



CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

**2019**

**ACCOMPLISHMENT**

**REPORT**

ADAPTING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE





# 2019

## ACCOMPLISHMENT

# REPORT

ADAPTING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

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## EXECUTIVE BRIEF

In 2019, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) deepened the synergies among the private and the public sector to promote the country's transition into a climate-resilient, sustainable, and 1.5C-compatible development pathway.

Intensifying its efforts to assist the government in addressing the impacts of climate change, the CCC continued to lead the development of policies that strengthen the enabling platforms for climate risk and management, mainstreaming gender in climate policies, plans, programs and services of the government, and incorporating climate science into national and local planning processes.

### Mainstreaming climate action in national development planning processes

On climate policy and governance, the CCC made significant strides in updating the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011-2028 to align it with the latest climate science and national development priorities.

In line with its obligation as Party to the Paris Agreement, the CCC led the technical working group for the development of the country's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which is envisioned to be the country's investment blueprint for innovative and transformative low-carbon projects.

As part of its continuing efforts to link the national energy policy with climate action and study the implementation of the Renewable Energy Law and its policies supporting reduction in carbon emissions, the CCC embarked on a technical assessment of related data and policy regulations with the help

of the UP National Engineering Center. Once finalized, the NPRE will provide technical guidance for designing a policy on coal-fired power plants and other fossil fuel-based energy in pursuit of a low-carbon development pathway for the Philippines.

In response to the growing threat and a decrease in water supply, the CCC embarked on a policy review of water policies and action plans of water-related government agencies amid the threats of climate change.

Pursuant to its mandate under the Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016 and in line with its efforts to pave the way for a just transition into a sustainable and climate-friendly economy, the CCC has initiated several inter-agency consultation meetings for the finalization of the (1) approaches for assessment and certification for green jobs accounting; and (2) green thresholds for measuring the greenness of an industry or company.

With the help of relevant government agencies, the CCC also developed the guidance document for the manual pilot testing of the products and services approach of the draft green jobs assessment and certification system and guidelines, which is set for rollout this year.

### Mainstreaming climate action in local development planning processes

On mainstreaming climate into planning and processes, the CCC delivered technical assistance to local government units (LGUs) to ensure that their local action planning is science-based and risk-informed.

Through the Communities for Resilience (CORE) Program, submission of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) increased from 137 in 2015 to 1,267 in 2019.

Furthermore, the CCC embarked on the development of training courses that aim to increase the number of mentors that can transfer climate change knowledge to the local community. In partnership with various government agencies, the CCC laid the foundation for the ACT-Local Certification Course Program and the Upscaled Climate Resiliency Field School.

## Addressing gaps in climate financing

As the National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the CCC helped secure a USD 10-million grant for the establishment of a multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning system in the country, to be developed first in four selected pilot sites—a welcome innovation and development that will benefit initially at least 8.5 million Filipinos.

Pursuant to its mandate under the People's Survival Fund (PSF) Law, the CCC completed the technical review and evaluation process of PSF project proposals, which led to the approval of project development grants worth PHP 6 million for three (3) projects.

Moreover, the CCC is also working to develop an online platform for PSF wherein LGUs can: (1) submit and track PSF project proposals; and (2) learn and access PSF information through an e-learning portal.

On the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging system, the CCC conducted quality assurance reviews on budget-tagged programs of 20 national government agencies. In 2019, PHP 205.1 billion was tagged for climate change adaptation and PHP 5.5 billion for climate change mitigation. In the same year, the CCC monitored the implementation of 32 climate change-related special provisions being implemented by 25 national government agencies.

## Linking science, policy, and action

On the dissemination of climate knowledge and information, the CCC continued to increase public awareness on climate change

adaptation and mitigation actions through: (1) rollout of Climate Field Schools for farmers and fisherfolks; (2) conduct of National Youth Congress; (3) conduct of the 1st Provincial Summit on CCA-DRR; (4) conduct of three National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) Forums; and (5) forum on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Reports on a) Climate Change and Land, and b) Ocean and Cryosphere.

The CCC established climate information and data portals such as Climate News which contains the latest climate articles, opinion pieces, commentaries, and journals; and the National Integrated Climate Change Database Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES) which houses national climate data on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, climate change actions, climate finance, and climate reports.

## Facilitating the convergence and synergy of government and non-government climate actions

Partnerships are vital in addressing the risks posed by climate change and in mainstreaming climate action at all levels. Hence, in 2019, the CCC forged thirteen (13) agreements with LGUs, academic institutions, private and business sectors, and development partners that will scale-up the delivery of climate actions.

## Ensuring the gender-responsiveness of climate actions

The role of equal and meaningful participation of women and men is pivotal in achieving an inclusive climate action. In 2019, the CCC, in collaboration with the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and other stakeholders, reviewed the government's implementation of the Environment and Climate Change component of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Moving forward, the CCC will strive and remain a key player in nation building by mainstreaming people-centered climate change measures that are meant to ensure the welfare of both women and men, from training to practice, in pursuit of a climate-resilient and low-carbon Philippines.





## I. PROGRAM AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Supporting the administration’s goal to Build a Bright Future for the Philippines and its People, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) built on its accomplishments from the previous years and upscaled its climate programs, activities, and projects.

Pursuant to its mandates under the Climate Change Act<sup>1</sup>, as amended, the CCC implemented executive issuances, policies, resolutions, and programs that delivered services based on the following enablers of resilience: climate policy and governance, climate diplomacy, mainstreaming of climate change into national and local planning, climate finance, and climate knowledge and information sharing.

### PROMULGATION OF COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

As the lead-policy making body on climate change, the CCC adopted for this fiscal year three (3) Commission Resolutions:

#### a. National Climate Risk Management Framework (NCRMF)

The NCRMF aims to establish more informed and applicable decision-making on climate actions by developing a climate action planning system that is anchored by a unified and integrated science and risk-based approach.

The Framework further recognizes the strategic direction of the rationalized planning system (RPS), advocating for harmonization among planning guidelines to the benefit of our local government units (LGUs).

#### b. Mainstreaming gender-responsive consideration into climate policies, plans, programs and services of the government

The resolution reaffirmed and strengthened the mandate of the CCC to ensure human rights-based and gender-based approaches in formulating and implementing climate change policies, programs, projects and activities. It seeks to ensure gender mainstreaming in legislation and policy formation, investment programing and financing endorsements, and monitoring.

#### c. Incorporating latest climate science knowledge into the national and local government agencies

The CCC called on national and local government units to take into consideration the latest scientific knowledge from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Philippine Climate Change Assessment Working Groups, and other relevant climate change bodies in the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation in plans, programs, and activities.



# CLIMATE POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

## a. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

The NCCAP outlines the country's climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda.

In 2019, the CCC reviewed and evaluated the implementation of the NCCAP from 2011 to 2016, toward providing baselines for sectoral climate actions on food security, water sufficiency, ecosystem and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development.

As the main climate instrument plan across the bureaucracy, the NCCAP is being updated to correspond with the latest trends in climate science. A series of high-level consultations were conducted this year to level-off with government agencies and stakeholders concerned.

## b. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

In response to the global call for climate action and in line with the Paris Agreement, the Philippine government, through the CCC, is developing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), based on national needs and priorities, circumstances and capacities, and optimal investment opportunities.

Pursuant to a whole-of-government approach, the CCC continued to lead the NDC Technical Working Group in 2019 through a comprehensive technical process to prepare viable

climate change mitigation options, which includes the following key activities:

1. Quality Assurance/Quality Control Workshop on GHG emissions baseline;
2. Development of Economy-wide Analysis and Scenario-building; and
3. Enhancement of Sectoral Mitigation Models.

The synchronization of sectoral inputs, especially those from the Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and Department of Transportation (DOTr), is essential to the finalization of the NDC which is envisioned to be the country's investment roadmap towards a low carbon, sustainable economy.

## c. National Policy Review on Energy (NPRE)

Pursuant to Commission Resolution No. 2016-001 on the Development of a Clear Policy on Coal-Fired Power Plants in pursuit of a Low Carbon Development Pathway for the Philippines, the CCC led the National Policy Review on Energy.

The NPRE recommends actions on integrated energy system planning, renewable energy development system planning, renewable energy development energy efficiency, and conventional electricity generation technologies.

## d. Water security amid climate change

In response to the growing threat of a decrease in water supply, the CCC embarked on the review of water policies and action plans of water-related government agencies.

The results of the monitoring and evaluation report on water

security will provide technical guidance to the agencies on converging actions on water in response to climate change.

### **e. National and local greenhouse gas inventory**

To implement and ensure compliance to the Executive Order No. 174 s. 2014 on the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS), the 2010 National GHG Inventory is now available online, and uploaded to the National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System sub-portal of the CCC website.

As part of the technical advisory support to the LGUs, the CCC delivered capacity building trainings on the community-level GHG inventory for the local governments of Davao City, Compostela Valley, and Pampanga. These trainings assisted the LGUs in accounting their GHG emissions and developed strategies to avoid carbon emissions.

### **f. Green jobs and just transition into a sustainable economy**

The CCC coordinated with various agencies, mandated under the RA 10771, the Green Jobs Act, to finalize the approaches for assessment and certification for Green Jobs accounting, and the draft green thresholds for measuring the 'greenness' of an industry or company.

### **g. Comprehensive Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program (CICARP) for Indigenous Peoples (IP), Bangsamoro People, and Urban Poor**

Integrating indigenous knowledge and practices on climate action is vital. The CCC, for this year, continued the implementation of the Commission Resolution No. 2018-001 and conducted an indigenous peoples' dialogue in various local government units in Southern Luzon.

## **CLIMATE DIPLOMACY, IN COORDINATION WITH THE DFA AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONCERNED**

Pursuant to the Section 7 (j) of the Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended, the CCC in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), advanced the country's national interests in the international climate change negotiations.

In 2019, the CCC submitted technical recommendations to the President, as Chairperson of the CCC, on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) matters.

The CCC developed guidance documents for the Philippine delegation to the 50th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB50) and the 25th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP25).

The CCC led the development of Philippine positions on agriculture, gender and climate change, loss and damage, forest and climate change, capacity building, and on the Global Pact for the Environment.

The Philippine Delegation at COP25, led by Deputy Speaker Loren Legarda, safeguarded and advanced the Philippine interests in strategic areas of the negotiations, namely:

- Stocktake on ambition and pre-2020 implementation;
- Cooperative approaches for greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation actions;
- Climate finance; and
- Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.



Image Source: Deputy Speaker Loren Legarda's Instagram Account

To further advance Philippines' viewpoints, Deputy Speaker Legarda, held bilateral meetings with UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa and Senior Director Martin Frick, Ms. Claire O'Neill, then President-designate to COP26, and former US Vice President Al Gore.

COP25 also offered opportunities to hold parliamentary dialogues on renewable energy; recognize and promote exemplary initiatives on climate action; work with scientists to promote space science and technologies for climate resilience; stand in solidarity with the Climate Vulnerable Forum in its call for bolder climate action; raise the global adaptation ambition in collaboration with the Global Commission on Adaptation; and convey the Philippines' priorities in the climate talks.

Aside from engaging in the UNFCCC process, the CCC also provided technical inputs and guidance to the House of the Representatives, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippine Institute for Development Studies,

Philippine Commission on Women, and Maritime Industry Authority on sector-specific international climate change issues.

In coordination with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environment and Management Bureau, the CCC chaired the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Ministerial Roundtable Discussion on Clean Air, Health and Climate held on 24 July 2019 at the Peninsula Manila Hotel in Makati City.

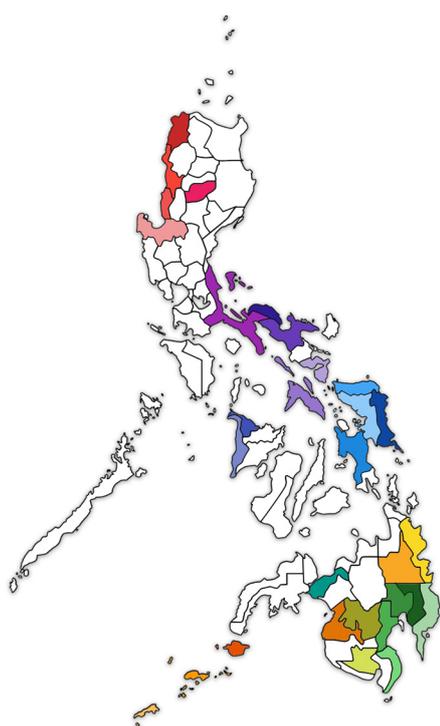
The special ministerial meeting brought together leaders from the ASEAN region to discuss how addressing local priorities like air pollution can contribute to global climate action.

## II. MAINSTREAMING OF CLIMATE INTO LOCAL PLANNING AND PROCESSES

Empowering local governments to pursue and implement programs on climate change adaptation and mitigation, and climate finance to the community is one of the top priorities of the CCC. Through its Communities for Resilience (CORE) program, the CCC ensures that local action planning is science-based and risk-informed.

In collaboration with other national government agencies, higher education institutions, and key stakeholders, the CCC has trained 79 local government units and four (4) higher educational institutions under the CORE program.

Since the establishment of CORE programs in 2015, there has been a notable exponential increase of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) from 137 (in 2015) to 1,267 (in 2019).



**79 LGUs TRAINED**

**4 HEIs TRAINED**

- CAR**
  - Ifugao (1 LGU)
- REGION I**
  - Ilocos Norte (6 LGUs)
  - Ilocos Sur (8 LGUs)
  - La Union (2 LGUs)
  - Pangasinan (1 LGU)
- REGION IVa-A**
  - Quezon (9 LGUs)
- REGION V**
  - Camarines Norte (1 LGU)
  - Camarines Sur (2 LGUs)
  - Masbate (1 LGU)
  - Sorsogon (3 LGUs)
- REGION VI**
  - Aklan (1 LGU)
  - Antique (2 LGUs)
- REGION VIII**
  - Eastern Samar (2 LGUs)
  - Leyte (8 LGUs)
  - Northern Samar (1 LGU)
  - Samar (2 LGUs)
- REGION X**
  - Lanao del Norte (3 LGUs)
- REGION XI**
  - Compostela Valley (4 LGUs)
  - Davao del Norte (5 LGUs)
  - Davao del Sur (2 LGUs)
- Davao Occidental** (1 LGU)
- Davao Oriental** (3 LGUs)
- REGION XII**
  - North Cotabato (1 LGU)
  - South Cotabato (1 LGU)
- REGION XIII**
  - Agusan del Sur (3 LGUs)
  - Surigao del Sur (2 LGUs)
- BARMM**
  - Basilan (1 LGU)
  - Maguindanao (1 LGU)
  - Sulu (1 LGU)
  - Tawi-tawi (1 LGU)



Image Source: greencclimate.fund

## III. ACCELERATING CLIMATE ACTION THROUGH CLIMATE FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

Pursuant to its mandate under the Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended, the CCC has accelerated its efforts in mainstreaming and accessing climate finance to sustain the country’s response to climate change.

### a. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF is a global fund created by the UNFCCC to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change.

The CCC, in its capacity as the National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Philippines to the GCF, adopted Administrative Order (AO) No. 1 (s. 2019) setting the Procedure on the Issuance of No-Objection Letter for Funding Proposals to the Green Climate Fund.

This No-Objection Procedure has been adopted in deliberations on four funding proposals, for which the NDA issued no-objection letters: (1) Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO) project “Climate Investor One” (FP099), which aims to form a blended finance facility for renewable energy projects; (2) European Investment Bank (EIB) project “Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) NeXt” (FP038), which aims to catalyze private sector capital at scale for the development of renewable energy / energy efficiency (RE/EE) projects; (3) LANDBANK project with lead implementing agency PAGASA on “Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines” submitted under the GCF Simplified Approval Process (SAP) pilot scheme; and (4) UNDP project with lead implementing agency DENR on “Philippine Eastern Seaboard

Coastal Resilience Project”, which aims to restore ecosystems to buffer the effects of typhoons and storm surges and support communities in adopting climate resilience livelihoods.



Now approved with a grant of USD 10 million, the Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines project aims to develop a people-centered impact-based forecasting and early warning services for flood, landslide, severe wind, and storm surge that will translate timely and actionable information to the affected communities. This will focus on translating meteorological and hydrological hazards into likely human, physical, environmental, and economic impacts, and will enhance systems of preparedness, early actions, and response down to the last mile in the pilot communities.

In 2019, the CCC’s application with GCF for readiness and preparatory support through a delivery partner, amounting USD 700,000.00, was approved for activities to strengthen systems for project pipeline development within the Landbank of the Philippines as the country’s current Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the GCF. The readiness support also aimed at enhancing the

interagency process for the accreditation of other institutions as DAEs.

The CCC, through the GCF Readiness Programme, spearheaded the South-South Learning Exchange towards Accessing the Green Climate Fund in March 2019. Resource Persons from the countries of Bhutan, Vietnam and Mongolia shared their experiences on engaging with the GCF. The activity provided a venue for local stakeholders to learn from the experiences and processes shared by other countries on engaging with the GCF, including those related with country programming, stakeholder participation in developing concept notes and project proposals, project management for grant and loan projects, and monitoring and evaluation.

In September 2019, the project, “Upscaling Climate Resilience of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Philippines,” has been awarded the Best Adaptation Project Concept Note at the Regional Workshop on “Climate Finance: Green Climate Fund (GCF) Concept Note Write-shop,” held in Bangkok, Thailand.

This ecosystem-based adaptation project idea, which aims to strengthen the adaptive capacities of drought- and flood-affected IP communities in watershed systems, was borne out of the national consultation with the Tebtebba Foundation and other IP groups and civil society organizations, as co-organized by the Foundation of the Philippine Environment and the CCC.

The CCC also organized a workshop on the Philippines’

engagement with the GCF in November 2019 where 102 participants from various sectors were trained on the GCF project design and proposal development process, including key concepts on impact chain analysis, problem tree, objective tree, theory of change and the logical framework, which are essential tools in developing project proposals for the GCF.

The CCC also provided technical, secretariat, and advisory services for the Philippine membership in the GCF Board, which convened on 24 February to 1 March 2019, July to 08 July 2019, and 10 November to 14 November 2019.

The CCC also participated in the 2019 GCF Global Programming Conference held on 19-23 August 2019, which brought together representatives from 135 developing countries to chart the best ways to direct climate finance flows to match the ambitions, needs, and coalescing paths of practical climate action across the planet.

Given the leadership of the Philippines in climate diplomacy and climate finance, the CCC was invited to share the Philippine perspective and work on climate ambition and action informed by climate science at national and local levels and reiterated the crucial role of GCF as an effective catalyst for climate resilience and low-carbon transition of vulnerable developing countries during the Session on Science-Based and Systems Approach to Low-Emissions Development.



Lanuza, Surigao del Sur



Gerona, Tarlac



Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte



San Francisco, Camotes Islands, Cebu

## b. People's Survival Fund (PSF)

Pursuant to its mandate, the CCC completed the technical review and evaluation process of PSF project proposals, which led to the approval of project development grants worth PHP 6 million for three (3) projects.

The CCC, in its capacity as the oversight agency on climate change projects, led the monitoring of the following PSF approved projects with a total combined funding of PHP 196.8 million in:

1. Lanuza, Surigao del Sur
2. Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte
3. Gerona, Tarlac
4. San Francisco, Camotes

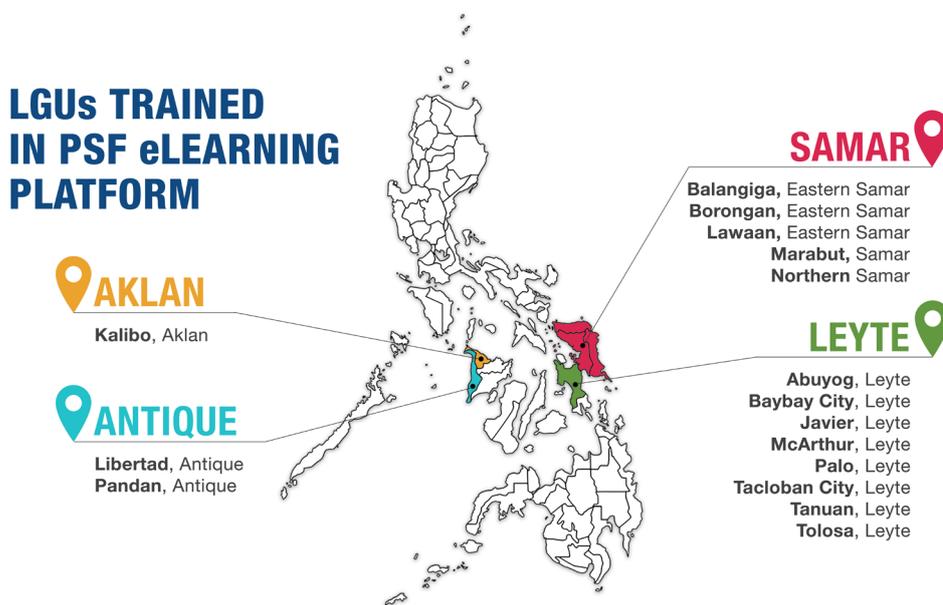
The CCC also launched an e-Learning Platform that provides a 12-week online course for LGUs and community organizations

to enhance their knowledge on climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessment, the PSF and its approval processes, and other sources of climate finance. For 2019, the online course has served fifty (50) individuals, mostly planning officers and disaster risk reduction and management officers of LGUs from the Yolanda corridor.

The CCC also rolled out one-on-one mentoring sessions in partnership with the National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) and development partners.

The objective of the mentoring is to enhance the concept notes, project ideas, and project proposals of eligible PSF proponents to increase the quality of submissions, based on the standards of the law.

The PSF Unit has ongoing mentoring and coaching sessions for the Province of Occidental Mindoro and the Municipality of Tolosa, Leyte.



## c. Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)

The Philippines has demonstrated leadership and strong commitment in implementing a comprehensive reform agenda to respond to climate change. With the goal of using the budget process to plan, prioritize, and monitor climate change expenditure, the Government has mobilized the National Budget Preparation Process to tag climate change expenditures using a common policy-based typology and officially issued guidelines under a process known as Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) under Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01.

The CCET process is accomplished through the convergence of the CCC with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), at the national level, and units of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), at the local level. Since its implementation, the national government has allocated PHP 806.6 billion for climate actions.

For the fiscal year 2019, twenty (20) National Government Agencies tagged their climate budgets and have been quality-assured by the CCC. For this year, the budget tagged for climate change adaptation amounts to PHP 205.1 billion, while for climate change mitigation amounts to PHP 5.5 billion.

At the local level, PHP 76.1 billion was tagged in the LGUs annual investment plans, while PHP 2.2 billion for climate change mitigation, respectively.

## d. Monitoring Climate Change-related Provisions in the GAA

In 2019, the Congress reinforced climate actions in the budget by putting climate change-related provisions in the General Appropriations Act (GAA). The CCC, in response, led the monitoring of the implementation of 32 climate change related special provisions being implemented by 25 national government agencies.

The CCC will issue a report on the status of the implementation of the GAA climate change provisions in March 2020

### e. Climate Finance Systems and Services (CFSS)

To ensure that the flow of climate finance in the country is monitored and mobilized, the CCC established the CFSS.

The CFSS is the body within the Climate Change Office that is tasked to facilitate, monitor, and promote mobilization of finance and investments for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.



## IV. DISSEMINATION OF CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION SHARING

Informing the public on the latest climate knowledge through multiple information sharing platforms is among the top priorities of the CCC. The CCC's climate information sharing platform is set to build and enhance government agencies' and stakeholders' knowledge on climate change and improve their skills on the conduct of CCAM actions.

### a. Climate Field School (CFS)

Through the CFS, the CCC advocated for peer-to-peer learning amongst LGUs and the sharing of best adaptation practices. The transfer of knowledge among local officials, agriculture officers, and community farmers and fisherfolk translates policies to practice.

The CCC engaged with local State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) to ensure the sustainability of the program through their technical and scientific expertise, and availability of complete training facilities.

This is in support of the efforts of the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (DOST-PAGASA) and Rice Watch Action Network (R1).

### b. National Climate Science Youth Congress

As one of the pioneer programs of the CCC, the second National Climate Science Youth Congress was held. Students from the specialized science schools in the National Capital Region presented their research and projects aimed at addressing climate change issues.

The participants, through a series of panel discussions, have been selected as promising young climate-scientists. The pursuit of excellence in this is encouraged by providing participants access to research funding as well as having their work published in various accredited scientific journals.

### c. NPTE Forums and Briefings on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Reports

The CCC promoted climate policy advocacy knowledge-for-action through the conduct of the following:

- 1. Experts Forum: Strengthening Media Capacity in Communicating Climate Change.** This forum served as a knowledge exchange platform between experts and members of the media in terms of effectively communicating climate change.



**2. Climate News.** The CCC launched the News at a Glance in its official website to share climate change news articles, opinion pieces, commentaries, journals, and other climate-related information from both local and international publications to raise public awareness on climate change issues.

**3. Briefing on IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere.** In partnership with RARE Philippines and the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC), the CCC provided media practitioners, national government agencies, and civil society organizations with an overview of the findings of the latest IPCC report on the impacts of climate change on the ocean and cryosphere.

**4. Special Launch of the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land.** The CCC gathered national government agencies, media practitioners, and civil society organizations to discuss the findings of the IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, and food security.

## d. 1st Provincial Summit on CCA-DRR

To institutionalize the peer-to-peer learning approach with regional government offices, government units, and exemplary cooperatives for a harmonized approach of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions at the local level, the CCC and the Provincial Government of Antique, in coordination with various government institutions, launched the 1st Provincial Summit on Climate Change Adaptation-Disaster Risk Reduction.

This summit provided an avenue to maximize the building of capacity and knowledge exchange among local officials in mainstreaming CCAM-DRRM in local planning through the provision of latest climate data and information.

Furthermore, the Summit featured local best practices on CCAM-DRRM for possible replication in other LGUs.

## e. National Integrated Climate Change Database Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES)



The NICCDIES serves as the integrated climate information portal of the CCC to track the actions necessary to address climate change issues. NICCDIES is the primary enabling platform of the CCC in consolidating and monitoring, among other things, data and information on climate change and climate action from sources and actors coming from both public and private sector and other stakeholders, allowing for decision-makers to access, distribute, and exchange these data for use in policymaking, development planning, and investment decision-making.

The primary components of NICCDIES include a database and latest information systems for the following:

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory;
- Climate Change Mitigation: Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System;
- Climate Change Action Plans: NCCAP and LCCAP;
- Climate Finance;
- Climate Reports.

In 2019, the CCC enhanced the NICCDIES data, particularly: (1) updating of figures related to the Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging; and (2) updating of the baseline year of the National GHG Inventory to 2010.

## f. Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security

The CCC recognizes the need to safeguard marine and coastal resources against the threats posed by climate change. In 2019, the CCC led the Coral Triangle Initiative Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation to enhance the capacity of its regional member countries on blue carbon initiatives, and

efforts to communicate, educate and raise awareness of the public on blue carbon.

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security is a regional cooperation between the six governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste that focuses on food security through sustainable management of marine natural resources taking into consideration climate change impacts.

### **g. National Technical Conference on Coastal, Marine and Oceans**

To address the impacts of climate change in the coastal areas and marine biodiversity in the Philippines, the CCC, in partnership with RARE, conducted a National Technical Conference on Coastal, Marine and Oceans.

The conference gathered government representatives, marine scientists and practitioners, academic institutions, and civil

society organizations to identify the existing scientific tools and methodologies, and work being done to assess climate change impacts coastal and marine ecosystem. Also, the activity provided a platform to take stock of the available tools to be harmonized and standardized for coastal and marine climate risk profiling that is aligned with the Climate Risk Management Framework.

Moreover, this activity determined the gaps as well as developed and proposed research agendas to support needs for establishing a climate risk profile for coastal and marine resources.

### **h. Climate Change 101 Briefings**

As part of its efforts to mainstream climate change at all sectors and cascade the importance of climate action, the Commission also attends to invitations from several academic institutions and organizations to deliver Climate Change 101.



## **v. BUILDING AND NURTURING PARTNERSHIPS FOR CLIMATE ACTION**

In 2019, the CCC forged thirteen (13) agreements with various stakeholders that will scale-up the delivery of climate actions.

### **a. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP)**

The partnership aims to develop a Certificate Course program on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (DRR-CCAM) for Local Government Managers using the CORE modules as foundation.

### **b. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and Aboitiz Ventures Equity**

The partnership aims to explore opportunities on climate-related research, knowledge sharing, and mainstreaming climate-smart and resilient processes in LGUs, communities, and private business sectors.

### **c. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and the Department of Education**

The agreement aimed to formalize the cooperation between the CCC and DepEd on (1) the of National and Regional Gawad CCC, also known as the Climate Science Youth Program; and (2) to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation in the national primary and secondary curriculum.

### **d. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)**

The MOA was signed to assist the CDA in increasing the cooperatives' knowledge and awareness on climate change. The partnership also paved the way for climate change to be integrated as part of the focus areas of the 2019 Cooperative Summit.

### e. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and the UP National Engineering Center

The partnership was signed to formalize the assistance UP NEC provides to the CCC in finalizing the Technical Assessment Report and the draft National Policy Review on Energy.

### f. Tripartite with CDA, and Regional Cooperation Development Council-CARAGA

The partnership was pursued to organize and conduct the Cooperative Climate Change Summit in Bislig City in order to promote good adaptation and mitigation practices of cooperatives in the Mindanao region.

### g. CCC-LGU Joint Declaration on mainstreaming with Dulag, Tanauan, Tolosa, Abuyog, and Tacloban

To strengthen the adaptive capacity and the climate resiliency of Leyte, its LGUs and the CCC signed the Leyte Climate Change Consortium. The partnership will promote climate knowledge-

sharing, and support in developing climate-smart and resilient practices through the LGUs' Local Climate Change Action Plan.

### h. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE)

The CCC and PBE established a formal alliance to support the implementation of the Sustainability Mobility Project (SMP) for Cagayan de Oro (CDO) City. The SMP is envisioned to assist the private business sector in CDO to be able to address the challenges posed by climate change, while maintaining economic growth, environmental improvement, and social progress.

### i. MOA between the Climate Change Commission and iACADEMY

The CCC and iACADEMY built a partnership in conducting a print media exhibition on climate awareness and action, as part of the 2019 CCC Week.

## VI. MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO CLIMATE ACTION

The CCC led and promoted the (1) active involvement of women in decision-making through its multi-stakeholder consultations, capacity-building initiatives, and participation in international climate negotiations; (2) integration of gender concerns and perspectives in climate policies and programmes; and (3) assessment of the impact of climate-resilient development policies and interventions on women through monitoring and evaluation reports and gender analysis of projects for funding under the People's Survival Fund and other climate finance facilities.

In addition, the CCC hosted a regional gender and climate change forum to identify the entry points of gender and development to the Asia Pacific countries' NDC. The CCC also supported the PCW in reviewing the 25th year implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as lead convener for the environment and climate change cluster.



# VII. TRAINING COURSE DEVELOPMENT

## a. ACT-Local Certification Course

The ACT-Local Certification Course of the CCC and DAP aims to further strengthen the delivery of capacity building programs to LGUs through the CORE modules.

This non-degree certification course program on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management will be primarily composed of select CORE modules of the CCC, knowledge products from relevant national government agencies (NGA's) such as HLURB and DILG, and leadership modules designed by DAP.

The combination of selected CORE modules and NGA knowledge products will constitute the technical element of the curriculum while the leadership modules of DAP will constitute governance elements of the curriculum.

## b. Scaled-up Climate Resiliency Field School (CrFS)

The CrFS is an approach to mainstream weather and climate information on farming practices to address the effects of changing weather patterns in the agricultural sector.

To enhance the CrFS, the CCC and the Rice Watch Action Network Inc. identified the following priority activities:

- a. CrFS Capacity Building Training;
- b. Conduct of Research on Slow Onset Climate Change Impacts;
- c. Community liaison and roundtable discussion with concerned stakeholders for the review and enhancement of CrFS manual;
- d. Development of Knowledge Products;
- e. Issuance of CCC policy instrument on Slow Onset Climate Change Impacts.

# VIII. FOREIGN-ASSISTED PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FAPMS)

The collaborative work of the CCC on foreign-assisted projects spans across climate change projects implemented by CCC and other national government agencies. Together with international partners, the climate change projects focused mainly on: (a) building climate smart industries, (b) support on transitioning to sustainable energy, (c) knowledge and capacity building, (d) moving towards achieving food security, (e) ecological and environmental stability, (f) water sufficiency, human security, and (f) finding ways to support the crafting of the Philippine NDC Support.

The climate-smart industries and services-focused projects cut across the banking sector, the hospitality sector, the food sector, and the housing infrastructure sector.

The projects are a mix of nationally- and locally- implemented initiatives benefitting:

- a. Five (5) LGUs in Occidental Mindoro;
- b. Seven (7) LGUs in Palawan (including Aborlan, Balabac, Brookes Point, Cagayancillo, Culion, and San Vicente);
- c. Twelve (12) LGUs in the Eastern Seaboard (including Tacloban, MacArthur, Palo, Tanauan, Tolosa, Dulay, Mayorga, Abuyog, Basey, Marabut, Lawaan, Balangiga); and
- d. Baguio City, Laguna (Sta. Rosa), Cagayan de Oro, Iloilo (Carles and Concepcion), Pasig, Davao del Norte (Tagum), Pampanga (Angeles), Leyte (Ormoc), Albay (Legazpi), Tagaytay, Quezon City, Cebu, Rizal (Rodriguez), Siargao (Del Carmen), Batangas (Tingloy), and Butuan.

In addition to the various projects implemented, scientific tools were also developed, such as the:

- a. Climate Exposure Database;
- b. Climate-Adjusted Flood Models;
- c. Severe Wind Hazard and Risk Modeling and Mapping;
- d. National Inventory Report;
- e. Hydrological Resource Analysis Modeling (HydroRAM); and
- f. Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) Modules.

Finally, the FAPMS delivered the following outputs:

- a. Green Finance roadmap;
- b. Low-carbon and Resource-efficient Tourism in the Philippines roadmap;
- c. Climate-resilient Green Growth Framework;
- d. Updating of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan;
- e. Blue Carbon Roadmap for the Philippines;
- f. Review of the NDC roadmap;
- g. Bay-wide Coastal Zone Framework;
- h. "Integrating climate change into project development and evaluation" manual of NEDA;
- i. Comprehensive Development Plan and Guidelines for Local Planners in Integrating Climate Change in Local Framework Planning; and
- j. Water allocation framework.



## IX. THE CONTINUING WORK OF THE CCC

In pursuit of its mandates<sup>3</sup>, the CCC commits to deliver on the following:

### a. Updating the NCCAP

For this year, the CCC will commence the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and the finalization of the NDC. The NAP and NDC, as component plans of the NCCAP, will articulate the country's roadmap towards a climate-resilient and low carbon development pathway for the Philippines.

### b. Technical advisory support to the national government agencies on mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation pursuant to Republic Act 9729, as amended

The CCC will continue to deliver technical assistance on greening various sectors in line with the Ambisyon2040 and the goals of the Paris Agreement (e.g. green hospitals, hotels and resorts, the banking and finance sector, labor sector, etc).

### c. Technical advisory support to legislature on crafting climate change legislation

The CCC will continue to provide technical advisory support to the Congress on matters related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, climate and disaster resilience, low carbon development, and sustainable development.

### d. Technical and advisory support on international climate negotiation workstreams

The CCC will continue to provide recommendations to the President on climate diplomacy, in coordination with the DFA and national government agencies concerned.<sup>1</sup>

### e. Technical and secretariat support to the Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR

The CCC, serving as the secretariat to the Cabinet Cluster on

CCAM-DRR, will ensure a whole-of-government action on issues and concerns on climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction. This also includes providing advisory support to cabinet secretaries on latest climate science reports and climate risk analytics.

### f. Policy development and evaluation

The CCC will continue its work on the formulation and promulgation of climate policies<sup>ii</sup> through Commission resolutions and Cabinet Cluster resolutions. Further, in line with the implementation of relevant laws, such as the Green Jobs Act, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act<sup>iii</sup>, and the thematic priorities of the NCCAP, the CCC will continue engaging relevant stakeholders in:

1. Development of standards and certification system for green jobs, pursuant to Green Jobs Act of 2016;<sup>iv</sup>
2. Development of green building standards, in coordination with DPWH;<sup>v vi</sup>
3. Periodic conduct of technology needs assessment (TNA) for climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
4. Roundtables and multi-stakeholder consultations (e.g. National Policy Review on Energy, Policy Roundtable on Water Security, Policy Roundtables on Green Jobs, etc.)

### g. Capacity building, training, and mentoring under the CORE Program

The CCC through its delivery of capacity building, training and mentoring programs, will:

1. Assist the LGUs and HEIs on the formulation and enhancement of science-based and risk-informed LCCAP, PSF project proposals, and other local development plans;
2. Train farming and fishing communities on climate change adaptation and climate information services under the CRFS, in coordination with DA and PAGASA; and
3. Provide quality assurance reviews of LCCAPs, jointly undertaken with DILG and HLURB at the provincial level.<sup>vii</sup>



### **h. Developing an analytical platform on climate risk information**

The CCC will establish decision support systems and services, including mechanisms for partnerships, for LGUs, academe, civil society organizations, and industry on climate finance and climate-resilient investments.<sup>viii</sup>

### **i. Monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions**

The CCC will ensure that the following climate actions are monitored and evaluated:

1. NCCAP and its component plans (i.e. NAP and NDC);
2. Implementation of climate change-related General and Special Provisions of the General Appropriations Act;
3. Public financing and expenditures on climate change adaptation and mitigation, in coordination with the Department of Budget and Management pursuant to DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 and DBMCCC-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01;
4. Project proposals under the People’s Survival Fund, Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund, and resulting sectoral investments, through the Climate Finance Systems and Services of the CCC; and
5. Corporate sustainability reports, particularly the disclosures on industry GHG emissions and reductions,<sup>ix</sup> and measures for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and business continuity, in coordination with the Securities and Exchange Commission.<sup>x</sup>

### **j. Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reductions**

Pursuant to EO 174 and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act<sup>xi xii xiii</sup>, the CCC will continue overseeing and implementing the MRV process of GHG emissions and reductions at the national, sectoral, and local levels.

### **k. Prioritizing climate change adaptation and mitigation in the national Research and Development (R&D) Agenda**

In cooperation with the DOST, the CCC and its NPTE will ensure that climate change adaptation and mitigation is at the core of the National R&D Agenda. Further, the CCC will also embark on the institutionalization of the national climate change statistics, together with the Philippine Statistics Authority.

### **l. Mobilizing access to climate finance**

The CCC will continue to lead in the:

1. Formulation and evaluation of funding proposals for the GCF to which the CCC is the national designated authority; and<sup>xiv</sup>
2. Technical review and evaluation of the climate rationale and worthiness of project proposals for PSF<sup>xv</sup> and GEF grants.<sup>xvi</sup>

### **m. Climate policy advocacy**

The CCC will continue to conduct NPTE forums,<sup>xvii</sup> and continue with the annual observance of the Climate Change Consciousness Week, and other information education-communication (IEC) activities for the sectors and communities.<sup>xviii</sup>

### **n. Development of the national integrated climate risk information system**

In collaboration with the DOST, the CCC will establish a singular platform for climate risk data and analytics, generated through the implementation of the NCRMF.

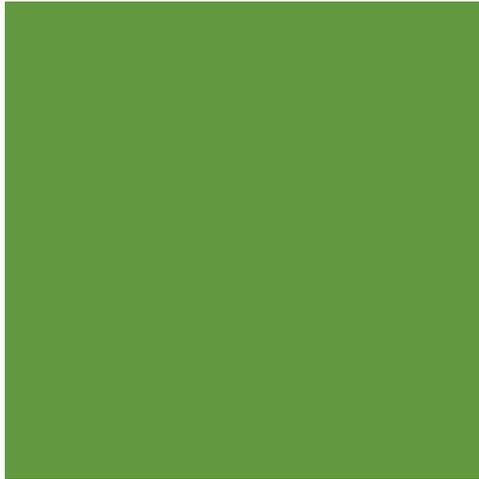
### **o. Dissemination of climate information and knowledge**

The CCC will establish learning exchange platforms for climate information services and research on climate resilience and sustainability.



# CLIMATE CHANGE CONSCIOUSNESS WEEK 2019 GALLERY





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1. *Republic Act 9729 as amended by Republic Act 10174*
  2. *Cumulative National Government Agencies' expenditures based on PAPs*
  3. *Pursuant to the Republic Act No. 9729, the Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended by Republic Act of 10174, the Green Jobs Act, Republic Act 11285, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, and Republic Act 11260 and Republic Act 11465, the General Appropriations Act of 2019 and 2020, among other laws*
    - i. *Section 9(j) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
    - ii. *Section 9(d) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
    - iii. *Section 6(b) of Republic Act No. 11285, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act*
    - iv. *Section 6(o) of Republic Act No. 10771 or the Philippine Green Jobs Act*
    - v. *Section 9(h) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
    - vi. *Section 27 of Republic Act No. 11260 (2019 General Appropriations Act) General Provisions*
- vii. *Section 14 of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
  - viii. *Sections 9(g), (l), and (m) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
  - ix. *Section 2(b) of Executive Order No. 174, s. 2014*
  - x. *SEC Memorandum Circular No. 4, s. 2019, Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for Publicly-listed Companies*
  - xi. *Section 6(b) of Republic Act No. 11285*
  - xii. *Section 4 of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
  - xiii. *Section 9(h) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
  - xiv. *Section 9 (p) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
  - xv. *Section 23 of RA 10174, An Act Establishing the People's Survival Fund*
  - xvi. *Section 9(p) of RA 9729, as amended*
  - xvii. *Section 9(o) of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended*
  - xviii. *Proclamation No. 1667, s. 2008, Declaring November 19 to 25, 2008 and Every Year Thereafter as "Global Warming and Climate Change Consciousness Week"*



