



Intervention

GST Technical Dialogue ***Roundtable 4: Integrated and holistic approaches*** 10 June 2023

Thank you, Co-Facilitators.

The Philippines aligns itself with G77 and China on the need to implement integrated plans, programs, and packages that mainstream climate resilience and low carbon economy strategies, **further** enabling developing countries to undertake climate actions based on **equity**, cognizant of **best available science**.

As an archipelagic, middle-income developing country, with low levels of aggregate and per capita emissions, a large variety of adaptation constraints, and high levels of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, the Philippines often finds itself facing challenges of ensuring that our vision for a low-carbon, sustainable and prosperous future will be achieved.

We are meeting these challenges by seeking to develop an integrated and holistic approach to sustainable, climate-resilient and low-carbon development, through our **2023-2028 Philippine Development Plan (PDP)**.

Our PDP looks at various aspects of our economy and developing coherent and consistent policy approaches that can allow us to systemically develop our economy in a climate-adapted and resilient manner while undertaking climate actions and improving our people's welfare.

S U R V I V E # 1 5 C T H R I V E

6th Floor, First Residences, 1557 J.P. Laurel Street, Malacañang, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines 1005
info@climate.gov.ph | www.climate.gov.ph

We have one fully dedicated chapter in the PDP - Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience - as well as mainstreamed adaptation and mitigation strategies in other chapters encompassing infrastructure development, livable communities, transport, agriculture, among others.

Our national approach is consistent with the GST's concept of a **collective assessment of progress** that requires it to be undertaken in a **holistic, systemic, comprehensive, balanced** and **facilitative** manner – a whole of society, whole of government, and even whole of world approach, considering all of the thematic areas, including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, means of implementation and support, the consequences of response measures, barriers and enablers, and cross-cutting themes, in the light of equity and the best available science.

The Philippines took careful note of what the IPCC has said: “Integrated and inclusive system-oriented solutions based on equity and social and climate justice reduce risks and enable climate resilient development.”

In our understanding, these system-oriented solutions would be those that are **equitable and nationally appropriate, considering different national circumstances, and support integrated, comprehensive, and inclusive climate action through closing “loops” and tackling material and GHG emission flows as well as poverty eradication and development imperatives in a sustainable manner.**

We are also appreciative of the fact that the IPCC recognized the “close linkages between climate change mitigation, adaptation and development pathways.”

We wish to highlight that **climate change actions on mitigation, adaptation, response measures, and loss and damage should be designed and conducted in the context of sustainable development, equity, and poverty eradication, and rooted in the development aspirations of the societies which in our case we term as *Ambisyon Natin 2040*.** This is what will make actions more socially acceptable, resilient and effective.

Climate change has already disrupted and continues to negatively affect human and natural systems. The Philippines knows and lives this reality daily. Past and current development trends have not advanced global climate resilient development in earnest. Societal choices and actions implemented in the next decade determine the extent to which medium- and long-term pathways will deliver higher or lower climate resilient development.

Ambitious mitigation and adaptation pathways, implementing response measures, as well as addressing loss and damage, often imply large and sometimes disruptive changes in economic structure, with significant distributional consequences, within and among countries. Our economic systems must rapidly transition towards deep structural changes in the energy, industrial, urban and infrastructure, land use and food systems. In this regard, integrated and holistic development and climate action policy and technological packages, including **equally ambitious and urgent delivery of the means of implementation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, are important.**

To conclude, we wish to highlight that developing countries such as the Philippines face the challenge of shifting development pathways from current trends to those which enable social and economic development in a manner that achieves both rapid emissions reductions and climate resilience, while meeting national aspirations. This requires a **holistic, systematic framework** that can strengthen our approach and more effectively frame the opportunities and challenges for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science, as well as lessons learned and good practices.

It will also **require the full implementation of commitments under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, in particular the provision of the means of implementation from developed to developing countries including finance, technology transfer, and capacity building.**

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