



Republic of the Philippines  
**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
Republic of the Philippines



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**JAMES GRABERT**

Director, Mitigation Division

United Nations Climate Change Secretariat

Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1, 53113

Bonn, Germany

**Subject: Call for Inputs by the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures**


**Dear Director GRABERT:**

This refers to the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat Mitigation Division letter dated 03 December 2021 requesting inputs from Parties and observers regarding Workplan Activity 9: *"Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations"*.

In this regard, the Department of Finance transmits the Government of the Philippines' inputs on Workplan Activity 9 (*Annex A*) for your reference and consideration.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



**Mark Dennis Y.C. Jover**  
Undersecretary  
JAN 28 2022

**CC:** Assistant Secretary KIRA CHRISTIANNE D. AZUCENA, DFA  
Commissioner EMMANUEL DE GUZMAN, CCC  
Deputy Executive Director ROMELL ANTONIO CUENCA, CCC

### Philippines Submission (Annex A)

Call for Inputs by the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures for **Workplan Activity 9**:  
*“Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations”*

Particular	Comments
<p><b>Guiding question under Workplan Activity 9, item a</b></p> <p><i>Description of the policy or measure related to a pathway to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels</i></p>	<p><b>Nationally Determined Contribution</b></p> <p><u>Key Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Philippines is in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21 of the UNFCCC. The Philippines’ NDC supports the country’s national development objectives and priorities of sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, social and climate justice, and the transformation of its socio-economic sectors towards a climate and disaster-resilient and low carbon economy.</li> <li>• In terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Philippines emits an average of 1.98 metric tons of carbon dioxide per capita in 2020, or way below the global average of four (4) metric tons per capita.</li> <li>• The Philippines commits to a projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional, representing the country’s ambition for GHG mitigation for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors in agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy. This commitment is referenced against a projected business-as-usual cumulative economy-wide emission of 3,340.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e for the same period.</li> <li>• The Philippines, in line with its national security policy and its sustainable development aspirations and in solidarity with ASEAN Member States, shall endeavor to peak its emissions by 2030 in the context of</li> </ul>

	<p>accelerating the just transition of its sectors into a green economy and the delivery of green jobs and other benefits of a climate and disaster-resilient and low carbon development to its people, among others.</p>
	<p><b>Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)</b></p> <p>The Philippine government has demonstrated its commitment to respond to climate change (CC) through a reform agenda in its budget process called the CCET.<sup>1</sup> With this platform, the National Government is able to track and report the CC budget by mobilizing the national budget process to identify, classify, and tag CC expenditures using a common policy-based typology. It also generates timely statistics and baseline information for assessing trends, tracking budget execution, and monitoring physical performance. This is in response to the results of the 2013 Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, and the ongoing public finance reform agenda.</p> <p>Likewise, through the CCET, policymakers now have a better understanding of the scope and distribution of climate action, providing evidence on the institutional readiness for scaling up climate finance in the Philippines. It has also increased the awareness of government agencies and local government units to craft climate-and-disaster-responsive budgets. As a result, climate change actions were mainstreamed and institutionalized in the country's development plans and budgets through the General Provisions in the annual General Appropriations Act.</p>
	<p><b>National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2020-2030</b></p> <p>The NDRRMP as well as the various local DRRM plans have duly integrated climate change adaptation initiatives. These plans were developed or enhanced following a whole of society approach making inclusive to the needs of all stakeholders, with focus on the vulnerable sectors such as the poor, women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, among others.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Established through DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 dated December 27, 2013, as amended through DBMCCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 dated March 24, 2015

Particular	Comments
<p><b>Guiding question under Workplan Activity 9, item b</b></p> <p><i>Socioeconomic impacts of the policy or measure taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations, including a short description of tools and methods used to assess the impacts, and primary data and knowledge collection where appropriate.</i></p>	<p><b>Implementation of the National Climate Risk Management Framework (ongoing initiative)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Climate Change Commission (CCC) approved Resolution 2019-001 or the “Resolution Adopting the National Climate Risk Management Framework (NCRMF) to Address Intensifying Impacts of Climate Change” to underpin the Philippines’ climate change adaptation and loss and damage management work. The overall goal of this initiative is to climate-proof all sectors and political levels of Philippine society such that losses from climate hazards are manageable and the country can steadily move forward in a sustainable manner.</li> <li>• The Resolution outlines the following imperatives to achieve the target outcomes of the NCRMF, taking into account the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, and vulnerable communities and sectors: (1) Promotion of multisectoral and multi-stakeholder activities of national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs); (2) Probabilistic climate risk assessment (PCRA); (3) Climate risk evaluation; (4) Climate risk management action formulation.</li> <li>• The Resolution directs the immediate conduct of stocktake of existing government actions, including, but not limited to, the consideration of the review of climate risk information from such processes as the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessments (CDRAs) of local government units (LGUs) for their Comprehensive Land Use Plans.</li> <li>• The stocktake survey targets to consolidate climate risk datasets, information, tools and methodologies currently available across the country to produce a national climate risk profile, and information gathered herein will be subjected to a comprehensive analysis (i.e. strengths, gaps) to derive a set of standards and operational guidance for various stakeholders. The results and findings, which is expected to be completed by 1st semester of 2022, will serve as a baseline for adaptation and loss and damage documentation, and as a basis for recommended actions on improving the climate risk management capacity of the Philippines</li> </ul>

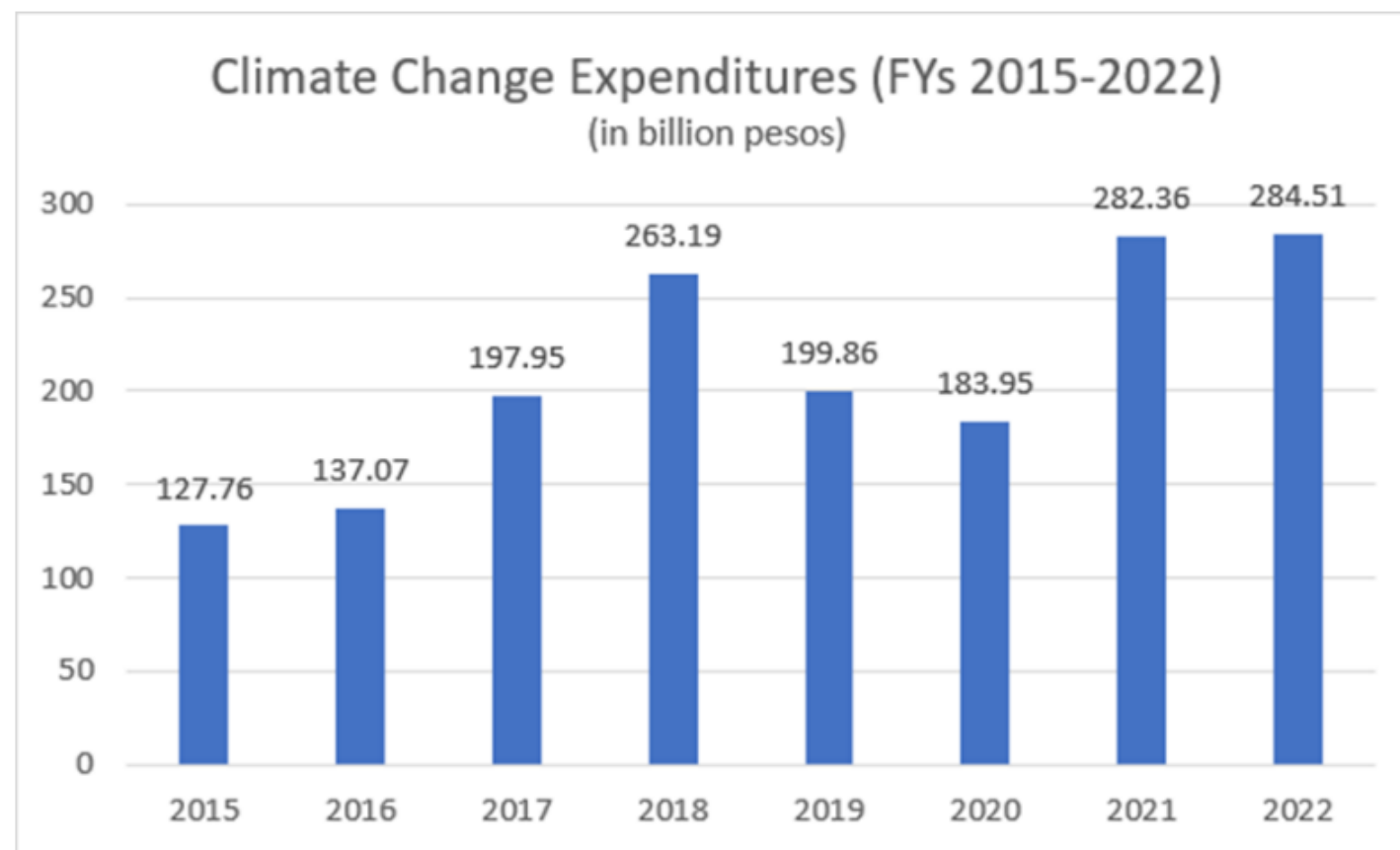
	<p>towards the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) on Climate Change and subsequent updating of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To date, the CCC is awaiting responses from various stakeholders on the stocktake survey.</li> </ul> <p>The case study of Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)<sup>2</sup> published in 2019 discussed that drawing conclusions on the development impact of CCET may be too early. However, it highlighted that there is an increasing trend in the allocation for CC-related programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) from 2015 to 2017.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, the report noted that the government is moving towards a climate-responsive budget as reflected in its expenditure priorities.</p> <p>The chart below (<i>see next page</i>) shows the Philippines' CC expenditures from FYs 2015 to 2022.<sup>4</sup> CC expenditures increased steadily from FYs 2015 to 2018, while a decrease can be observed in FY 2019 mainly due to the shift to the cash budgeting system, and in FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it rose to P282.4 billion in FY 2021 and continued to slightly inch up to P284.5 billion this year.</p>
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<sup>2</sup> LEDS Global Partnership. "Achieving a Climate-Responsive Budget in the Philippines through Climate Change Expenditure Tagging".

[https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/bestpractices/Climate%20Responsive%20Budget%20in%20Philippines\\_0.pdf](https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/bestpractices/Climate%20Responsive%20Budget%20in%20Philippines_0.pdf). Accessed on Jan 21, 2022.

<sup>3</sup> The report used information on CC expenditures from 2015 to 2017 based on the FY 2017 BESF.

<sup>4</sup> 2015 to 2020 are based on actual expenditures. 2021 and 2022 are based on the FY 2021 GAA and FY 2022 NEP, respectively

**Figure 1. Climate Change Expenditures (FYs 2015-2022)**

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