



Creating Convergence on Climate Change

Southeast Asia Climate Change Focal Points and Experts Consultation Meeting

09 February 2012* EDSA Shangri-la Hotel, Mandaluyong



Legal Mandate

- **Philippine Constitution**

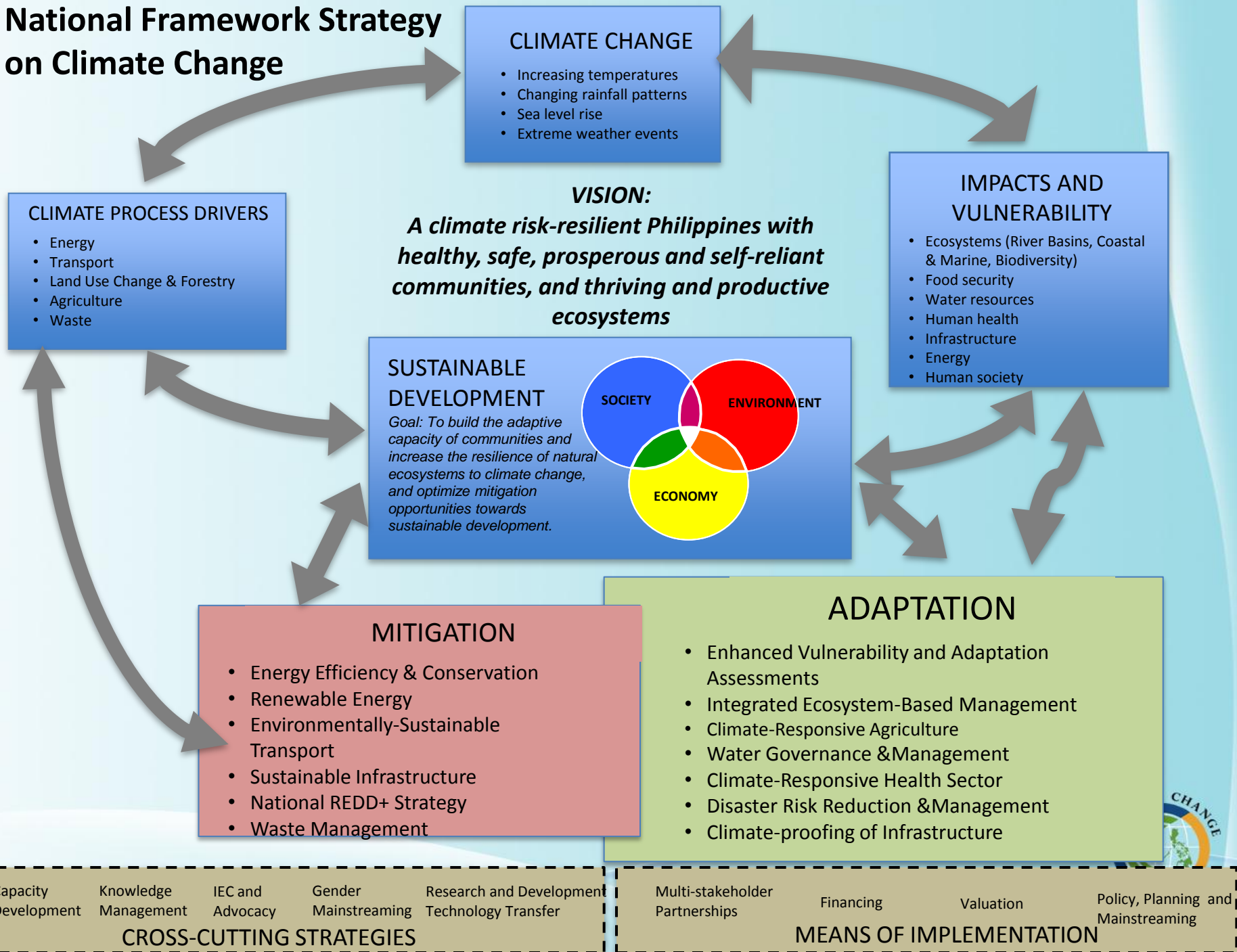
- *“It is the policy of the State to afford full protection and the advancement of the right of the people to a healthful ecology... to fulfill human needs while maintaining the quality of the natural environment for current and future generations.”*

- **Republic Act No. 9729 or The Climate Change Act of 2009**

- **Section 13.** Formulation of a National Climate Change Action Plan in accordance with the Framework within one (1) year after the formulation of the latter.



National Framework Strategy on Climate Change



National Climate Change Action Plan

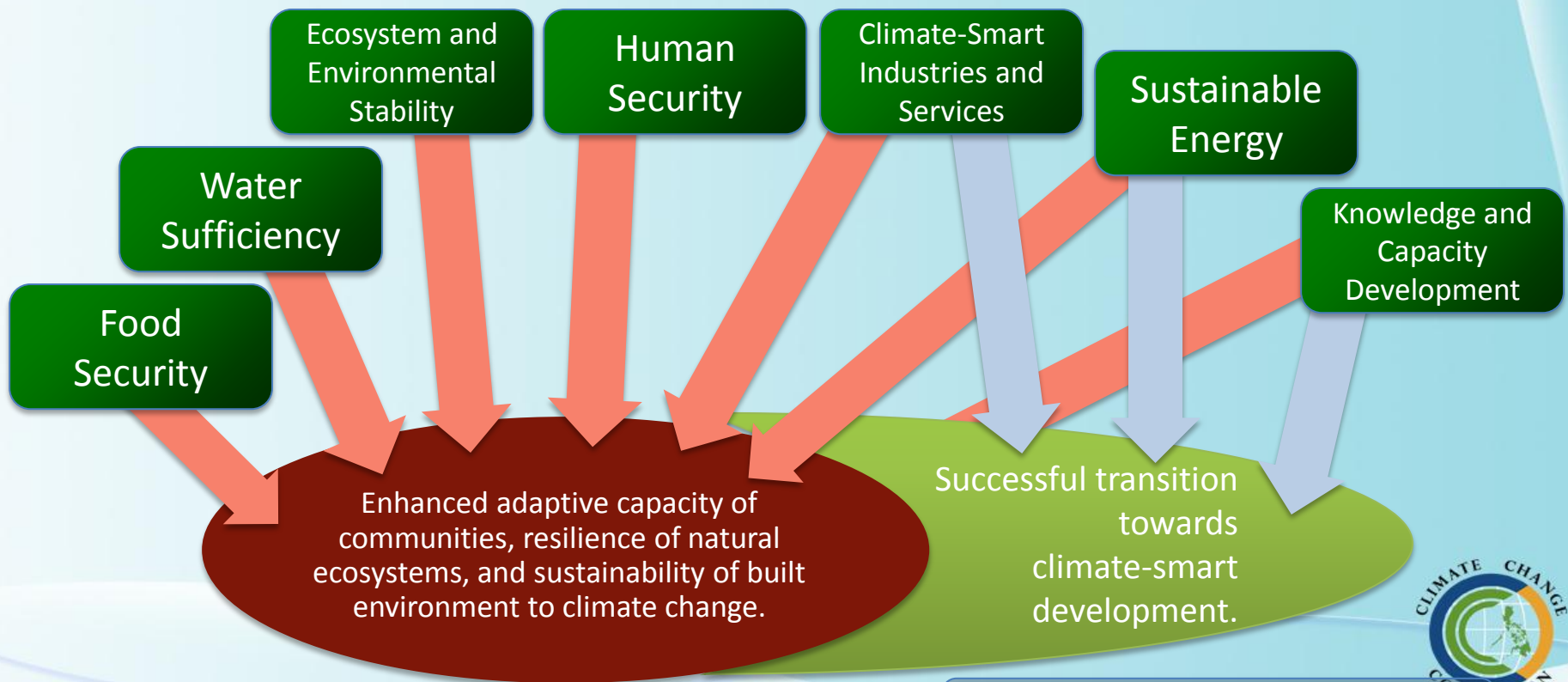
- Outlines the agenda for adaptation and mitigation for 2011 to 2028
- Aims to address urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the country relating to the dangerous consequences of climate change to vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, humans and infrastructure services
- Responding to the President's Social Contract "Keeping the Promise"



NCCAP'S ULTIMATE GOAL

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 gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development

Intermediate Outcomes



Ultimate Outcomes

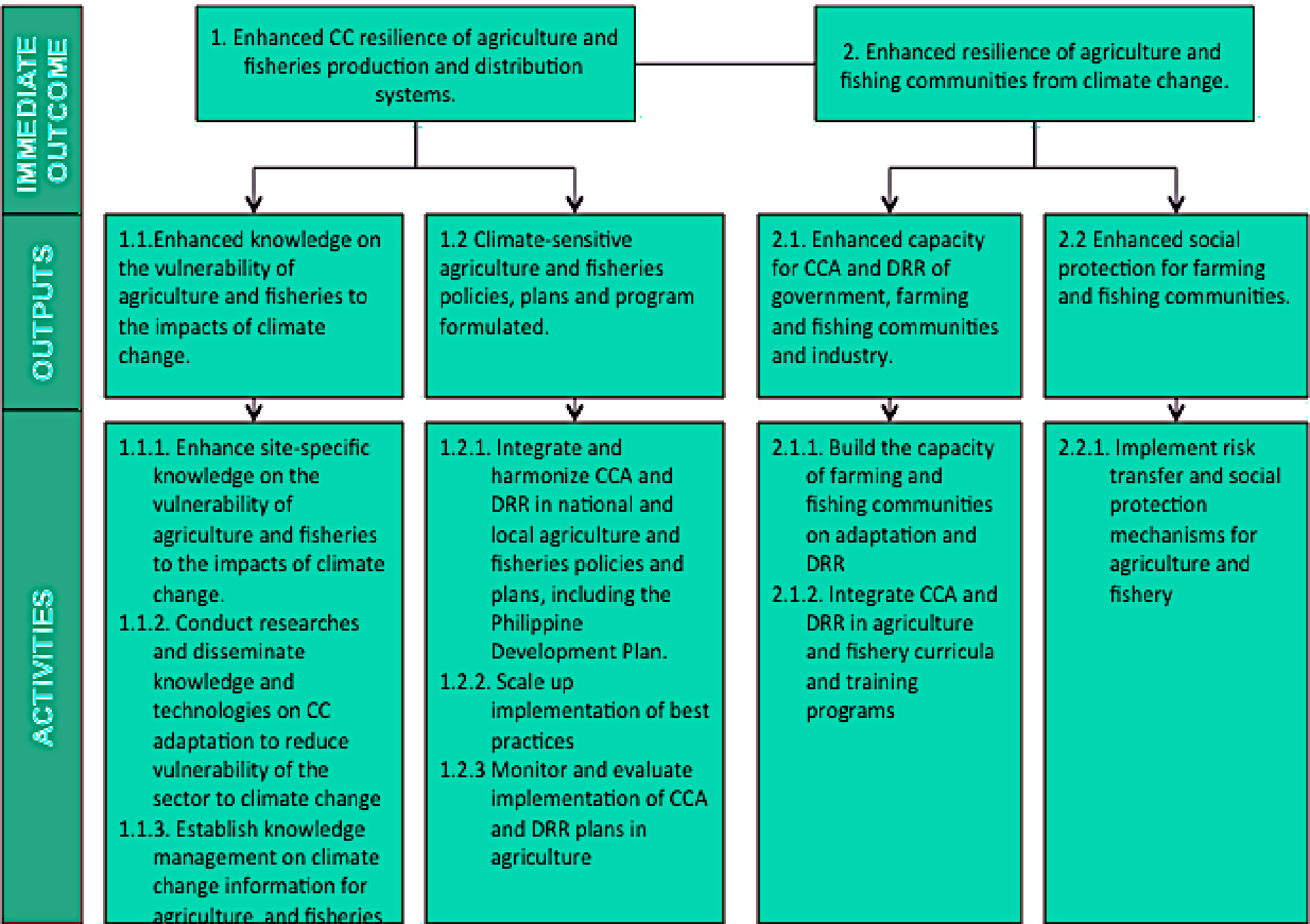


NCCAP

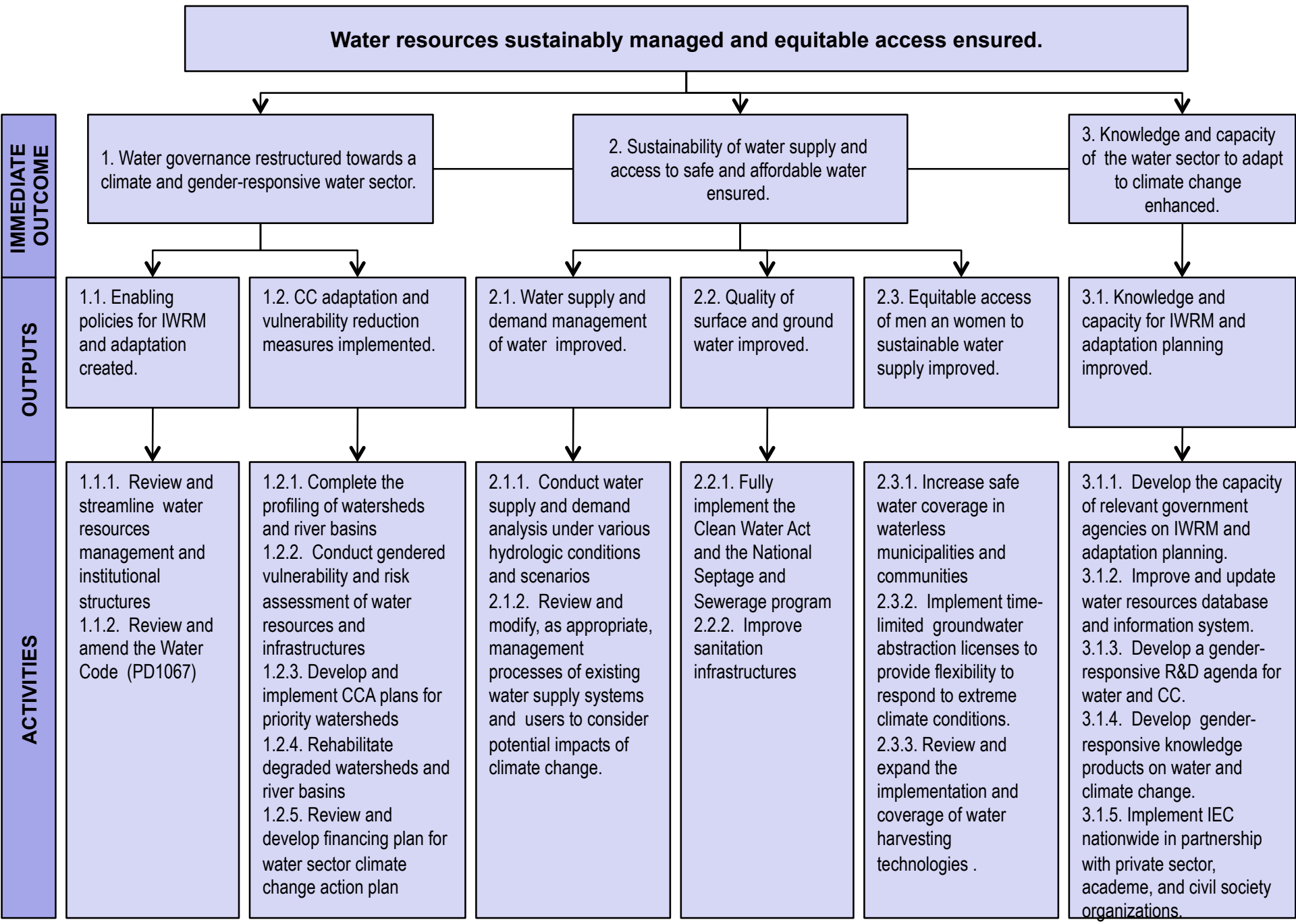
ULTIMATE OUTCOMES	1.0 Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.	2.0 Successful transition towards climate-smart development.
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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	100 Food Security	200 Water Sufficiency	300 Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	400 Human Security	500 Climate-smart Industries and Services	600 Sustainable Energy	700 CC Knowledge and Capacity Development
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	Availability, stability, accessibility, affordability, safe and healthy food ensured amidst climate change.	Water resources sustainably managed and equitable access ensured.	Enhanced resilience and stability of natural systems and communities.	Reduced risks of the population from climate change and disasters.	Climate-resilient, eco-efficient and environment-friendly industries and services developed, promoted and sustained.	Sustainable renewable energy and ecologically efficient technologies adopted as major components of sustainable development.	Enhanced knowledge on and capacity to address climate change.

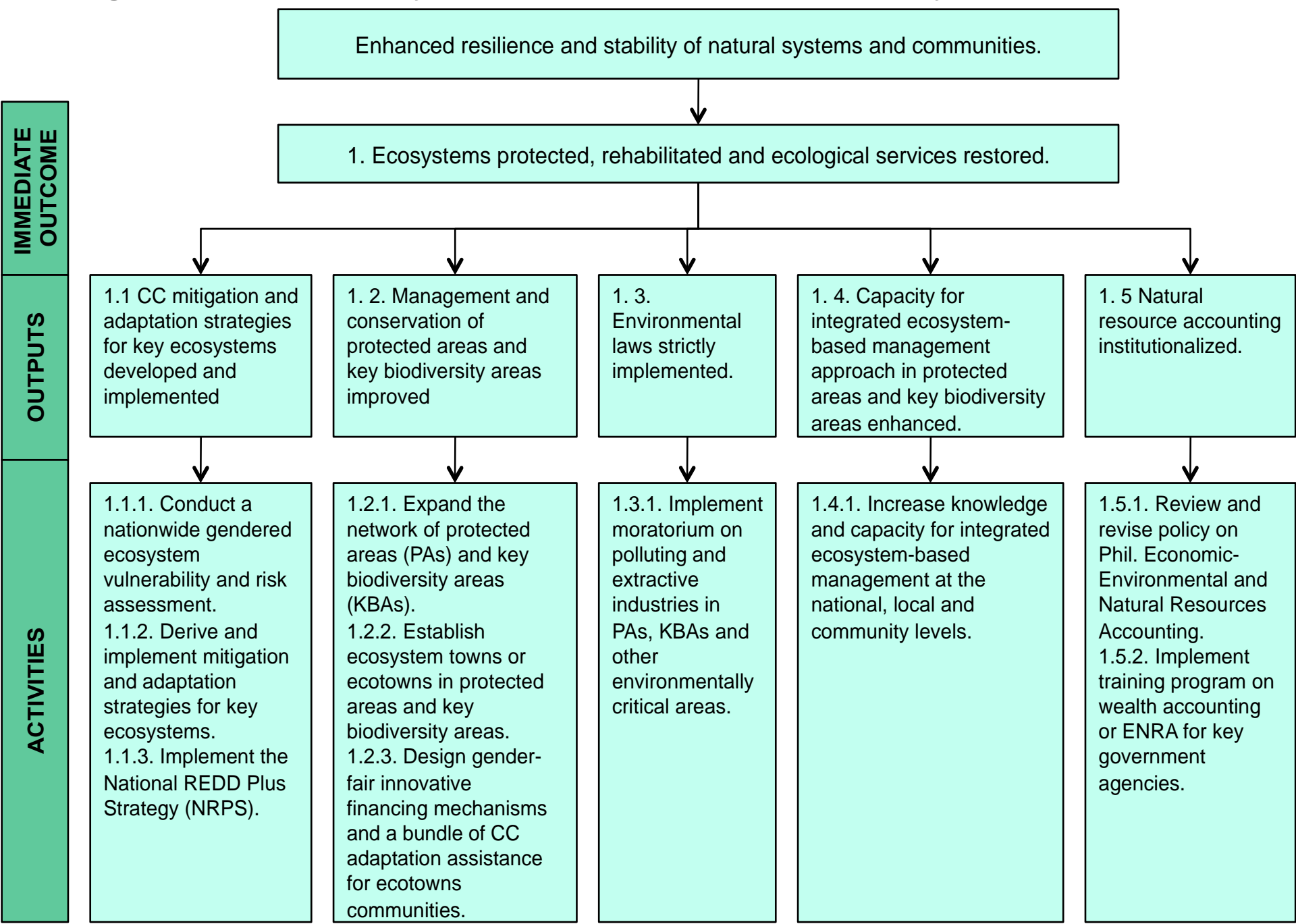
Strategic Actions on Food Security for 2011 to 2028



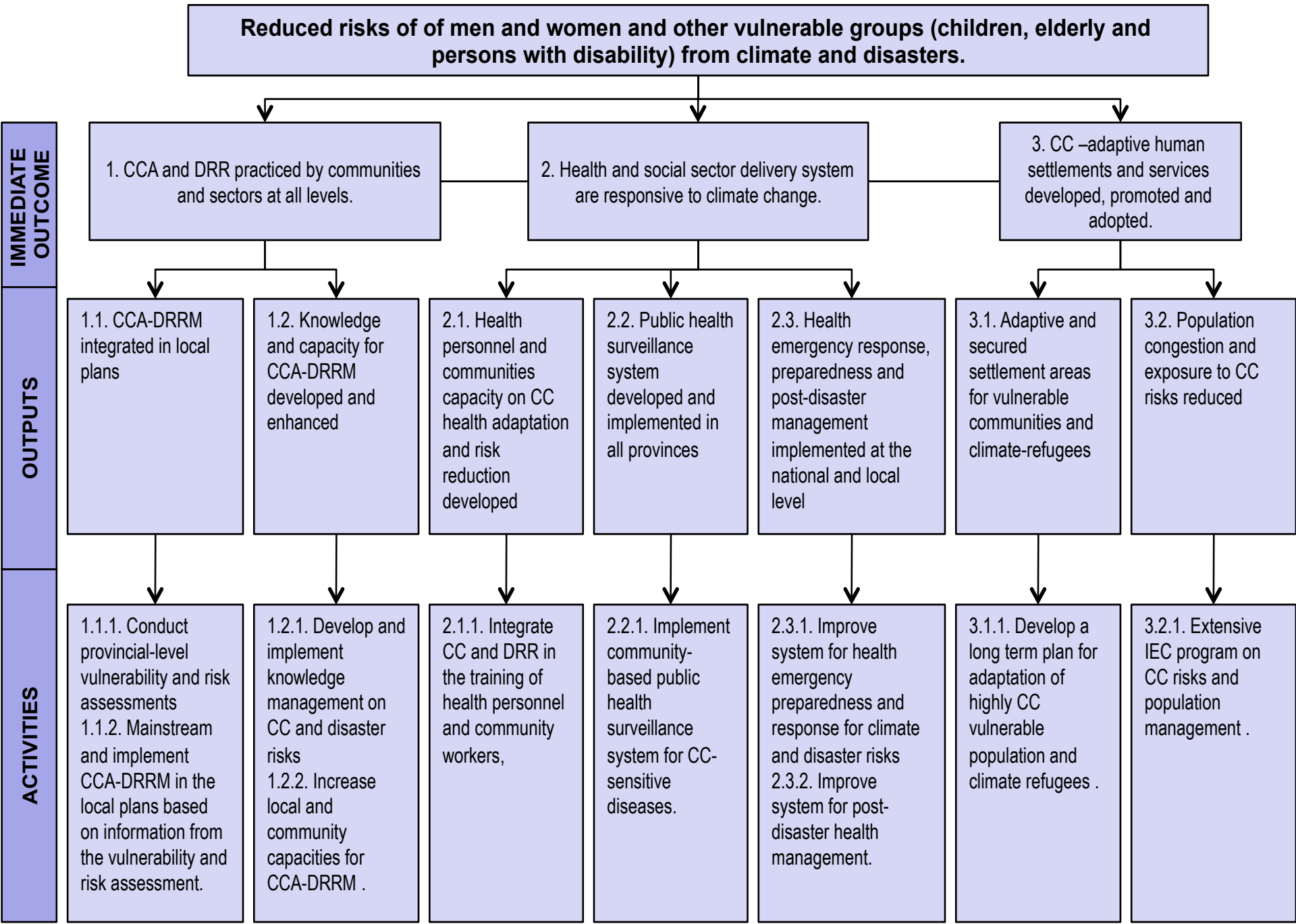
Strategic Actions on Water Sufficiency Actions for 2011-2028



Strategic Actions on Ecosystem and Environmental Stability for 2011 to 2028

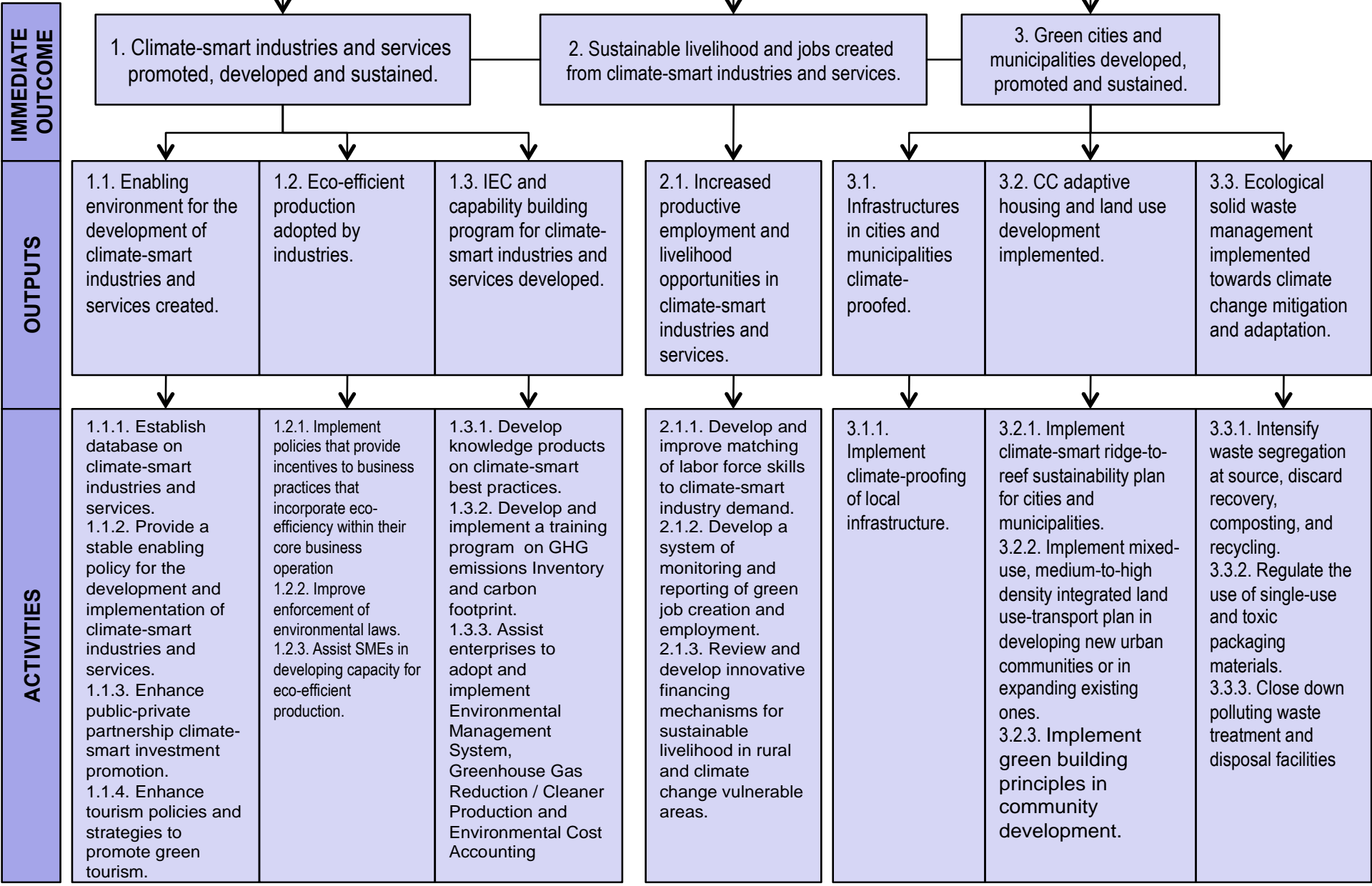


Strategic Actions on Human Security for 2011 to 2028

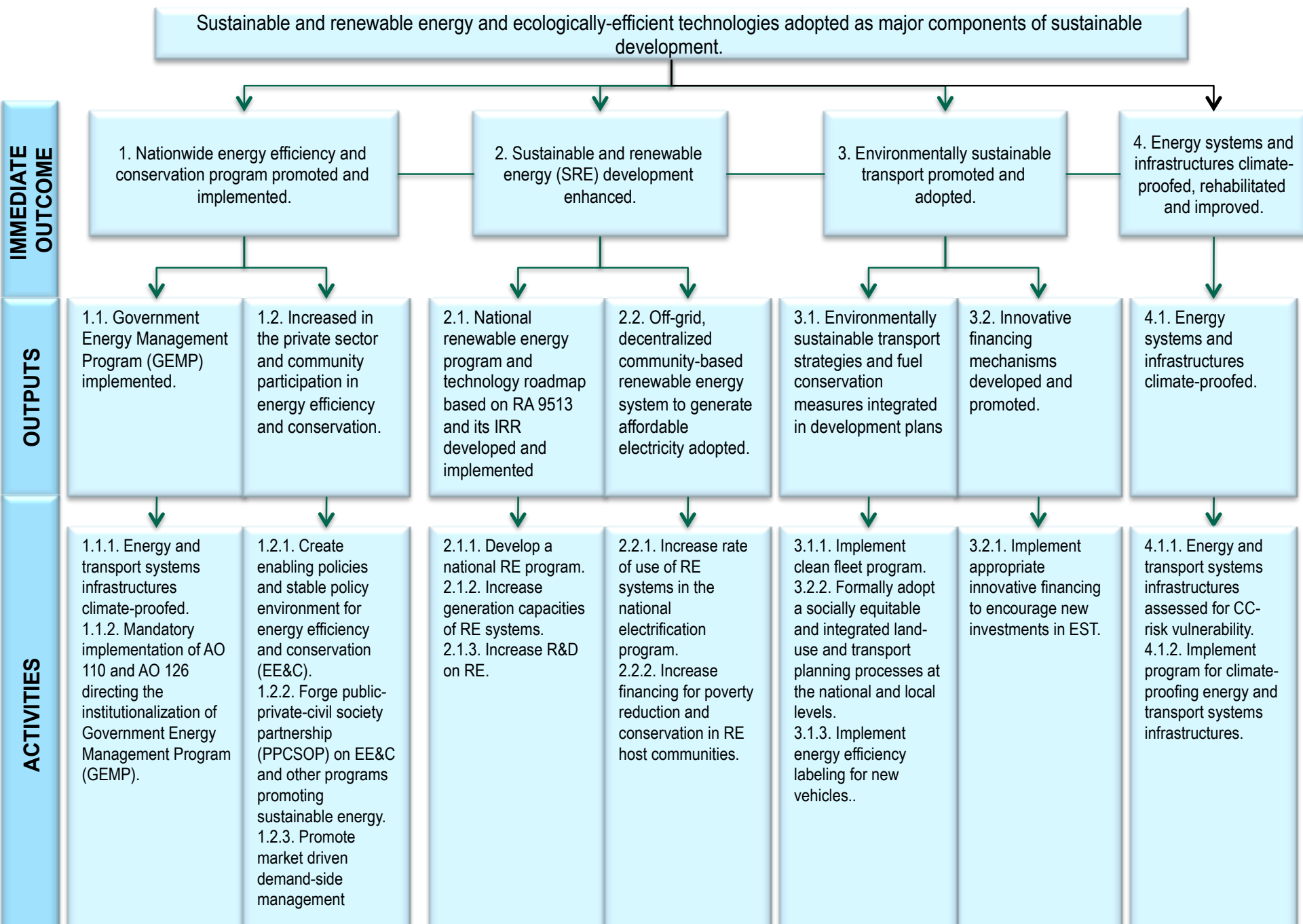


Strategic Actions on Climate-smart Industries and Services for 2011-2028

Climate change-resilient, eco-efficient and environment-friendly industries and services, and sustainable towns and cities promoted, developed, and sustained.



Strategic Actions on Sustainable Energy for 2011-2028



Capacity Development defined

- UNDP: the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.
- OECD: the process by which individuals, groups and organisations, institutions and countries develop, enhance and organise their systems, resources and knowledge; all reflected in their abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and achieve objectives.



Capacity Development defined

- GTZ: the process of strengthening the abilities or capacities of individuals, organisations and societies to make effective and efficient use of resources, in order to achieve their own goals on a sustainable basis.
- UNEP: Means by which skills, experience, technical and management capacity are developed within an organisational structure, often through the provision of technical assistance, short/long-term training, and specialist inputs. The process may involve the development of human, material and financial resources.



Capa Dev as a Strategic Priority

- First, there exist large human resources that can be tapped or developed to deliver services. In fact, a large proportion of government budget goes to personnel services.
- Based on the MDGF Cap Assessment report, the national average is 2.53 implying that a CCA policy is in its advanced stage of being the major development direction of the country in response to the adverse impacts of climate change. Overall national rating is 2.51, with the highest of 2.69 for the functional capacity to engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue and the lowest, 2.34 for the functional capacity to assess a situation and create a vision and mandate.



Cap Dev as a Strategic Priority

- NEDA study, conducted through the MDGF 1656: Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change project, found 3 core issues that have to be addressed (NEDA 2010):
 - the need for the participating institutions to formulate their CCA Policy which would serve as a guide for them to effectively address climate change adaptation and mitigation;
 - the need for “relevant, timely and accessible data and information” is critical for the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation;
 - the need to build knowledge and capacities of staff and officers of agencies on climate change adaptation and mitigation.



Capa Dev as a Strategic Priority

- Second, building communities' capacities for climate adaptation also builds their ability to cope with the impacts of climate change. Where these capacities have been destroyed due to economic failure and natural disasters, the focus of capacity development is on retaining existing capacity assets and motivating a return of capacity. The basic principle during times of crises is to **'building back better'** capacities so that communities are able to recover faster from the crises.

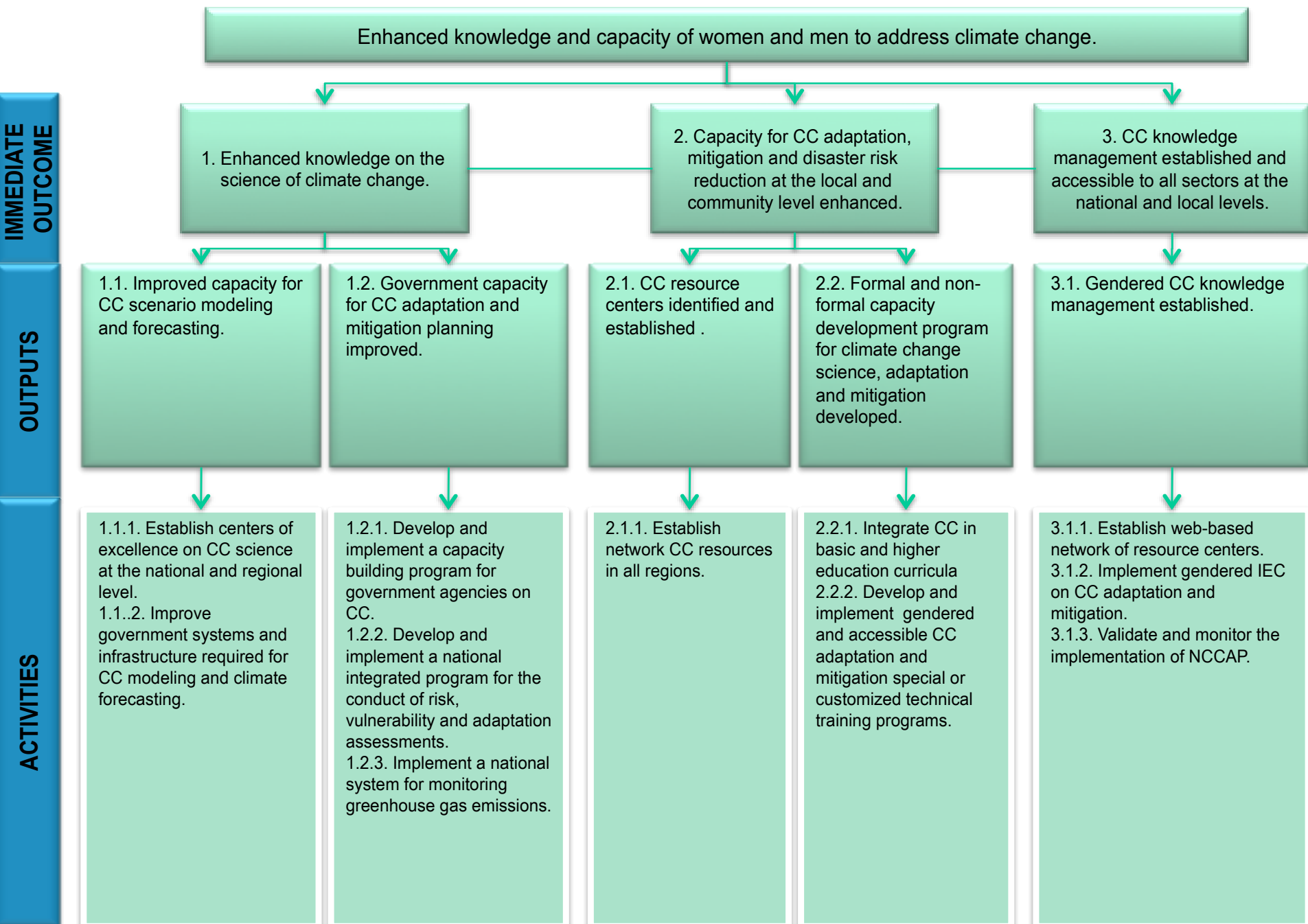


Cap Dev and Strategic Knowledge

- The following are the key issues that should be addressed under strategic knowledge:
 - Having access to relevant information and localizing it from the Philippine perspective
 - Creating a good data management and reporting system
 - Disseminating relevant information



Strategic Actions for Knowledge and Capacity Development for 2011-2028



NCCAP: Means of Implementation

Financing

GAA, Climate
Financing and
ODA, Private
Sector

Valuation

Natural
Resource
Accounting,
Total
Economic
Valuation

Multi- stakeholder Partnerships

Mechanism
of ensuring
inclusiveness
and buy-in;
Encourage
Public-Private
Partnership

Policy and Planning Mainstreaming

Capacity
Assessment
and
Development

ECO-TOWNS

***Ecologically Stable
and Economically
Resilient Towns***

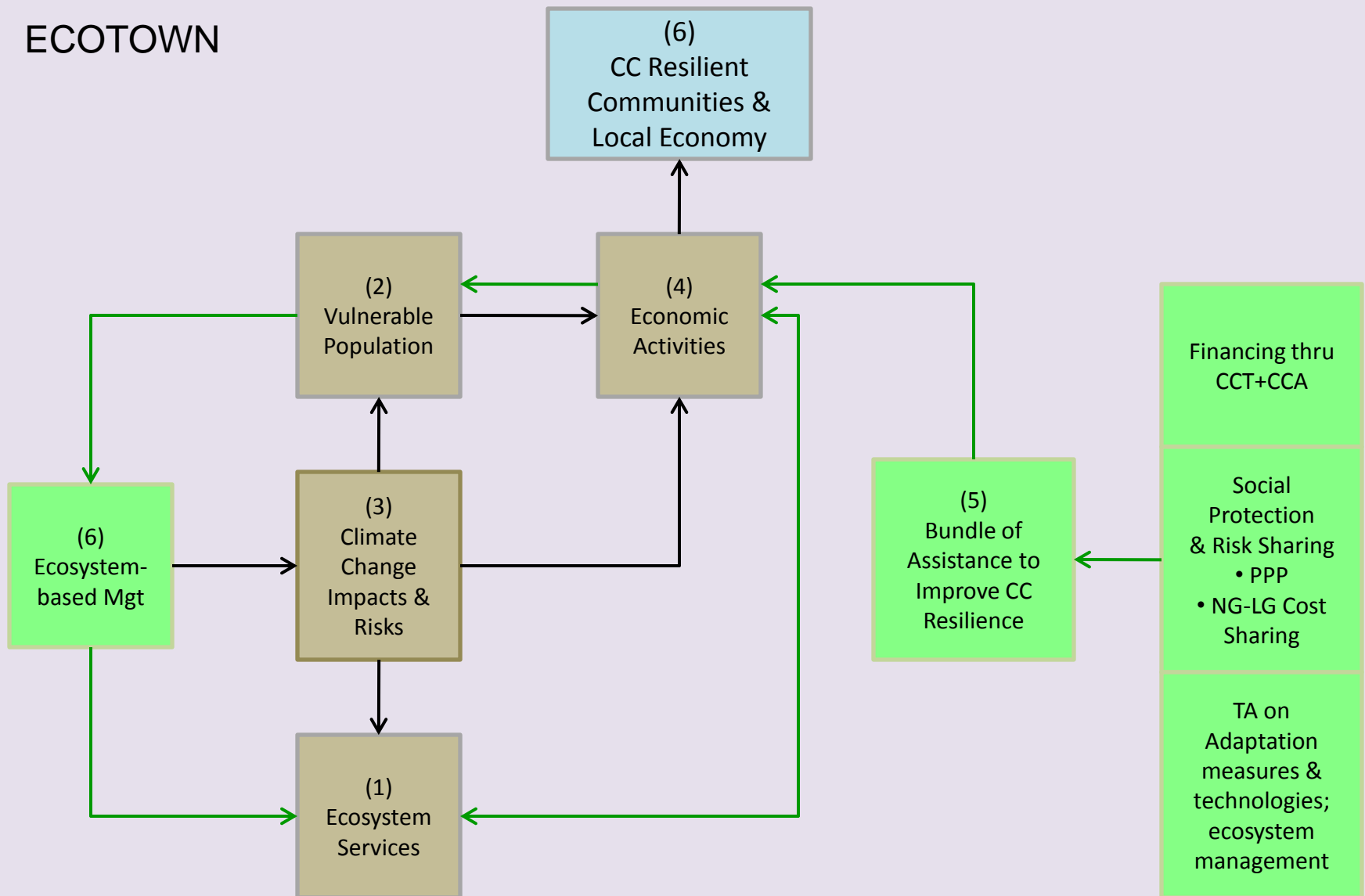
Implementation of the
National Climate Change Action Plan
at the local level

Planning unit composed of municipalities or a group of municipalities located within and in the boundaries of critical key *biodiversity areas* (forest, coastal/marine and fishery, or watersheds), highly vulnerable to climate change risks due to its geography, geographic location, and poverty situation



Enabling Climate Change Resilient Communities and Local Economy: Ecotown Framework (Ecosystem Based Management)

ECOTOWN



Pilot Protected Areas

Criteria for Selection

- Eastern Seaboard
- Top Ten Poorest Provinces
- Top Eco-Tourism Sites
- Key Biodiversity Areas

Northern Luzon

Batanes PLS

Apayao Lowland Forest
Penablanca

Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park

North Central Sierra Madre
Mt. Dingalan

Southern Luzon

Polilio Island

East Coast of Catanduanes

Mt. Isarog

Apo Reef
El Nido

Tubbataha Reef

Puerto Princesa Under-ground River

Mt. Mantalingajan

Visayas

Biri-Larosa PLS

Samar Island Natural Park

Sohoton Cave

Siargao PLS

Mt. Malindang Natural Park

Mt. Hilong-Hilong

Lituban-Quipit Watershed

Agusan Marsh

Mt. Apo

Mindanao

Tawi-Tawi



Ecotourism in the Philippines

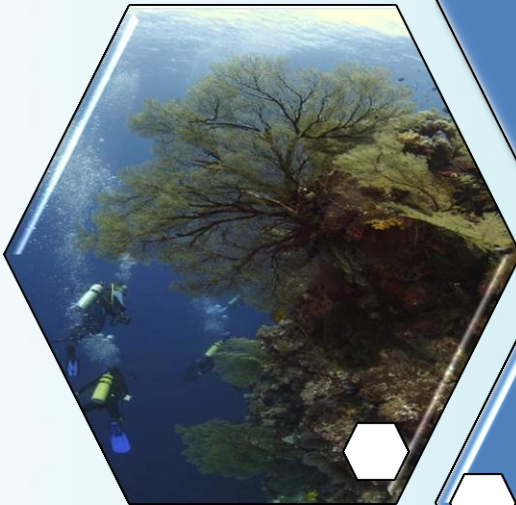
32
Ecotourism
Sites

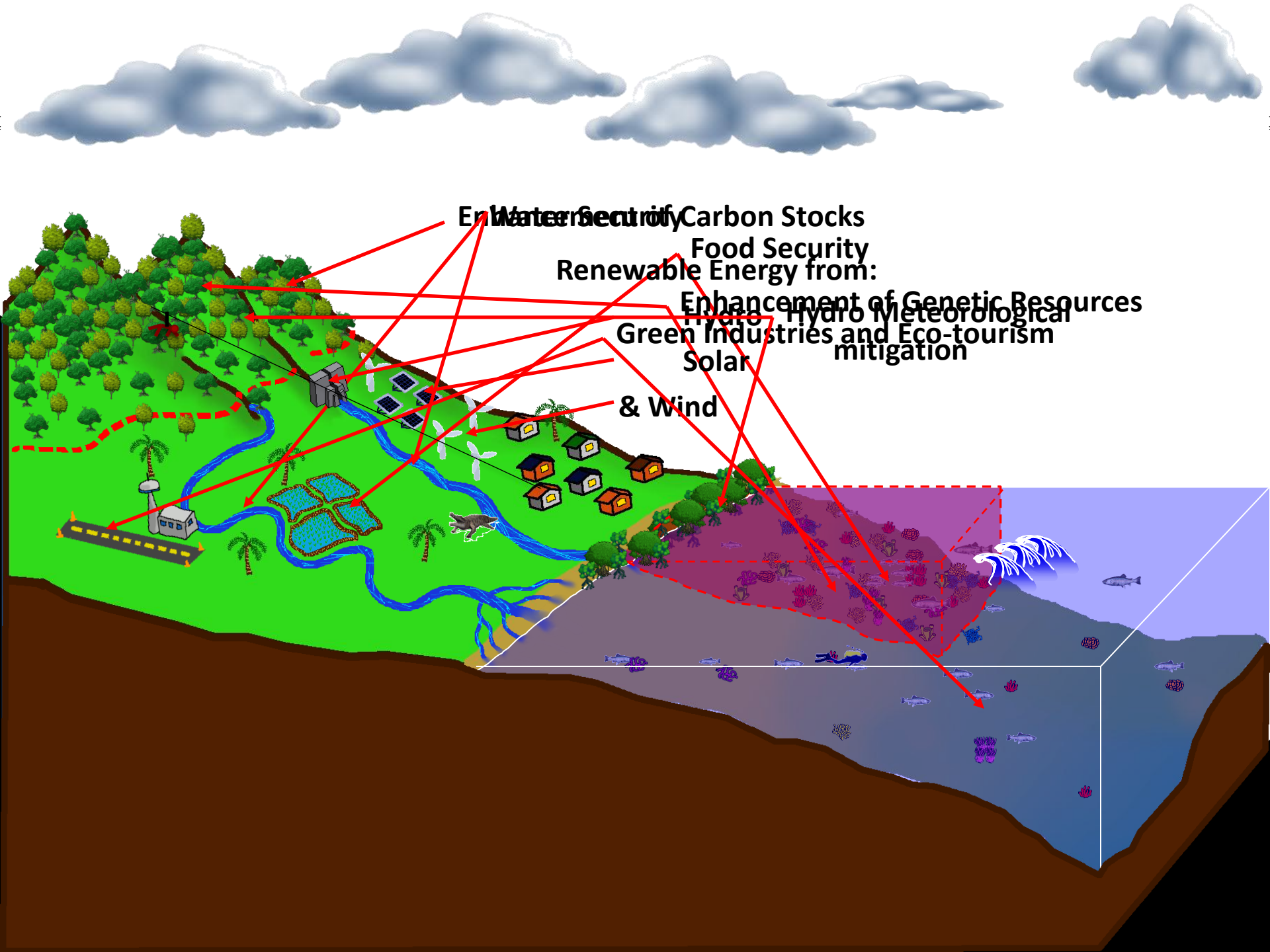
Batanes; Penablanca
PLS; Mt. Mayon; Apo
Reef; Siargao Is.;
Agusan Marsh; Mt.
Apo; Lake Sebu; Mt.
Kanla-on; Apo Is.;
Lake Danao; Sohoton
Cave

22 Protected
Areas with
Management
Plan

12 with
Business
Plans

Batanes; Hundred Is.; Mt.
Makiling; Taal Volcano; Mt.
Isarog; Mt. Mayon; Mt.
Bulusan; Mt. Guiting-
Guiting; Apo Reef; El Nido;
Tubbataha Reef; Siargao Is.;
Agusan Marsh; Mt. Apo;
Lake Sebu; Mt. Kanla-on;
Tanon Strait; Apo Is.; Lake
Danao; Sohoton Cave





Enhancement of Genetic Resources
Food Security
Carbon Stocks
Renewable Energy from:
Green Industries and Eco-tourism
Hydro
Solar
& Wind
Mitigation
Water Security
Enhancement of Genetic Resources

Thank You!



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