PBEST
PHILIPPINE BUSINESS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

“Best Practices for a Proactive Approach to Climate Resiliency”

15 June 2021 | Virtual Town Hall Discussion

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ALBERT DEL ROSARIO INSTITUTE
FOR STRATEGIC & INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

LIVING WITH THE COVID-19 VIRUS:
8 PANDEMIC RISKS

COVID-19 CORRUPTION: Key Risk to Philippine Democracy and the 2022 National Elections

THE CONTINUING PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS OF THE WUHAN VIRUS and its Economic Consequences

THE CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY as the Pandemic compounds generational disparities in Income, jobs, and opportunities

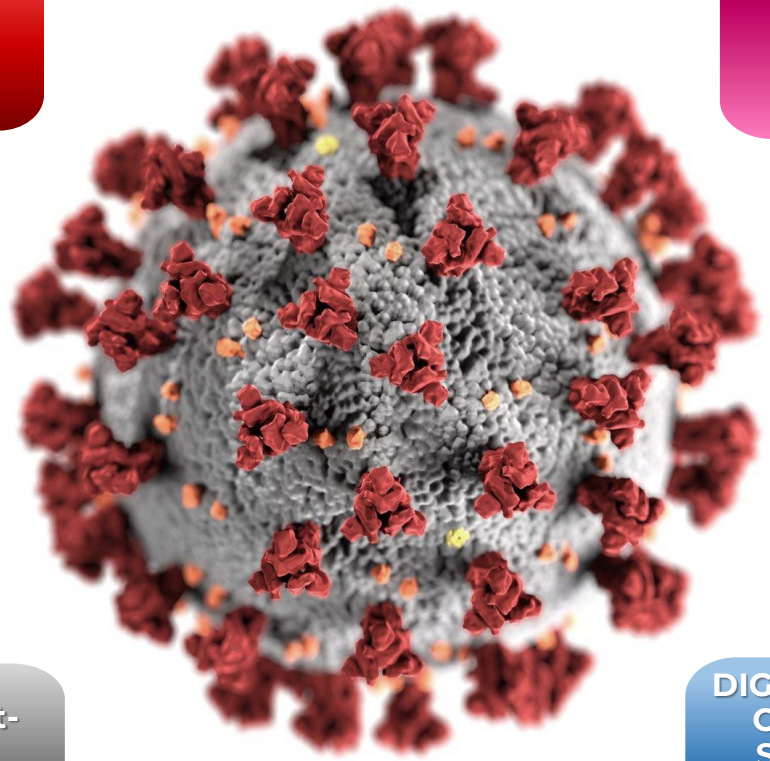
DIGITAL DIVIDE or the LACK OF ACCESS TO DIGITAL SERVICES: Accelerated Technological Change and Adoption is key to Economic Recovery

THE LONG EMERGENCY: RESURRECTING THE CONSUMER ECONOMY and the need for investment driven growth and stakeholder capitalism

Globalization and the Post-Pandemic FUTURE OF TRADE, INVESTMENTS and Supply Chain Issues

GLOBAL WARMING (WEIRDING): Need for climate action, environmental stewardship and a green economic recovery program

ASYMMETRIC SECURITY CHALLENGE: How the Pandemic Crisis is shaping the WORLD ORDER



The Long-Term Climate Risk Index (CRI): The 10 countries most affected from 2000 to 2019 (annual average).

CRI 2000-2019 (1999-2018)	Country	CRI score	Fatalities	Fatalities per 100 000 inhabitants	Losses in million US$ PPP	Losses per unit GDP in %	Number of events (2000–2019)
1 (1)	Puerto Rico	7.17	149.85	4.12	4 149.98	3.66	24
2 (2)	Myanmar	10.00	7 056.45	14.35	1 512.11	0.80	57
3 (3)	Haiti	13.67	274.05	2.78	392.54	2.30	80
4 (4)	Philippines	18.17	859.35	0.93	3 179.12	0.54	317
5 (14)	Mozambique	25.83	125.40	0.52	303.03	1.33	57
6 (20)	The Baha-mas	27.67	5.35	1.56	426.88	3.81	13
7 (7)	Bangladesh	28.33	572.50	0.38	1 860.04	0.41	185
8 (5)	Pakistan	29.00	502.45	0.30	3 771.91	0.52	173
9 (8)	Thailand	29.83	137.75	0.21	7 719.15	0.82	146
10 (9)	Nepal	31.33	217.15	0.82	233.06	0.39	191

Source: German Watch Global Climate Risk Index 2021

CLIMATE-INDUCED RISKS WILL CONTINUOUSLY OCCUR AND BECOME MORE SEVERE YEAR AFTER YEAR

Calamities that occur in the Philippines result in great economic losses. When the Philippines was hit by three destructive typhoons within two weeks in the last quarter of 2020, the World Bank reported that the **cumulative cost of damage incurred in infrastructure and agriculture amounted to approximately PHP 30.76 billion**.

In 2021, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) warned about the high probability of **near to above normal rainfall conditions in the next two months**. PAGASA also estimated a maximum of **nineteen tropical cyclones** entering the country until November of this year.

At the same time, as our country's **population increases with economic development**, Filipino communities in urban and emerging urban areas demand and consume more resources, which are eventually disposed of. Despite these, **efforts to build resiliency and sustainability remain reactive**.

Photo credit: Eloisa Lopez, Reuters 2020

ADOPT BEST PRACTICES THAT INCREASE FILIPINO COMMUNITIES' CAPACITY TO PREPARE AND RESPOND TO CLIMATE RISKS

Philippine communities will constantly remain vulnerable to shocks if immediate mitigation and adaptation of sustainable and best practices are not widely implemented.

Initiatives need to put emphasis on advancing the **incorporation of circular business and economic models**, investments in **"green" and sustainable urban designs**, and the incorporation of **digital technologies** into services and infrastructure developments.

It is vital that multi-sector engagements and best practices be discussed and more widely adopted to proactively address climate risks before they even happen. With these, the vulnerability of communities to physical, social, and economic shocks will be lessened.

Photo credit: PDRF Metro Manila Shake Drill

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Thank you!

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