



Availing the UN Loss and Damage Fund: L&D Accounting in the Philippines

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OUTLINE

- I. Background/Rationale
- II. Disaster Impacts in the Philippines
 - Accounting for economic vs non-economic; short- vs long-run impacts
 - Need for appropriate loss and damage accounting
- III. L&D accounting approaches
- IV. L&D Financing instruments
- V. Case studies
- VI. L&D Issues and concerns
- VII. Key Insights
- VIII. Recommendations

Background / Rationale

- This study looked into the particulars of the **climate and disaster related loss and damage accounting in the Philippines** and recommended ways to **better position and prepare the country to tap the newly established Loss and Damage Fund**.
 - (1) **examined the methodologies, tools, and processes** for climate change and post-disaster L&D accounting and the extent of their coverage;
 - (2) **gathered insights** on objectives and intended outcomes of the process based on documentary information and **perception of stakeholders in national and subnational levels**;
 - (3) **documented L&D accounting** in past disasters and climate events;
 - (4) **investigated resource inputs** across institutional structures; and
 - (5) **provided recommendations** to aid policy implementation.

Background / Rationale

loss and damage: adverse impacts and unavoidable consequences from climate change manifested in rising sea levels, heatwaves, desertification, acidification, and extreme weather events, among others

losses: permanent and irreversible

damages: can be addressed through reparation and restoration

- Loss and damage is often framed in the context of **climate justice**
 - need for **reparation and goodwill** to poorer nations that usually produce lesser GHGs emissions, but are the most affected by climate change and disaster events



Background / Rationale

- **Three Decades of Global Debates:** Earliest talks on “**loss and damage**” started in the 1990s, during the preparation for the founding of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- **Vulnerable countries lobbied:** Small Island States lobbied for the inclusion of a fund in UNFCCC, requiring wealthy nations responsible for climate change to compensate the hardest hit countries due to extreme climate and disaster events
- **Loss and Damage Fund:** The creation and operationalization of “*Fund for responding to loss and damage*”¹ was finally agreed upon and operationalized during the 27th and 28th Annual UN Climate Change Conference (COP27 & 28).

¹Official name of the fund, as decided by the LDF Board during the Second meeting on July 9-12, 2024, in Songdo, South Korea

Background / Rationale

- **UNEP 2022 Adaptation Gap report** indicates that adaptation finance flows to developing countries are low.
- **L&D Estimates:** USD 300-500 billion per year, reaching 20% of collective GDPs; almost 600B/yr needed by 2030.
- **The COP 28** in November of 2023 ended with progressive promise to complete the establishment of the fund, sustain and administer country contributions, and continue to work toward fossil fuel reduction and disaster risk reduction and mgt.
- The fund will be administered by World Bank; supported by transnational board and UNDP.

Background / Rationale

- On July 9, 2024, the Philippines was selected as the host country of the board of the Fund.
- The Philippines has the *“legal personality and legal capacity to negotiate, conclude and enter into a hosting arrangement with the World Bank as interim trustee and host of the Fund’s secretariat”* (UNFCCC, 2024, p. 2)
- The **initial commitments** from various nations amounted to **USD 792 Million**, which is far from the **estimated USD 290-580 Billion** needed to address the loss and damages in developing countries.



Photo from the Second Board meeting on July 9-12, 2024, in Songdo, South Korea

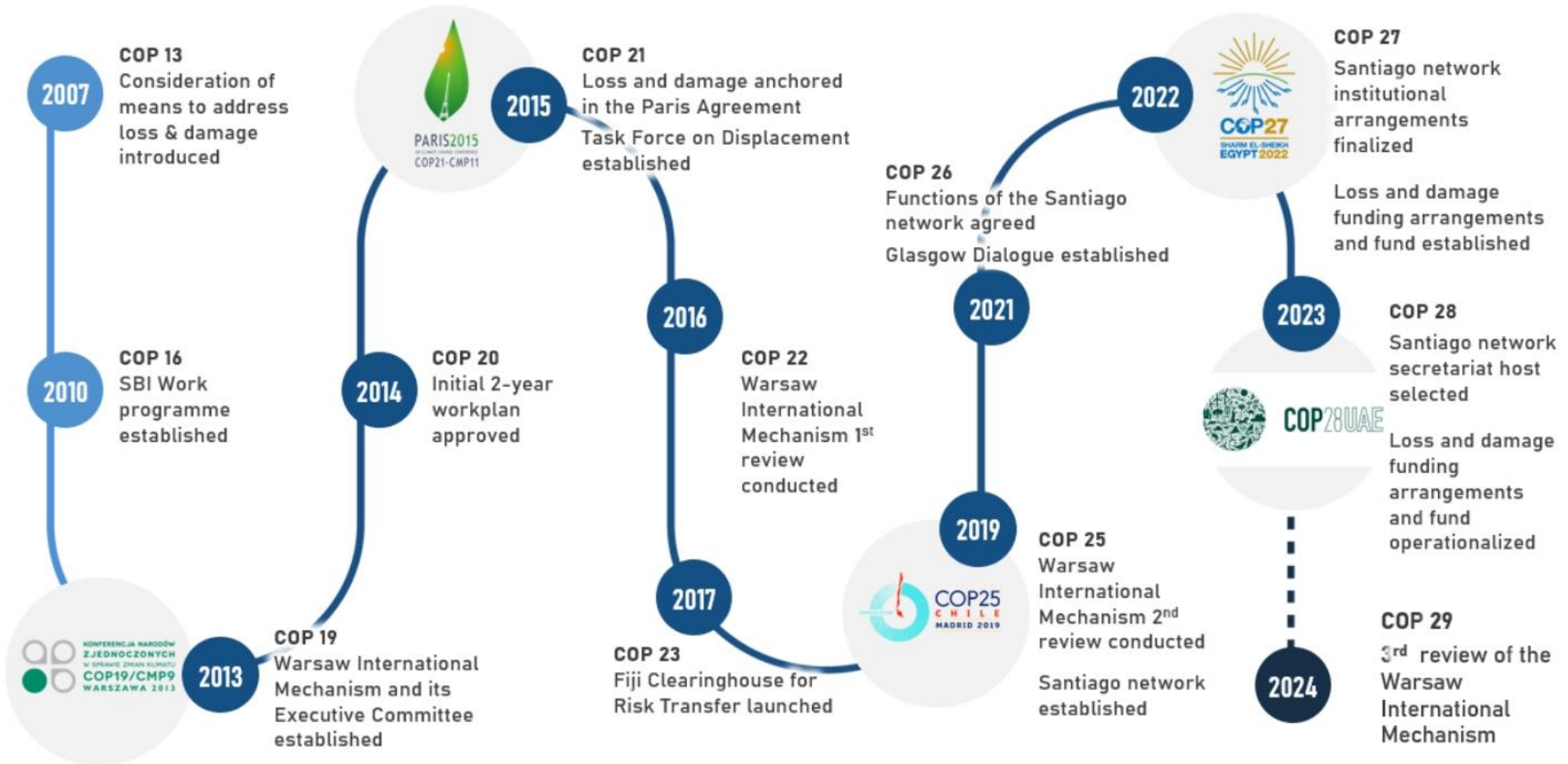
Timeline of the UN loss and damage

fun

 Initial scoping

 Setting up institutional arrangements & launching technical work

 Catalyzing support



Source: UNFCCC Secretariat

Disaster Impacts in the Philippines

- The Philippines has placed **first out of 193 countries** assessed for the Disaster Risk Index for two consecutive years, based on the **World Risk Index 2022 and 2023**.
 - This is with high scores in exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping mechanisms and adaptive capacity

Table 1. Top 10 countries from the World Risk Index 2022

Country	Risk
Philippines	46.82
India	42.31
Indonesia	41.46
Colombia	38.37
Mexico	37.55
Myanmar	35.49
Mozambique	34.37
China	28.70
Bangladesh	27.90
Pakistan	26.75

Table 2. Top 10 countries from the World Risk Index 2023

Country	Risk
Philippines	46.86
Indonesia	43.50
India	41.52
Mexico	38.17
Colombia	37.64
Myanmar	36.16
Mozambique	34.61
Russian Federation	28.20
Bangladesh	27.29
China	27.10

Disaster Impacts in the Philippines (1905-2022)

Table 3. Summary of disaster impacts by disaster groups

Disaster group	Frequency	AID Contribution (in '000 USD)	Deaths ('000)	Injuries ('000)	Affected ('000)	Homeless ('000)	Total affected (M)	Total damages
Meteorological	381	1,033,851.00	50.8	74.1	198,634.4	5,821.2	204.5	24,821,273.00
Geophysical	75	1,871.00	13.3	18.5	9,774.1	84.0	9.9	973,571.00
Hydrological	190	22,603.00	6.2	1.4	34,215.4	614.9	34.8	3,875,344.00
Biological	23	-	2.6	333.1	25.5	0.0	0.4	-
Climatological	11	-	0.0	0.0	6,751.2	0.0	6.8	148,852.00

Table 4. Summary of disaster sub-groups

Disaster subgroup	Frequency	AID Contribution (in '000 USD)	Deaths ('000)	Injuries ('000)	Affected ('000)	Homeless ('000)	Total affected (M)	Total damages
Storm	381	1,033,851.00	50.8	74.1	198,634.4	5,821.2	204.5	24,821,273.00
Volcanic activity	30	1,651.00	3.0	1.2	2,570.7	19.3	2.7	301,525.00
Earthquake	42	220.00	9.9	17.3	7,203.4	4.7	7.2	672,046.00
Landslide	32	6,415.00	2.5	0.5	305.8	23.0	0.3	33,281.00
Flood	158	16,188.00	3.7	0.9	33,909.6	591.0	34.5	3,842,063.00
Epidemic	-	-	2.6	333.1	25.5	0.0	0.4	-
Drought	-	-	0.0	0.0	6,750.9	0.0	6.8	148,852.00
Mass movement (dry)	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Insect infestation	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
Wildfire	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-

Greatest Damage from Hydro-meteorological events

Source: EM-DAT

Disaster Impacts in the Philippines (1970-2022)

Table 5. Snapshot of casualties and damages in selected regions from the Philippines

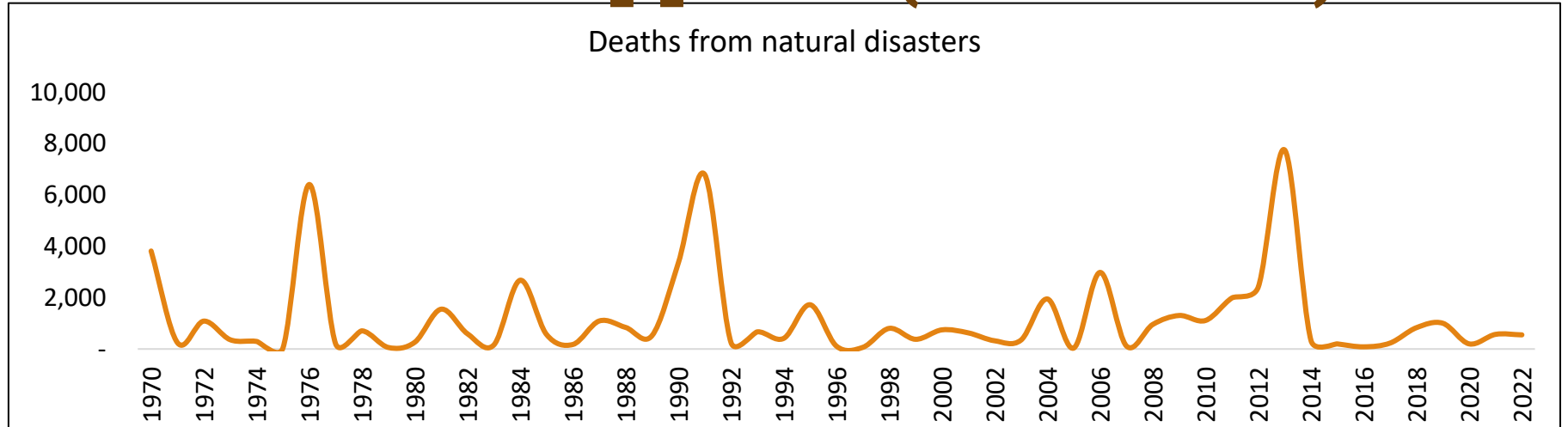
REGION	DEAD ('000)	INJURED ('000)	MISSING ('000)	FAMILIES ('000)	PERSONS ('000)	TOTALLY DAMAGED ('000)	PARTIALLY DAMAGED ('000)	AGRI (PHP M)	INFRA (PHP M)	TOTAL (PHP M)
CALABARZON	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.94	27.08	0.03	0.81	30.91	34.32	65.24
MIMAROPA	0.02	0.06	0.02	101.01	466.12	11.61	22.20	602.38	1,526.77	2,129.16
REGION 5	0.01	0.02	0.00	150.89	692.02	2.09	10.32	347.92	522.88	870.80
REGION 6	0.29	2.07	0.03	840.56	3,873.03	229.33	253.02	3,625.64	14,197.42	17,823.06
Region 7	0.07	0.35	0.01	1,299.44	5,909.96	62.84	48.48	1,531.96	4,152.06	5,684.02
Region 8	5.90	26.19	1.01	1,006.72	5,015.43	244.55	248.31	18,921.23	49,786.13	68,707.36
Region 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Region 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25	19.59	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Region 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Region 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.80	69.96	0.47	6.24	188.00	15.50	203.50
Total	6.30	28.69	1.06	3,424.59	16,078.18	550.93	589.40	25,248.04	70,235.09	95,483.13

Source: OCD, various years

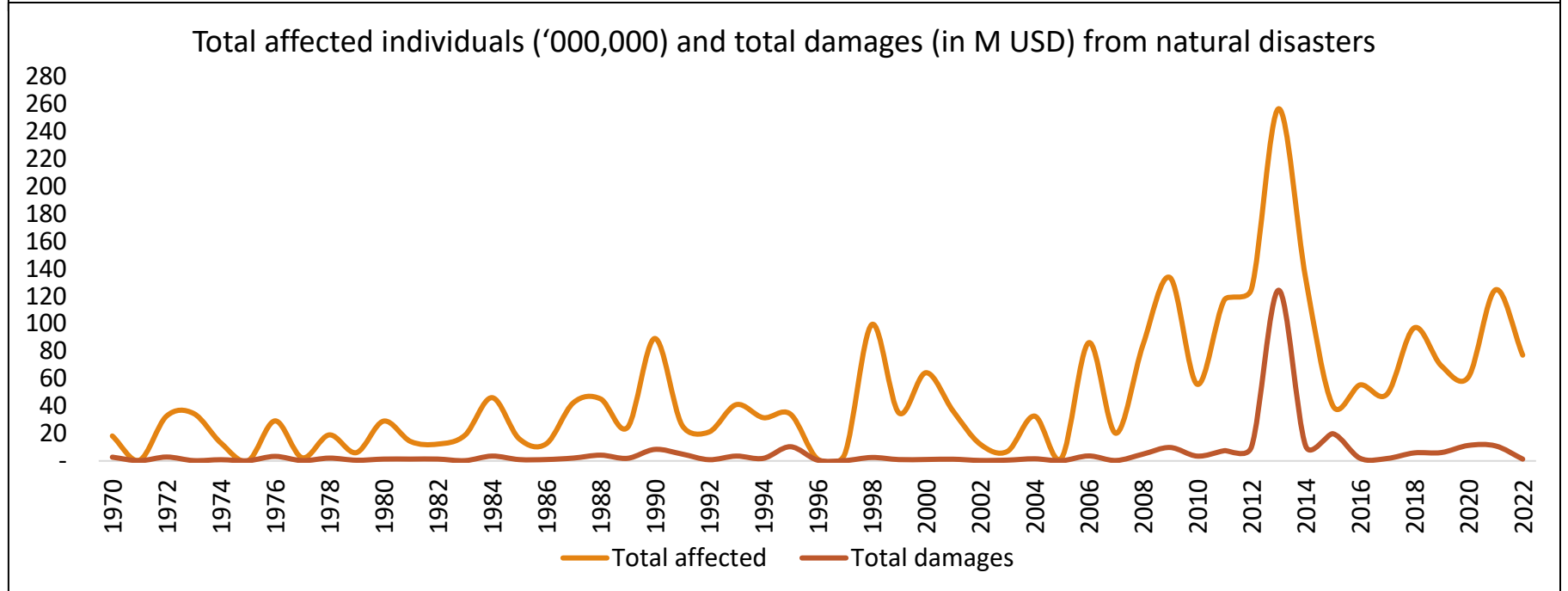
Highest Disaster Impacts in Island Communities

Disaster Impacts in the Philippines (1970-2022)

Mortality Spikes on Major Events



Number of Affected Individuals on the Rise



Need for appropriate loss and damage accounting

Economic and Non-economic Impacts

The Invisible Toll of Disasters (UNDRR)

- National and Subnational levels

- Sectoral Accounting

- Interest groups



ECONOMIC SHOCKWAVES

Poorer countries sustain higher relative loss
Developing countries' insurance coverage is low to zero



INVISIBLE LOSSES FROM SLOW ONSET AND SMALL SCALE EVENTS

Steady stream of significant losses at the individual level or relative livelihoods



BROKEN SUPPLY CHAINS

Implications for food security; sharp fluctuations to electronics, energy



SEVERED CONNECTIONS

Lost connectivity disrupts economic activity; introduces lags in relief and response without communication



LOSSES IN PRODUCTIVITY

Extreme temperatures, safety concerns for manual labor



BURDEN ON HEALTH AND RESILIENCE

Hazards can activate disease spreading vectors.
Rising temperatures attract malaria, floods trigger leptospirosis, drought incubate hantavirus



LEGACY OF ANXIETY AND DESPAIR

Discussion on mental health toll. Disadvantaged groups are more likely to suffer lingering psychological damage



DISRUPTED YOUNG LIVES

Internal displacement, educational gaps from school closures, heightened instances of child marriage as coping mechanisms



URGENT NEED TO TAKE STOCK

We cannot manage the risks we do not see. We need to account for the true costs of disasters

Need for appropriate loss and damage accounting

SHORT RUN

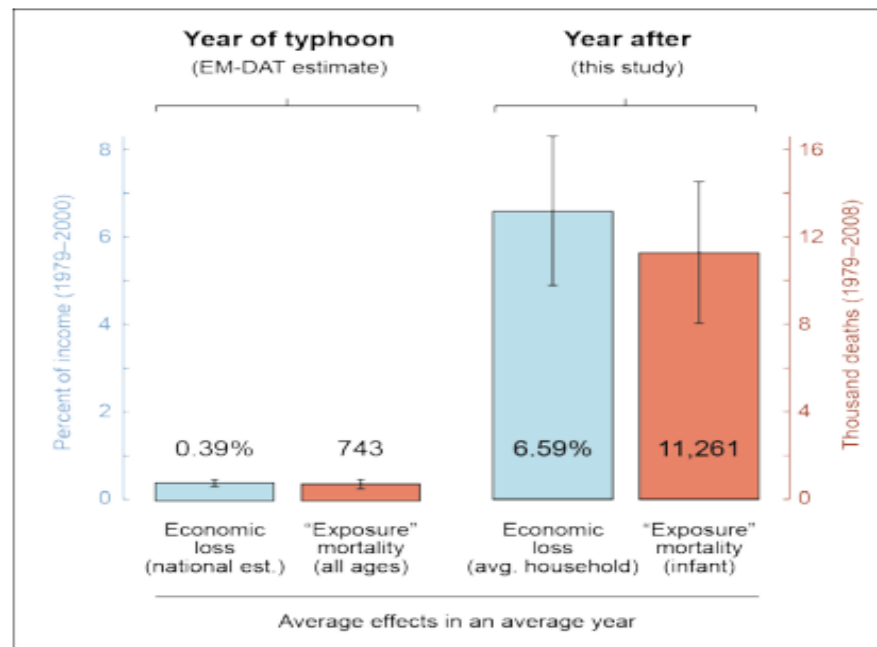
- Direct impacts on death, **casualties, and destruction of property**
- Disruption of **productivity and product flows**
- Decrease in short-term **economic activity including residual lags**

VS

LONG RUN

- Evidence vary across beneficial, adverse, or no effect. PH govt do not routinely collect panel **data pre- and post-disaster**.
- **Inter-generational Damages/ Impacts**. Severity of impact depends on nature of disaster, geographical area, economic structure, and population characteristics.
- **Creative / innovative post-disaster improvements and growth**.

Source: Jha, Martinez & Wang 2018; Brings et al. 2022



Source: Anttila-Hughes and Hsiang (2013).

○ **Long-term human and economic losses are much larger than immediate losses.** Study posits that over a 25-year period, long-term losses exceed by a factor of 15.

○ World Bank and UN (2010) found that **prevention spending is more effective than post-disaster spending**. Prevented disasters can result to 26 million fewer people in extreme poverty each year (Hallegate et al. 2017)

L&D Accounting Methods

Methodology	Models/Tools	Category	Hazards covered	Costs addressed	Methodology details	Advantages	Disadvantages
Catastrophe risk models	Hazard and loss modeling framework (CCRIF model)	DRR, post and pre disaster	hurricanes, storms, earthquakes	Potential losses before an actual event	Hazard and loss are modelled for every 1km grid square. Developed to assist CCRIF with new insurance policy formulations that are based on modelled loss rather than indexed parametric loss	Modelling of past disasters	Does not include parameters for modelling the potential impacts from rainfall
Economic models	Econometric models (e.g. hurricane wind damage index)	DRR, mostly post disaster	All hazards, depending on the model used	Long-run economic impacts	Diverse economic models which are mainly based on observed data and employ statistical methods. Widely used in the agricultural sector.	Possibility to estimate indirect losses and macroeconomic effects	Only useful in situations with sufficient pre-disaster data for robust analysis; rarely used to estimate damages to physical structures due to lack of data
	Macroeconomic models (IO models)	DRR, post-disaster	All hazards	Indirect losses following disasters	Provide inter-industry relationships that show how the output of one industry may be the input of another. The model can be used in conjunction with other models or adapted to integrate with other models.	Simple model that doesn't require high levels of experience, can be used in combination with other models	Linearity and rigid structure of models. Lack of explicit resource constraints. Lack of responses to price changes.
Needs assessment methodology	Damage and loss assessment methodology (DALA)	DRR, post-disaster	All hazards + slowly evolving disasters	Social and economic consequences	Needs assessment in the recovery process of the disaster. Makes it possible to calculate disaster impact on temporary economic growth, household income, livelihoods and enterprises	Uses country's system of national accounts. Social sectors are taken into account.	No estimation of long-term economic impact. Does not capture social or psychological impacts

Adopted from Thomas, Menke & Serdeczny (2018)

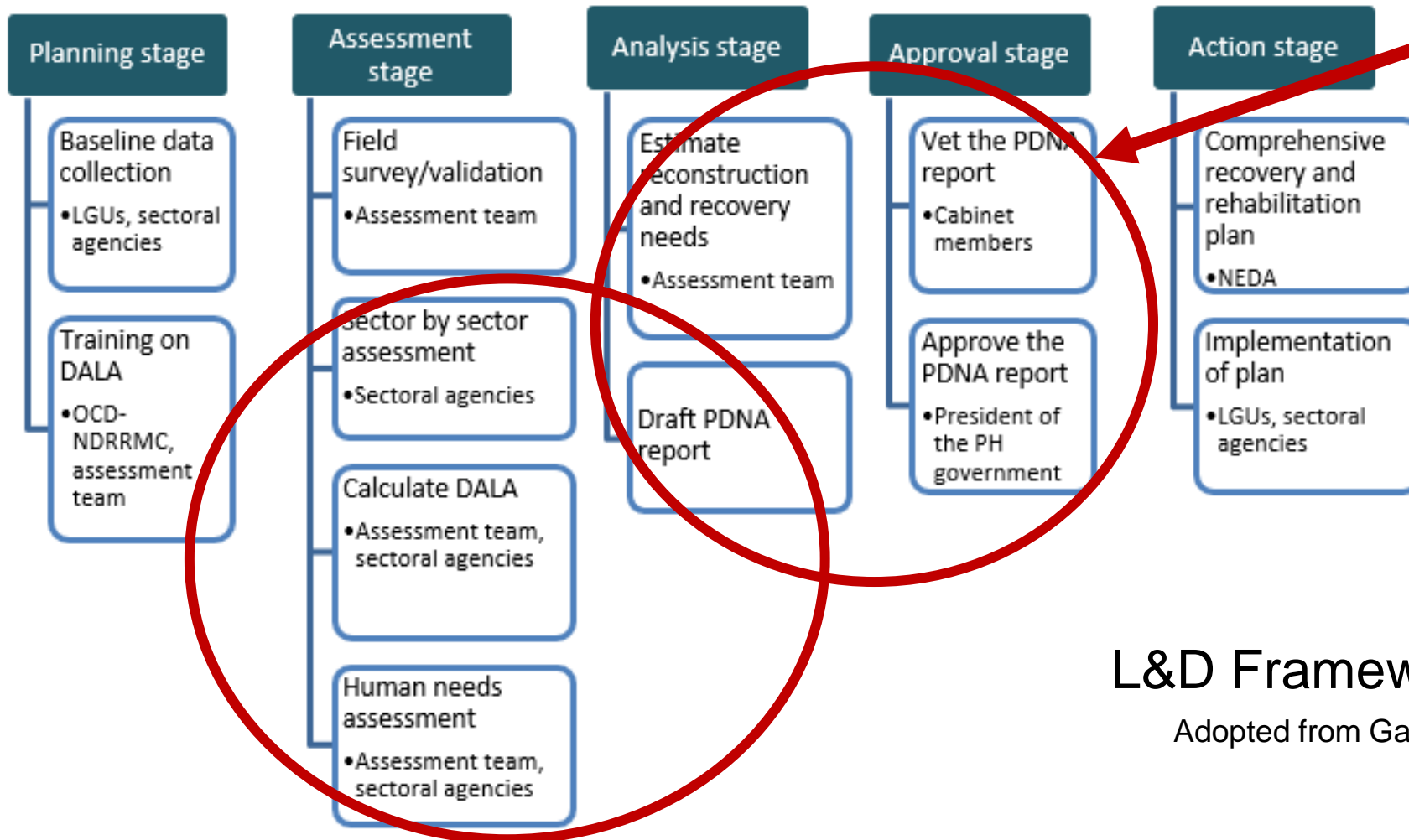
L&D Accounting Methods

Methodology	Models/Tools	Category	Hazards covered	Costs addressed	Methodology details	Advantages	Disadvantages
Needs assessment methodology	Post-disaster needs assessment model (PDNA) as applied by the World Bank	DRR, post-disaster	All hazards + slowly evolving disasters	Damage assessment to estimate the financial, technical, and human resources needed to recover from, reconstruct and manage risk after a disaster	Builds on DALA to include human recovery needs assessment (HRNA). Includes validation.	Improvement of DALA methodology. Identifies recovery of needs. Long-term implications are covered	Does not take into consideration whether resources for recovery are <u>actually available</u>
Risk assessment methodology	Catastrophe simulation model (CATSIM)	DRR, post-disaster	Floods, hurricanes, weather and climate-related hazards, earthquakes	Costs and benefits of various financial strategies for managing risk, and implications <small>↑ Needs assessment methodology like economic growth or debt</small>	Allows for calculation of the optimal mix of pre and post disaster measures in potential disaster situations at the national scale.	Easy to use GUI, interactive tool	High level of expertise required
	Disaster Loss Assessment Guidelines by Emergency Management Australia (EMA)	DRR, post and pre disaster	Floods, hurricanes, weather and climate-related hazards, earthquakes	Economic impact of a disaster in a regional context, potential losses including total and avoidable losses	Guidelines explain the process of loss assessment and provide a <u>step by step</u> approach to conduct and economic assessment of potential disaster losses	Does not require extensive expert knowledge	Only applicable in a regional context
	Hazuz-MH Hybrid Assessment Model by US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	DRR, post and pre disaster	Floods, hurricanes, Earthquakes, coastal surge	Potential losses in terms of economic losses, structural damage and indirect economic impacts	Combines the exposure for a selected area and the level or intensity of the hazard affecting the exposed area to calculate potential losses. GIS-based model	Detailed estimates of costs, spatial visualization of impacts, information on the impact of past hazards is stored and can be accessed	GIS knowledge is required. Details not always be available in developing countries. Assumptions of the model are inflexible.

Needs Assessment vs Risk Assessment

Adopted from Thomas, Menke & Serdeczny (2018)

- In the Philippines, the main L&D approaches used are the **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)** and **Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA)**.



DALA and PDNA as main L&D accounting platform

L&D Framework in the Philippines

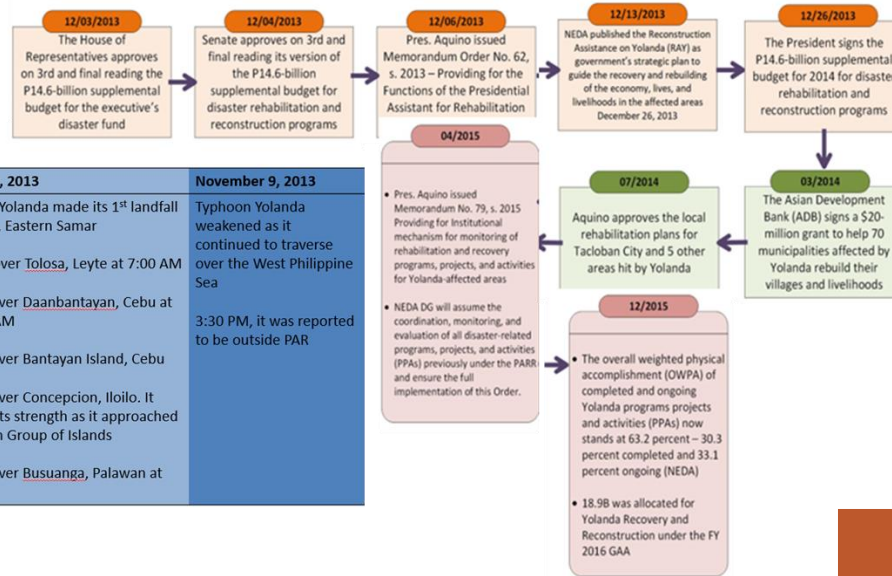
Adopted from Gabriel, Pulhin, & Lasco (2021)

Case Studies on Major Disasters

Typhoon Yolanda

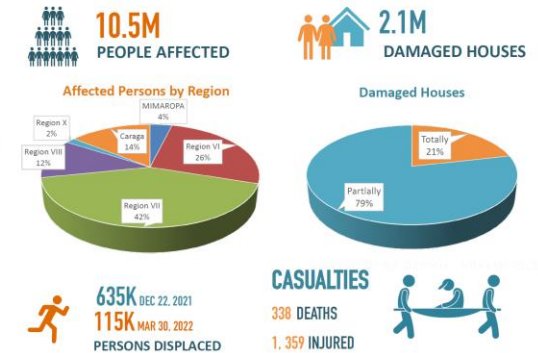
Timeline of Typhoon Yolanda

November 6, 2013	November 7, 2013	November 8, 2013	November 9, 2013
The typhoon East of Mindanao entered PAR. It was named Yolanda	Yolanda intensified as it continued to move West Northwest towards Eastern Visayas maintaining its intensity Yolanda slightly accelerated and maintained its strength and course	At 4:40 AM, Yolanda made its 1 st landfall over Guiuan, Eastern Samar 2 nd landfall over Tolosa, Leyte at 7:00 AM 3 rd landfall over Daanbantayan, Cebu at about 9:40 AM 4 th landfall over Bantayan Island, Cebu 5 th landfall over Concepcion, Iloilo. It maintained its strength as it approached the Calamian Group of Islands 6 th landfall over Busuanga, Palawan at 8:00 PM	Typhoon Yolanda weakened as it continued to traverse over the West Philippine Sea 3:30 PM, it was reported to be outside PAR

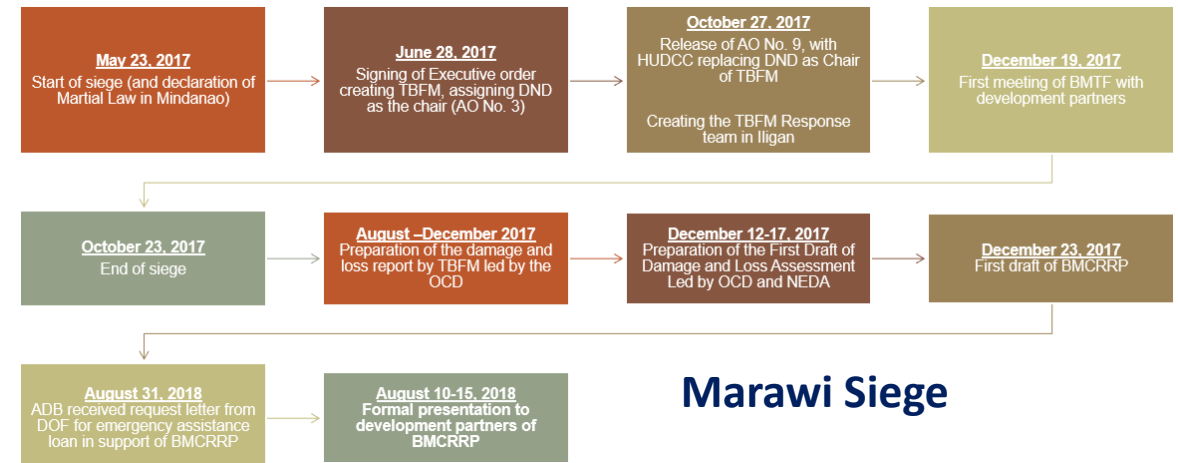


1. Recurring Bureaucratic inefficiencies
2. Delayed release of the PDNA and funding
3. Need to train/retrain field personnel
4. Delayed production of the master rehabilitation plans/ CRRP
5. Issues on procurement, land and shelter, beneficiary selection and support
6. Poor fiscal and resource management

Typhoon Odette (Rai)*



*NDRRMC Situational Report for Typhoon Odette as of October 14, 2022



Marawi Siege

L&D Financing Instruments

	Humanitarian/ Bilateral Aid	Savings	Debt	Insurance
No risk transfer	Micro grants	-Disaster relief/ contingency fund -Micro savings	-Contingent credit/loan -Micro credit -Ex-post bonds -Climate bonds	N/A
Risk transfer			-Catastrophe bonds	-Insurance, including risk pools

Finance instruments	Definition
Micro grants	Small nonrepayable grants disbursed to individuals for investments into resilience-increasing technologies. Recipients contribute <u>in</u> kind through labor input or materials
Disaster relief/contingency fund	Public resources of at-risk countries are set aside in a disaster relief or contingency fund so that resources are available in the event of a disaster
Micro savings	<u>Low income</u> people join efforts in saving money and lend to each other through coordinated loan groups
Contingent credit/loan	Contingent on recipient country having implemented measures to increase resilience
Micro credits	Small repayable credits issued to individuals with no access to credits
Insurance	Pays a premium to insurer and receives pay-outs in the event of loss
Bonds	Issued by government or corporations and are sold to raise funds for project that turn profits from which they can pay interest and/or repay the principal
Ex-post bonds	Issued after a disaster <u>in order to</u> finance recovery
Climate bonds	Issuer guarantees that resources will be used for climate-friendly investments
Catastrophe bonds	Issued to investors but debt is deferred, reduced, or canceled if a predefined event affects the bond-issuer

Adopted from Thomas, Menke & Serdeczny (2018)

L&D Financing Instruments in the Philippines

- Annual General Appropriations
 - NDRRMF
 - Regular Agency Budget
 - Unprogrammed appropriations and earmarked funds
 - Supplemental appropriations
- LDRRMF
- Disaster risk insurance payout proceeds
- ODA loans and grants, contingent funds, multi-donor trust fund
- Humanitarian assistance and emergency funds
- Donations
- GFIs and GOCCs Lending Facilities
- Municipal Development Fund (MDF) under the DOF

Facility	Description	Eligible Borrowers	Eligible Proposals or Sub-Projects
Disaster Management Assistance Fund	The facility provides financial support for DRRM initiatives of LGUs (mitigation and prevention, response and relief, and recovery and rehabilitation initiatives) to enhance community resilience to disasters and promote economic growth. ¹	All LGUs nationwide	Initiatives related to prevention and mitigation initiatives, lifesaving activities in response to a natural disaster, as well as immediate post-natural hazard events, and long-term recovery and restoration initiatives
Municipal Fund	The facility was established in partnership with the League of Municipalities of the Philippines. The cost of financing depends on the guidelines set by the MDFO.	All 1st to 6th income class municipalities	Construction, relocation, rehabilitation, and expansion of municipal halls or buildings, including acquisition of lots; other support facilities such as parking areas, vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation, protective structures, landscaping and beautification, etc. ²
Refinancing Facility	The facility covers 100 percent of the financing requirement of the LGU as determined applicable and allowable by the MDFO, such as the outstanding loan (principal and interest) and other fees and charges that will be imposed by the lending institution due to contract pre-termination. ³	All provinces, cities, municipalities, and highly urbanized cities, particularly LGUs with existing loans from GFIs, PFIs, and MDFO	Re-financing payment of existing debt obligations, such as outstanding loans (principal and interest) and other fees and charges the lending institution can impose due to contract pre-termination

Varied CC-DRR Public Investments and Other funding

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

- RA 10121, Philippine DRRM Act
- Lumpsum appropriation under GAA intended for relief and rehabilitation services

Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

- Encourages LGU investment in DRRM
- Not less than 5% of estimated revenue from regular sources

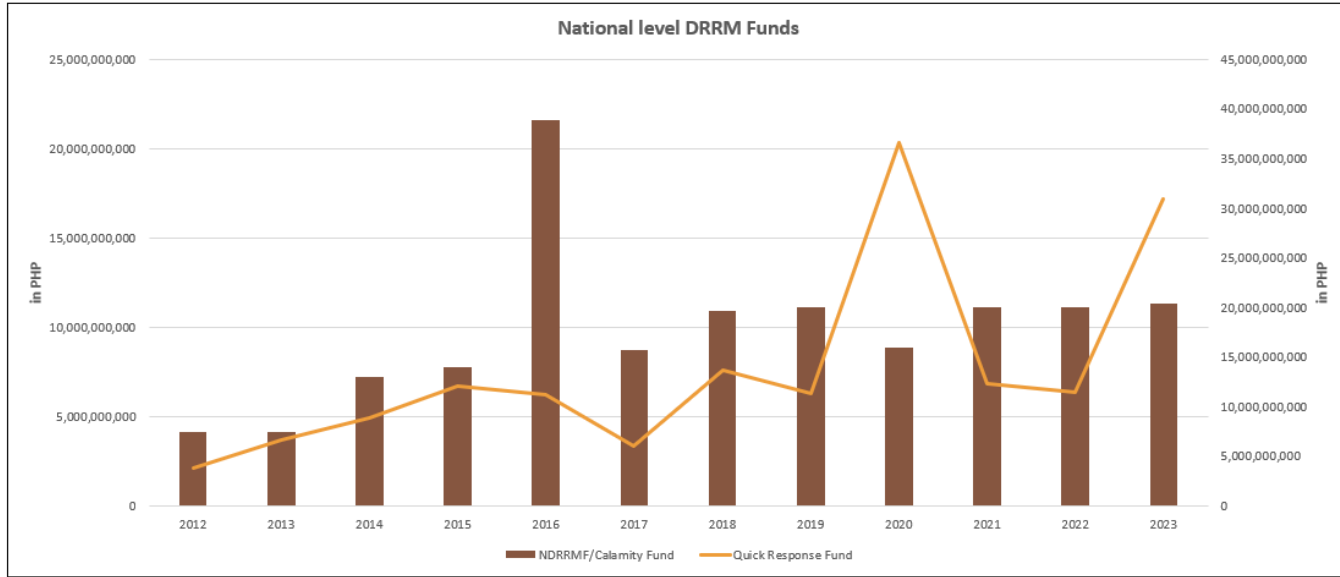
People's Survival Fund

- RA 10174, Climate Change Act
- Annual fund to implement CCA Projects that will better equip vulnerable communities against CC impacts

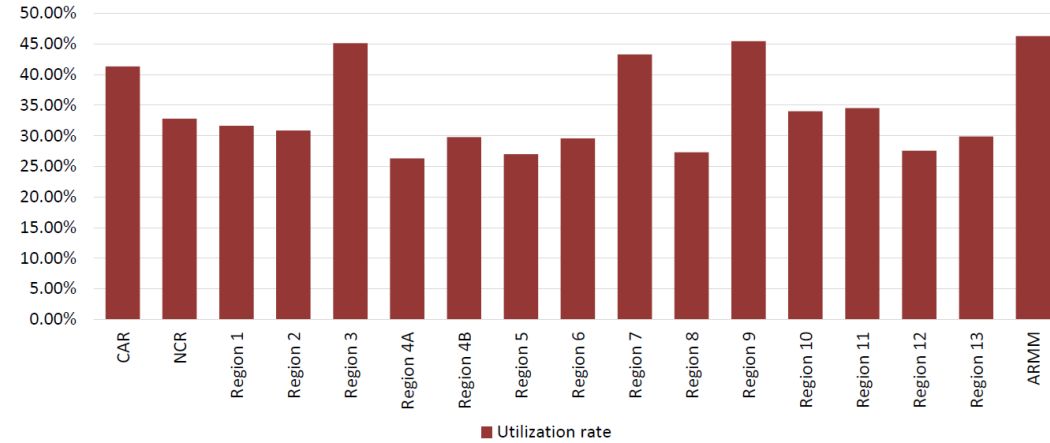
Official Development Assistance

- RA 8182, ODA Act of 1997
- Loan or grant to promote sustainable social and economic development and welfare

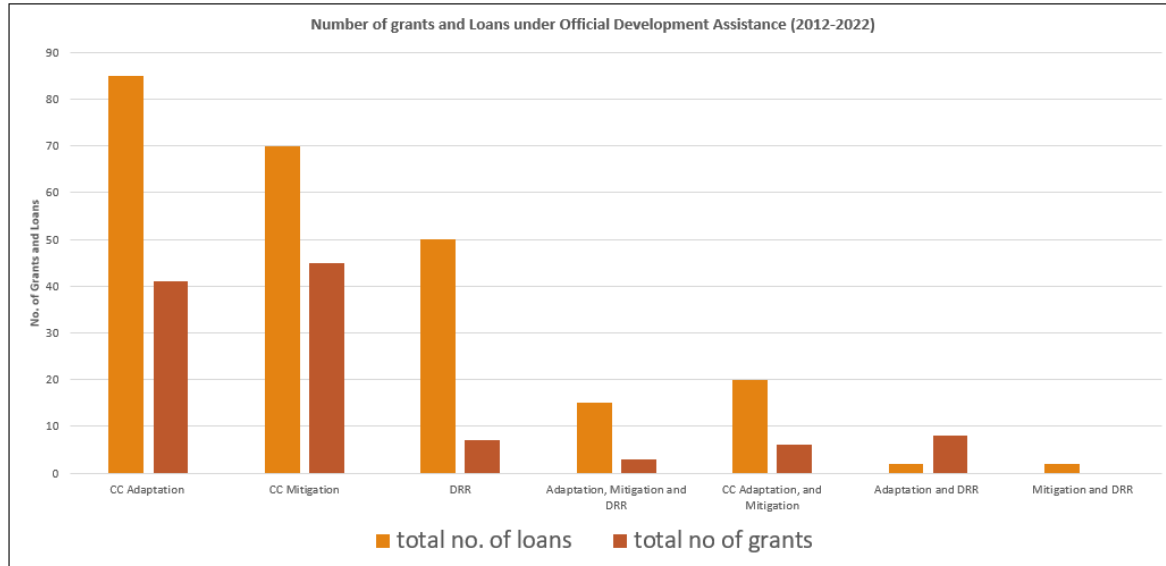
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund Allocation FY 2012-2023



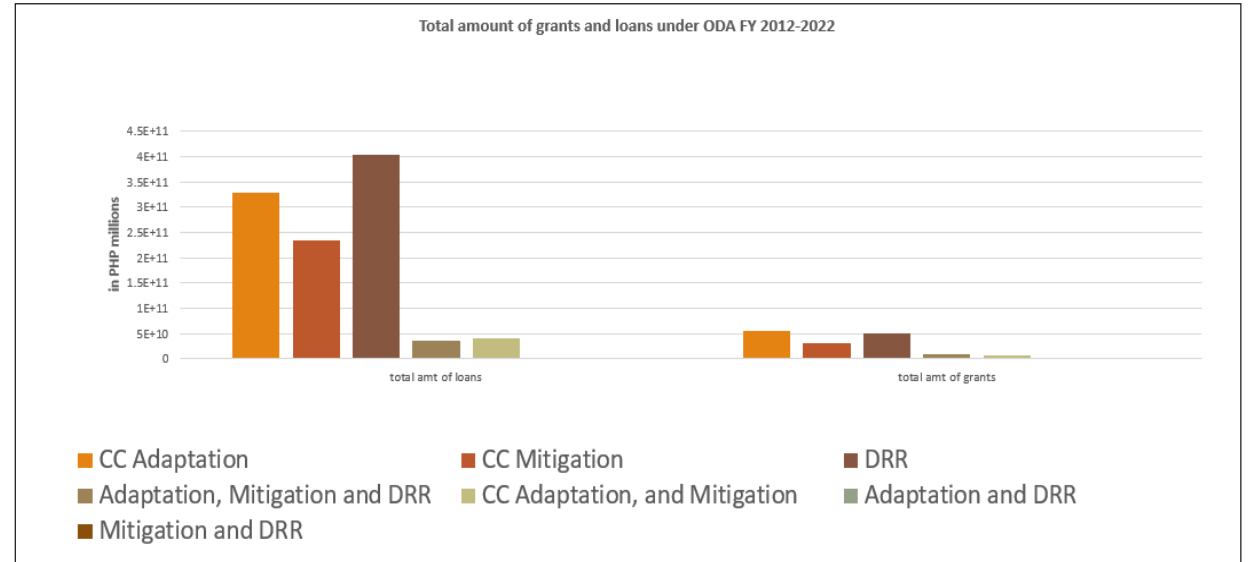
Subnational DRRM Fund utilization is low, 2015-2019



Grants and loans under the Official Development Assistance FY 2012-2023



Amounts of grants and loans under the Official Development Assistance FY 2012-2023



L&D Challenges in the Philippines

	Issues	Persisting factors	Results
Institutions	Lack of awareness of LGUs on tool being used	Frequent turnovers, poor compliance, absence of plantilla	Tool not efficiently used
	Lack of a standardized process	Harmonization challenges due to local dynamics and priorities	Data mismatch
Methods	Lack of baseline data and projected damages and losses	Outdated data; lack of digital back up database system	Over or underestimation of post-disaster data
	Capability of national government to distribute resources	Absorptive capacity of agencies, procurement process	Improper distribution of resources
Capacity	Poor governance and institutional structures	Individualistic implementation of programs, adhoc saturation, lack of financial resources	Misguided actions, wrong prioritization
	Slow assessment system	Lack of baseline data, absorptive capacity of LGUs	Relief, recovery, and rehabilitation are delayed
Process	Assessors are victims themselves	Absence of welfare provision for DRRM officers and staff, no insurance and hazard pay	Delayed assessment of needs
	Data loss and absence of integrated data from various sectors	Lack of baseline and digital back up data; paper-based documentation	No basis for comparative analysis of data
Response	M&E	Tool has temporal limitations; focused on short term and direct impacts	Difficulty in assigning values to non-economic and consequential long term losses
		Short term, direct impacts are the strength of the tool. Present non-economic loss but not comprehensive	

Adopted from Gabriel, Pulhin, & Lasco (2021); KIIs and FGDs

Category	Issues
Institutional	Low utilization of DRRM Funds
	Low of participation of LGUs
	Weak capacity and government support
Process	Unavailability of pre-disaster baseline data; historical data at national and subnational levels
	Weak monitoring and evaluation; knowledge management
	Accounting of Loss and Damage methodology is not standardized, particularly for non-economic losses
Methodology	Data on impacts in the ecosystem, non-economic loss and damage, and slow onset events are not captured
	PDNA conducted only for major disaster events; need more tools
Capacity	Weak of skill and technical capacity; inability to sustain and retain

Global and National L&D
Issues and Ways Forward

Methods
M&E
Capacity
Process
Assessment
Response
Institutions

Global Issues	Philippine Issues	Recommendations
Discrepancies in Pre vs. post disaster assessments	Accuracy and extent of assessment	Enhance tool acquisition, capacity building and institutional augmentation
Insufficient Data availability	Lack of baseline data and projected damages and losses Data loss and absence of integrated data from various sectors	Augment monitoring and evaluation and reporting system
Lack/ Insufficient Available expertise	Lack of awareness of LGUs on tool being used; Insufficient technical capacity among stakeholders at both national and subnational levels	Invest on human capital/ training and development
Extended timeframe for delivery of reliable information	Slow assessment system	Facilitate bureaucratic process for CC A/M and DRRM
Non-quantification of "non-economic losses," including human lives, the loss of species, and even cultures	<u>Non valuation</u> of human lives and ecological losses including mortalities and injuries, and biodiversity	Expand impact assessment to quantify and address intangibles (including lives and social impacts)
Absence of psychological impacts	Non-Accounting of social impacts	Expand impact assessment to quantify and address intangibles
Model output discrepancies	Tool has temporal limitations; focused on short term and direct impacts Lack of a standardized process	Enhance tool acquisition, capacity building and institutional augmentation
CC-DRR action Limitations	Capability of national government to distribute resources Poor governance and institutional structures Assessors are victims themselves Insufficient Financing Instruments Insufficient resource allocation for rehabilitation and recovery	Enhance bureaucratic structure and process from CC/Disaster impact prevention, mitigation, response and recovery Enhance regional/global cooperation platforms for CC/DRR cooperation and possible Damage and loss compensation Institutionalize Loss and damage accounting in relevant Executive Departments and LGUs

Key Insights

- Most current loss and damage accounting methodologies, both international and local, only monitored and reported economic short-term direct impacts.
- There is a need to have appropriate accounting for non-monetary, and long-run socioeconomic impacts of disasters.
 - Among those that need to be considered are loss of culture and health burdens; disruptions on productivity, productivity flows; ecological integrity costs; and, intergenerational and other long-term damages
- Challenges to L&D accounting in the Philippines are rooted across multiple concerns, including institutional platform and capacity, method application, process inefficiency, monitoring and evaluation lapses, and poor and inadequate responses.

Recommendations

NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL BUREAUCRACY

1. Strengthen national and subnational institutions.
2. Promote ownership of CC/DRR plans and action
3. Institutionalize L&D Accounting; come up with clear policy and guidance
4. Promote complementation with private sector and CSOs

METHOD AND TOOL ACQUISITION FOR L&D ACCOUNTING

1. Improve accuracy and extent of assessment; transdisciplinary approach
2. Enhance method and tool acquisition, and stakeholder retraining
3. Adapt to dynamic /evolving methodologies: Needs assessment vs Risk assessment

HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

1. Assure resource availability for DRRM
2. Address inefficient procurement process
3. Improve capacity building and institutional augmentation

FISCAL MANAGEMENT AND L&D FINANCING MECHANISM

1. Address suboptimal funding facility, and fund availment and use particularly among local governments and affected communities
2. Institute a stronger local L&D fund system for seamless interface with global fund requirements

L&D M&E; KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

1. Strengthen knowledge management
2. Establish comprehensive and baseline datasets to guide interventions
3. Augment monitoring and evaluation and reporting systems
4. Capture cases and narratives; best practices
5. Promote awareness and disseminate information

GLOBAL COOPERATION AND SUPPORT

1. Tap regional/global cooperation platforms for CC/DRR and
2. Capitalize on the new UN L&D Fund
3. Ensure strong representation to the L&D fund board
4. Push for global standard setting

**Let us better the country's
institutional mechanisms and
capacity for climate change and
disaster impact assessment and
reporting!**



**Philippine Institute for Development
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