



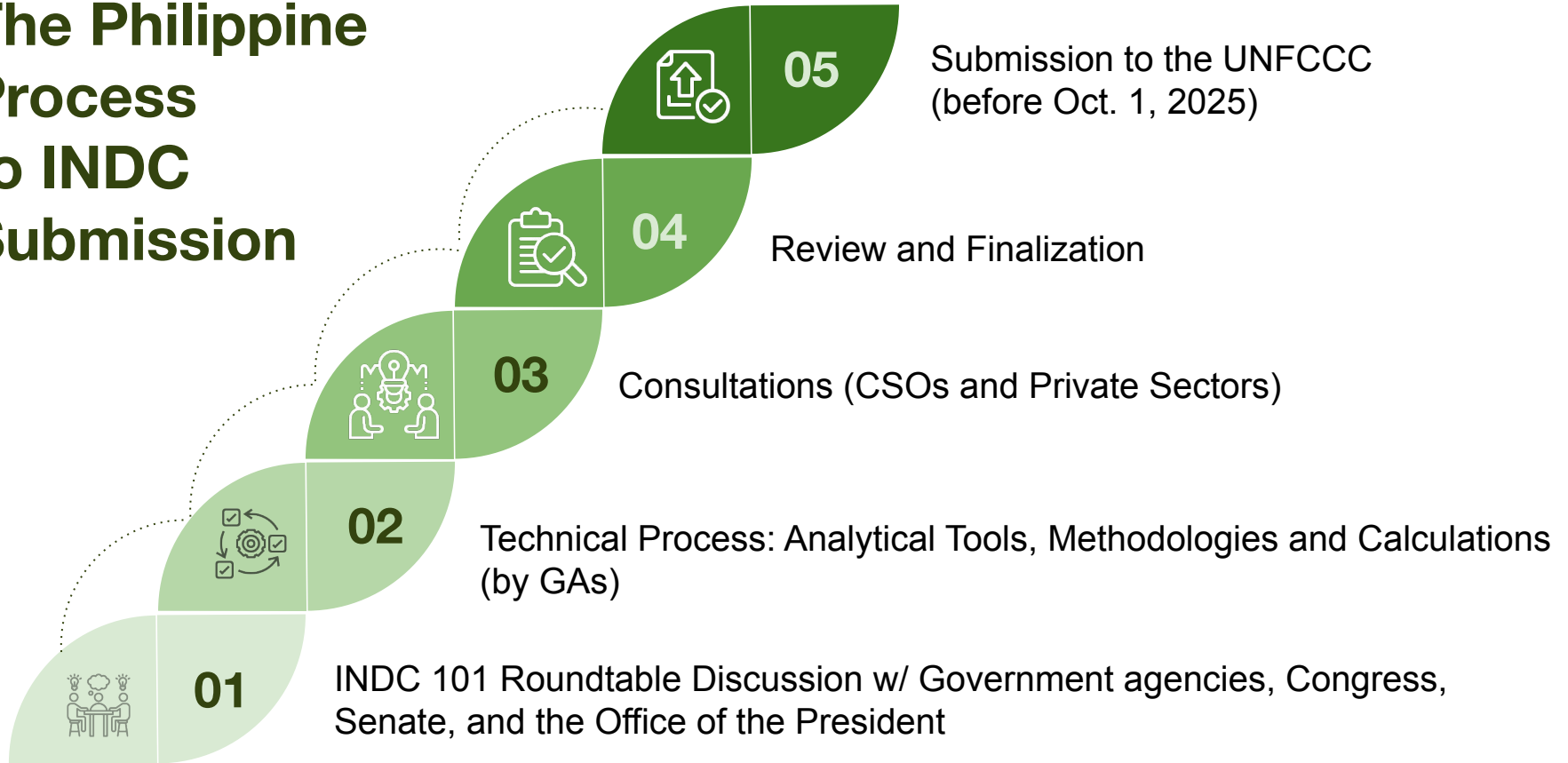
BAGONG PILIPINAS

NDC Update of the Philippines:

Advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



The Philippine Process to INDC Submission





Features of the Philippine INDC

- 70% reduction of emissions by 2030 from the business-as-usual scenario of 2000-2030 in energy, transport, forestry, industry and waste
- Reduction target is **conditional** to the provision of the means of implementation that the country will receive (finance, capacity building and technology transfer)
- Adaptation a priority
- Ensure that Loss & Damage are minimized to ensure achievement of development goals
- The INDC will be updated as more data becomes available.

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 on 23 March 2017 and it officially entered into force on 22 April 2017.
- The President's concerns on the Philippines' Accession to the Paris Agreement
 - Philippines should be allowed to industrialize and not be pressured to limit its carbon emissions (***climate justice***)
 - Developed countries should pay for climate change related damages in vulnerable countries (***compensation, loss & damage***)

The Philippines’ First NDC

Communicated its first NDC on
15 April 2021 to the UNFCCC



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Nationally Determined Contribution
Communicated to the UNFCCC on 15 April 2021

The Republic of the Philippines submits its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21 of the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Philippines' NDC supports the country's national development objectives and priorities of sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, and social and climate justice, and the transformation of its socio-economic sectors towards a climate and disaster-resilient and low carbon economy.

The Philippines shares the view that the NDC is a means to communicate opportunities for transforming our world with gender-responsive sustainable development options through the commitment of Parties to support and complement each other's endeavors in accordance with the partnership arrangement under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Developed through a whole-of-government-and-society approach, the Philippines' NDC upholds the importance of meaningful participation of women, children, youth, persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity, differently abled, indigenous peoples, elderly, local communities, civil society, faith-based organizations, and the private sector, and recognizes the indispensable value of inclusion and collaborative participation of local governments in implementing climate actions. It shall enable a market signal to support local and foreign direct green investments. The NDC recognizes the private sector as the country's main engine of economic growth and transformation, and promotes its full engagement in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Philippine NDC

Peaking Year:

2030

Sectors Covered



Agriculture



Waste



Industry



Transport



Energy

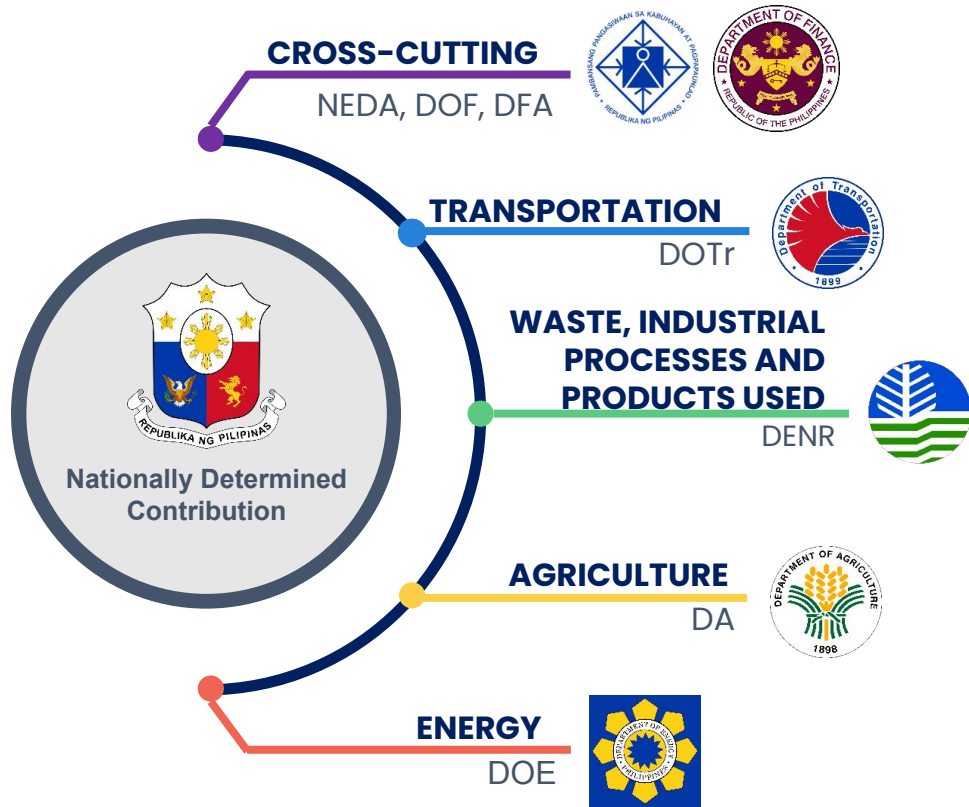
75% GHG emission reductions / avoidance commitment

72.29% - conditional commitment

2.71% - unconditional commitment

2020-2030 cumulative BAU emissions:

3,340.3 MTCO₂e



Nationally Determined Contributions

outlines priority policies and measures (PAMs) to reduce or avoid emissions in the five sectors

Commitments and Cost of NDC Policies and Measures (PAMs)

GHG REDUCTION

67 MtCO₂e

INVESTMENT COST

USD 32.8 BILLION

- Greening of PUVs
- Expand railways
- Improve mass transit and active travel



IPPU

GHG REDUCTION

59 MtCO₂e

INVESTMENT COST

USD 194 MILLION

- Substitute SCMs for clinker in cement
- Shift to low GWP refrigerants for RAC
- Establish dedicated ODS/HFCs destruction facilities



Waste

GHG REDUCTION

66 MtCO₂e

INVESTMENT COST

USD 1.6 BILLION

- Expand wastewater treatment facilities in HUCs
- Improve solid waste materials recovery
- Cut methane emissions through organic waste composting



Transport

7%

7%

6%



Agriculture

GHG REDUCTION

211 MtCO₂e

INVESTMENT COST

USD 1 BILLION

- Adopt innovative practices in paddy rice cultivation for flood control and water management
- Promote biodigesters for livestock manure management

PAMs TOTAL GHG REDUCTIONS

990 MtCO₂e

TOTAL INVESTMENT COST

USD 72 B

59%



Energy

GHG REDUCTION

587 MtCO₂e

INVESTMENT COST

USD 36.5 BILLION

- Boost energy efficiency across all sectors
- Improve the grid
- Increase RE capacity
- Switch to EVs

NDC Next Steps

- Engage experts
- Institutionalize TWG for the NDC to align with a long-term strategy beyond scope of EO 174
- Update GHG emission projections
- Develop a comprehensive investment plan (NDCIP with Financial Strategy/Plan)
- Shall include FOLU sector
- Will submit next NDC in 2025



The **Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan** and the **National Adaptation Plan** of the Philippines and will serve as the **mitigation and adaptation blueprint** for the country to increase our resilience to climate impacts and to optimize opportunities to transition to a low-carbon development pathway.

The Philippine NDC Implementation Plan

The Nationally Determined Contribution PAMs

- The initial phase of mitigation actions, encapsulated as the NDC Policies and Measures (PAMs), are articulated in this plan.

Governance

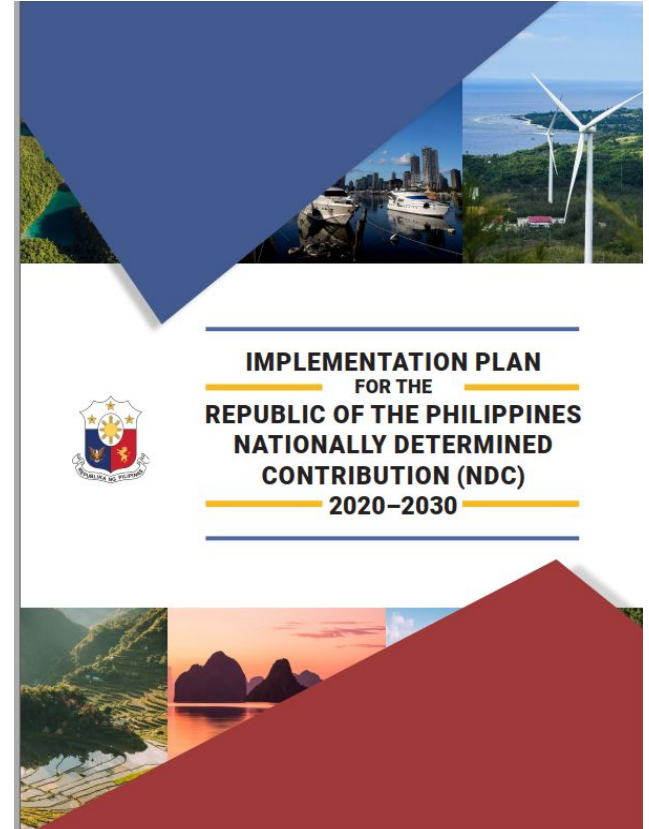
- The plan delineates governance and implementation structures, along with the specifics of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), and financing.

Measurement, Verification and Reporting (MRV)

- The MRV framework outlined in this plan establishes a systematic approach for measuring and reporting the implementation and impact of mitigation actions, along with the financial resources allocated for their support.

Financing

- The Philippines requires significant investment to implement its NDC targets.



NDC Implementation Roadmap:

Six Pillars to NDC Delivery for the short, medium and long-term

01

Deliver Mitigation Actions

- Delivery of PAMs (Ongoing - 2030)
- Identification of gaps in sector programs (2024-2030)
- Continuous development of PAMs (2024-2030)
- Integration of PAMs into budget and planning processes (2024-2025)
- Formalizing inter-governmental coordination (2024 - 2025)

Financing sources: GAA, Development Partners PPP, climate finance facilities, Article 6

02

Advance International Cooperation

- Prioritize PAMs for international funding support (2024-2030)
- Develop mid-term program for international support and update regularly (2024-2030)

Financing sources: GAA, development partners

2 ZERO HUNGER



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



03

Develop Market-based Actions

- Develop required policies and regulations to enable trading (2024-2025)
- Clearly identify sectors/actions that can be traded, and those in which no trading is possible (2024-2025)

Financing sources: GAA, development partners

04

Strengthen Resilience And Adaptive Capacity

- Clearly identify resilience/adaptation co-benefits in PAM and use resilience as a driver for PAM revisions (2024-2030)¹³

Financing sources: GAA, development partners

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



05

Cascading Sub-national Actions

- Identify responsibilities, capacities and needs at LGU level (2024)
- Develop capacity-strengthening program as required in response to the assessment (2024-2030)

Financing sources: GAA, development partners

06

Engaging Private Sector

- Identify and address required incentives and legislative/regulatory/institutional actions to promote private sector participation (2024-2030)
- Develop an approach to green procurement in support of the NDC (2024)

Financing sources: GAA, development partners

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Key Considerations for NDC Implementation



**Just
Transition**



**Local
Government
participation and
engagement**

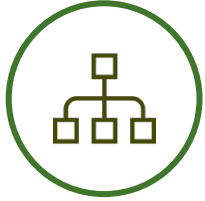


**Gender
Inclusion**



¹⁵ **Establishment of
Risk Register**

Proposed Ways Forward



Formalize Institutional NDC Arrangement

NDC Steering Committee and TWG

Target by March 2024



Develop Monitoring System

Monitoring, reporting and verification system for climate action and support

Target completion by December 2024



Develop NDC Financial Plan

Costing of PAMs implementation and financial strategy for conditional targets

Target completion by October 2024



Revisit PAMs

Quantification, assumptions and additional PAMs for the Updated NDC

Target completion by October 2025



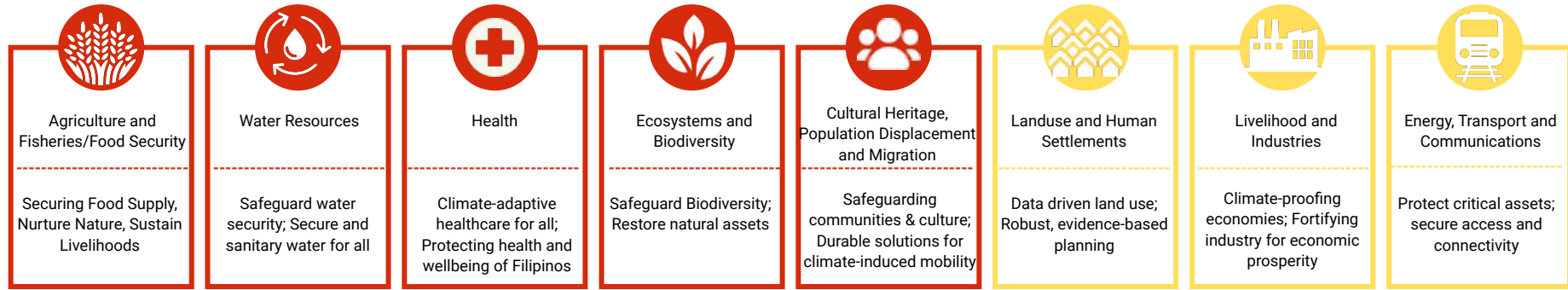
Update NDC

Revisit target and inclusion of sectors such as forestry

Target submission of updated NDC by December 2025

National Adaptation Plan

For the most critical sectors for the Philippines, cross sectoral and sector specific strategies defined



- STRENGTHEN INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE
- SAFEGUARD LIVELIHOODS WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION & REGULATIONS
- EMPOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS & COMMUNITIES
- MAINSTREAM INTEGRATED ADAPTATION GOVERNANCE
- SCALE NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

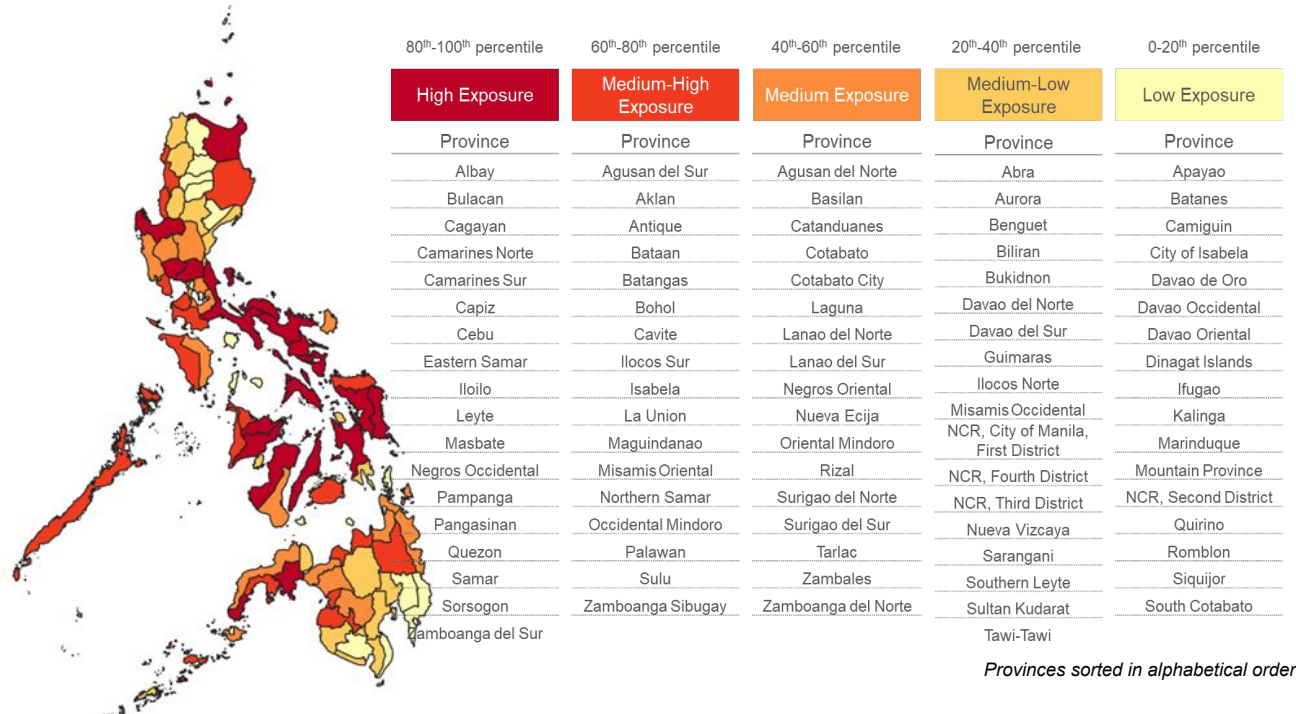


Pillars for well-being and stability



Factors underpinning economic resilience

18 provinces identified as 'high exposure' areas based on provincial categorization



Exposure score calculated based on social, physical and economic dimensions across 5 climatic-impact drivers

Categorization of provinces based on exposure score; further downscaling needed for granularity on sectoral prioritization

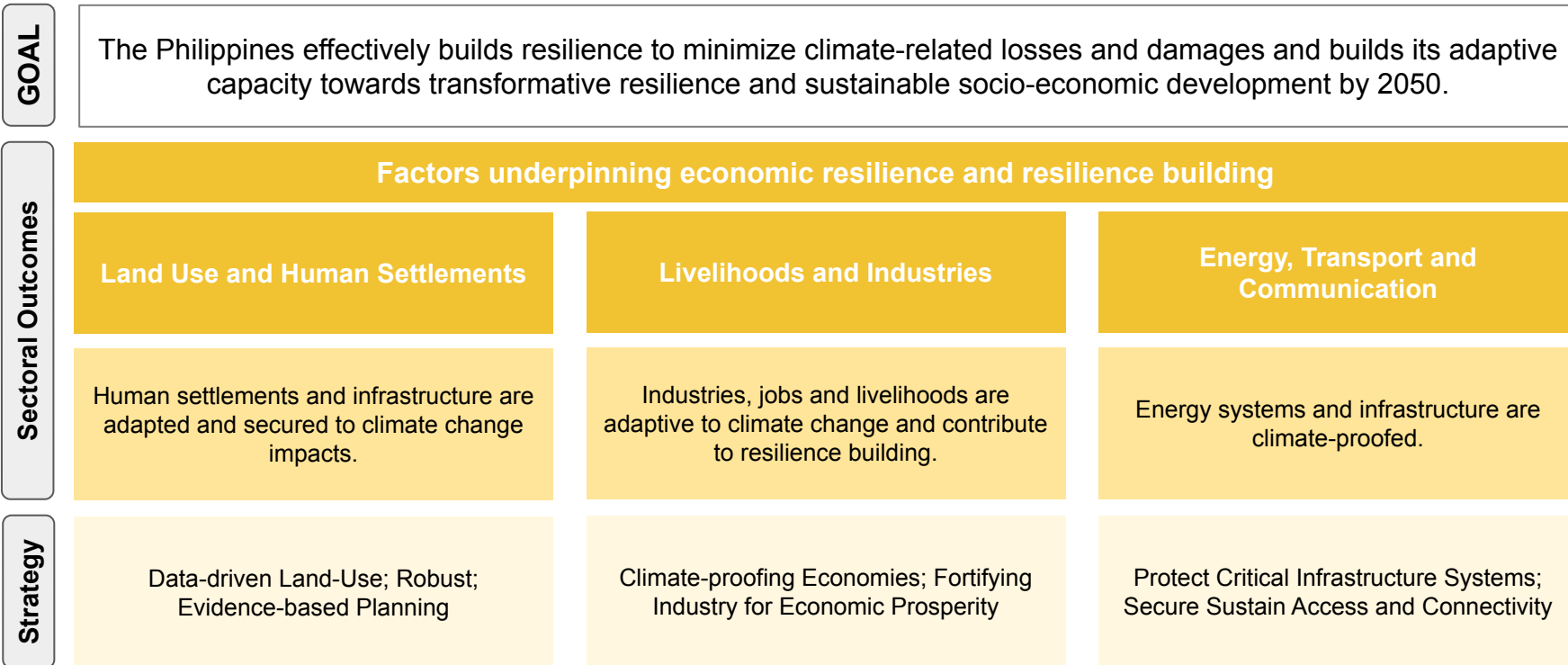
Provinces sorted in alphabetical order

NOTE: 2030 SSP5-8.5, 10 year return period used for extreme sea levels; Limitation: Extreme heat indicators are at 0.5 x 0.5 degrees resolution and associated to the nearest municipality which are aggregated at province level | Source: BCG Analysis

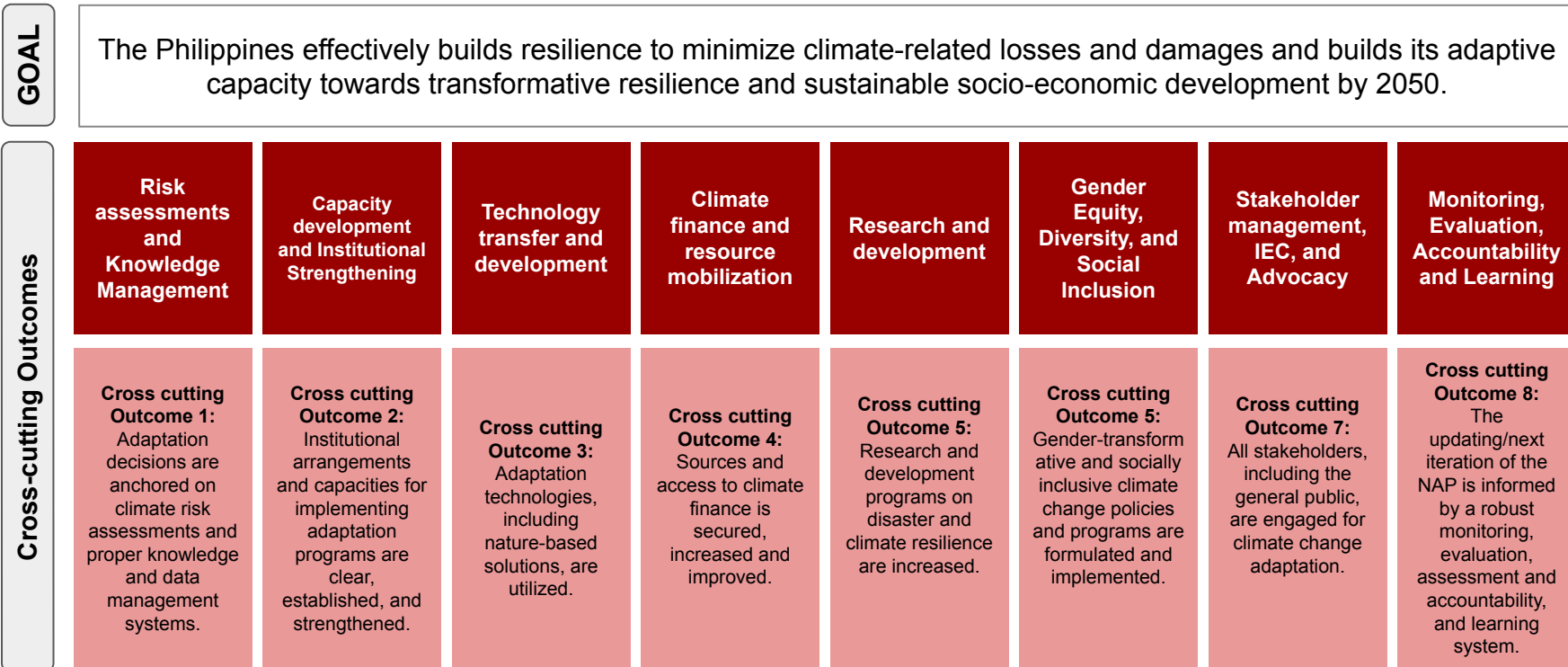
NAP Strategic Framework

GOAL	The Philippines effectively builds resilience to minimize climate-related losses and damages and builds its adaptive capacity towards transformative resilience and sustainable socio-economic development by 2050.				
Sectoral Outcomes	Pillars for well-being and stability				
	Agriculture and Fisheries and Food Security	Water Resources	Health	Ecosystems and Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage and Population Displacement and Migration
	Availability, stability, access, affordability, safe and nutritious food is ensured amidst climate change.	Water resources are sustainably managed amidst climate change, and equitable access is ensured.	Climate change risks to population health and health systems are reduced/avoided.	Resilience and stability of different ecosystems and other natural systems are ensured.	Cultural heritage and well-being of persons and communities displaced by conflicts & disasters caused by climate change are protected.
Strategy	Securing Food Supply; Nurture Nature, Sustain Livelihoods	Safeguard Water Security; Secure and Sanitary Water for All	Climate-Adaptive Healthcare for All; Protecting Health and Well-Being of Filipinos	Safeguard Biodiversity; Restore Natural Assets	Safeguarding Communities and Culture; Durable Solutions for Climate-Induced Mobility

NAP Strategic Framework



NAP Strategic Framework



Maraming salamat po.

For more information, you may contact the DENR Climate Change Service through:



+632 8928-1194



ccs@denr.gov.ph



<https://climatechange.denr.gov.ph/>

