



GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (GAA) LEVEL

PHILIPPINES' CLIMATE BUDGET BRIEF FY 2021



Filipino's Climate Budget Brief FY2021

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.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION
FIRST RESIDENCES BLDG., J.P. LAUREL STREET, SAN MIGUEL, MANILA

MESSAGE

The whole world is currently in a state of public health emergency due to COVID-19. Economic activities have slowed down, health care systems are challenged, and climate change momentum is stalled, affecting the most vulnerable.

In line with this, the country increased its climate budget allotment under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for the Fiscal Year 2021. The theme, **“Reset, Rebound, and Recover: Investing for Resiliency and Sustainability,”** exhibits the need for collective and stronger resolve from the national government agencies to implement long-term and sustainable plans, programs, and projects aimed at stimulating and boosting economic activity nationwide while ensuring a greener pandemic recovery.

Through the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging institutionalized by the Climate Change Commission and the Department of Budget and Management through a Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2013-01, amended through JMC 2015-01, the tagged climate budget for 2021 amounts to PhP 282 billion – 21% higher compared to the previous fiscal year’s budget – which corresponds to about 6.26% of the total National Budget. Ninety seven percent (97%) of this is allotted for climate change adaptation.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a stark reminder that health, the economy, and nature are interconnected – a healthy planet delivers a healthy economy. It has shone a light on the domino effect that is triggered when one element is destabilized. Therefore, we must act immediately to protect our people and help them adapt and be more resilient to the impacts of climate change – with preferential attention to the poor, to the vulnerable, and to the marginalized sectors – and we are making progress by providing substantial budget to finance climate action.

The CCC extends its warmest thanks to the national government agencies for their full cooperation and commits to continue working with them to harmonize the CCET to other budgeting frameworks to ensure the country’s greener and sustainable recovery.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Emmanuel M. de Guzman".

SECRETARY EMMANUEL M. DE GUZMAN
Vice Chairperson and Executive Director
Climate Change Commission

July 2021
Manila, Philippines

Table of Contents

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Contains the rationale of the CCET, its legal & policy frameworks, budget circulars, institutional structures and coordination mechanisms

10 NATIONAL CLIMATE BUDGET AS PER GAA LEVEL

Summary and analysis of the approved national climate budget under the GAA for FY2021 of NGAs and GOCCs.

13 ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE BUDGET WITH CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA

Alignment of the approved government climate-budget PAPs to the seven thematic priorities and cross-cutting considerations of the NCCAP

20 HARMONIZATION PROCESS OF THE CCET TO THE PROGRAM CONVERGENCE BUDGETING (PCB)

Budgeting of the CCAM-DRR Cluster Analysis on the linkage of climate-tagged PAPs in both the CCET and PCB-RRP

32 WAYS FORWARD IN THE PHILIPPINE CLIMATE BUDGET SYSTEM

Activities to be conducted by the CCET Helpdesk for this fiscal year

35 ANNEXES

I – Climate Change-related Provisions under the GAA FY 2021
II – Nations' Investments to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions
III – Linkages between Gender & Development efforts and the National Climate Budgeting System
IV – Definition of Key Terms

List of Tables & Figures

	PAGE
PART I – BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	
Figure	
1 – Climate Budget Tagging Process at the National Level	13
PART II – NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE BUDGET AS GAA FY2021 LEVEL	
Charts	
1 – Percentage of National Climate Change Expenditures	14
2 – Top Agencies on CCET GAA Levels	15
Table	
1 – Approved Climate Budget allocation per agency	15
PART III – ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE BUDGET WITH THE CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA	
Charts	
3 – Climate Change-tagged Budget by National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) Strategic Priorities for FY2021 (GAA Figures)	17
4 – Food Security, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	18
5 – Water Sufficiency, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	20
6 – Ecological and Environmental Stability, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	22
7 – Human Security, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	24
8 – Climate Smart Industries and Services, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	26
9 – Sustainable Energy, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	28
10 – Knowledge and Capacity Development, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	29
11 – Cross-cutting, GAA FY2021 Climate Budget by Agency	31
Tables	
2 – Approve Climate Budget allocations per NCCAP Strategic Priorities	17
3 – Food Security allocations and its percentage per agency	19
4 – Water Sufficiency allocations and its percentage per agency	20
5 – Ecological and Environmental Stability allocations and its percentage per agency	23
6 – Human Security allocations and its percentage per agency	24
7 – Climate Smart Industries and Services allocations and its percentage per agency	27
8 – Sustainable Energy allocations and its percentage per agency	28

9 – Knowledge and Capacity Development allocations and its percentage per agency	30
10 – Cross-cutting allocations and its percentage per agency	31

PART IV – HARMONIZATION PROCESS OF THE CCET TO THE PROGRAM CONVERGENCE BUDGETING (PCB)

Chart

12 – Climate Approved Budgets under PCB-RRP by Department	33
13 – Entry Points of CCET and PCB-RRP Harmonization Process	34

Figure

2 – Map of the 22 Vulnerable Provinces and Four (4) Major Urban Cities	34
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ANNEX I – CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED PROVISIONS UNDER THE GAA FY 2021

Tables

11 – Climate Change-related General Provisions under the General Appropriations Act of FY2021	38
12 – Climate Change-related Special Provisions under the General Appropriations Act of FY2021	40

Figure

3 – TRACK strategy	46
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ANNEX II – NATIONS' INVESTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Table

13 – NDC Unconditional Policies and Measures	49
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Executive Summary

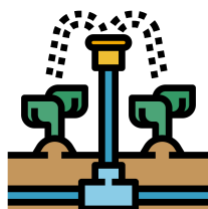
Despite the imposition of community quarantines and the coronavirus (COVID19), the Philippine government did not stop delivering climate actions. One of the key lessons with this current health crisis is that we as a country must ensure that we have adequate resources to address the needs of the citizens.

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 have increased its climate budget allotment under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of FY2021.

The GAA level national government institutions' climate budget in 2021 amounts to PHP 282 billion, which corresponds to about 6.26% of the total National Budget¹. Comparing to the previous fiscal year, the approved climate budget increased to 21%. This presents the strong resolved by the government to continue building the resilience of the country against the climate change, while battling the pandemic



Most of the investments on climate change are focused on climate change adaptation actions – PHP 273 billion. The Duterte administration emphasizes that surviving climate impacts requires the government's undivided attention. 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.

Meanwhile, the climate change mitigation investments includes Forest Protection Program, Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, and Traffic Management to reduce GHG emissions. Despite the country's miniscule carbon footprint on the globe, its investments in climate change mitigation signifies supports to the Philippine's vision to pursue a development path consistent with the 1.5°C global goal under the Climate Change Paris Agreement.



This Climate Budget Brief – General Appropriations Act FY2021 level contains the detailed information of climate-tagged Programs/Activities/Projects (PAPs) of the government for FY2021. This year's Brief also features the: (1) CCET's harmonization with the Program Convergence Budgeting – Risk Resiliency Program, (2) Monitoring process of the 2021 Climate Change-related GAA Provisions; (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 4,506 trillion National Budget law for Fiscal Year 2021
Clip Art images were sourced out from the flaticon.com. Images are credited to its creators.

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

1

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

The Philippine CCET is the country's strong resolve for climate reform to mobilized domestic financing and strengthen the delivery of its climate response.

What is CCET?

Considering the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, it was imperative for the government to support and prioritize climate actions.

In 2009, the Climate Change Act was enacted, a landmark climate policy that sets the mandate for the Philippines to mainstream climate change into government policy formulations, and to establish the Climate Change Commission (CCC) as the lead policy-making of the government on climate change.

When the Act was amended in 2012, the law mandated the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to undertake the formulation of the annual 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 government².

To implement the provisions of the law, the CCC and DBM with the help of the World Bank (WB), assessed the national budget and identified the need to mainstream climate change in budgeting and investment programming through the CCC and DBM.

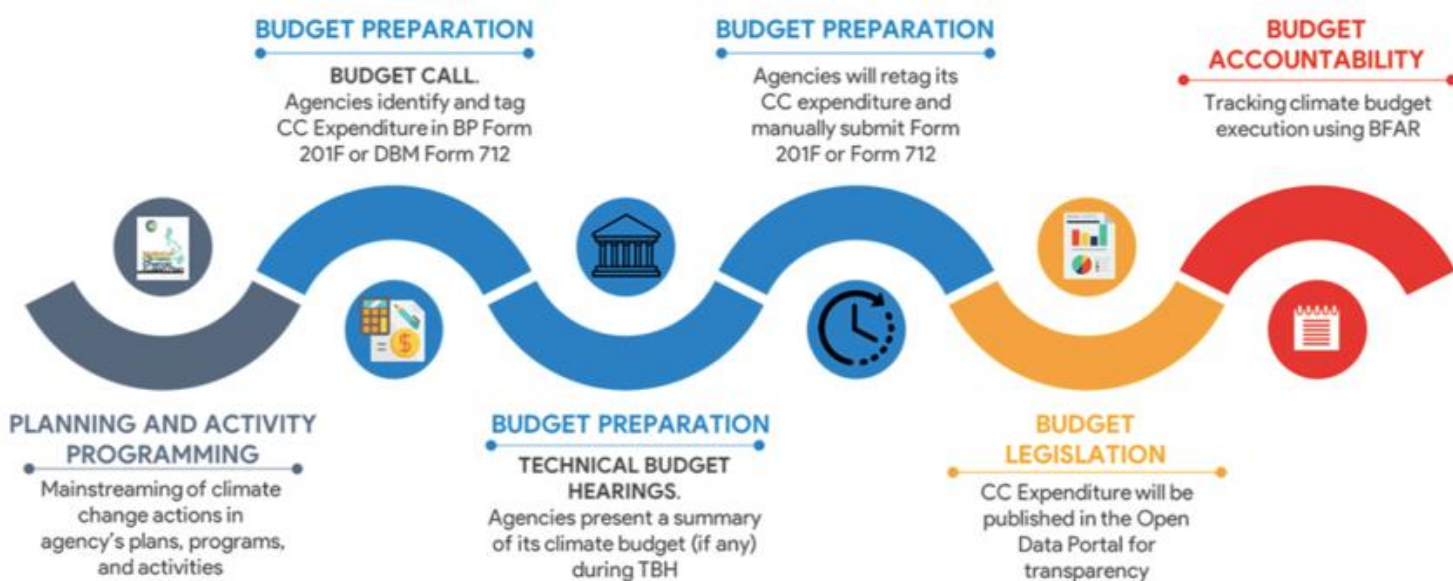
Building on the results of the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) done in 2013 and the ongoing public finance management (PFM), a climate budgeting framework was developed and implemented to sustain the country's climate reform initiatives in the form of CCET.

In the same year, the DBM and the CCC issued the JMC No. 2013-01 that provided the Guidelines in Tagging/Tracking Government Expenditures for Climate Change in the Budget Process.

In 2015, the JMC was amended to enhance the process, and institutionalize the functions of the help desk. The said policy issuance reinforces the government's transformative climate reforms, especially on mainstreaming climate change in its national budgeting process.

A counterpart issuance was also been done with the Department of Interior and Local Government for the guidelines in tagging and tracking of government's climate expenditures in the sub-national level.

² Section 15g of the Republic Act No. 10174 – People's Survival Fund Act of 2012

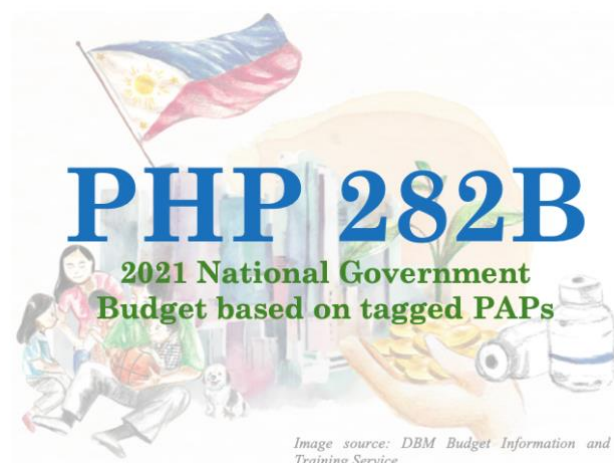


Climate Budget Tagging Process at the National Level

2

NATIONAL CLIMATE BUDGET AS PER GAA FY2021 LEVEL

The coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic might pause the economic activities, but not the impacts of climate change. Thus, the National Government Institutions have increased its climate budget allotment under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of FY2021.

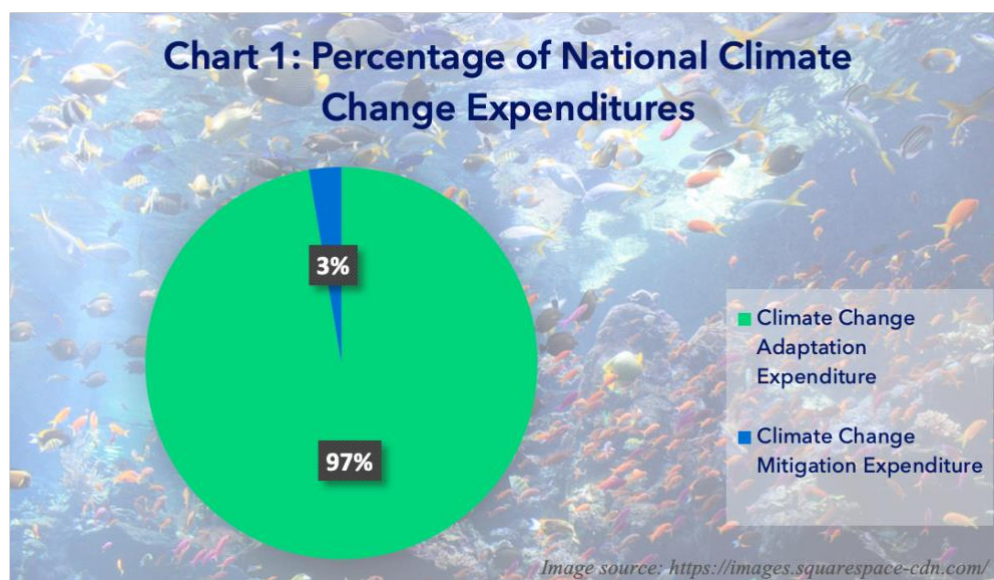


The GAA level national government institutions' climate budget in 2021 amounts to PHP 282 billion, which corresponds to about 6.26% of the total National Budget³. Overall, 34 agencies identified climate change-tagged

³ PHP 4,506 trillion National Budget law for Fiscal Year 2021

Programs, Activities, and Projects (PAPs) totaling to 15,178 PAPs across the whole country for this fiscal year.

Comparing to the previous fiscal year, the approved climate budget increased to 21%. This presents the strong resolved by the government to continue building the resilience of the country against the climate change, while battling the COVID19 pandemic.



In line with the national climate change agenda⁴, 97% of the approved climate budget is primarily designed to support climate change adaptation (compared with 96% in 2020). Climate Change adaptation tagged budgets are mainly directed to the construction and maintenance of flood mitigation structures and drainage systems.

Furthermore, adaptation PAPs also focused on resiliency-building government facilities and food systems (e.g. *climate-resilient crops, livestock and fisheries*).

Meanwhile, the approved 2021 climate change mitigation budget (3%) includes the Forest Protection Program, Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, and Traffic Management to reduce GHG emissions.

By looking at the impacts of the changing climate in the Philippines, the Nation's significant investment on climate change adaptation echoes the Philippine climate policy, namely, *Climate Change Adaptation will serve as the anchor strategy. Whenever applicable, mitigation actions shall also be pursued as a function of adaptation.*

Surviving climate impacts requires the government's undivided attention. The Philippines has, therefore, placed adaptation at the core of our long-term development strategies and has promoted national the focus on climate change adaptation to avert losses and build resilience.

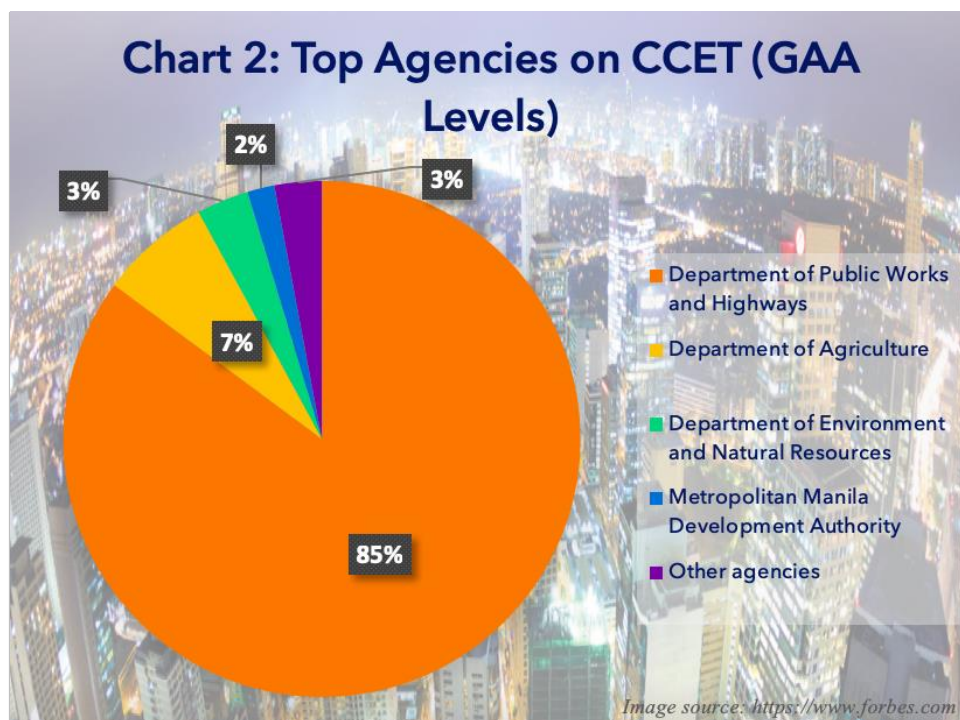
Despite the country's miniscule carbon footprint on the globe, its investments in climate change mitigation supports the Philippine's vision to pursue a

⁴ National Framework Strategy on Climate Change and National Climate Change Action Plan

development path consistent with the 1.5°C global target under the Climate Change Paris Agreement.

Climate Change Budget by Agency

Similar to the previous fiscal year, the FY 2021 climate budget request is also concentrated in very few NGAs. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) accounted for the majority of the total climate budget request for fiscal year FY 2021 (85% or PHP 240.5 billion).



Meanwhile, 13% of the total climate budget request are from the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA). The remaining two percent (2%) is distributed among the other 17 government institutions⁵.

Table 1 below shows the approved climate budget allocations per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DPWH	240,508,535	85.18 (85%)
DA	19,502,613	6.90 (7%)
DENR	9,227,815	3.27 (3%)
MMDA	4,775,619	1.69 (2%)
Other NGAs	8,349,924	2.96 (3%)

It is worthy to note that while these agencies tagged their PAPs on climate change in their budgets, the same are also incorporated in the Program Convergence Budgeting of the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change

⁵ National Government Agencies and Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations receiving budgetary support from the government

Adaptation and Mitigation-Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR). This symbolizes the continued commitment of agencies to address the challenges posed by the climate change through a whole-of-government a

3

ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE BUDGET WITH THE CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA

Climate Change Expenditure Tagging represents the nation's implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan

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.

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION 2011-2028 THEMATIC PRIORITIES



Food Security



Water Sufficiency



Ecosystem &
Environmental
Stability



Human Security



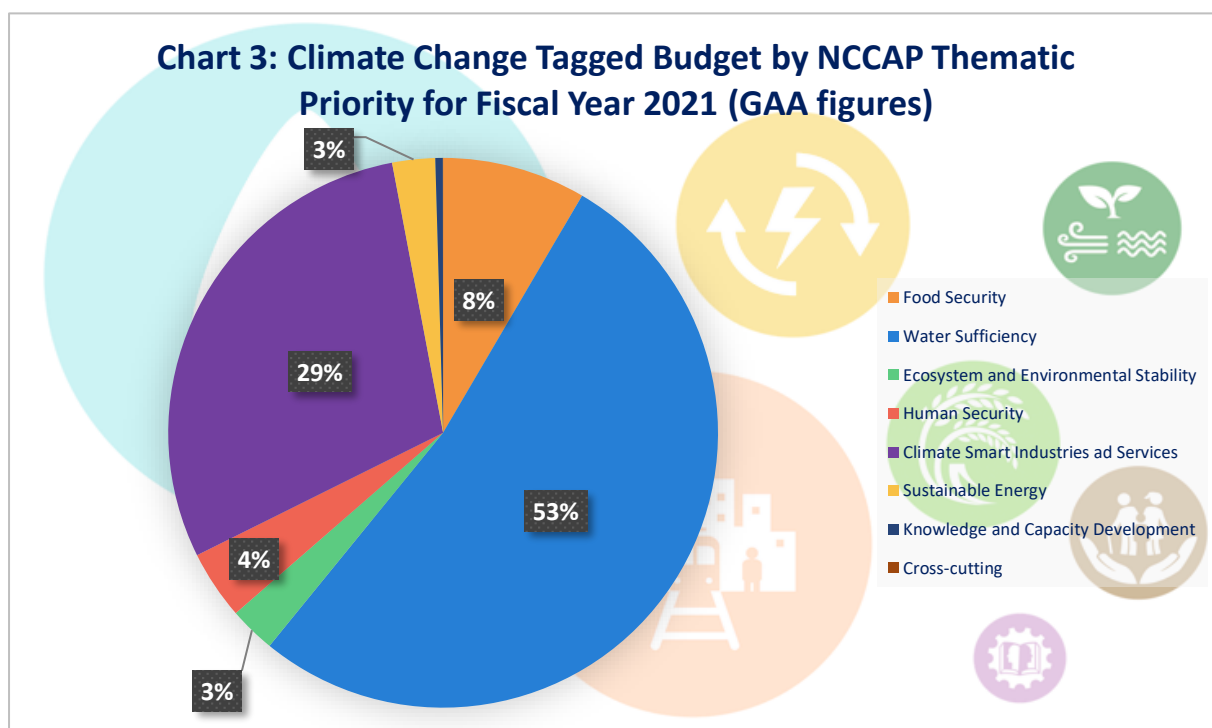
Climate Smart
Industries and
Services



Sustainable
Energy



Knowledge
and Capacity
Development



Knowledge and Capacity Development Strategic Priority (0.43%) and Cross Cutting strategies (0.015%) are part of Chart 2, but its percentage is not reflected due to its small percentage value compared to the overall total

The upward trend in national government climate budget 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 climate-resilient infrastructures under the BUILD.BUILD.BUILD program (PHP 49 billion more than 2020).

Most of climate allocations were focused on flood mitigation measures under the Water Sufficiency strategic priority (52% or PHP 148 billion) and construction of climate-resilient *BUILD.BUILD.BUILD* infrastructure programs under the Climate Smart Industries and Services strategic priority (29% or PHP 82 billion). These are mostly implemented by the DPWH and MMDA.

Another focus of the administration for this fiscal year is ensuring food security amidst the impacts of climate change and COVID19 pandemic. Almost PHP 24 billion was allocated to 'climate-proof' the agriculture and fisheries sector.

Out of the remaining FY2021 climate budget, PHP 11.4 billion will be earmarked under the Human Security, PHP 7.6 billion shall be allocated to the Ecological and Environmental Stability, PHP 7.1 billion is allocated for Sustainable Energy, PHP 1.2 billion for Knowledge and Capacity Development, and PHP 42 million for Cross-cutting programs (see *Table 2 for the complete breakdown*).

Table 2 below shows the approved climate budget allocations per NCCAP Strategic Priorities:

NCCAP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
Food Security	23,830,162	8.44% (8%)
Water Sufficiency	148,077,358	52.54% (53%)
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	7,692,983	2.72% (3%)

Human Security	11,428,903	4.04% (4%)
Climate Smart Industries and Services	82,928,873	29.3 (29%)
Sustainable Energy	7,122,061	2.52 (3%)
Knowledge and Capacity Development	1,242,064	0.43%
Cross-cutting	42,102	0.015%
TOTAL:	282,364,506	100%

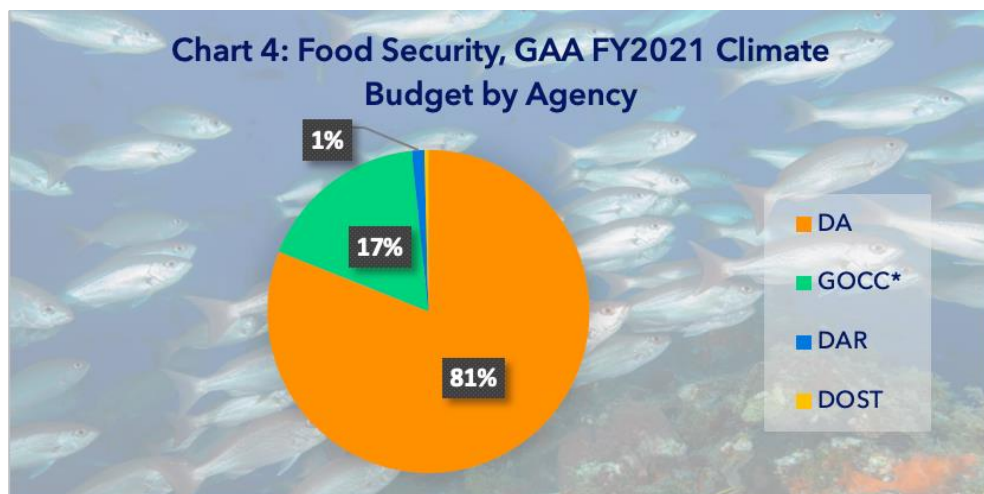
A

FOOD SECURITY

Ensuring availability, stability, accessibility, and affordability of safe and healthy food

The NCCAP identified Food Security (FS) as a strategic priority due to the country's dependency on the agriculture sector, and its innate vulnerability to climate risks and natural hazards. PHP 23.8 billion of the FY 2021 approved climate budgets were allocated to address the country's food security risks due to climate challenges.

The Department of Agriculture and its attached agencies accounts for the largest share of the FS allocation as it did in FY 2020 with PHP 23.4 billion. The Department of Agrarian Reform and the Department of Science and Technology also provided the same support with budget allocations amounting to PHP 301 million and PHP 19 million (see Chart 4).



*Referring to the approved climate budgets of the National Dairy Authority, and Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, Philippine Rice Research Institute, all under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture tagged to Food Security strategic priority

**DOST is part of the chart 4, but its percentage is not reflected due to its small percentage value compared to the overall total

Table 3 below shows the budget request FS allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DA	19,309,909	81%
GOCCs⁶	4,124,496	17.31% (17%)
DAR	301,012	1.26% (1%)
DOST	94,745	0.4%
TOTAL	23,830,162	100%

The DA's CCE are mainly concentrated on incorporating climate change and climate variability considerations in agricultural production, distribution systems, and irrigation policies and planning.

These climate allocations are also aligned with the government's COVID-19 recover strategy to ensure stable supply of food amidst the pandemic and climate change.

Furthermore, FS allocations cover programs and activities that develop climate-resilient crop and livestock production systems, technologies, and farmers' and fisherfolks' capacities in the country's banner programs, including the National Rice Program, National Livestock Program, National Corn Program, National High-Value Crops Development Program, and Organic Agriculture Program.

The DA has also allocated PHP 3.5 billion for the agricultural crop insurance program. The NCCAP Monitoring and Evaluation Report showed that the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), a GOCC under the DA, is developing a weather- based index crop insurance, which will allow farmers to recoup their investments from crop loss as a result of extreme weather.

Meanwhile, the DAR and DOST share the other remaining percentage of the Food Security strategic priority pie or PHP 395.7 million. Of this, DAR's CCE will fund the Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support for the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries. The program strengthens the resilience of smallholder farmers against adverse climate by improving their access to production technologies and crop diversification towards climate-resilient agriculture.

The DOST, on the other hand, will devote its CCE for the improvement of the information systems and database/resource networks to address climate-related FS issues.

⁶ Referring to the approved climate budgets of the National Dairy Authority, and Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, Philippine Rice Research Institute, all under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture

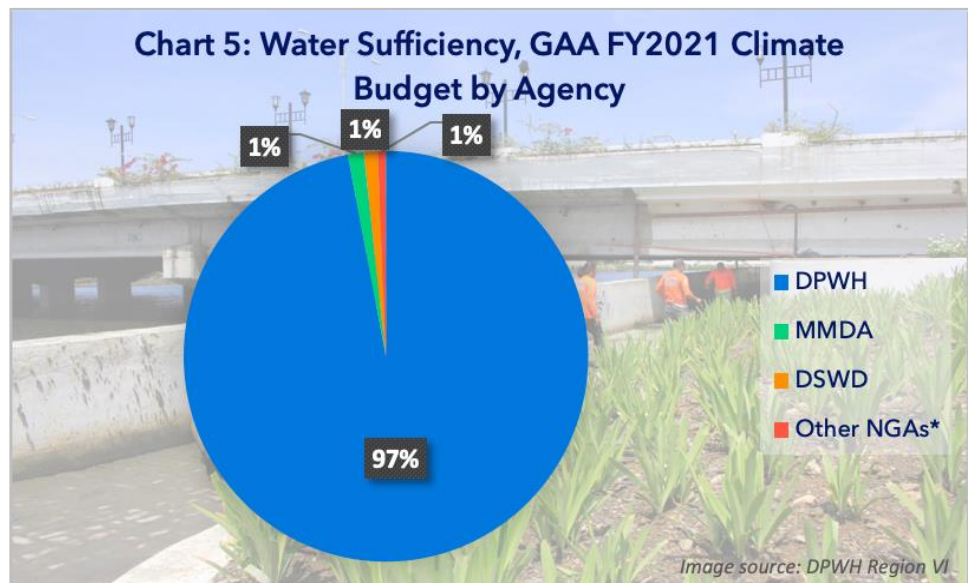
B

WATER SUFFICIENCY

Enhancing convergence and employing a comprehensive approach to address flood risk and water insufficiency

The NCCAP identified Water Sufficiency (WS) as a strategic priority due to the Philippines' vulnerability to extreme weather events such as typhoons and flooding, coupled with encroachment in waterways and massive urbanization. To address this, 52% or PHP 148 billion of the climate budgets in FY 2021 is invested to promote WS.

Under the FY 2021 GAA climate-tagged budget, the majority of the WS programs come from two implementing agencies namely the DPWH and MMDA. The remaining allocations are shared between the DSWD, DENR, DA, and DOST–Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) (see Chart 5).



*Referring to the approved climate budgets of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Science and Technology tagged under the Water Sufficiency Strategic Priority

Table 4 below shows the budget request WS allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DPWH	143,590,509	96.97 (97%)
MMDA	1,910,209	1.29 (1%)
DSWD	1,617,741	1.09 (1%)
Other NGAs: (1%)		
DENR	641,036	0.43
DA	178,816	0.12
DOST	139,047	0.093
TOTAL	148,077,358	100%

The FY 2021 GAA climate budget for WS spreads across 4,068 PAPs, intended to address mostly flood control, flood mitigation, and drainage.

As shown in Chart 5, almost 97% of the climate budget pie comes from the DPWH. The infrastructure agency's CCE mainly concentrated in the Flood Risk Management, and Construction / Repair / Rehabilitation / Improvement of Various Infrastructure of Water Management Facilities Roads and Bridges.

Other agencies also identified and requested the following strategies to address climate and flood risk:

- *Metropolitan Manila Flood Control Program* (PHP 1.9 billion): The MMDA provides support through maintenance and rehabilitation of 90 flood mitigation structures and projects in the Metro Manila area.
- *Flood Forecasting and Warning Program* (PHP 139 million): The DOST-PAGASA provides crucial services of generating flood forecast and information important to climate response, especially for early warning to the communities. The requested climate budget will focus on the establishment of an Integrated Hydrological Data Management System (HDMS) for Flood Forecasters.

In line with DPWH's responsibility to lead in implementing Republic Act No. 6716 (Rainwater Catchment Law) for the installation of Rainwater Collection System (RWCS) in public schools and other state facilities, the Department allocated PHP 920 million to continue the installation of RWCS in the country's public properties. Currently, there is a total of 14,455 RWCS have been installed in DPWH Offices, public buildings, public markets and public schools⁷.

Aside from climate and flood-related programs in the WS, a PHP 1.6 billion was proposed by the DSWD to support access to safe water supply for its disaster response and rehabilitation program. In addition, the DENR and its attached agencies (EMB, NWRB and PCSDS) allocated PHP 641 million to support activities on Integrated Water Resource Management and Governance, and Sustainable Water Supply.

⁷ As per coordination with the DPWH, reporting of FY2020 figures is still ongoing (reporting DPWH Field Offices was affected by the community quarantines caused by the CoVID19 pandemic).

C

**ECOLOGICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
STABILITY**

&

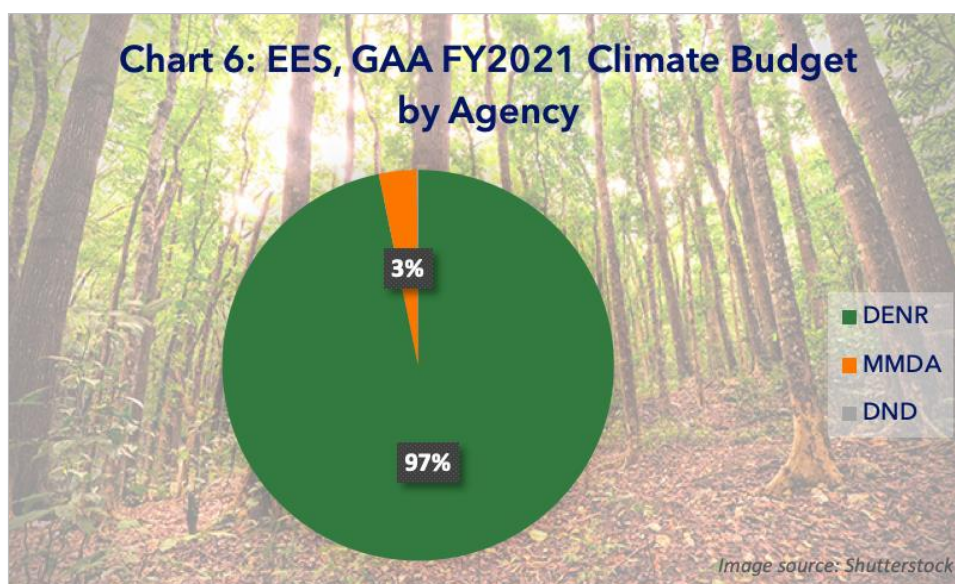
Increasing resiliency of ecological systems are investment for a sustainable future

The NCCAP Ecological and Environmental Stability (EES) strategic priority aims to achieve the protection and rehabilitation of critical ecosystems, and the restoration of ecological services.

Under the FY2021 GAA, the DENR leads the climate budget efforts under the EES thematic priority, with additional support on environmental protection and enforcement of environmental laws from the MMDA and DND-AFP.

Of the total EES climate budget for FY 2021, almost 97% or PHP 7.4 billion will go to the DENR, which provided a substantial share on both climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

PAPs under CCA are intended to conserve and protect existing watershed and protected areas from degradation directly and indirectly linked to the changing climate. While, PAPs under CCM focuses on activities related to reforestation, afforestation and deforestation that will increase the country's forest cover and carbon dioxide sequestration – the largest GHG concentration in the atmosphere.



DND is part of the chart 6, but its percentage is not reflected due to its small percentage value compared to the overall total

The remaining budget share was requested by the MMDA (3.13% or PHP 240.5 million) and the DND-AFP (0.1% or PHP 7.6 million). The MMDA program shall support the greening programs of the DENR in the capital, while the DND-PA's climate budget is aimed to support the DENR's enforcement of forest protection laws and issuances.

Table 5 below shows the budget request EES allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DENR	7,444,794	96.77% (97%)
MMDA	240,574	3.13% (3%)
DND-AFP	7,615	0.1%
TOTAL	7,692,983	100%

Furthermore, PHP 1.5 billion was programmed for this fiscal year under the DENR to implement the Manila Bay Rehabilitation Program that will contribute to the country's problem on wastewater, which is a major contributor of GHG emissions in the waste sector. This program is one of the committed policies and measures under the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to avoid and reduce the Philippines' GHG emissions.

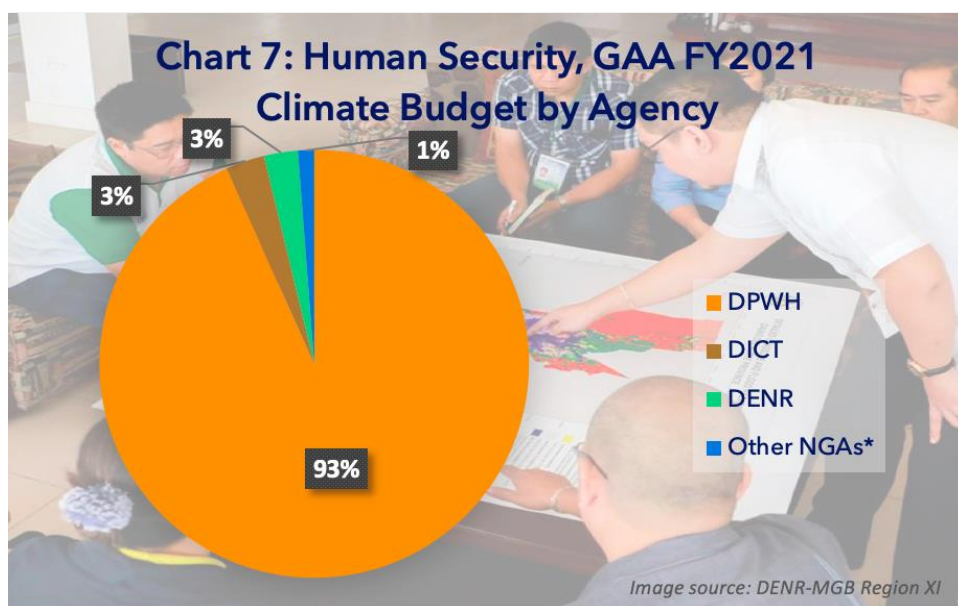
D

HUMAN SECURITY

Increasing human resilience to decrease vulnerability to current climate-induced disasters

The NCCAP Human Security (HS) strategic priority aims to reduce the risks of women and men to climate change and disasters. All of the HS-tagged PAPs for the this fiscal year is dedicated for climate adaptation actions.

The DPWH, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), and DENR comprise the majority of the HS component (see Chart 7).



*Referring to the approved climate budgets of the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority, Department of Science and Technology, Department of National Defense-Office of Civil Defense, Department of Agriculture, and Climate Change Commission tagged under the Human Security strategic priority

Table 6 below shows the budget request HS allocations per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DPWH	10,663,947	93.31% (93%)
DICT	334,456	2.92% (5%)
DENR	291,038	2.55% (5%)
Other NGAs (1%)		
MMDA	75,000	0.66%
DOST	22,434	0.2%
DND-OCD	17,481	0.15%
DA	13,888	0.12%
CCC	10,659	0.09%
TOTAL	693,788	100%

The following are the key PAPs for this thematic priority:

- **Government Emergency Communication System (GECS).** This system is the banner program of the DICT that provides ICT services to disaster stricken areas in the country. Amounting to PHP 334 million, the program ensures seamless communications and internet connection during a disaster situation or national emergency.

This innovative technology aims to support the in the whole-of-government approach to CCAM-DRR through communicating climate- and disaster-related emergency information to relevant populations and communities. Currently, the DICT is using this program to provide continued connectivity among government agencies, hospitals, and public spaces amid quarantine measures meant to contain the spread of COVID19.

- Mainstreaming CCAM-DRR in local communities and generating maps with climate-related information are the main PAPs of DENR attached agencies:
 - **Geological Assessment for Risk Reduction and Resiliency.** The Mines and Geosciences Bureau of the DENR allocated PHP 271 million to further assess the vulnerability and risk exposure to geohazards of key infrastructures nationwide. This program shall also provide climate change adaptation and mitigation-disaster risk management decision support tool like hazard maps to local government executives.
 - **Resource Assessment and Mapping.** Amounting to PHP 18 million, this program of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority provides fundamental mapping dataset on the country's land cover, coastal resources, low-lying areas vulnerable to sea-level rise, tenurial instruments, and upland/forestland population. These information provides baseline information to policy and decision makers on climate change mitigation and adaptation studies at various levels.
- **Empowering Sectors on DRRM for Resiliency.** Under the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the climate budget in the amount of PHP 17 million is allocated to lead emergency response, preparedness, and post-disaster management. Additionally, OCD shall support building knowledge and enhancing capacities for community- and local-level CCAM-DRR initiatives. These will include providing assistance to Local Government Units (LGUs) in enhancing their local disaster risk reduction and management plans, and creating official hazard and risk assessment maps for select LGUs.
- **Community Liaison to Climate Change Stakeholders.** Under the Climate Change Commission, the budget in the amount of PHP 10.6 million aims to build the capacities of national government agencies and LGUs as climate change front-liners, through the delivery of capacity-building and technical assistance on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The PAPs under the DPWH, MMDA and DOST supports the government's human security efforts to mainstream climate change in national and local plans, and to conduct risk and vulnerability assessment important for climate change and COVID19 pandemic decision-making process.

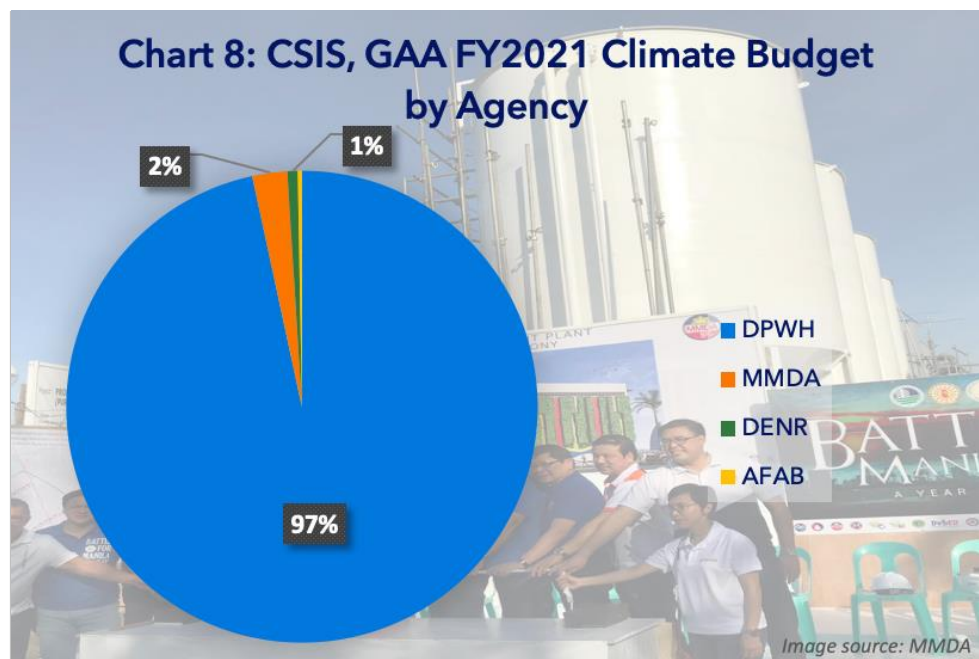
E

CLIMATE-SMART INDUSTRIES & SERVICES

Developing, promoting, and sustaining climate-resilient, eco-efficient, and environment-friendly industries, services, and infrastructure

Approved climate budgets for the Climate-Smart Industries and Services (CSIS) strategic priority centers on building and strengthening climate-smart cities, and to address the twin challenges posed by climate change and diseases.

The following government institutions belong under this thematic priority: DPWH, MMDA, Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), DENR-Office of the Secretary (OSEC), DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), and the DENR- Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS).



AFAB is part of the chart 8, but its percentage is not reflected due to its small percentage value compared to the overall total

Table 7 below shows the budget request CSIS allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DPWH	80,118,995	96.61% (97%)
MMDA	1,989,973	2.4% (2%)
DENR	582,015	0.7 (1%)
AFAB	273,890	0.29%
TOTAL	82,928,873	100%

The biggest chunk of the approved climate budget for CSIS, with an allocation of PHP 80.4 billion or equivalent to almost 97% of the climate budget pie, is centered on designing and constructing new buildings with climate risk considerations.

Another major PAP under this priority area is the implementation of solid waste disposal and management of designated sanitary landfill facilities. Of this, MMDA has allocated PHP 1.9 billion, while the DENR-EMB has provided PHP 376 million.

Meanwhile, the PHP 2.7 million from the DENR-PCSDS shall cover the promotion and establishment of centers for skills and sustainable development in the Palawan island.

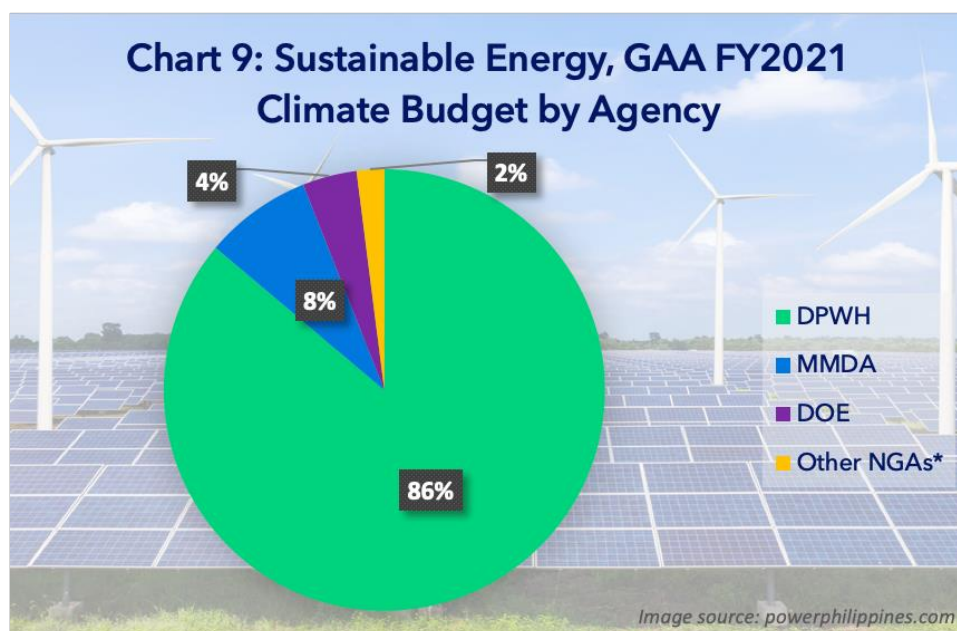
F

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Developing resilient roads with cleaner vehicles and promoting renewable and efficient energy

Vital to the economic growth of the Philippines is a stable, secured, and sustainable energy, which is the focus of this strategic priority. For this fiscal year, the approved climate budget for Sustainable Energy (SE) strategic priority amounts to PHP 1.2 billion (12% increase compared to the FY2020 SE climate budget).

For FY 2021, the Environmentally Sustainable Transport and Climate-resilient Energy and Transport Infrastructure sub-strategic priorities have the most number of climate-tagged PAPs. The DPWH, MMDA, Department of Energy (DOE), DA-Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority (PFDA) and DOST comprise the departments/agencies under this strategic priority.



**Referring to the approved climate budgets of the Department of Science and Technology and Department of Agriculture tagged under the Sustainable Energy strategic priority*

Table 8 below shows the budget request Sustainable Energy allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DPWH	6,135,084	86.14% (86%)
MMDA	559,863	7.86% (8%)
DOE	283,650	3.98% (4%)
Other NGAs (2%)		
DA-PFDA	137,249	1.92%
DOST-NRCP	6,215	0.087%
TOTAL	7,122,061	100%

The majority of the SE allocation (86%) are under the DPWH, which will be utilized for preliminary/feasibility studies on government road projects.

The MMDA's share of the CCE for SE will fund the Metro Manila's Traffic Management Programs to counter-measure the environmental effects of traffic woes of the Metropolitan Manila that contributes to the GHG emissions in the transport sector.

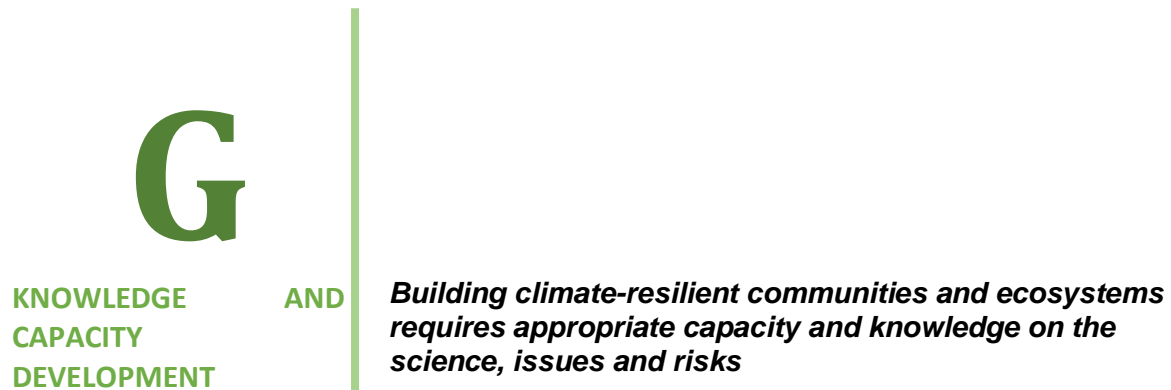
The third largest share comes from the DOE amounting to PHP 283million, wherein all of its climate-tagged PAPs are intended to reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector through its banner programs namely: (1) National and Regional Energy Planning Program; (2) Renewable Energy Development Program; (3) Household Electrification Development Program; (4) Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program; and (5) Alternative Fuels and Technologies Program.

The Energy Efficiency Program of the DOE has been identified as one of the Philippines NDC policies and measures to avoid and reduce GHG emissions

as part of the country's commitment to global climate action.

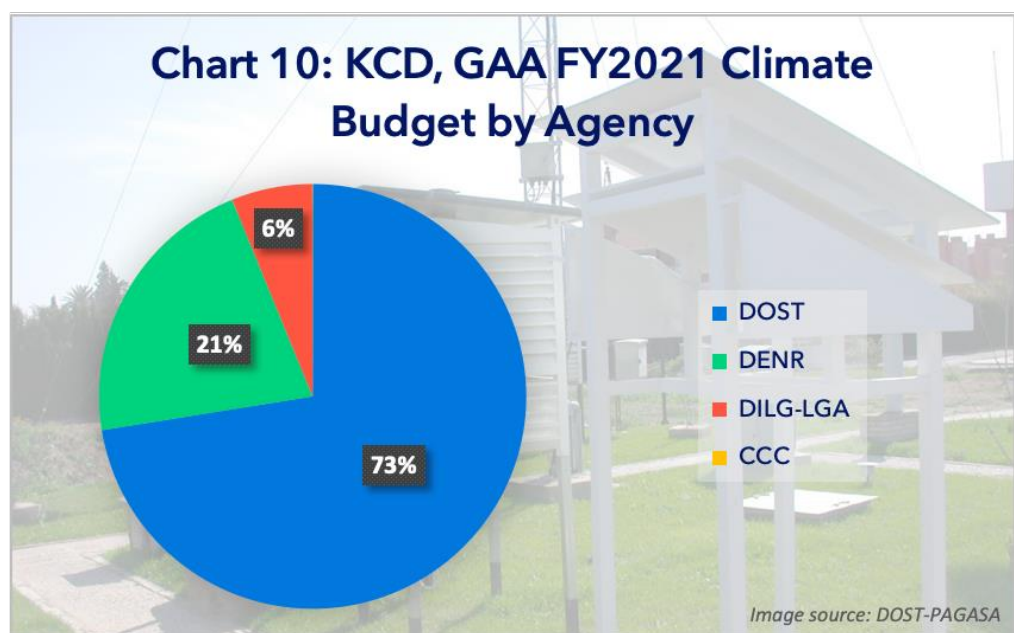
While, the DA-PFDA climate budget in the amount of PHP 137 million will cover the construction of a climate-resilient seaport.

Lastly, the DOST-NRCP's PHP 6.2 million climate budget proposal is for the integration of GHG emission researches in the National Research System for Basic Research.



The COVID19 pandemic has accelerated the global transition towards the Information Age. This era marks the beginning of the need for data and information technology.

Linking to climate change, enhancing knowledge on climate change is just as critical as improving the infrastructure to be resilient to its impacts. Climate actions based on science and evidence-based information is vital to advance Filipino women's and men's climate resilience.



CCC is part of the chart 10, but its percentage is not reflected due to its small percentage value compared to the overall total

The PHP 1.2 billion allocated for Knowledge and Capacity Development (KCD) Strategic Priority's is broken down into PAPs of the following agencies: DOST, through its attached agencies⁸, DENR-NAMRIA, CCC and DILG-LGA.

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

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
DOST (73%)		
DOST-OSEC	135,364	11%
DOST-PAGASA	462,581	37.24%
DOST-PCHRD	10,500	0.85%
DOST-PCIEERD	35,028	3%
DOST-PHIVOLCS	239,791	19.30%
DOST-SEI	16,632	1.34%
DENR (21%)		
DENR-OSEC	149,758	12.06%
DENR-NAMRIA	115,986	9.34%
DILG-LGA	76,000	6.12%
CCC	424	0.034%
TOTAL	1,242,064	100%

Of the total KCD climate budget, 37% or PHP 462.5 million is allocated for the DOST-PAGASA to support weather, climate, and flood forecasting and warning services.

Following the DOST-PAGASA is the DOST-PHIVOLCS (PHP 239.7 million) and DENR agencies (PHP 265.7 million) for the studies related to climate change adaptation. The DOST-PCHRD allocated PhP 10.5 million for research on climate change and health.

Meanwhile, the remaining climate budget (PHP 263 million) is for KCD actions that will support: (1) research, development and extension work for CCAM-DRR; and (2) capacity-building and development-related activities on climate change under these agencies: DOST agencies (OSEC, PCIEERD, SEI), DILG-LGA, and CCC.

⁸ Office of the Secretary, Philippine Council for Health, Research and Development (PCHRD), Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (PCIEERD), Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), Science Education Institute (SEI), and the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)

H

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

Climate Change Action as a cross-cutting strategy towards the Philippines' sustainable development

The NCCAP recognizes that certain PAPs in the government's climate budget cut across various strategic priorities and sectors. Developing convergence planning, coordination and financing related to climate change are examples of these PAPs.

In this year's Climate Budget, the CCC, DENR-PCSDS and Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) have identified programs for climate convergence planning and coordination.

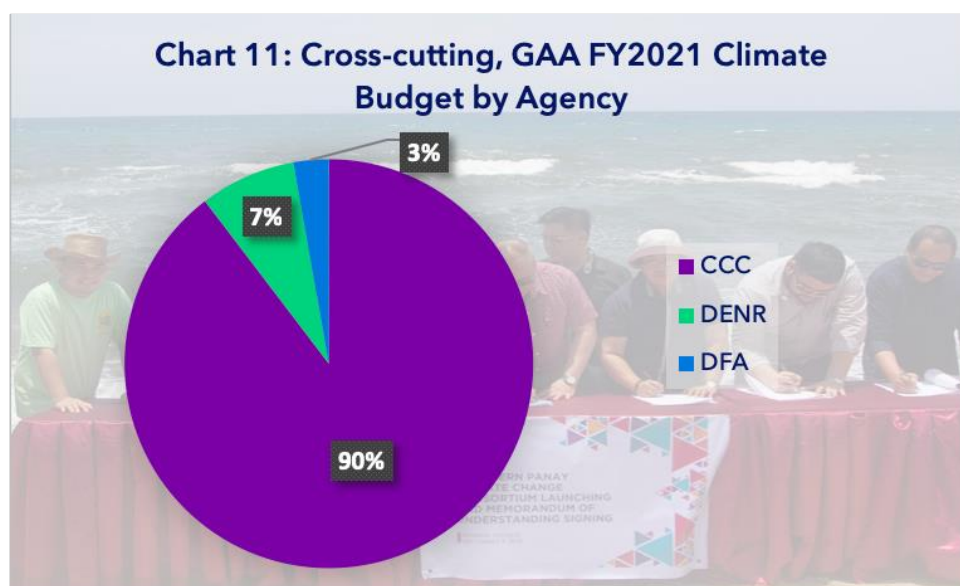


Table 10 below shows the budget request Crosscutting allocations and its percentage per agency:

AGENCY	FY 2021 CCET ALLOCATIONS (in thousand pesos)	% OF CCET ALLOCATIONS
CCC	37,738	89.63% (90%)
DENR-PCSDS	3,188	7.57% (7%)
DFA	1,176	2.79% (3%)
TOTAL	42,102	100%

The CCC, as the lead agency on mainstreaming climate change, spearheads the crosscutting strategies and actions in climate change adaptation and mitigation. PHP 37.7 million (almost 90% of the crosscutting priorities) is programmed by the Commission to set the policy direction, planning, and monitor of the national and local climate change.

The DENR-PCSDS sets PHP 3 million to fund knowledge and research management for economic and policy-making activities on climate change-related actions on the Palawan island.

Lastly, the DFA programmed PHP 1.1 million to support the CCC and relevant government agencies in setting policy direction and monitoring of climate change in international climate change negotiations and other international climate change diplomatic activities.

4

HARMONIZATION PROCESS OF THE CCET & THE 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

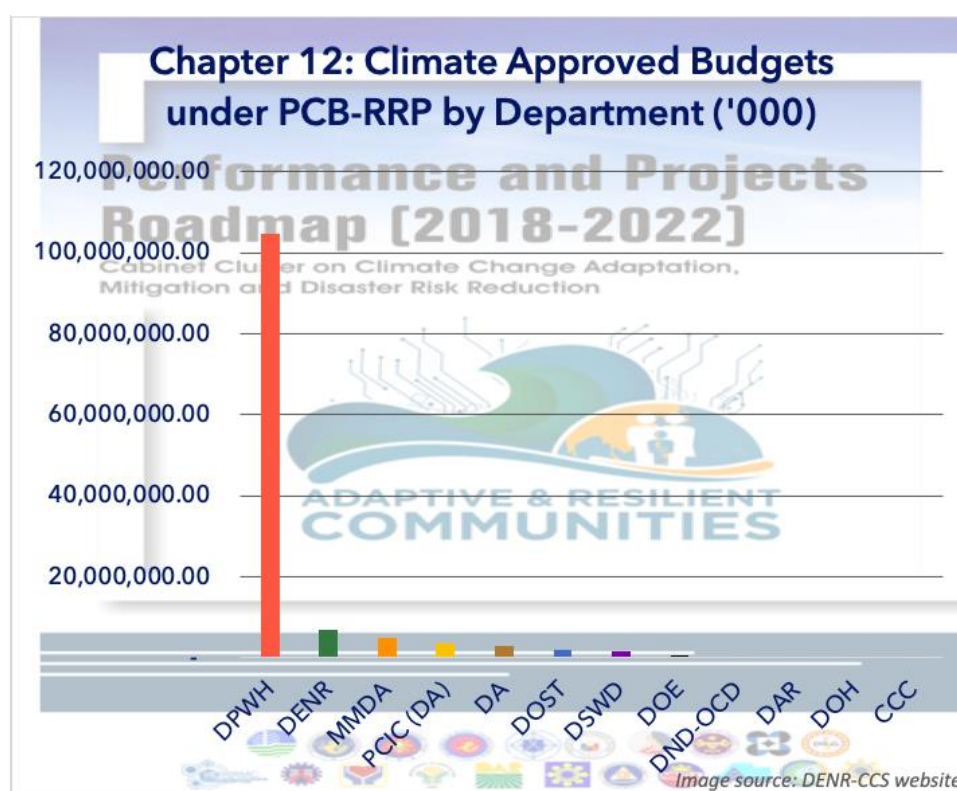
All of these are aligned with the Philippine Development Plan 2016-2022, and have direct and indirect links to the NCCAP 2011-2028.

As part of the national budget preparation for FY2021, the CCAM-DRR agencies proposed 102 programs for PCB.

Under the FY 2021 Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF), the RRP amounts to PHP 128 billion reflecting a whole-of-government CCAM-DRR coordination among the Cluster's 12 member agencies.

The FY 2021 approved climate budget is 10% higher compared to the FY2020 levels (PHP 115 billion).

Below is the distribution of PAPs per member agency of the CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster:

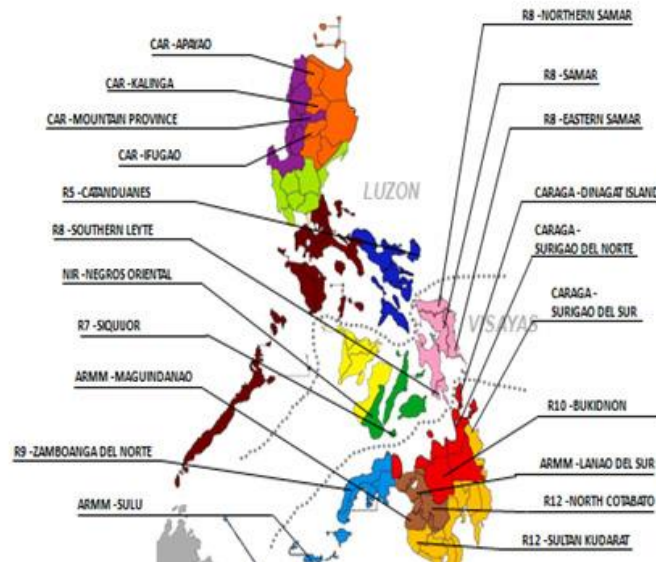


A total of 12 participating agencies submitted their proposed PCB PAPs. As mandated under the National Budget Memorandum No. 136 s. 2020 (Budget Priorities Framework for FY 2021), these PAPs were reviewed and aligned with the priority policies, strategies and projects of the Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) Technical Working Group on Anticipatory and Forward Plan. This is to ensure that these CCAM-DRR responses also contributes to the pandemic recovery efforts of the government.

Efforts to harmonize the CCET and PCB-RRP process

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.



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 be 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.

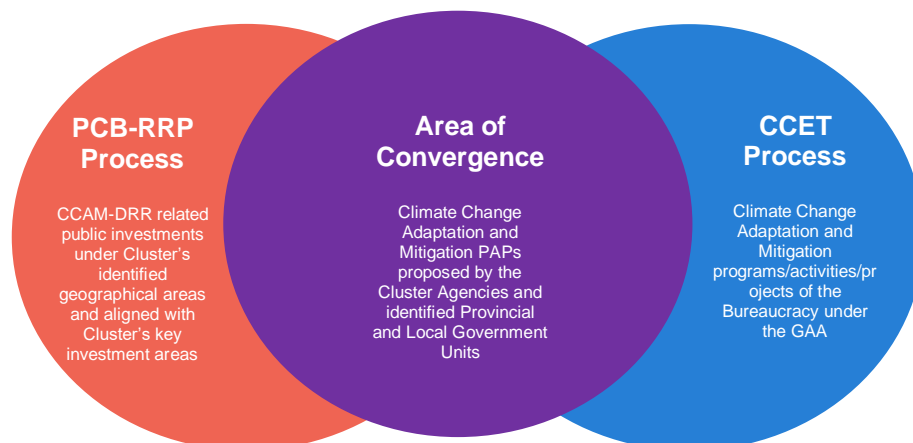


Chart 13: Entry point of the CCET and PCB-RRP Harmonization Process

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 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.

The current study is also looking on how this harmonization effort complements with the implementation of the *Mandanas Ruling* and reinforces the targeted local government units actions against the impacts of climate change.

5

WAYS FORWARD IN THE PHILIPPINE CLIMATE BUDGET SYSTEM

Over the last fiscal years, the CCET at the National Government level continues to increase the investment, programming and mobilization of climate budgets to address climate change.

Since 2014, the CCC and DBM progressively improved the tools and processes used in CCET towards improved planning, prioritization, budgeting and reporting of the Philippines' climate response. The quality of CCET and the process of climate budgeting have been refined progressively to strengthen coordination and to improve the relevance and usefulness of results.

As such, the following observations may be considered in refining the CCET process, as outlines in the current JMC:

1. *Limited Quality Assurance and Review (QAR) submissions from the State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and Government Owned- and Controlled-Corporations (GOCCs)*

Despite the increase in climate budgets tagged to CCET this FY2021, the Helpdesk observes the minimal submission of CCET QARs from the GOCCs, and none from the SUCs.

During the first CCET Virtual Orientation last April 2020, the DBM clarified that GOCCs receiving budgetary support from the Government are required to tag their budgets to CCET. For the FY2021 Budget Call, only 6 out of 54 GOCCs receiving budgetary support from the government submitted QAR forms, while there is none in the SUCs.

The low turnout of SUC submission to the CCET QAR requirement may be attributed to the lack of representation during the virtual orientations conducted.

2. *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.

In 2021 Budget Preparation, only 37 national government institutions submitted QARs.

While the CCC and DBM continues to implement and raise awareness on CCET through the inclusion in the National and Corporate Budget Calls, and conduct of orientation, only 34 national government instrumentalities submitted QARs out of the 366⁹ National Government Agencies and Instrumentalities. Only one (1) agency¹⁰ submitted a “No Climate Change Expenditure” report to the CCC.

3. *Track, Monitor, and Report climate change-related expenditures*
Currently, the CCET presents climate-tagged budgets per NCCAP strategic priorities and crosscutting strategies. While, the JMC mentioned ‘climate change expenditures’, the data being generated is only at the budget level. The figures of utilized public resources tagged on climate change against the approved budget is yet to be collected and coordinated amongst the relevant oversight agencies.

To address these observations, the CCET Helpdesk intends to deliver the following interventions:

1. *Coordinate with relevant oversight agencies to increase submission of SUCs and GOCCs CCET QARs*
The limited submissions from SUCs and GOCCs over the past years have been attributed to the small number of attendees from these institutions from the previous CCET Orientations. Given this, the Helpdesk is planning to include and collaborate with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and Governance Commission on GOCCs (GCG) – the oversight agencies for SUCs and GOCCs.

⁹ Based on the listing under the DBM FY2021 NEP data

¹⁰ DA – National Meat Inspection Service.

These agencies can help the CCC and DBM in communicating the activities and requirements, and ensure SUCs' and GOCCs' participation in CCET. Furthermore, the Regional Development Councils will also be included to ensure that the planning of climate change is aligned with the regional development priorities.

2. *Strengthen the technical assistance and support of the Helpdesk to agencies to ensure compliance on the CCET*

As the DBM and CCC strictly enforce the submission, evaluation, and approval of the QAR, the Helpdesk shall strengthen and continuously offer technical assistance and support to agencies to ensure that their submission is not merely a compliance, but also the implementation of the climate change agenda.

3. *Develop measures to track, monitor, and report climate change-related expenditures without creating undue burden and process to the agencies*

The CCET framework currently captures the budget component in its tracking system. The Helpdesk is looking on tracking, monitoring, and reporting the expenditure and utilization of the approved climate budgets. Strategies like revising the current data capture forms with the DBM, and including the Commission on Audit is being sought in this initiative.

Aside from this fixes, the Climate Change Commission, in close coordination with the Department of Budget and Management and the Department of Interior and Local Government (for local government), is evaluating the CCET process for improvement that will yield information useful for technical advisory/guidance, policy issuance, and related decision-making processes. This work is being done with support from the World Bank¹¹.

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.

¹¹ Under the Accelerated Climate Investments in the Philippines Technical Assistance

ANNEX I

CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED PROVISIONS UNDER THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FY2021

Based on the Republic Act No. 11518 or the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of 2021, there were five (5) General and 29 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.

This year, the CCC shall continue to harness collaboration with relevant government agencies in linking the CCET to the climate change-related GAA provisions. Also, this activity will utilize the coordination and convergence with participating NGAs¹² in defining the allocation of domestic funds for climate action.

Below are the Climate Change Provisions from the General Appropriations Act FY2021:

General Provisions

SECTION	GENERAL PROVISION
Section 27	<p>Implementation of Infrastructure Projects. The following requirements shall be observed in the implementation of infrastructure projects...:</p> <p>(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</p>

¹² CCC, DA, DAR, DBM, DepEd, SUCs, DENR, DOE, DFA, DOH, DILG, DPWH, DOST, DOT, NCIP, TESDA, CHED, NIA

	renovation of government buildings and facilities, including schools and hospitals;
Section 28	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.
Section 36	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in All Agency Programs and Projects. All agencies of the government should implement project incorporating risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and where feasible, climate change mitigation.</p> <p>To ensure that the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measure are appropriate in light of intensifying hazards, all national government projects should be subjected to multi-scenario, probabilistic analysis. For this purpose, the Climate Change Commission 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.</p> <p>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 their organization 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.</p>
Section 39	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 40	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	SPECIAL PROVISION
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	<p>Section 1. 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.</p> <p>Section 2. Data Ecosystem for Climate Action. The CCC, in coordination with the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and other national government agencies concerned, shall establish a data ecosystem for climate action to build up quality decision support tools for climate change adaptation and mitigation that are science-based and tailored to the needs and priorities of the country.</p> <p>Section 3. Local Climate Change Action (LCCAP) Quality Assurance and Review. The CCC, in coordination with the Department of Interior and Local Government and Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, shall formulate and issue the LCCAP Quality Assurance and Review Guidelines to ensure the observance by local government units of the minimum quality standards in preparing their respective LCCAPS.</p>
Department of Agriculture (DA)	<p>Section 18 Climate Resilience of Agricultural Communities. The DA, in coordination with the Climate Change Commission, shall endeavor to increase the climate resilience of agricultural communities through the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure projects and the distribution and development of seeds, which are optimally adaptive to present and future climate conditions.</p> <p>The DA shall promote the establishment of climate field schools and conduct seminars and trainings for LGU, farmers, and fisherfolk on the use climate information and the benefits of rainwater catchments and organic farming approaches, among other elements of sustainable land use.</p>

Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	<p>Section 5 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. The DAR, in consultation with the other relevant agencies, shall provide, as such as possible, support to all Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) to strengthen their climate resilience, including the conduct of climate and disaster risk assessments, provision of capacity-building on value-adding activities and non-farm livelihood options, enhancing access to innovative agricultural insurance coverage such as weather index-based insurance, and enhancing their capacity to adopt climate-resilient technologies. The DAR, in coordination with other relevant agencies, shall also capacitate the ARCs in the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency, ecological solid waste management, sustainable land use as organic farming approaches and the use of rainwater catchments.</p>
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	<p>Section 1 Climate Budget Tagging. The Department of Budget and Management (DBM), in coordination with the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), shall as much as possible ensure that national government agencies, state universities and colleges, and government-owned and -controlled corporations tag their programs and activities on climate change adaptation and mitigation in accordance with the DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 2015-01, and local government units (LGUs) tag their climate budget in their annual investment plans pursuant to DBM-CCC-DILG JMC No. 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 development process.</p>
Department of Education (DepEd)	<p>Section 18 The K to 12 Curriculum. The DepEd shall include in its K to 12 curriculum modules on <i>Epikong Bayan</i> and indigenous knowledge systems pertaining to agriculture of the environment, and tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The DepEd shall also ensure that the laws in the protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction and management are integrated in the regular subject both in public and private schools.</p> <p>Section 24 Last Mile Schools Program. (b) Construction of Administration and Climate Change Emergency Storage and Shelter (ACCESS) building which may include the 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.</p>

State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)	<p>Section 11 Technical Support to Local Government Units. SUCs in coordination with the Climate Change Commission and the Department of the Interior and Local Government, shall support local government units in the preparation and enhancement of Local Climate Change Action Plans and Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plans, including the conduct of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment, and cascading of relevant climate-related capacities and technologies.</p>
Department of Natural Resources (DENR)	<p>Section 4 Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy. The amount of One Billion Five Hundred Fifty Three Million Five Hundred Three Thousand Pesos (P1,553,503,000) 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. 17947-48 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.</p> <p>Section 5 National Greening Program. The amount of Three Billion One Hundred Fifty Eight Million One Hundred Nine Thousand Pesos (P3,158,109,000) appropriated under Forest Development, Rehabilitation, Maintenance and Protection shall be used for the implementation of the National Greening Program (NGP).</p> <p>Section 6 Climate Change Information Management System. The DENR, pursuant to its mandate under the Climate Change Act, shall oversee the establishment and maintenance of a Climate Change Information Management System and Network, including climate change risks, activities and investments. The DENR, in coordination with the Climate Change Commission, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Information and Communications Technology, Office of Civil Defense, and other agencies concerned, shall integrate climate change-related information, including climate and disaster risk assessments, in the Philippines geoportal to enhance understanding on climate risks and apply in national and local development planning and program implementation.</p>
Department of Natural Resources	<p>Section 2 Reduction of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants. The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), in</p>

Resources (DENR) – Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	coordination with the Climate Change Commission, National Solid Waste Management Commission, Department of Health, and Department of Transportation, shall develop a National Action Plan for the reduction of short-lived climate pollutants in accordance with R.A. No. 8749 or the “Philippine Clean Air of 1999” and R.A. No. 9003 or the “Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000”.
Department of Energy (DOE)	Section 6. Renewable Energy. The DOE shall strengthen the development, utilization and commercialization of renewable energy resources through the establishment of Renewable Energy Market, establishment of a Green Energy Option Program and encourage the adoption of waste-to-energy facilities in accordance with R.A. No. 9513.
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	Section 11 Support to Climate Change Negotiations. The DFA shall extend the necessary technical, legal and logistical support to the Climate Change Commission on the participation of the Philippine delegation in the climate change negotiation processes to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in other international fora on climate change.
Department of Health (DOH)	Section 17 Green Hospitals. The DOH shall, as much as possible, promote the greening of hospitals and health facilities, including the improvement of energy and water efficiency and conservation, sustainable cooling systems, and sustainable healthcare waste management in hospitals.
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	<p>Section 6 Disaster Preparedness Activities. The DILG, in the exercise of its supervisory powers, 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.</p> <p>Section 7 Green Evacuation Centers. The DILG, in coordination with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders, shall take into account, as much as possible, climate risk information and green building standards in the siting design, and construction of evacuation centers¹³.</p>
Department of Interior and	Section 1 Enhancing Local Government Unit Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk

¹³ Conditional Implementation – President’s Veto Message: In order to guarantee the construction of safe evacuation centers that can withstand all disasters and calamities, it is crucial that DPWH-OSEC, Special Provision No. 11 “Evacuation Centers,” Volume I-B, page; and DILG-OSEC, Special Provision No. 7, DILG-OSEC Special Provision No. 7, “Green Evacuation Centers,” Volume I-A, page 1027, shall be implemented in conformity with the appropriate standards and requirements set forth under the National Building Code, as amended, the Philippine Green Building Code, the latest edition of the National Structural Code of the Philippines, as well as, other applicable laws, policies, rules, and regulations (General Appropriations Act, FY2021, page 850)

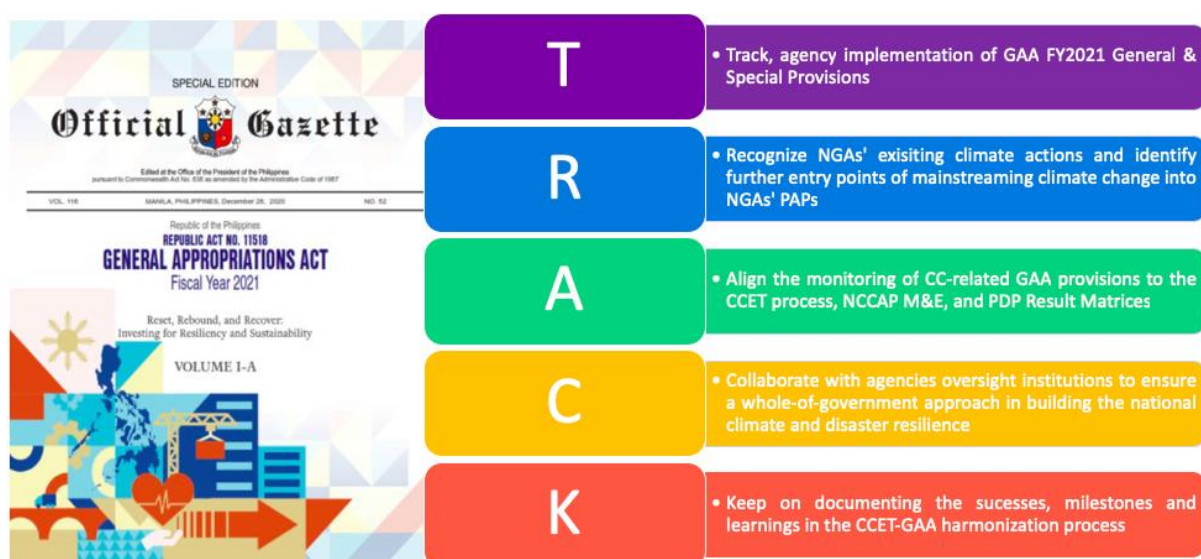
Local Government (DILG) – Local Government Academy (LGA)	Management Framework. The amount of Seventy Six Million Pesos (P76,000,000) appropriated herein for the Enhancement of LGU Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Framework shall be used to enable LGUs to effectively implement disaster prevention and risk reduction measures through the strengthening of communities and people’s capacity to anticipate, cope with, and recover from disasters.
Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH)	Section 11 Evacuation Centers. Climate risk information and green building standards shall, as much as possible, be taken into account in the siting, design, and construction of evacuation centers ¹⁴ .
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	Section 1. Priority Research Program. The Department of Science and Technology (DOST), in coordination with the Climate Change Commission, National Economic and Development Authority, and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), shall give priority to research on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation, 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.
Department of Science and Technology (DOST) – Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)	<p>Section 1 Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecast and Early Warning. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), in coordination with the Department of Interior and Local Government and the Office of Civil Defense, shall promote the establishment of multi-hazard impact-based forecast and early warning dissemination, including or dam discharge, to prevent and minimize loss and damage from impacts of extreme weather and slow onset events.</p> <p>Section 2 Climate Information Dissemination to Dam Operators. The PAGASA shall coordinate with the National Irrigation Administration, National Power Corporation, and other dam operators in the updating of the dam discharge protocols. The PAGASA shall enhance the capability and agility of its systems for climate observation and projection, weather forecasting, and real-time climate information</p>

¹⁴ Conditional Implementation – President’s Veto Message: In order to guarantee the construction of safe evacuation centers that can withstand all disasters and calamities, it is crucial that DPWH-OSEC, Special Provision No. 11 “Evacuation Centers,” Volume I-B, page; and DILG-OSEC, Special Provision No. 7, DILG-OSEC Special Provision No. 7, “Green Evacuation Centers,” Volume I-A, page 1027, shall be implemented in conformity with the appropriate standards and requirements set forth under the National Building Code, as amended, the Philippine Green Building Code, the latest edition of the National Structural Code of the Philippines, as well as, other applicable laws, policies, rules, and regulations (General Appropriations Act, FY2021, page 850)

	dissemination to dam operators, national government agencies, and local government units.
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	Section 2 Climate-Resilient Livelihood for Indigenous Peoples. The NCIP, under an integrated climate adaptation and resilience approach, shall develop and implement climate-resilient livelihood programs and projects for indigenous peoples, including sustainable bamboo propagation and processing, traditional weaving, and handicraft-making.
Department of Tourism (DOT)	Section 5 Green Hotels. The DOT shall promote, as such as possible, eco-tourism along with the greening of hostels and accommodation facilities, including activities on offsetting of the carbon footprint of tourists, water and energy conservation, and ecological solid waste management.
Technical Education Skills and Development Authority (TESDA)	Section 10 Green Skills Training. The TESDA, in coordination with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), shall conduct a skills and training needs assessment for green jobs and accelerate its development and provision of green skills training programs pursuant to R.A. 10771 or the “Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016”.
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)	Section 8 Inclusion of Environment, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Culture in the Curriculum. SUCs, in coordination with the Climate Change Commission, shall ensure that the following are integrated in the school curriculum to be taught and promoted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Laws on the Protection on the Environment, and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; b. Environmental Awareness and Protection; c. The National Service Training Program (NSTP); d. Indigenous Knowledge Systems pertaining to Agriculture, Environment and Cultural Heritage, both Tangible and Intangible; and e. Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment.
National Irrigation Authority (NIA)	Section 4 Subsidy for National Irrigation Systems and Communal Irrigation Systems. The amount of Eleven Billion Three Hundred Thirty One Million Six Hundred Eighty Seven Thousand Pesos (P11,331,687,000) 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 protection 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

	<p>climate risk information, and using coconut bio-engineering solutions and high-density polyethylene pipes.</p> <p>Section 6 Updating of Dam Discharge Protocols. The NIA, in coordination with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and the Philippine Atmospheric and Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), shall update the dam discharge and flood warning protocols of all the dams that it operates, taking in account climate risk scenarios and ensure that the dams equally provide a flood mitigation function aside from irrigation and power generation. The updated protocols should include improved coordination with the NDRRMC, PAGASA, and local government units, among other stakeholders, measures for pre-emptive safe discharge of water, and effective early warning systems for communities at risk of floods.</p> <p>The NIA shall also determine the retrofitting needs of the dams that it operates, which should be consistent with the National Irrigation Masterplan (NIMP) 2020-2030, in order to restore or improve the flood control function of the dams.</p>
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Based on the approved GAA FY2021 Climate Budget, 12 out of 18 identified agencies have approved climate-tagged budgets reported in the CCET. To harmonize the monitoring and reporting of CCET and CC-related GAA Provisions, the Helpdesk shall employ the TRACK strategy.



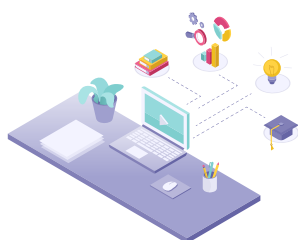
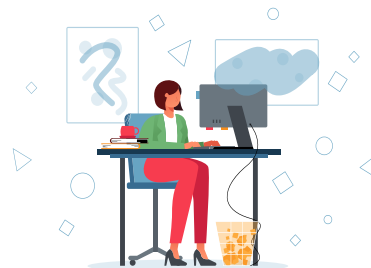
Implementing the TRACK strategy shall entail the following activities, which will result to the development of the GAA FY2021 Climate Change-related Accomplishment Report to be reported to the oversight agencies¹⁵:

¹⁵ Office of the President, Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit and Congress



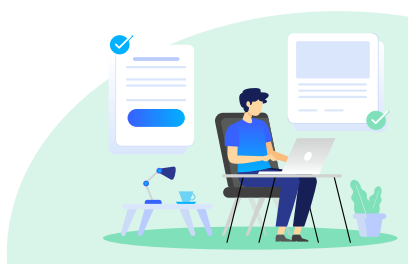
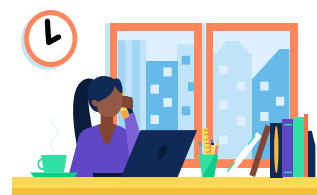
- **1st – 4th week of June 2021:** Stocktake of information related to the agencies' implementation of the GAA FY2021 climate change-related provisions first semester.

- **4th week of June – 2nd week of July 2021:** Draft the report and facilitate the participative online vetting process with agencies on the draft 1st Semester Report on the Implementation Status of FY2021 Climate Change-related GAA Provisions



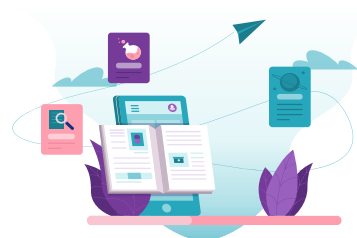
- **1st week of August 2021:** Submit the 1st Semester Implementation Status Report of the FY2021 Climate Change-related GAA FY2021 Provisions

- **1st – 2nd week of December 2021:** Stocktake of information related to the agencies' accomplishments of the GAA FY2021 climate change-related provisions.



- **1st – 4th week of January 2022:** Draft the report and facilitate the participative online vetting process with agencies on the draft Accomplishment Report on the Implementation Status of FY2021 Climate Change-related GAA Provisions

- **1st week of February 2022:** Submit the Accomplishment Report of the FY2021 Climate Change-related GAA FY2021 Provisions



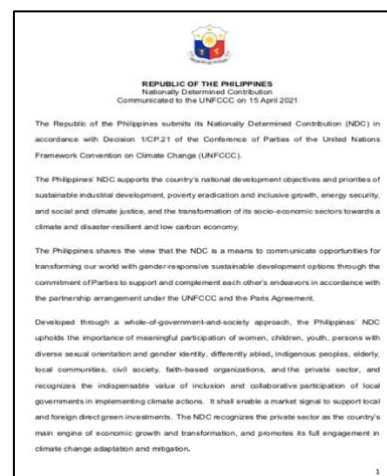
ANNEX II

NATIONS' INVESTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

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.



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 General Appropriations Act. The reporting of this 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 FY2021 GAA, the following are the unconditional NDC PAMS:

Sector	NDC Policies and Measures	Approved Climate Budget (in thousand)
Energy	National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program	PHP 45,160
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 1,553,503

The NDC unconditional PAMS tracked in the GAA FY2021 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

LINKAGES BETWEEN THE GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND THE NATIONAL CLIMATE BUDGETING SYSTEM

Climate Change is the defining threat of our time¹⁶, 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 minority¹⁷ 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 roles¹⁸.

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.

¹⁶ Excerpts from United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres speech at the High-Level event at COP23, November 2018

¹⁷ Excerpts from speeches of UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa

¹⁸ DENR, 2010

Initials steps to mainstream gender and climate change in the Budget Framework

The CCET Helpdesk identifies the following preliminary actions that can be done to ensure that the government's budget are both climate- and gender-responsive:

- 1) Coordinate with the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and DBM on institutional arrangements and policy development regarding the Gender and Development (GAD) and CCET Budgeting Frameworks;
- 2) Conduct a Gender Analysis and a survey on how NGAs, SUCs, and GOCCs integrate gender and in their climate budget tagging;
- 3) Stock take and map the linkage of Climate Change and GAD (*i.e.* existing policies, tools, and frameworks, among others) to develop an evidence-based document for the inclusion of gender in the CCET, and CCAM in the GAD budget; and
- 4) Review all CCET-tagged PAPs for any attribution to GAD.



ANNEX IV

DEFINITION OF KEY 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.

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.

PAPs:

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 FY2021
GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
ACT (GAA) LEVEL