



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Environment and Natural Resources**  
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**MEMORANDUM**

**TO :** THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS  
Regions IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, X, XIII

**FROM :** THE UNDERSECRETARY  
Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change, and  
Head, Task Force Build Back Better Secretariat

**SUBJECT :** DIRECTIVE OF THE TASK FORCE BUILD BACK BETTER  
(TFBBB) CHAIRPERSON RE: CREATION OF REGIONAL  
TASK FORCES FOR THE RECOVERY AND  
REHABILITATION OF PROVINCES AFFECTED BY SEVERE  
TROPICAL STORM ODETTE

**DATE :** 14 January 2022

This refers to the directive of the TFBBB Chairperson during the 27th regular meeting of the TFBBB last 13 January 2022 on the creation of respective Regional Task Forces, consistent with the objectives of Executive Order 120, s. 2020, for the recovery and rehabilitation of areas heavily damaged by Typhoon Odette.

The Regional Executive Directors are designated as Task Force Leads in their respective regions. The Regional Task Force Leads shall be responsible for convening and coordinating with regional counterparts of Agencies designated as Head and Members of each of the six (6) Key Result Areas (KRAs), as may be applicable:

Key Result Area	Lead Agency	Member Agencies
1. Better and Resilient Infrastructures	DPWH	DENR, DBM, DOTr, NEDA, DND-OCD, DILG, DOF, DOST, DOE, DepEd
2. Stronger Shelter and Resilient Settlement	DHSUD	DILG, DBM, DSWD, DENR, DOE, DOST, NHA, LRA, LWUA, NEA
3. Improved Systems and Essential Services	DND-OCD	DILG, DOH, DBM, DSWD, DENR, DHSUD, NEDA, DOE, DPWH, DOST, LWUA
4. Restored Sustainable Livelihood	DTI	DILG, DOST, DBM, DSWD, DOLE, DA, DENR, DOE, DOST, CDA, PCA

5. Strengthened Governance thru Broad-based Citizen Participation	DILG	NEDA, DOH, DENR, DBM, DepEd, DPWH, DHSUD, DTI, DOE, NEDA, DepEd, DBM, DPWH, DHSUD, DTI, DENR, DOE, NHA, LRA
6. Intensified Watershed Management	DENR	DILG, NEDA, DPWH, DHSUD, DOST, DBM, DOE, DSWD, NHA, LRA, NIA, DOTr

To provide support to the National TFBBB, the Regional Task Forces are directed to facilitate the following activities, among others:

- a. Identification of recovery and rehabilitation measures in typhoon-affected areas within the Region and respective priority focus provinces;
- b. Formulation of the Implementation Plan, budgetary requirement, and funding proposal for the provinces in their respective regions which were heavily affected by Typhoon Odette;
- c. Monitoring of the activities and accomplishments of the activities in their respective KRAs to identify concerns and challenges and required actions to address them; and,
- d. Submission of a regular report including recommendations on their respective regions to the TFBBB Chairperson/DENR Secretary through the TFBBB Secretariat.

**The Regional Task Force Leads are also directed to immediately submit a written report on the damages and casualties of Typhoon Odette and recommend measures to ensure resilience in the affected Regions.** You are also requested to provide regular updates on the on-going restoration of essential services and post-disaster recovery efforts within your jurisdiction.

Please find attached E.O. 120, s.2020, and other relevant documents for your reference and perusal.

For your compliance and guidance.

  
ATTY. ANALIZA REBUELTA-TEH

CC: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
THE HEAD EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT



MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 120**

**STRENGTHENING REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY EFFORTS IN  
TYPHOON-HIT AREAS THROUGH THE CREATION OF THE *BUILD  
BACK BETTER* TASK FORCE**

**WHEREAS**, Section 16, Article II of the Constitution declares it a policy of the State to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature;

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act (RA) No. 10121 or the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010," declares it a policy of the State to adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and one that promotes the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community;

**WHEREAS**, under Sections 3 (aa) and (ee) of RA No. 10121, and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2011 to 2028, Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation (DRRM) aims to restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions, and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduce disaster risks in accordance with the *Build Back Better* principle;

**WHEREAS**, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as the highest policy making body on disaster management, and based on the lessons learned from Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) and other disasters that hit the country, approved in 2019 the Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guide (RRPG), which provides a comprehensive framework in planning and expediting processes for post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines, being located along the typhoon belt in the Pacific, is hit by an average of twenty (20) tropical cyclones per year, with some of the strongest recorded making landfall;

**WHEREAS**, under RA No. 10121, the NDRRMC responds to both natural and human-induced disasters, and is in charge of four (4) thematic areas of the DRRM system, particularly (i) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, (ii) Disaster Preparedness, (iii) Disaster Response and (iv) Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery;

**WHEREAS**, while RA No. 10121 and RA No. 7160 or the "Local Government Code of 1991," have given local government units (LGUs) primacy on disaster rehabilitation and recovery response within their respective jurisdictions, the Philippines' experience has demonstrated that typhoons usually affect several political jurisdictions,

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES**

and the magnitude of devastation and huge amount of resources needed to restore normalcy in affected areas may overwhelm local government resources and manpower;

**WHEREAS**, current and future DRRM demands, and the realities in the bureaucratic framework, warrant a high-level institutional platform and a more permanent body that will allow the National Government to work in a sustained and integrated manner, with a clear unity of command, during a typhoon's post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation phase; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 17, Article VII of the Constitution vests in the President the power of control over all executive departments, bureaus and offices, and the mandate to ensure the faithful execution of laws;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE**, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

**Section 1. Creation.** There is hereby established the *Build Back Better* Task Force for post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery efforts in areas affected by typhoons, which will be composed of the following:

- Chairperson: Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Co-Chairperson: Secretary, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
- Members: Chairperson, NDRRMC and Secretary, Department of National Defense;  
Secretary, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development;  
Socio-economic Planning Secretary, National Economic and Development Authority;  
Secretary, Department of Transportation;  
Secretary, Department of the Interior and Local Government;  
Secretary, Department of Energy;  
Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry;  
Secretary, Department of Agriculture;  
Secretary, Department of Budget and Management (DBM);  
Secretary, Department of Finance;  
Secretary, Department of Education;  
Secretary, Department of Health;  
Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development;  
Secretary, Department of Labor and Employment;  
Secretary, Department of Science and Technology;  
General Manager, National Housing Authority;  
Administrator, Land Registration Authority;  
Administrator, Local Water Utilities Administration;  
Administrator, National Electrification Administration;  
Administrator, National Irrigation Administration;  
Administrator, Philippine Coconut Authority; and  
Chairman, Cooperative Development Authority.

As may be necessary, the Task Force may call on other relevant government agencies as additional permanent members, subject to the approval of the Office of the President.

The Task Force members may designate their respective alternate representatives, who must be next-in-rank to the principal member and fully authorized to decide for and on their behalf.

The DENR shall provide secretariat support to the Task Force. For this purpose, the DENR shall be assisted by existing personnel from member-agencies of the Task Force.

**Section 2. Functions.** The Task Force shall have the following functions:

- a. serve as the overall and central body to ensure whole-of-government implementation and monitoring of post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts of the national government in typhoon-affected areas, taking into consideration the RRP;G;
- b. expedite and lead the preparation, implementation and monitoring of a Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Program for typhoon-affected areas aligned with the RRP;G;
- c. ensure availability and adequacy of key lifelines such as basic needs, medical services, electricity, water, telecommunication and transportation that can be mobilized immediately after the typhoon;
- d. rebuild or repair houses to be more resilient to hazards and build safer sites for housing under the township approach;
- e. restore, and if possible, strengthen or expand economic activities in typhoon-hit areas in close partnership with the relevant government agency;
- f. with the DPWH as lead, ensure disaster and climate change-resilient infrastructure in the areas affected by the typhoon;
- g. create committees or technical working groups based on identified needs and desired outcomes and call on other government agencies, LGUs and partner stakeholders to participate therein;
- h. strengthen the institutional knowledge and expertise of LGUs on disaster recovery and rehabilitation;
- i. formulate protocols, specific timelines, and undertake activities necessary to carry out the objectives of this Order; and
- j. perform such other functions as may be directed by the President or the Executive Secretary.

**Section 3. Operational Mechanism.** The Task Force shall focus on the post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery phase in typhoon-affected areas, beginning with those hit by typhoons Rolly and Ulysses. The NDRRMC, with the Office of Civil Defense as its implementing arm, shall continue to pursue its mandates in all thematic areas of the DRRM system for other natural and human-induced disasters, except as provided under Executive Order No. 52 (s. 2018).

The Task Force may designate heads to lead recovery and rehabilitation efforts of the National Government in a specific typhoon-affected area or region, without prejudice to the President's prerogative to make such designations.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Philippine Coast Guard and other uniformed personnel are hereby directed to provide logistical and technical assistance in the rehabilitation and recovery efforts pursuant to this Order.

**Section 4. Whole-of-Society.** The Task Force shall consult and engage affected communities and non-government, youth and civic organizations in the crafting, implementation and evaluation of the various rehabilitation and recovery programs and projects to be implemented pursuant to this Order.

**Section 5. Reports.** The Task Force shall submit to the President, through the Executive Secretary, a quarterly report on the implementation of this Order, and publish an annual report on its accomplishments, including projects and programs implemented and budget utilized.

**Section 6. Support and Assistance.** All government agencies, including government-owned or -controlled corporations and government financial institutions, as well as state universities and colleges are hereby directed, and LGUs are hereby enjoined, to provide the necessary support and assistance to the Task Force in the implementation of this Order.

**Section 7. Funding.** The funding necessary for the implementation of the components of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Program shall be sourced from existing appropriations of the member-agencies of the Task Force, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund as may be appropriate, and such other funding sources that the DBM may identify, subject to existing budgeting, accounting and auditing laws, rules and regulations.

The DBM shall prioritize the funding requirements for components of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Program for areas affected by typhoons Rolly and Ulysses and other future typhoons, which have been endorsed by the Task Force.

**Section 8. Separability.** If any part or provision of this Order shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, the other parts or provisions not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

**Section 9. Repeal.** All other issuances, orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof that are inconsistent with this Order are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

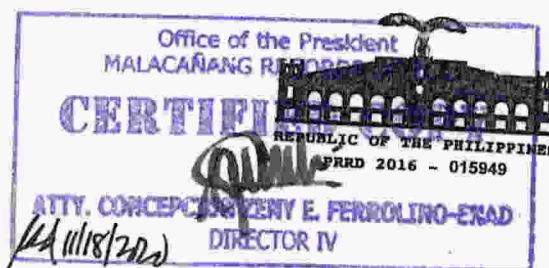
**Section 10. Effectivity.** This Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 18<sup>th</sup> day of November in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and Twenty.

By the President:

  
SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA  
Executive Secretary






**Defining the Key Result Areas of the Task Force Build Back Better  
(Executive Order No. 120)**

KEY RESULT AREA	DEFINITION	Lead Agency	Member Agencies
1. Better and Resilient Infrastructures	Ensure disaster and climate change-resilient infrastructure in the areas affected by the typhoon. This key result area may focus on infrastructure management, dredging and desilting, construction of structural measures for flood control, and other programs deemed necessary.	DPWH	DENR, DBM, DOTr, NEDA, DND-OCD, DILG, DOF, DOST, DOE, DepEd
2. Stronger Shelter and Resilient Settlement	Build safer sites for housing under the township approach. This KRA involves ensuring sites for housing development are suitable and safe for settlement. Activities include the delineation of areas that are prone to various climate-related hazards, relocation of informal settler families residing in these areas, rebuilding or repairing houses to be more resilient to hazards, and construction of evacuation facilities, among others.	DHSUD	DILG, DBM, DSWD, DENR,DOE, DOST, NHA, LRA, LWUA, NEA
3. Improved Systems and Essential Service	Expedite and lead the preparation, implementation and monitoring of a Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Program for typhoon-affected areas aligned with the Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guide. They will also ensure availability and adequacy of key lifelines such as basic needs (eg. food, water, clothing and shelter, but also sanitation, education, and healthcare), medical services, electricity, roadlines, sewers, telecommunication and transportation that can be mobilized immediately after the typhoon.	DND-OCD	DILG, DOH, DBM, DSWD, DENR, DHSUD, NEDA, DOE, DPWH, DOST, LWUA

<p>4. Restored Sustainable Livelihood</p>	<p>Restore, strengthen and expand economic activities in typhoon-hit areas in close partnership with the relevant government agency. They shall pursue sustainable livelihood programs such as community-based enterprise development (agroforestry and ecotourism), climate resilient agriculture and fisheries cottage-based, and other programs deemed applicable.</p>	<p>DTI</p>	<p>DILG, DOST, DBM, DSWD, DOLE, DA, DENR, DOE, DOST, CDA, PCA</p>
<p>5. Strengthened Governance thru Broad-based Citizen Input</p>	<p>Strengthen the institutional knowledge and expertise of LGUs on disaster recovery and rehabilitation. This key result area may focus their interventions on improved land-use planning, enforcement of building codes, and other necessary programs.</p>	<p>DILG</p>	<p>NEDA, DOH, DENR, DBM, DepEd, DPWH, DHSUD, DTI, DOE, NEDA, DepEd, DBM, DPWH, DHSUD, DTI, DENR, DOE, NHA, LRA</p>
<p>6. Intensified Watershed Management</p>	<p>Watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing land and other resource uses in a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resources. The key result area may pursue programs on enforcement of environmental laws, river bank stabilization, river easement recovery, reforestation and forest protection measures.</p>	<p>DENR</p>	<p>DILG, NEDA, DPWH, DHSUD, DOST, DBM, DOE, DSWD, NHA, LRA, NIA, DOTr</p>






# Aftermath of Super Typhoon Odette in the Climate -Vulnerable Provinces:

*Potential Investments for Risk Resilience and Convergence with Selected Agencies*

13 January 2022

**Atty. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh**  
DENR Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems, and Climate Change



An aerial view of a typhoon-ravaged area in Surigao City, southern Mindanao. Source: EPA PIC

# Overview of the Presentation

- Part 1:** — Medium to Long term Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments
- Part 2:** — Other Potential Interventions Linked to Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments
- Part 3:** — Other Possible Funding Sources
- Part 4:** — Ways Forward



## Medium to Long term Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments



### Key Result Area #1: Stronger Better and Resilient Infrastructures

#### Concerns:

- Damaged Infrastructure
  - Roads and Bridges including Drainage System and Road slope and road slip collapse
- Perennial Flooding, Storm Surge
- Need for Resilient Evacuation Centers and Government Buildings

#### Possible Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments:

- Repair/ Rehabilitation of Damaged Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges)
- Flood Management Program
  - Feasibility Study and Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design
- Dredging/Desilting
- Building Program



## Key Result Area #2: Stronger Shelter and Resilient Settlement

### Concerns:

- Displaced families affected by disasters
- ISFs/ Affected families living in high-risk areas
- Insufficient Evacuation facilities to accommodate affected families

### Possible Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments:

- Provision of financial assistance to affected households
- Identification and relocation of ISFs/families living in hazard prone areas/danger zones
- Construction of climate and disaster-resilient resettlement housing units
- Construction of evacuation facilities



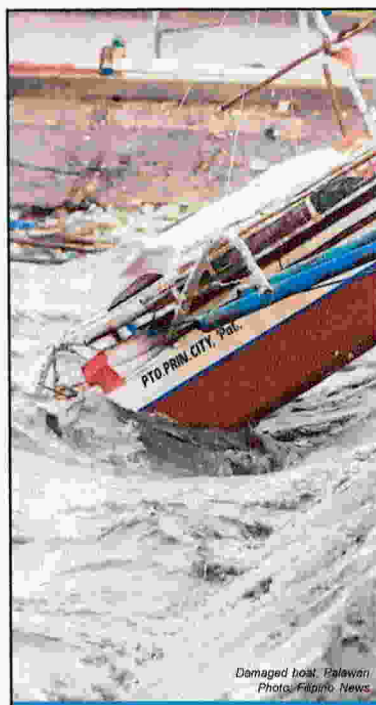
## Key Result Area #3: Improved Systems and Essential Services

### Concerns:

- Disaster Response Operations
- Rehabilitation and recovery efforts
- Streamlining of the provision of emergency assistance

### Possible Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments:

- Develop impact mitigation plan & revisit disaster risk reduction and management plans
- Improve forecasting tools/warnings and their implications, and local database and monitoring
- Localize weather forecasting and early warning systems
- Support to partnerships with donors and partners
- Inter-LGU logistics cooperation
- Installation of Disaster Resilient Communication Infrastructure Network System
- Ensure availability and adequacy of key lifelines and basic needs



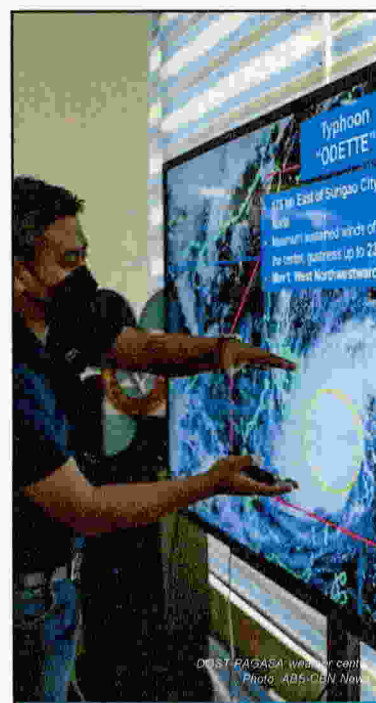
## Key Result Area #4: Restored Sustainable Livelihood

### Concerns:

- Early recovery of poor, low-income families in the informal sector whose livelihood were affected
- Damages to Micro Enterprises and Cooperatives
- Damages to Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives
- Damages to Agri-businesses

### Possible Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments:

- Provision of Livelihood Assistance Grants (LAG)
- Pagkabuhayan sa Pagbangon at Ginhawa (PPG)
- Gulayan sa Pamayanan Kontra COVID-19
- Provision of livelihood assistance through the Integrated Livelihood Program
- Bamboo Industry Development Program



## Key Result Area #5: Strengthened Governance thru Broad-based Citizen Input

### Concerns:

- Outdated local development plans
- No DRR-CCA component

### Possible Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments:

- Formulation/Updating of local plans which ensures integration of DRR-CCAM components
- Preparation/Updating of all hazard, land cover, land use, resource, and other relevant maps
- Training and capacity building to LGUs in the preparation and implementation of CLUPs & ZOs, PFFPs, CDRA, GIS, LCCAP
- Conduct of IEC campaign on the existing hazards and risks in the community



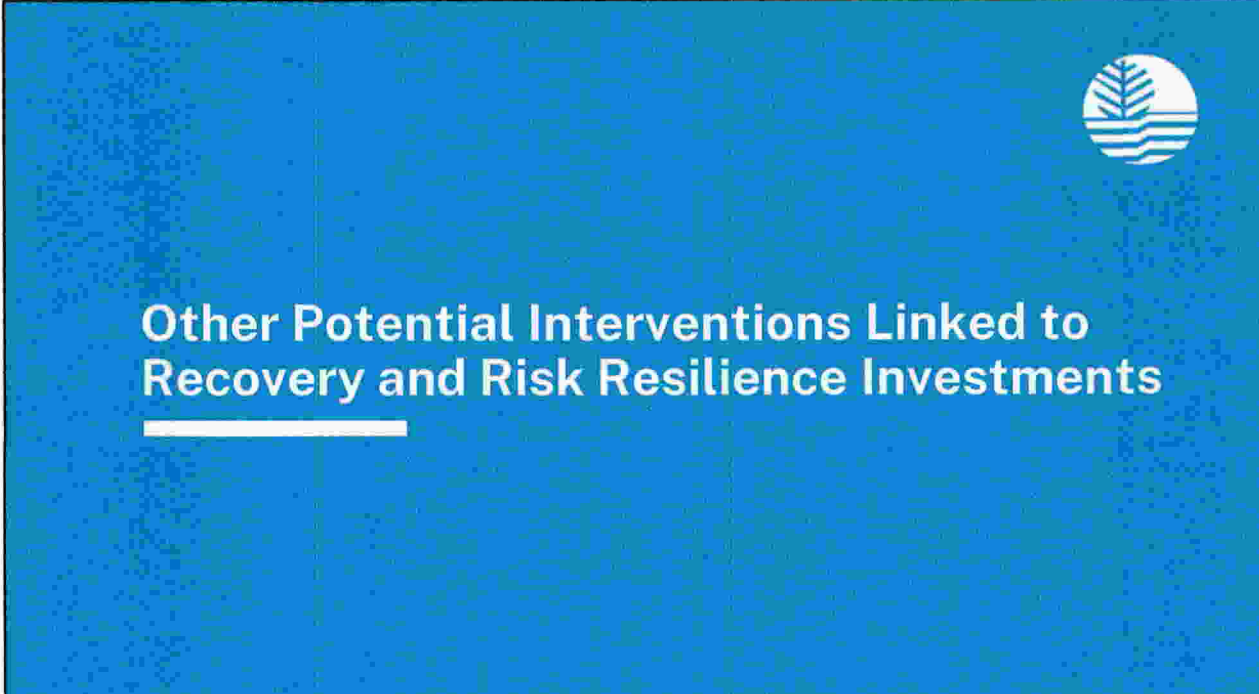
**Key Result Area #6:  
Intensified Watershed Management**

**Concerns:**

- Upland reforestation and river stabilization
- Illegal logging and land conversion
- Access to clean and potable water supply

**Possible Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments:**

- Bamboo propagation
- Identification of site for check dams
- Conduct of Counter Surveillance operations
- Installation/re-installation of Automated Weather Stations
- Planting of climate-resilient species (eg. bamboo, mangroves)
- Mangrove rehabilitation
- Inventory and mapping of water resources and users
- Preparation of Water Resources Management Master Plan
- Construction of Small Water Impounding System
- Rainwater Harvesting

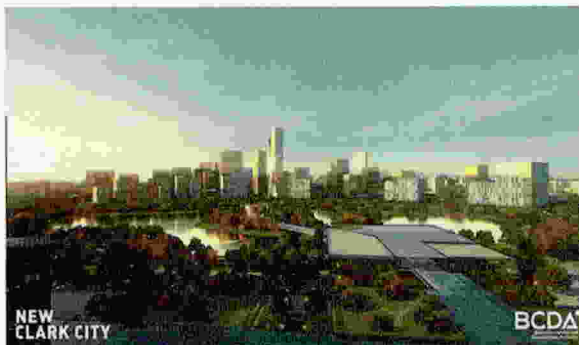


**Other Potential Interventions Linked to  
Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments**

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## Shelter

- Support to Recycling of materials and access to durable housing solutions
- Activating finance and insurance schemes (formal and informal)
- Review of existing LGU Shelter Plans and conduct of Planning for resilient settlements using improved standards (settlements upgrading or new settlements)
- Adopt green, inclusive, and resilient principles in urban and land use planning, zoning, safe and affordable housing, and social protection



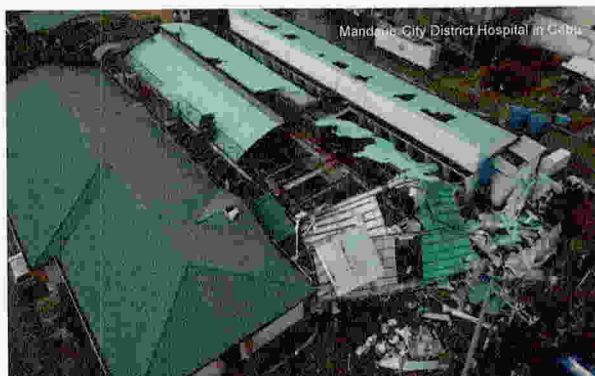
## Infrastructure

- Review of infrastructure plans and designs
- Energy disruption forecasts / use of renewable energy / rechargeable systems / emergency communication systems
- Planning for resilient and green infrastructure, including considerations for nature-based approaches and integration into local and ecosystem-based plans

## Infrastructure

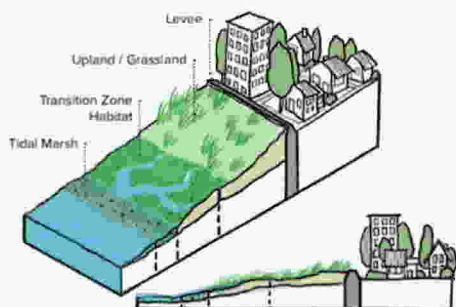
### Short-term reconstruction

- Infrastructure that is at substantial risk of being damaged/destroyed again in the next typhoon, should either not be rebuilt, rebuilt elsewhere, or rebuilt only if it can be done in a way to reduce its vulnerability
- Consider the resilience and accessibility of infrastructure during/after a disaster (eg hospitals, health centers, shelters, food distribution)
- Improved monitoring/enforcement of existing codes



## Infrastructure

### Medium term investments



**HORIZONTAL LEVEES** integrate coastal ecosystem restoration and/or conservation with traditional levee design to achieve greater protection from floods and sea level rise than if either solution was applied alone.

*Sample Coastal Green-Gray Infrastructure*  
Source: Conservation International

- Consider nature-based solutions (NBS) as a first priority, followed by soft structures, and gray infrastructure as a last measure.
- Implement measures that will generate employment and economic activity
- Expand investments in green and resilient infrastructure and industrial development applying nature-based solutions, circular economy, and smart city development
- Advocate in the recovery stage the adoption by LGUs of the new evacuation center standards on resilience as mandated by DILG

## Environment

- Detailed damage assessment:
  - Ecosystems, including urban environment
  - **Coastal habitats damage and natural coastal buffer rehabilitation**
  - Slopes in landslide prone areas
- **Application of nature-based solutions:**
  - Shelterbelt plantations (including afforestation) / creation of buffer zones
  - Appropriate trees along roads / near buildings, etc.
- Green/grey coastal resiliency measures
- **Effective watershed management**
- Water resources pollution assessment
- Waste management strategy formulation and implementation



### Assessment of Coastal Habitats Damage and Natural Coastal Buffer Rehabilitation

Assessment of typhoon damage to coastal living resources and long term impacts on livelihood of coastal communities

Dams and houses collapsed by typhoon Haiyan in coastal village in Buligao del Norte / POG



**9-row shelterbelt**

**Nature-based Solution: Shelterbelt Plantations**

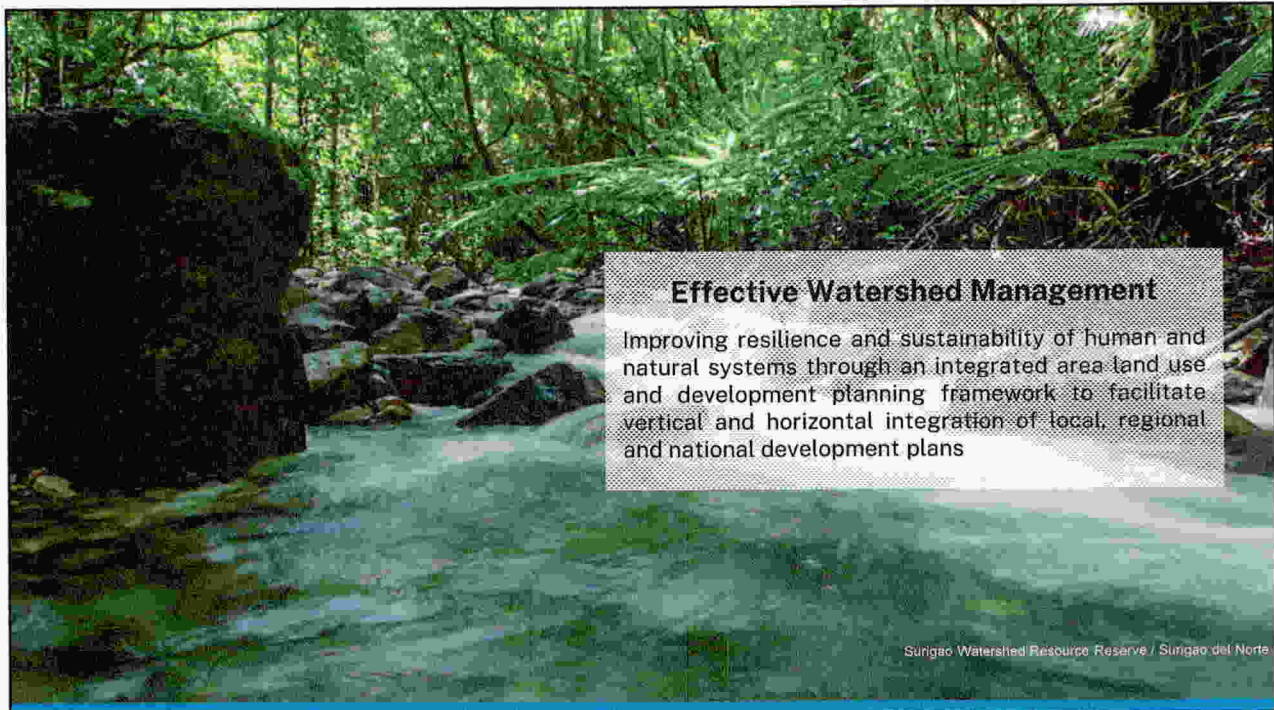
A combination of bushes, medium size trees and big trees in stepped arrangement

The distribution, typology and composition, and relative position of trees to homes, productive assets, and fields can make an enormous difference to hazard exposure

**Nature-based Solution: Use of appropriate trees along roads / near buildings, etc. (deep rooting, small canopy)**

Throughout the typhoon-affected areas, including a study on possible locations, preferred vegetation, etc.

*An aerial perspective of the Manila City Hall / Manila Bulletin*



## Economy and Livelihoods

- Natural Resource and Production Area assessment and recovery planning
- Promote green jobs and skills, initiatives and investments in safety nets, training, reskilling, and support for job-matching for those moving from brown to green sectors
- Linking cash-for-work activities to sustainable livelihoods and jobs-creation
- Create nature-based cash for-work programs / green jobs as part of the recovery and rehabilitation package
- Support the implementation of DA's climate-resilient commodity investment program





## Local Governance

- Develop impact mitigation plan / revisit disaster risk reduction and management plans
- Improved forecasting tools / warnings and their implications, and local database and monitoring
- Localizing weather forecasting and early warning systems
- Knowledge sharing among LGUs on typhoon adaptation and preparedness (Category 3 and up)

## Local Governance

- Support to issuance of local policies to facilitate enforcement of standards for resilient infrastructure and economic systems
- Capacitating LGUs in developing effective project proposals
- Improve access to financing and other resources to fund disaster preparedness, response, rehabilitation, and recovery interventions by the national government and LGUs.
- Improve cities' financial and regulatory capacities to engage with the private sector and access capital markets.





## Other Possible Funding Sources

### For Emergency and Immediate Recovery Activities in 2022

- Applicable budgets of relevant NGAs and LGUs are used
- Quick Response Fund
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Fund (Calamity Fund)
- 2021 Financial Assistance to Cities and Municipalities valid until 2022
- 2022 Financial Assistance to LGUs valid until 2023
- NGO, PO, humanitarian organizations, and private sector funds that flow into the affected areas
- For 2023, needed funds could be included by NGAs and LGUs in their proposed 2023 budgets as well as forward estimates



## Other Possible Funding Sources

### For Priority Needs

LGUs may use the provision under Appendix 32 of the IRR of RA 9184 on Framework Agreement allowing LGUs to enter one-year contract with several suppliers within the nearby regions for the supply the needed materials immediately after a typhoon

## Ways Forward

1. **Identify viable proposals for RRP for 2022 and 2023 from the list of short and long-term needs.**
  - a. Revisit RRP Proposals for 2022 (NEP), determine whether they had been approved in 2022 General Appropriations Act (GAA), and whether the identified response activities/projects can be lodged in the approved RRP proposals as seen in 2022 GAA.
  - b. Identify proposed RRP PAPs for 2023 and submit duly accomplished PCB forms 1 and BP 202-A. Member-agencies are urged to identify proposed RRP PAPs for 2023 from the following:
    - i. Investment Portfolio for Risk Resilience of the Affected Provinces
    - ii. TFBBB Implementation Plans
    - iii. Other Potential Interventions Linked to Recovery and Risk Resilience Investments
2. **Continuous implementation and monitoring of on-going RRP PAPs**

## Timeline for the Submission of the Risk Resiliency Program (RRP)/Program Convergence Budgeting (PCB)for 2023

Activity	Date	Responsible Office
Initial submission of accomplished PCB forms 1 and BP 202-A	February 11, 2022	Cluster Member-Agencies
Vetting of the RRP/PCB for FY 2023 by the Cluster Member-Agencies	April 6, 2022	Cluster Member-Agencies
Submission to DENR of (2) signed hard copies of PCB forms 1 and BP 202-A	April 20, 2022	Cluster Member-Agencies
Consolidated Submission to DBM	May 3, 2021	DENR/RRP Secretariat

