DENR’s Policy Frameworks for Achieving Philippines’ Sustainable Future

Moving towards a Sustainable Future through ESG
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Outline

1. Backdrop
   a. COVID-19
   b. Rising stressors to natural systems
   c. Nature funding gap

2. Policy Frameworks
   a. Philippine Development Plan
   b. Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption
   c. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

3. Pathways to Sustainable Future
   a. Environmental Sustainability
   b. Green Growth Opportunities (amidst and post pandemic)
   c. Role of private sector to meet climate goals
   d. Turning Digital Technology Innovation into Climate Action
The Backdrop
COVID-19: A Wakeup Call for Humanity
rising stressors to natural systems

greenhouse gas emissions
rising stressors to natural systems

declining trends in productivity
rising stressors to natural systems

threat from climate change, loss of coral reefs, overfishing, and pollution
rising stressors to natural systems

harmful chemicals threaten human health, ecosystems, and biodiversity
Assessment of Resource Allocation and Utilization on Climate Change and Climate Change-Related Programs

10X more investment needed to maintain current water gap (32%) under high climate scenario

(Deltares, 2019)

Source: Deltares 2018
Policy Frameworks
a. The Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 20: Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

- Promote climate and disaster-resilient structures and designs
- Fast track adoption and implementation of:
  - green jobs assessment and certification criteria/guidelines
  - green jobs human resource development plan
  - tools to monitor and account green jobs
a. The Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 20: Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

IATF Report

- Implementation of water conservation and efficiency measures
  e.g. establishment of rainwater harvesting, water reuse and recycling, upgrading/retrofitting of water supply system, excess flood water storage, among others

- Biodiversity-friendly and sustainable alternative livelihood programs for local communities to avoid over-extraction of natural resources
a. The Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 9: Expanding Economic opportunities in Industry

▸ Integrate Sustainable, Consumption and Production (SCP) processes to upgrade industry operations

▸ Provide incentives for green manufacturing to improve the adoption of energy efficient technologies

▸ Promote the Sustainability Incentive Program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in built environment, and for construction of disaster-resilient infrastructure
Chapter 9: Expanding Economic opportunities in Industry

- Pursue R&D in the use of alternative sustainable materials in the construction sector
- Fully implement the Green Jobs Act to promote green growth, blue economy and innovation
- Increase access of MSMEs and cooperatives to innovative, appropriate, and cost-effective technologies
- Ensure sustainable use of raw materials along with parts, components and intermediate products
a. The Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 9: Expanding Economic opportunities in Industry

▸ Prioritize sustainable procurement of environmentally preferable products and services that are domestically produced and at par with international quality and standards

▸ Strengthen the implementation of the Philippine Inclusive Innovation Industrial Strategies (i3s) which prioritizes the growth and development of fifteen (15) major industries including that of climate change products, mobility solutions, health, education, and smart cities
a. The Philippine Development Plan

Chapter 18: Ensuring Security, Public Order, and Safety

▸ Adopt applicable standards and best practices on the adoption of resilient, efficient, and environmentally friendly designs and technologies

▸ Focus on building climate resiliency in pursuing water supply and sanitation (WSS) policies, plans, and programs
b. Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production
WHAT ARE NEEDED FOR THE ACTION PLAN

**ASSUMPTIONS**

**ACTIVITIES**

**OUTPUT**

**OUTCOME**

**IMPACT**

**ACTION PLAN**

- **REGULATION**
  - Incentives and penalties, eco-labelling

- **PROMOTION**
  - Information campaign, curriculum changes, marketing campaign, media discussions (social and traditional)

- **INFRASTRUCTURE**
  - Build infrastructure and to support innovations in the operations and lifestyles

- **TECHNOLOGY**
  - New technologies on waste management, production, business conduct

**GREEN IN BEHAVIOR**

- **CONSUMER**
- **PRODUCER**

**GREEN GOOD**

**SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SDG 12)**
Promoting Circular Economy

- Eliminate unnecessary plastic products
- Innovate for circularity by designing for reuse, recycling, repair, remanufacture
- Circulate products by shifting consumer behavior and by fostering markets for recycled material
- Create cross-cutting enabling conditions through coordination along the plastic value chain

DENR is mandated to ensure that mechanisms are established to operationalize the EITI in the mining sector.

SECTION 15. Creation of a Centralized Database for the Mining Industry.

DENR is directed to create a centralized database of all mining-related information.
c. Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

155 contracts pertaining to the extractives sector are contained in the Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI) contracts portal.
Pathways to Sustainable Future
## 2020 PHILIPPINES (Pre-COVID Status)

**Overall Score:** 65.5  
**Overall Rank:** 99  
**Total countries rated:** 166  
**Percentile:** 59.6

### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

![SDG Dashboard Image](image)

### SDG TRENDS

![SDG Trends Image](image)

**Notes:** The full title of Goal 2: "Zero Hunger" is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.”  
The full title of each SDG is available here: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals)
a. Environmental Sustainability

- Key to recovery from pandemic economic recovery process
- Securing the natural systems - natural systems are interlinked, solutions must be integrated
b. Green Growth Opportunities (amidst and post pandemic)
Figure 2: Capital Investment Requirements and Job Creation Impacts of the Five Green Growth Opportunities

Five green growth opportunities, requiring more than $172 billion worth of capital expenditure, could create 30 million jobs in Southeast Asia by 2030.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual capital expenditure required in Southeast Asia ($ billion)</th>
<th>Total jobs in Southeast Asia created by opportunity in 2030 (Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean energy transition</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular economy models</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable urban development and transport models</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive and regenerative agriculture</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy and productive oceans</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>172.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The estimate relates to 10 Southeast Asian nations: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Sources: World Economic Forum; literature review; and AlphaBeta analysis.
Figure 3: Links between the Five Green Growth Opportunities

The five green growth opportunities are highly interconnected

Agriculture offers opportunities for the circular economy from primary production using precision agriculture techniques, to the recycling and utilization of agricultural wastes and materials.

- **Productive and regenerative agriculture**
  - Unsustainable farming practices result in soil erosion which leads to the leakage of harmful fertilizers and pesticides to seas.
  - Fast-growing Southeast Asian cities are responsible for as much as 60% of plastic waste leakage into the environment globally.

- **Sustainable urban development and transport models**
  - Roughly 60% of the world’s cropland lies on the outskirts of cities.
  - Cities account for 75% of natural resource consumption globally.

- **Healthy and productive oceans**
  - 75% of land-based sources of marine plastic pollution in the Southeast Asian region originates from uncollected waste, and 25% from leakages in waste management systems.

- **Clean energy transition**
  - Cities consume 78% of the world’s energy.
  - Industrial waste products such as food scraps and sewage sludge could be converted into bio-oil to generate energy.

- **Circular economy models**

Sources: UN HABITAT; Ellen MacArthur Foundation; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; Ernst and Young; Environment and Natural Resources Journal; National Ocean Service (United States); AlphaBeta analysis.
Green Job Program

- Green job emergency
- Financial assistance program for green micro-enterprises
- Alternative green livelihood support
- Food aid
- Work for environment and natural resources protection
Nature-based program

▸ Nature-based program to reduce COVID-19 transmission of viral and epidemic climate diseases

▸ Rationalized budget allocation program for green and grey infrastructure

Disaster Mobilization Program for Response and Recovery

▸ Disaster preparedness of Environment and Natural Resources Households (ENRH)

▸ Emergency support mobilization for ENRH
c. Role of private sector in meeting climate goals

- **3 in 5** companies based in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region are not transitioning to net zero fast enough

- **60 %** of ASEAN-based business leaders believe their companies are not transitioning fast enough (55 % of companies globally)

- Lack of support from their own investors is the biggest barrier to progress for companies in this region, cited as a significant obstacle by **73 %** (60 % globally)
c. Role of private sector in meeting climate goals

- Carbon-intensive industries and companies based in emerging markets are struggling most with the transition

- Just 40 percent of ASEAN-based companies fully support the aims of the Paris Agreement (47 percent globally)
steer capital towards **sustainable development** and **incentivize green investments**
d. Turning Digital Technology Innovation into Climate Action

Climate Monitoring

- weather satellites
- radio-based meteorological aid systems
- weather radars
- Earth observation satellite systems
Climate Change Mitigation

“limiting and preventing the emission of greenhouse gas by enhancing activities that remove these gases from the atmosphere” (IPCC)

- The primary sources of GHGs:
  energy, transportation, buildings, industry, waste management, agriculture, and forestry.
adjustments in human and natural systems, in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects, that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities”

- ICTs can help communities adapt to the impacts of climate change
- ICTs offer new opportunities for knowledge-sharing and the exchange of information
systemic problems

systemic solutions
● transformational change to restore the balance between natural systems and human systems

● adoption of a long-lasting, sustainable, inclusive, resilient, low-carbon, low-polluting, nature-positive, and circular economy-based pathway for society
Thank you and keep safe.