

CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGY 2030 OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

OP No.	Corporate Results Framework Indicators (Outputs and Outcomes)	Expected Value	Methods and Comments
OP 1: Addressing Remaining Poverty and Reducing Inequalities			
1.2.1	Business development and financial sector measures supported in implementation (number)	1	(i) PA 1.9 enacted the Organic Agriculture Act 2020 to modernize the regulatory and institutional framework for climate-resilient organic agriculture, which is expected to lead to 3 organic agriculture hubs covering crops, livestock, and/or fisheries, with 30% participation of women farmers.
1.3.3	Measures for increased inclusiveness supported in implementation (number)	2	(ii) The government approved its first NDC committing to address climate change by (i) reducing GHG emissions by 75% by 2030, (ii) adapting to the impacts of climate change, and (iii) mainstreaming gender and social inclusion into climate action. (iii) Scaling up of climate services by DA is inclusive as it expanded platforms for communication of advisories; DA RFOs disseminate the advisories to LGUs and farmers, fisherfolk, organizations, associations, and groups through multiple platforms including social media, radio, bulletins, text/short messages service, and meetings.
OP 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality			
2.3.2	Measures on gender equality supported in implementation (number)	4	(i) The government approved its first NDC committing to address climate change by (i) reducing GHG emissions by 75% by 2030, (ii) adapting to the impacts of climate change, and (iii) mainstreaming gender and social inclusion into climate action. (ii) The CCC upgraded the national climate monitoring, reporting, and verification system to integrate gender aspects. (iii) The government allocated 6.27% of the national budget to climate change activities in 2021, including for gender-responsive activities. (iv) To promote GESI across the agriculture and natural resource sectors, the government (DA) established a new policy direction on GESI within DA, and established a Gender and Development Focal Point System. (v) The DENR rolled out a Gender and Development Framework and Strategic Plan (2021-2025) that identifies and addresses gender gaps, and allocated 15% of DENR's annual budget for gender activities.

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OP 3: Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate and Disaster Resilience and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability			
3.1.5	Low-carbon solutions promoted and implemented (number)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="808 363 1433 541">(i) The government approved its first NDC committing to address climate change by (i) reducing GHG emissions by 75% by 2030, (ii) adapting to the impacts of climate change, and (iii) mainstreaming gender and social inclusion into climate action. <li data-bbox="808 573 1433 751">(ii) The government, through DOF and DOE, initiated reforms to accelerate the transition from coal to renewables through (i) a moratorium on greenfield coal fired power plants, and (ii) the launch of the Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM) Partnership to mobilize financing. <li data-bbox="808 783 1433 1056">(iii) The government implemented reforms to increase investments in renewable energy through adoption of (i) DOE's strategy to increase geothermal energy, including priority status in the electricity market and an innovative finance scheme to mitigate key exploration risks for investors, and (ii) an LLDA Board resolution to open the largest lake in the country to sustainable development of FPVs. <li data-bbox="808 1087 1433 1392">(iv) The government implemented reforms to enable greater renewable energy entrance into the grid and electricity market by (i) the ERC implementing the Green Energy Option Program, which allows end-users to choose renewable sources of electricity, and (ii) the DOE rolling out new requirements for competitive and transparent grid services procurement to support additional variable renewable energy. <li data-bbox="808 1423 1433 1728">(v) To reduce fossil fuel use in the transport sector, the government, through DOE and DOTr, implemented the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2019 by establishing (i) a system for development of fuel economy standards, (ii) regulations for the standardized development and operation of electric vehicle charging stations, and (iii) a comprehensive classification and registration system for electric vehicles. <li data-bbox="808 1759 1433 1875">(vi) The government enacted the Organic Agriculture Act 2020 to modernize the regulatory and institutional framework for climate-resilient organic agriculture, including (i) a participatory

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			certification system, (ii) an incentive scheme for producers to undertake organic agriculture, and (iii) a guaranteed annual budget allocation of ₱1.0 billion for programs. Organic agriculture sequesters carbon.
3.3.4	Solutions to conserve, restore, and/or enhance terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas implemented (number)	1	(i) To manage climate adaptation in environment and natural resources priority programs, the government through DENR undertook institutional reforms by: (i) clearly delineating organizational roles to implement its climate strategies, (ii) mandating performance indicators; and (iii) rolling out a climate-responsive scorecard rating matrix based on criteria from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The priority programs addressed by this policy action include: biodiversity conservation; forest development, rehabilitation, maintenance and protection; coastal and marine ecosystems; and groundwater resources.
OP 5: Promoting Rural Development and Food Security			
5.2.4	Food safety and traceability standards improved (number)	1	(i) The government enacted the Organic Agriculture Act 2020 to modernize the regulatory and institutional framework for climate-resilient organic agriculture, including (i) a participatory certification system, (ii) an incentive scheme for producers to undertake organic agriculture, and (iii) a guaranteed annual budget allocation of ₱1.0 billion for programs. The participatory certification system improved food safety and traceability standards.
OP 6: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity			
6.1.1	Government officials with increased capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate relevant measures (number)	6 agencies	(i) A number of agencies have increased capacities in this context: CCC, DOF, DA, DENR, DOE, DOTr and others.
6.1.2	Measures supported in implementation to improve capacity of public organizations to promote the private sector and finance sector (number)	7	(ii) The government strengthened institutional arrangements for managing climate change by (i) enhancing links between CCC and oversight agencies (DOF and DBM), focusing on financing. (iii) The government strengthened institutional linkages with local governments for managing climate change by (i) DBM and CCC issuing guidelines for LGUs on allocating local budget for climate change expenditures, (ii) DOE and

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			<p>DILG requiring local governments to integrate energy efficiency and resiliency into development plans, which opens up opportunities for private sector renewable energy and energy efficiency investments.</p> <p>(iv) The government improved its public spending for climate change through (i) the GAA 2021 mandating the inclusion of climate change measures in all projects, (ii) DBM and CCC rolling out a quality assurance system to validate climate change expenditures, and (iii) the government allocating 6.2% of the national budget to climate change activities in 2021, including for gender-responsive activities</p> <p>(v) The government (through DOF, BSP and CCC) strengthened its policy framework for climate finance by (i) establishing a high-level interagency task force on sustainable finance, also known as “Green Force”, (ii) DOF adopting a sustainable finance framework for the issuance of the country’s first sovereign green bond, and (iii) BSP approving regulations for financial institutions to integrate climate change and other environmental and social risks in credit and operational risk management</p> <p>(vi) The government, through initiated reforms to accelerate the transition from coal to renewables through (i) a moratorium on greenfield coal fired power plants, and (ii) the launch of the ETM Partnership to mobilize public and private financing.</p> <p>(vii) The government implemented reforms to increase investments in renewable energy through adoption of (i) DOE’s strategy to increase geothermal energy, including priority status in the electricity market and an innovative finance scheme to mitigate key exploration risks for investors, and (ii) a LLDA Board resolution to open the largest lake in the country to sustainable development of FPV. With a deregulated electricity market, energy investments are predominantly in the private sector.</p> <p>(viii) The government implemented reforms to enable greater renewable energy entrance into the grid and electricity market by implementing the Green Energy Option Program, which allows</p>

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			end-users to choose private sector renewable generation sources of electricity.
6.2.2	Measures supported in implementation to strengthen subnational entities' ability to better manage their public finances (number)	1	(i) The government strengthened institutional linkages with local governments for managing climate change by (i) DBM and CCC issuing guidelines for LGUs on allocating local budget for climate change expenditures, (ii) DOE and DILG requiring local governments to integrate energy efficiency and resiliency into development plans; and (iii) CCC delivered capacity development training to LGUs on GHG inventory procedures and mainstreaming climate change into planning cycles

BSP = Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, CCC = Climate Change Commission, CRA = climate risk assessment, CRAO = Climate Resilient Agriculture Office, DA = Department of Agriculture, DBM = Department of Budget and Management, DENR = Department of Environment and Natural Resources, DILG = Department of Interior and Local Government, DOE = Department of Energy, DOF = Department of Finance, DOTr = Department of Transportation, ERC = Energy Regulatory Commission, ETM = Energy Transition Mechanism, FPV = floating solar photovoltaic, GAA = General Appropriations Act, GAD = gender and development, GEOP = Green Energy Option Program, GESI = gender equality and social inclusion, GHG = greenhouse gas emission, LGU = local government unit, LLDA = Laguna Lake Development Authority, NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution, NEDA = National Economic Development Authority, PPP = public-private partnership, PPPC = Public-Private Partnership Center.

Source: Asian Development Bank.