



Global
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Engaging Decision Makers and Other Stakeholders

Green Growth and Climate Change Adaptation
Case Study in San Vicente, Palawan, Philippines

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Conventional approaches often set apart Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and economic growth as distinct processes

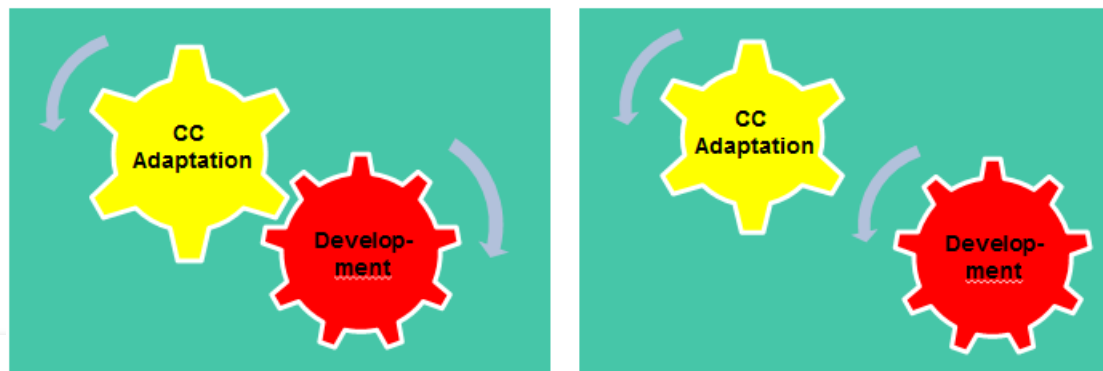
A long-term liability. Extreme climate events which are likely to intensify in the future represents a long-term liability affecting economic growth.

Diverting investment toward climate resilience. Conventional approaches emphasize finding the right balance between economic growth and CCA.

Understanding climate change as a driving force of Green Growth

Economics of Climate Change Adaptation. Much like climate change mitigation, CCA can be a driver for innovation and an engine for economic growth.

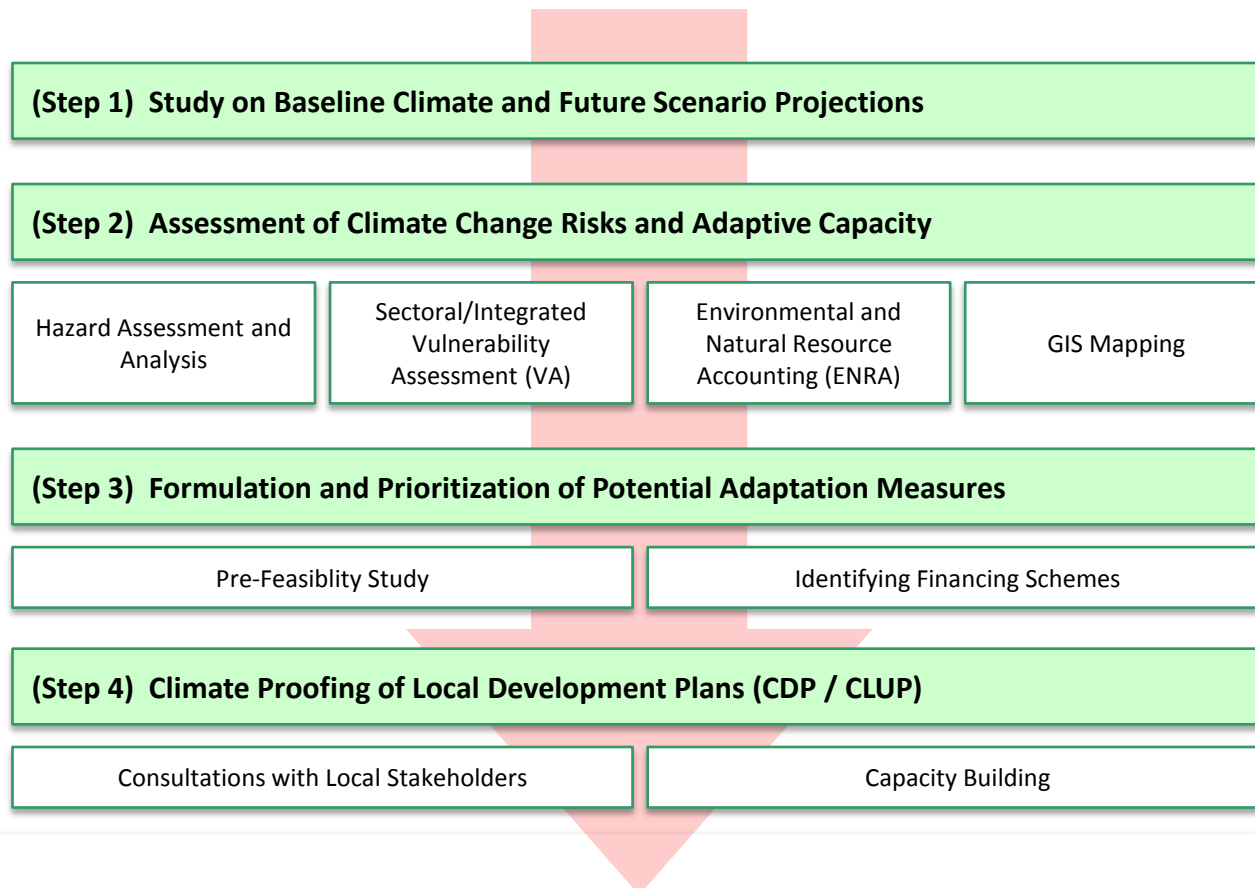
Overlap between investments. A large majority of what has been identified as CCA in developing countries can be considered as basic development. Coordinating the two funding streams is important to enable sustainable growth.



Case Study Project Overview



Objective	Building ecologically stable and economically resilient communities
Location	Municipality of San Vicente, Palawan
Stakeholders	Philippines Climate Change Commission / Local Government Unit
Output	Local Climate Change and Green Growth Action Plan



1. Policy and Institutional Framework



Philippines: Policy Framework

National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) serves as the country's roadmap.

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) outlines priority programs and activities.

Philippines: Institutional Framework

Climate Change Commission (CCC) under the Office of the President is the sole body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the programs and activities relating to climate change.

Local Government Units (LGUs) are frontline agencies in planning and implementation of climate change action plans.

Principle of Subsidiarity as emphasized in the NFSCC enables multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships.



2. Framework for Stakeholder Engagement



Clarifying What is to be Achieved from Engagement

Revising the Local Development Plan. Outcome of the project will help identify the climate change risk, exposure, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities, effective adaptation measures, and opportunities for Green Growth, to be reflected into the local development plan.

Allowing Mutual Influence and Managing Expectations

Validation of Results. Community heads were given the opportunity to validate the results obtained from ground activities. Decision makers were continuously aware of the recent developments and had their say to keep expectations realistic.

Engagement Forums

Group Discussions. Engagement of stakeholders through group discussions allowed them to develop a better understanding of the issue at hand. Multiple group (by different barangays) discussions also allowed stakeholders to take responsibility towards the issue.

Roles and Responsibilities

Role of an Enabler. GGGI performed the role of an ‘enabler’ rather than a ‘donor’, treating stakeholders as ‘development partners’ instead of ‘recipients’.

3. Use of Capacity Building Programs



Designing a variety of capacity building programs and workshops aimed at:

- a. Developing a platform of shared understanding and objectives
- b. Encouraging participation
- c. Enhancing a sense of ownership and responsibility
- d. Improving the quality of results

(Capacity Building / Training of Trainers)

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
GIS Risk Mapping
Ecosystems Valuation
Microfinance and Green Services

(Workshops and Cross-Visits)

Project Development
Best Practices in CCA (Local Cross-Visit)
Best Practices in Green Growth (Int. Cross-Visit)



4. Integrating Bottom-up and Top-down Approach

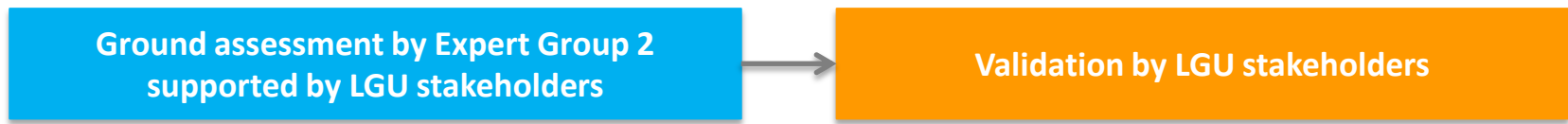


Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

Bottom-up approach



Top-down approach



Challenges

Bottom-up Approach. Stakeholders have limited knowledge on the menu of adaptation options. Lack of analytical connection between the identified vulnerability and adaptive measures. → technical review by expert group

Top-down Approach. Results rely strongly on the limited information and well-established conventional ideas (lacks consideration on local context) → validation by LGU stakeholders

5. Engagement Follow-up



Providing Information on Access to Finance

Financing climate change adaptation projects is often overlooked in CCA planning. Engaging the stakeholders to seek access to finance by providing the right information (fund sources) is a critical step prior to project closure. Integrating adaptation efforts into 'development fund stream' may be a viable option.

Capacity Building on Project Development

Conceptualizing and designing a feasible project that attracts fund sources (donors) is a skill that is often neglected. Stakeholders showed high interest in understanding the cost and benefits of adaptation efforts – an important basis to designing adaptation projects

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the success and failures is an important - a communications officer is engaged to listen to what worked and what didn't for the stakeholders



- 1. Policy and Institutional Framework**
- 2. Framework for Stakeholder Engagement**
- 3. Use of Capacity Building Programs**
- 4. Integrating Bottom-up and Top-down Approach**
- 5. Engagement Follow-up**

Key Points

- Strong commitment and direct involvement of the Philippines Climate Change Committee and LGU leaders
- Maintaining regular contacts with stakeholders (naturally by taking a bottom-up approach and holding regular capacity building programs) helps foster trust and ownership
- Making sure that the interests of small yet powerful stakeholders are not overlooked (i.e., indigenous peoples) to prevent any potential gridlock in project implementation - requires careful consideration of the uniqueness of circumstances and specificity of interest of every stakeholder
- Performing the role of being an ‘enabler’ rather than a ‘donor’ and treating stakeholders as ‘development partner’ instead of ‘recipient’ goes a long way in furthering stakeholder engagement. Dictating, instead of enabling, development always runs the risk of compromising project ownership and stakeholder engagement.