

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).

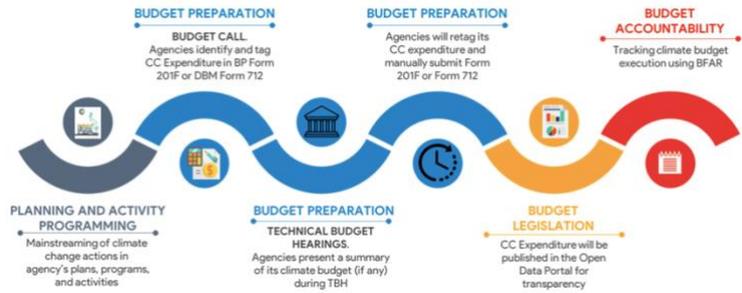


Fig. 3: Climate budget tagging process at the national level

PHP 284B

2022 Climate Proposed Budget under the National Expenditure Program (NEP)

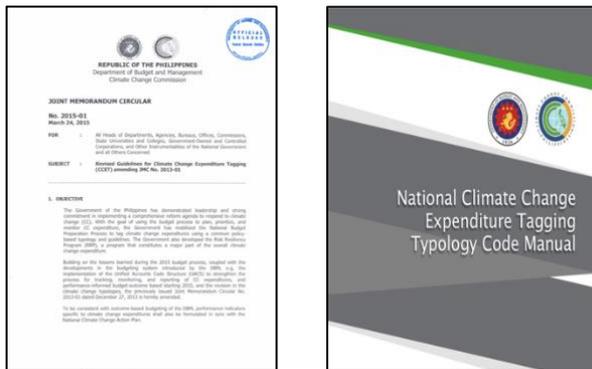


Fig. 1: (L-R) DBM-CCC JMC 2015-01; DBM-CCC National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Typology Code Manual

TIMELINE

TIMELINE OF THE NATIONAL CCET DEVELOPMENT

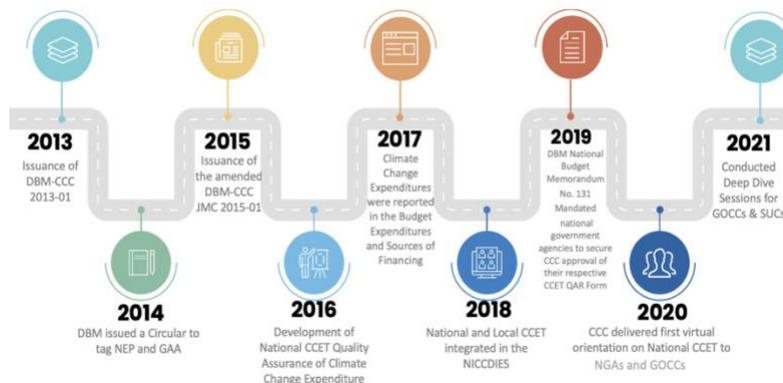
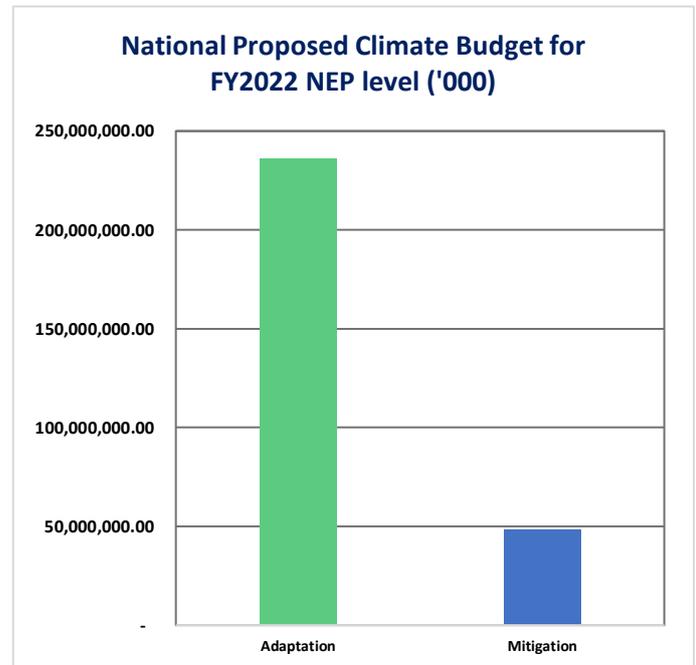


Fig. 2: National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Timeline 2013 - 2021

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).

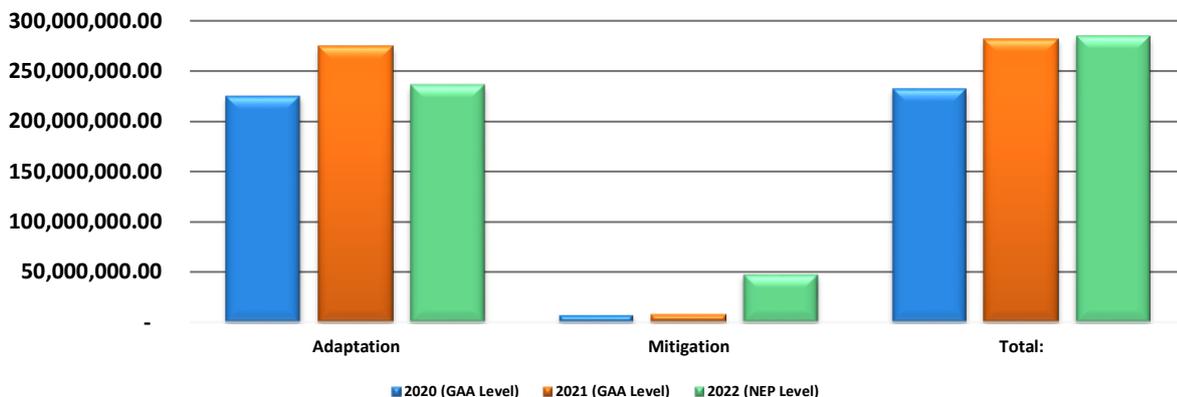


For FY2022 National Expenditure Program (NEP), the Government proposed PHP 284B for climate actions. 83% is allocated under CC Adaptation or actions that builds the nation's resilience against the impacts of climate change. While, almost 17% is allocated for CC Mitigation or actions that reduce greenhouse 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.

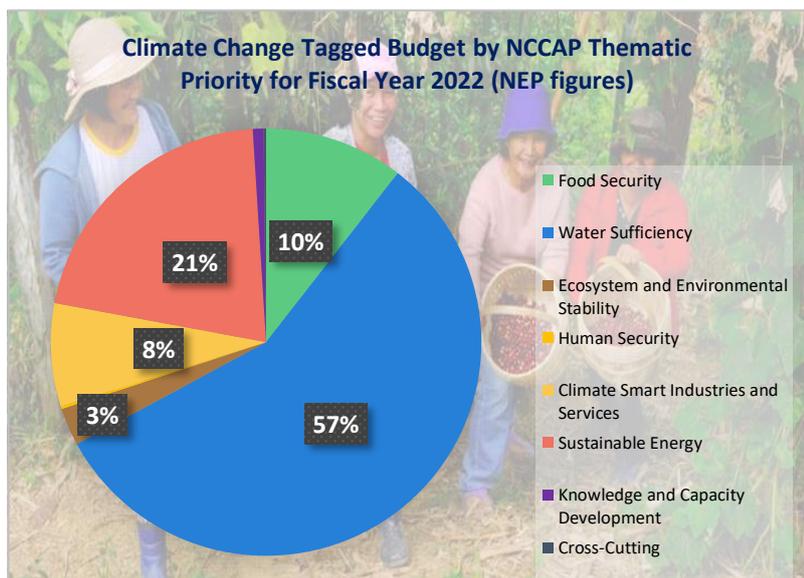
This administration emphasizes Surviving climate impacts requires the government's undivided attention. The Philippines has, therefore, placed adaptation at the core of our long-term development strategies and has promoted national the focus on climate change adaptation to avert losses and build resilience.

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 FY2022, the total climate tagged budget in the NEP is PHP 284,513,417,000.00, which comprises of the following:

Strategic Priority	Total ('000)
Food Security	PHP 29,776,929
Water Sufficiency	PHP 161,102,665
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	PHP 8,059,102
Human Security	PHP 544,612
Climate Smart Industries & Services	PHP 22,255,789
Sustainable Energy	PHP 59,959,076
Knowledge and Capacity Development	PHP 2,302,573
Cross-cutting	PHP 512,671



Percentages may not add-up due to rounding off. Values on the following strategic priorities were not reflected given its miniscule percentage in the total climate budget proposal: Knowledge and Capacity Development (0.81%); Human Security (0.17%) and Cross-cutting (0.18%).

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

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

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

WHAT'S NEXT...

Currently, the CCET Helpdesk is working to develop the following to enhance the transparency, monitoring and tracking of National Government Institutions' Climate Budgets:

For more information and details about the CCET go to www.climate.gov.ph / www.niccdies.climate.gov.ph.



Climate Budget Brief for NEP 2022



Inputs for the CCET Guidance Document for FY2023 Budget Preparation

