

Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing the International Climate Regime Project (SupportCCC II)



International Climate Initiative (IKI) Networking Workshop Philippines

Documentation Report

15 - 16 June 2016
Marco Polo Hotel, Ortigas, Pasig City
Philippines



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

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Background

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) focuses on four major areas: (1) Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions; (2) Adapting to the impacts of climate change; (3) Conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+); and (4) Conserving biological diversity. As such, IKI is supporting efforts to implement climate action with regard to UNFCCC and supporting processes under the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). Since its establishment in 2008, as a key element of Germany's climate financing and the funding commitments in the framework of the CBD, the BMUB-IKI has supported 500 projects in over 120 countries worldwide with a funding volume of around 1.7 billion EUR in cooperation with various government and development partners. IKI projects are carried out by a broad range of entities: the German Government's major implementing organisations Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and KfW Entwicklungsbank, multilateral organisations like United Nations organisations and multilateral development banks, NGOs, research institutes, foundations and private companies.

Already since 2008, when the IKI had its first call for proposal the close cooperation between Germany and the Philippines on its climate agenda started. The Philippine Government has developed a comprehensive and innovative climate change policy and development agenda. Discussion on climate change in the country will be guided by three key international development frameworks: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals; and the Paris Climate Agreement, adopted by the 196 parties of the UNFCCC in December 2015. As such, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) is already leading the preparations of the new six-year Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2016-2021, which will be embedded in a more long-term Philippine Vision 2040. It is expected that this PDP will address climate change aligned with the country's policy and legal framework (e.g. Climate Change Act of 2009) and the international climate regime. In 2015, the Philippines submitted its intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to global greenhouse gas emissions reduction that outline 70% emissions reduction compared to the business-as-usual scenario by 2030, with the provision of international support. Subsequently, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) has developed a National Convergence for Resilience Program with an 8-Point Agenda on mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction into national agenda guided by the above mentioned international frameworks.

At present, the Philippines is among IKI's recognized main partners in Southeast Asia. In 2015, BMUB committed a two-year country pledge to the Philippines for a systematic bilateral cooperation with more predictable funding under IKI. This is done through a more programmatic approach based on priority areas defined by the Philippine Government consistent with IKI's objectives and key areas of support. To date, the IKI portfolio in the Philippines includes a mix of 15 bilateral, 11 regional and 26 global projects in varying implementation stages with an estimated funding volume of around 59 million EUR (as of January 2016) covering a diverse area of climate policy, adaptation strategies, ecosystem-based land use systems, protection/ sustainable use of climate-relevant biodiversity with focus on REDD+, innovative financing instruments, MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) and renewable energy.

Rationale

The *Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing the International Climate Change Regime (SupportCCC II) Project*, implemented by the CCC in cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), has been determined by BMUB to serve as the first point of contact for other implementing agencies under IKI regarding its portfolio in the Philippines. This includes communicating the content and agreements of bilateral discussions between BMUB and the Philippine Government and conducting networking workshops to support cooperation and collaboration among projects in the country. It is in this context that SupportCCC II has organized the 1st Networking Workshop of IKI implementing organizations and their partners in the Philippines that was held last 15-16 June 2016 Marco Polo in Pasig City.

The 1st IKI Networking Workshop for the Philippines was designed as a two-day workshop. The 1st day was a gathering among implementing and political partners to establish a knowledge exchange platform for sharing experiences, lessons learned and knowledge products generated by BMUB-IKI supported projects in the Philippines. It seeks to identify complementarities and synergies among various projects along IKI's four thematic priorities and define potential contributions to the Philippine's Development Plan 2016-2022. The 2nd day was a meeting among implementing partners of IKI projects in the Philippines and served as platform for information-sharing on BMUB procedures, reporting requirements, contribution to IKI's knowledge management and other pertinent updates that will enable collaborative project implementation under a strengthened and strategic IKI portfolio in the Philippines.

Participants of the workshop included representatives from the following implementing organizations: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, UN Food and Agriculture Office (FAO), Plan International, Renewables Academy AG (RENAC), Rare, ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability, World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)-Philippines, UN Habitat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Bangkok, Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), World Resources Institute (WRI) and Adelphi Research.

The following political partners joined the workshop in the first day: CCC, Department of Energy (DOE), Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Department of Education (DepEd) Region 8, Municipality of Salcedo in Easter Samar, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

Highlights of the 1st IKI Networking Workshop

1. BMUB has given a predictable funding for the Philippines through bilateral agreements, wherein the GIZ is tasked to organize climate change projects of the German government in the Philippines.
2. Possible areas of cooperation on climate change and DRRM were shared by NEDA as the same are to be included in the 2016-2022 PDP, particularly on policy and institutional, and financing aspects.
3. IKI process in the Philippines is one of its kind as far as the BMUB is concerned, as it is the first time that the process has been formalized. It was emphasized that there may be revisions in the process, considering the new political administration.
4. The Philippines came up in at least 6 projects in the global platform, wherein every implementing entity wants to partner with the Philippines. In this context, the concern was how to ensure that all activities are coordinated in both the global/regional and national arenas.
5. In terms of project development, it is very important to engage the key national government agencies (NGAs), thereby pointing out the value added of the project in the context of the functions of the NGAs.
6. BMUB does not directly correspond to the UN system in terms of project financing. Specifically, the BMUB-IKI use the accrual system, while the UN system is cash-based. Nonetheless, UN-Habitat is working on harmonizing and clarifying the financial aspect of the IKI projects by discussing the same with BMUB-IKI staff.
7. There is the need to involve political and implementing partners at the 3 stages – even those involved even before project development. Continuous communications and feedback as well as developing trust are also important to better engage other key national government agencies.
8. A recommendation to exercise flexibility in terms of developing and designing the project; striking a balance to be attentive in complying with the formal requirements but also having the capacity to engage in informal discussion; recognizing the different contexts of countries where the project will be implemented; and considering the possible mismatch in perspectives between the global/regional the local proposals.
9. Stakeholders can make use of the existing online community of practice platform of CCC, which can also serve as a unified call to CCC to rise up as the coordinator, and in turn serving as an incentive to the CCC's panel of technical experts to share their expertise.

10. Key messages from the participants:

<p>I. Alignment with partner priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of support to local and national policies and frameworks 2. Endorsement of concerned Philippine government agencies 3. Integration of REDD+ strategy to national and local plans and programs, establishment of governance structure, capacity building etc. 4. Mapping of projects addressing the need for alignment mechanism across projects, at different levels, across international conventions
<p>II. Knowledge management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge products, researches, case studies, tools, and methods on land use planning, renewable energy policies/planning, mitigation/climate reporting, LEDs development, green investments/procurements produced 2. Purposive KM sharing at the global, regional and national levels 3. Establish protocols and arrangements that ensure accessibility and availability of data from various sources and platforms including knowledge products, tools, etc. 4. House knowledge products with agencies who have the mandate and enabling and facilitating the participation in international discourse
<p>III. Coordination and networking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination/streamline efforts and initiatives 2. Information on global / regional IKI projects communicated to NEDA-CCC through the political partner 3. Coordination by the DENR Planning Service with the CCC, NEDA and other stakeholders on the implementation of REDD+ should be considered 4. Regular partner meeting to ensure participation of all and mitigate turf issues

Knowledge Sharing with Partners

Preliminaries

Welcome Remarks

Hon. Michael Hasper
Deputy Head of Mission
German Embassy in the Philippines.

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) is an important tool to combating the impacts of climate change in the world. Since 2008, more than 500 projects worldwide are supported by IKI amounting to about 1.7 Billion EUR. The GIZ is the main implementing agency of the German government on climate change initiatives in the Philippines. IKI funds are spent in the Philippines because the country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and the Philippine and German governments have become close



partners to tackle the challenges of climate change. Both governments and including their civil society organizations have affirmed and convinced that it is cynical to wait in addressing the impacts of climate change. Germany and Philippines have fought together in Paris and both have achieved most of their targets. He shared that a considerable portion of IKI funds is spent in the Philippines, amounting to about 559 Million EUR. Since 2015, Germany has earmarked IKI funds for the Philippines, which he stressed is done only for a small group of countries in the world. He concluded that Germany attaches great importance to the IKI.

Objective Setting

Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss
Director & Principal Advisor - Climate Program
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)



The Philippines is one of the few core countries selected by BMUB with special assistance in terms of combating climate change through close collaborations in project implementation and involvement of various stakeholders. In this context, the BMUB has given a predictable funding for the Philippines through bilateral agreements, wherein the GIZ is tasked to implement climate change projects in the Philippines. There is no

better time to hold the IKI Networking Workshop, considering that climate change continues to challenge and will still keep the Philippines busy even with the entry of the new political administration. The next IKI networking meeting is set to be held on October 2016.

The 1st IKI Networking Workshop aims to bring together the diverse set of actors and stakeholders in the Philippines, and discuss how to collaborate and systematize the

implementation of the BMUB-IKI funds in the Philippines. Specifically, the Networking Workshop served as an avenue to discuss (1) knowledge management towards synergistic contribution of IKI projects to country priorities – including the sharing of experiences, lessons learned and relevant knowledge products; identification of complementarities and synergies among projects; defining potential contributions to the Philippine Development Plan 2016-2022; and (2) to provide enhanced coordination and feedback for strategic steering of BMUB-IKI portfolio – including informing the implementing partners about the BMUB procedures, reporting requirements, contribution to knowledge management and other pertinent updates; defining the cooperation and coordination arrangements among IKI implementers; and providing feedback to BMUB on project cycle and implementation issues. Refer to Annex 1 for the full presentation material.

Keynote Address

Hon. Emmanuel de Guzman
Commissioner and Vice-Chairperson
Climate Change Commission

Delivered by Atty. Rommel Cuenca, Deputy Executive Director – Climate Change Office



The CCC affirmed that the message on the need to address climate change is still strong. Gratitude is extended to the IKI of the BMUB, as well as to the representatives of the GIZ. It was noted that the cooperation on environment protection between Germany and Philippines started in 2008. But, various laws and policies on climate change were already instituted even before,

starting off with the Presidential Decree No. 1566 in 1978 that created the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness. From 1990 to 2014, a series of laws, codes, and executive orders that are all related to climate policies and disaster risk reduction and management have been passed. Some of the more notable laws and policies include the Philippine Agenda 21, Clean Air Act, Clean Development Mechanism, Task Force on Climate Change, River Basin Control Office, among others.

It was emphasized that the Philippines as a member of the Climate Vulnerable Forum committed to the global warming limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius. Indeed, there is the need to pinpoint synergies that will shape the Philippine response to climate change. Science-based analysis will lead the country to correct analysis and solutions to climate change impacts, wherein the use of technology and knowledge transfer may foster smart decision-making. The Philippine government is keen on the needed policies and collaborations to ensure food security, productivity in agriculture, enhancement of farming and fishery development plan. There is acknowledgement that biodiversity and in effect food security is threatened by the impacts of climate change, taking for instance the negative impacts on the Philippine oceans and its marine life. As it may be known, a vast majority of Filipinos depend on the fisheries sector not just for protein but more so in terms of food security and source of livelihood. It may be noted that about 60%-70% of the fisheries sector of most ASEAN nations are at risk due to the impacts of climate change. In the Philippines, General Santos City in Mindanao, dubbed as the tuna capital of the Philippines, may lose its title as the blue fin tuna is found to be at the highest risk due to the negative impacts of climate change.

In conclusion, the CCC is confident that the participants of the IKI Networking Workshop will contribute invaluable inputs in shaping the policy environment of the Philippines.

Presentations: Framework of Development Cooperation and Contribution of the International Climate Initiative

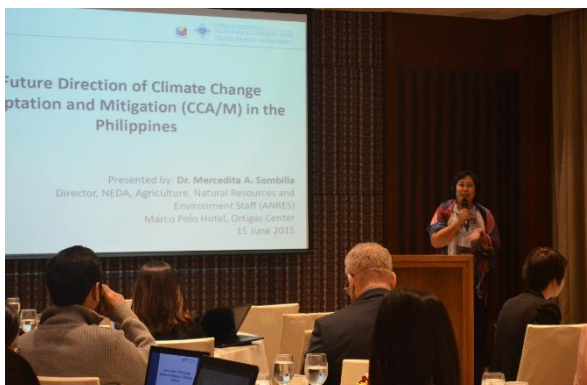
The *Introduction of the BMUB IKI* was presented by Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss of GIZ.

The presentation started with a discussion of Germany's Climate and Biodiversity Financing. The political context of climate change is largely anchored on the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement (efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels), from Intended Nationally Determined Contributions towards NDCs, the commitment of developed countries, and pledges to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) of \$10.3 Billion and Germany of €750 million as contributions. Meanwhile, the political context of biodiversity is anchored on the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, resolution of the CBD COP 11 in 2012, German Federal Chancellor Merkel's pledge at CBD COP 9 of €500 Million.

IKI was launched in 2008, the Global Climate Partnership Fund and International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV were drawn in 2010, the creation of the NAMA facility happened in 2012, the GCF Readiness Programme was finalized in 2013, forest conservation became a top agenda in 2014, and the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015. Graphs showed an increasing trend of Germany's investment in both the international climate and biodiversity financing. The IKI funding volume was reported at 501 projects amounting to about €1.7 Billion. Right now, there is a standing budget for IKI from the German federal budget, which gives security to IKI projects. This translates to a leveraging impact in terms of funding of about €5 Billion from other sources.

There are 4 IKI support areas, mitigation Greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on REDD+, and conserving biological diversity, where project proposals may be anchored. The project selection process is as follows: call for proposals; submission of project outlines; evaluation, pre-selection and call for formal application; submission of project applications; approval; and implementation. The selection criteria and requirements include the following: innovation, country ownership; sustainability; international negotiations, replicability, ambition, ODA qualification (as the IKI process follows the same approach as ODA-funded projects where interactions are bilateral). The IKI M&E have six standard indicators: action (GHG reduction, adaptation, ecosystem); capacity (policy, institutions, methods). Refer to Appendix 1 for the full presentation material.

The *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Philippine Development Framework and the Filipino 2040 Vision* was presented by Mercedita Sombilla, Director, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff (ANRES) of National Economic and Development Authority.



The Ambisyon Natin 2040 kicked off the presentation, which was noted to be anchored on the COP 21, CVF, V20; Sendai Framework; and the 17 SDGs. It was emphasized that the document is a vision and not a plan, which aims to share the vision of Filipinos themselves and the country. Updates on the SDGs were provided, which focused on the following: SDG 7 (i.e., promotion of renewable energy);

11 (i.e., launch of the Green Building Code and mainstreaming of CCA-DRRM in national and local plans); 12 (i.e., enactment of Green Jobs Act, institutionalization of GHG Inventory through an Executive Order, NAMAS and LEDS); and 13 (i.e., NCCAP 2011-2028, NDRRM Plan 2011-2028, completion of geological hazard maps).

Some possible areas of cooperation on climate change and DRRM were shared as the same are to be included in the PDP 2017-2022. On policy and institutional aspects, this includes the following: integration of SFDRR into national and local planning; identification of appropriate indicators/targets to measure resiliency to climate risks and disasters; increase coordination of CCA/M-DRRM actions; strengthen coordination on disaster response and recovery; continuous capacity building on understanding climate data, enhanced DRRM plans and project proposals, GHG inventory, and protocols on rehabilitation, relief and recovery. On the financial aspect, this includes the following: implementation of appropriate concrete climate and DRRM actions across sectors; promote disaster risk financing and insurance for LGUs and communities; and ensure availability, accessibility and continuous funding for PSF. Refer to Appendix 2 for the full presentation material.

The **BMUB-IKI Process Flow in the Philippines** was discussed by Hazel Iris Baliatan, Senior Economic Development Specialist, Public Investment Staff of National Economic and Development Authority.

It was highlighted that the BMUB IKI process is one of its kind as it is one of the climate financing mechanism with a formalized, agreed process. It was emphasized that there may be revisions in the process, considering the new political administration. The approved steps in applying for project funds under IKI is included in Annex A. Refer to Appendix 3 for the full presentation material.



The **Developments in the BMUB IKI Portfolio in the Philippines** was presented by Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss of GIZ.

From 2008-2016, the global ranking of volume funding per support area is as follows: mitigation (€904 Million); adaptation to climate change (€357 Million); REDD+ (€316 Million); and biodiversity (€151 Million). IKI in the Philippines started with its first bilateral project in 2008, and have had an increasing portfolio since then, and now amounting to €58.7 Million. To date, there are 25 bilateral projects being implemented, while another 16 projects are in the application stage, in addition to a number of global and regional projects. IKI implementation in the Philippines follows a programmatic approach spearheaded by the Climate Change Commission, with various national and local government and executive implementing agencies leading various projects on adaptation, climate finance, NAMA and INDC support, and mitigation. It may be noted that the Philippines has been a partner country of Germany until 2008, but due to the increasing average income and some hiccups prior to 2008, the Philippines has since been regarded as a cooperation country only, with focus on conflict mitigation. But, in 2015, the Philippines has become a focal BMUB-IKI country, which translates as one of the largest grants for the country, having about 10%-30% as share in the IKI funds. Refer to Appendix 1 for the full presentation material.

Open Forum

The question on the coherence of SDG implementation and NDC implementation and the role of IKI in reinforcing the implementation of these were directed by Ms. Adelaida Mias-Cea to NEDA and GIZ.

Director Sombilla of NEDA responded that a balance of measures towards attaining these goals is needed. Taking for instance the energy sector, energy policy review should provide a balancing strategy in terms of achieving both goals. There may be technologies and innovations that can probably provide cleaner coal power plants and thereby lowering the cost of renewable energy, that in the next couple of years the country will come up with solutions that will help these conflicting goals. She emphasized that this is really dependent on the Philippine government balancing its own resources with what is available internationally in terms of achieving the SDGs.

Dr. Liss of GIZ responded that the relationship of the SDGs and IKI is very clear. The goals of IKI is embedded and anchored on the SDGs, like 13, 14, 17. For example in the energy sector, it is the hope of the IKI that certain myths are debunked like the high cost of renewable energy as it can be done with lower cost than establishing a new coal power plant. IKI is also supporting the implementation of NDCs, as part of the climate agreement, such that IKI looks forward to supporting projects focusing on INDCs/NDCs. Although this is still a challenge as implementers have to go back to the IKI process, and then look at the regional and global context in terms of synergizing all efforts towards the Philippines.

Ms. Mias-Cea noted that being involved in regional projects, the Philippines came up in at least 6 projects in the global platform, wherein every implementing entity wants to partner with the Philippines. In this context, the concern was how to ensure that all activities are coordinated in both the global/regional and national arena.

Dr. Liss of GIZ responded that to mitigate burden on one side is the integration and harmonization of projects by global partners ensuring that there is no overlap. Capacity building of partners are needed as well as regular networking to provide avenues for discussion of complementation of projects among stakeholders. He mentioned that the Philippines can be more engaged in sharing their experiences to other countries in the region and in the world. With the programmatic approach spearheaded by GIZ, some of these coordination concerns are already being addressed and that GIZ is taking an active part in terms of service package that can be managed to the benefit of the Philippines.

Mr. Domingo of DENR sought clarification on the difference of an “implementing agency” with that of a “political partner/lead partner” and with an “implementing partner”, in light of determining who should submit what document to whom as indicated in the BMUB IKI Process Flow. Ms. Heson of DENR added confirmation on whether it is DENR who should submit the proposal to BMUB or GIZ.

Dr. Liss responded that in BMUB language, the executing agency is the political partner, while the implementing agency (e.g., GIZ, UNDP, WWF) will conclude and implement the agreement, as these are the entities engaged in the project steering committee. The identification of these entities is important because the BMUB and other inter-government implementation agreement requires one partner agency in the Note Verbale. Dr. Liss emphasized that the IKI process flow is clear, wherein BMUB requires submission from implementing agencies like GIZ. The government provides the comments and discuss with the proponent, while the GIZ finalize the submission to BMUB, as endorsed by CCC and

NEDA following the IKI process. He shared that for the competitive proposals, the process is still to be worked out that will most probably start by 2017.

Group Work 1 Output Discussion

The objective for the participants was to discuss and share their experiences in the projects and then identify complementarities and synergies, map knowledge products, and determine possible contributions to the Philippine government agenda and the international climate discourse. Annex B presents the detailed outputs, while the table below summarizes the participants and the key messages per IKI support area along the following categories: (1) alignment with partner priorities; (2) knowledge management; and (3) coordination and networking:

Support Area I: Mitigation



Members: CCAP, UN Habitat, ICLEI, RENAC, UNEP Bangkok, WRI, WWF, DTI, DOTC, DOE, GIZ Bangkok, GIZ Philippines

Key Messages:

1. Provision of support to local and national policies and frameworks
2. Knowledge products, researches, case studies, tools, and methods on land use planning, renewable energy policies/planning, mitigation/climate reporting, LEDs development, green investments/procurements produced
3. Coordination/streamline efforts and initiatives

Support Area II: Adaptation to Climate Change



Members: Plan International, UN Habitat, DOTC, CCC, HLURB, DENR, DOE, Municipality of Salcedo, Eastern Samar, NEDA, DepEd Region 8, DILG

Key Messages:

1. Endorsement of concerned Philippine government agencies ensures alignment with partner priorities
2. Purposive KM sharing at the global, regional and bilateral project levels need to be steered by the Climate Change Commission
3. The political partners of the projects play a critical role in communicating information, particularly on global and regional IKI projects, to NEDA and CCC to facilitate coordination and networking

Support Area III: Conservation and sustainable use of natural carbon sinks / REDD+



Members: UN FAO, GIZ Philippines, DENR-FASPS, DENR-FMB

Key Messages:

1. Integration of REDD+ strategy to national and local plans and programs, establishment of governance structure, capacity building etc.
2. Establish protocols and arrangements that ensure accessibility and availability of data from various sources and platforms including knowledge products, tools, etc.
3. Coordination by the DENR Planning Service with the CCC, NEDA and other stakeholders on the implementation of REDD+ should be considered

Support Area IV: Biodiversity



Members: GIZ, Conservation International, DENR-FASPS, DENR-BMB

Key Messages:

1. Mapping of projects addressing the need for alignment mechanism across projects, at different levels, across international conventions
2. House knowledge products with agencies who have the mandate and enabling and facilitating the participation in international discourse
3. Regular partner meeting to ensure participation of all and mitigate turf issues

Meeting of Implementing Organizations

The *Opening Remarks for Day 2* was delivered by Jule Tulach, Portfolio Manager of GIZ. She welcomed the attendees and noted the workshop objectives and expected results. She recapitulated what transpired during Day 1 and mentioned the outputs of Group Work 1 have been printed and distributed for reference and information for all participants.

A *Getting-to-know-you Exercise* was led by Ms. Lilian dela Vega, Workshop Facilitator, wherein participants were asked to group themselves according to global, regional, national project implementers. Each participant introduced themselves, their organization, project and work interest, as well as their expectations from the networking workshop.

Presentations: The BMUB IKI Funding Instrument

The *first part* is the sharing of experiences by IKI implementing agencies on project development in the project outline stage, proposal development and commissioning stage.

Mr. Christopher E. Rollo, Country Programme Manager of the UN-Habitat Philippines shared their IKI experience through their on-going project called “*Strengthening low-carbon development at the subnational level in Africa and Asia: Vertical Integration and Learning on Low Emission Development (V-LED)*”, and their proposed project (with pending approval) called “*Building Climate Resiliency through Urban Plans and Design*”. Both projects are classified as mitigation projects, although the latter may also be classified as an adaptation project.



V-LED was submitted by Adelphi research gGmbH, the political partner is the CCC, the implementing partners are UN-Habitat Asia and One World and SEA (Africa) and the project is implemented from 2015 to 2018. UN-Habitat was fully involved with and consulted by Adelphi in the finalization of the project outline. During the proposal development stage, UN-Habitat provided technical details of its work in the Philippines related to climate change. During the proposal development stage,

determination of detailed work packages, milestones and output indicators were prepared by Adelphi, although UN-Habitat was consulted to contextualize these based on consultation with government. The project was then already globally pre-approved but needed country-level endorsement. The final commissioning discussions and details were only between BMUB and Adelphi.

The Building Climate Resiliency through Urban Plans and Design was submitted by UN-Habitat, the political partner is the HLURB, and is expected to be implemented from 2016-2018. A very important aspect is to engage the key national government agencies (NGAs), with the added value of the project in the context of the functions of the NGAs. In effect, UN-Habitat consulted with HLURB and other government agencies and urban stakeholders (political and implementing partner) in the preparation of concept note, including the initial fund costing, until the formal submission to BMUB-IKI. In terms of proposal development, it

helps to inform the political partners on the budget implications of the proposed projects. In terms of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is very important, as it is also crucial to understand the existing M&E and other requirements of the government approving agencies.

BMUB-IKI financing system does not directly correspond to the UN system in terms of project financing. Specifically, the BMUB-IKI use the accrual system, while the UN system is cash-based. Nonetheless, UN-Habitat is working on harmonizing and clarifying the financial aspect of the IKI projects by discussing the same with BMUB-IKI staff. A recommendation was that interfaces among the 4 IKI support areas should be more explored, may be through a virtual knowledge management platform that can probably be hosted by GIZ or BMUB-IKI. Refer to Appendix 4 for the full presentation material.

Mr. Joseph Santos, Project Officer of the World Wide Fund for Nature – Philippines shared their experience with the project *“Building Momentum for Low-Carbon Development”*.

The WWF – Philippines have projects that are mainly focused on the oceans, fresh water, wildlife, food, and climate. They have current initiatives addressing concerns on living spaces, marine, renewable energy, species, sustainable food, and watershed management in the entire Philippines. Their current project *“Building Momentum for Low-Carbon Development”* is implemented with the BPI Foundation, produced a business risk assessment and the management of climate change impacts.

At the beginning a picture of one of WWFs projects in Palawan was shown, where a community was assisted by WWF and the same success is what they hope to replicate in their current project in Butuan City. WWF works with the communities and the objective then is to give something concrete at the end of the project, and one of the ways is to integrate a financing aspect to projects. There is also an initiative called *“sustainable dining”*, which is the national labeling program implemented by the DENR that seeks to upgrade the standards of the services of the food service industry, and facilitating low carbon development contribution.



Reflecting on the project development outline embedded in the IKI process, there is the need to involve political and implementing partners at the 3 stages – even before project development. This may be done through meetings and courtesy calls to present the proposed project; engaging the technical staff of the identified political partners to get their inputs; and engaging other relevant stakeholders. Continuous communications and feedback as well as developing trust are also important to better engage other key national government agencies. Project submission periods are quite short, such that there is the need to prepare concepts ahead. Refer to Appendix 5 for the full presentation material.

Group Work 2 Output Discussion

The IKI process in the Philippines was divided into three major categories: project outline (Steps 1-8); full proposal (Steps 9-11); and commissioning (Steps 12-14). Participants were grouped into two: (1) global / regional project implementers; and (2) bilateral project implementers. Each group was asked to discuss their responses to the following guide questions for the 3 categories of the IKI process:

1. As an implementing agency, how do you involve the political and implementing partners at the 3 stages of the IKI project development?
2. How can we better engage other key national government agencies (e.g. CCC, NEDA, DOF) in the different stages of IKI project development stage?
3. What are the key issues/concerns encountered by implementing agencies (submitter)? How do you propose to address these?
4. What capacity development support is needed by grant recipients/implementing agencies to effectively and efficiently implement the project?

Annex C presents the detailed outputs of Group Work 2, while the plenary discussion outputs are as follows:

A. Global / Regional Group

The group summarized their discussion and responded to questions 1 and 2 as needing or having *flexibility* –

- a. in developing and designing the project, and in approaching different implementing countries, considering the nuances of country policies and project implementation environment;
- b. to engage informally so as to get partners' buy-in for, including both the political and technical partners, where a strike of balance is required to be attentive in complying with the formal requirements but at the same time having the capacity to engage in informal discussion;
- c. in recognizing the different contexts of countries where the project will be implemented, including the number of partners who are implementing the project;
- d. that the implementing agencies can coordinate with multiple political partners, albeit the same being different in appreciation/application in various countries;
- e. in terms of engaging other key agencies, particularly involving the private sector, which may require a different set of policy interventions, especially from a project investment perspective.



Further, the group also suggested some items for the actual toolbox to be used in the development of projects, such as *establishing a Technical Working Group* that will bring together a group of technical people who will be sharing their knowledge and expertise and be sources of institutional memory; as well as *finding a local champion* who will assume ownership of the project.

Dr. Liss of GIZ remarked on the recommendation for flexibility, that global projects still need to follow the IKI project approval flow. On the engagement of private sector, he affirmed that they are a key actor and that engaging them is one of the ways to ensure success of IKI, considering that chances are better than ever now to get them onboard. On protocols, he explained that these are different from government to government, but the principle is the same, which is to follow the government rules wherever the projects are implemented.

For questions 3 and 4, Mr. Stan Kolar of CCAP shared that CCAP has worked on 16 IKI-funded projects already on a global level in the last 4 years and saw the importance of IKI in terms of alignment of priorities between each country and IKI. IKI is driving this process, and so *it is to the advantage of the country who would like to submit proposals if their priorities are known to IKI*. The group noted in a span of 4 to 5 years, considering the timeline of designing the project, priorities or policies may have already changed from the point of view of the project proponent. This reinforces the group's argument on the need to have flexibility that could be taken on by IKI.

Further, in terms of preparing a project outline or a full proposal, *the same need for flexibility is argued, considering the possible mismatch in perspectives between the global/regional the bilateral proposals*, especially when bilateral/national project proposal have incorporated the country objectives/priorities that may have been missed out in a global/regional project proposal. Ms. Agnes Balota of GIZ elaborated on this point by seeking a response from the bilateral group whether they have experienced this concern. Ms. Mias-Cea of UN-Habitat added that there is a perceived disconnect between these global and bilateral/national priorities, such that the suggestion is to conduct a global/regional IKI partners meeting to thresh out and elaborate on this concern. Mr. Shalleh Antonio of GIZ (from the bilateral/national group) replied that based on discussion in their group, there were some information that they did not know of such that a possible solution is seen in terms of how the oversight agencies can facilitate access to and sharing of these information to other IKI stakeholders.

Specific to capacity development needs, the global/regional group shared their discussion on the specific request *for full elaboration of funding proposals for the global/regional partners*. Mr. Rollo of UN-Habitat noted that in response to this concern, may be the finance staff of various implementing partners should meet with the IKI finance team to clarify the financing requirements of IKI projects. Ms. Cecilia Astilla of GIZ added that *consideration can be given to the 2 oversight agencies – NEDA and CCC, in terms of giving ample time in processing project proposals*.

Dr. Liss of GIZ reacted that all ongoing projects can be found in the IKI website as well as the application and approval process. This goes to the core of the project development process, which is rather narrow. The timeline is known to everyone, which should not prevent partners from preparing as early as possible. A possible discussion with BMUB is whether or not there should be a longer project gestation period, that may allow for more engagement with the project proponents. But on the downside this may develop a sense of non-urgency, facilitating leniency among proponents in deciding on important concerns.

Moreover, it was noted that there is recognition of the need for a Philippine government mechanism on how IKI will be implemented, but that GIZ would not want to pre-empt this.

BMUB does not coordinate the government or country priorities, as they can only provide technical and capacity development inputs to these countries. The only thing what is not yet achieved is a more transparent platform for the Philippines to house and access the information for and by others. Dr. Liss posed the question to the group instead as to how everyone can work in advising the Philippine government on what should be done, considering the non-duplication and facilitating complementation of efforts.

B. Bilateral Group

The group highlighted *the need to consider the political cycle of the Philippines* and to look out for the political partners. The *need to have a clear global/regional coordinating mechanism* was identified. There is also the need to *maximize the IKI financing* in terms of an assistance framework, that is more like a “document” or manual ensuring more attuned evaluation of the projects. The group reiterated that there are already the policies, but what is needed is a more specific framework on the access of the IKI funds. Dr. Liss of GIZ reacted by seeking clarification on who will prepare the suggested document, considering that there is already the (1) GIZ programmatic outline on how the IKI will be implemented in the Philippines; and (2) all the requirements of IKI are very transparent, such that there are guidelines and all other resources in the IKI website. This should allow for an easier alignment of project proposals by the political partners and implementing agencies.



Presentations: IKI Reporting Requirements, IKI Newsletter in the Philippines, Synergy Matrix, and Capacity Development Support

The *second part* of the presentation revolved on the IKI reporting requirements, IKI Newsletter in the Philippines, Synergy Matrix, and Capacity Development Support.

The **Overview of project reporting requirements and defining contribution to IKI knowledge management, including inputs to international discussions under UNFCCC and CBD** was presented by Dr. Klaus Schmitt, Principal Advisor – Forest and Climate Protection Panay Island of GIZ.



The objective of the IKI knowledge management is to have an optimized political and technical steering of the IKI by the BMUB, through the provision of support for international negotiations like the UNFCC and CBD, dialogue with selected partner countries, public communication, programmatic development of IKI, and harmonization with donors, among others. The main steps of IKI knowledge management are the following: creating transparency; generation of information; and exchange

of information and knowledge and learning. Based on the logic of IKI knowledge management and project reporting ($1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$), any form of reporting and communication must be based on results-based monitoring evaluation of facts and figures. Most of the information of the BMUB comes from the project reports, while some come from the exchanges with partner agencies. The information received by BMUB is used in the international discussion platform like the UNFCC and CBD. In this context, project implementers are highly encouraged to provide comprehensive project annual reports, semi-annual project information/update, final project reports, and may be newsletters. Refer to Appendix 6 for the full presentation material.

The **IKI Newsletter in the Philippines** was presented by Ms. Scarlett Apfelbacher, Junior Advisor, SupportCCC II Project of GIZ.



The GIZ-implemented SupportCCC II is tasked by BMUB to promote networking and exchange among implementing agencies with global, regional and bilateral IKI projects in the Philippines, as well as to initiate the development of a quarterly country *electronic* newsletter including news, updates, and announcements from IKI projects in the country. The IKI Newsletter may include Climate Policy News in the Philippines, Relevant News from Projects, Success Stories, Best Practices or Lessons Learned, Knowledge products, and

Upcoming Events or Activities. Article contributions should have a maximum of 400 words, photos with 1-2 line caption, and preview of the relevant future activities. The target maiden issue is sometime during the 2nd quarter of 2016, and deadline for article contributions for the maiden issue in end of June 2016. For the succeeding issues, articles should be submitted by end of the 3rd month of every quarter, such that the newsletter will be distributed as an electronic copy every 1st week of the succeeding month after a quarter (April, July, October, January). Refer to Appendix 7 for the full presentation material.

The **Synergy Matrix** was presented by Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss, Director & Principal Advisor Climate Program of GIZ. Refer to Appendix 8 for the full presentation material.

Below are samples of BMUB-IKI Project Coordination Matrix:

Projects/ Key Topics/ Sub-topics	Projects Contributing Projects			
	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4
Project 1				
Project 2				
Project 3				
Project 4				

Key Topics/ Sub-topics	Lead/ Responsible Project	Projects Contributing		
		Project 1	Project 2	Project 3
1. Key topics				
1.1 Sub-topics				
1.2 Sub topics				
1.3 Sub-topics				

Below is the GSF KP landscape:

Working Group	Knowledge Product	Sub-product	Client	Project/s Involved in KP dev't.	Lead in KP writing	Contributors	Status
Land	SIMPLE	FLUP-CLUP Integration	HLURB, FMB	REDD+, ForClim2, etc.	REDD+	Emma, Florante, Sonny, Cecil, Dorie	Ongoing

The **Capacity Development Support**, which identifies the capacity development needs and provides an overview of available support to grant recipients from IKI was presented by Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss, Director & Principal Advisor Climate Program of GIZ.

The IKI Programme Office offered workshops for international grant recipients in January/February 2016 in Berlin and Washington D.C. The workshop focused on the following: legal and administrative requirements of the IKI grant; procedure from submitting applications to implementing projects and preparing necessary reports; practical exercises; and exchange of experience and networking. Upcoming workshops are expected for December 2016/January 2017, wherein the place and date will be communicated via IKI website (<https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/project-promotion/trainings/>) and Twitter (@iki_bmub). Refer to Appendix 1 for the full presentation material.

Open Forum



An elaboration on the *how knowledge will be synthesized in the synergy matrix* was requested by Mr. Kolar of CCAP. He remarked that if something is useful in some projects, then maybe the same can be utilized in other projects. Further, he asked how the selection of the kind of knowledge is done. Dr. Liss of GIZ replied that there is already a process on information dissemination as to what each party is doing, and opined that there is no formal mechanism for this yet. He agreed that there has to be a selection

process in terms of what knowledge material will be included and opined that may be there has to be somebody to collect these, probably a contact person for each project who may be designated and cross-coordination will be facilitated by GIZ staff. Dr. Klaus of GIZ added that individual project experiences, where the common knowledge is taken from are sought for convergence or similarities in terms of project linkages. He emphasized that the only way for BMUB-IKI to undertake project steering is through the inputs from various project report requirements, such that it is highly encouraged that implementers report the lessons learned as these may be discussed, farmed-out and maybe shared to other projects as part of knowledge management sharing.

In this same light, Mr. Kolar shared that the experience included the *submission of required update reports per country every 6 months, which looks more like a country coordination paper*, although he noted that this report may only be mitigation projects. He opined that for example a chapter may actually be included on potential synergy or cooperation putting to good use these coordination papers. Dr. Liss of GIZ agreed to the same experience from BMUB, but clarified that what BMUB expects is the information/update on the impact/result of the activities in the projects, rather than an enumeration of the work plan that were already accomplished. He encouraged CCAP to coordinate with GIZ on how to prepare this country reports, considering that BMUB is composed of very diverse individuals on the various support areas for IKI funding.

Mr. Rollo of UN-Habitat asked if there is a platform for the exchange of information, like workshops and discourses, instead of the more tangible information source like documents and reports, that serves as source of information and for knowledge sharing. Dr. Liss reacted that GIZ will not establish any additional platforms, considering that NEDA, DENR, and CCC may have to spearhead this initiative. He shared as an example the knowledge platform established in 2012 under the REDD+ between GIZ and DENR. Meanwhile, Ms. Balota of GIZ shared and opined that may be the stakeholders can make use of the online

community of practice platform of CCC that is already existing, and to serve as a unified call to CCC and to push them to rise up as the coordinator, which in turn may also serve as an incentive to the CCC's panel of technical experts to share their expertise.

BMUB IKI Outlook: 2017 Call for Proposals and Philippine Country Pledge 2018-2019 Outlook

Dr. Liss shared that there may be 3 more Networking Workshops, one each for 2017, 2018, 2019, that are in the budget of GIZ in bringing together all IKI projects, and noted that the country pledge will be held in 2017. The global call for proposal outlines ended last 06 June 2016. Dr. Liss shared that there are 168 proposal outlines that were received by their department alone in GIZ, in addition to the other proposals from other



departments. The process includes an external assessment of the project outlines first by the GIZ Programme Office, such that there are already external consultants checking the submitted project outlines, including compliance to formalities and content requirements. By end of July, the proposal outline will undergo an internal BMUB assessment, where the 6-page proposal outlines are then reviewed by the specific and relevant divisions in BMUB. After this, the BMUB will select proposals that are most promising. Based on GIZ experience, he shared that full proposals are usually called for submission until end of February, the approval process of IKI last until around September, such that commissioning usually starts by October.

For the country pledge in the Philippines, GIZ is not sure whether there will be a representative from the BMUB to have a dialogue with the Philippine government. If this happens, then the country pledge process will be conducted, and GIZ will take into account the comments of the participants to make the process transparent. BMUB issues new templates every year, as they are continuously fine tuning the application process, so implementers will just have to wait for the new templates as they become available. In conclusion, he announced that there will probably be another IKI Networking Workshop, sometime during the 1st quarter of 2017, and assured everyone that GIZ will consider the comments of the group to enhance the next workshop design.

Closing

Ms. Dela Vega wrapped up the day with a show of hands, explaining what each of the finger represents: the pointing finger refers to what “people know” or what it is that the participants are generating among themselves as information are needed to know the direction to take; the middle finger refers to what “people discuss”, like the level of potential, knowledge, priorities, information, thereby seeing the implications of the information being shared; the ring finger refers to what “people decide”, that is the commitment in implementing projects; the pinkie finger refers to what “people are willing to do”, or the action to be undertaken; the thumb refers to “people being able to grasp the value of doing something worthwhile”, as it is only when people are able to grasp the information and the action needed that they are able to access the benefits of the specific projects under the IKI. On this note, Dr. Liss affirmed the GIZ’s full hand of commitment, hands that are open to join forces, and open to lend a hand to all other stakeholders in the climate change sector.



Annex A: IKI Process flow in the Philippines

Steps	Details
1	Roundtable discussion among oversight agencies [the next will be in 2017] - (March/April)
2	Consultation activity to kickoff discussion of project outline - (early May)
3	Preparation of project outline [3-6 page document] – (mid-May)
4	Submission of project outline [including CCC and NEDA review and validation] - (mid to late May)
5	CCC/NEDA to elaborate/update program concept note and submit to BMUB. DOF will also review the project proposal in light of the concern on proper entity to endorse the project proposals to BMUM, especially if the proponent is a government agency. But, for non-government agencies proponent, project outlines/proposals may be directly submitted to BMUB, although the same will still require CCC and NEDA endorsement - (early June)
6	BMUB assesses and selects project outlines (Sep-Oct)
7	BMUB informs CCC/NEDA of regional and global IKI projects
8	BMUB requests the implementing agencies of the selected project outlines to submit full proposal
9	Proponents finalize and submit full project proposal, with NEDA and CCC comments
10	BMUB assesses the submitted full proposal and then formally proposes to CCC/NEDA
11	NEDA signifies Philippine Government's interest on the proposed project for cooperation through an endorsement letter to the BMUB
12	BMUB commissions the implementation of approved projects
13 A	German Embassy – Manila issues a Note Verbale on approved projects
13 B	Project proponents prepare and negotiate the implementation agreement for the project
14A	Secure Special Presidential Authority, through the DOF, or approval from the President
14 B	DOF to provide copy of the SA to the project proponent
14C	DFA to reply to the Note Verbale
15	Signing of Implementation Agreement by the implementing agency and the political partner
16	Project implementation commences

Annex B: Group Work 1 Output Matrix

The objective is for the participants to discuss and share their experiences in the projects and then identify complementarities and synergies, map knowledge products, and determine possible contributions to the Philippine government agenda and the international climate discourse, based on the following categories and guide questions:

- A. Alignment with Partner Priorities
 1. How do you align your work with partner priorities?
 2. What are your approaches to portfolio development and coherence of intervention with government priorities?

- B. Knowledge Management
 1. What are the main knowledge products, methods/tools or approach generated by your Project which may be of interest to other Projects?
 2. How can knowledge management be best organized among IKI projects in the Philippines whether global, regional, bilateral?
 3. How does the project contribute to the international discourse on climate change and biodiversity?

- C. Coordination and Networking Structure and Processes
 1. Exchange on structures and effective processes for ensuring coherence, knowledge management, coordination and networking
 2. Specific to your own support area and interfacing with other areas
 3. What is the best way for CCC and NEDA, with the political partner, to further support complementation and synergies of IKI Projects in the country?

Topic/Group	Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD+	Biodiversity
Alignment with Partner priorities	Endorsement of concerned GPH agencies A. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of policies and strategies - 2040 LTV - NFSCC, NCCAP and PDP as guide for project development - SDG targets: goals 11 and 13 - PDP, Results Matrix, Public Investment Program B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convergence - Joint Concept / proposal development - Joint project development with political 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of support to local and national policies and frameworks (e.g. capacity building, institutional strengthening, knowledge sharing and exchange) - Enhancing the current guides in planning by incorporating LEDs 	<p>KEY MESSAGE: Integration of REDD+ Strategy to national and local plans and programs, establishment of governance structure, capacity building etc.</p> <p>Implementing Agencies have provided Philippine National Strategy for REDD – the question is when do we institutionalize? – how to package the outputs and enhance the capacity of the government partners through mainstreaming? When to upscale the REDD+ - governance structure: capturing REDD+ as a national agenda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs aligned with various frameworks • Aichi targets, CTI National Plan of Action, PDP, and PBSAP • PBSAP: updated Logframe and Results Framework, associated with SDGs, aligned with climate change plan • Still needs more alignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across projects, and across DENR system • At different levels: national,

Topic/Group	Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD+	Biodiversity
	<p>and implementing partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint needs assessment - Participatory capacity and vulnerability assessment in communities - Community-based approach - Identification of common program and objectives - Conduct of meetings and dialogues <p>C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainability of the advocacy - Existing mainstreaming tools - Mainstreaming CCC concepts - mainstreaming DRR-CCA in local development plans <p>D.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIZ green sector forum and sector network - identification of focal persons 		<p>Include NMRC as the agenda in the CCAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building - concrete implementation of activities (timeframe and budget) <p>REDD+ - include other sectors; participatory multi-stakeholder landscape approach (who are we envisioning to be our partners)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where do REDD comes with respect to the government priorities? - Where is the point of convergence given the multi-stakeholder participation? - PNRPS is being reviewed and updated <p>Establishment of NFMS, MRV which could contribute other national and international commitments.</p>	<p>regional and local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across international conventions • Still needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicators • to be communicate d more broadly • Mapping of projects needs to be priority <p>Plan to roll out broadly is ready. EO will help ensure support from other NGAs</p>
Knowledge Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IKM division of CCO-CCC to lead - Mapping of knowledge products - Purposive KM sharing - GPH to elevate learnings and experience at global discourse - Utilize COP online platform for knowledge exchange - NICCDIES - CC information management system for CC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building activities documented - Knowledge sharing/good practice exchanges conducted - Knowledge products, researches, case studies, tools, and methods on land use planning, renewable energy policies/planning, mitigation/climate reporting, LEDs development, green investments/procur 	<p>KEY MESSAGE: Establish protocols and arrangements that ensure accessibility and availability of data from various sources and platforms including knowledge products, tools, etc.</p> <p>Enhance the accessibility and availability of multi-stakeholder data for the concerned Implementing Agencies at all government levels and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many products available: tools, research, policy guidance, trainings etc • Should be housed by those with the mandate • Local: DENR: database under development, Phil. Clearinghouse mechanism • Regional: ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, PEMSEA, South-South

Topic/Group	Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD+	Biodiversity
	Act	ements produced	<p>other stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippine Statistics Authority – NAMRIA Infographics – International and National perspective: status, statistics, gaps, way forward/recommendations to address the gaps <p>Data sharing protocol establishment in the context of climate change. National Integrated Climate Change Database Information Exchange system (NICCDIES) and other databases (such as Philippine GEO Portal)</p>	<p>Center of Excellence Climate Information Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International: BMUB <p>International discourse: participation in international events (IUCN, WCC, World Parks, COP, COFI etc.); publications and peer-reviewed papers (so it can influence policy)</p>
Coordination and Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endorsement of global / regional IKI projects by political partner needed for what To ensure alignment with priorities Information on global / regional IKI projects communicated to NEDA-CCC through the political partner NEDA-CCC to identify <u>relevant</u> IKI Philippine steps for global / regional projects Country offices to inform HO/HQ to provide advance information on project ideas / outline that is being planned to be developed at their level 	<p><i>Lessons learned</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination on joint outcomes among projects essential (e.g. policies, guidelines) data and information sharing supports project design and implementation <p><i>Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> communicate information on IKI projects to be provided to partner agencies to facilitate further coordination/streamline efforts and initiatives (e.g. coordination papers, project summaries, newsletter*) regular meetings among IKI projects IKI projects to coordinate with other local initiatives 	<p>KEY MESSAGE: Coordination by the DENR Planning Service with the CCC, NEDA and other stakeholders on the implementation of REDD+ should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR-FASPS organized a venue – thematic level in the evaluation, comparative study prior to the formulation of policies categorizing all the projects and putting all in a data inventory for easy reference and coordination (complementation and avoid duplication). Actual rolling out of the activities The DENR Climate Change Office and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual project management meeting by DENR Assigning a FASPS coordinator Regular Partners meeting, similar to GEF International waters conference or USAID partner coordination meeting Need to ensure participation of all (work around turfing issues) <p>IKI Newsletter in the Philippines (SupportCCC2)</p>

Topic/Group	Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD+	Biodiversity
			Undersecretary for International Affairs are for consideration in the next Administration. - Support the coordination activities of DENR Policy and Planning Service, CCC and NEDA, given that transition of administration	

Annex C: Group Work 2 Output Matrix

The IKI process in the Philippines was divided into three major categories: project outline (Steps 1-8); full proposal (Steps 9-11); and commissioning (Steps 12-14). Participants were grouped into two: (1) global / regional project implementers; and (2) bilateral project implementers. Each group was asked to discuss their responses to the following guide questions for the 3 categories of the IKI process:

1. As an implementing agency, how do you involve the political and implementing partners at the 3 stages of the IKI project development?
2. How can we better engage other key national government agencies (e.g. CCC, NEDA, DOF) in the different stages of IKI project development stage?
3. What are the key issues/concerns encountered by implementing agencies (submitter)? How do you propose to address these?
4. What capacity development support is needed by grant recipients/implementing agencies to effectively and efficiently implement the project?

Global / Regional

Steps	Project outline	Steps	Full proposal	Steps	Commissioning
1	Information on submitted global / regional IKI project involving Ph to be communicated by IKI	9	Possibility to change / switch partner countries	12	
2	Centralized project outline development; Informing the partner only after submission; <i>Negotiate with partner</i>	10		13A	
3	<i>Think about private sector engagement - what is the purpose?; Consultation</i>	11	<i>Flexibility in implementation</i>	13B	
4	<i>Involve the private sector, other</i>			14A	

Steps	Project outline	Steps	Full proposal	Steps	Commissioning
	<i>development partners for synergies and complementation; Check government protocols</i>				
5	<i>Informal meetings; Find a champion (technical / political)</i>			14B	Bilateral partners to with NEDA and DOF
6	<i>Global / regional “nationalized”</i>			14C	
7	<i>“Flexibility” (channels for GPH endorsement)</i>			15	
8				16	

National

Steps	Project outline	Steps	Full proposal	Steps	Commissioning
1	Official “platform” for CCC and NEDA to communicate the IKI support (How?)	9	CCC and NEDA to brief proponents with approved CNs prior full report development; Writeshops; Peer review; Request consistent and effective facilitator-documentor-communicator from political partner who can bridge within own organization; Who is responsible for invitation of CCC and NEDA?; Inconsistency in terms of contribution to proposal development process by partners; Full proposal templates very detailed and needs high level of familiarity; Establish a project preparation fund for crafting full proposals; Capacity-building for full proposal development	12	When does commissioning start? Official communication from BMUB?
2	What’s the mode of dissemination? Is there a “target universe?”; Country pledge communication to NEDA and CCC, then how forwarded to prospective partners; Is there a need to	10	Emphasize multi-sectoral consultation on the drafting of the full proposal	13A	

Steps	Project outline	Steps	Full proposal	Steps	Commissioning
	coordinate national, regional, global only secured; Public call for proposals and platform				
3	Platforms for coordination needed during project outline formulation; Dialogue meeting; peer review; As there is a close timing for project call and outline preparation, consultation / project may be moved mid-April; Country pledges consider local political cycles; Past and current project outlines to be made available as references to avoid duplication	11		13B	Set concrete timelines for the negotiation and signing of the IA; Joint development/crafting of IAs between S and PP
4				14A	Clarity on this step (SPA)
5	At the country level, who assesses the concept proposals; Who are responsible for invitation of CCC, NEDA?; What are the parameters for review and validation?; Clarify review process / parameters			14B	
6	Where can we find the long and short listed project ideas being considered for IKI?; Do NEDA and CCC assess outlines on same or different criteria?; A Secretariat at national level that consolidates, both in terms of numbers and content/theme the ideas/project ideas.; Define political partner's responsibility, include full organogram;			14C	

Steps	Project outline	Steps	Full proposal	Steps	Commissioning
7				15	Capacity development support; Orientation on: reporting process flow, BMUB terminologies, standards, M&E requirements
8	For global projects, who takes responsibility for engaging the “political and implementing partner”, is it NEDA or CCC?; Have clear global-regional country coordination mechanisms.			16	Absence of a formal networking and synergy platform for BMUB-IKI support projects; Formally establish the coordination/synergy platform for effective use of IKI support; Synergy matrix for KM; Regular meeting with NEDA, CCC, DENR, DILG for project updates with IPs

Cross-cutting / Other concerns

1. In ensuring alignment of priorities of donor and country, CCC/NEDA/DOF have a country framework for tapping/use of BMUB IKI funds
2. Tap NEDA Board Secretariat to streamline process
3. Timeline for 3 stages is not realistic
4. Gaps, issues, concerns
5. Suggestions/recommendations
6. Capacity development for implementing partners