



Preparing the Philippine First Biennial Update Report (BUR): BUR Process Guide & Proposed Contents

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This document outlines the UNFCCC requirements and various guidance on the preparation of BURs to aid agencies in the preparation of the First Philippine BUR.

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CONTENTS

I.	Introduction	4
II.	UNFCCC Guidelines on National Reports for Non-Annex I Countries	5
III.	Philippine Policies and Institutional Arrangements on National Reporting to the UNFCCC 13	
IV.	Preparing the Philippine First Biennial Update Report	19
A.	Early Action	19
B.	Institutional Arrangements	23
C.	Timeline	26
V.	Proposed Contents of the BUR	27
A.	National Circumstances	29
B.	Institutional ARrangements	31
C.	National GHG Inventory Report	33
D.	Mitigation Actions and their Effects	37
E.	Support Needed and Received	40
F.	Support Received for BUR Preparation	41
G.	Domestic MRV System	42

I. INTRODUCTION

The Philippine government signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 June 1992 and 2 August 1994, respectively, which binds the country in commitments and provisions relevant to all Parties and specific to non-Annex I Parties, and Republic Act 9729 (Climate Change Act), as amended, which (1) adopts the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC to which the Philippines is a non-Annex I Party to, and (2) mandates the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to represent the Philippines in activities related to the UNFCCC – the Philippines, with the CCC in the lead, is bound to prepare and submit national reports to the UNFCCC through National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

With the aim of assessing the implementation of the UNFCCC, Parties are required to submit country information relevant to their implementation of the Convention¹. These information include current and future climate contexts and emission levels, and how they have addressed and intend to address vulnerabilities and risks, and reduce emissions, including barriers to implementation and support needed, received and provided. These information aid intergovernmental decision-making processes of the UNFCCC especially in terms of (1) assessing the implementation of the Convention, (2) evaluating support needs of Parties, and in (3) guiding the operationalization of its financial mechanisms.

As these reports communicate data and information relevant to climate action and support at the country level, these aid Parties to the UNFCCC in (1) analyzing impacts of climate change to development priorities and vulnerable sectors, (2) estimating greenhouse gas emission levels, (3) planning and designing adaptation and mitigation measures, and (4) assessing gaps and constraints in implementing such measures, and capacity building, technology, and financial support needs and provided.

These reporting requirements differ between developed and developing country Parties, in the light of common but differentiated responsibilities. As such, developing country Parties are required to submit (1) National Communications (NCs) and (2) Biennial Update Reports (BURs), whereas developed country Parties are required to submit (1) National Communications (NCs), (2) separate annual GHG inventories, and (3) Biennial Reports (BRs). Additionally, developing country Parties are entitled to receive support in the preparation of NCs and BURs from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)² through a GEF Agency or via direct access. Parties may access up to USD 400,000.00 for the preparation of NCs and up to USD 352,000.00 for the preparation of BURs³.

¹ Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC Text; UNFCCC Decisions 17/CP.8, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.1 and its Annexes III and IV

² UNFCCC Decisions 11/CP.2, 2/CP.4, 6/CP.8, 8/CP.11, 2/CP.17

³ GEF Policy Guidelines for the financing of biennial update reports for Parties not included in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_Policy_Guidelines_for_the_financing_of_Biennial_update_reports_for_Non-Annex_1_Parties.pdf

II. UNFCCC GUIDELINES ON NATIONAL REPORTS FOR NON-ANNEX I COUNTRIES

As earlier mentioned, reporting requirements vary per type of Party. Developing country Parties⁴ are required to submit (1) National Communications (NCs) and (2) Biennial Update Reports (BURs) whereas developed country Parties are required to submit (1) National Communications (NCs), (2) separate annual GHG inventories, and (3) Biennial Reports (BRs). Support is also mandated to be made available for developing countries seeking to prepare national reports, amounting USD 400,000.00 for the preparation of NCs and up to USD 352,000.00 for the preparation of BURs⁵.

Under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention's text, all Parties to the Convention have commitment and mandatory requirement of preparing national reports, taking into account common but differentiated responsibilities and development priorities. Article 4 outlines the commitments of all Parties, reporting included. Article 12, on the other hand, outlines the required information to be reported. Further, Article 4 binds developed countries to provide support to developing countries in preparing their national reports⁶. Required information to be communicated are therein referred to as National Communications (NC).

To further clarify and specify the information to be reported in NCs, the COP adopted guidelines for the preparation of NCs in COP2 Geneva in 1996, under Decision 10/CP.2. Guidance on the provision of support for the preparation of NCs through GEF were also adopted in 1996. Following this, the UNFCCC secretariat was mandated to synthesize the NCs submitted to inform further support to be provided and to assess the results of measures taken. Additionally, a review of the NC guidelines was initiated, and the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) was created to provide technical support to Parties in the preparation of NCs. These resulted in the

RELEVANT PROVISIONS UNDER ARTICLE 4 OF THE UNFCCC TEXT ON REPORTING FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:

- Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties; (par. 1a)
- Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change; (par. 1b)
- Communicate to the Conference of the Parties information related to implementation, in accordance with Article 12 (par. 1j)

RELEVANT PROVISIONS UNDER ARTICLE 12 OF THE UNFCCC TEXT ON REPORTING FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, each Party shall communicate to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat, the following elements of information:

- A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties (par. 1a)
- A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention (par. 1b)
- Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends (par. 1c)

⁴ Also referred to as Non-Annex I countries

⁵ GEF Policy Guidelines for the financing of biennial update reports for Parties not included in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_Policy_Guidelines_for_the_financing_of_Biennial_update_reports_for_Non-Annex_1_Parties.pdf

⁶ Article 4 of the Text of the UNFCCC, par. 3

revision of the NC guidelines⁷ adopted by the COP in COP 8 New Delhi in 2002, under Decision 17/CP.8 and its Annex. These are the current guidelines being used in preparing NCs.

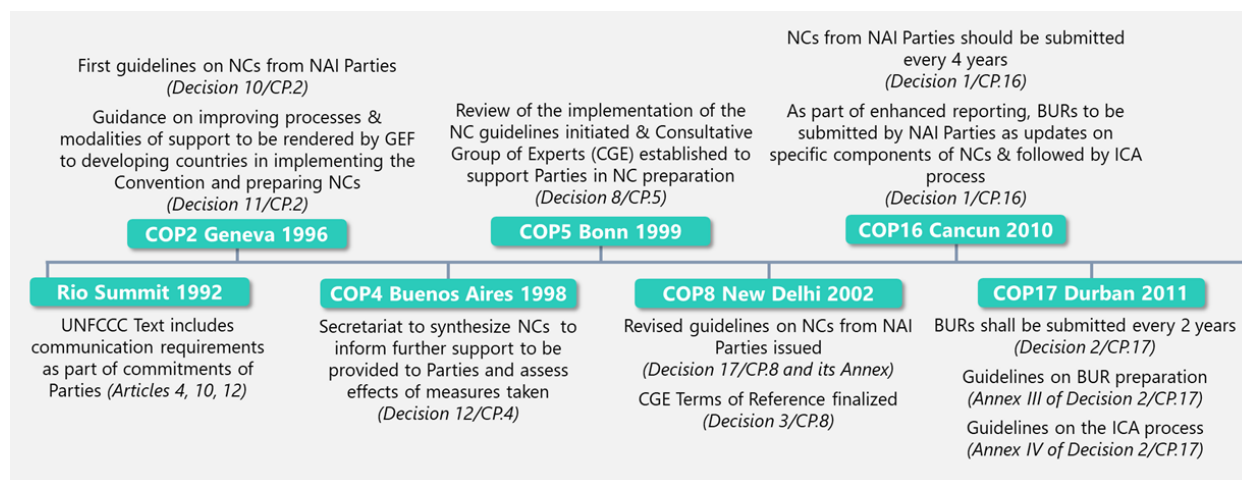


Figure 1 Timeline of Key COP Decisions on NC and BUR

With a view of enhancing reporting under the UNFCCC, following assessments and syntheses of NCs, the COP decided to enhance reporting particularly on national GHG inventories, mitigation, and support in COP16 Cancun in 2010, under Decision 1/CP.16. Under this decision, the COP decided that NCs from non-Annex I countries should be submitted every four (4) years, or in accordance further COP decisions on the frequency of NC submissions. Further, this decision also provides that biennial update reports (BURs) should be submitted by developing countries, which contains national GHG inventory reports, and information on mitigation actions and support needed and received. This decision also provided for measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) of internationally and domestically supported mitigation actions. The conduct of international consultations and analyses (ICA) of BURs was also directed under this decision.

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/07a02.pdf#page=2>

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (Decision 17/CP.8 and its Annex)	BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS (Decision 2/CP.17 and its Annex III)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Circumstances ✓ National GHGI Report ✓ Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (and programmes) ✓ Mitigation Analysis (and programmes) ✓ Steps taken to integrate climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology transfer • Climate change research and systematic observation • Research programmes • Education, training, and public awareness • Capacity building • Information and Networking ✓ Means of Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints and gaps, and related MOI needs, received, and available, and opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Circumstances ✓ National GHGI Report ✓ Mitigation Actions and their Effects ✓ Means of Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints and gaps, and related MOI needs, received • Support received for BUR preparation ✓ Domestic MRV

Figure 2 Reporting Requirements for NC and BUR

The guidelines on BUR preparation⁸ and the ICA process were adopted by the COP in COP 17 Durban in 2011, under Decision 2/CP.17 and its Annex III and IV. In particular, this decision provided that the first BUR should be submitted by December 2014, and that the BURs shall be submitted every two (2) years, either as a summary of the parts of the NC in the year which the NC is submitted or as a stand-alone update report. The decision also included specifications on the national GHG inventory reports to be submitted. Additionally, support for the preparation of NCs and BURs through GEF⁹ was also secured.

Table 1 Summary of BUR Requirements

BUR REQUIREMENTS Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	SPECIFICATIONS
Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis	should provide a description of their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts description may include information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Convention. <i>Annex of Decision 17/CP.8, Par. 3</i>
The national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of	should submit updates of national GHG inventories according to paragraphs 8–24 in the NC Guidelines ¹⁰ <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 3</i>

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=39>

⁹ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_Policy_Guidelines_for_the_financing_of_Biennial_update_reports_for_Non-Annex_1_Parties.pdf

¹⁰ Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

BUR REQUIREMENTS Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	SPECIFICATIONS
all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report	scope of the updates on national GHG inventories should be consistent with capacities, time constraints, data availabilities and the level of support provided by developed countries Parties for BUR <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 3</i>
	should use the methodologies established by the latest NC Guidelines Parties approved by the COP ¹¹ or those determined by any future decision of the COP on this matter. <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 4</i>
	should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines ¹² , and the GPG ¹³ for LULUCF ¹⁴ <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 5</i>
	encouraged to include tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC GPG for LULUCF and the sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 6</i>
	encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous national communications <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 7</i>
	encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000) <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 8</i>
	inventory section of the biennial update report should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the annex to decision 17/CP.8, including table 1, on “National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors”, and table 2, on “National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6”. <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 9</i>
	may supply additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 10</i>
Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions	should provide information, in a tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol <i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 11</i>
	shall provide the following information to the extent possible, for each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 ¹⁵ ,

¹¹ Conference of the Parties

¹² Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

¹³ Good Practice Guidance

¹⁴ Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

¹⁵ Compilation of information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be implemented by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/awglca14/eng/inf01.pdf>

BUR REQUIREMENTS Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	SPECIFICATIONS
	<p>(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;</p> <p>(b) Information on methodologies and assumptions;</p> <p>(c) Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;</p> <p>(d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;</p> <p>(e) Information on international market mechanisms.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 12</i></p>
Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received	<p>should provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 14</i></p>
	<p>should provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the GEF¹⁶, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the GCF¹⁷ and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 15</i></p>
	<p>should provide information on technology needs, which must be nationally determined, and on technology support received</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 16</i></p>
Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs	<p>should provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the GEF¹⁸, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the GCF¹⁹ and multilateral institutions [...] for the preparation of the current BUR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 15</i></p>
Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV)	<p>should provide information on the description of domestic MRV²⁰ arrangements</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 13</i></p>
Any other information that the non-Annex I Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its BUR	

¹⁶ Global Environment Facility

¹⁷ Green Climate Fund

¹⁸ Global Environment Facility

¹⁹ Green Climate Fund

²⁰ measurement, reporting and verification

To support non-Annex I countries in improving transparency and processes undertaken in the preparation of BURs, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of the national sovereignty⁵, an International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process is conducted following the submission of BURs. It consists of two parts: Technical Analysis and Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV). Under Technical Analysis, a Team of Technical Experts (TTE) conducts a review of the BUR and sends its draft summary to the submitting Party. After then, the Party responds to the draft. These will be integrated to create the final Summary Report. This is followed by the FSV, where a workshop is organized under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) of the UNFCCC with the submitting Party or a group of submitting Parties, to discuss the BURs and provide suggestions for improvement.

ICA INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION & ANALYSIS

① TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

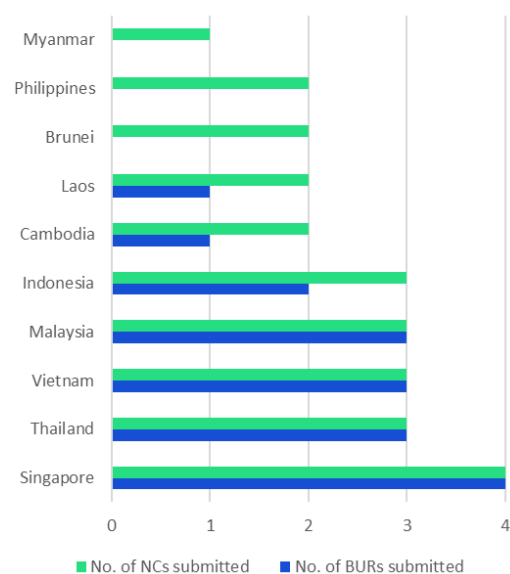
Team of Technical Experts (TTE) reviews BUR

Parties submit response to the review

Final Summary Report is developed

② FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) organizes workshop with submitting Party/Parties to discuss the BURs and provide suggestions for improvement.



As of 29 June 2021, 99% of non-Annex I Parties have submitted at least one NC (153 out of 155 countries). All CVF member countries have submitted at least one NC (all 48 countries). In terms of BUR, however, submissions of non-Annex I Parties are significantly lower at 42% (65 out of 155 countries) and of the CVF member countries at 31% (15 out of 48 countries). In terms of ASEAN members, all have submitted at least one NC (all 10 countries) while 7 member countries have submitted at least one BUR (7 out of 10 countries).

To aid Parties in preparing their reports, the UNFCCC Secretariat and the CGE provide various manuals, guides, and training materials on NCs and BURs. Further, the CGE and other relevant partnerships, initiatives, and projects provide trainings and tools on reporting in general as well as specific components of NCs and BURs.

Figure 3 No. of NC and BUR submissions from ASEAN countries

Table 2 Technical Resources for NC and BUR Preparation

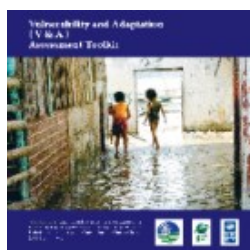
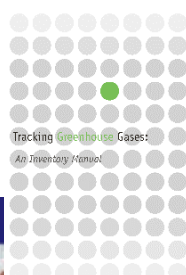
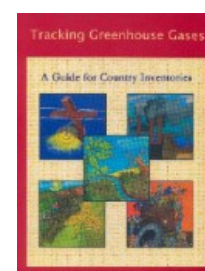
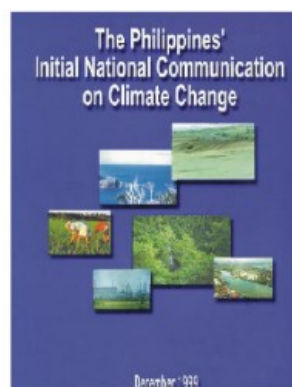
SOURCE	TOPICS AND RESOURCES	LINK
UNFCCC Secretariat Guidelines and Manuals on National Reports for Non-Annex I countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional arrangements for NCs and BURs • Handbook on MRV for developing countries, User Manual and Resource guide for NCs • Guide for Peer Review of National GHG Inventories 	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/guidelines-and-manuals-for-the-preparation-of-non-annex-i-national-reports-and-international#eq-1
CGE UNFCCC Consultative Group of Experts Training Materials for the Preparation of Biennial Update Reports from non-Annex I Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Arrangements • Mitigation Actions and their Effects • Technical and Capacity Building Needs and Support Received 	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-training-materials/cge-training-materials-for-the-preparation-of-biennial-update-reports
UNFCCC MRV/Transparency Helpdesk Technical resources for implementing the measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.	<p>Library of resources from various sources on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines and user manuals • Mitigation Assessments • National GHG inventories • Vulnerability and adaptation assessments • Institutional arrangements • Other issues (finance, technical capacity building, etc.) <p>Experts database</p>	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/transparency/Pages/Home.aspx
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for GHG inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories • Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories • IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2000) • IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (2003) • IPCC FAQ on Greenhouse Gas Inventories 	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/tools-and-training-materials-for-non-annex-i-reporting#eq-3
UNFCCC-GIR-CASTT Programme on GHGs UNFCCC and Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea (GIR) Climate Action and Support Transparency Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • professional training on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories to national experts from developing countries 	https://sites.google.com/view/unfcccgircastt/programme?authuser=0

SOURCE	TOPICS AND RESOURCES	LINK
GSP Global Support Programme for NC and BUR	<p>General Methodologies & Guidance Documents, Publications ,Tools and guides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Arrangements • Greenhouse Gas Inventory • Mitigation Actions • Vulnerability and Adaptation • Constraints, Gaps, and Needs <p>Documentation of country best practices</p> <p>Learning materials and documentation of trainings and learning events</p>	<p>https://www.un-gsp.org/about-global-support-programme</p>
PATPA Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement Documents and Tools	<p>E-library of various resources and learning and networking activities on transparency, as well as NDCs, MRV, and climate policy</p> <p>GIZ Information Matters Project Knowledge Products on BUR preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National benefits of climate reporting • MRV stock taking tool • BUR Process Guidance Tool • BUR Template • Guidance for setting up and enhancing national technical teams • Good practice study on GHG inventories for the Waste Sector in Non-Annex I countries • Preparing for the ICA process <p>Climate Helpdesk</p>	<p>https://www.transparency-partnership.net/</p> <p>https://www.transparency-partnership.net/network/information-matters</p>

III. PHILIPPINE POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON NATIONAL REPORTING TO THE UNFCCC

The Philippines, as a non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC, has submitted two (2) National Communications in 2000 and 2014. The preparation of the Initial National Communication (INC) was led by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in its capacity as the Secretariat of the then Interagency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC), the former Philippines' focal point to the UNFCCC. DENR-EMB has initiated the preparations for the Second National Communication (SNC) and handed over to the Climate Change Commission (CCC) for finalization. Interagency teams were constituted for the compilation of the two reports, with support from the academe and civil society organizations. The Philippines accessed support from the GEF in the preparation of the two national communications.

The INC covered the reporting requirements under the initial guidelines provided by the UNFCCC under Articles 4, 10, and 12 of the UNFCCC Text and Decision 10/CP.2 and included a reference manual and worksheets for the 1994 GHG inventory of the Philippines.



The coverage of the SNC, thereafter, expanded, as a result of an update of guidelines from the UNFCCC under Decisions 8/CP.5; 32/CP.7, and Decision 17/CP.8 and its Annex, and as well as developments on climate change initiatives and policies in the Philippines.

Table 3 Contents of the Philippine INC (2000)

INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION (2000)			
CHAPTER I NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	CHAPTER II 1994 NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY	CHAPTER III GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STEPS	CHAPTER IV FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL NEEDS AND CONSTRAINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography • Topography • Climate and Weather • Natural Resources • Demography/Population Trends • Health • Economy • Energy Supply, Production, and Consumption • Political Units • National Coordination Mechanism on Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology (also with Manual) • Summary of Results • Sectoral Contributions (Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Wastes, Land Use Change and Forestry) • Emission Projections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Program • Research and Systematic Observation • Education, Training and Public Awareness • Vulnerability Assessment (Temperature and Rainfall; Agriculture, Water Resources, Coastal Resources, Forestry, Health, Energy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simulation Models Used ○ Local Trends and Impacts • Adaptation Strategies (Agriculture, Coastal Resources, Water Resources) • Mitigation Strategies (Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues and Concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National GHG Inventory ○ Mitigation ○ Vulnerability and Adaptation

Table 4 Contents of the Philippine SNC (2000)

SECOND NATIONAL COMMUNICATION (2014)		
CHAPTER I NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	CHAPTER II GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY	CHAPTER III VULNERABILITIES AND ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic Setting • Climate • Climate Change Scenarios • Population • Government Structure • Economy • Wastes • Human Health • Science and Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology (also with Manual) • Summary of GHG Emissions in 2000 • GHG Emissions in 2000 by sector (Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Waste, Land Use Change and Forestry) • Gaps and Constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerabilities (Agriculture, Coastal and Marine Resources, Watersheds: Forestry, Biodiversity, and Water Resources, Coastal and Marine Resources, Human Health, Cross-Sector Vulnerabilities) • Adaptation (Agriculture and Food Security, Coastal and Marine Resources, Watersheds: Forestry, Biodiversity, and Water Resources, Human Health)
CHAPTER IV MITIGATION ANALYSIS	CHAPTER V POLICIES AND MEASURES	CHAPTER VI TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline scenario vis-à-vis mitigation scenario (Transport, Energy) • Gaps, Needs and Constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Measures (Climate Change, DRRM, Agriculture and Food Security, Energy, Watersheds, Human Health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Environment • Incentives • Institutional Arrangements • Programs and Projects (Energy, Agriculture, Industries, Private Sector Initiatives) • Technology Needs Assessment • Needs, Gaps and Constraints • Conclusions
CHAPTER VII RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION	CHAPTER VIII PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING	CHAPTER IX GAPS, NEEDS AND CONSTRAINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of National and/or Regional Programs • Information on Research Programs • Nature and Level of Participation in Global Research and Observation Systems and Related Programs • Needs and Priorities • Adaptation and Technology Transfer • Research and Systematic Observation • Public Awareness and Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Mechanisms and Programs • IEC Materials, Advocacy, and Capacity Development Initiatives • Capacity-building Projects by Development Partners • Gaps and Constraints • Recommendations for Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation • Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment • Adaptation and Technology Transfer • Research and Systematic Observation • Public Awareness and Capacity Building

The Philippines ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and Kyoto Protocol in 2003. In support of the global call for a new and strengthened international climate regime following the end of the second amendment of the Kyoto Protocol, the Philippines signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2015 and 2017. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) serve as the National Focal Point of the Philippines to the UNFCCC. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) serves as the Operational Focal Point and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) as the Political Focal Point for the GEF, which is one of operating entities of the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC. Included in the financial support areas of the GEF are provisions for the preparation of NCs and BURs of developing countries.

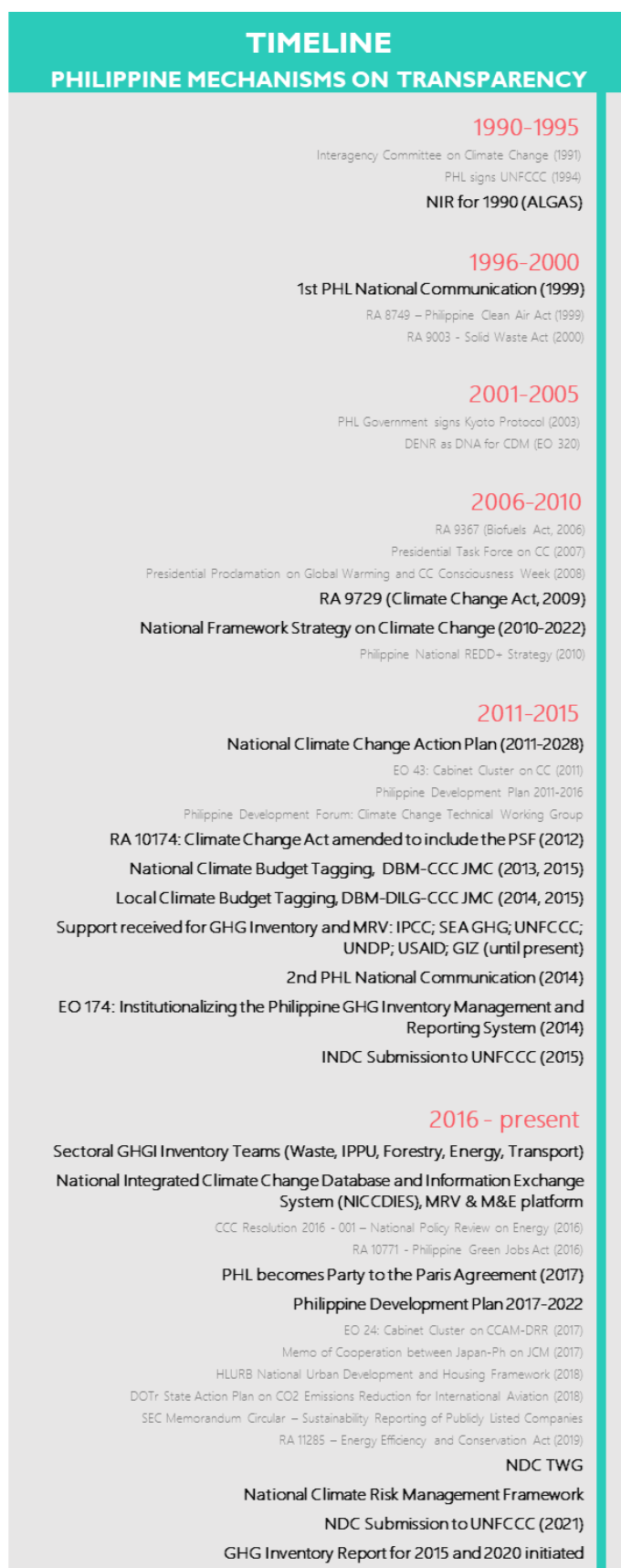
Towards implementing and enhancing transparency and reporting, the Philippines enacted several policies and established systems for planning, monitoring, and tracking adaptation measures, GHG emissions, mitigation actions, and means of implementation. Among these are the following:

The [National Framework Strategy on Climate Change \(NFSCC\) 2011-2022](#), formulated in accordance with the Climate Change Act as amended, is the country's framework for climate change action and the basis of the National Climate Change Action Plan. It emphasizes on adaptation as pillar to addressing climate change impacts but taking into account mitigation as a key function of adaptation. It puts primacy on monitoring and evaluation as means to track progress of climate action at the national, subnational, and sectoral levels and is set to be reviewed every three years.

The [National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028](#), formulated in accordance with the Climate Change Act as amended, is the country's agenda towards enhancing adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change and successful transition towards climate-smart development. It translates the NFSCC through concrete action plans in addressing climate change impacts along seven (7) thematic priorities, namely: food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development. It is accompanied by a results framework which include the indicators to track outcomes outlined in the NCCAP including gender considerations, and is set to be monitored and reviewed annually, every three years, and six years.

The [National Climate Risk Management Framework](#), made effective through CCC Resolution No. 2019-001, puts forward a harmonized, integrated, multi-stakeholder, and science-based governance approach in managing risks to climate change. It attempts to set an agenda for risk assessment in the domains of (i) probabilistic climate risk assessment, (ii) climate risk evaluation, and (iii) climate risk management action formulation. Through this, normative measures of climate risk useful for planning and programming and minimizing challenges in tracking and reporting accomplishments in adaptation across sectors and levels of government can be accomplished.

In terms of medium-term and long-term development plans and priorities, the [Philippine Development Plan \(PDP\) 2017-2022](#) emphasizes climate change as a major issue for development and, as a result, integrates climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies in most of its chapters, including a chapter on improving ecological integrity, where climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for building resilience are elaborated. In addition, the



Philippines has released its “Ambisyon Natin 2040” – a document that represents the collective long-term vision and aspirations of the country for the next 25 years. This vision shall be the guide and anchor of the country’s development planning, particularly in developing the Philippine Development Plan that contains country’s strategies, indicators, and target milestones for development in the next six years, articulated and monitored through its Results Matrix (RM).

Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for Publicly Listed Companies, issued through Securities and Exchange Commission Memorandum Circular No. 04 s.2019 requires all publicly listed companies to report information on non-financial performance aspects of their companies (e.g. economic, environmental, and social) and contributions towards development and sustainability targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Philippine Development Plan. It reflects international sustainability reporting frameworks from the Global Reporting Initiative, International Reporting Council, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure.

National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET), a framework on tracking the country’s climate expenditures issued through Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01, aims to mainstream climate budget tagging in the budget cycle of the government, and thus mandates the

national government agencies (NGAs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), and government-

owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) to track climate change related expenditures through the use of Climate Change Expenditures Tagging Guidelines (CCET).

Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET), similar to the National CCET, issued through DBM, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), and CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01, mandates local governments to tag their climate change adaptation and mitigation programs in their annual investment plans (AIP).

The **Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS)**, issued through Executive Order No. 174 in November 2014, sets institutional arrangements for GHG inventory preparation and reporting. Headed by the CCC, institutional arrangements, reporting templates, and worksheets have been prepared for each of the focus sectors: Agriculture, Waste, Industry, Transportation, Forestry and Energy (AWIT-FE).

Sectoral GHG Inventory Teams, specifically in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Transport, and Energy sectors, constituted through policy issuances of ministries leading these sectors, are the sectoral institutional arrangements supporting the implementation of the PGHGIMRS.

The **National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System (NICCDIES)** is an online platform that serves as the domestic MRV/M&E system for climate action and support at the national, subnational, and sectoral levels. Its goal is to monitor and track climate initiatives. It supports the preparation of the country's NCs and BURs as part of the digital solutions supporting the Philippine Transparency System for Climate Action and Support. Specifically, the NICCDIES will serve as the overall data and information management system in the course of the compilation of the NCs and BURs. This will further strengthen the information base and systems needed for long-term development planning as well as the preparation of succeeding climate reports.

The **Philippine Nationally Determined Contributions Technical Working Group (NDC TWG)** was constituted in accordance with the whole-of-government approach, to serve as the institutional arrangements to develop the country's NDC and mainstream it into the government's planning, investment programming, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes. It is composed of ministries with oversight, lead, and coordinating mandates in the sectors, and will also support the MRV of the NDC.

IV. PREPARING THE PHILIPPINE FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT

A. EARLY ACTION

Since 2012, the Philippines has been gearing up for the preparation of national reports to the UNFCCC. The Climate Change Commission, through its Implementation Oversight Division (IOD) has initiated various strategies aimed at strengthening capacities and defining institutional arrangements in the preparation of BURs. Access to over 54 capacity building activities supported by various development partners and the UNFCCC were facilitated by the CCC to equip agencies with the technical capacities on GHG inventory preparation, mitigation analysis, MRV, and transparency and reporting under the UNFCCC. These were also coupled with the development of tools and knowledge products focused on various aspects of national reporting. Additionally, numerous representatives from various sectoral lead agencies participated as the country's official delegates to relevant trainings provided by the IPCC and the CGE.

From 2016 to 2018, the CCC consulted agencies to identify additional needs for the BUR's preparation, coordinate efforts in the generation and gathering of relevant data and information, and decide preliminary institutional arrangements and contents of the BUR.

Table 5 Support received for the preparation of national reports to the UNFCCC

Project	Funding Source	Activities
Regional Capacity Building for Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems in Southeast Asia (SEA GHG) 2012-2014	US through UNFCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of technical experts for all GHGI sectors • Integration of GHG Data in existing reporting systems
Philippines-Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) (2010-2016) 2012-2016	US through USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHGI for Forestry and Energy Sectors • Tools and Methodologies for Mitigation analysis • GHGI and validation for select Local Government Units • GHG Management Plans • Manual and Toolkit for LGUs
Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme 2012-2018	EU, Germany, and Australia through UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHGI capacity building for Agriculture, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use, and Transport sectors • Domestic MRV system framework • Integration of GHG Data in existing reporting systems • NICCDIES development • Study on Sectoral NAMA Options • Multi-criteria Analysis for NAMA

Project	Funding Source	Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG Management Protocol Framework for Private Sector
National REDD+ system for the Philippines Project 2012-2017	Germany through GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and policy support on REDD+ policies, demonstration, and MRV
Biodiversity and Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystem Resilience (B+WISER) Program 2013-2018	US through USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and tool development on forest and biodiversity monitoring
Support to the Philippines in shaping and implementing the international climate regime (SupportCCC II) 2012-on going	Germany through GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRV tool and template for Energy Sector Mitigation Options
Information Matters Capacity Building for Enhanced Reporting & Facilitation of International Mutual Learning and implemented by Peer-to Peer Exchange (IM) 2013-2017	Germany through GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and peer to peer learning on MRV, baselines scenario setting, climate-relevant data management, and BUR preparation • Development of tools: Primer on MRV (2017), Infograph on MRV (2017), Primer on Baselines Scenario Setting (2017), Infograph on Baselines Scenario Setting (2017), Primer on Climate-relevant Data Management (2017), Infograph on Climate-relevant Data Management (2017), Seven (7) documentation reports of capacity building activities serving as mini-handbooks/manuals
Building Low Emission Alternatives to Develop Economic Resilience and Sustainability (B-LEADERS) 2014-2019	US through USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and development of CBA of mitigation options
Vertical Integration and Learning for Low Emission Development (VLED) Project 2015-2018	Germany through UN Habitat and Adelphi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and guidelines on LED
QA/QC Workshop for National GHG Inventories (14-17 May 2019)	UNFCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and workshop on QA/QC

The Philippines has been taking major strides in setting-up mechanisms for reporting, following the submission of the first two NCs. After all, apart from complying with UNFCCC requirements, the Philippines ultimately views reporting and their related mechanisms and data/information outputs as supportive and facilitative of: (1) tracking progress of climate action and support, (2) formulating policies on climate change, (3) promotion of convergence among agencies, stakeholders, partners, and other actors, and (4) identification of needs for the provision of finance.

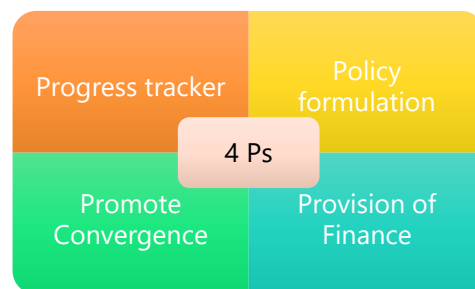


Figure 4 Rationale for Transparency in Climate Action and Support in the

The creation of the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Reporting System (PGHGIMRS) in 2014 via Executive Order No. 174 is among the landmark policies of the country on reporting. It responded to the gaps and needs surfaced by the agencies in the preparation of GHG inventory reports by serving as the enabling environment for its conduct, articulating institutional arrangements including roles and deliverables, and allocating where funding shall be sourced. The agency leads per sector i.e., the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for Forestry, Industrial Processes and Product Use and Waste; Department of Energy (DOE) for Energy, Department of Transportation (DOTr) for Transport; and the Department of Agriculture and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) for Agriculture, also created their sectoral GHG inventory teams constituted through their agency's policy issuances. As an enabling framework for GHG inventory preparation, the policy enhanced coordination and collaboration among agency members and rationalized the identification and provision of support needs, all towards sustaining gains and improving reports. Also in line with improvements, a number of tools were developed by the CCC as the PGHGIMRS Secretariat: EO 174 Guidance Document; Sectoral GHGI Templates; GHG Data Checklist; QA/QC Critical Fixes Tool; and QA/QC Stocktake Tool.

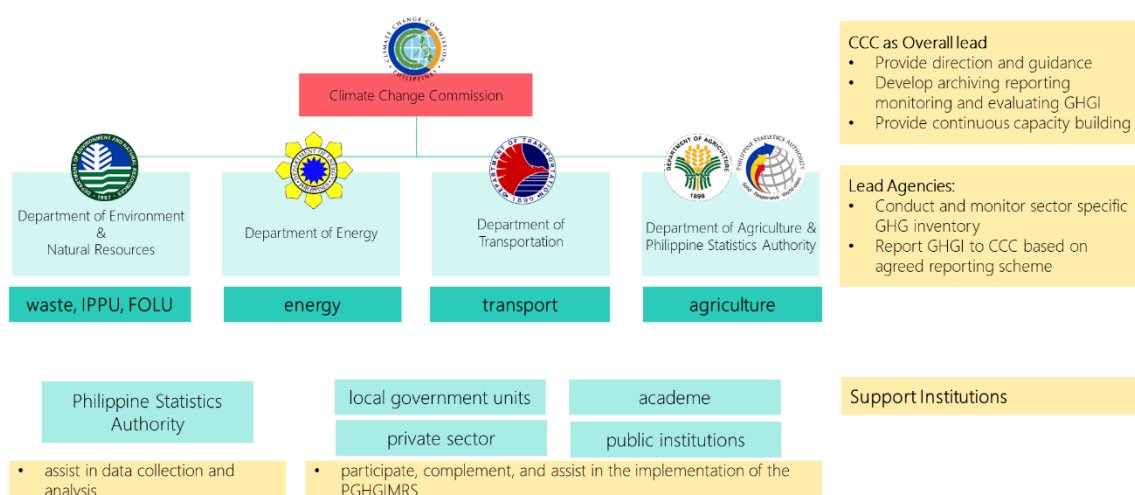


Figure 5 Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Reporting System Structure

The National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System (NICCDIES) set up and launched in May 2018, is the Philippines' first digital transparency system

for climate action and support. As a transparency system, it serves as the CCC's primary enabling platform for consolidating and monitoring data and information on climate change and climate action from public and private sector sources, as well as other stakeholders, allowing decision-makers to access, distribute, and exchange these data for use in policymaking, development planning, and investment decision-making. Further, it is one of the strategies of the CCC in line with the government's shift to e-governance. As the country's engine for domestic MRV, it operationalizes the feedback mechanism of planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of climate-related policies and measures. Currently, the CCC is digitizing the entire operational processes and contents on Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management & Reporting System; National and Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET); Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP) database for monitoring and tracking; and MRV of GHG Inventory, mitigation actions, and means of implementation.

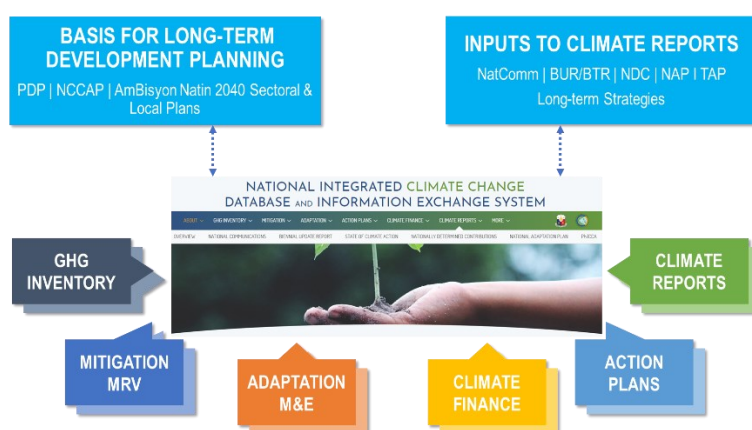


Figure 6. NICCDIES contents and relationships with planning and reporting
(<https://niccdies.climate.gov.ph/>)

On tracking domestic resources for climate action, the Philippines has institutionalized Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) for climate public budgets at the national and subnational levels. Following the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) study supported by World Bank and in an effort to mainstream climate budget tagging in the budget cycle of the government, a joint issuance was forged between DBM and CCC through DBM-CCC JMC 2013-01 amended by JMC 2015-01, mandating the national government agencies (NGAs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) to track climate change related expenditures. In 2014, a joint issuance among CCC, DBM and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) was released to provide guidance to local governments in tagging their climate change adaptation and mitigation programs in their annual investment plans (AIP), through 2015 DBM-DILG-CCC JMC 2014-01, amended by JMC2015-01. Data and information from CCET support assessment of resource needs and informs the development of climate policies, plans, and programs.

B. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Building on the policies and initiatives being implemented on planning, monitoring, and tracking adaptation measures, GHG emissions, mitigation actions, and means of implementation, and harnessing the gains from enhanced technical capacities and institutional arrangements, the preparation of the Philippine First BUR will be prepared through domestic resources. Previously, work on the INC and SNC was largely supported by a team of consultants in coordination with relevant agencies. This time, ministries will be taking on lead roles in tandem with technical expert backstopping. Further, the involvement of stakeholder groups will be enhanced to ensure inclusivity and strengthen transparency in the preparation of the BUR.

The following matrix enumerates national government agencies to be involved in this undertaking, owing to their relevant mandates as provided by laws and policies. This list may be expanded upon the recommendation of agencies.

Table 6 Initial list of agencies to be included based on relevant legal provisions

Agency	Mandates as provided by law and policies
Climate Change Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) Climate Change Expenditure Tagging System (DBM-CCC-DILG JMC 2014-01, amended by JMC 2015-01) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) National Designated Authority – Green Climate Fund (GCF) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) DENR GHG Inventory Team (DENR EMB SO No. 2016-297, DENR FMB SO No.2016-154) Operational Focal Point – Global Environment Facility (GEF) National Focal Point – UNFCCC Action for Climate Empowerment Designated National Authority – Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) (EO 320 s. 2004, DENR DAO 2005-17 IR of EO 320) Secretariat – Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) (DENR Memo 2016-55, s.2016) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of the Interior and Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Climate Change Expenditure Tagging System (DBM-CCC-DILG JMC 2014-01, amended by JMC 2015-01) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016)

Agency	Mandates as provided by law and policies
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019) National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) DOE GHG Inventory Team (DOE DO 2018-03-0005) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Labor and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) DOTr GHG Inventory Team (DOTr DO 2018-001) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017)
National Economic and Development Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011) Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) Green Jobs Act and its IRR (RA 10771, s.2016) Political Focal Point – Global Environment Facility (GEF) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Office of the Cabinet Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR (EO 24, s.2017) NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011)

Agency	Mandates as provided by law and policies
Philippine Commission on Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC Advisory Board (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) • NDC Technical Working Group (CCAM-DRR Cabinet Cluster Meeting Summary of Agreements 9 January 2019)
Philippine Information Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act (RA 9729, s.2009 as amended by RA 10174, s.2011) • National Climate Change Action Plan (CCC Resolution No.2, s.2011)
Philippine Statistics Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) • PSA GHG Inventory Team (PSA SO No. 2017-10NS-1499)

The CCC, through its Implementation Oversight Division (IOD) will take the lead role in the steering the processes and compilation of the BUR and its components. As the lead of the BUR preparation, the CCC will populate the preliminary data and information needed, and subject these to vetting by the agencies. The CCC may also consult and seek inputs from the agencies for any data and information that may need further elaboration or that cannot be sourced from available documents.

C. TIMELINE

The following chart illustrates the outputs to be completed from 2021 to 2022.

PERIOD	2021						2022											
	3Q			4Q			1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q		
Preparatory Activities																		
Preparation of BUR Handbook and Templates																		
CCC-CCO Internal Coordination																		
Workplan developed																		
Consultations with agencies																		
Finalization of Institutional Arrangements																		
Call for submissions																		
Report Preparation & Preliminary Review																		
Draft Chapter 2 – Institutional Arrangements for review																		
Draft Chapter 6 – Support received for BUR preparation																		
Draft Chapter 1 – National Circumstances for review																		
Draft Chapter 7 – National MRV system																		
Draft Chapter 5 – Support needed and received																		
Draft Chapter 4 – Mitigation Action and their Effects																		
Draft Chapter 3 – National GHGI Reports																		
Final Review and Approval																		
Completed chapters for Review																		
High-level Approval Process																		
Submission to UNFCCC																		
CSW for OP approval / endorsement																		
Submission to UNFCCC																		

V. PROPOSED CONTENTS OF THE BUR

Following the UNFCCC guidelines on BUR preparation as articulated in Section II of this document, and with a view of following through on the reporting prepared under INC and SNC, the following outlines the proposed contents of the BUR.

PHILIPPINE BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT	
Outline of Contents	
Executive Summary	
I. National Circumstances	
a. Geographical profile	
b. Socio-economic conditions	
c. Current climate/future climate scenarios/projections and impacts	
d. Development priorities	
e. Gender and women empowerment	
f. Constraints and gaps	
II. Institutional Arrangements	
a. Overarching framework	
i. Government structure	
ii. Policy environment for climate action	
b. Institutional arrangements	
III. National GHG Inventory Report	
a. GHG Inventory Preparation Process	
i. Planning and Preparations	
ii. Methodologies and Assumptions	
1. Estimation approaches	
2. Key source analysis	
3. Uncertainty analysis	
4. Global Warming Potential and Sources of Emission Factors and Activity Data	
iii. Data Quality Management	
iv. Archiving System	
b. National Inventory Report for 2010, 2015, and 2020	
i. Narrative Summary	
ii. Summary Tables and Figures	
iii. Time series from 1994/2000/2010	
c. Limitations and challenges faced in the preparation of the inventory report	
d. Inventory Improvement Plan	
IV. Mitigation Actions and their Effects	
a. Narrative summary of mitigation actions and their effects	
b. Mitigation policies and measures	
c. International market mechanisms	
d. Limitations and challenges faced	

V.	Support needed and received
a.	Summary of gaps and constraints
i.	Vulnerabilities, risks, impacts, and adaptation
ii.	Mitigation and GHG inventory
iii.	Transparency and MRV
iv.	Accessing and mobilizing support
b.	Support needed in tabular format
i.	Finance
ii.	Capacity building
iii.	Technology and technology transfer
c.	Support received in tabular format
i.	Finance
ii.	Capacity building
iii.	Technology and technology transfer
d.	Other concerns related to support
VI.	Support received for BUR preparation
a.	Summary of support received for transparency and MRV
b.	Capacity building support received related to transparency
c.	Technology support received related to transparency
d.	Other concerns related to support for preparation of national reports
VII.	Domestic MRV System
a.	Description of the overall MRV system
b.	Description of the MRV system for GHGI
c.	Description of the MRV system for Mitigation Actions
d.	Description of the MRV system for Support
Technical Annex of the National GHG Inventory Report	

Figure 7 BUR Report Outline

The following sections specify the contents of each component of the BUR. It begins with a summary of the UNFCCC information requirement and specifications supported by relevant COP decisions, with an interpretation of the values each requirement and specification seek. It then identifies other resources to aid in the collection of the required data, as well as the appropriate format/s. It then provides a run-down of possible items that could be included in the component, based on information found in reference documents.

A. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

National circumstances

- Description of development priorities, objectives, circumstances which serve as basis to address climate change and its adverse impacts
- Description of geography, climate, and economy which may affect mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Description of specific needs and concerns

Annex of Decision 17/CP.8, Par. 3

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis; Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	<u>should</u> provide a description of their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts description may include information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Convention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances • geographic profile • climate profile • socio-economic profile • needs and concerns • impact of the response measures of the UNFCCC: Secretariat, SBSTA, SBI
	Annex of Decision 17/CP.8, Par. 3	

Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- GIZ BUR Template
- UNFCCC Manual on National Communications

Sample contents and sources of data/information:

ITEM	DATA SOURCE/REFERENCE	AUTHOR/CUSTODIAN
a. Physical and Geographical profile	NAMRIA Reports	NAMRIA
b. Socio-economic profile	Socio-economic Reports	NEDA
	Climate finance and investments	NEDA, DOF
	National and local climate change expenditure tagging	CCC

c. Current climate/future climate scenarios/projections and impacts	Philippine Climate Change Assessment: Physical Science Basis, OML, 2016	OML, 2016
	Philippine Climate Change Assessment: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation	OML, 2017
	Observed Climate Trends and Projected Climate Change in the Philippines	PAGASA, 2018
	Assessments of Climate Change Impacts and Mapping of Vulnerability to Food Insecurity under Climate Change	FAO AMICAF, 2014
	NCCAP M&E Report 2011-2016	CCC, 2020
d. Development priorities	Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, 2017-2022	NEDA, 2011, 2017
	Ambisyon Natin 2040	NEDA, 2017
	National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2016 M&E	CCC
e. Gender and women empowerment	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Progress Reports	PCW
	Gender and Women Empowerment Plan reports	PCW
f. Constraints and gaps		

B. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangements

organizational structure/s of a Party that:

- “facilitate individual Parties in ensuring that nationally appropriate procedures for collecting, processing, reporting and archiving required data and information are established and operational in a sustainable manner on a continuous basis”
- “facilitate effective coordination among all relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors, in meeting the reporting requirements under the Convention, as well as addressing the broader issue of climate change at the national level”

(UNFCCC, 2013, Toolkit for non-Annex I Parties on establishing and maintaining institutional arrangements for preparing national communications and biennial update reports)

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis; Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	should provide a description of their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts description may include information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Convention. Annex of Decision 17/CP.8, Par. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications

Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- US EPA Tool and Template
- GIZ BUR Template
- UNFCCC Toolkit on Institutional Arrangements
- CGE Module on Institutional Arrangements

Sample contents and proposed data/information sources:

ITEM	DATA SOURCE/REFERENCE	AUTHOR/CUSTODIAN
Government structure		
Policy environment for climate action	RA 9729, as amended by RA 10174	CCC
Steering structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Commission and its Advisory Board and National Panel of Technical Experts • Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction • Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Statistics • National Designated Agencies for GCF, GEF, CDM • UNFCCC National Focal Points • National Focal Points of UNFCCC workstreams • NDC Technical Working Group • Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System • Climate Change Expenditure Tagging 	CCC

C. NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY REPORT

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
<p>The national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report;</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2</p>	<p>should submit updates of national GHG inventories according to paragraphs 8–24 in the NC Guidelines²¹</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 3</p> <p><u>Data, assumptions, and methodologies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines (should) may use different methods (tiers) included in the 1996 IPCC Guidelines²² can also use national methodologies where they consider these to be better able to reflect their national situation²³ (if default factors, data and assumptions not appropriate for specific national circumstances) encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and activity data for key sources or, where these do not exist, to propose plans to develop them in a scientifically sound and consistent manner²⁴ encouraged to formulate cost-effective national or regional programmes aiming at the development or improvement of country-specific or regional emissions factors and activity data encouraged to apply the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances. <p><u>Reporting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved 	

²¹ Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

²² giving priority to those methods which are believed to produce the most accurate estimates, depending on national circumstances and the availability of data

²³ provided that these methodologies are consistent, transparent and well documented

²⁴ provided that they are more accurate than the default data and documented transparently

- **shall**, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) by sources and removals by sinks
- encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- **encouraged**, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emission by sources of other greenhouse gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs)
- **may** include other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulphur oxides (SO_x), included in the IPCC Guidelines
- **encouraged**, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO₂ fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approaches, and to explain any large differences between the two approaches
- **should**, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to report emissions separately in their inventories.
- **should** not include emission estimates from international aviation and marine bunker fuels
- **should** use the global warming potentials (GWP) provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report ("1995 IPCC GWP Values") based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time horizon if reporting on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO₂ equivalents
- **encouraged** to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of emission factors and activity data
- **should** explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, emission factors and activity data used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate, if estimating anthropogenic emissions and

removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks which are not part of the IPCC Guidelines

- **encouraged** to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building
- **encouraged** to use tables 1 and 2 of these guidelines in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14 to 17
- **should** strive to present information which is as complete as possible
- **should** use the notation keys as indicated where numerical data are not provided
- **encouraged** to include in their national communications the inventory sectoral tables and worksheets² of the IPCC, in both electronic and hard copy format
- **encouraged** to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties

Annex of Decision 17/CP.8, Section III Par. 3-24

scope of the updates on national GHG inventories **should** be consistent with capacities, time constraints, data availabilities and the level of support provided by developed countries Parties for BUR

Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 3

should use the methodologies established by the latest NC Guidelines Parties approved by the COP²⁵ or those determined by any future decision of the COP on this matter.

- 1996 IPCC Guidelines

Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 4

should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines²⁶, and the GPG²⁷ for LULUCF²⁸

- Updated data on activity levels using 1996 IPCC Guidelines and IPCC GPG for LULUCF

Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 5

²⁵ Conference of the Parties

²⁶ Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

²⁷ Good Practice Guidance

²⁸ Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

	<p>encouraged to include tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC GPG for LULUCF and the sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 6</p> <p>encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous national communications</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 7</p> <p>encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000)</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 8</p> <p>inventory section of the biennial update report should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the annex to decision 17/CP.8, including table 1, on “National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors”, and table 2, on “National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6”.</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 9</p> <p>may supply additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information</p> <p>Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCC GPG LULUCF Reporting Table • 1996 IPCC Guidelines Sectoral Report Tables • Consistent time series from INC-SNC • Summary information tables for GHG 1994 and 2000 • Inventory section presented as a summary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • table 1: national GHGI of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors and • table 2: national GHGI of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6. • Additional and sector-specific information in technical annex
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Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- Tables 1 and 2 of Decision 17/CP.8
- IPCC Sectoral Reporting Tables
- US EPA Tool and Template
- GIZ BUR Template
- UNFCCC Guide for Peer Review of GHG Inventories

D. MITIGATION ACTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS

Reporting on Mitigation Actions and their Effects

On **nature** of the mitigation action:

A. Type of action: here the main question is what type of action is the focus of the mitigation action, i.e. which instruments are used as mitigation actions

- **Goals:** Actions that are framed as commitments. They are formulated as national, economy-wide or sectoral targets. These can be reductions below business-as-usual (BAU) emissions scenarios, or absolute reductions. They can also be formulated as reductions in carbon intensity or as technology related goals, for example renewable energy targets. In this sense, mitigation goals are not necessarily framed in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions. The achievement of goals is in many cases subject to adequate support;
- **Policies:** Actions that aim to impact emissions through relevant national policies. This includes broad strategies as well as the full range of policy instruments, such as regulations, taxes and incentive schemes;
- **Projects and programmes:** Activities that are targeted at a specific investment or that are limited in scope, scale and duration. This includes the installation of renewable power capacity, infrastructure investments as well as pilot projects and capacity building initiatives.

B. Scope: another dimension is the coverage of the mitigation action by sector, geography or technology

- **Economy-wide:** Mitigation actions that cover the entire economy of a country, for example economy-wide GHG reduction goals;
- **Cross-sectoral:** Actions that span a number of sectors, but not all, which could be the case for actions that target all energy demand sectors;
- **Sector-specific:** Activities that target one specific sector, for example agriculture;
- **Technology-based:** Actions that target specific technologies, for example certain renewable energy technologies, or packages of technologies. Technology-based actions are often sector specific, but could also be cross-sectoral or economy-wide.

C. Source of funding: if the source for funding is the dominant question, a different classification will result

- **Domestically supported actions** are implemented unilaterally by the country itself without specific international support (e.g. Israel's target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 below BAU levels, which would be achieved primarily through the implementation of two government decisions by 2020. Further information was communicated, outlining national actions as well as a government sponsored programme of subsidies, up to USD 2.5 million);
- **Internationally supported actions** involve international funding through direct finance (e.g. Indonesia's goal to reduce emissions to 41 per cent below BAU with sufficient international support);
- **Credited activities** would be funded through the international carbon market (no operational examples currently exist outside the Clean Development Mechanism and voluntary crediting initiatives).

On **quantified goals**:

Guide questions

- Is the reference for the goal provided, i.e. base year data, reference intensity levels or baseline values?
- Is the scope of the goal clear and does it correspond to the coverage of the mitigation action?
- Is the time frame for the goal (year or period) clearly defined?
- Is information provided how the goal relates to sectoral or national total emissions?

On **progress indicators**

Guide questions

- Are progress indicators qualitative or quantitative in nature?
- Are data sources for monitoring progress indicators, or procedures to enable the future collection of these indicators, clearly defined?

On **methodologies and assumptions**

Information reported could refer to methodologies and assumptions used to:

- determine quantitative goals
- estimate expected GHG effects of mitigation actions (ex ante);
- estimate achieved GHG effects of mitigation actions (ex post);
- estimate expected non-GHG effects of mitigation actions (including sustainable development effects and economic and social consequences of response measures); or
- estimate achieved non-GHG effects of mitigation actions.

On **steps undertaken or envisaged**:

- **Steps to select the policy or instrument of choice to achieve objectives:** if the mitigation action is framed as a goal and the process of determining the measures to support the goal is not yet completed, steps include the analysis and selection of mitigation options to be implemented;
- **Steps to implement the chosen policy or instrument:** if the mitigation action is framed as a concrete measure or the policy or instrument for implementation are already selected, the individual steps for implementation need to be outlined

On **progress of implementation**:

- Progress refers to current status and past achievements, understood in two areas:
 - Process - Understanding the status of the mitigation action within the overall process of a mitigation action, i.e. steps taken or envisaged
 - Results: Understanding the effects achieved and expected in the future

CGE (n.d.) Training material for the Preparation of BURs from Non-Annex I Parties: Reporting Mitigation Actions and their Effects

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	<u>should</u> provide information, in a tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 11	• mitigation actions

shall provide the following information to the extent possible, for each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1²⁹,

- (a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;
- (b) Information on methodologies and assumptions;
- (c) Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;
- (d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;
- (e) Information on international market mechanisms.

Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 12

- description of each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions, as follows:
 - (a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;
 - (b) Information on methodologies and assumptions;
 - (c) Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;
 - (d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;
 - (e) Information on international market mechanisms

Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- CGE Module on Mitigation Actions and their Effects
- GIZ BUR Template

Sample contents and sources of data/information:

ITEM	DATA SOURCE/REFERENCE	AUTHOR/CUSTODIAN
Mitigation Actions	Philippine Climate Change Assessment: Mitigation of Climate Change	OML, 2018
Mitigation Actions	National CC Mitigation Framework Strategy and Mitigation Goal	LECB and CCC
Mitigation Actions	NCCAP M&E Report	CCC
Mitigation Actions	National and Local CCET Reports on budgets for mitigation PAPs	CCC

²⁹ Compilation of information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be implemented by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/awglca14/eng/inf01.pdf>

E. SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received;	should provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> information on constraints and gaps information on related financial, technical and capacity-building needs
Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	should provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the GEF ³⁰ , Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the GCF ³¹ and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for climate change activities
	should provide information on technology needs, which must be nationally determined, and on technology support received Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> information on technology needed and received

Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- GIZ BUR Template
- CGE Module on Support Needed and Received

Sample contents and sources of data/information:

ITEM	DATA SOURCE/REFERENCE	AUTHOR/CUSTODIAN
Support Needed	Capacity Building Assessment Report	CCC and Dr. Ayson, 2017
	Technology Needs Assessment Report for Climate Change Mitigation	Mr. Benito and Dr. Perez
	NDC Partnership Plan	NDC-P SU, CCC
Support Received	NEDA ODA Reports	NEDA
	FAPMS Reports	CCC
	NDC Partnership Plan Accomplishment Report	NDC-P SU, CCC

³⁰ Global Environment Facility

³¹ Green Climate Fund

F. SUPPORT RECEIVED FOR BUR PREPARATION

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports; Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	should provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the GEF ³² , Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the GCF ³³ and multilateral institutions [...] for the preparation of the current BUR Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for BUR preparation

Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- GIZ BUR Template
- CGE Module on Support Needed and Received

Sample contents and sources of data/information:

ITEM	DATA SOURCE/REFERENCE	AUTHOR/CUSTODIAN
Support Received	Project Documents	CCC

³² Global Environment Facility

³³ Green Climate Fund

G. DOMESTIC MRV SYSTEM

UNFCCC REQUIREMENT	SPECIFICATIONS	VALUES
Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification; Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 2	should provide information on the description of domestic MRV ³⁴ arrangements Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, Par. 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> description of domestic MRV arrangements

Other resources for reporting templates and guides:

- GIZ BUR Template
- US EPA Tool and Template
- UNFCCC Handbook on MRV for NAI

Sample contents and sources of data/information:

ITEM	DATA SOURCE/REFERENCE	AUTHOR/CUSTODIAN
Domestic MRV System - GHG	Philippine GHGI Management and Reporting System (EO 174, s.2014) and related issuances and guidance documents	CCC
	Sectoral GHG Teams	CCC, EO174 agencies
Domestic MRV System – Mitigation Actions	NCCAP M&E	CCC
	CDM MRV	DENR-EMB/CCS
	tbd	tbd
Domestic MRV System – Means of Implementation	National and Local CCET for Domestic Climate Finance	CCC
	Climate Finance	CCC, DOF
	NEDA ODA	NEDA

³⁴ measurement, reporting and verification