# Legal and Policy Framework on Climate Change in the Philippines

Climate Change Division Environmental Management Bureau Department of Environment and Natural Resources

"Disaster Risk Mitigation Through Wind Energy and Satellite Communication, 18 January 2018, SEAMEO Innotech, Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City The Philippines' response to the international call to address climate change

Signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on June 1992 and ratified it on August 2, 1994

• The foundation of global efforts to combat climate change

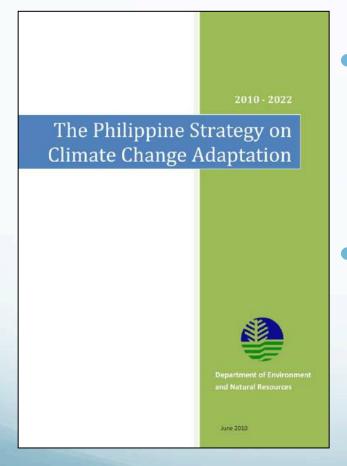
Signed the Kyoto Protocol on April 15, 1998 and ratified it on November 20, 2003

# Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729)

- Signed by the President on 23 October 2009.
- An Act Mainstreaming Climate Change into Government Policy Formulations, Establishing the Framework, Strategy and Program on Climate Change, Creating for this Purpose the Climate Change Commission (CCC), and for Other Purposes
- Ensure and strengthen the adaptation of the country's natural ecosystems and human communities to climate change.

•	S. No. 2583 H. No. 5982
	Republic of the Philippines
	Congress of the Philippines
	Metro Manila
	Fourteenth Congress
	Third Regular Session
	Regun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July, two thousand nine.
	[Republic Act No. 9729]
	AN ACT MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO GOVERNMENT POLICY FORMULATIONS, ESTABLISHING THE FRAMEWORK STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE, CREATING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:
	SECTION 1. Title This Act shall be known as the "Climate Change Act of 2009".

# The Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation (2010-2022)



 Formulation was facilitated by the GIZ Project on Adaptation to Climate Change and Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCBio).

The Adaptation Strategy is seen as a practical tool to assist national and local institutions to manage the devastating impacts of climate change and aims to guide the country's climate change adaptation actions for the next twelve years.

# The National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (2010-2022)



Office of the President of the Philippines Malacañang

> CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION CLIMATE CHANGE OFFICE

National Framework Strategy on Climate Change



Signed by the President on 28 April 2010.

Adopted by the CCC and is the country's roadmap towards climate change resiliency.

It is to be implemented at the local level with the LGU as the frontline agency in the formulation, planning and implementation of its climate change action plan.

Building an economically stable and ecologically sustainable town, known as *Ecotown*, is a key approach.

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## National Framework Strategy on Climate Change

#### CLIMATE PROCESS DRIVERS

- Energy
- Transport
- Land Use Change & Forestry
- Agriculture
- Waste

Capacity

Development

Knowledge

Management

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

- Increasing temperatures
- Changing rainfall patterns
- Sea level rise
- Extreme weather events

#### **VISION:**

A climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems

#### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.

Research and Development

SOCIETY

ECONOMY

#### IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY

- Ecosystems (River Basins, Coastal & Marine, Biodiversity)
- Food security
- Water resources
- Human health
- Infrastructure
- Energy
- Human society

### MITIGATION

- Energy Efficiency & Conservation
- Renewable Energy
- Environmentally-Sustainable
  Transport

Mainstreaming Technology Transfer

- Sustainable Infrastructure
- National REDD+ Strategy
- Waste Management

Gender

### ADAPTATION

- Enhanced Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments
- Integrated Ecosystem-Based Management
- Climate-Responsive Agriculture
- Water Governance & Management
- Climate-Responsive Health Sector
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Management
- Climate-proofing of Infrastructure

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

Valuation

Policy, Planning and Mainstreaming

#### CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIES

IEC and

Advocacy

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Financing

## National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) – 2011-2028

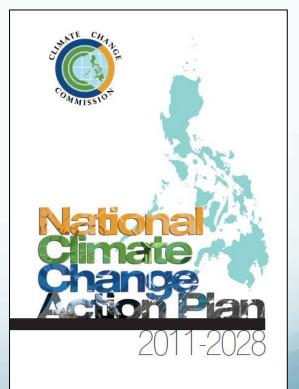
Goal: To build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities toward a gender-responsive and rights –based sustainable development.

 Outlines the specific programs and strategies for adaptation and mitigation. It is a comprehensive plan that provides key actions that enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of communities and natural ecosystems and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

#### Consists of 7 priorities

- Food security
- Water sufficiency
- Ecological and environmental sustainability
- Human security
- Climate-friendly industries and services
- Sustainable energy
- Knowledge and capacity development

It eventually seeks to guide the local government units in the preparation of their respective Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP).



# A Social Contract with the Filipino People (EO 43)

## **The Cabinet Cluster System** Section 10. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

A SOCIAL CONTRACT WITH THE FILIPINO PEOPLE

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 43

#### PURSUING OUR SOCIAL CONTRACT WITH THE FILIPINO PEOPLE THROUGH THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET CLUSTERS

WHEREAS, the Preamble of the 1987 Philippine Constitution articulates the aspiration of the sovereign Filipino people to build a just and humane society, and establish a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our posterity, the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality, and peace;

WHEREAS, the aspirations in the Preamble are embodied in the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People, a sixteen-point agenda that lays down the vision of government in the different priority areas of development:

WHEREAS, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 is the government's blueprint that defines the strategies and programs that will translate the Social Contract into efficient, effective, and responsive actions that are achievable within the term of office of the President;

WHEREAS, given its finite resources, Government needs to orient and direct its programs, projects, and activities towards the attainment of development outcomes that will lead the nation closer to its priority development goals;

WHEREAS, the Cabinet, as the highest policy-making body of the Executive branch of government, serves as a catalyst for national development;

WHEREAS, consonant with the principles of efficiency, effectiveness, and focus, the Cabinet needs to be organized thematically into smaller groups otherwise called as the Cabinet Clusters; and

WHEREAS, the Cabinet Clusters shall serve as a venue and mechanism for coordination, harmonization, complementation, and synergy among the Departments and other Government instrumentalities with the main purpose of attaining national development goals and objectives, as disaggregated into annual performance targets.

NOW THEREFORE, I, BENIGNO S. AQUINO III, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order the following:



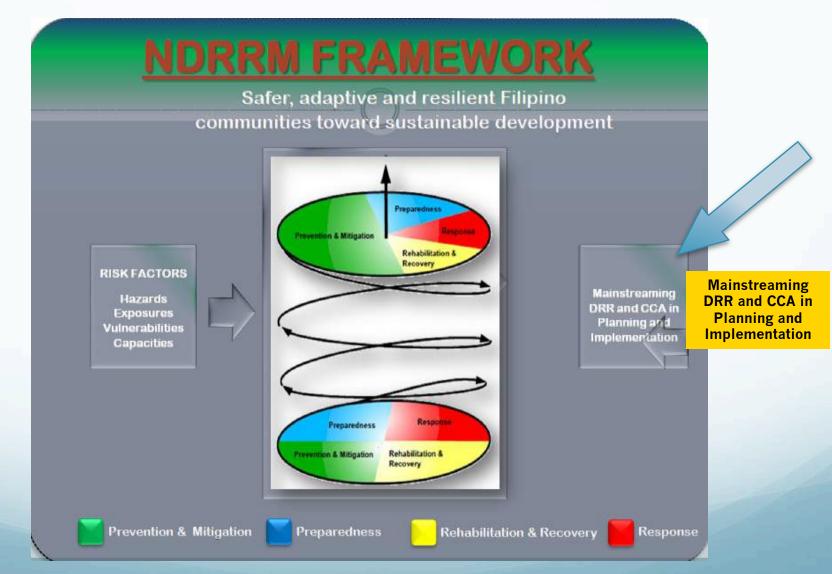


The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (DRRM Act) - R.A. 10121

The Act provides for the development of policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, to include:

- Good governance
- Risk assessment and early warning
- Knowledge building and awareness raising
- Reducing underlying risk factors
- Preparedness for effective response and early recovery

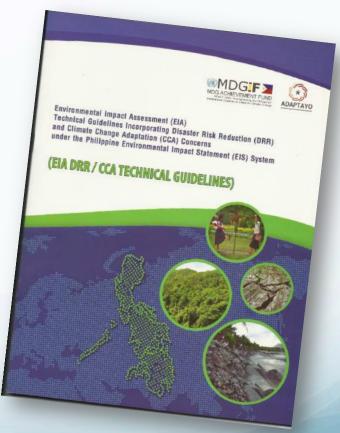
## The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (DRRM Act) - R.A. 10121



Source: LGA and AECID, Pampanga River Basin Collaboration Workshop, 07 June 2012, Clark, Pampanga

## DRR-CCA Integration into the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS)

- The DENR's EIS System has Integrated DRR and CCA to the process to serve as a mechanism for ensuring that future projects are resilient and that their environmental impacts do not aggravate natural hazards or climate change's effects on human or natural.
- To ensure that hazards and risks are taken into account in siting development projects
- Shall serve as the standard for the scope of the EIA Studies required for ECC applications
- Where applicable, climate projections by PAGASA for 2020 and 2050 shall be used in the conduct of relevant modelling studies and assessments as may be required in the EIA reports.



## The People's Survival Fund (R.A. 10174)

S. No. 2811 H. No. 6235

Republic of the Philippines Congress of the Philippines

Metro Manila

Fifteenth Congress

Second Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of July, two thousand eleven.

#### [REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10174]

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE PEOPLE'S SURVIVAL FUND TO PROVIDE LONG-TERM FINANCE STREAMS TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as the "Climate Change Act of 2009", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is the policy of the State to afford full protection and the

- Signed by the President on 16 August 2012.
- Amendments to Sections of RA
  9729 Climate Change Act of 2009
- Insertion and renumbering of Sections 18-25 – Creation of the People's Survival Fund (PSF) which is established as a special fund in the national Treasury for the financing of adaptation programs and projects based on the "National Strategic Framework".

# Executive Order 174 s. 2014

Institutionalizing the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS)

## Section 3: LEAD AGENCIES

c) Department of Environment and Natural Resources – lead agency for the waste, industrial processes and the land-use and forestry sectors; ...

# Philippines' Accession to the Paris Agreement



- President Duterte signed the instrument of Accession for the Paris Agreement on 28 February 2017.
- The Senate of the Philippines unanimously adopted a resolution concurring to the accession on 14 March 2017.

The Instrument of Accession was accepted/approved by the UNFCCC and it officially entered into force on 22 April 2017. The Philippines is now a country Party to the Paris Agreement.



# DENR's Pre-2020 Undertakings

## **DENR MEMORANDUM**

Adoption of the Paris Agreement and Department Implementation of the Submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)



Republic of the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City Tel Nos. 829-6626 to 29; 929-6633 to 35 929-7041 to 43; 929-6252; 929-1669 Website: http://www.denr.gov.ph E-mail: web@denrgov.ph

#### MEMORANDUM

0	:	All Bureau Directors All Regional Directors
ROM	:	The Undersecretary Environment and International Environmental Affairs
SUBJECT	:	ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBMITTED INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (INDC)
DATE	:	FEB 0 1 2016

The undersigned is pleased to provide you with an update of the recently concluded Paris Agreement during the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP21/CMP 11), held last 30 November to 11 December 2015 in Paris, France. Several DENR officials, led by the DENR Secretary and the undersigned, attended the said Conference.

#### BACKGROUND

The Paris Agreement is the result of a consensus of 196 parties who attended the conference. It aims to reduce emissions which cause climate change. (accessed through <a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/109.pdf">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/109.pdf</a>). This agreement will become legally binding upon the ratification/accession/ approval/acceptance of at least 55 countries contributing to at least 55 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement will be open for signature in New York from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017.

#### SALIENT FEATURES

- Long-term temperature grad. Parties agree to hold global average temperature increase to below 2°C and pursue efforts in limit 1.5°C temperature increase above pre-industrial levels. The goal includes reaching grad peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and undertaking rapid reductions thereafter.
- 2. Nationally Determined Contributions. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) submitted by parties prior to joining the Agreement shall be considered as the Party's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) priors the Party decides otherwise. Parties who have submitted their NDCs with a time up to 2030 are requested to communicate or update their contributions by 2020 and angular the same every five years.
- Loss and Damage. The agreement supports the continuation of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (such as extreme events and slow onset events) in particularly vulnerable developing countries.
- 4. Support for developing countries. Developed countries shall take the lead in mobilizing climate finance, with an annual quantifiable goal of USD 100 Billion as floor amount. Provision of financial resources shall take into account the strategies, priorities and needs of developing country Parties, particularly those that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Support shall be given to vulnerable country Parties through capacity



MINO NO. 2016 - 55

## **PROGRAM / POLICY THRUSTS**

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Climate -Smart Industries



Climate-Resilient Communities and Ecosystems

## **Existing EMB Programs on CC**

#### Low Carbon Emission Development

- Implementation of EO 174 GHG-NGP
- NICCDIES

- Review and Revisiting of NDCs

GHG Accounting

#### Mainstreaming CC Adaptation

- Mainstreaming of Eco-based Adaptation (EbA) Approach/ Climate Proofing
- Integration of DRR-CCA in the Phil. EIS System

#### Capacity Building for NGAs, LGUs and the Academe

- GHGI for Government Agencies
- Mini(mize) Carbon Olympics for Schools
- Community-level GHGI and EbA for LGUs

#### International Commitments and Institutional Linkages

- National Implementation of the UNFCCC and its KP; and the Paris Agreement
- Submission of Philippine positions to UN Bodies and the ASEAN
- Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat

#### Risks Resiliency Program

Technical Support to Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change

#### ✓Climate-Smart Industries

Climate-Resilient Communities and Ecosystems



## For your questions / queries:



## Climate Change Office (CCO) DNA - CDM Secretariat Office

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