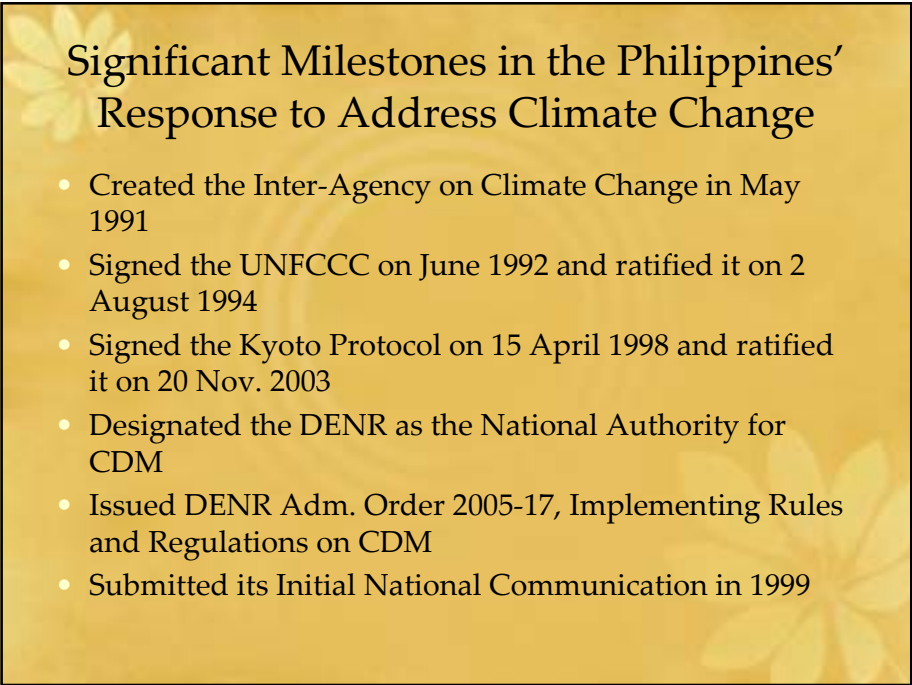




Climate Change Governance and Co-Benefits

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Significant Milestones in the Philippines' Response to Address Climate Change

- Created the Inter-Agency on Climate Change in May 1991
- Signed the UNFCCC on June 1992 and ratified it on 2 August 1994
- Signed the Kyoto Protocol on 15 April 1998 and ratified it on 20 Nov. 2003
- Designated the DENR as the National Authority for CDM
- Issued DENR Adm. Order 2005-17, Implementing Rules and Regulations on CDM
- Submitted its Initial National Communication in 1999



Presidential Task Force on Climate Change

- Presidential Administrative Order No. 171 signed by PGMA (President Arroyo) on 20 Feb. 2007



Mandate and Functions

- Conduct rapid assessment on the impacts of climate change particularly, on the most vulnerable sectors/areas of water resources, agriculture, coastal areas, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, among others.
- Ensure strict compliance to air emission standards and act with urgency to combat deforestation and environmental degradation and apprehend violators.
- Undertake/initiate strategic approaches and measures to prevent or reduce GHG emissions including fuel efficiency, energy conservation, use of renewable energy, waste management, etc.
- Conduct a massive and comprehensive public information and awareness campaign nationwide to educate the public on the climate change situation and its adverse impacts and mobilize multi-sectoral action in climate change.



Mandate and Functions

- Design concrete risk reduction and mitigation measures and adaptation responses, especially to address short-term vulnerabilities, on sectors and areas where cc will have the greatest impact.
- Collaborate with international partners at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels to support a global front to stabilize GHG emissions and institute mitigating and adaptive measures, especially for developing countries.
- Cause the integration and mainstreaming of climate risk mgt. into the development policies, plans and programs of government.
- Perform other functions as may be directed by the President.



Composition on the Task Force

- DENR Secretary – Chairman
- DOE Secretary – Member
- DOST Secretary – Member
- DA Secretary – Member
- DILG Secretary – Member
- Representatives from the private sector/civil society to be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Chairman.
- Secretariat – DENR
- Technical Arm – Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC)

Action Plan on Climate Change

Areas of Concern

- Rapid Assessment (Vulnerability /Adaptation)
- Adaptation Measures
- Mitigation Measures
- Public Awareness
- Mainstream Climate Change in Politics, Plans and Programs

Co-Benefits of Sectoral Program

-Energy-

Program

- Intensifying renewable energy resource development
- Increasing the use of alternative fuels
- Enhancing energy efficiency and conservation programs

Co-benefits

- Reduction of fossil fuel imports
- Increase the country's self sufficiency
- Promote the use of indigenous energy
- Promote use of clean energy technology
- Reduce air pollution

Co-Benefits of Sectoral Program

-Forestry-

- Green Philippines Program

- Forestation of degraded forestlands
- Reduce soil erosion
- Generate employment opportunities
- Ensure sustainability of national resource base

-Waste Management-

- Waste Management

- Waste reduction
- Less methane release
- Cost savings from the use of methane gas

Co-benefits of CDM Project Activities

Sustainable Development Benefits

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS THE MAIN DRIVER** FOR THE COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE CDM
- Sustainable development benefits and the legal capacity to participate comprise the National Approval Criteria, which serve as the bases for evaluating an application
- Paragraph 9.7 of DAO 2005-17 states:
"Project level indicators to be proposed by the project proponent in the SDBD in relation to the criteria set out in paragraphs 9.4, 9.5 and 9.6 above shall be used to identify the sustainable development impacts of a proposed CDM project activity."

Sustainable Development Benefits

- What can you give back to the host community?
The additional / step up efforts to meet basic needs on top of requirements
- Tie up SD benefits of a project activity with the Philippine Agenda 21
- Avoid generalities, describe benefits at the project level, provide indicators for each applicable criterion
- Indicators should be:
 - meaningful from a project level perspective
 - measurable or quantifiable

SD Benefits – Economic Dimension

Philippine CDM policy seeks to adhere to the antipoverty goals articulated in the PA21 and MTPDP by upholding project activities that:

- Provide livelihood and other economic opportunities in the community. Examples:
 - ✓ will generate employment opportunities and employment security particularly needed in the construction and operation stages
 - ✓ will improve productivity and product quality that will be translated to an expanded market for the farmer's produce
- Provide proper safety nets and compensatory measures for affected stakeholders. Examples:
 - ✓ will generate savings in terms of expenses incurred in waste disposal and diesel fuel purchases
 - ✓ will virtually eliminate electricity costs after repayment period and energy costs will only be confined to the operation and maintenance of the facility.

SD Benefits – Economic Dimension

Promote the use of cleaner, more efficient and environment-friendly technology in the sector. Examples:

- ✓ will adopt clean, efficient and environment-friendly technology
- ✓ will demonstrate the use of renewable energy to displace electricity requirement of the existing grid predominantly using fossil fuel
- ✓ will support the country's efforts towards energy self-sufficiency by promoting the use of indigenous fuel
- Provide new financial resources: Examples:
 - ✓ will provide new and additional financial resources for public expenditures through associated revenues from carbon finance and compost sales
 - ✓ will increase energy independence and protection from volatile fluctuations in the price of crude oil and its derivatives

SD Benefits – Environmental Dimension

Philippine CDM policy recognizes that ecological integrity is a key pillar of Philippine SD by pushing CDM project activities that:

- Comply with environmental policies and standards. Examples:
 - ✓ Air and water quality standards
 - ✓ EIS System
 - ✓ Ecological Waste Management Act
- Improve local environmental (e.g. air, water, soil) quality. Examples:
 - ✓ will have positive impacts associated with less methane releases and pollution that are within standards as well as cost savings from the use of methane gas in lieu of diesel fuel
 - ✓ will reduce harmful/toxic components of the collected biogas from contaminating groundwater, damaging existing vegetation and polluting air
- Promote sustainable use of natural resources. Examples:
 - ✓ will result to organic pollution load reduction and reduce the unsustainable use of lake and tributaries as a waste sink.
 - ✓ will reduce open dumping and burning of wastes (e.g. rice husks) in open fields and along river banks

SD Benefits – Social Dimension

Philippine CDM policy works toward instituting social order based on fairness and provision of support systems that look after the welfare of every Filipino by supporting CDM project activities that:

- Provide education and training which build the capacities of local stakeholders. Examples:
 - ✓ will provide education and training to local stakeholders that will enable them to promote and replicate the project and multiply its benefits to other communities
 - ✓ will bring new skills in operating a new facility that showcases an environment-friendly technology that mitigates impacts of climate change
- Provide vulnerable groups access to local resources and services. Examples:
 - ✓ will improve the quality of life for people living near the project site as well as the safety and overall quality of the work environment
- Promote local participation in the project activity. Examples:
 - ✓ will enable local stakeholders to vigorously monitor the project, make them realize its benefits for them and ultimately develop in them a sense of ownership

Barriers to Co-benefits promotion

- Lack of awareness
- Capacity to quantify co-benefits of climate change activities
- Difference in priority / interest of the sectors

Thank you

For your questions / queries:



CDM Helpdesk

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