



People' Survival Fund: Overview and Status

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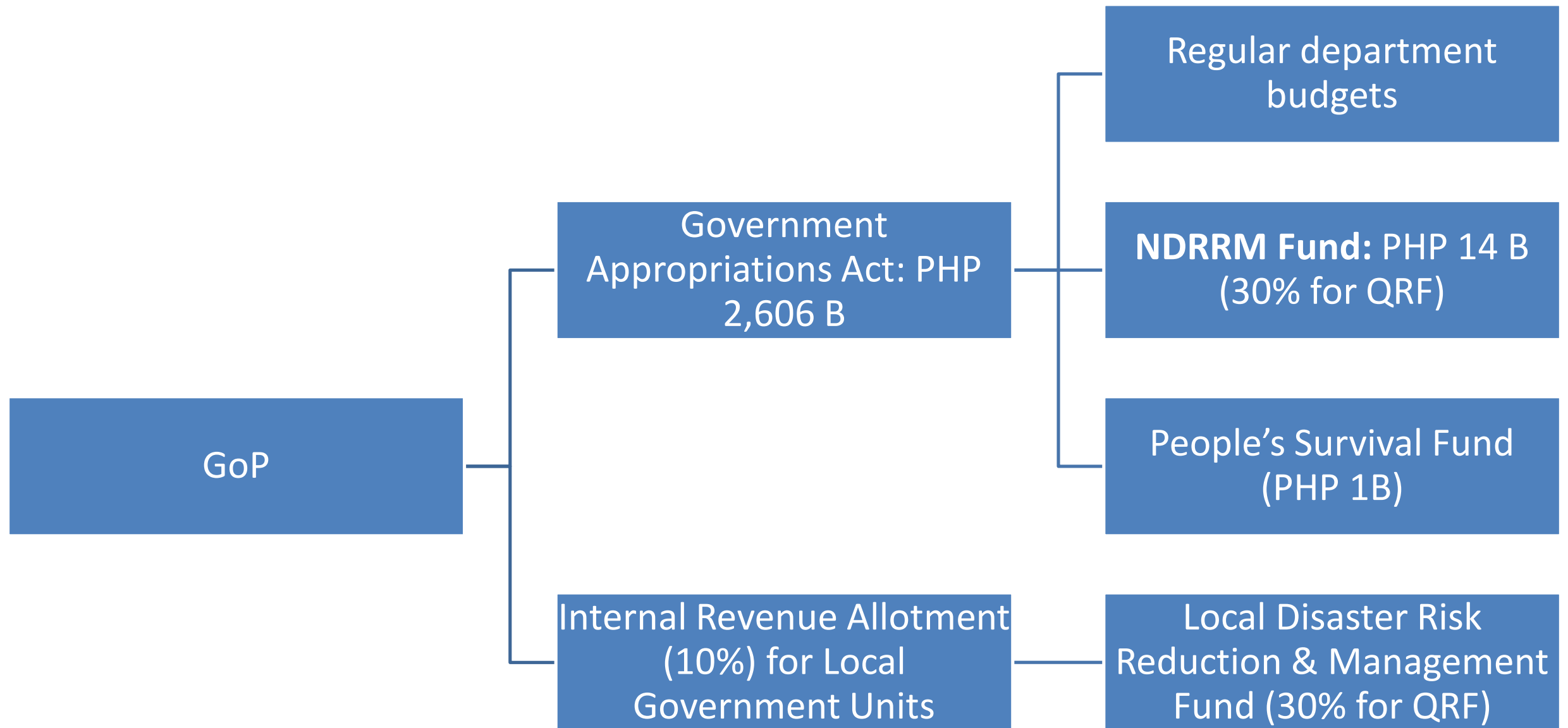
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I. Contextual background

- Government system: Republic
- Geographic location: Pacific typhoon belt, Pacific Rim of Fire, Coral Triangle
- Extreme events e.g. typhoon Ondoy (2009)
- Related laws: RA10121-National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010→ NDRRMP; RA 9729-Climate Change Act of 2009→ NCCCAP
- Local autonomy of local government units (LGUs)

Sources of CCA/DRR funds



Note: 2015 data.

A. Local Climate Finance Support



Flood control protection, national greening program, electric vehicle project/renewable energy projects and organic agriculture, among others



Vulnerability assessments, monitoring of vector-borne diseases, forecasting and early warning systems, risk financing and institutional development

**Local Disaster Risk
Reduction and
Management
Fund**

Pre-disaster preparedness programs (training, purchasing of life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines), post-disaster activities and payment of premiums on calamity insurance



PSF

People's
Survival
Fund

An Overview



Legal Basis & Policy Framework

- Created pursuant to Section 18 (Establishment of the People Survival Fund) of the RA 10174
- A Special Fund with PHP 1 *billion allocation* from the General Appropriation Act (GAA) to augment financial support for climate change adaptation (CCA) programs, projects and activities (PAPs)
- May be augmented by donations, endowments, grants and contributions
- Eligible beneficiaries are local government units and communities including non-government organizations



Uses of the Fund

- (a) sectoral vulnerability assessments;
- (b) improvement of the monitoring of vector-borne diseases;
- (c) forecasting and early warning systems;
- (d) institutional development for local governments and communities;
- (e) risk financing; and
- (f) Community adaptation support programs

Status of PSF Implementation

- 38 proposals (8 or 21% electronic submissions)
- 24 proponents
 - 19 LGUs (2 provinces, 16 municipalities, 1 city)
 - 1 district representative
 - 2 local community organizations
 - 1 private citizen
- 9 potential candidates (41%) out of 22 complying submissions, about PhP 452.4Million (cost of 8 projects only)

Way Forward

1. Review of eligible proposal for subsequent endorsement to the PSF Board for funding;
2. Capacity building of communities and local governments in the preparation of project proposals; and
3. Mobilization of funds for PSF to ensure availability of resources.

Potentials for LGUs

1. Mainstreaming CCA in priority sector(s);
climate-proofing
2. Identification of priorities
3. Incentive to plan and implement the Local
Climate Change Action Plan & Disaster Risk
Reduction & Management Plan



Thank you very much!

B. International Climate Finance Support

Official
Development
Assistance

Adaptation and Mitigation projects

Clean
Development
Mechanism

Renewable energy, waste ,and
reforestation/afforestation projects

Fast Start
Finance

Adaptation and Mitigation projects

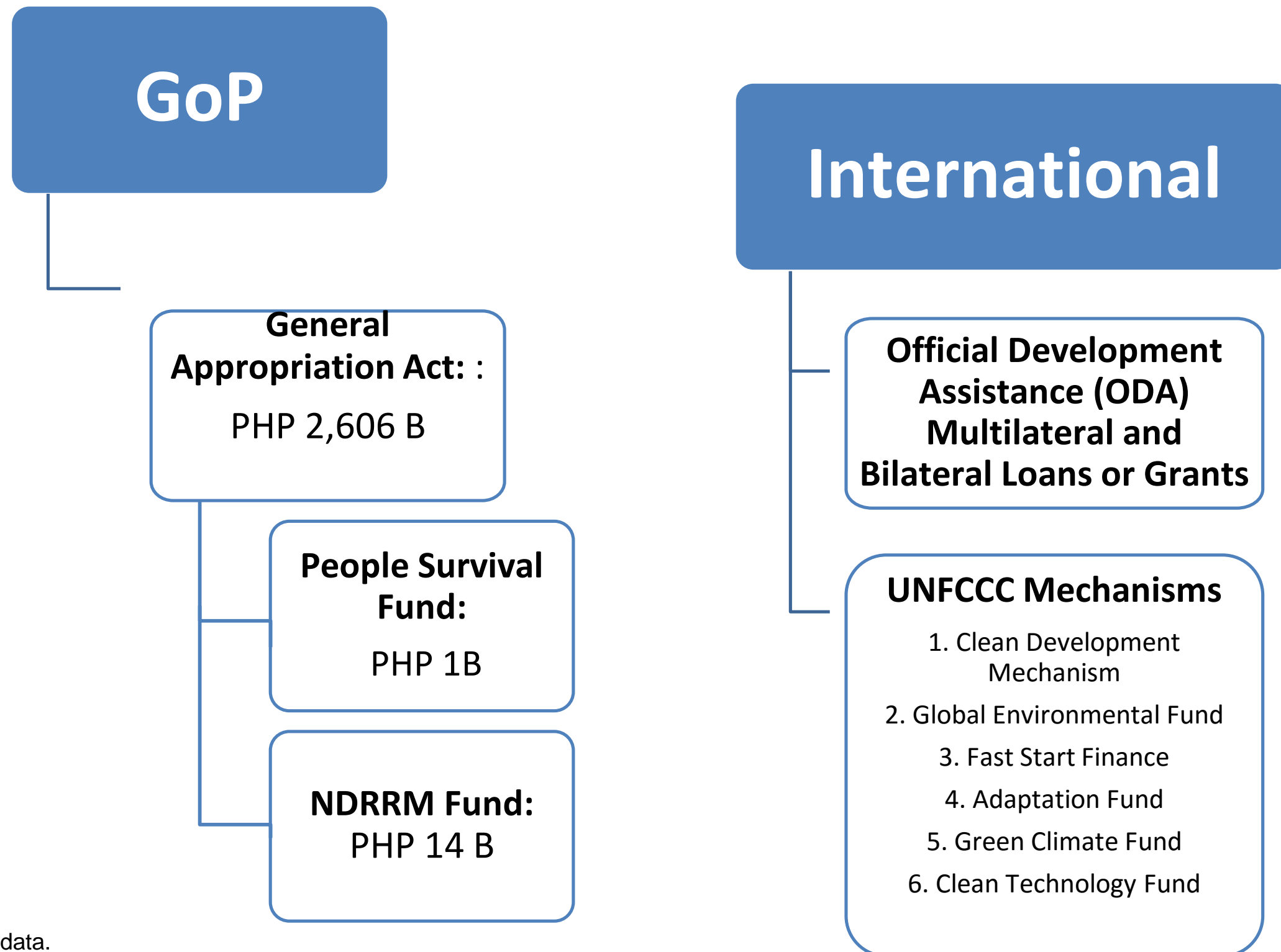
An extreme event:

Super typhoon Haiyan, Nov. 8, 2013

- Wind speed > 300 kph and storm surges of 4 m plus
- 2013 Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) damage: 0.9% of GDP
- USD 9.6 B damage
- 0.9% of GDP
- Most affected: 16 million people in 14 provinces; 4 million (about 890 thousand families) displaced
- 6,293 reported casualties
- Affected 1.1 million houses, of which more than 550,000 houses were totally destroyed

- 2015 National budget: PHP 2,606 B.
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF): PHP 14 B (PHP 6.7 B is Quick Response Funds (QRF) (Source: General Appropriations Act (GAA) 2015).
- Relevant budgets of government departments
- LDRRMF: no less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources ; 30% lump sum allocation for Quick Response Fund (QRF)
- 2014-2016 Yolanda Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (CRRP), PHP 167.9 Billion (Typhoon Haiyan) - 6.4% of the 2015 national budget, 12 time bigger than the NDRRMF

II. Sources of Climate Finance Support



Note: 2015 data.

Prioritization/Selection Criteria

- Exposure to climate risks: LGUs in Category III of the Updated PDP (2011-2016), enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) and CCA/DRR CLUP
- Poverty incidence
- Provinces with key biodiversity areas: DENR, Priority Sites for Conservation in the Philippines: Key Biodiversity Areas (2006).

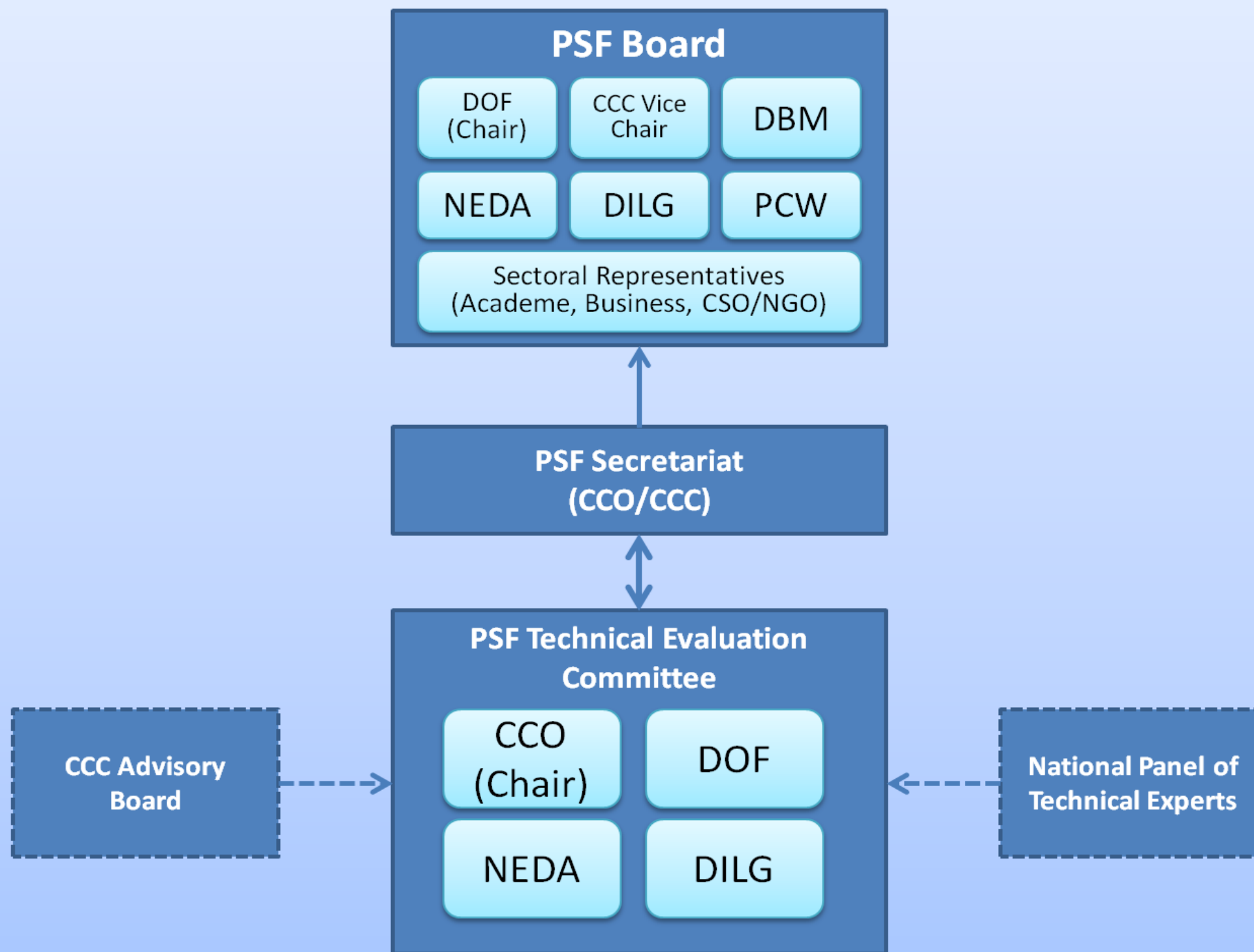


Specific Evaluation Guidelines/Consideration

- Level of risk and vulnerability to climate change
- Responsiveness/Consistency with development/sectoral plans
- Poverty reduction potential
- Cost effectiveness and attainability of the proposal
- Identification of potential co-benefits/Maximization of multi-sectoral or cross-sectoral benefits
- Management of Environmental Risks/Impacts posed by the project (if applicable)
- Sustainability plan/Potential for replication and/or upscaling of program/project
- Presence of project monitoring and evaluation system
- Participation of affected communities in the design of the project
- Gender/PWD sensitivity



PSF Institutional Structure





Project Evaluation Process

