

achieve food security, enhance nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture, and assure healthy lifestyles (Goals 1-3) if the frequency and intensity of climate risks increases.

Climate risks, furthermore, will also pose a threat to the security and resilience of infrastructure, cities, and human settlements (Goals 9 and 11), as well as the sustainability of water and energy systems (Goals 6 and 7).

The ability of nations to achieve sustained growth and development will also be hampered if climatic dangers continue to do so. As a result, full employment and decent employment will be more difficult to attain (Goal 8).

**RESILIENCY IN HOUSING, ENERGY**

To achieve these goals, the Philippines has launched “AmBisyon Natin 2040,” a strategic vision that has guided the Philippine Development Plans (PDPs) on the country’s priorities in 6-year increments.

According to the country’s third Voluntary National Report released last year by the National Economic and Development Authority, the percentage of local government units with climate and disaster risk-informed plans have been increasing since 2016.

56% of local government units in the country enhanced their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) to be climate and disaster-risk informed, 9.7% enhanced their Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), 85% have Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP), and 19% have Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs) as of 2021.

“The proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies increased by 3.52 percentage points from 2016 to 2018 on average. This is in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy of the Philippines,” the report said.

“Most of the regions either increased or retained their level of



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