

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURE TAGGING (CCET) 2021

Monitoring convergence of climate actions through the public budget for a climate resilient and greener recovery of the Philippines



BACKGROUND

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

The Philippines has led the development of a standardized CC typology and coding structure for use in the planning, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting of public CC expenditures. On 27 December 2013, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) issue as Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2013-01 mandating government agencies to track their climate change expenditures in their respective 2015 budget submissions using a common framework more popularly known as the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET).

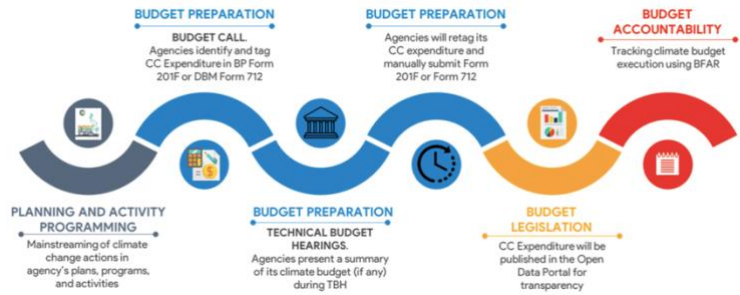


Fig. 3: Climate budget tagging process at the national level

PHP 282B

2021 National Government Budget based on tagged PAPs

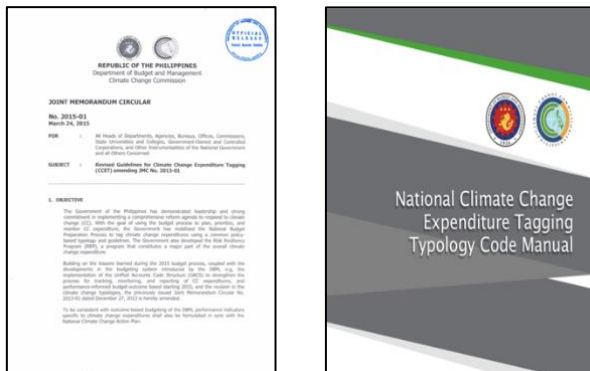


Fig. 1: (L-R) DBM-CCC JMC 2013-01; DBM-CCC National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Typology Code Manual

TIMELINE

TIMELINE OF THE NATIONAL CCET DEVELOPMENT

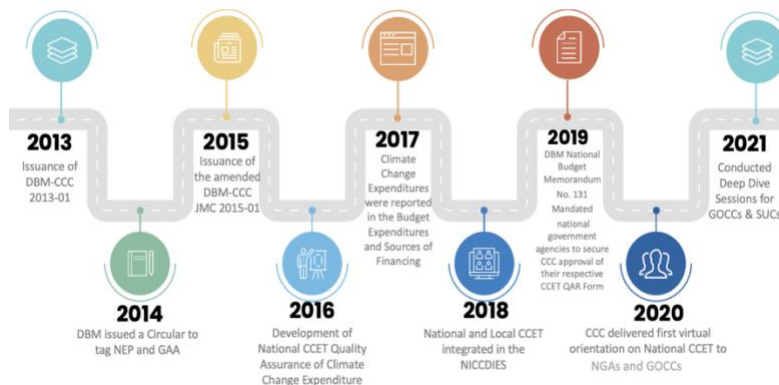
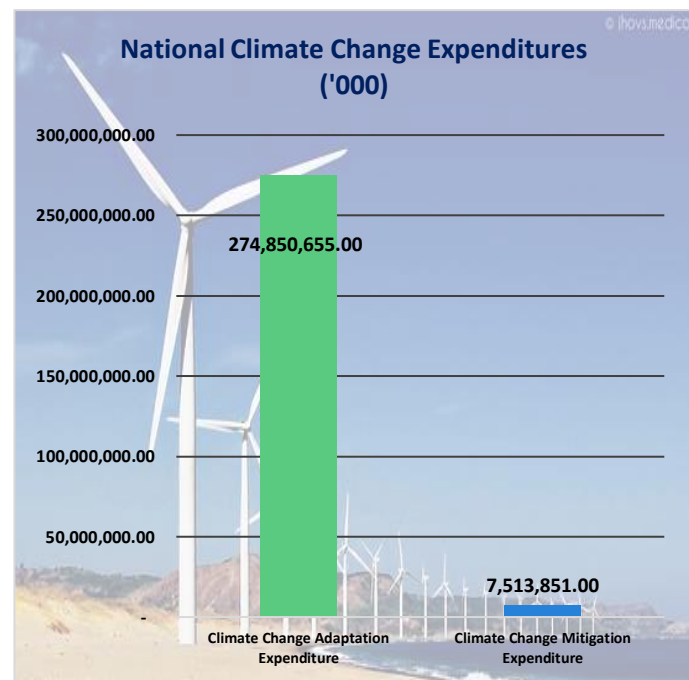


Fig. 2: National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Timeline 2013 - 2021

The National CCET is carried out in three phases: (1) during the budget preparation process, (2) upon the proposal of the National Expenditure Program (NEP) to the Congress, and (3) upon the approval of the General Appropriations Act (GAA).



For FY2021, the Government allocated PHP 282B for climate actions in the GAA. 97% is allocated under CC Adaptation or actions that builds the nation's resilience against the impacts of climate change. While, almost 3% is allocated for CC Mitigation or actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere.

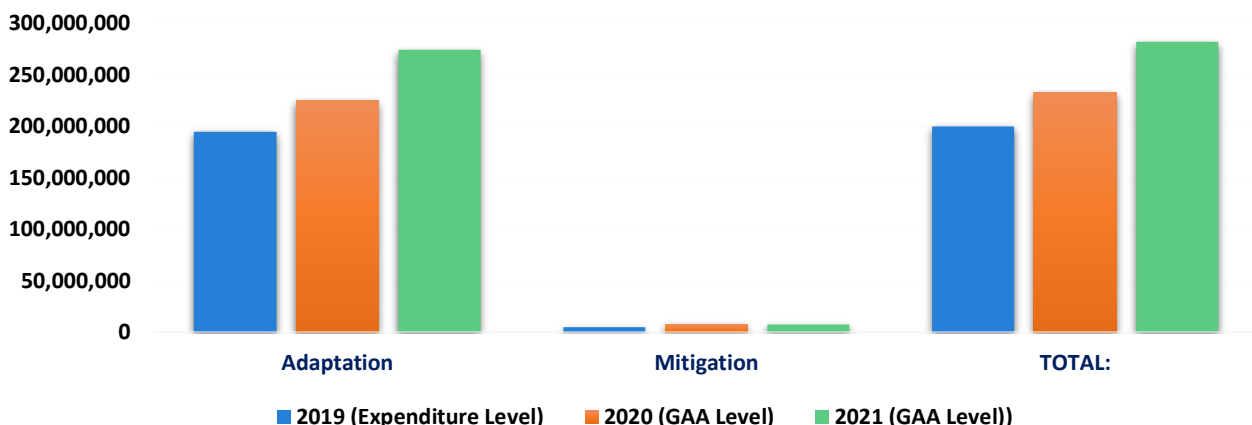
The CCC would like to highlight that based on the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation will serve as the anchor strategy. Whenever applicable, mitigation actions shall also be pursued as a function of adaptation.

This administration emphasizes 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

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE TAGGING (NCCET) EXPENDITURE FIGURES FOR 2021

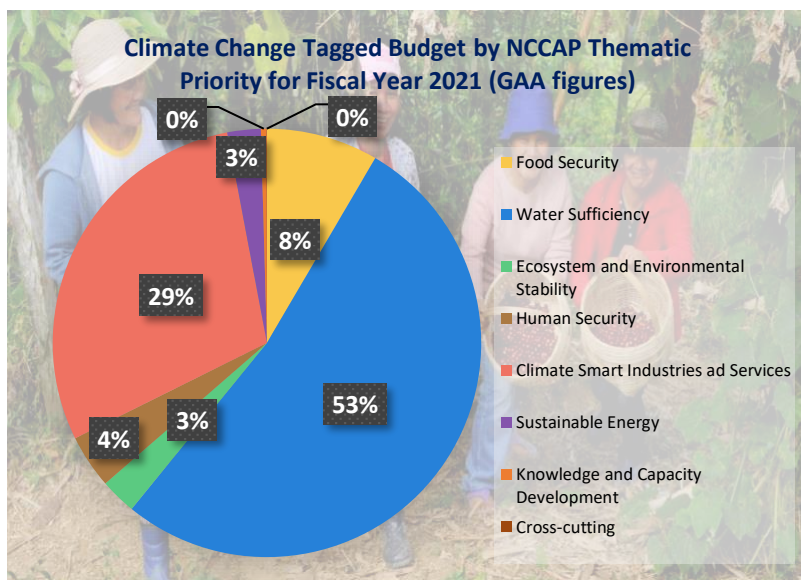


Year-on-Year amount of CCET at the National Level (in '000)



The Climate Change Commission, as the CCET Helpdesk, commits to continuously monitor and provide technical assistance to agencies on climate budget tagging. For FY2021, the total climate tagged budget in the GAA is PHP 282,365,506,000.00, which comprises of the following:

Strategic Priority	Total ('000)
Food Security	PHP 23,830,162
Water Sufficiency	PHP 148,077,358
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	PHP 7,692,983
Human Security	PHP 11,428,903
Climate Smart Industries & Services	PHP 82,928,873
Sustainable Energy	PHP 7,122,061
Knowledge and Capacity Development	PHP 1,242,064
Cross-cutting	PHP 42,102

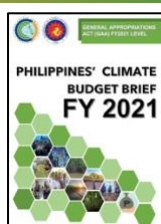


NCCAP strategic priorities such as water sufficiency (PHP 148 billion), climate smart industries & services (PHP 82.9 billion), and food security (PHP 23.8 billion) make up the majority of this year's climate investments.

Investments in the water sector are related to incorporating Climate Change in design standards for flood control and drainage systems and related water infrastructures and constructing/expanding water supply infrastructure. Climate Smart Industries and Services' investments respond to incorporating climate risk information in government buildings and infrastructures, which is mandated by the General Appropriations Act's General Provision on Infrastructure Projects.

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

For more information and details about the CCET and the National CCET GAA FY2021, go to www.niccdies.climate.gov.ph.



In the CCET portal of the NICCDIES, the Climate Budget Brief for General Appropriations Act of FY2021 (CBB) is uploaded. The CBB contains the detailed information of climate-tagged Programs/Activities/Projects (PAPs) of the government for FY2021.

