



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Philippines Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⋮ Short Way to Go
- ↘ Some Way to Go
- ✗ Long Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
<b>MITIGATION</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	The Philippines intends to undertake GHG (CO <sub>2</sub> e) emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030 relative to its BAU scenario of 2000-2030. Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions will come from energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry sectors. The mitigation contribution is conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development and transfer, and capacity building, that will be made available to the Philippines.	The Philippines commits to 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, waste, industry, transport, and energy. This commitment is referenced against a projected business-as-usual (BAU) cumulative economy-wide emission of 3,340.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e for the same period.	The Philippines has enhanced its mitigation targets from reducing GHG emissions by 70% in the previous NDC to 75% by 2030 against a projected business-as-usual (BAU) emissions scenario of 3,340.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e. The transparency of the target has also improved.
<b>2</b>	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Economy-wide target to undertake GHG (CO <sub>2</sub> e) emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030 relative to its BAU scenario of 2000-2030.	Economy-wide target to reduce GHG emissions by 75% by 2030, against a projected business-as-usual (BAU) emission of 3,340.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e for the 2020-2030 period.	Both NDCs present an economy-wide 2030 target.
<b>3</b>	<b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b>	Not mentioned.	The 2030 target is referenced against a projected business-as-usual (BAU) cumulative economy-wide emission of 3,340.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e for the same period. It is also mentioned that Philippines shall endeavor to peak its emissions by 2030.	The 2020 NDC advances by defining a projected business-as-usual (BAU) cumulative economy-wide emission of 3,340.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e for 2030 and the endeavor to peak its emissions by 2030. According to the Carbon Action Tracker, the 2015 Philippines' conditional target was "2°C compatible". It could be rated "1.5°C Paris Agreement compatible," if it were unconditional. The 2020 NDC is probably in the same range.

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not mention NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy.
<b>ADAPTATION</b>				
5	<b>Clear adaptation objectives</b>	<p>The following priority measures, among others, would need implementation support: 1) Institutional and system strengthening for downscaling climate change models, climate scenario-building, climate monitoring and observation; 2) Roll-out of science-based climate/disaster risk and vulnerability assessment process as the basis for mainstreaming climate and disaster risks reduction in development plans, programs and projects; 3) Development of climate and disaster-resilient ecosystem(s); 4) Enhancement of climate and disaster-resilience of key sectors – agriculture, water and health; 5) Systematic transition to a climate and disaster-resilient social and economic growth; and 6) Research and development on climate change, extremes and impacts for improved risk assessment and management. It is mentioned that the basic foundation for prioritizing adaptation measures is to ensure that loss and damage from climate change and extreme events are minimized to ensure achievement of national development targets through building capacities and enhancing resilience to avoid and mitigate losses in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>The Philippines shall undertake adaptation measures across but not limited to, the sectors of agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity, health, and human security, to preempt, reduce and address residual loss and damage. The country shall also endeavor to undertake equitable adaptation strategies with mitigation co-benefits and ensure their contribution to the national pandemic recovery. .</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC presents adaptation priorities but lacks details on specific objectives. A positive aspect is the endeavour to undertake the contribution of equitable adaptation strategies with mitigation co-benefits in the national pandemic recovery. The NDC also mentions loss and damage.</p>

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	The NDC is conditional and informs that the government has installed a system for tagging its expenditure for climate change adaptation and mitigation and is envisioned to use this system for its annual budgeting process starting 2015. Highlighting the vulnerability of the country, <b>public financing will prioritize adaptation to reduce vulnerability and risks to the community.</b>	The NDC shall enable a market signal to support local and foreign direct green investments. The implementation of the mitigation commitments shall be undertaken through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation. In addition, the benefits of market and non-market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement shall continue to be explored. The NDC estimates losses and damages at USD 852 million in losses and damages in agriculture and infrastructure from typhoons in 2020. In the energy sector, Super Typhoon Goni alone destroyed USD 56.3 million worth of infrastructure in 25 provinces in the country.	The NDC does not present clear figures from the domestic budget or an overall figure for costs of implementation. One positive aspect worth highlighting is the Finance Ministry playing a bigger role in climate discussions..
7	Clear conditional targets	The NDC is fully conditional to international support but no detail is presented on clear conditional targets. It mentions that the mitigation contribution is conditional to the extent of financial resources, including technology development & transfer, and capacity building. In addition, the adaptation actions with additional support from international sources will enhance the country's capacity towards climate resiliency and also its capacity to implement the mitigation options.	The Philippines commits to a projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75% by 2030, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional.	The 2020 NDC advances by establishing a partially conditional target (72.29% of the 75% GHG emissions reduction target by 2030) but does not present priorities for the allocation of funds or a clear rationale for defining conditional and unconditional targets. Similarly, the breakdown of the unconditional component was not made public.
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	The NDC is fully conditional to international support.	The NDC has conditional and unconditional targets.	The 2020 NDC has moved from fully conditional to mostly conditional.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	Increased sectoral coverage	Economy-wide sectoral coverage, including energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry sectors.	Economy-wide sectoral coverage, including agriculture, waste, industry, transport, and energy sectors.	Both NDCs have economy-wide sectoral targets.
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	The NDC mentions complementary sectoral laws (e.g. Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, Biofuels Act of 2006 and the Renewable Energy Act of 2008) that led to the increase in the utilization of renewable energy sources, reinforcing and institutionalizing climate change mitigation actions, as well as, creating opportunities for synergy and collaboration for an efficient utilization of limited resources. However, there are no quantitative sectoral targets provided in the NDC.	It is mentioned that the NDC considers the Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022), <b>Philippine Energy Plan (2018-2040)</b> , the Philippine National Security Policy (2017-2022), the National Climate Risk Management Framework (2019) and the Sustainable Finance Policy Framework (2020).	Both NDCs mention sectoral national policies, but do not present quantitative sectoral targets.

11	<b>Key structural sectors included</b>	<p>The NDC mentions strengthening resilience to disasters in key sectors such as health. In addition, the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) set the tone for the Government to implement short, medium and long term actions in seven thematic areas, including food security, water security, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development.</p>	<p>The Philippines recognizes the importance of traditional knowledge, education and public awareness, and enhancement of climate actions through measures embodied in Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, and shall endeavor to institute a multi-level mechanism in this regard in the implementation of the NDC. Health is also mentioned under the sectors to be addressed in the adaptation component.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions health and education public awareness, as well as the importance of traditional knowledge.</p>
12	<b>Just transition policies</b>	<p>The NDC mentions that the Climate Change Act (2009 and amended in 2012) led to the introduction of the Peoples' Survival Fund allocating national budget for adaptation needs of local communities and local governments.</p> <p>In addition, it is mentioned that the Philippines continuously pursues institutional reforms factoring sustainable and responsible use of natural resources, respect for, protection, promotion, and fulfillment, as well as, the full enjoyment of human rights by all, including the indigenous peoples and local communities, gender equality and the full and equal participation of women, intergenerational equity, biodiversity conservation, food and water security.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the Philippines shall endeavor to peak its emissions by 2030 in the context of accelerating the just transition of its sectors into a green economy and the delivery of green jobs and other benefits of a climate and disaster-resilient and low carbon development to its people, among others.</p> <p>The NDC is supposed to be a means to communicate opportunities for transforming our world with gender-responsive sustainable development. It upholds the importance of ensuring ecosystems integrity and promoting the country's obligations on human rights and the rights of its indigenous peoples. The 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. It is also mentioned that the NDC shall also be progressively informed by the Filipino people's aspirations across generations.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC has a strong social component and advances by mentioning the Philippines' endeavor to peak its emissions by 2030 in the context of accelerating a just transition. However, no concrete measures for that are presented.</p>
13	<b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>	<p>It is mentioned that co-benefits for mitigation options such as environmental and socio-economic benefits have been identified.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the adaptation strategies presents mitigation co-benefits and ensure their contribution to the national pandemic recovery.</p>	<p>The updated NDC considers the co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation strategies.</p>

# INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	<b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b>	The planning for the Philippine INDC is consistent with the Philippine Development Plan, the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change, the National Climate Change Action Plan and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. These plans and the INDC were developed through exhaustive, inclusive and participatory processes. Consultations on the preparation of the INDCs were organized and conducted with relevant government agencies including the Office of the President, the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as with the civil society and the relevant business sectors.	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 is also mentioned that the NDC promotes the full engagement of the private sector on climate change adaptation and mitigation.	The updated NDC describes an inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design. The two events took place, once on December 23, that made it difficult for stakeholders to participate, and another on February 3rd, 2021.
15	<b>Disclosure of information</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	On one public event with the participation of stakeholders, calculations on policies and measures were presented per sector but those are not included in the NDC.
16	<b>Reporting back on process</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	No information related to reporting back on inputs received in the design process was provided. Stakeholders report having received the NDC
17	<b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>	The NDC mentions that the Climate Change Act established the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to lead policy development and coordinate, monitor and evaluate climate response. The Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) was also created to focus on increasing convergence and coordination among government agencies with key roles on adaptation and mitigation. It is also mentioned that in finalizing and updating these INDCs, after the Paris agreement is adopted, the Philippines will be guided by best practices in participatory and consultative decision-making involving all concerned agencies, sectors, and stakeholders.	The NDC mentions it is based on and informed by national laws, as well as domestic legal, financial, and policy frameworks, with the accompanying instruments and institutional arrangements on adaptation and mitigation and its requisite policy instruments, the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022 and the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028. It shall also be progressively informed by the Filipino people's aspirations across generations. The chairman of the Climate Change commission is the President but the Secretary of Finance has been designated as acting chairman. The CCC has an advisory body with an NGO seat and has been opened, always invites NGOs.	The 2020 NDC provides information on legal and domestic, financial and policy frameworks but does not present participatory governance structures to make sure it will be progressively informed by the people's aspirations across generations.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	<b>Linkages with SDGs</b>	Not mentioned.	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 National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 established the seven thematic areas of government action to address climate change and knowledge and capacity development, which are pursued coherently with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	The 2020 NDC mentions development objectives and generically mentions the SDGs, but does not establish connections to the NDC implementation.
19	<b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b>	The NDC acknowledges the country's forests and marine resources, which are seen as contributing to both adaptation and mitigation needs. Marine ecosystems can play a crucial role with its potential on blue carbon. Some of these ecosystem contributions are articulated in the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy and the updated Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The Philippine legislature is poised to declare by law 97 protected areas as national parks under the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas Systems, which could contribute to increasing resiliency against climate change.	The NDC mentions ensuring ecosystems integrity as a principle and mentions that adaptation measures shall be undertaken in the sectors of, among others, agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity. Philippines shall pursue forest protection, forest restoration and reforestation, and access to results-based finance in forest conservation.	Both NDCs acknowledge and mention actions related to Nature-based Solutions without further details on specific targets or indicators.

## TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b>	The NDC mentions that institutional and system strengthening for downscaling climate change models, climate scenario-building, climate monitoring and observation is one of the priority measures that need implementation support.	The Philippines shall continue to engage all stakeholders concerned in the NDC implementation, updating, and monitoring and review processes.	Although both NDCs do not present information on a transparent national system to track implementation, the country has a National Information Database on CC - NICCDIES, with information from the implementation oversight division and sectoral agencies.
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## WWF checklist for the Philippines' 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation

Adaptation

Finance

Fostering system change

Inclusiveness and Participation

Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tracking progress

Philippines' rating grade after assessment:  Some Way to Go

## For more information

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