PHILIPPINES' CLIMATE BUDGET BRIEF

FY2022 – NEP LEVEL

Filipinos' NEP Climate Budget Brief for NEP FY2022

To sustain the focus on transformative climate reforms and promote budget transparency to implement the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) priorities, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) continue to institutionalize the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) through the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 2015-01. The CCET provides an avenue for national government institutions to assess the alignment and scale of mobilization of public funds based on the NCCAP. It also classifies public expenditures between climate change adaptation and mitigation through the use of typologies mirroring the NCCAP. Under the aforementioned JMC, the CCC is mandated to evaluate and approve National Government Agency-tagged climate change budgets. Further, the CCC is also mandated to strengthen capacities of National Government Agencies (NGAs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs). These are undertaken in collaboration with the DBM.

Published by:

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Acknowledgements
The CCET Helpdesk expresses its utmost appreciation to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), especially the Office of Undersecretary Rolando U. Toledo, Fiscal Planning and Reforms Bureau, and Budget and Management Bureau E, for their continuous support for the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging. The DBM provides, monitor, and analyze national climate change expenditures based on the generated climate budget forms.

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The languages and imageries in this document observe gender-fair language and imagery as part of the Climate Change Commission's implementation of pertinent Gender and Development issuance. For any inquiries on this matter, you may reach the CCC's GAD Focal Point System at info@climate.gov.ph.

MESSAGE

Given our geographic location, natural hazards abound in the Philippines, and adapting to these risks has been a way of life for the Filipino people.

In recent years, climate change has been exacerbating disaster risk by altering the frequency and intensity of hazard events, affecting vulnerability to hazards, and changing exposure patterns.

It is in this regard that the Climate Change Commission continues to pursue meaningful collaboration among key stakeholders to enhance the country's readiness and responsiveness to the challenges of the changing climate and the new normal.

One of these remarkable partnerships is with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), where we enhanced our budget process to include Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) which provides comprehensive data on climate change relevant spending, enabling both the national and local governments to make informed decisions and prioritize climate investment opportunities.

Since inception, we have seen a rise in the tagged climate change expenditures in the General Appropriations Act. This Report, particularly, which indicates the increased proposed climate budget of PhP284 billion for FY 2022, reflects our small but meaningful victory.

We hope that this Report will serve as a reference guide in enhancing the monitoring and reporting of government expenditures, and in streamlining the implementation of the government's programs, activities, and projects on climate change, and expect that CCC, together with the DBM and DILG, will continue to demonstrate its strong commitment for a sustained engagement to foster a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines.

RACHEL ANNE S. HERRERA
Vice Chairperson and Executive Director
Climate Change Commission

January 2022
Manila, Philippines

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT
BONCODIN HALL, GENERAL SOLANO STREET, SAN MIGUEL, MANILA

MESSAGE

As the country gradually recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has not forgotten that its protective role covers not only the people, but also the environment. The pandemic has overwhelmed health systems nationwide, shedding light on the delicate and closely tied links between health, economy, and nature, while also serving as a siren call for stronger action in the face of global threats such as climate change.

The Philippines' Climate Budget Brief for FY 2022 – an account of the government's initiatives and efforts in mobilizing resources and public funds for climate response – reaffirms the government's sustained commitment to heed this call to action.

As a result of the robust collaboration between the Department of Budget and Management and the Climate Change Commission in implementing the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging, this Report will continue to serve as a guide for future action in strengthening the country's adaptation to climate change and in pursuing the country's green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

This Report, as well as the increased proposed climate budget of PhP284 billion for FY 2022, reflects the government's resolve to not only green our recovery, but also shape our economy in ways that are clean, green, healthy, safe, and more resilient to future climate-related challenges.

As we continue to concretize the path towards a climate-resilient Philippines, let this Report serve as a necessary tool in planning, harmonizing, and monitoring our climate change-related efforts, programs, and expenditures.

If the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic has proven anything, it's that our health and safety depend on collective action. Let us continue working together to ensure a greener recovery and realize a more climate-resilient Philippines.

TINA ROSE MARIE L. CANDA
Officer-in-Charge

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List of Acronyms

AFAB	Authority of Freeport Area of Bataan
CCAM	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CCE	Climate Change Expenditures
CCET	Climate Change Expenditure Tagging
COVID 19	Coronavirus
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review
CSIS	Climate Smart Industries and Services
DA	Department of Agriculture
DA PCIC	Department of Agriculture – Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
DA PFDA	Department of Agriculture – Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR EMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Environmental Management Bureau
DENR MGB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Mines and Geosciences Bureau
DENR NAMRIA	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
DENR NWRB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – National Water Resources Board
DENR PCSDS	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff

DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG LGA	Department of Interior and Local Government – Local Government Academy
DND AFP	Department of National Defense – Armed Forces of the Philippines
DND OCD	Department of National Defense – Office of Civil Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOST PAGASA	Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
DOST PCHRD	Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Council for Health Research and Development
DOST PCIEERD	Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Council for Industrial, Energy, and Emerging Technology Research and Development
DOST PHIVOLCS	Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
DOST SEI	Department of Science and Technology – Science Education Institute
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWD	Department of Social Works and Development
ENGP	Enhanced National Greening Program
EES	Ecological and Environmental Sustainability
FS	Food Security
FY	Fiscal Year
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Development

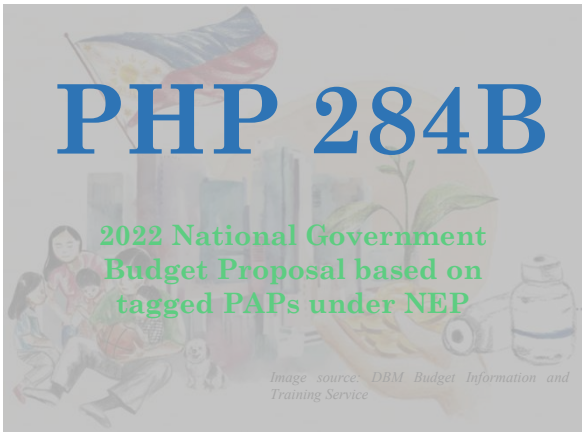
GCG	Governance Commission on Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations
GOCC	Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations
HS	Human Security
IATF	Inter-agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Disease
KCD	Knowledge and Capacity Development
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MRB	Major River Basin
NBM	National Budget Memorandum
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEP	National Expenditures Program
NGA	National Government Agency
PAP	Programs, Activities and Projects
PCB	Program Convergence Budgeting
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PFM	Public Finance and Management
PSF	People's Survival Fund
RRP	Risk Resiliency Program
RWCS	Rain Water Collection System
SE	Sustainable Energy
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
WB	World Bank
WS	Water Sufficiency

Executive Summary

Despite the imposition of community quarantines and the coronavirus (COVID19), the Philippine government did not stop delivering climate actions. One of the key lessons with this current health crisis is that we as a country must ensure that we have adequate resources to address the needs of the citizens.

Such is also the aim of the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET). Strengthening the mainstreaming of climate change in domestic plans and programs necessitates allocation of public funds for the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

COVID19 pandemic might pause the economic activities, but not the impacts of climate change. Thus, the National Government Institutions continuously increased its climate budget allotment under the National Expenditure Program of FY2022.



The PHP 284B proposed climate budget corresponds to 5.84% of the total National Proposed Budget for FY2022[1]. Overall, 80 national government institutions (39 NGAs, 10 GOCCs[2], and 31 SUCs) proposed 712 climate change Programs/Activities/Projects (P/A/Ps) for FY2022.

Climate Change Adaptation remains the priority in the last term of this administration – PHP 181.9 billion. Most of the investments on climate change are focused on climate-proofing of the country's food systems, government infrastructures, and flood mitigation actions are the examples of government programs under the climate change adaptation investments.

This Climate Budget Brief – National Expenditure Program FY2022 level contains the detailed information of climate-tagged Programs/Activities/Projects (PAPs) of the government for FY2022. It will continue to feature the: (1) Detailed climate-tagged P/A/Ps per National Climate Change Action Plan strategic priorities; (2) Linkage of CCET's with the Program Convergence Budgeting – Risk Resiliency Program; (3) CCET as a tracking tool for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) unconditional policies and measures; and (4) Linkage of CCET and the Gender and Development Budgets.

[1] *PHP 5.024 trillion NEP proposed to Congress*
[2] *These are GOCCs receiving budgetary support from the Government*

Background & Context

Image developed by Ms. Mary Martha Merilo of CCET Helpdesk

What is CCET?

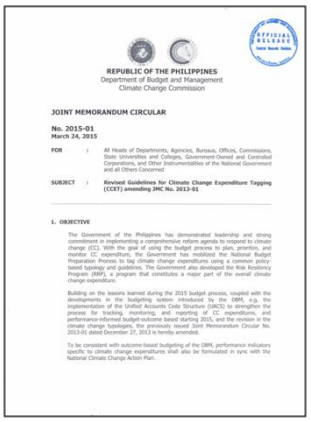
The Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) is a tool enables the government to track and monitor climate expenditures at the national and sub-national levels. It aims to increase transparency in terms of climate public funds for public scrutiny.

a. Legal Framework

The idea that led to the creation of CCET began in 2012, when the Government amended the Climate Change Act of 2009. Among the amended provision is the mandate given to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to undertake the formulation of the annual national budget in a way that ensures the appropriate prioritization and allocation of funds to support climate change-related programs and projects in the annual program of the government[3]. This led to the partnership between the CCC and DBM to develop a framework on climate budget tagging.

In 2013, the CCC and DBM, tapped the expertise of the World Bank to study the national budget and identified the need to mainstream climate change in the budgeting and investment programming. The partnership between the Government of the Philippines (GoP) and the World Bank resulted in the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR).

Building on the results of the 2013 CPEIR and the ongoing public finance management (PFM), a climate budgeting framework was developed and implemented to sustain the GoP's climate reform initiatives.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Budget and Management
Climate Change Commission

JOINT MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 2015-01
March 24, 2015

FOR : All Heads of Departments, Agencies, Bureaus, Offices, Commissions, State Universities and Colleges, Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations, and Other Instrumentalities of the National Government and all Others Concerned

SUBJECT : **Revised Guidelines for Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) amending JMC No. 2013-01**

I. OBJECTIVE

The Government of the Philippines has demonstrated leadership and strong commitment in implementing a comprehensive reform agenda to respond to climate change (CC). With the goal of using the budget process to plan, prioritize, and monitor CC expenditures, the Government has mobilized the National Budget Preparation Process to tag climate change expenditures using a common policy-based typology and guidelines. The Government also developed the Risk Resiliency Program (RRP), a program that constitutes a major part of the overall climate change expenditure.

Building on the lessons learned during the 2013 budget process, coupled with the developments in the budgeting system introduced by the DBM, e.g. the implementation of the Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) to strengthen the process for tracking, monitoring, and reporting of CC expenditures, and performance-informed budget-outcome based starting 2015, and the revision in the climate change typologies, the previously issued Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 dated December 27, 2013 is hereby amended.

To be consistent with outcome-based budgeting of the DBM, performance indicators specific to climate change expenditures shall also be formulated in sync with the National Climate Change Action Plan.

Figure 1 DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 – https://niccdies.climate.gov.ph/climate-finance/ccet

In the same year, the DBM and the CCC issued the Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 on the Guidelines in Tagging/Tracking Government Expenditures for Climate Change in the Budget Process. A same JMC was adopted at the local level with the Department of Interior and Local Government in 2014.

In 2015, the JMC was amended to enhance the process, and institutionalize the functions of the help desk

The JMC reinforces the government's transformative climate reforms, especially on mainstreaming climate change in its national budgeting process.

[3] *Paragraph (g), Section 15 of the Climate Change Act, as amended.*

b. Process

The CCET process is comprised of three (3) phases, which also run parallel to the national budget preparation, legislation, and execution timelines.

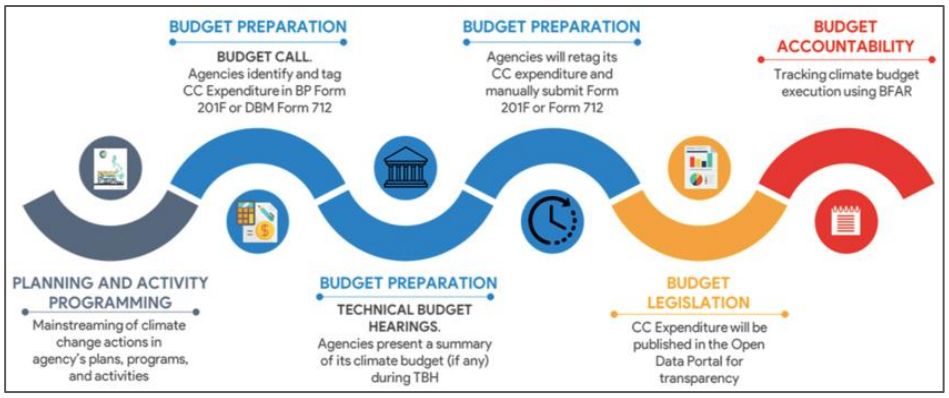


Figure 2 Climate Budget Tagging Process at the National Level

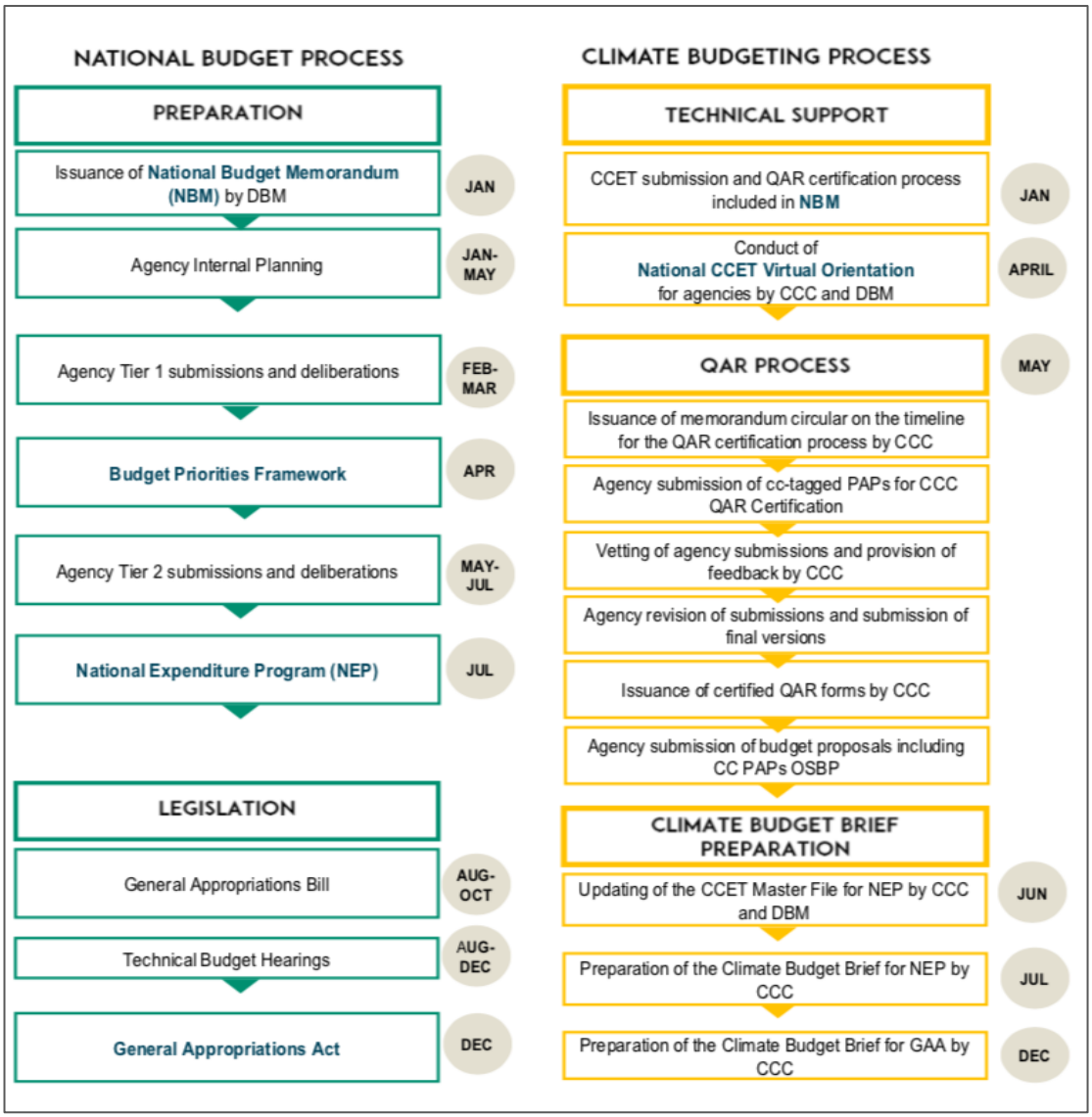


Figure 3 Timeline of National CCET Activities and its alignment with the National Budgeting Process

AGENCY CC PLANNNG AND PROGRAMMING

This first phase is similar to the agency's regular planning and programming of their Programs/Activities/Projects (P/A/Ps) for the next fiscal year.

Identification of climate change P/A/Ps may be determined during the internal planning and programming stage of the agency. This begins once the DBM has issued the National and Corporate Budget Memoranda for the Preparation of the National Budget for the succeeding fiscal year.

Figure 4 National Development and Climate Change Instruments

Moreover, agencies are always reminded to ensure that their CC P/A/Ps are aligned with the national development and climate instruments: (1) Philippine Development Plan; (2) Sectoral Plans and Programs (*e.g. Philippine Energy Plan*); (3) National Climate Change Action Plan; (4) Roadmap of the Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR; and (5) National Climate Risk Management Framework.

Once the agency has identified its CC P/A/Ps, the next step is to determine the how much resources may be allocated for each CC P/A/P. The CCET Helpdesk designed a Decision Tree that may help agencies in determining the budget allocation for CC P/A/Ps.

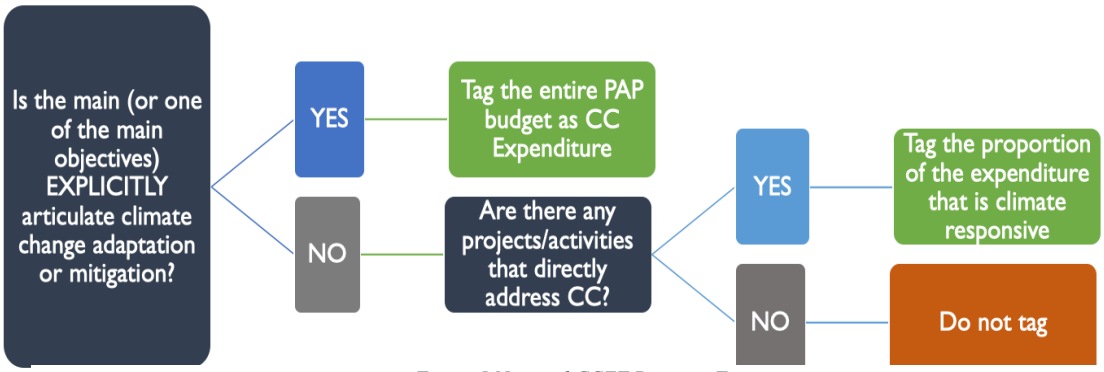
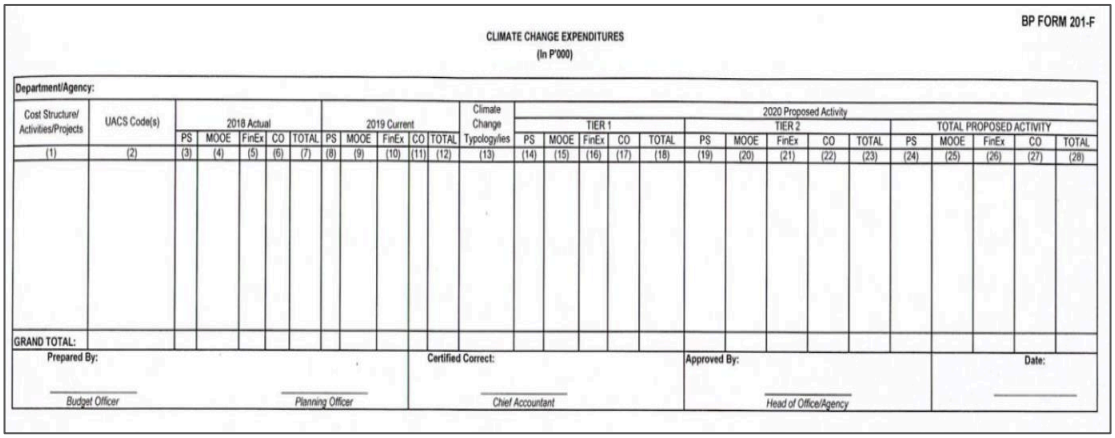


Figure 5 National CCET Decision Tree

After the agency identified its CC P/A/Ps and its amounts, the agency must prepare and reflect it in the CCET budget forms: *BP201-F* (for NGAs and SUCs) and *Form 711* (for GOCCs). These forms are located at the National and Corporate Budget Memoranda issued by the DBM.



BP FORM 201-F

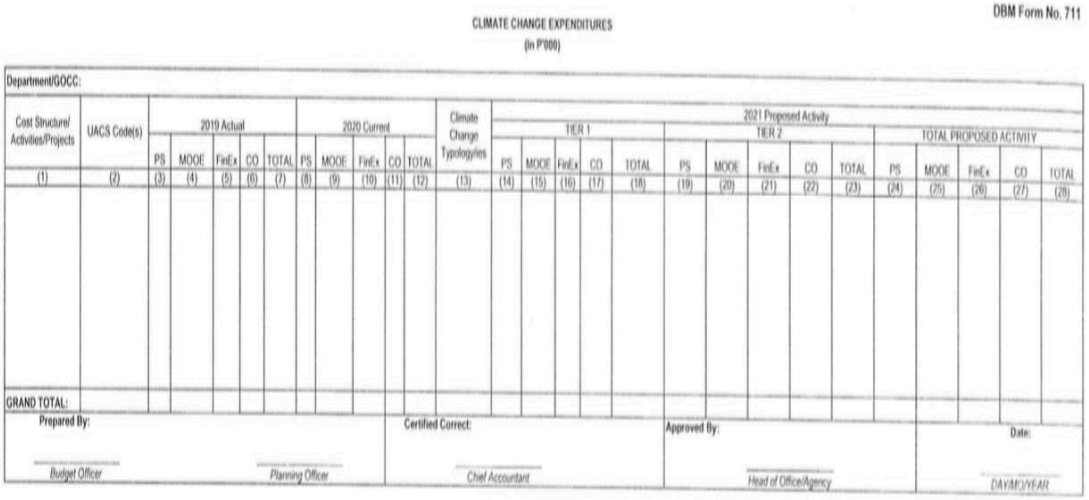
CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURES
(In P'000)

Department/Agency:

Cost Structure/ Activities/Projects	UACS Code(s)	2018 Actual					2019 Current					Climate Change Typology/ies	2020 Proposed Activity													
													TIER 1					TIER 2					TOTAL PROPOSED ACTIVITY				
		PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL		PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
GRAND TOTAL:																											

Prepared By: Budget Officer / Planning Officer
Certified Correct: Chief Accountant
Approved By: Head of Office/Agency
Date:

Figure 6 National CCET Budget Form - BP201F for NGAs and SUCs attached as Annex in the annual National Budget Memorandum Budget Call



DBM Form No. 711

CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURES
(In P'000)

Department/GOCC:

Cost Structure/ Activities/Projects	UACS Code(s)	2019 Actual					2020 Current					Climate Change Typology/ies	2021 Proposed Activity													
													TIER 1					TIER 2					TOTAL PROPOSED ACTIVITY				
		PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL		PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	FinEx	CO	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
GRAND TOTAL:																											

Prepared By: Budget Officer / Planning Officer
Certified Correct: Chief Accountant
Approved By: Head of Office/Agency
Date: DAY/MO/YEAR

Figure 7 Corporate CCET Budget Form - Form 711 for GOCCs attached as Annex in the annual Corporate Budget Memorandum Budget Call

In order for the BP201F and Form 711 be accepted by DBM, through OSBPS, this must undergo a Quality Assurance and Review (QAR), which will be done and certified by the CCC's CCET Helpdesk.

CCET QAR AND APPROVAL

The CC P/A/Ps identified will then be tagged using the National CCET typologies and characterized in terms of their climate rationale.

Using the CCET Quality Assurance and Review (QAR) Form, describe the CC P/A/Ps in terms of climate objective, outcomes, relevance, and classified whether these are adaptation and

mitigation measures. These are necessary to ensure the responsiveness of the P/A/Ps to climate change and consistency with the CCET typologies.

Once the accomplished CCET QAR Form is accomplished, submit it to the CCET Helpdesk for technical review. An exchange of feedback between the submitting agency and the CCET Helpdesk will ensue towards strengthening and improving their submissions as necessary. Once done, the CCC will issue an Approval Communication of the CCET QAR Form.

The CCC Approval Form along with the CCET QAR and BP201-F will be submitted to DBM.

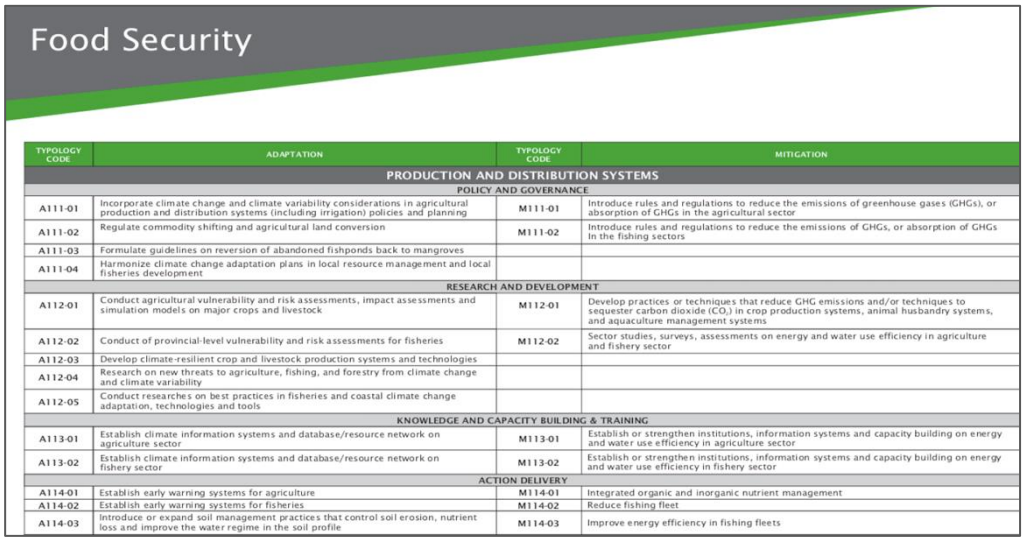
Reporting
Annually, the CCET Helpdesk and DBM prepare the Climate Budget Briefs to monitor performance and inform succeeding planning and budgeting processes. The Helpdesk produces three (3) Briefs at each budget level: Budget Preparation (Agency Request), National Expenditure Program (NEP), and General Appropriations Act (GAA).

Once the General Appropriations Act has been adopted, the CCET Helpdesk collect as well the General and Special Climate Change-related Provisions as part of the CCET reporting.

c. Connection to NCCAP and other National Climate Instruments

As enshrined in the DBM-CCC JMC No. 2015-01, CCET is an instrument used for the basis and analysis of the proposed P/A/Ps and relationship of contributing factors towards the attainment of National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) outcomes.

The CCET typologies used by the agencies to identify their specific climate actions is based from the NCCAP.



Food Security

TYPOLOGY CODE	ADAPTATION	TYPOLOGY CODE	MITIGATION
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS			
POLICY AND GOVERNANCE			
A111-01	Incorporate climate change and climate variability considerations in agricultural production and distribution systems (including irrigation) policies and planning	M111-01	Introduce rules and regulations to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), or absorption of GHGs in the agricultural sector
A111-02	Regulate commodity shifting and agricultural land conversion	M111-02	Introduce rules and regulations to reduce the emissions of GHGs, or absorption of GHGs in the fishing sectors
A111-03	Formulate guidelines on reversion of abandoned fishponds back to mangroves		
A111-04	Harmonize climate change adaptation plans in local resource management and local fisheries development		
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT			
A112-01	Conduct agricultural vulnerability and risk assessments, impact assessments and simulation models on major crops and livestock	M112-01	Develop practices or techniques that reduce GHG emissions and/or techniques to sequester carbon dioxide (CO_2) in crop production systems, animal husbandry systems, and aquaculture management systems
A112-02	Conduct of provincial-level vulnerability and risk assessments for fisheries	M112-02	Sector studies, surveys, assessments on energy and water use efficiency in agriculture and fishery sector
A112-03	Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies		
A112-04	Research on new threats to agriculture, fishing, and forestry from climate change and climate variability		
A112-05	Conduct researches on best practices in fisheries and coastal climate change adaptation, technologies and tools		
KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING			
A113-01	Establish climate information systems and database/resource network on agriculture sector	M113-01	Establish or strengthen institutions, information systems and capacity building on energy and water use efficiency in agriculture sector
A113-02	Establish climate information systems and database/resource network on fishery sector	M113-02	Establish or strengthen institutions, information systems and capacity building on energy and water use efficiency in fishery sector
ACTION DELIVERY			
A114-01	Establish early warning systems for agriculture	M114-01	Integrated organic and inorganic nutrient management
A114-02	Establish early warning systems for fisheries	M114-02	Reduce fishing fleet
A114-03	Introduce or expand soil management practices that control soil erosion, nutrient loss and improve the water regime in the soil profile	M114-03	Improve energy efficiency in fishing fleets

Figure 8 Screenshot of the National CCET Typology Code Manual under the Food Security

d. Benefits of CCET

Since the implementation of CCET, the Government has now been able to track, monitor and report public climate expenditures. The following benefits have been observed over the years of its implementation:

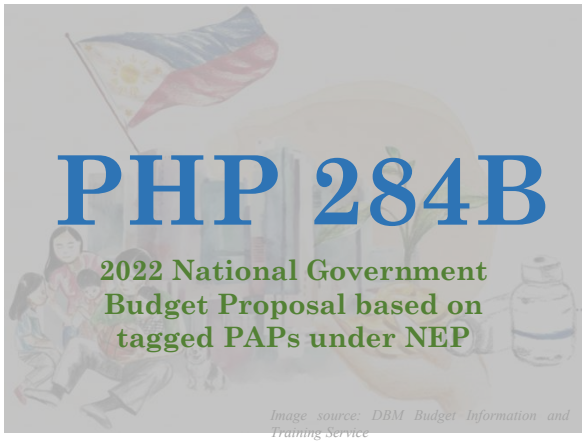
- Assess the status of the country's national response to climate change, and on evaluating the effectiveness of the country's institutional framework on climate change;

- Allow informed policy decisions amongst oversight agencies (DBM, CCC, NEDA, DOF) by generating timely statistics on the allocation of resources, and by providing a baseline to evaluate the climate change impact on public expenditures;

- Align with the NCCAP, the process of tagging will promote coherence across sector policies and programs by fostering links between the budget and climate change policies; and

- Facilitate the country's readiness for accessing, administering, and coordinating flows of domestic and international climate finance.

National Climate Budget Proposal for FY2022



a. National Climate Budget

i. Overview

The Nation's proposed climate budget for FY 2022 worth PHP 284B supports the advancement of Building Resilience amidst the Pandemic and Climate Emergency.

The NEP level national government institutions' climate budget is a translation of the administration's commitment to prepare for possible disasters in the future, and the protection and preservation of the environment.

The PHP 284B proposed climate budget corresponds to 5.84% of the total National Proposed Budget for FY2022[4]. Overall, 80 national government institutions (39 NGAs, 10 GOCCs[5], and 31 SUCs) proposed 712 climate change Programs/Activities/Projects (P/A/Ps) for FY2022.

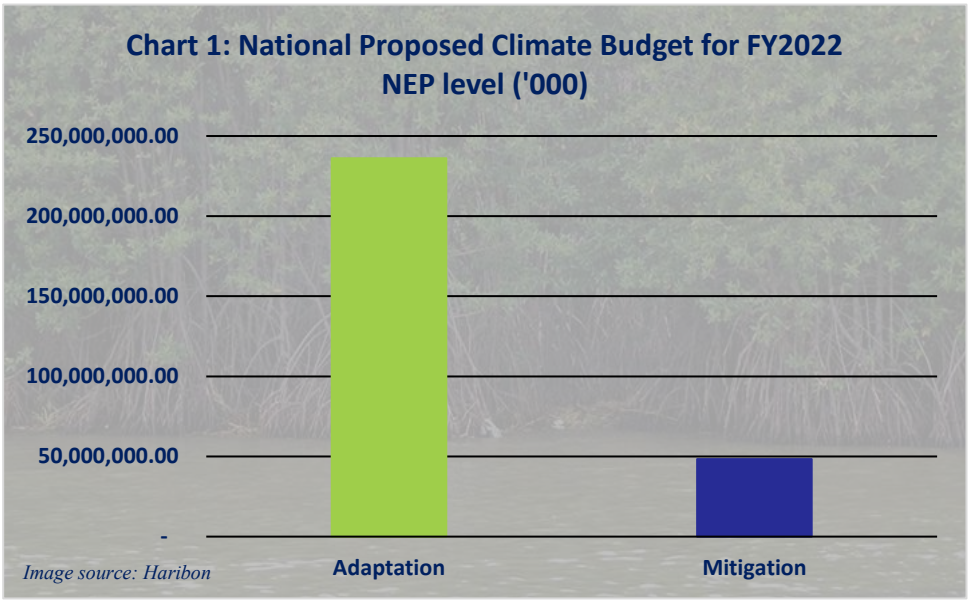
ii. Analysis and support to NCCAP

The next fiscal year's climate budget is 36% higher compared to last year's proposed (PHP 181.9B). The increase in the climate proposed budget is attributed to the significant increase of participation of national government instrumentalities participating in CCET from 36 to 80. This present the

[4] *PHP 5.024 trillion NEP proposed to Congress*
[5] *These are GOCCs receiving budgetary support from the Government*

Government's strong resolved to build the climate resilience of Filipinos and to sustain the momentum towards recovery.

The Administration's National Expenditure Program (NEP) for climate change is composed of Adaptation and Mitigation actions.



Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) has always received most of the climate budget allocation – 83%. CCA interventions advances the nation's resilience against the impacts of climate change. This is a policy commitment of the government that Climate Change Adaptation will serve as the anchor strategy of the Government to address climate change[6].

While, the remaining 17% of the proposed climate budget pie is allocated for Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) or actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere.

Under the Government strategy to address climate change, whenever applicable, mitigation actions shall also be pursued as a function of adaptation.

The country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) last 15 April 2021 advances the country's commitment to achieve the goals of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, while support the national low-carbon economic development.

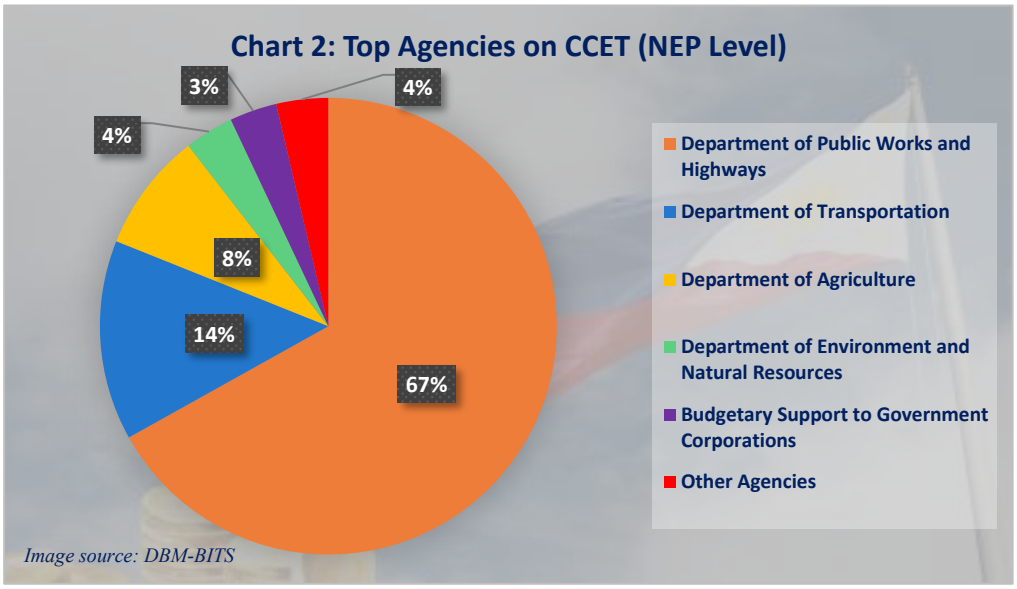
The NDC's contributions to climate change mitigation and its Policies and Measures (PAMS) proposed climate budget will be discussed in Annex II of this Brief.

Moreover, the Government emphasizes that surviving climate impacts requires the country's undivided attention. The Philippines has, therefore, placed adaptation at the core of the nation's long-term development strategies and has always focused on climate change adaptation to avert losses and build resilience.

[6] *See National Framework Strategy on Climate Change*

b. Top Agencies

For FY 2022 NEP, the following National Government Institutions topped the proposed climate budget:



Note for Chart 2: Reflected percentage figures were rounded off

AGENCY	FY 2022 NEP CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DPWH	190,336,184	66.89 (67%)
DOTr	40,319,163	14.17 (14%)
DA	23,995,580	8.43 (8%)
DENR	9,900205	3.48 (4%)
BSGCs[7]	9,520,216	3.34 (3%)
Other NGAs[8]	10,442,069	3.67 (4%)

Table 1 shows the approved climate budget allocations per agency for FY2022 NEP level

c. Alignment to the FY2022 Spending Priorities and COVID19 response

The Proposed Climate Budget supports the country's ongoing response to COVID19 pandemic. Guided by the Government's Budget Philosophy, the following P/A/Ps in Table 2 were both identified under the FY2022 Spending priorities[9] and CCET:

[7] *Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan, Credit Information Corporation, National Dairy Authority, National Irrigation Authority, National Power Corporation, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, Philippine Fisheries Development Authority, Philippine Rice Research Institute, Sugar Regulatory Authority, Tourism Promotions Board*

[8] *Metropolitan Manila Development Authority, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism, Department of Energy, State Universities and Colleges, Department of National Defense, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Interior and Local Government, Climate Change Commission, National Historical Commission of the Philippines, Department of Health, Department of Foreign Affairs, Presidential Communications Operations Office*

[9] *Based on the Philippine NEP Budget at a glance briefer from the Department of Budget and Management - https://dbm.gov.ph/index.php/budget-documents/2022/2022-people-s-budget/2022-budget-at-a-glance-proposed*

P/A/P	Proposed Amount in NEP tagged in CCET	Climate Change Component
Building Resilience Amidst the Pandemic		
Research and Development National Health Research System for Health and Related Fields (DOST-PCHRD)	PHP 25.5M	Development of policy requiring integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction concepts and approaches in medical and allied health training courses
Health Facility Policy and Plan Development (DOH)	PHP 9.3M	Upgrading the country's health facilities using climate risk information
Sustaining the Momentum Towards Recovery		
Food Security • **Irrigation Services (DA, NIA)**	PHP 2.9B	Construct / Repair / Rehabilitate national and communal irrigation systems, dams and water storage systems to manage changes in the water cycle due to climate change and climate variability
• **National Rice Program (DA, PhilRice)**	PHP 1.4B	Development climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies Research on new threats to agriculture, fishing, and forestry from climate change and climate variability
Social Protection • **Financial Assistance - Protective Services for Individuals and Families in Difficult**	PHP 1.6B	Support new income generating opportunities and industries utilizing natural resource better adapted to climate change and climate variability

Circumstances[10] (DSWD)		
Continuing the Legacy of Infrastructure Development **(Build, Build, Build Program)**		
DPWH • **Flood Management Program** • **Asset Preservation Program** • **Bridge Program**	PHP 113.5B PHP 59.6B PHP 34.4B	The DPWH's infrastructure P/A/Ps incorporate climate change and climate variability in design standards for flood control and drainage systems, and other related infrastructures
Department of Transportation • **Rail Transport** • **Aviation Program**	PHP 110.9B PHP 1.1B[11]	The transport sector's climate change contributions aims to support the government's efforts to reduce and avoid GHG emissions in the transport sector

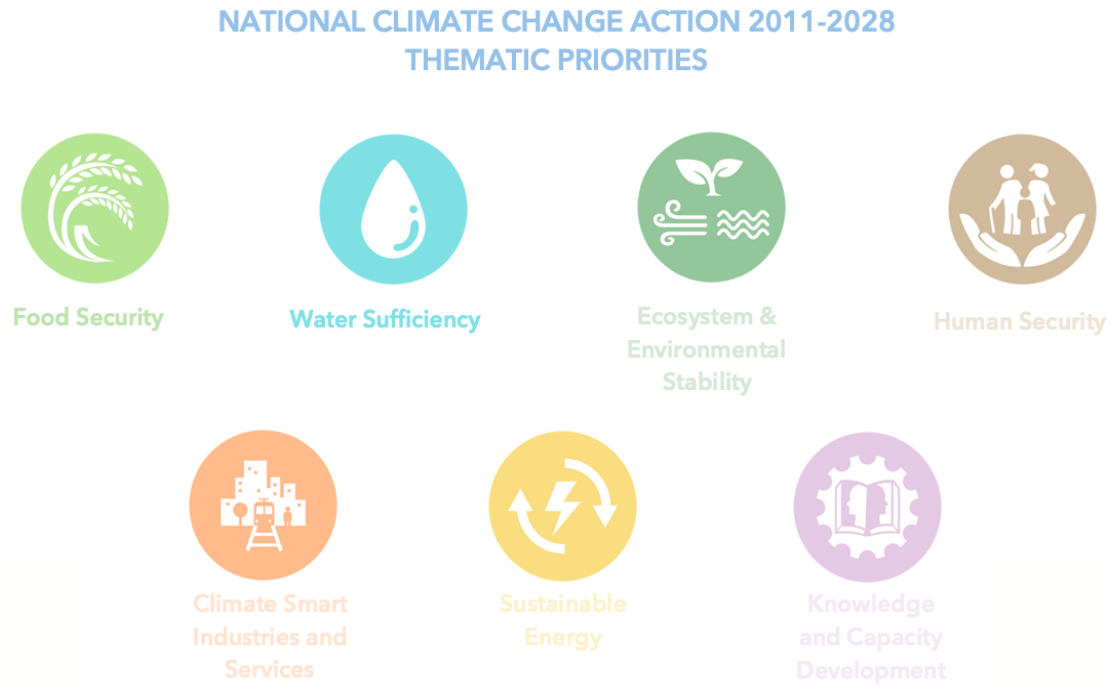
[10] *Disaster response and rehabilitation program (Risk Resiliency Program thru Cash-for-Work and Cash-for-Training Activities)*
[11] *Actual amount reported by the Department of Transportation Air Transport Planning Division in their CCET QAR*

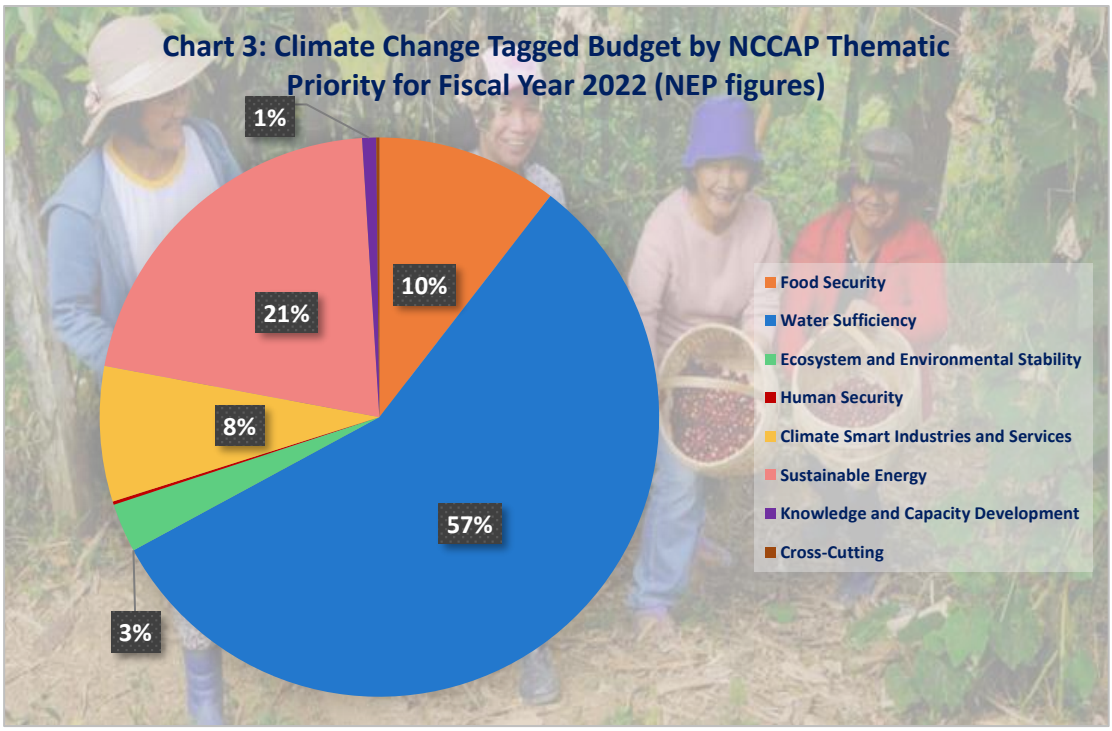
Alignment of the Proposed National Climate Budget with the Climate Change Agenda

Overview

The Philippines continues to recognize its responsibility to ensure the country's climate resilience, and contribute its fair share in building a low-carbon economy, while pursuing sustainable, industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, social and climate justice, and gender equality.

Furthermore, the Government of the Philippines continues to engage in active promotion of climate change response through policies, institutions, and financing for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The Government examines its strategic allocation of resources at the national level in comparison with the seven (7) strategic priorities and cross-cutting strategies in the NCCAP, which cover a total of 21 outcome areas.





Note for Chart 3: Percentages may not add-up due to rounding off. Values on the following strategic priorities were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal: Human Security (0.19%); and Cross-cutting (0.18%).

The upward trend in the proposed national government climate budget for FY2022 is mainly driven by increased allocation in the government's banner program. Most of the increase comes from the program of the DPWH's construction of infrastructures, while incorporating climate risk information under the BUILD.BUILD.BUILD program (PHP 140 billion more than NEP FY2021).

NCCAP strategic priorities such as water sufficiency (PHP 161 billion), sustainable energy (PHP 59.9 billion), and food security (PHP 29.7 billion) make up the majority of this year's climate investments.

Investments in the water sector are related to incorporating Climate Change in design standards for flood control and drainage systems and related water infrastructures and constructing/expanding water supply infrastructure. Sustainable Energy respond to incorporating climate risk in energy-related infrastructures and energy efficiency, which is reflected in the National Expenditures Program General Provision on Infrastructure Projects and Energy Efficiency.

Lastly, investments in the food sector correspond to development of resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies, incorporating CC considerations in agricultural production and distribution systems policies/planning, constructing/repairing/rehabilitating irrigation systems, dams, and water storage systems to account for climate change, and introduction of rules and regulations on climate mitigation.

AGENCY	NEP FY 2022 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in '000)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
Food Security	29,776,929	10.47 (10%)
Water Sufficiency	161,102,665	56.62 (57%)
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	8,059,102	2.83 (3%)
Human Security	544,612	0.19%

Climate Smart Industries and Services	22,255,789	7.82 (8%)
Sustainable Energy	59,959,076	21.07 (21%)
Knowledge and Capacity Development	2,302,573	0.81%
	512,671	0.18%

Table 3 shows the proposed climate budget allocations per NCCAP Strategic Priorities for FY2022 NEP level

Food Security

Image source: Department of Agriculture

Food security as a strategic priority ensures the availability, stability, accessibility, and affordability of safe and healthy food amidst climate change. For this thematic priority, agriculture remains the most pertinent sector in the attainment of food security in the country.

The FY2022 proposed NEP affirms Food Security in one its spending priorities under the *Sustaining the Momentum towards Recovery* budget philosophy. This strategic priority of the NCCAP also ranked third in the most allocated climate budget for the FY2022, signaling the government's prime response to achieving food security.

i. Description of P/A/Ps

These investments ranges from incorporation of climate change and climate variability considerations in agricultural production and distribution systems in policy and planning, implementation of climate change risk transfer and social protection mechanisms in agriculture and fisheries, development of policies on food safety/food security measures that take account of new conditions caused by climate change.

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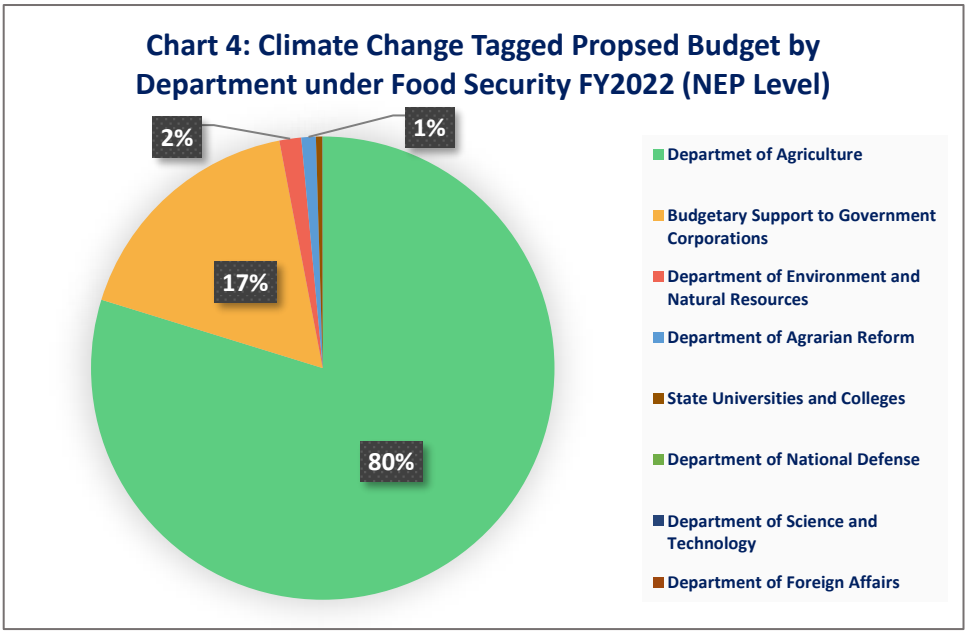


Note for Chart 4: Values have been rounded off. Values on the following Departments were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal: State Universities and Colleges (0.43%), Department of National Defense (0.027%), Department of Science and Technology (0.015%), and Department of Foreign Affairs (0.003%)

The Table 4 below shows the list of agencies budget allotment for FY 2022 as well as its corresponding percentage on the Food Security thematic priority.

Agency	CCET Allocations (‘000)	% of CCET Allocations
Department of Agriculture	PHP 23,753,615	79.77%
Budgetary Support to Government Corporations[12]	PHP 5,128,296	17.22%
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	PHP 453,131	1.52%
Department of Agrarian Reform	PHP 301,012	1.01%
State Universities and Colleges[13]	PHP 127,588	0.43%
Department of National Defense	PHP 8,027	0.027%
Department of Science and Technology	PHP 4,330	0.015%
Department of Foreign Affairs	PHP 930	0.003%

[12] *National Dairy Authority, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, Philippine Rice Research Institute*
[13] *Pangasinan State University, Isabela State University, Catanduanes State University, Partido State University, Carlos C. Hilado Memorial State College, Guimaras State College, Central Philippines State University, Eastern Samar State University, Visayas State University, Davao del Norte State College, Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology, Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology, Caraga State University, Surigao del Sur State University, Surigao State College of Technology*

The remaining twenty percent of the investments for Food Security is divided among the budgetary support to Government Corporations, DENR, DAR, SUCs, DND, DOST and DFA. Some SUCs also tagged allocations on food security thematic priority that ranges from conduct of Research Services, provision of extension services as well as development of production system and technologies.

ii. Analysis

Looking at the climate-proposed P/A/Ps in NEP, the lead implementing agency – Department of Agriculture has identified and incorporated climate change considerations in its banner programs.

In FY2021, the Agricultural sector submitted its conditional NDC policies and measures aims to build a strong, resilient, and sustainable agriculture sector able to withstand the adverse effects of climate change.

The inclusion of the Agriculture sector in the NDC advance strategic decision on the side of the government to make this sector climate-responsive, while ensuring a stability in the food supply chain in the era of climate change. The DA also identifies areas collaboration to international partners[14]:

- establishment of regional disaster insurance system;
- development of technologies to reduce carbon footprint in compliance with the Paris agreement;
- development of food production systems in urban settings; and
- institutionalization of social protection and welfare programs for farmers and fisherfolk.

These identified areas of collaboration have also been delivered by other government agencies with a shared mandate on agriculture (as described in the P/A/Ps of other agencies contributing to CCET Food Security).

However, it can also be observed that fragmentation and the absence of coordination of functions and plans across the agencies with Food Security mandate still persists. As mentioned in the NCCAP M&E Report 2011-2016, sharing of mandates with other agencies, without the necessary cooperation framework, is counterproductive and inefficient. Limited synergy may breed conflict and competition.

Governance issues on fragmentation of responsibilities and duplication of functions within the bureaucracy must be harmonized at various levels to achieve the Food security goals of the Philippines.

[14] https://www.da.gov.ph/da-chief-enjoins-asean-to-build-resilient-agri-sector-vs-climate-change-disasters/

Water Sufficiency

The NCCAP Water Sufficiency's objective is to ensure *water resources (is) sustainably managed and equitable access (is) ensured.*

The sub-priority under Water Sufficiency focused on:

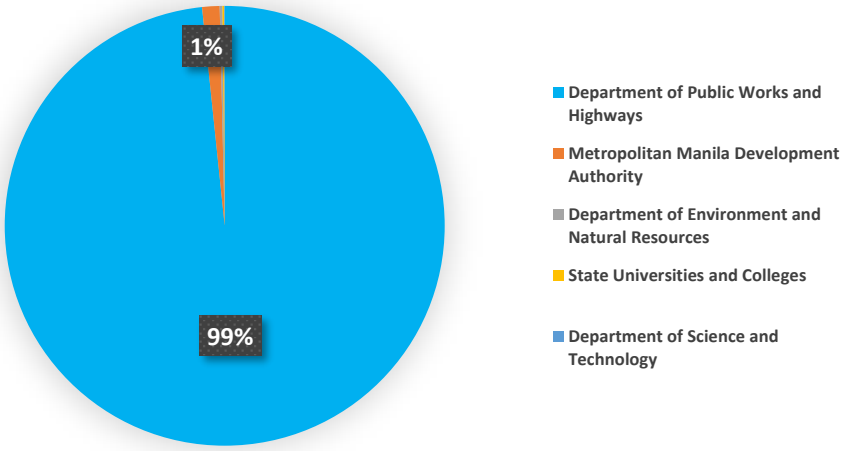
Image source: Philippine News Agency

- Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Water Governance;
- Sustainability of Water Supply; and
- Access to Safe and Affordable Water.

i. Description of P/A/Ps

Out 125 P/A/Ps proposed in FY2022 NEP Climate Budget, 117 P/A/Ps are invested in the *Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Water Governance*. These investments come from the infrastructure projects proposed by DPWH and MMDA that incorporate climate change and climate variability in the design standards for flood control and drainage systems.

Chart 5: Climate Change Tagged Propsed Budget by Department under Water Sufficiency FY2022 (NEP Level)



Note for Chart 5: Values have been rounded off. Values on the following Departments were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (0.21%), State Universities and Colleges (0.12%), and Department of Science and Technology (0.04%)

DPWH and MMDA also lead the climate investments under Water Sufficiency together with DENR, SUCs, and DOST.

Agency	CCET Allocations ('000)	% of CCET Allocations
Department of Public Works and Highways	PHP 158,499,798	98.34% (99%)
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	PHP 2,065,687	1.28% (1%)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	PHP 320,055	0.21%%
State Universities and Colleges[15]	PHP 198,800	0.12%
Department of Science and Technology	PHP 68,325	0.04%

Table 5 shows the proposed climate budget allocations per Department under Water Sufficiency Strategic Priorities for FY2022 NEP level

P/A/Ps in *Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Water Governance* focused on action delivery like enhancements of flood mitigation infrastructure projects implemented by DPWH and MMDA. The DOST-PAGASA also contributed in this area by investing on flood forecasting, hydro-meteorological services, early warning system for dam operation, and establishment of Integrated Hydrological Data Management System.

Constructing Water Harvesting Technologies in public areas such as public schools and markets remain the dominant activity under the *Sustainability of Water Supply* sub-strategic priority led by the DPWH. The University of the Philippines System and Surigao State College of Technology also contributed in this sub-priority through constructing water infrastructure to increase local water supply within the vicinity of SUCs.

Incorporate changes in design of sanitation systems, wastewater treatment and disposal system in response to extreme weather and flood events arising from climate change and climate variability activities received most proposed climate investments, and treatment of wastewater conservation/re-use purposes to respond to declines in water availability due to climate change and climate variability received most of climate investments proposed under the *Access to Safe and Affordable Water* sub-strategic priority. In Table 6 below are the P/A/Ps tagged together with the investment allocations:

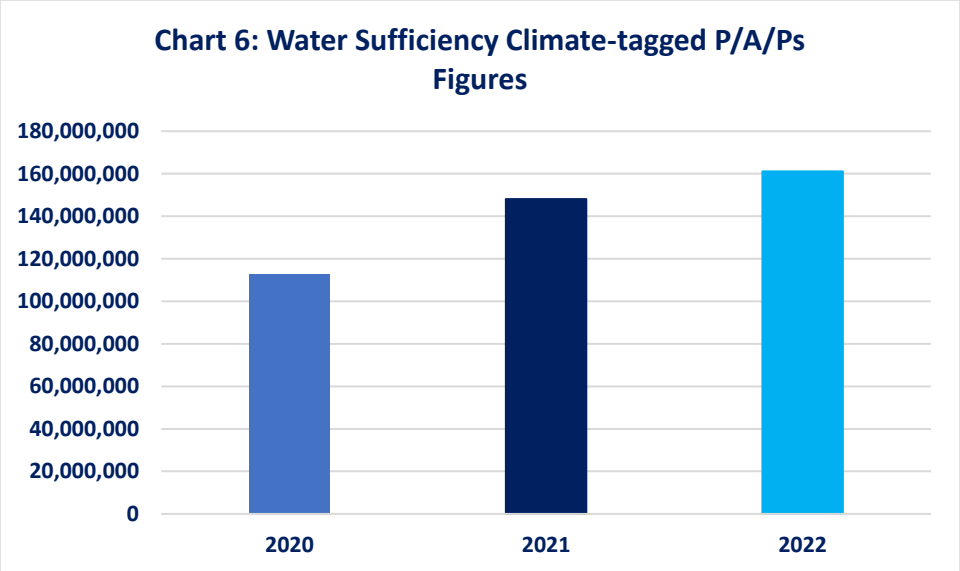
[15] *University of the Philippines System, Iloilo State College of Fisheries, West Visayas State University, Davao del Norte State College, Surigao State College of Technology*

AGENCY / SUC	P/A/P	AMOUNT IN NEP
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	Metro Manila Flood Management Project Phase 1 Component 2 Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways and Component 4 Project Management and Coordination	PHP 714,521
Iloilo State College of Fisheries	Completion of Fish Processing Plant, Main Campus	PHP 15,000
West Visayas State University	Improvement and Upgrading of Potable Water Supply and Reuse of Waste Water, University Medical Center	PHP 13,800

Implementation of clean water regulations that considers climate risk data by the DENR-EMB is also tagged in this area amounting to PHP 298,019.

ii. Analysis

With a year-on-year growth of 21.74%, investments on Water Sufficiency continues to increase and dominate the proposed climate investments in CCET.



The CCET-tagged Water Sufficiency investments heavily focused on flood mitigation infrastructure projects (PHP 157 billion). Flood Mitigation measures can also be linked to Human Security strategic priority since agencies implementing these measures identified the protection civilian population living in flood-prone areas.

These investments can be a significant response to the latest science released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

In its 6th Assessment Report on the Physical Science of the Earth, climate scientists and experts confirmed with high confidence that continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle, including its variability, global monsoon precipitation and the severity of wet and dry events[16].

This means that the Philippines will be expecting wetter and hotter days than previously experienced.

Despite the enormous investments in Water Sufficiency, it seems that there is a miniscule investments in programs directed to increase water access and supply. Given the climate projections made by the IPCC, increasing water supply-, collection- and storage-related infrastructures must also be prioritized since water is considered a prime resource that drives economic and social stability.

Ecosystem and Environmental Stability

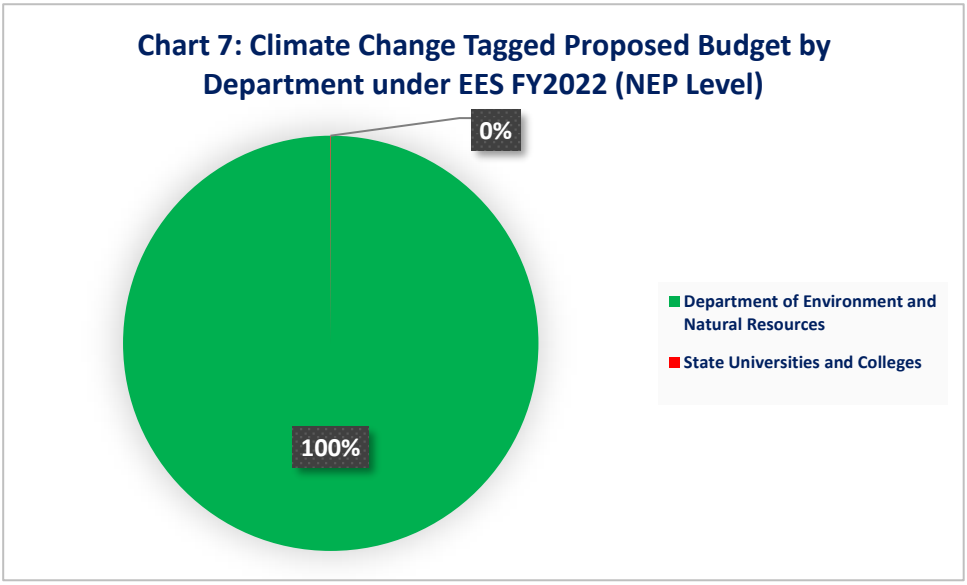
This strategic priority targets the stability of ecological systems and facilitating their capacity to adapt to changes in environmental conditions, especially the rapid increase in surface temperature and variability of intensity and seasonality of precipitation. Indicators point out to the resilience of green (forests, critical habitats, agriculture), blue (groundwater, freshwater, coastal and marine), and brown (urban and waste) ecosystems and their potential to mitigate greenhouse gases.

i. Description of P/A/Ps

There are 17 P/A/Ps tagged under the priority and are usually in the mode of Research and Development and Service Delivery. Most of the P/A/Ps are tagged as adaptation, while only two (2) are related to mitigation. Notable adaptation P/A/Ps are the development of the Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy, management of protected areas, and forestland

[16] *IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [MassonDelmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J. B. R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.*

management. On the other hand, mitigation P/A/Ps are all related to reforestation and afforestation efforts.



Note for Chart 6: Values have been rounded off. Values on the State Universities and Colleges were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal under EES (0.039%)

Agency	CCET Allocations ('000)	% of CCET Allocations
Department of Environment and Natural Resources[17]	PHP 8,055,962	99.96% (100%)
State Universities and Colleges[18]	PHP 3,140	0.039% (0%)

Table 7 shows the proposed climate budget allocations per Department under Ecosystem and Environmental Stability Strategic Priorities for FY2022 NEP level

ii. Analysis

The total allocation for the priority amounts to PHP 8.06 billion. It constitutes 2.8% of the total climate allocation and ranks fifth (5th) among the other NCCAP priorities. More than half (54%) of the priority is related to mitigation while the rest is related to adaptation.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources' (DENR) tagged allocation constitutes the majority (99%) of the priority's total, while the rest is from State Universities and Colleges. Participating actors in the priority for this fiscal year are DENR central, Palawan Council for Sustainable Developments, and SUCs from Camarines Sur, CARAGA, and Davao.

Co-Benefit Scenario of EES tagged P/A/Ps

[17] *Office of the Secretary, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff*
[18] *Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges, Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology, University of Southeastern Philippines, and Caraga State University*

Completed Phase 1 of the Marikina River Restoration Project under the Government's Task Force Build Back Better

The EES-tagged P/A/Ps for FY2022 can also be considered to deliver an adaptation and mitigation co-benefit. Adaptation P/A/Ps tagged in EES like Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy may also deliver a climate change mitigation co-benefit through its potential to reduce wastewater greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, this P/A/P has also been identified by the DENR as one of its unconditional mitigation policies and measures (*Note: this will be discussed in the Annex II – NDC Monitoring part of this Brief*).

While reforestation and afforestation climate change mitigation interventions can also deliver adaptation co-benefits. Afforestation and Reforestation, especially in river basins are considered to provide additional water supply in the community, while also acting as a nature-based flood defense mechanisms.

Human Security

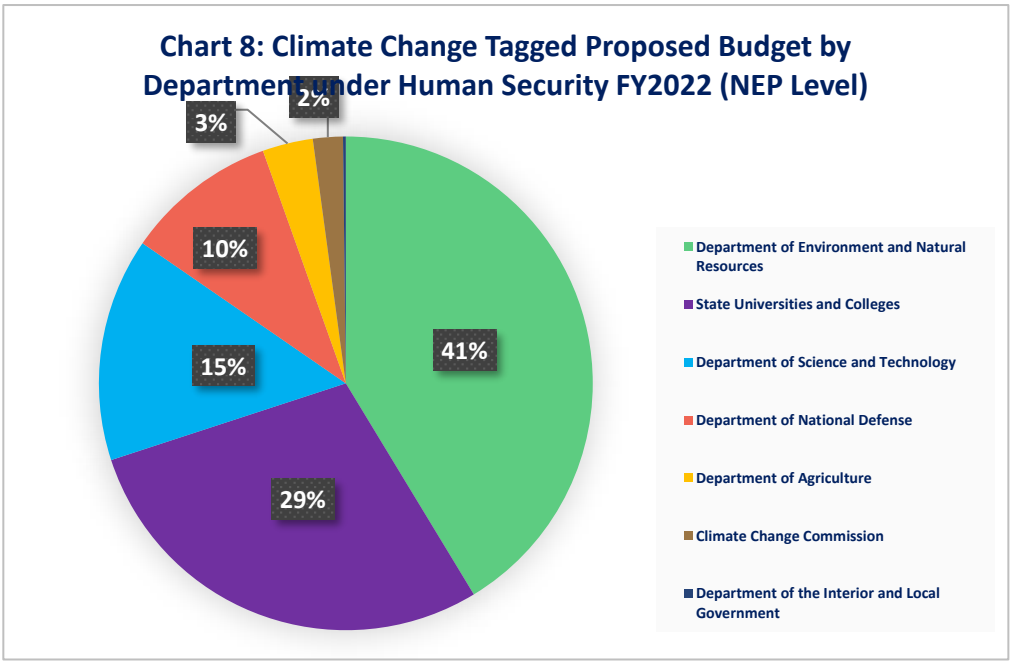
This strategic priority targets the resilience of human settlements and underlying social systems within, especially health systems and personnel. Indicators lead to outcomes related to mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction and management in land use and sectoral plans, housing, health systems, and capacity building activities.

OCD holding DRRM Training for Philippine Navy personnel. Photo source: Office of Civil Defense

i. Description of P/A/Ps

There are 19 P/A/Ps tagged under the priority from a combined 14 national government agencies (DA, DENR, DOST, DILG, DND) , and state universities and colleges in the provinces of Bulacan, Zambales, Tarlac, Camarines Sur, and Davao. The modalities of delivery of P/A/Ps vary from policy-based, to research and development, to capacity development, and service delivery.

Notable P/A/Ps are MGB's geological assessment for resilience, University of the Philippines' genomic information and resource hub that contributes to resilience of human health, PHIVOLCS's DYNASLOPE information system, and development and management of the National Health Research System for Health and Related Fields of the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development.



Note for Chart 8: Values have been rounded off. Values on the Department of Interior and Loal Government – National Youth Commission was not reflected given its miniscule percentage (0.18%) in the total climate budget proposal for Human Security.

Agency	CCET Allocations ('000)	% of CCET Allocations
Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Mines and Geosciences Bureau	PHP 225,066	41.33% (41%)
State Universities and Colleges[19]	PHP 155,997	28.64% (29%)

[19] *University of the Philippines, Bulacan State University, President Ramon Magsaysay State University, Tarlac State University, Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges, Visayas State University, Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology*

Department of Science and Technology[20]	PHP 79,711	14.64% (15%)
Department of National Defense – Office of Civil Defense	PHP 54,168	9.95% (10%)
Department of Agriculture	PHP 18,011	3.31% (3%)
Climate Change Commission	PHP 10,659	1.95% (2%)
Department of Interior and Local Government – National Youth Commission	PHP 1,000	0.18%

Table 8 shows the proposed climate budget allocations per Department under Human Security Strategic Priorities for FY2022 NEP level

ii. Analysis

The total allocation for the priority amounts to PHP 544 million and constitutes less than 1% of the total climate allocation for FY 2022. All of the allocation related to the priority is related to adaptation, similar to the priority on water and knowledge/capacity where no amount is allocated for mitigation-related programs/activities. Forty (40%) percent of the priority's budget is from the DENR while more than a quarter is from the combined budgets of state universities and colleges.

Furthermore, it should be noted that with the intersectionality of natural hazards and existing vulnerability landscape of the Philippines, convergence between climate- and geologic-implementing agencies have become a new norm. For example, DOST-PAGASA and DOST-PHIVOLCS began sharing climate and geologic information to deliver CCA-DRR interventions and increase the community's adaptive resilience to CCA-DRR information awareness. Actions like this can be seen in GEORISK and DYNASLOPE projects under the DOST.

Figure 9 Georisk web platform of the Government led by the Department of Science and Technology (https://www.georisk.gov.ph/)

[20] *Philippine Council for Health Research and Development, and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology*

The minimal investments under this theme does not necessarily translate to the government's downplaying human security interventions amidst the threats of climate change. Current tagging limitations in the system limits the attribution of P/A/Ps that address multiple NCCAP strategic priorities. Case sample would be the Flood Mitigation CCET-tagged P/A/Ps in the Water Sufficiency strategic priority that can also be attributed here in Human Security strategic priority.

Climate Smart Industries and Services

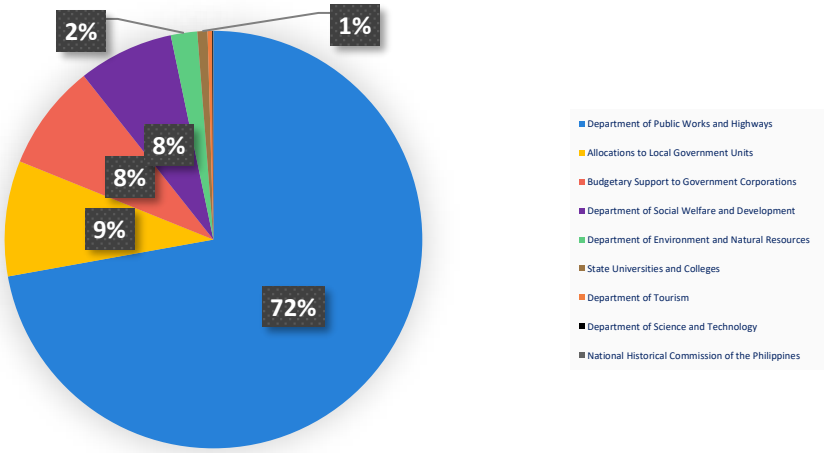
Image source: Unplash/Science in HD

Climate-smart Industries and Services (CSIS) thematic priority under the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), targets the promotion, development, and sustainability of climate change resilient, eco-efficient and environment-friendly industries and services and sustainable towns and cities, which include "green" design for infrastructure.

i. Description of P/A/Ps

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) led the investments on Climate-Smart Industries and Services (CSIS) (72.2% or 16 million) centered on increasing the resilience of public infrastructures like bridges and government builds against the impacts of climate change.

Chart 9: Climate Change Tagged Proposed Budget by Department under CSIS FY2022 (NEP Level)



Note for Chart 9: Values have been rounded off. Values on the following Departments were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal: Department of Tourism (0.34%), Department of Science and Technology (0.06%), and National Historical Commission of the Philippines (0.0.4%)

Table 9 below shows the budget request CSIS allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	CCET Allocations ('000)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
Department of Public Works and Highways	16,062,220	72.17% (72%)
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	1,989,973	8.94% (9%)
Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations[21]	1,830,984	8.23% (8%)
Department of Social and Welfare Development	1,642,422	7.38% (8%)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	454,903	2.04% (2%)
State Universities and Colleges[22]	174,896	0.79% (1%)
Department of Tourism	76,423	0.34%
Department of Science and Technology	13,968	0.06%
National Historical Commission of the Philippines	10,000	0.04%

Another notable P/A/P under this priority area is the implementation of solid waste disposal and management of designated sanitary landfill facilities of MMDA with allocation of PHP 1.9 billion.

While the 3rd largest share comes from BSGC with PHP 1.8 billion budget allocation focusing on supporting income opportunities from industries adapting to climate change, and enhancing sustainable and climate-friendly tourism strategies.

The rest is from DSWD, DENR, SUCs DOT, DOST and OEOs with varying P/A/Ps related to (1) developing climate-smart products; (2) supporting the livelihood of vulnerable populations against climate impacts; and (3) conducting baseline inventory of climate-smart industries and services.

ii. Analysis

The proposed climate budget on Climate Smart Industries and Services (CSIS) amounts to 22.3B with a 90.1% total climate allocation for FY 2022. It constitutes 7.8% of the total climate action and ranks fourth (4th) among other NCCAP priorities.

Increasing climate resiliency of public infrastructures

Looking at CSIS proposed investments under FY2022, it can be observed that the government is incorporating climate risk information and considerations in the design, construction, and rehabilitation of public infrastructures.

[21] *National Irrigation Administration and Tourism Promotion Board*

[22] *Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, Pangasinan State University, Batanes State College, Central Luzon State University, Cebu Normal University, Eastern Samar State University, University of Eastern Philippines, Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College, Caraga State University, Surigao del Sur State University*

Most of the reported climate investments in these area are *Build. Build. Build* infrastructure projects implemented by the DPWH.

Figure 10 Zamboanga City By-Pass Road tagged to both CCET and Build.Build.Build Program. Image source: http://www.build.gov.ph/

Next to it are the climate-proofing infrastructure projects of SUC's academic facilities. It is noteworthy that during the CCET Helpdesk's assessment of SUCs' infrastructure projects, most of them reported that they used Climate Risk Analysis and CDRA in identifying the location and design of their academic facilities. They've also shared to the Helpdesk that historical lessons and experiences on climate-related disasters increase the will and awareness of SUC leaders to incorporate and mainstream climate change in their programs and infrastructure projects.

Increasing Mitigation P/A/Ps in CSIS

The CCET Helpdesk observed the increase of the government's investments on climate change mitigation P/A/Ps based on the historical data on CSIS tagging.

During the previous fiscal years, investments on CSIS primarily focused on adaptation alone with few direct climate change mitigation actions. The MMDA's sanitary landfill P/A/P provides the significant investment on CSIS mitigation activities amounting to PHP 1.9 billion.

Figure 11 Climate Mitigation in the Industry starts with the conduct of GHG inventory baseline data. Icon used is from an Inforgraphia paid subscription

Developing GHG inventory baseline of DENR-EMB, and intensification of waste recycling of Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College comes next with a combined amount of PHP 131 million.

Despite the increasing mitigation P/A/Ps tagged in CSIS, the quantification of reduced or avoided GHG emissions must be produced, reported and verified in

the National GHG Inventory to ensure its effectiveness and contribution in addressing climate change.

Sustainable Energy

The country must not only be energy secure but must also ensure that production and/or extraction of energy is environmentally sustainable.

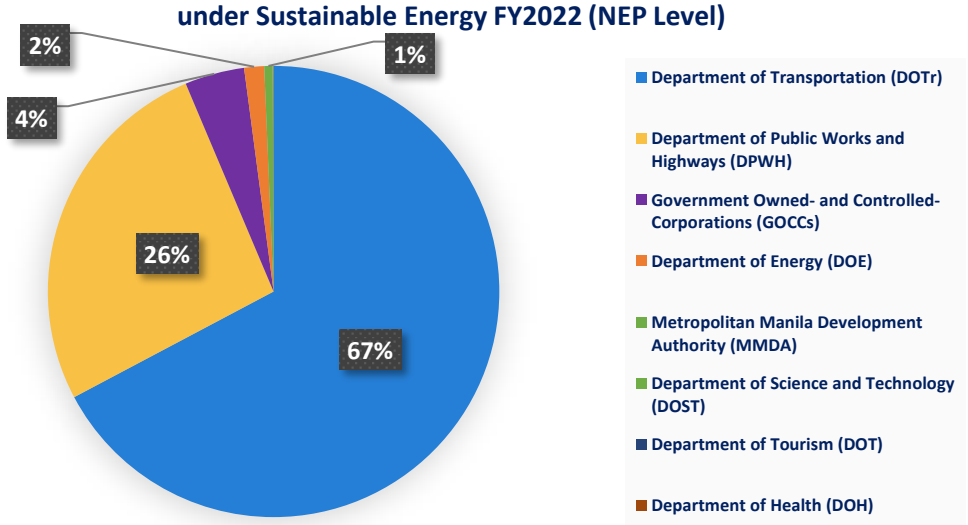
The Sustainable energy thematic priority focuses on:

1. Promotion and implementation of energy efficiency and conservation nationwide;
2. Enhancement in the development of sustainable and renewable energy;
3. Promotion and adoption of environmentally sustainable transport, and
4. Climate-proofing and rehabilitation and improvement of energy systems infrastructure.

i. Description of P/A/Ps

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) led the investments on Sustainable Energy (SE) (26.4% or 15.8 million) focusing on complementing activities for a sustainable transport sector like feasibility studies and detailed engineering.

Chart 10: Climate Change Tagged Proposed Budget by Department under Sustainable Energy FY2022 (NEP Level)



Note for Chart 10: Values have been rounded off. Values on the following Departments were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal: Department of Science and Technology (0.034%), Department of Health (0.016%), Department of Tourism (0.009%), and Camarines Sur Polytechnic College (0.006%)

The 31 P/A/Ps tagged under this priority are investments geared towards: (1) Sustainable Energy Research and Development and Service Delivery led by DOE; and (2) Environmentally Sustainable Transport led by DOTr and MMDA.

AGENCY	CCET Allocations ('000)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
Department of Transportation	PHP 40,319,163	67.24% (67%)
Department of Public Works and Highways	PHP 15,824,166	26.39% (26%)
Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations[23]	PHP 2,560,936	4.27% (4%)
Department of Energy	PHP 855,479	1.43% (2%)
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	PHP 360,437	0.60% (1%)
Department of Science and Technology	PHP 20,468	0.034%
Department of Health	PHP 9,300	0.016%
Department of Tourism	PHP 5,627	0.009%
Camarines Sur Polytechnic College	PHP 3,500	0.006%

Table 10 shows the proposed climate budget allocations per Department under Sustainable Energy Strategic Priorities for FY2022 NEP level

The total allocation for the priority amounts to PHP 59.9 billion and constitutes less than 21% of the total climate allocation for FY 2022. More than 54% of the allocation is related to adaptation while the rest is related to mitigation.

This strategic priority also contains most of climate change mitigations investments in NEP FY2022 – PHP 41.5 billion. The majority of these, are the mitigation-related infrastructure projects of DOTr tagged both in the Build. Build. Build. and NDC policies and measures.

ii. Analysis

Investing in Low-Carbon Energy Solutions

Among main climate investment components in Sustainable Energy for NEP FY2022 are the key energy-related programs of DOE and Build. Build. Build. transport infrastructures of DOTr.

Department of Energy

For FY2022 NEP climate proposed budget, Table 11 features the lead energy implementing agency integrated climate change in the following key banner programs:

Climate-tagged P/A/P	Amount
Formulation, updating and monitoring of short, medium and long term national and regional energy policies, plans and programs	PHP 36,853
Promotion of renewable energy (RE) resources	PHP 6,789

[23] *Philippine Fisheries Development Authority, Sugar Regulatory Administration, National Power Corporation, Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan, and Credit Information Corporation*

Supervision and regulation of exploration, development and utilization of RE resources and technologies	PHP 38,308
Biofuels Program	PHP 7,890
Total Electrification Project	PHP 500,000
Supervision, development and implementation of energy efficiency and conservation programs (EECP) and projects	PHP 8,838
Promotion of EECP activities and projects	PHP 11,749
Conduct of energy audit services	PHP 690
National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program	PHP 139,915
Promotion of research, development, demonstration and utilization of alternative fuels and technologies	PHP 13,347
Alternative Fuels for Transportation and Other Purposes	PHP 91,500

Department of Transportation

The climate-tagged transportation programs of the DOTr are part of the Administration's Build. Build. Build. program aims to address urban traffic, create more public transportations, and to contribute to the reduction and avoidance of GHG emissions. The following transportation infrastructure projects in Table 12 were reported and tagged to CCET:

Climate-tagged P/A/P	Amount
Rail Transport	PHP 110.9B
Aviation Program	PHP 1.1B[24]

These low-carbon energy sector investments were identified as part of the NDC unconditional policies and measures, which will be discussed further in the Annex II of this Brief.

[24] *Actual amount reported by the Department of Transportation Air Transport Planning Division in their CCET QAR*

Knowledge and Capacity Development


Image source: DOST-PAGASA

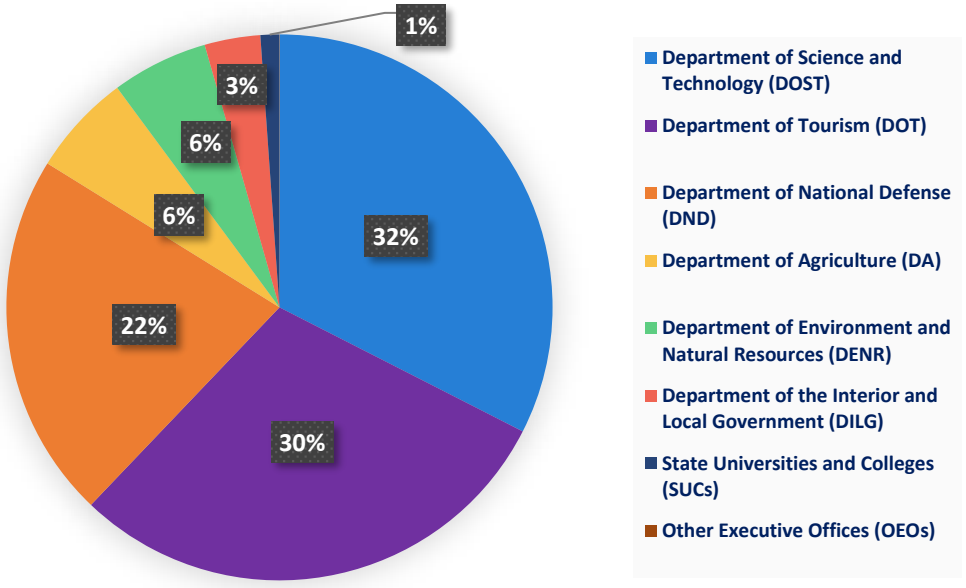
The NCCAP states that having knowledge on the science, issues, and risks as well as appropriate capacity to address the issue of climate change are critical components to building climate resilient communities and ecosystems.

In this strategic priority area, national government institutions proposed climate budgets focused on:

- Accessing relevant information and localizing it from the local- and community-level perspective;
- Creating a good data management and reporting system;
- Disseminating relevant climate information; and
- Capacity Development

For FY2022, the proposed climate budget under the Knowledge and Capacity Development strategic priority amounts to PHP 2.3B with a focus on climate change adaptation.

Chart 11: Climate Change Tagged Proposed Budget by Department under KCD FY2022 (NEP Level)



Note for Chart 11: Values have been rounded off. Values on the Climate Change Commission was not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal (0.02%).

i. Description of P/A/Ps

The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) led the investments on KCD (32.5% or 748 million) focusing on climate research and development, climate data management and reporting system, and dissemination climate information.

AGENCY	CCET Allocations ('000)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	PHP 748,541	32.51% (32%)
Department of Tourism (DOT)	PHP 681,938	29.62% (30%)
Department of National Defense (DND)	PHP 500,000	21.71% (22%)
Department of Agriculture (DA)	PHP 138,922	6.03% (6%)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	PHP 131,450	5.71% (6%)
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	PHP 76,000	3.30% (3%)
State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)[25]	PHP 25,298	1.10% (1%)
Climate Change Commission	PHP 424	0.02%

Table 13 shows the proposed climate budget allocations per Department under Knowledge and Capacity Development Strategic Priorities for FY2022 NEP level

DOST's climate investments support the modernization of climate and weather equipment, and data management and reporting its Science and Technology arm – PAGASA towards a more accurate climate reporting and impact assessment.

The second part of the KCD pie focuses on capacity development and dissemination of climate change adaptation and mitigation information by these institutions: DOT, CCC, DA-PhilMech, DILG-LGA, and DND-OCD.

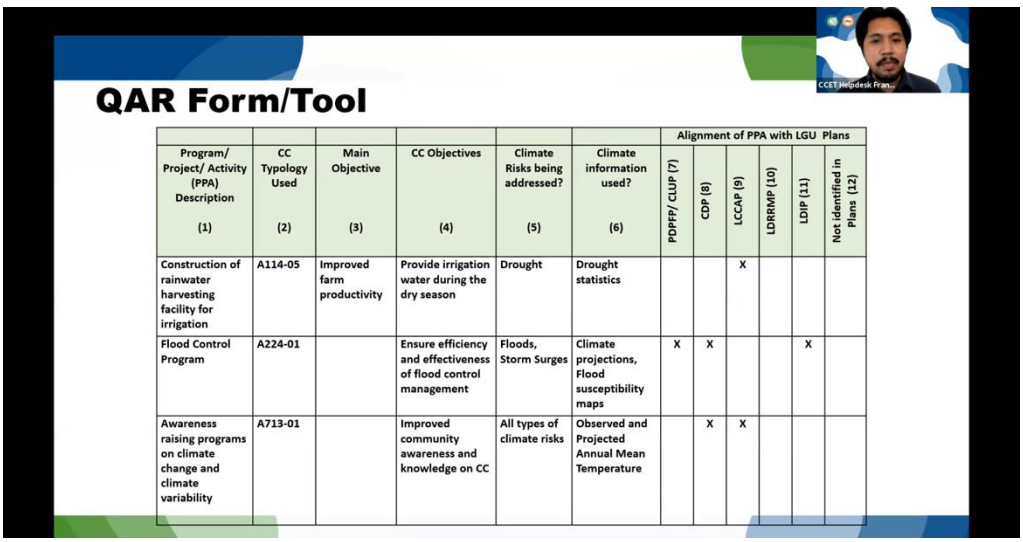


Figure 12 Local CCET Virtual Webinar delivered last 04-06 May 2021

[25] *Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College, North Luzon Philippines State College, and Surigao State College of Technology*

The remaining KCD investments is to support climate change adaptation-related research and development from DENR-ERBD and DENR-NAMRIA.

Some SUCs also proposed climate budgets in this strategic area to further review their educational curricula and modules on climate change.

ii. Analysis

The proposed climate budget for FY2022 is significantly higher from the previous KCD investments.

NEP FY2021	GAA FY2021	NEP FY2022
PHP 881,942	PHP 1,242,064	PHP 2,302,573

Table 14 shows the significant growth of the climate budget allocations tagged under Knowledge and Capacity Development Strategic Priorities for FY2021 NEP level to FY2022 NEP level

Absence of investments on climate change mitigation

While there is a significant increase in KCD's investments compared from previous budget phases, it must be noted that for NEP FY2022 there is no proposed climate change mitigation investments.

Its previous CCM investment from DOST-PCIEERD that focuses on CCM research has been upscaled to an action delivery focused climate investment on the Sustainable Energy strategic priority.

Despite the absence of investments on climate change mitigation in KCD, it should be noted that some P/A/Ps proposed in this strategic area do and might have a CCM component. It just so happen that the current system of tagging only recognize one attribution between CCA and CCM.

For example, the *Training Course Development* P/A/P of CCC tagged under a CCA typology, do contain a mitigation component (*Course Development on GHG Inventory*). However, since that most of the budget component of the P/A/P is for adaptation, the whole budget is tagged under CCA based on the existing CCET rule.

KCD is an incubator hub for scaled-up CC actions

Investments under KCD are classified into general delivery of climate change information, research and development, and capacity development.

Aside from SUCs, DOST-PAGASA and CCC, which do have specific mandate on the generation of climate information and capacity development, national government institutions tagging under climate actions under KCD are considered to undergo the process of 'Scaling-up of CC actions'.

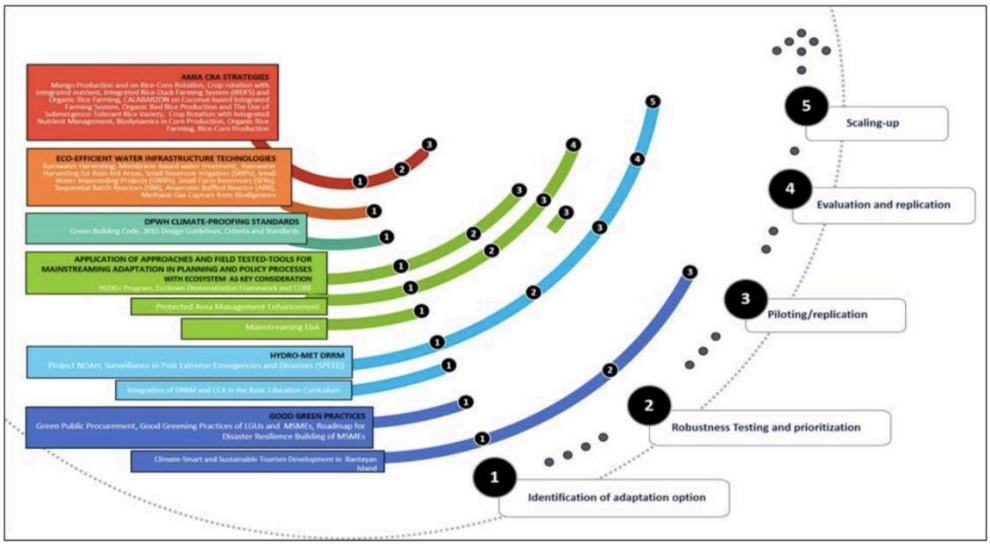


Figure 13 Scaling up of Key Adaptation Strategies/Best Practices developed and reported in the Philippine NCCAP Monitoring and Evaluation Report 2011-2016

Scaling-up of climate change actions as described in the NCCAP M&E 2011-2016 Report is liked the one-way transfer of technology processes, *i.e.* the sequential processes of technology flow along the science-practice continuum (Asopa and Beye, 1997).

An example in this case under the KCD CCET-tagged P/A/P is DOST-PCIEERD – *Development, integration, and coordination of the National Research System for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Sectors* P/A/P.

In previous years, the above-mentioned P/A/P was tagged to the generic typology of *Support to Climate Change Mitigation*, wherein the implementation of the P/A/P is assumed to undergo identification of CC action, and testing and piloting. Once the P/A/P is ready for scaling up, it has been tagged to a specific CC action.

In this case, the *Development, integration, and coordination of the National Research System for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Sectors* P/A/P is tagged to Sustainable Energy thematic priority focusing on the conduct of risk and vulnerability assessments of energy systems.

Cross-cutting Priorities

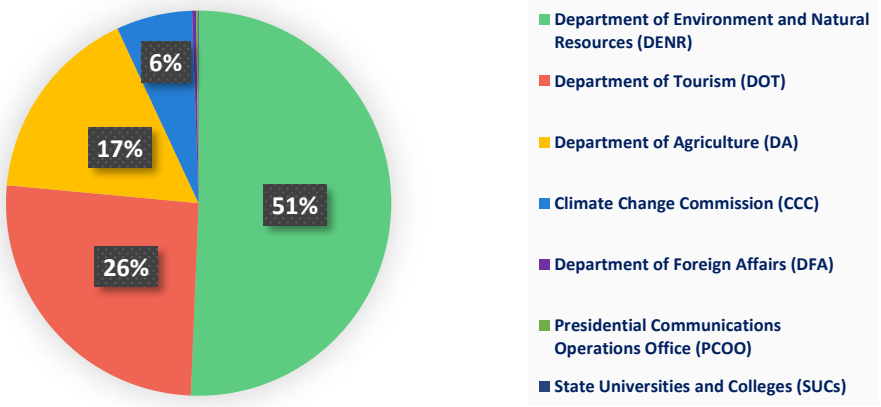
Climate Action plan such as the NCCAP recognizes the certain activities cut across strategic priorities and sectors. Most of the activities that cover multiple thematic priorities. In the CCET Typology Code Manual, cross-cutting climate actions have two sub-strategic priorities: (1) Convergence Planning and Coordination; and (2) Finance.


Image source: DENR-MGB Region XI

i. Description of P/A/Ps

For the Fiscal Year 2022, the cross-cutting thematic priority has a total of 512 M of investments.

Chart 12: Climate Change Tagged Proposed Budget by Department under Cross-cutting Priorities FY2022 (NEP Level)



Majority of its P/A/Ps tagged under this thematic priority come from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources which covers at least 50.64% of the total allotment.

The larger portion of the allotment was tagged under Climate Mitigation, which focused on the monitoring national and local climate change action, primarily on the implementation of ecological solid waste management regulations.

The Table 15 below shows the corresponding allotment from agencies as well as the percentage of their tagged investments

AGENCY	CCET Allocations ('000)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	PHP 259,638	50.64% (51%)
Department of Tourism (DOT)	PHP 132,488	25.84% (26%)
Department of Agriculture (DA)	PHP 85,032	16.59% (17%)
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	PHP 32,738	6.39 (6%)
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	PHP 1,748	0.34
Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)	PHP 737	0.14
State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)[26]	PHP 290	0.06

ii. Analysis

Delivery of Climate Change Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

Most of the cross-cutting P/A/Ps under this strategic area focused on the provision of trainings and material on community-based adaptation actions that constitute the development of local climate change action plans.

The Climate Change Commission and SUCs are major implementers of these capacity development. These institutions assist Local Government Units in the development of their Local Climate Change Action Plan required under the Climate Change Act, as amended.

Convergence Planning and Coordination

Agencies like CCC, DOT and DFA mainstream climate actions through convergence planning and coordination. The CCC continues to the bureaucracy to mainstream climate change through setting policy direction on national and local climate actions. Moreover, together with DFA, advances the country's position on international climate change negotiations.

On the other hand, the DOT with support from CCC is mainstreaming climate change in various tourism master plans. These master plans are undergoing stakeholder consultations in the tourism and accommodation sector.

[26] *Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College, North Luzon Philippines State College, and Surigao State College of Technology*

Linkage of CCET to PCB-RRP

Overview of the CCET and PCB-RRP

The cross-sectoral nature of climate response has necessitated a number of important institutional reforms to facilitate dialogue and strengthen convergence across programs among NGAs and LGUs.

By virtue of Executive Order (EO) No. 24 s. 2017, the CCAM DRRM Cluster, which includes Secretaries from 20 departments and agencies (now 27 agencies by Cluster Resolutions), was mandated to link the member agencies' budgets with performance outcomes.

To foster convergence across the CCAM-DRR Member Agencies and implement the EO, the Cabinet Cluster adopted the CCAM-DRR Roadmap 2018-2022 with the Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) to support its implementation and assist the GOP in delivering climate change adaptation and mitigation outcomes, particularly in strengthening the resiliency of natural ecosystems and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to short and long term risks in key Philippine landscapes.

The RRP is one of the programs under the DBM's Program Convergence Budgeting (PCB), with five (5) key investment areas:

- Community Livelihood, and Enterprise Continuity Program
- Integrated Water Resources Management Program
- Enhancing Coastal Protection Program
- Climate and Disaster Information Services Program
- Seismic Resiliency Program

All of these are aligned with the Philippine Development Plan 2016-2022, and have direct and indirect links to the NCCAP 2011-2028.

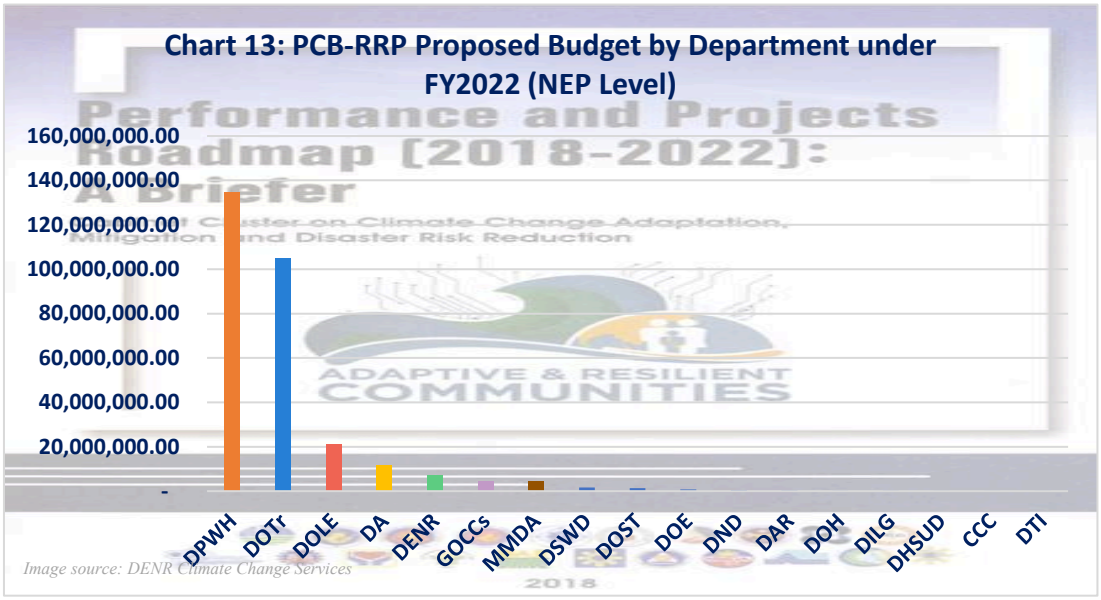
As part of the national budget preparation for FY2022, the CCAM-DRR agencies proposed 133 programs for PCB.

For FY 2022 National Expenditure Program, the RRP amounts to PHP 293 billion reflecting a whole-of-government CCAM-DRR coordination among the Cluster's member agencies, including the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)[27].

The FY 2022 proposed PCB-RRP budget is 92.5% higher compared to the FY2021 NEP levels (PHP 152.35 billion).

Below is the distribution of P/A/Ps per member agency of the CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster:

[27] *As member agency to Task Force Build Back Better*



AGENCY	PCB-RRP Allocations ('000)	% OF ALLOCATIONS
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	PHP 134,529,543	45.85%
Department of Transportation (DOTr)	PHP 105,036,824	35.79%
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	PHP 21,208,041	7.23%
Department of Agriculture (DA)	PHP 11,454,467	3.90%
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	PHP 7,174,975	2.46%
Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations (GOCCs)	PHP 4,500,000	1.53%
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)	PHP 4,416,097	1.50%
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	PHP 1,642,422	0.56%
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	PHP 1,325,518	0.45%
Department of Energy (DOE)	PHP 855,479	0.30%
Department of National Defense (DND)	PHP 446,071	0.15%
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	PHP 301,012	0.10%
Department of Health (DOH)	PHP 274,512	0.09%
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	PHP 176,000	0.06%
Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)	PHP 57,083	0.02%
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	PHP 1,700	0.0005
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	PHP 330	0.0001

Table 16 shows the proposed PCB-RRP per Department under the FY2022 NEP level

A total of 29 participating agencies and one (1) Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporation receiving Budgetary Support from the Government submitted their proposed PCB P/A/Ps. As mandated under the National Budget Memorandum No. 138 s. 2021 (Budget Call for FY 2022), these P/A/Ps were reviewed and aligned with the priority policies, strategies and projects of the Cabinet Cluster, Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) Technical Working Group on Anticipatory and Forward Plan, and Task Force Build Back Better. This is to ensure that these CCAM-DRR responses also contributes to the pandemic recovery efforts of the government.

i. Linkage between the CCET and PCB-RRP

In its capacity as the focal agency handling the CCET Helpdesk and as the Secretariat of the Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR, the CCC is coordinating with DBM and DENR (as the Chair of the Cluster), towards harmonization of the processes of the PCB-RRP and CCET.

Initial harmonization began last April 2020 wherein the three (3) agencies (CCC, DBM, and DENR) conducted a joint virtual orientation to the member agencies of the Cluster to discuss the linkage and importance of the CCET and PCB-RRP.

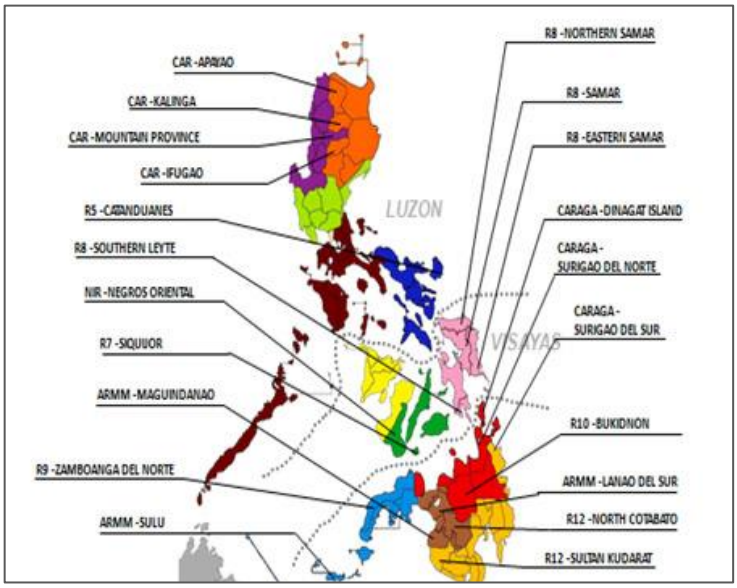


Figure 14 Map of the 22 Vulnerable Provinces and Four (4) Major Urban Centers

The CCC and DENR reported that initial convergence can be done by identifying climate-tagged budgets in the CCET of the agencies that can is covered by the targeted geographic locations (*i.e. 22 vulnerable provinces, 822 coastal municipalities, and major urban centers of Manila, Cebu and Davao*) of the RRP for FY2018-2022.

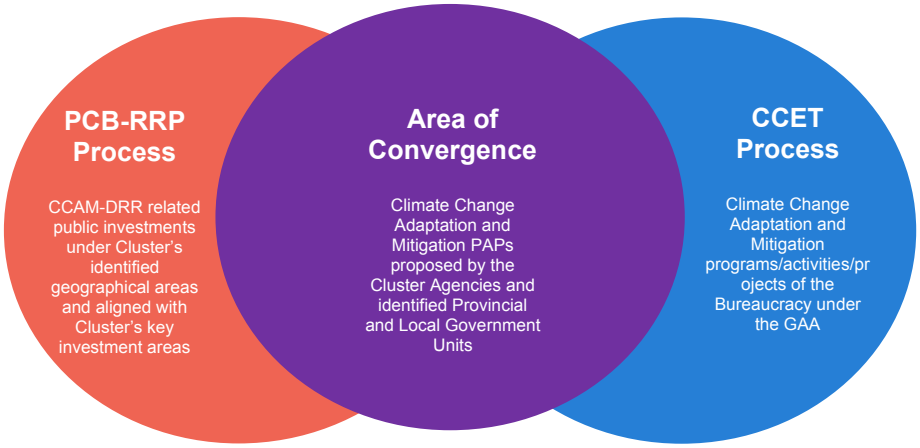


Figure 15 Entry points of the CCET and PCB-RRP Harmonization Process

The CCET Helpdesk guided the Cluster Member Agencies that all climate change-related proposals in the PCB-RRP will also be tagged to the CCET, and since CCET typology code is also required to be filled-up in the PCB-RRP form, the code should also be vetted by the Helpdesk.

In August 2020, CCC and DENR tapped the World Bank's Technical Assistance (under the Accelerating Climate Investments Project or ACIP) to study the harmonization of the CCET and PCB-RRP processes. This activity provides an opportunity to strengthen further the convergence and collaboration amongst National Government Agencies and aids in scaling up climate response.

In July 2021, the World Bank's ACIP Technical Assistance, the need for harmonization between the two systems were analyzed and concluded the following findings:

- The design and objectives of the CCET and RRP are interrelated but distinct. The CCET is primarily a climate budget monitoring system to be implemented in perpetuity across national and subnational institutions unless corresponding policies are rescinded. The RRP is a transitive program with a definite timeframe, participated in by predetermined national and subnational actors in priority provinces and oriented towards achieving the outcomes outlined in the CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Roadmap 2018-2022.

- The distinctiveness of the CCET and RRP is not disharmonious in that it would need harmonization. Both CCET and RRP can independently take actions in a manner that their operating structures can interoperate based on a common data language. Already, the CCET and RRP are designing improvements in their own operating structures where harmonization may add unnecessary pressure.

- For a silent harmony between CCET and RRP to be functional, they have to clarify what they need from each other and for what purpose. Both are still in the process of internal improvements (in CCET, improving compliance and system stability: in the RRP, operationalizing the MER and other instruments). These internal processes are essential for operationalizing the silent harmony between the two[28].

[28] *Quitoriano, E. L. (2021). (rep.). The Philippines' Climate Change Expenditure Tagging System: The CCET as an Enforcing Planning and Programming Instrument (pp. 1–46). Manila, NCR: World Bank.*

ii. How much of the PCB RRP is tagged to climate actions

As mentioned in the *Linkage between CCET and PCB-RRP,* not all P/A/Ps in the PCB-RRP are climate actions, and addressed geologic- and human-induced disasters.

The Table 17 presents the climate-tagged amount of P/A/Ps in the proposed PCB-RRP:

Department/Agency	P/A/P	RRP-PCB Amount in '000	CCET-tagged amount[29] in '000	Description of climate action [30]
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS **Office of the Secretary**	Construction / Rehabilitation of Water Supply / Septage / Rain Water Collection System	PHP 3,416,139	PHP 3,416,139	A224-01 – Implement water harvesting technologies and designs to improve management of storm water
	Construction / Maintenance of Flood Mitigation Structures and Drainage Systems	PHP 72,119,162	PHP 72,119,162	A214-03 – Incorporate climate change and climate variability in design standards for flood control and drainage systems
	Construction / Rehabilitation of Flood Mitigation Facilities along Major River Basins and Principal Rivers	PHP 37,672,404	PHP 37,672,404	A214-03 – Incorporate climate change and climate variability in design standards for flood control and drainage systems
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **Office of the Secretary**	*RAIL TRANSPORT PROGRAM* Metro Manila Subway Project Phase I	PHP 34,601,022	PHP 34,601,022	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported

[29] *Climate Budget Allocation approved in the National Expenditure Tagging FY2022*
[30] *Based on the approved CCET Typology Code used*

	LRT Line 1 Cavite Extension	PHP 3,448,352	PHP 501,042	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported
	PNR South Long Haul Project	PHP 2,981,989	PHP 2,981,989	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported
	Subic-Clark Railway Project	PHP 1,020,630	PHP 1,020,630	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported
	AVIATATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM Catbalogan Airport	PHP 950,000	PHP 950,000	A644-01 – Protect transport infrastructure against extreme weather events (especially floods and storms) becoming more frequent and violent due to climate change and climate variability
	Tandag Airport	PHP 264,480	PHP 264,480	A644-01 – Protect transport infrastructure against extreme weather events (especially floods and storms) becoming more frequent and violent due

				to climate change and climate variability
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND WELFARE DEVELOPMENT **Office of the Secretary**	Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Program	PHP 1,642,422	PHP 1,642,422	A524-02 – Protect transport infrastructure against extreme weather events (especially floods and storms) becoming more frequent and violent due to climate change and climate variability
GOVERNMENT OWNED-AND CONTROLLED-CORPORATION (BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS) **Department of Agriculture – Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation**	Agricultural insurance for farmers and fisherfolk under RSBSA	PHP 4,500,000	PHP 4,500,000	A124-02 – Introduce weather and/or climate indexed insurance programs (e.g. crop insurance)
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT **Local Government Academy**	Development and implementation of capacity development programs for LGU and DILG LG – sector	PHP 76,000	PHP 76,000	A723-04 – Conduct trainings on community-based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE **Office of Civil Defense**	Empowering Sectors on DRRM Resiliency	PHP 446,071	PHP 54,168	A411-01 – Mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) in local plans
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **Office of the Secretary**	PSS on the National Rice Program	PHP 558,509	PHP 558,509	A112-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies
	PSS on the National Livestock Program	PHP 362,909	PHP 362,909	A112-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies
	PSS on the National High Value Crops Development Program	PHP 49,826	PHP 49,826[31]	A112-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies
	ESETS on the National Rice Program	PHP 209,832	PHP 209,832	A123-02 – Develop and conduct formal and non-formal training programs on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)

[31] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged PSS on the National High Value Crops Development Program is PHP 108,053,000.00*

	ESETS on the National Livestock Program	PHP 17,735	PHP 17,735	A123-02 – Develop and conduct formal and non-formal training programs on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)
	ESETS on the National Corn Program	PHP 8,358	PHP 8,358[32]	A123-02 – Develop and conduct formal and non-formal training programs on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)
	R&D on the National Rice Program	PHP 48,904	PHP 48,904	A113-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies
	R&D on the National Livestock Program	PHP 1,000	PHP 1,000	M111-01 – Introduce rules and regulations to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), or absorption of GHGs in the agricultural sector
	PAEF on the National Rice Program	PHP 464,190	PHP 464,190	A112-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies

[32] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged ESETS on the National Corn Program is PHP 71,579,000.00*

	PAEF on the National Corn Program	PHP 3,216,000	PHP 3,174,000	A112-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies
	INS on the National Rice Program	PHP 932,758	PHP 932,758	A114-04 – Construct / Repair / Rehabilitate national and communal irrigation systems, dams and water storage systems to manage changes in the water cycle due to climate change and climate variability
	INS on the National Corn Program	PHP 4,980	PHP 4,980[33]	A114-04 – Construct / Repair / Rehabilitate national and communal irrigation systems, dams and water storage systems to manage changes in the water cycle due to climate change and climate variability
	INS on the National High Value Crops Development Program	PHP 27,334	PHP 27,334[34]	A114-04 – Construct / Repair / Rehabilitate national and communal irrigation systems, dams and water storage systems to manage changes in the water cycle due to climate change and climate variability

[33] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged INS on the National Corn Program is PHP 33,520,000.00*
[34] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged INS on the National Corn Program is PHP 93,137,000.00*

	Repair /Rehabilitation and Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads in Designated Key Production	PHP 4,980,000	PHP 4,980,000[35]	A111-01 – Incorporate climate change and climate variability considerations in agricultural production and distribution systems (including irrigation) policies and planning
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Fishing gear / paraphernalia distribution	PHP 175,192	PHP 47,625	M114-03 – Improve energy efficiency in fishing fleets
	Fisheries production and distribution	PHP 13,500	PHP 13,500[36]	A111-04 – Harmonize climate change adaptation plans in local resource management and local fisheries development
Agricultural Credit Policy Council	Agro-Industry Modernization Credit and Financing Program (AMCFP) Administration	PHP 315,000	PHP 315,000	A124-01 – Implement climate change risk transfer and social protection mechanisms in agriculture and fisheries
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM **Office of the Secretary**	Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support	PHP 301,012	PHP 301,012	A112-03 – Develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems and technologies

[35] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged INS on Repair / Rehabilitation and Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads in Designated Key Production is PHP 5,079,299,000.00*
[36] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged Fisheries production and distribution is PHP 38,652,000.00*

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY **Office of the Secretary**	National and Regional Energy Planning Program	PHP 36,853	PHP 36,853	M621-01 – Strengthen regulatory and institutional framework to support expansion of renewable energy production and use
	Renewable Energy Development Program	PHP 14,679	PHP 14,679[37]	M623-03 – Sector reform and capacity building related to promotion of renewable energy
	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program	PHP 148,353	PHP 148,353[38]	M611-03 – Sector reform and capacity building related to energy efficiency and efficient energy pricing
	Electric Power Industry Management Program	PHP 500,000	PHP 500,000	M623-03 – Sector reform and capacity building related to promotion of renewable energy
	Alternative Fuels and Technologies Program	PHP 104,847	PHP 104,847	M632-04 – Research and development in low-carbon or non-fossil fuel transport technologies
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	Forestland Management Project	PHP 483,005	PHP 483,005	

[37] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged Renewable Energy Development Program is PHP 45,097,000.00.*
[38] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program is PHP 160,102,000.00.*

Office of the Secretary	Protected Areas Development and Management Program	PHP 1,061,337	PHP 1,061,337	A314-02 – Conserve and protect existing watershed and protected areas A314-02 – Conserve and protect existing watershed and protected areas
	Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas	PHP 271,801	PHP 271,801	A314-01 – Retain or re-establish mangrove forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems considerations to as protection against floods risks
Environmental Management Bureau	Implementation of Clean Air Regulations	PHP 130,154	PHP 130,154	M512-01 – Conduct baseline inventory of climate-smart industries and services and good practices in the country
	Implementation of Clean Water Regulations	PHP 298,019	PHP 298,019	A231-01 – Design guidance for incorporating climate risk into water sanitation and treatment planning, operation, and management (including accounting for increased construction and maintenance costs that account for climate risk)
	Implementation of Ecological Solid Waste Management Regulations	PHP 256,450	PHP 256,450	M844-01 – Monitoring of national and local climate change mitigation actions

National Water Resources Board	Water Resources Supply and Demand Assessment	PHP 12,500	PHP 11,000	A211-02 – Develop policy and guidelines for water conservation, allocation, recycling and reuse
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION	Policy Development	PHP 1,500	PHP 1,500[39]	A831-01 – Setting policy direction on national and local climate change adaptation action
	Production of Training and Information Materials / Knowledge Management	PHP 100	PHP 100[40]	A833-01 – Provide trainings and information material on community-based adaptation actions
	Delivery of Training Workshops	PHP 100	PHP 100[41]	A833-01 – Provide trainings and information material on community-based adaptation actions
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY **Office of the Secretary**	Support to the Harmonized National S&T Agenda	PHP 96,446	PHP 96,446	A711-01 – Provide trainings and information material on community-based adaptation actions

[39] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged Policy Development is PHP 13,966,000.00.*
[40] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged Production of Training and Information Materials / Knowledge Management is PHP 3,989,000.00.*
[41] *The proposed amount in the NEP FY2022 CCET-tagged Delivery of Training Workshop is PHP 3,102,000.00.*

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration	Operation and maintenance of Weather Surveillance Radar Network	PHP 104,930	PHP 104,930	A713-03 – Improve government systems and infrastructure required for climate change modeling and climate forecasting
	Installation, Repair and Maintenance of Telemetering Multiplex System for Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems of the 18 Major River Basins	PHP 4,842	PHP 4,842	A714-01 – Construction/Rehabilitation of Weather stations and facilities
	Construction/repair/ rehabilitation of damaged weather stations and ICT equipment and facilities	PHP 71,927	PHP 30,298	A714-01 – Construction/Rehabilitation of Weather stations and facilities
	Typhoon and weather warning, including marine and aviation forecasting and operation of meteorological communication and regional forecast center	PHP 71,311	PHP 21,629	A713-03 – Improve government systems and infrastructure required for climate change modeling and climate forecasting
	Climate data management, agrometeorological and climate change research and development	PHP 43,642	PHP 12,923	A712-01 – Support research on CC adaptation
	Observation, measurement, recording and reporting of atmospheric, geophysical and astronomical data, including	PHP 379,479	PHP 181,890	A713-03 – Improve government systems and infrastructure required for

	the operation and maintenance of automated observational data from surface and upper-air observation network			climate change modeling and climate forecasting
	Operation of upgraded meteorological satellite receiving and processing systems	PHP 4,414	PHP 4,414	A714-02 – Operation of weather surveillance infrastructures
	Data Rescue and Digitization of Climatological and Agrometeorological Archive	PHP 6,786	PHP 6,786	A713-03 – Improve government systems and infrastructure required for climate change modeling and climate forecasting
	Operationalization of Agrometeorological Information System	PHP 4,330	PHP 4,330	A113-01 – Establish climate information systems and database/resource network on agriculture sector
	Flood forecasting and hydro-meteorological services	PHP 42,638	PHP 21,454	A214-01 – Improve early warning information and alert systems to increase readiness to extreme flood risks
	Operation and maintenance of the flood forecasting and warning system for dam operation	PHP 14,352	PHP 14,352	A212-01 – Study "low cost, no regrets" adaptation measures and technologies under various hydrologic conditions, supply-demand conditions, and policy scenarios for

				surface and groundwater systems
	Establishment of an Integrated Hydrological Data Management System (HDMS) for Flood Forecasters	PHP 29,217	PHP 29,217	A214-01 – Improve early warning information and alert systems to increase readiness to extreme flood risks
	Research on Atmospheric, Geophysical and Allied Sciences	PHP 24,983	PHP 24,983	A712-01 – Support research on CC adaptation
Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development	Development, integration and coordination of the National Research System for the AANR Sector	PHP 13,968	PHP 13,968	A524-02 – Support new income generating opportunities and industries utilizing natural resource better adapted to climate change and climate variability
Philippine Council for Health Research and Development	Development, Integration, Management and Coordination of the National Health Research System for Health and Related Fields	PHP 25,554	PHP 25,554	A421-01 – Develop policy requiring integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction concepts and approaches In medical and allied health training courses
Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and	Development, integration, and coordination of the National Research System for Industry, Energy and	PHP 20,468	PHP 20,468	A642-02 – Conduct of risk and vulnerability assessments of energy systems

Development (PCIEERD)	Emerging Technology Sectors			
National Research Council of the Philippines	Development, integration and coordination of the National Research System for Basic Research	PHP 3,302	PHP 3,302	A222-02 – Improve hydromet infrastructure and monitoring systems for data collection and management and the development and delivery of information, products and services to increase flood resilience
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology	Volcanic, earthquake and tsunami hazard mapping and risk assessment	PHP 2,884	PHP 2,884	A412-01 – Develop innovative technologies and methodologies to communicating climate-related emergency information to relevant populations and communities
	DYNASLOPE: Development of Site - Specific Threshold for Deep-seated Landslides and Slope Failures	PHP 45,803	PHP 45,803	A412-01 – Develop innovative technologies and methodologies to communicating climate-related emergency information to relevant populations and communities
	REDAS: Capacity-building of Philippine Local Communities on the use of REDAS Software	PHP 5,470	PHP 5,470	A433-01 – Conduct of trainings and capacity buildings in integrating of climate-risks and information

				into land use planning and zoning
METRO MANILA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Flood Control Structures / Facilities	PHP 1,072,277	PHP 1,072,277	ßA214-03 – Incorporate climate change and climate variability in design standards for flood control and drainage systems
	Solid waste disposal and management of designated Sanitary Landfill facilities for the payment of disposal fees	PHP 1,989,973	PHP 1,989,973	M534-01 – Construction of sanitary landfill facilities
	Metro Manila Flood Management Project Phase 1 Component 2 Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways and Component 4 Project Management and Coordination	PHP 714,521	PHP 714,521	A234-01 – Incorporate changes in design of sanitation systems, wastewater treatment and disposal system in response to extreme weather and flood events arising from climate change and climate variability
	Operations and maintenance of various transport facilities and infrastructures	PHP 59,775	PHP 59,775	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported
	MMDA Roadside Maintenance Program - Out-of School Youth Towards Economic Recovery Program (OYSTERS)	PHP 180,574	PHP 180,574	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported

	Operation and Maintenance of the Traffic Discipline Office - Traffic Personnel	PHP 45,140	PHP 45,140	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported
	Operation of Pasig River Ferry Service	PHP 74,948	PHP 74,948	M634-01 – Urban traffic management (e.g. improve traffic flow) to reduce GHG emissions per unit transported
	Operation and maintenance of various flood control structures, facilities, equipment and waterways	PHP 278,889	PHP 278,889	A214-03 – Incorporate climate change and climate variability in design standards for flood control and drainage systems

Ways Forward

In the era of climate change, the Philippine government continues to stand to its commitment to every Filipino women and men to build resilience against climate change.

In 2021, the Commission adopted Resolution No. 2021-003 – CCC's Results Framework providing the avenue for the Commission to implement the Climate Change Act, as amended.

Through the Climate Change Commission and the Department of Budget and Management, the Government will continue to implement reforms in the public climate finance. The Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) and its process of climate budgeting is currently being reviewed and refined to progressively strengthen coordination and to improve the relevance and usefulness of results.

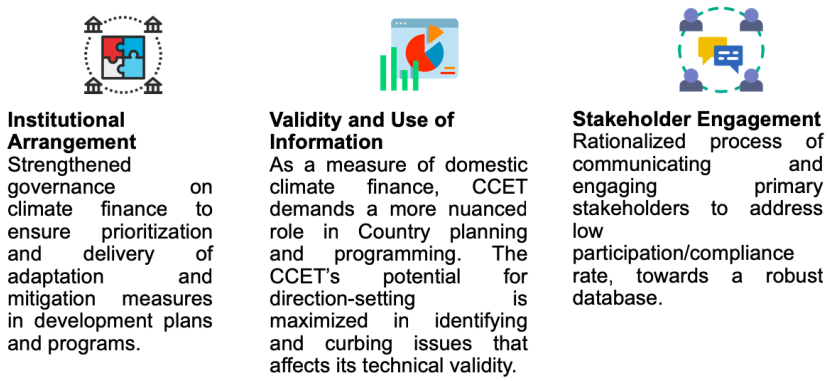


Figure 16 Focus Areas of CCET Monitoring and Evaluation System

For the short-term interventions, the CCET Helpdesk shall implement the following:

1. *Increase Compliance of National Government Instrumentalities on the CCET*
   Based on the DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01, all National Government Agencies, State Universities and Colleges, and Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations are mandated to identify and tag climate change expenditures. Setting at least 60% participation from the total universe of National Government Instrumentalities to CCET shall provide stability and reliability of the whole of government's climate response

2. *Improve the availability of CCET public data in the CCC platforms*
   Making the CCET Data open is vital for real-time knowledge for climate action and decision-making. It will also increase government's transparency, especially through providing key information on how public resources are used to address climate change.

These initiatives is endeavored to enhance the CCET framework and its reporting like this Climate Budget Brief, for a more transparent and responsive tracking of public resources on climate change.

Annex I – Climate Change Provisions in NEP FY2022

Harmonization between CCET and GAA Climate Change-related Provisions' Monitoring and Reporting

Based on the Republic Act No. 11518 or the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of 2021, there were five (5) General and 14 Special climate change-related provisions. Under the Climate Change Act, as amended, the CCC is mandated to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these provisions.

Since 2017, the Commission has been tracking the implementation of general and special provisions on climate change in the General Appropriations Act. These constitute the bulk of climate budget reforms required to increase the Country's response to climate change.

The CCC shall continue to harness collaboration with relevant government agencies in linking the CCET to the climate change-related NEP provisions. Also, this activity will utilize the coordination and convergence with participating NGAs[42] in defining the allocation of domestic funds for climate action.

In Table 18 and 19 below present the Climate Change General and Special Provisions from the General Appropriations Act FY2021:

GENERAL PROVISIONS	
SECTION	**PROVISIONS**
Section 26	**Implementation of Infrastructure Projects.** The following requirements shall be observed in the implementation of infrastructure projects…: (b) The standards of construction, rehabilitation, improvement or repair of all infrastructure projects in all areas and zones are consistent with the rules determined by the DPWH, which shall consider, among others, the structural strength and climate and disaster resilience required for infrastructure projects in all areas and zones. The DPH and other government agencies shall consider climate risk information and green building standards in the planning, sitting, design, engineering, construction and renovation of government buildings and facilities, including schools and hospitals;
Section 27	**Installation of Rainwater Collection System.** Rainwater Collection System (RWCS) shall be installed in public markets, school sites and government buildings and sites as an adaptation measure to combat climate change and to ensure sufficient water supply, which shall be in accordance with the prescribed design of DPWH. In no case shall the RWCS be constructed in private lots or privately-owned or operated market places.

[42] *CCC, DA, DepEd, DOE, DILG, DILG-LGA, DPWH, DOST, NIA, MMDA, DENR,*

Section 36	**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in All Agency Programs and Projects.** All agencies of the government should implement projects incorporating risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and where feasible, climate change mitigation. To ensure that the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures are appropriate in the light of intensifying hazards, all national government projects should be subjected to multi-scenario, probabilistic analysis. For this purpose, the CCC shall extend the necessary technical and capacity building assistance to all agencies of the government in the conduct of risk assessment, as well as adaptation and mitigation planning. Agencies shall likewise integrate energy-saving solutions and consider climate resilience in the planning and implementation of all infrastructure projects, office programs, and activities, as well as assess their organizational carbon footprint and pursue appropriate emission reduction measure, to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change pursuant to the provisions of R.A. No. 9729.
Section 37	**Climate Budget Tagging.** All national government agencies, State Universities and Colleges and Government-Owned and Controlled-Corporations shall tag their budgets for climate change adaptation and mitigation in accordance with the DBM-CCC-DILG JMC 2015-01. The results of the budget tagging shall guide the formulation of subsequent budgets to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies in the national and local development process.
Section 38	**Energy Efficiency.** All national government agencies, LGUs and GOCCs shall embark on energy efficiency measures, including the adoption of a standard thermostat level based on the DOE's energy conservation program, and the use of energy efficient lighting, such as light-emitting diode (LED) lamps, in their office buildings, school buildings, hospitals, markets, parks, street lights and other public places.
Section 39	**Maintenance and Operation of Dams.** As part of the disaster risk reduction program of the government, agencies and GOCCs that have control or supervision over the major dams shall ensure that said dams are properly maintained, managed and operated with updated and promulgated protocols. The agencies and GOCCs concerned shall take into account climate change and extreme weather events and ensure coordination with the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration on precipitation forecast. They shall also establish and maintain an efficient and effectively early flood warning system and functional water level monitoring system that is periodically tested together with the LGUs and communities at risk of flooding from dam water releases.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS	
AGENCY	**PROVISIONS**
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	**Technical Assistance and Capacity Building on Climate Risk Assessment and Development of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Policies, Plans and Programs.** The Climate Change Commission (CCC), pursuant to its mandate, shall extend the necessary technical and capacity building assistance to all agencies of the government and LGUs in the conduct of climate risk assessment and in the development of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, plans and programs. For this purpose, the CCC may also utilize the services of the international experts under the country's official development assistance portfolio[43].
Department of Agriculture (DA)	**Seed Buffer Stocking.** The amount of Six Hundred Ninety Five Million Eight Hundred Sixty Thousand Pesos (P695,860,000) appropriated herein under Production Support Services Sub-Program on Rice and Corn shall be used for the purchase of seeds for buffer stocking to ensure the availability of high quality rice and corn seeds to be used in times of calamities and unforeseen events affecting rice and corn productions. In the distribution of seeds, the DA shall prioritize major rice and corn producing provinces in GIDA, as well as those affected by the typhoons and natural calamities[44].
	Resilience of Agricultural Communities. The DA shall endeavor to increase the resilience of agricultural communities through the implementation of disaster-resilient agricultural infrastructure projects and the distribution and development of seeds, which are optimally adaptive to present and future climate conditions. The DA shall also conduct seminars and trainings for LGUs and farmers on the importance of water catchments and organic farming approaches, among the other elements of sustainable land use[45].
Department of Education (DepEd)	**Last Mile Schools Program. (b)** Construction of Administration and Climate Change Emergency Storage and Shelter (ACCESS) building which may include principal's office, faculty room, library, and multipurpose room, among others, to be used as shelter and storage school equipment, tools, materials and supplies in times of calamities, or used as dormitories for teachers or students whose homes are located in far-flung areas[46].
Department of Energy (DOE)	**Renewable Energy.** The DOE shall strengthen the development, utilization and commercialization of renewable energy resources through the establishment of Renewable Energy Market,

[43] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume III. (p.503)*
[44] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume I. (p.99)*
[45] *Ibid.*
[46] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume I. (p.258)*

	establishment of a Green Energy Option Program and encourage the adoption of waste-to-energy facilities in accordance with R.A. No. 9513[47].
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Office of the Secretary	**Support for the Local Governance Program**. The amount of One Hundred Eighty Eight Million Three Hundred Seven Thousand Pesos (P188,307,000) appropriated herein for the Support for the Local Governance Program shall be used by the DILG to support the Local Development Councils to enable them to perform their functions under Title VI, Chapter V, Book I of R.A. No. 7160, particularly in the development of a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan, and to ensure that all local development investment programs are aligned with the results matrix of the Philippine Development Plan[48]. **Disaster Preparedness Activities**. The DILG, in the exercise of its supervisory power, shall ensure that LGUs establish and maintain an efficient and effective impact-based early warning system with standard operating procedures for evacuation tested through drills and simulation exercises to enable communities threatened by typhoon, flood, storm surge, tsunami and other impending hazards to respond in a timely manner and reduce the likelihood of harm or loss and damage[49].
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Local Government Academy (LGA)	**Enhancing Local Government Unit Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Framework.** The amount of Seventy Six Million Pesos (P76,000,000) appropriated herein for the Enhancement of LGU Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Framework shall be used to enable LGUs to effectively implement disaster prevention and risk reduction measures through the strengthening of communities and people's capacity to anticipate, cope with, and recover from disasters[50].
Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH)	**Infrastructure Projects.** In the implementation of infrastructure projects, the DPWH may consider the following: **(b)** adoption of standards for various hazards, global warming or climate change in the feasibility study, design and detailed engineering works of all infrastructure projects, in coordination with the Climate Change Commission. **(c)** provision of bike lanes and pedestrian-safe sidewalks as well as roadside tree planting; and **(d)** use of available and cost-effective Coconet Bio-Engineering Solution for soil erosion control and slope stabilization[51].
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	**Priority Research Program.** The DOST, in coordination with the CCC, NEDA and DILG, shall give priority to research on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation,

[47] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume II. (p.3)*
[48] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume II. (p.343)*
[49] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume II. (p.344)*
[50] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume II. (p.371)*
[51] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume II. (p.664)*

	including climate impact models and climate-related technologies, to ensure that policy and technology development and application are consistent with local and international development initiatives and are based on science and contribute to resilience-building, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. The DOST shall also facilitate research on integrated approaches for an efficient shift to a low-carbon development[52].
National Irrigation Authority (NIA)	**Subsidy for National Irrigation Systems and Communal Irrigation Systems.** The amount of Thirteen Billion Two Hundred Thirty Two Million Six Hundred Nineteen Thousand Pesos (P13,232,619,000) appropriated herein shall be used for expenses directly related to the implementation of National Irrigation Systems Communal Irrigation Systems. The NIA shall ensure that the master plan for irrigation projects gives priority to key production areas in major rice producing provinces and irrigation projects are undertaken by qualified irrigators associations consistent with the standard specifications set by DPWH, taking into account climate risk information, and using coconut bio-engineering solutions and high-density polyethylene pipes[53].
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	**Promotion of People Mobility.** The MMDA shall promote people mobility through road sharing projects and activities as well as the use of non-motorized modes of transportation. The amount appropriated herein for Traffic Management Program shall be used to cover the funding requirements for the promotion of people mobility[54].
Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Office of the Secretary	**Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy.** The amount of One Billion Six Hundred Twenty Three Million Five Hundred Three Thousand Pesos (P1,623,503,000) appropriated herein shall be used for the implementation of the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy pursuant to the Supreme Court Decision in Metropolitan Manila Development Authority, et al. vs. Concerned Citizens of Manila Bay, G.R. No. 171947-48 promulgated on December 18, 2008. The DENR shall submit the following documents to the DBM to facilitate the preparation and submission to the Supreme Court of the quarterly progressive report on the utilization of funds: (i) quarterly reports of Statement of Appropriations, Allotments, Obligations, Disbursements and Balances; and (ii) Work and Financial Plan.[55]
	National Greening Program. The amount of Three Billion Six Hundred Eighty Nine Million Four Hundred Sixteen Thousand Pesos (P3,689,416,000) appropriated under Forest Development, Rehabilitation, Maintenance and Protection shall be used for the implementation of the National Greening Program (NGP).

[52] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume III. (p.3)*
[53] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume III. (p.929)*
[54] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume III (p.958)*
[55] *National Expenditure Program FY2022. Volume II (p. 16)*

	The DENR shall coordinate with the SUCs in the establishment of nurseries including clonal nurseries, the conduct of forest research and mangrove reforestation activities and other similar activities within the scope of the NGP in their campuses[56].

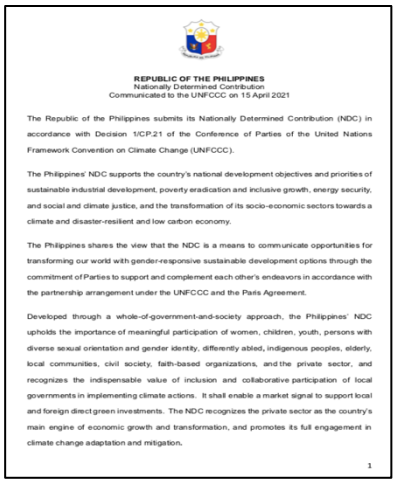
[56] *Ibid.*

Annex II – NDC Monitoring of Unconditional Policies & Measures

Overview of the NDC

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is the heart of the Paris Agreement (PA), the global climate change regime that was agreed at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015.

The NDC should guide the country's long-term development plan towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon future. Through the NDC, each country communicates the actions that it is willing to take to help achieve the PA goal of limiting global average temperature increase to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. The NDC should promote the country's economic development and industrialization goals while contributing to the global efforts to stabilize the earth's climate.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Nationally Determined Contribution
Communicated to the UNFCCC on 15 April 2021

The Republic of the Philippines submits its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21 of the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Philippines' NDC supports the country's national development objectives and priorities of sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, and social and climate justice, and the transformation of its socio-economic sectors towards a climate and disaster-resilient and low carbon economy.

The Philippines shares the view that the NDC is a means to communicate opportunities for transforming our world with gender-responsive sustainable development options through the commitment of Parties to support and complement each other's endeavors in accordance with the partnership arrangement under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Developed through a whole-of-government-and-society approach, the Philippines' NDC upholds the importance of meaningful participation of women, children, youth, persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity, differently abled, indigenous peoples, elderly, local communities, civil society, faith-based organizations, and the private sector, and recognizes the indispensable value of inclusion and collaborative participation of local governments in implementing climate actions. It shall enable a market signal to support local and foreign direct green investments. The NDC recognizes the private sector as the country's main engine of economic growth and transformation, and promotes its full engagement in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

1

Philippine NDC communicated to the UNFCCC last 15 April 2021

On 15 April 2021, the Philippines communicated its NDC to the UNFCCC with projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75% representing the country's ambition for GHG mitigation for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors of agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy. Of the 75% GHG emission reduction and avoidance, 2.71% is unconditional – policies and measures (PAMS) which will be undertake using nationally mobilized resources.

Tracking the NDC Unconditional Policies and Measures

The CCET will be used as a tool to measure, report, and verify the implementation of the Philippine NDC unconditional PAMS using the National Expenditure Program and the General Appropriations Act. The reporting of these PAMS in the Climate Budget Brief will be used as one of the means of verification for transparency reporting of the Philippines' implementation of the NDC.

For the approved climate change FY2022 NEP, Table 20 features the following are the unconditional NDC PAMS:

Sector	NDC Policies and Measures	Approved Climate Budget ('000)
Energy	National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program	PHP 160,102
Waste	Development, Updating and Implementation of the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy pursuant to SC Decision under GR No. 171947-48	PHP 1,623,503

Transportation	Rail Programs under Build.Build.Build	PHP 39,104,683

The NDC unconditional PAMS tracked in the NEP FY2022 will be closely monitored and coordinated with the concerned lead implementing agencies. The detailed reporting of the said PAMS will be part of the country's NDC Measurement, Reporting and Verification.

Annex III – Mainstreaming Gender in the CCET Process

Climate Change is the defining threat of our time[57], it exacerbates the many threats, on ones well-being, survival and access to services, including education, water and sanitation, nutrition and health. Women are more than 50% of the world's population, but are still a minority[58] compounding their risks and greater burdens from climate change impacts, especially those living in poorest and vulnerable situations. Their lack of participation in climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation widens the gender gap and development globally.

In the Philippines, women's exposure to climate-related risk is a result of: (a) area of residence of poor women, especially in coastal and upland areas; (b) nature of productive work (livelihoods/employment) and the location of these activities; (c) natural resource degradation; and (d) looming water scarcity in the next decades. Women's sensitivity to climate change is a function of their childbearing/lactation and other reproductive roles and their productive roles[59].

Yet, empowering women has been proven pivotal in addressing climate change and environmental degradation. Women's local knowledge and leadership (i.e. sustainable resource management and/or sustainable practices in the household and community level) resulted in greater responsiveness to citizen's needs, and improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies.[6]

Mainstreaming gender equality and maximum participation of women and indigenous people on all aspects of climate change will create a multifaceted solution against the threat of global warming. These will require policies, plans and budgets that are both climate and gender responsive.

Policies that enable Gender and Climate Change

In 2009, the Magna Carta of Women was enacted and gender mainstreaming was adopted as the strategy to promote and fulfill women's human rights and eliminate gender discrimination in their systems, structures, policies, programs, processes, and procedures.

In the same year, the Climate Change Act declared it a policy of the State to incorporate a gender-sensitive, pro-children and pro-poor perspective in all climate change and renewable energy efforts, plans and programs. In 2012, the amendments to the Climate Change Law provided for the creation of the People's Survival Fund (PSF). The PSF is a long stream finance mechanism for climate change adaptation projects to increase resilience of local communities and ecosystems, by means of addressing gender-differentiated vulnerabilities, among others.

In November 2018, the Climate Change Commission and Philippine Commission on Women forged a Memorandum of Understanding to ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and build capacity for engendering climate actions.

In January 2019, through Commission Resolution 2019-02, the Climate Change Commission resolved to strengthen gender-based approaches in the formulation and implementation of climate change policies, plans, programs, and activities in the country, including the generation of sex-disaggregated data and conduct of gender analysis. Moreover, it resolved

[57] *Excerpts from United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres speech at the High-Level event at COP23, November 2018*
[58] *Excerpts from speeches of UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa*
[59] *DENR, 2010*

to coordinate with agencies concerned in promulgating policies, directives, and initiatives supportive of the collaborative approach to accomplish the objectives of the Resolution.

Is CCET gender responsive?
In accordance with the existing CCET policy, its mandate focused on monitoring, tracking and reporting public climate expenditures. The National Government Instrumentalities are guided by this policy to proposed P/A/Ps that contributes toward the attainment of the NCCAP outcomes, of which is the increase of adaptive capacity and resilience of women and men.

While monitoring both gender and climate change integration in the P/A/Ps is not directly stated in current CCET framework, existing national policies *i.e. Magna Carta of Women, Climate Change Act, as amended, and CCC Resolution No. 2019-002* mandate gender mainstreaming in climate change programs, including CCET.

Before the mainstreaming of gender in CCET happens, the framework's gender-responsiveness must be measure. In December 2020, the Helpdesk subjected the CCET to the Box 7a.[60] of the PCW's Harmonized GAD Guidelines. Using this gender responsive assessment tool, it was found out that CCET has a "Promising GAD aspects".

Through the presence of gender-related CCET typologies and awareness of CCET Helpdesk in mainstreaming gender, the CCET considers gender awareness, although strategies to foster progressive changes in the existing gender issues and framework's contribution to gender equality is yet to be developed.

Gender issues in CCET based on the result of the HGDG Box 7a. analysis
Based on the HGDG assessment of the CCET, the following gender issues were surfaced:

- Limited documentation on the disaggregation of women's and men's (moving forward to "gender" and "age" disaggregation) participation in P/A/P CCET tagging;

- No gender analysis conducted for the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging;

- No direct gender-responsive/specific goals, monitoring indicators and outcomes for CCET, but can be traced to the NCCAP gender-related outcomes;

Next steps and Ways Forward
In the coming CCET reporting, the CCET Helpdesk will be working with the DBM and PCW to mainstream gender in the CCET framework and contributing to the gender equality goals reflected to both the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan and National Climate Change Action Plan. The following studies and analysis will be developed:

Gender Mainstreaming Report in CCET that will feature relevant data on stakeholders' participation in CCET disaggregated by sex, if possible by gender, and the climate- and gender-tagged P/A/Ps.

Rapid Gender Analysis Report in CCET

As the Commission implements its Results Framework, which includes the updating of a joint issuance on CCET, the CCC shall consider the integration of gender mainstreaming in accordance with the GEWE and NCCAP

[60] *Generic Checklist on Project Identification and Design Stages* - https://library.pcw.gov.ph/harmonized-gender-and-development-guidelines-for-project-development-implementation-monitoring-and-evaluation-3rd-edition/

Annex IV – Definition of Terms

BUILD.BUILD.BUILD

Flagship program of the Duterte administration that aims to: (1) address the lack of infrastructures of the Philippines and (2) accelerate public infrastructure expenditure that will boost the country's economic development.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

A change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION:

An activity should be classified as adaptation-related if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.

CLIMATE BUDGET:

The total amount of public financing directed towards programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) that are responsive to climate change adaptation and/or climate change mitigation.

CLIMATE BUDGETING:

Classifies public expenditures through a process called climate change expenditure tagging, which uses a typology of the climate responses as identified in government policies.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION:

A PAP should be classified as climate change mitigation if it aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, directly or indirectly, by avoiding or capturing GHGs before they are emitted in the atmosphere or by sequestering those already in the atmosphere by enhancing 'sinks' such as forests.

CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURE:

Any PAP that includes components that are responsive to climate change adaptation and/or climate change mitigation.

CLIMATE-SMART INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES:

A strategic priority of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), with the main objectives of prioritizing the creation of green and eco-jobs, and sustainable consumption and production.

ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:

A strategic priority of the NCCAP, with the main objectives of protecting and rehabilitating critical ecosystems and restoring ecological services.

FOOD SECURITY:

A strategic priority of the NCCAP, with the main objective of ensuring availability, stability, accessibility, and affordability of safe and healthy food amidst climate change.

FOREIGN-FUNDED PROJECTS:

Government projects that are wholly or partly financed by foreign loans and/or foreign grants.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING:

Refers to the strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. It is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs in all areas and at all levels.

HUMAN SECURITY:

A strategic priority of the NCCAP, with the main objective of reducing risks of women and men to climate change and disasters.

KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT:

A strategic priority of the NCCAP, with the main objectives of: (i) enhancing knowledge on the science of climate change, (ii) enhancing capacity for adaptation, climate change mitigation, and disaster risk reduction at the local and community levels, and (iii) establishing gendered climate change knowledge management accessible to all sectors at the national and local levels.

MANDANAS DOCTRINE:

A Supreme Court ruling that clarifies that the share from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) of the Local Government Units (LGUs) does not exclude other national taxes like customs duties.

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUT (MFO):

A good or service that a department/agency is mandated to deliver to external clients through implementation of programs, activities, and projects (PAPs). An MFO can be defined relative to:
(i) the outcomes that they contribute to,

(ii) the client or community group that they serve, and/or

(iii) the business lines of the department/agency.

An MFO may be a single output or a group of outputs that are similar in nature, targeted at the same organization/sector outcome, and capable of being summarized by a common performance indicator (e.g. different types of policy/advisory are grouped into a single MFO on policy and advisory services).

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (NCCAP):

The National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028, adopted by the Climate Change Commission, outlines a three-phase action plan to implement specific programs and strategies for CC adaptation and mitigation. NCCAP's main goals are to build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize CC mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC):

NDC embody efforts by each country to reduce and/or avoid national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

P/A/Ps:

Refers to programs, activities, and projects undertaken by a department/agency to achieve the purpose for which it was established or created. It should be directly linked to the Major Final Outputs (MFOs) to drive performance improvements.

PROGRAM:

A homogenous group of activities necessary for the performance of a major purpose for which a government agency is established, for the basic maintenance of the agency's administrative operations, or for the provision of staff support to the agency's administrative operations or line functions.

PROJECTS:

Special agency undertakings that are to be carried out within a definite time frame and that are intended to result in some pre-determined measure of goods and services.

RESILIENCE:

The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure, functionality, and capacity for self-organization, and to adapt to stress and change.

RISK:

The combination of the magnitude of an impact (a specific change in a system caused by its exposure to climate change) with the probability of its occurrence.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY:

A strategic priority of the NCCAP, with the main objectives of: (i) prioritizing the promotion and expansion of energy efficiency and conservation; (ii) developing sustainable and renewable energy; (iii) promoting environmentally-sustainable transport; and (iv) supporting climate-proofing and rehabilitation of energy system infrastructure.

TAGGING:

A process of identifying and tracking PAPs in a particular sector or category.

VULNERABILITY:

The degree to which geo-physical, biological, and socio-economic systems are susceptible or unable to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change.

WATER SUFFICIENCY:

A strategic priority of the NCCAP, with the main objectives of sustainably managing and ensuring equitable access to water resources.

PHILIPPINES' CLIMATE BUDGET BRIEF FY2022

FY 2022 NATIONAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAM (NEP) LEVEL