



COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2019- 001

RESOLUTION ADOPTING A NATIONAL CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK TO ADDRESS THE INTENSIFYING ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

WHEREAS, Article II, Section 16 of the Philippines Constitution provides that the State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature;

WHEREAS, under Section 4, in relation to Section 9, of Republic Act No. 9729, the Climate Change Act, as amended, the Climate Change Commission is mandated to ensure the mainstreaming of climate change into national, sectoral, and local development plans and programs;

WHEREAS, the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement recognize that climate change adaptation that ensures global responsiveness and societal resilience for a sustainable future is a global challenge faced by all in the era of climate change;

WHEREAS, Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the Philippines, acknowledging that the best available science should inform and guide climate change adaptation efforts, including the integration of adaptation into socioeconomic and environmental policies and nationally determined priority actions, taking into account vulnerable communities and ecosystems;

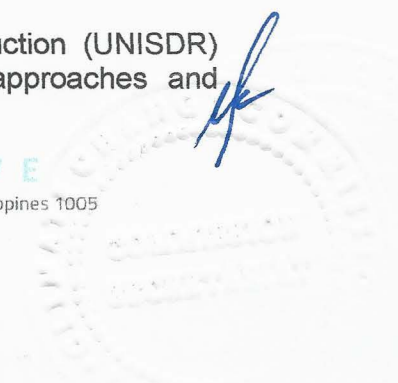
WHEREAS, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 promotes disaster risk management based on the understanding of disaster risks and aims for the substantial increase in the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030;

WHEREAS, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Transforming the World, Goal 13, Climate Action, calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and advises governments to integrate climate change into national policies, strategies and planning, and improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation, mitigation, impact reduction, and early warning;

WHEREAS, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) informs of the availability and application of a variety of approaches and

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methodologies to risk assessment that are useful in climate and disaster risk management;

WHEREAS, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming 1.5°C cites that climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5 °C and increase further with 2 °C;

WHEREAS, the IPCC, in its Fifth Assessment Report, informed the usefulness of analytical approaches for evaluating expected risks, and benefits, recognizing the importance of governance, ethical dimensions, equity, value judgments, economic assessments, and diverse perceptions and responses to risk and uncertainty;

WHEREAS, losses from disasters cost the country an average of 0.05% of Gross Domestic Product annually as reported by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies;

WHEREAS, knowing and understanding the potential losses and damages to the country from future climate-related events is important for all sectors to undertake anticipatory measures to avoid or lessen their impacts, and to protect and build the climate resilience of local communities and the most vulnerable sectors of society;

WHEREAS, there is a need to issue guidance to harmonize and integrate the various efforts of sectors and stakeholders on climate risk management, and to ensure a science-based and “whole-of-society approach” in formulating, implementing and monitoring the National Climate Change Action Plan, and achieving the country’s sustainable development goals;

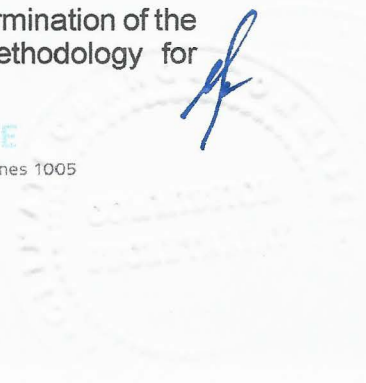
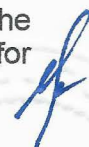
WHEREAS, there is an evident need to strengthen the country’s early warning – early action system in view of the increasing losses and damages from recurring extreme weather events, including the strengthening of multi-hazard early warning systems that let early warnings translate into life-saving actions at the community and household levels.

NOW, THEREFORE, in view of the foregoing, the CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION, hereby resolves to adopt the following:

1. The National Climate Risk Management Framework (NCRMF), which shall promote the following multisectoral and multistakeholder activities of the National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Local Government Units (LGUs):
 - a. Probabilistic Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA) which considers all possible future scenarios, likelihood, inherent uncertainties, and associated impacts of climate change. The PCRA shall generate the needed localized baseline information on climate risk faced by vulnerable communities and their support systems for potential climate-related hazards.
 - b. Climate Risk Evaluation (CRE) which involves the determination of the risk ranking based on PCRA results. Standard methodology for

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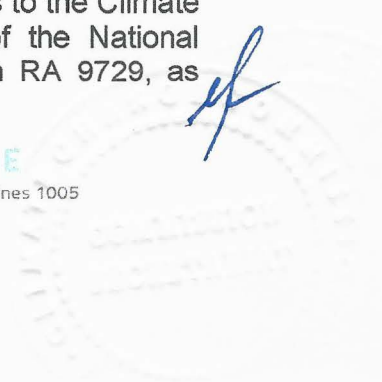


quantitative risk ranking, i.e., low, medium, and high, shall be applied as a systematic basis for climate risk management.

- c. Climate Risk Management Action Formulation which may involve any or a combination of the following:
 - i. Climate Risk Avoidance, to decouple hazards and expose elements, i.e., people and their bio-geophysical and socio-economic systems, through measures such as relocation or appropriate application of risk-based land use standards;
 - ii. Climate Risk Reduction, to lower the degree of risk to communities that cannot be moved out of harm's way by employing tested typologies of risk management measures, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Integrated contingency planning based on the PCRA and CRE of the LGUs;
 - (b) Multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems and services which include the appropriate instrumentation, communication, and implementation protocols for efficient deliver and dissemination of early warning and risk communication which should be actionable and verifiable to the last mile, reaching the most vulnerable; and
 - (c) Re-designing of safety, including green standards, for public and private infrastructure, especially human settlements, schools, hospitals, and government buildings and facilities, down to the barangay level.
 - iii. Residual climate risk management through risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms, such as insurance, and alternative and climate sensitive livelihoods.
2. The national government agencies concerned shall lead in operationalizing this Framework in their plans and programs, regulatory systems and interventions; and LGUs are enjoined to participate actively together with the academic and scientific community, private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders;
3. The national government agencies concerned shall provide the necessary technical and financial support to the stakeholders, especially the LGUs, to achieve the objectives of this Framework;
4. All national government agencies shall submit annual reports to the Climate Change Commission the results of the implementation of the National Climate Risk Management Framework, in accordance with RA 9729, as amended;

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5. The Climate Change Commission will monitor progress and conduct quality assurance of the implementation of the National Climate Risk Management Framework, commencing with the immediate conduct of a national stocktake of government actions including, but not limited to, the consideration of the review of climate risk information from such processes as the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessments (CDRAs) of LGUs for their Comprehensive Land Use Plans, within six (6) months from the issuance hereof, and the results of the national stocktake and review process shall be made publicly available.

APPROVED this 25th day of January 2019, Manila, Philippines.

**CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION
COMMISSION SECRETARIAT**

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Commission Resolution no. 2019-001 was adopted unanimously by Vice Chairperson Emmanuel M. de Guzman, Commissioner Noel Antonio V. Gaerlan and Commissioner Rachel Anne S. Herrera during the Special Commission Meeting 2019-001 on 25 January 2019 at the Chairperson's Room, Climate Change Commission, 6th Floor, First Residences, JP Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila.

Resolution no. 2019-001 was transmitted to and received by the Office of the President on 8 February 2019

The Resolution passed into effectivity on March 11, 2019 per Section 6 of RA 9729, as amended as no veto was issued by the Chairperson.

ATTESTED BY:


ATTY. EFREN MG BASCOS
Head, Commission Secretariat

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