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Chapter 15

ACCELERATE CLIMATE ACTION AND STRENGTHEN DISASTER RESILIENCE

The country experienced varied progress in building its resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards. Scientific advancements in forecasting and intensified resilience planning have provided a stronger foundation, but improvements at the community level have yet to be fully realized. Meanwhile, natural resource conservation initiatives have yielded positive outcomes for ecosystem resilience, though their contribution to generating socioeconomic benefits and advancing proactive climate action remains limited. This mixed progress indicates that while small waves of efforts are emerging across sectors and regions, stronger coordination is needed to consolidate these initiatives into a unified, high-impact surge to be truly seen and felt by the country.

For the remaining planning period, Chapter 15 will be anchored on the premise of "***Daluyong ng Bayanihan"***. It reframes *daluyong*—or tidal waves—as a surge of coordinated resilience initiatives and a transformative force for socioeconomic stability rooted in the Filipino spirit of collective action, or *bayanihan*. The chapter promotes a consolidated approach across government, private sector, civil society, and communities to address climate change and natural hazards through robust partnerships that align policies, budgeting, investments, and grassroots engagements. It emphasizes that resilience encompasses not only the capacity to withstand shocks but also to sustain livelihoods, foster inclusive growth, and manage natural resources effectively.

Accomplishments

Table 15.1 Progress report for accelerating climate action and strengthening disaster resilience

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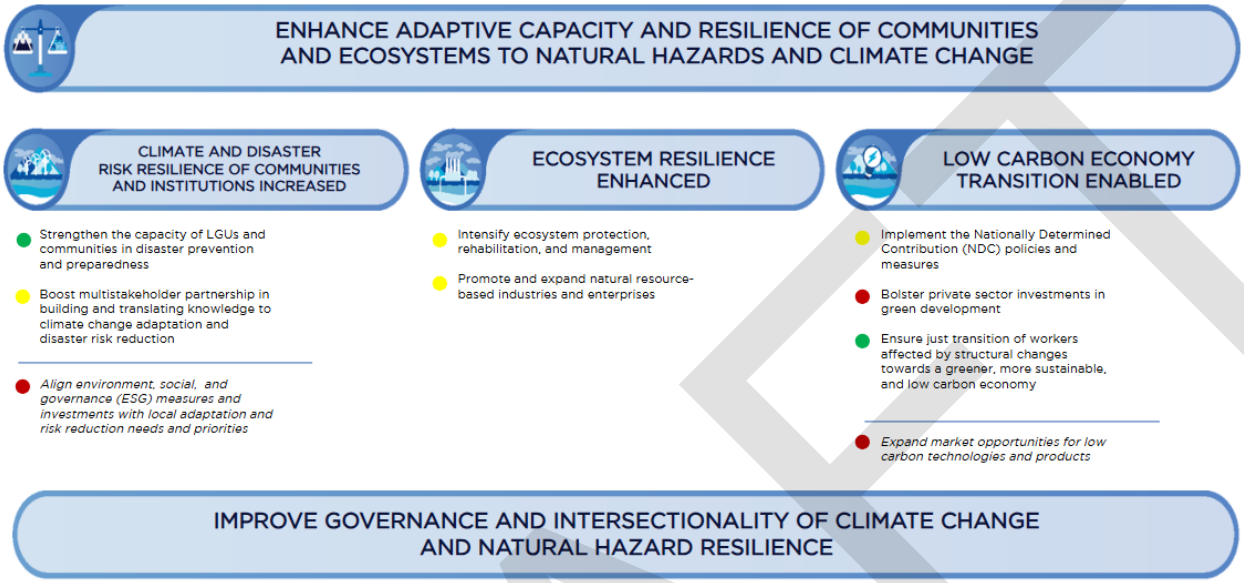

Differences in sectoral frameworks and approaches have resulted in fragmented implementation of resilience initiatives. Efforts to localize national climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks have yielded mixed results. As of 2024, 89.04 percent of Local Government Units (LGUs) have developed Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs); 23.13 percent have formulated climate- and risk-informed Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs); and 55.97 percent have Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs). To complement local planning, the DOST- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) continue to support LGUs in improving their capacity to conduct impact-based weather forecasts and apply geohazard risk tools. These initiatives align with broader efforts, including DENR's development of localized resilience roadmaps with investment portfolios in selected provinces, and the Department of the Interior and Local Government's (DILG) capacity-building programs for disaster preparedness protocols across various natural hazards.

At the national level, sector-specific interventions are underway through the integration of resilience strategies within sectoral plans, such as Fisheries Management Plans (FMP), Protected Area Management Plans (PAMP), Groundwater Management Plans (GMP), and Integrated River Basin Management and Development Master Plans (IRBMDMP), among others. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) likewise prioritizes key adaptation sectors, namely: agriculture, fisheries, and food security; water resources; health; ecosystems and biodiversity; cultural heritage, population displacement, and migration; land use and human settlements; livelihoods and industries; and energy, transport, and communications.

In terms of ecosystem resilience outcomes, the government has made measurable gains. Through the Enhanced National Greening Program (ENGP), forest cover increased from 7.2 million hectares (ha) in 2021 to 7.3 million ha in 2024, covering 24.61 percent of the total land area.[1] Sustained enforcement operations have led to a 61.11 percent reduction in illegal logging hotspots municipalities over the last two years.[2] However, further work is needed to effectively address land degradation hotspots, as recent gains have not met the set targets. Meanwhile, strengthened multi-stakeholder engagement facilitated the maintenance and protection of 3.08 million hectares of legislated Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Networks.

The economic potential of natural resource-based livelihoods remains underutilized, presenting an opportunity for sustained socioeconomic resilience efforts to amplify marginal gains towards the macro level. There is a growing recognition of the role of protected areas in generating livelihood opportunities for vulnerable upland and coastal communities. As of 2024, a total of 355 People's Organizations have received technical and financial assistance to support the establishment of Biodiversity-friendly Enterprises (BDFEs) within protected areas. In addition, government-led programs, such as ENGP, have provided employment opportunities for approximately 66,000 resource-dependent individuals through seedling production, site preparation, and planting activities. However, nascent efforts to systematically monitor the income generated from these livelihoods hinder insights into their actual economic contribution. The limited information also creates a barrier for further market integration, value addition, and upscaling interventions. Similarly, the economic and social benefits from ecotourism activities remain insufficiently quantified and are not fully integrated into broader conservation financing strategies.

Moreover, the DENR reported increasing revenues from protected area management over the past two years, accumulating PHP 1.1 billion from user fees and special use permits. However, this income has yet to be optimized, as PA Finance Plans have not yet been institutionalized to serve as a complementary tool for guiding stakeholders in resource mobilization for protected area management.

Likewise, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) collaborated with PJ Lhuillier Inc. (PJLI) through its sandbox regulatory approach to expand the entry of small-scale miners in gold trading (See Chapter 11.1). However, the number of approved *Minahang Bayan* applications in development areas continues to decline, signaling an untapped

[1] The figures were based on the partial analysis of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), covering Regions I to IX.
[2] Covering seven municipalities in 2024 from the baseline data of 18 in 2021.

opportunity to sustain local livelihoods through responsible resource development, while unlocking co-benefits, including advancing the critical minerals industry and enabling the growth of green manufacturing for proactive climate action.

Clear low-carbon pathways have been established by the Government, requiring immediate implementation over planning. The Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan (NDCIP), launched in 2024, outlines the priority activities for a low-carbon transition in the Agriculture, Energy, Industry, Processes and Products Use (IPPU), Transport, and Waste sectors, with an estimated investment requirement of USD 72 billion (PHP 4.1 trillion).

Circular Economy initiatives are also advancing through Interventions under the DENR's Green Economy Programme in the Philippines (GEPP). The Programme currently focuses on shaping an enabling environment geared to support resource efficiency and circular economy efforts. This will be pursued through enhancing LGU capacities and engaging the private and financial sectors in promoting sustainable business practices and innovative financing mechanisms (See Subchapter 2.3). In addition, the Green Economic Development Program of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is gaining ground among MSMEs, capacitating them to facilitate climate-smart and green operations.

Meanwhile, efforts by the DENR, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and DTI to equip the existing workforce with green skills and competencies are ongoing, with opportunities to generate more demand for green jobs through the development of a Green Jobs Assessment and Certification System.

There is a growing understanding of sustainable finance and funding mechanisms. Public climate expenditures by national government agencies increased from 7.93 percent in 2024 to 18.27 percent in 2025. Similarly, the initial PHP 1 billion allocation from the People's Survival Fund (PSF) for local government adaptation strategies was fully disbursed by December 2024 and replenished with an additional PHP 1 billion under the 2025 General Appropriations Act (GAA).

To encourage private sector engagement, the BSP and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) established a sustainable finance taxonomy, which serves as a common framework among private sector stakeholders and investors, encouraging greater investment flows. Executive Order 18 Constituting Green Lanes for Strategic Investments also facilitated the entry of 159 clean energy investments, valued at approximately PHP 4.75 trillion as of April 30, 2025.

Alongside these efforts, a total of PHP 2.78 billion was mobilized, catalyzed, and tagged from both public and private sources for biodiversity conservation, including innovative finance solutions developed under the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Project.

Fragmented monitoring systems persist, reinforcing institutional silos and limiting the convergence of strategies across sectors. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are designed separately, employing varied data metrics, methodologies, and collection timeframes. As a result, progress in one sector is challenging to align with developments in others, which hampers integrated planning, programming, and budgeting.

Implementation of the Transformation Agenda

Effective climate action and disaster resilience require both a strong understanding of local contexts by LGUs and sector-specific expertise by National Government Agencies. Various initiatives have already facilitated knowledge exchanges, capacity building, and technology transfer between national and local levels. These include programs for disaster response (e.g., OPLAN L!STO program), protected area development and management (e.g., BIOFIN and the Biodiversity Corridor Project), forest rehabilitation (e.g., ENGP and Community-Based Forest Management), coastal and marine governance (e.g., Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program [CMEMP]), and circular economy (e.g., GEPP), among others. For the remaining planning period, the national government will work to enhance inter-sectoral linkages to minimize duplication at the local level. This will involve consolidating sectoral programs and establishing monitoring systems that will facilitate harmonization with local development plans, programs, and other initiatives.

There is a significant potential in natural resource-based and biodiversity-friendly enterprises, green technologies, and circular business models that support green job creation. The government has taken steps to foster public-private partnerships for sustainable investments in areas such as biodiversity conservation, area management, and climate action. Moving forward, there is a need to further improve the investment climate to support the growth of these emerging sectors. For the remainder of the planning period, the government will build on existing efforts by scaling up successful models and strengthening the policy landscape to attract greater private sector participation in advancing climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable initiatives.

Action Plan

The government will further intensify efforts to strengthen the capacities of local government units by fostering robust multi-stakeholder partnerships and cross-sectoral collaboration, enabling the implementation of coordinated, high-impact solutions. In parallel, it will support the development and scaling of nature-based and biodiversity-friendly enterprises to promote sustainable livelihoods that align with both conservation and climate resilience goals. Moreover, the quantification of environmental benefits will be advanced through the integration of natural capital accounting and the valuation of ecosystem services, alongside the development of national guidelines on biodiversity credits.

Updated Strategy Framework

The strategy framework for climate action and disaster resilience will continue to focus on the four key outcomes, with increased synergy across strategies and a stronger emphasis on multi-stakeholder engagement. Underlying these efforts are initiatives to enhance data interoperability that would facilitate the quantification of environmental benefits and inform evidence-based policymaking and investment programming for resilience.

Figure 15.2 Strategy Framework to Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience

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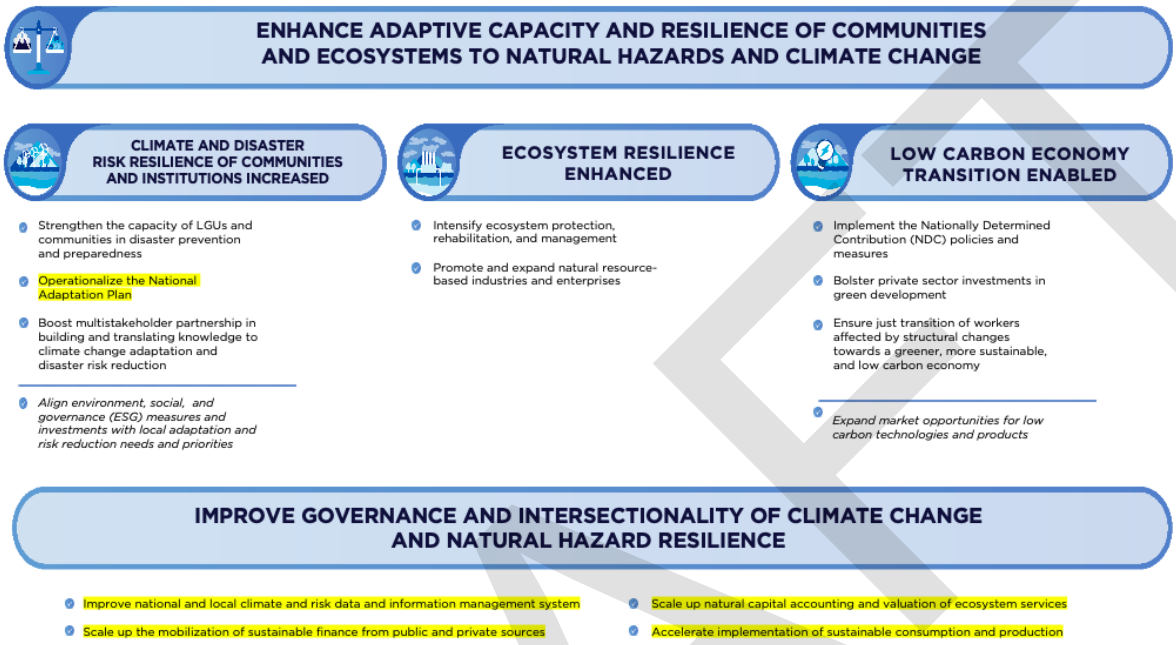

Strategies

Outcome 1: Climate and Disaster Risk Resilience of Communities and Institutions Increased

Strengthen the capacity of LGUs and communities in disaster prevention and preparedness. The government will scale up and replicate existing initiatives for disaster prevention, preparedness, and climate adaptation, with emphasis on anticipatory action. The DILG will utilize its Operation L!STO and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Resilience Program (DPRRP) to improve LGU compliance with early and critical disaster preparedness measures. DILG will also cascade disaster response protocols to the barangay level through its L!STO si KAP *(Komunidad at Punong Barangays)* program.

The supporting policy landscape will also be developed to recognize anticipatory action and incentivize proactive risk resilience strategies. In addition, the Government will explore improvements in local planning processes to allow interoperability of various Local plans for resilience.

*Operationalize the National Adaptation Plan.** As the overarching government strategy for addressing long-term climate risks, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will coordinate

resilience initiatives across agencies operating in cross-cutting sectors and geographic areas. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the DENR will establish the governance structure and coordination framework in accordance with the plan and develop tools and approaches for mainstreaming adaptation priorities across planning, programming, and budgeting processes. The Program Convergence Budgeting for the Risk Resilience Program (PCB-RRP) will also be enhanced to support inter-agency planning and investment toward NAP priorities and outcomes. Additionally, the DENR will replicate its work in developing NAP-informed provincial Investment Resilience Portfolios in remaining climate-vulnerable provinces identified under the Plan, including Cagayan, Pangasinan, Masbate, and Sorsogon.

Boost multistakeholder partnership in building and translating knowledge to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The NDRRMC, CCC, and DENR will consolidate existing research, data, and other insights on resilience—including those developed by the academe and private sector—into a knowledge management system to facilitate uptake for resilience building. CCC, DENR, and DOF will likewise establish multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms to encourage stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the NAP and Sustainable Finance Roadmap. Ongoing initiatives such as the UK Embassy's Water x Food Investment Project, UNDP's SHIELD Programme, and UNICEF's Kabataang Resilience Programme will be leveraged to scale up multistakeholder partnerships for resilience-building.

Align environment, social, and governance measures and investments with local adaptation and risk reduction needs and priorities. BSP and SEC will continue to strengthen the private sector's understanding of green investments through continuous capacity-building activities on the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy. In parallel, the BSP will update sustainability-related reporting requirements to include General Requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information and climate-related disclosures, in alignment with the Philippine Accounting Standards. With the emergence of a sustainability-driven economy, the DTI will also facilitate the integration of MSME sustainability and ESG reporting to improve their visibility and positioning in global green value chains. The DBCC SC-SDG Stakeholder's Chamber will be utilized as a platform for dissemination and encourage greater uptake of sustainability measures in line with national resilience priorities.

Outcome 2: Ecosystem Resilience Enhanced

Intensify ecosystem protection, rehabilitation, and management. The DENR will continue to enhance the horizontal and vertical coherence of policies, plans, and interventions through the finalization of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Framework

2025-2040, which is anchored on Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) approach. Towards this, mainstreaming of integrated landscape-seascape management in local planning and development will be prioritized to funnel investments for conservation priorities and foster resource stewardship. Simultaneously, enabling policy, governance, and fiscal mechanisms will be in place to meet the targets outlined in existing and forthcoming sectoral plans and frameworks.[3]

The government will likewise strengthen the engagement of the private sector, academe, and civil society organizations to amplify the delivery of co-benefits through ecosystem-based actions and nature-based solutions. In parallel, the DENR will develop a prioritization scheme for nature-based investments to support ecosystem resilience initiatives that foster community development. To strengthen the science-policy interface, the DENR will leverage research and technological innovations (e.g., artificial intelligence, space-based technologies) to generate robust and reliable data for evidence-based policymaking through the operationalization of the Marine Science Research Stations and National Forest Monitoring System. The upgrading of existing monitoring tools and systems (e.g., LAWIN, WildALERT) will be facilitated by incorporating emerging innovative technologies to enhance enforcement and compliance with ENR policies.

Meanwhile, the DOST will continue developing conservation protocols to inform policies that foster sustainable resource utilization within ecological limits. The DENR will reinforce regulatory and enforcement mechanisms for extractive industries, including mining and quarrying, to minimize environmental risks associated with the growing demand for critical minerals. Ensuring the progressive rehabilitation of mining areas and integrating biodiversity considerations throughout the process will further underpin the continued viability of responsible mining.

Promote and expand natural resource-based industries and enterprises. Public and private investment will be directed toward developing 1.2 million hectares of potential areas for timber production and agroforestry. The government will likewise sustain its investments in blue economy development to generate more income opportunities for coastal communities. The government will also explore the feasibility of other green financing modalities (e.g., payment for ecosystem services, carbon market) to increase revenue generation for protected area management. In conjunction, the finalization and adoption of a national policy framework for Access and Benefit Sharing will enhance regulatory measures and enable equitable sharing of economic benefits from the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. This presents a strategic entry point for

[3] These include Philippine Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan 2015-2040, National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan, National Soil Conservation Roadmap and Blue Economy Roadmap.

coordinated government actions to orient the development of the country's bioindustry towards fair and inclusive practices *(see Chapter 6)*. Strengthened private sector engagement, as a critical enabler for value-adding activities and commercialization of natural resource-based products, will underpin these endeavors for a resilient community development.

To ensure sustainability, the government will also pursue the accounting of the economic contributions from natural resource-based enterprises and industries through existing statistical frameworks (e.g., Ecotourism Statistical Framework[4], Ocean Economy Satellite Accounts) to inform targeted interventions that stimulate their growth and integration into the broader economy.

Outcome 3: Low Carbon Economy Transitioned

Implement the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) policies and measures. With sector-level strategies identified through the NDCIP to effectively achieve our NDC targets, the Government will now shift its focus towards operationalization. This includes improving and harmonizing its Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) process to better inform policy- and decision-making towards enhancing the effectiveness of its low-carbon initiatives. The government will also update its NDC in line with national development priorities. Consistent with our goals, the updating process will include in-depth sectoral assessments, including evaluation of new NDC sectors (e.g., forestry, and other nature-based solutions), and cross-cutting analysis of synergies and trade-offs among the sectoral policies and measures. This initiative will entail coordination among agencies under the NDC Technical Working Group and Development Partners Coordinating Group to ensure aligned and effective implementation.

Bolster private sector investments in green development. The government will develop and implement a National Policy Framework for Critical Minerals through an Executive Order. The framework will cover the exploration and development of minerals; efficient and rationalized application procedures; strategies for value addition; and environmental protection.

In addition, the government will continue to develop market- and non-market mechanisms to facilitate low-carbon investments. This includes the formulation of policy frameworks on carbon pricing instruments and voluntary carbon trading (e.g., forest carbon credits).

[4] This framework is designed to systematically track and monitor ecotourism development and growth across the country, determine its contribution to the entire tourism industry, and improve the integration of statistical data on the economic, environmental, and social dimensions of sustainable tourism. The framework was approved and adopted through National Ecotourism Development Council (NEDC) Resolution No. 2023-01 signed last July 8, 2024.

Ensure just transition of workers affected by structural changes towards a greener, more sustainable, and low carbon economy. The CCC will lead the roll out of the Green Jobs Assessment and Certification System Technical Guidelines to stimulate private sector demand for green jobs. An online application platform will be developed to streamline the Green Jobs Certification process and facilitate wider adoption. Likewise, TESDA, CHED, and DTI will continue the implementation of programs that aim to reskill and upskill affected personnel while ensuring responsiveness to the demands of both local and global green labor market through regular monitoring and reporting. Cross-cutting Strategy: Improved Governance and Intersectionality of Climate Change and Natural Hazard Resilience

Improve national and local climate and risk data and information management system. The Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and Department of Science and Technology (DOST) will automate the integration of climate and risk data into land use and settlement planning through the PlanSmart for Sustainable Human Settlements digital platform. The DENR will adopt a national policy on integrated geospatial information management to harmonize geospatially related programs across sectors and enable more coordinated planning and decision-making. Meanwhile, the DEPDev, together with DILG and OCD, will develop and roll out the Resilience Index to provincial LGUs to assess local resilience capacities and identify areas for improvement.

Scale up the mobilization of sustainable finance from public and private sources. Climate change expenditure tagging for public funds will be enhanced to align with the priorities under the NAP and Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan (NDCIP). Similarly, the PSF will incorporate NAP priorities in the selection criteria, as well as include a dedicated funding stream for nature-based solutions to encourage development of community resilience initiatives with ecosystem rehabilitation co-benefits. The DOF will develop a dashboard containing information on fund utilization, project beneficiaries, and other relevant information that will support access to the PSF.

Meanwhile, the Interagency Task Force on Sustainable Finance will develop the Climate Finance Strategy to organize and accelerate resource flows for climate action. It will also establish a sustainable finance platform that consolidates ongoing and pipeline projects, and investment opportunities aligned with the NAP and NDCIP. To enhance stakeholder coordination, the Task Force will establish a forum to facilitate engagement with the private sector and other key stakeholders.

On biodiversity financing, the DENR will explore biodiversity credits[5] to attract private sector investment in line with their sustainability targets. The DENR will also institutionalize the development of finance management plans for protected areas to support the implementation of biodiversity conservation priorities.

Scale up natural capital accounting and valuation of ecosystem services. DENR, PSA, and DEPDev will operationalize key components of the NCA roadmap as mandated by the PENCAS Act IRR. PSA will develop asset accounts for fisheries, non-metallic minerals, and air and water emissions, as well as energy flow accounts. The development of site-specific and area-based ecosystems will be guided by the NCA Roadmap and forthcoming ENR Framework, which provides strategic direction on safeguarding ecosystems resilience while promoting inclusive growth. To consolidate existing accounts, the DENR will also spearhead the development of the NCA information system.

*Accelerate implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices.** In the remaining plan period, the government will ramp up its efforts toward creating resource-efficient pathways in pursuit of a more sustainable, resilient, and climate-smart future. To enable this, the government will (a) establish appropriate policies on quota systems to manage the extraction of natural resources, (b) strengthen research and innovation towards developing green technologies that enhance resource efficiency, and (c) influence consumer preferences in green markets to boost resource-efficient growth, among others. The recently developed Material Flow Accounts will also be utilized to monitor resource efficiency and assess environmental pressures arising from natural resource use, thereby informing more targeted and evidence-based policy interventions for sustainable resource management *(See with Subchapter 2.3).*

Targets

Community resilience indicators have not met targets in the past two years, while ecosystem resilience indicators have shown steady progress. This suggests opportunities to strengthen the link between ecosystem and community resilience remain underutilized, limiting the potential for integrated planning and cross-sectoral decision–making. Enhancing this nexus will support more impactful and scalable resilience-building outcomes. To address gaps in monitoring and evaluation of low-carbon economy

[5] Biodiversity credit is an emerging innovative financial tool designed to address biodiversity finance gaps by quantifying and monetizing positive biodiversity outcomes and can be marketed to enterprises aiming to meet corporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) commitment.

strategies, the Government will mandate the annual conduct of GHG emissions inventories and support the enhancement of technical capacity to sustain this effort.

Table 15.3 Updated Results Matrix: Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience

Indicator[6]	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means of Verification	Responsible Agency/ Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Outcome 1: Climate and disaster risk resilience of communities and institutions increased								
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population decreased								
Number of deaths	0.4460 (2021)	0.463	0.840	0.3345	0.3122	0.2899	Progress Report	OCD
Number of missing persons	0.0240 (2021)	0.079	0.120	0.018	0.0168	0.0156	Progress Report	OCD
Number of directly affected persons	4,558.95 (2021)	11,969.379	26,924.344	3,419.21	3,191.27	2,963.32	Progress Report	OCD
Number of LGUs with Resilience Index developed	0 (2021)	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	Progress Report	DILG, OCD, DEPDev
Outcome 2: Ecosystem Resilience Enhanced								
Forest Cover Increased (%)	24.09 (2020)	24.60	24.61	24.95	25.13	25.23	Progress Report and Updated Land Cover Maps	DENR
Employment generated from resource-based enterprises or industries increased*	58,633 (2020)	159,750	131,117	83,058	84,465	72,881	Annual Report	DENR
Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas increased (%)	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.64	1.74	1.85	Progress Report	DENR
Revenues generated from protected area management increased***	PHP 326,583, 196	N/A	N/A	PHP 360,057, 973.59	PHP 378,060, 872.27	PHP 396,963, 915.88	Progress Report on Integrated Protected	DENR

[6] Building on the gains and lessons learned from the past two years, the DENR has replaced its methodology of accounting for the **employment generated from resource-based enterprises or industries**. From targeting increasing number of families employed through Family Approach (DENR-Forest Management Bureau Technical Bulletin No. 30), it now accounts for the number of individuals through People's Organizations engaged in resource-based enterprises developed through the ENGP.

							Area Fund (IPAF)	
Outcome 3: Low-carbon economy transition enabled								
Mitigated GHG emissions increased (MtCO2e)**								
Energy	0 (2019)	No data	No data	0.59	0.69	0.78	Admin Data	DOE
RE Share in Power Generation (%)	22.1 (2022)	23.56	No Data	28.71	30,31	31.87	Annual Report	DOE
Industrial process and product use	0 (2019)	No data	No data	0.54	0.62	0.71	Admin Data	DENR
Waste	0 (2019)	No data	No data	0.89	1.04	1.08	Admin Data	DENR
Transport	0 (2019)	No data	No data	4.37	4.86	5.14	Admin Data	DOTr
Cross-cutting: Low-carbon economy transition enabled								
Percentage share of climate expenditures under national budget (%)	5.7 (2022)	8.82	7.93	10	11	12	Climate Change Expenditure Tagging	CCC
Material Footprint (kg/GDP) maintained or decreased***	8.0 (2021)	8.6	9.0	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	Annual Reports	DENR, CCC, PSA

** This only accounts for the employment generated from ENGP Implementation.*
*** Targets are limited to the unconditional policies and measures under the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution*
**** For finalization of responsible agency/inter-agency body*

Legislative Agenda

For the rest of the Plan period, the following key legislative agenda will be pursued to strengthen the protection and management of natural resources toward sustainable and climate-resilient development.

Table 15.4 Legislative agenda to Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
Blue Economy Act	Establish a framework for blue economy that will guide the country in pursuing stewardship and sustainable development of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources in a manner that provides long-term economic and social benefits while building resilience to climate change and without compromising the safety of our marine ecosystems.	The Executive Secretary, DENR, and DEPDev
State of Imminent Disaster Bill *See Chapter 3.1 (El Nino/La Nina Action Plan)*	Defines anticipatory action and early action protocols and establishes a mechanism to mobilize disaster prevention and preparedness measures following declaration of state of imminent disaster.	OCD-DND, DILG
Philippine Environmental Assessment System/	Expand the existing framework for the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PD 1586) through the adoption of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) which enables a more	DENR, DOST

Environmental Impact Assessment Act	systematic and comprehensive assessment of the impacts of policies, plans and programs on the environment.	
Sustainable Forest Management Act	Seeks to enhance forest ecosystems through reforestation and rehabilitation to help improve ecosystem functions, provide long-term economic benefits, and combat climate change.	DENR
Land Administration Reform Act	Upgrade, systematize, and integrate the administration, management, and operations of the country's land resources.	DENR, LRA
Revised Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2022	Strengthen enforcement and penalties under the existing RA No. 9147, focusing on better protection of wildlife resources by addressing crime of "wildlife trafficking, control and management mechanism for invasive alien species, and provides guidelines on the collection, possession and transport of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives.	DENR
National Wetlands Conservation Act	Seeks to provide the enabling policy environment to implement initiatives geared toward the protection and conservation of the country's wetlands and its resources.	DENR

361