The Philippine Environment, Climate Change and Policy Responses

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Outline

• What’s the Philippine interest on climate change?
• Latest on impacts
• Adaptation and climate change as framework of response
• Paris Agreement
• President Duterte and Secretary Gina Lopez
• Challenges and prospects
Philippine Interest in climate change

• Impacts of climate change on the Philippines
• Impacts of climate change responses to economy
• Opportunities for bilateral and multilateral cooperation – climate finance, global leadership
• Opportunities for investments for sustainable development – adaptation and mitigation
• In the future, climate justice compensation and liability system
How is Climate Change Affecting the Philippines?

Temperature Change

1980s Decade - climate average
1990s Decade - climate average
How is Climate Change Affecting the Philippines?

Rainfall Change 1971-1980

Rainfall Change 2001-2007

Precipitation Change
How is Climate Change Affecting the Philippines?

Tracks and Intensity of All Tropical Storms

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale

Source: http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov
How is Climate Change Affecting the Philippines?

El Nino Impact on Rainfall
How is Climate Change Affecting the Philippines?

**Philippine Rice Production**

- **El Nino Years**

- **Impact on Food Security**

How is Climate Change Affecting the Philippines?

• Coastal / Marine Impacts

- Sea Level Rise
- Ocean Acidification
- Increase in Sea Surface Temperature
- Coral Bleaching
- Storm Surges
A1B: very rapid economic growth, low population growth, rapid introduction of new, more efficient technology.
Climate change and the poor
Adaptation and Climate Justice as response framework
CLIMATE JUSTICE NOW!

LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE, NOT POLLUTERS
GREENPEACE

LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE, NOT POLLUTERS
GREENPEACE

Rich countries pay your climate debt

actionaid
Climate justice

- **GLOBAL**
  - North vs. South
  - Big developing countries (including oil states) and other developing countries, especially climate vulnerable
  - Within countries, rich vs. poor
  - Corporations vs people

- **NATIONAL/LOCAL** affected by impacts and response measures
  - Disaster casualties and survivors (other impacts)
  - Indigenous peoples
  - Farmers
  - Fisherfolk
  - Workers
  - Women and children
Philippine policy responses

- Climate Change Act of 2009
  - NFCC
  - NCCAP
  - LCCAP
- Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Act of 2010
  - NDRRMP
- People’s Survival Fund

http://shamnaraine.wordpress.com
Paris Agreement

• Not just a carbon emissions agreement
• No country is forced to do anything it does not want to do
• Not a perfect agreement

• Comprehensive sustainable development agreement
• The “most differentiated” agreement ever in that countries choose their own responses called Nationally Determined Contribution
• The maximum possible agreement possible at this time, that can still be improved
Key Issues for vulnerable countries
Long Term Temperature Goal

- The Climate Vulnerable Forum pushed for the more ambitious goal of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- The Agreement maintains the 2°C goal of the UNFCCC but provides ample support to scale up efforts to meet the 1.5°C target, recognizing that limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.
- Core obligation is to implement NDCs and adaptation programs.
- Internal mechanism for continuing progression (five year periods).

Photo from: http://www.thecvf.org/major-economies-declare-support-for-1-5c/
Human Rights, Ecosystems and climate justice

- Human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, women, children, persons with disabilities and other persons in vulnerable situations.
- Integrity of ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity.

- Climate Justice

Photo from: Tony La Viña
Key issues for developing countries

Support - Financing, Capacity Development, Technology Development and Transfer

- The Agreement highlights priorities and needs of developing countries, especially those that are most vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, such as the Philippines.
- The Philippines pushed for financial support from developed to developing countries that is grant-based and not provided in the form of loans.

Photo by: Shubert Ciencia
Support

Financing, Capacity Development, Technology Development and Transfer

• Agreement also incorporates:
  - Support for technology development and transfer at its various stages
  - Support for capacity building, with an important reference to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
• In the accompanying Decision text, developed country Parties were strongly urged to significantly increase their level of financial support for adaptation from the year 2020 onwards.
Priority for Vulnerable Countries
Loss and Damage

- Comprise a separate article in the Agreement (formerly under Adaptation)
- Enhances and strengthens the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM-Plus)
- Scope of the mechanism includes reference to the “resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.”

Photo by: Shubert Ciencia
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Photo by: Shubert Ciencia
Lessons learned from 25 years of climate diplomacy

• This is a permanent negotiation forum; we are in this for the long haul and therefore we must have a long view. An intergerational approach needed.

• Climate change practice community of leaders, diplomats, government officials, academics, civil society, business people – emphasis on institutionalized memory and continuity

• We must always bear in mind our five fold national interest on climate change and balance them properly
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Duterte, on climate change

- No denial, acknowledgement of seriousness of issue
- Emphasis is on climate justice; developed countries must take the lead
- Must not be a hindrance to our industrialization
- Ratification will now proceed based on these parameters
Environment Secretary Gina Lopez
Philippine Nationally Determined Contribution

• Premised on the philosophy of pursuing climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation. As a country highly vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, mitigation measures . . . will be pursued in line with sustainable development and a low-emission development that promotes inclusive growth.

• Contingent on the provision of all elements under the means of implementation section. The Philippines still recognizes the leadership role of developed countries in addressing climate change.
70% of BAU emissions by 2030

- The Philippines intends to undertake GHG (CO2e) emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030 relative to its BAU scenario of 2000-2030.
- Reduction of CO2e emissions will come from energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry sectors. (COAL IS ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM)
- The mitigation contribution is conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development & transfer, and capacity building, that will be made available to the Philippines.
Decision points

• Should we ratify the Paris Agreement?
  – Implication of decision not to
  - we pull out of the global climate change regime as most action will now be happening in the Paris Agreement
    - consequences to international partnerships (isolation if agreement becomes universal as it is likely to be)
• Should we change our NDC to something less ambitious?
  – Mostly diplomatic fall out, diminished leadership role
Next steps

• If we do not ratify, we must plan how to deal with climate change on our own without help of partners
• If we ratify, we must finalize our NDC by 2018-2020
• To determine our NDC, policy/program reviews for energy (coal, energy mix), forestry, transportation, waste, industry
• Gold standard in environmental regulation
• Investment portfolios needed so partners can provide support for achieving the NDC
House of Dacay
250 tons of limestone, 47 tons of grass, 8000 reeds
(Inquirer photo)
Sunset on a place that bleeds
(Rick Rocamora)
Rainbow after the floods
(Yeb Saño)
Strengthening community economic resilience

The case of Mataw fishing and marine governance in Batanes

Ann Hill
Western Sydney University
ARC Discovery Project
Key project concerns

- local resilience
- climate change and crisis response
- ethical behaviour around economic and ecological concerns
- negotiations and interdependencies
- community economies
Key project aims

- To undertake regional mapping of economic diversity across Monsoon Asia
- To establish/strengthen academic and community-based knowledge networks across the region
- To document and (re)value community economic practices and their role in strengthening resilience
Local resilience focus

- What sustains and enables populations and environments to ‘survive well’ in the face of adversity?
- Philippines context - affected by more than 20 typhoons a year and affected by El Nino induced droughts
Case Study

Photo: Ann Hill, Batanes looking south from Basco Naidi Hills
Community-based and household-based fishing practices in Batanes

- A region known for its resilience in the face of adversity - housing and livelihoods that have withstood weather events over the ‘longue duree’
- A region that experiences El Nino effect - drought and lack of irrigation in Batanes; increasing importance of shore fishing as a food security strategy
Photo: Lavinia Arances, Iltbud fishing boats
Photo: Lavinia Arances, Ivatan Fisherman, Mr Bogador, life story interview July 2016
Fishing practices in Batanes

- Dorado fishing
- Negotiations around who helps with bringing in a catch and processing it
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- Ethic of ‘do not sell’, use for trade and non monetary remuneration of labour
Photo: Darlene Gutierrez, dried dorado for sale in Basco
- Dorado fishing
- Negotiations around who helps with bringing in a catch and processing it
- Ethic of ‘do not sell’, use for trade and non monetary remuneration of labour
- Community folklore, indigenous knowledge still plays a role in guiding practices
Taming the wind

Hornedo 2000

Traditional Ivatan Fishing

I. Natural Conditions Which Favor Fishing

Although fishing in the past has not been always rewarding, it is nonetheless one of the main livelihood of the people. It provides a significant portion of Ivatan food. Natural conditions favor it.

The islands are many and small, and surrounded by seas rich in fish and other forms of marine life. It is believed that in the Balintang Channel south of the islands live about one fifth of the species of fishes in the world.

Another factors is the proximity of the villages to the sea. All towns and villages along the sea coasts. In many cases, the village

abound with marine life which sustain fish life both perennially and seasonally. During the first quarter of the year, flying fish, dikang in Ivatan (Cypselurus, Valenciennes, Bleeker) migrate from the north. Starting mid-March the asimay (non-vascular dolphin) also migrate from the north into the Baranes waters where they are found till early June.

II. Fishing Equipment

A. Nets

The Ivatan have at least six types of nets: (1) masen, (2) salditi, (3) sager, (4) sabek, (5) kules, and (6) namaw.

(1) Masen is a net with very fine mesh used for catching diminutive fishes for making dagang (salt-pickled fish). The very small fish caught by this net are called yantaw (tamanw), —a fish measuring about an inch and a half on the average with a round body. The net also catches sabek, a fish nearly as small as the yantaw but has corner scales.

(2) Salditi is a net about a fathom long. It is a hand net for fishing in the shallow coastal waters at low tide. The ends of the net are attached to two sticks called sahad which serve both as handles and device for
Mangahas and recognition of fishing community economy


- Value of putting her work into conversation with contemporary community economies theorists - come back to this
- Importance of community negotiations and ethics
- Importance of community folklore and indigenous knowledge still playing an active role today
- No export to date from the Batanes region – current business push for commercial fishing
‘Tradition-Modern’ way of life tensions in Batanes...Import and export dilemmas

Photo: Darlene Gutierrez, Basco store stocked with goods from ‘Manila’ and Luzon
Increasing controls and restrictions on what can be taken from oceans
Increasing climate uncertainty
Increasing tourism
Various concerns:

- maintaining local resilience
- maintaining community ethical negotiations and interdependencies
- marine governance dilemmas
- import and export economic pressures

How does the work of other scholars intersect with these concerns?
Common pool resources to be managed

- Common pool resources approach
  Ostrom et al.

  Science 302(5652): 1907-1912
Commoning as an ethical doing opposed to common pool resources as a thing to be managed

- Gibson-Graham, Cameron and Healy developed *A postcapitalist politics of commoning* 2013, 2016
- Commoning as a practice of creating and maintaining a community economy
- What is a community economy?
Expanding our vision of what constitutes economies

WAGE LABOR
PRODUCE FOR
A MARKET
IN A CAPITALIST FIRM

IN SCHOOLS
ON THE STREET

IN neighborhoods
ON the street

UNPAID gifts
WITHIN FAMILIES

the retired
IN church/temple

SELF-EMPLOYMENT
BETWEEN FRIENDS

BARTER
volunteer

children
moonlighting

NOT MONETIZED
LEGAL

SELF provisioning
 NOT FOR MARKET

producer cooperatives
UNDER-THE-TABLE

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES
non-capitalist firms
Encountering others

**MARKET**
- ALTERNATIVE MARKET
  - Fair trade
  - Alternative currencies
  - Underground market
  - Barter

**NON-MARKET**
- Household sharing
- Gift giving
- Hunting, fishing
- Gleaning
- Theft, poaching

**WAGE**
- ALTERNATIVE PAID
  - Self-employed
  - Reciprocal labor
  - In kind
  - Work-for-welfare

**CAPITALIST**
- ALTERNATIVE CAPITALIST
  - State-owned
  - Socially responsible
  - Non-profit

**NON-CAPITALIST**
- Worker co-operative
- Sole proprietorship
- Community enterprise
- Feudal
- Slave

**UNPAID**
- Housework
- Volunteer
- Self-provisioning
- Slave labor

**Distributing surplus**

**Surviving well**
KEY CONCERNS OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIES

**Commoning**

**PRIVATE**

**ALTERNATIVE PRIVATE**
- State managed assets
- Customary (clan)
- Community managed resources eg land trusts

**OPEN ACCESS**
- Atmosphere
- International waters
- Open source IP

**Investing in a future**

**MAINSTREAM**

**ALTERNATIVE MARKET**
- State banks
- Credit Unions
- Micro-finance
- Community financial institutions

**NON-MARKET**
- Sweat equity
- Family lending
- Donations
- Interest free loans
Commoning a key ethical doing in a community economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ways of Commoning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shared and wide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
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Commoning enclosed property → Creating new commons → Commoning unmanaged open-access resources
Something to explore further: community supported fisheries (CSF)

- Synder and St. Martin 2015
- CSFs community economy and commoning practices in Maine, USA
- Could this be applied in the Philippines?
A future challenge? The politics of environmental change and migration in the Philippines

Hedda Ransan-Cooper
Internal migrants: Discounting those are not counted?
Internal migrants: Discounting those are not counted?

2010 census

Figure 1
Percent Distribution of Movers by Type: Philippines, 2010

- 50.4% Long Distance Movers
- 45.4% Short Distance Movers
- 4.2% Immigrants

Total Number of Movers: 2.86 million persons
Albay migration patterns

In the 19th and early 20th C Albay was a **net in-migration** area.

As of 1948, Bicol became a region of net out-migration.

Trend continues today. Young people, middle aged parents (of both genders) ‘back and forth’ to NCR/CALABARZON
“We do not have enough”

From 1950s to today primary activity is agriculture so out-migration has been strongly linked to vagaries of agricultural life:
- Green revolution technologies required cash income
- Booming local population decreasing land parcels
- Intractable land tenure issues
- Under resourced bureaucracy
- ....

- Migration represented opportunity for transformation even if infused with ambiguity and chance
Housing that is quick to put together post disaster but deemed unsatisfactory by villagers
What about the livelihood diversification?

- Neoliberal approaches such as micro-credit for enterprise largely unsuccessful
- Credit for agricultural innovation/value add short supply
- Shift towards service sector such as tourism and geothermal power relatively new yet to absorb large number of people
Farmer explaining a composting project initiated by an NGO that was largely unpopular among farmers
Mobility today ‘try my luck in Manila’

Migration to Manila a familiar strategy and had become part of the rhythm of daily life

Cash income from migration initially invested in agricultural assets. Now focus has shifted to funding education. Parents want their children to move away from farming

It is reinforced as a reliable source of income in a context in which long-term planning is almost impossible

Costs:
Albay as a disaster zone: A powerful narrative

Global climate change concerns used to justify shifts away from ‘vulnerable’ sectors such as agriculture

Agriculture being singled out as unproductive investment

Inevitability of deagrarianisation (and accompanying out-migration) largely unquestioned by most elite and non-elite actors
Damage to roads caused by typhoons. Agriculture not the only sector affected.
Environmental change, politics and migration:

• What role does agriculture have to play in contexts where ‘traditional knowledge’ has been lost, and green revolution technologies are only worsening farming conditions?

• What limits/opportunities are presented by a culture of mobility or ‘greener pastures’?

• Could concerns about climate change pre-empt solutions to development that are oriented away from agriculture? (e.g. tourism/geothermal).