

Climate Change in the Philippines

Summary of Issues and Challenges

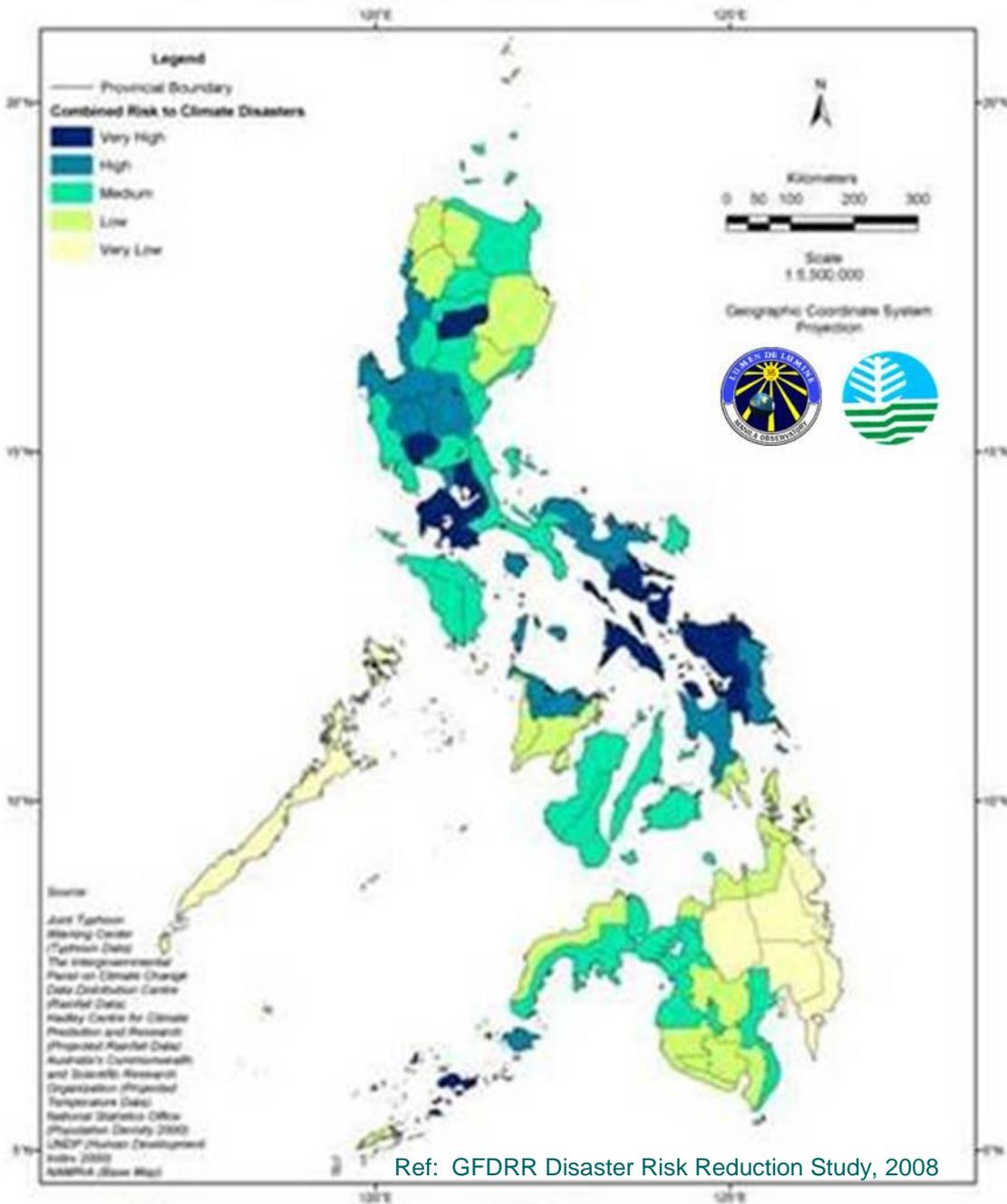


[Major Findings & Conclusions]

- The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change
- While it is a minor emitter it requires major adaptation
- To date most CC effort has been focused on mitigation - energy and transport sector
- More comprehensive focus on adaptation is needed
- Stronger links between CC agenda and disaster risk management



Combined Risk to Climate Disasters



Ref: GFDRR Disaster Risk Reduction Study, 2008

PROVINCE	
1.	Ifugao
2.	Albay
3.	Pampanga
4.	Sorsogon
5.	Rizal
6.	Cavite
7.	Sulu
8.	Biliran
9.	Laguna
10.	Northern Samar
11.	Batangas
12.	Pangasinan
13.	La Union
14.	Basilan
15.	Nueva Ecija
16.	Metro Manila
17.	Western Samar
18.	Tarlac
19.	Masbate
20.	Camarines Sur

Increasing risks affect development and progress

- Eight of the 10 poorest provinces (NCSB, 2006) are exposed to multiple hazards – weather/climate.
 - Within EAP, the Philippines has the highest number of schools/school children exposed to natural hazards
- Over past two decades, average annual direct damage around PHP19.7 billion (real 2005 prices)
 - equivalent to about 0.5% of GDP per year
 - typhoon damage accounts for around 60% of losses.
 - super typhoons more frequent and less predictable.
- In 2007, the Philippine health authorities note more frequent vector-borne diseases – reaching alert thresholds in some cases.



Increasing risks because of climate change

- Ten Philippines cities (including Manila) are along the coastline, prone to inundation - sea level rise.
- Manila Bay's coastal population is over 10 million and area accounts for 40% of GDP - commercial, industrial, agricultural, aqua-culture
 - Studies suggest a 100 cm rise in sea-level (projected by 2080) would affect over 5,000 hectares of the Bay area and over 2.5 million people.
 - A 30cm rise in sea-level (projected by 2045) would affect over 2,000 hectares and about 0.5 million people.
- The Philippines urban population is around 52% and is projected to reach 60% by 2010. At least 40% live in informal settlements, prone to flooding and mudslides.



[The Way Forward]

- Increase knowledge and awareness of climate change impacts
- Further mainstream climate change in decision-making processes
 - National
 - Strengthen climate change framework and action plan
 - Strengthen linkages between DRM and climate change.
 - Support climate change risk management in other sectors besides agriculture and energy (eg, coastal management, urban transport)



[The Way Forward]

- Further mainstream climate change in decision-making processes
 - Address short planning horizon of local executives; Improve coordination with national government; strengthen decision making tools
- More systematic and sustained advocacy (part of strategic and operational framework)
- Improve access to and affordability of CC mitigation and adaptation technologies
- Further mobilize and diversify climate risk management and financing schemes



[The Way Forward]

- Strengthen systems, practices and capacities for disaster risk management (DRM) at local and regional level - focus on reducing vulnerability.
- Develop disaster risk transfer strategy to reduce the financial burden of the public sector, share risks with private sector.
- Technical support to DOF for design of a lending facility for LGUs for DRM-related activities, soft terms to encourage LGU rehabilitation and recovery efforts



Ongoing Activities

- Climate Change and Agriculture – GEF
- Climate Change and Cities - Primer
- Carbon Finance and Energy, Solid Waste, Transport

Climate Change Strategy for the Philippines Country Program

- Disaster Management Risk Assessment/Finance
- Environment/CC/DRM Projects – Bicol River Basin
- Mainstream Climate Change/Environment in CAS
- Potential CAT DDO – pipeline 2010

