

Report from Philippines



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

praus₄

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S0-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

S01-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

S01-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)	Comments
2 000	295 370		295 370	Water bodies are incorporated in wetlands
2 005			0	
2 010	290 682		290 682	Water bodies are incorporated in wetlands
2 015	290 821		290 821	Water bodies are incorporated in wetlands
2 020	288 422	2 898	291 320	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

S01-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- Yes
 No

S01-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	-	0	-	-	0
Croplands	+	+	0	0	-	-	0
Wetlands	+	+	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	+	+	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

S01-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2000						0		
2001						0		

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2002						0		
2003	71 299	95 685	116 812	7 121	2 981	1 472		
2004						0		
2005						0		
2006						0		
2007						0		
2008						0		
2009						0		
2010	65 232 .06	85 643 .21	123 820 .90	6 144 .83	6 753 .14	867 .60	2 859 .10	
2011						0		
2012						0		
2013						0		
2014						0		
2015	68 970 .08	78 812 .78	125 493 .03	8 233 .32	8 237 .33	1 075 .01		
2016						0		
2017						0		
2018						0		
2019						0		
2020	69 122 .91	77 277 .95	124 429 .01	6 098 .87	10 082 .21	1 412 .01	2 897 .87	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	58 454 .85	6 242 .51	1 922 .66	406 .25	73	56		67 155 .27
Grasslands (km ²)	8 383 .8	58 320 .5	16 933 .9	514 .51	496	165 .59		84 814 .3
Croplands (km ²)	1 571 .46	13 288 .26	103 .749	1 314 .22	2 790	183		19 250 .69
Wetlands (km ²)	403 .05	415 .9	1 015 .26	5 769 .25	100 .71	238 .41		7 942 .58
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	32 .69	251 .63	1 618 .37	82 .6	4 714	16 .55		6 715 .84
Other Lands (km ²)	18 .89	232 .2	135 .47	106 .52	13 .05	367 .6		873 .73
Water bodies (km ²)								0
Total	68 864 .74	78 751	21 729 .41	8 193 .35	8 186 .76	1 027 .15	0	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	57 012 .78	6 186 .0	1 611 .24	13 .49	101 .93	81 .80	224 .8	65 232 .04
Grasslands (km ²)	10 311 .4	54 183 .86	19 429 .73	164 .36	882	255	416	85 642 .35
Croplands (km ²)	1 619 .37	1 571	100 331 .7	783 .6	4 241 .23	309 .83	823 .25	109 679 .98
Wetlands (km ²)	7 .01	218 .17	703 .80	4 935 .1	98 .54	10	171 .78	6 144 .4
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	14 .83	361 .3	1 571 .22	48 .5	4 692 .63	20 .38	44	6 752 .86
Other Lands (km ²)	14 .37	243 .46	132 .94	9 .22	16 .81	371 .26	79	867 .06
Water bodies (km ²)	143 .15	373 .25	648 .4	144 .54	48 .51	363 .26	1 138 .01	2 859 .12
Total	69 122 .91	63 137 .04	124 429 .03	6 098 .81	10 081 .65	1 411 .53	2 896 .84	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	5 001	1 .7
Land area with non-degraded land cover	290 264	99 .8
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	30 770 .92	10 .6
Land area with stable land cover	246 060 .47	84 .5
Land area with degraded land cover	14 489 .45	5 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Source of data: National data from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA): National Datasets for Land Cover 2010, 2015, 2020 The coverage period of the data under the reporting period category is from 2010-2020. Results were obtained through geo-spatial analysis and therefore still subject to further ground validation and stakeholders consultation to confirm it.

S01-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

S01-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	243 .24	1 370 .27	9 981 .04	45 192 .03	1 276 .19	392 .07
Grasslands	244 .92	946 .06	5 223 .65	42 237 .88	9 226 .3	441 .66
Croplands	511 .4	2 405 .86	8 635 .53	71 617 .49	18 877 .26	1 701 .46
Wetlands	95 .24	86 .15	412 .23	2 040 .72	622 .37	2 512 .53
Artificial surfaces	264 .19	258 .13	724 .68	1 845 .17	1 324 .63	297 .29
Other Lands	31 .9	17 .18	28 .22	138 .94	109 .35	41 .92
Water bodies						

S01-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	329 .02	5 662 .90	10 803 .76	11 083 .96	41 243 .27	
Grasslands	25 .71	3 228 .43	14 918 .69	16 234 .06	42 871 .06	
Croplands	28 .29	8 603 .38	32 258 .48	22 408 .97	61 129 .89	
Wetlands	36 .10	477 .91	1 777 .95	795 .03	3 011 .87	
Artificial surfaces	34 .50	652 .59	4 142 .57	1 860 .77	3 391 .78	
Other Lands	3 .84	103 .78	626 .46	207 .20	470 .72	
Water bodies	9 .81	252 .58	909 .88	454 .53	1 271 .07	

S01-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Grasslands	Croplands	16 933 .92	41 .68	347 .23	1 756 .1	12 856 .71	1 746 .09
Croplands	Grasslands	13 288 .26	0	0	1	0	0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	8 383 .8	25 .48	121 .66	1 045 .950	6 799 .93	376 .2
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	6 242 .51	25 .11	116 .01	787 .26	4 976 .95	295 .64

S01-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Grasslands	Croplands	19 429	1 .88	989 .56	4 150 .01	3 414 .33	10 873 .95
Croplands	Grasslands	15 711 .90	4 .53	705 .55	3 408 .9	3 049 .92	8 543 .01
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	10 311 .4	20 .88	604 .18	1 779 .20	187 .12	6 035 .72
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	6 186 .02	8 .11	328 .95	1 233 .44	1 103 .85	3 511 .68

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	23 011	7 .9
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	265 163	91 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	159	0 .1

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	153 576	53 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	116 073	40 .2
Land area with degraded land productivity	19 046	6 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	170	0 .1

General comments

Source of data: The data of the baseline period is derived from the Land Degradation Neutrality-Target Setting Program covering 2000-2013. Joint Research Center (JRC): Global Data The data of the reporting period is derived from Joint Research Center (JRC): Global Data covering 2010-2020.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						Water bodies
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003	44	38	39	38	34	38	
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010	93.02	43.5	45.8	56.83	14.38	8.05	
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015	92.92	43.04	47.49	56.56	14.42	8.87	
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020	92.92	43.04	47.49	56.56	14.42	8.87	

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Croplands	16 933.92	0.6	0.5	1 019 237	898 176	-121 061
Croplands	Grasslands	13 288.26	0.0	0.0	20 100	23 249	3 149
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	8 383.8	0.1	0.1	47 943	47 670	-273
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	36	155.2	155.2	558 556	558 556	0

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Croplands	19 429 .73	0 .0	0 .0	0	0	0
Croplands	Grasslands	15 711 .90	0 .0	0 .0	0	0	0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	10 311 .40	0 .0	0 .0	5 230	5 230	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	6 186 .02	0 .2	0 .2	141 388	141 388	0

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	2 030	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded SOC	285 710	98 .2
Land area with no SOC data	594	0 .2

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	287 016	99 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	1 159	0 .4
Land area with no SOC data	691	0 .2

General comments

Source of data: The data is derived from Philippine Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme in which SOC values were Tier 3 data taken from soil survey reports prepared by the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM) and documentation from technical papers, land resources evaluation projects books taken from 1979-2015. Digital Soil Mapping (DSM) was also done.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	111 323 .83	38 .3
Reporting Period	142 606	49 .4
Change in degraded extent	31282.17	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

- Land Cover
- Land Productivity Dynamics
- SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

- Yes
- No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

- High (based on comprehensive evidence)
- Medium (based on partial evidence)
- Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

Results were obtained through geo-spatial analysis and therefore still subject to further ground validation and stakeholders consultation to confirm it.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km ²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
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Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

S0-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

S01-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightspots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Attain Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in at least 60% (4.05 M ha) of degraded forest, shrubland, and wetlands by 2030, and achieve the balance by 2040	2030	degraded forest, shrubland, and wetlands		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands • Restore/improve grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent 		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Attain Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in at least 50% (2.20 M ha) of degraded croplands by 2030, and achieve the balance by 2040	2030	degraded croplands		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands 		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Attain LDN in five (5) Pilot River Basins	2030			<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Strengthen consensus based stewardship of protected areas and ancestral domain	2030			<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon	
Improve SOC in chemically degraded agricultural areas	2030	chemically degraded agricultural areas		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands 		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme			
Improve urban resilience to CC and DR by preventing further forest conversion in watersheds and wetlands	2030	forest conversion in watersheds and wetlands		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme			
Sustain positive trends in land management (reversion from cropland to forests)	2030			<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme			
Total			Sum of all targeted areas							
			0							

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target						
	Attain Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in at least 60% (4.05 M ha) of degraded forest, shrubland, and wetlands by 2030, and achieve the balance by 2040:				0 .00	
	Attain Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in at least 50% (2.20 M ha) of degraded croplands by 2030, and achieve the balance by 2040:				0 .00	
	Attain LDN in five (5) Pilot River Basins:				0 .00	
	Strengthen consensus based stewardship of protected areas and ancestral domain:				0 .00	
	Improve SOC in chemically degraded agricultural areas:				0 .00	
	Improve urban resilience to CC and DR by preventing further forest conversion in watersheds and wetlands:				0 .00	
	Sustain positive trends in land management (reversion from cropland to forests):				0 .00	

General comments

It is taken from the Final National Report on Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Program of the Philippines

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	15.03
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	13.63
2 004	
2 005	
2 006	15.3
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	11.13
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	12.49
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	8.29
2 016	
2 017	
2 018	5.04
2 019	
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	

General comments

Share of the population and population living in poverty at \$2.15 per day (2017 PPP) (2000-2018) Source: <https://pip.worldbank.org/country-profiles/PHL>

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	53.73	21.31	36.27
2001	53.82	21.47	36.37
2002	55.72	23.73	38.44
2003	57.63	26.03	40.53
2004	59.54	28.36	42.64
2005	60.27	30.72	44.23
2006	60.37	31.50	44.67
2007	60.47	31.72	44.81
2008	60.57	31.93	44.95
2009	60.68	32.15	45.09
2010	60.78	32.37	45.25
2011	60.88	32.59	45.47
2012	60.98	32.80	45.68
2013	61.08	33.02	45.90
2014	61.18	33.24	46.12
2015	61.29	33.45	46.34
2016	61.39	33.67	46.55
2017	61.49	33.89	46.77
2018	61.59	34.11	47.00
2019	61.69	34.32	47.23
2020	61.79	34.54	47.46

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	

General comments

Data on safely managed drinking water services. Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS?locations=PH>

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	44728667	46 .6		0 .0		0 .0
Reporting period	42924116	41 .5		0 .0		0 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Computation is based on ratio and proportion only assuming that the population is evenly distributed. No geo-spatial data on population is available/ obtained.

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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General comments

n/a

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000		0.0
2001		0.0
2002		0.0
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		0.0
2009		0.0
2010		0.0
2011		0.0

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2012		0.0
2013		0.0
2014		0.0
2015		0.0
2016		0.0
2017		0.0
2018		0.0
2019		0.0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-	0	-	0	-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-	0	-	0	-

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2008		-		-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2009		-		-		-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2012		-		-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0.59		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

- Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
- Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
- Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

S0-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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General comments

n/a

S04-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator S01-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0.746142	0.738176	0.75496	
2001	0.742411	0.734528	0.751264	
2002	0.739198	0.730663	0.747028	
2003	0.735316	0.726499	0.7437	
2004	0.731274	0.723315	0.739319	
2005	0.727132	0.71878	0.736246	
2006	0.724281	0.714974	0.732373	
2007	0.72002	0.710929	0.72837	
2008	0.716643	0.705194	0.724714	
2009	0.712932	0.699755	0.721171	
2010	0.71033	0.693663	0.718262	
2011	0.705871	0.6882	0.716351	
2012	0.702368	0.682373	0.71635	
2013	0.698595	0.675864	0.716686	
2014	0.695474	0.668889	0.716281	
2015	0.690549	0.663568	0.715758	
2016	0.686809	0.657512	0.717221	
2017	0.684502	0.650442	0.716215	
2018	0.679149	0.645143	0.717129	
2019	0.675645	0.637269	0.716174	
2020	0.67275	0.629948	0.716952	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

Source: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/grid?query=red%20list%20index%20&searchType=docs>

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	28.58	28 .26	28 .6	
2001	30.05	29 .72	30 .06	
2002	31.86	31 .54	31 .87	
2003	35.7	35 .42	35 .71	
2004	38.17	37 .89	38 .17	
2005	38.97	38 .69	38 .97	
2006	38.97	38 .69	38 .97	
2007	40.67	40 .63	40 .67	
2008	40.67	40 .63	40 .67	
2009	41.39	41 .37	41 .39	
2010	41.39	41 .37	41 .39	
2011	41.47	41 .46	41 .47	
2012	41.47	41 .46	41 .47	
2013	41.47	41 .46	41 .47	
2014	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	
2015	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	
2016	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	
2017	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	
2018	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	
2019	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	
2020	41.64	41 .64	41 .64	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
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General comments

S04 Voluntary Targets

S04-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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[Complementary information](#)

S05-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed	Received 28 455 134 .84
Received	2017	Committed	Received 25 625 578 .45
Received	2018	Committed	Received 21 085 212 .71
Received	2019	Committed	Received 21 439 414 .97
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		0	96 605 340 .97

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

	Explanation
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

Limitation: Relevant Programs and Projects and its details were solicited to selected stakeholders. Only the submitted programs and projects were then consolidated and encoded in this Report.

S05-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures		483 845 714 .60	2016-2019
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
 No

General comments

Limitation: Relevant Programs and Projects and its details were solicited to selected stakeholders. Only the submitted programs and projects were then consolidated and encoded in this Report.

S05-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

n/a

S05-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ⇄

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ⇄

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided/Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0	Total received:			0					

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

n/a

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

n/a

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- Yes
 No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- Financial Resources
 Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- International
 Domestic
 Public
 Private
 Local communities
 Non-traditional funding sources
 Climate Finance
 Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

By leveraging into the sectoral programs of the agriculture and environment and natural resources sector of the country.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
 No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- Yes
 No

Use this space to describe the experience:

The LDN target setting process in Philippines was able to create coherence among national policies and commitments through the integration of the voluntary LDN targets into national policy frameworks. The national policy frameworks consist of national action plans (NAP) to implement commitments in key UN Conventions and national development strategies particularly in the agriculture and natural resources management sectors. It can also serve as a vehicle to implement NAP-Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (NAP-DLDD).

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- Yes
 No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

- Existing financial processes
 Innovative financial processes
 The GEF
 Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Multi-focal projects are being developed that provide opportunities to access budget allocation under GEF of other focal areas (BD and CC) that have higher allocation than LD.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- Yes
 No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- Yes
 No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The country was able to update its Aligned National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought to cover the period 2015-2025 through the strong participation of the Land and Water Sub-committees of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development whose members participated in the preparation and consultation processes. The revision was made following the recommendation to include an integrated financing strategy and integrated investment framework. National agencies, CSOs, and STIs supported the updating by providing the list of projects with committed, earmarked, and mobilized funds.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- Yes
 No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

- Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
 Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
 Protecting women's land rights
 Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
 Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

- Prevention of the effects of DLDD
 Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
 Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
 Engagement of women in decision - making
 Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
 Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
 Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

There are existing policies in mainstreaming SLM such as: HLURB Board RESOLUTION NO. R-991, S. 2019, Approving the supplemental guidelines for mainstreaming sustainable land management in the comprehensive land use plans DA MC 20 s.2020 Adoption of the Adaptive Balanced Fertilization Management for enhanced crop production and increased income for rice farmers DA-DENR JAO 2021-01 Mainstreaming Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices in and around the Protected Areas and promoting the same in Wider Agricultural Landscapes There is also on-going refinement and finalization of the National Soil Conservation Roadmap.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

- Yes
 No

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

- Yes
 No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Through Regional and sub-regional Forum, the Philippines shared their expertise and knowledge on sustainable land and soil management such as in the Asian Soil Partnership (ASP).

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- Yes
 No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

Through the Philippine Magna Carta on Women (Republic Act 9710) and Executive Order 273 adopting a Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, which is being implemented by government agencies through an annual Gender and Development (GAD) Work Plan, Government agencies, addresses gender issues by increasing gender responsiveness of its plans, programs and activities. The Magna Carta also mandates all government offices, including government-owned and controlled corporations and local government units to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives. It also mandates (a) planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development, (b) the creation and/or strengthening of gender and development focal points, and (c) the generation and maintenance of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation.

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- Yes
 No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

- Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
 Integrating DLDD into national plans
 Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
 Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
 Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

This was done by proposing projects to the GEF that will address concerns of land degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
 No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

- Economic policies
 Environmental policies
 Social policies
 Land policies
 Gender policies
 Agricultural policies
 Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

The Guidelines in Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) of local government units is part of the efforts to address DLDD at the local level. Additionally, SLM is also a part of the Local Climate Change Action Plans of LGUs

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- Yes
 No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

In general, the country's Drought Contingency Plan is embodied in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan. The Plan consists of 1) Disaster prevention and mitigation; 2) Disaster preparedness; 3) Disaster response; and 4) Disaster rehabilitation and recovery. Specifically, the government has put in place monitoring and early warning systems, organizes task forces, and implements relevant programs and projects to address drought. Drought in the Philippines is associated with El Nino occurrence. Vulnerability assessment is being undertaken based on previous drought events brought by El Nino. Action measures for vulnerable areas are prepared while emergency relief and drought response are undertaken during its occurrence. The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121) provides the legal basis for policies, plans and programs to deal with natural disasters, including drought. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) was formed under this 2010 Act. By being bottom-up and participatory, recognising vulnerability as a key part of disaster impact, and integrating across government and society, the 2010 Act and the NDRRMC take a proactive approach to natural disasters. There is also a draft national policy specific to wetland conservation although still pending for approval/passage both at the executive and legislative branches of the Philippine government. Moreover, the Climate Change Commission is currently developing a handbook for the local government units on "Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Hazards in the Philippines," which specifies EbA strategies and solutions to ensure water availability and to address drought. There were also various taskforces created in the past years with regards to drought management such as the following: (a) The El Nino Task Force was established to formulate action plans and develop strategic programs to help affected population cope with the phenomenon and to minimize its adverse effects; (b) The Inter-Agency Committee on Water Crisis Management was established for the 1986-1987 El Nino event. This committee is responsible for water management during a drought including establishing priorities on water use.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- Yes

No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- Yes
 No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- Agroforestry
- Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- Cross-slope measure
- Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- Energy efficiency
- Forest plantation management
- Home gardens
- Improved ground/vegetation cover
- Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- Integrated crop-livestock management
- Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- Integrated soil fertility management
- Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- Minimal soil disturbance
- Natural and semi-natural forest management
- Pastoralism and grazing land management
- Post-harvest measures
- Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- Water diversion and drainage
- Water harvesting
- Wetland protection/management
- Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- Waste management / Waste water management
- Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Various government agencies and CSOs implemented programs and projects promoting and adopting SLM practices. Some of these SLM practices were documented which can be accessed in the BSWM website, as well as, in the WOCAT website.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- Yes
 No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Through Regional and sub-regional Forum, the Philippines shared their expertise and knowledge on sustainable land and soil management such as in the Asian Soil Partnership (ASP).

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- Yes
 No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- Increase tree-covered area extent
- Restore/improve croplands
- Restore/improve grasslands
- Restore/improve wetlands
- Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- Manage artificial surfaces
- Restore/improve protected areas
- Increase protected areas
- Improve coastal management
- General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- Restore/improve multiple land uses
- Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- Restore/improve multiple functions
- Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Forest Restoration and rehabilitation through the National Greening Program One of the biggest government actions to address forest degradation was the issuance of Executive Order (EO) 26, ordering and declaring the implementation of the National Greening Program

(NGP) as a government priority. The program was started in February 2011. NGP is a 6-year reforestation program that harmonizes the tree-planting activities of both government and non-government institutions. It aims to plant 1.5 billion trees in 1.5M ha of public lands. An expanded NGP was issued to continue the program until 2028 to reforest "all remaining unproductive, degraded and denuded lands". It aims to employ a forest landscape restoration approach in: (a) establishing new plantations, including rehabilitation of mangrove areas; (b) sustainable management of existing NGP plantations; and (c) enhancement of existing forests. Boracay Island rehabilitation In 2018, the DENR led a massive rehabilitation project for the whole island of Boracay, which required a six-month total closure and dismantling of illegal structures along beachfronts, managing solid wastes, and preventing direct discharge of untreated wastewater from establishments near beachfronts. To this year, the Department continues its partnership and collaboration with the private sector to rehabilitate and restore the wetlands in Boracay and several other wetlands in the country. Manila Bay rehabilitation Launched in 2019, this is a five-year program which invites actions towards expeditious rehabilitation and restoration of the coastal and marine ecosystem of the Manila Bay. This includes cleanup drives and water quality improvement, rehabilitation and resettlement of informal settlers, and sustained law enforcement and education campaigns.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

Yes

No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

Yes

No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

A drought risk management plan

Monitoring and early warning systems

Safety net programmes

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

In general, drought risk management and drought contingency plan are included in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan. The Plan consists of 1) Disaster prevention and mitigation; 2) Disaster preparedness; 3) Disaster response; and 4) Disaster rehabilitation and recovery. Specifically, the government has put in place monitoring and early warning system, organizes task forces, and implements relevant programs and projects to address drought. Drought in the Philippines is associated with El Nino occurrence. Vulnerability assessment is being undertaken based on previous drought events brought by El Nino. Action measures for vulnerable areas are prepared while emergency relief and drought response are undertaken during its occurrence. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) is the Philippine's national meteorological and hydrological services agency. It is mandated to provide weather, flood, climate and astronomical products and services to promote people's safety and well-being and contribute to national development. It was created in 1972 by reorganizing the Weather. The Bureau and is an agency of the national Department of Science and Technology.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
 No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- Yes
 No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

- Crop diversification
 Agroforestry practices
 Rotational grazing
 Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
 Small vegetable gardens
 Production of artisanal goods
 Renewable energy generation
 Eco-tourism
 Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
 Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
 Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

1. Training on home-based livelihood program (Technical Education and Skills Development -TESDA); 2) Participation in the National Greening Program through organized Farmers Group; 3) Establishment of Climate-smart Farmer Field School through FAO; 4) Community-based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) of DENR ; 5) Conservation Farming Village of UPLB and PCAARD; 6) Promotion of Conservation Farming System through the Landcare Program through ICRAF; 6) Integrated Livelihood Recovery for Super-typhoon Haiyan affected communities - Govt of Japan; 7) Training on vegetable gardening, gardening, aquaculture, hydroponics, mushroom culture, and other livelihood training (DA-ATI); 8) The Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program of the Department of Agriculture (DA) is essentially anchored in poverty incidence reduction, and local food production activation, through livelihood assistance for marginalized Filipino farmers and fishers. The program is committed to the development of marginalized Filipino communities by improving their economic conditions through the creation of livelihood opportunities in the agriculture and fishery sectors.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- Yes
 No

Please elaborate

Through the Philippine Magna Carta on Women (Republic Act 9710) and Executive Order 273 adopting a Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, which is being implemented by government agencies through an annual Gender and Development (GAD) Work Plan, Government agencies, addresses gender issues by increasing gender responsiveness of its plans, programs and activities. The Magna Carta also mandates all government offices, including government-owned and controlled corporations and local government units to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives. It also mandates (a) planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development, (b) the creation and/or strengthening of gender and development focal points, and (c) the generation and maintenance of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation. In the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program of the Department of Agriculture (DA), there are projects in which the target beneficiaries are women and youth. There are existing policies on mainstreaming biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (BDFAPs) in protected areas and wider landscapes that promote inclusiveness of women in program implementation on sustainable livelihoods and enterprise livelihood and sustainable agriculture

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- Yes
 No

Please use this space to share/list the established systems available in your country for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management.

The National Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) has a website about which contains information about what the country is doing in relation to drought which can be accessed by other countries.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- Yes
 No

Please elaborate

Through the Philippine Magna Carta on Women (Republic Act 9710) and Executive Order 273 adopting a Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, which is being implemented by government agencies through an annual Gender and Development (GAD) Work Plan, government agencies, addresses gender issues by increasing gender responsiveness of its plans, programs and activities. The Magna Carta also mandates all government offices, including government-owned and controlled corporations and local government units to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives. It also mandates (a) planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development, (b) the creation and/or strengthening of gender and development focal points, and (c) the generation and maintenance of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

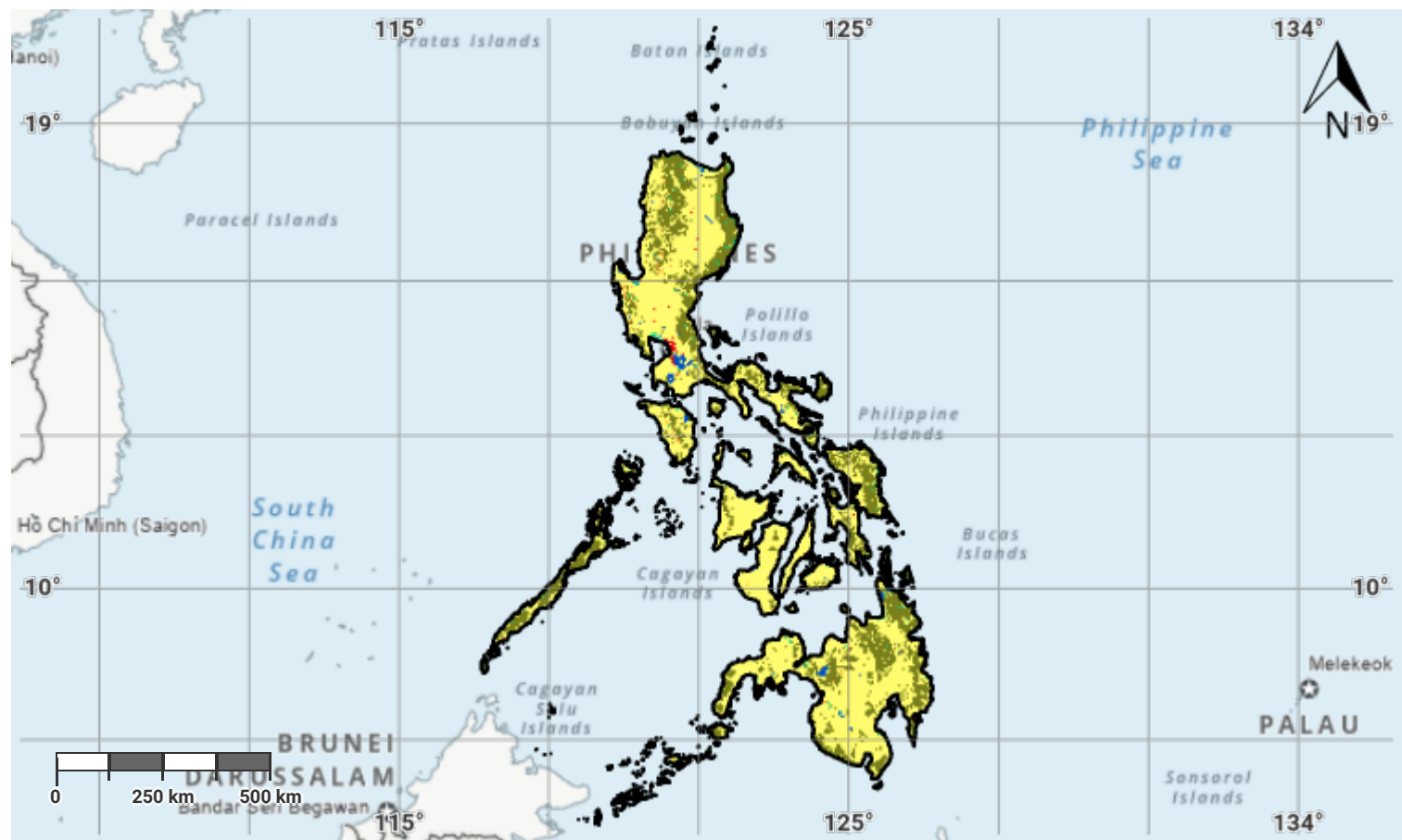
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
S01-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in methodology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New and improved data <input type="checkbox"/> Correction of errors in a previous version of the data <input type="checkbox"/> Other adjustment	higher LPD data resolution used harmonization and updating on the land classes	there is an increase in the proportion of degraded land from 111,323 .83 km ² to 136,968.37km ²	

Other files for Reporting

Philippines - S05-1 recipient	Download	30.0 KB
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Philippines – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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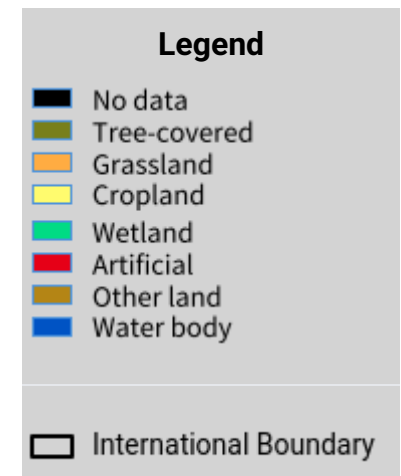
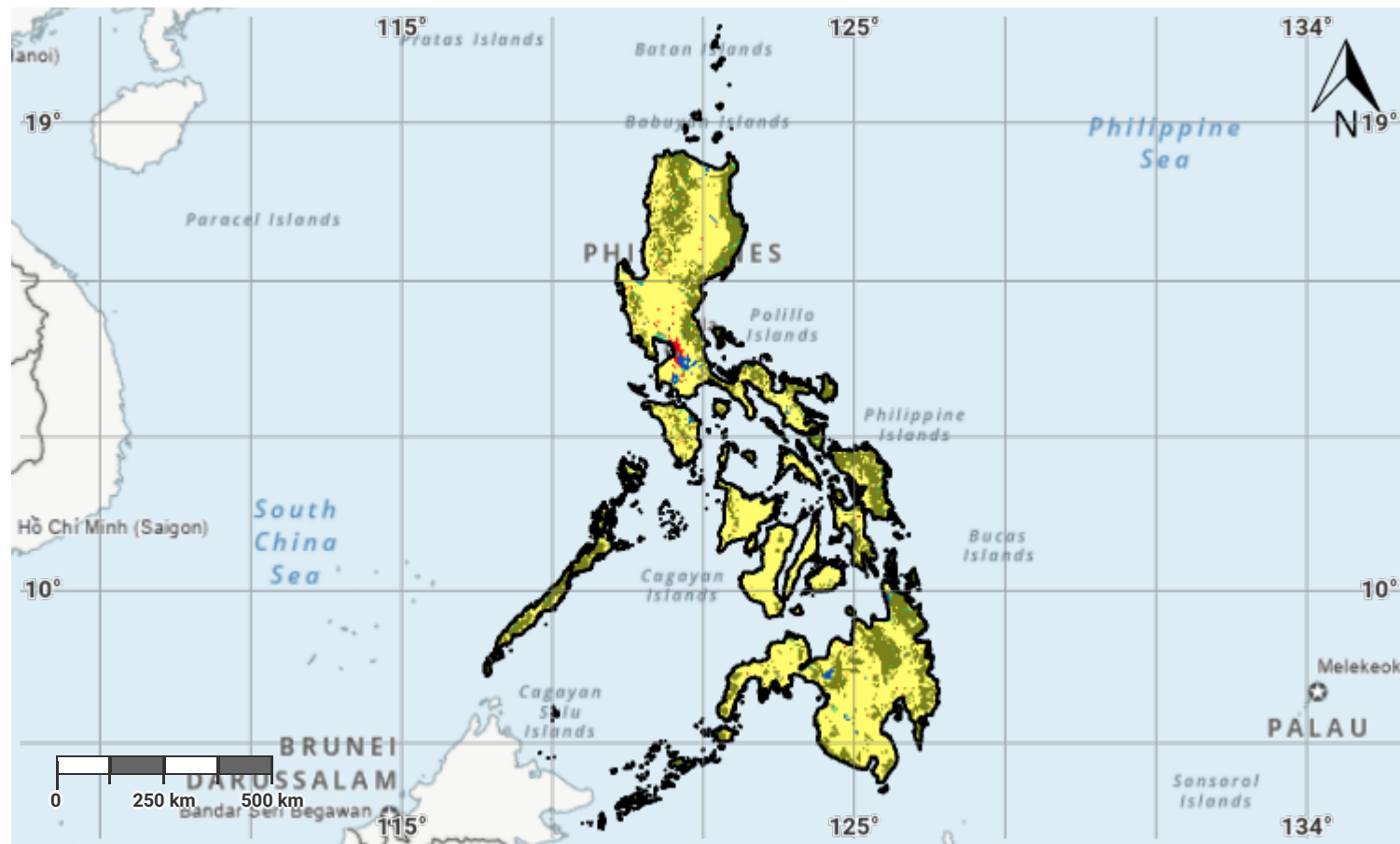
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Philippines – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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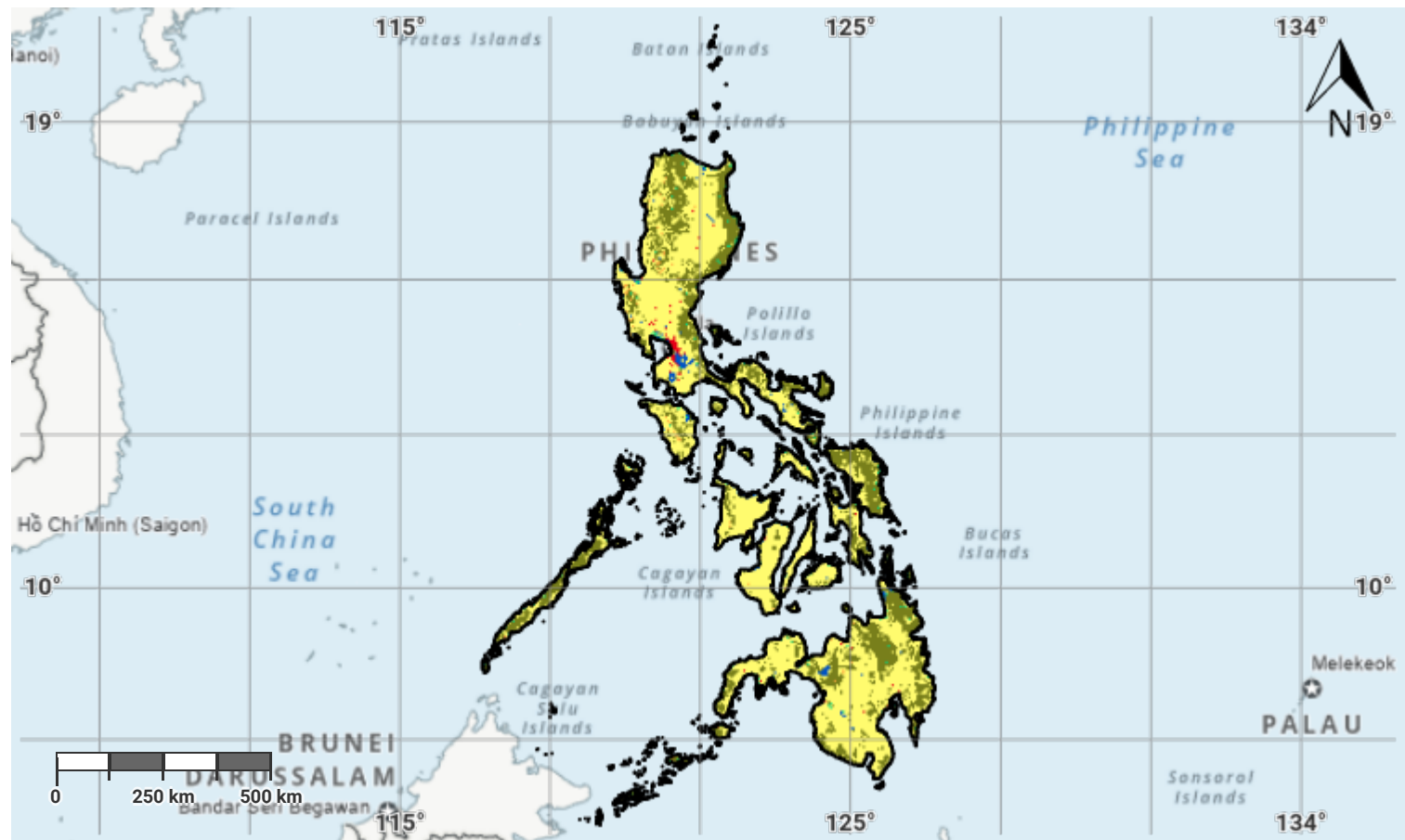
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Philippines – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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Philippines – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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Philippines – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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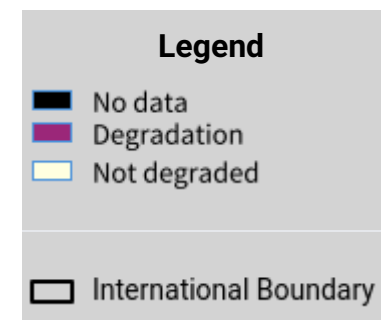
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Philippines – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



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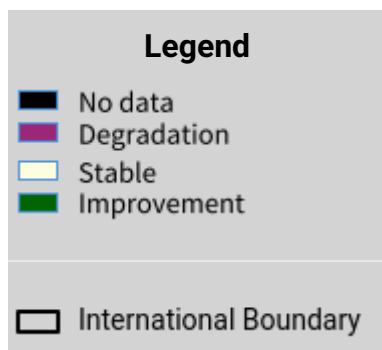
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Philippines – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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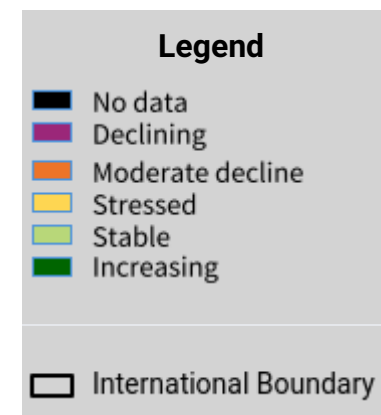
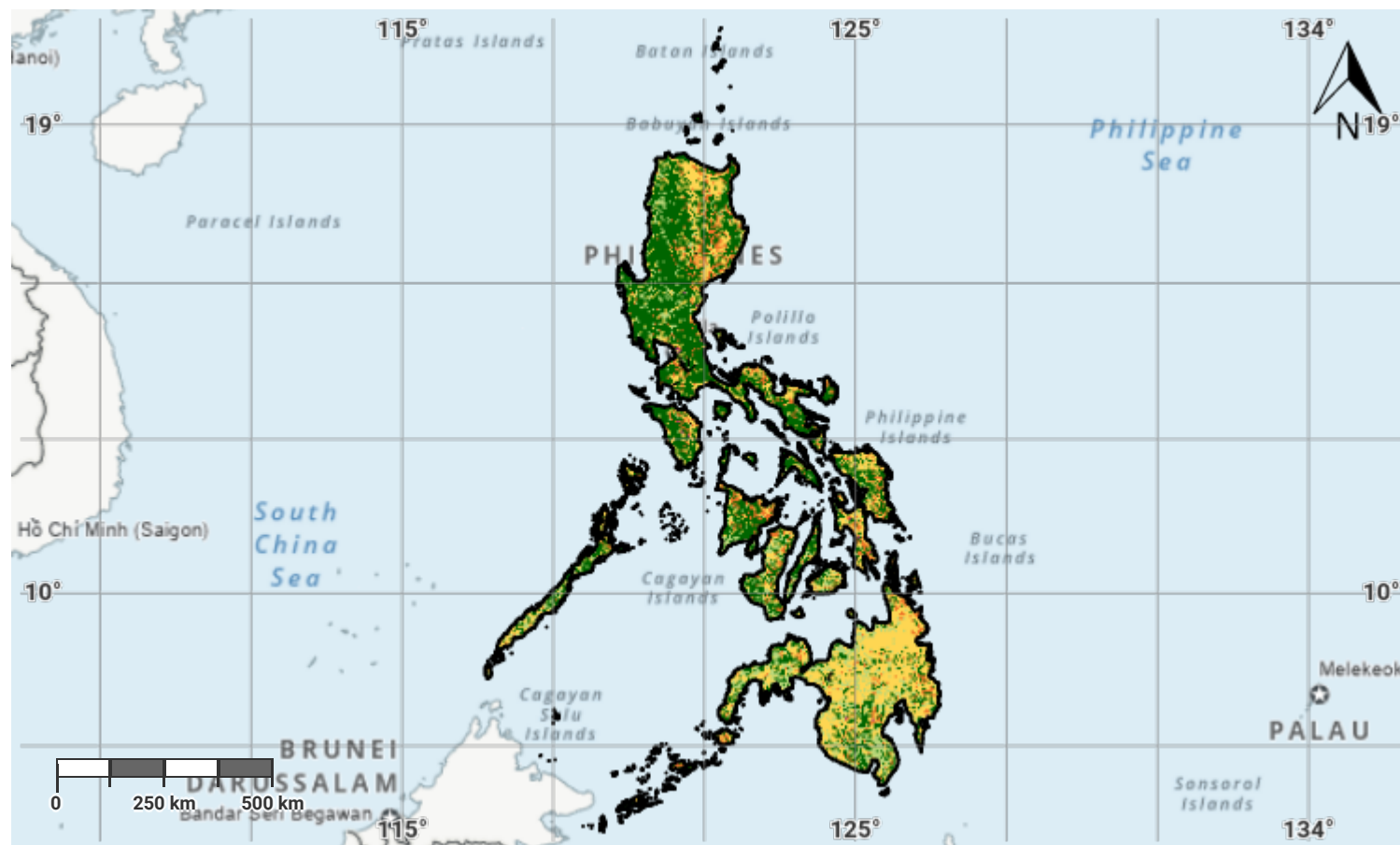
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Philippines – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



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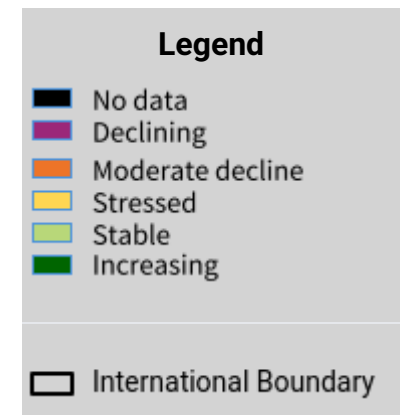
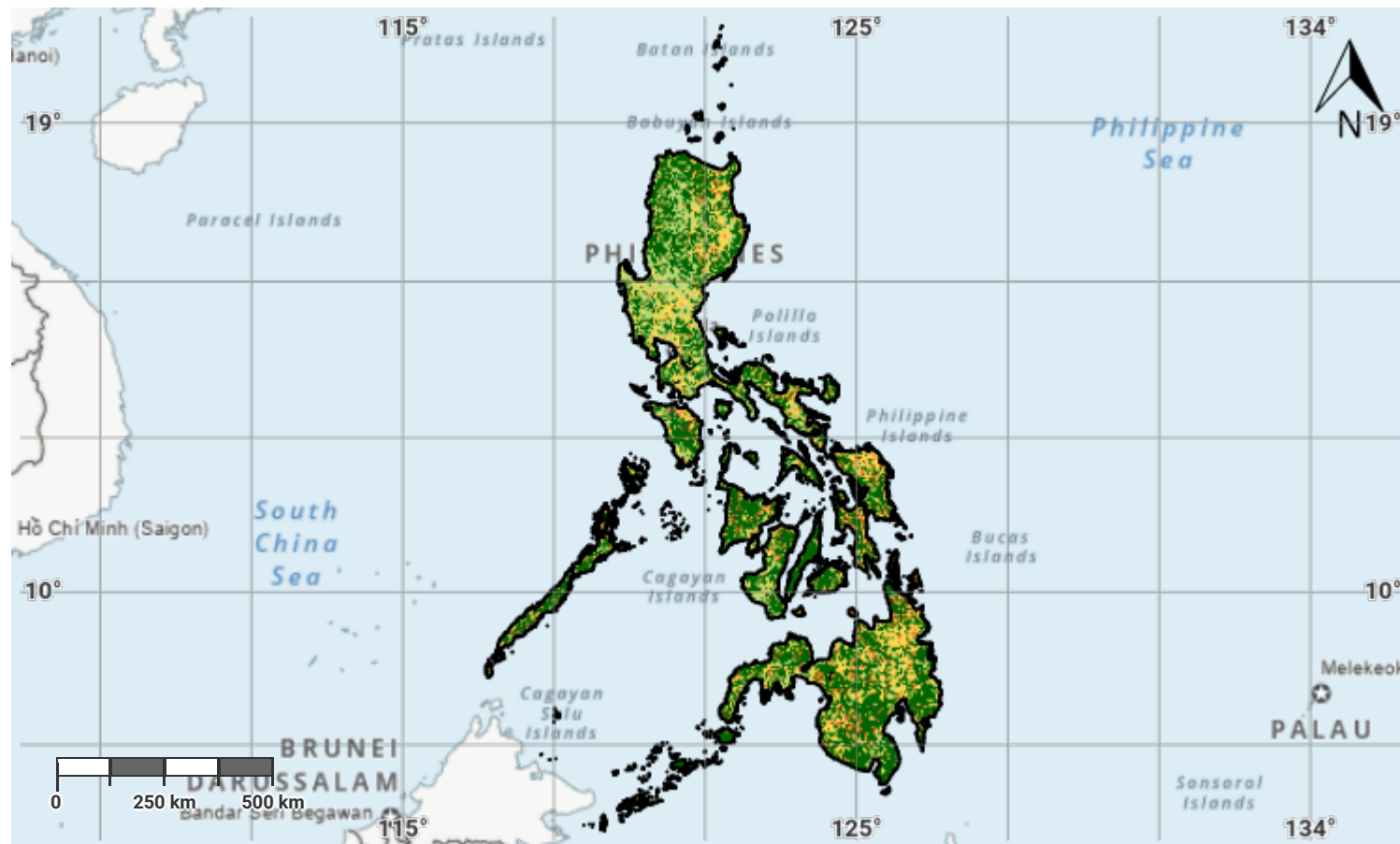
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Philippines – S01-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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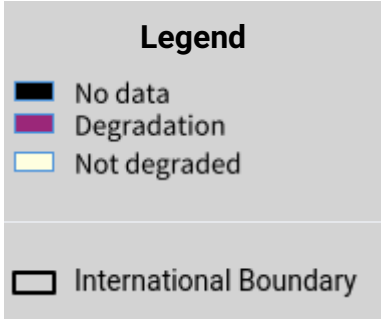
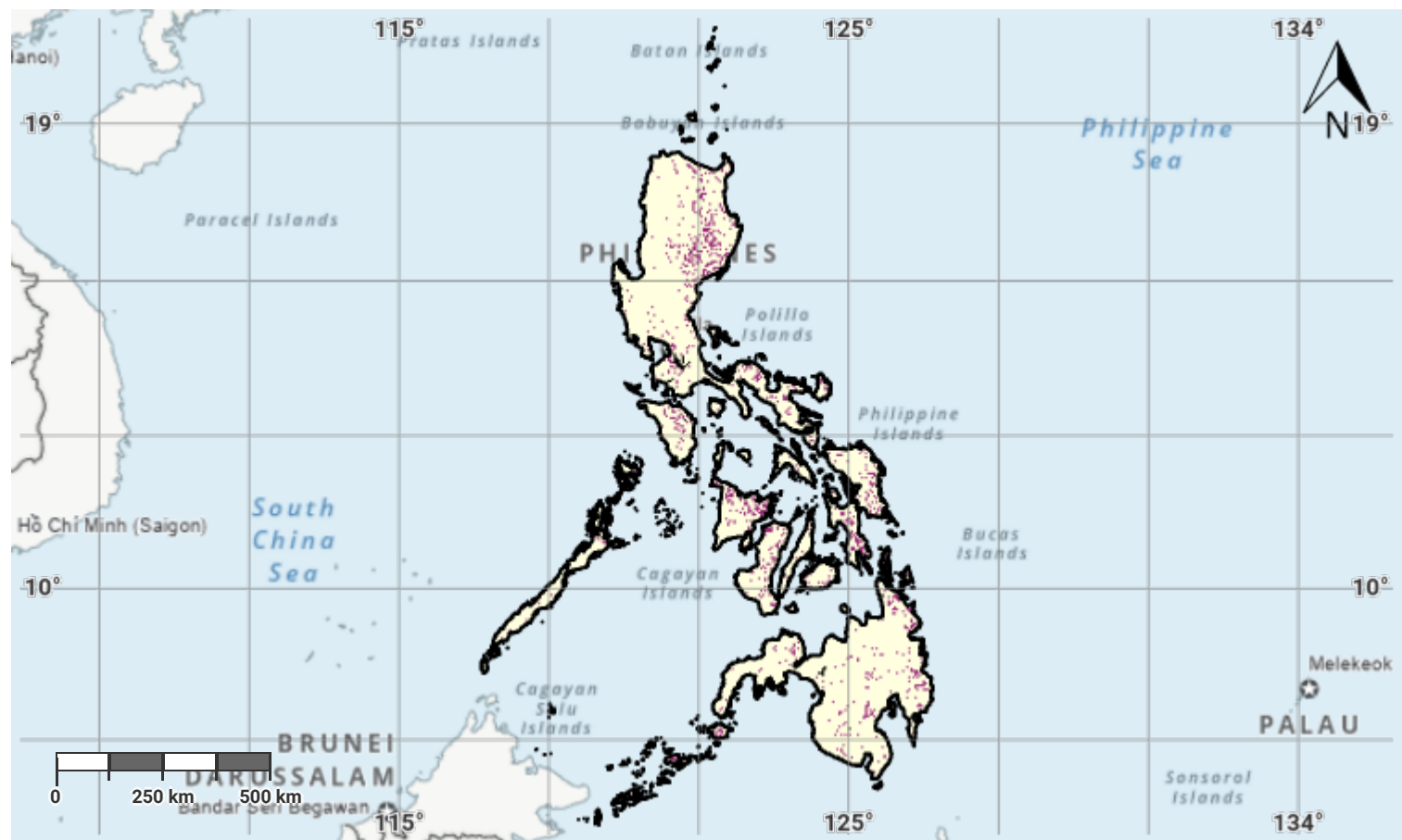
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Philippines – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



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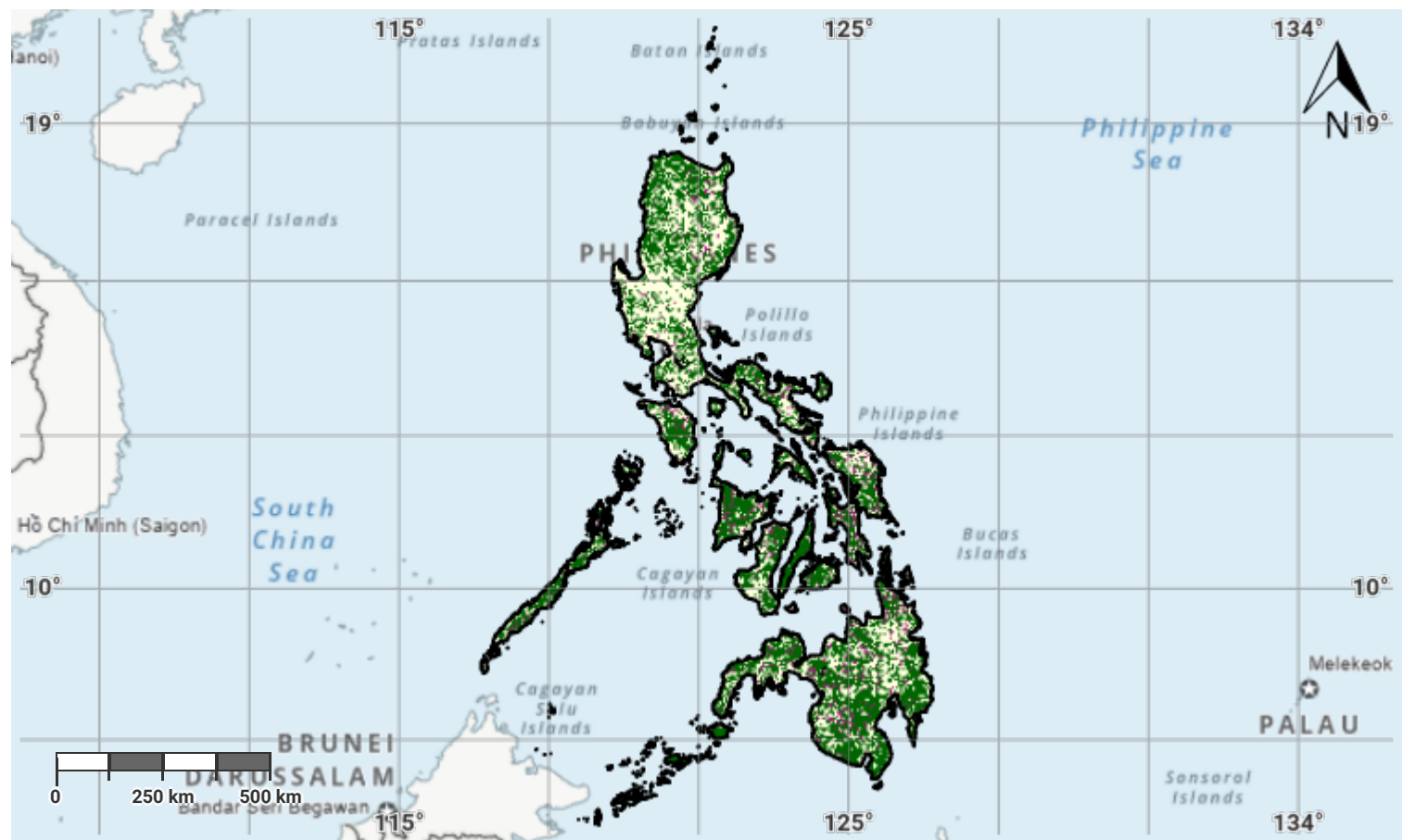
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Philippines – S01-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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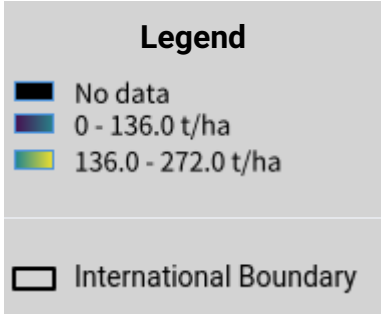
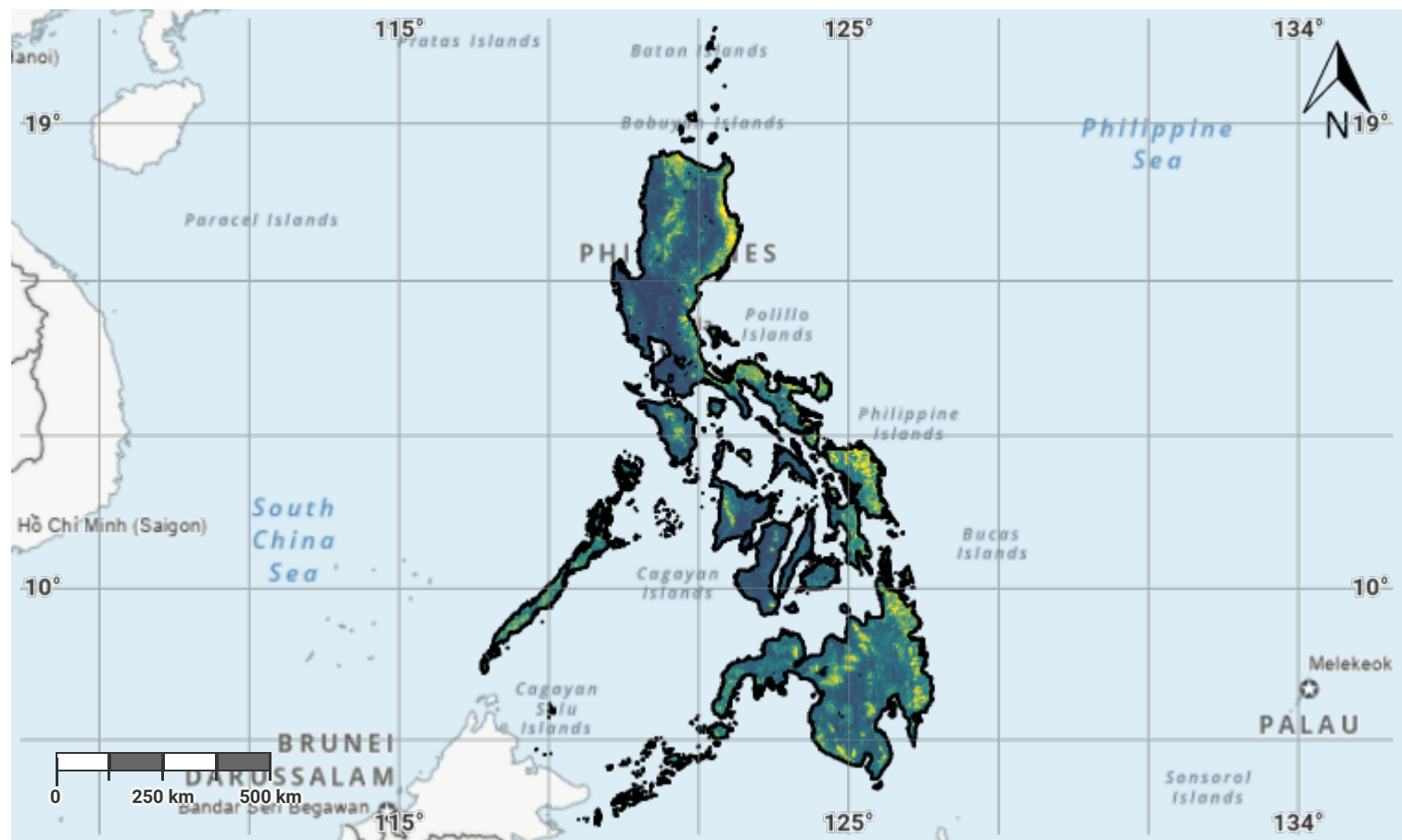
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Philippines – S01-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



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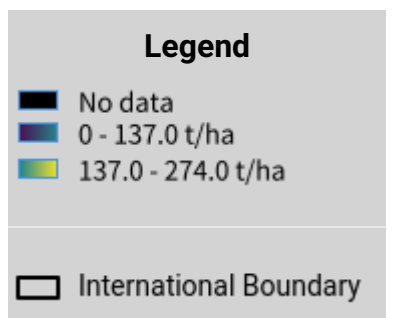
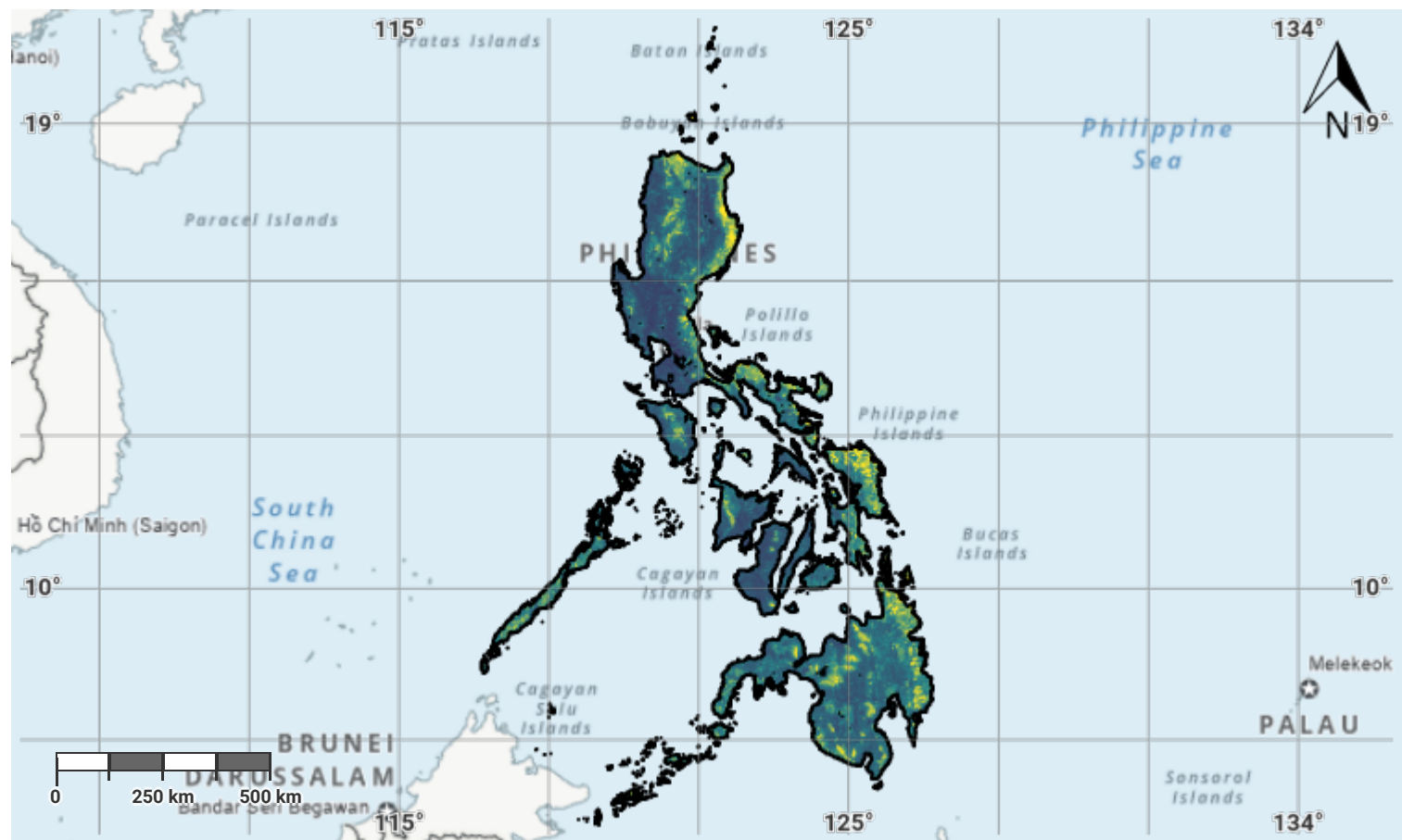
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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: <https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

Philippines – S01-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

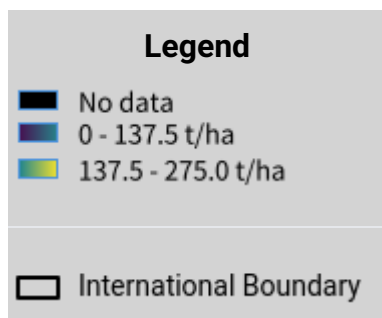
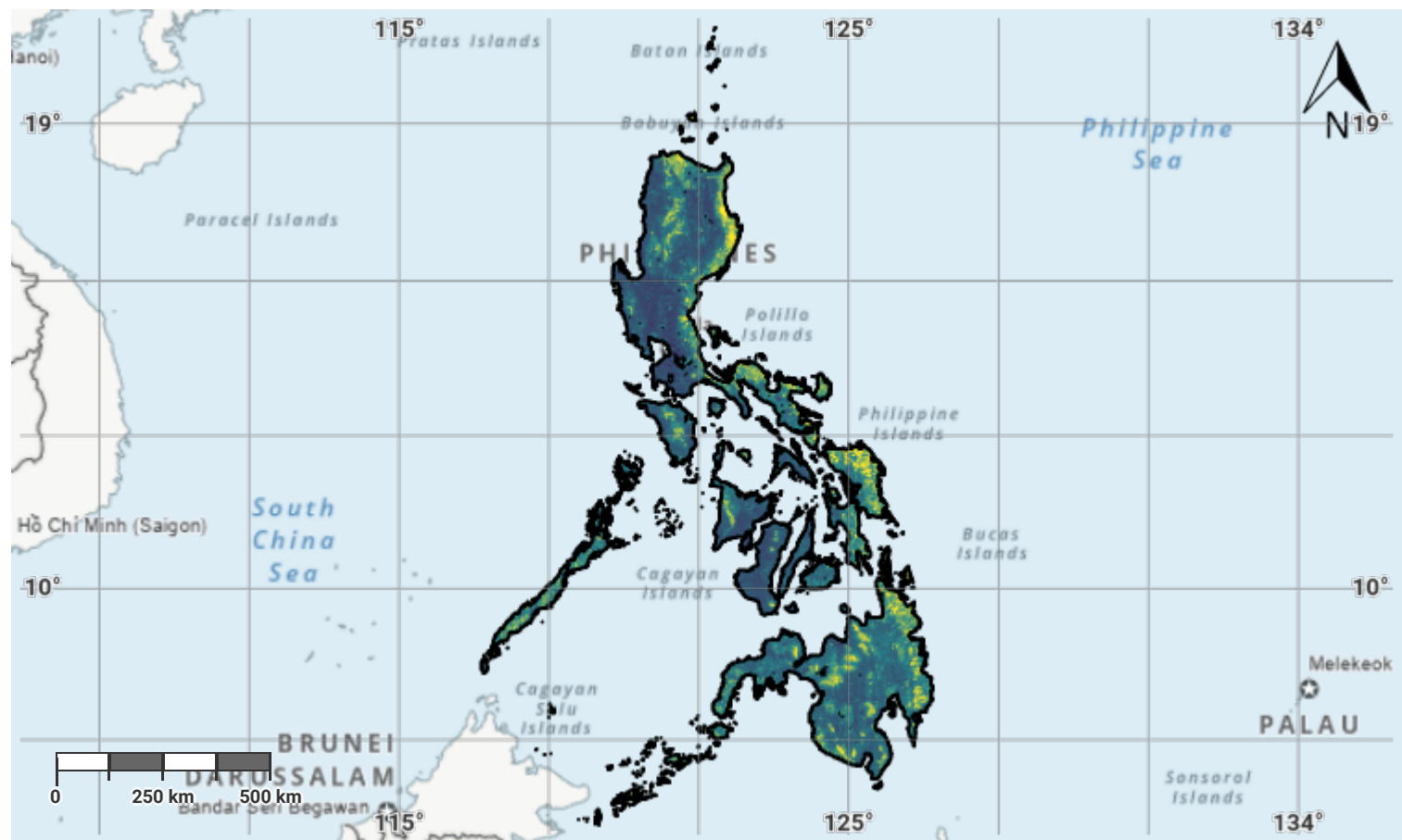
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Philippines – S01-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

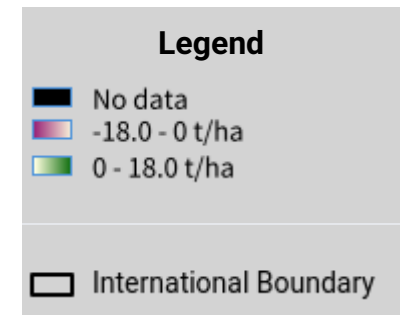
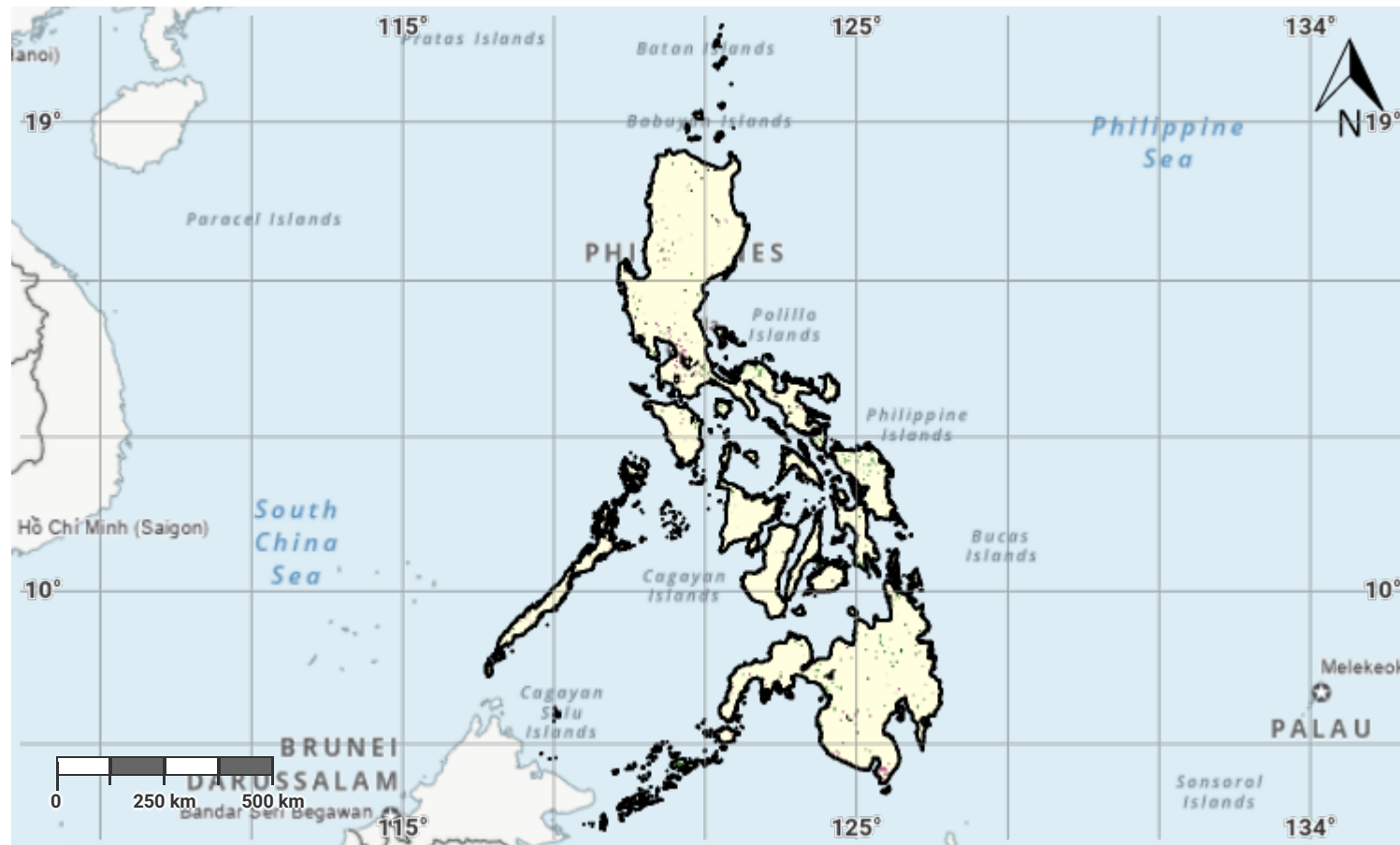
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Philippines – S01-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Philippines – S01-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Disclaimer

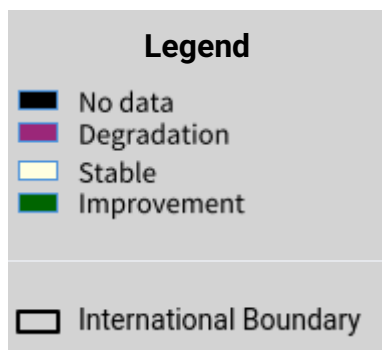
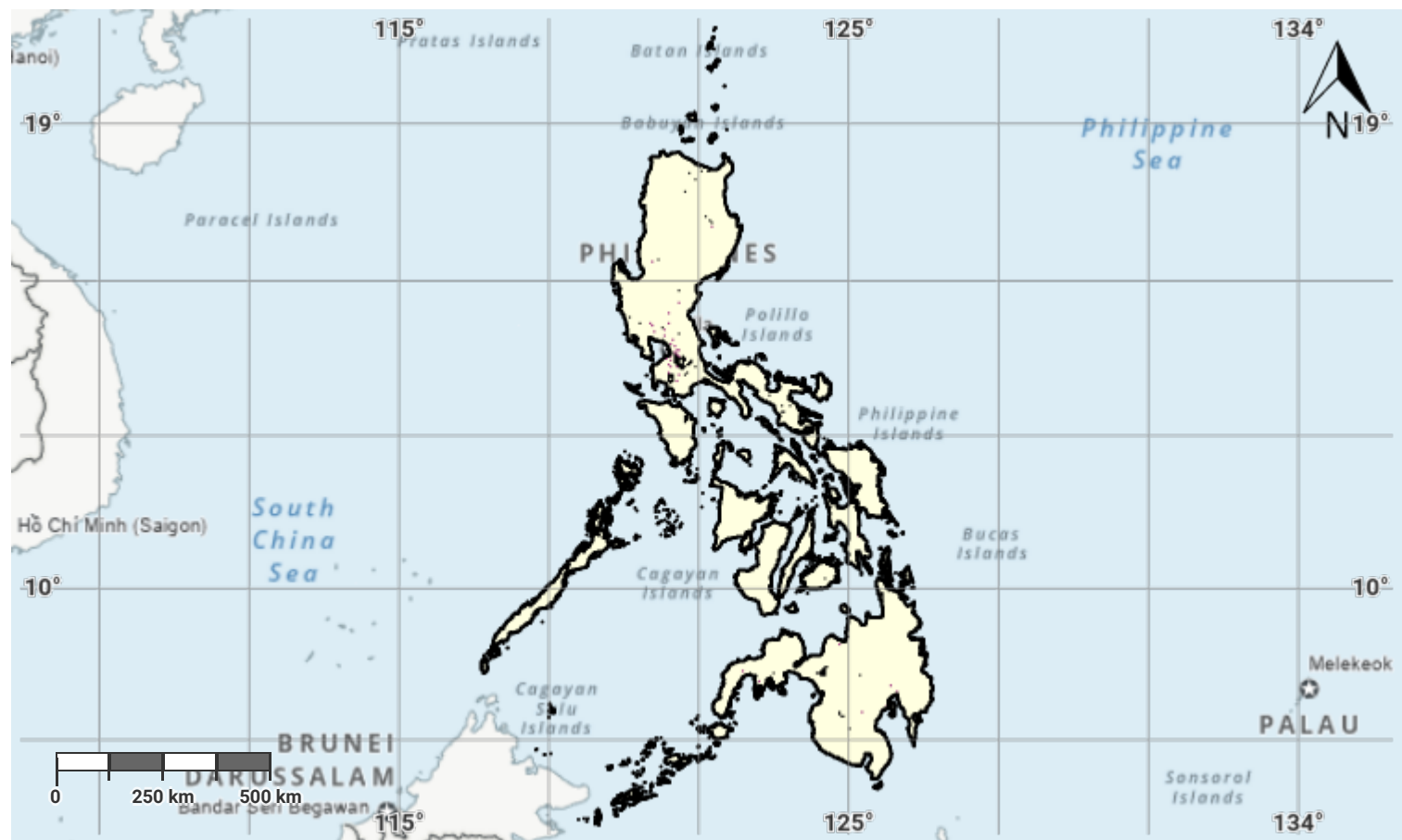
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Philippines – S01-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

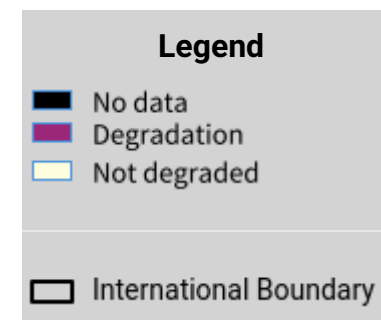
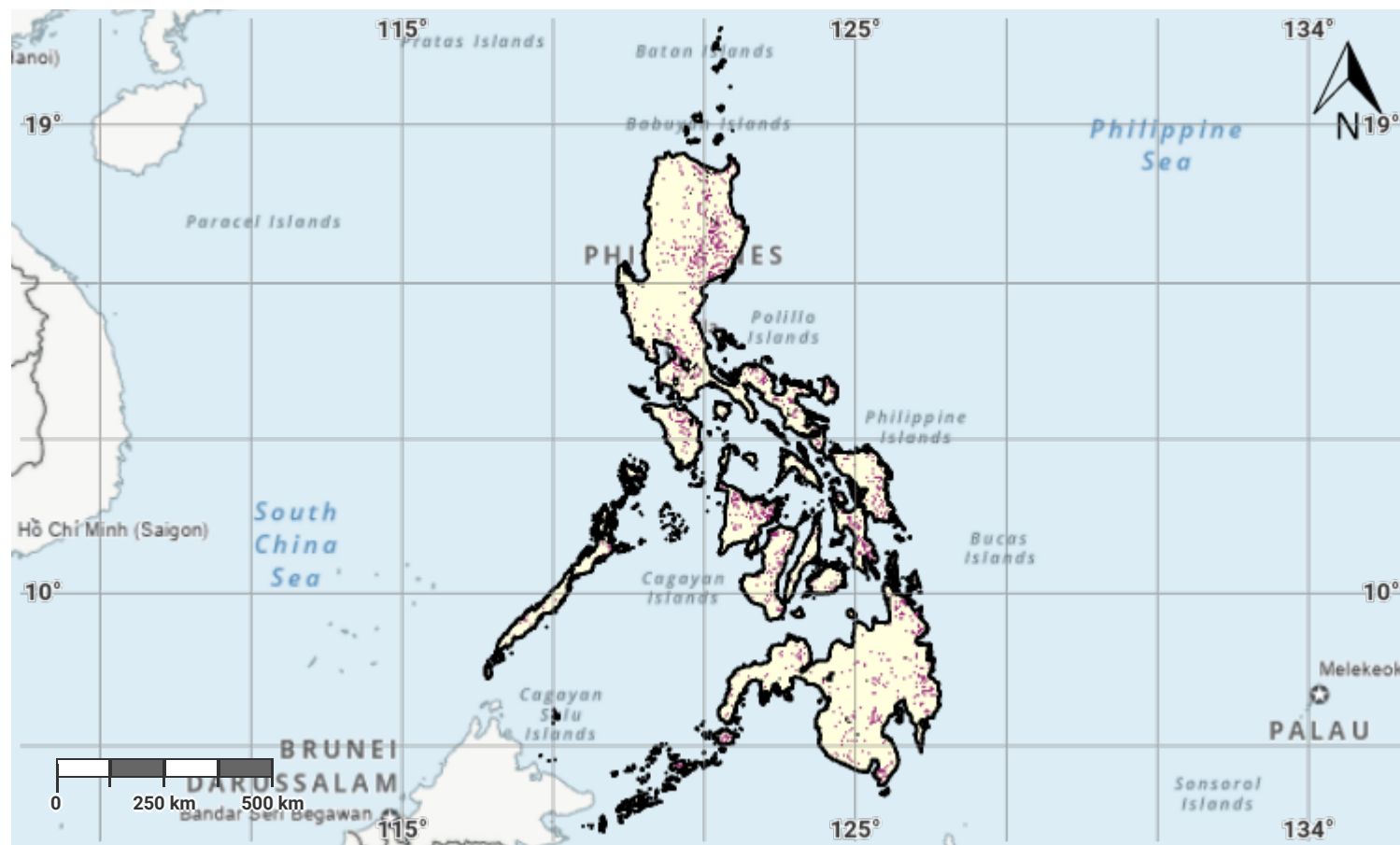
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Philippines – S01-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

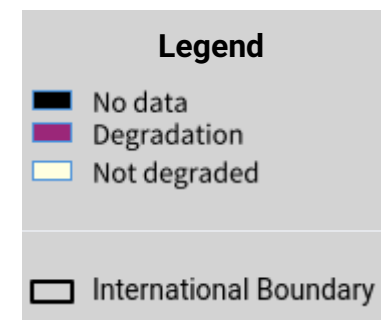
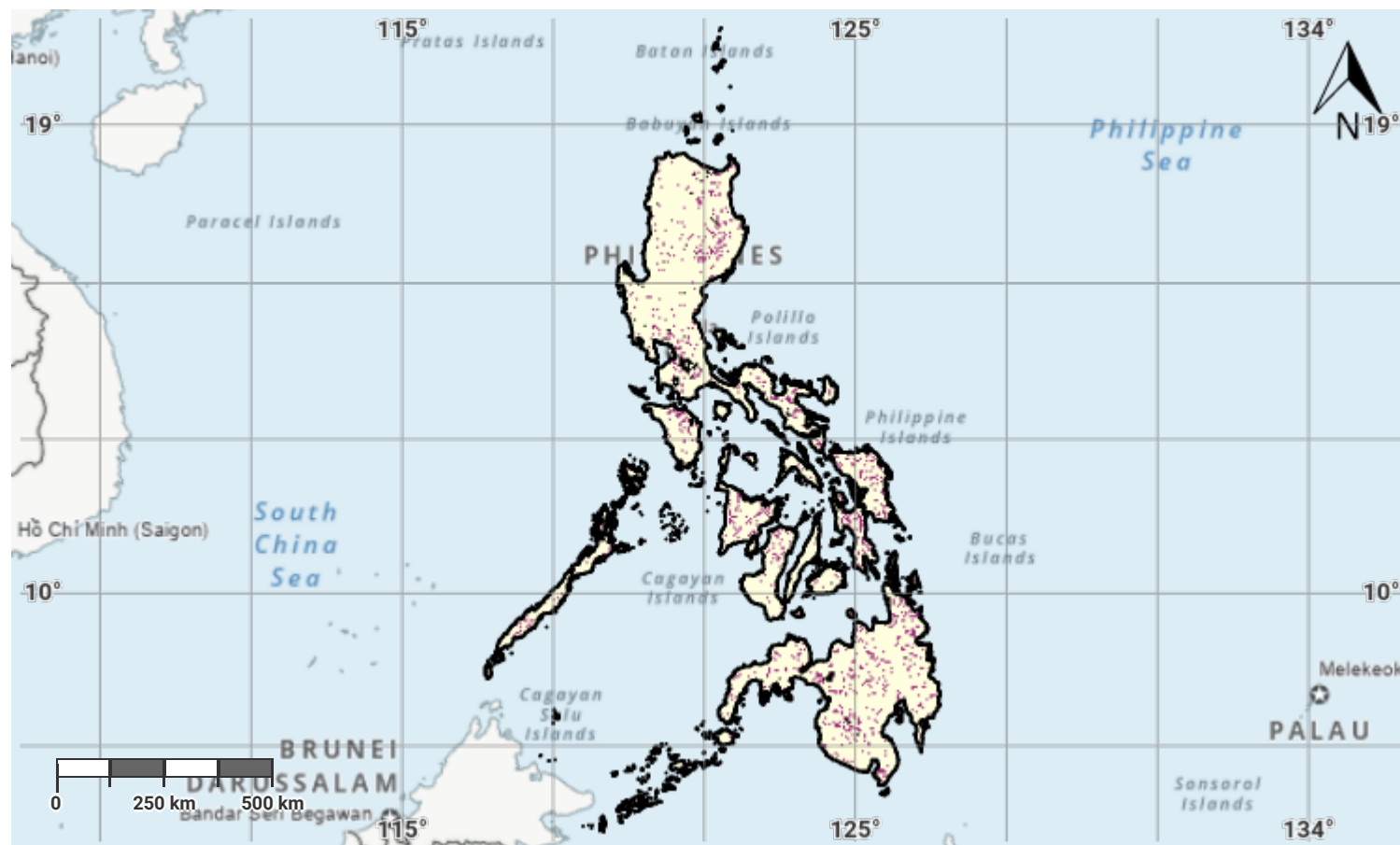
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- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: <https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land>

Philippines – S01-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

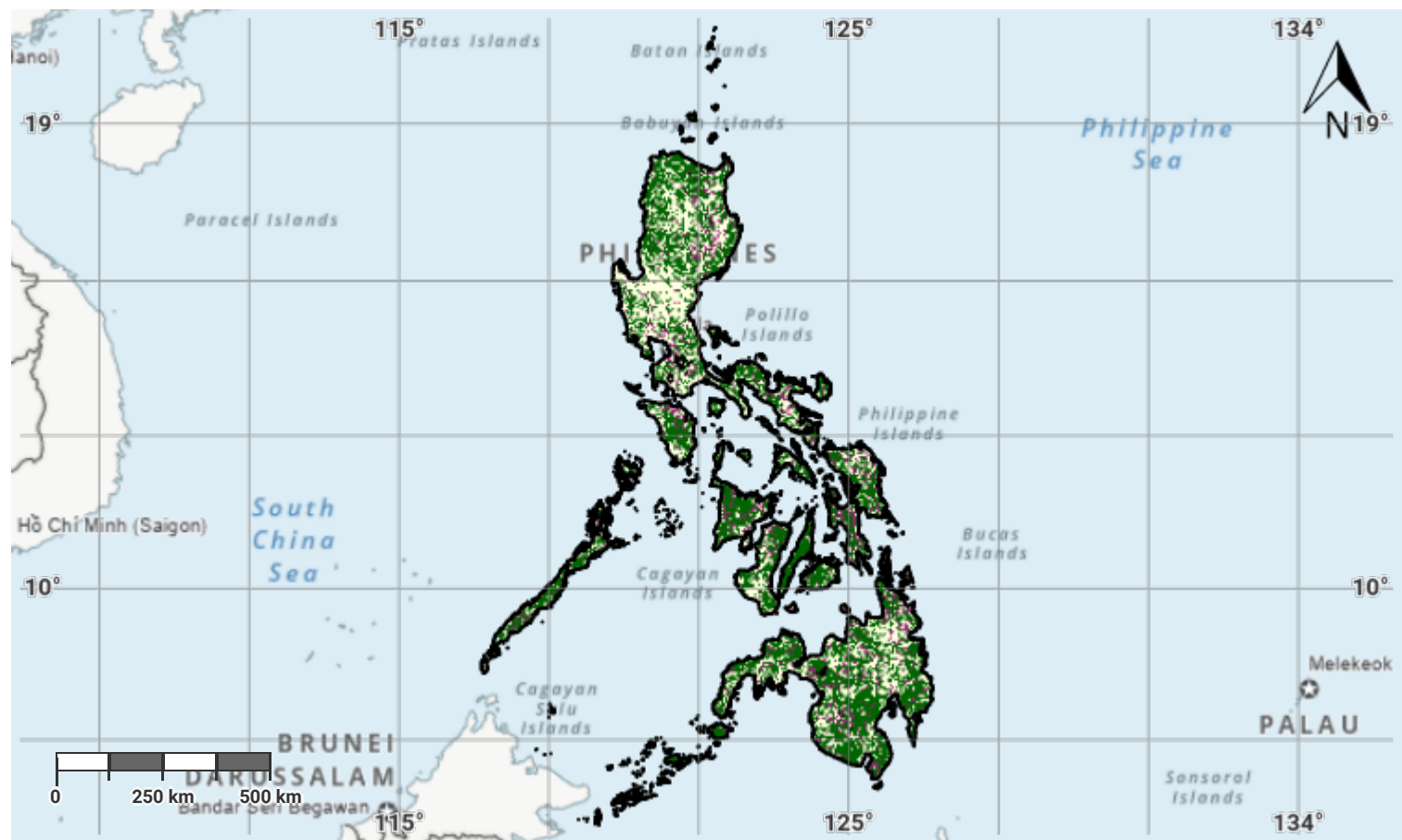
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Philippines – S01-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

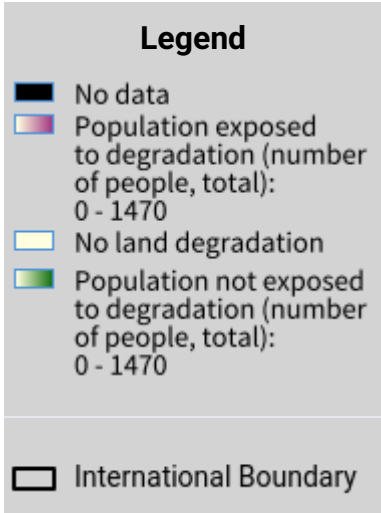
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Philippines – S02-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

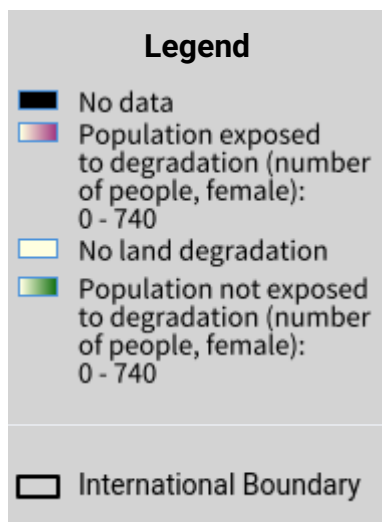
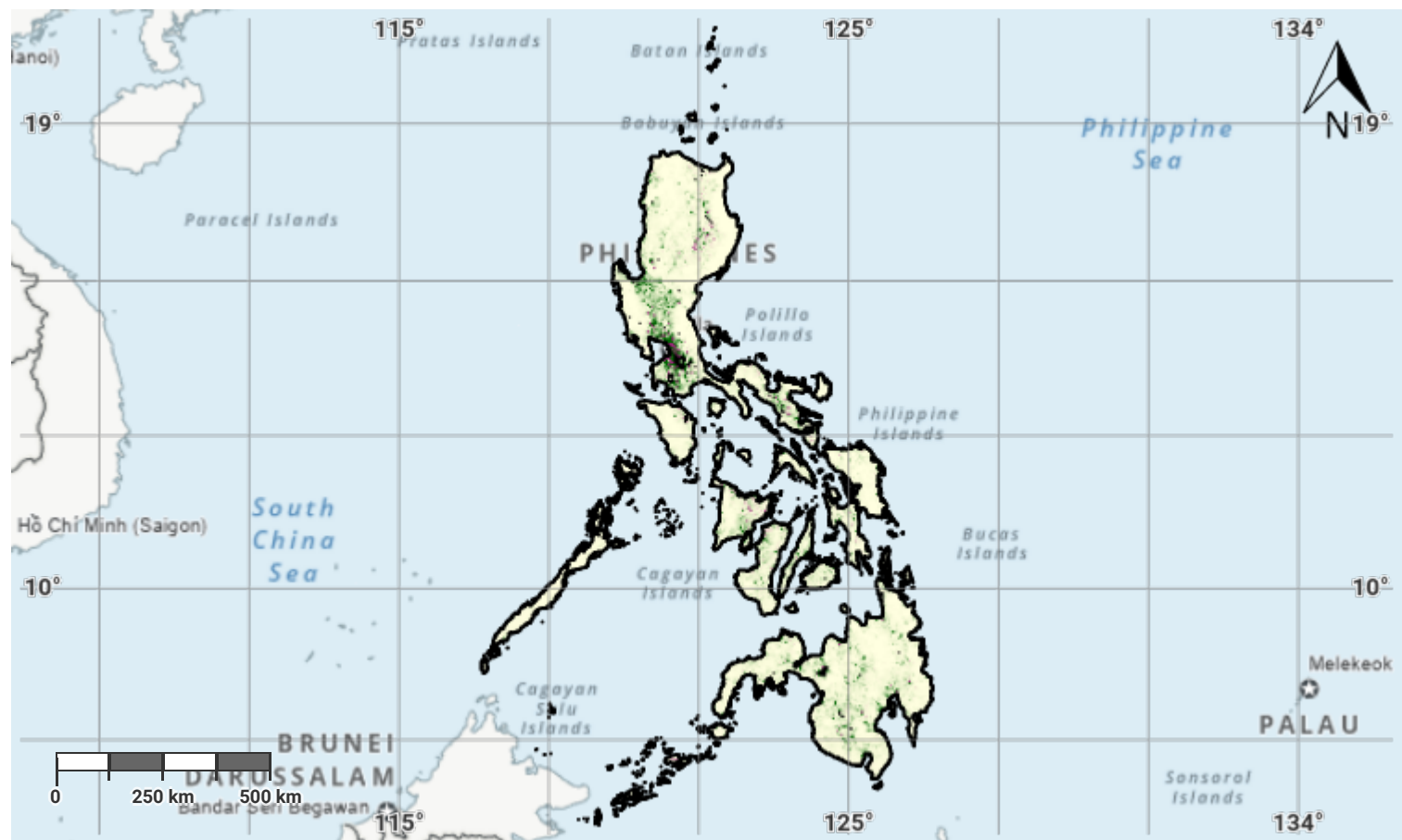
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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Philippines – S02-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

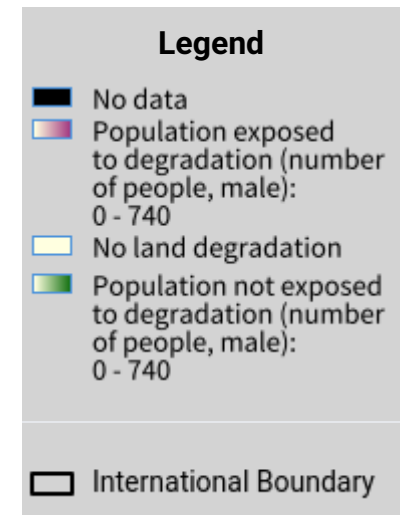
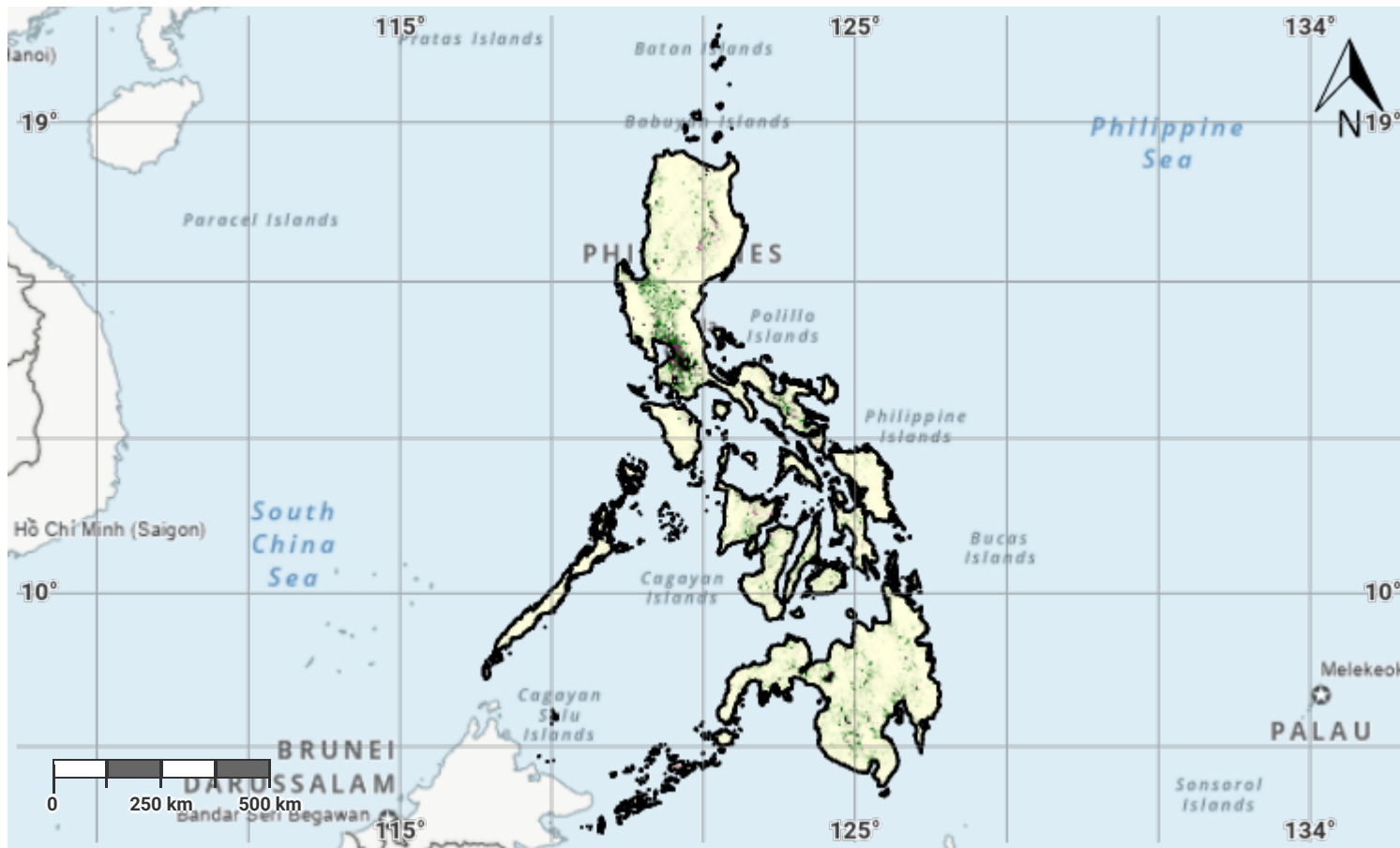
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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Philippines – S02-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

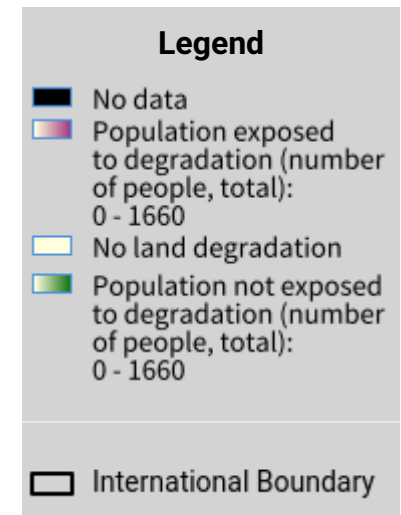
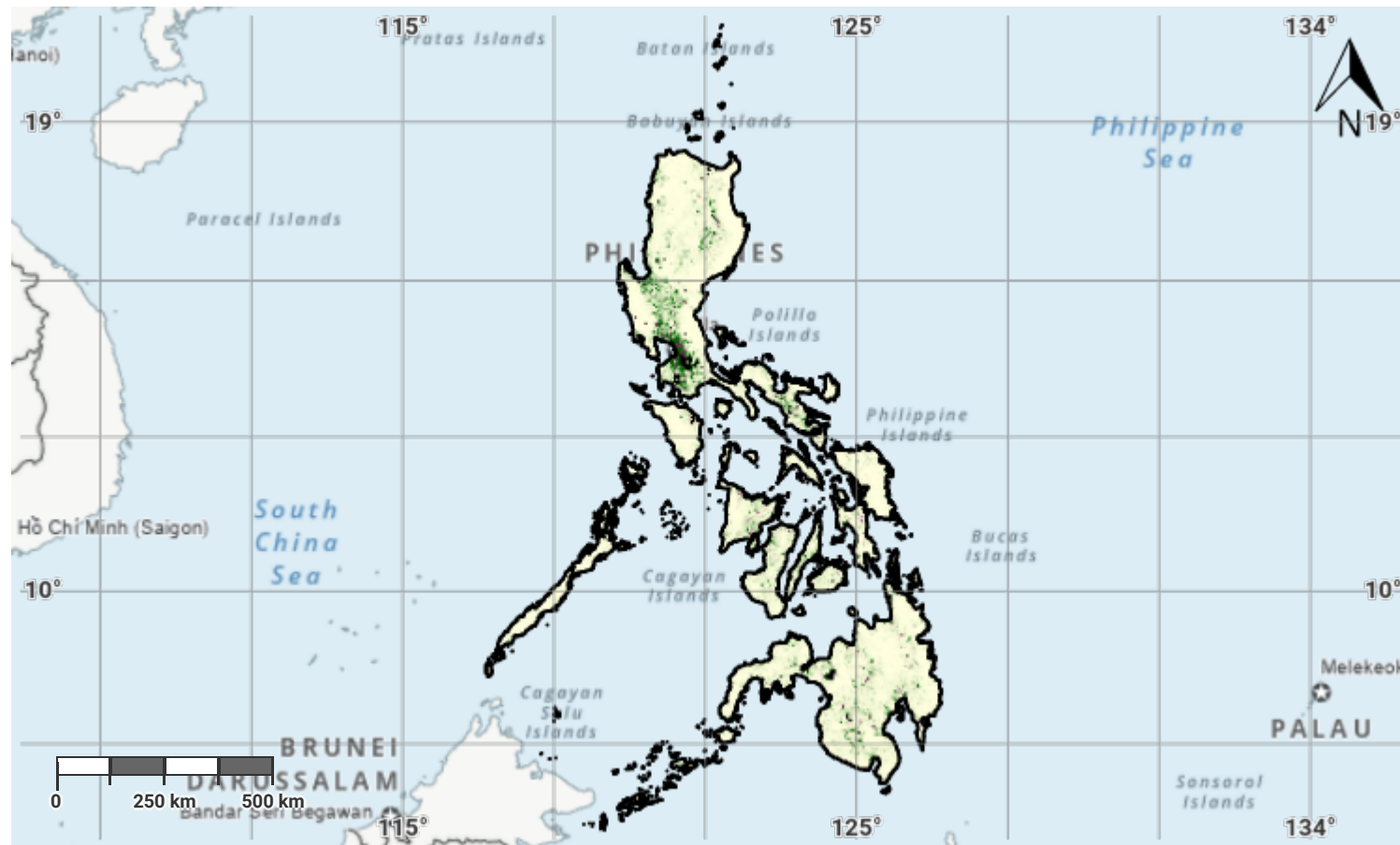
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Source Data Credits

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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Philippines – S02-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

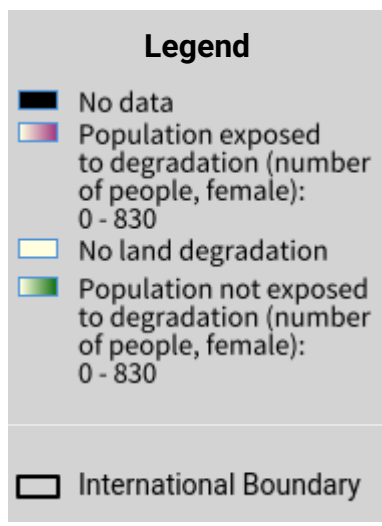
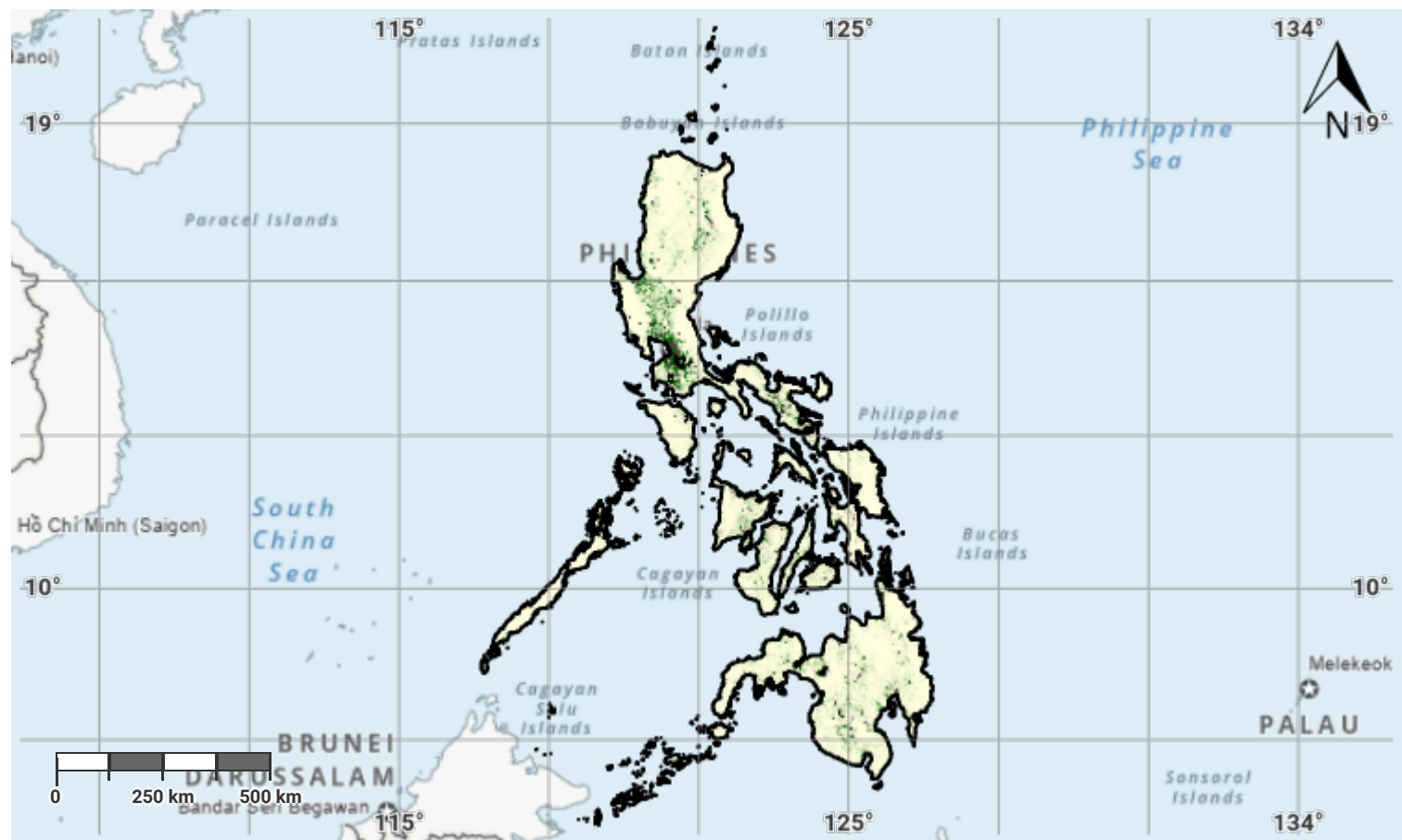
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Source Data Credits

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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Philippines – S02-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

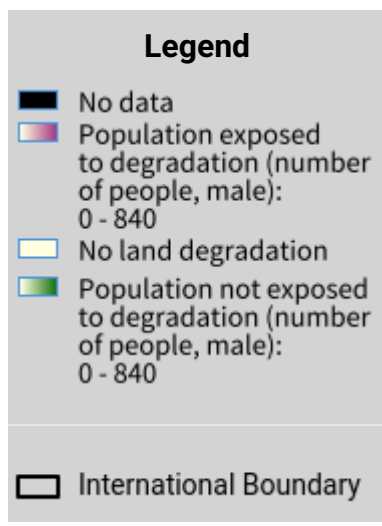
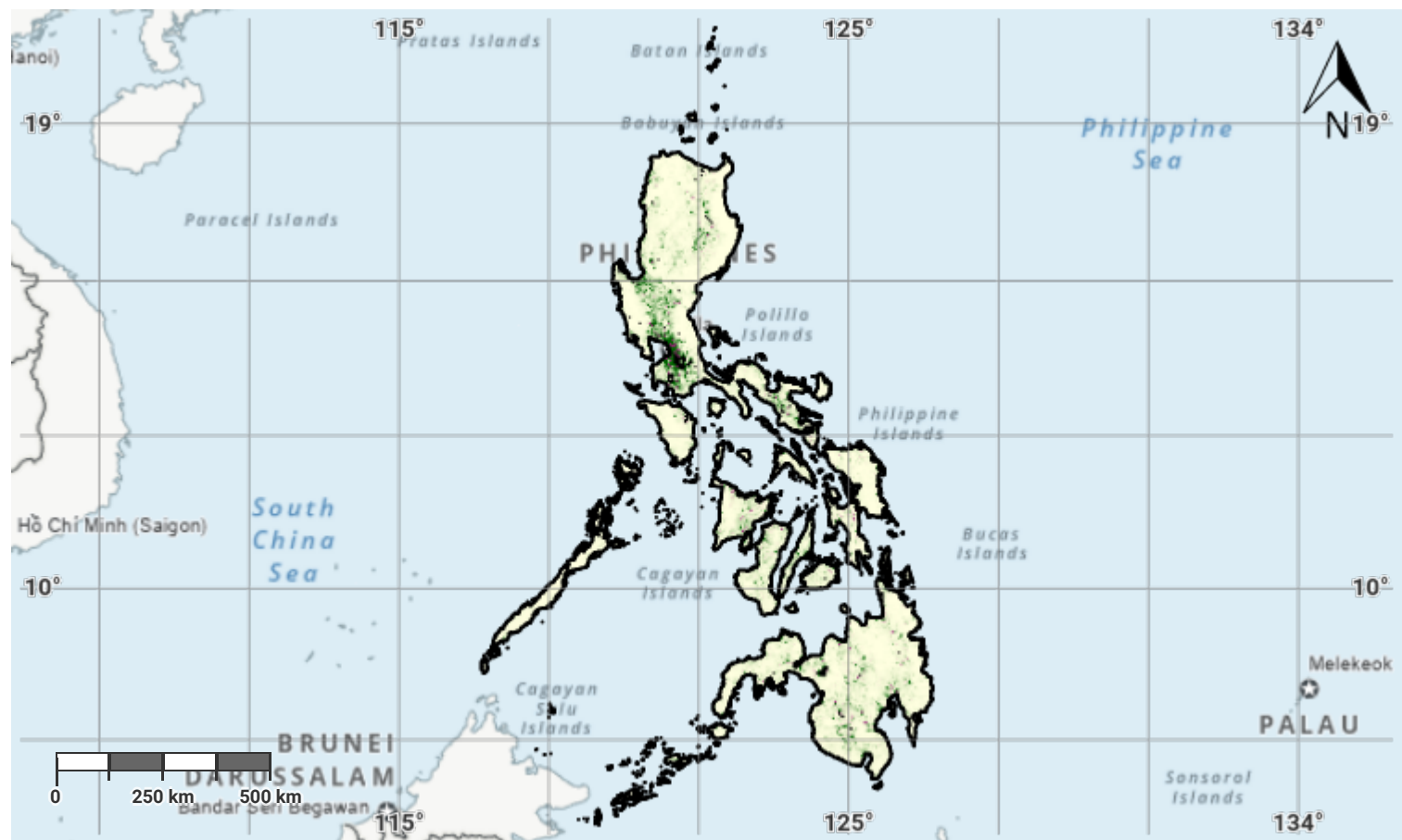
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Source Data Credits

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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Philippines – S02-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

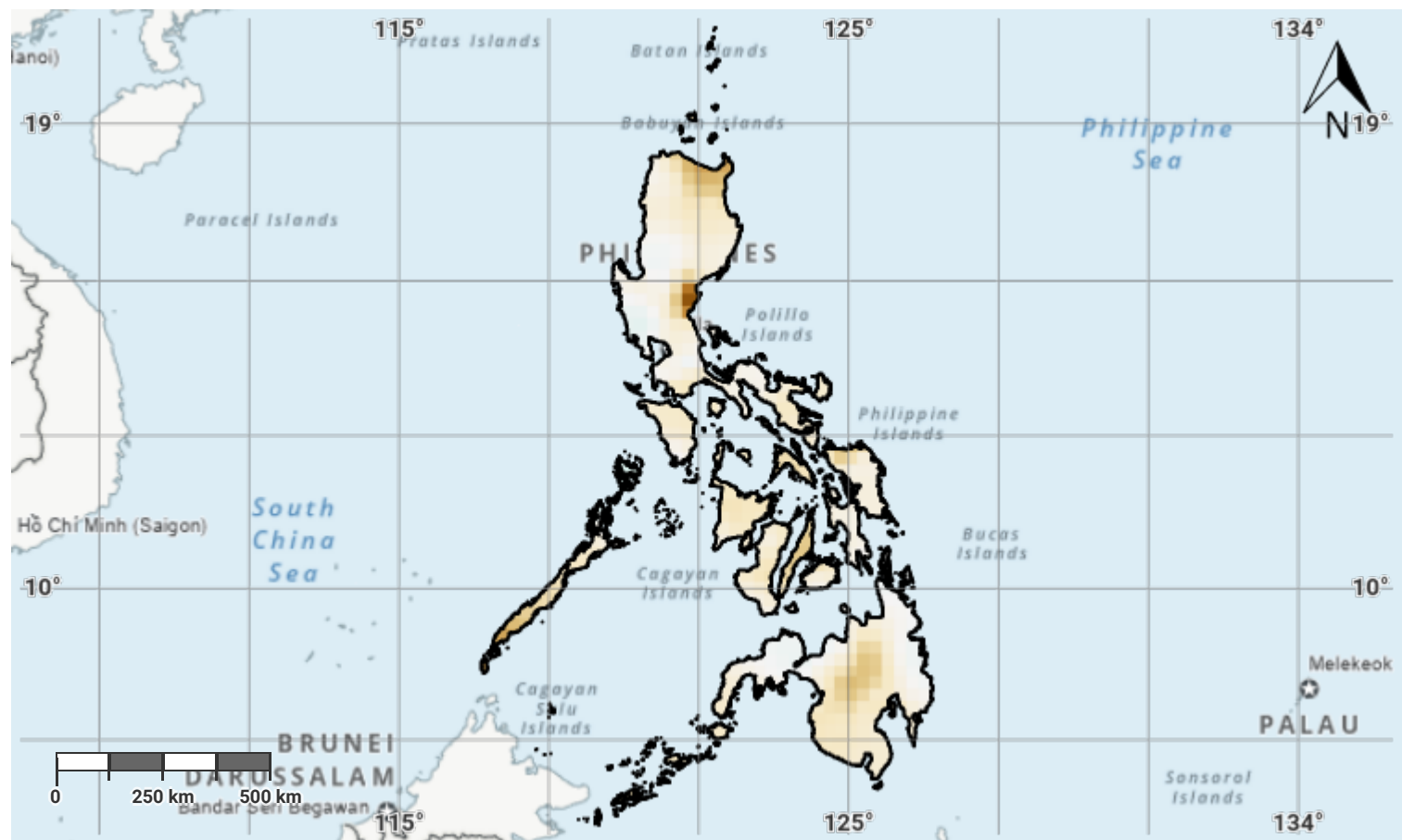
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Philippines – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

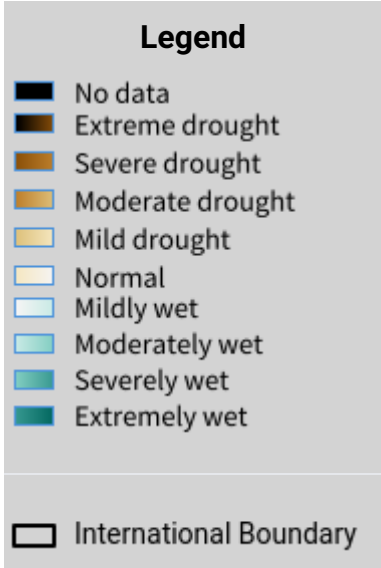
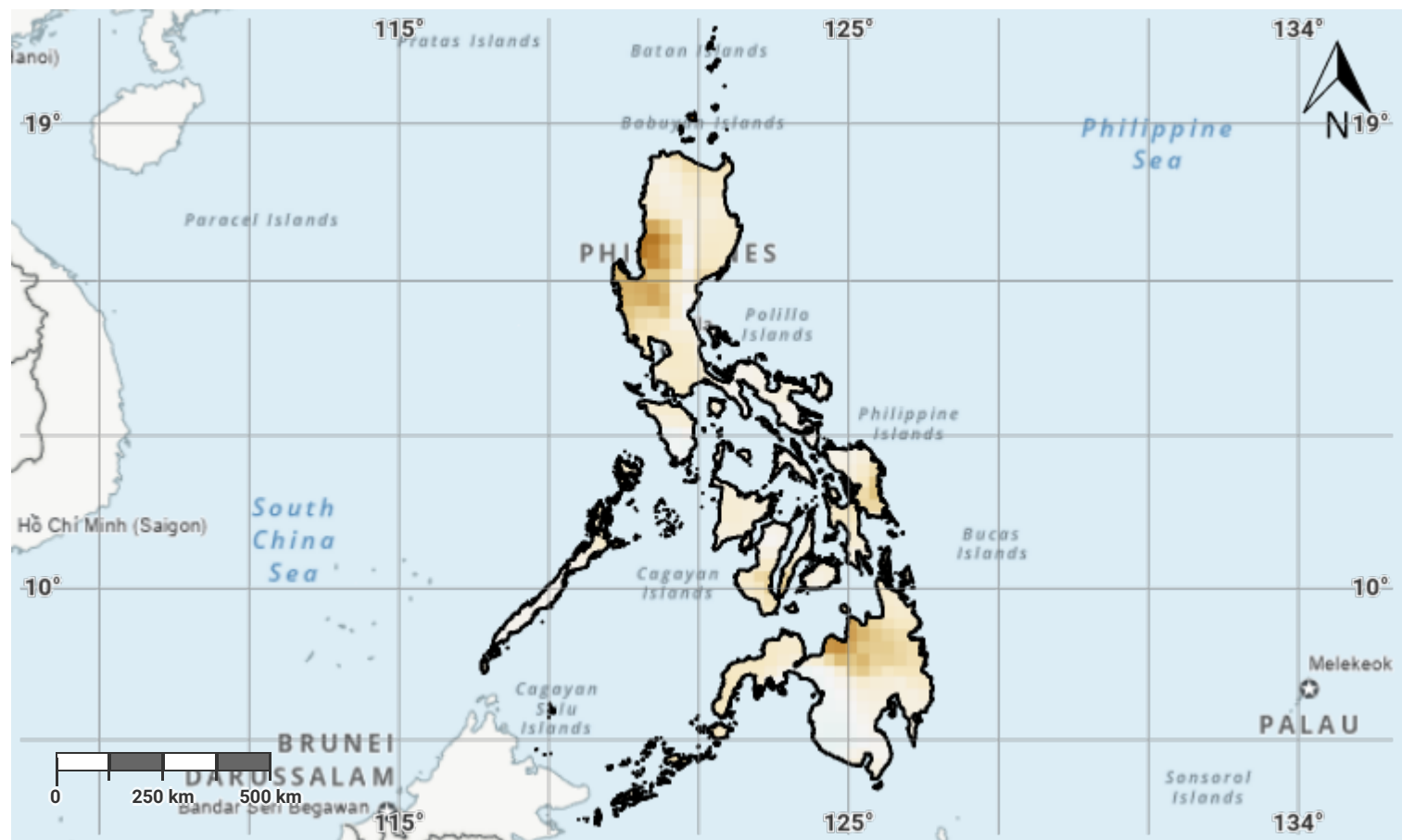
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Philippines – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

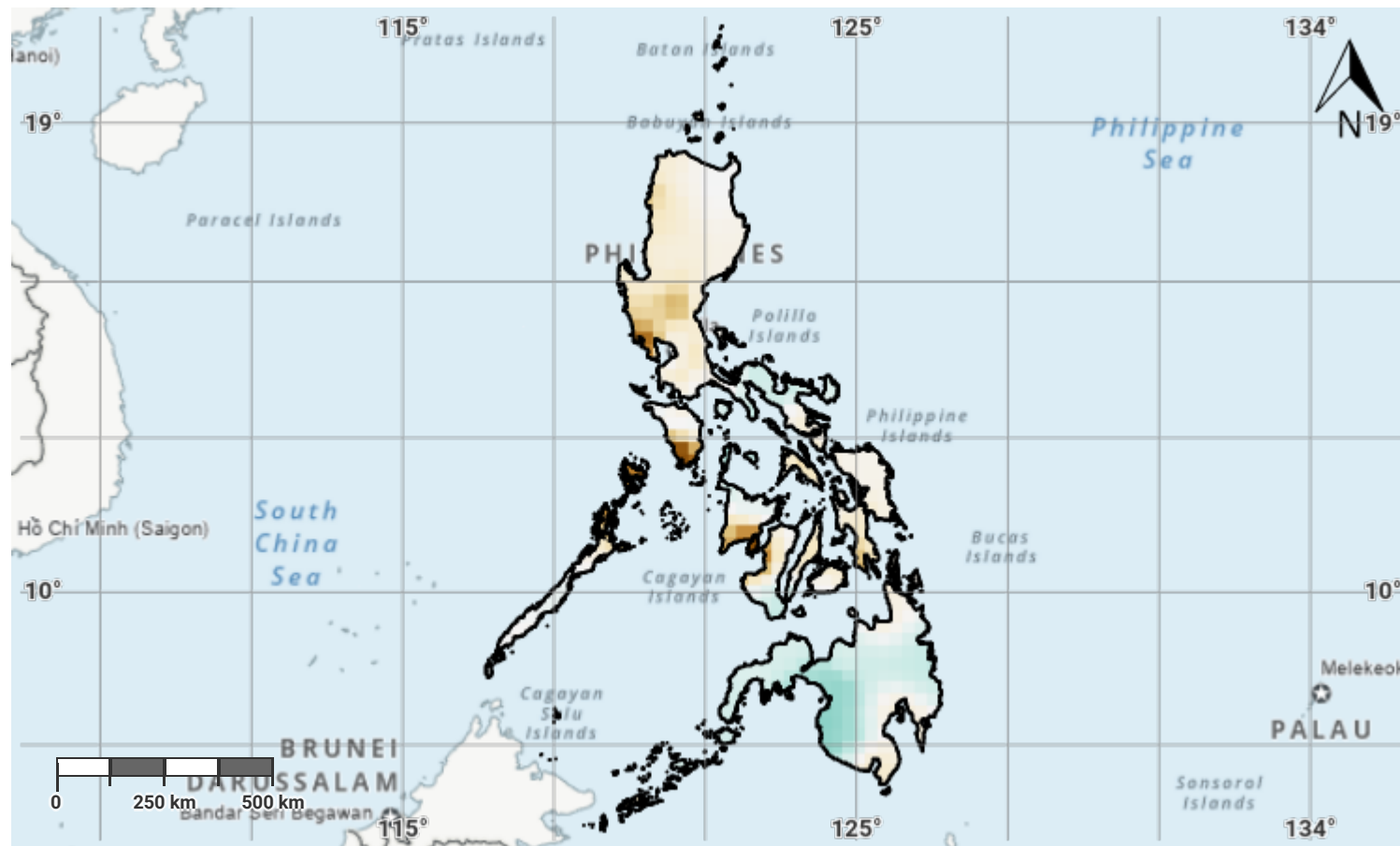
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Philippines – S03-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

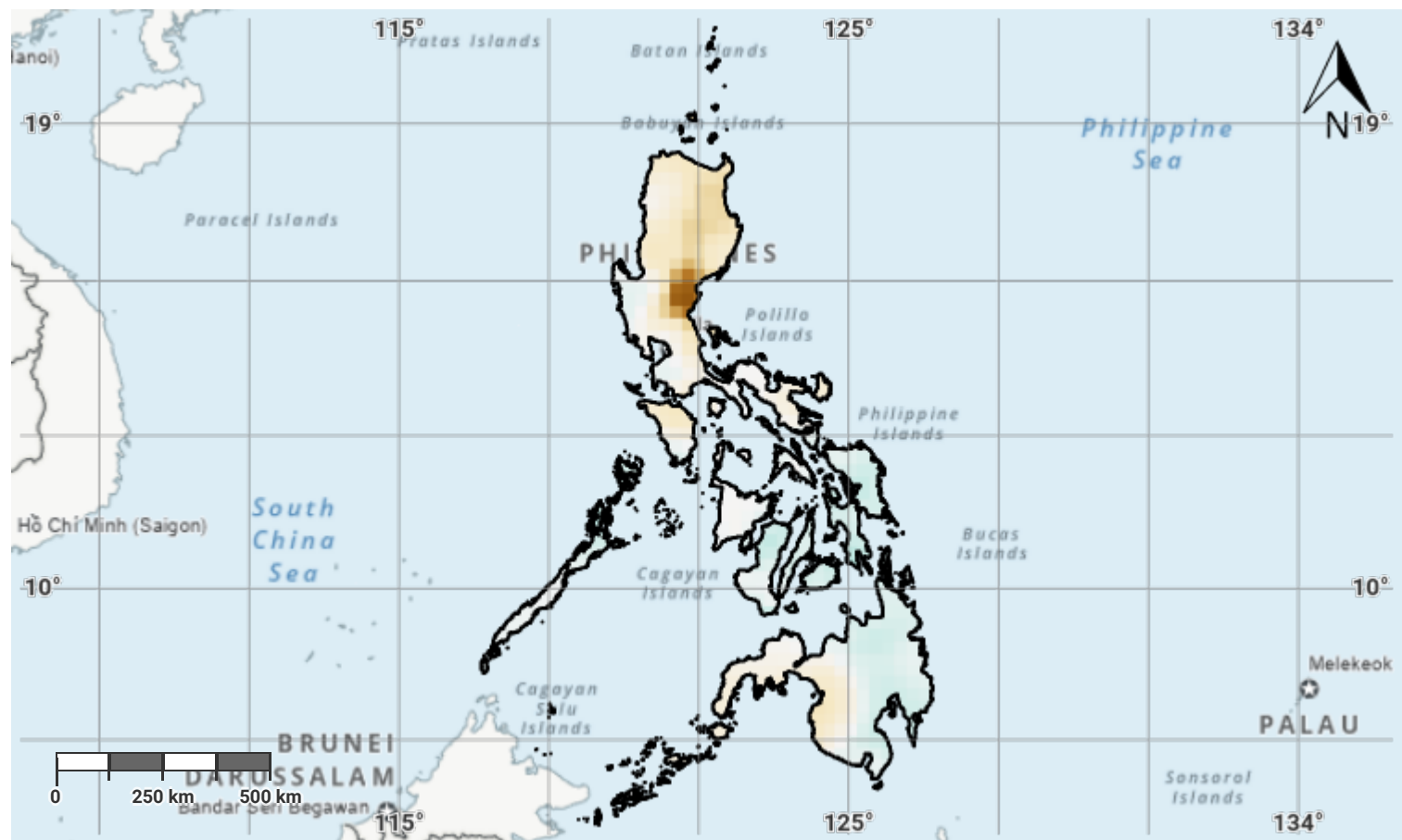
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Philippines – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

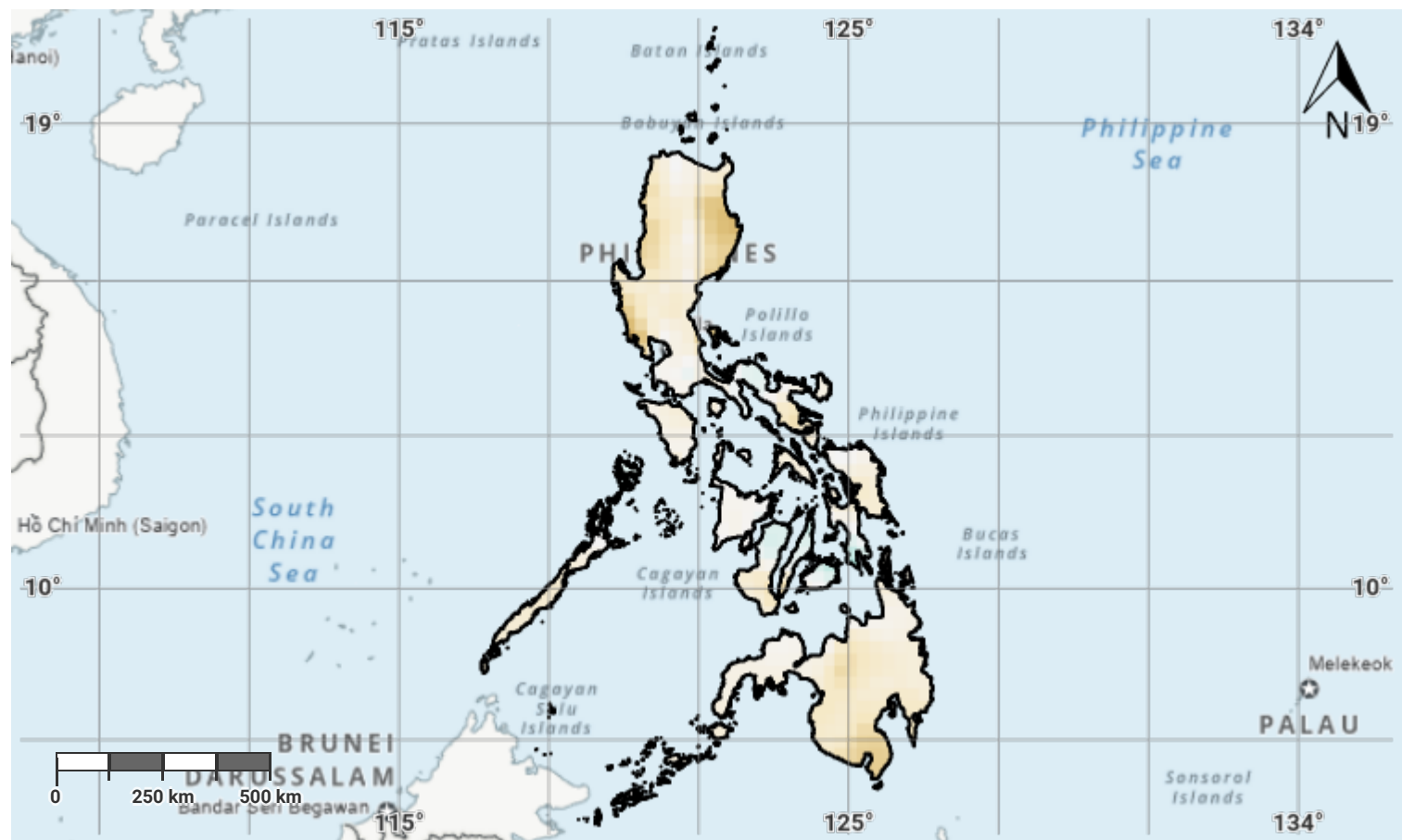
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Philippines – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

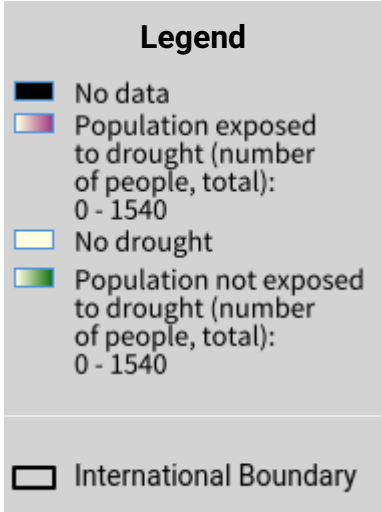
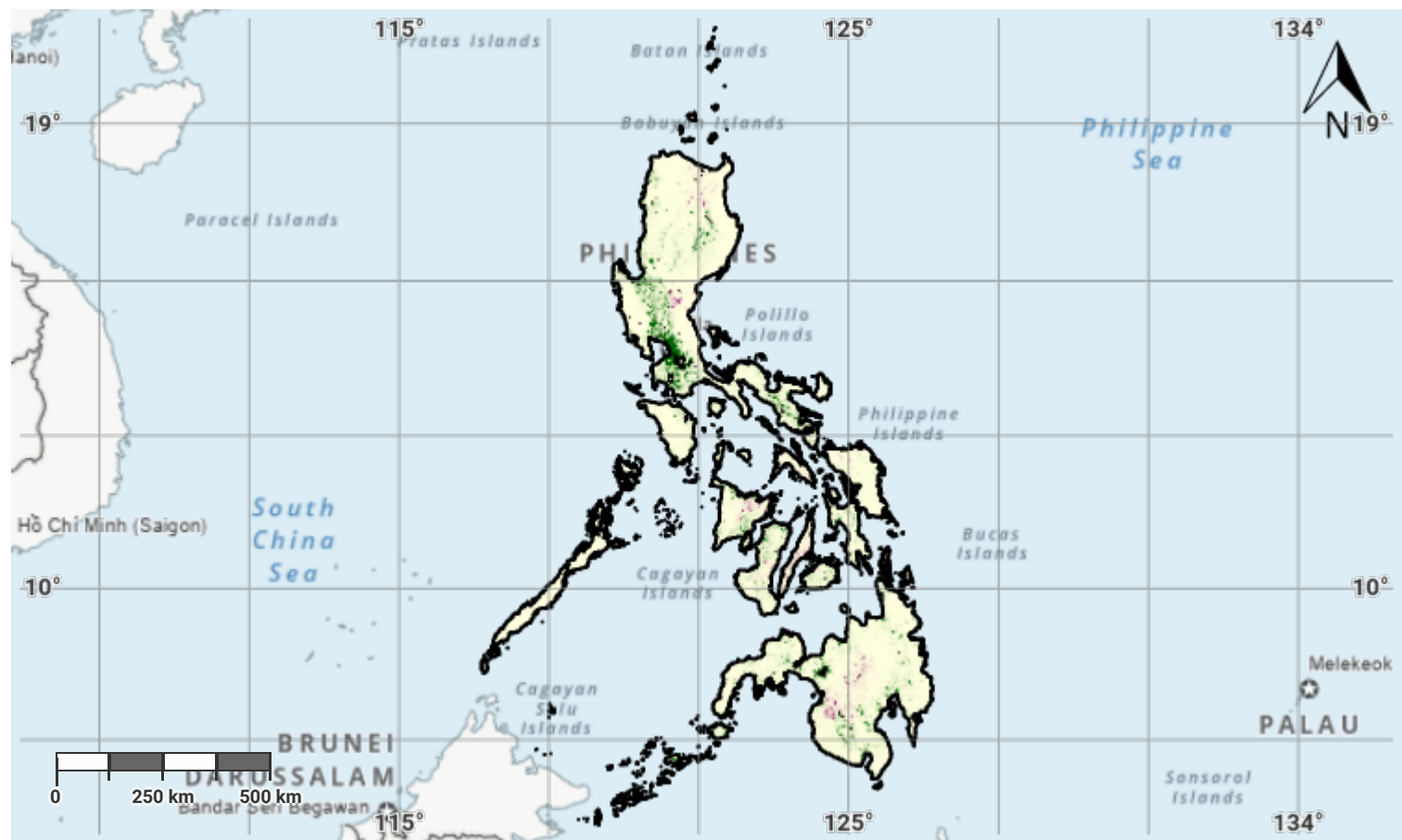
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Philippines – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

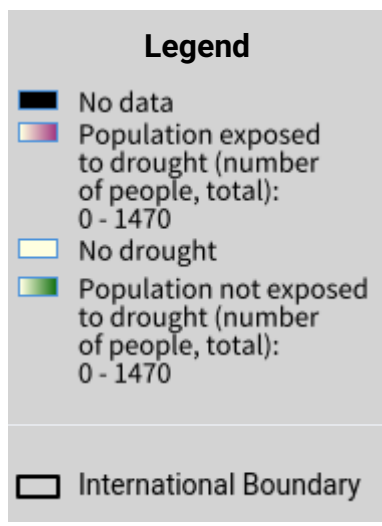
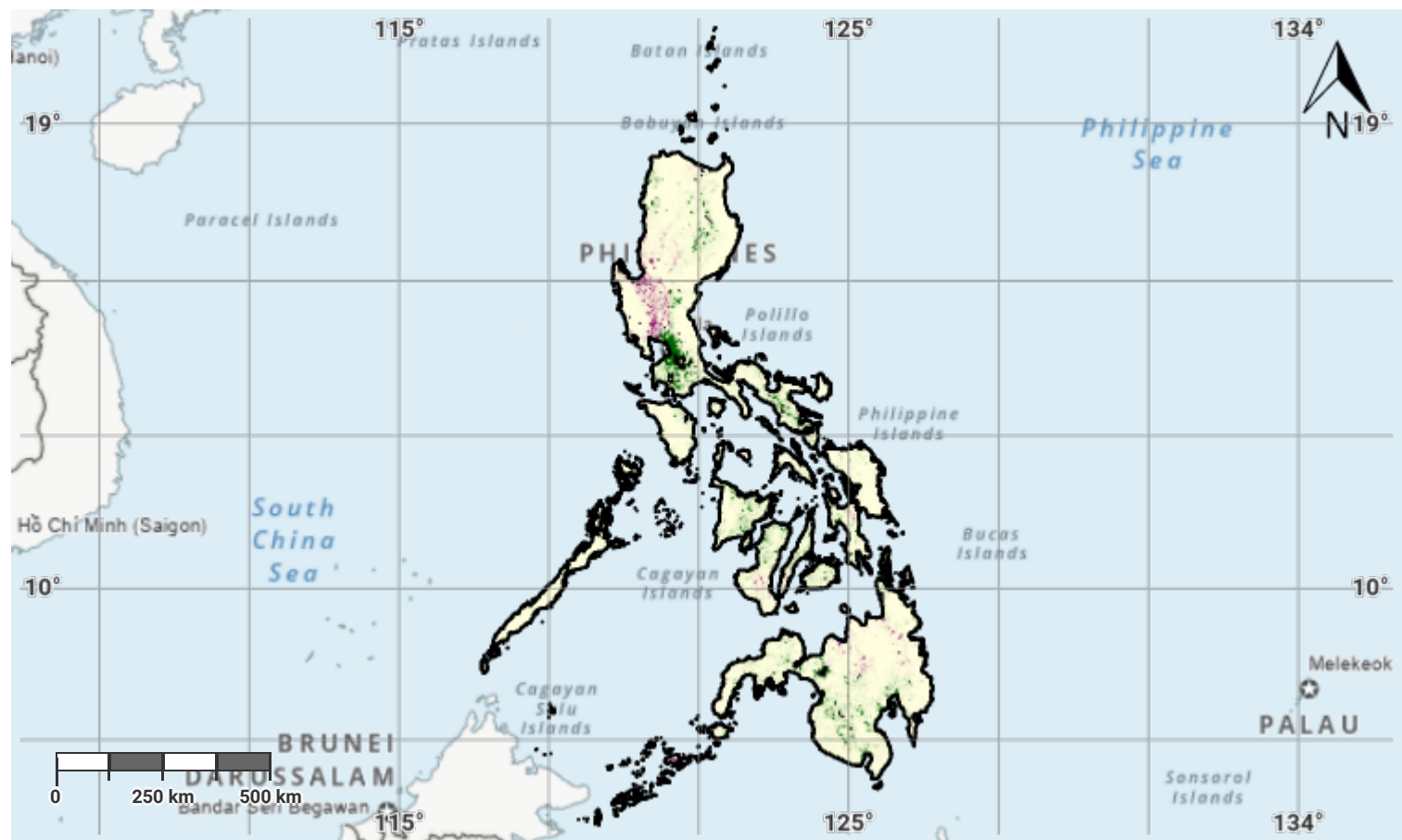
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Philippines – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

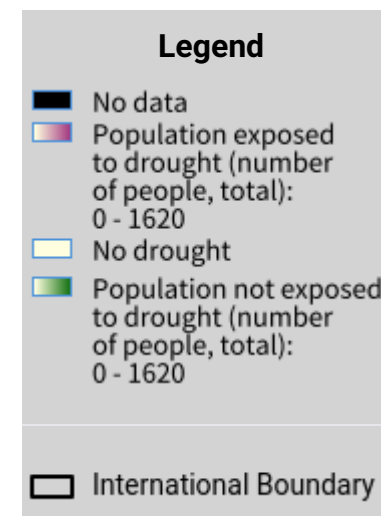
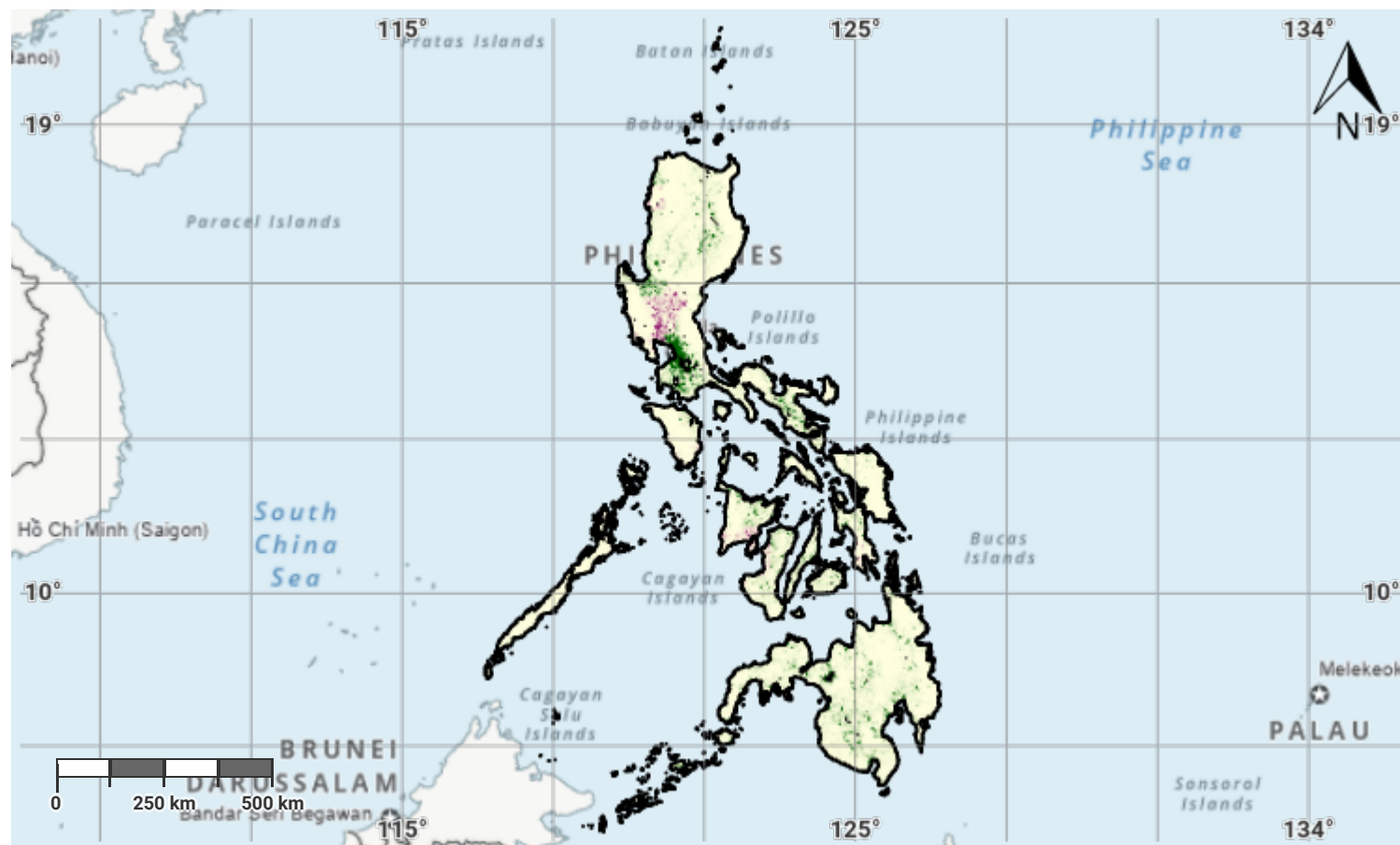
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Philippines – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

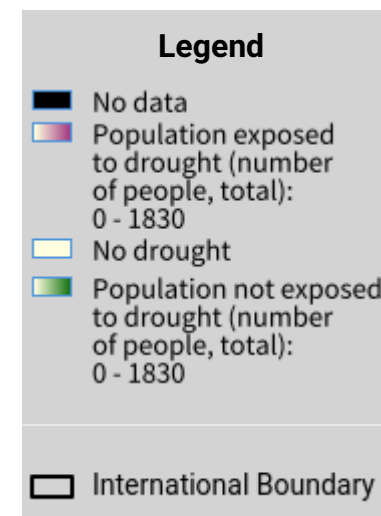
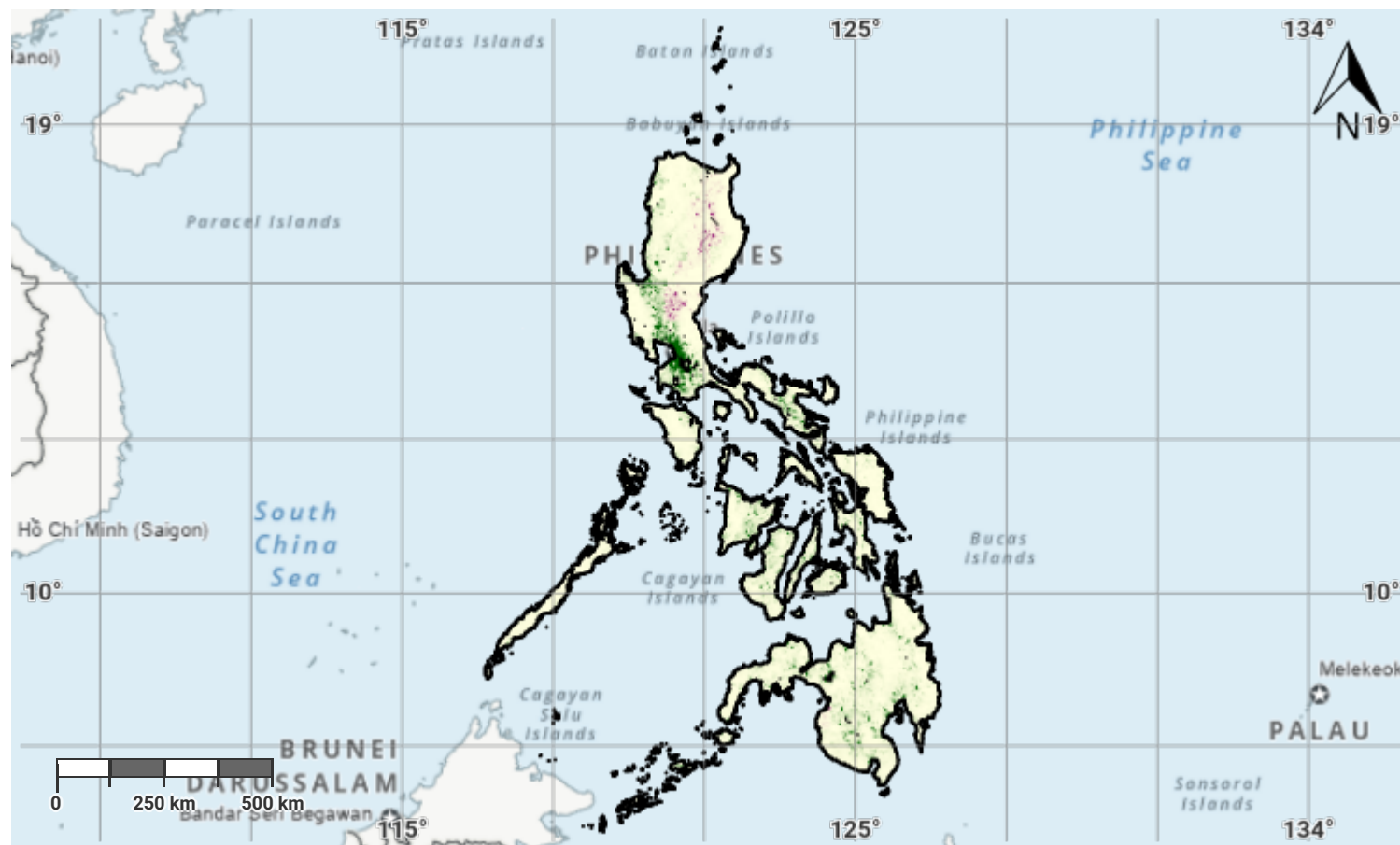
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Philippines – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

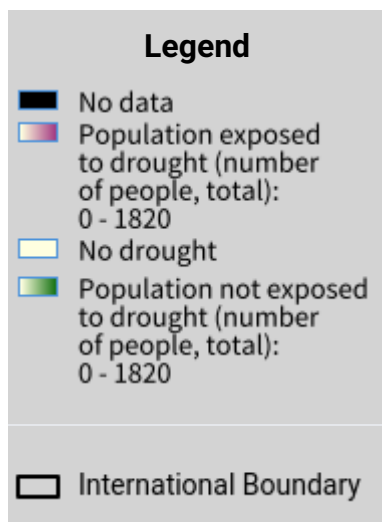
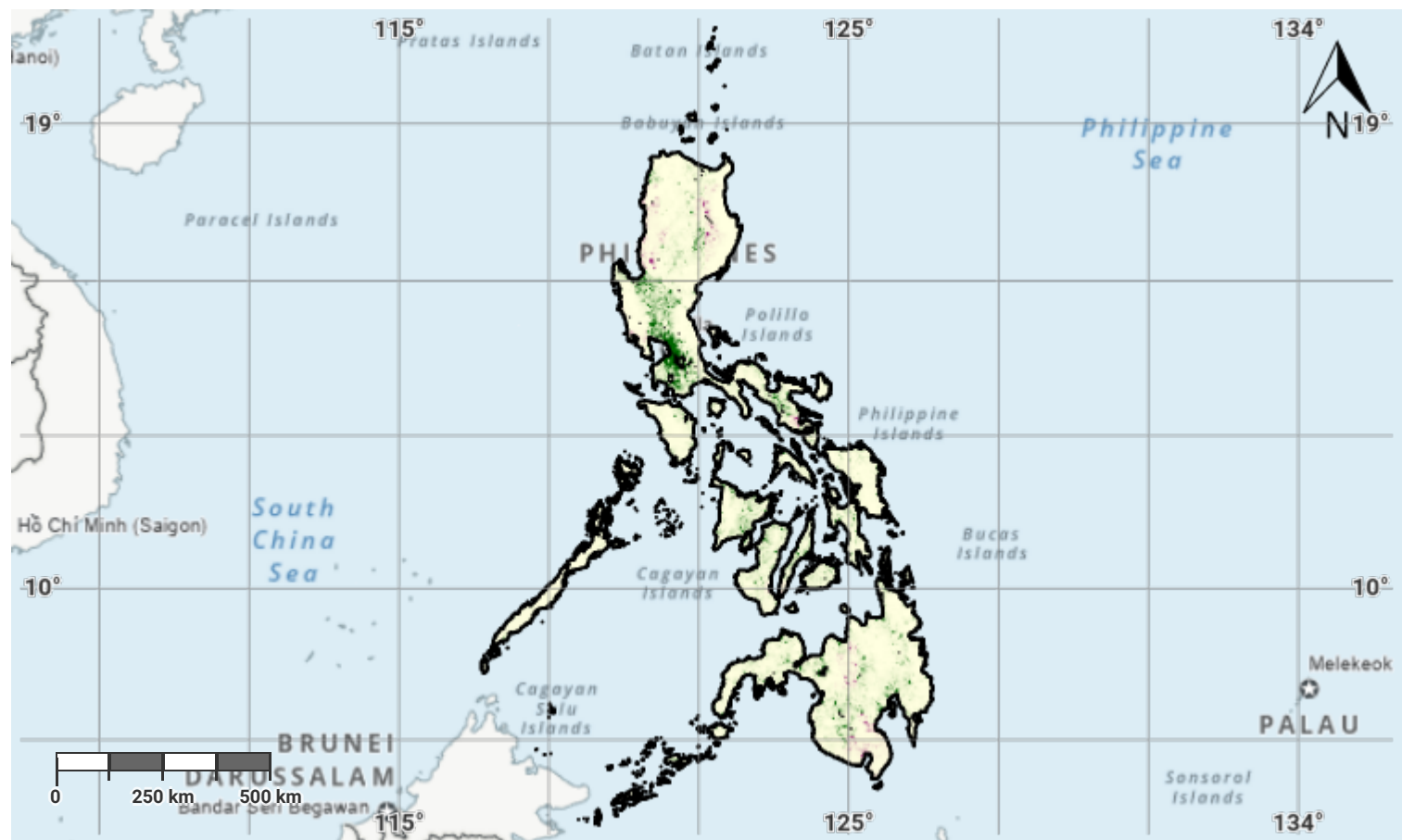
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Philippines – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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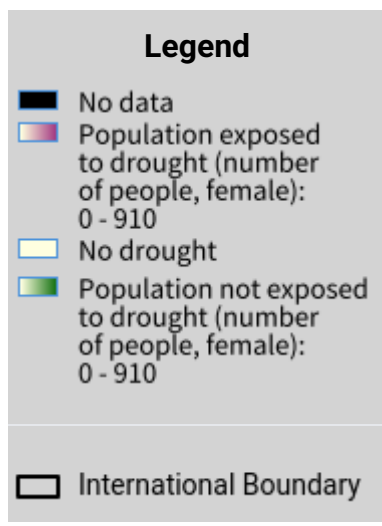
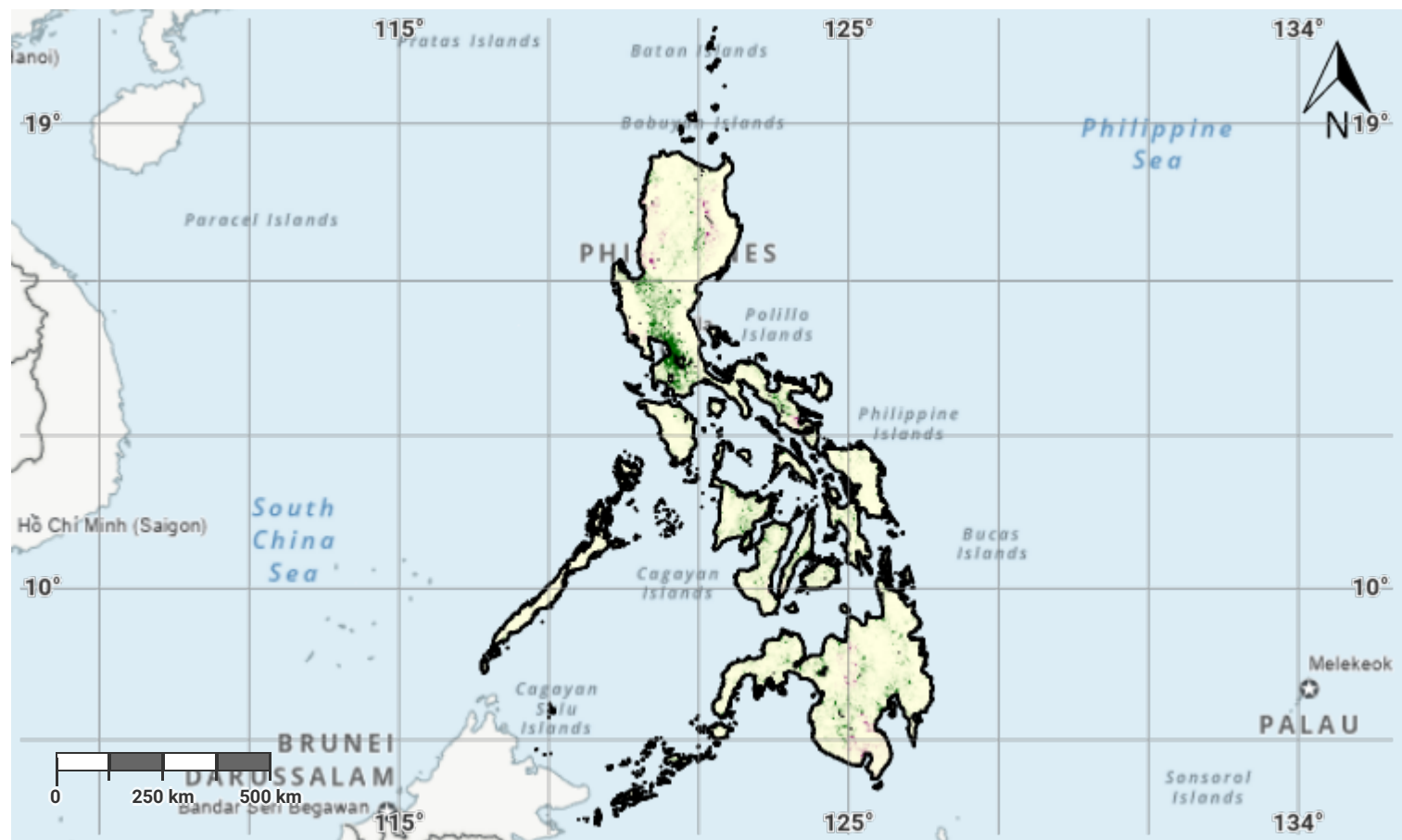
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Philippines – S03-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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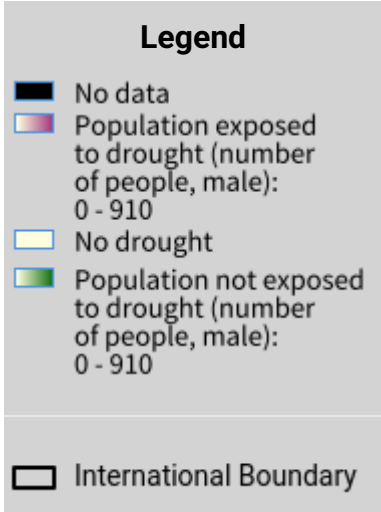
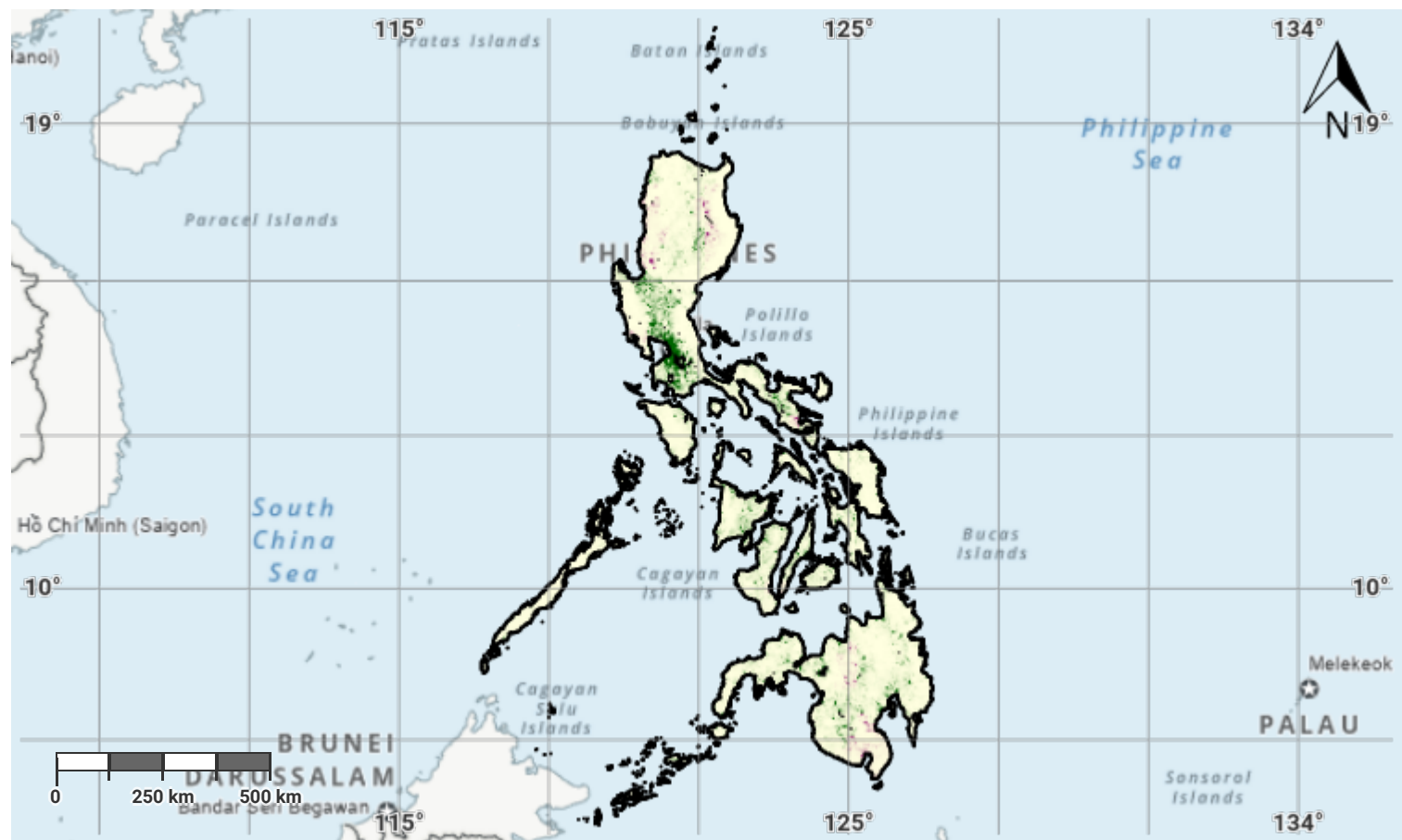
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Philippines – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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