



ATENEIO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT



Getting Our Act Together Climate Proofing our Development Agenda

by

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Outline of Presentation

- Why responding to climate change makes sense for the Philippines
- The international and national response to climate change thus far
- Ways forward



Why responding to climate change makes sense



Philippines: Disaster Central?

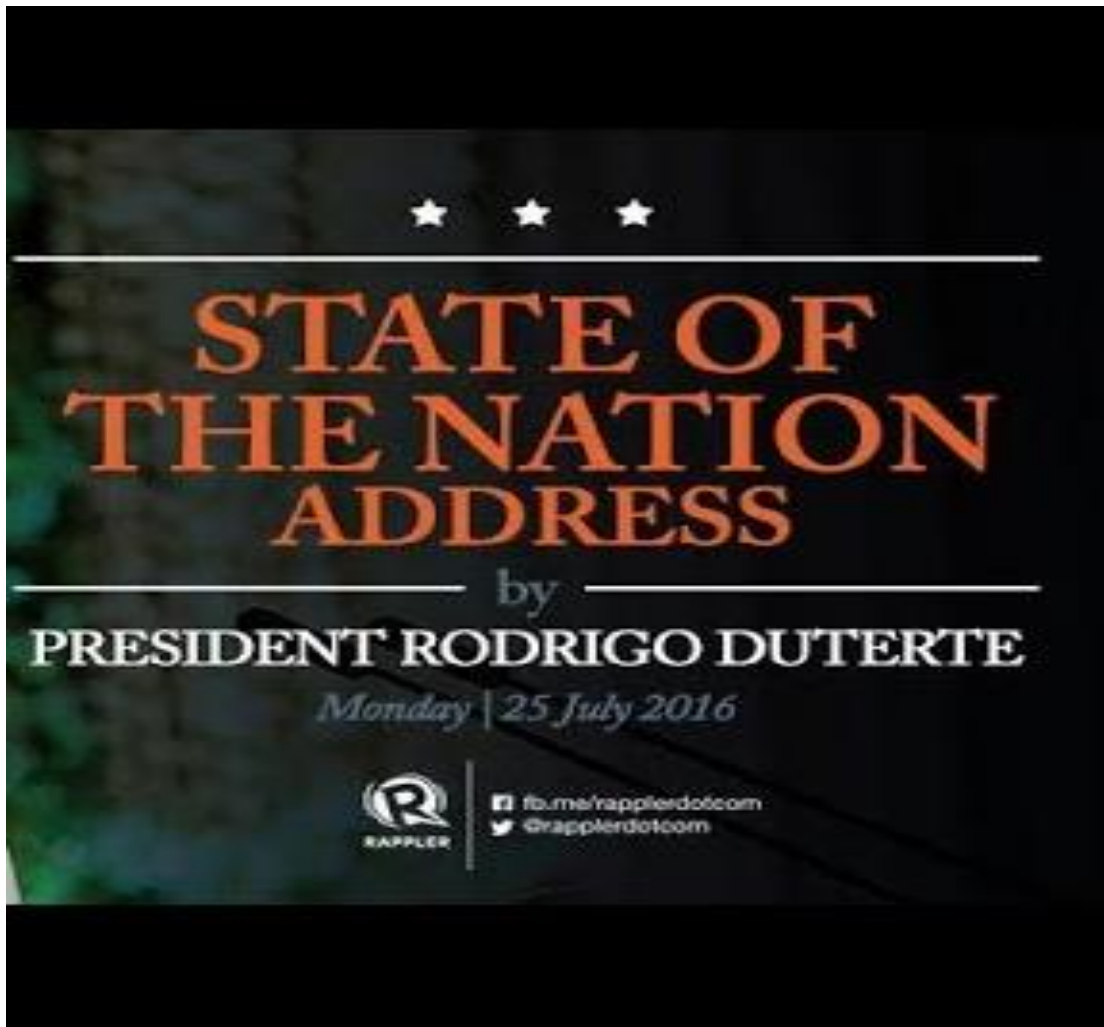
- World Risk Index 2016 ranks 171 countries according to exposure to natural disaster
- Philippines ranked as the third most at-risk country to natural hazards, next to Vanuatu and Tonga



Images <http://ihrr.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/top-countries-at-risk2.jpg>
http://www.weltrisikobericht.de/uploads/media/Diagram_WorldRiskIndex.jpg
hygeawater.org

The 15 countries that are most at risk worldwide

Country	Risk (%)	Rank
Vanuatu	36.28	1.
Tonga	29.33	2.
Philippines	26.70	3.
Guatemala	19.88	4.
Bangladesh	19.17	5.
Solomon Islands	19.14	6.
Brunei Darussalam	17.00	7.
Costa Rica	17.00	8.
Cambodia	16.58	9.
Papua New Guinea	16.43	10.
El Salvador	16.05	11.
Timor-Leste	15.69	12.
Mauritius	15.53	13.
Nicaragua	14.62	14.
Guinea-Bissau	13.56	15.



Addressing global warming is
top priority provided it does
not stunt industrialization
hinder growth

Geronimo, J., 2016. Addressing global warming is top priority. *Rappler*, [online] 25 July. Available at: <http://www.rappler.com/nation/140866-sona-2016-philippines-global-warming> [Accessed 18 September 2016];

Romero, A., 2016. Duterte: Climate change efforts should not stunt industrialization. *Philstar.com*, [online] 25 July. Available at: <http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2016/07/26/1606613/duterte-climate-change-efforts-should-not-stunt-industrialization> [Accessed 18 September 2016];

Hegina, A.J., 2016. Climate change priority but must not hinder growth—Duterte. *Inquirer.net*, [online] 25 July. Available at: <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/799129/climate-change-a-priority-but-must-not-hinder-economic-growth-duterte> [Accessed 18 September 2016].

Key government concerns vis-à-vis climate agreements.

Key Government Concern



Climate change must be addressed fairly and equitably



Addressing climate change must not stymie national development



Developed countries must take the lead in addressing climate change



Developed countries must provide developing countries (like the Philippines) with adequate support to implement climate actions

UNFCCC and Paris Agreement Provisions

Climate change must be addressed in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of parties, and with respect for their different national circumstances. ⁸

The global response to climate change should be done within the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. Economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries.

¹⁰

Developed countries that have contributed the most to historical and current GHG emissions must take the lead in addressing climate change. Developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction targets. ⁹

Developed countries must assist developing countries in meeting adaptation and mitigation costs, and in fulfilling their climate commitments. Support includes the provision of financial resources, technology, and capacities. The extent to which developing countries can effectively implement their commitments depends on the financial resources and technology they receive from developed countries. ¹¹

Pursuing climate actions makes sense considering global population, macro-economic, climate, and technological trends.



7.3 billion in 2015

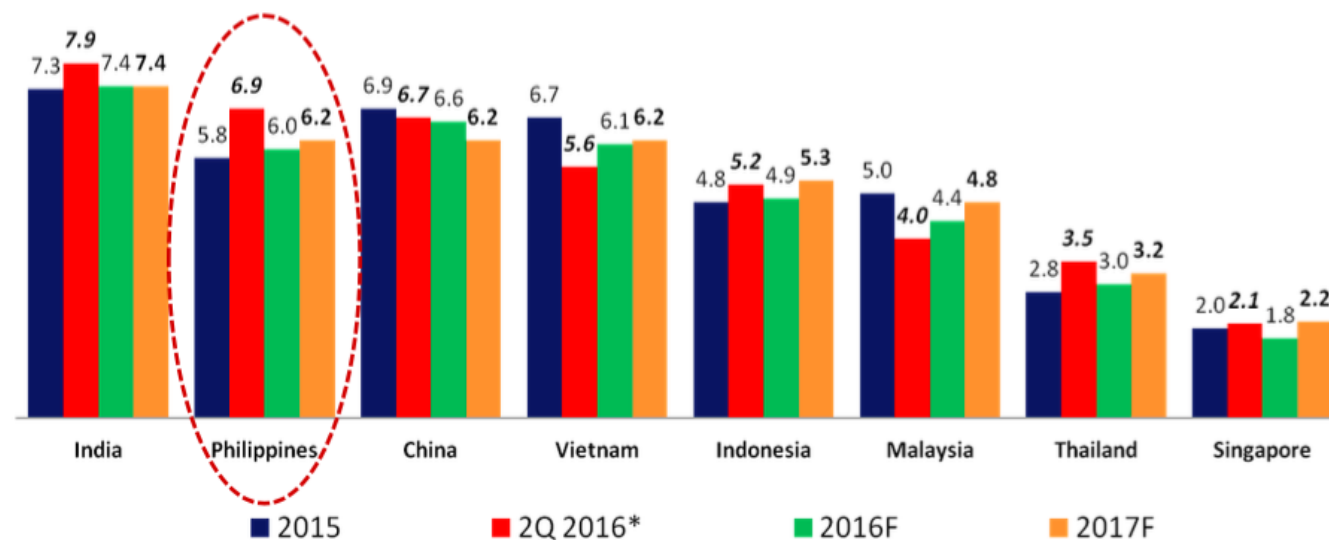
11 billion
in 2100

7%
GDP



The Philippines is expected to remain one of the fastest growing economies in Asia

GDP growth of selected Asian economies (%)



Source: IMF-WEO April 2016, July 2016 Update, Article IV consultations for forecast values, and various government websites for actual values
Note: FY2016 and FY2017 are IMF estimates. 2Q2016 figures for India and Philippines are as of 1Q2016

Responding to climate change helps fulfill seven of the ten priorities identified in President Duterte's ten-point agenda.

10-Point Agenda ⁵	Promote rural and value chain development; increase agricultural and rural enterprise productivity and rural tourism	Ensure security of land tenure to encourage investments, and address land management bottlenecks	Promote science & technology to enhance innovation and creative capacity towards self-sustaining, inclusive development	Improve social protection programs (e.g., Conditional Cash Transfer)	Accelerate infrastructure spending to 5% of GDP, with Public-Private Partnerships playing a key role	Invest in human capital development, including health and education systems, and match skills and training	Increase competitiveness and the ease of doing business
Climate Action							
Facilitate RE establishment, especially in off-grid areas, reduce rotating brownouts & reliance on diesel gensets	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Promote innovations in energy and transport (e.g., RE microgrids, SALT lamp, battery)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Expand electric grid infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Pursuing climate actions will help us achieve SDGs and Sendai DRR targets



The international and national response to climate change thus far



The **Philippines** is a party
to the **UNFCCC.**

It **signed** the
Paris Agreement and
has **ratified it.**

The Paris Agreement
entered into force

60%

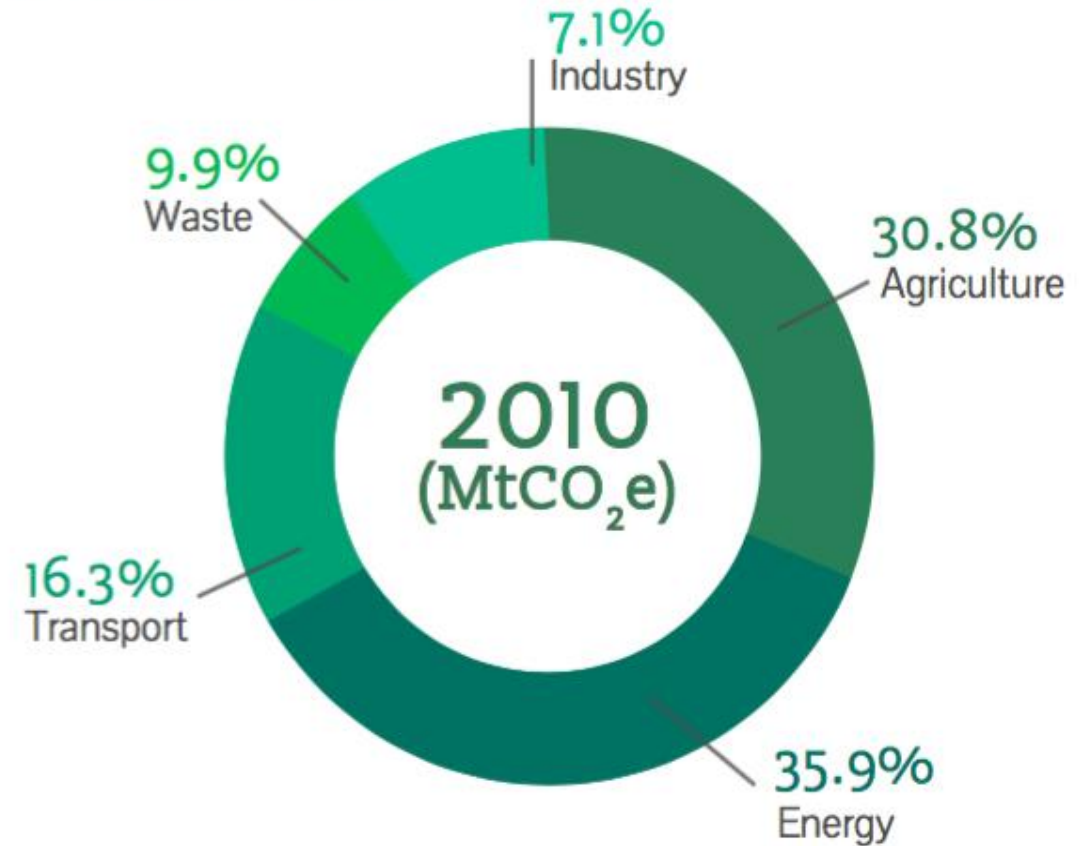
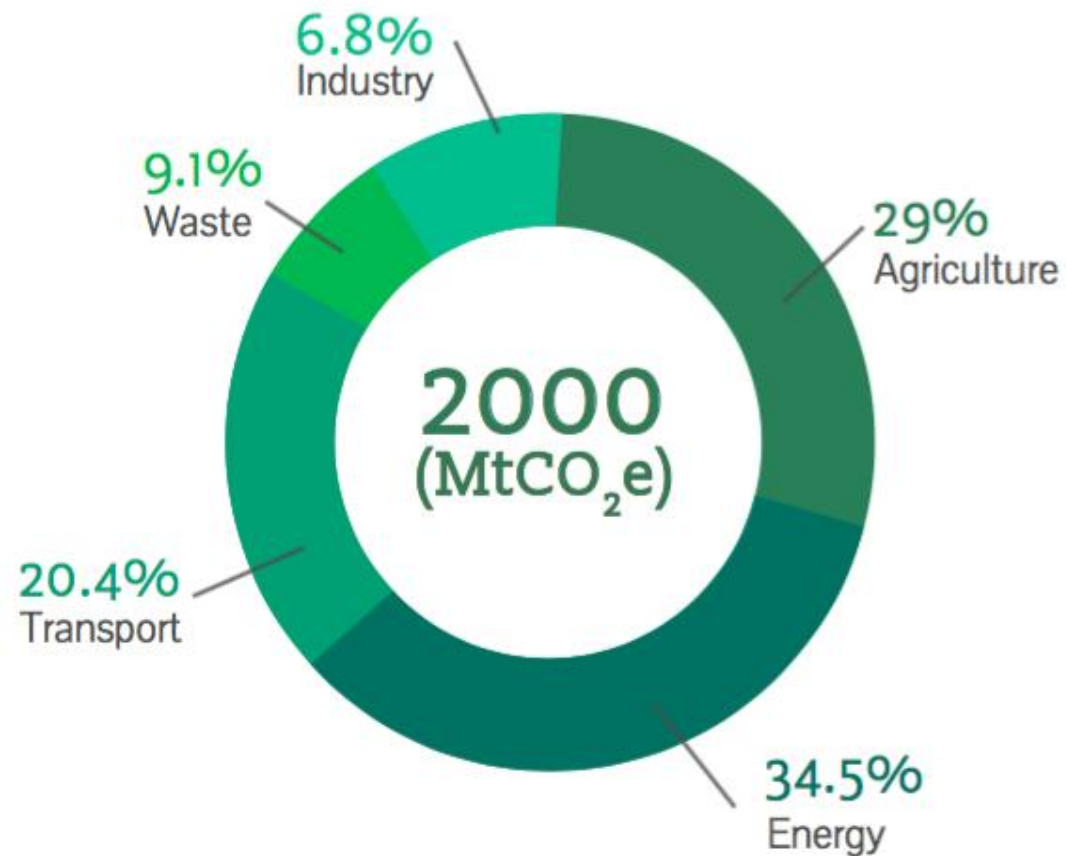


on **4 November 2016.**



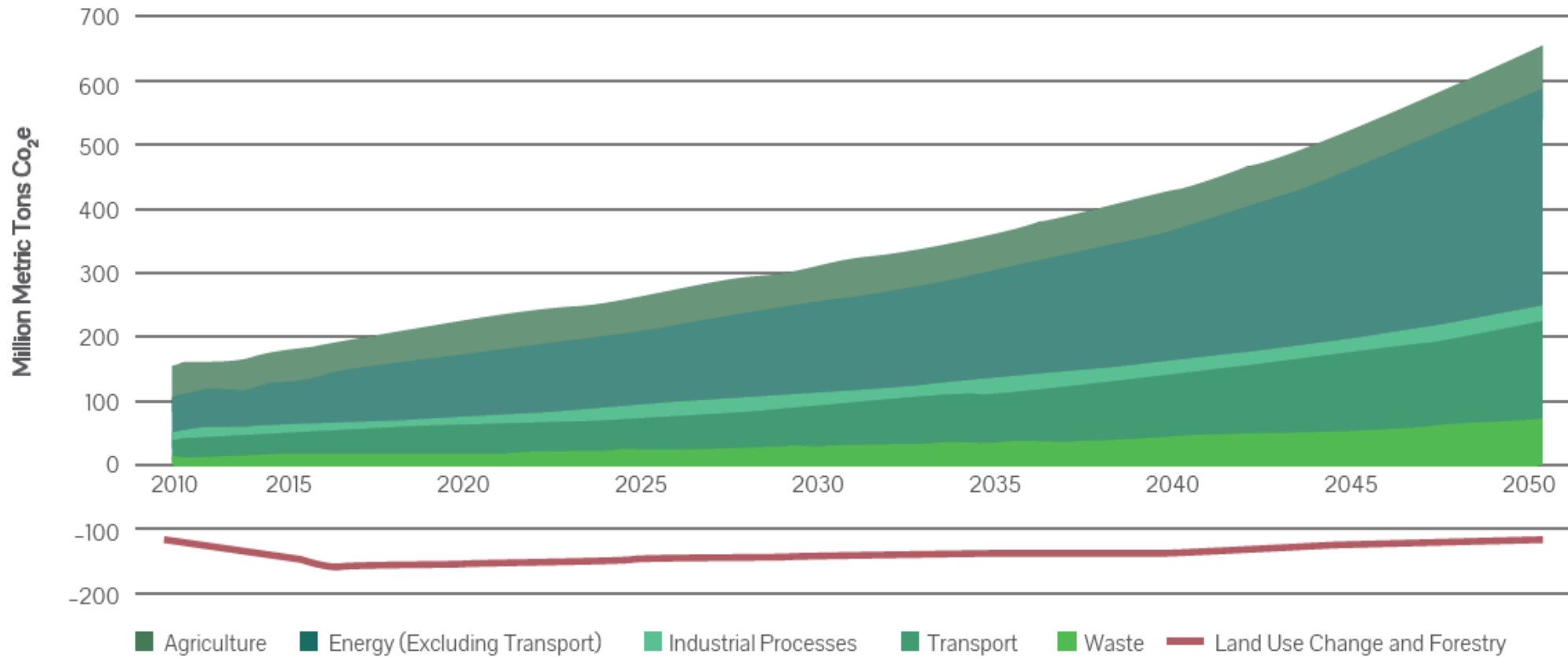
Philippines Emissions Profile

Figures 3a and 3b: Contributions of Non-LULUCF Sectors (2000 and 2010)^{51, 52}



Emissions Projections

Figures 4: 2010-2050 BAU Projection for All Sectors (in MtCO₂e)⁵⁸



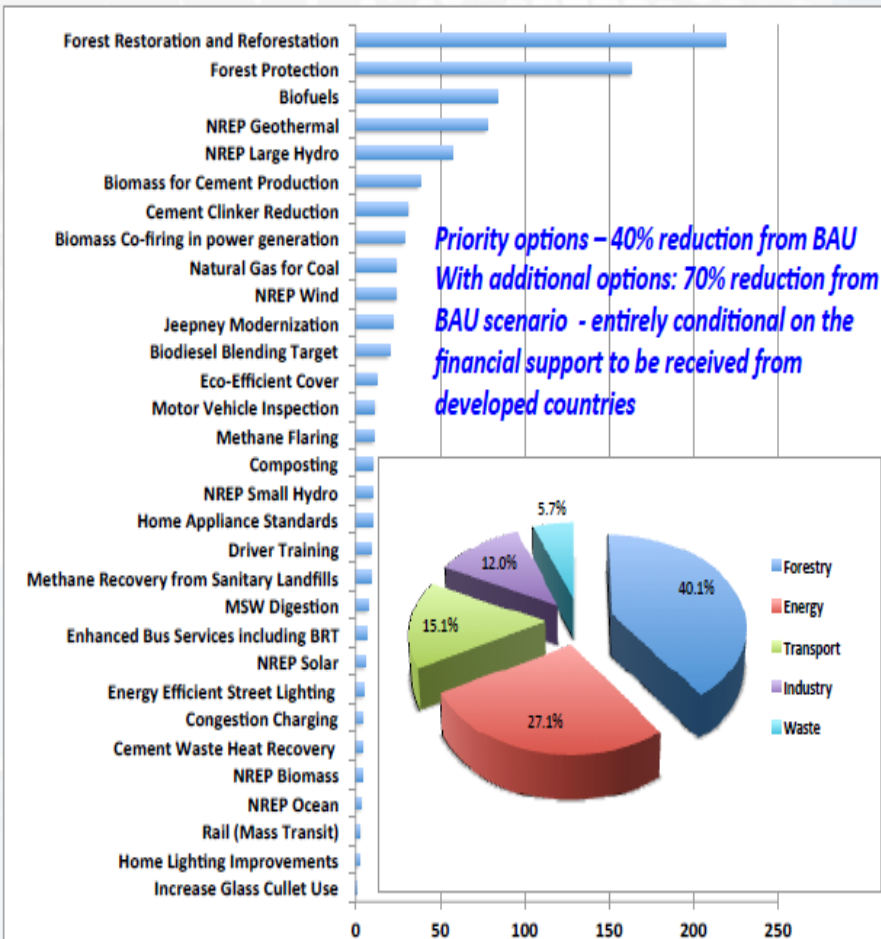
2015 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

- Reduce 70% of its 2000-2030 BAU emissions by 2030
 - Energy, transport, industry, waste, forestry
 - Assumed average growth:
 - 6.5% GDP
 - 1.85% Population
 - Adaptation as anchor strategy
 - Conditions
 - Support
 - Private sector as indispensable partner
 - Co-benefits are realized
 - Loss & damage - not substantially divert resources
- Can still be changed**



Priority Mitigation Options

Priority Options - Cumulative mitigation potential (in MtCO₂e), 2000-2030



Remaining 30% (Long list of Mitigation options)

INDC Proposed Mitigation Options	Sector	in Million Tonnes CO ₂ eq reduction by 2030
Compressed Natural Gas Buses	Transport	-144,800
Electric Light Duty Vehicle	Transport	-181,000
Vehicle Efficiency	Transport	-1,190,500
Road Maintenance	Transport	-2,500,100
Renewable Portfolio Standards (2016)	Energy	-4,143,399
System Loss Reduction (from 13.5% to 8.1%)	Energy	-3,111,793
Shift to Clean Cookstoves (2 million HH)	Energy	-4,000,000
Reduction in GHG Emissions from Waste	Waste	-4,810,000
Shift to Natural Refrigerants (including A/C)	Industry	-15,400,000
Replacement of Chillers (375 chillers)	Industry	-87,500
Heat Rate Improvements in Power Plants	Energy	-4,538,571
50% of SPUG Generation to RE	Energy	-286,186
Euro 4 Standards	Transport	-1,571,429
Euro 6 Standards	Transport	-1,571,429
10% Savings from Energy Efficiency & Conservation	Energy	-6,223,179
Biochar Technology	Forestry	-10,577,000

Ways forward for the Philippines



From INDC to NDC: What Next?

- Ongoing consultations for updating
 - 1) Leave the INDC target as is and adjust baselines and assumptions to ensure it is feasible
 - 2) Keep the 70% target but distinguish between the percentage that is unconditional and the percentage that requires support mechanisms
 - 3) Change the percent target completely



From INDC to NDC: Key Recommendations

Data



create a robust
database to form
the backbone of
the MRV system

Institutions



strengthen
institutions to enable
them to implement
the PGHGIMRS

People



create sufficient
capacity among people
tasked to implement
climate actions

Financing



construct a clear
finance roadmap to
track financing needs
and fund use

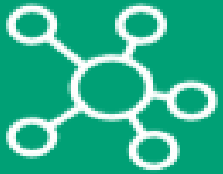
Private Sector



enhance private
sector participation
in pursuing climate
actions



Data



create a robust database to form the backbone of the MRV system

- Develop and implement a clear, complete, accurate, reliable, and easily understandable MRV mechanism at all levels of government.
- Fill data gaps.
- Provide clear definitions and reporting standards.
- Include the agricultural sector in the database, seriously study its mitigation potential, and pursue actions where strategic and appropriate.



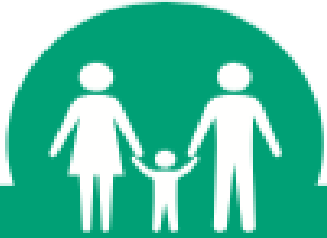
Institutions



- Create a permanent position for a climate change officer in each government agency and LGU.
- Promote inclusiveness in the consultation process and ensure sustained interagency coordination.
- Provide clarification on the scope of authority of implementing agencies.



People



create sufficient
capacity among people
tasked to implement
climate actions

- Ensure government readiness.
- Enhance the capacity to implement climate actions horizontally and vertically
- Engage academic institutions to scale up research and training.



Financing



construct a clear
finance roadmap to
track financing needs
and fund use

- Define “climate finance”.
- Disaggregate data into a clear, easily accessible form.

	Programmed	New/ Additional	Fully funded	Unfunded (% requiring funding)	Mandatory	Voluntary	Public
Option 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Option 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Option 3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100%		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



Private Sector



- Establish a Voluntary Emissions Reduction (VER) mechanism for the private sector.
- Improve ease of doing business, and ensure the business environment is supportive of the NDC.



Current Updates

- Ongoing consultations with sectoral groups on mitigation options, from INDC to NDC
- Tier 1 SDG indicators have been identified and are currently being finalized
- National Urban Development and Housing Framework 2017-2022 formulated, addressing sustainable cities and integrating climate action
- Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 formulated, integrating climate change and disaster risks in its chapters

a. An Overlay of Economic Growth

a. Demographic Trends and Physical Characteristics

a. Ensure A People-Centered, Clean, Efficient and Effective Governance

a. Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

a. Expand Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services

a. Accelerate Human Capital Development

a. Reduce the Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

a. Build safe and Secure Communities

a. Sustain A Stable Sound, and Supportive Macroeconomic Policy

a. Infrastructure Development

a. Ensure ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment