



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS, GENEVA



No. **NV-CDS-111-2024**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and with reference to the latter's note dated 12 October 2023 requesting inputs for the analytical study on the impact of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 53/6 of 7 July 2023, has the honor to submit the enclosed inputs of the Government of the Philippines.

The Philippine Mission has further the honor to convey its consent to the publication on the OHCHR's website of said inputs.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 02 April 2024



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## PRDD / LSD INPUTS RE ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**1. Please describe through concrete examples and stories the impacts of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights in your country. Please indicate whether the impact was exceptional or whether an example of many similarly situated cases. Please estimate the number of cases that may be similar in your country.**

- Between 2011 and 2021, typhoons caused 12,000 deaths, countless injuries, and **US\$ 12 billion worth of loss to the country**; the worst of which was super Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, which resulted in over 6,000 fatalities and remains among the top 10 deadliest in all of history.
- For 2023, the Philippines has experienced **eleven (11) typhoons**.<sup>1</sup>
  - Tropical Depression Amang did not result in any casualties but resulted in agricultural damage amounting to **PHP12,341,646.77** in the CALABARZON and Bicol regions.<sup>2</sup>
  - Super Typhoon Betty resulted in two casualties (1 dead, 1 injured), with production loss and cost of damage to agriculture amounting to **PHP133,000.00** in the Ilocos and CAR regions, while damage to infrastructure amounted to **PHP68,695.58**.<sup>3</sup>
  - The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) did not release any Situational Report for Typhoon Chedeng.<sup>4</sup>
  - Typhoon Dodong resulted to a total of two (2) deaths and combined cost of damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and housing amounting to **PHP298,769,552.87**.<sup>5</sup>
  - Typhoon Egay and the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by it and Typhoon Falcon resulted in thirty (30) dead, one hundred seventy-one (171) injured, and nine (9) missing persons, as well as combined cost of damage to housing, infrastructure, and agriculture amounting to **PHP14,804,333,026.1045**.<sup>6,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Typhoons Amang, Betty, Chedeng, Dodong, Egay, Falcon, Goring, Hanna, Ineng, Jenny, and Kabayan

<sup>2</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_AMANG.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_AMANG.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_BETTY.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_BETTY.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_CHEDENG.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_CHEDENG.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_DODONG.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_DODONG.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_EGAY.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_EGAY.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_FALCON.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_FALCON.pdf)

- Typhoon Goring and the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by it, Typhoon Hannah, and Typhoon Ineng, resulted in 7 casualties (2 dead, 3 injured, and 2 missing persons) and combined cost of damage to housing, infrastructure, and agriculture amounting to **PHP 2,421,157,164.28**<sup>8</sup>
- Typhoon Jenny and the enhanced Southwest Monsoon did not result in any casualty or considerable damage to agriculture, infrastructure, houses, or other assets.<sup>9</sup>
- Typhoon Kabayan (and its remnant low) and the coinciding surge of the Northeast Monsoon resulted in two casualties (1 injured and 1 missing person) and combined cost of damage to houses, agriculture, and infrastructure amounting to at least **PHP 2,382,000.00**.<sup>10</sup>

***2. Please describe any relevant quantitative and qualitative data as well as mechanisms and tools to measure, monitor, report on, and evaluate the impacts of loss and damage, including from extreme weather and slow-onset events, on the full enjoyment of human rights. Please take into account, inter alia, the disproportionate effects on women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, persons living in poverty and others in vulnerable situations.***

- The Philippines views **risk-based management as an integral part of the adaptation planning for loss and damage interventions**, anchored on the best available science and best available technology, founded upon local and indigenous knowledge and practices, as guided by experts, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Philippines' first National Adaptation Plan (NAP) utilizes the interventions advanced by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) in its “disaster risk reduction tools and methods for climate change adaptation<sup>11</sup> in framing country knowledge and experiences on disaster management and climate action towards building the adaptive capacity of communities.
- The NAP is considered an enabling instrument “**to develop linkages between the three post-2015 agendas**<sup>12</sup>” which are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–2030, and the Paris Agreement, and build structures for coordination and coherence. It applies the **National Climate Risk Management Framework (NCRMF)**<sup>13</sup> which aims to undertake risk profiling, assessment and management needed to increase adaptive capacity of communities through technology development and transfer and capacity building, grounded on probabilistic risk assessment to consider future and multiple scenarios on impacts.

<sup>8</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_GORING.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_GORING.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_JENNY.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_JENNY.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA\\_Prelim\\_2023\\_KABAYAN.pdf](https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/PAGASA_Prelim_2023_KABAYAN.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.undrr.org/publication/disaster-risk-reduction-tools-and-methods-climate-change-adaptation>

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Climate Change Secretariat. (2017). *Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*. Retrieved from this [link](#).

<sup>13</sup> Established through [CCC Commission resolution No. 2019-001](#)

- Further, the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028<sup>14</sup> highlights the NCRMF as one of the enabling policies to ramp up climate action and strengthen disaster resilience.

***3. Please describe any specific measures, including public policies, legislation, practices, strategies, or institutional arrangements that your Government has undertaken or plans to undertake at a national, sectoral or sub-national level, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, including equity-based approaches and solutions. Please also identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability, including means of implementation.***

- **Republic Act (RA) No. 7156**, otherwise known as the Mini-Hydroelectric Power Incentive Act, led by the Department of Energy (DOE)
  - The law aims to encourage entrepreneurs to develop potential sites for the establishment of mini-hydroelectric power generation by providing special privilege taxes and other economic benefits in the localities where they are established.
- **RA No. 7160**, otherwise known as the Local Government Code, led by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
  - It is stipulated in the Local Government Code that it shall be the duty of every national agency or government-owned or controlled corporation involved in the planning and implementation of any project or program that may cause pollution, climate change, depletion of non-renewable resources, loss of cropland, rangeland or forest cover and extinction of animal or plant species to consult with local government units and non-government organizations and other sectors. The goals and impact of such a project or program should be explained to the people and the community, as well as the measures to prevent or minimize environmental or ecological impact.
  - In addition, local government units are empowered to discharge their functions and responsibilities to efficient and effective provision of basic services and facilities related to the environment such as a solid waste disposal system or environmental management system, enforcement of forestry laws, pollution law control, small-scale mining law, and other laws on the protection of the environment
- **RA No. 8749**, otherwise known as the Clean Air Act, led by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
  - The law aims to develop a national program on air pollution management, focusing on pollution prevention rather than control. It also aims to formulate and enforce a system of accountability and set up funding or guarantee mechanisms for clean-up, environmental rehabilitation, and compensation. In addition, the air quality management system is developed.
- **RA No. 9003**, otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, amended by RA No. 11898, otherwise known as the Extended Producer Responsibility Act, led by the DENR
  - This law was intended to set guidelines and targets for solid waste avoidance and volume reduction; ensure the proper segregation, collection, transport, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid waste; promote national research and development programs for

<sup>14</sup> Retrieved through this [link](#).

improved solid waste management and resource conservation techniques, more effective institutional arrangement and indigenous and improved methods of waste reduction, collection, separation, and recovery; more significant private sector and public participation in solid waste management among others.

- **RA No. 9275**, otherwise known as the Clean Water Act, led by the DENR
  - The law aims to protect, preserve, and revive the quality of fresh, brackish, and marine waters and primarily applies to the abatement and control of pollution from land-based sources.
- **RA No. 9367**, otherwise known as the Biofuels Act, led by the DOE
  - This law was adopted to reduce the country's dependence on imported fuels, mitigate toxic and greenhouse gas emissions, increase rural employment and income, and ensure the availability of renewable clean energy. Under this law, harmful gasoline additives or oxygenates shall be gradually phased out, within six months of the law's effectivity. It likewise calls for all liquid fuels for motors and engines sold in the country to contain locally sourced biofuels. It also included incentive provisions to encourage investments in producing, distributing, and using locally produced biofuels.
- **RA No. 9512**, otherwise known as the National Environmental Awareness and Education Act, led by the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission and Higher Education (CHED), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
  - The law provides for the integration of environmental education in school curricula at all public and private levels. The environmental education covers environmental concepts and principles, environmental laws, the state of international and local environment, local environmental best practices, the threats of environmental degradation and its impact on human well-being, the responsibility of the citizenry to the environment and the value of conservation, protection and rehabilitation of natural resources and the environment in the context of sustainable development.
- **RA No. 9513**, otherwise known as the Renewable Energy Act, led by the DOE
  - The law provides for the hastening of exploration and development of renewable energy resources. It created the National Renewable Energy Board setting the minimum percentage generation from eligible renewable resources and determining which sector the renewable portfolio standard shall be imposed per grid basis.
- **RA No. 9729**, otherwise known as the Climate Change Act, as amended by RA No. 10174 (Peoples' Survival Fund), led by the Climate Change Commission (CCC)
  - The law provides for the establishment of the CCC as the Philippines' lead policy-making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the programs and action plans of the government relating to climate change. The People's Survival Fund was

established as a special fund to finance adaptation programs and projects based on the national strategic framework.

- The law also mandates the CCC to come up with the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change that serves as roadmap that serves as a basis for a national program on climate actions, and subsequently, the National Climate Change Action Plan.
- **RA No. 10771**, otherwise known as the Philippine Green Jobs Act, led by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
  - The law provides a policy framework for the creation of green jobs in a range of industries that produce goods and render services for the benefit of the environment, conserve natural resources for the future generation, including climate resilience and sustainable development of the Philippines and its transition into a green economy. It promotes sustainable development in the country by certifying green industries, products, and processes of eligible business enterprises, and provides support and incentives as they engage in employment generation, human resource skills training and research and development, and importation of qualified capital equipment.
- **RA No. 11285**, otherwise known as the Philippine Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, led by the DOE
  - The law provides the policy for the judicious and efficient use of energy and promotion of renewable energy systems and technologies. It created an interagency energy efficiency and conservation committee to evaluate and approve government energy efficiency projects and provide strategic direction in implementing the government energy management program.
- **RA No. 11898**, otherwise known as the Extended Producer Responsibility Act, led by the DENR
  - The law provides extended producer responsibility as a policy of the State. It calls on producers to be environmentally responsible throughout the life cycle of a product as an environmental policy approach and practice.

***4. Please identify and share examples of promising practices and critical challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfillment of the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage, including examples that highlight multilateral cooperation and approaches, at global and regional levels, including equity-based approaches and solutions.***

- The Quick Response Fund (QRF) functions as a mechanism established by the government to provide immediate financial resources for disaster response and recovery efforts. It is specifically designed to address the urgent needs of communities affected by natural disasters, such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and other calamities.
  - The government allocates a specific budget for the QRF, which is managed by relevant agencies such as the DSWD, the NDRRMC, and other concerned departments. This fund is intended to be readily available for deployment when disasters strike.
  - When a disaster occurs, the QRF is activated to provide immediate assistance to affected communities. This assistance may include providing food, water, shelter, medical supplies, and other essential goods and services to those in need.
  - In addition to immediate relief efforts, the QRF also supports longer-term recovery and rehabilitation projects. This may involve rebuilding infrastructure, restoring livelihoods, and implementing measures to mitigate the impact of future disasters.



- The QRF is designed to be flexible and adaptable to different types of disasters and emergencies, allowing the government to respond swiftly and effectively to evolving situations, ensuring that assistance reaches those who need it most in a timely manner.
- Benefits of the Quick Response Fund in the context of loss and damage, and its relation to the full enjoyment of human rights:
  - *Protection of Life and Dignity*: By providing timely assistance and support to affected communities, the QRF helps protect the right to life and dignity of individuals impacted by disasters, ensuring that people have access to essential goods and services necessary for their survival and well-being.
  - *Right to Adequate Standard of Living*: The QRF helps safeguard the right to an adequate standard of living by providing food, shelter, and other basic necessities to those affected by disasters, ensuring that individuals can maintain a decent quality of life even in the face of adversity.
  - *Right to Health*: Access to healthcare services is crucial in the aftermath of disasters, where injuries, illnesses, and psychological trauma may occur. The QRF supports the provision of medical supplies, equipment, and personnel, thereby promoting the right to health for affected populations.
  - *Right to Education*: Disasters often disrupt education systems, leaving children out of school and hindering their right to education. The QRF may support initiatives to rebuild schools, provide educational materials, and ensure that children can continue their studies in a safe and conducive environment.
  - *Community Resilience and Empowerment*: By investing in disaster response and recovery efforts, the QRF contributes to building resilience within communities, allowing individuals and communities to better cope with future disasters, thereby strengthening their ability to enjoy their human rights in the long term.
- The PSF was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 10174 as an annual fund intended for local government units and accredited local / community organizations to implement climate change adaptation projects that will better equip vulnerable communities to deal with the impacts of climate change. It supplements the annual appropriations allocated by relevant government agencies and local government units for climate-change-related programs and projects.

**5. Please provide specific recommendations, if possible, on how to address the critical challenges that have been identified, including actions to be taken at country, regional, and global levels, as well as by different groups of stakeholders, Governments, development agencies, financing institutions, and others.**

- On accessing funds and resources: The existing financial resources and instruments on the local level are not enough to address loss and damage. As for ways to improve and utilize synergies and complementarities, the modalities and procedures in accessing global funds should be efficient, streamlined, simplified, and—most importantly—do not have unnecessary conditionalities.
  - *Simplified Application Processes*: Global funds often come with complex application procedures that may deter local entities from accessing them. Simplifying these processes, including reducing paperwork and administrative burdens, can make it easier for

affected communities, local governments, and organizations to access the funds they need.

- *Clear Guidelines and Criteria:* Global funds should have clear guidelines and criteria for eligibility and project approval. This clarity helps local stakeholders understand what is required to access funds and ensures transparency in the decision-making process.
- *Capacity Building and Technical Assistance:* Many local stakeholders may lack the technical expertise or resources to navigate the process of accessing global funds. The provision of capacity building and technical assistance programs can help build the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively access and utilize these resources.
- *Localized Decision-Making:* Empowering local communities and governments to make decisions about how funds are allocated and used can enhance the effectiveness and relevance of projects. Localized decision-making ensures that resources are directed towards addressing the specific needs and priorities of affected communities.
- *Reduced Conditionalities:* While some conditions may be necessary to ensure accountability and transparency, unnecessary conditionalities should be minimized; this includes reducing bureaucratic hurdles and requirements that do not directly contribute to the effectiveness of funded projects.
- *Coordination and Collaboration:* Enhancing coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, NGOs, and local communities, can help identify synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. This collaboration can also facilitate the pooling of resources and expertise to address loss and damage more effectively.
- *Flexible Funding Mechanisms:* Global funds should offer flexible funding mechanisms that allow for quick disbursement of funds in response to emergencies, enabling timely assistance to affected communities and allows for adaptive responses to evolving needs and situations.
- *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be in place to ensure that funds are being used effectively and efficiently, including regular reporting on project progress and outcomes, as well as mechanisms for feedback and accountability.

**6. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support climate action and justice that promotes the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage.**

- Addressing climate change and promoting climate justice in the context of loss and damage in the Philippines requires a comprehensive approach that integrates various strategies and considerations, including support efforts such as:
  - Emphasize the scientific consensus on climate change and its impacts on the Philippines. Highlight how the country is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its geographical location, exposure to natural hazards such as typhoons, sea-level rise, and vulnerability of its agricultural sector.
  - Discuss historical responsibility, emphasizing the disproportionate contribution of developed nations to greenhouse gas emissions and the consequent obligation to support vulnerable nations like the Philippines in dealing with climate impacts.
  - Highlight the importance of policy frameworks at both national and international levels to address loss and damage effectively. This could include advocating for the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and



strengthening national adaptation plans.

- Stress the need for financial support from developed countries to assist vulnerable nations in dealing with loss and damage. This could involve mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund and innovative financing mechanisms like climate risk insurance.
- Advocate for the transfer of climate-resilient technologies to the Philippines to enhance its adaptive capacity and resilience to climate impacts.
- Emphasize the importance of community engagement and participation in decision-making processes related to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Local communities often have valuable knowledge and insights that can inform effective climate action.
- Ensure that climate action and justice initiatives are gender-responsive and socially inclusive, taking into account the differential impacts of climate change on women, indigenous peoples, and marginalized communities.
- Advocate for legal mechanisms that hold polluters accountable for their contributions to climate change and provide avenues for affected communities to seek redress for loss and damage.

ISSUE/TOPIC	PROPOSED INPUTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Backgrounder</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● According to the World Risk Report for 2023, <b>the Philippines ranked 1st among 193 countries with the highest disaster risks in the world</b> due to extreme natural events and adverse impacts of climate change, with a WRI rating of 46.86.<sup>15</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its geographical location and topography, facing threats such as <b>typhoons, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events</b>.</li> <li>○ <b>Destruction of coral reef:</b> Rising ocean temperatures caused by climate change is the primary cause of coral bleaching. At 1.5°C, coral reefs are projected to decline by 70–90%.<sup>16</sup></li> <li>○ <b>Species loss and extinction:</b> Climate change impacts the growth, development, calcification, and survival, and thus the abundance of a broad range of species. 4% of vertebrates, 8% of plants, and 6% of insect species could lose at least half of their current range by 2100.<sup>17</sup></li> <li>○ <b>Lower harvest for staple foods especially in Southeast Asia:</b> At 1.5°C, there will be a 3% net reduction in yields of maize (corn), rice, wheat, and potentially other cereal crops, particularly in tropical places like Southeast</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> [https://weltrisikobericht.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/WRR\\_2023\\_english\\_online161023.pdf](https://weltrisikobericht.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/WRR_2023_english_online161023.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2022/06/SPM\\_version\\_report\\_LR.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2022/06/SPM_version_report_LR.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2865/a-degree-of-concern-why-global-temperatures-matter/>

	<p>Asia, and also in the carbon dioxide-dependent nutritional quality of rice and wheat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Increased threats to basic human needs:</b> Climate change is a poverty multiplier, with its impacts expected to make the poor poorer and the total number of people living below the poverty line higher.</li> <li>○ <b>More frequent droughts and drier seasons:</b> There will be an increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts due to higher temperatures which will pose an impact on agriculture and the overall water supply.</li> <li>○ <b>Heavier rainfall and stronger typhoons:</b> The intensity and scale of the floods in various parts of the world in the recent months/years, have shocked the global community. It was unusual and it has raised fears that human-caused climate disruption is making extreme weather even worse than predicted.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Climate change disproportionately affects the vulnerable and marginalized communities in the Philippines, exacerbating poverty, food insecurity, and displacement.</li> <li>● <b>Human rights concerns arise as climate change impacts lead to violations of the right to life, food security, access to safe potable water, and decent shelter, particularly among vulnerable populations.</b></li> <li>● Item C.1 of the Summary for Policymakers (SPM) of the IPCC Full Report on Global Warming of 1.5 C provides that “In model pathways with no or limited overshoot of 1.5°C, global net anthropogenic CO2 emissions decline by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 (40–60% interquartile range), reaching net zero around 2050 (2045–2055 interquartile range.”<sup>18</sup></li> <li>● The same recognizes the urgent need to limit global warming to around 1.5°C to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change effectively, further acknowledging the severity of the climate situation and underscoring the importance of taking immediate action.</li> <li>● The <b>2030 and 2050 targets</b> provide a roadmap for achieving the desired outcome of peaking global greenhouse gas emissions before 2025 and reducing emissions by 43% by 2030 relative to 2019 level, reflecting the need for substantial and rapid emission reductions, providing crucial midterm indicators to gauge progress towards the ultimate objective of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.</li> <li>● The <b>net-zero target by 2050 provided in the IPCC report</b>, also recognizes that achieving this goal is essential for averting the most catastrophic impacts of climate change, representing a <b>long-term commitment</b> to transitioning</li> </ul>
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<sup>18</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2022/06/SR15\\_Full\\_Report\\_HR.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2022/06/SR15_Full_Report_HR.pdf)

	<p>to a sustainable, low-carbon future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is important to note that the 2030 target acts as a <b>critical milestone</b> towards achieving the ultimate net-zero goal by 2050. If the 2030 targets are not met, it indicates a significant risk that the 2050 objective will not be achieved. This realization underscores the need for accelerated efforts and enhanced global cooperation to meet the interim targets effectively.</li> <li>● Moreover, these set targets may "intensify" efforts and promote the mobilization of means of implementation (MOI). Developing countries rely on support from developed nations to contribute meaningfully to global emissions reductions, reflecting the recognition that achieving climate mitigation goals requires financial and technological support for developing countries.</li> <li>● The importance of support mechanisms also reinforces the commitment to addressing the disparities in capacity and resources among nations.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Loss and Damage</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The term "loss and damage" may refer "broadly to harm from (observed) impacts and (projected) risks and can be <b>economic or non-economic</b>."<sup>19</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This is to be distinguished from the term "Loss and Damage", defined by the IPCC as referring to the "political debate under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) following the establishment of the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage in 2013, which is to 'address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.'"<sup>20</sup></li> <li>○ <b>Economic losses and damages</b> – Monetarily quantifiable losses and damages to physical public and private infrastructure (industrial, commercial, private, and public buildings, energy infrastructure, public works such as ports, roads, bridges, schools, government buildings, and other public infrastructure, etc.); agricultural and fisheries resources (losses and damages to agricultural land, animals and crops, nearshore fisheries, aquaculture, and mariculture); biodiversity losses and damages; livelihood losses and damages (loss of income, loss of employment); losses and damages arising from local community displacement or forced relocation;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_Annex-II.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_Annex-II.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Aspects of loss and damage as used in the Paris Agreement include those referred to in Article 8.4 thereof. See [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf).

	<p>losses and damages arising from increased incidences or risks of sickness, contagion, or other health risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Non-economic losses and damages</b> – Non-monetarily quantifiable losses and damages such as loss of human life, loss of human limbs, losses or damages to community integrity, solidarity, or social cohesion due to forced relocation or displacement, losses or damages to cultural heritage (such as loss of traditional burial grounds or ancestral domains, loss of local, regional or national cultural landmarks, etc.)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Magnitude of Loss and Damage       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For the twenty (20)-year period between 2000-2019, there have been at least two estimates made of total Philippine climate change-derived losses and damages:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The NGO Germanwatch’s Climate Risk Index 2022 estimated the annual average losses and damages in the Philippines due to climate change-related events as amounting to <b>USD 3.179 billion (in PPP terms) annually</b>, therefore amounting cumulatively to approximately <b>USD 63.58 billion over the 2000-2019 period</b>.<sup>21</sup></li> <li>■ The Vulnerable-20 Forum (V20) published a report indicating that on aggregate dollar terms, over the 2000-2019 period, the Philippines has lost about <b>USD 87.15 billion (therefore, on average, USD 4.357 billion annually) due to climate change</b> already affecting temperature and precipitation patterns.<sup>22</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ For the period 2010-2020, the Philippines incurred losses and damages estimated to reach <b>PHP 506.1 billion (approximately USD10 billion)</b> from climate-related hazards over a decade, or <b>an annual average of PHP 48.9 billion</b>, which is about <b>0.33 percent of the yearly average gross domestic product (GDP)</b> of the Philippines. With the Philippines’ unique location being in the typhoon belt and the Pacific Ring of Fire, the country constantly experiences unavoidable losses and damage amounting to <b>0.5 percent of its annual GDP</b> primarily from an increasingly unpredictable climate.<sup>23</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Displacement and Vulnerability       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Climatic shocks also induce <b>forced migration and displacement</b>, particularly in communities with livelihoods</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<sup>21</sup> Germanwatch, Climate Risk Index 2021 (Table 2), at [https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021\\_1.pdf](https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_1.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> See V20, Climate Vulnerable Economies Loss Report: Economic losses attributable to climate change in V20 economies over the last two decades (2000-2019), at [https://www.v-20.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Climate-Vulnerable-Economies-Loss-Report\\_June-14\\_compressed-1.pdf](https://www.v-20.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Climate-Vulnerable-Economies-Loss-Report_June-14_compressed-1.pdf). This figure is calculated from the V20 report’s statement that the Philippines accounted for 16.6 percent of the total V20 countries’ climate change-derived losses amounting to USD 525 billion during the period 2000-2019.

<sup>23</sup> DOF, Climate-related hazards led to US\$10-B losses for low-carbon emission PHL over 10-year period, at <https://www.dof.gov.ph/climate-related-hazards-led-to-us10-b-losses-for-low-carbon-emission-phl-over-10-year-period/>

	<p>prone to changes in climatic systems (e.g., agriculture and fisheries).<sup>24</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ According to the Global Report on Internal Displacement, around <b>4 million Filipinos were displaced in 2020, primarily due to typhoons</b>. By the end of the century, it is projected that around 60 million people residing in the country’s coastal areas will be displaced due to a one-meter sea-level rise.<sup>25</sup></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Resilience and Adaptation       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To facilitate effective mid and long-term adaptation planning and enable the integration of adaptation into relevant policies and programs, the Philippines is in the process of developing its <b>National Adaptation Plan (NAP)</b>.</li> <li>○ The NAP, which is both a process and document, aims to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by <b>building adaptive capacity and resilience</b> and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities.</li> <li>○ It creates a <b>guideline for comprehending climate risks</b> in the Philippines based on the <b>best available climate science and analytics, and informed by local and indigenous knowledge systems</b>.</li> <li>○ This data-driven approach is then supported by the identification of adaptation strategies and the necessary enablers to mobilize action. Ground-level actions consistent with the <b>science-policy-action continuum</b>, supported by sufficient investments and capacities, are at the core of long-term climate change planning towards low carbon, inclusive, and sustainable and transformative development directions for the Filipino people.</li> <li>○ One of the NAP’s guiding principles is the <b>Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)</b>, thus participatory, inclusive and reaching up to the last mile with the most vulnerable at the forefront of planning.</li> <li>○ The NAP recognizes the inextricable links between various sectors such as agriculture, water resources and coastal areas and emphasizes the need for an integrated approach to adaptation, <b>a whole-of-nation approach</b>.</li> <li>○ The NAP emphasizes the value of these interconnected benefits, promoting a synergistic approach that maximizes the co-benefits across sectors to build a more resilient and adaptive Philippines.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Need for International Support       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Philippines recognizes the pressing need to advocate for climate justice and equity on the global stage, asserting our nation’s principles of <b>equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC)</b>.</li> <li>○ The Philippines actively participates in discussions that seek to secure <b>equitable access to climate finance</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<sup>24</sup> Ebay, Climate-Induced Internal Migration in the Philippines: Preliminary Assessment of Evidence for Policy and Governance, at [https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/6.2.1%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Internal%20Migration%20in%20the%20Philippines-%20Preliminary%20Assessment%20of%20Evidence%20for%20Policy%20and%20Governance\\_0.pdf](https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/6.2.1%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Internal%20Migration%20in%20the%20Philippines-%20Preliminary%20Assessment%20of%20Evidence%20for%20Policy%20and%20Governance_0.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> IOM, The Climate Crisis is a Game Changer when it comes to Migration, at <https://philippines.iom.int/news/climate-crisis-game-changer-when-it-comes-migration>

	<p><b>mechanisms</b> to forge partnerships with international financial institutions, donors, and climate funds, ensuring that sufficient resources are made available for vulnerable countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Further emphasizing the importance of <b>Means of Implementation (MOI)</b> provision for developing countries, as recognized in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement. With timely delivery of MOIs, assistance, and interventions to developing countries like the Philippines, bilateral cooperation can be an anchor for transformative and meaningful climate action.</li> <li>○ The Philippine government firmly calls for climate justice, <b>urging developed nations to take the lead in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing adequate resources to support the adaptation and mitigation efforts of developing nations.</b></li> <li>○ Further, encouraging developed countries to <b>fulfill their climate finance commitments</b>, including contributions to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other international climate funds, and facilitating partnerships between the Philippines and international financial institutions and private sector entities will aid in mobilizing climate-oriented investments geared towards sustainable development.</li> <li>○ The Philippines also advocates for the setting of <b>ambitious climate targets and the institutionalization of transparent reporting and supporting mechanisms within international forums</b>, encouraging stronger and more concrete climate action on a global scale; further ensuring that these partnerships and agreements are built on <b>long-term commitments</b> to achieve continuing impacts.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Specific measures, including public policies, legislation, practices, strategies, or institutional arrangements             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ RA No. 7156, otherwise known as the Mini-Hydroelectric Power Incentive Act, led by the DOE;</li> <li>○ RA No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code, led by the DILG;</li> <li>○ RA No. 8749, otherwise known as the Clean Air Act, led by the DENR;</li> <li>○ RA No. 9003, otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, amended by RA No. 11898, otherwise known as the Extended Producer Responsibility Act, led by the DENR;</li> <li>○ RA No. 9275, otherwise known as the Clean Water Act, led by the DENR;</li> <li>○ RA No. 9367, otherwise known as the Biofuels Act, led by the DOE;</li> <li>○ RA No. 9512, otherwise known as the National Environmental Awareness and Education Act, led by the DepEd, the CHED, the TESDA and the DSWD;</li> <li>○ RA No. 9513, otherwise known as the Renewable Energy Act, led by the DOE;</li> <li>○ RA No. 9729, otherwise known as the Climate Change Act, as amended by RA No. 10174, led by the CCC;</li> <li>○ RA No. 10771, otherwise known as the Philippine Green Jobs Act, led by the DOLE;</li> <li>○ RA No. 11285, otherwise known as the Philippine Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, led by the DOE; and</li> <li>○ RA No. 11898, otherwise known as the Extended Producer Responsibility Act, led by the DENR.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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