



PHILIPPINES' NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION AND BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT

28-30 May 2024 | UN Conference Bangkok Centre



PHILIPPINES' FIRST NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

Commitment¹:

A projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of **75%**, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional, representing the country's ambition for GHG mitigation for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors of agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy.

NON-NEGOTIABLE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

**NDC
IMPLEMENTATION
IS FOR THE
PURPOSE OF
SUPPORTING:**



SUSTAINABLE
INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT



POVERTY
ERADICATION
AND PROVISION
OF BASIC NEEDS



SECURING
SOCIAL AND
CLIMATE
JUSTICE

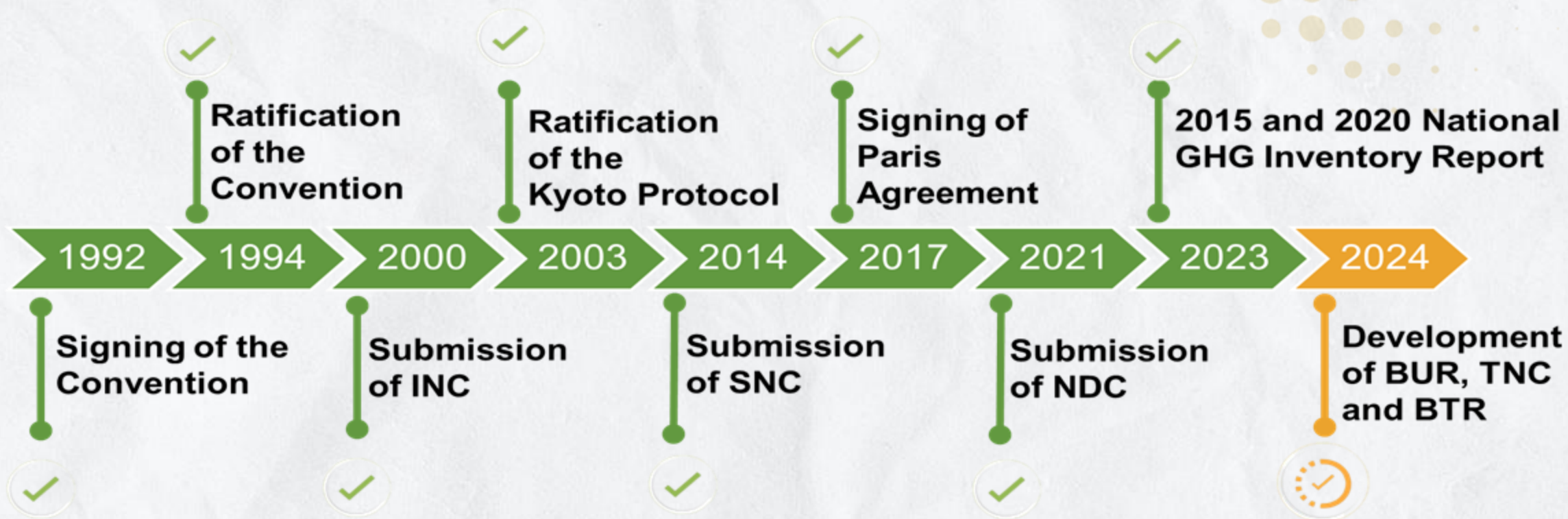


ENERGY
SECURITY

¹ Referenced against a projected business-as-usual cumulative economy-wide emission of 3,340.3 MtCO₂e for the same period

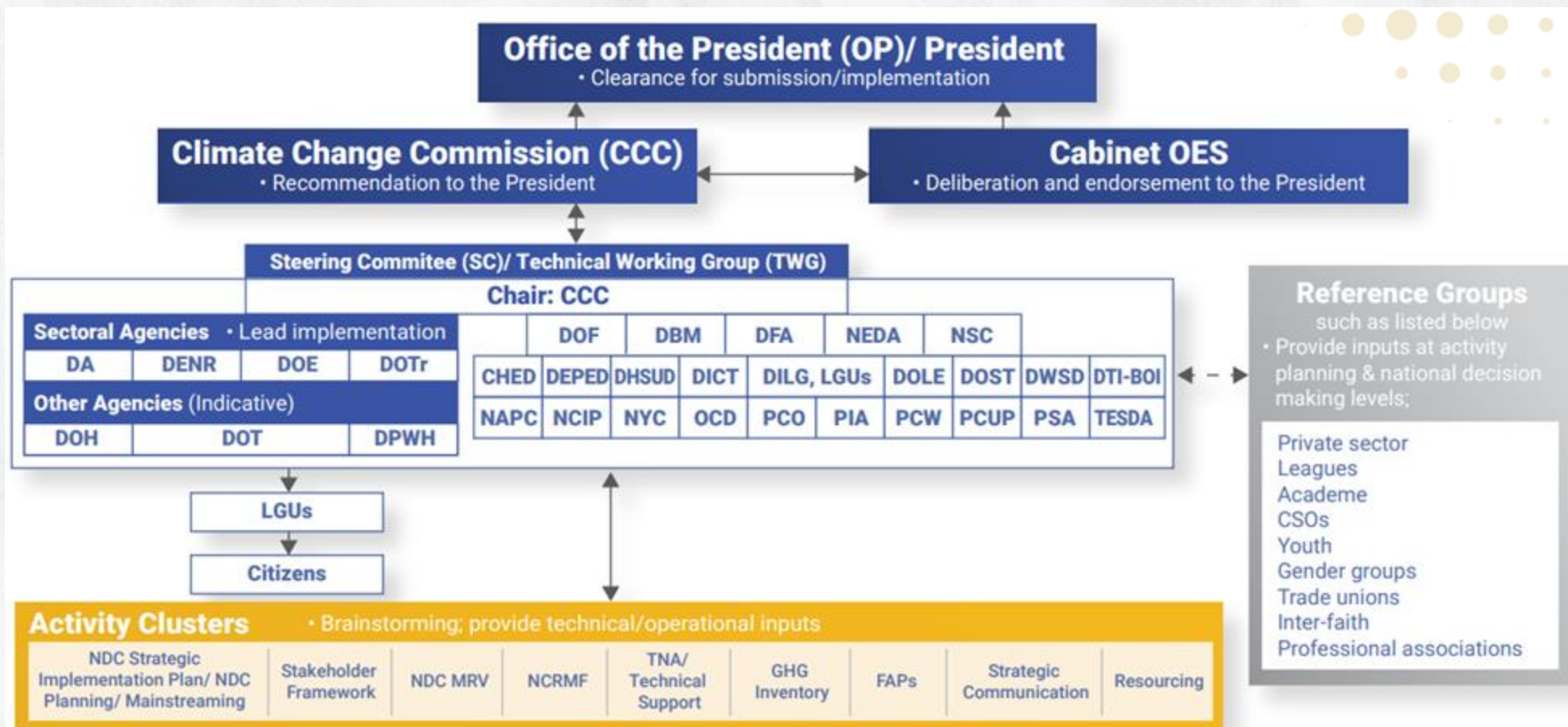


Philippine-UNFCCC Timeline





What institutional arrangements have been put in place for the development of the NDC 3.0 and BTR 1 process?





What Key stakeholders have been engaged in these processes thus far?

Stakeholders engaged in preparation of BUR and BTR





What Key stakeholders have been engaged in these processes thus far?

BTR Development support

Project:

Third National Communication (NC3) and First and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1 and 2) to the UNFCCC

Country execution agency:

Climate Change Commission (CCC)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)



Lessons learned in the Philippines First NDC process and development

- 1** Whole-of-government-and-society approach is necessary
- 2** Expertise of local experts enriched the NDC process
- 3** Private sector is the country's main engine of economic support and transformation
- 4** Early establishment of the stakeholder engagement and framework and strategy lays the foundation of inclusive decision-making process
- 5** Important to determine the financial requirements throughout the NDC process

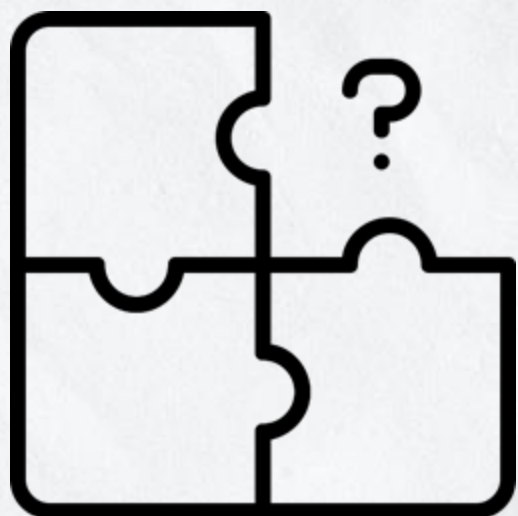


What are the key challenges in the processes thus far, especially balancing mitigation and adaptation through integrated approaches?

- 1** Lack of data to form baselines and capacity of agencies to calculate avoidance potential, adaptation co-benefits and costs of mitigation measures
- 2** Lack of data and capacity for an economy-wide approach towards NDC ambition
- 3** The need to strengthen institutional arrangements for sectoral and cross-sectoral targets



What are the key challenges in the preparations for BTR 1?



Insufficient workforce and established systems

Implementation of project/s with the set timelines

Limited technical capacity on developing GHG Inventory

- Data providers
- Inventory compilers



Thank you.