

**CITIES AND RESILIENCE: PROGRESS AND  
CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING URBAN  
ADAPTATION IN ASIA**

**“THE CASE OF PHILIPPINE CITIES”**

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### **Urbanization (UN-DESA)**

*(2005 estimates)*

- Total Population: 84.6m
- Urban Population: 53.30m (63%)
- Annual Population Growth Rate

National: 1.8%

Urban : 3.2%

### **Pacific Ocean**

### **Slum Indicators (UN- Habitat)**

*(2001 estimates)*

- Slum Population: 16m
- Slum to Urban Population: 44%
- Annual Slum population growth rate: 2%
- % with access to safe water source: 92%
- % with improved sanitation: 87%

## FAST FACTS

- 120 cities (*includes: 33 highly-urbanized, 5 independent component and 82 component cities*)
- 1511 municipalities (*includes the 16 former cities whose charters were nullified by the Supreme Court on November 2008*)
- 80% of the local government units are located along the coastline



## FAST FACTS ON CC

- The physiography and location of the country is intrinsically calamitous
- Average of 1.02 Million people every year are affected by climatic events (1905-2007)
- P8 Billion Worth of Damages (yearly ave.)
- 252,915 People Displaced per year





# **CHALLENGES TO URBAN ADAPTATION IN THE PHILIPPINES**

## POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- Need to prime DILG and HUDCC as core agencies for pushing urban agenda into the national climate change initiatives
- The present National Building code needs to be responsive to the changing climate
- Enhancement of climate change-sensitive LGU planning instruments (CLUP and CDP)
- CC adaptation R&D is needed for a more responsive techniques and approaches on DRR



## COORDINATION AND REPRESENTATION

- The national CC bodies need to encourage broad-base and bottom up participation
  - Limited participation of local governments in the said bodies
  - There is limited participation from the business sector which would be crucial in the efforts for new building technologies
  - There is a need to make decision making processes on adaptation to be more participatory and gender sensitive



## CAPACITY BUILDING

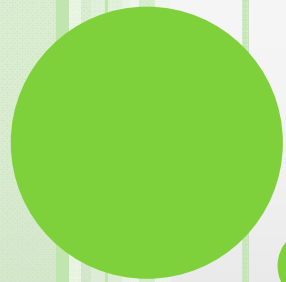
- The LCP are wanting for continuing policy orientation or a strategic capacity building design which will assist them to effectively localize national policies
  - CC-urban growth interactions
  - CC sensitive livelihoods
  - Participatory CC sensitive governance
  - Vulnerability mapping
  - CDM/CER/VER
  - Public-private partnerships on CC



# KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- There is a need to institutionalize the inventory processes and create a system to effectively store and manage information
  - *setting up standards*
  - *GHG accounting*
  - *V&A*
  - *etc.*
- Through KM, policies have to be contextualized to increase their relevance to current and emerging contexts





# **THE CASE OF LIGAO CITY**



# THE CITY OF LIGAO



# THE CITY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY	13-14 ° latitude 123-124 ° longitude Centrally located in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> District of Albay
POPULATION	101,179 (2007 NSO Census)
Rural	72,806
Urban	28,373
Annual Growth Rate (2000-2007)	1.67%
Gross Population Density	410 persons per square kilometers
CY 2009 City Budget	Php320,353,551.00
LAND AREA	246.40 sq.m.
NUMBER OF BGYS	55
Urban	11
Rural	41
Coastal	3
MUNICIPAL WATERS	126 km <sup>2</sup>
COASTLINE LENGTH	11 kilometers
ECONOMY	Agriculture (coconut, rice and corn, banana, root, crops, vegetables)
MAJOR INDUSTRIES	Feed Milling Poultry & Swine Producer Quarry Materials



# THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONSEQUENCES...

- Low agricultural productivity
- Spread of infectious diseases
- Coastal & marine ecosystem depletion
- Socio-economic pressure to Urban areas and the city in general



THE CITY'S INITIATIVES  
ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
RESILIENCE...



# LIGAO CITY GOVERNMENT CLIMATE RESILIENCY AGENDA

- IEC with stakeholders
- Institutionalized local climate resilience initiatives
  - Development Planning process
- Climate-change-responsive investment plan.
- Efficient and effective City Disaster Coordinating Council (CDCC) and the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC)



# LIGAO INITIATIVES

- Information Education Campaign
- Housing and Resettlement
- Safeguarding productive
- Reforestation and mangrove protection/development



# CHALLENGES

- Increase coordination with the National and Government Support Bodies
- Resources (technology & financial) to support adaptation initiatives
- Twinning adaptation with mitigation actions (how?)
- Tools to support sustainable adaptation (from Vulnerability Assessment to actual project implementation)
- Protecting our niche/competitive advantage in the face of CC impacts

