

The National Climate Change Action Plan of the Philippines



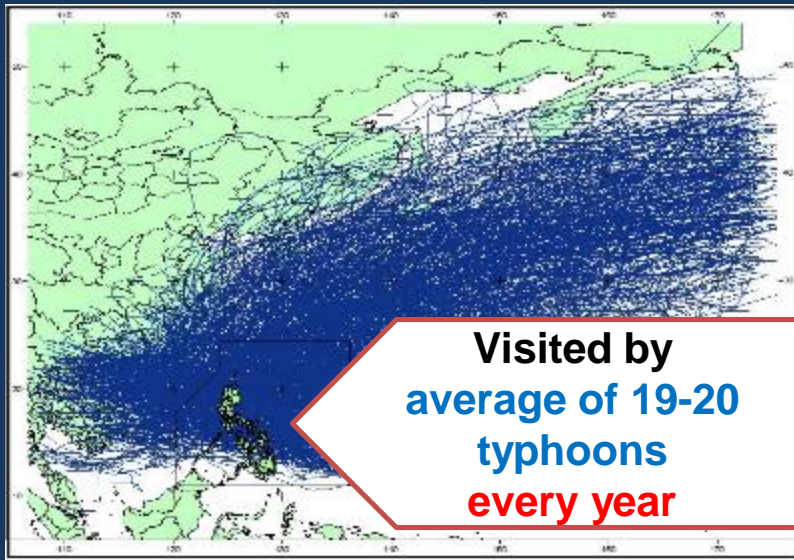
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Philippines and Climate Change



- Observed mean temperature increase of **0.65°C** from 1951-2010 (60 years)
- Increase in the number of cyclones passing through the central Philippines
- In 2020, dry season will become drier and wet season will become wetter.
- 5th most affected by extreme weather events (2015 Global Climate Risk Index)

Crop damage hits P6B



Lake swallows villages



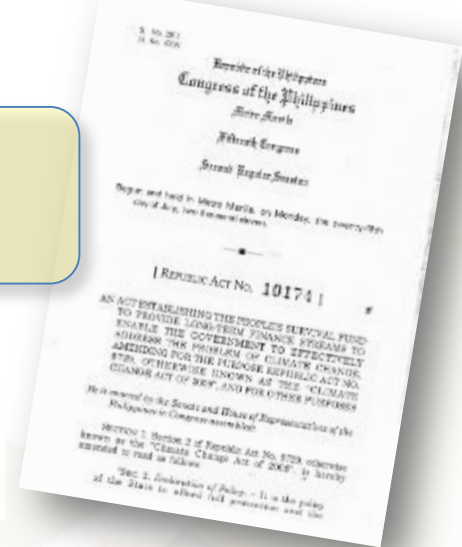
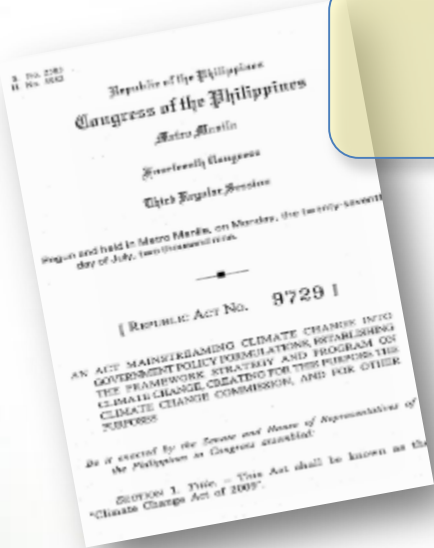
Philippines Climate Change Policy

Republic Act 9729 Climate Change Act of 2009

- Ensures the **mainstreaming of climate change, in synergy with DRR** into the national, sectoral and local development plans and programs;
- Created the Climate Change Commission, the lead policy making body on climate change, the CCC Advisory Board, and the National Panel of Technical Experts
- Established the Framework Strategy and the National Climate Change Action Plan on Climate Change

Republic Act 10174 Peoples Survival Fund

- Provides funding support for climate change adaptation programs at the local level
- Created the PSF Board



National Climate Change Action Plan



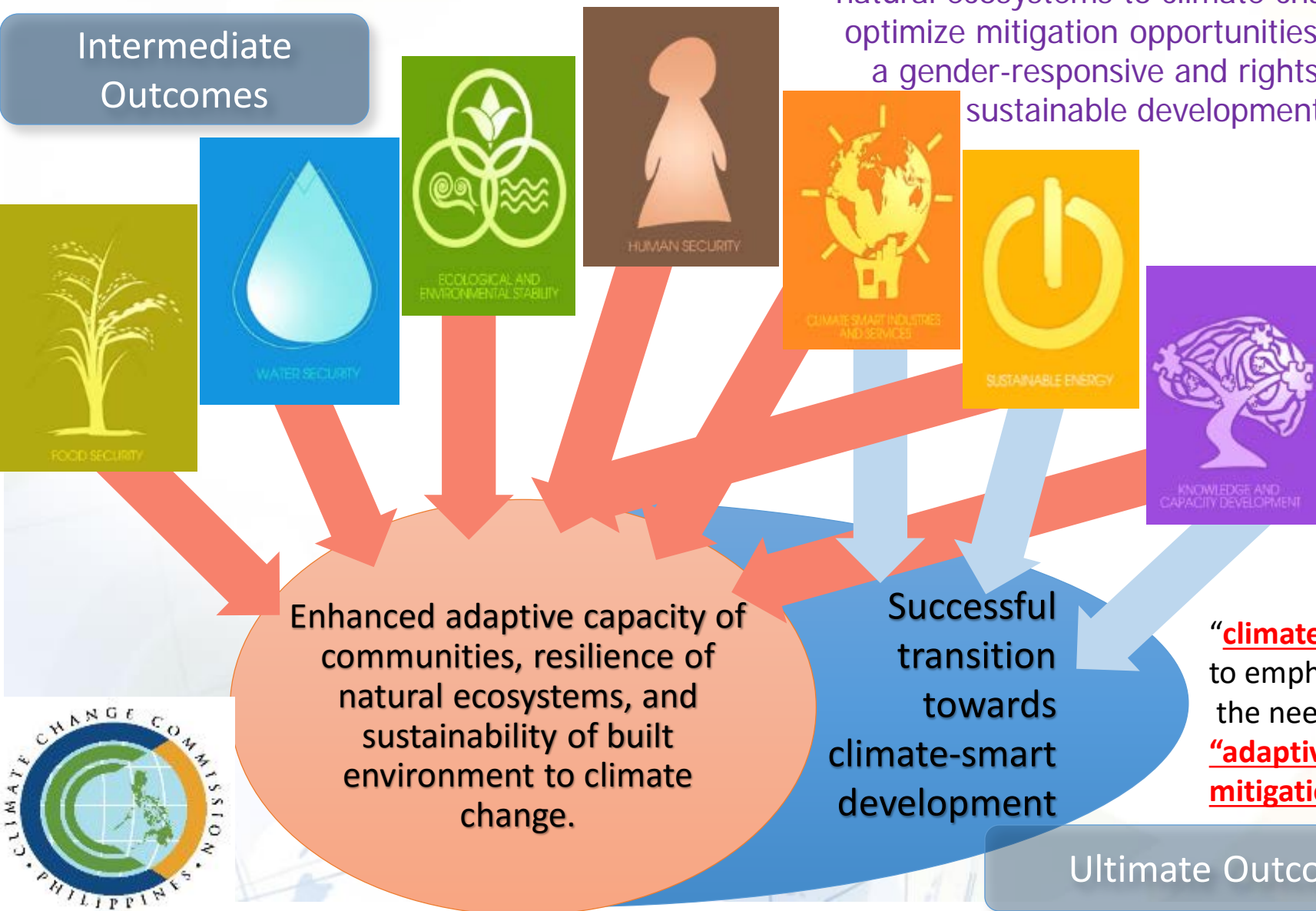
- Outlines the specific long-term program and strategies for adaptation and mitigation, spanning across three political administrations
- Aims to address urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the country relating to the dangerous consequences of climate change to vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, humans and infrastructure services
- Responding to the President's Social Contract "Keeping the Promise"

National Climate Change Action Plan (2011 – 2028)

Goal:

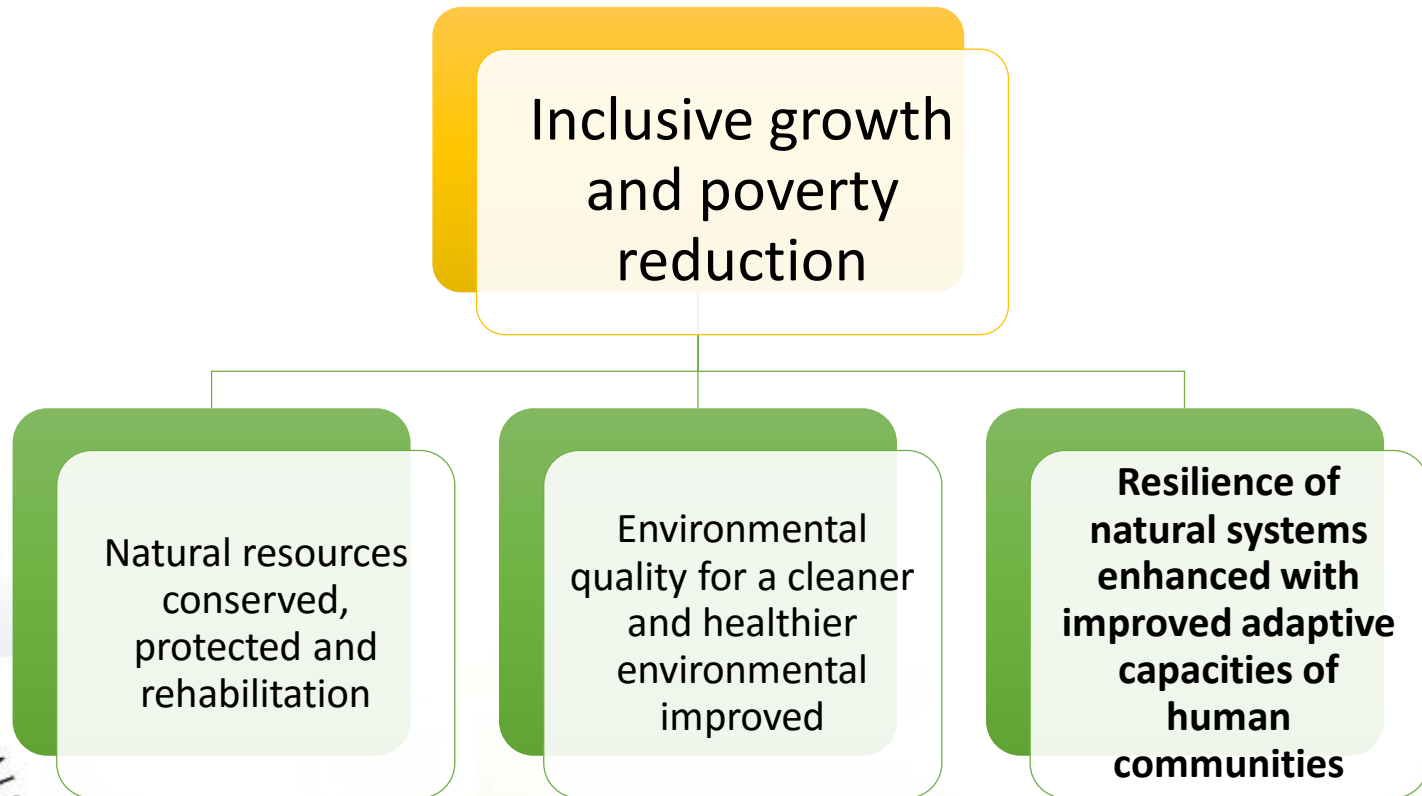
To build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards a gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development

Intermediate Outcomes



NCCAP's alignment with the Philippine Development Plan

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in pursuit of the Social Contract



Source :

2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan

(Chapter 10: Conservation, Protection, and Rehabilitation of Environment and Natural Resources)



NCCAP Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES)

- Development of a long term results-based monitoring and evaluation system for the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028
- **Vision:** *A fully operational results-based M&E system by Jan. 1, 2016 serving as a tool to improve and adjust NCCAP targets and activities from 2014 to 2028.*
- **Mission :** *To accurately and progressively capture the impact of the NCCAP through evidenced-based methods and analyses, which will serve as bases for periodic refinements and recalibration of NCCAP strategies and tactics.*



Strengthening Partnerships among Stakeholders in implementing the NCCAP

Convergence of National Government Agencies

- CCC Advisory Board
- Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change
- MOU and MOA with National Government Agencies (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Departments of Education, Energy, Budget and Management etc.)
- People's Survival Fund Board
- Regular Consultations with Sectoral Agencies

Localization

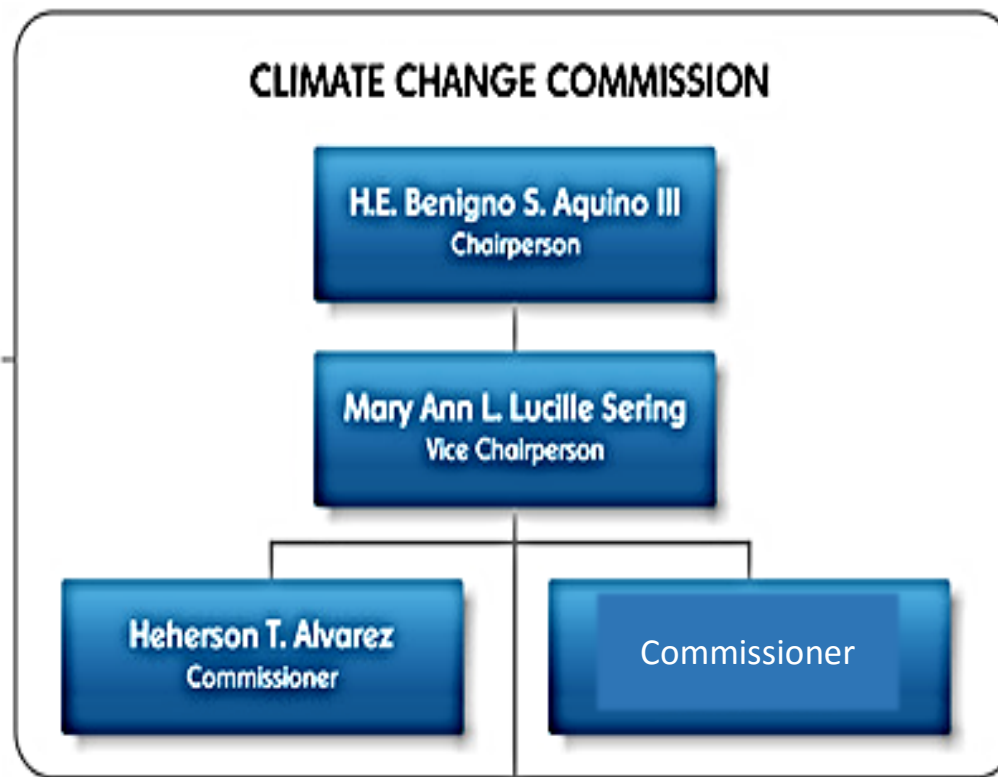
- Ecologically Stable and Economically Resilient Towns (Eco-towns)
- Local Climate Change Action Plan

Multi-stakeholder Engagement

- Philippine Development Forum and Mindanao Development Forum
- Dialogue with Civil Society Organizations



Climate Change Commission Organizational Structure



Executive Order 43 Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation



Adopting climate change adaptation and mitigation measures by local government units and their respective communities, national government agencies, and the general public; and ensure that these are incorporated in their annual work plans and budgets, where applicable.



Ensuring the utilization of natural resources for the equal benefit of the present and future generations



Formulating alternative and inclusive urban development plans, which ensure that people of varying income levels are integrated in productive, healthy and safe communities



Undertaking all other measures necessary to prepare for and manage risks and/or threats associated with natural and man-made phenomena such as, but not limited to, typhoons, earthquakes, tsunami, floods, landslides, civil disturbance and terrorism

MEMBER AGENCIES

Chair – DENR Secretary

Members

- Chair, HUDCC
- Secretary, DOST
- Secretary, DILG
- Secretary, DPWH
- Secretary, DSWD
- Secretary, Agriculture
- Secretary, DAR
- Secretary, DOE
- Secretary, NEDA
- Secretary, DND
- Chair, MMDA
- Executive Secretary
- Secretary, PMS
- Secretary, PCDSPO
- Presidential Legislative Liaison Office

Secretariat - CCC

The People's Survival Fund Board

To finance adaptation programs and projects that are directly supportive of the objectives enumerated in the Climate Change Action Plans of local government units and communities

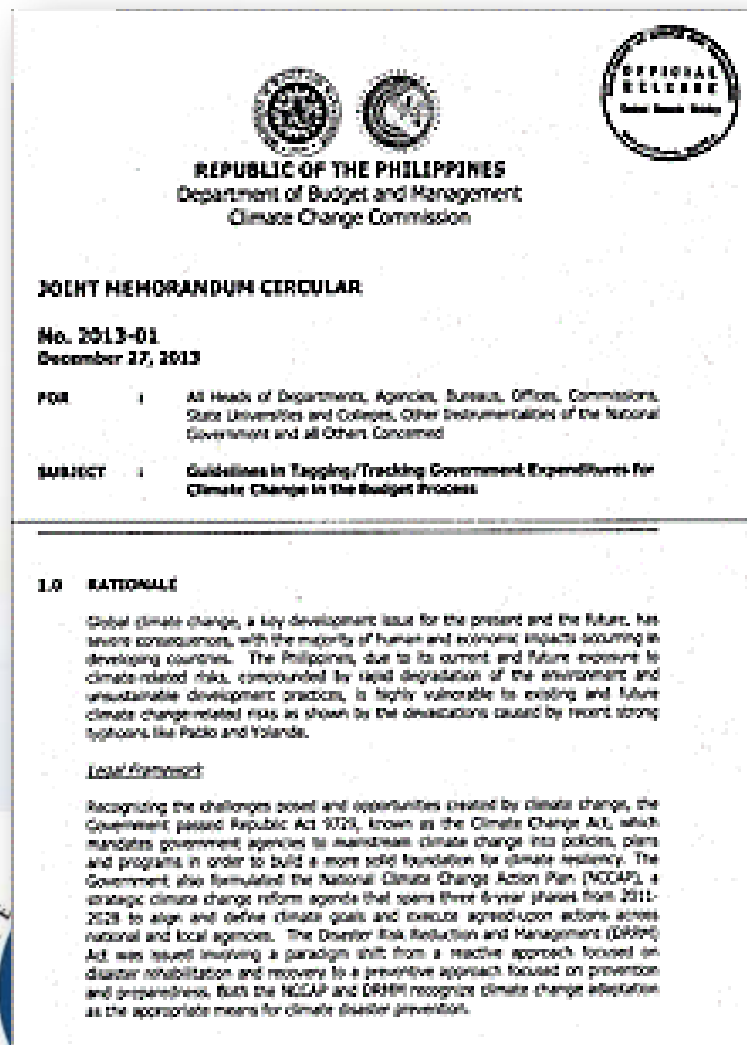
Sources of the PSF managed by the Fund Board

- Php 1,000,000,000 from the National Budget
- Augmented by donations, endowments, grants, contribution

Members of the Fund Board

- Department of Finance
- Department of Budget and Management
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Climate Change Commission
- Philippine Commission on Women
- NGO, Business and Academe Representatives

The National Government identified and prioritized about 5% of the total approved FY2015 national budget for CC.



✓ **53** National Government Agencies participated in the national climate change expenditure tagging.

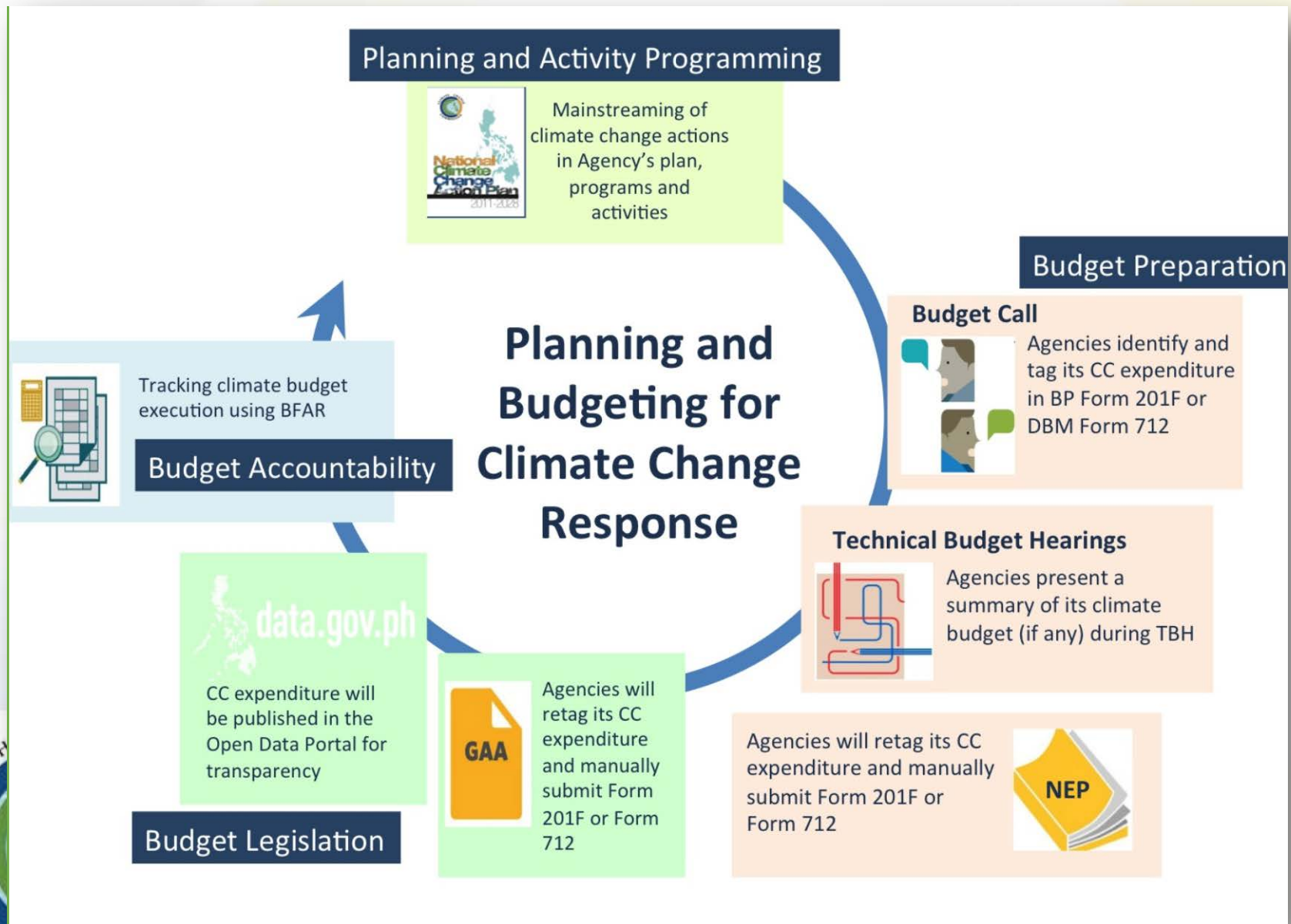
✓ A total of **PHP 128.8 Billion** were identified as CC expenditure in the national budget

✓ **360** programs, projects, activities were identified as responsive to CC

The PHP 128.8 Billion is a steep increase of more than 4% from 2008 – the year after the Climate Change Act was passed.

1ST YEAR

Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Process



Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging



- ✓ In August 2014, the Departments of Budget and Management, Interior and Local Government and Climate Change Commission issued Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2014-01 and amended it in June 2015 to encourage **local government units to track their climate change expenditures in their respective annual investment programs** using common climate change typologies as guide.
- ✓ Climate change is integrated in the budget call issued by the Local Chief Executive (LCE) and in Technical Budget Hearings.
- ✓ Piloted in 42 Local Government Units in FY2015 and for compliance by all LGUs starting FY2016.

Ecologically-Stable and Economically-Resilient Towns (Eco-Towns)



Finance Schemes



Climate Adaptation Support Service



Adaptation/Mitigation Measures Implementation



Environment and Natural Resource Accounting



Vulnerability Assessment



Natural Resource Assessment

Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan



- Supplemental Guidelines to Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) of Cities and Municipalities
- Approved by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board on February 24, 2014

Philippines Development Forum Climate Change Working Group



- Forum for exchange and synchronization on climate change initiatives of development partners and other stakeholders with government agencies
- Venue to harmonize and coordinate Philippines' programmatic approach to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, building on the earlier work and on-going initiatives of the government and development partners

THANK YOU

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