Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Needs on the ground: Lessons from FAO's project

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Sharing F-DRR approaches and techniques with developing countries: Experiences, realities and opportunities of private sector

Presentation Outline

1. Project brief
2. Target site (example of The Philippines)
3. Progress
4. Planned activities
5. Needs on the ground

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1. Project brief (background)

- Aims to support and preserve vulnerable mountain ecosystems and communities to climate change
- Crucial ecosystem's role in reducing negative impacts
- Degrading ecosystems due to increased pressures of land use change, climate change, exploitation
- Possible contribution to apply Japanese technology to manage the disasters

The Philippines

Peru

1. Project brief (overall)

Project title (Global project):

Enhancing Community Resilience to Climate Change in Mountain Watersheds

Objective:

Enhancing the capacities of institutions and communities on risk watersheds planning and forest and land use management to improve local population's livelihoods and increase the resilience of ecosystems and communities living in mountain watersheds

Country and Global activities, and partners:

- Philippines: Benguet Province, the Tublay Municipality,
- Peru: Huascarán National Park, Rio Negro sub water basin
- 5 Global activities including
  - F-DRR practitioners' Handbook, in partnership with IUCN, IMFN
  - Support to International Year of The Sustainable Mountain Development (IYSMD), Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)

Project duration and budget:

- 4 years (Oct 2020 - Sept 2024)
- USD1,672,821 (Estimate)

2022 International Year of SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

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2. Target site (Benguet Province)

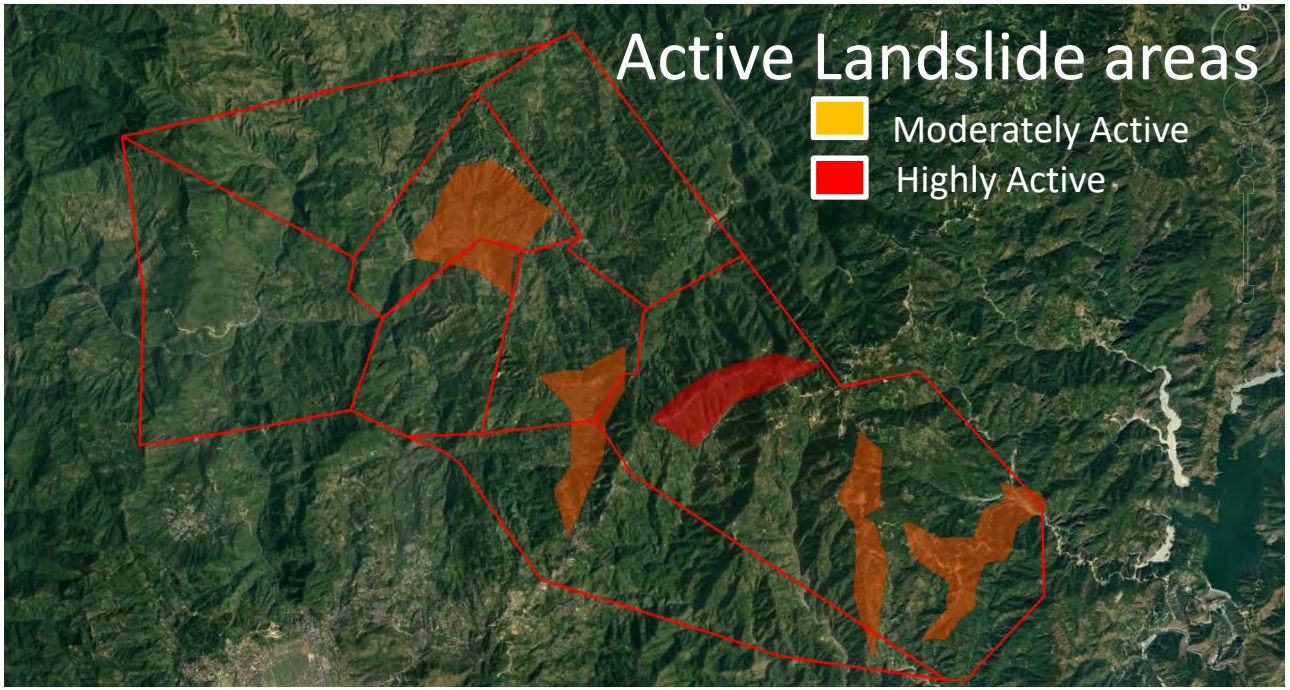
https://zamboanga.com/z/index.php?title=Benguet_Philippines_Map

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tublay

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MUNICIPALITY OF TUBLAY

Center for Conservation
Innovations

2. Target site (The Tublay Municipality)



- **Tublay is a municipality in the landlocked province of Benguet.**
- **Estimated elevation above sea level: 1,403.0 meters**
- **Land Area (2013): 102.55 km2 (39.59 sq mi)**
- **Population (2020): 19,429**
- Main industry: Agriculture

2. Target site (Major Hazards)

Major Hazards

- Monsoon rain
- Typhoons
- Landslides

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3. Progress (Activities and flow)

We are here now

Phase I
Problem Analysis, Disaster Risk Assessments (DRA) and Capacity Development
(Oct 2020 – Dec 2022)

- 1-1 Problem Analysis
- 2 Regional DRA
- 3 Community DRA
- 1-2 Institutional Capacity Development

Phase II
Disaster Risk Mitigation Measures
(Jan – Dec 2023)

- 4-1 Forest-based Watersheds Management
- 4-2 NWFP Value Chains Improvement

Phase III
Outreach and Communication
(Jan – Sep 2024)

- 5 Publications
- 6 Global dissemination

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3. Progress (Problem analysis, regional DRA, CD)

1-1 Problem Analysis → 2 Regional DRA →

1-2 Institutional Capacity Development

Inception meeting, 17 Nov 2021
M. Lauro, Tublay Municipality Mayor

- **Literature review and multiple stakeholder consultations to analyze problems in the Philippines and Benguet Province (Oct 2020 -April 2021).**
- **Developed project implementation design and strategy in March 2021.**
- **Conducted the Disaster Risk Assessment for the Municipalities of Benguet Province, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in August 2021.**
- **Institutional and technical capacity development for the Tublay Municipality (Nov 2021 – Oct 2022).**

(Mainly Capacity and information needs assessment)

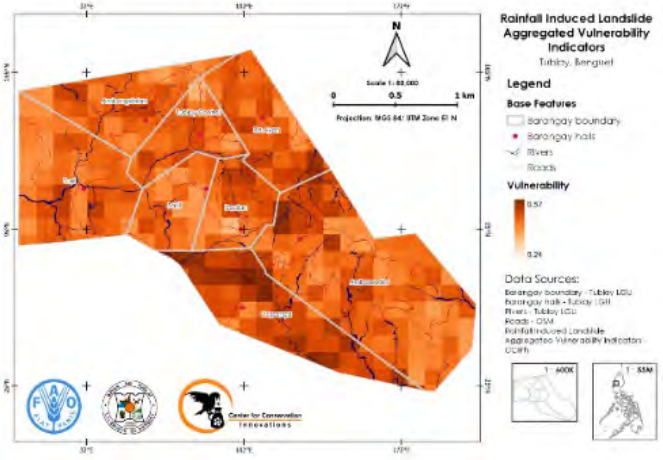
3. Progress so far (Community DRA and CD)

1-1 Problem Analysis → 2 Regional DRA → 3 Community DRA

1-2 Institutional Capacity Development

A group photo with the remaining participants on June 10, 2022

- Scoping of Disaster and Climate Vulnerability Assessment Needs of Tublay, Philippines" in September 2021
- Analyzing existing DRR policies and plans of the Tublay Municipality
- Vulnerability and risk assessment and Ecosystem Services Valuation workshop
- Prioritizing reforestation areas in the Tublay Municipality
- Identifying Eco-DRR intervention options
- Development of Eco-DRR management Plan



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4. Planned activities (Support SFM of communal forests)

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4. Planned activities (Reforestation and forest fire management)

1-1 Problem Analysis → 2 Regional DRA → 3 Community DRA

1-2 Institutional Capacity Development

4-1 Forest-based Watershed Management

4-2 NWFP Value Chains Improvement

Reforestation

Forest fire management

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4. Planned activities (Coffee agroforestry and Agro-ecotourism)

1-1 Problem Analysis → 2 Regional DRA → 3 Community DRA

1-2 Institutional Capacity Development

4-1 Forest-based Watershed Management

4-2 NWFP Value Chains Improvement

Coffee agroforestry

Agri-eco-tourism

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5. Needs on the ground

1. In general, high expectations and interest in Japanese technology such as Chisan (landslide prevention and forest conservation technology of Japan), early warning systems, and methods of natural resources management.
2. Need of assessment of climate and disaster risks using GIS.
3. More interest in agricultural activities than environmental protection, necessary to combine forest management and agricultural value chains improvement (agroforestry).
4. F-DRR concept, not included in the disaster risk management plan, need to incorporate into the plan.

5. Needs on the ground

1. **In general, high expectations and interest in Japanese technology such as Chisan (landslide prevention and forest conservation technology of Japan), early warning systems, and methods of natural resources management.**
2. **Need of assessment of climate and disaster risks using GIS.**
3. **More interest in agricultural activities than environmental protection, necessary to combine forest management and agricultural value chains improvement (agroforestry).**
4. **F-DRR concept, not included in the disaster risk management plan, need to incorporate into the plan.**

5. Needs on the ground (Possible private sector intervention in future)

1. **In general, high expectations and interest in Japanese technology such as Chisan (landslide prevention and forest conservation technology of Japan), early warning systems, and methods of natural resources management.**
   - **The Japanese technology is costly but considering maintenance costs and the durability of the landslide prevention works, the Japanese technology could be less expensive in the long run.**

2. **Need of assessment of climate and disaster risks using GIS.**
   - **Japanese high technology such as remote sensing and GIS could have a comparative advantage.**

THANK YOU !!

The Philippines

Peru