DHSUD'S INITIATIVES BEST PRACTICES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND WAYS FORWARD

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URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE TRUST FUND
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UKaid from the British people

The Philippines

- By 2030, 60% of the Philippine population will be living in **urban areas**
- Rank 4 among countries most affected by **extreme weather events**

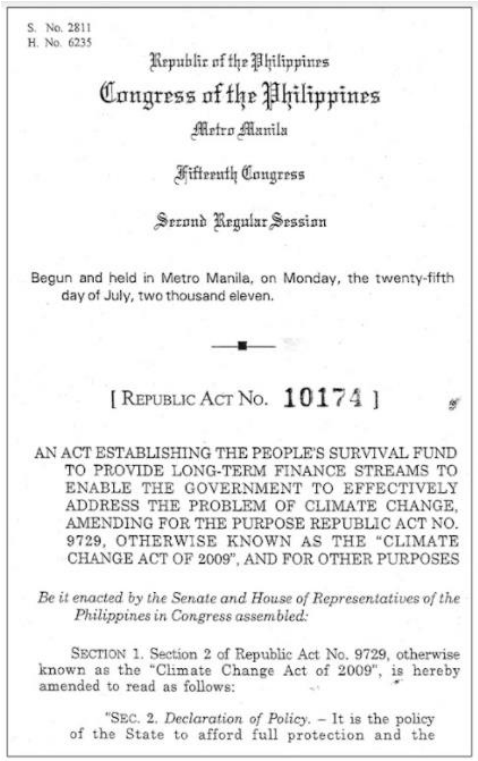
  (2021 Global Climate Risk Index)
- **Urban poverty incidence**: 9.3% (5.037M people)

  (PSA 2018)
- **1.5 M ISFs**, where 50% are living in high- risk areas

  (Philippines New Urban Agenda)

Laws and policies have been established to help address issues on urban poor resilience.

- Climate Change Act of 2009
- Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010
- Philippine New Urban Agenda
  National Climate Change Action Plan
  National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
  Comprehensive Land Use Plan Guidebook



S. No. 2811
H. No. 6235

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

Fifteenth Congress

Second Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of July, two thousand eleven.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10174]

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE PEOPLE'S SURVIVAL FUND TO PROVIDE LONG-TERM FINANCE STREAMS TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

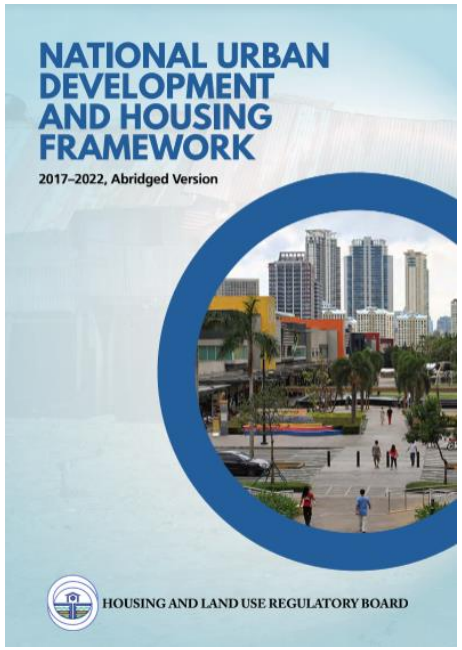
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

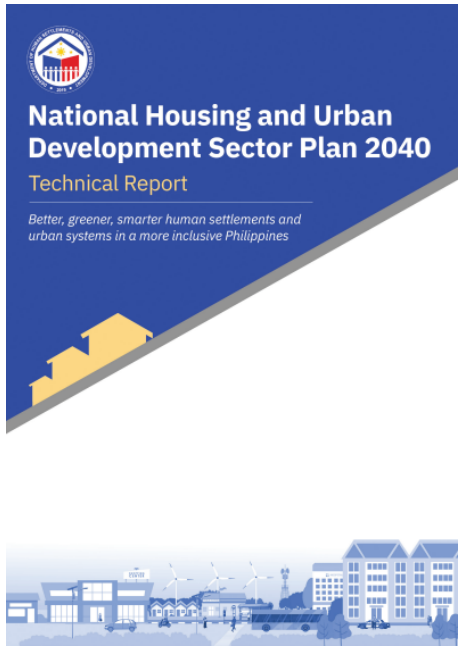
SECTION 1. Section 2 of Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as the "Climate Change Act of 2009", is hereby amended to read as follows:

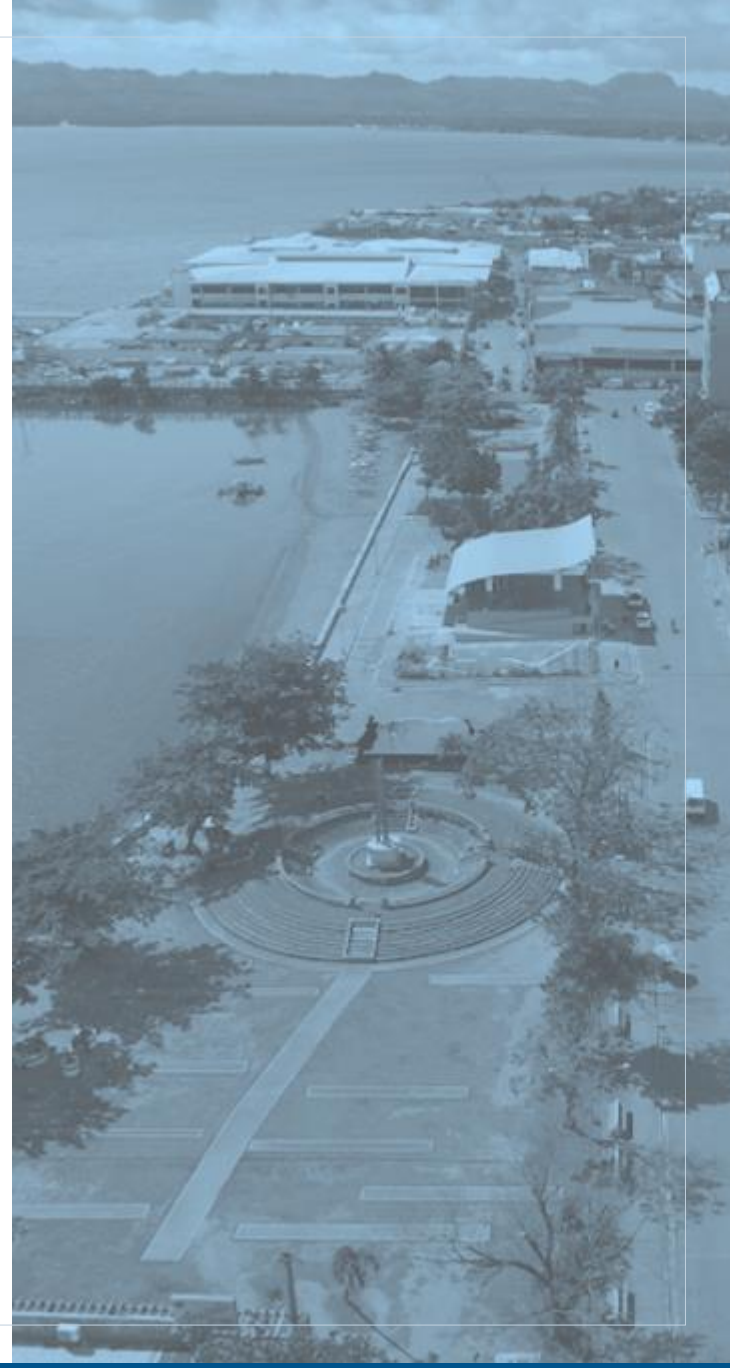
"SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to afford full protection and the

Mainstreaming of climate-resiliency in national urban policies

- National Urban Development and Housing Framework
- National Housing and Urban Development Sector Plan





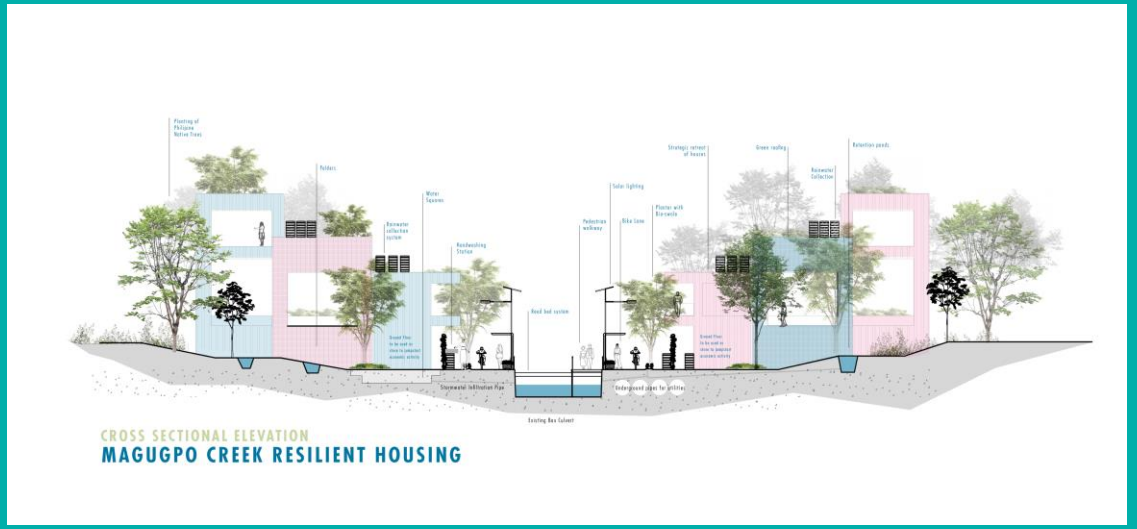


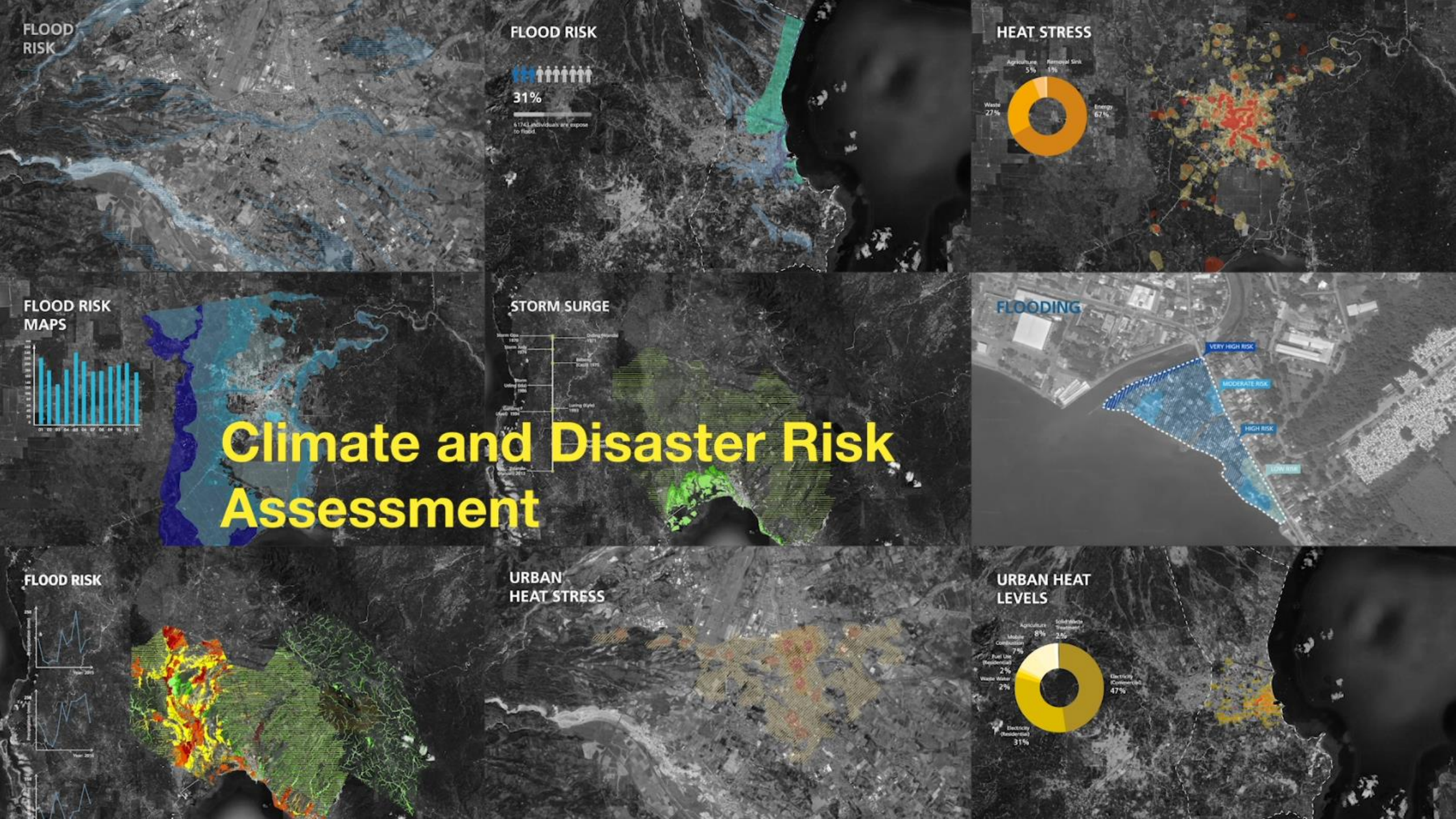
Conventional Urban Plans and Designs

- Focuses on physical design and infrastructure
- Uses a top-down approach
- Relies on concrete materials
- Carries limited incorporation of risk-based planning

Climate-Resilient Urban Plans and Designs

- Risk-based
- Participatory
- Uses urban system approach
- Designs and builds with nature
- Anticipates potential risks and opportunities




FLOOD RISK
FLOOD RISK
31%
HEAT STRESS
Agriculture 5%
Removal Sink 1%
Waste 27%
Energy 67%
FLOOD RISK MAPS
STORM SURGE
FLOODING
VERY HIGH RISK
MODERATE RISK
HIGH RISK
LOW RISK
Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
FLOOD RISK
URBAN HEAT STRESS
URBAN HEAT LEVELS
Agriculture 8%
Solid Waste Treatment 2%
Mobile Combustion 7%
Fuel Use (Residential) 2%
Waste Water 2%
Electricity (Commercial) 47%
Electricity (Residential) 31%

Innovative Risk-Based Planning

Consideration of climate impacts in city planning by targeting the most vulnerable urban poor communities

- Mean temperature
- Rainfall
- Climate extremes

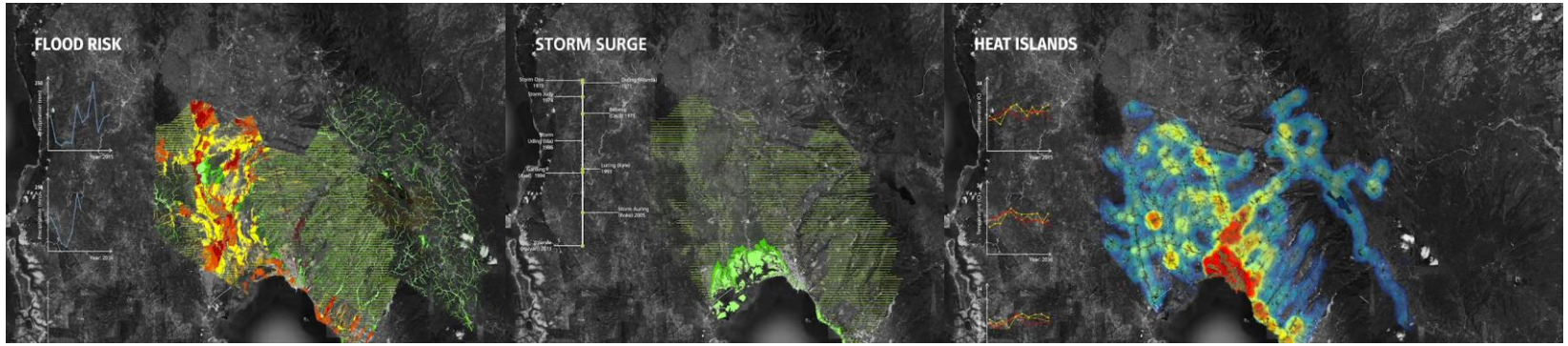
Heat Stress

Urban or Fluvial Floods

Rain-Induced Landslides

Typhoons

Storm Surges



Data from risk assessments inform local decision-makers and city planners to prioritize **communities that are most at risk** and protect the area’s most vulnerable.
(Ormoc city)

Encouraging non-motorised mobility

- Improving natural shading of sidewalks along national, urban and coastal roads to enhance pedestrian experience
- Tree lined sidewalks with ground crops to minimize heat
- Transforming river and creek areas as walkable public access corridors
- Encourage non-motorised mobility though bike lanes to reduce GHG emissions

Developing institutional capacities for effective climate action

- Create a long-term set-up of monitoring climate data, identify current and future impacts, implement and monitor action plan, and formulation of proactive local ordinances on climate action.

Expanding public open green spaces

- Serve as breezeways and air paths to improve micro-climate
- Establishment of seafront buffer parks and linear parks
- Increase carbon sequestration
- Layered beach fronts with buffer trees

Heat adaptive built environment

- Designing buildings, streets, neighbourhoods and districts to accommodate future increase in mean temperatures
- Formulate regulations to reduce urban temperatures such as solar reflectance, building orientation relative to prevailing winds and sun path, building densities and typologies, and natural shading interventions
- Passive cooling of buildings

Inclusive climate action planning

- Increasing the resilience of vulnerable groups through inclusive site planning and design
- Multi-stakeholder and public participation in resilience planning
- Put the people at the center of urban design

City Adaptation Strategy
Ormoc City, Philippines

Local Policy Development and Stakeholder Participation

- Provision of tools and platforms to enable community participation in project design inputs and decision-making process
- Mainstreaming climate-resilient urban designs in local plans and policies

Comprehensive Land Use Plans → Comprehensive Development Plans → Annual Investment Plans

Resilient and Green Recovery

Addressing the combined impacts of **COVID-19 and climate change** in Philippine cities

1	2	3
Local workshops and planning sessions on resilient and green recovery, equipping cities to craft sustainable recovery programs	Promoting urban plans and designs that **reduce health hazards** and adaptive to future health emergencies	Exploring role and design of **public and open spaces** for building back better and green recovery

"The Department is currently developing the Resilient and Green Human Settlements Framework to support resilience building especially in urban poor settlements."

The DHSUD pursues innovation and evidence-based **climate-resilient urban plans and designs** to make urban poor communities safe, resilient, and sustainable.

Thank you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