



RISING UP TOGETHER

A Cooperative Approach Towards Climate Change
Adaptation



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Observed Climate Trends and Projected Climate Change in the Philippines



0.1 °C INCREASE PER DECADE

by 2036-2065, country average mean temperature could increase by as much 1.2-2.3°C



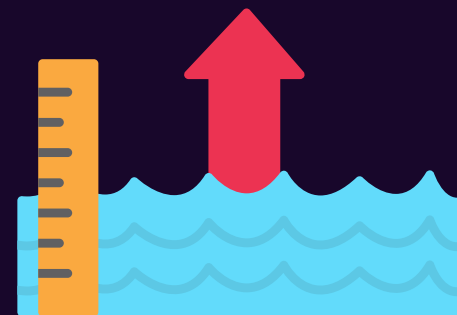
DECREASED IN NUMBER BUT MORE STRONGER TROPICAL STORMS

the trend continues



INCREASING TRENDS IN RAINFALL

increase or decrease in seasonal-mean rainfall exceeding 40mm



5.7-7.0 MM SEA LEVEL RISE PER YEAR

increase by approximately 20 cm

Note:

Projected climate change is assumed under the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5



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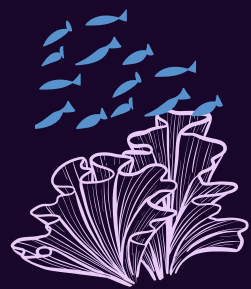
DROUGHT EVERY ONCE IN 2-7 YEARS, LA NINA MORE FREQUENT

longer duration, wider coverage, and more intensified impact



FOOD SUPPLY THREATENED

a 1 % increase in temperature leads to 10% rice grain yield



90% OF CORAL REEFS IN POOR TO FAIR CONDITION

98% of the coral reefs in Southeast Asia will be extinct by 2050, 50% decline in the maximum fish catch potential of the Philippine Seas by 2051 to 2060



SUFFICIENT WATER SOURCE BUT NOT ENOUGH IN HIGHLY POPULATED AREAS

high degree of water shortage by 2040



HIGHER INCIDENCE IN HEALTH

more public health emergencies such as cases of cholera, dengue, typhoid, and malaria



SOCIAL IMPACT VARIES AMONG SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

women and girls (including LGBTQA++) continues to be more vulnerable than men



What are the challenges faced by rural women, girls, and LGBTQA++?

RESOURCES

- lack of access to credit
- lack of ownership and control over productive resources and/or assets
- faces more barriers to education or other knowledge and skill development activities

WORK

- receive low wages for work
- reproductive work unpaid
- lack opportunities to get decent jobs
- found to work longer days in paid and unpaid work

HEALTH

- poor accessibility of health and mental care/services
- poor health facilities and equipment
- lack of (gender-sensitized) professional health care providers, especially in health care
- different level of care based on personal biases or institutional policies

HUMAN MOBILITY

- displaced, not only in terms of geographical but also relational
- less mobility for women and girls
- migration (especially of men) puts more work burden to women
- expose to new risks and vulnerabilities

Climate change is magnifying and exacerbating the existing gender (structural) inequality.



What are the consequences to building climate-resilient agriculture?

- Women face more challenges than men in wealth and asset creation.
- Women, housewives and/or working professionals, tend to participate less in information dissemination and skill development activities.
- Women may highly experience work drudgery.
- Women has less bargaining power in terms of decision-making at the household and farm level.
- Women are more likely to experience food insecurity, higher health incidences, and time poverty.



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Women's voices are stronger when they work together/collectively.



What are Cooperative Enterprises?

"an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise"

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE, 2018



How Can Cooperatives Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change?

- viable model toward low-carbon economy
- collective adoption of green practices
- leveraging finance to combat climate change collectively
- provision of skill development training and relevant information for climate-resilient agriculture
 - Agri-diversification
 - New product development
 - Farm Clustering/Consolidation
 - Crop Rotation
 - Farm-support scheme - System of Rice Intensification
 - Farmers' Field School (FFS)



How Cooperatives Empower Rural Women with Skills for Climate Resilient Agriculture?

harnessing their collective power to address inequalities



more economic opportunities

from homemaker to wage earner



improved access to resources

better ability to use and benefit from resources



more opportunities for knowledge and skills development

higher participation in different self-development opportunities such as training and seminars



increased participation in decision-making

acquiring knowledge and skills increases women's bargaining power in the household as well as in farm production/operation

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STRONGER TOGETHER**

