



### 1.1 Budgetary Thrusts, Priorities and Strategies for FY 2017

The Commission continues to institutionalize the strategy of mainstreaming climate change into plan, policies and processes, to capacitate local government units, to provide technical assistance in accessing climate finance opportunities and to develop and strengthen the Commission’s institutional and organizational capacity.

Consistent with the National Framework Strategy for Climate Change (NFSCC) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and with the three Post-2015 International Frameworks including the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)*, the *Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030)* and the *Paris Climate Change Agreement*, the Climate Change Commission is driven by the following thrusts, priorities and strategies:

<p><b>BUDGETARY THRUSTS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES</b></p>	<p><b>1.2.1 Implementation of Executive Order 174 (Institutionalizing the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System)</b> - As identified in the National Climate Change Action Plan, the implementation of a national system for the archiving, reporting, monitoring and evaluating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as an activity that can support better planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. To ensure application of updated methodologies, the Commission will continue to provide and facilitate consultations and capacity building initiatives for the GHG inventories. This will enable the country to transition towards a climate-resilient pathway for sustainable development.</p> <p><b>1.2.2 Panel of Technical Experts</b> - To further promote a science-based approach in the development of policies on climate change, instituting the National Panel of Technical Experts composed of practitioners in disciplines that are related to climate change, including disaster risk reduction, the Commission shall set the qualifications and compensation for the technical experts.</p> <p><b>1.2.3 Communities for Resilience or “CORE”</b> – This initiative is intended to build and enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems from the impacts of climate change and disaster risk. This initiative shall be instigated through the conduct of trainings to develop the capacity and ensure sustainable development planning at both national and local government levels.</p> <p><b>1.2.4 People’s Survival Fund Operationalization</b> – As required by Republic Act No. 10174, there shall be at least One Billion Pesos annual allotment sourced from the General Appropriations Act to provide long term finance for climate change adaptation projects for Local Government Units (LGUs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) towards a climate resilient community and ecosystem. Since the call</p>
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	<p>for proposals last October 2015, the Commission is anticipating continuous receipt of proposals for funding.</p> <p><b>1.2.5 National Adaptation Plan Process</b> – The process is established to assist countries in identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and to provide guidance in developing and implementing strategies and programs to address adaptation needs.</p> <p><b>1.2.6 (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions</b> – The Philippine (I)NDC is premised on pursuing climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation. It intends to reduce 70 percent of its emissions by 2030, relative to its business as usual scenario in energy, transport, forestry, industry and waste. These shall be pursued based on financing resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity building that the country will receive.</p> <p><b>1.2.7 Climate Budgeting</b> - Climate budgeting framework will give the best available indication of public resources being channeled to address specific climate change priorities and the extent to which the national policy and institutional context and priorities guide these expenditures.</p> <p><b>1.2.8 Convergence</b> – The NCCAP and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) along with the international development frameworks including, (1) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (2) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and (3) Paris Climate Agreement as the overarching direction in the efforts to locally address the threats of climate change and disaster related events shall be the foundation of the Commission in advancing plans and programs in addressing risk and threats as well as opportunities brought by climate change.</p>
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RA 9729, as amended by RA 10174, mandates the Climate Change Commission to coordinate, monitor and evaluate climate change programs, projects and activities of government agencies through continuous dialogues and consultations.

With the adoption of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) in 2011 which outlines the specific programs and strategies for adaptation and mitigation for a long term, synergy and complementation of actions of various government agencies will be harnessed. Private sector participation will be encouraged to optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development, demonstrating the potential opportunity that climate change presents for businesses that provide goods and services. In addition, climate financing will be continuously pursued.

Implementation of the NCCAP involves looking at two important aspects, i.e., national and local implementation mechanisms and financing. Convergence planning among national agencies is a key element in implementing the plan. At the local level, the NCCAP will be packaged through the Communities for Resilience or CORE Initiative.

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## **For FY 2017, the CCC-CCO will:**

Following the Major Final Outputs (MFOs) of the Commission, the following programs, projects and activities will be undertaken for 2017:

- A. Continue to exercise its mandate to coordinate and enhance synergy among government agencies and offices in mainstreaming climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction and mitigation in plans and programs through the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES framework) that shall be institutionalized and implemented to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and programs and through the institutionalization of Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) in the planning and budget process, in coordination with DBM and DILG.
  - Recommend legislation, policies, strategies and programs on the appropriations for climate change adaptation and mitigation and other related activities.
  - Taking off from the results of and the lessons learned from the demonstration of Ecotowns and pilot run of activities and projects being implemented with development partners to mainstream CCA/DRR in local development and action plans, and policy recommendations ensuing the process of a science-based climate and disaster risk vulnerability assessments necessary in local planning.
- B. Continue to undertake study and engage services of the National Panel of Technical Experts to provide findings on the impacts of climate change as firm basis for policy recommendations. The CCO is mandated by law to provide resources for the operations and activities of the Panel.
- C. With the enactment of the People Survival Fund, a fund that aims to finance adaptation programs and projects that are directly supportive of the objectives enumerated in the Climate Change Action Plans of local government units and communities, LGUs will be continuously capacitated in mainstreaming CCA/DRR into their local development and action plans as well as the formulation of proposal for the identified adaptation measures as part of implementing the PSF as well as access to other climate financial mechanisms.
- D. Science-based approach, through the development of tools and guidelines, will be enhanced and strengthened in order for LGUs to develop risk-based local development plans.
- E. With the signing of the Executive Order No. 174 on Institutionalizing the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS), the CCC as the overall lead agency and the identified sectoral lead agencies will start the

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conduct of the national greenhouse gas inventory. The national agencies serving as lead agencies will be continuously capacitated on the tools and the actual conduct of the inventory.

## **1.2 Goals/Objectives for 2017**

For FY 2017, the CCC shall ensure that programs and strategies provided for under the NFSCC and the NCCAP and identified under the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) Cluster Objectives are implemented:

- 1.2.1 Continue to develop and enhance tools and guidelines to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the development plans and budget programming of NGAs and LGUs;
- 1.2.2 Continue to assist in identifying adaptation and mitigation measures as well as possible financing schemes in areas where vulnerabilities to climate and disaster risks are assessed;
- 1.2.3 Continue to operationalize the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in national and sub-national level; standardize the policies on climate change vulnerability and disaster risks through joint issuances and systematic approaches; and translate into action through sensitizing existing plans such as the Contingency Plans, CLUPs and other local development plans;
- 1.2.4 Continue to engage the National Panel of Experts to provide technical advice and guidance to the Commission on climate science, technologies, risk assessment and enhancement of adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities/human settlements to potential impacts of climate change;
- 1.2.5 Continue to raise the awareness of the public on the impacts of climate change and mobilize the youth to act as catalyst for behavioral change among the general populace;
- 1.2.6 Institute a knowledge management system that will cater the needs of the public on climate change agenda and issues through a web-based Community of Practice (CoP);
- 1.2.7 Conduct extensive training on Communities of Resilience (CORE) which will utilize participatory efforts of communities that actively engaged in the identification, analysis, monitoring and evaluation, in particular, the risks or vulnerabilities in the different sectors.
- 1.2.8 Conduct the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory and continue to enhance the capacities of lead agencies (per EO 174) on the tools and methodologies for the inventory; and
- 1.2.9 Initiate the roadmap for the implementation of the (i)NDC post-2020 consistent with the Philippines' submission to the UNFCCC.