

# The Philippines Baseline Assessment Summary

## How far in addressing agriculture in National Adaptation Plan <sup>1</sup>

### 1. What is the national climate change policy and legislative context?

In response to the urgency for action on climate change (CC), the Philippines adopted the [National Framework Strategy on Climate Change](#) (NFSCC, 2010-2022), which envisions a “climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems”, and laid the ground for the formulation of the [National Climate Change Action Plan](#) (NCCAP, 2011-2028). The latter identifies seven strategic priorities to address CC effects: food security; water sufficiency; environmental and ecological stability; human security; sustainable energy; climate-smart industries and services; and knowledge and capacity development. Furthermore, the enactment of the Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act of 2010 shifted the policy environment and the way the country deals with disasters from mere response to preparedness. This was followed by the Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (2009-2019), defined to provide the strategies, organisation, and tasks of concerned agencies and Local Government Units (LGU) in dealing with disasters or emergencies<sup>2</sup>. For more information reference should be made to the [NAP-Ag Partner Country webpage](#).

### 2. What is the status of the NAP?

The Philippines will not develop a separate document or plan for NAP but will be integrating the NAP process in the NCCAP. Several orientations and workshops were held by the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to harmonize the NAP process with the NCCAP. The country has also commenced broad consultations to enhance the coherence and synergies among NDC, NAMA and NAP. The results are synthesized in the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Summit Workshop Report<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. What are the NAP priority adaptation actions for the agriculture sectors?

Given the Philippines policy and legislative context, the NCCAP is the starting point for guiding integration of CC priorities across sectors. It defines key adaptation outcomes, outputs and activities for each of the seven strategic priorities. Under the Food Security Adaptation Priority, these are directly relevant to agriculture since the sector remains the country’s backbone for sustainable attainment of food security. The NCCAP Food Security outcomes are: i. enhanced CC resilience of agriculture and fisheries production and distribution systems and ii. enhanced resilience of agriculture and fishing communities from CC.

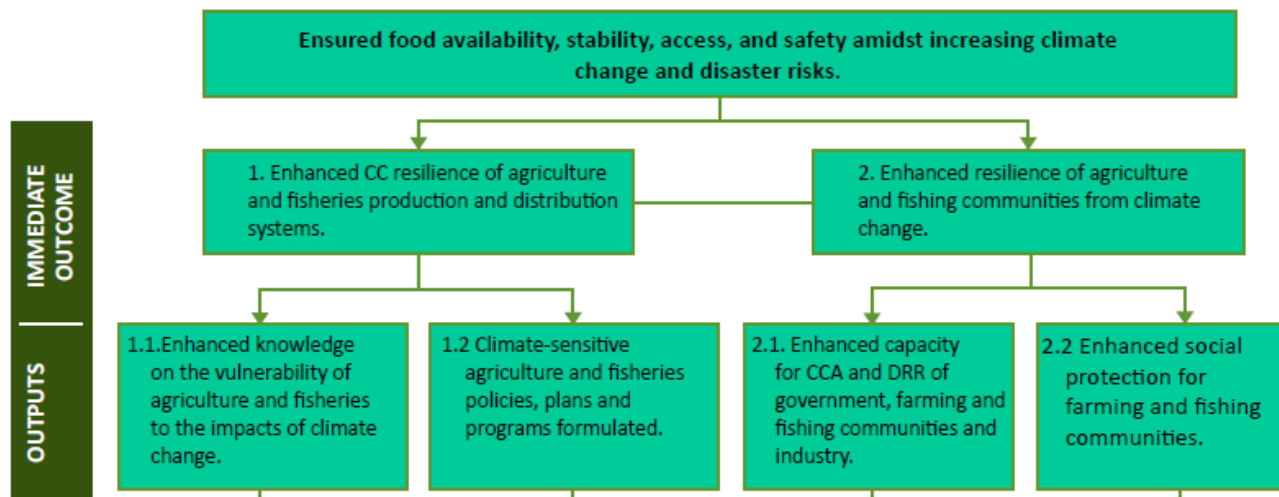
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<sup>1</sup> The information in this brief was collected through the review of existing country policy documents and a baseline survey on the status of NAP formulation and implementation carried out as part of the NAP-Ag Programme in April 2017. The NAP-Ag Baseline Assessment Report is available online at: <http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-relevance-country-teams/baseline-assessment-report>

<sup>2</sup> Source: London School of Economics (LSE) Grantham Research Institute. Philippines Approach to CC. <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/country-profiles/philippines/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://climate.gov.ph/images/CCA-DRR-Summit/Workshop-Mechanics.pdf>

Figure 1: Food security and relevant agriculture priority strategic actions (NCCAP)



#### 4. Who is involved in NAP formulation and implementation?

The CCC is mandated to lead the coordination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of CC related plans and programs in the Philippines. Pursuant the provisions of the Climate Change Act of 2009, the Commission is supported by an Advisory Board and National Panel of Technical Experts. Other agencies are involved in the NAP process, as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Overview of key actors for involved in NAP formulation and implementation

Ministry/Departments/ other actors and stakeholders	Sector	Role in NAP process
Climate Change Commission (CCC)		Coordinate the NAP process
Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)	Climate information	Analyzing climate risks, stocktaking
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Environment	Assessing climate vulnerabilities
Department of Agriculture	Agriculture	Assessing climate vulnerabilities
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)		Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans, developing a long-term national adaptation implementation strategy, enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)		Prioritizing climate actions in budgeting process based on plans and monitoring of expenditures
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	DRR/DRM	Addressing climate vulnerabilities
Cabinet Cluster for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) <sup>4</sup>		Serves as the venue and mechanism for coordination, harmonization, and synergy among the Departments to attain national development goals and objectives with regard to adaptation, DRM/DRR and mitigation in the country.

<sup>4</sup> Members of CCAM: Secretariat: CC Commission. Chairs: Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council and Metropolitan Manila Development Authority. Secretaries: 1. Department of Science and Technology, 2. Department of the Interior and Local Government, 3. Department of Public Works and Highways, 4. Department of Social Welfare and Development, 5. Department of Agriculture, 6. Department of Agrarian Reform, 7. Department of Energy Secretary, 8. Department of National Defense.

## 5. How adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation occur at national and subnational levels?

The CCC works in close collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) on the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), the country's development framework that seeks to address poverty, create employment opportunities and achieve inclusive growth. CC is an important cross-cutting topic within the PDP. Moreover, the CCC serves as the Secretariat for the Cabinet Cluster on CC Adaptation and Mitigation, which provides a venue for high-level policy discussions<sup>5</sup>. The CCC, through the Department of Interior Local Government and the assistance of the Housing Land Use and Regulatory Board, also works closely with the Local Government Units (LGU), which are in the frontline agencies in the formulation, planning and implementation of CC action plans in their respective areas, through the formulation of their Local CC Action Plan, in line with the Local Government Code, the NFSCC, and the NCCAP. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) plays an important role in analysing climate related hazards and risks to inform national and sub-national development plans in the agricultural sectors; however adaptation mechanisms to inform cross sectoral investments on climate variability and change impacts are not well articulated yet.

Since adaptation planning is an iterative process that requires close monitoring of policies and strategies for learning, accountability, and revision of the plans; the country is in the process of developing a National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System (NICCDIES). The system currently aimed at MRV for mitigation, but it will be expanded to include criteria and indicators for adaptation and DRR. The country is in the process of improving existing frameworks for M&E of adaptation and DRR plans and programmes in the agricultural sector under NCCAP. The CCC has recently developed the [Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation System](#) (RBMES) with support from GIZ.

## 6. Mainstreaming gender in adaptation responses

The Philippines has multiple examples of gender mainstreaming in its national policies and plans relevant to NAP, including the National Climate Change Action Plan, which promotes gender mainstreaming "so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated". The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 states that "it shall be the policy of the State to....(j) ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems, and respectful of human rights". Gender specialists are engaged at various points in adaptation planning to ensure that gender-sensitivity is mainstreamed into projects.

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<sup>5</sup> NAP Global Network. 2016. sNAPshot: Philippines's approach to initiating sector integration of adaptation considerations. <http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/sNAPshot-Philippines.pdf>