Torre, Climate Change Commission
		Closing Activity Unveiling of Workshop Results: Next steps and Upcoming Activities **Closing Remarks** Mr. Dennis dela Torre, Climate Change Commission