

PHILIPPINE INTERVENTION FOR PANEL DISCUSSION I:

**"THE CONVENTION AFTER 10 YEARS:
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES"**

THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION FEELS THAT THIS INTERVENTION IS IMPERATIVE IN VIEW OF THE RECENT NATURAL DISASTER THAT WRECKED HAVOC IN OUR COUNTRY. SAID CALAMITY HAS CAUSED US AN ESTIMATED ^{ABOUT} 75 MILLION US DOLLARS IN ECONOMIC DAMAGE, 1000 DEATHS AND ~~ABOUT~~ 900 MISSING AND 800 INJURED.

THE ISSUES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND WHAT HAVE BEEN DONE SO FAR TO ADDRESS THEM BECOME MORE RELEVANT FOR US BEING A VULNERABLE COUNTRY.

WE NOTE THE GAINS THE CONVENTION HAS ACHIEVED, PARTICULARLY:

- number*
- (1) TACIT ACCEPTANCE OF QUANTITATIVE GHG REDUCTION TARGETS BY OUR DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTNERS;
 - (2) COMING TO GRIPS WITH THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH ADAPTATION;
 - (3) TECHNOLOGY AND METHODOLOGICAL REFORMS IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION PROCESS.

THE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE, HOWEVER, REMAIN.

*CHAIR-
PERSON* SO WE ALL NOW ASK OURSELVES HERE, *MADAME* MR. CHAIRMAN, AFTER 10 YEARS OF THE CONVENTION, HOW DO WE PROCEED?

WE ADVANCE THAT THE FOLLOWING MEASURES BE ADOPTED IN RESPONSE TO THESE CHALLENGES:

(1) First

TIMELY AND CONSISTENT DELIVERY OF THE NEEDED RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES;

IT IS ~~THEREFORE~~ A MUST FOR THE OPERATING ENTITY OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM TO BE MORE FAITHFUL TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPLICABLE AND RELEVANT COP DECISIONS;

(2) Second

ENHANCE ASSISTANCE ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/AND CAPACITY BUILDING THAT WOULD HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE;

(3) Third

TO UNCONDITIONAL COMPLIANCE BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ATTAINMENT OF THE KYOTO TARGET NO MATTER HOW INSIGNIFICANT IT MAY SEEM. CLOSE MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE

THESE MEASURES LARGELY REQUIRE A MORE DECISIVE ROLE OF THE COP.

MANUE CHAIRPERSON

A DEVELOPING COUNTRIES STILL HAVE TO CONFRONT THE ISSUES ON CLIMATE CHANGE/IN RELATION TO BASIC ISSUES OF POVERTY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.

SO WHILE WE WORK ON THESE DEEPER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, MR. CHAIRMAN, WE STRONGLY URGE THE PARTIES TO BE INCREASINGLY CONCERN WITH PRO-POOR/ AND PRO-CHANGE ACTIONS / IN PROMOTING GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE THROUGH COP. PARTICULARLY THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

LET OUR LESSONS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS BE OUR GUIDE / TO PROMOTE REFORMS ON ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE/ IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY.

Close monitoring of this compliance in good faith by developed countries & are a demonstration of future measures to

address climate change that would have Earth's climate mean regulation

but after a step by step process of ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN PRACTICE

IN GOOD FAITH manner to address climate change do not mean

that I would see the mother of all

is not a form

under the COP 16

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN PRACTICE

LET US APPLY THESE LESSONS ¹ TO ATTAIN WIDER
GAINS AGAINST THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE /SO
THAT IN THE END/ WE CAN ALL HONESTLY SAY/ THAT WE
HAVE NOT ONLY ACHIEVED OUR ENVIRONMENTAL
OBJECTIVES /BUT THAT WE HAVE MANAGED TO
RECONCILE THESE GOALS WITH POVERTY REDUCTION.

PHILIPPINES

In this conference, We have heard some countries citing /Phil. as one of the countries /already experiencing the impacts of climate change. / Indeed, /recently, we have been experiencing /extreme weather events. / We are ~~losing~~ ^{getting} proof /of the findings /of the IPCC /Third Assessment Report.

The Phils. /have taken pride /in the fact /that despite our technological /+ financial constraints, we have undertaken /major efforts /to adapt to + cope with natural disasters. / These efforts, however, can be admittedly /characterized as reactive / rather than proactive.

IF WE ARE ^{MC} / TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, / WE CANNOT AFFORD / TO BE SET BACK / BY THE COST OF THESE NATURAL DISASTERS YEAR AFTER YEAR. / AND WE CANNOT AFFORD / TO TAKE THE NORMAL ADAPTATION ROUTE / WE HAVE TAKEN IN THE PAST / TO "LEAP FROG" IN THIS AREA. / HOWEVER, WE NEED TO FAST TRACK / CAPACITY BUILDING AND ACCESS / TO NEW AND EMERGING ADAPTATION TECHNOLOGIES. / UNFORTUNATELY, / WE CANNOT AFFORD THE CONVENTIONAL LEARNING CURVE.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT / SHOULD NOT ONLY BE "MAINSTREAMED NOR INTEGRATED"; / IT SHOULD BE THE CORNERSTONE / OF OUR PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING PROCESSES. / ITS RESULTS SHOULD PROVIDE / A CONCRETE BASIS FOR ADAPTATION PLANNING AND GUIDE THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY. / IN SHORT, / IT SHOULD UNDERPIN OUR DECISIONS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. HOWEVER, AS WE ALL KNOW, / THESE REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES AND CAPACITY, ~~WHICH WE,~~ ^{FOR THE} DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ~~UNFORTUNATELY, CAN ILL AFFORD AT THE MOMENT.~~

THESE INADEQUACIES IF ADDRESSED ESSENTIALLY / ~~YOU CANNOT KNOW WHAT THE TIMELY PROVISION OF THESE~~ ^{WOULD SAVE /} ~~RESOURCES AND CAPACITY MEANS IN TERMS OF PRECIOUS LIVES /~~ ^{CONCRETELY,} ~~SAVED AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC COSTS PRE-EMPTED. /~~ ^{RESOURCES + CAPACITIES} HAD WE HAD / ENOUGH MONEY TO DO THE ADDITIONAL GEO-HAZARDS STUDY FOR QUEZON PROVINCE, / FOR EXAMPLE, / AS WE HAD FOR THE SIX PRIORITY DISASTER-PRONE SITES / ^{OUR} THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, THOSE CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES / ~~PREVIOUSLY CITED~~ ^{BY} COULD HAVE BEEN LOWER / OR EVEN FOREGONE.

^{THE BODY} SO WE URGE THIS MEETING, THROUGH YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, TO HASTEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS AND MEASURES RELATING TO ADAPTATION.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.