



Emerging Stronger Together: Inception workshop of the Multi Actor Partnership (MAP) on Climate and Disaster Risk Financing and Preparedness

Context:

Climate change and disaster are terms that are often used to describe the vulnerabilities of the Philippines. As an archipelagic country, which more than a hundred million people call their home, the country is vulnerable to rapid-onset events (such as typhoons, storm surges, and extreme flooding) and slow-onset events (such as increasing average temperature, sea level rise, and ocean acidification). In the Global Climate Risk Index 2020 report¹, the Philippines ranked fourth in the long-term risk index, which sums up data sets from 1999-2018. The Philippines, together with countries such as Haiti and Pakistan, is starting to show a troubling pattern of being part of the long-term indication and has also consistently been among the countries listed most affected annually.

In 2018, the Philippines ranked second in the list of most affected countries by weather-related events, Japan ranked first and Germany third. Focusing on the top three countries in the list it is easily discernible that the Philippines has less economic capacities to absorb and bounce back from these events. A single disaster in the Philippines, such as what was seen in Super Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 and Typhoons Ketsana and Parma in 2009, can cause serious economic blowbacks on both macro and micro levels. Damages from these typhoons individually wiped-out 3%-6% of the total GDP of the country for each of those years. The lack of capacity to reduce the risks of potential damages brought about by these extreme weather events also negated the country's economic gains for those years. As a country that expects somewhere between fifteen to twenty typhoons annually, the Philippines can no longer afford these impacts, necessitating the timely and systemic refocusing of strategies and overall policy direction.

In addition to implementing integrated risk management strategies, Climate and Disaster Risk Financing, including Insurance (CDRFI) instruments are viable options, that a vulnerable country such as the Philippines can look into to ensure that financial costs/shocks of damages and losses from rapid and slow onset impacts, are dealt with effectively. CDRFI creates the space to reduce and respond to the impacts of disasters and to build back, if not build back better, by ensuring necessary resources are available to respond to and recover from potential losses. The Philippines has done a lot on this front with the Department of Finance (DoF) and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) leading the charge, but a lot remains to be done. There are other interest groups that are pushing for their unique, sector-specific approaches, such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), cooperatives with other insurance providers, local government, community organizations, academia, and civil society, among others. All those stakeholders collectively contribute to the enrichment of the discussions on CDRFI, in return contributing to the refinement of policy-making, product design, and implementation schemes of CDRFI.

¹ Global Climate Risk Index 2020 <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/17307>



The Multi-Actor Partnership (MAP) project specifically seeks to capture these discussions and bring it forward towards a bigger platform such as that provided by the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) and other regional CDRFI platforms.

To officially and formally start the MAP implementation in the Philippines, the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) with the support of the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII) is organizing an Inception Workshop (online) on August 07, 2020 with the following objectives:

1. Convene major stakeholders of CDRFI to get an overall lay of the land of CDRFI in the country.
2. Provide a conducive space to discuss specific CDRFI issues, share knowledge and perspectives.
3. Link international, national, and local CDRFI perspectives and establish a basis for future collaboration on CDRFI in the Philippines.
4. Identify next steps for MAP to affect change in the country.

To achieve these objectives, time will be allocated for the following topics:

- a. What is the MAP and how can it contribute to the betterment of the country's approach to CDRFI?
 - MAP context and overall portfolio
- b. What is CDRFI and how does it help to protect livelihoods and mitigate economic shocks
 - Overview of CDRFI instruments and integrated disaster risk management
- c. What do we have right now? Are they sufficient?
 - Brief reflection on the impacts of natural hazards in the Philippines.
 - Existing policies and practices on CDRFI. in the Philippines
- d. What is the concept of adaptive social protection in the context of CDRFI?
 - What it is and how it will work for the vulnerable?
- e. How does CDRFI translate into the local and grassroots levels?
 - Local perspectives on CDRFI's effectiveness and importance.
 - Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise(s) space in the overall CDRFI discussion.
- f. How can CDRFI prepare us for slow onset events or other shocks such as CoVid19?
 - Refocus the rapid-onset, disaster-focused approach of existing CDRFI initiatives; Capitalize on nurturing a 'preparedness culture'

About MAP:

The Multi Actor Partnership (MAP) on Climate and Disaster Risk Finance in the context of the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) is a global project implemented by a group of civil society organizations from Laos, Sri Lanka, Malawi, Madagascar, Senegal, Philippines, Caribbean, and Germany. In addition to global level influencing work, the core of the MAP in the Philippines will be engagement at both the national and subnational level, capacity development and the establishment of "MAP" on climate risk finance. This project is funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and is coordinated by CARE Germany together with by Germanwatch and MCII.

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Program:

Time	Topics to be discussed	Speakers
13:30-13:40	Official start of the webinar -Recognition of attendees -Explanation of house rules	
13:40-13:55	Multi Actor Partnership context and overall portfolio	Angelo Kairos Dela Cruz <i>Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities</i>
13:55-14:15	Overview of CDRFI instruments and integrated disaster risk management	Jenn Dunno-Cissé <i>Munich Climate Insurance Initiative</i>
14:15-15:00	CDRFI and the Philippines	Commissioner Rachel Herrera (TBC) <i>Climate Change Commission</i> Assistant Secretary Paola Alvarez <i>Department of Finance</i> Dr. Felino Lansigan (TBC) Dean, College of Arts and Sciences UP Los Baños
15:00-15:30	Breakout sessions Group 1: CDRFI and adaptive social protection Group 2: CDRFI in the grassroot level Group 3: CDRFI and SOE	To be facilitated by ICSC
15:30-15:45	Report back from the breakout sessions	Group representative(s)
15:45-16:00	Other matters and end of program	ICSC