



CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED GENERAL PROVISIONS

RA NO. 11260 | 2019 GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Sec. 27. Implementation of Infrastructure Projects.

The following requirements shall be observed in the implementation of infrastructure projects:

- a. The location, areas or sites of all infrastructure projects are not included in the critical geo-hazard areas or no-build zones identified or certified by the Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB);
- b. The standards of construction, rehabilitation, improvement or repair of all infrastructure projects in all areas and zones are consistent with the rules determined by the Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH), which shall consider, among others, the structural strength and climate resilience required for infrastructure projects in all areas and zones;
- c. The planning and construction of all infrastructure projects to be implemented within the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) are done in a way that eliminates or minimizes the risk of biodiversity loss while the specifications thereon are in accordance with those determined by the DPWH, in coordination with the DENR. Major infrastructure projects may only be undertaken in said areas if intended to enhance biodiversity. The DPWH and all other agencies shall take into account climate risk information and green building standards to be issued by the Climate Change Commission (CCC) in the planning, identification of site, design, construction, engineering and renovation of government buildings and facilities, including schools and hospitals.ⁱ

Sec. 28. Installation of Rainwater Collection System.

Rainwater collection system (RWCS) shall be installed in public markets, school sites and government buildings and sites as an adaptation measure to combat climate change and to ensure sufficient water supply, which shall be in accordance with the design of DPWH. In no case shall the RWCS be constructed in private lots or privately-owned or operated market places.ⁱⁱ

Sec. 37. Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in all Agency Programs and Projects.

All agencies of the government shall plan and implement programs and projects, taking into consideration measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction, based on climate and disaster risk assessments. National Government Agencies (NGAs) shall report their climate actions to the CCC for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan.

To ensure that the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures are appropriate in the light of intensifying hazards, all national government projects should be subjected to multi-scenario, probabilistic analysis. For this purpose, the CCC shall extend the necessary technical and capacity building assistance to all agencies of the government in the conduct of risk assessment, as well as adaptation and mitigation planning.

All agencies shall undertake efforts to integrate environmental sustainability in their daily activities, systems, processes, and operations, and accelerate the greening of their organizational culture and behavior towards reducing their carbon footprint, through saving on paper and printing, minimizing the use of plastic and food

waste, switching to renewable energy, reducing energy and water consumption, holding meetings online, and reducing travel emissions.ⁱⁱⁱ

Sec. 38. Whole-of-Government Approach Towards Enhancing the Nation's Climate and Disaster Resilience.

All government instrumentalities, national and local, are hereby mandated to adopt a whole-of-government approach and undertake seamless collaboration in:

- a. Enhancing the nation's climate and disaster resilience towards building safe, adaptive and resilient communities;
- b. Ensuring the continuity of service delivery to the general public before, during, and after the occurrence of natural disasters and;
- c. Expeditiously implementing the numerous climate and disaster resilience programs, projects, and activities incorporated in their respective budgets

As a complementary measure, all government instrumentalities are directed to maximize the utilization of their resources towards enhancing the country's resilience to natural hazards, especially floods, erosion and landslides, storm surges, typhoons, earthquakes, global warming, droughts, and sea level rise, among others.^{iv}

Sec. 39. Climate Budget Tagging.

All NGAs, SUCs, and GOCCs shall tag their budgets for climate change adaptation and mitigation in accordance with the Joint Memorandum Circular 2015-01 of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the CCC. The results of the budget tagging shall guide the formulation of subsequent budgets to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in the national development process.^v

Sec. 40. Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning Systems for Climate and Disaster Resilience.

The national government shall promote the establishment of multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems and services, including the development and enhancement of protocols for climate, weather, and risk communication, early warning dissemination, and implementation of early action procedures, to prevent and minimize loss and damage from impacts of extreme weather and slow onset events in communities. Such instrumentation, communication, and implementation protocols should be actionable and verifiable, to the last mile, reaching the most vulnerable.^{vi}

Sec. 41. Energy Efficiency.

All national government agencies, local government units and government-owned and controlled corporations shall embark on energy efficiency measures, including the adoption of standard thermostat level based on DOE's energy conservation program, and the use of energy-efficient lighting, such as light emitting diode (LED) lamps, in their office buildings, school buildings, hospitals, markets, parks, street lights, and other public places.

i. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.932).

ii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.933).

iii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.934).

iv. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (pp.934-935).

v. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.935).

vi. Ibid.

CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

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Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	<p>Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. The DAR, in coordination with the CCC, shall provide support to all Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) to strengthen their climate resilience, through the conduct of climate and disaster risk assessment, provision of capacity building on value-adding activities and non-farm livelihood options, enhancing access to innovative agricultural insurance coverage such as weather index-based insurance, and enhancing their capacity to adopt climate-resilient technologies. The DAR shall also capacitate the ARCs in the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency, ecology solid waste management, and sustainable land use such organic farming approaches and the use of rainwater catchment.ⁱ</p>
Department of Agriculture (DA)	<p>Climate Resilience of Agricultural Communities. The DA, in coordination with the CCC, shall endeavor to increase the climate resilience of agricultural communities through the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure projects and the distribution and development of seeds, which are adaptive to present and future climate conditions.</p> <p>The DA shall promote and enhance the establishment of climate field schools and conduct seminars and trainings for local government units, farmers, and fisherfolk on the use of climate information and the benefits of rainwater catchment and organic farming approaches, among the other elements of sustainable land use.ⁱⁱ</p>
Department of Education (DepEd)	<p>Green Basic Education Facilities. The DepEd shall prioritize the use of solar energy sources in providing electricity to off-grid and on-grid public schools. Implementation of this program shall be in consultation with the Department of Energy or DPWH.</p> <p>The DepEd and DPWH shall take into account climate risk information and green building standards to be issued by the CCC in coordination with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders, and incorporate rainwater catchment and harvesters with filtration, solar electrification, vegetable food gardens and edible landscapes, as appropriate, in the design, construction, completion, and repair of the aforementioned basic education facilities.ⁱⁱⁱ</p> <p>The K-12 Curriculum. The DepEd shall include in its K-12 curriculum modules on Epikong Bayan, indigenous knowledge systems pertaining to agriculture, environment and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. The DepEd shall also ensure that laws on the protection of the environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction and management are integrated in the regular subjects in both public and private schools.^{iv}</p>

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State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)

UP Resilience Institute. The University of the Philippine Resilience Institute (UPRI), together with other SUCs, shall support the CCC in training LGUs to formulate and complete local climate change action plans and comprehensive land use and development plans. The UPRI shall empower local government units with science-based information and technologies for development planning, such as climate vulnerability and disaster risk assessment and multi-scenario, probabilistic hazard models.^v

Department of Energy (DOE)

Promotion of Renewable Energy Resources and Payment of other Obligations of the Republic of the Philippines pursuant to Sovereign Commitments. The DOE, in coordination with the CCC, shall lead in the exploration of indigenous renewable energy sources to determine the country's potential for further development and utilization of renewable and environment-friendly alternative energy resources or technologies, and consider in national energy development planning the pursuit of a low-carbon energy growth pathway consistent with the goal of the Paris Agreement.^{vi}

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Climate Change Information Management System. The DENR, pursuant to its mandate under the Climate Change Act, shall oversee the establishment and maintenance of a Climate Change Information Management System and Network, including on climate change risk, activities and investment. The DENR, in coordination with the CCC Department of Science and Technology, Department of Information and Communications Technology, Office of Civil Defense, and other agencies concerned, shall integrate climate change-related information, including climate and disaster risk assessments, in the Philippine geoportal to enhance understanding on climate risks and apply in national and local development planning and program implementation.^{vii}

Reduction of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants. The DENR, through the Environmental Management Bureau, in coordination with the Climate Change Commission, National Solid Waste Management Commission, Department of Health, and Department of Transportation, shall develop a National Action Plan for the Reduction of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in accordance with the Philippine Clean Air Act and the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act.^{viii}

Department of Finance (DOF)

Green Financing. The DOF shall promote the mainstreaming of green finance in the operations of government financial institutions consistent with the Climate Change Act to promote investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green projects.^{ix}

Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)

Support to Climate Negotiations. The DFA shall extend the necessary technical, legal, and logistical support to the CCC on the participation of the Philippine delegation in the climate negotiation process pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in other international fora on climate change.^x

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Department of Health (DOH)

Green Hospitals. The DOH, in coordination with the Climate Change Commission and the Department of the Interior and Local Government, shall promote the greening of hospitals and health facilities, through improving energy and water efficiency and conservation, sustainable cooling system, and sustainable healthcare waste management in hospitals.^{xi}

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

Support to the Establishment of the Climate Change Information Management System. The DICT shall assist in the establishment of the climate change information management system and network to be undertaken by the DENR pursuant to the Climate Change Act. The system shall integrate climate change related information, including climate and disaster risk assessments, in the Philippine Geoportal to enhance understanding on climate risk and apply in national and local development planning and program implementation.^{xii}

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Disaster Preparedness Activities. The DILG, in the exercise of its supervisory powers, shall ensure that LGUs establish and maintain an efficient and effective impact-based early warning system with standard operating procedures for evacuation tested through drills and simulation exercises to enable communities threatened by typhoon, flood, storm surge, tsunami, and other impending hazards to respond in a timely manner and reduce the likelihood of harm or loss and damage.^{xiii}

Training Programs. The DILG, through the Local Government Academ, in cooperation with the CCC and the Philippine Information Authority (PIA), shall conduct training programs on enhanced local climate change action plans and peer-to-peer learning exchanges on best practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation. It shall embark on a massive information campaign for Local Government Units (LGUs) through seminars and training programs on laws on environmental protection, ecological solid waste management, and measures towards the preservation of their indigenous culture. In the grant of awards and recognition to LGUs, the DILG shall include in its criteria the LGUs' implementation of the said programs.^{xiv}

Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)

Engendering Climate Action. The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), in coordination with the Climate Change Commission, shall develop appropriate tools and guidelines to ensure the mainstreaming of gender considerations in climate change adaptation and mitigation programs.^{xv}

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

National Green Jobs Human Resources Development Plan. Pursuant to the Green Jobs Act, the DOLE shall complete the formulation of a National Green Jobs Human Resources Development Plan on the development, enhancement and utilization of the labor force to help enable a just transition into a green economy.^{xvi}

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Office of Civil Defense (OCD)

Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning. The OCD, in coordination with the CCC, Department of Science and Technology, and DILG, shall promote the establishment of multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems and services, including the development and enhancement of protocols for climate, weather, and risk communication and early warning dissemination for early action at the community and household levels, to prevent and minimize loss and damage from impacts of extreme weather and slow onset events.^{xvii}

Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

Construction of Evacuation Centers. The design and construction of government facilities in the implementation of DPWH-OSEC Special Provision No. 19, "Green Evacuation Centers," Volume I-B, page 43, must conform to the standards and requirements under the National Building Code, as amended, the Philippine Green Building Code, the latest edition of the National Structural Code of the Philippines, and other applicable laws, policies, rules, and regulation.

The DPWH shall further take into consideration the climate risk information and green building standards in the design, construction, completion, and repair of government facilities, in order to improve building performance efficiency and resilience against man-made or natural calamities, while minimizing the negative impact of these activities on human health and environment. Likewise, government structures must be sustainable, and should maximize the utilization of renewable natural resources, such as sunlight, rain water, and natural ventilation.^{xviii}

Department of Science and Technology (DOST)

Priority Research Program. The DOST, in coordination with the CCC, National Economic and Development Authority, and DILG, shall give priority to research on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including climate impact models and climate-related technologies, to ensure that policies, plans and programs of the national and local governments are based on science and contribute to resilience-building. The DOST shall also facilitate research on integrated approaches for an efficient transition to low-carbon development.^{xix}

Multi-hazard Impact-based Forecasting and Early Warning. The DOST, in coordination with the CCC, the DILG, and the OCD, shall promote the establishment of multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning system and services, including the development and enhancement of protocols for climate, weather, and risk communication and early warning dissemination, to prevent and minimize loss and damage from impacts of extreme weather and slow onset events.^{xx}

Climate Change Commission (CCC)

Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building on Climate Risk Assessment and Development of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Policies, Plans, and Programs. The CCC, pursuant to its mandate, shall extend the necessary technical and capacity building

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assistance to all agencies of the government and local government units in the conduct of climate risk assessment and in the development of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, and programs. For this purpose, the CCC may also utilize the services of the international experts under the country's official development assistance portfolio.^{xxi}

Nationally Determined Contribution. The CCC, in coordination with the NEDA and relevant agencies, shall facilitate the development of the Nationally Determined Contribution of the Philippines, pursuant to the Paris Agreement.^{xxii}

National Water Policy Review. The CCC, in coordination with the National Water Resources Board and other agencies concerned, shall initiate a National Water Policy Review in the context of climate change adaptation and in line with the updating of the National Climate Change Action Plan.

^{xxiii}

National Climate Risk Management Framework. The CCC, in coordination with relevant NGAs, SUCs, state universities and colleges, and other stakeholders, shall formulate and issue the National Climate Risk Management Framework to ensure alignment of strategies, programs, activities, projects, and budgets of government agencies and local government units with climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities for enhanced climate resilience.^{xxiv}

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Climate-Resilient Livelihood for Indigenous Peoples. The NCIP, under an integrated climate adaptation and resilience approach, shall develop and implement climate-resilient livelihood programs and projects for indigenous peoples including sustainable bamboo propagation and processing, traditional weaving, and handicraft-making.^{xxv}

Department of Tourism (DOT)

Green Hotels. The DOT shall promote eco-tourism along with the greening of hotels and accommodation facilities, including activities on offsetting of the carbon footprint of tourists, water and energy conservation, and ecological solid waste management.^{xxvi}

Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

Traditional Skills Training and Green Skills Training. [...] The TESDA, in coordination with DOLE, shall likewise conduct a skills and training needs assessment for green jobs and accelerate its development and provision of green skills training programs pursuant to R.A. No. 10771 or the Green Jobs Act.^{xxvii}

Department of Transportation (DOTr)

Environmentally-Sustainable Transport. The DOTr shall integrate environmentally-sustainable transport strategies and energy conservation measures in its policies and development plans.^{xxviii}

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation into National and Regional Plans. The NEDA shall continue to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction and management in national and regional development plans.^{xxxix}

Philippine Information Agency (PIA)

Dissemination of Climate Change-Related Information. The PIA, pursuant to its mandate under the Climate Change Act, shall disseminate information on climate change, local vulnerabilities and risk, relevant laws, and adaptation and mitigation measures. The PIA shall coordinate with the CCC in the performance of this function.^{xxx}

Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Inclusion of Environment, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Culture in the Curriculum. SUCs, in coordination with the CCC, shall ensure that the following integrated in the school curriculum to be taught and promoted:

- a. Laws on the Protection of the Environment, and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation;
- b. Environmental Awareness and Protection;
- c. The National Service Training Program (NSTP);
- d. Indigenous Knowledge Systems pertaining to agriculture, environment and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible; and
- e. Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment.^{xxxi}

National Irrigation Authority (NIA)

Subsidy for National Irrigation Systems and Communal Irrigation Systems. The NIA shall ensure that the master plan for irrigation projects gives priority to key production areas in major rice producing provinces and irrigation projects are undertaken by qualified irrigator's associations consistent with the standard specifications set by DPWH, taking into account climate risk information, and using coconut bio-engineering solutions and high-density polyethylene pipes.^{xxxii}

i. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.27).
 ii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.81).
 iii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.192).
 iv. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.194).
 v. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.327).
 vi. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.708).
 vii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.715).
 viii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.770).
 ix. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.808).
 x. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.855).
 xi. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.877).
 xii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.910).
 xiii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.926).
 xiv. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.944).
 xv. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.985).

xvi. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-A. (2019, April 29). (p.1025).
 xvii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.10).
 xviii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. President's Veto Message. Volume 1-B. (p.960).
 xix. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.246).
 xx. Ibid.
 xxi. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.539).
 xxii. Ibid.
 xxiii. Ibid.
 xxiv. Ibid.
 xxv. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.347).
 xxvi. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.369).
 xxvii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.426).
 xxviii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.437).
 xxix. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.478).
 xxx. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.530).
 xxxi. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.545).
 xxxii. Republic Act No. 11260. General Appropriations Act - Fiscal Year 2019. Volume 1-B. (2019, April 29). (p.860).