

Philippines

AE: Landbank

Project title

Linking Rice-Agroforestry Systems to Accelerate Adaptation and Improve Mitigation to Climate Change at Landscape Level

Result areas

Food security; Livelihoods and vulnerable people

Sector

Public/Private

Total financing, USD

[type amount here]

GCF financing, USD

10million

Financial instrument

Grant/Loan /Guarantee/Equity

Description of specific climate change problem and how the project will address it

- The Philippines by nature being an archipelagic country is highly exposed to risks especially the rice landscapes. Smallholders including their crops and animals in the marginal farming areas are highly vulnerable to increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate events due to their limited adaptive capacity.
- The project will focus on agroforestry and rice-based production in the Bicol and Jalaur River Basins and will help to strengthen resilience and foster climate smart agriculture.
- LANDBANK, as the DAE, will help develop the incentive and financing mechanism for the farmer-beneficiaries to pilot suitable financing schemes for farmers adopting climate smart technologies and practices.

Alignment with key country priorities and stakeholders engaged

- The project is aligned with the Philippine Government's Sustainable Development Goal #13 - to build the resilience of food production systems to climate change and the Philippine Rice Industry Roadmap 2030 - that aims to enhance resilience to disaster and climate risks within the period 2023 – 2026.
- International and national research-for-development organizations and various government line agencies will collaborate to identify pathways to accelerate adoption of Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) production systems through a landscape approach.

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Activities

The project will focus on four components, namely:

- preparedness to improve climate resilience;
- actions to mitigate, adapt and transform agriculture;
- support to improve resiliency; and
- monitoring, evaluation and learning.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), as the executing entity, will implement these components by establishing 10 learning hubs in each river basin.

Expected outcomes

Expected project outcomes include:

- improved welfare and food and nutrition security and food safety;
- improved water and soil quality and overall health of agro-ecosystems (by-resource-use efficiency, reduction of pesticides and fertilizers) and agroforestry through the CRA;
- mitigation of GHG emissions from rice cultivation through alternate wetting and drying technology;
- improved waste management system through sustainable rice straw project; and
- Strengthened institutional capacity of public and private stakeholders for future scaling up of CRA technologies.

Paradigm shift potential

- The project represents a paradigm shift because it recognizes farmers' differential capacity to engage in climate risk management and ability to move beyond adaptation and mitigation to transformation. The project is structured along three (3) complementary and entwined impact pathways (technology promotion, capacity building and policy formulation).