



LOW EMISSION
CAPACITY BUILDING
PROJECT - PHILIPPINES

WELCOME

ASIA CLEAN ENERGY FORUM 2016

Pre-Forum Seminar:
“Organizational Greenhouse Gas Reporting
Programs in Southeast Asia:
Thailand and Philippine Initiatives”

Asian Development Bank, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
Metro Manila, Philippines
June 6, 2016



Supported by:
Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety
based on a decision of the German Bundestag





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BACKGROUND ON THE PHILIPPINES ORGANIZATIONAL GHG REPORTING PROGRAM

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Presented at the Asian Clean Energy Forum 2016 Seminar on
“Organizational Greenhouse Gas Reporting Programs in Southeast Asia:
Thailand and Philippine Initiatives”

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LOW EMISSION
CAPACITY BUILDING

The LECB Programme PHL Project



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of the Federal Republic of Germany



Australian Government



**FUNDING
SOURCE**

**EU, GERMANY & AUSTRALIA
THRU UNDP**

**PROJECT
DURATION**

2012 – 2014 – (2016)



**FOCUSED
SECTORS**

**AGRICULTURE, WASTE, INDUSTRY &
TRANSPORT Forestry & Energy (AWIT-FE)**



PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES FOR LECB GLOBAL PROGRAMME

- **Argentina**
- **Bhutan**
- **Chile**
- **China**
- **Colombia**
- **Costa Rica**
- **Democratic Republic of Congo**
- **Ecuador**
- **Egypt**
- **Ghana**
- **Indonesia**
- **Kenya**
- **Lebanon**
- **Malaysia**
- **Mexico**
- **Moldova**
- **Morocco**
- **Peru**
- **The Philippines**
- **Tanzania**
- **Thailand**
- **Trinidad and Tobago**
- **Uganda**
- **Vietnam**
- **Zambia**

THE GLOBAL LECB PROGRAMME

- Promotes cooperation between relevant institutions
- Engaging the public sector and industry

To address climate change

The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme promotes essential cooperation between relevant institutions, engaging the public sector and industry in a concerted effort to address climate change consistent with national development priorities around the world

ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES

- ❑ Conduct of Annual Business Summit on Climate Change
 - **Enhance the partnership** between public and the private sector as well as highlight shared values in implementing climate change initiatives (since 2013).
- ❑ 2015 Business Summit promoted the October 2015 Manila Declaration issued by the business community
 - Gaining more support for the Philippine Private Sector's call for all the governments of the world to do their share in reducing GHG emissions.

Manila Declaration 2015 is the response of Philippine private sector to the global imperative of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and limiting global temperature increase to within 2 degrees Celsius.

We, the leaders of business, operating in the third most vulnerable country in the world to climate change-The Philippines,

Hereby recognize that:

1. Climate change is a real, present and future threat to everyone and it needs to be addressed with urgency through global and local mitigation and adaptation solutions,
2. Scientists agree that if warming continues to increase beyond 2°C, the consequences will be disastrous. Cumulative emissions must not exceed 1 trillion tonnes of carbon to avoid such a future. As total cumulative emission is now at 582 billion tonnes, the remaining carbon budget will be used up in less than 30 years unless mitigation is done. This requires a transformation of energy, industry, agriculture and forestry systems,
3. As impacts affect vulnerable countries like Philippines, action must be taken to adapt and become more resilient; and
4. While all sectors of society must act and do their part, the private sector in partnership with government and other stakeholders, can play a more significant role in bringing effective, long-term solutions for this crisis.

Now therefore we seek for the governments of the world to:

1. Come to an international agreement and national commitments to reduce carbon emission and ensure that global cumulative emissions do not exceed one trillion tonnes and keep global average temperature increase below 2°C,
2. Establish a reliable monitoring, reporting and verification system 10 follow-up on the nation's contributions,
3. Set the price of carbon and create enabling systems to facilitate market uptake and establish a level playing field for all economic actors across all sectors,
4. Create enabling environment and market mechanisms to facilitate the transformation of industry, energy, agriculture, and forestry systems, and
5. Contribute to climate finance, notably to accelerate adaptation to climate change, providing funds and skills to enable the most vulnerable countries to become more resilient.

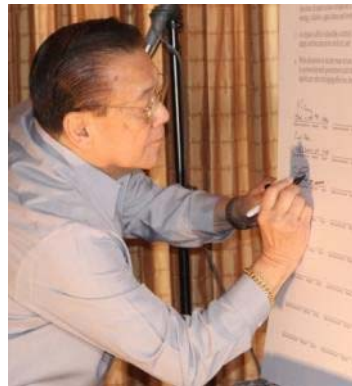
Ourselves, we commit to:

1. Support the Philippine Government's effort to develop country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) that are aligned with national priorities, circumstances and capabilities, subject to meaningful consultation with all stakeholders,
2. Develop and implement mitigation strategy as part of our core business, in our operations and in our value chain,
3. Recognize climate change risks and provide solutions to make our operations, our value chain, our customers, and the communities where we operate more carbon efficient,
4. Develop solutions to help increase the resilience of communities against the consequences of a changing climate, and
5. Continue to embed sustainability into our business and to innovate products and services to address our collective sustainable development challenges.

[Signatures and names of representatives from various Philippine companies, including Shell, Aboitiz, and others, are visible in this section.]

Signed this 23rd day of October 2015, in Metro Manila, Philippines.

Launch & Signing (October 23, 2015)



Business Summit – November 24, 2015

Manila Declaration Hand-over to the Climate Change Commission



Philippine Chamber of
Commerce and Industry



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ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES

- ❑ Development of Private Sector LEDS framework/ roadmap
 - Develop comprehensive **list of LEDS opportunities** for the business/industry sector for possible public-private partnership and/or inclusion in the country's NDC

ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES

- ❑ Development of National Recognition/Rating System for Good Practices in Mitigation
 - To inspire businesses/industries **to strive for excellence and continuous improvement in climate change mitigation** by highlighting and recognizing exemplary practices that all may adopt and employ
 - To serve as a **vehicle for sharing** best practices and showcasing real working projects

ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES

Participate in/Collaborate with the CCC-LECB PHL Project on the “Development of GHG Reporting Protocol and GHG Management Plan”.

Despite the majority of respondents signalling the existence of formal or informal climate change plans, 61% do not

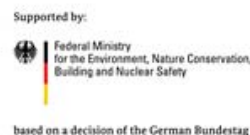
LACK OF REGULATORY DRIVERS FOR GHG REDUCTION

However, when the lack of a regulatory driver for emissions reductions in the Philippines is considered, the fact that 39% of respondents actually have a target demonstrates how seriously businesses consider the need to reduce GHG emissions.

Sixty-one percent (61%)
do not have emissions
reduction target

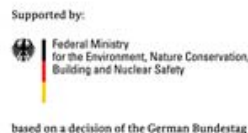
Base: All respondents (57)

Source: Climate Change & Sustainability Survey 2011
by PricewaterhouseCoopers Financial Advisors, Inc.



GHG Reporting Protocol/Management Plan

1. Encourage private sector to set corporate-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goal (IMP) and inventory their emissions as a business practice to track or measure the same.
2. The sector would develop the protocol which would define how project partners (through industry associations/organizations) inventory and report their GHG emissions.
3. The protocol would be neither a regulatory imposition nor a requirement to report to any government agency.

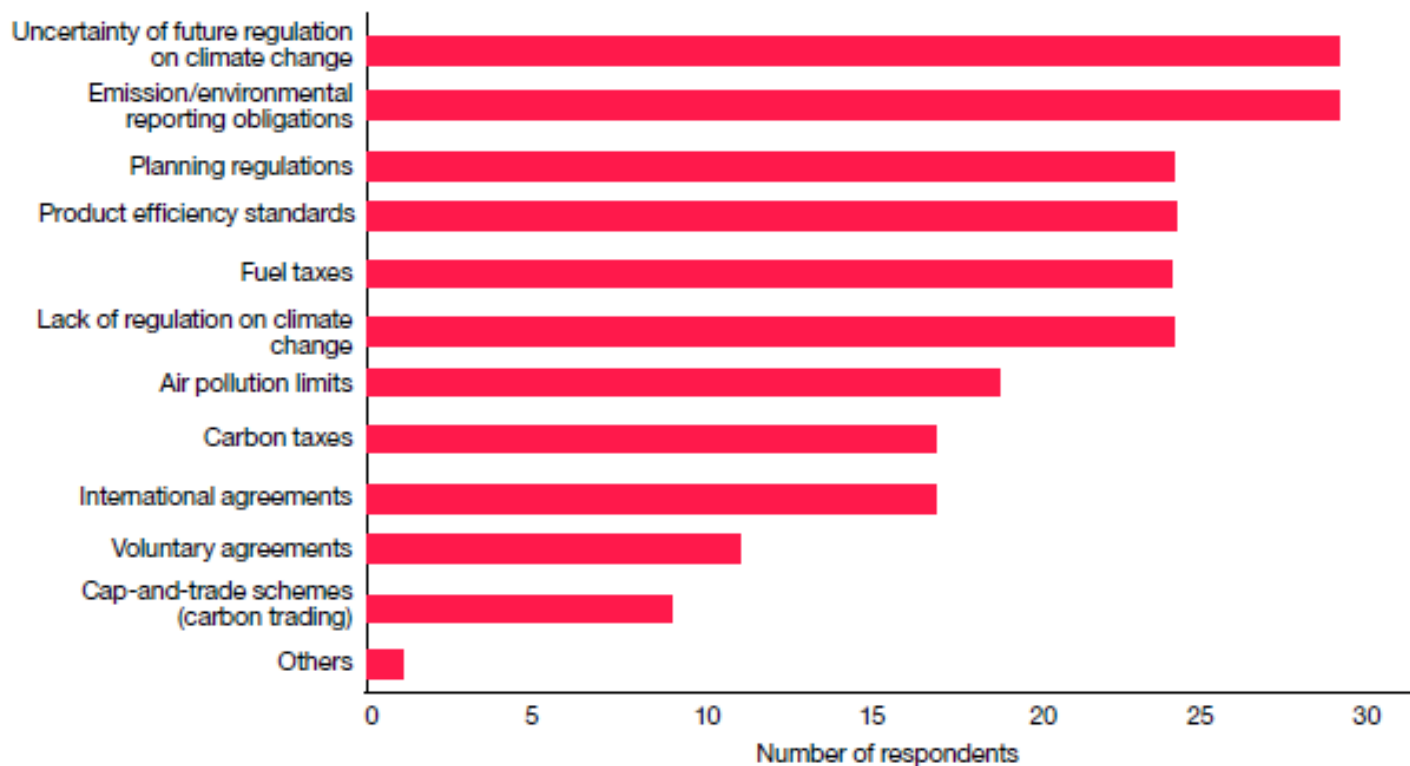


REGULATIONS – AS SEEN BY BUSINESS SECTOR

Source: Climate Change & Sustainability Survey 2011 by PricewaterhouseCoopers Financial Advisors, Inc.

Eighty-seven percent (87%) believe that climate change regulations present risks to their organisation. However, 51% also believe lack of regulation is also a risk.

Figure 6. Regulatory requirements that present risks to the organisations

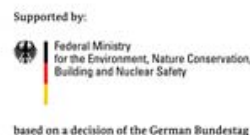


Base: 47 respondents

WHAT IS IN IT FOR BUSINESS?

Source: The Leo Effect - In a Post-CSR World, Can Purpose Really Co-Exist with Profit? by Maxine Perella

1. “Why do businesses exist? Is it to earn a profit or is it to serve a purpose?”
2. The conventional view — to earn profit — is not as narrow-minded as it sounds.
3. “To earn profit a company is forced to care about society. It has to make high quality products, or customers will stop buying. It has to treat its workers well, or they’ll leave. And it can’t pollute the environment, or its brand will be hurt.”





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