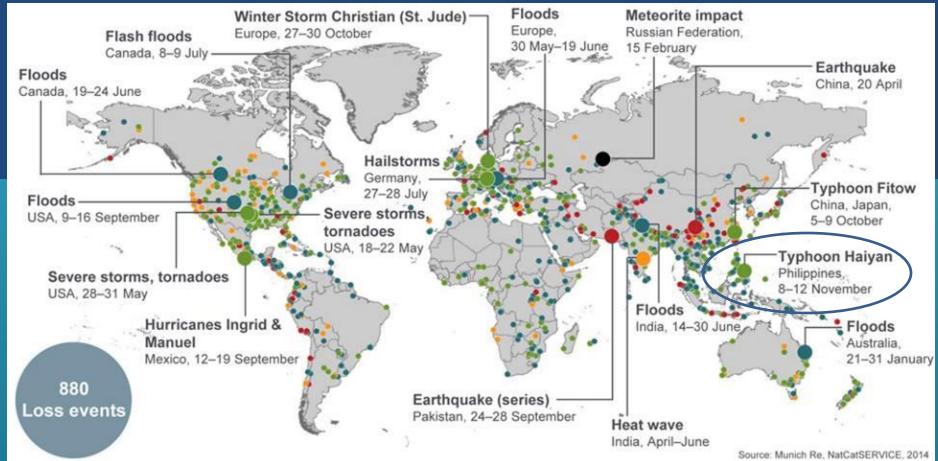


What happened in the world in 2013?

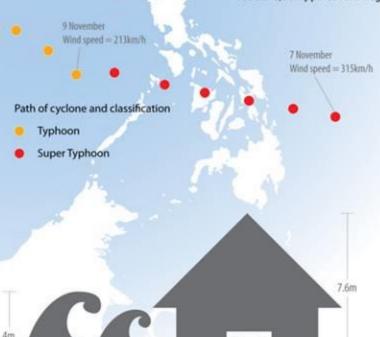




UNISDR

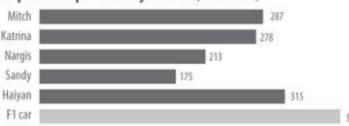
WE MUST STOP CALLING THESE EVENTS 'NATURAL' DISASTERS...

- Yeb Sano, Philippines' lead negotiator at the UN Climate Change Convention (COP19)



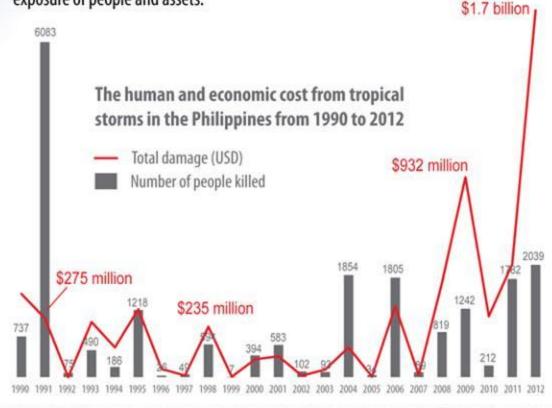
Reported storm surge height vs. average 2-story house

Top wind speed of cyclones (km/hour)



Science tells us that climate change and the warming of the oceans will mean more intense tropical storms; more destructive events such as super typhoon Haiyan will be the new norm.

Super typhoon Haiyan has shown that a stronger post-2015 international agreement on disaster risk is needed to reduce both the vulnerability and exposure of people and assets.



2013 disasters in numbers worldwide

315 reported disasters

US\$116 Billions economic losses

22,279 people killed

95,349,145 total affected

Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

R A N K	Natural Disaster No. of Death	Data	Rank	
1	Philippines Typhoon Haiyan Nov. 8, Bohol Earthquake Oct 1	7, 896 230	1	
2	Total No. of Affected People	25, 667, 070	2	
4	Total Economic Losses in Billion (US \$)	10.42	4	

Top 1 Natural disaster by number of deaths

Natural disaster by number of deaths

1. Tropical Cyclone Haiyan in November	Philippines	7,986
2. Flood, June	India	6,054
3. Heat wave, July	United Kingdom	750
4. Heat wave, April-May	India	557
5. Earthquake, September	Pakistan	399
6. Heat wave, May-September	Japan	338
7. Cold wave, January	India	249
8. Flood, August	Pakistan	234
9. Flood, July	China	233
10. Earthquake, October	Philippines	230

Total Economic Losses (In Billion, US\$)

1. China, P. Republic	38.01
2. Germany	17.70
3. United States	14.78
4. Philippines	10.42
5. Canada	5.70
6. Mexico	5.70
7. Indonesia	3.13
8. India	2.37
9. Australia	2.27
10. Pakistan	2.00

Top 2

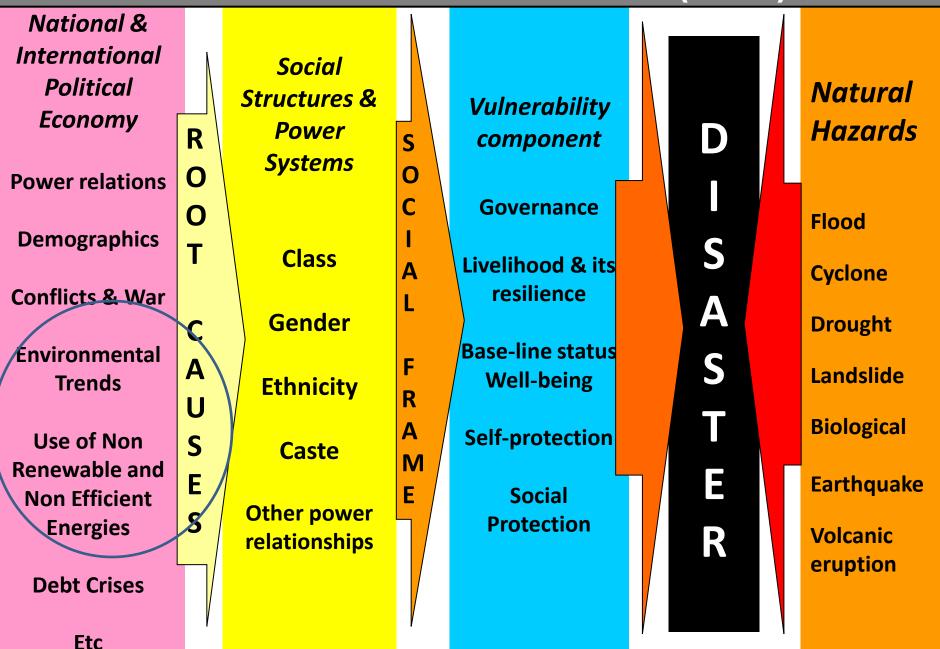
Total Affected People

1 China D Danublia

1. China. P. Republic	27,277,070
2. Philippines	25,667,070
3. India	18,708,827
4. Viet Nam	4,129,209
5. Thailand	3,515,254
6. Zimbabwe	2,209,700
7. Israel	2,000,000
8. Pakistan	1,658,756
9. Bangladesh	1,607,207
10. Cambodia	1,500,000

27 277 070

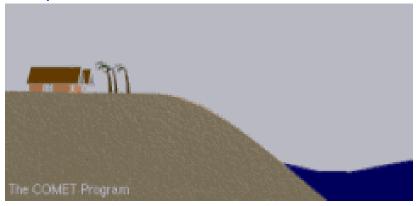
"Crunch" Pressure and Release (PAR) model



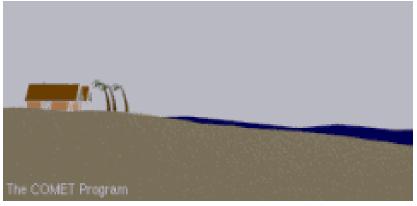
Storm Surge Animation

The **shape of the coastline** will affect the likelihood of there being a damaging storm surge. The steepness of the shoreline affects the manner in which the waves strike it, as shown on the two animations below

Deep water coastline



Shallow water coastline



Tacloban Airport Terminal, San Jose, Tacloban City, Eastern Visayas



Disasters occur when social, environmental, economic, and even political factors profoundly intersect with hazards

Risk = Exposure (Hazard) x Vulnerability

Capacity

WANTEDI



Sound Policies that Promote Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation – Risk Proofing



Implementation and Reinforcement prioritizing the most vulnerable groups



Appreciation of Practices and Climate Change Local Financing turn into Progressive Investment

Risk Rights Resilience

Paradigm shift

Top-down and centralized disaster management

Disasters as merely a function of physical hazard

Focus on disaster response and anticipation

Bottom-up and participatory disaster risk reduction

Disaster mainly a reflection of people's vulnerability.

Integrated approach to genuine social and human development to reduce disaster risk

Basis of RA 10121

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

2005 - 2015

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters, and reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards".

5 Priorities for Action:

Knowledge Management Governance

Risk **Assessment**

Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Risk Reduction

Vulnerability

Reduction

THE NATIONAL DRRM PLAN 2011-2028

DRRM Priority Areas and Long-Term Goals:

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities

Disaster Preparedness

Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters

Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development

Disaster Response

Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster

<u>Disaster Rehabilitation</u> <u>and Recovery</u>

Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle

National Framework Strategy on Climate Change

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Increasing temperatures
- Changing rainfall patterns
- Sea level rise
- Extreme weather events

CLIMATE PROCESS DRIVERS

- Energy
- Transport
- Land Use Change & Forestry
- Agriculture
- Waste

VISION:

A climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goat To build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.



IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY

- Ecosystems (River Basins, Coastal & Marine, Biodiversity)
- Food security
- Water resources
- Human health
- Infrastructure
- Energy
- Human society

MITIGATION

- Energy Efficiency & Conservation
- Renewable Energy
- Environmentally-Sustainable Transport
- Sustainable Infrastructure
- National REDD+ Strategy
- Waste Management

ADAPTATION

- Enhanced Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments
- Integrated Ecosystem-Based Management
- Climate-Responsive Agriculture
- Water Governance & Management
- Climate-Responsive Health Sector
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Management

Capacity Development

Knowledge Management IEC and Advocacy Gender

Research and Development Mainstreaming Technology Transfer

Multi-stakeholder **Partnerships**

Financing

Valuation

Policy, Planning and Mainstreaming

CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIES

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Cap Dev and Strategic Knowledge

The following are the key issues that should be addressed under strategic knowledge:

- Having access to relevant information and localizing it from the Philippine perspective
- Creating a good data management and reporting system
- Disseminating relevant information





Frameworks and Outcome of Local Climate Change Action Plan

Intermediate Outcomes

Ecological and Environmental Stability

Human Security

Climate-Smart Industries and Services

Sustainable

Energy

Knowledge and Capacity
Development

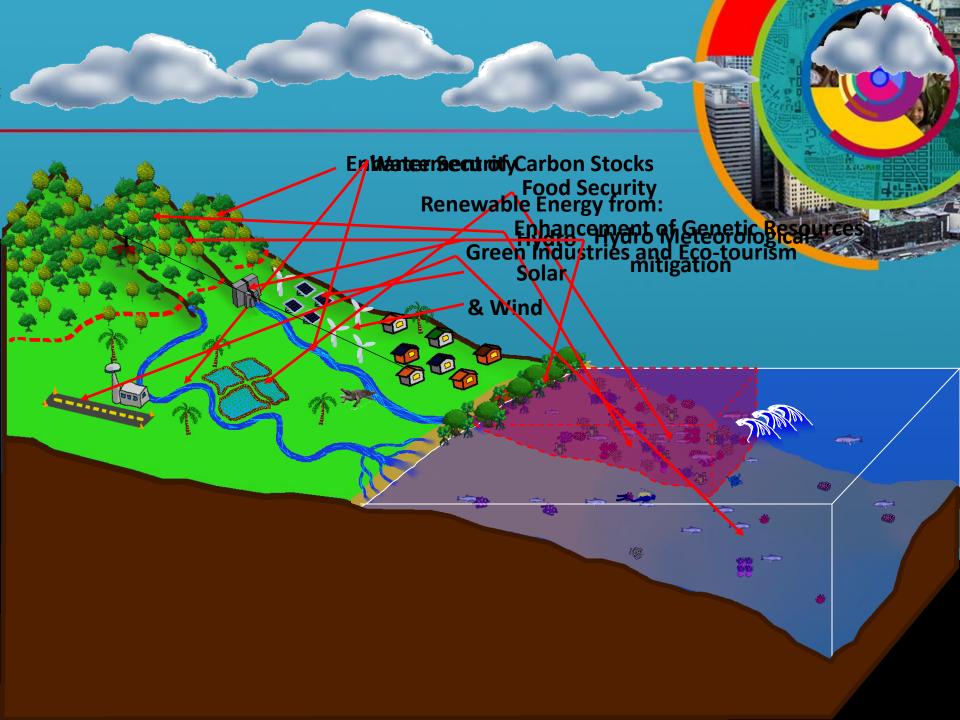
Water Sufficiency

Food Security

Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Successful transition towards climate-smart development.

Ultimate Outcomes



Public and Private Partnerships including Banks and other Financial Institutions



About Energy SMART

It is a private sector led initiative that aims to identify, implement and share best practices on energy management programs that encourage energy efficiency and sustainability





Link partnerships to Local CSO's and Communities towads local resilience



Another lesson learned:

Invest in partnerships and choose your partner well!















Visayan Electric Company

Net Metering Program



16 October 2014

- 1 Solar Benefits
- 2 Financial Model
- 3 Metering Set-up
- 4 Status of applications
- **5** Requirements
- **6** Promotions

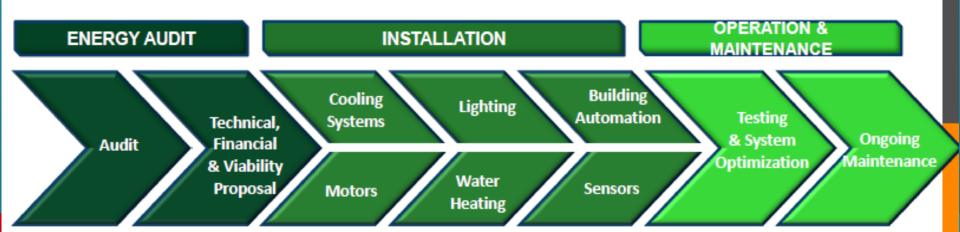






JEC

JEC Philippines Energy Efficiency Solutions









Hanna Fernando-Pacua

Sustainable Energy Finance

Philippines

September 30, 2014



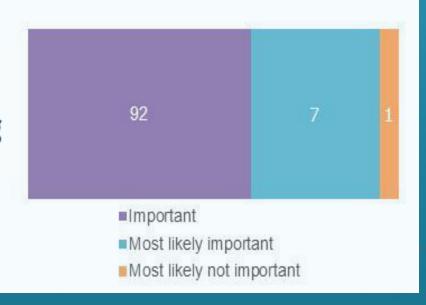


Myth: Lack of Awareness?

Philippine Survey:

9 out of 10

Companies believe that reducing energy use is "very important"



From Awareness to Action



Philippine Survey:

5 out of 10

Companies have designed and implemented an EE Plan

Total 47 39 7 6 2

- ■An energy efficiency plan has been designed and implemented
- There is no developed plan, but some measures are being undertaken.
- A plan has been developed, but is not being implemented.
- ■There is no plan and no measures are being undertaken.
- Do not know / no answer



BPI Sustainable Energy Finance

(Financing Viable Energy Efficiency Projects)







A resort in Palawan saves P5M/year



A cold storage facility saves P13M/year



A bottling facility saves P83M/year



A hospital from Makati saves P2M/year



A bank in Makati saved over P14M



Some works on Renewable Energies in the Philippines funded by Banks

Be part of the solution











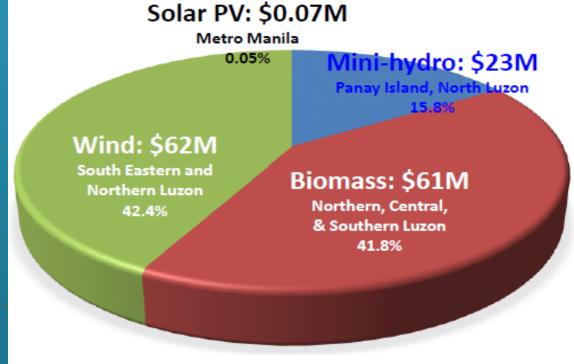


BDO Sustainable Energy Finance Program

Financing Renewable Energy Projects



Under the BDO/IFC SEF Program



\$ 147.05 M total approvals

Incentives and Awards Systems

Sustainable Energy Finance Awards



Financial Innovation

Potential for Replication



- Overcoming barriers
- Good business case for proponents and banks
- Neither hard nor impossible to do
- Top management commitment



Monitoring and Evaluation Systems adopting the Global Standards



ENERGY EFFICIENCY
THROUGH ENERGY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
THROUGH
ISO 50001CERTIFICATION



The Seal of Good Local Governance



Good financial housekeeping



Peace and order

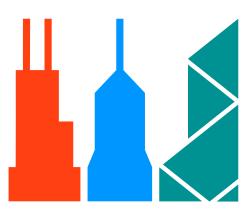




Environmental management



Social protection



Business-friendliness and competitiveness

What does it mean for us in Cebu Province?

Vision

Safer, adaptive, disaster resilient and empowered Cebuano communities towards sustainable development.

What does it mean for us in Cebu Province?

MISSION

We, competent, dynamic and humble public servants, commit and ensure to institutionalize climate-smart disaster risk management programs that will result in safer, adaptive, disaster resilient and empowered Cebuano communities through convergence and strong collaboration with civil society organizations, businesses and other stakeholders towards sustainable development.

Pres. Aquino's Social Contract with the Filipino People (PDP 2010—2016)

KEY RESULT AREAS

- 1. Transparent, accountable and participatory government
- 2. Poverty reduction and employment of the poor and vulnerable
- 3. Rapid, inclusive and sustained economic growth
- 4. Just and lasting peace and the rule of law
- 5. Integrity of the environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation



6 - Star AGENDA of Cebu Province with Governor Hilario P. Davide III

- 1. Health and Social Services
 - Better Health Care/ Upgraded Facilities
 - Professionalization of Medical Personnel
- 2. Countryside Development
 - Agri-Fisheries, Livelihood, Cooperative Development, Economic Zones, Business Opportunities
- 3. Education and Technical and Vocational Training
 - Classrooms and Learning Materials, Jobs Generation
- 4. Environmental Protection, Climate Change and DRRM
- 5. Infrastructure Development and Private Sector Partnership
 - Tourism, Utilities, Regional/ Provincial Development Planning, International Airport and Seaport
- 6. Law and Order
 - Anti-Illegal Drugs, Peaceful Communities, Rule of law



"Invest to prevent Disasters" in order to build resilient community and save lives.

- Kofi Annan former Secretary-General of the United Nations