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LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

Sub-category	Definition
National development plan (1.1)	DRR and CCA concepts are incorporated
DRR laws, regulations, plans and policies (1.2)	Enacted with consideration of CCA
CCA laws, regulations, plans and policies (1.3)	Enacted with consideration of DRR
Relevant sectoral laws, regulations and policies (1.4)	DRR and CCA concepts are incorporated in land-use and urban plans, building codes, water resources and river basin management, forestry management, etc.

GP*-1.1: The Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

Description of practice: The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines formulated the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. The PDP 2017-2022 is the first medium-term development plan that is anchored on a long-term vision. It is the first of the four six-year plans that aims to realise AmBisyon Natin 2040, the 25-year vision for the country. The PDP 2017-2022 has identified DRR and CCA as main crosscutting concerns. This can be mainly found in Chapter 11 on Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families. The plan envisages rolling out climate and disaster vulnerability and risk assessment nationwide.

DRR and CCA have been integrated into a wide range of different sectors and sub-sectors using various strategies in order to address climate change vulnerabilities and contribute to the reduction of disaster risks. Part 6 (Foundations for Inclusive and Sustainable Development) of the PDP includes chapters related to DRR and CCA covering strategy framework on foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy created with subsector strategies such as incorporation of disaster resilience measures, ensuring security of infrastructure facilities, framework on ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment, mitigation and preparedness at the local level, strengthening implementation of response, recovery and rehabilitation efforts and strengthening monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of DRR and CCA actions.

The PDP expressed that it is necessary to continue to mainstream DRR and CCA in national and local development plans and policies. In this connection, the PDP stressed the necessities to mainstream updated climate projection and risk and vulnerability assessment in the development processes to carefully identify interventions that will be implemented and avoid implementation of maladaptive practices and activities.

To mainstream DRR and CCA, the Philippine Climate Change Commission (CCC) is entrusted to draft an enabling policy and provide assistance to local communities in conducting vulnerability and risk assessments. The CCC will explore partnerships with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) to maximize the People Survival Fund (PSF) and NDRRM funds for risk transfer schemes such as insurance.

* GP is Good Practice.



Figure 8. Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 (GP1.1)

Source: National Economic and Development Authority, the Philippines

DRR and CCA benefits: The benefit of this good practice is that it provides a clear-cut linkage between upstream national development plan and downstream strategies/policies and contributes to implementing DRR and CCA in an integrated manner. The implementation of downstream strategies/policies requires national resource mobilisation based on upstream national development plans for which the governmental top-down commitment is provided through this development plan. The results of the vulnerability assessments conducted at the local level will form the backbone for local strategies and measures to reduce vulnerabilities. To develop facilities for adaptation including risk transfer mechanisms, the PSF will provide technical and financial assistance to enable local communities implement adaptation measures.

Scalability potential: The PDP 2017-2022 has very high potential to be scaled-up to improve the integration of DRR and CCA in the next PDP 2023-2028. ASEAN states are increasingly incorporating the DRR and CCA concerns in their national development plans indicating that such integration is possible for a wide range of countries.

- **Social and political acceptability:** Since the PDP is the basic socio-economic national development plan based on the political consensus, it has social and political acceptability.
- **Economic viability and sustainability:** Ability

of the government to provide necessary finances will determine the sustainability of the measures envisaged in the plan. Since the integration of DRR and CCA will be implemented under the PDP, which is the most important national development plan, and there are fewer risk factors on economic viability and sustainability.

- **Institutional and policy needs:** PDP as an upstream national development policy emphasizes the integration of DRR and CCA. The implementation of PDP requires agencies such as NEDA to work with various implementation agencies at sectoral and sub-national levels. Cabinet clusters and inter-agency committees required to implement PDP are already in place.

Source/Contact: NEDA. 2017. The Philippine development plan 2017-2022. Manila, the Philippines: The National Economic and Development Authority. Available at <http://www.neda.gov.ph/tag/philippine-development-plan-2017-2022/>

GP-1.2: Sectoral climate change action plans in Cambodia

Description of practice: The Government of Cambodia has developed climate change action plans across various sectors and ministries. The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCCA), a multi donor initiative funded by EU, SIDA, DANIDA and UNDP, contributed to the formulation of the climate change action plan of each line ministry in Cambodia. Under this umbrella mechanism, the sector wide climate change adaptation plans for major line ministries have been prepared. The plans were prepared for the ministries of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, disaster management, education, gender, public health, water resources and meteorology, rural development, transportation, land management and urban planning, tourism, information, handicrafts, and energy sectors. There is also an overarching climate change action plan to be implemented under the Ministry of Environment.

DRR and CCA benefits: Mainstreaming DRM and CCA into the development plans of line ministries will lead to the potential development of specific actions at the ministry level. In addition, there is a greater accountability and ownership of such plans than those developed outside the individual ministries leading to greater impact.

Scalability potential: The fact that all the ministries have developed the sectoral action plans indicates the scalability potential of the initiative.

- **Social and political acceptability:** Due to

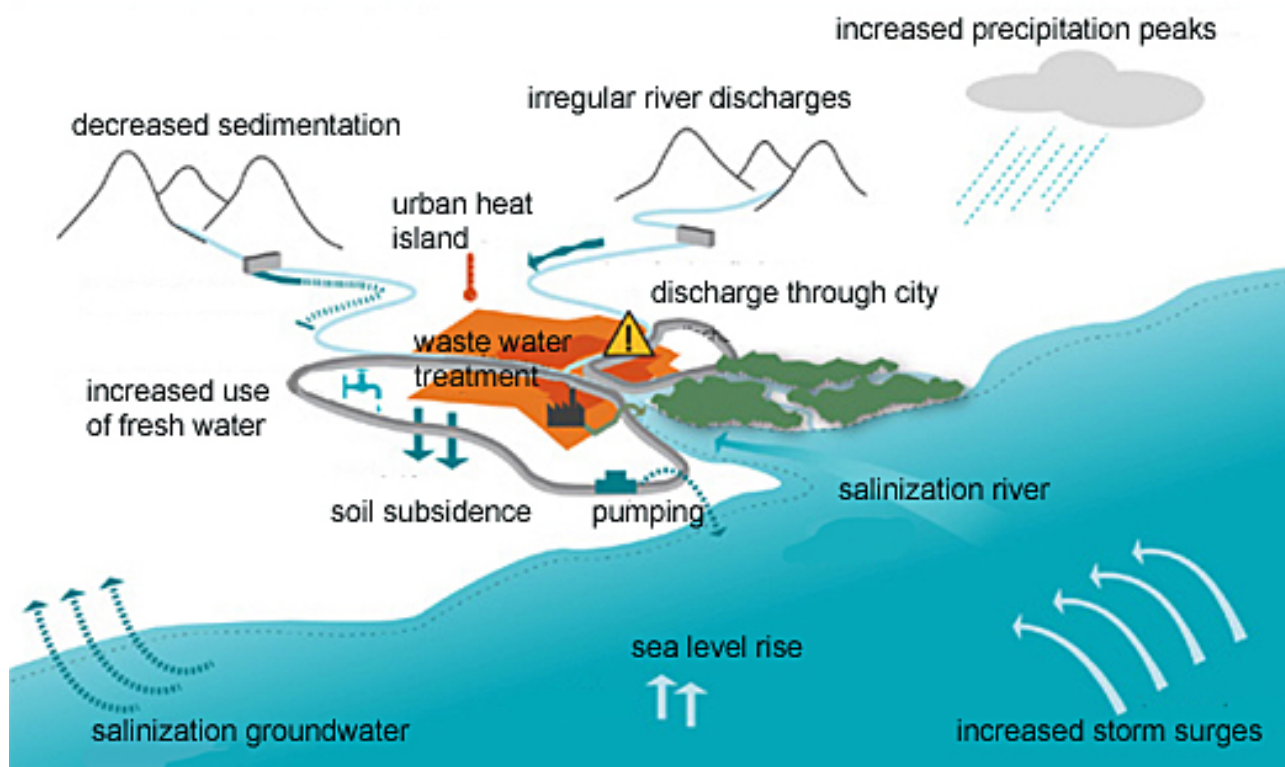


Figure 9. Climate Change Impacts for Ho Chi Minh City
 Source: Climate Change Bureau, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

ownership and accountability associated with the individual ministries, there is a greater political acceptability for sectoral action plans as compared to the unified action plans developed outside the ministries.

- **Economic viability and sustainability:** Sectoral action plans reduces the burden on coordination required to develop a unified action plan cutting across all the ministries. However, developing individual action plans entail ensuring avoiding the redundancy and duplication of actions and greater coordination while implementing these plans.
- **Institutional and policy needs:** There are strong and specific institutional and policy needs to strengthen the coordinated implementation on the ground in addition to the coordinated development of sectoral action plans.

Source/Contact: Department of Climate Change. 2014. Climate change action plan. Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Government of Cambodia. Available at <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/128-climate-change-action-plan.html>

GP-1.3: Local CCA action plans, Viet Nam

Description of practice: In Viet Nam, the Climate

Change Bureau (CCB) and the Climate Change Coordination Office (CCCO) were set up in major cities: CCCOs are established in 3 cities, Can Tho, Da Nang and Quy Nhon, and CCB in Ho Chi Minh City. The main responsibilities of CCCOs are improving climate change resilience and adaptation through local government planning, decision-making, and policy implementation. CCCO Danang City, the coordination body of the city on climate change issues, prepared the 'Resilient Strategy for Danang City' under the 100 Resilient Cities initiatives. CCCO in Quy Nhon has a target to achieve 100% flood free by 2025. CCB Ho Chi Minh City formulated the 'Climate Change Response Action Plan (CCRAP) 2016-2020' targeting multiple sectors. CCB advises and assists the Steering Committee in the Implementation of CCRAP and proposes policy measures and coordination mechanisms for the effective implementation of the city's response to climate change.

DRR and CCA benefits: These plans promote CCA and climate change mitigation in multiple sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, transport. They aim to train households on climate change and disaster preparedness and have introduced multi-purpose flood prevention houses and improved the coordination mechanism at the local level. The local CCA plan, which is customized based on the integrated local situation of disaster risks and climate change scenarios, contributed to the potential integration of DRR and CCA in Viet Nam.

Scalability potential: The local climate change

focal points as well as the local climate change adaptation plans can be scaled up to improve the integration of DRR and CCA at local levels.

- **Social and political acceptability:** Since the local climate change focal points as well as the local climate change adaptation plans are operated and formulated in response to local needs, there exists a clear-cut social and political acceptability.
- **Economic viability and sustainability:** Since the local climate change focal points as well as the local climate change adaptation plans are operated and formulated under the budgetary support of the local government units, there are less risk factors on economic viability and sustainability.
- **Institutional and policy needs:** Specific institutional and policy needs required to operate and formulate the local climate change focal points as well as the local CCA plan are properly met in the policy direction.

Source/Contact: Climate Change Bureau (CCB), Ho Chi Minh City and the Climate Change Coordination Office (CCCO), Can Tho, Da Nang, Quy Nhon, Viet Nam

GP-1.4: Sectoral law and regulations in Viet Nam, the Philippines and Indonesia

Description of practice: In Viet Nam, environmental charges such as the payment for forest environmental services defined under Decree 99 are incorporated into the financial framework related to climate change response. Similarly, under Decision 799, the National REDD+ Action Program is designed in compliance with the policies and laws of Viet Nam, and consistent to the provisions of UNFCCC and relevant treaties.

In the Philippines, under the Resolution No. 915 of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), the Supplemental Guideline was developed in compliance with two landmark national laws, the Climate Change Act of 2009 and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. This is also HLURB's response to address and support for the local government units to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans and Zoning Ordinances. Indonesia's legislative framework for "Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)" is based on Water Law No.7/2004 and subsequent regulations. The most important milestone in implementing the IWRM principles and processes occurred by the administrative reform is the enactment of Water Law No. 7/2004. Efforts such

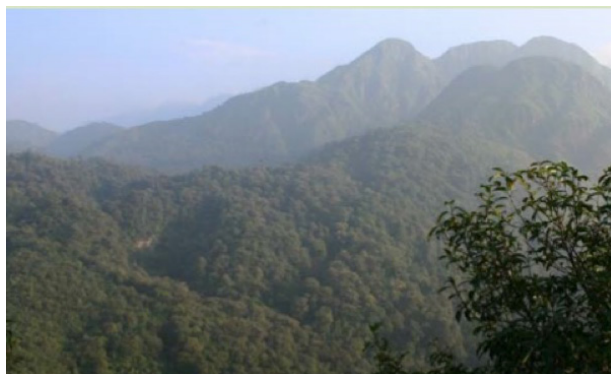


Figure 10. Forest in Phong Nha – Quang Binh, Viet Nam (GP-1.4)

Source: "Viet Nam Forestry", VNFOREST

as the regulations, guidelines as well as short and long-term plans issued by local and central governments have been attempted to implement the IWRM as prescribed by the Water Law.

DRR and CCA benefits: The incorporation of individual sectoral laws and regulations on river management, river basin management, forestry management and land use management into the laws and regulations related to DRR and CCA of these countries significantly contributes to the integration of DRR and CCA in relevant sectors. Strengthening these sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing forestry services, land-use and water resource management contributes to the improvement of risk assessment by incorporating disaster and climate risks.

Scalability potential: The incorporated sectoral laws and regulations into the DRR and CCA legal framework can be integrated into a more comprehensive DRR and CCA law in future.

- **Social and political acceptability:** Since the incorporated sectoral laws and regulations are part of the basic legal framework for the integration of DRR and CCA, there exists a clear cut social and political acceptability.
- **Economic viability and sustainability:** Since the integration of DRR and CCA will be implemented under the incorporated sectoral laws and regulations, there are no known associated risk factors related to economic viability and sustainability.
- **Institutional and policy needs:** There are strong and specific institutional and policy needs required to integrate DRR and CCA under the incorporated sectoral laws and regulations, which is in line with the basic legal direction.

Source/Contact: Decree No. 99 and Decision No. 799 of Viet Nam, Resolution No. 915 of the Philippines and Water Law No.7 of Indonesia

