

Evidences

Study #4691

Contributing Projects:

- P2311 - 2021 Alliance Outcome Impact Case Reports

Part I: Description and all information of the outcome/impact reported

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: On-going

Year: 2021

Outcome Impact Case Report link: [Study #4691](#)

Title: The Philippines has mainstreamed the Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) Framework, through the integrated CRVA-PCIP protocol in upgrading existing Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs).

Short outcome/impact statement:

In 2020, the Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) framework developed by CCAFS/Alliance was adopted by the Department of Agriculture (DA) as a standard evidence-based assessment tool. To date, 54 AMIA villages were established using CRVA. As part of the mainstreaming efforts, DA released a memorandum in 2021 mandating the utilization of the results of CRVA to improve all Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs). PCIP is a 3-year multi-sectoral agricultural development blueprint based on priority commodities of the province.

Outcome story for communications use:

Climate change and variability continue to exert increasing pressure upon the agricultural sector of the Philippines. That is why it is vital to identify and prioritize at a high, municipal-level resolution relevant crops that are most vulnerable to climate risk. The Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) is a tool that does just that. In 2021, the Philippine Department of Agriculture adopted the CRVA tool as a standard approach in all its provincial commodity investment plans. Provincial commodity investment plans are 3-year plans and are one way by which provinces in the Philippines plan and grow commodity-related industries for local economic development. Many stakeholders are involved in these consultations, from farmers and agri-based entrepreneurs to cooperatives and local governments. Using the CRVA allows these stakeholders to better understand the hazards and risks they face and how they can build resilience to predicted climates by choosing certain crops which are most suitable to those changing climate patterns. The CRVA analyses are conducted at very local level, meaning that they are accurate and reliable. To date, CRVA has been scaled out to 17 regions and completed in 59 out of 82 provinces.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Philippines

Comments: <Not Defined>

Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 2

Key Contributors:

Contributing Levers:

- Lever 3 - Climate Action

Contributing external partners:

- DA - Department of Agriculture (Philippines)

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

The CRVA framework builds on the approach of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presenting key dimensions of vulnerability for the agricultural sector such as exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity (5). It provides a climate lens through rigorous analysis of the exposure to climate-induced shocks/hazards and use of future climate scenarios to assess the sensitivity of the ecological system to such shocks. It also provides a detailed adaptive capacity of livelihoods to respond to shocks, derived from the up-to-date census data. The resolution of the spatial analysis is at municipal level (6) making it relevant both for local and national planning which enables an evidence-based targeting of interventions in areas most at risk to climate change. It also provides a strong basis both for short-term and long-term commodity investment planning in all provinces.

Innovations:

- 2877 - The Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) Framework

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:

- 909 - The Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) Framework

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

The Department of Agriculture (DA) in the Philippines mainstreamed the result of the Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) to upgrade Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIP) and establish the Provincial Agriculture and Fisheries Extension (PAFES) (1). In 2021, the DA issued a follow up to Memorandum Circular No.4, Series of 2020 (2), mandating the use of CRVA outputs as the standard assessment and targeting tool in preparing all commodity investment plans (3). Through this memo, DA aims to integrate CRVA in upgrading all PCIPs ensuring that climate resilience and adaptation measures are part of the planning process.

The PCIP is a 3-year multi-sectoral document that improves commodity-related industries critical to provincial development (4) and is created through a consultative process involving many stakeholders, such as farmers, agri-based entrepreneurs, cooperatives, and local governments. The CRVA provides an added layer of analysis and critical information to the PCIP, particularly in the areas of hazard, adaptive capacity, and climate suitability (5). This is because the resolution of the CRVA analysis, which is conducted per province with results available at municipal level (6), matches the PCIPs' investment priorities while the analysis of climate hazards, climate change crop scenarios, and the adaptive capacity indicators support investment targeting.

To date, CRVA has been scaled out to 17 regions and completed in 59 out of 82 provinces (7). The DA Regional Field Offices are instructed to prioritize the preparation and completion of all provincial CRVAs under their jurisdiction. Scaling out the CRVAs has led to the establishment of Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture (AMIA) villages (7) and is benefited small scale farmers and farmer associations.

The CRVA framework was also cited as one of the secondary sources in Chapter 20 of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 (8) for mainstreaming climate-resilient agriculture. A goal of the action plan is to improve the welfare of resource-dependent communities through increased adaptive capacities and ecosystem resilience, supporting the government's strategies to rehabilitate and restore the environment and natural resources. At the sectoral level, CRVA was considered during the DA Management Committee Meeting on the Integration of "OneDA Agenda", Key Strategies towards Transformative Agriculture and Fishery Sector in September 2021 (9). There is an on-going dialogue with DA to integrate the CRVA framework into the Expanded Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (eVSA) under the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) (10).

References cited:

1. Department of Agriculture – Climate Resilient Office. (2021). Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment – Provincial Commodity Investment Plan Integration Process Narrative. Quezon City, Philippines. <https://tinyurl.com/2p9ac3vw>
2. Department of Agriculture. (20 February 2020). Institutionalization of Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) – Memorandum Circular No. 04, Series of 2020. Quezon City, Philippines. https://www.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/mc04_s2020.pdf
3. Department of Agriculture. (11 January 2021). Memorandum: Protocol for Integrating Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) in Province Led Activities – part of the Memorandum Circular No. 04, Series of 2020. Quezon City, Philippine. <https://tinyurl.com/88rtt9r8>
4. Provincial Government of Cagayan. (2019). Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (2019-2021). Province of Cagayan, Philippines. <https://tinyurl.com/2ex5ktm4>
5. Palao, L.K., et al. (2019). Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) Manual: Supplementary 1.1 CRVA 17 Provinces. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). <https://ciatph.github.io/#/crva/manual>
6. CRVA as one of the Knowledge Product found on the DA-AMIA website <http://amia.da.gov.ph/index.php/climate-resiliency-and-vulnerability-assessment-crva/>
7. Link for CRVA AMIA Villages on the AMIA website: <http://amia.da.gov.ph/index.php/amia-villages/>
8. National Economic and Development Authority. (2017). Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. Pasig City, Philippines. <https://pdp.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/PDP-2017-2022-07-20-2017.pdf>
9. CRVA contributing to the key strategies of DA towards transformative agriculture presented by Dir. Shandy Hubilla of PRDP during the DA-Management Committee meeting held 29 September 2021 https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1M66-bXtH5BW5ioq8LR4IY0uHczaB2ZK5/edit#slide=id.gf4aa8c0684_13_0
10. Letter requesting technical support to the Alliance for the integration of CRVA and expanded-Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (e-VSA) of PRDP for provincial investment planning. 2021. <https://tinyurl.com/f5f5jntw>

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

CapDev relevance: N/A - Not applicable

Climate Change relevance: 2 - Principal

Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: Institutionalized the use of CRVA framework as a standard assessment and targeting tool to identify and prioritize crops and municipalities that are most vulnerable to climate risk (3)

Other cross-cutting dimensions: No

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Part II: Mapping to Alliance strategy and structure

Does this OICR contribute to Lever Outcomes?: Yes

Lever Outcomes:

- Lever 3.3 - Newly established innovative finance partnerships support climate adaptation and mitigation efforts across a range of geographies
- Lever 3.1 - Development partners use tailored climate services in priority countries to help farmers and their institutions reduce the impact of climate risks
- Lever 3.2 - Development agencies make smarter investments that deliver climate adaptation and mitigation based on agricultural and climate risks profiled

Does this OICR contribute to Nexus? : No

Funding Sources: <Not defined>

Does your OICR have a legacy link to work in a CRP/PTF? : Yes

Legacy CRPs/PTFs:

- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

SDG Targets:

- 13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 1.5 - By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Part III: Alignment to the new One CGIAR Research and Innovations Strategy 2030 and organizational structure

Does this OICR contribute to Action Area Outcome Indicators?: No

Does this OICR contribute to Impact Area Indicators?: No

Does this OICR contribute to Initiatives?: No

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Internal Status:

PDF to be reviewed by Leo. Specific offices within the Department of Agriculture (Philippines) that contributed include: • Department of Agriculture – Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (DA-CRAO) formerly known as the Department of Agriculture – Systems-Wide Climate Change Office (DA-SWCCO) (Philippines) • Department of Agriculture – Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) (Philippines) • Department of Agriculture – Regional Field Offices (DA-RFO) (Philippines)