PARIS AGREEMENT & NDCs

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is the heart of the Paris Agreement (PA), the global climate change regime that was agreed at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015.

The NDC should guide the country’s long-term development plan towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon future. Through the NDC, each country communicates the actions that it is willing to take to help achieve the PA goal of limiting global average temperature increase to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. The NDC should promote the country’s economic development and industrialization goals while contributing to the global efforts to stabilize the earth’s climate.

PHILIPPINE NDC & ITS CONSIDERATIONS

Pursuant to the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change, climate change adaptation is the anchor strategy. As such, climate change mitigation will be pursued as a function of climate change adaptation.

The Philippines will use the NDC as an expanded platform for enhanced global cooperation and amplified access to key resources (i.e. finance & technology transfer), not just for climate change mitigation, but for adaptation and resiliency measures, especially for the most vulnerable.

The NDC shall support national development objectives and priorities such as:
- Sustainable industrial development
- Poverty eradication and provision of basic needs
- Securing social and climate justice
- Energy security

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NDC

75%

Philippine commitment of projected cumulative GHG emission reduction and avoidance from Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario

This commitment is composed of 2.71% unconditional (using nation’s resources) and 72.29% conditional (using Means of Implementation to be provided by Developed Countries).

1. Aspirational Peaking – endeavor to peak its emissions by 2030 in the context of accelerating a just transition to its sectors into a green economy;

2. Climate Change Adaptation – 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;

3. International cooperation & market and non-market mechanisms – The benefits of market & non-market mechanisms under Article 6 of the PA will continue to be explored, consistent with national circumstances and sustainable development aspirations;

4. Circular Economy – the country’s climate change mitigation actions shall strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of the country, especially on the implementation of NDC policies and measures, and the uptake of circular economy and sustainable consumption and production practices;

5. Traditional knowledge, education and public awareness – 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 PA

NDC UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES & MEASURES (PAMS)

TRANSPORT SECTOR
- Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Phase 1
- Motor Vehicle Inspection System Phase 1
- BRT Cebu and Quezon Avenue
- Rail projects under BBB Program

ENERGY SECTOR
- Energy Efficiency measures
The Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario of the Philippine Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is projected from the results of the 2010 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) (shown in table 1). Greenhouse gases covered are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The 2010 Philippine GHG Inventory was completed last 2019 and was developed by government experts thru the Executive Order 174 s, 2014.
Initial emission projections of the baseline/BAU scenario were estimated in the USAID/B-LEADERS Enhanced CBA Study, Integrated Report. Feb. 2018. However, with the revisiting and reconstruction phases of the NDC process, emissions projections were modified based on new available data and policy changes/shift at the sectoral/national level.

Associated emission drivers such as GDP and GVA, were also revamped through a study spearheaded by NEDA, which identified growth targets across the three major economic sectors which are AFF, industry, and services, and their subsectors. The updated cumulative business-as-usual cumulative economy-wide emission is estimated to be 3,340.3 million metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e) for the period 2020-2030.