



PARIS AGREEMENT *and the* **Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution**

PARIS AGREEMENT

A person with long dark hair, wearing a dark jacket and pants, stands with their back to the camera in a field of tall, dry grass. They are looking towards a large, rugged mountain with patches of snow or ice on its slopes under a clear blue sky.

Article 2.1:

Hold increase in global temperature to **well below 2C** above pre-industrial levels;

Pursue efforts to limit increase to **1.5C** above pre-industrial levels.



2016: **1.2°C**
above pre-industrial levels

2020: **1.5°C**

2035: **2°C**

2100: **4-5°C**



Normal body temperature -

37°C

Increase this by **1°C**:

FEVER

Increase this by **4-5°C**:

NEAR DEATH

Water Security

Crops

Marine Fisheries

Species

Sea Levels

4C

2C

1.5C

°C



Source: UN IPCC Structured Expert Dialogues; World Bank



Water Security

Crops

Marine Fisheries

Species

Sea Levels

4C

2C

1.5C

More scope for adaptation

90% of coral reefs at risk; up to may remain

Most species would be able to follow speed of climate change

Sea level rise may remain below 1m



Water Security

4C

2C

1.5C

20% decline in water availability (World)

Crops

Crop production at high risk; some potential for adaptation

More scope for adaptation

Marine Fisheries

98% of coral reefs at risk; marine fish capture to decrease by 50% in southern PH by 2050

90% of coral reefs at risk; up to may remain

Species

Rate of climate change too rapid for *some* species to move sufficiently

Most species would be able to follow speed of climate change

Sea Levels

Long-term sea level rise may exceed 1m

Sea level rise may remain below 1m

°C

4C

2C

1.5C

Water Security

50% decline in water availability (World)

20% decline in water availability (World)

Crops

Crop production at very high risk; **no potential for adaptation**

Crop production at high risk; some potential for adaptation

More scope for adaptation

Marine Fisheries

Catch potential greatly reduced.

98% of coral reefs at risk; marine fish capture to decrease by 50% in southern PH by 2050

90% of coral reefs at risk; up to may remain

Species

Rate of climate change too quick for species to move sufficiently fast

Rate of climate change too rapid for *some* species to move sufficiently

Most species would be able to follow speed of climate change

Sea Levels

Long-term sea level rise far exceeds 1m

Long-term sea level rise may exceed 1m

Sea level rise may remain below 1m

Philippines is most vulnerable



Global Climate Risk Index (1996-2015)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Honduras | 6. Bangladesh |
| 2. Myanmar | 7. Pakistan |
| 3. Haiti | 8. Vietnam |
| 4. Nicaragua | 9. Guatemala |
| 5. PHILIPPINES | 10. Thailand |

What does the Paris Agreement ask from each country?



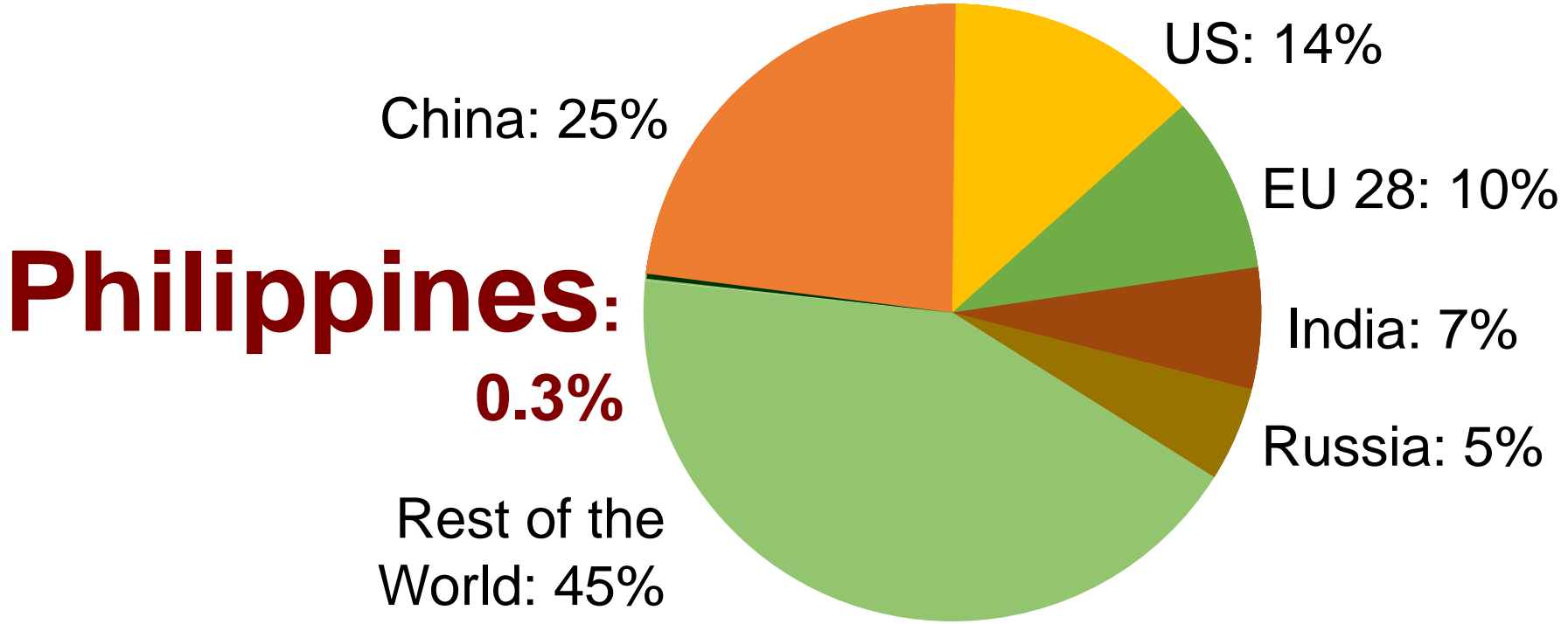
Nationally Determined Contribution

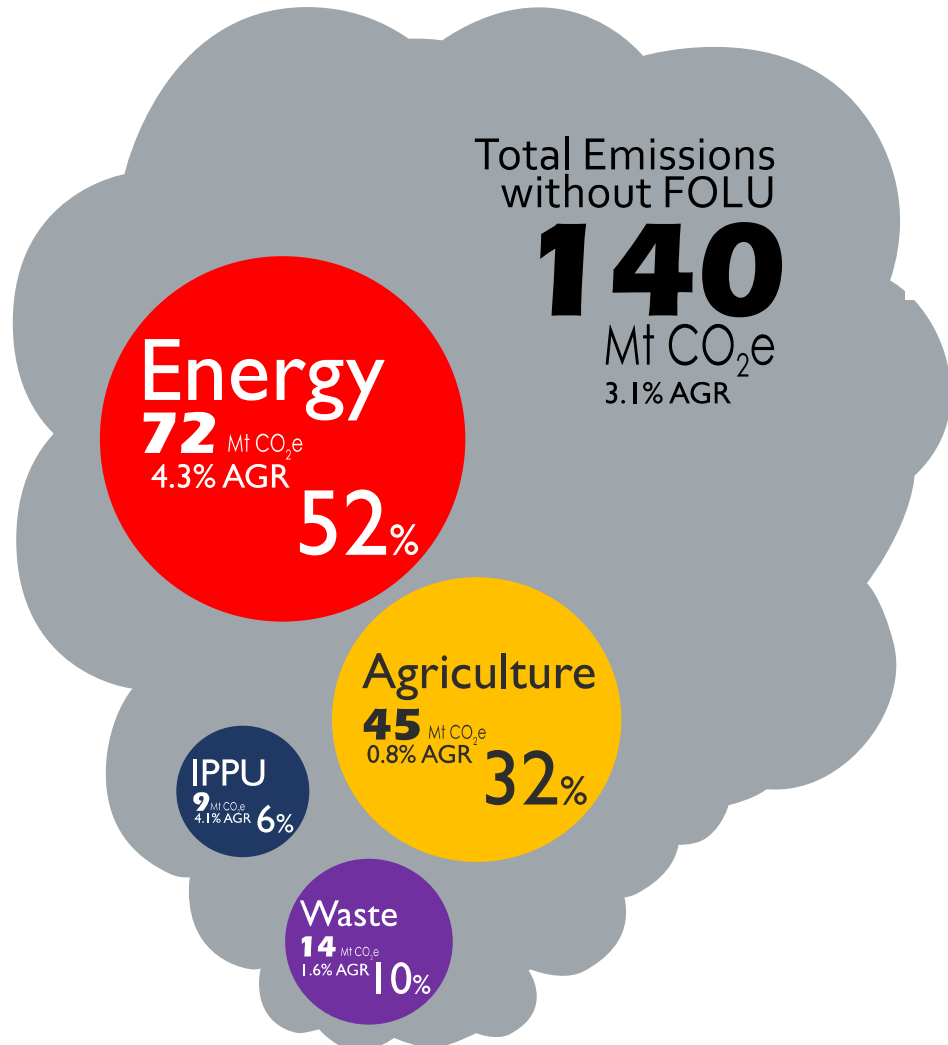
- Ambitious effort to achieve the purpose of the Agreement: **2C / 1.5C GOAL**
- **Country-Determined** according to national circumstance and capabilities





World Emissions 44.8 Billion tCO₂e





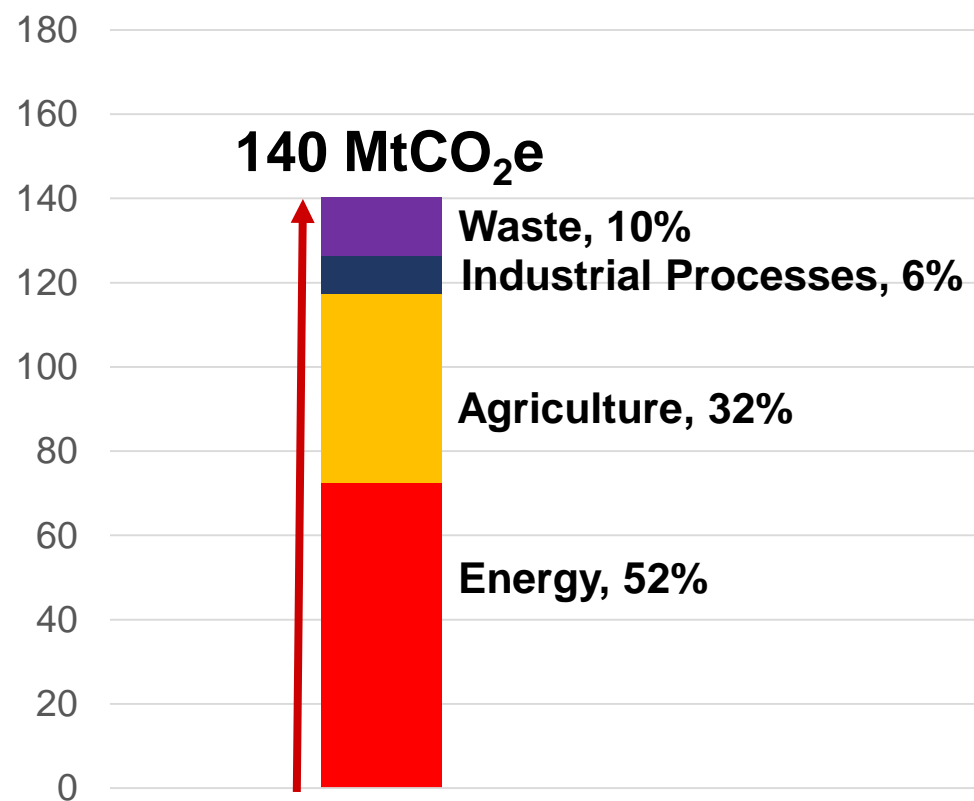
PH Emissions (2010): 140 million tonnes CO₂e

*0.3% of World Emissions

*Based on DENR-ADMU Study.

Breakdown of 2010 PH Emissions

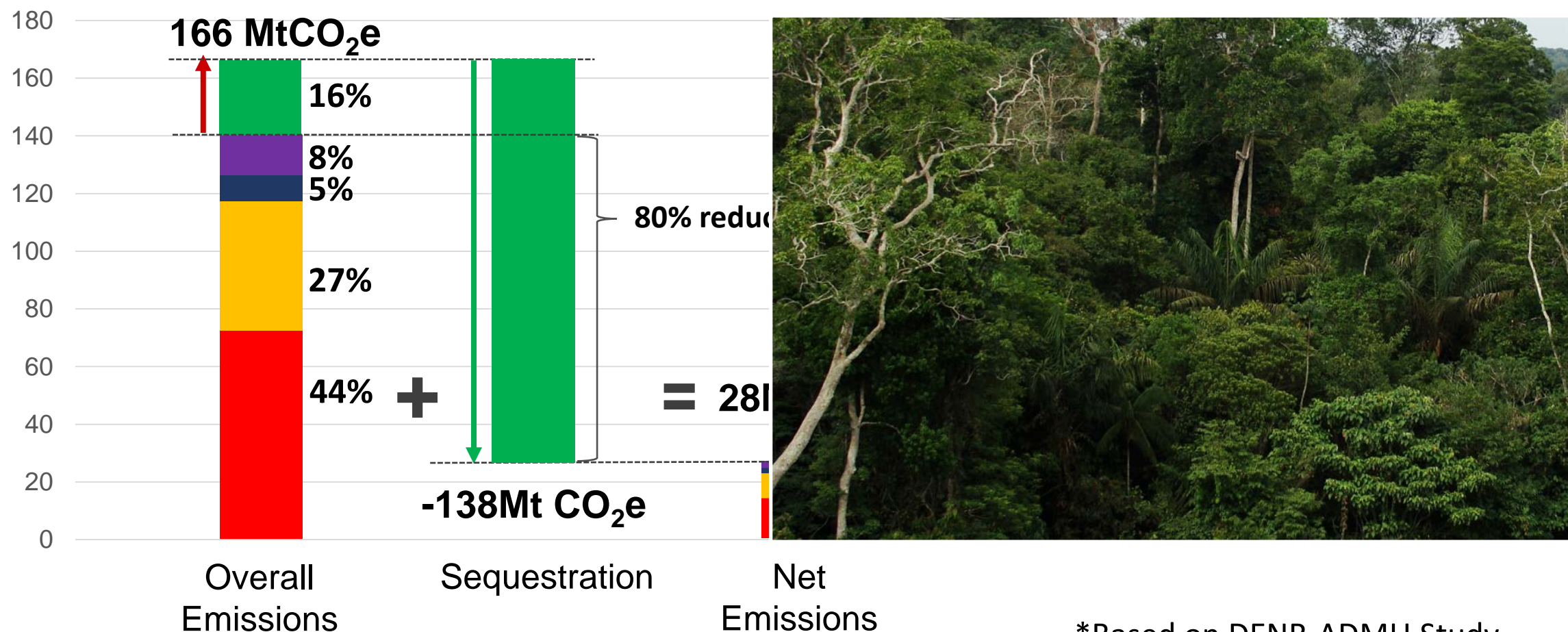
Emissions without Forestry and Other Land Use



*Based on DENR-ADMU Study.

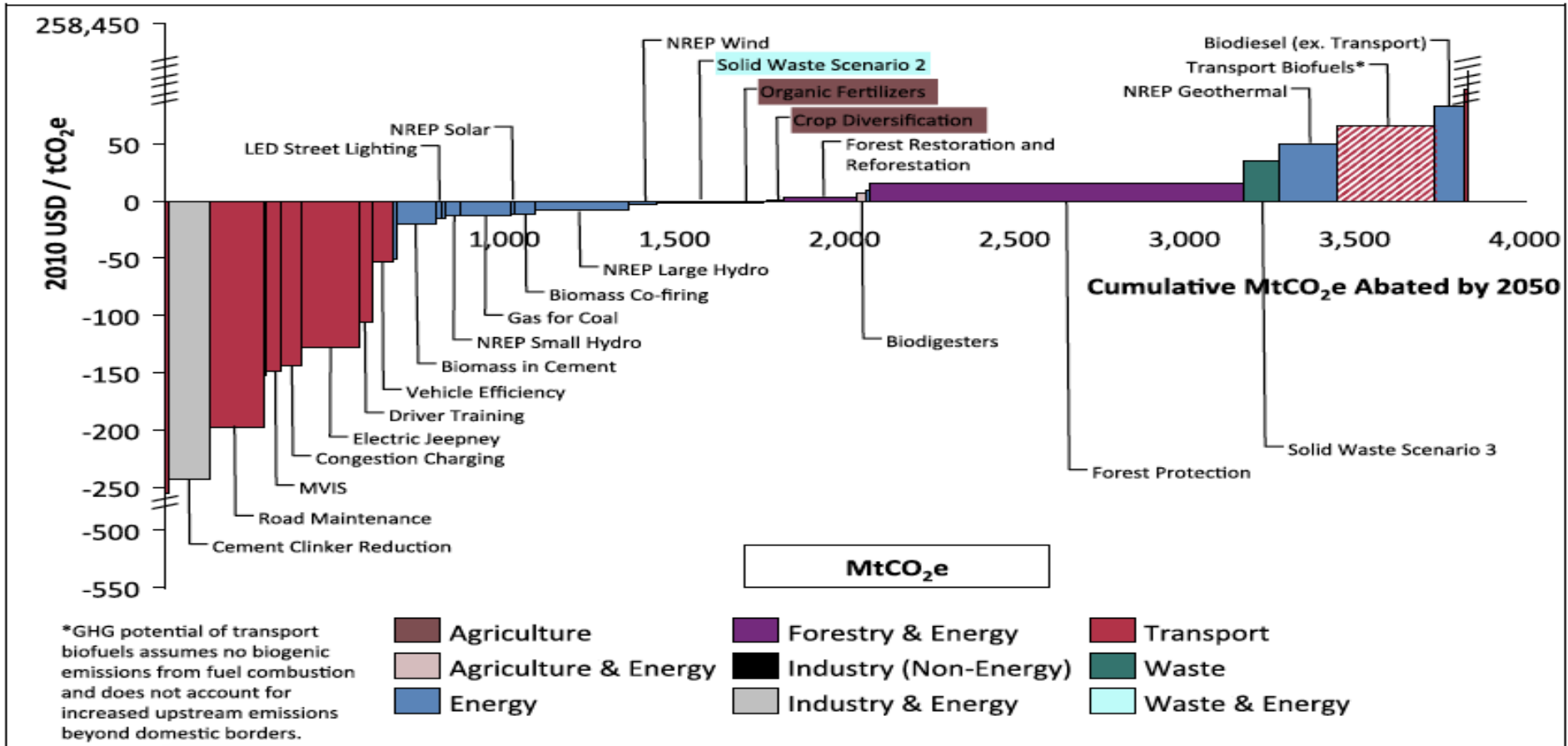
Breakdown of 2010 PH Emissions

Emissions with Forestry and Other Land Use

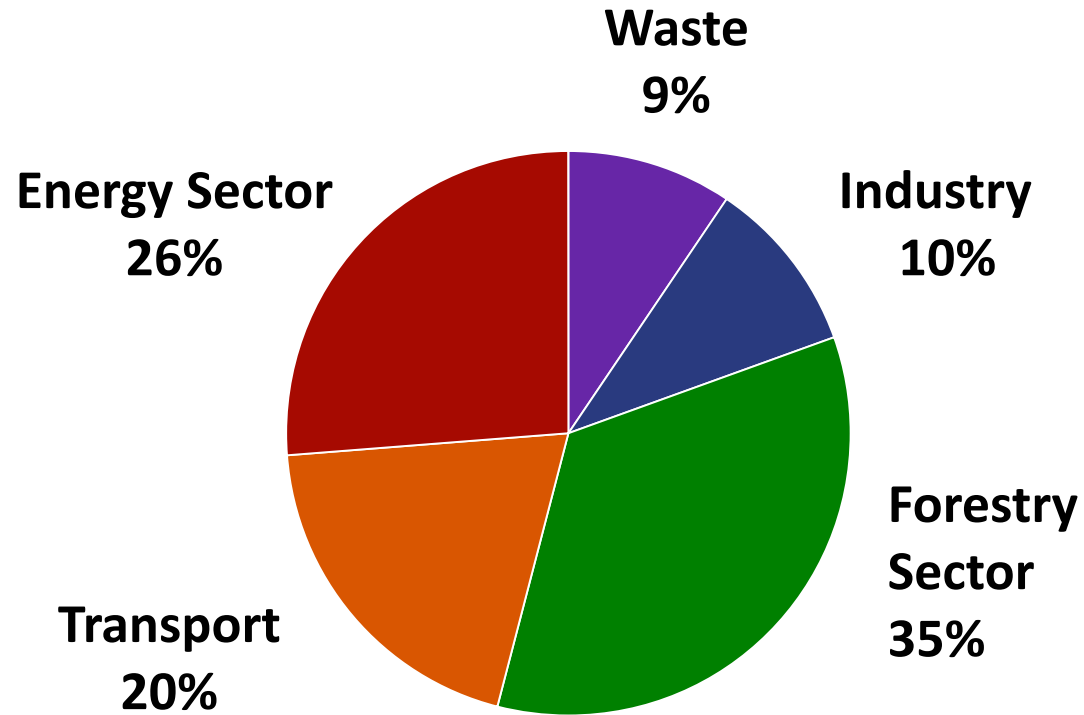


*Based on DENR-ADMU Study.

Marginal Abatement Cost Curve



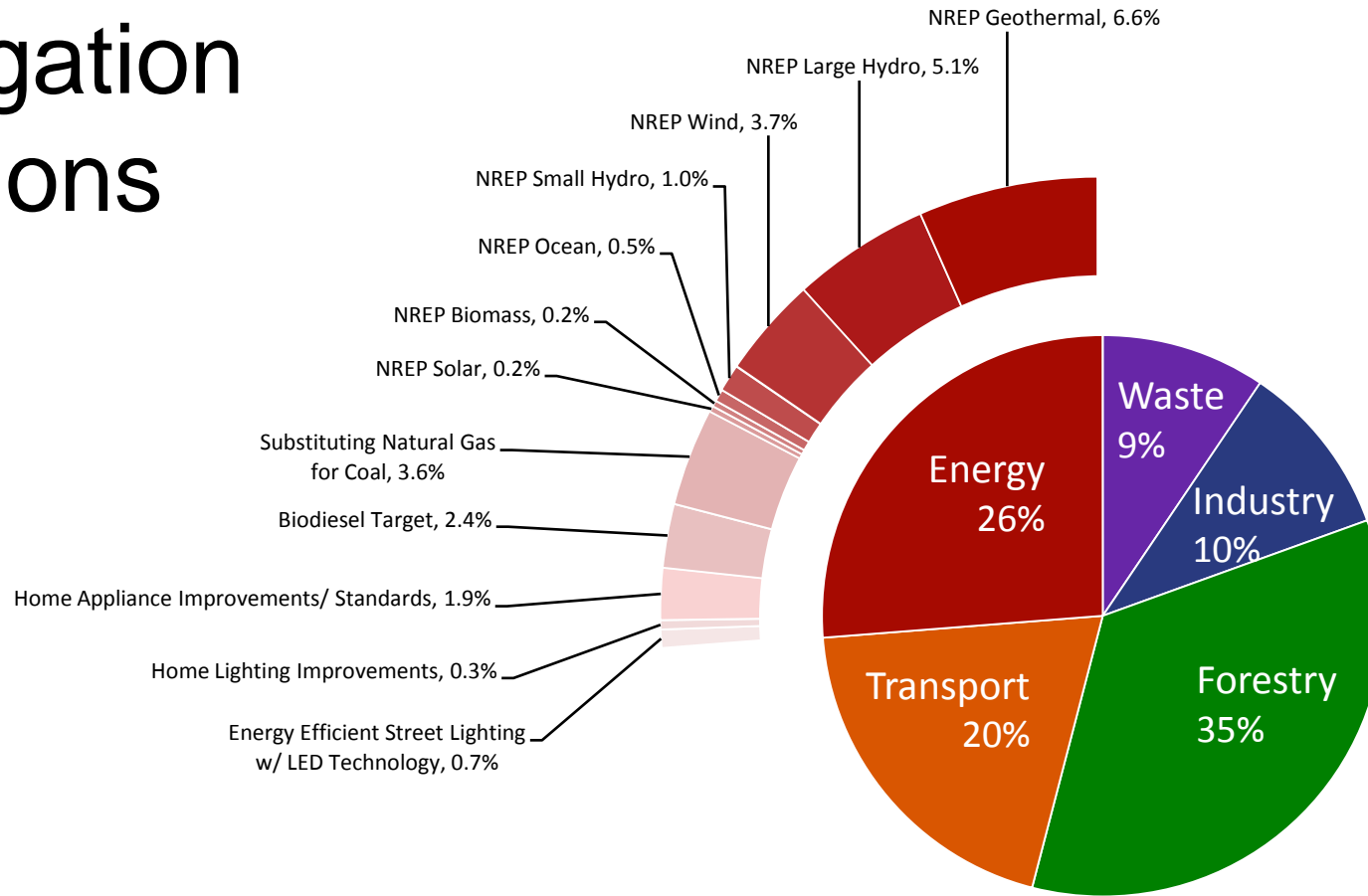
Identified Mitigation Options



Total Mitigation Potential:
89 MtCO₂e*

*40% of Projected 220 MtCO₂e by 2030

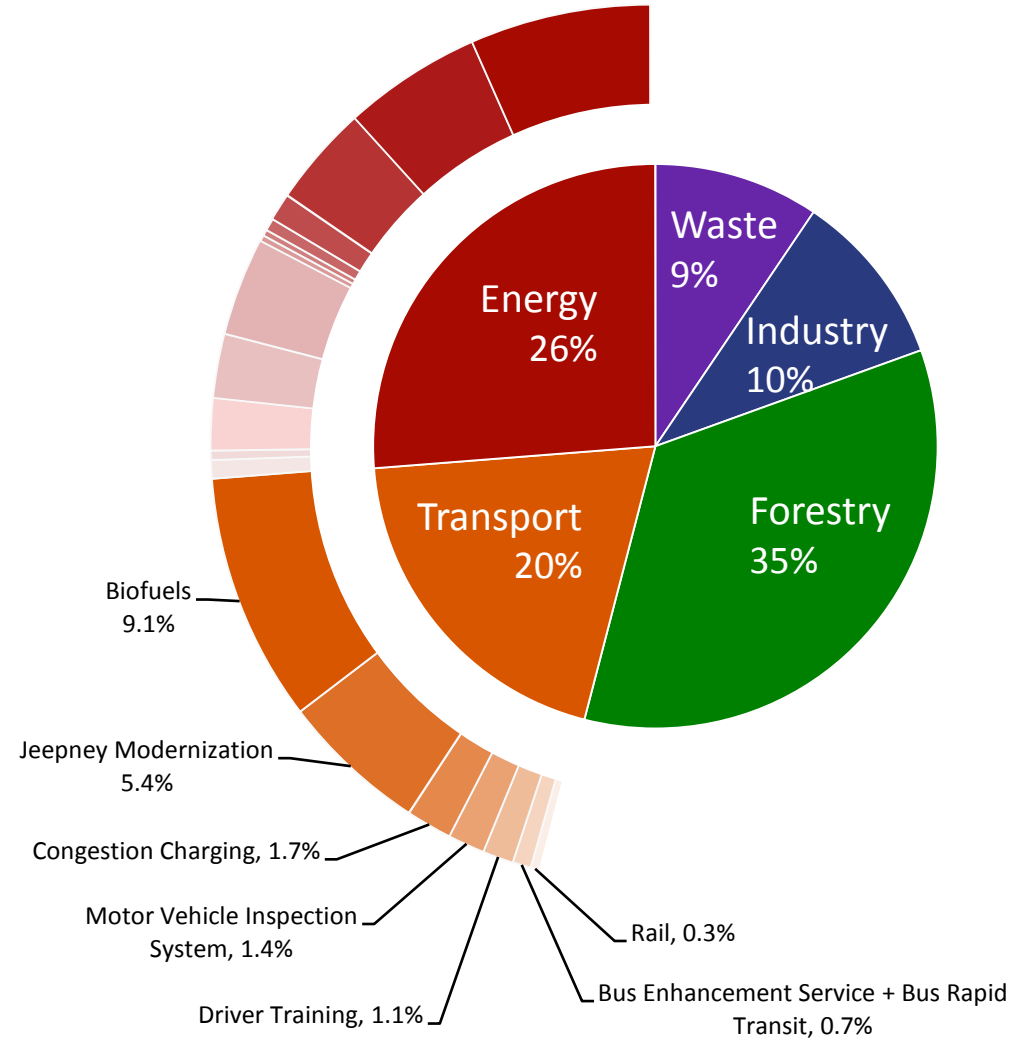
Identified Mitigation Options



Total Mitigation Potential:
89 MtCO₂e

Identified Mitigation Options

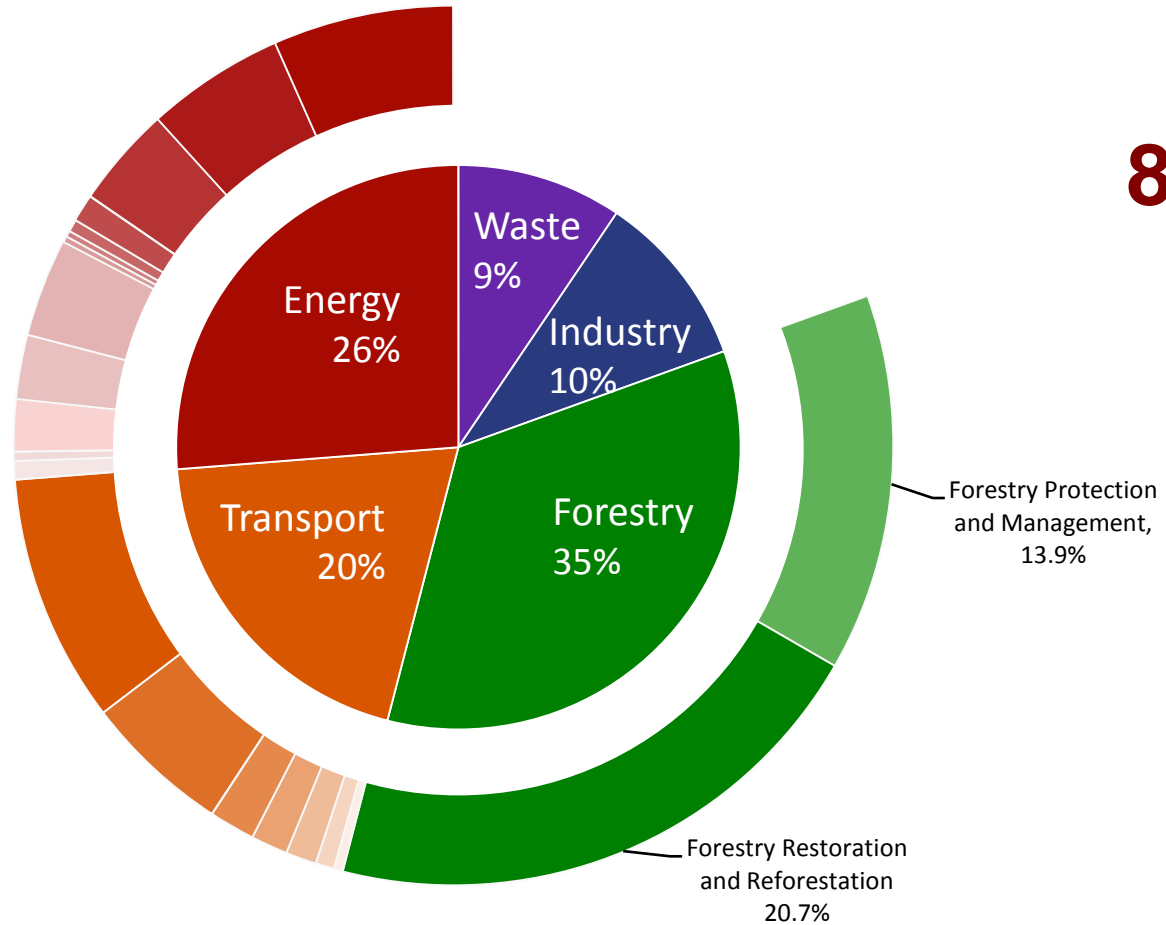
Total Mitigation Potential:
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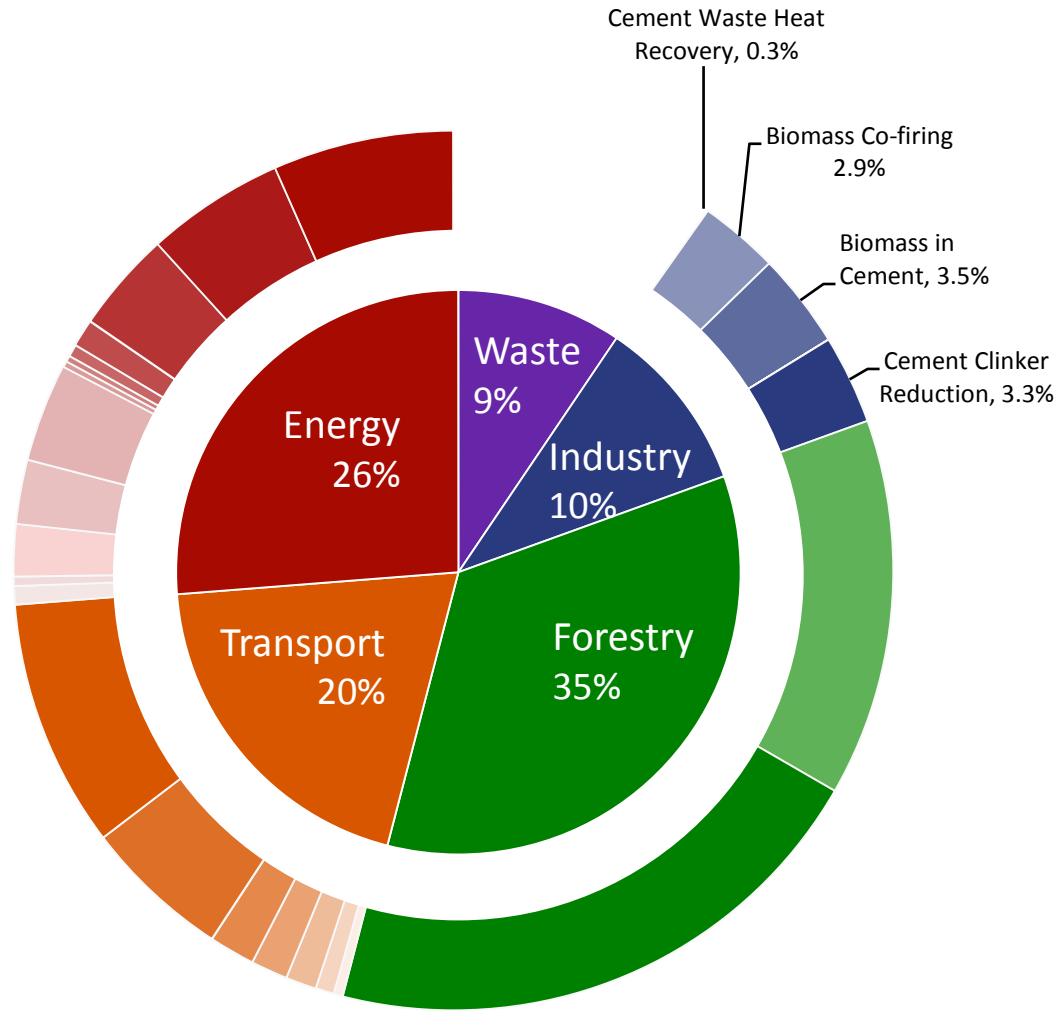
Source: USAID/B-LEADERS, 2016. Cost Benefit Analysis of Philippines Mitigation Option Study. Integrated Report, Feb 2016 version

Identified Mitigation Options

Total Mitigation Potential:
89 MtCO₂e

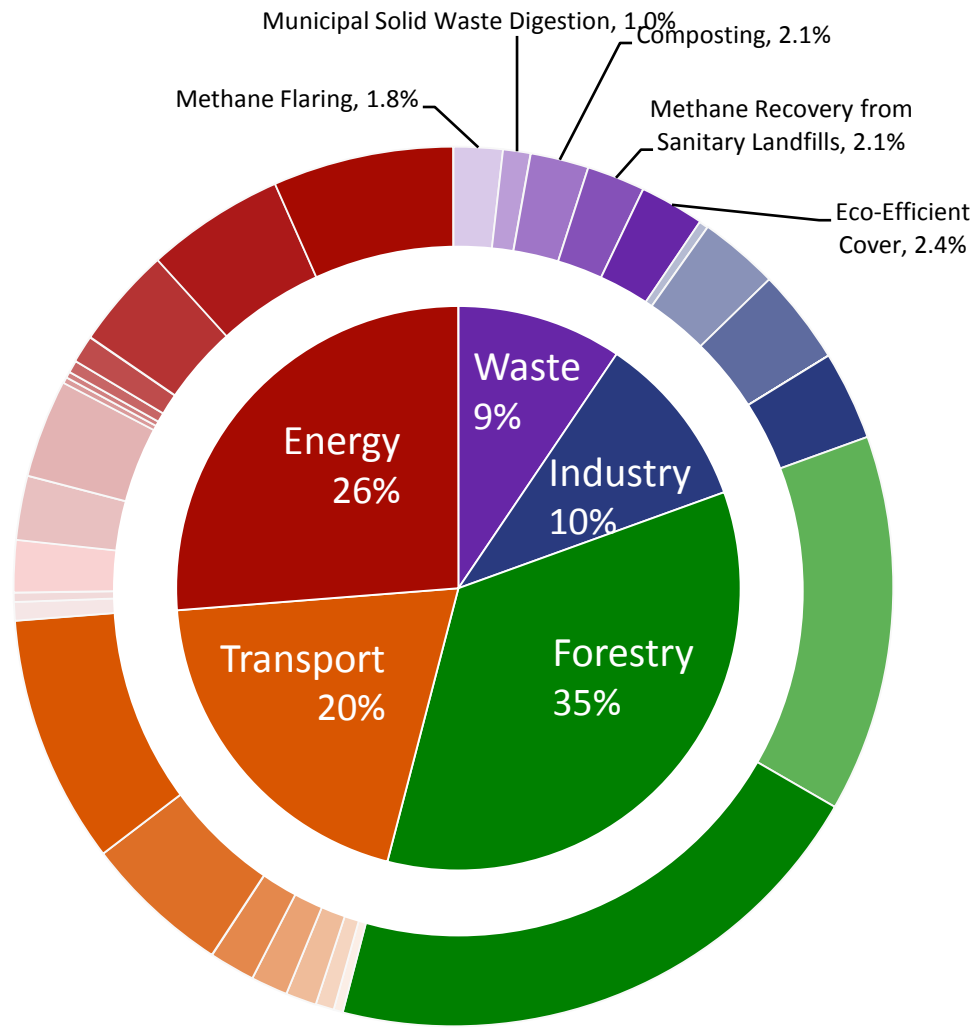


Identified Mitigation Options



Total Mitigation Potential:
89 MtCO₂e

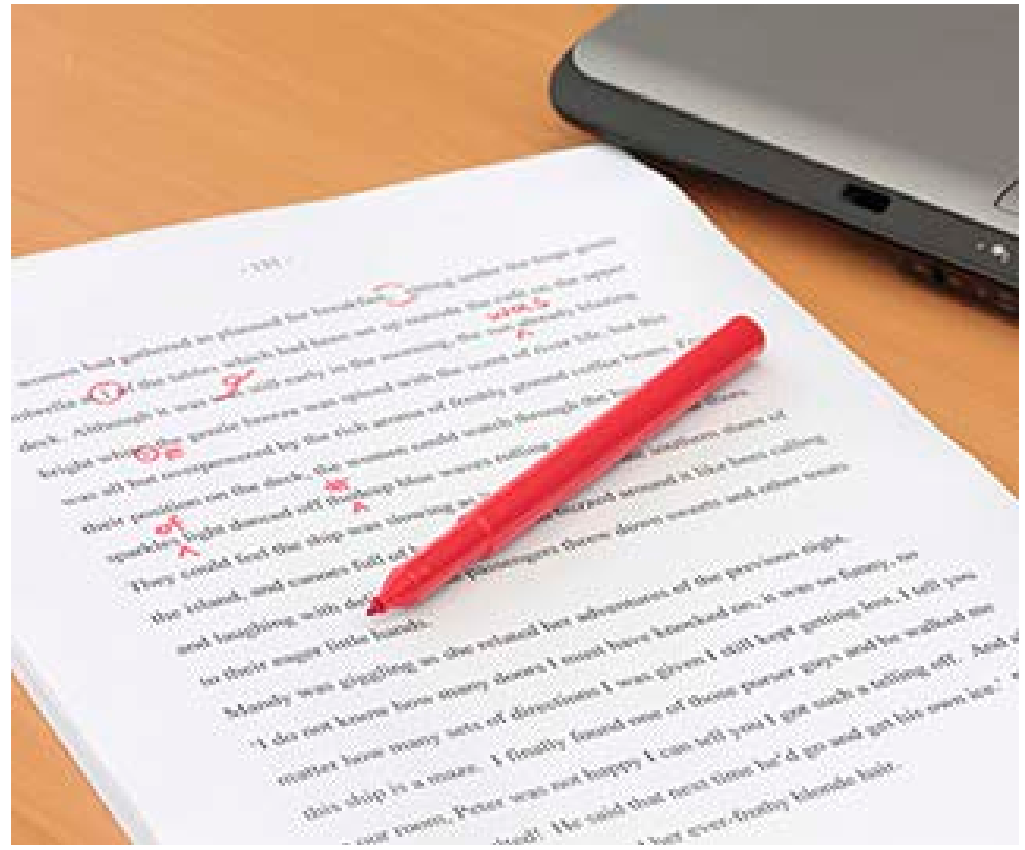
Identified Mitigation Options



Total Mitigation Potential:
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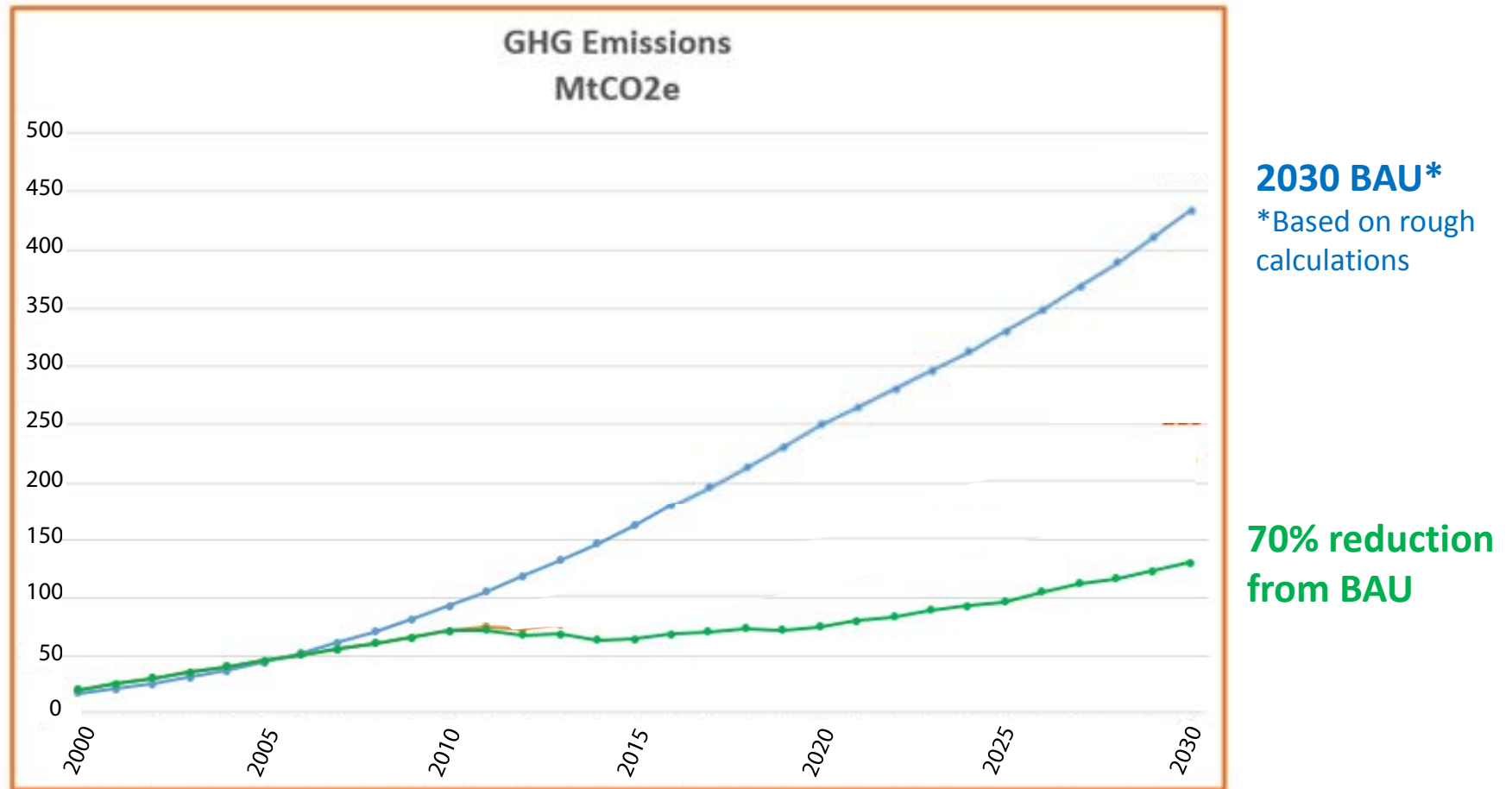


1. Revisit and revise Intended Nationally Determined Contribution.



Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

70% reduction by 2030, relative to BAU 2000-2030 Scenario, conditioned on the provision of financial, technological, and capacity-building support.



Source: Mitigation Cost Benefit Analysis & Rough Calculations

2. Prioritize
**adaptation and loss
and damage** actions.



3. Pursue mitigation actions in line with **sustainable development.**



Align with the **National Climate Change Action Plan**

- Food Security
- Water Sufficiency
- Environmental and Ecological Stability
- Human Security
- Sustainable Energy
- Climate-Smart Industries and Services
- Knowledge and Capacity Development

Connect this with the **Local Climate Change Action Plan**

COMPONENTS:

1. Climate Disaster Risk & Vulnerability Assessments
2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment
3. Mitigation & Adaptation Actions



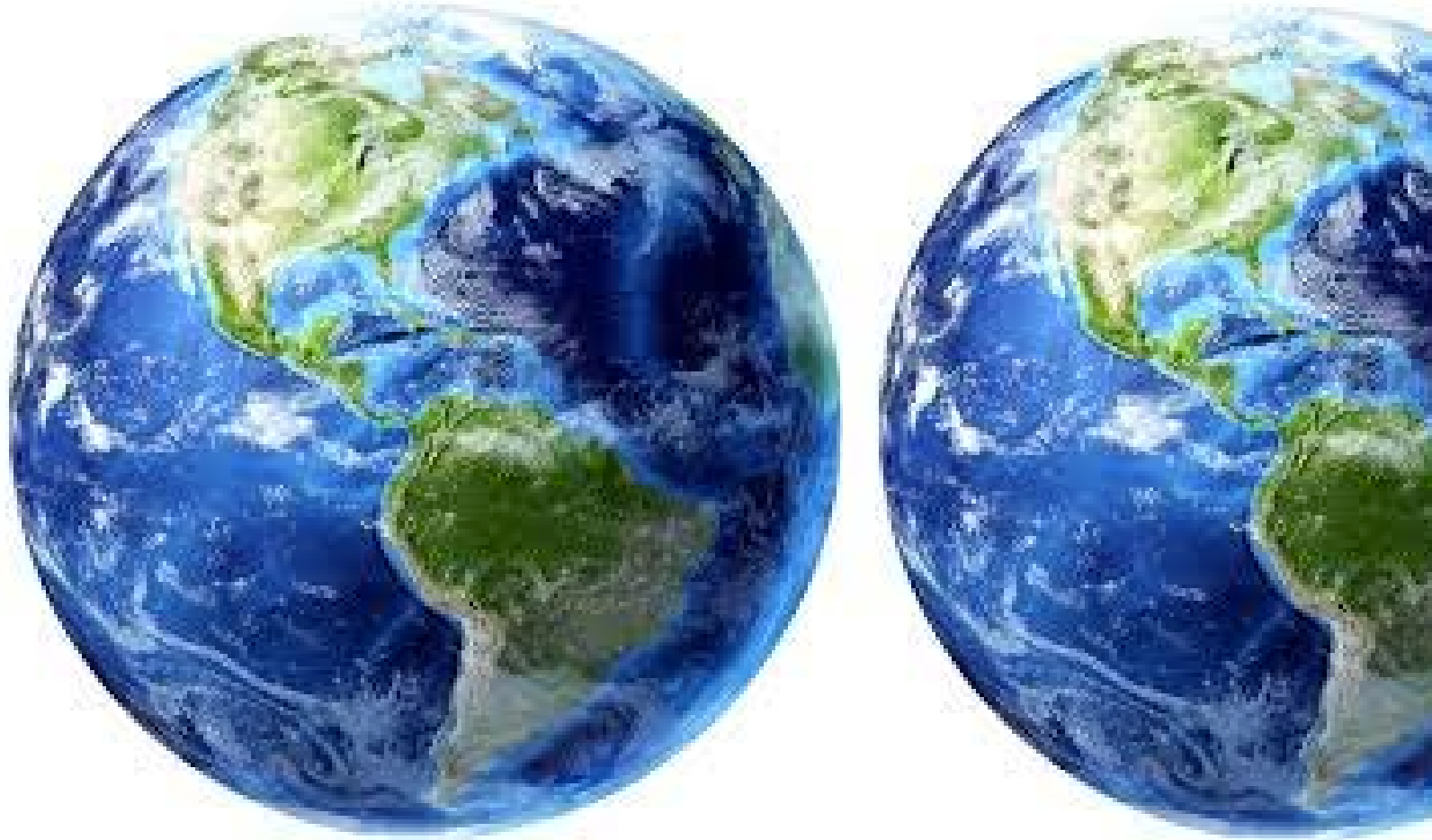
FINAL WORDS



The future depends
on what we do
in the present

Mahatma Gandhi

Globally, we use up **1.6 Earths** per Year.





STELLA



THANK YOU!