

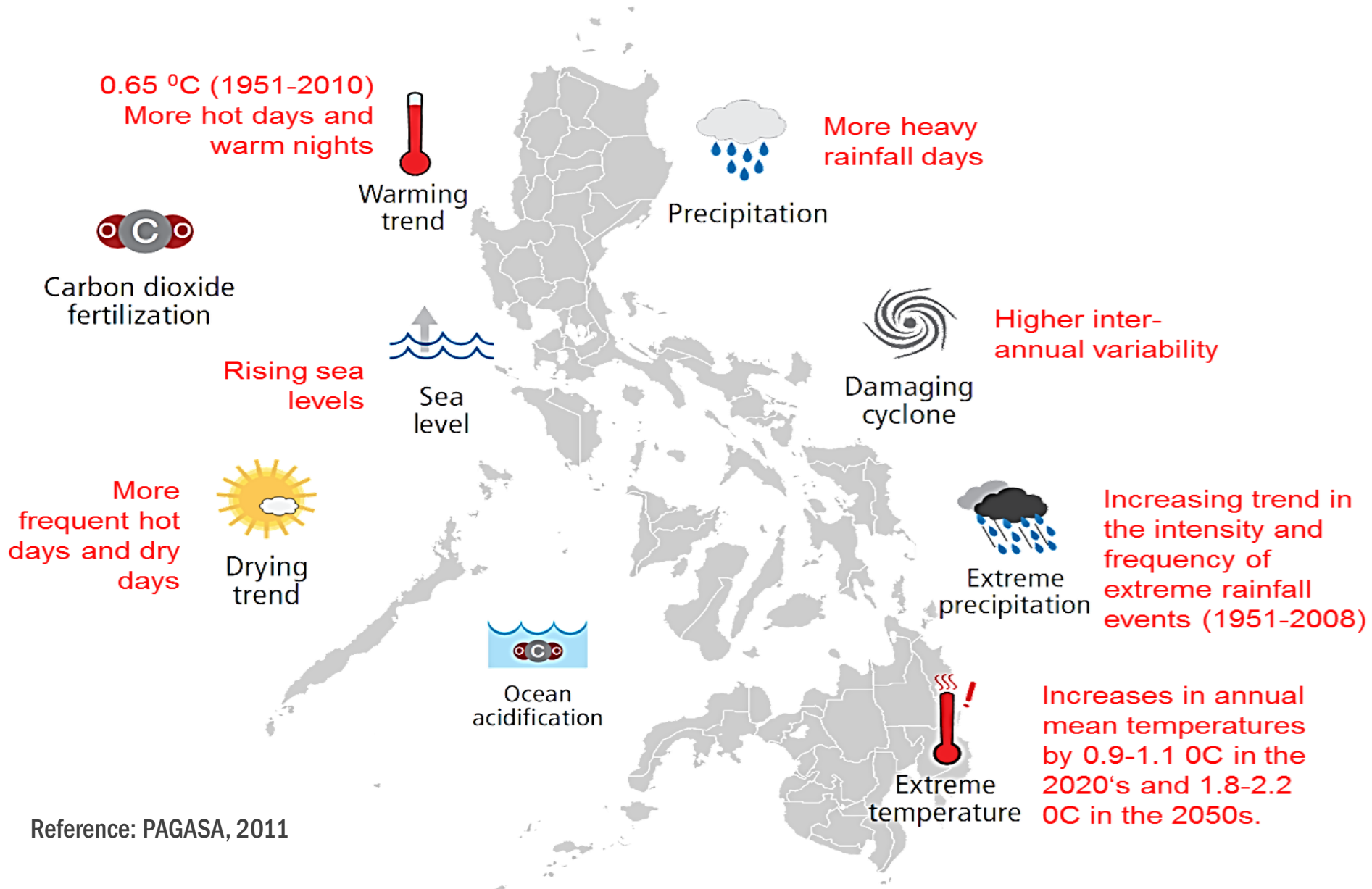


# THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PRIORITIES

Climate Change Commission – Climate Change Office  
(Philippines)

<http://www.climate.gov.ph>

# What do we need to adapt to?



# Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)

November 7, 2013

Philippines



# Taytay Township, Philippines

October 5, 2009



# PH coastal areas go underwater due to sea level rise

October 2015



# Novaleta Town, Cavite Province, Philippines

May 26, 2015

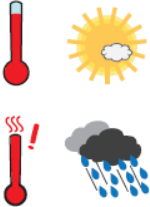
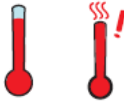
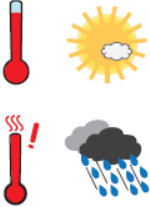


# Banana Plantation, Monte Vista Town, Philippines

December 5, 2012



Typhoon Bopha caused over \$210 million in crop damage

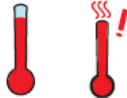

Key Risks in the Philippines	Adaptation Issues & Prospects	Climatic Drivers
<p>Decreased productivity of the agriculture sector due to changes in temperature regimes and rainfall patterns; the sector's contribution to the country's economy is also affected by El Niño and La Niña.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holistic agriculture development policies that include climate change adaptation and disaster resiliency aspects</li> </ul>	
<p>Reduced yield in rice, corn and other crops due to temperature increase with adverse effects on livelihood and food security<sup>1</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further research on crop-specific climate change impacts to develop crop and site-specific adaptation measures</li> <li>• Financing and risk transfer instruments</li> <li>• Awareness raising measures on sustainable agricultural practices</li> </ul>	
<p>Increased incidence of weeds, pests and diseases; rate of development of parasites and pathogens and changes in spatial distribution of diseases<sup>2</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating platforms for knowledge sharing and disseminate adaptive tools, technologies and practices</li> </ul>	

1 Lansigan et al., 2007; Comiso et al., 2014

2 MO, 2011; Comiso et al., 2014

3 Climate and Health Country Profile, Philippines (WHO, 2015)



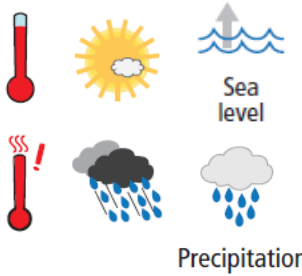
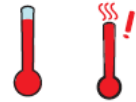
Key Risks in the Philippines	Adaptation Issues & Prospects	Climatic Drivers
<p>Reduced supplies, income and employment in the fishery sector with potential implications for food security due to the redistribution of marine fisheries catch potential towards higher latitudes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on localized impacts of climate change in the Philippine fisheries and aquaculture sector are still less pursued despite being one of the top fish producing countries in the world for both capture fisheries and aquaculture production</li> <li>• Vulnerability and adaptation assessment, specific to species and fishing ground, and of the fishing communities dependent on it for livelihood</li> <li>• Development of risk transfer instrument for the fisheries sector</li> </ul>	
<p>Changes in fishery production due to high sea surface temperature; production losses in aquaculture, municipal and commercial fishing; decreased productivity in the aquaculture sector<sup>1</sup></p>		

1 Comiso et al., 2014

2 Xxxx

3 Xxxx

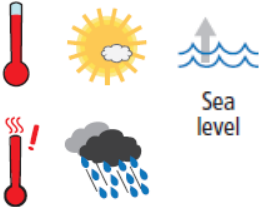




Key Risks in the Philippines	Adaptation Issues & Prospects	Climatic Drivers
<p>Increased risk of heat related mortality in the elderly (65+ years); people affected by extreme heat events with impacts on health and well-being; spread of infectious and vector-borne diseases<sup>1</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure climate information is included in an Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) system, with development of early warning and response systems for climate-sensitive health risks.</li> <li>• Estimate the cost of implementing health resilience to climate change.</li> <li>• Valuation of co-benefits of health implications of climate mitigation policies</li> </ul>	
<p>Reduced labor productivity where people work out-of-doors, in factories, the office or on the move due to diminished ability for physical exertion and for completing mental tasks<sup>2</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies for occupational safety and health and social protection policies within the context of climate change</li> <li>• Conduct assessments of increased or new Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) risks; review labor standards and implement practical preventive measures in the workplace in the context of climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>	

1 Climate and Health Country Profile, Philippines (WHO, 2015)

2 Climate Change and Labour: Impacts of Heat in the Workplace (UNDP, 2016)



Key Risks in the Philippines	Adaptation Issues & Prospects	Climatic Drivers
<p>Exacerbated increasing and competing demand and deteriorating water supplies, both in terms of quantity and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive policy and institutional review of water sector governance towards an adaptive approach to integrated water resources management</li> <li>• Improved network design for hydrologic data collection, monitoring the effects of climate change on stream flow behavior and methods of hydrologic analysis for water infrastructure projects are research priorities</li> </ul>	
<p>Increased intrusion of salt water in coastal aquifers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability and risk assessment of coastal aquifers</li> <li>• Introduce approaches for adaptive water supply and demand management, manage water quality, and promote conservation</li> </ul>	
<p>Increased frequency and intensity of flood that spread pollutants, contaminates water sources and damage infrastructures (e.g. power and water supply networked infrastructure) and settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability and risk assessment of major water resources (both ground and surface water) and infrastructures</li> <li>• High costs for increasing flood protection</li> <li>• Significant experience in hard flood-protection measures and ecosystem-based approaches</li> </ul>	

# Policy Issuances Related to Climate Change Adaptation

<b>2009</b>	Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729), RA 9279 IRR
<b>2010</b>	Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010
<b>2010</b>	National Framework Strategy on Climate Change
<b>2011</b>	Executive Order 43 Creating the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
<b>2011</b>	National Climate Change Action Plan
<b>2012</b>	People's Survival Fund (RA 10174)
<b>2013</b>	DBM-CCC JMC 2013-01 Guidelines in Tagging/Tracking Government Expenditures for Climate Change in Budget Process
<b>2014</b>	DBM-CCC-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular 2014-01 Tagging/Tracking Climate Change Expenditures in Local Budget
<b>2014</b>	Executive Order 174 Institutionalizing the Philippine Green House Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System
<b>2015</b>	Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 9729 as amended by RA 10174
<b>2015</b>	PSF Proponent's Handbook





# National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028

## Intermediate Outcomes



## Ultimate Outcomes

Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

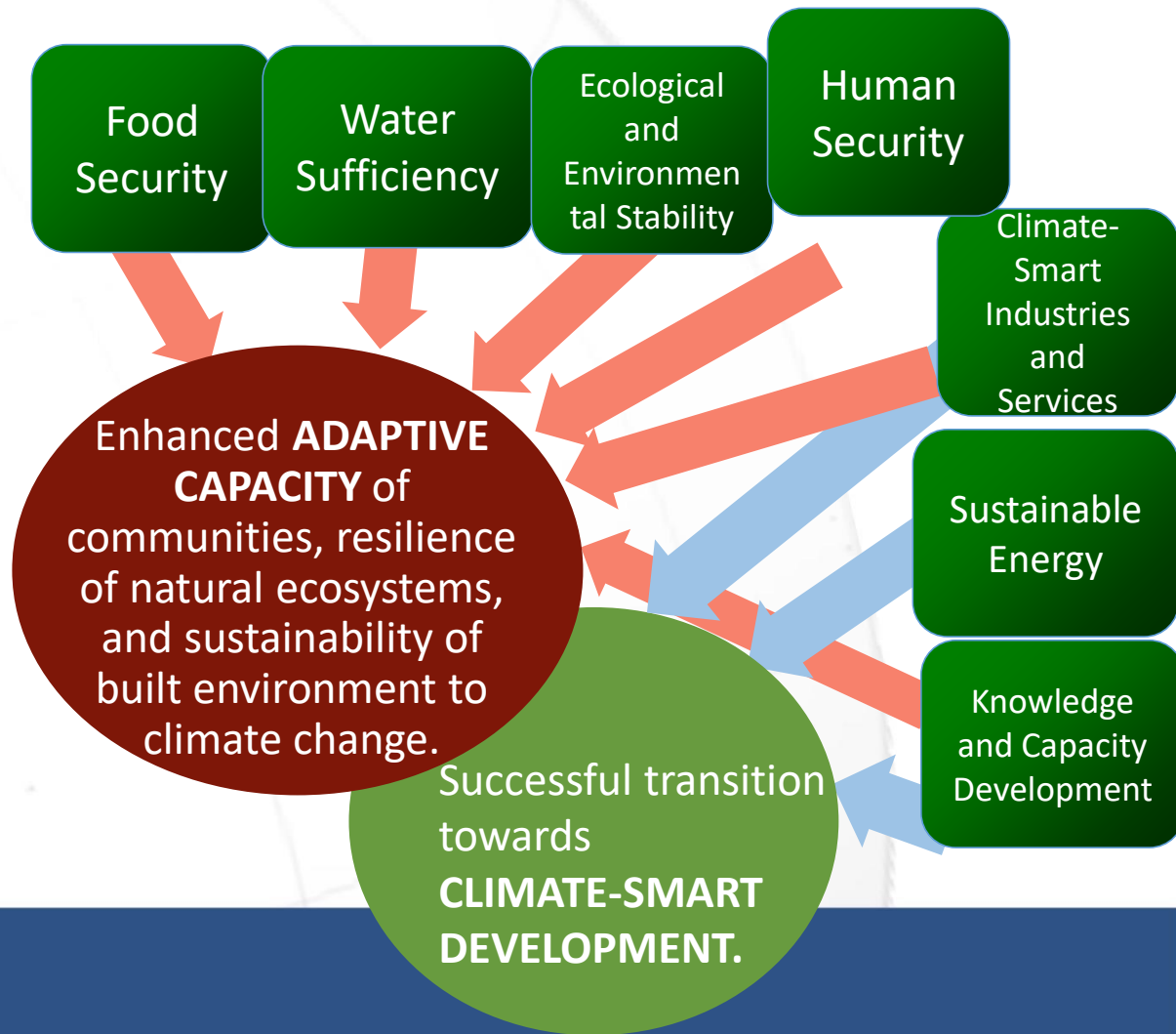
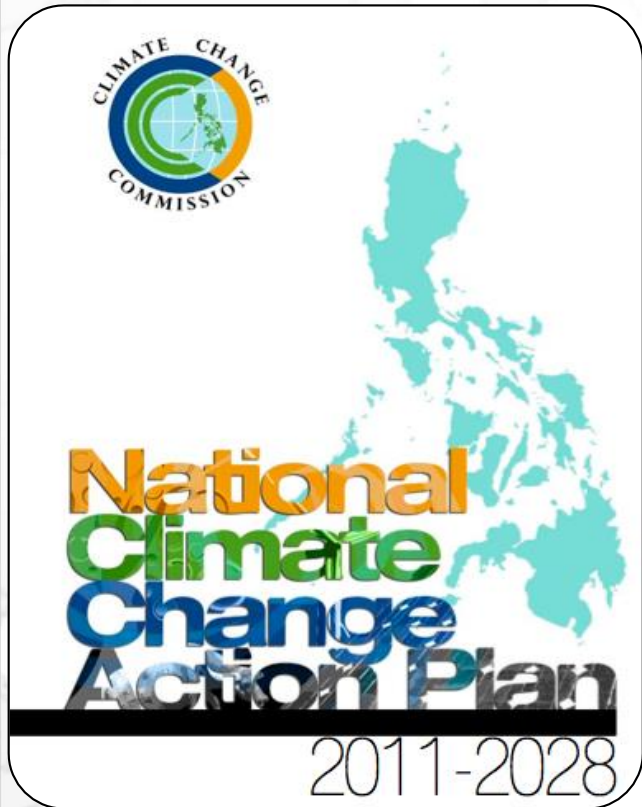
Successful transition towards climate-smart development.

## Ultimate Goal

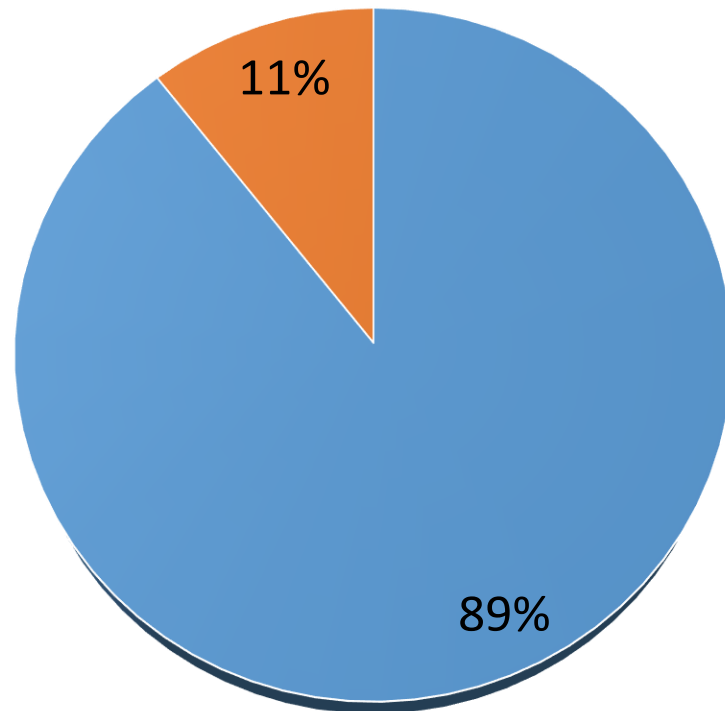
To build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards a gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development



# The Philippine National Adaptation Plan under National Climate Change Action Plan (2011 – 2028)



# 2016 PHILIPPINES' CLIMATE CHANGE ALLOCATION

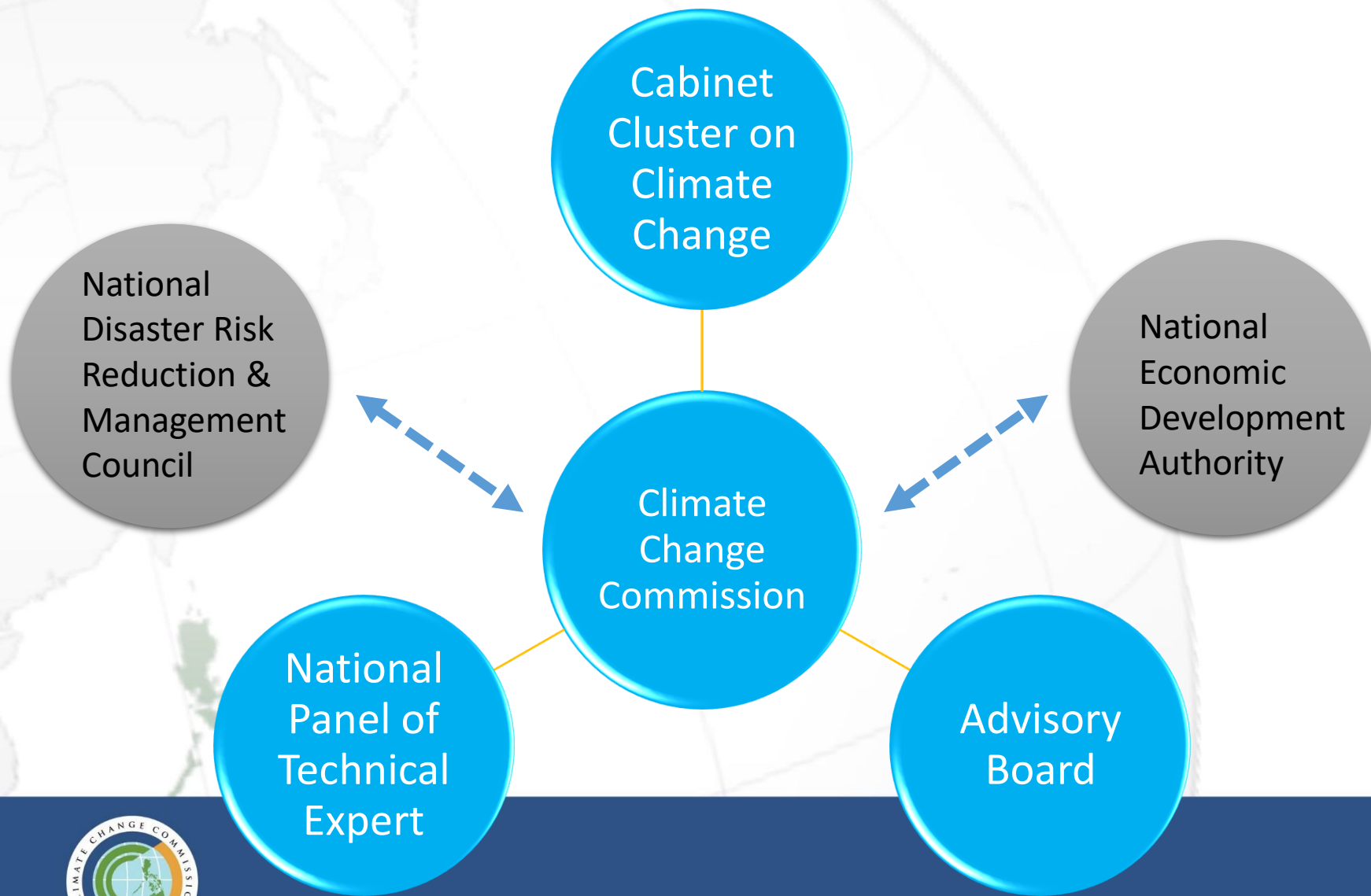


■ Adaptation ■ Mitigation

	CC Allocation	
Adaptation	157,412,848	89%
Mitigation	18,685,626	11%
Total	176,098,474	



# NCCAP INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



CCC Advisory Board  
NCCAP Cluster Agencies  
NCCAP RBMES

National Panel of Technical  
Experts (NPTE)

Community of Practice

Support and  
capacity-building, M&E

Support and  
capacity-building, M&E

Support and  
capacity-building, M&E

Support and  
capacity-building, M&E

Support and  
capacity-building, M&E



NCCAP 2012-2015  
Monitoring and  
Evaluation  
Enhancement and  
Updating

Initiating and  
launching of  
the NAP process

Lay the  
Groundwork and  
Address Gaps



Assessing  
climate  
vulnerabilities

Reviewing  
adaptation  
options

(iterative steps)

Implementation  
Strategies

Sectoral Agencies

Preparatory  
Elements

Analyzing  
climate risks

Compiling and  
communicating  
adaptation plans  
(sectoral, national, etc)

Reporting,  
Monitoring  
and Review



Integrating climate  
change adaptation  
into planning

Climate services & other systematic data and modeling services

(ongoing support to planning & implementation processes)

REPORTING and OUTPUTS:

Progress reports, technical reports, databases, strategy documents, a NAP, programmes etc.



# THANK YOU

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