



ASIA NETWORK
FOR PEOPLE'S ENERGY



OXFAM
Pilipinas



Towards Southeast Asia's Just Energy Transition

A Report from the National Convening
of Philippine Civil Society Organizations
on Just Energy Transition



19 SEPTEMBER 2023
QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

ABOUT THE ASIA NETWORK FOR PEOPLE'S ENERGY

The Asia Network for People's Energy (ANPE) is a network that aims to convene civil society organizations from Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines (VIP) to address JET gaps and challenges at the country level with perspective and purposeful actions at the region, through network building, learning and campaigning, and resource mobilization.

ABOUT OXFAM PILIPINAS

Oxfam is a global movement of people who are fighting inequality to end poverty and injustice. We are working across regions in about 70 countries, with thousands of partners, and allies, supporting communities to build better lives for themselves, grow resilience and protect lives and livelihoods also in times of crisis.

We seek lasting change. We at Oxfam Pilipinas are dreaming and working for a more equal future where Filipinos are free from poverty. Our dream is for a country that is resilient, where gender justice and active citizenship thrive.

ABOUT AKSYON KLIMA PILIPINAS

Aksyon Klima Pilipinas is the Philippines's largest civil society network for climate action. Consisting of more than 40 civil society and people's organizations nationwide, it advocates for climate change adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage action, finance, and technology transfer at the national and global levels through science-based, urgent, inclusive, and equitable decision-making processes anchored on upholding human rights and social justice.

COVER PHOTO

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ABBREVIATIONS

The views in the document are a summary of the discussions during the workshops and they do not represent the views of one participant or organization.

BACKGROUND

In April 2021, the Philippines declared its commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 75% within the current decade (2020-2030) compared to a business-as-usual scenario, as stipulated under its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement. This is anchored on conditionality, where the country would require means of implementation provided by developed countries to achieve this target. It is important for the Philippines, one of the most vulnerable countries to anthropogenic climate change, to avoid depending on pollutive energy sources that cause said crises within existing capacities and resources.

However, there is a notable lack of a commitment to a net-zero emissions target, even an aspirational or conditional one. As the nation plans to industrialize, regulating its GHG emissions becomes even more critical. A net-zero pledge would not only send a stronger political signal to the global community of the Philippines's commitment to addressing the climate crisis, but may also enable an easier access to means of implementation, investments, and other means of foreign support. However, the country must not be expected to achieve net-zero at the same rate as developed countries do, aligned with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

These targets can only be achieved through the implementation of a just energy transition (JET) from the current heavy dependence on fossil fuels towards an economy and society powered predominantly by renewable energy (RE). A report by Climate Analytics indicates that for the country to have a development pathway compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, it needs to have an RE fleet that comprises 80-83% of its energy mix by 2030, which is way above the 35% target under the current Philippine Energy Plan.

However, there exists significant challenges in executing JET in the Philippines. Among these are a lack of public awareness on RE at the local level, a divide on how to engage in discussions related to JET and decarbonization outside the green lens, and difficulties in ensuring meaningful inclusivity in developing policies and programs that strengthen energy democracy and justice in the country. Without addressing these issues, Filipinos would remain subjected to expensive electricity bills and constant challenges associated with adequate energy supply and demand.

In order to address this, Oxfam launched the Asia Network for People's Energy (ANPE), a collaborative platform for learning and collaboration on JET within the Philippines, along with Vietnam and Indonesia, specifically on collective learning on building fair, just and resilient economic pathways. Working with a wide range of stakeholders is key to ensuring both the success of JET and net-zero-related campaigns in the Philippines and shaping the regional agenda and activities of the ANPE.

Among these stakeholders is Aksyon Klima Pilipinas (AKP), the country's largest civil society network for climate action. It advocates for climate change adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage action, finance, and technology transfer at the local, national, and global levels through science-based, urgent, inclusive, and equitable decision-making processes anchored on upholding human rights and social justice.





OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES

JET and net-zero emissions are recognized as emerging issues critical to advancing the energy, climate, and development agenda in the Philippines, yet much about either issue remains unfamiliar to many sectors or lacking in policy commitments at the national levels.

Thus, a primary outcome for this project is to **provide a deeper understanding of the concepts, issues, and existing and potential interventions pertaining to JET, net-zero emissions, and RE development in the Philippines**, including the lens of energy democracy, climate action, investments and finance, and human rights.

Addressing these complex and dynamic issues that would ultimately impact other economic, social, and environmental issues facing the nation requires collaboration among different stakeholders. Civil society groups in the Philippines will play a critical role in advancing the JET agenda at the national and local levels through actions such as monitoring the activities of the government and business sectors, holding them accountable for any transgressions by said sectors, and providing support to high-risk communities to enable them to implement solutions and actively participate in relevant decision-making processes, among others.

With this context, another intended outcome for this endeavor is to **build a stronger civil society and community network for building campaigns and conducting activities related to an improved understanding of JET and net-zero emissions** in the context of accelerating RE development and enhancing climate action in the Philippines.

Given these intended outcomes, this project targeted to attain the following objectives:

- 1** To host a national conference of civil society and local community representatives on JET, net-zero, and RE development;
- 2** To develop a network-wide conceptual definition of JET and goals for its integration in the Philippine power and electricity sectors, accounting for net-zero emissions;
- 3** To build the knowledges and capacities of civil society organizations and local communities on JET and net-zero in the global and Philippine context; and
- 4** To facilitate the development of a policy brief on the need for a net-zero emissions target in the Philippines and enabling the acceleration of JET and RE development for the benefit of local communities.

NATIONAL CONVENING OF CSOS ON JUST ENERGY TRANSITION AND NET ZERO POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Pre-event online scoping survey

Prior to the National Convening, an online survey was developed to establish a baseline of existing knowledge and perspective on JET and net-zero emissions among Philippine CSOs and community representatives.

Based on the online survey, 55.9% of the respondents considered their understanding of JET as average, with 29.4% and 14.7% consider their JET knowledge as above-average, and below-average, respectively.

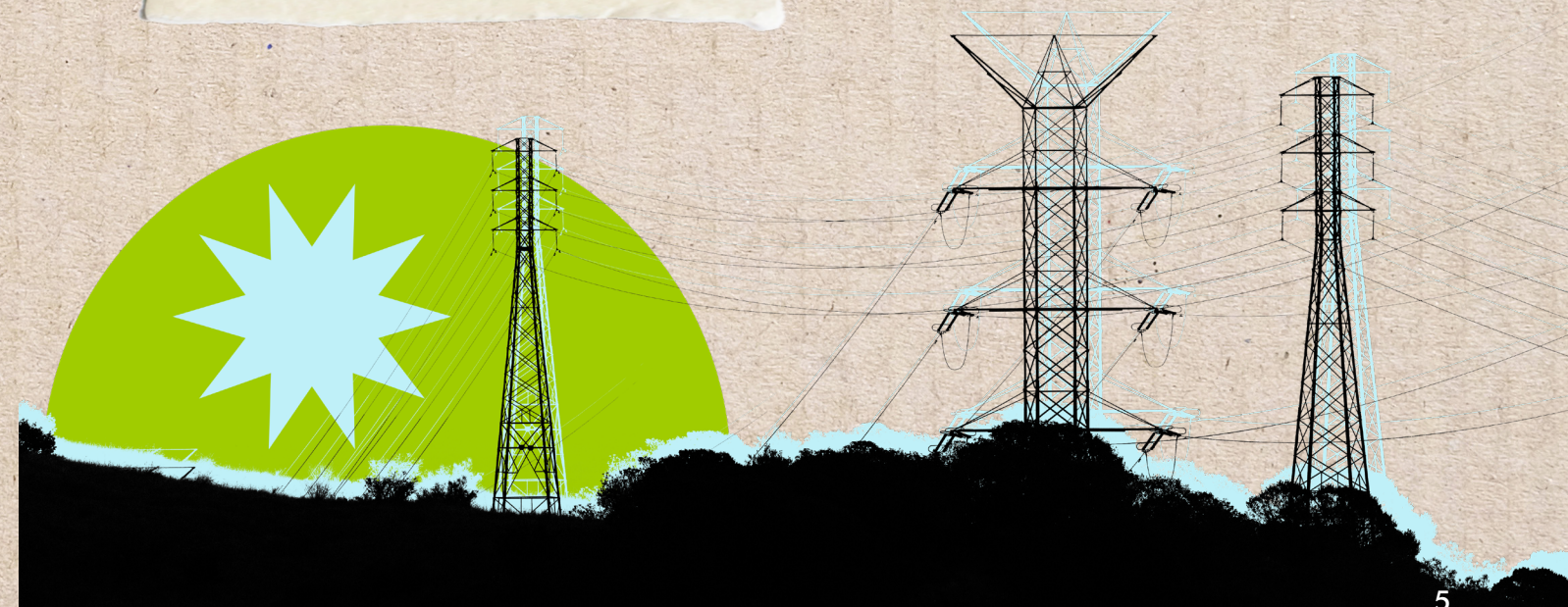
A similar profile was seen in terms of net-zero emissions discussions with 50% of the respondents identifying themselves having an average-level of understanding, 26.5% having an above-average understanding, and 23.6% having a below-average level of understanding.

In defining JET, the respondents commonly included the following terms. All of which has been used for the drafting of the PH JET Manifesto.

- from fossil fuels to RE ("renewables-focused")
- peoples-centered
- rights-based
- no unintended harm ("human-secure")
- no one left behind ("inclusive")
- climate-aligned
- equitable
- ecologically-respective
- responds to energy and development needs ("developmentally-sustainable")

Meanwhile, the following has been specified during the survey as **priority actions** identified by respondents **for accelerating JET** in the Philippines:

- Pushing for the creation of a national JET plan;
- Development of information, education, and communication (IEC) strategies and actions to promote JET;
- Campaign for the expansion of the country's RE generation capacity;
- Call for Philippine government-controlled energy prices;
- Call to end all proposed fossil fuel-based projects in the Philippines;
- Call for increased investments in RE generation;
- Involving vulnerable communities and working sectors in JET-relevant decision-making;
- Call to remove fossil fuel subsidies;
- Promote the modernization of grid infrastructures;
- Enactment of the Alternative Minerals Management Bill (AMMB); and
- Call for measures to address power inequality and lower energy prices.



In terms of whether the Philippine Government should set a Net-Zero emissions target, 76% of the participants agreed that this should happen. Reasons cited include: (1) Importance of net-zero targets in enhancing both mitigation and adaptation in the country, (2) Potential purpose as an indicator of the likelihood of attaining sustainable development, (3) Commitment can be aligned with national development priorities to improve the implementation of measures to achieve them.

In terms of timeline for the targets to be achieved, responses include “by 2050” and “by 2060 or earlier.” The latter may be an indicator of the support for the notion that the Philippines, as a developing country with a minor contribution to global GHG emissions, should not be forced to follow the same net-zero and mitigation timelines as developed countries have currently committed to, aligned with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities” (CBDRRC). Identified conditions for this commitment include being aligned with the 1.5°C pathway, focusing only on natural emissions removal, emphasis on emissions reductions (i.e., RE development) over avoidance, and mechanisms for transparency.

On the **biggest issues related to net-zero emissions** (#8), respondents identified the following:

- **Absence of a concrete national net-zero plan;**
- **Massive land conversions into commercial purposes that result to loss of natural carbon sinks like forests;**
- **Lack of political will for initiating net-zero related endeavors;**
- **Concerns on potential compliance of industry sector and private companies;**
- **Unclear value of decarbonization among actors;**
- **Existing low penalties for violations related to complying to GHG emissions standards;**
- **Lobbying of fossil fuel companies to**

undermine climate change mitigation in the Philippines;

- **Lack of sufficient finance and other means of implementation to enable net-zero-related programs and projects;**
- **Concerns on infrastructure upgrades relevant to net-zero; and**
- **Continuing government policy direction on preference for fossil fuels.**

On **priority actions for setting a net-zero emissions target and achieving net-zero emissions** (#9), participants listed the following:

- **Call on the Philippine government to develop a comprehensive policy on net-zero emissions;**
- **Call for accurate GHG inventory across different sectors in the Philippines;**
- **Develop strategies for awareness-raising to communities, LGUs, and other stakeholders;**
- **Call for updating the NDC to include a net-zero emissions target and enhancing unconditional targets;**
- **Call for an exploration of non-market mitigation mechanisms;**
- **Call for more financing for mitigation from developed countries and businesses;**
- **Call for a better implementation of laws and policies on measures contributing to emissions reductions and natural carbon sinks;**
- **Call for an end to coal mining in the Philippines;**
- **Call for more investments in low-carbon energy sources;**
- **Promoting measures to address non-CO2 GHG emissions; and**
- **Propose reforms on the Philippine power sector.**

Online Scoping Dialogue on Just Energy Transition

Following the online survey on JET, an online scoping dialogue between CSOs was conducted on August 21, 2023, to discuss about perspectives on JET and Net-zero emissions targets. During the online scoping, the following insights have emerged:



Issue of energy transition minerals

- especially on cases where some mining operations cover areas that are marked as watersheds, with no consultations to the local communities and or indigenous peoples. This also includes cases where human rights violations have been committed on energy-related projects, including the failure to properly secure free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). The tradeoffs between extracting minerals needed for RE technologies and ecological preservation were highlighted.



Energy Democracy - highlighting how policies should not favor commercial interests, and that burden from the transition should not be shouldered by local communities. This also includes values that JET should be anchored on the experiences of local communities, and how such projects can benefit local initiatives for adaptation, and cover the growing energy demand in the country.



Social Justice and Equity - Key elements that were emphasized include the elements of procedural (communities have a say in decision-making process), distributive (fair distribution of responsibilities, costs, and benefits), recognition-based (recognition and prevention of injustices to individuals



Paris Agreement aligned - attendees emphasized the urgency of JET and the need to ensure that programs, policies, and projects are aligned with the imperative of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, as stated under the Paris Agreement. This imperative includes the global scientific finding of attaining net-zero emissions by 2050.



Concerns on Greenwashing - it has been highlighted that CSOs should look out for and advocate against greenwashing, especially from entities that publicly committed to net-zero, but still have projects that indicate a lack of strong commitment towards decarbonization. Furthermore, artificial carbon capture, and use of storage technologies should not be allowed in the Philippines, especially if this will threaten ancestral domains and critical biodiversity areas.

CSO National Convening Proper on JET and Net Zero in the Philippines

AKP and Oxfam Pilipinas held the National Convening of Philippine CSOs on Just Energy Transition on 19 October 2023 at Hop Inn, Quezon City. A total of 73 participants (32 in-person attendees; 41 online attendees via Zoom) representing 55 CSOs were present in the event. More than 52% of the participants were women.

Discussions during the National Convening includes the following: (1) Situationer on the State of the Philippine Energy Sector and Cases of Community-led RE development; (2) Presence (or lack thereof) of just energy transition components in the draft Philippine Energy Plan (2023-2050); (3) Opportunities and challenges related to JET, and its justice components; (4) Context of Net-Zero emissions in the Philippine policy context and the necessity for a national commitment; (4) Outcomes of the pre-event scoping activities and the nexus between climate and energy security.

In the afternoon session, discussions on the JET Manifesto of Philippine Civil Society Movement has been conducted, which formed the final values and defining principles that PH CSOs perceive on JET, as separately discussed below.

Furthermore, a breakout session discussing the themes Just Energy Transition, Net Zero Emissions, and Energy Transition Minerals have been discussed, with the following highlights:

Just Energy Transition



Non-negotiables: Specific energy technologies that should be supported are primarily indigenous solar and wind energy. For other forms of RE – hydropower, geothermal, and biomass – there are conditions that must be met for them to be acceptable under JET, such as proper environmental assessments and consultations and mechanisms for engagement with affected stakeholders throughout the project life cycle.

Communities: Specific communities to be prioritized for CSO engagements include indigenous peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities, off-grid, small-island communities, banks and independent RE merchants, partner NGOs, and local government units that are sites of critical energy projects.

Priority Activities: Among priority activities that can feasibly done include capacity-building and develop of educational materials for communities on JET-related issues, network-building at the national and regional (Southeast Asia) levels, creating platforms for knowledge exchanges with stakeholders, consultations with communities most affected by energy projects, and reforestation projects to support natural carbon sequestration, and promoting energy democracy at national and local scales.

Policy Support: Among identified policies or bills that CSOs should focus on to strengthen JET in the Philippines include the Rights of Nature Bill, National Land Use Bill, a climate emergency declaration, the NDC Implementation Plan, the Mining Act of 1995, the Alternative Minerals Management Bill, Renewable Energy Act, the Green Jobs Act, and plans for natural gas development.

Energy Transition Minerals



Non-negotiables: ETMs include being Filipino-owned and nationalized, a well-defined set of enforceable social, environmental, economic, and climate safeguards to protect communities, disclosures by mining companies on the conduct of consultations and attaining FPIC, and banning mining near watershed areas or within ancestral domains.

Communities: climate-vulnerable, economically-and/or culturally-marginalized areas, especially those near mineral reservation areas.

Priority Activities: Identified feasible activities with said communities include awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives on ETMs, resource assessment and geological surveys, mitigation on environmental impacts with stringent environmental regulations on all mining operations, and transparency in supply chains of ETMs.

Policy Support: Among identified ETM-related policies or bills that CSOs should focus on include the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the 1995 Philippine Mining Act, Alternative Minerals Mining Bill, National Land Use Act, Conserved Territories and Areas Bill, the Sustainable Forest Management Bill, and House Bill 8937.

Net Zero Emissions



Non-negotiables: no new expansion of coal-fired power plants or any other fossil fuel projects, early retirement of coal-fired power plants, with clear phaseout plans, no limited stance or position of just “emissions avoidance” without a strong position on emissions reductions, no to conversion of agricultural lands, and no to false solutions (e.g., artificial carbon capture, use, and storage technologies, waste-to-energy with incineration, nuclear energy).

Priority Activities: include promoting modes of sustainable transport (especially mass and active transport), phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons in the industry sector, addressing methane sources from agricultural and waste sectors, and more effective implementation of energy efficiency and conservation policies and programs. Priority calls for emissions removal include leaving protected areas and ancestral domains alone, and improved implementation of land use plans that protect natural carbon sinks.

Policy Engagements: lobbying to the Climate Change Commission, potentially working with the British Embassy on said lobbying efforts, and opposing Low Carbon Economy Bill (HB 7705), specifically on clauses promoting carbon emissions trading.

JUST ENERGY TRANSITION MANIFESTO OF PHILIPPINE CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT

The Philippines is in the midst of a critical period on the road to sustainable development. As an industrializing, lower middle-income nation that is also one of the most vulnerable to the climate crisis, the gravest existential threat to current and future generations, it faces multiple challenges that would significantly hinder its capacity to achieve energy security, ecological resilience, and economic growth, among other development targets.

Among these challenges is the continuing overreliance on fossil fuels, especially on coal that has caused the Philippine power sector to be

inflexible, outdated, and at the mercy of volatile global prices that become even more expensive during times of crises. The planned expansion of our country's dependence on fossil gas, another imported pollutive fuel like coal, is likely to not only prolong the current status quo that heavily burdens Filipino consumers with high energy bills, but also undermine public and environmental health and its self-determined targets on climate action.

Another significant issue is on energy transition minerals, which are needed to further develop renewable energy technologies. However, this

also places the Philippines as an existing global hotspot for mining, which raises much concern from many civil society groups, local communities, and indigenous peoples, given the numerous previous and ongoing cases of destructive mining practices that have harmed communities and ecosystems alike.

Addressing these challenges is part of the pathway to achieve national sustainable development, which necessitates a just energy transition (JET). This is a long-term process that would involve a fundamental transformation of our energy sector, which would influence entire economic and social systems,

attitudes, and lifestyles that have been shaped by our current energy systems for decades. A comprehensive, holistic, and systemic approach for examining the current Philippine energy, climate, economic, and development landscape is vital to the implementation of JET. All proposed solutions must be examined in terms of their benefits and consequences to all affected stakeholders and the natural environment. While urgency is required for addressing multiple issues, careful implementation is also needed to ensure that adverse effects are minimized, if not fully avoided.

We present the following as the principles that define our perspective of JET in the Philippine context.

1. RENEWABLES-FOCUSED



At its core, JET acknowledges that the era of dominance of fossil fuels in our global and national economies and societies must come to an end, especially in a country as vulnerable to the climate crisis as the Philippines. The transition must be focused on the growth and development of indigenous renewable energy (RE) resources, until they collectively become the predominant energy source that is also a primary driver of sustainable development across all levels. The expansion of pollutive energy sources and promotion of waste-to-energy, nuclear energy, and artificial carbon capture, use, and storage technologies as 'climate-friendly' solutions must be rejected to prevent hindering RE development.

1.5°C

NET ZERO

2. CLIMATE-ALIGNED

The transition from fossil fuels to RE must be aligned with the goals under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, especially in limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperatures. It must also be in line with the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which reports that greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 43% by 2030 and net-zero emissions be attained by 2050 for the world to achieve the 1.5°C target.

3. PEOPLES-CENTERED



JET prioritizes responding to the energy and economic needs of all peoples in the Philippines, especially the most vulnerable populations (i.e., indigenous peoples, women, youth, economically- and culturally-marginalized, diverse gender identities) and local communities involved in such endeavors. It is driven by the voices and actions of these peoples as both stakeholders and co-investors and, in turn, drives to ensure an energy system that provides sustainable, stable, secure, sufficient, accessible, and affordable energy for every Filipino.

4. RIGHTS-BASED



JET must be implemented in such a manner that respects, protects, and upholds the rights of nature and human rights, especially of communities and indigenous peoples that would be directly affected by the energy programs and projects, both from conventional and renewable energy sources. Their substantive and procedural rights must be held in the highest regard by policymakers and project implementers across all stages of the process. Decisions to be undertaken must recognize and be respectful of the historical injustices that many vulnerable peoples experienced in the context of establishing energy infrastructure in the Philippines.

5. INCLUSIVE



Energy is a common good, which means it should be democratized. All stakeholders have the right to access, use, and manage energy resources sustainably. National and local governments must ensure that sufficient and appropriate spaces are allocated for the meaningful participation of Filipinos in every step of the decision-making processes for enabling JET, from planning to the monitoring phase. Mechanisms must also be implemented to guarantee a safe and secure mode of participation in energy-related decision-making processes, especially the inclusion of the most vulnerable peoples (indigenous peoples, women, youth, economically- and culturally-marginalized, diverse gender identities). Information, education, and communication strategies must be developed to enable and empower communities to meaningfully engage in JET-related decision-making processes, tailored to local circumstances and languages.

7. EQUITABLE



Everyone has a role to play in enabling JET in the Philippines. However, different responsibilities must be designated for each sector, community, and institution, corresponding to their resources, capacities, and local, cultural, and/or historical contexts. Local communities must properly benefit from JET operations. In the context of global climate action, the Philippines should also not be influenced to follow similar pathways for JET as developed countries, in line with the principles of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities” and “historical responsibility” that guide the multilateral policy-making environment for decades. Nevertheless, this should not be used as an excuse for policymakers to not implement a fast, just, and transformative JET that befits its energy, climate, economic, and development goals and national circumstances.

6. HUMAN-SECURE



Sectors and communities that would be most impacted by energy transition programs, projects, and activities should not experience harm due to these endeavors, unintended or otherwise, or climate hazards. These include, but are not limited to, laborers in fossil fuel industries, communities with strong relationships to fossil fuel facilities that would be phased out, and communities residing nearby sites of proposed RE facilities. In cases where economic or social adverse impacts cannot be fully avoided, potential damages must be minimized, with mechanisms for compensation and/or redress be provided to affected stakeholders by project proponents. Energy infrastructure must also be climate-proofed, able to withstand climate shocks and enhance community resilience.

8. ECOLOGICALLY-RESPECTIVE



All energy transition programs, projects, and activities must ensure the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity and avoid the disruption of existing ecosystem services that economically and socially benefit nearby local communities. Any energy-related endeavor across the value chain should avoid taking place within areas of critical biodiversity importance and/or ancestral domain, in accordance with existing Philippine laws and policies and customary laws of indigenous peoples, unless with prior consent from concerned stakeholders following appropriate legal standards and guidelines.

10. DEVELOPMENTALLY-SUSTAINABLE



JET must be an anchor of national and local climate, energy, and development laws, policies, and plans in the Philippines, covering the entire value chain. It must contribute to a climate-proofed, self-sufficient, flexible, decentralized, democratized, cost-effective, affordable, and energy sector, complemented by an industrialization plan that primarily benefits Philippine economic sectors, that also manages the demand side through mainstreaming energy efficiency and conservation practices. This would result in poverty alleviation, improving quality of life, increasing resilience to climate change impacts, and more effective green governance, ensuring that no one is left behind.

TRANSPARENT ACCOUNTABLE

9. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE

Implementing actors of JET programs, projects, and activities, from both the public and private sector, must be transparent about the goals, targets, timelines, and progress of their endeavors to all relevant stakeholders. Legally-binding mechanisms must be established to hold government agencies, funding institutions, energy facility owners and operators, and other implementing entities accountable for their actions throughout the value chain of these projects, especially when harm has been done to communities and/or ecosystems and biodiversity.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

- ACCUTECH
- AKSYON KLIMA PILIPINAS
- AKSYON SA KAHANDAAN SA KALAMIDAD AT KLIMA (AKKMA)
- ASSUMPTION COLLEGE OF NABUNTURAN (DAVAO DE ORO)
- BANTAY KITA – PUBLISH WHAT YOU PAY PHILIPPINES
- BEE MINDFUL ARTS AND CRAFTS
- BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
- CAMARINES NORTE STATE COLLEGE (CNSC)
- CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)
- CENTER FOR ENERGY, ECOLOGY, AND DEVELOPMENT (CEED)
- CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS (CEC) PHILIPPINES
- CENTER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGY (CREST)
- CLIMATE TRACKER ASIA
- COASTAL CORE
- CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
- CONSORTIUM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN MINDANAO COMMUNITIES, INC
- CONSUMERS FOR AFFORDABLE AND RELIABLE ENERGY (CARE)
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT – INSTITUTE FOR LABOR STUDIES (DOLE-ILS)
- ECOTENEO – ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY
- FATHER SATURNINO URIOS UNIVERSITY
- FOUNDATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN POOR (FDUP)
- GERMAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (GIZ)
- GREEN CONVERGENCE
- GREENPEACE PHILIPPINES
- HEALTH CARE WITHOUT HARM (HCWH)
- HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
- INITIATIVES FOR DIALOGUE AND EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ALTERNATIVE LEGAL SERVICES (IDEALS)



- INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES (ICSC)
- KEEP HOPE ALIVE
- KOLABNOW
- LASALLIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
- LEGAL RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES CENTER (LRC)
- LIVING LAUDATO SI' PHILIPPINES
- LORMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- LUMINA DEV, INC.
- MANILA OBSERVATORY
- MINDANAO RENEWABLE ENERGY
- ACCELERATION AND COORDINATION HUB (MINREACH)
- NGOS FOR FISHERIES REFORM (NFR)
- OGS PH
- OXFAM PILIPINAS
- PARTNERSHIP OF PHILIPPINE SUPPORT SERVICE AGENCIES (PHILSSA)
- PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE STUDENTS
- PHILIPPINE CENTER FOR INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM (PCIJ)
- PHILIPPINE LEGISLATORS' COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (PLCPD)
- PLAN INTERNATIONAL
- REBOOT PHILIPPINES
- RICE WATCH ACTION NETWORK (RWAN)
- SYNERGY PILIPINAS
- TEBTEBBA
- TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (TESDA)
- UNICEF YOUNG PEOPLES ACTION TEAM
- UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES DILIMAN
- UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS
- WOMEN'S LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS BUREAU (WLB)
- WORLD VISION
- WORLD WIDE FUND PHILIPPINES (WWF PH)
- ZERO WASTE BAGUIO