GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:	
Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Philippines to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	
Region:	GEF Project ID:
Asia	11950
Country(ies):	Type of Project:
Philippines	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID:
CI	
Project Executing Entity(s):	Project Executing Type:
Climate Change Commission (CCC) The Manila Observatory	Government CSO
GEF Focal Area (s):	Submission Date:
Climate Change	6/4/2025
Type of Trust Fund:	Project Duration (Months):
GET	30
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
1,784,862.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
160,638.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
1,945,500.00	2,152,860.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,500.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
54,500.00	2,000,000.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only):	
Mixed & Others	

Taxonomy:

Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Focal Areas, Climate Change, Knowledge Generation, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Civil Society, Local Communities, Communications, Type of Engagement, Beneficiaries, Professional Development, Training, Workshop, Seminar, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”.(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The 'Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in the Philippines to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement' Project, also known in this proposal as the Project, aims to address several critical gaps in the country's climate data reporting system.

(i) The Project tackles three key barriers: weak institutional arrangements for greenhouse gas (GHG) data collection, inadequate technical capacity to implement transparency frameworks, and insufficient data management tools. These issues impede the Philippines' ability to comply with international reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement and hinder effective domestic decision-making related to climate change.

(ii) The overarching objective is to improve the Philippines' institutional and technical capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. This will include strengthening the reporting of GHG emissions, adaptation measures, and the support received. The project is transformative, aiming to formalize institutional arrangements, enhance data management systems, and create sustainable, knowledge-driven processes across government bodies.

(iii) The project will focus on four main components: improving institutional arrangements for transparency reporting, enhancing technical capacities for GHG data collection, creating robust knowledge-sharing platforms, and ensuring compliance with global standards set in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The approach emphasizes capacity-building through targeted training programs, policy development, and system upgrades for data management.

(iv) Expected benefits include reducing GHG emissions by improving the MRV systems, enhancing data sharing across government sectors, and increasing capacity for policy oversight. The project will also directly benefit 200 individuals (at least 40% women). These improvements will contribute to global climate change mitigation efforts and help the Philippines meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Improve the capacity of the Philippine government to meet Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for UNFCCC and domestic climate policy and programmatic decision-making.

Project Components

1. Strength-ening insti-tutional arrange-ments and coordina-tion for improved transparen-cy over time.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
731,005.00	908,995.00

Outcome:

1.1. Strengthened relationships among national and private institutions to coordinate and manage the sectoral and national GHGI system.

Output:

1.1.1:
Functional GHG emission sector hub working groups (Energy, Waste, Agriculture, FOLU, IPPU and Transport) established - each with at least 40% women (that includes representatives from national and private sector actors).

1.1.2: Technology infrastructure established for MRV system and GHG data collection, processing, and interpretation.

2. Strength-ening the technical capacity of national government agencies and private sector ac-tors for en-hanced transparen-cy report-ing.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

450,140.00	475,069.00

Outcome:

2.1. Strengthened technical capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and analyze activity data and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI (at least 40% women).

Output:

2.1.1. Comprehensive and gender-responsive capacity needs assessment with recommendations for enhanced transparency reporting.

2.1.2. Gender sensitive tools (protocols, emission factors, technical guides) developed and implemented to support the Government in monitoring progress toward achieving the NDC targets and for monitoring companies and agencies in meeting their emission targets

3. Learning and Knowledge Sharing.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
360,327.00	475,225.00

Outcome:

3.1. Strengthened learning and sharing between the project and ongoing transparency initiatives.

Output:

3.1.1. ETF System Focal Unit
established to undertake his/her functions and responsibilities learning and knowledge sharing

3.1.2: Learning and exposure visits facilitated for selected stakeholders (e.g., COP, south-to-south exposure visits and attending the CBIT Global annual meeting).

3.1.3: Gender responsive and inclusive knowledge management products generated, disseminated through the NICCDIES and shared to the Climate Transparency Platform managed under the CBIT Global Support Program.

Component 4: Monitor-ing and Evaluation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
81,130.00	97,857.00

Outcome:

4.1. Enhanced project delivery through gender-sensitive and inclusive monitoring and evaluation framework

Output:

4.1.1. Quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports, Project Implementation Reports (PIRs produced and submitted to the government, CI-GEF
Agency, and GEF Secretariat

4.1.2. Independent evaluation conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies

4.1.3. Coordination and collaboration established with relevant government offices and the GEF National Steering Committee.

4.1.4. Supervision visits and gender-sensitive and inclusive assessments conducted to promote adaptive project management

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Strength-ening insti-tutional arrange-ments and coordina-tion for improved transparen-cy over time.	731,005.00	908,995.00
2. Strength-ening the technical capacity of national government agencies and private sector ac-tors for en-hanced transparen-cy report-ing.	450,140.00	475,069.00
3. Learning and Knowledge Sharing.	360,327.00	475,225.00
Component 4: Monitor-ing and Evaluation	81,130.00	97,857.00
Subtotal	**1,622,602.00**	**1,957,146.00**
Project Management Cost	162,260.00	195,714.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,784,862.00**	**2,152,860.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1.1 Global environmental problems, root causes, and barriers that need to be addressed

1.1.1 Effective climate-resilient development necessitates the routine incorporation of climate knowledge and associated risks into decision-making processes, highlighting the importance of widespread availability and accessibility of climate data and information products, a need often unmet in many parts of the developing world. National climate information systems and services are crucial for domestic development planning. They provide accurate and timely data, enabling countries to assess their GHG emissions, land use patterns, and changes, and formulate effective mitigation strategies. They support adaptation efforts by providing valuable information on changing climate patterns and associated risks. Robust climate information systems enhance a country's eligibility for international financing support, as they enable the government to demonstrate a clear understanding of their climate challenges and the effectiveness of proposed solutions, fostering collaboration and funding opportunities.

1.1.2 Climate information systems are essential for international tracking of emissions, adaptation, and climate finance as they provide transparent and standardized data that facilitates monitoring each country's progress in relation to their international commitments, as articulated in its NDC. Accurate and comprehensive climate information is key to assessing whether nations are on track to meet the global emission targets and to support countries and sectors that require urgent attention and intervention. They enhance accountability and trust among nations and promote international cooperation toward addressing the climate crisis on a global scale.

1.1.3 Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (2015) establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework for mitigation and adaptation actions and the provision of support. It is designed to build trust among parties and promote accountability. It recognizes the varying capacities of different countries and allows for flexibility and differentiation in the reporting and review processes, considering the specific circumstances of developing countries. Parties must regularly submit national reports containing information on their GHG, the progress of their climate actions, and support provided or received. The Conference of the Parties (COP) is tasked with developing common modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework.[1][1] In transitioning from Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) to transparency, Article 13 acknowledges and builds upon existing arrangements by combining expert review and technical teams of experts encompassing mitigation, adaptation, and the necessary methodological work. The significance of domestic institutional arrangements is underscored, highlighting the ongoing need for continuous support to enhance capacity.[2][2] In these contexts, Article 13 is seen as a source of optimism that national actions can eventually align with global temperature limits, relevant to governments and support organizations in setting priorities and enhancing current commitments by requiring regular reviews and updates of contributions.[3][3]

1.1.4 Article 14 of the Paris Agreement provides for the Global Stocktake (GST) to assess the collective progress of all Parties every five (5) years toward achieving the long-term goals of the Agreement. This process is informed by the transparency reports submitted by countries under Article 13, which establishes the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The ETF ensures that countries track and report their climate actions in a transparent, accurate, and comparable manner. The 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) in 2018 resulted in the adoption of the Katowice Climate Package (KCP), often referred to as the 'rulebook' for the Paris Agreement, which provides a standard set of rules and guidelines that would ensure transparency and accountability in the efforts

of countries to combat climate change. This included rules for reporting and reviewing progress in implementing climate actions, including how the GSP will be conducted. The 2023 Global Stocktake reveals that 55% of the Parties have specified policy instruments for NDC implementation, 26% are developing such instruments, and 13% have existing domestic measurement, reporting, and verification systems, with 53% undergoing development. Additionally, 1% of Parties plan to use feedback from these systems to guide the preparation of their subsequent NDCs, emphasizing the importance of transparency in monitoring and reporting climate actions.[4][4] Globally, the analysis and comparison of NDCs beyond headline mitigation numbers suggest that countries face considerable challenges as they often lack transparency, omit crucial mitigation sectors, inadequately detail costs and financing, and are poorly designed for assessment and review purposes, demonstrating the importance of enhanced transparency and comparability in their formulation to address climate change comprehensively.[5][5]

1.1.5 The Philippines is one of the highly vulnerable countries committed to improving its capabilities to produce timely, accurate, and reliable climate reports to fulfill its international commitments to transparency and domestic decision-making, including developing climate-oriented Long-Term Strategies (LTS). It has enacted various policies to improve its MRV and enhanced transparency reporting systems. It has also made significant strides in tracking its GHG, mitigation, adaptation, and support. However, persistent challenges remain due to the decentralized nature of climate-related data across various government bodies, which often leads to difficulties in aligning efforts and ensuring a cohesive approach to reporting.

1.1.6 A robust overarching framework and cohesive institutional arrangements for climate reporting in the Philippines are vital for generating timely and reliable information on emissions reduction, mitigation, the effectiveness of adaptation responses, and the rate and scale through which international support is provided. It facilitates more seamless coordination among government agencies, streamlining the collection and dissemination of climate-related information and aligning efforts on continuous capacity building. Given the evolving landscape of international reporting standards, a robust governance structure that allows for adaptability and responsiveness to emerging requirements is key to ensuring the Philippines remains at the forefront of climate action on the global stage.

1.1.7 The proposed CBIT project will build on and complement the achievements of the GEF Enabling Activity project (GEF ID 11665) implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which supported the Government of the Philippines in the preparation of its Third National Communication (NC3), Biennial Transparency Report 2 (BTR2), and Biennial Transparency Report 3 (BTR3). That enabling activity strengthened the institutional foundations for climate reporting, enhanced national GHG inventories, and improved sectoral data integration across AFOLU, IPPU, and energy sectors. By engaging many of the same technical experts and national agencies, the CBIT project will ensure continuity and synergy. It will go further by institutionalizing the processes initiated under the enabling activity, establishing sectoral hubs, creating digital MRV systems, and operationalizing coordination mechanisms that extend beyond single-report cycles. Opportunities for co-location and staff coordination will be explored with FAO, CCC, and line agencies to maximize technical knowledge and avoid duplication. Lessons from the enabling activity will be incorporated into the development of standardized tools and protocols under the ETF, ensuring that BTR2 and BTR3 efforts are transitioned into sustainable national systems.

1.1.8 An enhanced and more interlinked climate information service (CIS) is similarly important for the Philippines to align its policies with its international commitments and targets. With the country's emissions expected to rise and the Philippines already at high risk of climate impacts, accurate and up-to-date climate information will be

invaluable for implementing additional measures to bridge the gap between unconditional and conditional targets. Specifically, in sectors like energy, a fit-for-purpose CIS can inform decisions on the transition away from coal, evaluate the implications of fossil gas expansion, promote renewable energy sources, and sectoral-oriented emission reduction strategies. By incorporating sectoral pledges, an effective CIS can guide policy updates to ensure alignment with and contribute to global efforts to curb emissions and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Given the unique complexities of land use cover and land use change, an enhanced CIS is pivotal for the Philippines to enhance accuracy and reduce uncertainties in forestry sector emissions and removal levels, which can have cascading effects on meeting its other international commitments related to sustainable development, land use, and biodiversity conservation.

1.1.9 The current agreements on adaptation, loss, and damage under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reflect a growing recognition of the need to address the impacts of climate change, particularly for vulnerable nations like the Philippines. The Paris Agreement (2015) established the Global Goal on Adaptation (Article 7) to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) was established at COP19 to address the impacts of climate change that cannot be avoided by mitigation or adaptation.[6]6 At COP27 (2022), the creation of a dedicated loss and damage fund was agreed upon, designed to provide financial support to vulnerable nations suffering from the irreversible effects of climate change, marking a significant step forward. These agreements emphasize the importance of finance, technical assistance, and capacity-building to help countries like the Philippines respond effectively to climate impacts.[7]7

1.1.10 In the Philippines, the tracking and reporting of data on adaptation, loss, and damage remain in the early stages, lacking a systematic approach aligned with international standards. The Philippine Climate Change Commission (CCC) oversees climate reporting, but the country primarily focuses on emissions and mitigation-related data. Adaptation efforts are scattered across different sectors, and loss and damage data, particularly economic and non-economic losses from climate impacts, are not consistently captured. To comply with the ETF requirements, the Philippines needs to enhance its data collection processes. This includes developing standardized methodologies for tracking adaptation outcomes and quantifying loss and damage, integrating local-level data, and strengthening coordination among agencies responsible for climate reporting. Improved capacity-building and technical support will be essential to meet international reporting standards.[8]8

1.1.11 Due to its high vulnerability to climate impacts and its commitment to emissions reductions, the Philippines can benefit from enhanced transparency reporting by improving the accuracy and reliability of climate data, which is critical for informed policy decisions and accessing international climate finance. This system enables the country to better track progress on adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage efforts while strengthening its position in meeting domestic and international climate commitments. Three (3) barriers, the tabular representation of which is presented in Table 1, must be overcome to improve data collection, aggregation, analysis, and reporting.

Table 1: *A Causal Pathway Model for Enhanced Transparency Requirements.*

Challenge	A well-coordinated effort for timely, accurate, and reliable reporting of climate information in fulfilment of international requirements and domestic use

Barriers	Weak internal capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements	Incoherent institutional arrangements that allow for seamless coordination	A lack of robust knowledge base to continuously improve its climate information and reporting systems
Underlying ca	Technical capacities for data management	Absence of an overarching policy that guides data collection, aggregation, analysis	Lack of a system to facilitate learning and access to learning materials
	Upgrade of existing data collection and aggregation tools	The lack of a fully functional inter-departmental working group tasked with conducting analysis and preparing reports	Lack of opportunities for exposure to successful CIS models
	A comprehensive monitoring and reporting systems for adaptation, L&D, and support	The absence of a well-defined manual of operation	Lack of strategic communication planning

Barrier 1: The need for increased Capacities for Meeting International Transparency Requirements. Despite notable advancements in systematizing data collection, the Philippines continues to face persistent challenges in meeting the transparency requirements of ETF. Gaps remain in accurately assessing progress on mitigation, adaptation, and support and generating reliable datasets to support periodic reporting. The difficulty in generating a reliable data set for thematic climate concerns can be traced to a confluence of interacting factors, namely:

Technical Capacities for Data Management. The CCC has made strides in capacity building, conducting workshops and training sessions to enhance technical skills for data collection, processing, and reporting across agencies. However, stakeholder interviews revealed that the lack of sustained and standardized capacity-building programs hampers the long-term development of technical expertise. Staff turnover remains a major issue, particularly in regional offices of DENR and LGUs, where designated personnel juggle multiple roles, limiting their ability to prioritize climate data management. For instance, interviewees highlighted that staff tasked with compiling activity data in the forestry and land use sectors often face difficulty navigating NAMRIA's outdated land classification maps, which impacts accurate reporting of carbon emissions and removals.

The CCC's efforts to provide hands-on training on ETF methodologies, including greenhouse gas inventories (GHGI), are essential but insufficient in scope and frequency. For example, capacity-building initiatives often focus on entry-level knowledge rather than advanced Tier 2 methodologies, which require country-specific emission factors and disaggregated activity data. Similarly, CCS representatives cited the need for targeted training for waste sector reporting, as many LGUs struggle to monitor methane emissions due to limited technical skills and financial resources. Without sustained capacity-building programs, staff across sectors remain reliant on Tier 1 (default) methods, limiting reporting accuracy and granularity.

Upgrade of existing data collection and aggregation tools. The introduction of the National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System (NICCDIES) has been a significant milestone for consolidating climate data and improving MRV systems. However, integration challenges persist. According to CCC experts, NICCDIES remains underutilized due to incomplete sectoral data integration and limited staff capacity to leverage the platform's full potential. Data remains fragmented, with sector-specific systems operating in silos, making aggregation cumbersome. For instance, emissions reporting from cement production in the IPPU sector still relies heavily on SMRs, which lack standardized templates and harmonized methodologies for calculating emissions. Interviewees highlighted that improving SMR templates and automating submissions would streamline data collection and ensure consistency.

Similarly, robust tools to measure adaptation progress and track loss and damage (L&D) remain underdeveloped. NICCDIES, while equipped to process mitigation data, currently lacks functionalities to monitor adaptation indicators or international climate finance flows effectively. Interviews with NICCDIES experts revealed that upgrading NICCDIES to include interoperable modules for adaptation and L&D tracking would address significant data gaps and enhance the Philippines' ability to present comprehensive and credible climate reports.

Interoperable platforms and modeling tools. Scenario modeling and data forecasting tools are critical for evaluating the impact of mitigation and adaptation strategies, yet these tools remain underdeveloped in the Philippines. Interviewees pointed to the lack of dynamic modeling software and capacity to simulate emissions scenarios under various policy interventions. CCS experts emphasized the importance of modeling tools for sectors like AFOLU and transport, where emissions trajectories are highly uncertain without detailed scenario assessments. Enhancing such tools will empower agencies to simulate mitigation pathways, assess policy effectiveness, and identify optimal strategies for achieving NDC targets. NICCDIES can serve as the central hub for archiving data collected from multiple agencies, ensuring consistency and interoperability across sectors. CCS and NICCDIES interviewees recommended developing automated data entry and analysis functionalities to reduce manual processes and improve data quality and timeliness. For example, the system can generate reliable datasets for national and international reporting by integrating LGU-level activity data into NICCDIES and automating quality assurance and control (QA/QC) protocols.

By addressing these capacity gaps through targeted training, advanced tools, and integrated platforms, the Philippines can significantly enhance its ability to meet ETF requirements. The CCC's ongoing efforts in capacity building, combined with the integration of sector-specific methodologies and tools, will lay the groundwork for an effective and sustainable MRV system. Strengthening agencies' technical expertise and improving the functionality of NICCDIES will enable the Philippines to produce accurate, timely, and credible climate reports, positioning the country as a regional leader in climate transparency.

Barrier 2: The need for coherent institutional arrangements that allow for seamless coordination. Achieving seamless institutional coordination remains one of the most critical challenges in the Philippines' effort to comply with the ETF requirements. While progress have been made in improving data collection and analysis through platforms like NICCDIES, inconsistencies persist due to fragmented institutional arrangements and the absence of a harmonized policy framework. The lack of clearly delineated roles and responsibilities among key government agencies and other stakeholders hinders efficient data management and reporting processes. These gaps lead to duplication of efforts, data inconsistencies, and delays in report submission. As highlighted in stakeholder interviews, coordination silos among agencies exacerbate the challenges in streamlining climate-related data and conducting high-quality analysis. Addressing these issues requires establishing a comprehensive institutional framework that enables dynamic collaboration, well-defined mandates, and accountability mechanisms across all climate-related sectors. A concerted effort among various government agencies ensures the efficient flow of information, minimizes duplication of efforts, and promotes a holistic approach to climate data reporting. This collaborative approach enhances the accuracy and reliability of the reported data and fosters a comprehensive understanding of climate-related issues. However, this collaborative approach is impeded by three (3) factors, namely:

The absence of an overarching policy framework. Executive Order 174, the policy instrument that guides the institutional coordination of MRV, currently lacks robust data collection, analysis, and reporting across various thematic concerns, including emissions, removals, adaptation, L&D, and international support. This discrepancy results in agencies such as DENR, DOE, DA, DOTr, and others interpreting data requirements differently, leading to inconsistencies in reporting outputs. For instance, the NICCDIES team emphasized that data contributions from sectors such as AFOLU remain incomplete due to methodological disparities and inconsistencies in land classification systems, which rely on tools like NAMRIA maps. Moreover, reporting emissions data from the waste and wastewater sectors faces similar challenges due to the reliance on self-monitoring reports (SMRs) submitted by the private sector, which often have limited technical capacity. A comprehensive policy framework would

harmonize methodologies across sectors, ensure alignment with global standards, and promote synergies between agencies. For example, establishing standardized protocols for data aggregation and submission can help reduce inconsistencies and address issues such as missing or incomplete SMRs. A coherent institutional arrangement and coordination system on climate reporting can be traced from at least three (3) interacting factors, namely:

Lack of a fully functional inter-departmental working group. The absence of an inter-agency technical working group dedicated to climate reporting has resulted in a fragmented and ad hoc approach. Key agencies, such as DENR, CCC, NEDA, and DOTr, operate in silos, each contributing sector-specific data but lacking a unified mechanism to integrate these findings into a cohesive narrative for climate reports. The absence of formalized structures for collaboration prevents technical experts from engaging effectively across sectors, resulting in duplication and inefficiencies. Establishing an inter-departmental working group tasked with overseeing the preparation of the BTRs and GHGI reports will address these gaps. This body should include technical experts from government, academia, and civil society to collectively analyze data, write specific report chapters, and ensure a seamless flow of high-quality information. Furthermore, targeted capacity-building programs for these experts—such as hands-on training in MRV methodologies and data analysis—are essential to improving technical proficiency and fostering cross-agency collaboration.

Absence of a well-defined manual of operations. The lack of standardized procedures for data aggregation, analysis, report writing, and quality assurance further compounds the challenges in institutional coordination. While NICCDIES has made notable progress in creating an integrated climate database, various interviews revealed that there are no formalized guidelines on data validation and reporting workflows, particularly for adaptation and loss and damage indicators. Without clear protocols, the reporting process relies heavily on informal mechanisms, resulting in inefficiencies and potential inaccuracies. A well-defined operations manual would delineate the specific roles of technical experts, establish quality assurance processes, and provide step-by-step guidelines for data collection, validation, and integration. For instance, it could outline protocols for cross-referencing sectoral data from LGUs, DENR, and other agencies, ensuring consistency in emissions estimates and adaptation metrics. Such a manual would serve as a critical tool to institutionalize best practices, improve the reliability of reporting outputs, and foster greater accountability among agencies.

The project will implement targeted interventions that address these systemic barriers to achieve coherent institutional coordination. First, it will develop a unified policy framework that standardizes climate data collection, analysis, and reporting across agencies and thematic sectors, ensuring alignment with ETF requirements. Second, it will establish a fully functional inter-departmental working group with formalized mandates and responsibilities tasked with synthesizing sector-specific analyses into cohesive climate reports. Finally, it will produce a comprehensive manual of operations to institutionalize protocols for data management, report writing, and quality assurance. By addressing these barriers, the project will lay the foundation for seamless inter-agency coordination, improve the accuracy and reliability of climate reports, and strengthen the Philippines' capacity to fulfill its reporting obligations under the ETF.

Barrier 3: The lack of a robust knowledge base hinders the Philippines government's efforts to enhance transparency reporting over the long term. A well-functioning knowledge management system is fundamental to improving the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of climate reporting. However, the Philippines faces significant challenges in consolidating institutional knowledge, sharing best practices, and ensuring continuous learning across government agencies and stakeholders. Without a systematic approach to knowledge capture, analysis, and dissemination, data collection and reporting inefficiencies persist. This barrier is further exacerbated by the absence of mechanisms for evaluating and reinforcing successful processes, preventing institutional memory and learning from being consistently applied. Establishing a robust knowledge base is essential for aligning climate reporting efforts with the ETF and driving sustainable improvements in reporting systems. Evolving an adaptive knowledge management system requires overcoming several obstacles, namely:

Lack of a system to facilitate learning and access to learning materials. Despite advancements in individual agencies, knowledge management efforts remain fragmented across institutions such as the CCC, DENR, and DOTr. This fragmentation arises due to the lack of a centralized repository for MRV training materials, guidelines, and tools. For instance, CCC has independently developed several manuals and training modules for MRV processes; however, these resources are not uniformly shared across agencies or systematically updated to reflect global best practices. Moreover, interview feedback revealed that many staff working on MRV lack access to consistent, structured, and updated training on complex topics, such as quantifying GHG emissions in hard-to-measure sectors like IPPU and AFOLU. Limited investments in digital infrastructure further restrict the development of a centralized web-based platform where training manuals, protocols, and technical guides can be readily accessed. As a result, personnel often rely on ad-hoc knowledge-sharing practices, leading to inconsistencies in how climate data is collected, processed, and reported. NICCDIES experts also noted the need for systematic documentation of lessons learned during MRV implementation to improve institutional memory and ensure long-term knowledge retention.

Lack of opportunities for exposure to successful Climate Information Systems (CIS) models. The limited exposure of Philippine agencies to international best practices and successful CIS models hampers the country's ability to learn from peer experiences and replicate innovative solutions. Financial and administrative barriers constrain opportunities for cross-country collaboration and knowledge exchange. For example, participation in global workshops and conferences is often curtailed due to budgetary limitations and bureaucratic approval processes. Insights from DENR-CCS interviews highlighted that international exposure is crucial for addressing technical challenges such as improving emission quantification methodologies and integrating new data management technologies. Successful CIS implementations in other developing countries, such as those leveraging automated MRV platforms and collaborative inter-agency working groups, provide valuable models for enhancing transparency reporting. However, these innovations remain out of reach without structured opportunities for government agencies and technical staff to benchmark their practices. Establishing dedicated funding for international knowledge exchanges, peer learning visits, and global workshops can help bridge this gap, providing Philippine institutions with actionable insights to strengthen their climate reporting systems.

Lack of strategic communication planning. The dissemination of MRV knowledge and learning remains slow and inconsistent due to the absence of a strategic communication framework. Agencies tasked with climate reporting, such as the CCC, currently lack a dedicated communication function to ensure the systematic sharing of knowledge products and best practices. As noted during interviews, competing institutional priorities and limited human resources often sideline communication activities, resulting in fragmented and reactive approaches to knowledge dissemination. This challenge is compounded by a lack of capacity-building efforts to train personnel in strategic communication, content development, and stakeholder engagement. Moreover, existing hierarchical structures within agencies can stifle creativity and innovation in communication planning, further impeding the dissemination of MRV processes, tools, and learning outcomes. A well-developed strategic communication plan can address the, complemented by a robust digital knowledge-sharing platform. Such a plan would enable stakeholders across government, civil society, and the private sector to access reliable, timely, and actionable climate information while fostering collaboration and transparency. By prioritizing strategic communication, the Philippines can build a culture of learning and continuous improvement that underpins enhanced transparency reporting.

Addressing the lack of a robust knowledge base requires developing an integrated, centralized knowledge management system that facilitates learning, fosters international exposure, and strengthens communication planning. By investing in digital infrastructure, capacity-building, and international collaboration, the Philippines can overcome systemic knowledge gaps and build a resilient, forward-looking transparency reporting system aligned with ETF requirements.

1.2 Baseline Scenarios

1.2.1. Vulnerability of the Philippines to Climate Change Effects

The 2023 Global Climate Risk Index ranked the Philippines as the most affected country by climate-related disasters[9], largely due to its geographical location, socio-economic conditions, and exposure to various climate-related hazards. Prolonged droughts and irregular rainfall patterns attributed to climate change have already led to crop failures, reduced agricultural productivity, and increased vulnerability to food insecurity in many parts of the country.[10] There is a consensus that the country faces heightened risks from extreme weather events, including typhoons, floods, landslides, and droughts, exacerbated by rising sea levels and changing rainfall patterns.[11] [12] [13] These hazards threaten the country's population, infrastructure, agriculture, coastal areas, and ecosystems, resulting in loss of life, displacement, economic disruptions, and environmental degradation.

Various studies highlighted the vulnerability facing local communities, particularly those living in low-lying coastal areas, informal settlements, and rural areas with limited access to resources and infrastructure.[14] [15] The country's dependence on agriculture, fisheries, and tourism further exacerbates its vulnerability to climate change impacts, with disruptions in these sectors posing socio-economic challenges to basic sectors and hindering sustainable development efforts.[16] The impacts of devastating disaster events underscore the urgent need for robust adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on vulnerable communities [17]

1.2.2. Policy Framework for Addressing Climate Change Effects

The Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 9729, as amended by Republic Act No. 10174) provides the overarching framework for the country's formulation and implementation of policies and programs to mitigate climate change impacts and enhance its resilience to its adverse effects. The law created the Climate Change Commission (CCC), which serves as the lead policy-making body tasked with coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating government programs related to climate change, including formulating a Framework Strategy and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to address vulnerabilities, adaptation needs, and mitigation potential in alignment with international agreements the Philippine Government is signatory to. It also directs the integration of climate change considerations into national, sectoral, and local development plans and the adoption of measures to promote climate change education, awareness, and capacity-building. It emphasizes mainstreaming climate change concerns into government policies and programs, including incorporating climate resilience measures into infrastructure development, land use

planning, and environmental management. It encourages developing and utilizing clean and renewable energy sources to reduce the country's carbon footprint and promote sustainable development.[18]18

The National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) 2010-2022, signed by the Philippine President in 2010, outlines the country's comprehensive approach to addressing climate change impacts. The strategy aims to integrate climate change considerations into national and local development planning processes, emphasizing the importance of adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction measures. It prioritizes building the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate impacts, promoting low-carbon development pathways, and enhancing climate change governance and institutional capacities. The strategy also underscores the need to mainstream climate change concerns across various sectors, foster stakeholder engagement, and mobilize resources for climate action. The strategy seeks to advance sustainable and climate-resilient development across the Philippines through its implementation.[19]19

The CCC adopted Resolution No. 2011-02, translating the national framework strategy to a concrete action plan addressing climate change impacts through seven (7) thematic priorities and assigning lead and coordinating roles to agencies. It serves as a bridge between the national framework strategy and concrete action plans, outlining seven (7) thematic priorities to address climate change impacts, namely:

a) Food Security: Strategies to ensure food production and security in the face of climate change-induced challenges, such as extreme weather events and changing agricultural conditions.

b) Water Sufficiency: Actions aimed at securing water resources, improving water management, and adapting to changes in precipitation patterns.

c) Ecosystems and Environmental Stability: Initiatives focused on preserving biodiversity, protecting ecosystems, and maintaining environmental stability in the face of climate-related threats.

d) Human Security includes measures to enhance community resilience, protect vulnerable populations, and address the social and economic impacts of climate change.

e) Climate-Smart Industries and Services: Strategies to promote sustainable and climate-resilient practices in various industries, fostering economic development while minimizing environmental impact.

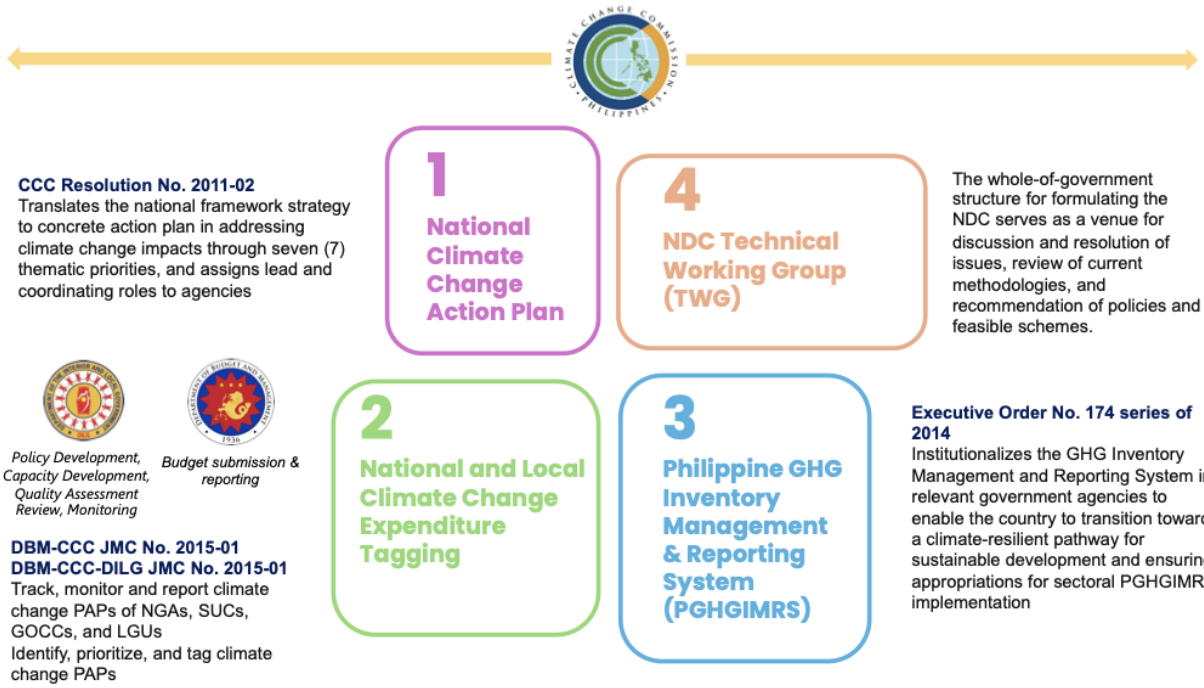
f) Sustainable Energy: Plans to transition to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and energy efficiency.

g) Knowledge and Capacity Development: Efforts to enhance awareness, education, and capacity building at various levels to strengthen the country's ability to respond to climate change challenges effectively.

The NFSCC and NCCAP set the direction for the government and other stakeholders in planning and implementing climate change measures and strategies. The Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), communicated to the UNFCCC in April 2021, aims for a 75 percent reduction in GHG emissions compared to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario from 2020 to 2030. This ambitious target is divided into unconditional and conditional commitments, with only 2.71 percent of the reduction being unconditional and the remaining 72.29 percent contingent on international support.

The implementation of the NDC is guided by the Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan (NDCIP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP), which outlines gender-responsive and specific policies and measures (PAMs) across key sectors: agriculture, waste management, industry, transportation, and energy. Aligned with these, the Philippine government adopted the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023-2050, which aims to 'steadily reduce climate-related loss and damage and build the country's adaptive capacity towards transformative resilience and sustainable economic development by 2050.' The Philippines' NAP identified four Climatic Impact-Drivers (C I Ds) deemed most critical to the Philippines' vulnerability. These are (1) Increased temperature and drought; (2) Sea level rise and extreme sea levels; (3) Extreme precipitation; and, (4) Extreme winds and Tropical cyclones. The Philippine NAP outlines eight sectoral outcomes, including sets of priority outcomes and strategies, to strengthen resilience, reduce climate-related losses and damages, and enhance the adaptive capacity of communities for sustainable socio-economic development. These include: 1) Agriculture and Fisheries and Food Security; 2) Water Resources; 3) Health; 4) Ecosystems and Biodiversity; 5) Cultural Heritage, Population Displacement and Migration; 6) Land Use and Human Settlements; 7) Livelihoods and Industries; and 8) Energy, Transport and Communications.

Figure 1. Philippine Institutional Arrangements for Transparency Reporting



The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) is the country's primary socioeconomic blueprint for development, outlining strategies, policies, and programs aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive growth. It guides the country's priorities by identifying key development goals and objectives across various sectors, including but not limited to the economy, infrastructure, social services, governance, and environmental sustainability. The PDP is formulated through a participatory process involving various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector representatives, civil society organizations, and other relevant entities. It sets forth specific targets, timelines, and action plans to address the country's development challenges and capitalize on its opportunities, ultimately aiming to improve the quality of life for all Filipinos and promote equitable development across regions.

The Philippine Development Plan for 2023-2028 prioritizes climate action, allocating significant resources towards climate change adaptation and mitigation programs. During the 58th Session of the UNFCCC, the CCC emphasized the administration's commitment to transformative climate action, as evidenced by a substantial increase in the climate budget, reaching USD 8.2 billion, representing almost 9 percent of the total national budget, and the integration of climate resilience objectives into the current PDP.[20]20 The plan taps into Public-Private Partnership (PPP) strategies as critical enablers of the country's long-term climate action.[21]21

Prior to the passage of the Philippine Climate Change Act, the DENR created the Climate Change Service (CCS) to reflect the Philippines' growing recognition of climate change as a pressing environmental and developmental issue. With the creation of the CCC, the CCS was reconstituted under DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-13 to provide a clearer organizational structure and delineate specific functions such as coordinating and integrating climate change concerns across DENR initiatives, facilitating partnerships with other stakeholders, and enhancing capacity-building efforts related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Additionally, the CCS was tasked with ensuring the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into DENR policies and programs at all levels and facilitating partnerships and collaborations with other government agencies, local government units, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and other stakeholders to promote coordinated action on climate change mitigation and adaptation.[22]22

The implementation of the NDC is coordinated through the NDC TWG, which oversees NDC delivery and ensures alignment with the PDP and the Philippines Investment Plan (PIP). The NDC TWG guides the enhancement of the NDC policies and measures to ensure they deliver on the commitments made in the NDC.

1.2.3. Philippine Institutional Arrangements for Transparency Reporting

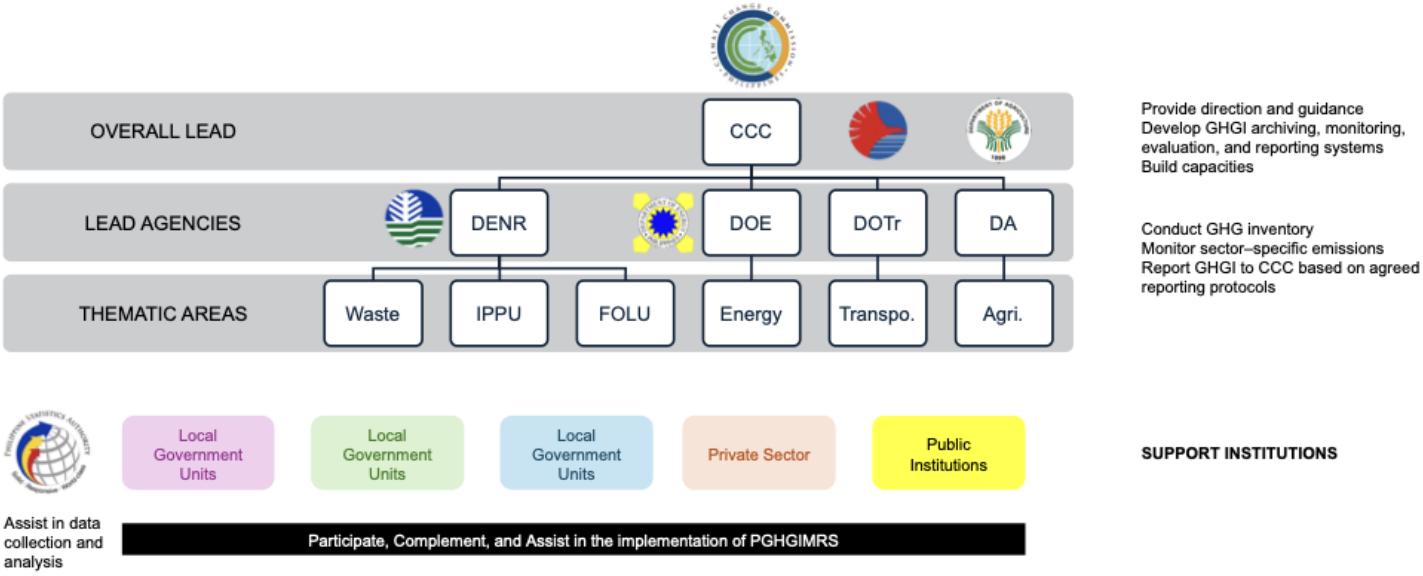
The NCCAP serves as the Philippines' overarching framework for climate action, guiding national and local efforts to adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It outlines priority actions across seven thematic areas: food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development. As part of the country's commitment to the ETF, the NCCAP provides the strategic direction for integrating GHG inventory and mitigation measures into national development planning. It also mandates that government agencies mainstream climate actions into their programs, ensuring that sectoral data is integrated into the transparency reporting process. However, challenges persist in linking NCCAP implementation with real-time monitoring and reporting mechanisms, underscoring the need for enhanced data coordination and tracking systems to evaluate the effectiveness of national climate policies. The project will support this by strengthening institutional arrangements that align NCCAP targets with the country's Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) requirements under the ETF.

Executive Order 174 (2014) establishes a framework for tracking and reporting GHG emissions and other climate-related actions in the Philippines, aiming to enhance transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. It designates the lead agencies responsible for conducting, documenting, archiving, and monitoring sector-specific greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These include the Department of Agriculture (DA) for the agriculture sector, the Department of Energy (DOE) for the energy sector, and the DENR for the waste, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and forestry sectors, and the Department of Transportation (DOTr) for the transport sector which are mandated to report the emissions to the CCC. It establishes the Philippine Greenhouse Gas

Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS) to consolidate and manage data on GHG emissions and removals, providing a centralized platform for tracking and monitoring emissions across different sectors in accordance with international standards and protocols. This ensures transparency and accuracy in reporting climate-related data. The EO emphasizes the need for capacity building among government agencies involved in tracking and reporting emissions. It also highlights the importance of inter-agency coordination to ensure consistency and reliability in GHG inventory reporting.

A 2020 assessment report by the CCC and other stakeholders identified gaps in data accuracy, integration, and coordination across sectors ,due to inconsistent methodologies and limited capacity in local government units (LGUs) to monitor and report GHG emissions. The lack of standardized reporting templates and real-time data tracking mechanisms also poses challenges to timely and accurate GHG inventories.[23][23] For EO 174 to achieve its policy objectives, it is necessary to invest in technological upgrades, such as advanced data collection tools and real-time monitoring systems, to improve data accuracy and timeliness. Additionally, enhanced inter-agency coordination and capacity-building initiatives must be implemented to ensure that all sectors, including agriculture, energy, and transport, are aligned in terms of GHG data collection methodologies and reporting standards. Strengthening technical capacities at the national and subnational levels, particularly for agencies such as the DA and DOE, is crucial for enhancing the consistency and reliability of GHG inventories. Moreover, a stronger legal framework is necessary to ensure compliance and enforce penalties for non-compliance, further ensuring the success of EO 174 in achieving its climate goals.[24][24]

Figure 2. Delineation of emissions data gathering functions



NICCDIES functions as the CCC's integrated climate information portal. It gathers climate-related data from various public and private sector sources, including government agencies, non-government organizations, and industry players. These sectors submit information on GHG, climate adaptation measures, mitigation efforts, and financial flows through standardized reporting templates and methodologies. The CCC consolidates and verifies the data before uploading it to NICCDIES, making it accessible to decision-makers for policy formulation, development planning, and international reporting. Once processed, the system provides outputs, including reports, analyses, and visualizations, that can be

accessed by government agencies, private entities, and the general public to inform and guide climate-related decisions. The flow of information is designed to ensure transparency and accuracy in climate reporting, facilitating better coordination and action on climate resilience. This comprehensive approach enables decision-makers and other stakeholders to access a wide range of data essential for policymaking, development planning, and informed investment decisions related to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Moreover, NICCDIES serves as a central platform for sharing information, fostering collaboration, and promoting knowledge exchange among various stakeholders involved in climate action.

Figure 3. Flow of NICCDIES Information

NICCDIES demonstrates strengths in its user-friendly interface and accessibility features, making navigation and retrieval of relevant climate information easier. Its interactive tools and visualization capabilities enhance data interpretation and analysis, enabling users to gain insights into climate trends, vulnerabilities, and adaptation measures. Additionally, NICCDIES contributes to transparency and accountability by providing open access to climate data, promoting evidence-based decision-making, and fostering stakeholder engagement in climate governance processes. However, despite its strengths, NICCDIES faces several challenges. One notable concern is the need for continuous updates and maintenance to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of the data hosted on the platform. Furthermore, issues related to data quality, standardization, and interoperability may arise when integrating data from diverse sources with varying formats and standards. Additionally, the usability of NICCDIES may vary among different user groups, highlighting the importance of raising awareness about its functionality as a planning and decision-making tool to maximize its potential impact.

1.2.4. The Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) system

The CCET plays a crucial role in tracking and reporting climate-related investments across national and local government agencies, contributing to improved transparency in climate finance. CCET, implemented jointly by the CCC, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), ensures that public expenditures for climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction are systematically recorded and monitored. Since climate finance tracking is a key requirement of the ETF, CCET helps provide the necessary financial data for international reporting, particularly under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. However, challenges such as inconsistent tagging methodologies and limited capacity at the local government unit (LGU) level create gaps in reporting. The project will enhance CCET's contribution to transparency reporting by providing capacity-building initiatives for LGUs, ensuring better alignment between national budget planning and climate finance tracking

under the ETF. Additionally, improving interoperability between CCET and the NICCDIES platform will help streamline data collection, enabling the CCC to generate more accurate and timely reports.

1.2.5. The Nationally Determined Contribution Technical Working Group (NDC TWG)

The NDC TWG oversees the implementation, tracking, and updating of the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which outlines the country's GHG reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement. The NDC TWG is composed of representatives from key national government agencies and serves as a coordination body to ensure that GHG inventories, mitigation actions, and climate finance flows are effectively monitored and reported. Since ETF compliance requires regular submission of progress reports on NDC implementation, the NDC TWG plays a central role in ensuring that sectoral data collection efforts align with ETF requirements. However, gaps in technical capacity, data harmonization, and inter-agency coordination hinder the efficient reporting of NDC progress. The project will support the NDC TWG by enhancing sectoral coordination mechanisms, standardizing data collection processes, and developing emission factors tailored to the Philippine context. These improvements will ensure that the country's NDC reporting is more transparent, credible, and compliant with ETF guidelines, reinforcing the Philippines' commitment to global climate action.

1.2.6. The PENCAS Law

The Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) Act, or Republic Act No. 11995, signed into law in May 2024, significantly enhances the ability of the Philippines to gather and report climate-related and environmental data systematically. The law institutionalizes the integration of natural capital considerations into economic and policy frameworks, which is crucial for climate data reporting as it enables the country to measure the impact of ecosystem services, pollution, and environmental degradation. The law strengthens the collection and analysis of natural capital data, which can inform development planning and policy decisions crucial for climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. PENCAS provides a comprehensive data set that can complement existing climate data systems, such as NICCDIES, by including metrics like ecosystem services valuation and environmental damage assessments. Moreover, the PENCAS Act's emphasis on transparency and data accessibility ensures that climate-related information is readily available to the public and decision-makers, thereby fostering accountability and informed, data-driven climate policies. Complying with international standards, such as the ETF, combined with the inclusion of natural capital accounting in national reports, will help the Philippines provide a more comprehensive picture of how climate change impacts ecosystems and the economy.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is tasked with overseeing the collection, organization, and integration of environmental and economic data to generate comprehensive ecosystem accounts. This data includes information on land use, water resources, forests, biodiversity, and other environmental indicators, which are essential for understanding the state of the country's natural resources and their contributions to the economy. The PSA coordinates closely with various key government agencies, including the DENR, which provides sector-specific data, such as forestry, biodiversity, and environmental quality statistics. The DENR's role is crucial in ensuring that accurate and up-to-date environmental information is collected and shared with the PSA for inclusion in national accounts. Other agencies, like the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), also collaborate by contributing relevant data and aligning policies related to natural resource management. This interagency collaboration ensures that the data generated under PENCAS is comprehensive, accurate, and supports evidence-based policymaking, particularly in sustainable development and environmental conservation areas.

1.2.7. Tracking mitigation

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) is a pivotal climate change mitigation strategy. Following the adoption of the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS) in 2010, the CCC was mandated to coordinate REDD+ efforts alongside the DENR. The update of the PNRPS, influenced by global progress and local actions,

emphasized readiness steps, including studies and assessments, to effectively implement REDD+. Moreover, the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR) clarified international standards and financing mechanisms for REDD+, paving the way for its recognition in the Paris Agreement.

The PNRPS identified seven key components, including policy enabling, governance, and capacity building, to guide REDD+ programs and projects over a decade. Efforts are underway to establish a dedicated legal framework and a National Multistakeholder REDD+ Council (NMRC) to oversee REDD+ activities. Moreover, provincial technical working groups (PTWGs) have expressed support for REDD+ implementation, indicating progress at the local level. However, challenges persist in scaling up REDD+ nationally and establishing requisite legal and governance structures for accessing results-based financing. Various government initiatives, such as the National Greening Program (NGP) and Integrated Watershed Management Planning (IWMP), contribute to REDD+ objectives and sustainable forest management. Furthermore, ongoing studies and projects focus on refining REDD+ strategies and enhancing MRV capabilities. Capacitating stakeholders through training programs and workshops, revisiting communication plans, and formulating sustainable financing mechanisms are critical for the success and sustainability of REDD+ in the Philippines.[25]25

1.2.8. Tracking adaptation

The Philippine government utilizes various methodologies and indicators to track adaptation to climate change. The NCCAP provides the following methodologies and indicators for measuring adaptation:

- Vulnerability and Risk Assessments: The Philippines conducts assessments to identify vulnerable areas and populations, considering factors such as exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. These assessments inform the development of targeted adaptation strategies.

- Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Studies: The government and relevant agencies conduct studies to understand the specific impacts of climate change on various sectors. These studies contribute to the identification of adaptation measures.

- Community-Based Monitoring and Early Warning Systems: Local communities actively monitor climate-related changes and implement early warning systems. This participatory approach facilitates an understanding of local impacts and the implementation of context-specific adaptation measures.

- Integration of Climate Adaptation into Policies and Plans: Adaptation efforts are mainstreamed into various policies, plans, and programs at different levels of governance. This includes incorporating climate considerations into land-use planning, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction strategies.

- Development of Resilience Indicators: Resilience indicators measure the adaptive capacity of communities, ecosystems, and sectors, helping to assess the effectiveness of adaptation interventions in enhancing resilience.

- Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA): The Philippines recognizes the role of ecosystems in providing adaptation benefits. Conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, such as mangroves and forests, play a crucial role in building resilience against climate change impacts.

- Capacity Building and Education: Efforts are made to enhance the adaptive capacity of communities through capacity-building programs and educational initiatives. This includes training on climate-resilient practices and technologies.[26]26

Republic Act No. 9729, as amended by Republic Act No. 10174, mandates local government units to formulate their respective Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (LCCAPs), which serve as the blueprint for integrating climate change adaptation into local development planning and decision-making processes.[27]27 LGUs are encouraged to update and revise their LCCAPs periodically to ensure alignment with evolving climate risks, changing socio-economic conditions, and emerging adaptation strategies. As part of the national strategy to enhance local climate resilience, the submission and regular updating of LCCAPs are crucial for ensuring effective adaptation planning and implementation at the local level.

However, measuring adaptation in the Philippines presents several challenges. One major obstacle is the lack of comprehensive data and information at the local level, particularly in remote and marginalized communities where climate impacts are often most severe.[28]28 Limited resources and capacity further hinder efforts to collect and analyze relevant data, making it difficult to assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures and track changes in adaptive capacity over time.[29]29 Additionally, the complex and interconnected nature of climate change impacts makes it challenging to isolate the specific contributions of adaptation efforts, especially in areas where multiple stressors converge.[30]30 Furthermore, the Philippines faces issues related to governance, coordination, and institutional capacity, which can impede the implementation and monitoring of adaptation initiatives, particularly in decentralized contexts where responsibilities are fragmented across different levels of government.[31]31 While measuring adaptation is essential for a more accurate and credible ETF system, overcoming these challenges requires concerted efforts to strengthen data collection systems, enhance institutional capacity, and improve coordination among stakeholders in the Philippines.[32]32

1.2.9. Tracking Loss and Damage

Tracking Loss and Damage (L&D) is critical for highly vulnerable countries like the Philippines because it provides an evidence-based understanding of the irreversible impacts of climate change. The country frequently experiences climate-related disasters, including typhoons, flooding, and droughts, resulting in significant social, economic, and environmental damage. By tracking L&D, the Philippines can better quantify these impacts, assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures, and make informed decisions about future investments in climate resilience.[33]33 Accurate L&D data also helps highlight the disproportionate burden borne by marginalized communities and can be used to advocate for international climate finance, including compensation through mechanisms such as the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for L&D. Moreover, it allows the country to build stronger cases for adaptation funding, insurance

mechanisms, and humanitarian assistance, ensuring that resources are directed to those most in need. Tracking L&D also contributes to long-term recovery planning and helps integrate climate risks into national economic and development policies. As climate impacts intensify, having a robust system for tracking L&D will enhance national preparedness and response capabilities, reducing the socioeconomic burden on vulnerable populations. Ultimately, it enables the Philippines to more effectively engage in global climate discussions and advocate for justice, particularly when seeking to increase climate finance commitments under the Paris Agreement.

While precise data on loss and damage financing inflows is scarce, the economic impact of climate-related events on the Philippines is substantial. For instance, in 2023, tropical cyclones caused approximately PHP 18 billion (around USD 324 million) in damages. This figure underscores the critical need for dedicated financial mechanisms to address loss and damage, as well as the importance of robust tracking systems to monitor both the impacts and the corresponding financial responses.[34]34

However, tracking L&D remains complex due to fragmented data collection, the difficulty of attributing losses to specific climate events, and limited capacity at the local government level. Additionally, the absence of standardized methods for capturing non-economic losses (e.g., loss of biodiversity, culture, and heritage) presents further challenges. Effective L&D tracking requires enhanced coordination among agencies like the PSA, DENR, and DOF, which currently operate in silos. Despite these complexities, the benefits of accurately tracking L&D are manifold. Doing so would lead to more informed policymaking, better-targeted adaptation strategies, and stronger justifications for international climate funding. Moreover, by systematically tracking L&D, the Philippines can more effectively protect its most vulnerable populations, inform risk reduction planning, and build resilience in critical sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. Additionally, precise L&D data would help the country advocate for global financial mechanisms designed to address irreversible climate impacts, positioning the Philippines as a leader in pushing for equity and justice in climate negotiations.[35]35

In terms of financial inflows specifically designated for loss and damage, the Philippines has been actively engaged in international dialogues to secure such funding. Notably, on July 12, 2024, the Philippines was selected to host the Board of the Loss and Damage Fund (LDF), a financial instrument designed to assist vulnerable nations in recovering from climate-related impacts. This development signifies a strategic move to position the country at the forefront of global efforts to address L&D financing. However, as of now, specific figures detailing the amount of money received by the Philippines exclusively for loss and damage financing remain limited.[36]36

Republic Act No. 12019 (2024), also known as 'The Loss and Damage Fund Board Act,' fills some of the gaps in tracking L&D as it grants juridical personality and legal capacity to the governing Board of the Fund for responding to L&D due to climate change. This law enables the Board to undertake necessary actions, such as contracting, acquiring property, and negotiating with the World Bank to host the Fund's secretariat in order to address climate-related loss and damage. It underscores the Philippines' commitment to advancing climate resilience and facilitating access to international climate finance, particularly for vulnerable developing countries. The establishment of the LDF Board in the country is expected to enhance transparency and tracking of such financial flows in the future.

1.2.10. Tracking public expenditures and international support

DBM-CCC JMC No. 2015-01 and DBM-CCC-DILG JMC No. 2015-01 are important guiding documents in the Philippines that mandate the tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate change Priority Programs and Projects (PAPs) by

National Government Agencies (NGAs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), and Local Government Units (LGUs). These Joint Memorandum Circulars (JMCs) outline specific provisions and mechanisms for integrating climate change considerations into budgeting processes and ensuring the effective implementation of climate-related programs and projects across different levels of government.

Key mandates of these policies include establishing guidelines and procedures for identifying, prioritizing, budgeting, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating climate change PAPs. They emphasize the need for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into agency and local government plans, programs, and budgets. Additionally, the JMCs require establishing systems and mechanisms for tracking and reporting climate expenditures, performance indicators, and outcomes to ensure transparency, accountability, and the effective utilization of climate funds.

Furthermore, DBM-CCC JMC No. 2015-01 and DBM-CCC-DILG JMC No. 2015-01 emphasize the importance of coordination and collaboration among different government agencies and relevant stakeholders in addressing climate change challenges. They promote the alignment of climate actions with national and local development priorities and goals and with international commitments such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. These policies provide a framework for enhancing climate governance, resource allocation, and investment planning to build resilience and achieve sustainable development in the Philippines.

International climate finance flows to the Philippines from 2010 to 2020 are estimated to be approximately USD 4.8 billion for the country's climate mitigation and adaptation projects and programs. These climate finance disbursements from different international sources, including multilateral climate funds, bilateral assistance, and private sector investments, contributing to climate action in the Philippines.[37]37

NEDA publishes an annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) Portfolio Review, which provides detailed insights into the country's receipt and utilization of international financing for various sectors, including climate change adaptation and mitigation. NEDA's systematic tracking of ODA reflects its commitment to transparency and accountability in managing international climate support, even if specific figures from the most recent reports are not readily available. Despite these efforts, there remains a significant gap between the Philippines' climate financing needs and the international support received. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has highlighted the urgency of closing adaptation finance gaps to support transformative climate action. This sentiment aligns with broader findings, such as those from the United Nations Environment Programme's Adaptation Gap Report 2023, which indicates that adaptation needs in developing countries are estimated to range from USD 215 billion to USD 387 billion per year, substantially higher than current international public finance flows for adaptation.[38]38

An accurate estimate of climate finance flows in the Philippines invariably suffers from ambiguities (e.g., how to distinguish mitigation and adaptation, how tech transfer is accounted for, among other issues) and complexities due to the absence of a centralized tracking system in the context of multiple sources that transfer funding to multiple recipients using multiple channels. As it is, the governance architecture for climate finance in the Philippines is multifaceted, involving various government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international institutions. At the pinnacle of this architecture is the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), which serves as the primary clearinghouse for international support related to climate action. NEDA coordinates with government agencies to ensure climate finance aligns with national development priorities and targets. Various government agencies receive direct international funding for climate projects, bypassing NEDA channels.

Furthermore, numerous international and local NGOs also implement climate programs in the country, often receiving funding from international donors and partners, with no obligation to report to the government as to the scale of funding and for what purpose. This situation presents a major challenge of having a fragmented and incomplete data on climate finance flows. Additionally, differing reporting requirements among donors and implementing agencies further complicate tracking efforts. Moreover, limited capacity and resources within government agencies and NGOs hinder the timely and accurate reporting of climate finance information. These challenges contribute to gaps in understanding the full extent of climate finance flows in the country.

Despite these challenges, tracking climate finance is crucial for both international compliance and domestic policy decision-making. Internationally, effective tracking ensures the Philippines' adherence to enhanced transparency reporting standards, demonstrating its commitment to climate action and accountability to the global community. Domestically, a robust tracking system enables the government to assess whether the conditional targets set in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) are being met and whether adjustments or recalibrations are necessary. By understanding the allocation and utilization of climate finance, policymakers can make informed decisions to optimize resource allocation, prioritize interventions, and enhance the effectiveness of climate initiatives in the country.

1.2.11. Various initiatives on enhancing compliance with ETF

The Philippines is actively engaged in several projects, directly or indirectly, aimed at enhancing its compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. These initiatives focus on building institutional capacity, improving GHG tracking, and strengthening climate reporting mechanisms. Below is an overview of key projects:

Project	Aims	Timeframe	Implementing agency/ies	Funding source/s
Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP)	Enhance the resilience of communities and natural resources to climate change impacts. Integrate climate change adaptation into national and local planning. Improve data collection and sharing for informed decision-making.	2010–2024	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and Department of Agriculture (DA)	World Bank
Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing the International Climate Regime	Support the Philippines in international climate negotiations. Enhance national capacities for implementing climate policies. Facilitate knowledge exchange on climate transparency and reporting.	2018–2023	GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Climate Resilient Cities Project	Strengthen urban resilience to climate change. Develop tools for climate risk assessment and planning. Enhance data systems for climate-related decision-making.	2023-2028	Catholic Relief Services / Conservation International	USAID
Support for the Preparation of the Philippines' Fourth National Communication (NC4) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2)	Update the country's GHG inventory. Include climate change mitigation, adaptation, and vulnerability assessments. Integrate key data into national planning processes. Serve as preparatory groundwork for the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).	Completed	CCC / UNDP	GEF
Strengthening Philippine Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change (SPICACC)	Build capacity within national and local governments for ETF compliance. Establish databases for climate-related data, including mitigation and adaptation. Integrate NDC commitments into local government unit (LGU) plans.	Ongoing	CCC / ADB	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)	Develop frameworks for carbon pricing, emissions trading, and MRV. Support the design of mechanisms for implementing NDC mitigation targets. Strengthen the private sector's role in reporting emissions reductions.	Completed in 2022	DOE and DENR	World Bank/PMR Trust Fund

Support to Climate Resilience and Green Economy (CREGE) Program	Align national climate strategies with international obligations under the Paris Agreement. Improve climate finance tracking systems. Enhance the capacity of sectors for climate-resilient planning and reporting.	2020–2024	Department of Finance (DOF) and CCC	European Union (EU)
Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Program (PhilCCA)	Enhance adaptation planning and implementation across key sectors. Incorporate vulnerability data into NDC and ETF submissions. Strengthen MRV mechanisms for tracking adaptation actions.	2022–2026	DENR	Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Project can significantly benefit from linking up with ongoing initiatives to strengthen national institutions for coordinating and managing the MRV/ETF system. For example, the UNDP's 'NDC Support Programme' has been instrumental in enhancing institutional capacities by fostering inter-agency collaboration on emissions reporting. By aligning with such programs, the CBIT project can leverage existing frameworks to streamline the flow of climate information across agencies, including the CCC, DENR, and DOTr. This alignment would ensure the creation of a unified MRV system that reduces duplication of efforts and strengthens compliance with international reporting standards. Furthermore, coordination with the NICCDIES initiative enables the integration of advanced data management tools into MRV systems, ensuring improved quality control. Such partnerships ensure that resources, technical expertise, and lessons learned are shared effectively, amplifying the outcomes of the proposed CBIT project.

The proposed project also aligns with initiatives such as the USAID 'Climate Resilient Cities' project and the Philippine Development Plan's climate adaptation goals, thereby enhancing collaboration between the CCC and various sectors. These initiatives already involve key stakeholders in building resilience and tracking emissions, providing a foundation upon which the Project can engage stakeholders in GHG inventory management. Collaboration between the Project and these initiatives would foster a comprehensive approach to climate reporting, leveraging existing networks to address cross-sectoral challenges in data collection and analysis. This alignment can also promote a culture of transparency and accountability, encouraging sectoral agencies and the private sector to participate more actively in the climate reporting process.

Moreover, the technical capacity of stakeholders will be strengthened through synergies with initiatives such as the 'Capacity Development for Climate Change Project,' which focuses on training and capacity building at both national and local levels. By collaborating with such initiatives, the Project can deliver more targeted training to stakeholders on collecting, processing, and analyzing data for GHG inventories. Enhanced capacity would enable stakeholders from

sectors such as IPPU and AFOLU to adopt standardized methodologies for reporting, which is crucial for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of national inventories. Additionally, partnerships with international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Support Programme, could offer exposure to global best practices, further strengthening technical capacity.

Despite these various initiatives, there remain gaps that highlight the importance of the Project. The problem analysis during the Project's design phase reveals persistent challenges, such as fragmented institutional arrangements and insufficient technical infrastructure, which are not fully addressed by existing initiatives. For instance, while NICCDIES provides a platform for emissions tracking, it does not comprehensively address the need to integrate adaptation and loss and damage data. Similarly, many ongoing projects lack a focus on inter-agency coordination and knowledge management, areas in which the Project is uniquely positioned to make a difference. There remains a pressing need for gender-balanced working groups and enhancing technical capacities across all levels of government and the private sector for a comprehensive approach to data collection and reporting. Gender inclusion, technical excellence, and inter-agency collaboration are crucial factors in strengthening the Philippines' climate reporting systems and contributing to a more equitable and effective response to the climate crisis.

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of Change

The GEF-CBIT Philippines Project is a pivotal effort aimed at strengthening the country's institutional and technical capacity to comply Paris Agreement's Article 13 requirement, which mandates regular reporting on GHG emissions and tracking of progress in mitigation, adaptation, and support received. While the ETF offers flexibility for developing countries like the Philippines in the scope, frequency, and level of reporting, the project aspires to go beyond these flexibilities by institutionalizing MRV systems, ensuring accurate and comprehensive climate data is consistently available. Going beyond the flexibilities allowed under the ETF for countries like the Philippines yields substantial benefits for strengthening domestic climate policies and contributing to global climate action.

- Enhanced Domestic Climate Policy Formulation: By exceeding minimum reporting standards, the Philippines can generate more accurate, comprehensive, and timely climate data. This data underpins evidence-based decision-making, enabling policymakers to design targeted mitigation and adaptation strategies. For instance, precise data on GHG emissions and vulnerabilities allow the government to tailor policies addressing sector-specific challenges, such as transitioning energy systems or enhancing agricultural resilience.

- Improved Resource Mobilization: Robust reporting systems increase the Philippines' credibility in international climate finance mechanisms. Enhanced transparency demonstrates the country's commitment to climate action, thereby increasing the likelihood of securing funds from sources such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or bilateral donors. Accurate data ensures that investments are directed to the most impactful areas, such as disaster risk reduction or renewable energy expansion.

- Strengthened Institutional Capacities: Institutionalizing advanced MRV systems promotes interagency collaboration and technical skill development across sectors. This enhances the accuracy of national GHG inventories and establishes robust frameworks that endure beyond project timelines, ensuring the sustainable governance of climate data.

- Alignment with Global Standards: Surpassing basic ETF requirements positions the Philippines as a regional leader in climate transparency, setting a precedent for other developing nations. It aligns the country with international best practices and fosters partnerships with global initiatives, such as the UNFCCC Global Stocktake, strengthening the global climate action framework.

- Synergies with National Development Goals: Integrating robust climate data into planning frameworks aligns climate action with broader national priorities, including economic growth, food security, and disaster resilience. This integration ensures that climate policies deliver co-benefits, such as reducing poverty or protecting biodiversity, while achieving NDC targets.

Crucial advancements in MRV are critical for the Philippines, a climate-vulnerable archipelago, where precise data is essential to inform policies that mitigate climate impacts and strengthen resilience. In this context, the project addresses fragmented institutional arrangements, insufficient technical capacities, and the absence of harmonized data collection frameworks, thereby laying a foundation for transformative improvements in transparency reporting.

Theory of Change Diagram

The fragmented nature of institutional arrangements has been a persistent obstacle, with various government agencies operating in silos and lacking clear coordination mechanisms. For example, consultation meetings with various stakeholders in climate reporting highlight gaps in data sharing among sectors like AFOLU, Energy, and IPPU, among others. To address these issues, the project will establish gender-responsive inter-agency coordination mechanisms, such as sector-specific working groups, each with clear roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis, and reporting. These groups will enable a seamless exchange of data and enhance cooperation among agencies like the CCC, the DENR, and private sector actors. The project will promote more inclusive policy formulation and climate action planning by embedding gender-responsive coordination structures.

Limited technical capacity has further compounded the challenges of generating reliable GHG inventories and monitoring mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage efforts. Many government agencies, particularly at the subnational level, face resource constraints, inconsistent methodologies, and limited expertise in applying gender-sensitive climate reporting practices. The project will provide tailored capacity-building activities to stakeholders from key GHG-emitting sectors. This capacity-building will focus on technical skills for data collection, processing, and quality assurance. The project ensures that high-quality data flows into the country's GHG inventory and BTRs by equipping stakeholders with these skills. Stakeholder consultation meetings conducted for the project underscore the need for sector-specific tools and protocols, which the project will address by developing gender-sensitive technical guides, emission factors, and reporting templates that comply with ETF guidelines.

The absence of a centralized system for climate data management has also impeded efficient reporting. The project will establish an operational online reporting system to streamline data flows across agencies and sectors, ensuring that all relevant actors, including women-led organizations, are represented in the

transparency process. This system will be pivotal in preparing the Philippines' 2026 BTR and subsequent reports. It will integrate with the National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System (NICCDIES), ensuring all stakeholders can access accurate and up-to-date information. The system's capacity to track GHG emissions and climate finance contributions will also strengthen the country's position in accessing international climate finance.

Knowledge management remains a critical gap, with the Problem Analysis identifying the lack of structured learning systems as a key issue. The project will address this by developing a comprehensive gender-responsive knowledge management framework that captures and disseminates best practices, lessons learned, and technical guides. These knowledge products will be made accessible through a centralized digital platform and supplemented by learning exchanges and cross-country visits. Such activities will enhance institutional learning and foster long-term capacity building within the government and private sector, ensuring sustainability beyond the project's duration.

M&E will be a cornerstone of the project's ability to deliver transformative and adaptive results. The project institutionalizes a gender-sensitive and inclusive M&E system to ensure that progress is regularly tracked, lessons are documented, and evidence-based adjustments are made throughout project implementation. Through the timely submission of monitoring reports and technical assessments, project stakeholders—including sectoral agencies, private actors, and civil society—will have access to relevant, actionable information. Independent evaluations and regular supervision visits will offer external validation of the project's effectiveness and sustainability, while also promoting greater transparency and accountability. The use of gender-sensitive supervision tools and participatory learning assessments will help uncover implementation challenges and bring to light the differentiated impacts of project interventions. These insights will be vital for adapting strategies mid-course and strengthening institutional ownership. Furthermore, integrating the project's M&E results into national platforms, such as NICCDIES, ensures that progress tracking is not siloed but is aligned with the country's broader climate governance architecture. In doing so, M&E will not only serve as a compliance mechanism but as an engine for continuous learning and improvement—reinforcing the entire change pathway envisioned by the CBIT Philippines Project.

The CBIT Philippines Project strengthens the country's compliance with the ETF and builds a resilient and forward-looking framework for climate governance. By addressing systemic gaps, incorporating innovative technologies, and fostering collaboration across sectors, the project positions the Philippines as a regional leader in transparency and accountability, setting an example for other developing nations striving to meet the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement.

Component 1: Strengthening institutional arrangements and coordination for improved transparency over time.	
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened relationships among national and private institutions to coordinate and manage the sectoral and national GHGI system.	**Output 1.1.1.** Functional GHG emission sector hub working groups (Energy, Waste, Agriculture, FOLU, IPPU and Transport) established - each with at least 40% women (that includes representatives from national and private sector actors).
	Output 1.1.2. Technology infrastructure established for MRV and GHG data collection, processing, and interpretation.

Component 1: Strengthening institutional arrangements and coordination for improved transparency over time.

The establishment of functional GHG emission sector hub working groups is critical to achieving coordinated climate reporting (Output 1.1.1.). These working groups, covering Energy, Waste, Agriculture, FOLU, IPPU, and Transport, aim to ensure inter-sectoral collaboration in managing sectoral and national GHG inventories. The inclusion of at least 40% women among participants promotes gender inclusion and equitable participation. These hubs are central to addressing the challenge of fragmented institutional arrangements and insufficient communication between stakeholders. By standardizing data collection methodologies and improving collaboration, the working groups lay the foundation for a cohesive and comprehensive GHG inventory system. This output ultimately contributes to fulfilling the Philippines' reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Infrastructure and equipment for MRV systems address the technical barriers to effective climate reporting (Output 1.1.2.). Many agencies and sectors currently lack the tools required for accurate data collection and analysis. By equipping these sectors with state-of-the-art gadgets and software, the project ensures the quality, reliability, and consistency of GHG data. These tools will allow stakeholders to meet global reporting standards while improving the operational capacity of MRV systems. This output directly tackles one of the primary issues identified in the problem analysis: the absence of reliable tools for monitoring and verification. Proper training in the use of these tools ensures long-term sustainability and institutional memory.

The outputs under Component 1 directly address the challenges identified in the problem analysis, including fragmented institutional arrangements, insufficient technical capacity, and inadequate collaboration between sectors. The establishment of sectoral hubs (Output 1.1.1.) addresses the fragmented nature of data collection and reporting systems, creating a unified platform for inter-agency collaboration. By achieving the targets set for these outputs, the project lays the groundwork for a robust and sustainable MRV system. This system not only fulfills the country's ETF obligations but also strengthens its ability to make informed decisions on climate action. The inclusion of gender-sensitive approaches across all outputs ensures that the benefits of the project are equitably distributed, empowering women to play a key role in addressing the climate crisis. Through these efforts, the Philippines will be better equipped to meet its international commitments and enhance its resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Component 2: Strengthening the technical capacity of national government agencies and private sector actors for enhanced transparency reporting.	
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened technical capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and analyze activity data and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI (at least 40% women).	**Output 2.1.1**. Comprehensive and gender-responsive capacity needs assessment with recommendations for enhanced transparency reporting.
	Output 2.1. 2. Gender sensitive tools (protocols, emission factors, technical guides) developed and implemented to support the Government in monitoring progress NDC targets and for monitoring companies and agencies in meeting their emission targets.
	Output 2.1. 3. National and sub-national stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) from institutions working in the GHG emission sectors trained to utilize the GHG equipment purchased by the project, collect activity data for GHG reporting, QA/QC, technical guides, uncertainty analysis, emission factors – with at least 40% women.

Component 2: Strengthening the Technical Capacity of National Government Agencies and Private Sector Actors for Enhanced Transparency Reporting

Conducting a comprehensive and gender-responsive capacity needs assessment is a foundational step toward building a robust transparency reporting system (Output 2.1.1.). This assessment identifies existing gaps in technical

skills, institutional frameworks, and resources among key stakeholders, including national government departments and private sector actors. By incorporating gender considerations, the project ensures that the recommendations reflect diverse perspectives and prioritize inclusivity in addressing transparency challenges. The assessment provides a roadmap for targeted interventions, enabling stakeholders to align their capacities with ETF requirements and NDC targets. This effort addresses the challenge of uneven technical expertise across sectors, fostering a more equitable and efficient climate reporting system. The recommendations derived from this assessment form the basis for designing capacity-building initiatives tailored to the needs of various stakeholders.

Developing and implementing gender-sensitive tools, such as protocols, emission factors, and technical guides, supports stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on climate action (Output 2.1.2.). These tools standardize data collection and analysis processes, ensuring consistency and accuracy in GHG inventory submissions. By explicitly addressing gender-sensitive dimensions, the project acknowledges the role of diverse experiences in shaping effective climate action. These tools also provide a critical resource for companies and agencies to track progress toward emission targets, aligning with domestic policies and international obligations under the ETF. By operationalizing these tools, the project addresses the barriers of outdated or missing technical guidelines, enabling stakeholders to produce credible and actionable climate data. This output builds institutional memory and ensures the sustainability of reporting practices.

Training national and sub-national stakeholders, with at least 40% participation from women, ensures that technical capacities are enhanced equitably across institutions (Output 2.1.3). The training covers using MRV equipment, data collection, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures, and applying technical guides and emission factors. This hands-on approach empowers participants to actively contribute to the national GHG inventory and sectoral data reporting systems. By building technical expertise at multiple levels, the project addresses the gap in operational capacity identified in the problem analysis. The training sessions improve individual competencies and foster a culture of collaboration and continuous learning among stakeholders. This output ensures that the Philippines can meet its ETF obligations with a well-prepared and gender-inclusive workforce.

Component 3: Learning and Knowledge Sharing	
Outcome 3.1.: Strengthened learning and sharing between the project and ongoing transparency initiatives.	**Output 3.1.1.** ETF System Focal Unit established to undertake his/her functions and responsibilities learning and knowledge sharing
	Output 3.1.2. Learning and exposure visits facilitated for selected stakeholders (e.g., COP, south-to-south exposure visits and attending the CBIT annual global meeting).
	Output 3.1.3. Gender responsive and inclusive knowledge management products generated and disseminated through the NICCDIES and shared to the Climate Transparency Platform managed under the CBIT Global Support Program.

Component 3: Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Establishing a ETF System Focal Unit to oversee coordination and linkages with ongoing transparency initiatives fosters an integrated approach to meeting climate reporting obligations (Output 3.1.1.). This focal point ensures that learning and knowledge-sharing efforts align with national goals and global transparency requirements. By creating clear terms of reference and implementing at least 60% of the focal point's defined responsibilities, the project provides a centralized mechanism for addressing gaps in coordination and

collaboration across government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and civil society. This output responds to fragmented communication and coordination challenges in existing transparency initiatives. Additionally, it ensures that the focal point serves as a hub for disseminating best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions, reinforcing institutional capacities for future climate reporting efforts.

Facilitating learning and exposure visits for selected stakeholders, such as participation in Conferences of the Parties (COP), south-to-south exchanges, and the CBIT Global Annual Meeting, enhances the Philippines' capacity to integrate global best practices into its national transparency framework (Output 3.1.2.). These visits expose stakeholders to cutting-edge MRV methodologies, advanced data management systems, and innovative policy solutions adopted by other countries. By organizing at least five such visits, the project builds a network of practitioners equipped to address the challenges of climate reporting in the Philippine context. This output addresses the limited exposure of local stakeholders to international standards and practices, creating opportunities for collaborative learning and cross-sectoral partnerships. It also strengthens the ability of stakeholders to contribute meaningfully to domestic policy-making and international negotiations.

Generating and disseminating gender-responsive and inclusive knowledge products, such as policy briefs and fact sheets, ensures that transparency reporting frameworks reflect diverse perspectives and promote equitable outcomes (Output 3.1.3.). These materials, prepared and uploaded to platforms like the Climate Transparency Platform managed under the CBIT Global Support Programme, provide actionable insights for stakeholders at all levels. By developing at least one comprehensive policy brief and five sector-specific fact sheets, the project addresses knowledge gaps in key areas of climate reporting, such as GHG inventories and adaptation measures. The emphasis on gender responsiveness ensures that different population groups' unique vulnerabilities and contributions are recognized in the transparency framework. This output promotes broader stakeholder engagement and public awareness, aligning national efforts with global best practices while ensuring inclusivity in climate action.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	
Outcome 4.1: Enhanced project delivery through gender-sensitive and inclusive monitoring and evaluation	**Output 4.1.1.** Quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports, Project Implementation Reports (PIRs produced and submitted to the government, CI-GEF Agency, and GEF Secretariat
	Output 4.1.2. Independent evaluation conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies.
	Output 4.1.3. Coordination and collaboration established with relevant government offices and the GEF National Steering Committee.
	Output 4.1.4. Supervision visits and gender-sensitive and inclusive assessments conducted to promote adaptive project management

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Submitting periodic gender-sensitive M&E reports to CI-GEF ensures that the project remains accountable and progresses toward its stated goals. With a target of 16 periodic technical and financial reports, this output emphasizes the importance of regular evaluation and reflection on the project's implementation (Output 4.1.1.). By integrating gender sensitivity into these reports, the project monitors overall progress and ensures that women’s unique contributions and needs are adequately represented. This output addresses the challenge of limited accountability mechanisms in climate projects by providing structured, evidence-based insights into

project activities. Moreover, it contributes to a culture of transparency and adaptive management, enabling mid-course corrections based on the findings of the M&E process.

Commissioning a Terminal Evaluation Report by CI-GEF provides a comprehensive assessment of the project's overall impact and effectiveness (Output 4.1.2.). This evaluation, which serves as the final accountability mechanism, captures lessons learned and best practices that can inform future initiatives. By targeting the completion of one robust Terminal Evaluation Report, the project ensures that its outcomes are thoroughly documented and analyzed. This output addresses the challenge of limited institutional memory in previous transparency initiatives by creating a lasting repository of knowledge. The report will also assess the sustainability of project impacts, ensuring that the gains made during implementation continue to benefit the Philippines' climate reporting systems. It reinforces the project's alignment with both national priorities and global standards, providing a strong foundation for future climate action.

Developing and utilizing the CBIT Tracking Tool offers a standardized approach for monitoring the project's contributions to national and international transparency goals (Output 4.1.3.). This tool allows for the systematic collection and analysis of data related to project activities, enabling stakeholders to track progress in real-time. By operationalizing this tool, the project addresses the challenge of fragmented and inconsistent monitoring practices, ensuring that all initiative components are aligned and progressing toward shared objectives. The CBIT Tracking Tool also enhances stakeholder coordination by providing a unified data collection and reporting framework. Its integration into the M&E system ensures that the project's achievements are quantifiable, reinforcing its credibility and impact in the realm of climate transparency.

The achievement of the project's outputs plays a critical role in addressing the challenges and barriers identified in the problem analysis and ultimately contributes to achieving the project's objective: 'To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the Philippines to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement.' Each output aligns with specific barriers and creates pathways to resolving them through targeted interventions.

Component 1 addresses weak institutional capacity and fragmented data systems. Outputs like the establishment of functional GHG emission sector hubs, the provision of MRV equipment, and capacity-building for stakeholders are designed to resolve barriers in coordination and data-sharing among agencies and sectors. By achieving these outputs, the project fosters institutional collaboration, improves data collection and processing, and strengthens systems to support the preparation of accurate and timely GHG inventories. Component 2 focuses on the technical capacity gaps within national agencies and the private sector. Outputs such as conducting gender-responsive capacity needs assessments, developing technical tools for MRV, and training stakeholders ensure that institutions and individuals are equipped to meet ETF reporting requirements. This strengthens the technical foundation required to produce high-quality, consistent, and reliable climate data for national and international reporting.

Component 3 tackles knowledge gaps and weak coordination mechanisms. Outputs like facilitating knowledge sharing, learning exchanges, and the production of gender-responsive policy briefs address the barriers of limited public awareness and inconsistent stakeholder engagement. These outputs contribute to a culture of transparency and learning, ensuring that lessons are disseminated to improve climate reporting processes. Component 4 ensures continuous monitoring, evaluation, and improvement of project activities. Outputs such as periodic gender-sensitive M&E reports, a final terminal evaluation, and the CBIT Tracking Tool address the lack of accountability mechanisms and fragmented monitoring practices. These outputs guarantee that the project's impact is measurable, adjustments are made as needed, and learnings inform future initiatives.

Outcome 4 establishes the systems that track whether the project is delivering on its promises. By implementing a gender-sensitive M&E framework, the project not only ensures compliance with GEF and national standards, but also guarantees that results are inclusive, measurable, and useful for adaptive management. The regular submission of technical and financial reports (Output 4.1.1) keeps project partners aligned, identifies implementation bottlenecks early, and allows corrective actions. The terminal evaluation (Output 4.1.2) provides a rigorous assessment of the project's performance and sustainability, ensuring that learning is captured and fed into future initiatives. Meanwhile, the CBIT Tracking Tool (Output 4.1.3) offers a real-time digital dashboard to monitor progress, helping to break down siloed reporting and foster unified tracking of MRV and transparency activities. Together, these outputs ensure that the institutional and technical gains made across Components 1–3 are sustained, verified, and continuously improved, which is vital for long-term ETF compliance.

By achieving these outputs and meeting the associated targets, the project addresses systemic challenges and barriers, ensuring the Philippines can effectively meet ETF requirements. The linkages between components, outcomes, and outputs ensure that the institutional, technical, and knowledge gaps are bridged, enabling the country to produce timely, accurate, and transparent climate reports. This integrated approach positions the Philippines to strengthen its domestic climate policies while contributing meaningfully to global climate action.

Global Environmental Benefits

While several baselines still need to be established, including socio-economic benefits and stakeholders' points of view, clear estimates will be provided as the project progresses. The project will support the country's effort in tracking its agenda toward achieving the NDC targets and contribute to various national and international frameworks on transparency and the reduction of emissions. It will enhance the technical capacity for monitoring, reporting, and verifying data relevant to mitigation, adaptation, L&D, and international support and help the country track its progress towards national and international commitments. This project's achievements concerning the GEF Core Indicator 11 (number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment) will lead to building a pool of experts in Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV and will improve the performance of state GHG emission sectors in transparency reporting over time.

Academia and civil society will also be targeted, which will develop the skills of young scientists and enhance environmental sustainability and resiliency. The improved capacity will also inform decision-making and guide the formulation and implementation of multi-sectoral climate-proof legislative frameworks at the national level, such as regulations and guidelines to implement the Philippines' NCCAP 2011-2028, which will transition the Philippines to a resilient and low carbon economy and consequently contribute to global gains in addressing climate change. The improved policy and national development planning will ultimately result in green growth, resilient pathways, and increased carbon sinks and, therefore, contribute to transitioning the country to Tier 2 reporting, which will contribute to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs).

Table 2 summarizes the GEBs for the CBIT Philippines Project.

***Table 2**: Summary of Global Environmental Benefits of the CBIT Philippines Project.*

Baseline (Business As Usual)	Project Alternative (With GEF Funding)	Global Environmental Benefits
(1) Weak institutional arrangements and coordination for GHG data collection, sharing, and processing	Strengthened national and private sector institutions to coordinate and manage the sectoral and	Due to improved capacity to coordinate and manage the sectoral and national GHGI system, the country

Baseline (Business As Usual)	Project Alternative (With GEF Funding)	Global Environmental Benefits
between national government departments and private sector. Launch of GHG data sharing cooperation frameworks between CCC and CSO/Private Sector and academia but there is a need for completing the process and ensuring sharing of GHG data and information is officially formalized, legalized, and institutionalized with key CSO/NGO, private sector, and academia.	national GHGI system. This will help the country to have more effective coordination in data collection, processing, sharing and MRV.	will have an opportunity for increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG accounting, GHG emissions reduction and carbon sequestration. This will improve transparency over time, inform policy and national development planning resulting in green growth, resilient pathways, increased carbon sinks and overall development through the improved skill pool available at the national level.
(2) Insufficient capacity to collect, analyze and report climate change data and actions.	Capacity building is undertaken to strengthen individual and institutional capacity. Provision of equipment/tools for the MRV system and GHG data collection coupled with improved skills will contribute to improved data quality and accuracy.	Since training is across sectors, capacity building will assist in ensuring the GHG sectors adopt innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration. The improved skills leading to improved quality of data will enhance national development planning resulting in green growth and resilient pathways and overall improve transparency over time.
(3) Inadequate capacity to update GHGI system attributable to technical complexity.	▪ Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GHGI platform (PGHGIMRS). ▪ Provision of training in the use of the GHGI system (PGHGIMRS).	Since training is across sectors, capacity building will assist in ensuring the GHG sectors adopt a standard approach to GHG emissions reporting.
(4) A Climate Finance Unit (CFU) to be established within the CCC and will closely collaborate with various sectors to enhance transparency reporting. The CCC will be working with the CFU and various sectors, but the collaboration will be weak.	The project will facilitate the strengthened collaboration and coordination between CCC and various sectors, including the CFU under outcomes 1.1, in outputs 1.1.1. and 1.1.2. This will improve climate change related resource mobilization and thus enhance progress towards sustainable development planning.	• Increased quality and harmonized reporting to UNFCCC as well as improved coordination in resource mobilization for climate change issues. • Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration. • Mitigated GHG emissions due to better planning of development initiatives to ensure wide-scale mitigation and thus enhance national development planning resulting in green growth and resilient pathways.

Baseline (Business As Usual)	Project Alternative (With GEF Funding)	Global Environmental Benefits
(5) There is inadequate technical capacity to collect, process and analyze GHG data and manage and operationalize the sectoral and national GHGI and MRV System.	The project will enhance the technical capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and analyze activity data and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI. This will lead to improved quality of data and thus enhance development planning for sustainable development.	• Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration due to better coordination, planning and data availability for decision-making.
(6) Inadequate capacity to implement and report on the NDC targets for the different sectors.	Training of sectoral staff for efficient ETF systems will strengthen the capacity for collecting information including activity data and improve the reporting on climate actions and activities implemented in the country.	• Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration. • Increased accuracy in reporting attributable to standardized reporting methodology.
(7) Inadequate capacity for green growth economic orientation.	Support the country to track and report progress on the NDC targets and provide an opportunity for the country to reflect on progress made considering equity which is fundamental to the GST's design.	• Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration and thus contribute to improved development approaches resulting in green growth, environmental sustainability and resilient pathways over time.

Stakeholders

Stakeholder participation is crucial for effective capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing transparency in GHG emissions reporting. By involving various stakeholders, organizations can ensure that their initiatives are relevant, comprehensive, and sustainable. The CCC, DENR's CCS, and regulatory bodies play a vital role in setting standards, providing guidelines, and verifying emissions data. Companies across various sectors, including manufacturing, energy, transportation, and agriculture, are responsible for reporting their GHG emissions. Environmental organizations and advocacy groups can provide valuable insights, conduct independent verification, and raise awareness about GHG emissions issues. Investors are increasingly interested in understanding the environmental impact of their investments and may require companies to disclose their GHG emissions. Local communities may be directly affected by GHG emissions and have a stake in ensuring accurate and transparent reporting.

Stakeholder participation provides an opportunity to create awareness about the project, solicit views from various actors clarify the roles of key stakeholders in project formulation and implementation, and promote ownership of the project. The stakeholders in the climate change sector were mapped, analyzed and categorized into Government institutions, local governments, civil society organizations and non-government

organizations (CSO/NGOs), the private sector and academia. Government institutions within the GHG emission sectors play an important role in the acquisition and management of GHG data and feeding such data into the MRV system.

The GHGI and National MRV systems will be the responsibility of the CCC. The CCC is responsible for coordinating the collection, processing, and sharing of GHG data and feeding it into the national GHGI and MRV system, for purposes of enhancing transparency and reporting under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC, and guiding policy decisions at the national level. The GHG emission sectors (Agriculture, FOLU, Energy, Waste, IPPU and Transport) are responsible for collecting, processing GHG data, and sharing it with CCC. However, within each of the emission sectors, there are other non-state actors that play roles as GHG data providers, and these will be identified in more detail during the project implementation phase. The project will support them, working closely with the respective sector hubs, to participate in activity data collection to feed in the sectoral data to be shared with CCD to be integrated into the national GHGI and MRV system.

The CBIT Philippines Project will benefit national government departments and the private sector through improved institutional, technical and technological capacities to collect, process and transmit GHG data for enhanced transparency reporting. Institutional capacity will be built through increased coordination and collaboration, and operationalization of cooperation frameworks (i.e., MoUs) between CCC and the sectoral hubs, through functional sector working groups. The project will also improve the tools and protocols for collecting and processing activity data and build the capacities of the individuals from both national government departments and the private sector, and at national and subnational levels, through training. High-performance computers (e.g., workstations), software, and other equipment will be procured for CCC and sector hubs to enable them to effectively collect, process, and transmit activity data and other information. Capacity building aims to contribute to the technical and technological sustainability of sectoral and national GHGI and ETF systems by creating a cadre of experts who will continue to function even after the project ends.

Effective collection of GHG activity data by government agencies, the private sector, and NGOs and sharing with the national GHGI and MRV system will result in a robust functioning system that will contribute to enhanced transparency reporting, including providing data and information for preparing the BURs, and the BTRs. Table 6 summarizes the roles of non-state stakeholders and the potential benefits of the projects.

PPG Consultation and Meetings Conducted

Date	Meeting Title	Type of Meeting	Organizations Participating	Outcome
February 7-8, 2024	CBIT Philippines Project Design Workshop	In-person	Government: CCC, DENR CSOs: CI, Parabukas, FFP	The workshop enhanced participants' understanding of CBIT priorities and assessed the Philippines' institutional and capacity needs for UNFCCC reporting. The initial project proposal was refined, accompanied by recommendations for institutional arrangements, prioritized activities, and a preliminary budget.
February 29, 2024	Levelling-off Meeting on the CBIT Stand-Alone Project	In-person	Government: CCC, DENR CSOs: CI, CI-GEF	The executing agency for the CBIT Philippines project was identified as CCC.

August 29-30, 2024	CBIT Philippines Project Document Enhancement Workshop	In-person	Government: CCC, DENR, DA, PSA, DOE CSOs: CI, Parabukas, Aksyon Klima, WWF, FFP, MO	The design of the Project Document (ProDoc) was presented to all stakeholders, and feedback was solicited to guide its further enhancement. A focused session was conducted to assess the capacities and needs of EO 174 agencies in relation to transparency reporting, helping to identify priority areas for support and capacity-building. Additionally, the topic of co-financing was discussed, with clear clarification provided that no transfer of funds will take place under this arrangement.
October 4, 2025	CBIT National Workshop	In-Person	Government: CCC, DOE, DENR, PSA CSOs: CI, Aksyon Klima	The ProDoc was reviewed, with participants providing inputs and suggestions to enhance its content and structure. The discussion included the need for a clearer definition of the project components and the theory of change to strengthen the overall project framework. Additionally, the proposed institutional arrangements for implementation were discussed, and the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders were clarified to ensure effective coordination and collaboration.
November 22, 24	CBIT Philippines PPG Next Steps	Online	CI-GEF CCC PPG Team DENR-FASPS	Discussion on the next steps for the PPG Phase after the national CBIT Workshop. Discussion on the selection process for the EASP. PPG Team and DENR FASPS to join CCC's activity regarding the BTR.
November 29, 2025	CBIT KII with CCC	Online	CCC, CI-PPG Team	An interview was conducted with the key person at the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to discuss and explore the Commission's current capacity in relation to transparency reporting and the functionalities of the NICCDIES. The discussion covered existing challenges and how the project can help address them, as well as which aspects of the Commission's capacity could be further strengthened through project support.
December 2024	CBIT KII with CCS	Online	DENR-CCS	The roles of DENR-CCS in climate reporting were discussed, including the current processes and policies that guide their reporting functions. The discussion also covered the DENR-CCS' current capacity and the challenges it faces in consolidating data from various DENR agencies and regional offices. DENR-CCS mentioned the draft policy to enhance transparency reporting.
February 13, 2025	Leveling-off meeting on	Online	DENR-EMB, DENR-FASP, CCC	Presentation of the CBIT Philippines Project to DENR-EMB to discuss their

	GEF8-CBIT Philippines Project		CI-GEF, CIP-PPG Team	potential co-financing for the project. DENR-EMB highlighted that most of the reporting is done from the regional offices. Committed to review their capacity to contribute to the Project's co-financing
March 6, 2025	CBIT Philippines Presentation to CRS	Online	CRS CI-GEF CCC PPG Team	Presented the project to CRS as a potential EASP. CRS expressed their interest and commitment to sending a proposal.
March 7, 2025	CBIT Philippines Presentation to Parabukas	Online	Parabukas CI-GEF CCC PPG Team	Presented the project to Parabukas as a potential EASP. Parabukas expressed their interest in sending a proposal but mentioned their limited capacity.
March 11, 2025	CBIT Philippines Presentation to ICLEI-SEAS	Online	ICLIE CI-GEF CCC PPG Team	Presented the project to ICLEI-SEAS as a potential EASP. ICLEI-SEAS shared their contribution to the CBIT Project to other countries. ICLEI-SEAS expressed their interest and commitment in sending a proposal.
March 12, 2025	CBIT Philippines presentation to OML	Online	OML CI-GEF CCC CIP-PPG Team	Presented the project OML as a potential EASP. OML expressed their interest in sending a proposal. Highlighted their experience in climate transparency reporting.
March 14, 2025	CBIT Philippines Presentation to MO	Online	MO CI-GEF CCC CIP-PPG Team	Presented the project MO as a potential EASP. Highlighted their experience in climate transparency reporting. OML expressed their interest and commitment to sending a proposal.
April 25, 2025	CBIT Philippines EASP Selection Results Discussion and Deliberation	Online	CCC, DENR-FASPS, CI-GEF	Discussion of the EASP selection scores and results. After discussion and deliberation, the selection committee, recommended MO to be the EASP for CBIT Philippines Project,
May 13-14, 2025	CBIT Philippines Final Design Review and EASP Onboarding	In-Person	Government: CCC, DENR, PSA, DA CSOs: MO, CI	The final ProDoc design was presented to stakeholders and the selected EASP. Budget allocations per component were discussed to ensure alignment with project goals. Annex C, detailing key targets and indicators, was reviewed and refined based on feedback, with a focus on ensuring proposed activities effectively support target achievement and overall project outcomes.
July 10, 2025	Private Sector and Civil Society Consultation Meeting	Online and In-Person	Government: CCC, and DENR CSOs: MO, CI, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) Private Sector: Delsa, Inc. (Refrigerants and air	Participants discussed barriers to data reporting, shared successful low-carbon initiatives, and identified opportunities for policy reform, digital tools, and capacity building. The consultation concluded with a commitment to integrate stakeholder inputs into the project's implementation.

			conditioning), Cement Manufacturers Association of the Philippines (CeMAP) and Dole Philippines	

Table 3: *Roles of national government departments and private sector and how they will benefit from the CBIT Philippines Project.*

STAKEHOLDER	PRIMARY ROLES(S) RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT	BENEFIT(S) FROM THE PROJECT
CCC	Coordination of overall project deliverables for effective transparency reporting.	Capacity building.
DENR-CCS, DENR-EMB, DENR-FMB, DENR-FASPS, DA-CRAO, DOTr, DOE-EPPB, PCW, PSA-ENRAD	These are hubs that facilitate GHG activity data collection, processing and sharing with CCC-PGHGIMRS.	Technological and institutional capacity building.
CCC-CFU	Climate change resource mobilization and reporting.	Improved stakeholder coordination.
NGOs	▪ Service delivery to support the implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities. ▪ Participation in close collaboration with relevant Government Departments and agencies, in activity data collection to feed in the sectoral data to be shared with CCC for integration in the national GHGI and MRV system. ▪ Public awareness, communications and education. ▪ Potential GHG data provider.	Technological capacity building for effective collection, processing and transmission of GHG data for enhanced transparency reporting.
Private Sector	▪ GHG data provider. ▪ Service delivery to support the implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities. ▪ Participation in close collaboration with relevant Government Departments and agencies, in activity data collection to feed in the sectoral data to be shared with CCC for integration in the national GHGI and MRV system.	Technological capacity building for effective collection, processing and transmission of GHG data for enhanced transparency reporting.
Academia: Institutions providing training and conducting research in Climate Science.	▪ Participation in research and training to increase knowledge of climate change impacts. ▪ Building capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation. ▪ GHG data collection, processing and sharing information sharing on country-specific emission factors for Tier 2 reporting.	▪ Improvement of tools and protocols for GHG data collection, analysis and reporting. ▪ Technical capacity building for training and research for enhanced transparency reporting.

Policy Coherence

Capacity-building initiatives for ETF can significantly influence the development and improvement of national policies and strategies through (i) enhanced data quality and accuracy, (ii) strengthened institutional capacity, (iii) informed policy development, (iv) improved policy alignment, and (v) promotion of international cooperation. Capacity building can equip stakeholders with the latest tools and methodologies for measuring emissions, which will have cascading effects in assessing progress on adaptation, L&D, and international support, leading to more accurate and reliable data. By promoting standardized reporting frameworks, project initiatives can ensure consistency and comparability of emissions data across different sectors and regions. Capacity building can develop the necessary skills and expertise within government agencies and other relevant institutions to manage GHG reporting and verification processes effectively. By strengthening institutional capacity, initiatives can contribute to developing robust governance frameworks and accountability mechanisms for GHG reporting. Accurate and reliable GHG emissions data can provide a solid foundation for evidence-based policy development and decision-making. By identifying emission hotspots and trends, capacity-building initiatives can help policymakers prioritize interventions and allocate resources effectively. Capacity building can facilitate the harmonization of existing policies and regulations related to GHG reporting, reducing regulatory burdens and improving compliance. Initiatives can help integrate GHG reporting requirements into broader national climate change strategies and sustainable development goals. It can foster the exchange of best practices and experiences among countries, leading to more effective international cooperation on climate change mitigation. Initiatives can help countries align their national GHG reporting frameworks with international standards and reporting requirements.

The CBIT Philippines Project's success directly depends on enhancing human, institutional, and technical capacities at the national and/or local level. It will be based on GEF funding that will be used to (i) provide technical capacity building for CCC, various national government departments, NGOs, and other stakeholders; (ii) acquire instruments/gadgets that will improve data collection and accuracy; (iii) strengthen the technical capacity of policymakers through training and technical support that will enable them to make informed decisions that will influence policies at a sector and national level; and (iv) promote mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral policies by facilitating the integration of climate resilience attributes into sectors such as agriculture, FOLU, energy, water resources, and urban development. By working closely with sectoral departments and agencies, the Project will ensure that climate change considerations (adaptation and mitigation) are embedded in relevant policies, plans, and strategies, enhancing their alignment with national climate change priorities.

Innovation

The project can demonstrate transformation and innovation by leveraging emerging technologies and methodologies to address the identified gaps and constraints in institutional capabilities. As the Philippines navigates the evolving landscape of international reporting standards, a transformative approach would involve adopting cutting-edge data gathering, analysis, and reporting solutions. Innovation could manifest in integrating advanced data analytics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning technologies to enhance the accuracy and reliability of climate reports submitted to the UNFCCC. Specifically, the project can focus on developing and implementing smart data management systems beyond existing platforms like NICCDIES and the CCIMS. This could involve creating a more interconnected and streamlined system that leverages real-time data, satellite imagery, and sensor networks for comprehensive climate monitoring.

Furthermore, the project can promote innovation by fostering collaboration with the private sector, research institutions, and the global tech community. Partnerships with technology firms specializing in climate data

analytics and visualization tools can bring state-of-the-art solutions to the Philippines' climate information services. Capacity-building initiatives should address current reporting standards and prepare the government to adapt to future requirements, positioning the Philippines as a pioneer in utilizing innovative approaches for climate action reporting. This approach aligns with the proactive stance required for mainstreaming climate change policies and meeting international commitments, showcasing the Philippines' leadership in transforming its climate information services landscape.

The Project will implement data-sharing agreements that will be developed prior to the commencement of data collection and will be a transparent and integrated monitoring and reporting system that enhances participation and harmonization of methods, definitions, and assumptions to facilitate replication and sustainability of results. The current practice involves operation in silos and complete independence of institutions from each other, which means minimal linkage between government departments and the private sector, civil society and academia. Consequently, large amounts of data remain unused, or methods/capacity for data collection are diverse, which includes GHG emissions reporting. State-of-the-art science in data integration will be applied to facilitate open access to data/information as well as standardized activity data collection. This will be done through the finalization of standard data collection tools and the enhancement of the capacity to support regular updates on the PGHGIMRS platform and the integrated monitoring and reporting system for the Philippines. Data integration will reduce the cost of collection and should reduce bias at local levels by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Institutionalization of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) will be encouraged to ensure quality of data. A QA/QC system allows integration of datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. It will also build trust with partners to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national, and landscape scales.

Through the Project the PGHGIMRS will be implemented as an integrated monitoring and reporting system as designed. Independent sector GHG emissions reporting the project funds will build the capacity for sectors to fully utilize the PGHGIMRS platform, including the CCC-CFU. The PGHGIMRS will be able to integrate GHG data sets from various sources, including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will build trust and increase stakeholder engagement. Data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will be documented to facilitate replication and assessment. A Standard Operating Procedure or User’s Manual will be developed as a reference.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The GEF-CBIT Philippines project adopts a robust institutional arrangement that ensures effective governance, seamless coordination, and efficient management of resources. At the heart of the institutional structure is the CCC as the lead Executing Agency (EA), with the DENR as co-lead. This arrangement leverages the mandates of CCC to oversee national climate policies and DENR's expertise in environmental governance, ensuring alignment with domestic and international commitments. The Project Steering Committee (PSC), co-chaired by CCC and DENR, provides decison-making and strategic oversight, including the approval of annual work plans, budgets, and key project outputs. Members of the PSC include director-level representatives from relevant government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector entities. By including diverse stakeholders, the PSC fosters inter-sectoral policy alignment and collaboration to drive ETF implementation.

After a thorough vetting process, the Manila Observatory (MO) has been identified as the Executing Affiliate Support Partner (EASP) and the concurrent Project Management Unit (PMU). MO brings to the CBIT project a rare and powerful combination of scientific rigor, technical capability, and a deep commitment to environmental justice. With decades of expertise in climate science, atmospheric monitoring, and geophysical research, MO is exceptionally well-positioned to support the development of robust, science-based GHG inventories and MRV systems. Its technical capacity in data analytics, remote sensing, and climate modeling will be critical in strengthening platforms like NICCDIES and ensuring high-quality, timely reporting. Equally important is MO's track record in cross-sectoral collaboration—having worked with government, academia, and civil society to bridge science and policy—which aligns perfectly with the coordination needs of the CBIT project. Through its education and outreach programs, MO also brings valuable capacity-building experience, supporting gender-responsive training and stakeholder engagement. And as an institution rooted in climate justice, it shares the project's core values of transparency, equity, and long-term resilience.

As EASP-PMU, MO manages the day-to-day project operations, including procurement, financial administration, and implementation. The Senior Project Coordinator at CCC oversees the EASP-PMU, ensuring accountability and alignment with national priorities. It also liaises with technical partners and non-state actors to facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing, supporting project outcomes. Importantly, MO provides logistical and technical support to CCC to enhance its capacity to deliver project components.

A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will complement the PSC and PMU by focusing on the technical aspects of the project, particularly those related to MRV systems under the ETF. Chaired by CCC, TAG will include technical specialists from key agencies such as the DENR, DA, DOE, DA, private sector, and civil society organizations. This body will ensure technical coherence and alignment of project outputs with national priorities and climate goals. The TAG will also engage non-state actors to incorporate diverse perspectives and expertise into the MRV processes.

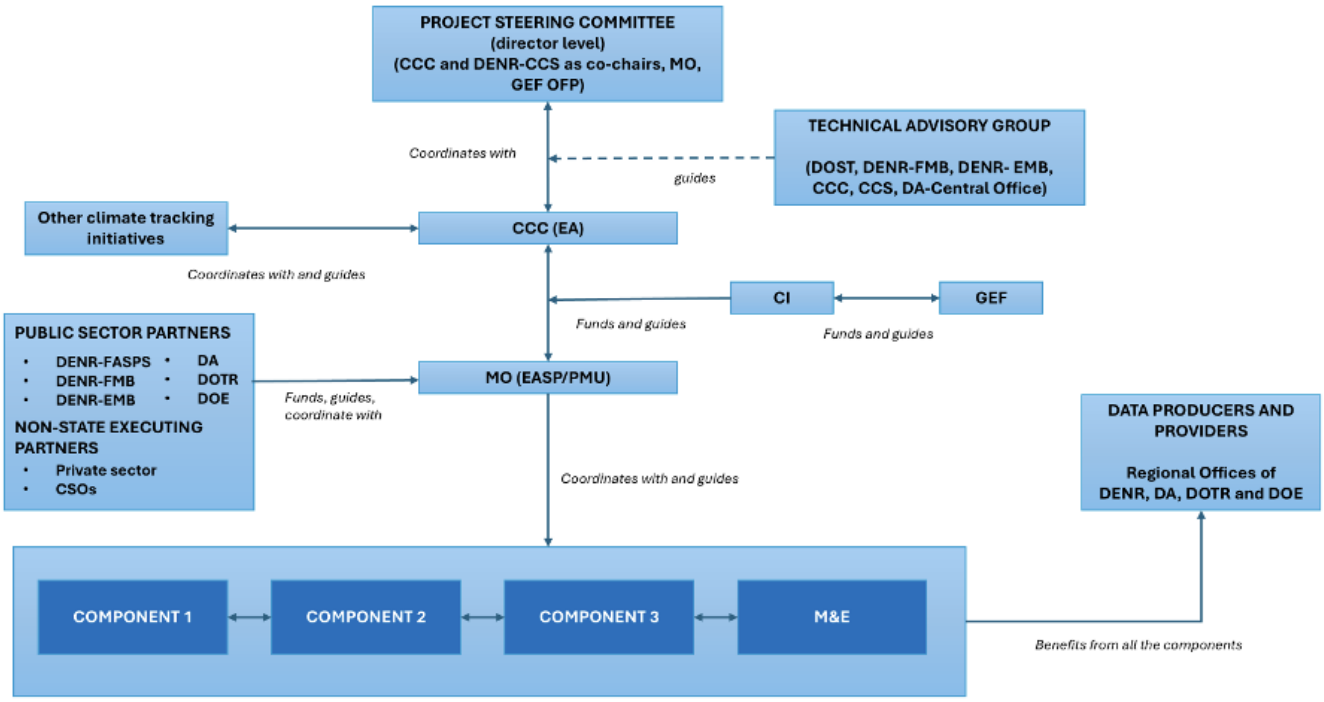
The CI-GEF Project Agency will act as the GEF Implementing Agency for the project. CI-GEF will provide technical and financial oversight, ensuring adherence to GEF standards and policies. It will monitor project progress through periodic site visits, technical evaluations, and annual project implementation reviews. Additionally, CI-GEF will arbitrate and resolve any execution conflicts, ensuring smooth project delivery. The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP), embedded within the PSC, will maintain country ownership of the project, actively participating in mid-term and terminal evaluations to ensure alignment with national development priorities.

The project will benefit from synergies with ongoing initiatives that seek to deliver on ETF and international commitments, including similar GEF-funded projects, such as NDC support programs. These linkages will enhance the project's impact by aligning its outputs with existing frameworks, promoting resource optimization, and avoiding duplication of efforts. For example, knowledge products and MRV tools developed under the GEF-CBIT project will be shared with ongoing initiatives to scale up transparency efforts. Additionally, coordination mechanisms established under this project will strengthen institutional frameworks for climate reporting, benefiting future climate action projects.

By leveraging CCC's institutional knowledge, DENR's technical expertise, and CI-GEF's global oversight, the proposed governance structure will ensure the efficient implementation of the GEF-CBIT Philippines project. The inclusion of robust technical and financial management processes, alongside the active involvement of diverse stakeholders, ensures transparency, accountability, and alignment with the country's climate goals.

The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) will ensure country ownership of the project. The OFP will play a crucial role in mid-term and terminal evaluations to maintain alignment with national priorities and project goals, helping to ensure that the Philippines maximizes its capacity for climate transparency.

Project Execution Organizational Chart



Implementing Agency (IA): Conservation International (CI-GEF) acts as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Implementing Agency for the project. The role of CI-GEF includes the following:

- Technical and financial oversight of the project.
- Ensuring compliance with GEF policies, standards, and reporting requirements.
- Conducting regular monitoring of project outputs through annual site visits and technical evaluations.
- Coordinating with national stakeholders and global GEF programs to ensure that the project aligns with broader initiatives such as RESEEDPH, Aksyon Klima, and other GEF-funded projects.

Executing Agency (EA):

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) is designated as the lead Executing Agency (EA) with support from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as the co-lead. Together, they are responsible for:

- Leading project oversight, ensuring project implementation meets national priorities and GEF's Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

- CCC, as the lead agency, reports to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and oversees the day-to-day activities handled by the Project Management Unit (PMU).

- CCC plays a key role in inter-agency coordination and policy alignment, working closely with other government agencies like the Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Finance, the Department of Transportation, and other non-state actors.

Executing Agency Support Partner (EASP)/Project Management Unit (PMU):

- The MO is the primary project support unit.

- Manages day-to-day project operations, including work planning, budgeting, financial management procurement, technical coordination, and progress monitoring, while ensuring timely delivery of outputs and alignment with CBIT objectives.

- Facilitates collaboration among government agencies, private sector partners, civil society organizations, and technical working groups to ensure effective data-sharing, alignment with the ETF, and inclusive participation.

- Oversees the design and delivery of training programs, the production of gender-responsive tools and knowledge products, and the integration of lessons learned into national systems for sustained transparency reporting.

- Responsible for financial and technical reporting, quality assurance of project deliverables, and the development of monitoring and evaluation tools to track the project's contribution to national and international climate commitments.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC, co-led by CCC and DENR, oversees the overall project implementation and management. The committee includes representatives from key government agencies and non-state partners such as Aksyon Klima, OML Center, and other organizations involved in climate change initiatives. The PSC's roles include:

- Approving annual work plans, budgets, and reviewing key outputs.

- Ensuring collaboration between government agencies and facilitating inter-sectoral policy alignment.

Technical Advisory Group (TAG): The TAG is tasked with providing technical support, focusing on Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems to support the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). This committee:

- Ensures alignment between project outputs and national climate priorities.

- Provides technical guidance and serves as a liaison between executing agencies (e.g., CCC, DENR) and technical partners like NEDA, DBM, and DILG.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

N/A

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The CBIT Philippines project is strategically designed to align with and complement existing initiatives led by national government agencies, fostering synergy, avoiding duplication, and enhancing the overall impact of climate transparency efforts.

- Climate Change Commission (CCC): The CCC is spearheading several programs aimed at strengthening the country's climate resilience and transparency mechanisms. Notably, the National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System (NICCDIES) serves as a centralized platform for climate-related data. The CBIT project will integrate its MRV systems with NICCDIES, ensuring seamless data sharing and consistency across platforms. Additionally, the CCC's ongoing collaboration with international partners, such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), focuses on capacity-building initiatives that the CBIT project can leverage for training and knowledge dissemination.

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR): Within DENR, the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) and the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) are implementing projects that align with CBIT objectives. The EMB's efforts in enhancing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system and the FMB's initiatives on sustainable forest management provide valuable data and methodologies that can be integrated into the CBIT's MRV framework. The project will collaborate with these bureaus to harmonize data collection processes and share technical expertise, particularly in sectors like forestry and land use.

- Department of Energy (DOE): The DOE is actively pursuing the expansion of renewable energy projects, as evidenced by the recent endorsement of multiple renewable energy initiatives for grid impact studies. The CBIT project will coordinate with the DOE to incorporate energy sector data into the national GHG inventory, ensuring that emissions from energy production and consumption are accurately captured. Joint training sessions and workshops will be organized to build capacity in data collection and reporting within the energy sector.

- Department of Transportation (DOTr): DOTr's infrastructure projects, including the Metro Manila Subway Project Phase I and the Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project, have significant implications for the transport sector's emissions profile. The CBIT project will engage with DOTr to access relevant data and incorporate it into the transport sector's GHG inventory. Moreover, the project will explore opportunities to co-locate MRV activities within DOTr's ongoing projects, facilitating efficient data collection and analysis.

- Cross-Sectoral Collaboration: The CBIT project recognizes the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration. By establishing sector-specific working groups that include representatives from CCC, DENR, DOE, DOTr, and other relevant agencies, the project will foster a coordinated approach to MRV system development. These working groups will serve as platforms for sharing expertise, aligning methodologies, and ensuring consistency in data reporting across sectors.

The CBIT Philippines project is committed to leveraging existing initiatives and fostering collaboration among key government agencies. Through co-location of activities, shared staffing arrangements, and joint

capacity-building efforts, the project aims to enhance the country's climate transparency framework effectively and sustainably.

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		80		
Male		120		
Total	**0**	**200**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The CBIT Philippines project aims to directly benefit 200 stakeholders at the national and sub-national level, with at least 40% being women, across six GHG-emitting sectors: Energy, Waste, AFOLU, IPPU, and Transport will be achieved through capacity-building activities and technical assistance that strengthen institutional capacity for ETF-compliant GHG reporting.

Methodological Approach and Underlying Logic:

The methodology to calculate the number of people benefiting from the Project is based on a multi-tiered approach:

- Capacity Needs Assessment: The project identifies existing gaps in technical skills and institutional frameworks through a gender-responsive assessment. This ensures inclusivity and relevance to all key stakeholders.
- Targeted Training: Stakeholders will be trained on MRV equipment use, GHG data collection, quality assurance (QA/QC), and applying emission factors. Training sessions are designed to achieve technical proficiency for Tier 2 reporting methodologies.
- Gender Focus: Ensuring at least 40% of women's participation addresses gender gaps in technical capacity, in line with GEF's gender equality goals and aligned with the Philippines National Gender Mainstreaming Framework
- Sectoral Representation: Beneficiaries include representatives from national and sub-national government agencies, private sector entities, and CSOs working in the six GHG sectors.
- The focus on enhancing technical capacity and fostering inclusivity aligns with GEF Core Indicator 11, promoting equitable participation while strengthening national systems for GHG inventory and transparency reporting. This approach ensures progress toward the Philippines' ETF obligations.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Risks: □ The Philippines is frequently affected by extreme weather events, such as typhoons, heavy rainfall, floods, and landslides. These events can disrupt project activities by damaging infrastructure, delaying project timelines, and diverting resources toward emergency response and recovery efforts. □ Rising sea levels and coastal erosion pose significant threats to coastal communities and ecosystems in the Philippines. These risks can affect the ability to monitor and report on climate impacts, particularly in coastal areas where data collection infrastructure may be at risk of damage or loss. □ Shifts in weather patterns, such as changes in rainfall distribution and temperature increases, can impact agricultural productivity, water resources, and food security in the Philippines. These changes may complicate efforts to monitor and report on greenhouse gas emissions, especially from the agriculture sector, and could lead to increased vulnerability among rural populations. □ Climate change is expected to exacerbate health risks in the Philippines, including the spread of vector-borne diseases (e.g., dengue, malaria), heat-related illnesses, and respiratory conditions due to poor air quality. These health risks can affect the workforce involved in CBIT activities and hinder project implementation. □ Climate change threatens the rich biodiversity and ecosystems of the Philippines, including coral reefs, mangroves, and forests. These ecosystems provide critical services, such as carbon sequestration and coastal protection, which are important for climate mitigation and adaptation. The degradation of these ecosystems can complicate efforts to track and report on emissions reductions and other environmental indicators. □ Climate change may lead to the displacement of communities, particularly in areas prone to flooding, typhoons, or sea-level rise. Displacement and migration can disrupt local data collection efforts, reduce community participation in CBIT activities, and create challenges in tracking and reporting on climate impacts and adaptation measures. □ The uncertainty associated with long-term climate variability can complicate efforts to plan, implement, and monitor CBIT activities. This uncertainty may affect the reliability of climate projections, data interpretation, and decision-making processes, leading to potential misalignment between reported data and actual climate impacts. Mitigation Measures: □ To mitigate increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, Project activities will incorporate climate resilience into their planning and implementation. This includes designing infrastructure and systems that can withstand extreme weather events, developing contingency plans for project disruptions, and ensuring that data collection and reporting systems are resilient to climate-related disruptions. □ The Project will prioritize the protection and adaptation of coastal data collection infrastructure, such as weather stations and monitoring sites. Additionally, incorporating sea-level rise projections into long-term planning can help ensure that Project activities remain relevant and

		effective in the face of changing coastal conditions. Enhancing the capacity to monitor and analyze climate impacts on agriculture and water resources is essential. The Project activities will support the development of climate-resilient agricultural practices and integrate these practices into national reporting frameworks. Engaging with local communities and farmers to gather ground-level data can also improve the accuracy and relevance of climate reporting. Incorporating health considerations into Project planning is important. This includes ensuring that Project teams have access to healthcare and are trained to work in challenging climate conditions. Collaborating with health authorities to monitor and report on climate-related health risks can also provide valuable data for national transparency efforts. The Project activities will include strategies to monitor the health of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as efforts to protect and restore these critical areas. Integrating ecosystem-based approaches into national transparency frameworks can enhance the country's ability to report on and respond to climate impacts. The Project will include provisions for addressing displacement and migration, such as developing mobile data collection systems that can be used in displaced communities or establishing partnerships with local organizations to continue data collection in affected areas. Supporting community-based adaptation measures can also help reduce the risk of displacement. Enhancing the capacity to model and analyze long-term climate variability is essential. This includes investing in climate research, improving data quality, and developing adaptive management frameworks that allow for flexibility in response to new information. Engaging with international climate research networks can also provide access to the latest scientific insights.
Environmental and Social	Low	Risks: The project was screened for environmental and social risks and was assessed as a category C project, given that the proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. Most of the project activities are focused on capacity building and training for government officials and other stakeholders from relevant sectors. Mitigation Measures: The project developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Accountability and Grievance Mechanism, and a Gender Mainstreaming Plan. These documents contributed to identifying key and vulnerable stakeholders, and planning to promote participation in a meaningful and inclusive way.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Risks: Political instability or conflict in a country can disrupt Project activities, delay implementation, or result in a shift in priorities away from transparency and climate action. Changes in government can also lead to the discontinuation or alteration of Project-related plans. In some parts of the Philippines, there may be a lack of political will to prioritize transparency and climate action, especially if there are competing economic or social priorities. Governments may be reluctant to adopt transparent practices if they fear it

		could expose weaknesses or lead to criticism. Unclear or inconsistent regulatory and policy frameworks can create uncertainty, making it difficult to implement project activities effectively. This can be particularly challenging in countries where climate-related policies are still evolving or where there is weak coordination between different government agencies. Institutions responsible for implementing Project activities may have limited capacity, including inadequate staffing, insufficient technical expertise, and lack of financial resources. This can hinder the effective collection, analysis, and reporting of climate-related data. Situations where there is lack of oversight can undermine Project efforts, particularly if there is a lack of accountability in the use of resources or if data is manipulated for political purposes. Effective Project implementation requires coordination among various government agencies, including those responsible for environment, finance, planning, and statistics. Poor coordination can lead to duplication of efforts, gaps in data collection, and conflicting policies. A lack of engagement with the public, civil society, and other stakeholders can lead to resistance or opposition to Project activities and plans. Without broad-based support, these initiatives may struggle to achieve their objectives. Mitigation Measures: To mitigate political instability or conflict in a country, it's essential to secure broad political support for Project activities and plans across different political factions and levels of government. Establishing legal or institutional frameworks that are resilient to political changes can also help sustain these efforts over time. Engaging key stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, and international partners, can help build a coalition of support for transparency initiatives. Demonstrating the long-term benefits of transparency, such as increased foreign aid or investment, can also incentivize political commitment. Strengthening the legal and policy frameworks related to climate transparency and ensuring clear roles and responsibilities for different government agencies can help reduce this risk. Technical assistance and capacity-building efforts can also support the development of more coherent and consistent policies. Targeted capacity-building efforts, including training, technical assistance, and resource mobilization, are crucial to strengthen institutional capacity. Partnerships with international organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector can also provide additional support. Implementing strong governance and anti-corruption measures, such as transparent procurement processes, independent audits, and public access to information, can help reduce this risk. Encouraging civil society participation and oversight can also enhance accountability. Establishing a clear coordination mechanism, such as an inter-ministerial committee or task force, can facilitate better collaboration among agencies. Developing a shared data platform or system can also help ensure that information is consistently and efficiently shared across government entities. Engaging stakeholders early in the planning process and ensuring that their views are considered can build support for Project

		activities. Public awareness campaigns and transparent communication about the goals and benefits of CBIT can also enhance stakeholder buy-in.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Risks: □ The Philippines has experienced periods of political instability and frequent changes in leadership at both the national and local levels. These changes can lead to shifts in policy priorities, potentially disrupting the continuity of Project plans. New administrations might deprioritize or alter ongoing initiatives, depending on their agendas. □ While climate change is a significant concern in the Philippines, there may be limited political will to prioritize transparency and data-driven climate action, particularly if these efforts are perceived as conflicting with other economic or political priorities. Politicians might be reluctant to support initiatives that could expose weaknesses in governance or environmental management. □ The decentralized governance structure in the Philippines means that local governments have significant autonomy. This can result in variability in the implementation of CBIT initiatives, with some local governments being more proactive than others. Local political dynamics, such as patronage systems, could also influence the effectiveness of Project efforts. □ The Philippines faces challenges related to weak institutional capacity in some government agencies, particularly those at the local level. This includes limited human resources, technical expertise, and financial resources, which can hinder the effective implementation of Project activities. □ Corruption and a lack of transparency in government processes are significant challenges in the Philippines. These issues can undermine CBIT efforts by diverting resources, manipulating data, or obstructing transparent reporting. Corruption can also erode public trust in government initiatives. □ Effective implementation of Project plans requires coordination among multiple government agencies, including those responsible for environment, energy, finance, and local governance. However, poor interagency coordination, competition for resources, and bureaucratic silos can hinder progress. □ The Philippines may have gaps in its policy and legal frameworks related to climate transparency, such as outdated regulations, unclear mandates, or inconsistent enforcement. These gaps can create uncertainty and hinder effective CBIT implementation. Mitigation Measures: □ To mitigate political instability or conflict in the Philippines, Project initiatives should aim to build broad political support across different levels of government and political parties. Institutionalizing CBIT efforts within government structures, rather than relying on specific leaders, can help ensure continuity. Engaging with local governments and communities can also create a more stable base of support. □ Demonstrating the co-benefits of transparency for economic development, disaster risk reduction, and international relations (e.g., fulfilling commitments under the Paris Agreement) can help garner political support. Advocacy and awareness campaigns that emphasize the importance of transparency for long-term

		national security and development could also be effective. Strengthening coordination between national and local governments is essential. Providing capacity-building support to local governments and creating incentives for compliance with national transparency standards can help address this risk. Engaging local stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, can also support more consistent implementation. Targeted capacity-building efforts are critical to strengthening institutional capacity. This can involve providing training, technical assistance, and resources to both national and local government agencies. Collaborating with international organizations and development partners can also provide much-needed support. Implementing strong governance measures, such as independent audits, transparent procurement processes, and public access to information, is crucial. Strengthening anti-corruption mechanisms and promoting civil society oversight can also help mitigate this risk. Encouraging a culture of accountability within government institutions is key. Establishing a central coordinating body or task force to oversee CBIT implementation can facilitate better collaboration among agencies. Developing a shared data platform and fostering a culture of collaboration through regular interagency meetings and joint initiatives can also improve coordination. Strengthening the legal and policy frameworks related to climate transparency, ensuring they are aligned with international standards, and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of various agencies are essential steps. Periodic reviews and updates to these frameworks can help keep them relevant and effective.
Technological	Substantial	Risks: The Philippines may face challenges in accessing the latest technological tools and infrastructure necessary for effective data collection, analysis, and reporting. This could be due to financial constraints, lack of availability, or insufficient local expertise to operate advanced systems. The digital infrastructure in some parts of the Philippines, particularly in rural or remote areas, may be underdeveloped. This includes limited internet connectivity, unreliable power supply, and insufficient data storage capacity, which can impede the implementation of Project activities that rely on real-time data collection and reporting. As Project activities rely on digital platforms for data collection, storage, and sharing, they become vulnerable to cybersecurity threats. These threats include data breaches, hacking, and unauthorized access, which can compromise the integrity of climate data and damage trust in the transparency process. The reliability and accuracy of data collected through technological means can be affected by various factors, including the quality of sensors, the calibration of equipment, and the methods used for data processing and analysis. Poor data quality can undermine the credibility of Project reports and hinder effective decision-making. The Philippines may use a variety of technological systems and platforms for climate-related data collection and management, which can lead to challenges in data integration and interoperability. Disparate systems may not easily communicate with each other, resulting in data silos and

		inefficiencies. Rapid advancements in technology can lead to the obsolescence of tools and systems used in Project activities. If the technology becomes outdated, it may no longer be supported or may fail to meet evolving data needs, requiring costly upgrades or replacements. There may be a shortage of skilled personnel in the Philippines who are proficient in using advanced technologies for data management and analysis. This skills gap can hinder the effective implementation of Project activities and limit the country's ability to fully leverage technological tools. Mitigation Measures: The Project will invest in capacity-building to train local experts on the use of available technologies and seeking partnerships with international organizations or private sector entities that can provide access to advanced tools, can help mitigate this risk. It will adopt scalable and adaptable technologies that can work with existing infrastructure is important. The Project will assist in finding ways to enhance the digital infrastructure, particularly in vulnerable and remote areas. This could involve government investment in expanding internet coverage, improving energy infrastructure, and building local data centers. Using offline data collection tools that can synchronize with central databases when connectivity is available could also be a practical solution. Implementing robust cybersecurity measures is crucial, including encryption, secure data storage solutions, and regular security audits. Training government personnel and other stakeholders on cybersecurity best practices and establishing protocols for responding to cyber incidents are also important steps. Promoting the use of open standards and interoperable systems that can work across different platforms is crucial. Developing a centralized data management system or platform that can integrate data from various sources can also help streamline data collection and reporting. Engaging with technology providers to ensure compatibility and integration capabilities from the outset is important. Adopting flexible and scalable technologies that can be easily updated or upgraded is important to mitigate the risk of obsolescence. Planning for regular technology assessments and updates as part of the project implementation strategy can help ensure that systems remain relevant and effective over time. Focused training and capacity-building programs are essential to develop local expertise in the use of relevant technologies. Collaboration with academic institutions, technology providers, and international partners can also provide opportunities for skill development and knowledge transfer.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Risks: One of the primary financial risks is the potential lack of sufficient funding to support Project activities. The Philippines may face budgetary constraints due to competing national priorities, such as poverty reduction, infrastructure development, or disaster response. Inadequate funding can result in incomplete projects, limited capacity-building efforts, and an inability to sustain transparency initiatives over time. Reliance on external donor funding poses a risk to the sustainability of Project gains. If donor

		priorities shift or funding cycles end, the Philippines might face challenges in continuing CBIT activities without alternative funding sources. The Philippines, like many developing countries, is vulnerable to currency fluctuations and economic instability. These factors can affect the cost of imported technology, services, and expertise needed for project implementation, leading to budget overruns and financial uncertainty. Financial mismanagement, corruption, or lack of transparency in the use of funds can undermine the effectiveness of project activities and erode trust among stakeholders, including donors and the public. Misallocation or misuse of funds can also lead to project delays and failure to achieve intended outcomes. Without a clear and sustainable business model, Project activities may struggle to maintain operations and achieve long-term goals. A weak business model can result in inefficiencies, resource wastage, and failure to scale or replicate successful projects. Engaging the private sector in Project activities can be challenging due to market risks, including uncertain returns on investment, regulatory barriers, and lack of incentives. Private sector entities may be reluctant to participate in transparency initiatives if they perceive them as costly or lacking in direct financial benefits. Project activities that are not designed with scalability or replicability in mind may face difficulties in expanding beyond pilot phases or being adopted in different regions or sectors. This can limit the overall impact and sustainability of the projects. Regulatory and policy barriers, such as complex permitting processes, inconsistent enforcement of regulations, or lack of clarity in policy frameworks, can hinder the successful implementation and scaling of Project approaches. These barriers can increase costs and delays, making projects less attractive to investors and stakeholders. Mitigation Measures: Diversifying funding sources is crucial. This could involve seeking financial support from international donors, climate funds (e.g., the Green Climate Fund), and bilateral or multilateral development agencies. Establishing public-private partnerships and engaging the private sector in financing transparency initiatives can also help mitigate funding gaps. Additionally, integrating Project activities into national budgets and ensuring they are aligned with broader development goals can secure long-term financial commitments. Developing a sustainable financing strategy that includes domestic resource mobilization is critical. This might involve allocating a portion of government revenue, such as from environmental taxes or carbon pricing mechanisms to fund Project activities. Building local capacity to generate and manage resources can also reduce dependence on external donors. To manage currency fluctuations and economic instability risk, Project activities should include contingency budgets to account for potential cost increases due to currency fluctuations. Additionally, where possible, sourcing technology and services locally can reduce exposure to exchange rate volatility. Hedging strategies might also be considered for large-scale financial commitments. Implementing strong

		financial management systems, including transparent accounting practices, regular financial audits, and public disclosure of funding and expenditure, is essential. Establishing independent oversight mechanisms and ensuring that all stakeholders are held accountable for financial management can also help mitigate this risk. Developing a robust business model that aligns with national development priorities and includes clear revenue streams, cost structures, and value propositions is key. Engaging stakeholders, including the private sector, early in the process to identify potential synergies and co-financing opportunities can strengthen the business model. Ensuring that the business model is adaptable and can evolve with changing circumstances is also important. Designing Project activities with scalability and replicability as core objectives is crucial. This involves developing standardized processes, leveraging modular and flexible technologies, and building capacity at multiple levels of government. Documenting best practices and lessons learned can also facilitate replication in other contexts. Engaging with policymakers early to address potential regulatory hurdles and advocating for streamlined, clear, and supportive regulatory frameworks can help mitigate these risks. Regularly reviewing and updating policies to keep pace with technological advancements and changing market conditions is also important. Building strong relationships with regulatory authorities can facilitate smoother project implementation.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risks: Many government agencies and local institutions in the Philippines may have limited capacity to implement Project activities effectively. This includes insufficient staffing, lack of technical expertise, and inadequate resources. These limitations can hinder the ability to collect, manage, and report climate data accurately and consistently. Implementing Project activities requires specialized technical expertise in areas such as greenhouse gas inventory management, climate modeling, data analysis, and reporting. The Philippines may face a shortage of professionals with the necessary skills, which could slow down the implementation process or lead to inaccuracies in data reporting. Effective Project implementation requires coordination among various government agencies, including those responsible for environment, energy, agriculture, and finance. Poor coordination can lead to fragmented efforts, duplication of work, and inconsistent data collection and reporting. Local governments in the Philippines, especially in rural and remote areas, may have limited capacity to participate in Project activities. This includes challenges related to funding, technical expertise, and access to necessary tools and technology. Local-level capacity gaps can result in uneven implementation of Project initiatives across the country. The ability to manage and ensure the quality of climate data is crucial for Project's success. The Philippines may face challenges in establishing robust data management systems, including issues related to data

		consistency, verification, and archiving. Poor data management can lead to unreliable reports and hinder transparency efforts. Capacity-building efforts may be short-lived if they are not embedded within sustainable institutional frameworks. If the skills and knowledge gained through Project-initiated training are not institutionalized, there is a risk that they will be lost over time, particularly if staff turnover is high. Successful Project implementation requires the engagement and support of various stakeholders, including the public, private sector, and civil society. A lack of awareness or understanding of the importance of climate transparency could lead to limited public support and participation in Project activities. Capacity-building initiatives require financial resources, and the Philippines may face challenges in securing adequate funding for these efforts. Limited financial resources can constrain the scope and effectiveness of capacity development, particularly in under-resourced areas. Mitigation Measures: Strengthening institutional capacity through targeted training programs, technical assistance, and resource allocation is crucial. Building partnerships with international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector can also help supplement institutional capacity. Developing clear roles and responsibilities within institutions can ensure that tasks are distributed effectively. Investing in education and training programs to develop local expertise in key technical areas is essential. This can be achieved through partnerships with academic institutions, international agencies, and capacity-building initiatives. Providing continuous professional development opportunities and incentives for retaining skilled personnel within government agencies can also help address expertise gaps. Establishing a central coordinating body or task force dedicated to overseeing CBIT activities can enhance interagency collaboration. Regular interagency meetings, joint training sessions, and shared data platforms can also improve coordination. Clear communication channels and protocols are necessary to ensure that all agencies work towards common goals. Providing targeted support to local governments is critical. This can involve decentralized capacity-building programs, financial support, and the provision of appropriate technology and tools. Encouraging local ownership of Project initiatives by involving communities and local leaders in planning and decision-making can also enhance local capacity. Implementing standardized data management protocols and quality control measures is essential. This includes developing centralized databases, ensuring regular data verification processes, and training staff on best practices in data management. Collaborating with international partners to adopt global best practices in data management can also improve data quality. To ensure sustainability, capacity-building efforts should be integrated into the ongoing operations of relevant institutions. This could involve creating dedicated units or positions focused on transparency and climate reporting, ensuring that capacity-building programs are continuous rather than one-off, and establishing mentorship programs to transfer

		knowledge to new staff. Conducting public awareness campaigns and educational programs to highlight the importance of climate transparency can increase stakeholder engagement. Encouraging the participation of civil society organizations, community groups, and the private sector in Project activities can also foster broader support and involvement. Exploring diverse funding sources, such as international donors, climate funds, and public-private partnerships, is important for securing the necessary resources for capacity development. Additionally, integrating capacity-building activities into broader development projects can help leverage existing funding streams.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Risks: The Philippines may face risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations, especially if CBIT funding involves foreign currencies. Exchange rate volatility can impact the value of funds and lead to budget overruns or shortfalls. Delays in the procurement of goods and services can slow down the implementation of Project activities, leading to missed deadlines and increased costs. Delays can be caused by bureaucratic hurdles, inadequate procurement planning, or supply chain disruptions. The procurement of low-quality goods or services can compromise the effectiveness of Project results, leading to project failures or the need for costly replacements or repairs. Mitigation Measures: To mitigate exchange rate fluctuations, the Project will consider using hedging strategies or locking in exchange rates through forward contracts when dealing with foreign currencies. Additionally, budgeting with a buffer for potential exchange rate changes can help manage this risk. Ensuring that procurement processes are transparent, competitive, and open to public scrutiny is essential. This can be achieved by adopting clear procurement guidelines, publishing procurement opportunities and outcomes, and using e-procurement systems that track and document all stages of the procurement process. Developing a detailed procurement plan that includes realistic timelines and anticipates potential delays is crucial. Streamlining procurement procedures, training procurement staff, and using efficient procurement management tools can also help minimize delays. Establishing relationships with reliable suppliers and having backup options can reduce the impact of supply chain disruptions. Implementing strict quality control measures during procurement is vital. This includes setting clear specifications and standards for goods and services, conducting thorough vendor assessments, and performing inspections or testing upon delivery. Engaging vendors with a proven track record and including quality guarantees in contracts can also help ensure that procured items meet the required standards. Establishing strong vendor management practices is important. This includes maintaining clear and open communication with vendors, regularly monitoring vendor performance, and conducting periodic reviews of contract compliance. Developing long-term relationships with key vendors and using performance-based contracts can also improve vendor reliability. Ensuring that all procurement activities

		comply with national laws, regulations, and international standards is critical. This involves keeping procurement staff informed of relevant legal and regulatory changes, conducting regular compliance audits, and seeking legal advice when necessary. Including compliance clauses in contracts and requiring vendors to adhere to legal standards can also help mitigate this risk.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Risks: □ If key stakeholders, such as government agencies, local communities, or the private sector, are not adequately engaged or do not buy into the Project-initiated efforts, it can lead to resistance, lack of cooperation, and ultimately, the failure of the project. This risk is particularly significant if stakeholders feel excluded from decision-making processes or do not perceive the benefits of Project activities. □ Different stakeholders may have conflicting interests or priorities that could hinder collaboration and progress on Project activities. For example, government agencies might prioritize regulatory compliance, while the private sector may focus on minimizing costs, and local communities may be more concerned with immediate livelihood impacts. □ Some stakeholders, particularly local communities and smaller organizations may lack the capacity, resources, or expertise to effectively participate in Project activities. This can lead to unequal participation, with more powerful stakeholders dominating the process and the needs of less-resourced groups being overlooked. □ Stakeholders may experience fatigue due to repeated consultations, surveys, or meetings, especially if they do not see tangible results from their involvement. This can lead to disengagement and reduced participation over time. □ Project activities may introduce new practices, regulations, or reporting requirements that some stakeholders are resistant to adopting, particularly if these changes are perceived as burdensome or threatening to their interests. This resistance can slow down or block the implementation of Project activities. □ Poor coordination among stakeholders can lead to duplication of efforts, gaps in implementation, and inefficiencies. This is particularly challenging in complex initiatives like the Project, which involve multiple actors across different sectors and levels of government. □ Different stakeholders may have varying expectations of what the Project initiative will achieve, leading to misunderstandings, dissatisfaction, and potential conflicts. This risk is heightened if stakeholders are not fully informed about the scope, limitations, or timelines of the initiative. □ Political and social tensions within or between stakeholder groups can create a challenging environment for Project implementation. For instance, local political dynamics or historical conflicts between communities may influence stakeholder interactions and cooperation. Mitigation Measures: □ To mitigate lack of stakeholder engagement and buy-in, The Project will ensure early and continuous engagement with all relevant stakeholders. This can be achieved through inclusive consultation processes, regular communication, and clear demonstration of the benefits of Project activities. Establishing stakeholder advisory groups and involving stakeholders in decision-making processes can

		help build ownership and support for the initiative. Addressing conflicting interests requires identifying and understanding the concerns of each stakeholder group. Facilitating open dialogue and negotiation to find common ground or mutually beneficial solutions is key. Developing a clear framework for conflict resolution and ensuring that stakeholder engagement processes are transparent, and fair can help manage and align these interests. To address limited capacity and resources among stakeholders, it is important to provide capacity-building support to stakeholders who may need it. This could include training, technical assistance, and financial resources to enable their meaningful participation. Additionally, ensuring that engagement processes are accessible and inclusive can help ensure that all voices are heard and considered. To prevent stakeholder fatigue, it is important to respect stakeholders' time and input by streamlining engagement processes and ensuring that each interaction is meaningful and productive. Clearly communicating the outcomes of stakeholder engagement and how their contributions have influenced decisions can also help maintain motivation and involvement. Establishing clear roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder, along with regular coordination meetings and communication channels, can improve collaboration and reduce the risk of overlap or missed opportunities. Creating a central coordination body or task force can also help align stakeholder efforts and ensure that all activities are complementary. Managing expectations requires clear and transparent communication from the outset. Providing detailed information about the objectives, processes, and expected outcomes of Project activities can help align stakeholder expectations. Regular updates and opportunities for feedback can also help ensure that stakeholders remain informed and engaged. Understanding the local political and social context is crucial for navigating these tensions. Engaging neutral facilitators or mediators, where appropriate, can help manage sensitive issues. Ensuring that Project activities are inclusive and respectful of local dynamics can also reduce the potential for conflict.

Other		N/A

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Justification: The moderate risk rating for the project is due to a combination of institutional, operational, and external factors that could affect implementation but are manageable with appropriate mitigation measures. The following key considerations support this assessment: • Institutional and Coordination Risks – While the CCC leads project execution, coordination challenges among multiple agencies, including sectoral working groups and subnational actors, may slow implementation. However, the project includes mechanisms such as the establishment of a CBIT Focal Point, sectoral coordination frameworks, and inter-agency training to mitigate this risk. • Capacity and Technical Gaps – Some agencies, particularly at the subnational

		level, have limited technical expertise in GHG inventory and MRV methodologies. This poses a challenge to meeting the ETF requirements. The project directly addresses this by implementing comprehensive capacity-building initiatives, training at least 200 stakeholders, and providing sector-specific MRV tools. • Financial and Sustainability Risks – The project requires co-financing from national partners, including the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) and other agencies, which may face budget constraints. However, ongoing discussions with EMB and integration into national climate finance strategies provide confidence that financial risks are mitigable. • Political and Policy Risks – Changes in government leadership or policy shifts could impact project continuity. To address this, the project is aligned with existing national strategies, including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and ETF Roadmap, ensuring long-term institutional buy-in. • Data Management and Reporting Challenges – While NICCDIES is operational, it requires further enhancement to become a fully integrated climate data repository. The project mitigates this risk by investing in IT infrastructure, interoperability improvements, and stakeholder capacity-building for data collection and reporting. The project's moderate risk rating reflects manageable but significant challenges, primarily in institutional coordination, capacity gaps, and data integration. However, its design incorporates strong governance mechanisms, financial sustainability measures, and technical training to ensure successful implementation. The combination of these factors justifies the overall risk assessment while emphasizing proactive mitigation strategies to ensure project success.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed CBIT project aligns closely with GEF-8 programming strategies, particularly under the Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area, which emphasizes support for countries in meeting their ETF obligations under the Paris Agreement. By strengthening the Philippines' capacity for data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification, the Project supports Objective 2 of GEF-8, which prioritizes building systems to track and report GHG emissions and enable access to climate finance. Furthermore, the project's focus on gender-responsive approaches to MRV systems aligns with GEF-8's cross-cutting theme of enhancing gender equity and social inclusion. The project also contributes to national priorities articulated in the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 and the NCCAP by fostering institutional and technical capacity for transparent climate governance and integrating climate action across sectors. This alignment ensures that the project

supports domestic and international commitments to climate action while reinforcing the role of the Philippines in global climate negotiations.

The Project also generates indirect biodiversity benefits by addressing sectors like AFOLU and Waste Management, which have significant implications for biodiversity conservation. By improving the quality and transparency of data related to GHG emissions and climate impacts in these sectors, the project contributes to the achievement of Targets 7 and 13 of the KMGBF. Target 7 focuses on reducing pollution from all sources, including waste, while Target 13 emphasizes the integration of biodiversity into policies, strategies, and national planning processes. The project strengthens institutional frameworks that link biodiversity, climate adaptation, and sustainable land management, ensuring that policies related to these areas are well-informed and synergistic. This integration also creates opportunities for resource mobilization, as accurate reporting can facilitate access to international climate and biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

No specific national policies have been identified that contradict the intended outcomes of this project. However, challenges such as fragmented institutional mandates and overlapping responsibilities remain barriers to effectively implementing the transparency framework. To address this, the project prioritizes institutional coordination through mechanisms such as the PSC and the TCC, ensuring alignment among agencies like the CCC, DENR, DOE, DOTr, DA, and PSA, among other governmental branches. These mechanisms also ensure that biodiversity-related considerations, particularly in AFOLU and waste management, are incorporated into MRV systems. The project also emphasizes capacity building and knowledge sharing across government agencies and sectors to mitigate potential conflicts and promote coherence in climate and biodiversity reporting. By ensuring the active participation of stakeholders from various sectors, the project reinforces the alignment of its outcomes with national and global priorities, thereby enhancing its long-term sustainability and impact.

Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

The proposed project aligns closely with Conservation International's (CI) institutional priorities, particularly in enhancing climate action and transparency. CI emphasizes the protection, sustainable management, and restoration of natural ecosystems as effective strategies to addressing the impacts of climate change. By focusing on strengthening the Philippines' capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, the project supports CI's goal of stabilizing the climate through nature-based solutions. This alignment is evident in CI's commitment to protecting ecosystems that store significant amounts of carbon, thereby contributing to global climate stability.

In the Philippines, CI has been active since 1995, collaborating with government agencies and local communities to conserve vital ecosystems. The project's emphasis on GHG inventory systems and MRV processes complements CI's initiatives in the country. For instance, CI's work in various parts of the country focuses on REDD++ to mitigate climate change by enhancing carbon sequestration. By bolstering institutional capacities for accurate GHG data collection and reporting, the project ensures that such conservation efforts are effectively integrated into national climate strategies, aligning with CI's objectives of promoting nature-based economic development and innovation in science and finance.

Furthermore, the project's commitment to knowledge sharing and capacity building resonates with CI's approach to conservation, which involves science, partnership, and field demonstration. By facilitating collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector, and civil society, the project fosters a holistic approach to climate action. This collaborative model mirrors CI's strategy of working with diverse partners to replicate successful conservation practices on a larger scale. Through

these synergies, the project not only advances the Philippines' compliance with international climate agreements but also contributes to CI's broader mission of protecting nature for the benefit of humanity.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

The CBIT Philippines Project is expected to generate a range of human well-being benefits by strengthening the country's capacity for climate transparency and evidence-based decision-making. By institutionalizing MRV systems and enhancing the quality of GHG inventories and climate data, the project will directly contribute to climate security—enabling better risk assessment, planning, and response to climate-related hazards. This supports national and local efforts to reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events, sea level rise, and other climate impacts that disproportionately affect low-income and marginalized communities.

Improved climate data will enhance the design and implementation of climate-smart agriculture, reforestation, energy, and transportation policies, which are critical for ensuring food security, water resource sustainability, and livelihood resilience across vulnerable sectors such as farming, fisheries, and informal urban economies. In due course, enhanced data systems will also allow for more accurate tracking of climate finance and adaptation investments, ensuring that resources are directed to where they are most needed.

The project's commitment to gender-responsive capacity building and inclusive stakeholder engagement—including civil society, subnational actors, and women-led organizations—will promote equitable access to climate knowledge and decision-making platforms, contributing to social inclusion, governance transparency, and empowered local participation in environmental policy.

Over time, the strengthened national transparency system will support more robust environmental planning, which underpins public health outcomes, especially in urban centers affected by pollution and heat stress an,d will improve the Philippines' credibility and positioning in accessing global climate finance. Ultimately, the project lays the foundation for long-term sustainable development pathways that balance environmental integrity with economic and social resilience.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
CI	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,784,862.00	160,638.00	1,945,500.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,784,862.00**	**160,638.00**	**1,945,500.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
CI	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00

Total PPG Amount ($)	**50,000.00**	**4,500.00**	**54,500.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources ($)					**0.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,784,862.00	2,152,860.00
Total Project Cost ($)		**1,784,862.00**	**2,152,860.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Climate Change Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	93,504.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	379,089.00
Civil Society Organization	Manila Observatory	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,164,610.00
Civil Society Organization	ICLEI Southeast Asia Secre-tariat (ICLEI SEAS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	254,560.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	261,097.00

Total Co-financing ($)				**2,152,860.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Orissa Samaroo		osamaroo@conservation.org
Project Coordinator		Rocky Marcelino		rmarcelino@conservation.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Atty. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh	Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	6/4/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Objective:	To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the Philippines to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements of the Paris Agreement (Article 13).
Indicator(s):	a. Development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NICCDIES and/or PGHGIMRS. b. Provision of technical capacity training on GHGI and MRV. c. Number of sectoral GHG inventories developed or operationalized in fulfilment of transparency requirements (Target sectors– 6 – Agriculture, FOLU, Energy, Waste, IPPU and Transport). d. Number of stakeholders (men and women) from 6 GHG emission sectors (Energy, Waste, Agriculture, FOLU, IPPU and Transport) provided with technical capacity to collect, process, and feed GHG data into the sectoral and national GHG inventories (Target: 200 direct beneficiaries; at least 40% are women).

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targes
Component 1: Strengthening institutional arrangements and coordination for improved transparency over time.			
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened relationships among national and private institutions to coordinate and manage the sectoral and national GHGI system. ***Indicator 1.1****: Number of GHG data sharing cooperation frameworks strengthened, legalized and operationalized to ensure active participation of state and non-state actors for improved transparency over time.*	**Baseline Indicator 1.1.1**. Weak institutional arrangements and coordination for GHG data collection, sharing, and processing between the national government departments and the private sector. **Baseline Indicator 1.1.2**: Requirement to establish GHG data sharing cooperation frameworks between CCC, national government departments, CSO/private sector, and	**Target 1.1.1**: At least six (6) functional sectoral coordination mechanisms established and operationalized for GHG data collection, sharing, and processing—covering Energy, Transport, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, and FOLU—with each mechanism including participation from relevant government agencies and private sector stakeholders, and meeting at least twice annually. At least five (5) GHG data-sharing cooperation frameworks	**Output 1.1.1.** Functional GHG emission sector hub working groups (Energy, Waste, Agriculture, FOLU, IPPU and Transport) established - each with at least 40% women (that includes representatives from national and private sector actors). ***Indicator 1.1.1.****Baseline assessment report on existing GHG sectoral coordination mechanisms, including gaps and actionable recommendations for establishing functional, gender-inclusive sectoral working groups.* ***Target 1.1.1*** *One validated baseline assessment report on existing sectoral GHG coordination platforms submitted and endorsed by CCC within the first 6 months of implementation (I should include, Status of existing structures, Gaps in membership, functionality, and gender representation, recommendations for formalizing or improving working groups, Alignment with ETF requirements)* **Output 1.1.2.**Technology infrastructure established for MRV system and GHG data collection, processing, and interpretation. ***Indicator 1.1.2.*** *Number of GHG sectors with the appropriate equipment/gadgets for MRV systems and GHG activity data collection processing and interpretation.* ***Target 1.1.2.*** *At least 4 GHG sectors received and trained in management and use of equipment/gadgets for MRV system and GHG activity data collection processing and interpretation.*

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targes
	academia where there is a need for a process and ensuring sharing of GHG data and information is officially formalized, legalized, and institutionalized with key CSO/NGO, private sector, and academia.	established, legally formalized, and operationalized between the CCC and sectoral stakeholders, including at least one each with: (1) a national government department, (2) the private sector, (3) civil society organizations, (4) academia, and (5) a multi-stakeholder platform or working group. Each framework must include provisions for regular data exchange, role clarity, and gender-responsive participation.	
Component 2: Strengthening the technical capacity of national government agencies and private sector actors for enhanced transparency reporting.			
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened technical capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and analyze activity data and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI (at least 40% women). ***Indicator 2.1****: Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) from each GHG emission sector (Agriculture, FOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the National GHGI.*	**Baseline Indicator 2.1.1**. There is inadequate technical capacity to collect, process and analyze GHG data as well as to manage and implement the sectoral and national GHGI and MRV System. Under this CBIT phase, 100 national experts (35% women and 65% men) will be required to receive comprehensive training on compiling, analyzing, and reporting GHG data. **Baseline Indicator 2.1.2**. There is a general lack of equipment/gadgets to measure and monitor sector-specific emissions.	**Target 2.1.1**. 200 stakeholders (at least 40% women) from each IPCC GHG emission sectors (Agriculture, FOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the National GHGI. **Target 2.1.2.** At least five (5) government agencies and/or sectoral focal institutions equipped with functional MRV-related tools and equipment—tailored to Energy, Transport, Waste, IPPU, and AFOLU sectors—for GHG data collection, processing, and storage, with users trained and systems integrated into their regular reporting	**Output 2.1.1.** Comprehensive and gender-responsive capacity needs assessment with recommendations for enhanced transparency reporting. ***Indicator 2.1.1.*** *Number of capacity needs assessment reports.* ***Target 2.1.1.*** *At least one capacity needs assessment report.* **Output 2.1.2.** Gender-sensitive tools (protocols, emission factors, technical guides) developed and implemented to support the government in monitoring progress toward NDC targets and for monitoring companies and agencies in meeting their emission targets. ***Indicator 2.1.2.*** *Number*

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targes
		workflows.	*of gender sensitive tools (protocols, emission factors, technical guides) to measure, track and report mitigation and adaptation data from NDC sectors developed, tested, published and operationalized.*
	Baseline Indicator 2.1.3. There is a need to conduct a technical capacity gap analysis to determine the level of knowledge for those currently involved in the GHGI and MRV systems, the type of data being collected per GHG sector as well as relevant gadgets that may be required.	**Target 2.1.3.** A comprehensive technical capacity gap assessment has been conducted and validated for all key GHG-emitting sectors (Energy, Waste, AFOLU, IPPU, and Transport), with findings used to design and implement at least 5 sector-specific training modules and guide the procurement of relevant MRV equipment. At least 150 personnel (with minimum 40% women participation) from national agencies and key private sector partners have been trained based on identified gaps.	***Target 2.1.2.*** *At least three gender sensitive tools (protocol emission factors and technical guides) consisting of standard methods for measuring, tracking, and reporting GHG data for each of the NDC sectors developed, pre-tested and operationalized in compliance with ETF requirements.* **Output 2.1.3.** National and sub-national stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) from institutions working in the GHG emission sectors trained to utilize the GHG equipment purchased by the project, collect activity data for GHG reporting, QA/QC, technical guides, uncertainty analysis, emission factors – with at least 40% women. ***Indicator 2.1.3.*** *Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) from each GHG emission sector (Agriculture, FOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the National GHGI.* ***Target 2.1.3****: At least 200 stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) - at least 10 from each GHG emission sector (Agriculture, FOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the National GHGI.*
Component 3: Learning and Knowledge Sharing.			
Outcome 3.1.: Strengthened learning and sharing between the project and ongoing transparency initiatives. ***Indicator 3.1***.: Number of ongoing transparency initiatives coordinating and sharing with the	**Baseline Indicator 3.1.1**:Weak or absence of coordination, learning and data sharing between national government departments and CSO/private sector and absence of ongoing transparency initiatives at national, regional and global levels.	**Target 3.1.1**: ETF System Focal Unit established to undertake coordination responsibilities for transparency activities.	**Output 3.1.1.** ETF System Focal Unit established to undertake his/her functions and responsibilities, learning and knowledge sharing. ***Indicator 3.1.1.*** *Clear Terms of Reference for the Focal Unit.* ***Target 3.1.1.*** *At least 60% of defined functions and responsibilities implemented.*

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targes
CBIT Philippines Project.			**Output 3.1.2.** Learning and exposure visits facilitated for selected stakeholders (e.g., COP, south-to-south exposure visits and attending the CBIT Global annual meeting). ***Indicator 3.1.2.*** *Number of Learning and exposure visits facilitated for Uganda (e.g., COP south-to-south exchange, exposure visits and attending the CBIT Global annual meeting).* ***Target 3.1.2.*** *At least 5 Learning and exposure visits facilitated for the Philippines (e.g., COP south-to-south exchange, exposure visits and attending the CBIT Global annual meeting).* **Output 3.1.3.** Gender responsive and inclusive knowledge management products generated, disseminated through the NICCDIES and shared to the Climate Transparency Platform managed under the CBIT Global Support Program. ***Indicator 3.1.1.3****: Number of gender responsive and inclusive policy briefs and fact sheets prepared and disseminated.* ***Target 3.1.3.*** *At least one comprehensive gender responsive and inclusive policy brief and five gender responsive and inclusive fact sheets (one for each GHG emission sector) prepared and disseminated during project life.*
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).			
Outcome 4.1. Enhanced project delivery through gender-sensitive and inclusive monitoring and evaluation framework ***Indicator 4.1.****Percentage of project M&E reports that integrate gender-disaggregated data, inclusive performance analysis, and recommendations addressing gender and social inclusion.*	**Baseline Indicator 4.1.1**: No gender-disaggregated data or inclusion-related performance measures are systematically incorporated in existing M&E processes. Reports should include recommendations to enhance gender equity and stakeholder inclusivity in climate transparency initiatives.	**Target 4.1.1**: 100% of the four (4) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) and 1 Final CBIT Tracking Tool integrate gender-disaggregated data and inclusive performance metrics	**Output 4.1.1.** Quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports, Project Implementation Reports (PIRs produced and submitted to the government, CI-GEF Agency, and GEF Secretariat ***Indicator 4.1.1.*** *Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CI-GEF.* ***Target 4.1.1.*** *nine (9) periodic technical and financial reports* **Output 4.1.2.** Independent evaluation conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies ***Indicator 4.1.2.*** *Terminal evaluation completed by an independent evaluator in compliance with GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies and submitted to CI-GEF by project end.*

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targes
			Target 4.1.2. *One (1) terminal evaluation report submitted and accepted by CI-GEF before project closure, incorporating stakeholder feedback and lessons learned for future transparency initiatives.* **Output 4.1.3.** Coordination and collaboration established with relevant government offices and the GEF National Steering Committee. ***Indicator 4.1.3.*** *Number of coordination meetings and consultations held with relevant government agencies and the GEF National Steering Committee (NSC) to ensure alignment and oversight.* ***Target 4.1.3.*** *At least 4 formal coordination meetings convened with government agencies and the GEF NSC, with documented inputs integrated into project implementation or reporting, including at least one annual review meeting.* **Output 4.1.4.** Supervision visits and gender-sensitive and inclusive assessments conducted to promote adaptive project management. ***Indicator 4.1.4.*** Number of supervision visits and gender-sensitive/inclusive progress assessments conducted, with findings used to inform adaptive project management. ***Target 4.1.4.*** At least 8 supervision visits conducted over the project period (i.e., semi-annually over 4 years). Each visit to include gender and inclusion analysis. 00% of visits documented in M&E reports and used to inform at least 2 adaptive management decisions per year.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Personnel – Project Design and Coordination | staff time spent in the validation workshop, stakeholder consultations technical inputs and review of the CEO Endorsement package.	14,083.00	8,388.00	5,695.00
Professional Services Consultant -ProDoc Development Consultancy -ESS consultant	13,329.00	6,689.00	6,640.00
Travels, Meetings and workshops - Validation workshop - Meetings - partners consultation	22,588.00	11,357.00	11,231.00
Total	**50,000.00**	**26,434.00**	**23,566.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Manila, Philippines	14.599512	120.984222	1,701,668

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title
20250814_Annex F ESS Screening Form_CBIT Philippines
20240910 Annex F ESS primary screening
20250528 CBIT_AGM
20250528 CBIT_SEP
20250528 CBIT_GMP

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

	Project budget by component (in USD)					
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	M&E	PMC	Total budget
Personnel and Professional Services	109,888	91,903	79,112	33,785	88,915	403,603
Travel, meetings, and workshops	235,663	56,237	268,308	47,345	15,692	623,245
Equipment	369,266	300,000	0	0	22,500	691,766
Other Direct Costs	16,188	2,000	12,907	0	35,153	66,248
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	**731,005**	**450,140**	**360,327**	**81,130**	**162,260**	**1,784,862**

ProDoc (CEO Endorsement) Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3					
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1					
Personnel and Professional Services	*Staff - Project Lead*	19,792	19,792	19,792	25,613	84,989	-	31,434	116,423	Manila Observatory
	Staff - M&E and Safeguards Officer	7,091	7,091	12,247	12,247	38,676	25,785	-	64,461	Manila Observatory
	Staff - Finance & Admin Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,791	44,791	Manila Observatory
	Staff - Technical Specialist	9,900	9,900	19,800	19,800	59,400	-	-	59,400	Manila Observatory
	Staff - Liaison Officer	4,356	4,356	8,712	8,712	26,136	-	-	26,136	Manila Observatory
	Consultant- Capacity Needs Assessment and Training Program Development	3,148	-	-	-	3,148	-	-	3,148	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Capacity Building on Technology Use and Data Integration	9,287	-	-	-	9,287	-	-	9,287	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Communication and Data Protocol	-	6,192	-	-	6,192	-	-	6,192	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Integration Plan for Data Sharing Platform	-	8,983	-	-	8,983	-	-	8,983	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - National Capacity Assessment on GHG Data Collection and MRV	-	-	9,287	-	9,287	-	-	9,287	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Standardized Sectoral MRV Protocols and Emission Factors	-	-	5,912	-	5,912	-	-	5,912	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Gender-Sensitive Technical Guides and Reporting Frameworks	-	-	5,912	-	5,912	-	-	5,912	Manila Observatory
	Consultant |Facilitator - Comprehensive Training Program on MRV and GHG Data Collection	-	-	4,329	-	4,329	-	-	4,329	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Learning and Support Mechanisms	-	-	5,912	-	5,912	-	-	5,912	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - K&M Comprehensive Gender Responsive and Inclusive Policy Brief and Fact Sheets	-	-	-	4,490	4,490	-	-	4,490	Manila Observatory
	Consultant - Digital and Online Knowledge-Sharing Platforms	-	-	-	8,250	8,250	-	-	8,250	Manila Observatory
	International Consultant - Project Terminal	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	CI

	Evaluation									
	Consultant - Annual financial audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,690	12,690	Manila Observatory
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	*Meeting - Multi-Stakeholder Consultation for the Establishment of Sectoral GHG Working Groups*	6,370	-	-	-	6,370	-	-	6,370	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Institutional Strengthening and Technical Capacity Building for GHG Data Management	26,077	-	-	-	26,077	-	-	26,077	Manila Observatory
	Meeting - Operational Coordination Meetings of Sectoral GHG Working Groups	37,191	-	-	-	37,191	-	-	37,191	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Hands-On Training on MRV Equipment Use and Integration	22,777	-	-	-	22,777	-	-	22,777	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Integration of Sectoral Data with NICCDIES and the National GHG Inventorys	4,597	-	-	-	4,597	-	-	4,597	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Sustainability and Institutionalization of MRV Systems	26,484	-	-	-	26,484	-	-	26,484	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Strategic Planning for Integration, Sustainability.	28,277	-	-	-	28,277	-	-	28,277	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Capacity Building for Strengthened Institutional Collaboration	-	28,277	-	-	28,277	-	-	28,277	Manila Observatory
	Meeting - Stakeholder engagement and policy integration	-	17,441	-	-	17,441	-	-	17,441	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Strengthening Climate Data Collection and Validation Mechanisms	-	12,594	-	-	12,594	-	-	12,594	Manila Observatory
	Meeting - Fostering Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing Across Institutions	-	15,578	-	-	15,578	-	-	15,578	Manila Observatory
	Workshop - Training on MRV and GHG data collection	-	-	46,237	-	46,237	-	-	46,237	Manila Observatory
	Meeting on establishment of a ETF System Focal Unit.	-	-	-	13,375	13,375	-	-	13,375	Manila Observatory
	Travel - Learning visit and International exposures for selected stakeholders (south-south exchanges; CBIT annual global meeting (5 meetings) , 5 ppl)	-	-	-	82,500	82,500	-	-	82,500	Manila Observatory
	Travel - Participation in external seminars and learning events relevant to Klima role in the project (e.g., climate transparency, MRV systems).	-	-	-	95,700	95,700	-	-	95,700	Manila Observatory
	Travel - Local travel for Klima staff attending project-related events and seminars.	-	-	-	66,733	66,733	-	-	66,733	Manila Observatory
	Travel - Supervision visits, M&E/and Safeguards with stakeholders and partners					-	30,000	-	30,000	Manila Observatory
	Project Steering Commitee Meetings (biannually)					-	-	15,692	15,692	Manila Observatory
	Technical Advisory Group Meetings (quarterly)	10,000		10,000	10,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	Manila Observatory
	Inception Workshop					-	17,345	-	17,345	Manila Observatory
Equipment	*MRV equipment and system; Hardware and software for institutionalisation of the MRV section (Coordination Unit, IT and DB Unit, RS and GIS Units, Forest Inventory Unit, Reporting Unit)*	184,633	184,633	-	-	369,266			369,266	Manila Observatory
	MRV equipment and system; Equipment running cost (calibration), maintenance and installation	-	-	300,000	-	300,000			300,000	Manila Observatory
	Equipment - Laptop (4) for project staff.					-	-	12,500	12,500	Manila Observatory
	IT equipment: Printer/Scanner/Photocopier/ Projector	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	Manila Observatory
	Supplies (including training/workshop kits)	6,094	6,094	-	-	12,188	-	-	12,188	Manila Observatory
	Mobile telecommunication: Mobile phone and internet expenses for project staff involved in coordination, stakeholder engagement, and field activities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,040	7,040	Manila Observatory

Other Operating Cost	*Project Dissemination – Printing and photocopying of project materials for stakeholder engagement, workshops, and public dissemination.*	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	-	-	8,000	Manila Observatory
	Courier and delivery services				3,000	3,000	-	3,000	6,000	Manila Observatory
	Printing, clerical supplies, and other operational needs directly tied to Klima project-related work.	-	-	-	7,907	7,907	-	25,113	33,020	Manila Observatory
Grand Total		**408,074**	**322,931**	**450,140**	**360,327**	**1,541,472**	**81,130**	**162,260**	**1,784,862**	