Country Report

PHILIPPINES

Drought conditions and management strategies in the Philippines

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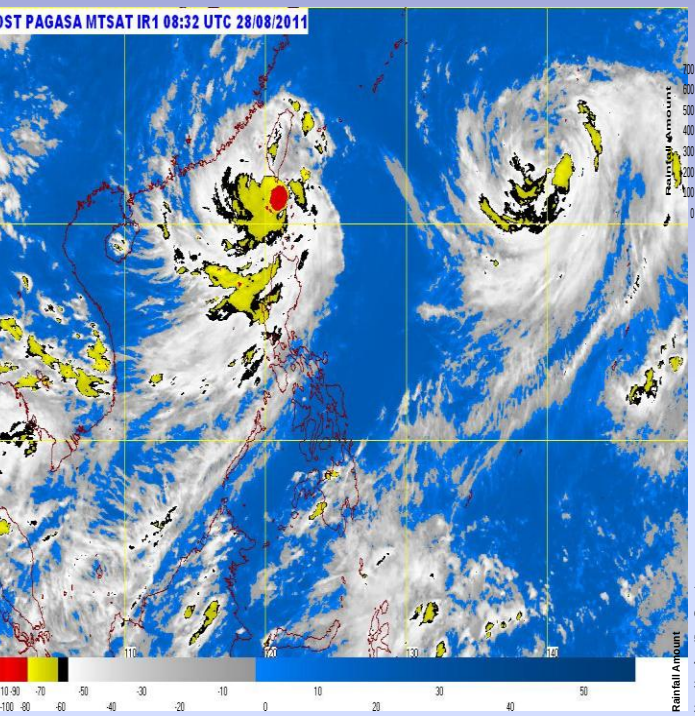
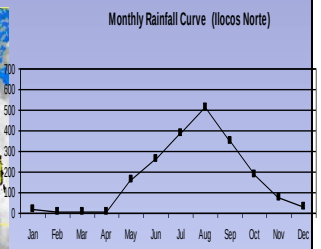
Initiative on "Capacity Development to support National Drought Management Policy"

May 5-9, 2014

Hanoi, Vietnam

- The geographical and physical characteristics of the Philippines makes it prone to hydro meteorological and climate hazards;





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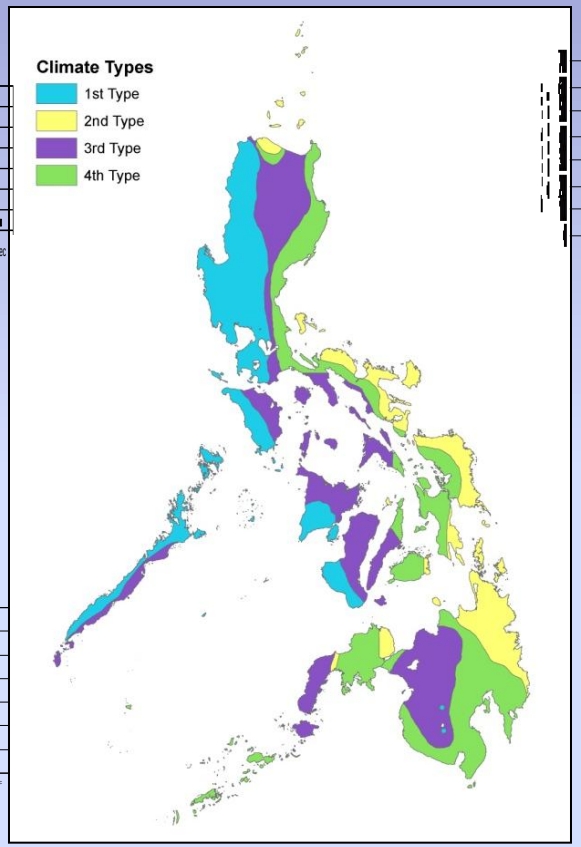

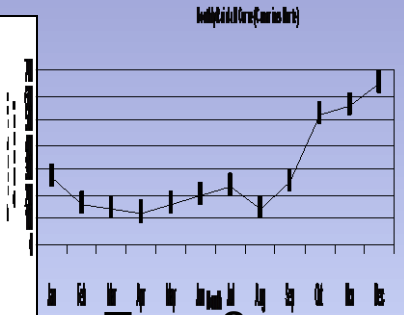

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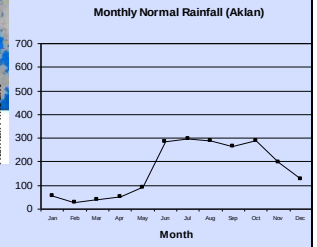

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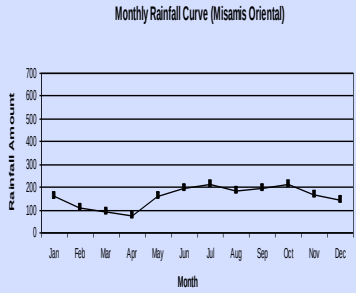


Type 4

Weather related hazards: tropical cyclones, cold front, ITCZ, Monsoons, Extreme weather events (El Nino or La Nina)

Drought in the Philippines…..

Influence of El Niño Phenomenon

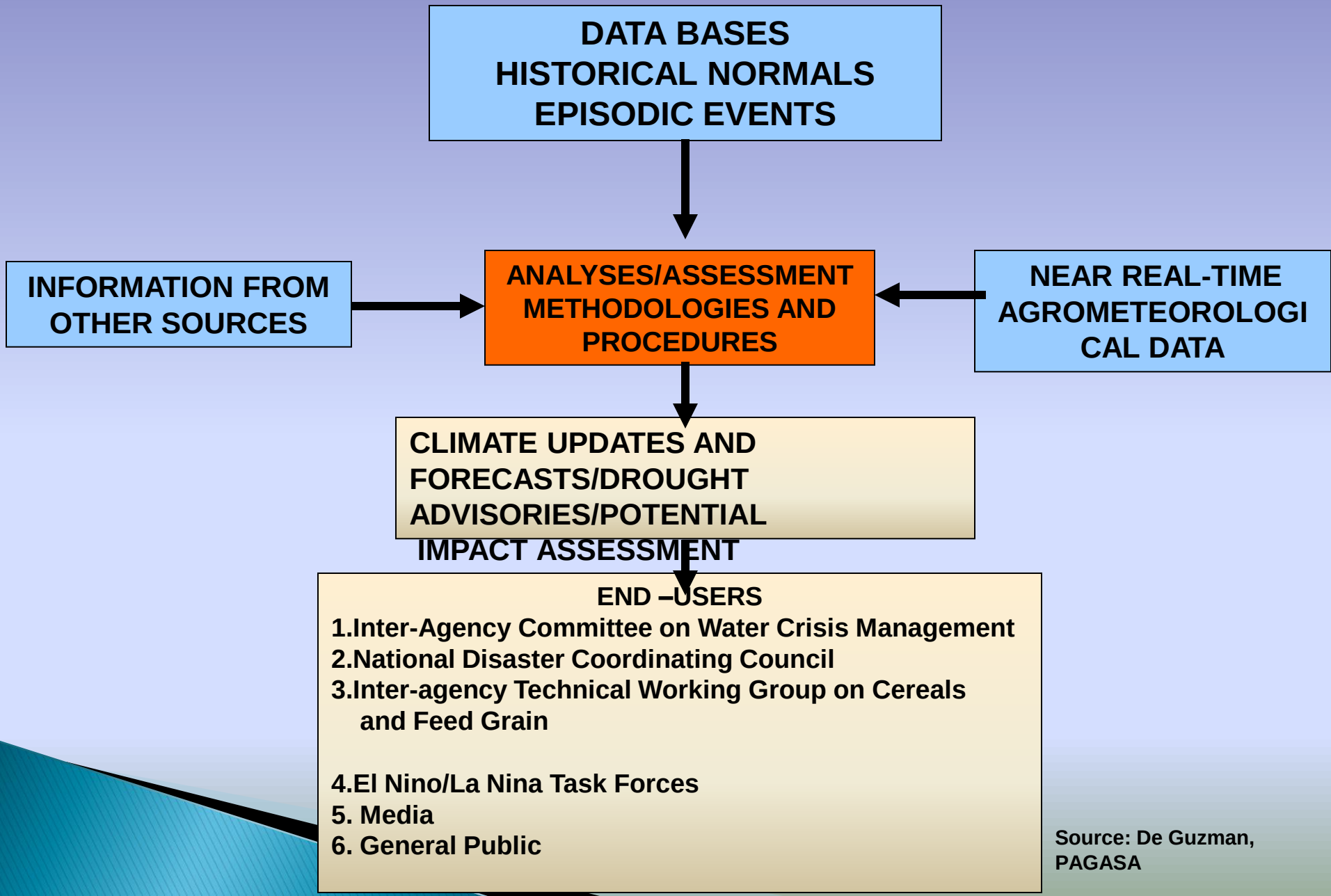
- extended dry season
- early end of rainy season
- weak monsoon activity
- less number of tropical cyclones
- above normal sea level pressure
- above normal air temperature

Future scenario: PAGASA

• 2020-2050 all areas will get warmer;
•Mean temp. in all areas increase 0.9° to 1.1° C (2020)
• Mean temp. 1.8° to 2.2° C (2050)
•Decreasing trend in rainfall in Mindanao by 2050

…. Resulting to drier weather condition

Drought monitoring and early warning systems



Source: De Guzman, PAGASA

Vulnerability assessment:

1. Agriculture and Fisheries:

- Ave. Annual Damage (1990-2006)=Php 12.431 bn, Php 2.23bn (17.9%) due to drought
- Fisheries damage=Php 7.2bn

2. Domestic water supply and power sector:

- 1991-92 (20% shortfall in Manila water supply); Hydropower generation loss=Php348 m.

3. Environment and Natural Resources:

- Decrease in coral cover=46% to 80%
- Decrease in forest cover=70% of total forest cover (1990) to 6% of the total forest cover (2010)

Emergency relief and drought response:

PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL(NDRRMC) –Recommend to the President areas for declaration of state of calamity

DECLARATION OF AREA UNDER STATE OF CALAMITY (by President/ Local Sangguniang

MANDATORY MEASURES (NDRRMC)

ENABLING POLICY (RA #7581) NATIONAL PRICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (NPCC)

- IMPOSITION OF PRICE CEILING
- MONITORING, PREVENTING
- OVERPRICING, HOARDING,
- PROFITEERING ON PRIME
- COMMODITIES BY LOCAL PRICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

BUDGET RELEASE (DBM. LGUS)

- PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS/ RELEASE OF CALAMITY FUNDS (5% OF ESTIMATED LOCAL REVENUE)
- EMERGENCY QUICK RESPONSE FUND (QRF) (30% OF
- CALAMITY FUND)
- GRANTING CALAMITY LOAN
- DELAYING PAYMENTS OF
- TAXES AND AMORTIZATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT

INTER AGENCY COMMITTEE ON WATER CRISIS

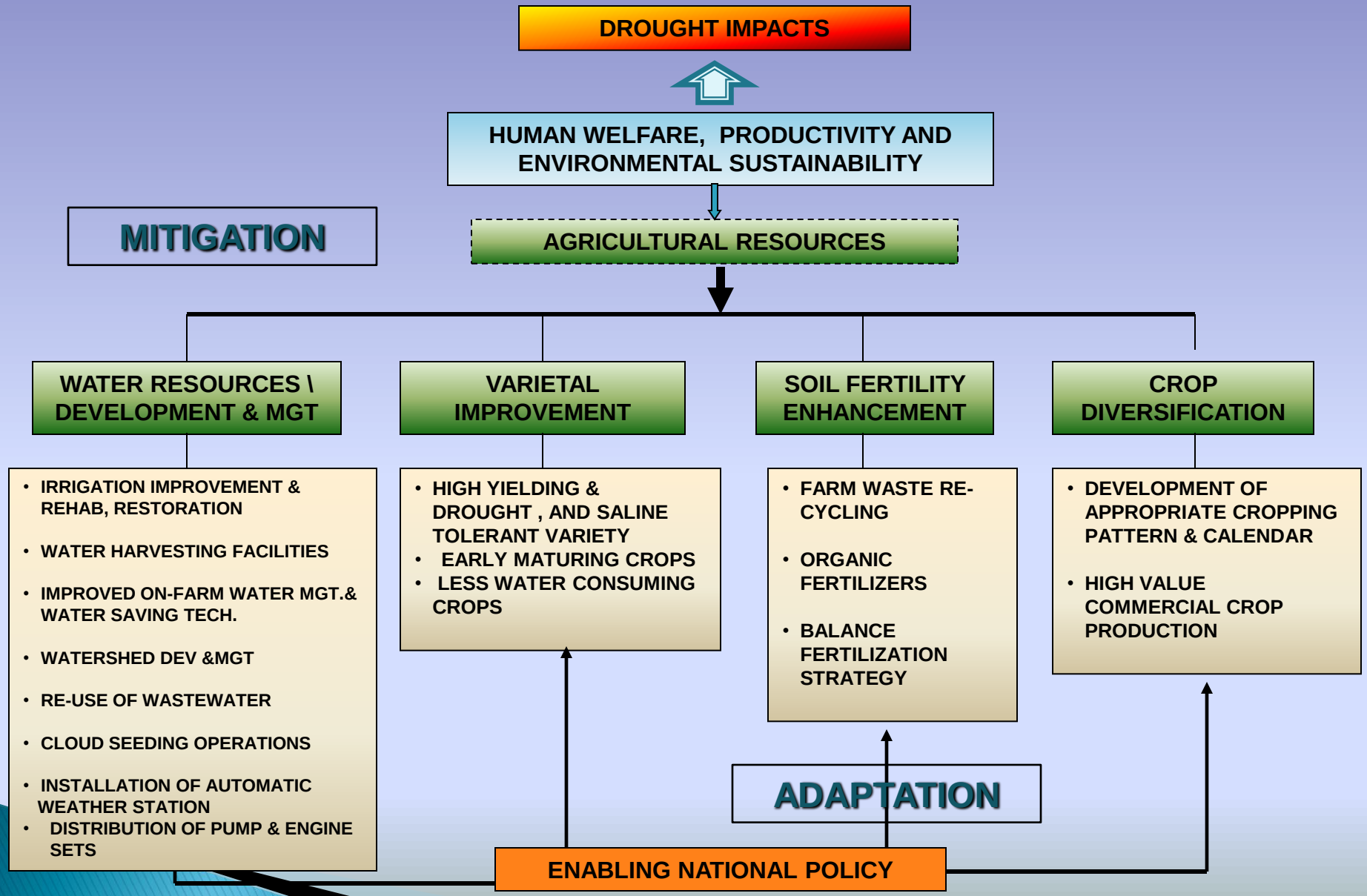
DA, DPWH, DOH, DSWD,NWRB,DOST-PAGASA, NEA ,ETC.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ENSURE WATER AVAILABILITY (STW, Cloud seeding operation)
- WATER RATIONING
- LEAK REPAIR OF PIPES
- PROVISION OF SEEDS
- CROP INSURANCE
- PROMOTION OF ALTER NATIVE CROPS/SHIFTING CULTIVATION
- WATER LEVEL MONITORING AND ALLOCATION

- WATER QUALITY MONITORING
- WATER BORNE DISEASE PREVENTION
- LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE
- FOOD ASSISTANCE
- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Practices to alleviate drought impacts:



Need for knowledge and skills on drought management

- Understanding influences of climate variability(drought) in agriculture, watershed mgmt., biodiversity conservation
- Analytical tools to describe weather extremes and climate variability (drought forecasting models, decision support systems, etc.)
- Development of appropriate monitoring and early warning systems for drought.
- Application of early warning and forecasting in decision making
- Awareness on climate and weather extremes
- Development of policy measures to new technologies to adapt to drought.
- Capacity building (human and infrastructures)

End of presentation

Thank you…

Save water…

…Save our future

… Save our planet