

7 November 2012

Manila, Philippines

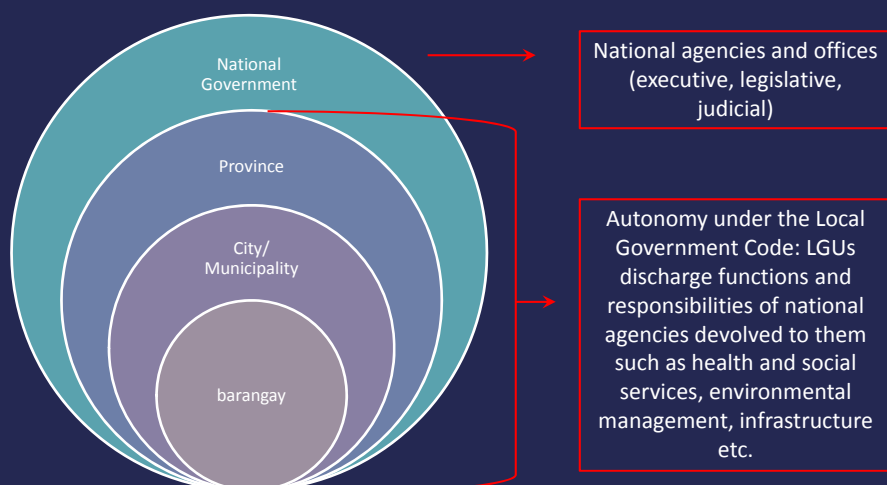
Workshop on National-Sub-national Linkage to Enhance
Low Carbon Development at the Sub-national Level in the Philippines

State of monitoring and evaluation of policy and GHG emissions in the Philippines

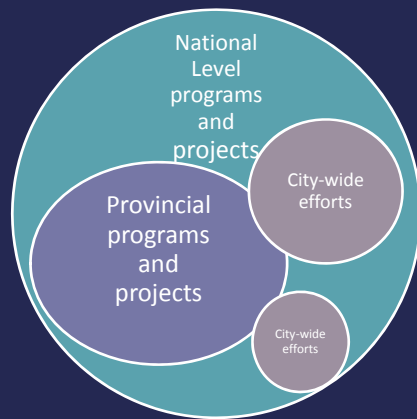
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National – Sub-national (Local) Jurisdictions



This Study looked into the state of monitoring in the following areas...



- RE
- EE including commercial buildings
- Transport
- Waste
- Agriculture; and
- forestry

National Level Monitoring by Implementing Agencies / Institutions



- Policies are translated to concrete actions through programs/ projects
- For each program/project: indicators and criteria are set by the implementing agencies
- Monitoring are also done by the implementing agencies

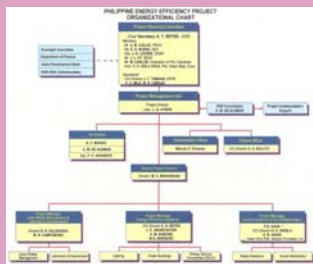


National Level Monitoring by Implementing Agencies: An Example

Philippine Energy Efficiency Project - A series of activities that aims to reduce electricity consumption in the residential and public sectors, reduce the peak load power demand, reduce health risk associated with residual mercury and kerosene (in the off grid areas) and establish a certification process for energy and environmentally efficient commercial buildings



National Level Monitoring by Implementing Agencies: The PEEP



Some Performance indicators:

- # of free CFLs distributed
- # of government building retrofitted
- # of streetlights retrofitted
- Energy Savings
- CO2 reductions
- Co-benefits (monetary savings, market transformation)

Role of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)



NEDA is primarily responsible for formulating a continuing, coordinated and fully integrated social and economic policies, plans and programs for the Philippine government

Role of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)

- All national government agencies are **required** to submit and seek approval from NEDA, through the **Investment Coordinating Committee (ICC)**, of all planned programs and projects that involve investments from the Philippine government, including those funded from government funds, grants from local and foreign donors, as well as loans.

Role of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)

SUMMARY:

- Approves projects and programs
- Monitors implementation
 - Monitoring results are the basis for budget releases from government ; or reallocation of funds

Sub-national Level Monitoring by LGUs



Monitoring Low Carbon Development

- Prerequisite: Base year data -- GHG inventory

✓ National level inventory (top-down approach)

– Sub-national level inventory (bottom-up approach)

- Voluntary at this stage
- Not all LGUs are doing the calculations

Low Carbon development at Sub-national Levels: Case Studies

- Greenhouse Gas inventory efforts
 - USAID Cenergy’s “Responding to Climate Change through Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Management”
 - 38 LGUs were trained
 - 14 LGUs were able to finish entity-level GHG inventory
 - 10 LGUs were able to finish community-level GHG inventory
 - ✓ Province of Aurora
 - ✓ City of Makati
 - ✓ City of Quezon



Low Carbon development at Sub-national Levels: CDM Case Studies

CDM General Statistics

- 131 projects applied for approval from the DNA;
- 110 projects Issued LOA;
- 58 projects registered; and
- 5 projects successfully issued CERs as of June 2012 (551,281 emissions reduction credits).
- 70% of the projects issued LoA are small scale.



Low Carbon development at Sub-national Levels: CDM Case Studies

CDM PoA Statistics

- 13 in validation
- 2 cancelled
- 0 registered
- 6 have national government participation
- 1 have LGU participation



Study Findings

- Baseline data to monitor low carbon development projects and measures is not readily available, although there is a myriad of resources waiting to be processed
 - On the national level, the role of NEDA – ICC in monitoring is essential ;
 - Likewise national agencies should be capacitated to include low carbon monitoring in all crafting indicators and targets for their projects and programs

Study Findings

- On the subnational –level, LGUs have differing progress in terms of monitoring low carbon development in their localities – some are advanced, some are starting, most do not have monitoring measures in place
- GHG inventory at national and subnational level is essential
 - Future national policy? – Mandatory reporting for sub-national levels ?

Study Findings

- Need to document lessons learned and best practices from CDM experiences especially in PoA implementation to better capacitate national and sub-national governments in monitoring GHG emissions
- **Build on existing monitoring methodologies**
 - Balance among good accounting principles

Thank you!