

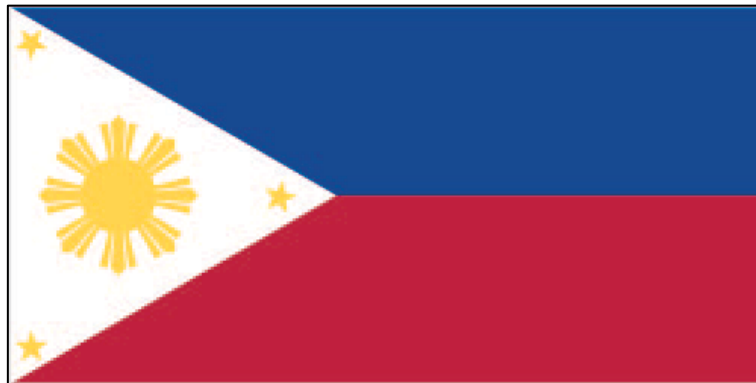
CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION IN

PHILLIPINES

AN EXCERPT FROM

The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study

A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries



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Philippines

Legislative Process

The legal system of the Philippines is a unique combination of civil law and common law, together with Islamic law and indigenous law. The current constitution, enacted in 1987, is the supreme law and defines the Philippines as a “democratic and republican state”, with the President heading the executive branch, the Congress as the legislative branch and the Supreme Court as the highest judicial body.

Congress is bicameral, consisting of the House of Representatives (commonly known as the Lower House, but frequently referred to as the Congress), and the Senate (often referred to as the Upper House). The Senate is composed of 24 senators, who are elected by the entire electorate. Senators serve for six years each, with elections held every three years for half of them. Senators can serve no more than two consecutive terms. The House of Representatives is composed of approximately 250 congressmen, representing either geographical districts (provinces or cities) or different sectors. The latter represent no more than 20% of the House, and are referred to as party-list representatives. All members of the House are elected for three years, and for a maximum of three consecutive terms.

Proposed laws are called bills and may be introduced by the Senate or by the House of Representatives. A bill goes through a first reading in which the number and title are read, after which it is referred to an appropriate committee, which prepares a committee report. It is then passed to the Rules committee, and returned for a second hearing, and is subject to debate and amendment before proceeding to the final third hearing. After passing in one House, the bill goes through the same process in the other House.

Major legislation is often introduced in both Houses in the form of companion (identical) bills, to speed up the legislative process by encouraging both chambers to consider the measure simultaneously, and to emphasise the urgency or importance of the issue. After it has passed in both Houses and been signed by their respective leaders, it goes for final approval to the President. The President may sign the bill into a law, or veto all or part of it. A presidential veto can be overridden by a Congressional vote of two thirds of all its members.

Another form of legislation, equivalent to a bill, is a Joint Resolution, generally used when dealing with a single item or issue, such as a continuing or emergency appropriations bill. Joint resolutions are also used to propose amendments to the Constitution.

Approach to Climate Change

The Philippines’ vulnerability to climate change, demonstrated once again by the devastation caused by typhoon Haiyan in 2013, has served as a backdrop to extensive policymaking on sustainable development and climate change since the early 1990s.

The right of the people ‘to a balanced and healthful ecology, in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature’ is protected in the 1987 constitution. As early as 1991, the Philippines established the Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC), led by the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Science and Technology. The Philippines ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol (as a non-Annex I country) in 2003. The Department of Environment and Natural

Resources was designated as the authority for managing CDM projects, and to date, 72 projects have been registered.

The Clean Air Act of 1999 included a section on GHG emissions, and called for a national plan on GHGs to be prepared. The first national communication to the UNFCCC, submitted in 2000, included a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs (updated to 1994). The second communication was submitted in December 2014.

In 2007 a presidential task force on climate change was established and in 2009, the Climate Change Act created the Climate Change Commission – an independent and autonomous body with the status of a national-agency, tasked to co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate government programmes and action plans on climate change. In 2011, a Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation was created. The cluster is chaired by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources secretary, and its members are the secretaries of key ministries and agencies. The cluster's aims are to assess the extent of co-operation with civil society, to evaluate milestones relative to intended outcomes, and to fast track programmes. It promotes the mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures by local governments, the formulation of alternative and inclusive urban development plans, and the undertaking of risk reduction measures.

The Climate Change Act of 2009 also created a legal framework to mainstream climate change into all levels of decision making. It emphasised the frontline role of local governments, and mandated them to draft Local Climate Change Action Plans, consistent with the National Framework and the National Action Plan. The Climate Change Commission supports local governments in these efforts.

Subsequently, the Climate Change Commission created a National Framework Strategy on Climate Change for 2010-2022. The strategy emphasises the adaptation pillar, with the mitigation pillar taken into account where applicable, as a function of adaptation. In 2011 the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) was adopted. The NCCAP identifies seven strategic priorities to address climate change effects between 2011 and 2028: food security; water sufficiency; environmental and ecological stability; human security; sustainable energy; climate-smart industries and services; and knowledge and capacity development. These priorities will be implemented by financing, valuation of natural resources, multi-stakeholder partnership, and capacity building.

In 2013, The Climate Change Commission and the Department of Budget and Management issued a Joint Memorandum mandating government agencies to track their climate change expenditures in their 2015 budget submissions, using the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Guidelines (CCETG). This will allow tracking, monitoring and prioritising of climate budgets and increased transparency.

The Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System was established in November 2014 to institutionalise the GHG inventory management and reporting system in relevant government agencies to enable the country to transition towards a climate-resilient pathway for sustainable development. The Climate Change Commission was designated as the overall lead in its implementation.

Energy supply

The Philippines' generates over 52% of its energy from renewable energy – primarily geothermal (14.4%) and hydropower (11%). Laws such as the Mini Hydroelectric Power Incentives Act (1990) have been adopted for energy security and energy independence reasons, but also helped to change the country's energy mix. In 1991, incentives for hydro-power were introduced. Since the 2006 Biofuels Act, a minimum percentage of biofuels and biodiesel must be included in the fuel mix. In 2008 a Renewable Energy Act was approved.

In 2010, the government outlined three pillars for the energy sector: energy security, optimal energy pricing (with focus on accessibility), and development of a sustainable energy plan. The

outcome document, Philippines Energy Plan 2012-2030, aims to ensure energy security, expand energy access, promote a low-carbon future and climate proofing the energy sector, increase investments in the energy sector, and stimulate the development of regional energy plans. The plan, divided into short term (2011-2015), medium term (2016-2020), and long term (2021-2030) phases, aims at tripling renewable energy by 2030.

Energy demand

In 2004, the Department of Energy (DOE) together with its attached agencies, the National Power Corporation (NCP), National Electrification Authority (NEA), Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM), launched the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programme (NEECP). The NEECP aimed to strengthen the implementation of energy efficiency and conservation by promoting awareness on the efficient use of energy in the economy. Through the NEECP, every Filipino is encouraged to make energy conservation a way of life.

The DOE's role has been strengthened further to ensure the delivery of secure, sustainable, sufficient, quality and environment-friendly energy to all sectors of society by mobilising private sector participation and involving other stakeholders. The government aims to reduce energy demand by 10% from 2010 to 2030.

There are currently three energy efficiency and conservation Bills filed in the Senate. The first aims to institutionalise energy efficiency and conservation, enhancing the efficient use of energy, and granting incentives to energy efficiency and conservation projects. The second aims to introduce an energy efficiency and conservation act to promote energy efficiency and conservation through the development of technologies, organisational relationships and reinforcement of related laws. The final bill aims to support the research and development of new industrial processes and technologies that optimise energy efficiency and environmental performance, use diverse sources of energy and increase economic competitiveness.

REDD+ and LULUCF

A national workshop on REDD+ was held in 2009 by several NGOs, which later formed the CoDe REDD2 Philippines. By 2010, a National REDD+ Strategy for the Philippines for 2008–2017 had been formulated, and has been included in the National Climate Change Action Plan.

In 2012, the DENR completed the delineation of the country's forests. Once the data are validated, steps will be taken to anchor forest boundaries in legislation. After 15 years of being filed in Congress, the House of Representatives approved the Sustainable Management of Forests Act in 2012. It has been pending Senate approval since then. The Bill provides for sustainable management of forests, mitigation of climate change risks and reduction of poverty in forest areas.

The Philippine National REDD+ Strategy, published in 2010, presents a broad range of strategies and corresponding activities covering 2010 to 2020. It seeks to prepare forestlands managers throughout the country to assume responsibility in implementing REDD+ programmes, research projects and activities with the support of the international, national and local agencies, NGO's and other support groups.

Transportation

In 2002, the Department of Energy initiated the Natural Vehicle Programme for Public Transport (NGVPPT). The programme included the reduction of Import duties on Compressed Gas Motor Vehicles and Natural Gas Vehicle Industry-Related Equipment, Parts and Components.

Adaptation

Typhoon Haiyan, which devastated the Philippines in 2013, served as a reminder of the country's vulnerability to extreme weather events and climate change effects, and of the critical need for adaptation and disaster management policies and measures.

The Climate Change Commission has launched initiatives for climate resilient communities, under the Eco-Town Framework. Ten municipalities are in different stages of participating in demonstrating the Framework. The Commission also participates in several international adaptation initiatives, such as the Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP), a five-year project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and co-financed by the government.

The enactment of the Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act of 2010 shifted the policy environment and the way the country deals with disasters from mere response to preparedness. The Act provides a comprehensive, all-hazard, multi-sectoral, inter-agency, and community-based approach to disaster risk management through the National Disaster Risk Management Framework. To develop this concept, a National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) is being mandated to serve as the master plan that will provide the strategies, organisation, tasks of concerned agencies and local government units, and other guidelines in dealing with disasters or emergencies.

The Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction for 2009-2019 aims to enhance the capacities of Local Disaster Co-ordinating Councils, now referred to as Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.

July 2014 saw the publication of Supplemental Guidelines in Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive Land Use Plans. These guidelines support the national strategic priority on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the development processes with emphasis on the formulation of climate- and risk-sensitive Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance.

The Department of Health National Framework of Action contextualises climate change issues in the country's health system.

Philippines: Legislative Portfolio

Name of law	The People's Survival Fund Act (RA 10171)
Date	16 August 2012
Summary	<p>RA 10171 amends RA 9729 (Climate Change Act) to establish The People's Survival Fund, a long-term finance stream to enable the government to effectively address climate change. It creates the nine-member People's Survival Fund board tasked to oversee policy and strategy on how the funds will be used. The board will be chaired by the finance secretary. The budget will be funded under the General Appropriations Act and may be augmented by donations, endowments, grants and contributions.</p> <p>The law guarantees an annual PHP1bn (USD 22.2m) fund. Activities supported through the fund include: (i) adaptation activities in water resources management, land management, agriculture and fisheries, health, infrastructure development, natural ecosystems including mountainous and coastal ecosystems; (ii) improvement of the monitoring of vector-borne diseases triggered by climate change, and in this context improving disease control and prevention; (iii) forecasting and early warning systems as part of preparedness for climate-related hazards; (iv) institutional development, for the LGUs in partnership with local communities and NGOs, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of impacts relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular, for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme climate events; and (v) strengthening or establishing regional centres and information networks to support climate change adaptation initiatives and projects. The fund may also serve as a guarantee for risk insurance needs for farmers, agricultural workers, and other stakeholders.</p>

Name of law	The Climate Change Act (RA 9729), and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR, Administrative Order No. 2010-01)
Date	27 July 2009 (IRR of 20 January 2010)
Summary	<p>The Act acknowledges the Philippines' vulnerability to climate change and the need for appropriate adaptation. It creates a comprehensive framework for systematically integrating the concept of climate change, in synergy with disaster risk reduction, in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools and techniques.</p> <p>The Act states the main principles of climate change policy: common but differentiated responsibilities; the Precautionary Principle; UNFCCC objectives (GHG mitigation and adaptation), and the Hyogo Framework for Action addressing disaster risk reduction. It adopts a gender-sensitive, pro-children and pro-poor approach.</p> <p>The Act establishes the Climate Change Commission as the sole policy-making body within government, which oversees, co-ordinates and evaluates climate change policies and plans. The commission is established under the office of the President (abolishing the Presidential Task Force on Climate Change, established in 2007) and has a diverse advisory board composed of government ministries and agencies.</p> <p>The Act requires the Commission to draft several policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Climate Change Framework, as a basis for research and action planning • A detailed National Climate Change Action Plan • A Local Climate Change Action Plan – guidelines developed by the Commission <p>Additional powers and functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of climate change, in synergy with disaster risk reduction, into the national, sectoral and local development plans and programmes and co-ordinating climate change programmes of national government agencies • Recommending legislation, policies, strategies, programmes on adaptation and mitigation • Recommending key development investments in climate-sensitive sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine resources, health and infrastructure • Creating an enabling environment for the design of relevant and appropriate risk-sharing and risk-transfer instruments and promotion of broader multi-stakeholder participation and integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation • Representing the Philippines in the climate change negotiations • Formulating and implementing guidelines for determining vulnerability to climate change impacts and adaptation assessments • Facilitating capacity building for local adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change initiatives in vulnerable communities and areas.

Name of law	Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act (RA 10121)
Date	27 May 2010
Summary	<p>The Act shifted the policy environment and the way the country deals with disasters from mere response to preparedness. RA 10121 provides a comprehensive, all-hazard, multi-sectoral, inter-agency, and community-based approach to disaster risk management through the formulation of the National Disaster Risk Management Framework.</p> <p>A National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) is being formulated, developed, and implemented as the master plan that will provide the strategies, organisation, tasks of concerned agencies and local government units, and other guidelines in dealing with disasters or emergencies. Through this plan, a coherent, integrated, efficient, and responsive disaster risk management at all levels will hopefully be achieved.</p> <p>The law also promotes the development of capacities in disaster management at the individual, organisational, and institutional levels. A very important feature of this law is its call for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in physical and land-use planning, budget, infrastructure, education, health, environment, housing, and other sectors.</p> <p>RA 10121 also recognises local risk patterns and trends and decentralisation of resources and responsibilities and thus encourages the participation of NGOs, private sectors, community-based organisations, and community members in disaster management. It</p>

inhibits the full participation of the Local Government Units (LGUs) and communities in governance. The approach tends to be “response-oriented” or “reactive.” This is evidenced by the widespread emphasis on post-disaster relief and short-term preparedness, such as forecasting and evacuation, rather than on mitigation and post-disaster support for economic recovery.

Moreover, the Act mandates the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO) in every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay.

The Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction for 2009-2019 aims to enhance the capacities of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.

Finally, RA10121 provides for the calamity fund to be used in support of disaster risk reduction or mitigation, prevention, and preparedness activities for the potential occurrence of disasters and not just for response, relief, and rehabilitation efforts.

Name of law	Renewable Energy Act (RA9513)
Date	Approved by the President 16 December 2008
Summary	<p>This Act, overseen by the Department of Energy, employs various instruments to encourage the supply of electricity from renewable sources.</p> <p>The Act creates a Renewable Portfolio Standard for electricity generation from renewable sources, setting a minimum percentage of renewables supply for every electricity supplier.</p> <p>A feed-in tariff is introduced, which includes priority connection to the grid of all renewable sources, as well as priority purchase and transmission.</p> <p>Additional incentives are also offered to suppliers, manufacturers of equipment who are registered with the DOE, in order to encourage renewable energy projects. These include, among others, duty-free import of machinery, equipment and materials in the first 10 years of registration; tax caps of 15% on renewable energy equipment, accelerated depreciation scheme, cash incentives for missionary electrification, tax exemption of carbon credits and tax credit on domestic capital equipment services.</p> <p>The Act creates the National Renewable Energy Board (NREB) to facilitate implementation of the National Renewable Energy Programme.</p>

Name of law	Biofuels Act (RA 9367)
Date	12 January 2007
Summary	<p>The Act introduces mandatory use of biofuels in the fuel mix, as follows: a minimum 5% of bioethanol in the gasoline mix sold and distributed within 2 years; a minimum of 10% within 4 years is required. There is priority for locally produced bioethanol, and only in the case of shortage may it be imported. The Act also requires a minimum of 1% of biodiesel in the diesel mix within 1 year, and a minimum of 2% within 2 years.</p> <p>Incentives are introduced to encourage biofuel projects – no specific tax on local or imported biofuels; exemption of raw materials (such as coconut, jatropha, cassava, corn, sugarcane etc.) from VAT; exemption from wastewater charges on water effluents; financial assistance to biofuel activities which are certified by the DOE and at least 60% of which are held by Filipino citizens or entities.</p> <p>The DOE is required to prepare a National Biofuel Programme; a national biofuel board is created under the Act, to monitor and evaluate the Act and the National Programme’s implementation. The supply and price stability of sugar are guaranteed under the Act.</p> <p>A Joint Administrative order, which was published in 2008, outlines Guidelines Governing the Biofuel Feedstocks Production, and Biofuels and Biofuel Blends Production, Distribution and Sale under the Biofuels Act.</p>

Name of law	Mini-hydroelectric Power Incentive Act (RA 7156)
Date	12 September 1991
Summary	<p>RA 7156 aims to strengthen and enhance the development of the country's indigenous and self-reliant scientific and technological resources and capabilities and their adaptation to the country in order to attain energy self-sufficiency and thereby minimise dependence on outside source of energy supply. To this end, mini-hydroelectric power developers shall be granted the necessary incentives and privileges to provide an environment conducive to the development of the country's hydroelectric power resources to their full potential.</p> <p>The Office of Energy Affairs is responsible for the regulation, promotion and administration of mini-hydroelectric power development and the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The mini-hydroelectric power developer must first offer to sell electric power to the National Power Corporation, franchised private electric utilities or electric co-operatives.</p> <p>Mini-hydroelectric power developers shall be granted the following tax incentives or privileges: (1) special privilege tax rates to develop potential sites for hydroelectric power and to generate, transmit and sell electric power; (2) tax and duty-free importation of machinery, equipment and materials; (3) tax credit on domestic capital equipment; (4) special realty tax rates on equipment and machinery; (5) value-added tax exemption; and (6) income tax holiday.</p>

Philippines – Executive Portfolio

Name of Policy	Executive Order No. 174, Institutionalizing Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System
Date	24 November 2014
Summary	<p>The Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System was established to institutionalise the GHG inventory management and reporting system in relevant government agencies to enable the country to transition towards a climate-resilient pathway for sustainable development. The Climate Change Commission was designated as the overall lead in its implementation, and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direction and guidance for the accounting and reporting of GHG emissions from identified key sources • Develop a system for the archiving, reporting, monitoring, and evaluating GHG inventories in all key sectors • Provide and facilitate continuous capacity building initiatives in the conduct of GHG inventories to ensure application of updated methodologies <p>The CCC shall submit to the Office of the President an annual report on the status of the implementation and disbursement of funds for this Order.</p>

Name of Policy	National Climate Change Action Plan
Date	November 2011
Summary	<p>The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) assesses the current situation of the country with regard to climate change risk and outlines the NCCAP's agenda for adaptation and mitigation for 2011 to 2028 as a response to the current situation and projected impact. It also prioritises food security, water sufficiency, ecosystem and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and capacity development as the strategic direction for 2011 to 2028.</p> <p>In drafting the NCCAP, the multi-sectoral processes conducted ensured that the concerns of various sectors are heard and considered. Public financing will prioritise adaptation to reduce vulnerability and risks of communities particularly the marginalised poor. At the same time, this plan will provide a policy environment that will encourage the participation of the private sector to optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.</p> <p>It is a comprehensive plan that provides key actions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhances adaptive capacity and resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate change

- adopts the total economic valuation of natural resources while ensuring biodiversity conservation
- recognises the competitive advantage of putting value on the direct use, indirect use, option to use and non-use of environment and natural resources, as a short to long-term sustainable development goal.

Name of Policy	Executive Order No. 43, Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
Date	23 May 2011
Summary	The Order reorganised the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Cluster to focus on the conservation, and protection of the environment and natural resources. It shall take the lead in pursuing measures to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change on the Philippine archipelago; and undertake all the necessary preparation for both natural and man-made disasters.

Name of Policy	Philippine National REDD+ Strategy
Date	20 October 2010
Summary	<p>The Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS) presents a broad range of strategies and corresponding activities over a 10-year time horizon (2010-2020), and seeks to prepare forestlands managers throughout the country to assume responsibility in implementing REDD+ programmes, research, projects and activities with the support of international, national and local agencies, NGOs and other support groups.</p> <p>The PNRPS offers an overview of the forestry sector, a legal review of national policies in the context of REDD+, and a strategic outlook for REDD+ development. It specifies REDD+ strategies and activities to facilitate REDD+ development over a 3-5 year Readiness Phase, and scaling up to a 5-year Engagement Phase. These strategies are presented within seven overlapping components: Enabling Policy; Governance; Resource Use, Allocation and Management; Research and Development; Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of emissions reductions and review procedures for non-carbon; social and environmental impacts and benefits; Sustainable Financing, and Capacity Building and Communication.</p>

Name of Policy	Framework Strategy on Climate Change
Date	28 April 2010
Summary	<p>The National Framework Strategy sketches a clean development path, and serves as a roadmap for national and sub-national development and investment programmes, physical and land use programmes. Acknowledging the Philippines' vulnerability to climate change, the Framework's vision is "to build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase resilience of natural eco-systems to climate change, and optimise mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development".</p> <p>On renewable energy, it states a target of doubling renewable energy capacity from 4,500 MW to 9,000 MW in the next 20 years</p> <p>The mitigation pillar leans on managing energy demand, via energy efficiency and conservation programmes, and on energy supply, via use of low-carbon and renewable energy resources, targeting a doubling of renewable energy capacity by 2030. It encourages low-carbon transportation modes (LPG, bio-fuels) and sustainable, energy-conserving infrastructure building. The infrastructure emphasises the importance of REDD+ policies as a measure to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Waste management and methane collection are also included in mitigation priorities.</p> <p>The Adaptation pillar includes enhanced vulnerability and adaptation assessments, eco-system management (river basin management, coastal and marine systems, biodiversity); water management; climate-responsive agriculture; climate-responsive health sector; climate-proofing infrastructure; and disaster risk reduction.</p>

The synergy between mitigation and adaptation is emphasised, and cross-cutting strategies are portrayed, among others capacity building in all level of governance, knowledge management and education; research and development and technology transfer. The framework presents the Philippines' second GHG emission inventory (updated to 2000), which has been prepared for the second communication to the UNFCCC.

Name of Policy	Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation
Date	30 November 2009
Summary	<p>The formulation of the Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation builds on existing institutional processes but gives strong emphasis on collaboration among national agencies, the legislative branch, the academy, business and civil society.</p> <p>Eight technical working groups were organised to tackle needs and concerns in eight major sectors: Agriculture, Biodiversity; Coastal and Marine; Forestry; Water; Health; Energy; and Infrastructure.</p> <p>The development of the Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation is supported by the German government through a programme called 'Adaptation to Climate Change and Conservation of the Biodiversity in the Philippines (ACCBio)' funded under the International Climate Protection Initiative of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety of Germany (BMU) and implemented by German Technical Co-operation (GTZ) with the government and civil society partners.</p>

Name of Policy	Administrative Order 110, directing the institutionalization of the Government Energy Management Program
Date	27 March 2006
Summary	<p>The Order established that the government shall aim to reduce its monthly consumption of electricity and petroleum products by at least 10% for a minimum period of 3 years starting in January 2005.</p> <p>Each government entity is mandated to adopt and implement an electricity efficiency program to reduce electricity consumption by ten 10% of its average monthly consumption for the 1st semester of 2004. The Government, through the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), in co-ordination with the DOE, shall institute the government procurement guidelines on energy efficient lighting and appliances based on DOE-certified energy efficiency ratings. Each government entity may use or avail itself of the DOE approved and other acceptable energy efficiency measures.</p>

Name of Policy	Executive Order 472, institutionalizing the Committee on Fuel conservation and Efficiency in Road Transport
Date	25 March 1998
Summary	<p>Under Executive Order 472, the Committee on Fuel Conservation and Efficiency in Road Transport (CFCERT) was created. The Committee is chaired by the Undersecretary of DOE and co-chaired by the Undersecretary of the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC). Twelve government agency representatives and six private sector representatives comprise the Committee.</p> <p>The aim is to promote the judicious and efficient use of fuel in the road transport sector through awareness campaigns in major cities and municipalities around the country. A regional, city or municipal chapter was established to provide continuity of the programme in the locality. The local chapter was headed by a representative from the transport association. The programme targets a 10% reduction in fuel consumption.</p>

Name of Policy	Executive Order 123, institutionalizing the Committee on Power Conservation and Demand Management
Date	8 September 1993
Summary	<p>The Order institutionalised the Committee on Power Conservation and Demand Management (CPCDM). The CPCDM is headed by a private individual and Co-Chaired by a DOE undersecretary, with nine other government agencies and six private organisations and NGOs making up the CPCDM Committee. The major role of CPCDM is to promote power conservation and demand management through an information, education and communication campaign (IEC) in the commercial, industrial, residential and academic sectors. To raise public awareness, a multitude of seminar-workshops were held in major cities and municipalities throughout the country. Provincial, city or municipal chapters were formed and headed by the President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) from said region, city or municipality. These chapters are mirror image of the national CPCDM Committee and were designed to provide sustainability of the whole program concept that is to propagate values formation among energy users.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is part of the activity during the formal establishment of a chapter in a locality. Participation in the seminar-workshop varies depending on the target sectors. For the academe, students from grade 5 and 6 elementary and 3rd and 4th year high school were invited to attend, while plant facility personnel, employees and managers of companies from commercial and industrial sectors likewise attended. Similarly, household owners and members of home associations and the Barangay Chairman and Council members were the target participants to represent the Barangay residential sector.</p>

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