

## Chapter 6

# Case Study:

### Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation Interventions

#### **ABSTRACT**

*The following case study deals with the Final Evaluation Study of the Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project. It illustrates how the project evaluation procedure may be used on a climate change adaptation intervention. The study found that 34.18% of farm householders surveyed in the pilot areas were practicing or intending to practice PhilCCAP adaptation technologies. Compared to the baseline figure of 12.47%, there was an increase of 22.42% among farm household adopters of PhilCCAP technologies. A computed value for Outcome Indicator 1 of 34.18% exceeds by 14.18% the target of 20.00% by the end of Year 5. The final results for the stakeholders also proved encouraging. An Outcome Indicator 2 value of 46.53% was computed, which overshot the end of project target of 35.00 percent by 11.53. Compared to the baseline figure of 11.27% among stakeholder respondents, the computed final value for Outcome Indicator 2 represents a leap of 35.26%. The Final Evaluation Study concludes that based on PhilCCAP's two outcome indicators the project has been successful in developing and demonstrating approaches that enabled targeted communities to adapt to the potential impacts of climate variability and change at project's end.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The next case study deals with the final evaluation of a climate change adaptation project. It is illustrative of the project evaluation procedure discussed in Chapter 4.

## **Background**

The Government of the Philippines through a grant from the GEF-Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the World Bank has completed the first phase of the Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP). The five-year project, executed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and several other agencies, aimed to develop and demonstrate effective approaches and adaptive measures to increase the country's resilience to climate change. The project also intended to strengthen existing institutional and decision-making frameworks for climate change adaptation and demonstrate cost-effective adaptation strategies for both agriculture and natural resource management.

PhilCCAP attempted to increase farming communities' adaptive capacity by: (a) improving farm management capability under conditions of climate risk; (b) providing access to information on weather forecasting and climate patterns; (c) increasing access to risk management options such as the weather index insurance; and (d) strengthening ecosystems.

The project has four (4) components.

- Component 1 provides for the integration of climate change adaptation into the agriculture and natural resources sectors and strengthens the capabilities of relevant government agencies.
- Component 2 aims to help poor rural communities adapt to the effects of climate change, by demonstrating both tangible reductions in climate-related risk and increased resilience to climate change.
- Component 3 seeks to improve the ability of end users, especially in the agriculture and natural resources sectors, to access more reliable scientific information.
- Component 4 supports project coordination functions through DENR's Foreign Assisted Projects Office (FASPO).

22 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: [www.igi-global.com/chapter/case-study/191158](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/case-study/191158)

## Related Content

---

### Global Warming and Pesticides in Water Bodies

Sanjeevi Ramakrishnanand Anuradha Jayaraman (2019). *Handbook of Research on the Adverse Effects of Pesticide Pollution in Aquatic Ecosystems* (pp. 421-436).  
[www.irma-international.org/chapter/global-warming-and-pesticides-in-water-bodies/213519](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/global-warming-and-pesticides-in-water-bodies/213519)

### Integral Ecology and Educational Policies: Axiological Convergences With SDG4

Giovanni Patriarcaand Diana M. Valentini (2020). *Advanced Integrated Approaches to Environmental Economics and Policy: Emerging Research and Opportunities* (pp. 72-86).  
[www.irma-international.org/chapter/integral-ecology-and-educational-policies/236727](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/integral-ecology-and-educational-policies/236727)

### Reverse Logistics in the Electronics Waste Industry

Berk Ayvazand Ali Görener (2016). *Handbook of Research on Waste Management Techniques for Sustainability* (pp. 155-171).  
[www.irma-international.org/chapter/reverse-logistics-in-the-electronics-waste-industry/141894](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/reverse-logistics-in-the-electronics-waste-industry/141894)

### An Empirical Review of Long Term Electricity Demand Forecasts for Turkey

Attila Odabasiand C. Sani Tiryaki (2016). *Handbook of Research on Waste Management Techniques for Sustainability* (pp. 227-243).  
[www.irma-international.org/chapter/an-empirical-review-of-long-term-electricity-demand-forecasts-for-turkey/141898](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/an-empirical-review-of-long-term-electricity-demand-forecasts-for-turkey/141898)

### Anthropocene, Urban, and Antho-Socio-Ecology Planning Resilience

José G. Vargas-Hernandez, Selene Castañeda-Burciagaand Omar C. Vargas-González (2023). *Handbook of Research on Bioeconomy and Economic Ecosystems* (pp. 1-18).  
[www.irma-international.org/chapter/anthropocene-urban-and-antho-socio-ecology-planning-resilience/326880](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/anthropocene-urban-and-antho-socio-ecology-planning-resilience/326880)