

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

2022 OECD Infrastructure Forum

Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines:

<u>Adaptation – making infrastructure more resilient over its lifecycle</u>

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National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Philippines October 11, 2022 | Paris, France



Presentation Outline

Introduction

Philippines' vulnerability to climate change impacts and Challenges in climate change adaptation

0

<u>02</u>

<u>03</u>

Initiatives

Current efforts of the Philippine Government (GPH), including NEDA

Challenges and Way Forward

Opportunities for Development Cooperation

The Philippines

The Philippines is among the most vulnerable in the world to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. The country's long-term growth trajectory is threatened by unsustainable development patterns.





PH policy and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming resiliency

Cognizant of its vulnerability, the Philippines is strongly committed to address climate change threats, and has put in place critical policy and regulatory frameworks to foster resilience



PH priorities for climate change adaptation





Infrastructure

Governance

- Strengthen government competencies for strategic foresight/anticipatory planning, risk management, and emergency response
- Institutionalize Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach
- Develop sustainable and renewable energy and climate-resilient transport
- Incorporate climateproofing in infrastructure plans and designs



Coastal, Agriculture and Forestry

- Adopt integrated coastal zone management
- Adopt climate-resilient crops and livestock, farming systems and agricultural insurance coverage



Ecological and environmental stability

 Protect and rehabilitate critical ecosystems, and pursue restoration of ecological services



Knowledge and capacity development

- Enhance knowledge on science of climate change
- Enhance capacity for climate change adaptation especially at the local community level
- Establish gendered climate change knowledge management accessible to all sectors



PH efforts to integrate resilience across infrastructure lifecycle



The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

NEDA is the PH's premier socioeconomic planning body, regarded as the authority in macroeconomic forecasting and policy analysis and research

Key Mandates



Formulation of policies, plans, and programs to efficiently set the broad parameters for national and sub-national (area-wide, regional, and local) development



Review, evaluation, and monitoring of infrastructure projects consistent with the government's thrust of increasing investment spending for the growing demand on quality infrastructure facilities



Undertake policy reviews to provide critical analyses of development issues and policy alternatives to decision-makers.



Main Functions



Socioeconomic Planning and Policy Formulation



Investment Programming



Monitoring and Evaluation

Undertakes technical review/appraisal of infrastructure projects as basis for recommending approval

NEDA's role in resiliency building



NEDA's role in resiliency building

Formulation of a Manual to enhance appraisal and review climate change and disaster risk reduction aspects of infrastructure projects



Challenges remain in implementing climate change adaptation and in building infrastructure resilience

While policy/regulatory frameworks are in place and despite existing efforts, PH continuous to face multi-faceted challenges in climate change adaptation and in making its infrastructure more resilient and sustainable

Institutional

Need for coordinated government action and strong leadership to better address the impacts of climate change (at the national and sub-national levels)

Planning

Sector-level infrastructure masterplans should be harmonized and integrated in terms of development interventions for climate change adaptation and infrastructure resiliency

Data/Tools

Data constraints and lack of a consolidated database for infrastructure with reliable and updated data based on modern design standards given evolving impacts of climate change

Operational

Resource and Technical capacity limitations of implementing agencies on project development and preparation affecting quality and long-term sustainability of infrastructure projects



Way Forward

Opportunities for Development Cooperation

The Philippines welcomes opportunities for development cooperation in pursuit of further intensifying efforts to build sustainability and resiliency of its infrastructure

1	Conduct of a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the existing policies and frameworks to better understand the gaps in mainstreaming climate resiliency and adaptation in the Philippines.
2	Provide technical assistance in updating the existing design guidelines and standards for climate- resilient infrastructures.
3	Strengthen capacities of the government (both national and sub-national levels) in the development and evaluation of climate-resilient infrastructure projects.
4	Improve national and sub-national cooperation and coordination in the delivery of climate-resilient and adaptive infrastructures.
5	Strengthen integration of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in planning for climate-resilient and adaptive infrastructures.



Thank you!

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