


NAP -Ag

Integrating Agriculture into National Adaptation Plan

**Proceedings of the Project Inception Workshop
The Hive Hotel, Quezon City 26 October 2016**





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Acronyms

AFMP	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan
AMIA	Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Planning
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Internal and Local Government
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LGUs	Local Government Units
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Officer
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAP-AG	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans
NDRRM	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Center
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PCIC	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PPAPS	Pilot Testing of Agricultural Participatory Planning Systems
PSF	People's Survival Fund
RDPs	Regional Development Plans
SAAD	Special Area for Agricultural Development
SWP	Social Watch Philippines
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Executive Summary

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), held an inception workshop for the programme “Integrating Agriculture into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP-Ag).” It convened key agencies with a purpose of laying down the foundation of the programme, of sensitizing the stakeholders to the different planned outcomes of the projects, and to get inputs and insights on the details of the program. Ms. Floradema Eleazar stated the need for climate change resiliency of the agricultural sector in her opening remarks. Assistant Secretary, Lerey Panes, emphasized the need to incorporate climate change resiliency into the planning of public investments, especially infrastructure. An overview of the progress of DA with regard to climate change adaptation was provided by Dr. Alice Ilaga. She presented updates of the Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture (AMIA), the CCA and DRR programme of DA. The department is looking into the NAP-Ag program to help in the scaling out and scaling up of landscape approaches risk assessment and strategic planning, and in mainstreaming these into national and sub-national plans. The AMIA 1 maps were presented based on the request of workshop participants.

An expert panel presentation tackled the status of the National Climate Change Action Plan and the National Adaptation Plan, the landscape planning approach in agriculture, the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation interventions, the gaps and needs of PAGASA’s forecasts and the updates of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan. The panel consisted of Ms. Maricar Palaña, Dr. Rex Cruz, Dr. Arlene Inocencio, Ms. Analyn Solis and Mr. Ulysses Lustria Jr.

The details of the program such as the workplan, the institutional arrangement and the project area were discussed. The participants gave their insights, comments and suggestions on the outputs and activities in the workplan. There will be two committees in the NAP-Ag programme, the steering committee (SC) and the technical working group (TWG). The SC is composed of officials of participating agencies, who will provide guidance on mainstreaming the outcomes of the programme into institutions and policies. The TWG is composed of representatives from different government agencies, non-government organizations and academic institutions involved in the agriculture sectors and climate change. The group will provide technical advisory and review to the various outputs of the program. The workshop participants concluded that the project area should be a river basin in Mindanao that is near or located in one of the 10 poorest provinces, and has sufficient data. The participants narrowed down two possible target river basins: i) Mindanao River Basin and ii) Agus-Taguluan in ARMM. The final selection of the study area will be made on the next TWG meeting.

1 Introduction

Climate related disasters in the Philippines have a high impact on its agriculture sector. Between 2006 and 2013, a total of 78 natural disasters damaged over 6 million hectares of crops, valued at USD 3.8 billion. And most recently, between 2015 and 2016, El Niño damaged USD 325 million worth of crops, affected 90% of the country, and threatened the livelihoods of more than 400,000 farming families. Resilience is indispensable. The vulnerability of agriculture sectors of the Philippines puts the country's food, nutrition and economic securities at risk. For instance, rice accounts for 65% of the available food per capita, and supplies 47% of the daily calorie intake and 35% of the protein requirement in the Filipino diet. The agriculture sector also generates income for one-third of the country's total labor force. These challenges make it imperative to mainstream climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risks reduction and management (DRRM) in the agricultural sector.

1.1 Project Background

While many countries have started to act on their most immediate and pressing adaptation needs, a transformative change to the right policies is needed in the agriculture sectors to help livelihoods become more climate resilient. The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) initiative was established to address the short-term climate adaptation needs of LDCs. It focused primarily on urgent and immediate needs - to reduce the climate change impacts on food security. However, there remained a need to address medium and long term needs related to both of these issues. Thus, many developing countries and LDCs responded by developing National Action Plans (NAPs) to address these longer-term planning needs responding to national priorities for low emission and climate resilient development.

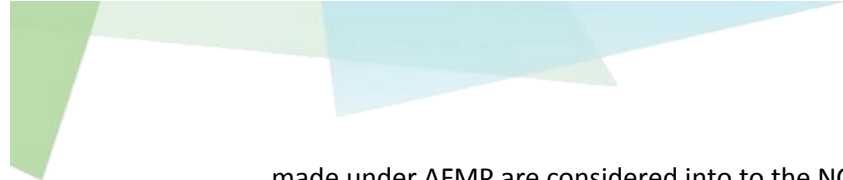
The Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme is a multi-year initiative funded by the German Government that responds to country driven needs. The global programme seeks to enhance:

- Institutional capacities and processes for operationalizing climate response strategies in the sector;
- Access to international climate finance sources such as GEF and Green Climate Fund; and
- More strategic allocations of national budgets earmarked for adaptation investments.

In the Philippines, FAO and UNDP are collaborating to implement the NAP-Ag Programme. The project aims to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures in the agriculture sectors into relevant national planning and budgeting through the development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and the updating of the National Climate Change Action Plan in the Philippines (NCCAP). The project will be implemented starting 2016 and will end on 2018.

Based on the current workplan, the NAP-Ag Programme in the Philippines shall:

1. Increase the understanding and capacities of regional and provincial agricultural technical officers in conducting climate vulnerability and risk assessments using landscape approaches;
2. Develop municipal-level sub-seasonal climate forecast products for precipitation, temperature, solar radiation and wave height, and build the capacities of regional and select provincial agricultural officers to develop farm and fisheries advisories based on these forecast parameters;
3. Develop evidence base and indicators for monitoring and evaluating adaptation, and evaluating the cost and benefit of adaptation interventions in agriculture at the policy and programme levels;
4. Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management into the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP), and ensure that the enhancements



made under AFMP are considered into to the NCCAP, NAP and the Philippine Development Plan; and

5. Support to the establishment of a Climate and Disaster Risk Information Services Center for Agriculture and Fisheries and enhanced dissemination of climate risk information at different spatial scales

1.2 Objective

The workshop was aimed at gaining a better understanding and role clarification on the objectives, outputs, outcomes and planned activities of and proposed institutional arrangements for the NAP-Ag project in the Philippines. The workshop also gathered different perspectives and inputs of project stakeholders to refine and improve the project work plan and activities.

The workshop also sensitized participant stakeholders on the concepts of the different planned outcomes of the projects, including the National Adaptation Plan development process, landscape planning approaches, monitoring and evaluation, municipal level sub-seasonal, solar radiation and wave height forecasting, and the AFMP.

1.3 Participants

The inception workshop was attended by a total of 17 participants, comprised of representatives from the Department of Agriculture, as well as the Climate Change Commission (CCC) the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

2 Inception Workshop Proceedings

2.1 Opening Remarks

Speaker: Floradema Eleazar, Programme Manager, UNDP Philippines

Ms. Eleazar emphasized that the Philippines, as one of the most highly vulnerable countries, must consider climate change into development planning. The impacts of climate change is something that Filipinos will have to bear in their day-to-day activities. She highlighted that agriculture sector is the most affected as seasonal changes, temperature and the intensity and frequency of flooding. Moreover, she also shared that storm surge and drought have already wreaked havoc on the livelihoods of farmers and, consequently, the country's capacity to produce food, directly affecting food security and, more broadly, economic growth.



She, however, explained that the Philippines is one of those countries which is in the forefront of addressing the issues. The national climate change action plan and other related programs such as the AMIA program of DA and the river basin development program of the DENR are just some of the interventions that the country can take advantage of. UNDP also supports the Department of Agriculture (DA) in its weather based insurance, and also has other programs with Climate Change Commission (CCC) in the provision of tools and in enabling local government improve their adaptive capacity.

She hopes that through the NAP-Ag Programme, UNDP, together in partnership with FAO, would be able to help the government of the Philippines in fully addressing the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sectors. And that the programme will feed in to the broader interventions that the government is working on to improve the adaptive capacity of Filipinos to the impacts of climate change.

2.2 Keynote Address

Speaker: Mr. Lerey Panes, Assistant Secretary for Planning, Project Development, and Special Projects, Department of Agriculture

Asec. Panes emphasized that in the Philippines adaptation is given more priority since the country is particularly vulnerable to climate change. There is a need to shift from business-as-usual planning strategies in public investments in agriculture, and consider new assumptions in future interventions. Public investments, especially in infrastructure, need to withstand the rigors of climate change since these compose a significant portion of the country's national budget. He recommended to take into consideration challenges beyond the medium term and anticipate even more extreme events.



He welcomed the collaboration brought by the NAP-Ag Program, with the support of the German Government, in assisting DA and in bringing together critically important institutions such as FAO, UNDP, CCC, PAGASA and NEDA to address the country's challenges in integrating agriculture sectors into the national adaptation plan. He hopes that the NAP-AG would be able to help the country to identify and operationalize fund strategies in agriculture related climate adaptation measures.

Implementing the climate adaptation measures that will bring changes to the system will require external support in addition to national budget. He encouraged the NAP-Ag program to access instruments within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund to be able to support nationwide implementation of climate change adaptation measures. He concluded by highlighting that despite being one of the most vulnerable country to climate change and natural hazards, the Philippines still has the potential to lead in building institutional capacities for resilience.

2.3 Workshop objectives, participant introductions, and project background

Mr. Claudius Caezar Gabinete, National Project Coordinator for the NAP-Ag Programme in the Philippines, introduced and acknowledged the participants present. He also briefed the participants of the inception workshop objectives and the project background. The concept note and agenda of the workshop can be found on Annex 1.

2.4 Mainstreaming CCA and DRR into agriculture sectors, past and current efforts of DA


Speaker: Dr. Alicia Ilaga, Director, System-Wide Climate Change Office (SWCCO), DA

Dir. Ilaga shared that DA's efforts into the mainstreaming CCA and DRR in agriculture as fully realized when the programme on Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture (AMIA) began. AMIA is a mainstreaming and communication strategy that focuses on (2) actions that can be done towards climate change namely, adaptation which allows for an easy bounce back and mitigation to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas. It is also a multi-sectoral partnership and allows the country to have a resilient yet progressive agricultural and fisheries livelihood. The programme's long-term goal is to provide an efficient and resilient agriculture and fishery support services. The programme currently consists of (7) system-wide mainstreaming programs. DA AMIA teams are now present in all of the department's offices and bureaus with at least 3 persons per office which includes the planning officer, operations head and ICT.



Listed below are some outcomes of the initiatives that DA related to climate information services:

- Installation of 153 units of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in key agriculture areas, which complements DOST's installed AWS that installed in airports, schools, and municipal halls. The AWS will help provide farm-level advisories to improve farmers' crop management decisions.
- Conduct of SWP on Technology Development and Deployment, an inventory of adaptation technologies that were deployed in order to continue to develop climate ready crops and livestock through different research institutions.
- Adoption of climate resilient agriculture infrastructure standards that have durable and better quality. DA started with permanently surfaced farm-to-market roads with proper drainage.



Development of better standards for infrastructure such as irrigation systems, farm-to-market roads, and is looking into new standards for fishery infrastructure.
Facilitated access to new adaptation and quick response financing instruments.
Improvement in the timeliness, content and manner of delivery of Enhanced Climate Field Schools, and Training of Trainers.
Expanded PCIC insurance for agriculture and fisheries to 10 % more farmers and fishers.

DA is also active in pursuing climate resilient regulations. The department created regulatory system to foster adaptation and climate change resiliency among stake members. There is also an extension system that enhanced the quality of Climate Field Schools and trainings of the trainers. Climate change was added in the curriculum of the training for trainers.

The AMIA also developed landscape planning guidelines for agriculture and fisheries in partnership with planning officers. This is new paradigm in planning that AMIA aims for the department to adopt. Landscape planning has already an existing within the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP), where it envisages DA to “plan using landscape as a planning domain.” Four consultation workshops were already held in different regions to ensure that regional executive directors of DA are made aware of the new approach for planning.

In line with its pursuit to provide comprehensive climate information services to the agriculture sectors, the Department also has recently developed AMIA maps – color-coded, integrated crop suitability, poverty, hazards and climate change impact. It includes the 2030 and 2050 climate scenarios for agriculture using RCP 8.5, added with information generated by WorldClim, and downscaled by CIAT to a resolution of 0.9 km. The maps can identify agriculture and fishery areas exposed to climate risks and hazards. The maps are useful guides for short and long term planning, for investments and for tailor-fitted support services.

DA is looking into the NAP-Ag of FAO and UNDP to help fill-in the remaining gaps. Among these is the outscaling and upscaling of landscape approaches risk assessment and strategic planning, and in ensuring that these are mainstreamed in national and sub-national plans, including the AFMP, NCCAP and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP). The department also hopes that through the programme they will be access external climate finance, in particular the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which DA deem necessary in attaining the country’s adaptation objectives.

Discussions

Ms. Eleazar asked what else is left to fully implement the integration of landscape planning approaches into the NAP and AFMP if the guidelines were developed already. She also sought clarification if there are no more studies that need to be undertaken since all of these are already done under AMIA1.

Dr. Ilaga answered that the imprimatur of the secretary is still needed to make this into a policy of the department. She added that the department is finished with all the inputs. All that is needed is the approval and the implementation of the planning offices.

Dr. Vicky Espaldon (UPLB) shared that currently, for AMIA 2, the communities are identifying climate resilient systems. The communities have until December to identify some of the climate resilient systems they are proposing in the field. The availability of the AMIA maps come at an opportune time for the review of the 10 sites under AMIA 2 on October 27. She commended that the AMIA maps are already available since the local governments are still using old CLUPS.



Ms. Maricel Solatre, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), also shared that NEDA Secretariat is in the process of developing the new PDP, wherein the DA is the chair of the Agri-Sector Plan. Consultations with different sectors and stakeholders are underway. The maps of AMIA could be used for planning by NEDA.

Ms. Analyn Solis of PAGASA mentioned the availability of climate projections, AR5, produced through the FAO supported AMICAF 2 project. AR5 has a 10-km resolution based on statistically downscaled data. The data is suitable for agricultural planning and will be available from their portal by November. Dr. Ilaga mentioned that regional staffs of DA were trained to use GIS for them to be able to manipulate data upon the availability of new datasets.

Upon the request of several participants of the workshop, Dr. Ilaga presented the maps produced by AMIA. The maps presented are as follows:

- Projected rainfall maps

- Projected maximum temperature map

- Provincial crop suitability map with an overlay of hazards. It also includes a production potential dataset down-scaled up to the barangay level.

 - Map of suitable water resource systems. Example, green indicates areas which would only be needing shallow-tube well pumps, yellow for deep-tube well pumps, and red for water impounding. The map was made using temperature, soil, cover, groundwater, slope,

 - hydrology, and administrative boundaries

 - overlay. Extreme wind speed map

There are still several maps under development, including maps on saline intrusion, areas with above 3 meters sea level rise, and areas susceptible to storm surges, landslide and erosion, flooding, and drought. The maps can be used to predict or estimate the capability of the Philippines to achieve its target of self-sufficiency.

2.5 Expert Panel Presentations

Resource persons from different government agencies and from the academe were invited to speak regarding the concepts and ideas that prominent in the planned outputs and activities of the NAP-Ag programme in the Philippines. Their presentations can be found on Annex 2.

Status of the National Climate Change Action Plan and National Adaptation Plan

Speaker: Ms. Maricar Palaña, Climate Change Commission

Ms. Palaña shared that CCC has already started to review the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). The plan is a living document that needs to be reviewed every (3) years from its formulation. The commission plans this year to have the NCCAP undergo review, enhancement and assessment, and at the same time integrate the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.

Ms. Palaña further related that reviews were already made to the NCCAP, and the next step is to integrate the NAP process. Several orientations and workshops were held to determine how to harmonize the process of NAP within the NCCAP. The National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) will provide the necessary technical support in the integration NAP process into the NCCAP. The knowledge platforms that can be explored are the Community of Practice, Climate Change Institute, and the Climate Vulnerability Forum. Gaps and needs in the NAP process have been already identified in the Philippine NAP road map. Concerned agencies have also been identified.

In terms of the status of the NAP process, Ms. Palaña shared that CCC has already finished stock-taking. They are also formulating the Philippine NAP Roadmap. Other agencies have identified their gaps and needs baseline data. Some are in the first workstream. The next step is for the CCC to collect the status of all agencies and assess where the Philippines, as a whole, stand in the workstream.

The CCC resolved to prepare only a report for the country's NAP instead of developing a separate document or plan since the NAP process will be integrated into the NCCAP. The NCCAP will be finalized on the first quarter of 2017.


Landscape planning approach in agriculture

Speaker: Dr. Rex Cruz, Professor, University of the Philippines, Los Baños

Dr. Cruz explained that landscape approach is defined as the use of landscape units as the basic unit of analysis for planning and decision making. The watershed as a landscape unit takes into full consideration the interconnectedness of the ecosystems, vulnerabilities, problems and solutions. It does not entail changing the administrative boundaries, but only uses the landscape in the process of development planning.

The goal of landscape approach to planning is to have delivery of support services that are more efficient, more responsive to achieve resiliency of the sector that includes resilient infrastructure, revitalize institutional arrangement, and knowledge based operations. The landscape approach to development planning in agriculture has the potential to identify critical and timely strategies and actions that would help achieve the sustainability of the agro-ecosystems.

Watershed or basins are the ideal landscape planning unit. Large islands can be subdivided into several watershed units. Small adjacent watersheds can be clustered into one watershed unit. In the case of small islands, the island itself can be considered as a single landscape unit.



The first province to use the landscape approach to planning is Lanao del Norte. This was through a project done in 2000 to 2003.

The targets and indicators of the PDP are updated annually. If the landscape approach to planning will be used, it could be integrated into the annual update of the PDP.

Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation interventions, and knowledge based operation

Speaker: Dr. Arlene Inocencio, Professor, De La Salle University, Manila

Dr. Inocencio stressed that monitoring and evaluation is crucial since it informs the decision maker on the improvement of performance. Monitoring and evaluating systems can be used to support various aspects of project implementation. However, the problem lies when no one is doing is the monitoring. The missing links for an effective monitoring and evaluation program are accountability and transparency. Good planning would be useless if the monitoring and evaluating is poorly executed. Working together while using the same framework remains a challenge. There are several identified challenges regarding the monitoring and evaluation in a landscape, namely, (1) the definitions and goals, (2) multi-sectoral issues and engaging stakeholders, (3) scales, leakages, permanency, externality and ancillary impact, (4) availability of data and information, (5) working with uncertainties, (6) attribution difficulty, (7) inadequate capacity for assessment, monitoring and evaluation, and (8) practicality of methods and tools.

Gaps and needs in climate forecasts

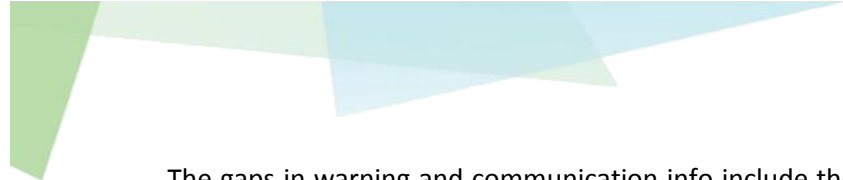
Speaker: Ms. Analyn Solis, PAGASA

PAGASA recognizes the need for weather and climate information for agriculture in various timescales. They offer daily weather forecast for farming activities and for emergency responses, weekly forecast for crop monitoring and nutrient management, seasonal climate forecast with a monthly lead time of 3 months for irrigation and 6 month for planning, and climate projections for planning and anticipatory strategies.

Other products which can be used by the agriculture sector are the Climate Data Base Management System, Oracle-based Unified Information System, impact assessment for agriculture, projections of climate scenarios thru FAO-AMICAF 1 and 2, farm weather advisories, tropical cyclone warning for agriculture and 10-day regional agri-weather.

The sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasts (S2S), which spans 2 weeks to 2 months, is identified as a gap in the product offered by PAGASA. The S2S provides early preparation for extremes in two weeks' time. A gap also exists in the transition from climate science to climate services, and in the warning and communication of information. PAGASA also wants to provide information on the financial value of using PAGASA's forecasts at a particular point in time. The forecasts' economic values are returns on investment (ROIs) and cost/loss.

Ms. Solis also identified the gaps in reducing climate risk for agriculture. Farmers want to make the best decision and, thus, needs reliable and credible information. PAGASA produces forecasts, 10-day regional agri-weather, historical records but may or may not know what the farmers need and find most useful. Their information may not reach those who need it most. PAGASA needs to interact with the right partners to bring knowledge into decision making.



The gaps in warning and communication info include the expansion of lexical domain, knowledge of indigenous practices, research on translation of scientific information, communicating uncertainties, establishing protocol on El Niño/La Nina, and bridging the gap between other information providers.

The challenges in using the climate information provided by PAGASA are the integration of climate forecasts into actual farming activities, the development of crop yield forecasts, adoption of dynamic planting dates, and improvement of the climate resiliency of groups and communities.

Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan

Speaker: Ulysses J. Lustria Jr.

The basis of the AFMP is the Republic Act No. 8435 Section 13 which mandated the Department of Agriculture to formulate an Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan. The process is participatory with consultation from farmers and fisherfolk, private sector and other government agencies.

The first AFMP is for 2001 – 2004. It was released in 2000. The second AFMP is for 2011 – 2017. Aside from the contents of AFMP 2001-2004, the AFMP 2011-2017 adopted a value chain development approach and it mainstreamed climate change concerns. The concerns and interventions and interspersed in the document. The next AFMP is for 2017 – 2023. The drafting of the new AFMP is currently in progress. In this draft, inputs will be obtained from the PDP. There is also an assessment of the current AFMP this November.

2.6 NAP-Ag Programme and Workplan in the Philippines

Mr. Gabinete shared with the participants the background of NAP-Ag Global Programme. He also presented the draft workplan of the NAP-Ag in the Philippines. These presentations can be found on Annex 3. He emphasized that while the outcomes are fixed since they were determined at the global programme level, the outputs and activities can still be changed and should be reflective of the needs at the country level. The following section details the output and activities in the current draft and the comments and suggested changes by the participants to the workplan outputs and activities.

3 Detailed Discussion of NAP-Ag Workplan, Institutional Arrangements and Study Area

Outcome 1: Technical capacity and institutions on NAPs strengthened

Output 1.1

Output	Key Activities	2016			2017			2018		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
OUTPUT 1.1 Awareness and capacity building of national and sub-national government agencies as well as state universities and colleges in implementing climate change and DRR-mainstreamed landscape approaches into system-wide planning and operations	Initiation of and/or engagement in national and sub-national policy dialogues on landscape planning and in its significance in mainstreaming CCA/DRR into the AF sector				█	█				
	Capacity building, including mentoring, on conducting climate change vulnerability and risk assessments using landscape approaches.				█	█	█	█		
	Support on the preparation of climate change positions, and participation on various climate change fora to promote climate-resilient agriculture or national adaptation measures.				█	█	█	█	█	█
	Mainstreaming of CCA/DRR into agriculture, forestry and fisheries curricula in SUCs				█	█				

Dr. Ilaga commented that Output 1.1 does not capture what was mentioned by Dr. Cruz about sponsoring government or regions so that they could prepare their landscape-based plans.

Dr. Cruz added that the output only pertains to national government agencies but landscape approach has local actors/players like local government units (LGUs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), and other service providers. He requested to change wordings to “national and subnational.”

Activity 1.1.1

- Dr. Cruz suggested to add national and sub-national dialogues.
- Ms. Solatre shared that there are PDP regional dialogues and suggested that NAP-Ag could work through this existing mechanism.

Activity 1.1.2

- Dr. Ilaga asked if the activities are enough for a capacity building. Ideally, the beneficiaries need to go through the whole process to understand and appreciate the development of climate change action plans.
- Mr. Gabinete clarified that capacity building would not stop training activity but would involve mentoring, and would also include developing proposals for the People’s Survival Fund.
- Ms. Solis revealed that during the DOST Harmonization agenda meeting, around PhP 400 billion of funds will be provided by 2020. Quality proposals need to be submitted DOST to access this and many government agencies are not equipped to develop quality technical proposals. She suggested to include assistance in this matter in the NAP-Ag workplan.

Activity 1.1.3

- Dr. Espaldon suggested to include fisheries and environmental science courses.
- Dr. Ilaga added that CHED could be a partner.
- Ms. Solatre suggested that the NAP-Ag could immerse into PDP’s national policy dialogue, and regional dialogues, the PDP Regional Development Plan Consultation.

She further suggested a separate dialogue for 1.1.2 to identify actors of capacity building Output

Output 1.2

Output	Key Activities	2016		2017		2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.2 <i>Development of Enhanced Seasonal (3 months) Climate Products for Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	1.2.1. Development of municipal level seasonal climate forecasts with DOST-PAGASA (cost-sharing to cover fisheries)					█			
	1.2.2. Multi-level trainings on the preparation of seasonal climate forecasts with agriculture and fisheries interpretations/advisories and their linkages to short-range forecast products (cost-sharing to cover fisheries)						█		
OUTPUT 1.3 <i>Support the feasibility and development of a national climate information system for agriculture in the Philippines</i>	1.3.1. Enhancement of existing municipal level 10-day forecasts for farm and fisheries operations including bias corrections and additional forecast parameters including wave (sea) height and solar radiation					█			
	1.3.2. Trainings on the preparation of agriculture and fisheries advisories under a short-range, high variability context							█	

Activity 1.2.1

- Dr. Espaldon explained that farmers right now need a new climate calendar which depends on climate forecasts. Maybe, it should be the product to be delivered by Output 1.2 by DA, MAOs and PAGASA. The MAO offices would like to prescribe a new cropping calendar but they do not know how. The MAO could be trained to process their own information since the revision is a process of looking at historical record on a daily basis.
- Mr. Gabinete clarified that this pertains to the dynamic cropping calendar which is in the future plans of FAO.
- Ms. Solis added that PAGASA has developed a dynamic cropping calendar for El Nino, La Nina and neutral condition using rainfall data. Based on this study at Region 6, PAGASA identified soil moisture as an additional information needed in developing a cropping calendar.

Output 1.3

No comment or suggestion.

Output 1.4

Activity 1.4.1

- Mr. Gabinete asked the participants to disregard the output as it has already been in Output 1.1.

Outcome 2: Integrated roadmaps for NAPs developed

Output	Key Activities	2016		2017		2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 2.1 <i>Updating of the Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	2.1.1. Stock-taking exercises, consultations, and consolidation workshops on lessons learned and					█			

<i>Modernization (AFMP) integrating CCA and DRRM</i>	Plan	policy recommendations for the updating of the AFMP
Output 2.2 <i>Integration of the Updated CCA DRR-enhanced AFMP into the Philippine Development Plan and the National Adaptation Planning Process</i>		2.2.1. Stock-taking exercises, consultations, and policy workshops on integrating AFMP considerations into the PDP and National Adaptation Planning Process, and vice-versa
Output 2.3 <i>Enhancement of Local Government Unit capacities to access national climate financing mechanisms such as the Peoples Survival Fund, and others.</i>		2.3.1 Training of select LGUs on LCCAP development and integration into CLUP 2.3.2 Training of select ARBOs, LGUs, and other government agencies on developing climate change project proposals for the PSF and other similar finance instruments

Output 2.1

No comment or suggestion.

Output 2.2

Activity 2.2.1

- Dr. Ilaga said that the process is reversed (compared to the one described in the workplan). She shared while the PDP development comes first before AFMP updating, DA provides inputs into PDP.

Mr. Gabinete suggested that the team could sit down and discuss on how to proceed with the actual process. The initial idea during workplan preparation was that the AFMP will be finished before the PDP, instead both plans are happening almost concurrently.

Dr. Ilaga clarified that PDP really comes first but every sector puts plans into the PDP.

Ms. Solatre also mentioned that the chair of the sub-committee for agriculture in the development of the PDP is the Department of Agriculture.

Ms. Manal suggested that the next step immediately after the inception workshop is to meet with focals from DA to clarify steps to undertake.

Output 2.3

Activity 2.3.1

- Ms. Solatre suggested to include national staffs in the trainings.
- Dr. Ilaga shared that the final output from the LGU is the Comprehensive Local Use Plan (CLUP) which integrates CCA and DRR.
- Dr. Cruz clarified that it is possible to have one local plan that already comprise the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP) and Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP), Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) and other local plans, and that this should be pursued by the NAP-Ag.
- Dr. Ilaga concurred to put more priority to CLUP which integrates LDRRMP, LCCAP and other mandated plans.
- Mr. Lustria shared that there are already many LGUs already with CLUP. He suggested to select LGUs with CLUP already, and then just integrate the LCCAP into their CLUPs.

Ms. Palaña revealed that while one of the requirements to access the PSF is an LCCAP, some LGUs that submitted their CLUP with integrated DRR and CCA were allowed to submit proposals to the PSF. She also added that training on CLUP writing is under the Department of Local and Interior Government. CCC is only in-charge of technical assessment but is also offering training through its Communities for Resilience (CoRe) programme.

- Dr. Cruz suggested to revise the activity to include mentoring of select LGUs on the redevelopment of landscape based CLUP with integrated LCCAP and/or LDRRMP, and extend the timeline.

Outcome 3: Evidence-based results for NAPs improved

Output	Key Activities	2016				2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTPUT 3.1 <i>Identification and Development of Criteria and Indicators for M&E on CCA and DRR across agricultural landscapes at the programme level</i>	Literature review, stock-taking and expert consultations on the state of the art on M&E frameworks and indicators for programme level CCA/DRR interventions in the country Guidelines development for M&E on CCA/DRR activities at the programme level												
OUTPUT 3.2 <i>Identification of economic valuation tools (benefits and services) for M&E on DRR and CCA for agriculture and fisheries at the programme level</i>	3.2.1. Literature review, stock-taking and expert consultations on state of the art on cost benefit analysis of CCA/DRR related interventions in agriculture and fisheries sector at the programme level 3.2.3. Development of Cost benefit analysis guidelines												

- Dr. Ilaga asked regarding the NAP-Ag for this particular outcome, and if AMIA2 can do that.
- Dr. Inocencio shared that there are agencies that are already doing something similar to planned activities under Outcome 3. She suggested to take advantage of the existing initiatives so that NAP-Ag does not start from scratch. She added to conduct stock-taking first.

Output 3.1

No comment or suggestion.

Output 3.2

Output 3.2.2

- Ms. Solis suggested to also include in the cost-benefit analysis the use of PAGASA's advisories and forecasts in development related interventions compared to interventions that use none.

Outcome 4: Advocacy and knowledge-sharing on NAPs promoted

Output	Key Activities	2016				2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 4.1 <i>Support to the establishment of a Climate and Disaster Risk Information Services Center for Agriculture and Fisheries and enhanced dissemination of climate risk information at different spatial scales</i>	4.4.1. Establishment of a Climate and Disaster Risk Information Office 4.4.2. Development of knowledge products and IEC materials 4.4.3. Report Writing												

No comment or suggestion was provided.

3.1 Institutional Arrangement

Dr. Ilaga suggested forming a technical committee for technical work, and then a project coordination committee who represents all the projects. This coordination committee, as mentioned by Dr. Cruz, is called a steering committee and is usually composed of high officials. Ms. Manal mentioned that for other projects, a technical working group reviews specific outputs while the steering committee tackles the policies.

The participants of the workshop suggested that the steering committee meet once a year. It might as well include high officials such as the FAOR, UNDP Resident Representative, and DA designate such as USec for Planning. DA will be the chairman of the steering committee while NEDA will be the co-chair. Every agency in the Technical Working Group are members of the steering committee. DA's planning sections and operations sections will participate in the committees.

3.2 Project Area Selection

Dr. Rex suggested to use the river basin as a project area instead of basins and watersheds. This is primarily because of the availability of masterplans which were already made by Dr. Rex. The masterplans made were Cagayan River Basin, Mindanao River Basin, Agno River Basin, and Buwayan-Malugan River Basin. Buwayan-Malugan may be slightly difficult to pursue because the area is within the ARMM. If the team wants a big river basin, the Cagayan River Basin can be chosen.

Ms. Maya Gabunales-Barol, of the Office of the Secretary, and also a part of the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD), suggested picking a river basin which is near the 10 poorest province in the Philippines, such as Lanao, Agusan, Maguindanao, N. Cotabato, Saranggani, Samar, and Apayao.

Dr. Ilaga suggested to pick a river basin in Mindanao. She pointed out the Mindanao River Basin is near the areas in Mindanao mentioned by Ms. Barol. She also suggested to use river basins which already have data.

Dr. Rex supported that the Mindanao River Basin already has many data. Another river basin which already has a lot of data aside from the four previously mentioned (Cagayan River Basin, Mindanao River Basin, Agno River Basin, and Buwayan-Malugan River Basin) is Agos-Taguloan which is Lake Lanao in ARMM.

NAP-Ag

Integrating Agriculture into National Adaptation Plan

Project Inception Workshop

26 October 2016

Hive Hotel, Quezon City

Introduction

Climate related disasters in the Philippines have a high impact on its agriculture sector. Between 2006 and 2013, a total 78 natural disasters damaged over 6 million hectares of crops, valued at USD 3.8 billion. And most recently, between 2015 and 2016, El Niño damaged USD 325 million worth of crops, affected 90% of the country, threatening the livelihoods of more than 400,000 farming families. Resilience is indispensable. The vulnerability of agriculture sectors of the Philippines puts the country's food, nutrition and economic securities at risk. For instance, rice accounts for 65% of the available food per capita, and supplies 47% of the daily calorie intake and 35% of the protein requirement in the Filipino diet. The agriculture sector also generates income for one-third of the country's total labor force. These challenges make it imperative mainstream climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risks reduction and management (DRRM) in the agricultural sector.

Project Background


While many countries have started to act on their most immediate and pressing adaptation needs, a transformative change to the right policies is needed in the agriculture sectors to help livelihoods become more climate resilient. The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) initiative was established to address the short-term climate adaptation needs of LDCs. It focused primarily on urgent and immediate needs - to reduce the climate change impacts on food security. However, there remained a need to address medium and long term needs related to both these issues. Thus, many developing countries and LDCs responded by developing National Action Plans (NAPs) to address these longer-term planning needs responding to national priorities for low emission and climate resilient development.

The Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme is a multi-year initiative funded by the German Government that responds to country driven needs. The global programme seeks to enhance:

- institutional capacities and processes for operationalizing climate response strategies in the sector;
- access to international climate finance sources such as GEF and Green Climate Fund; and
- more strategic allocations of national budgets earmarked for adaptation investments.

In the Philippines, FAO and UNDP is collaborating to implement the NAP-Ag Programme. The project aims to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures in the agriculture sectors into relevant national planning and budgeting through the development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and the updating of the National Climate Change Action Plan in the Philippines (NCCAP). The project will be implemented starting 2016 and will end on 2018.

Based on the current work plan, the NAP-Ag Programme in the Philippines shall:

- 
6. Increase the understanding and capacities of regional and provincial agricultural technical officers in conducting climate vulnerability and risk assessments and implementing adaptation strategies using landscape approaches;
 7. Develop municipal-level sub-seasonal climate forecast products for precipitation, temperature, solar radiation and wave height, and build the capacities of regional and select provincial agricultural officers to develop farm and fisheries advisories based on these forecast parameters;
 8. Develop evidence base and indicators for monitoring and evaluating adaptation, and evaluating the cost and benefit of adaptation interventions in agriculture at the policy and programme levels;
 9. Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management into the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP), and ensure that the enhancements made under AFMP are considered into to the NCCAP, NAP and the Philippine Development Plan; and
 10. Support to the establishment of a Climate and Disaster Risk Information Services Center for Agriculture and Fisheries and enhanced dissemination of climate risk information at different spatial scales

Objective

The workshop is aimed at gaining a better understanding and role clarification on the objectives, outputs, outcomes and planned activities of and proposed institutional arrangements for the NAP-Ag project in the Philippines. The workshop is also intended to gather different perspectives and inputs of project stakeholders to refine and improve the project work plan and activities.

The workshop shall also sensitize participant stakeholders on the concepts of the different planned outcomes of the projects, including the National Adaptation Plan development process, landscape planning approaches, monitoring and evaluation, municipal level sub-seasonal, solar radiation and wave height forecasting, and the AFMP.

Participants

Participants will include representatives from relevant units and divisions of the Department of Agriculture, as well as the Climate Change Commission, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services, the National Economic and Development Authority, other government agencies and relevant stakeholders.

Inception Workshop Agenda

Time	Session	Lead
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome Remarks	Floradema Eleazar, Programme Manager, UNDP Philippines
09:10 – 09:20	Keynote Address	Asec. Lerey Panes (Planning and Project Development)
09:20 – 09:40	Introduction Workshop objectives Participant introductions and expectations Project Background <u>Format</u> Short presentation followed by participant introductions in small groups	Claudius Gabinete, NAP- Ag National Project Coordinator/FAOPH DRR&CC Specialist
09:40 – 10:00	Presentation <u>Topic</u> Mainstreaming CCA and DRR into agriculture policies, investment planning, programme implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.	Dr. Alice Ilaga, DA- SWCCO
10:00 – 10:15	Question and Answer	All participants
10:15 – 10:30	<i>Tea & Coffee Break</i>	
10:30 – 12:30	Expert Panel Integrating Agriculture in the National Adaptation Plan <u>Format</u> A panel of 5 technical experts will each be given 10-15 minutes to introduce a key topic followed by 30-minute discussion session with participants addressing the key question above. Topics (TBD): National Climate Change Action Plan and National Adaptation Plan Landscape planning approach in agriculture Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation interventions Gaps and needs in climate forecasts Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (How CC responsive is AFMP?)	Moderator: Imee Manal (UNDP) Ms. Maricar Palaña Dr. Rex Cruz Dr. Arlene Inocencio Ms. Analyn Solis
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30 – 14:30	Presentation	Claudius Gabinete (FAO)

Time	Session	Lead
	<p><u>Topic</u> NAP-Ag Project work plan, activities, and outputs</p> <p><u>Format</u> Project work plan will be presented, and the floor will be opened to solicit comments and suggestions from participants Participants will be asked to select from a short list of major river basins available for piloting</p>	
14:30 – 14:45	<i>Tea & Coffee Break</i>	
14:45 – 15:30	<p>Presentation</p> <p><u>Topic</u> Proposed institutional arrangement and project area for Outcome 1 and 2 activities</p> <p><u>Format</u> Proposed Project Coordination Board will be presented, and the floor will be opened to solicit comments and suggestions from participants</p>	Dir. Alice Ilaga (DA-SWCCO)
15:30 – 16:00	<p>Key Messages, Close and Next Steps</p> <p><u>Format</u> Short discussion on key points from the workshop and next steps</p>	Dir. Alice Ilaga (DA-SWCCO)
16:00	Workshop End	

Participants

Agency	Name*	Email address	Contact number
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DA SWCCO	Alicia Ilaga		
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* Names and info are based on those provided in the attendance sheet.

Annex 2: Presentations

Presentation 1: NAP Process in the Philippines



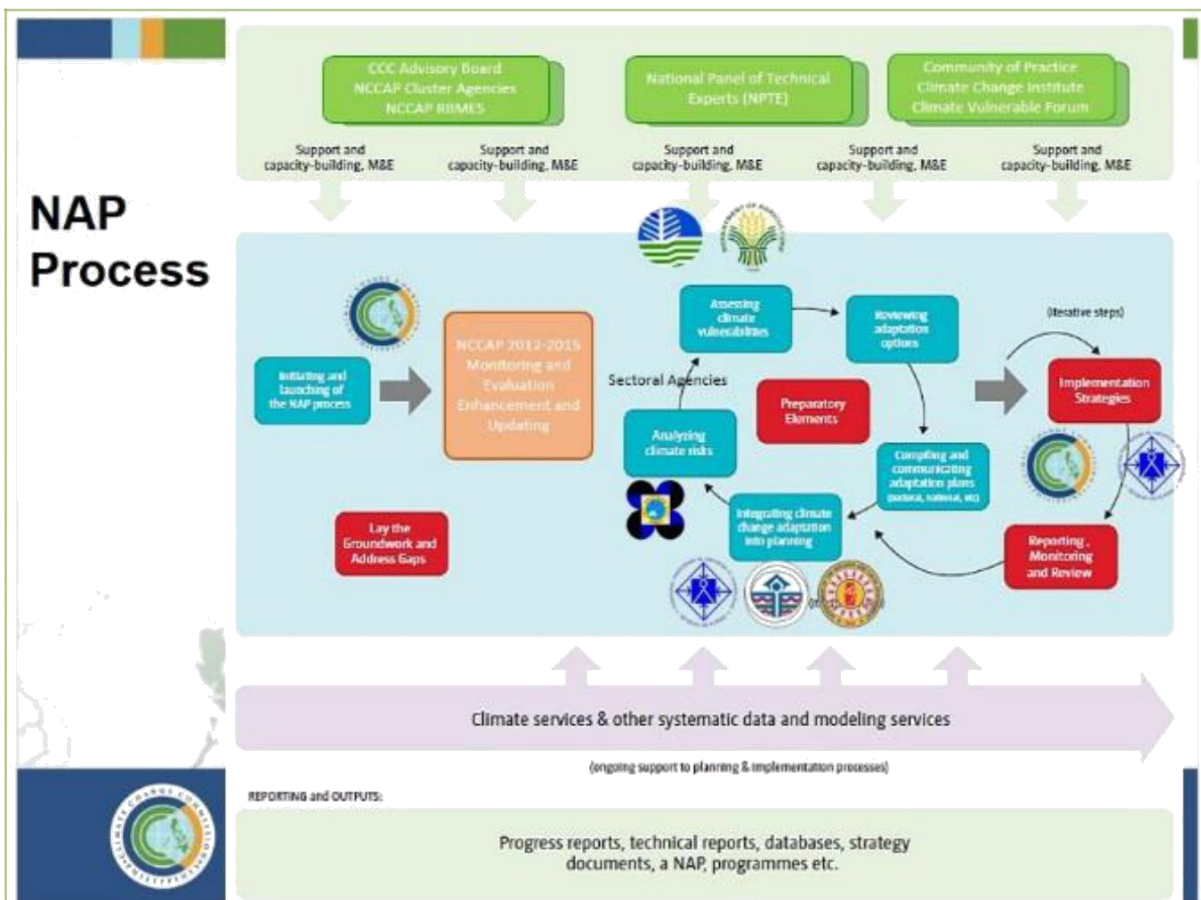
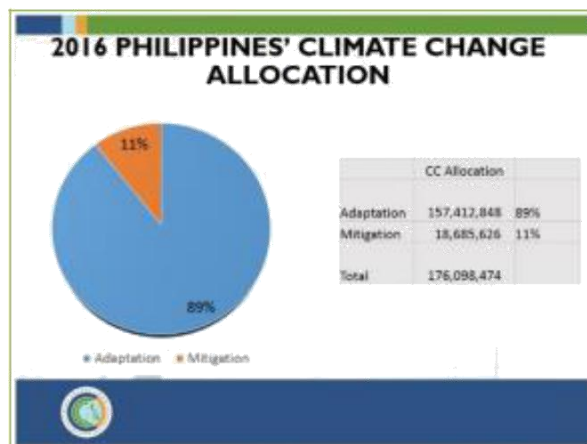
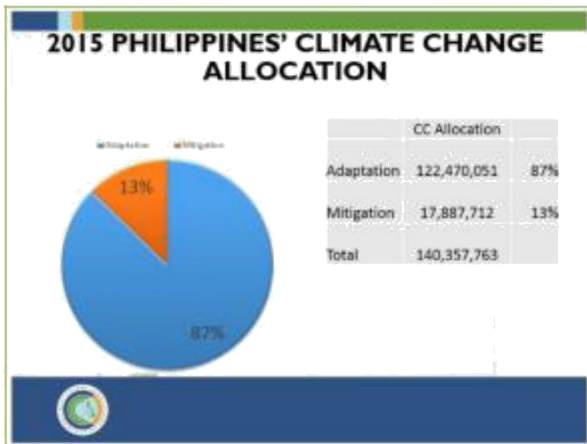
DA Responsibilities in NCCAP
Outcomes and Output Areas by Strategic Priority


Strategic Priority/Outcome	Output Area	Responsibility
Food Security	Enhanced resilience of agriculture and fisheries production and distribution systems from climate change.	Lead Agency, with LGUs
	Climate-sensitive agriculture and fisheries policies, plans, and programs formulated	Lead Agency
Enhanced resilience of agriculture and fishing communities from climate change	Enhanced capacity for DCA and DRR of government, farming, and fishing communities and industry.	Lead Agency
	Enhanced social protection for farming and fishing communities	Lead Agency

TABLE B.10
CLIMATE CHANGE (CC) EXPENDITURES ^{1/}
BY NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (NCCAP) STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, FY 2015-2017
(in thousand Pesos)

NCCAP Strategic Priorities	2015			2016			2017		
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Total	Adaptation	Mitigation	Total	Adaptation	Mitigation	Total
Food Security	13,026,844	283,691	13,310,535	15,554,907	580,221	16,135,128	11,227,915	394,217	11,622,132
Water Sufficiency	51,871,944	-	51,871,944	84,315,648	-	84,315,648	114,241,008	-	114,241,008
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	4,342,747	7,274,015	11,616,762	3,290,833	8,164,254	11,455,087	4,868,658	9,522,447	14,391,105
Human Security	517,111	-	517,111	1,142,121	-	1,142,121	2,177,137	-	2,177,137
Climate Smart Industries and Services	1,423,662	33,024	1,456,686	2,523,948	86,969	2,610,917	1,533,709	2,111,125	3,644,834
Sustainable Energy	41,585,548	3,030,820	44,616,368	48,565,253	7,951,430	56,517,683	54,362,572	6,692,306	61,054,878
Knowledge and Capacity Development	4,161,871	-	4,161,871	2,708,934	-	2,708,934	3,187,081	-	3,187,081
Cross-Cutting	195,509	9,181	204,690	82,487	5,694	88,181	78,582	9,210	87,792
Total	117,125,236	10,630,731	127,755,967	158,184,131	16,789,568	174,973,699	191,676,662	18,729,305	210,405,967

^{1/} Net of the CC expenditures of Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) and State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)





6 Identifying links and opportunities for synergies in the various CCAM initiatives under the CCC such as the **NAP-NDC interface** and the **IT architecture** requirements of NICCOIES, CCET, RBMES, GCF and the PSF.

PHILIPPINE NAP ROADMAP

Essential Functions	Steps	Indicative Activities	Indicative NAP Output	Lead Institution(s)	Support Needed	Target for Support	Timeframe
Element A: Lay the groundwork and address Gaps							
EF.1 Helping governments to provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and to act as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiating and launching of the NAP process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing on NAP process Coordinating mechanism National vision and mandate for NAPs Access to technical and financial support NAP framework/strategy road map <p><i>Other activities:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate for the NAP process Framework and strategy for the climate change adaptation Funded project to support operations of the NAP process Road map for the NAP process 	CCC CCAM NGAs Other NGAs LGUs	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEG/AC NAP-GSP GEF/LDCF/SCCF Bilateral Regional Centers Domestic Others: 	Q2 Y1
EF.2 The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects in support of adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktaking identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktaking of adaptation activities Synthesis of available knowledge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation Capacity gap analysis Barrier analysis <p><i>Other activities:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on synthesis of available information Geospatial database in support of the NAP process Knowledge base of observed climate impacts, vulnerabilities and potential interventions Gap and needs analysis report Barrier analysis report 	CCC PAGASA	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEG/AC NAP-GSP GEF/LDCF/SCCF Bilateral Regional Centers Domestic Others: 	Q3 Y1



Legend:

- Existing/for review and evaluation
- Completed/for validation
- Ongoing

PHILIPPINE NAP ROADMAP

Element B. Preparatory elements							
<p>EF.5 Analysing climate data and assessing vulnerabilities to climate change and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels.</p> <p>EF.6 Appraising adaptation options to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysing current climate and future climate changes scenarios	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis of current climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Future climate risks and uncertainty/Scenario analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communicating projected climate change information Other activities:	Report on climate analysis Report on climate risks/Projected climate changes Strategy for climate information services	CCC PAGASA	Technical and Financial Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q3-Q4 Y1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate vulnerability assessment at multiple levels <input type="checkbox"/> Ranking climate change risks and vulnerabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Scoping adaptation options Other activities:	Vulnerability and adaptation assessment report	CCC CCAM NGAs Other NGAs LGUs	Technical Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q3-Q4 Y1 to Q1 Y2
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and appraising adaptation options	<input type="checkbox"/> Appraisal of adaptation options Other activities:	Report on appraisal of adaptation options Sectoral and subnational plans or strategies	CCC CCAM NGAs Other NGAs LGUs	Technical Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q1 Y2
	<input type="checkbox"/> Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Draft national adaptation plans <input type="checkbox"/> Finalization of NAPs and process endorsement	Draft NAP for review Endorsed NAP	CCC NEDA DBM		<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral	Q1-Q2 Y2



Legend:

Existing/for review and evaluation

Completed/for validation

Ongoing

PHILIPPINE NAP ROADMAP

Element C. Implementation strategies							
<p>EF.7 Promoting and facilitating the prioritization of climate change adaptation in national planning</p> <p>EF.8 Facilitating the implementation of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for synergy.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning ** through the CCET at the level of PAPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National criteria for prioritizing implementation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification of opportunities for building on existing adaptation activities Other activities:		CCC DBM NGAs LGUs		<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q3-Q4 Y1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy ** as the level of NCCAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategy for adaptation implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of NAPs through policies, projects and programmes Other activities:	Implementation strategy for the NAP	CCC NEDA		<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q3-Q4 Y1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening long-term institutional and regulatory frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Training at sectoral and subnational levels <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach on outputs at the national level and promotion of international cooperation Other activities:	National training and outreach programme (s)	CCC NEDA		<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q3 Y1 continuous



Legend:

Existing/for review and evaluation

Completed/for validation

Ongoing

PHILIPPINE NAP ROADMAP

Element D. Reporting, monitoring and review

<p>EF.9 Facilitating the monitoring, review and updating of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the NAP process	<input type="checkbox"/> Identify (few) areas of the NAP process to monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps (PEG) <input type="checkbox"/> Define metrics for documenting PEG <input type="checkbox"/> Collect information throughout the NAP process to apply the metrics developed <i>Other activities:</i>	Metrics report/Monitoring Plan Database of metrics	CCC NEDA DILG	<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q2 Y2 continuous
<p>EF.10 Coordinating reporting and outreach on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally and internationally on progress to the Convention.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps	<input type="checkbox"/> Synthesis of new assessments & emerging science and the results and outcomes from implemented adaptation activities <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate metrics collected to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps of the NAP process <i>Other activities:</i>	Evaluation report	CCC NEDA DILG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q2 Y2 continuous
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Repeat some steps and update NAPs and related documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Production of updates to the NAP outputs aligned with relevant national development plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Repeat some steps and update NAPs and related documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Production of updates to the NAP outputs aligned with relevant national development plans	Updated NAPs	CCC NEDA DILG	<input type="checkbox"/> LEG/AC <input type="checkbox"/> NAP-GSP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEF/LDCF/SCCF <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Centers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Others:	Q2 Y2 continuous



Legend:

Existing/for review and evaluation

Completed/for validation

Ongoing

THANK YOU!

Climate Change Office
 Climate Change Commission
 Website: <http://climate.gov.ph>

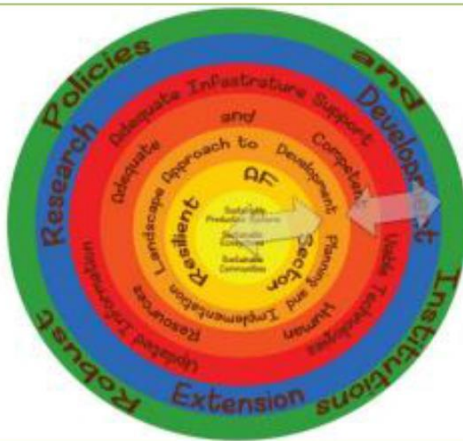
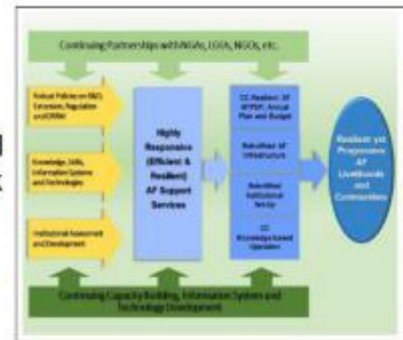


Presentation 2: Landscape Approach (*Integrated Area Development Approach*) to Agricultural Development Planning

Landscape Approach (*Integrated Area Development Approach*) to Agricultural Development Planning

Rex Victor O. Cruz

Conceptual Framework

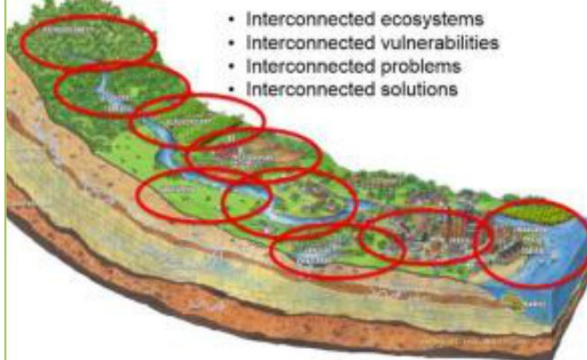


What is Landscape Approach

- Use of landscape unit (e.g., watershed/river basin, island) as the unit of analysis for planning and decision-making
 - Situational analysis
 - Problem analysis
 - Land use allocation
 - Formulation of interventions

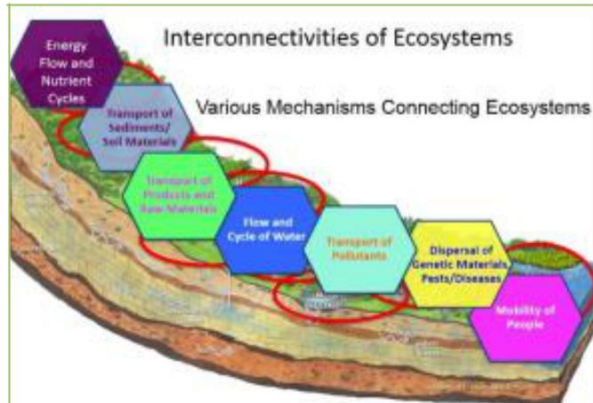
Watershed as a Landscape Unit

- Interconnected ecosystems
- Interconnected vulnerabilities
- Interconnected problems
- Interconnected solutions

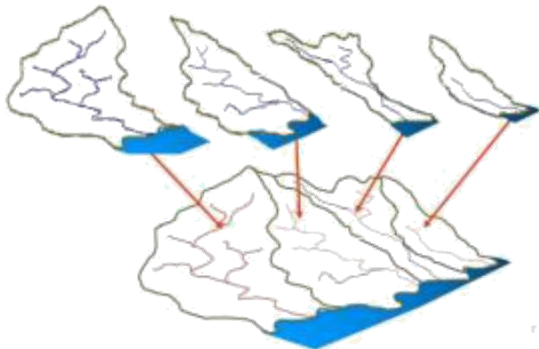


Interconnectivities of Ecosystems

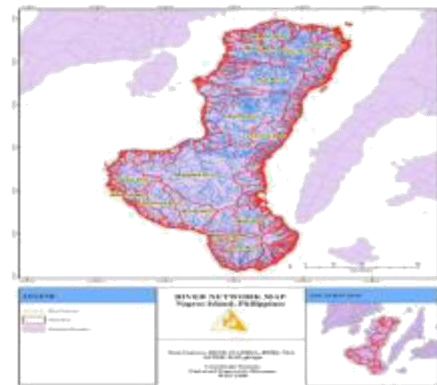
Various Mechanisms Connecting Ecosystems



One Region or One Island or One Province may Consist of Several Watersheds



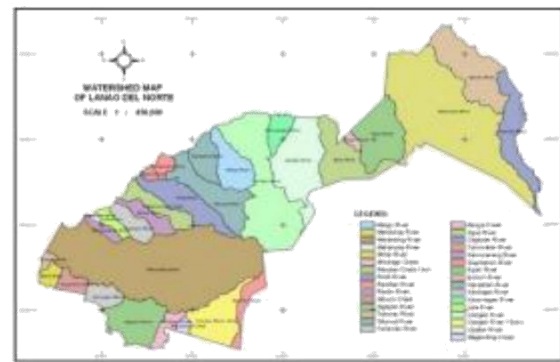
One Region Have Several Watersheds



One Island is Made Up of Several Watersheds



Lanao del Norte Subdivided into Watersheds



Implications on Agriculture

- Appropriate decision-making domain transcends traditional boundaries and methods
 - Beyond farms and agricultural lands
 - Beyond agricultural sector
 - Beyond farm and commodity-based planning, budget allocation and implementation

Implications on Agriculture

- Decision-making process considers
 - Multiple goals
 - Multi-ecosystems
 - Multi-stakeholders
 - Multisectoral
 - Multi-agencies
 - Multi-disciplinary
 - Multi-temporal
 - Multi-scale and levels

Implications on Agriculture

- Choice on crops and cropping systems based on:
 - Crop suitability based on production
 - Impacts on soil
 - Impacts on water
 - Impacts on biodiversity
 - Onsite impacts
 - Offsite impacts

Implications on Agriculture

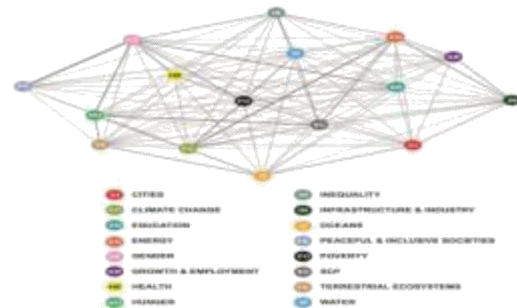
- Sector Development Goals and Targets are calibrated against:
 - Actual areas with potential for ecologically safe and economically viable crop production
 - Local social and cultural circumstances
 - Resources endowments of field implementing units
 - Goals and targets of other sectors and agencies

Expected Outcomes of Landscape Approach

- Promote sustainability of landscape and linked ecosystems
- Promote integration and harmonization of sectorial goals and programs
 - Best areas for agriculture
 - Best crops in agricultural areas

Synergy of Efforts to Achieve Various SDGs

- Sustainable development goals are interconnected

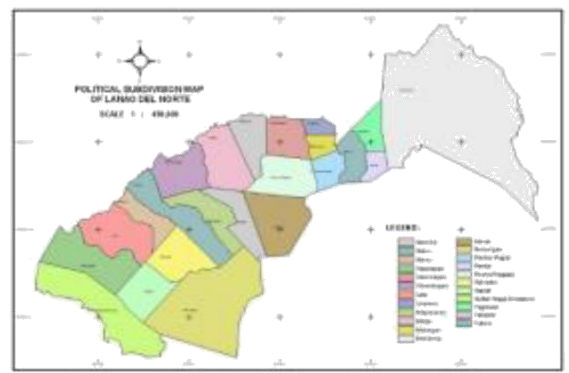


Source: authors' elaboration, visualizing the interdependencies described in the ICSP/ISSC 2015 report on the SDGs (note: The thickness of the lines is an adjusted measure of the strength of interdependencies between goals. It denotes the number of links between two goals divided by the sum of targets under the two goals. SDG17 on "partnerships for goal achievement" (which links to all other goals) was excluded from the analysis.

Unification of Goals, Plans and Programs of Various Government Agencies



Unification of Goals, Plans and Programs of LGUs

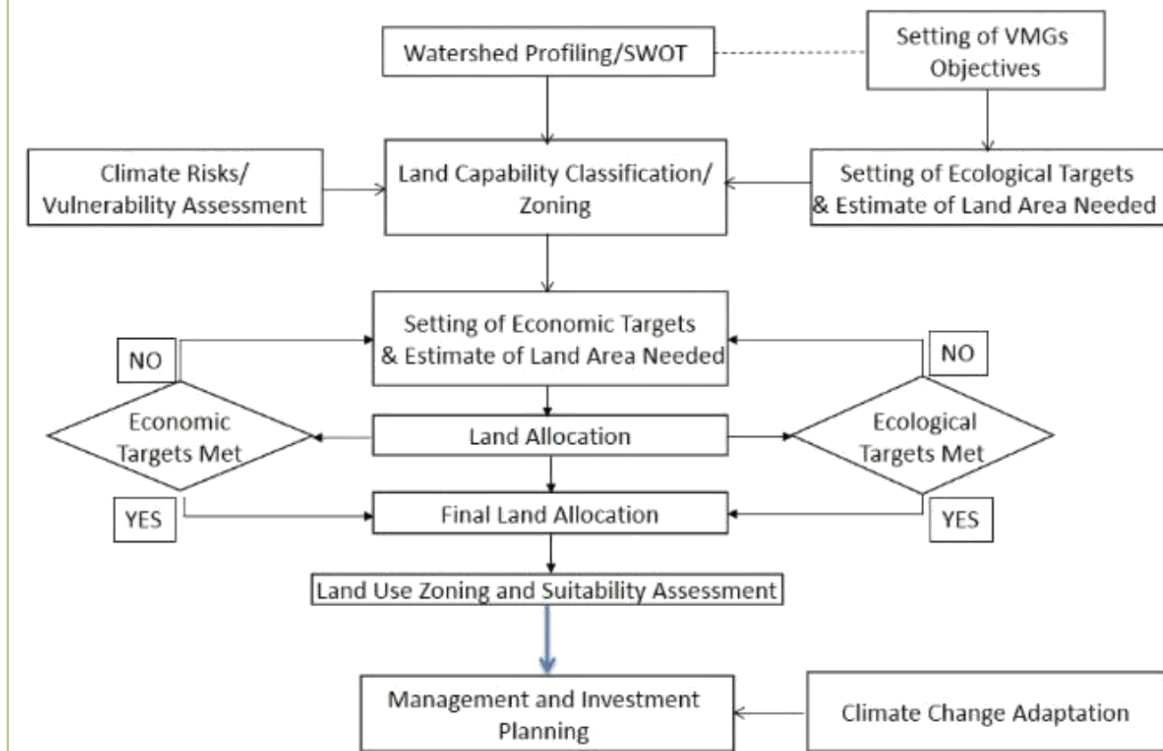


Watershed-Based IAD Dev't Planning: KEY STEPS

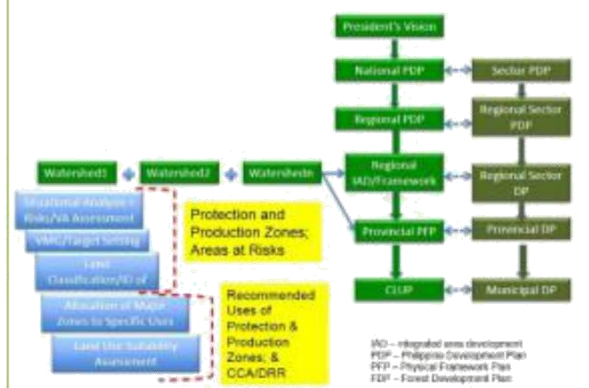
1. Formation, training and mobilization of multisector, interagency and multi-disciplinary planning teams
2. Land use planning for each watershed in the province
3. Development of integrated provincial PFP using watershed land use plans, National and Regional PDP as inputs
4. Realignment of all CLUPs to provincial PFP
5. Guided by CLUP and watershed land use plans the following can be developed:
 - a. Agricultural development plan
 - b. Forest development plan
 - c. LCCAP
 - d. DRRMP
 - e. PA management plan
 - f. Other sector plans

IAD – integrated area development
PDP – Philippine Development Plan
PFP – Physical Framework Plan
FDP – Forest Development Plan

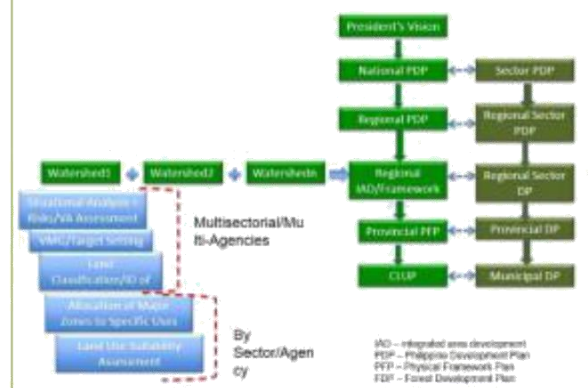
Watershed Land Use Planning Flowchart



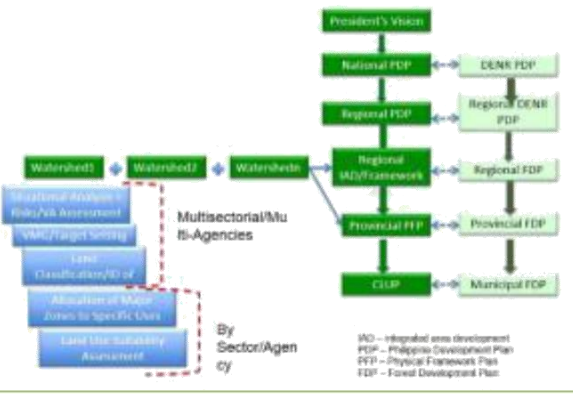
Watershed-Based IAD Framework



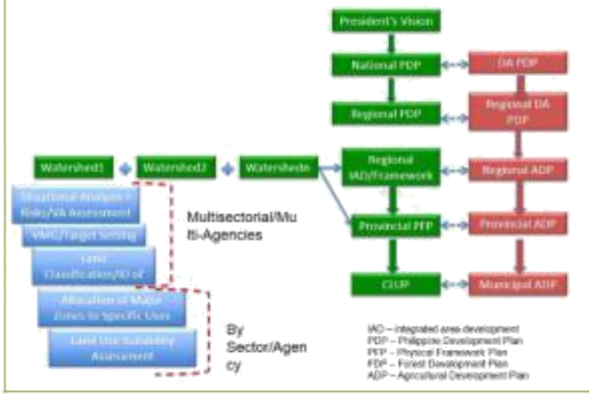
Watershed-Based IAD Framework



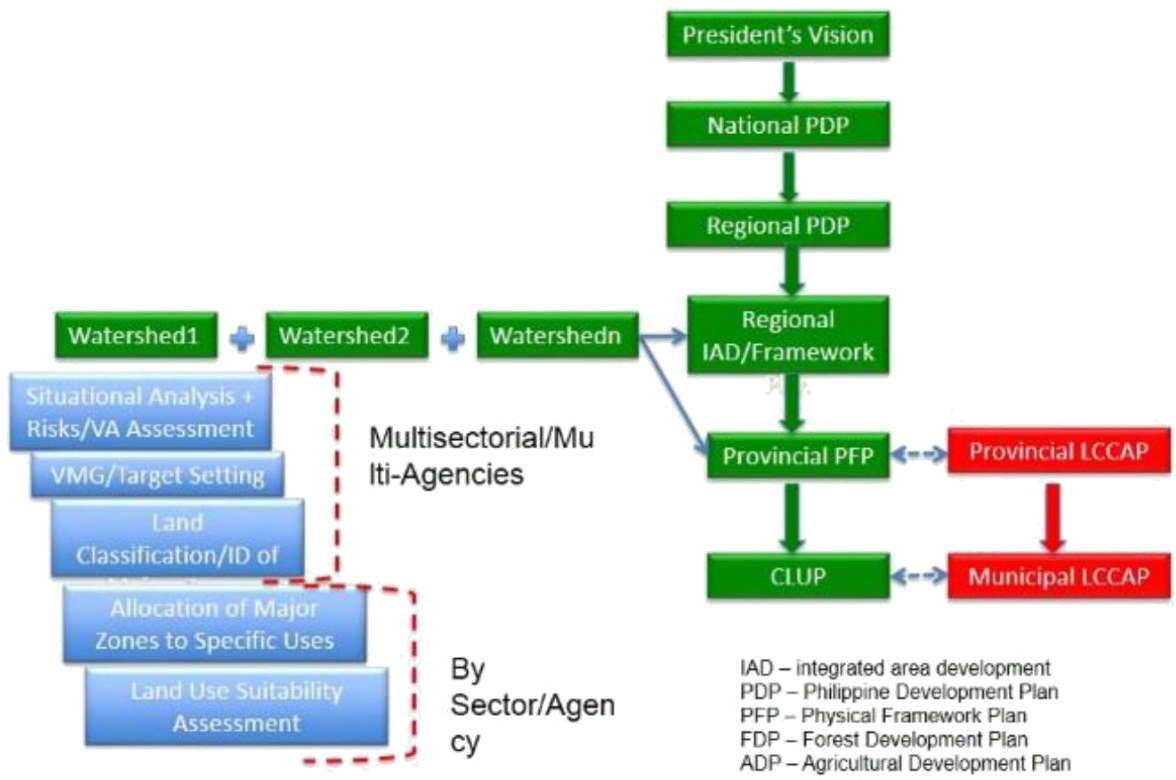
Watershed-Based IAD Framework



Watershed-Based IAD Framework



Watershed-Based IAD Framework



Presentation 3: M & E for Adaptation Intervention

M & E for Adaptation Intervention

A. Inocencio
26 October 2016, Quezon City

Outline

1. Why build M&E
2. Framework for the M&E
3. Building M&E
1. Challenges

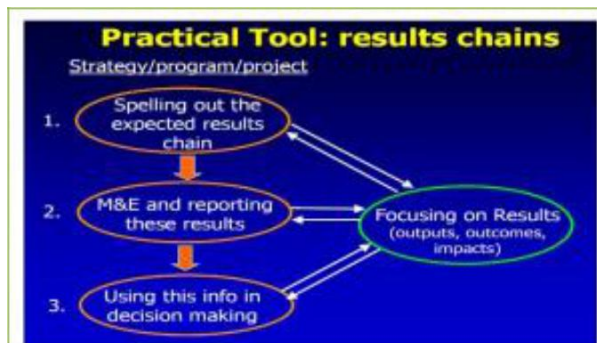
1. Why build M&E systems

- M&E is **not** an end in itself
- M&E is a crucial function that **informs** decision-making
- Organizations build M&E systems bec. they believe such systems will help improve performance

** Will require a set of policy statements to promote & strengthen its practice & use

M&E systems can be used to support:

- 1) Planning & policy making
- 2) Program improvement / management
- 3) Resource allocation, budgeting
- 4) Government control, coordination
- 5) Accountability, transparency
- 6) Participation by civil society



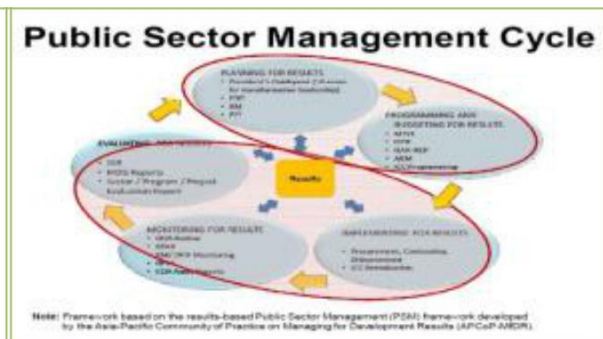
Performance Feedback is NOT enough - Need to drive service improvement

DOGBERT CONSULTS: YOU NEED A DASH-BOARD APPLICATION TO TRACK YOUR KEY METRICS.

THAT WAY YOU'LL HAVE MORE DATA TO IGNORE WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR DECISIONS BASED ON COMPANY POLITICS.

WELL THE DATA BE ACCURATE? DKAY, LET'S PRETEND THAT MATTERS.

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3. Sample-Technical Support to Build M&E at the Department

- 1) Participatory diagnostic
- 2) Setting up institutional mechanisms
- 3) Training
- 4) Participatory elaboration /improvement of Results-Based Monitoring (workshop)
- 5) Support at a distance
- 6) Revision, presentation, discussion & technical validation (workshop)
- 7) Finalization & validation
- 8) Dissemination & use

4. Challenges for M&E in a Landscape

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Definition and goals | 5) Working with uncertainties |
| 2) Multi-sectoral issues & engaging stakeholders | 6) Attribution difficulty |
| 3) Scales, leakages, permancency, externality & ancillary impact | 7) Inadequate capacity for assessment, and M&E |
| 4) Availability of data & information | 8) Practicality of methods & tools |



Presentation 4: Gaps, Needs and Challenges in Climate Forecast Products to Address Climate Change Challenges on Farmers and Fisherfolks

Gaps, needs and challenges in climate forecast products to address climate change challenges on farmers and fisher folks

Contents

- PAGASA products and services for agriculture
- Some identified gaps/needs
- Challenges in using climate information for agriculture






Demand for Weather/Climate Information

Agriculture:

- Daily weather forecast (for daily farming activities for emergency responses);
- Weekly forecast for crop monitoring/ nutrient management;
- S2S forecast - early preparation for extremes in two weeks time
- Seasonal climate forecast with a monthly lead time for monitoring and crop management, a lead times of 3 months for irrigation and 6 months for planning purposes. (El Nino/La Nina Advisories);
- Climate projection for planning or anticipatory strategies for water management in the future due to climate change.

Climate Products for Risk Management and Adaptation Planning

PAGASA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE

PAGASA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE

CLIENTS / USERS

- General Public
- TV, Radio, Television and Print
- Water, Agriculture, Health and Tourism
- Civil and Building Design Contractors





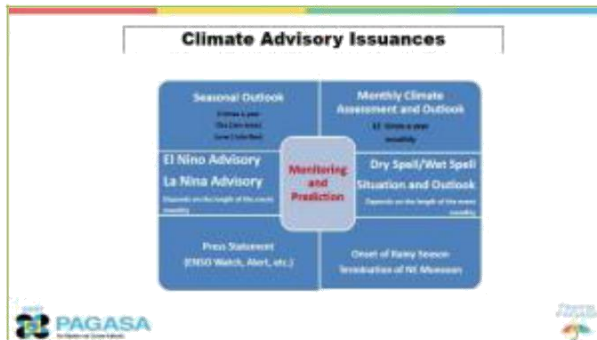
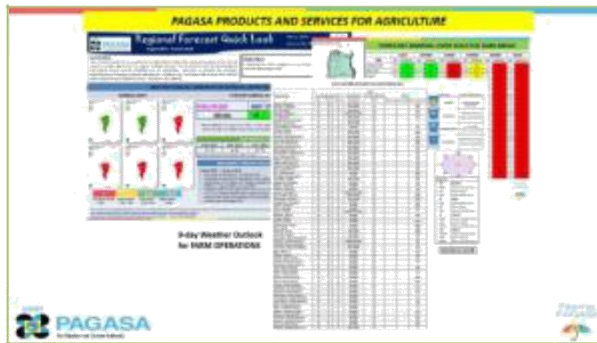

PAGASA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE

Climate Impact Assessment for Agriculture

PAGASA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE

FORECAST WATERSHED RAINFALL



GAPS, NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

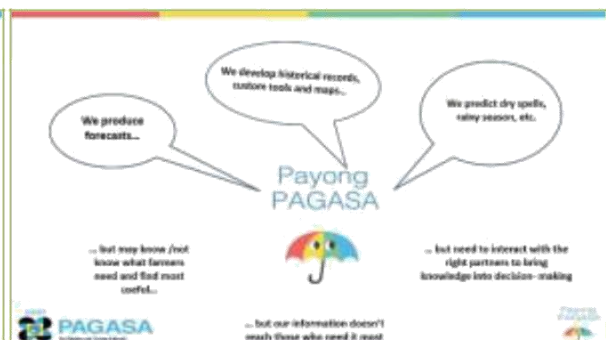


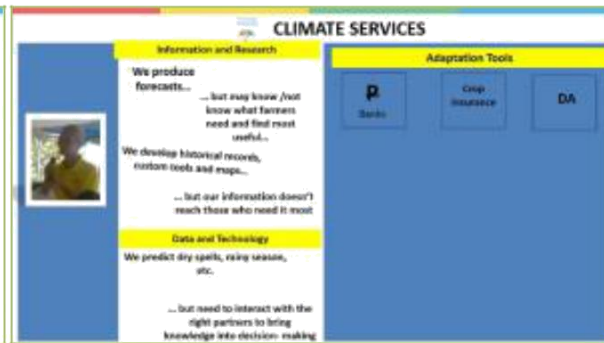
- ### GAPS/NEEDS
- Sub-seasonal to seasonal forecast products
 - the key range both from the physical perspectives of the climatic drivers of extremes, and for decision-makers to have sufficient time to take pre-emptive actions
 - From climate science to climate services
 - Information and research and forecast tools/technologies
 - Adaptation tools
 - Warning and communication of information
 - Forecast economic value
 - ROI, cost/loss

In reducing climate risks,
Key stakeholders, don't know how to make quality decisions because they are operationally disconnected from each other...

Farmer- want to make the best decisions

...But want a reliable and credible information

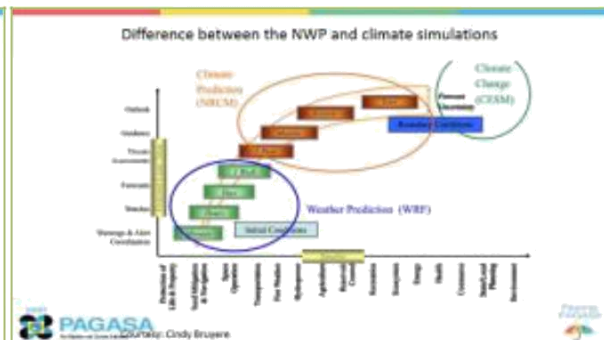




- ### Gaps on Warning and Communication of Information
- Warning Communication
 - Integration of community traditional media system into national program
 - expansion of lexical domain (i.e. IEC materials)
 - Indigenous knowledge systems and practices
 - Research on translation of scientific information
 - Communicating uncertainties of climate change projections for DRR /CCA
 - Knowledge sharing – network of available resources
 - Impact-based/risk-based forecast and warning
 - Protocol on ENSO variability (El Nino/La Nina)
 - Web-based and Mobile phone-based warning and information
 - Hydrometeorological Disaster Information Portal
 - mainstreaming DRR/CCA tools like LIDAR into local planning
 - Integration of all information from different agencies
 - Policy Research
 - Protocols/bridging the gap between information provider and end-users
 - R&D into policy
- PAGASA**
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration


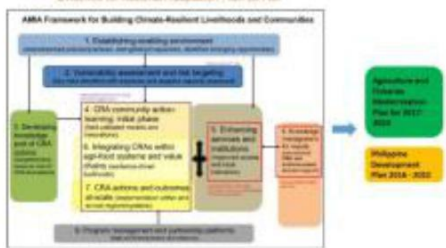
- ### Challenges in the use of Climate Information
- Integration of climate forecast info in the actual farming activities
 - Development of a crop yield forecast using downscaled rainfall forecast
 - Adoption of a dynamic planting dates
 - Climate Resiliency of highly vulnerable groups and communities (i.e., women, fisherfolks, Indigenous People, coastal communities)
- PAGASA**
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

- ### Challenges in Monitoring and Climate Prediction
- Data Assimilation System for in-situ and remotely-sensed data
 - Development of Hybrid Climate Forecast System
 - Development of Sub-seasonal-to seasonal (S2S) prediction system
 - Assessment of peoples' hazards and disaster risk perception or behavior, institutional or social preparedness and response
- PAGASA**
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration



Presentation 5: Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) Updates

<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Updates as of October 26, 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 13 of Republic Act No. 8435 or the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) of 1997 has mandated the DA to formulate an Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) to develop the agriculture and fisheries sector with focus on food security, poverty alleviation and social equity, income enhancement and profitability (especially for farmers and fisherfolk), global competitiveness and sustainability. The plan formulation process should be participatory in consultation with farmers and fisherfolk, private sector, NGOs, peoples organizations and the appropriate government agencies and offices.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first AFMP 2001-2004 was formulated by the DA with assistance from the Pilot-Testing of Participatory Agricultural Planning Systems (PPAPS) Project in 2000. The second AFMP covers the period 2011-2017. It differs from the previous AFMP by adopting a value chain development approach and it mainstreams climate change concerns in the plan rather than addressing it independently. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence for National Adaptation Plan for ASF</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Source: AMA presentation from DA-SWCCO</p>
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Presentation: The NAP-Ag Programme




NAP-Ag

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)


Philippines

The NAP Agriculture Programme

Vision

To assist decision makers in programme countries to integrate climate change concerns as they affect agricultural sector-based livelihoods into associated national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes



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At the end of 4 years, the programme should demonstrate evidence of innovative approaches developed and adopted by countries, that are recognized as effective and sustainable by knowledge institutions and independent experts



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Programme countries



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Target group

Senior policymakers and technical staff at the national and sub-national levels, involved in the planning, priority setting, and budgeting for sustainable development leading the process of mainstreaming climate change concerns into the agricultural-sectors within existing planning and budgeting processes and frameworks.

Key institutions include:

- Agriculture (including Forestry and Fisheries)
- Environment
- Planning and Finance

Important stakeholders include :

- Housing
- Land and Community Development
- Water, Women's Affairs, Urban Development
- Inter-departmental working groups on climate change and national meteorological institutions
- Private sector
- Civil society



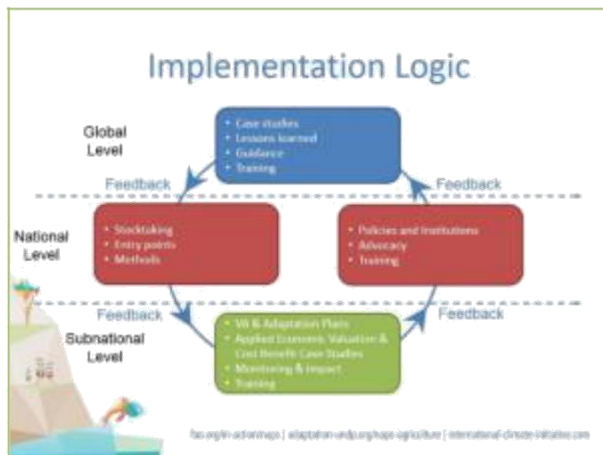
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Innovative features

- Unique collaboration between FAO and UNDP:
- synergy with complementary expertise
- Addresses both technical and functional capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting processes
- Incentivizes fast moving countries and catalytic ideas with funds reserved at HQ
- Global and national/sub-national level feedback built into implementation logic

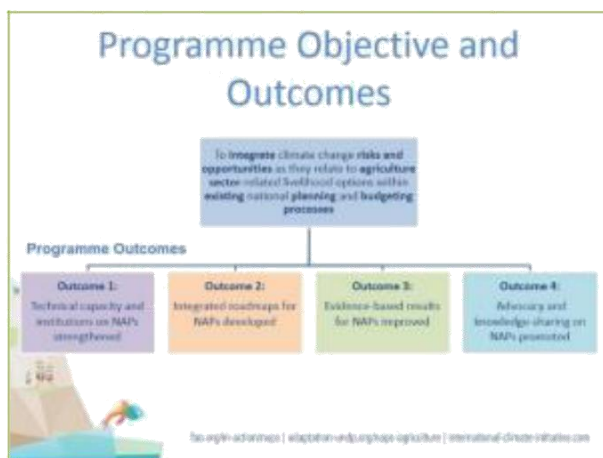


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Global-level programme outcomes, targets and country priorities

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Trends in country priorities

- Strengthen capacities to link climate policy and public finance
- Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into agriculture sector plans, policies, budgets (both national and provincial)
- Improve impact monitoring frameworks
- Understand climate benefits of adaptation options and their planning/budgeting implications
- Improve evidence base for adaptation plans for the agricultural sector
- Improve evidence base for agricultural sector inputs into National Climate Change strategy/policy

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Partnerships

- At the global level,
 - Collaboration with the Least-Developed countries Expert Group (LEG) of the UNFCCC has been strengthened at global level on the supplement to the NAP guidelines on Agriculture;
 - Partnerships with International Climate Initiative (ICI), Global NAP Network, GIZ, Oxfam and other bilateral and multilateral partners.
- At country level,
 - AMIA, CCC, PAGASA, CIAT, UPLB, NEDA

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Additional Funds Programming

Maximize depth:

- Strengthened data gathering and evidence based M&E
- Catalytic technical in-country support on an on-demand basis and promoting peer to peer knowledge exchange and learning between countries
- Shaping up visually - country stories
- Country level - Building gender and climate change component through additional support to existing countries.

Maximize reach:

- Deepen innovation and gender concerns in 3 programme countries
- Select up to 3 new countries

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For further information on the programme:

www.adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture
www.fao.org/climate-change/programmes-and-projects/detail/en/C/328984/



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Presentation: The Workplan

NAP-Ag

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Philippines

Draft Work Plan

Goal

Climate change concerns as they affect agricultural sector-based livelihoods are integrated in associated national and sector planning and budgeting processes

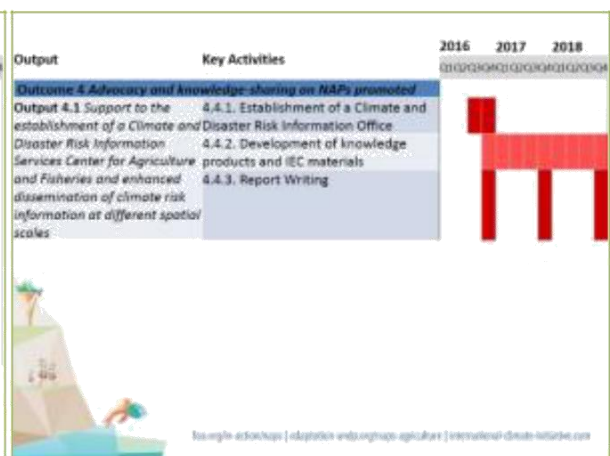
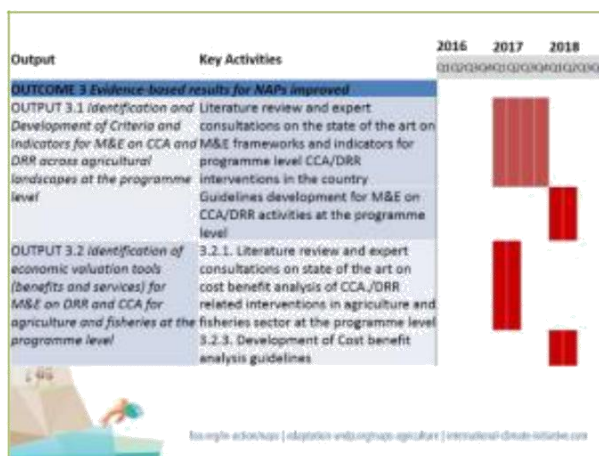
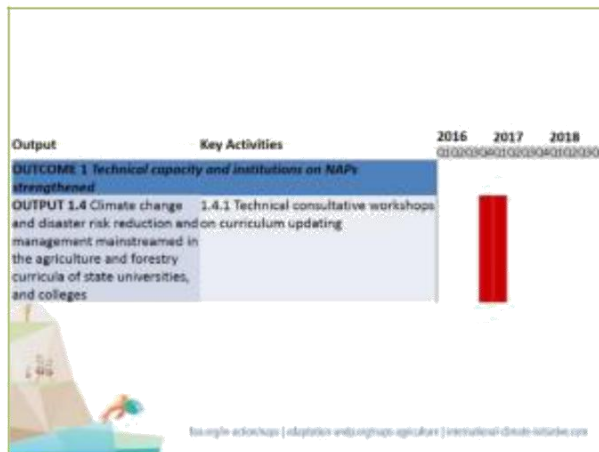
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Output	Key Activities	2016	2017	2018
		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
OUTCOME 1 Technical capacity and institutions on NAPs strengthened				
OUTPUT 1.1 Awareness and capacity building of national and regional field offices in implementing climate change and DRR-mainstreamed landscape approaches into system-wide planning and operations	National policy dialogues on landscape planning and in its significance in mainstreaming CCA/DRR into the AF sector. Capacity building on conducting climate change vulnerability and risk assessments using landscape approaches. Support on the preparation of climate change positions, and participation on various climate change fora to promote climate-resilient agriculture or national adaptation measures. Mainstreaming of CCA/DRR into agriculture/forestry curricula in SUCs		■	■

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Output	Key Activities	2016	2017	2018
		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
OUTCOME 1 Technical capacity and institutions on NAPs strengthened				
Output 1.2 Development of Enhanced Seasonal (3 months) Climate Products for Agriculture and Fisheries	1.2.1. Development of municipal level seasonal climate forecasts with DOST-PAGASA (cost-sharing to cover fisheries) 1.2.2. Multi-level trainings on the preparation of seasonal climate forecasts with agriculture and fisheries interpretations/advisories and their linkages to short-range forecast products (cost-sharing to cover fisheries)		■	■
OUTPUT 1.3 Support the feasibility and development of a national climate information system for agriculture in the Philippines	1.3.1. Enhancement of existing municipal level 10-day forecasts for farm and fisheries operations including bias corrections and additional forecast parameters including wave (sea) height and solar radiation 1.3.2. Trainings on the preparation of agriculture and fisheries advisories under a short-range, high variability context		■	■

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Presentation: Institutional Arrangement

