

OPEN DATA in Philippine Agriculture and Climate Change

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7 September 2016

OVERVIEW

- Current Philippine policy on OPEN DATA
- Current Efforts
- Challenges in open data policy implementation in relation to agriculture and climate change
- Ways Forward

Philippine Policy on OPEN DATA

- Philippines one of the 8 countries that joined the Open Government Initiative
- Joint Memorandum Circular 2015-01

Philippine Policy on OPEN DATA



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Department of Agriculture Accountability Network



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About D.A.A.N.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Agriculture
(KAGAWARAN NG PAGSASAKA)



The **Department of Agriculture Accountability Network (D.A.A.N.)** website provides a readily-accessible and fully-dedicated medium for the DA's advocacy of adhering to accountability and transparency. The Department of Agriculture pursues food security while promoting public awareness of its community-focused projects and activities nationwide.

This website empowers the DA constituents and the rest of the nation to contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of agriculture-related projects in their respective localities. This is possible by reporting their actual status, validating receipt of government assistance or otherwise, sharing knowledge and skills, introducing best

Adaptation & Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture

resilient & yet progressive

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY
LIVELIHOODS & COMMUNITIES

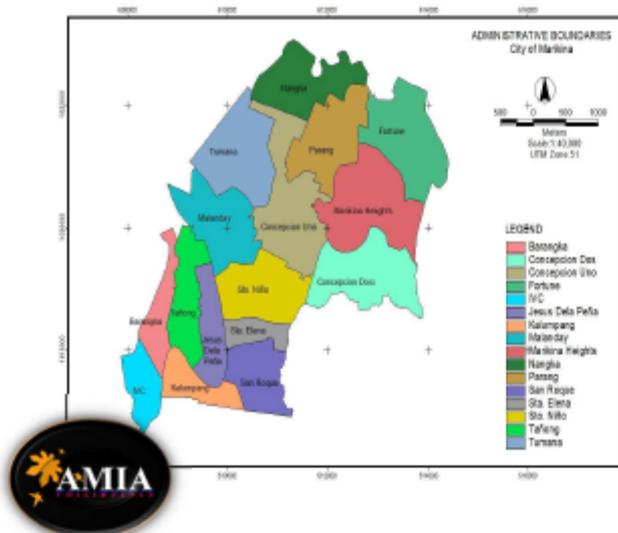


KEY COMPONENTS OF THE SECRETARY'S 25 JAN 2013 MEMO

1. AMIA - national initiative on climate change in agriculture
2. Planning agriculture development be integrated, holistic based on a landscape
3. DA's Systems-Wide Programs (SWPs) on Climate Change
4. DA Systems-Wide Climate Change Office (DA SWCCO)



Mainstreaming AMIA in Planning and Implementation/Operations



- **Planning based on landscape** approach using integrated Climate Change (CC) risks and hazard maps
- **Adjusting development** programs/projects and
- **Capacitating people** to adequately address CC risks

Integrated climate change and multi-hazard maps (2,205) and databases (41,995) for strategic planning for river basins, watersheds, regions, provinces, municipalities and cities.

Multi-hazard Risk Management



Thematic Maps

Integrated Map

Slow Onset

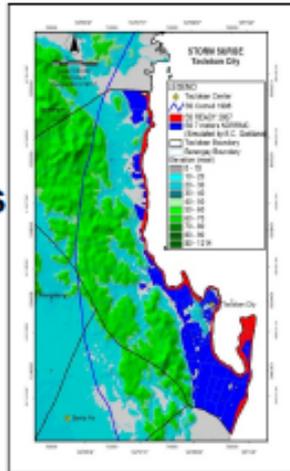
- Rainfall
- Temperature

Extreme Events

- Landslides
- Erosion
- Flooding
- Drought
- Storm Surge
- Wind Speed

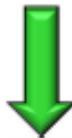
Disaster

- Geohazard
- Liquefaction
- Ground tremor
- Volcanic eruption
- Tsunami



One Map
One Data

One Map
Many Data



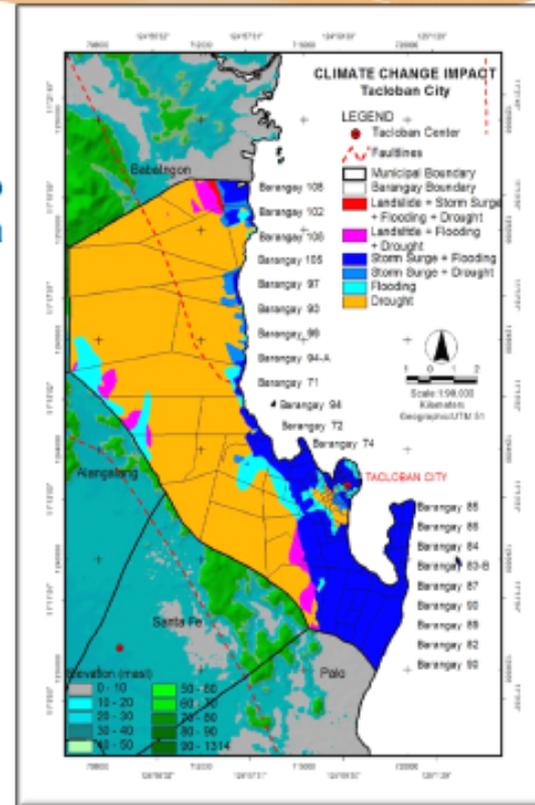
**S
A
F
D
Z**

LGUs

WHERE WE ARE₀



WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE



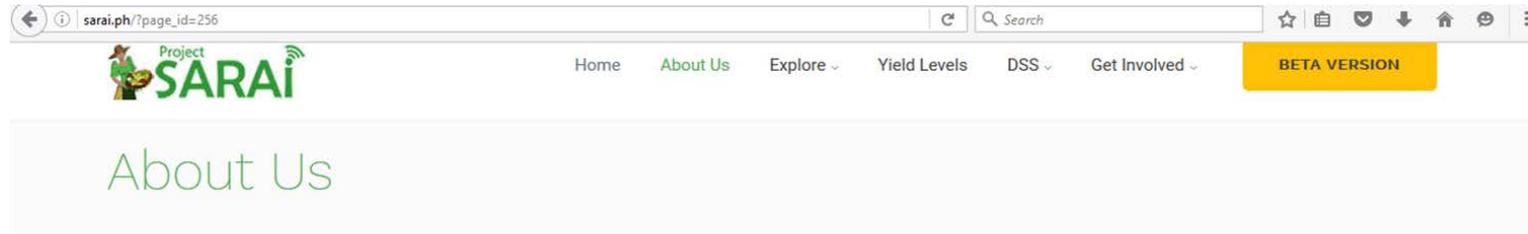
Philippine Department of Agriculture data-driven initiatives on Agriculture and Climate Change

- The **AMIA maps** are still being processed and should be completed before the 100 days of the Duterte Administration. The maps and data will be uploaded in DA website as jpeg (maps) and in excel files (database). The maps are aimed at investment planning and geographically-targetted support services.
- Another initiative being considered is **Nutrient Expert**[®] for corn in the Philippines developed by the International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI) that helps farmers develop an optimal planting density for his crop in his farm, determine a meaningful yield goal based on attainable yield. In addition to the above mentioned functions of the tool, other decision considerations included are the risks from floods and drought.
- The **Crop manager** is a similar tool for rice but lacks the function of comparing the current and expected benefit of current and improved practices. Unlike the Rice Crop Manager which requires continued Web connection and provide advice to farmers thru SMS, the Nutrient Expert[®] advice is delivered by the LGU directly to farmers. Thus, for farmers and farming communities in far flung areas, the Nutrient Expert[®] is a more suitable decision support tool.
- There are also plans to develop more expert systems for other crops.

Climate Change Commission discussions on implementing the Philippine OPEN DATA policy

- a. **Proper recognition of data source** – national government agencies who produce the data, (understandably) would like to be credited for their work which would also serve as a proof of their accomplishments as an agency.
- b. **Reduced website traffic:** Having data access decentralized may also result to reduced traffic for their respective websites.
- c. **Existence of a centralized government site for data sharing** - As far as maps as concerned, the Philippines has the Geoportal as the central source of data relating to maps. This site is being handled by NAMRIA. Should other agencies, upload maps on their sites, it would defeat the purpose of having the geoportal as the central source of mapping data.
- d. **User's purpose for downloading data** - Most of the data CCC was asking from agencies were technical data. Should this be made openly accessible to public, agencies were concerned on the potential implications should these data were used inappropriately.
- e. **Technical expertise of user for properly interpreting technical data** - how would these technical data be understood by the general public who might not have sufficient technical background to process and understand technical data from agencies?

University of the Philippines Los Baños Initiative on agriculture and climate change



Challenges in OPEN DATA policy implementation in relation to climate change and agriculture

- Majority of Filipino farmers are not used to using data gathered from gadgets or the internet (except through radio or cellphone SMS)
- how will the open data system be made accessible to Filipino farmers majority of whom are poor and are located in rural areas where internet services are non-existent
- To what extent are intellectual property rights holders willing to let go of their rights in the open data regime?
- What sorts of open source licenses actually work in the interests of developing countries and identified communities?

BITS Policy Center 2011 Study

- UK Met Office's PRECIS open source license over a software for climate modeling
- Provided to national weather agency
- The nature of the open source license is still subject to certain limitations
- At the same time the national weather agency was bound by certain confidentiality agreements so it was difficult to assess the details of the terms and conditions of the arrangement

OPEN DATA and the Paris Agreement

- It's not really clear if these issues are addressed in a straightforward manner in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Open data as an issue not raised by any Party to the UNFCCC
- Lack of data on many other areas of concern is a persistent problem – adaptation impacts, baseline information on which to determine loss and damage, etc.
- Technology transfer and capacity-building provisions are silent on the issue

Possible Ways Forward

- Conferences like these should examine the issue closely and generate issues and lessons learned
- Given the reality of climate change, open data practice has to become the norm, but there are challenges
- What kind of open data policy has to be applied to agriculture and climate change?
- Government policy-makers and practitioners, including data providers, should develop mechanisms that work to provide open data to farmers and communities affected by climate change

- Thank you!