

# Regional Consultative Workshop on El Niño in Asia-Pacific

## PHILIPPINES Country Presentation

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## Impact of El Nino in Drought Affected Areas: Historical

YEAR	TOTAL			INTENSITY
	TOTAL AREA AFFECTED (HA)	PROD'N LOSS		
		VOLUME (MT)	VALUE (P BILLION)	
1994-1995 (Aug-Apr)	183,572	405,775	0.7	Moderate El Niño
1997-1998 (Apr-May)	677,441	1,056,743	3.07	Strong El Niño
2002 – 2003 (Apr-Mar)	159,043	340,938	1.34	Moderate El Niño
2004-2005 (Jun-Feb)	204,688	349,762	2.47	Weak El Niño
2006-2007 (Aug-Feb)	224,419	321,164	3.03	Weak El Niño
2009-2010 (Jun-May)	555,102	1.18M	17.44	Strong El Niño
2015-2016 (Feb 2015 - April 2016)	353,958	790,239	11.45	Strong El Niño

\*Total include losses to vegetables, other crops, livestock & fisheries

Source: DA, As of 15 April 2016

# Response Actions to El Niño

## Roadmap for Addressing the Impact of El Niño (RAIN)

### FOOD SECURITY

- Reduced food production
- Increased food prices
- Reduced farm income

*Domestic production*

- Production support for palay, corn, HVCs, livestock and fisheries
- Extension (technical) support
- Credit support

*Overall food supply*

- Importation

*Other interventions*

- Price monitoring
- Food distribution

*Income diversification*

- Production support for palay, corn, HVCs, livestock and fisheries
- Extension (technical) support
- Alternative livelihood/sources of income (e.g., cash-for-work, handicraft making, etc.)
- Credit support

### ENERGY SECURITY

- Reduced hydroelectric power

- Implement Interruptible Load Program
- Deploy modular generator sets
- Optimize the Dispatch Protocol for Power Plants with Hydro Power Plants serving as Peaking Requirements

### HEALTH

- Less drinking water
- Prevalence of communicable diseases

- Continuous investigation of health conditions and impacts
- Inventory, stockpiling and mobilization of logistics for public health/medical, nutrition, WASH, MHPSS to affected areas
- Malaria, WASH, Dengue Program
- Nutrition program
- Management and treatment of heat-related morbidities
- Water quality analysis

### SAFETY

- Increased incidence of fire

- Procurement of fire fighting tools

### GOP RESPONSE/ ACTION PLAN

- Watershed management
- Water resource management

- Communication/Information dissemination (using quad-media)
- Continuous monitoring of hazard

# Response Actions to El Niño

## Summary of RAIN Interventions

Intervention	Responsible Agency/ies
<b>On Food Security</b>	
Production support	DA
Emergency employment (cash for work)	DPWH, DSWD, DOLE, DA, NIA
Livelihood assistance	DSWD (lead)
Training of farmers/agricultural workers	TESDA
Water supply augmentation measures for agriculture production	DA, NIA, DOST-PAGASA
Market/Price monitoring	DTI (lead)
Rice importation	NFA
<b>On Health</b>	DOH (lead)
Provision of Commodities/Logistics	DOH
Management /Treatment of Morbidities Secondary to El Nino	DOH
Provision/Procurement of Equipment and Devices for sanitation	DOH
<b>On Safety</b>	DILG (lead)
Procurement of forest fire fighting tools	DILG-BFP
<b>Water and Energy Conservation Measures</b>	
Installation of Rainwater Collection Systems	DPWH
Information, education and communication (IEC) on energy efficiency and conservation	DOE (lead)
<b>On IEC</b>	
Conduct of extensive IEC campaign on El Nino	DOT (lead)

# El Niño Characteristics and Implications for Policy

El Niño Characteristic	Policy Issue
Only after the severe condition has persisted for three months may a calamity be declared.	Will the declaration of a state of calamity be the trigger for the implementation of RAIN measures?
Mitigating the impact of El Niño requires pre-emptive measures.	Even before the declaration of a state of calamity some measures will have to be implemented.
Even if a drought condition is declared in a province, the entire province may not be affected.	Request for assistance should be validated.
Even if a drought condition is not declared in a province, there may be flow-on effects, e.g., Bulacan farmers not benefitting from irrigation services because water supply in Angat dam is being reserved for household consumption.	Assistance should consider the spillover effects of El Niño.

# El Niño Impact

## AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	TOTAL AREA AFFECTED (HA)	PRODUCTION LOSS	
		VOLUME (MT)	VALUE (Php million)
284,203	379,298	1,143,399	12,110.82



**Energy Security.** Power shortages in Mindanao due to lower hydroelectric power output



**Safety.** Forest and grass fires in various drought affected provinces including Mt. Apo in Davao and Mt. Kitanglad in Bukidnon.



# El Niño Impact

**Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) data has shown direct effect of drought in the food security (availability and consumption), livelihood and nutrition of people in the affected areas.**

Source: EFSA, 2016 (Jointly undertaken by WFP and ARMM)

# El Niño Impact

- The impact of the drought was translated in terms of the inability of farmers to plant crops.
- Proportion of farmers (rice and corn) who cultivated their farms decreased over time
  - 1<sup>st</sup> cropping season 2015 = 78%
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> cropping season 2015 = 41%
  - 1<sup>st</sup> cropping season 2016 = 7%
- Same trend was observed among vegetable

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_3053](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3053)

