PROGRESS ON CLIMATE RESEARCH IN THE PHILIPPINES 2015:

State of Knowledge from Series of Climate Conferences

A preliminary study prepared for Department of Science and Technology,
National Academy of Science and Technology (DOST-NAST)
for dissemination at the

4th National Climate Conference: Climate-related Risks and Disasters
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Climate Research in the Philippines 2015: State of Knowledge from Series of Climate Conferences

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Overview

It is evident that the Philippines is bearing the brant of climate change, thus it is crucial to adapt at a pace comparable with in increasing impaces, In this organd, the Department of Science and Technology - National Academy of Science and Technology (DOST-NAST) Philippines is holding an annual national climate conference to discuss the climate knowledge in the country and determine the gaps in climate-related research and science in drawing long-term and sustainable solutions to climate change issues.

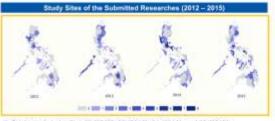
This report assessed the success of previous conferences since 2012 in providing a venue for sharing chinate-related researches, while also determining the state of climate knowledge in the Philippines through the submitted researches and scientific papers.

Implications

*This will guide researchers in exploring climaterelated themes that are least studied, such as Gender, Health, and Energy, and help them determine which parts of the Philippines are least explored in terms of climate-related researches. *Supporting similar conferences and research endeavours can generate more knowledge on climate change and help bridge the science-policy gap in the country.

Primary Researchers Affiliations of Authors per Conference

contributor of climate-related researcels.



- Total no. of study sites: 39 (2012), 52 (2013), 84 (2014), and 62 (2015)
 Few studies have been done in CAR (1), ARMM (1), Region 9 (2), and Region 18 (3) since 2012. Most studies were conducted in Region 3 (26) and Region 4A (36).
- In 2014, there is a sudden increase in the number of study sites in Leyte and surrounding provinces which can be attributed to the 2013 Typhoon Yolanda.



 Total no. of academic institutions: 18 (2012), 16 (2013), 34 (2014), and 31 (2015).
 Most of the academic institutions that submitted research were from the National Capital Region, Region 4A, and Region 6.

Most Researched Themes

	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
1001.0	Cimate	Food	Bocal and
	Streetse	Security	Migration
8018	Natural .	Climate	Social and
	Ecosystem	Science	Migration
2014	Social and	Disaster Risk	Food
	Migration	Backsotion	Security
10015	Recomments on Mitigation and	Social and Manager	Food

- Social and Migration was consistently among the top three most researched theres.
- The high frequency of studies on Social and Migration and DRR in 2014 may be attributed to the 2013 Typhoon Yolanda.
- The three least researched themes are on Gender, Health and Europs



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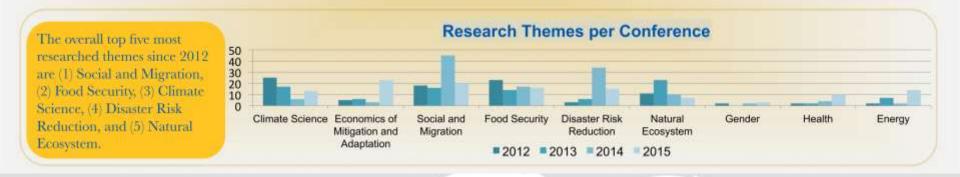




Background

- NAST Philippines is holding **annual national climate conference** to discuss the climate knowledge in the country and determine the gaps in climate-related research and policies.
- This will guide researchers in **exploring climate-related themes** that are least studied, such as Gender, Health, and Energy, and help them determine which parts of the Philippines are least explored in terms of climate-related researches.
- Supporting similar conferences and research endeavours can generate more knowledge on climate change and help bridge the science-policy-action gap in the country.

Research Themes

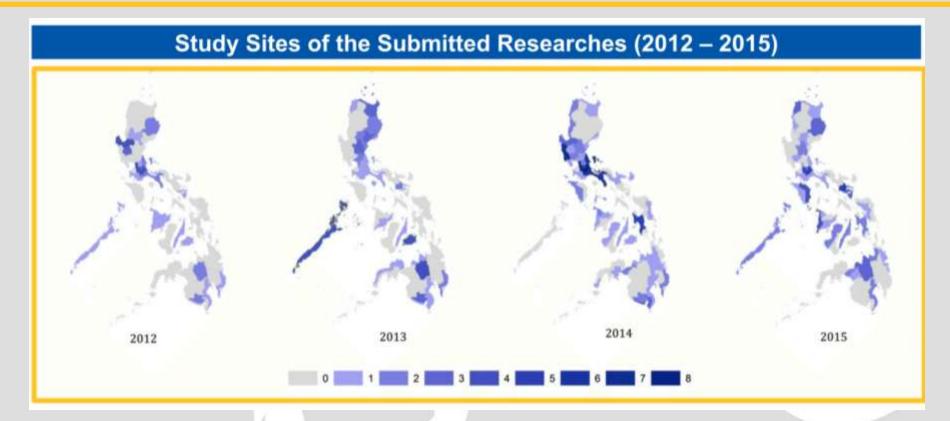


Most Researched Themes

	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
2012	Climate	Food	Social and
	Science	Security	Migration
2013	Natural	Climate	Social and
	Ecosystem	Science	Migration
2014	Social and	Disaster Risk	Food
	Migration	Reduction	Security
2015	Economics of Mitigation and Adaptation	Social and Migration	Food Security

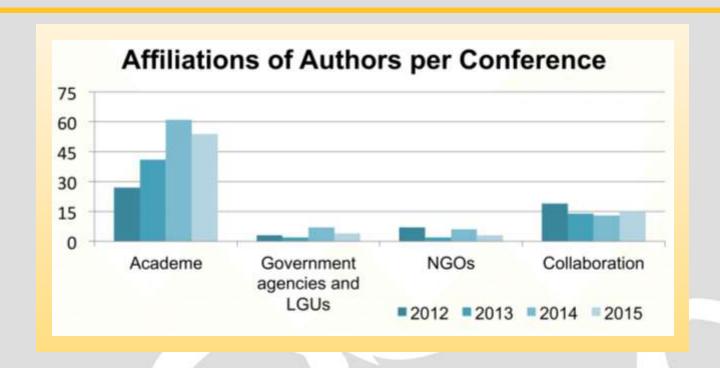
- Social and Migration was consistently among the top three most researched themes.
- The three least researched themes are on Gender, Health, and Energy.

Study Sites



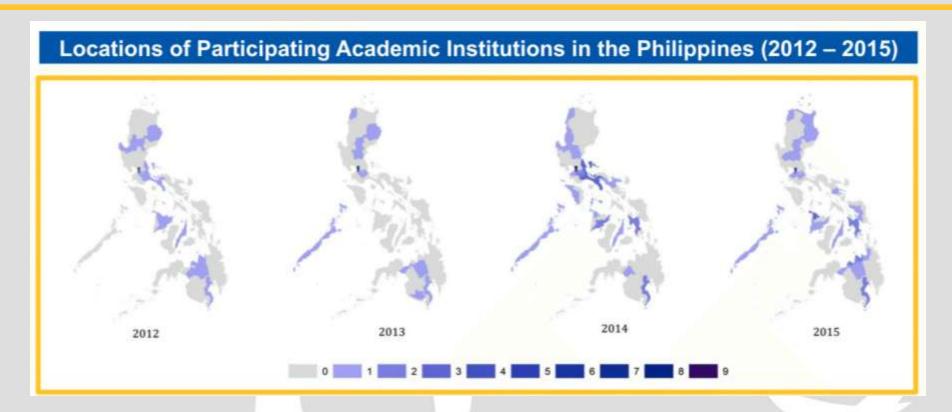
- Few studies have been done in **CAR** (1), **ARMM** (1), **Region 9** (2), and **Region 18** (3) since 2012.
- Most studies were conducted in **Region 3** (28) and **Region 4A** (36).
- In 2014, there is a sudden increase in the number of study sites in Leyte and surrounding provinces which can be attributed to the 2013 Typhoon Yolanda.

Primary Researchers



- Academic institutions remain to be the highest contributor of climate-related projects.
- It is followed by contributions from collaborative projects
 of academe-NGO, NGO-LGU, academe-LGU, etc.

Academic Institutions



- Total no. of academic institutions: 18 (2012), 16 (2013), 34 (2014), and 31 (2015)
- Most of the academic institutions that submitted research were from the National Capital Region, Region 4A, and Region 6.

Full report including conference statistics will be made available on the our website:

www.omlopezcenter.org

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