



# Renewable Energy to Responsible Energy: A Call to Action

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Partners





# Foreword

Current climate scenarios strongly indicate that we are at increasing risk of crossing the 1.5°C threshold on planetary warming by 2030,<sup>1</sup> which will cause a significant rise in climate-related disasters.

The Philippines—already one of the countries in the world that is highly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters—is taking decisive steps to counter this reality by setting targets to accelerate the shift towards an energy system where renewable energy is a major part of the mix.

The benefits of renewable energy are well recognized: the sector plays a vital role in mitigating carbon dioxide emissions, enhancing energy security, expanding energy access, creating jobs and livelihoods, and reducing pollution stemming from electricity generation. Nevertheless, as the sector continues to scale rapidly, there is a need for it to uphold the highest standards of social and environmental responsibility throughout its value chain.

The *Responsible Energy Initiative Philippines: Case for Action* report provides a situational analysis of where there are risks of adverse ecological and social impacts in utility-scale renewable energy value chains, how such risks are currently being managed, and where there is potential for renewable energy system actors to take collaborative action to create the requisite norms for responsible practices.

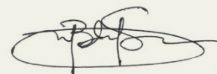
We invite you to participate in the Responsible Energy Initiative Philippines and play an important part in ensuring a just transition towards a responsible renewable energy system: one that is ecologically safe, socially just and resilient to serve future generations to come.



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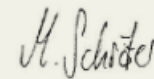
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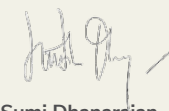
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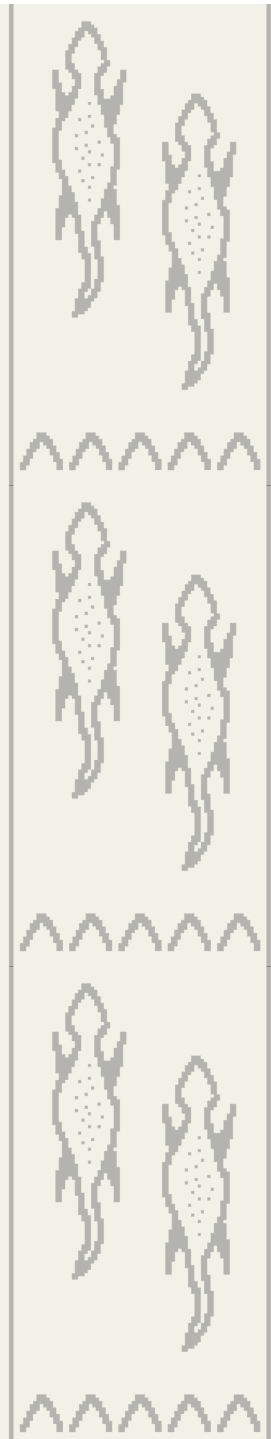
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## Overview

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**Scaling renewable energy (RE) has the potential to dramatically expand access to affordable, clean energy, reduce air pollution, create jobs and build future resilience.** For these reasons, UN Secretary-General António Guterres refers to the RE transformation as having the potential to be “the peace project of the 21st century.”<sup>2</sup>

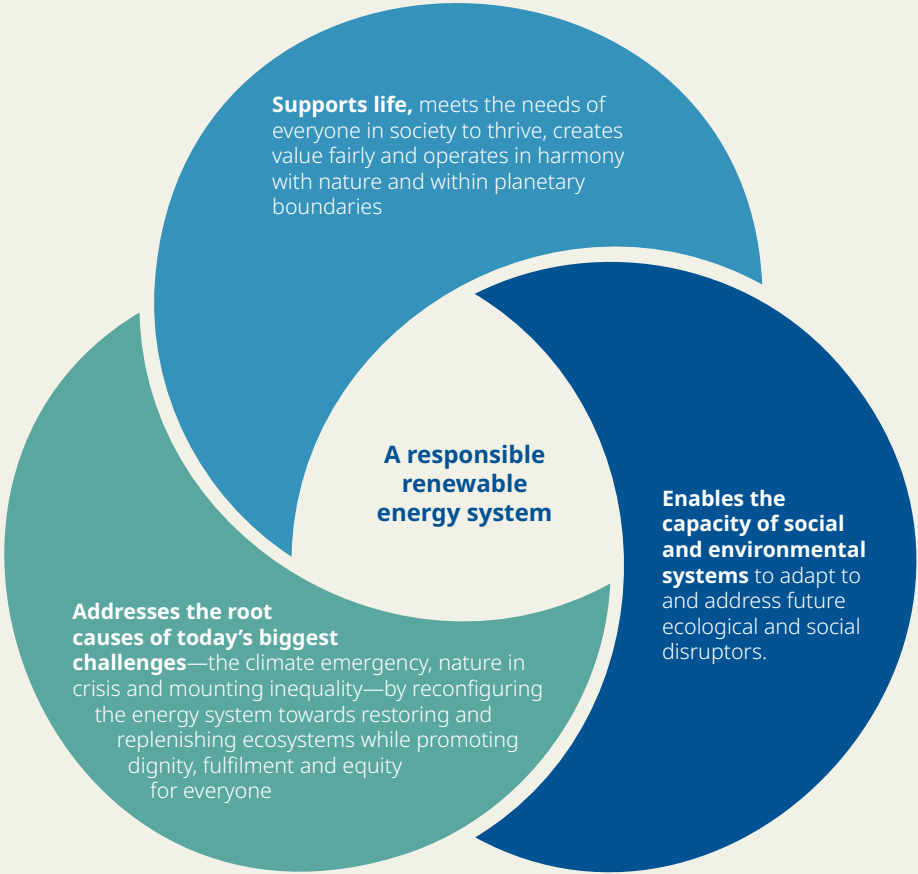
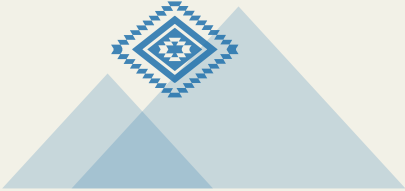
Over the last decade, the Philippines has made steady efforts towards bringing RE into its energy mix in recognition of this potential. Its Paris Agreement commitments of a 75% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions against a projected business-as-usual pathway by 2030 and its aim to peak emissions within the same timeline,<sup>3</sup> as well as its recent pledge at COP28 to triple the world’s RE capacity and double energy efficiency<sup>4</sup> send strong policy signals that an accelerated energy transition is important to the nation.

**Yet, the rapid scaling of RE in many parts of the world, including the Philippines, is placing increasing pressure on natural resources, albeit on a relatively lower scale than conventional systems.** These pressures include mineral use for equipment manufacture, land used for siting large-scale projects, escalating volume of hard-to-manage waste from decommissioned solar panels and wind turbines, a shortage of transparency and accountability in the wider supply chain, and growing concerns about land availability and its impact on biodiversity.

**Social concerns are also beginning to surface across the value chain,** including issues of human rights, labor rights and how some RE developments are affecting the livelihoods of marginalized communities and the rights of indigenous peoples.

**A heightened focus on environmental and social impact within the industry is pivotal for advancing renewables.** Failure to do so risks RE deployment slowing down, jeopardizing our shared climate ambitions and our collective response to a warming planet.

**The RE sector is uniquely positioned to lead the way in addressing the environmental and social risks that it shares with other infrastructure sectors.** This highlights the opportunity—and responsibility—for the RE sector to collectively act to ensure that the energy transition is one which supports life; addresses the root causes of today’s biggest challenges; and enables the capacity of social and environmental systems.



# About the Responsible Energy Initiative

The Responsible Energy Initiative Philippines ('REI PH') is a multi-year program committed to advancing a just and regenerative adoption of renewable energy in the Philippines. It strives to unlock the full potential of the energy transition in the nation to create a truly ecologically and socially responsible energy system for the betterment of both humanity and the planet. Achieving this outcome requires RE actors to recognize and act on the environmental and social risks in the production and deployment of utility-scale RE.

In 2023, the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities, Oxfam Pilipinas, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Philippines, Forum for the Future, the Center for Empowerment, Innovation and Training on Renewable Energy (CentRE) and the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre joined hands as Consortium Partners to launch REI PH.

The Philippines' commitment towards an accelerated transition trajectory, together with the deep ground-up expertise and commitment of civil society to just energy transition principles, provide the foundations for REI to contribute optimally to achieving impact within the Philippines, and to building an understanding of what actions are needed to shape the clean energy transitions in other Southeast Asian countries.

REI PH serves as a collaborative platform, uniting industry, financiers, civil society and policymakers in the Philippines' renewable energy system to collectively shape a responsible future energy system. Its program of activities is designed to support participants in innovating and adopting business models, financing frameworks and value chain relationships that create the conditions to achieve this goal.

Employing a range of systems design and futures-thinking frameworks, participants engage in a unique systems thinking, futures-led inquiry process that builds their capacity to:

- **Understand and identify** where and how to intervene in order to achieve an ecologically safe and socially just energy transition;
- **Design a future-fit and resilient renewable energy system** through long-term thinking and anticipatory governance approaches;
- **Frame a shared vision and set of responsible renewable energy principles** that inspire and motivate other actors to adopt and implement; and
- **Prototype interventions** that have the potential to systemically translate the principles into action.



# About this Report

This report is the outcome of the first stage of the Responsible Energy Initiative’s collaboration in the Philippines by its founding Consortium Partners, named above. It aims to provide a broad understanding of the ecological and social impacts being generated by—and anticipated through the future growth of—utility-scale RE in the Philippines, sharing insights into how they are currently being governed, managed and mitigated by public and private sector actors within the RE system.

**The purpose of this report is to establish a compelling case for RE developers, investors, financiers, procurers, policy-makers and civil society to collaboratively set a new direction for creating an ecologically safe and socially just energy transition in the Philippines.**

It sets the foundation for a deeper collective inquiry into the systemic barriers and opportunities for unlocking the RE sector’s full and unique potential to bring about change.

This report’s insights are the result of a literature review, semi-structured interviews with stakeholders from the industry, the financial sector, civil society and government, and on-site visits. It has also benefited from an expert panel’s review.

## The technologies we focus on

There is a specific focus on utility-scale RE technologies, given their prevalence in the Philippines’ energy landscape and recognizing that ecological and social impacts emanating from production and deployment of energy by these means will require management at scale. In particular, this report looks at:



**Established technologies**—rapidly expanding and being mainstreamed with an established ecosystem (onshore wind, large-scale ground-mounted solar PV, and mini and micro hydro).



**Technologies that are established elsewhere globally, but only developing** and likely to scale significantly in the next five to ten years in the Philippines (offshore wind).



**New technologies**—possible future sources or carriers that are still at the conceptual and trial stages (floating solar PV).



**Storage technologies**—required to address intermittency of some RE (Battery Energy Storage Systems).



# Key Findings

## An accelerated energy transition is taking shape in the Philippines

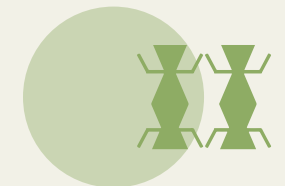
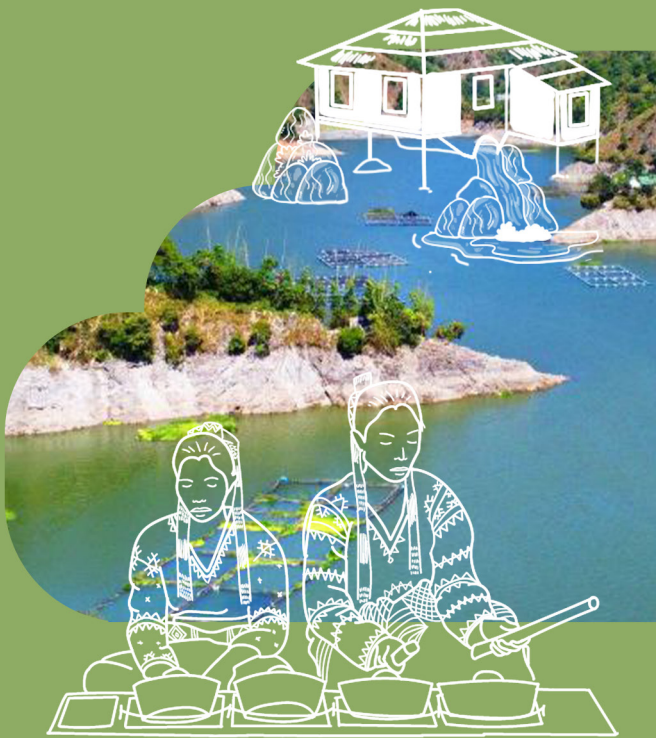
There has been a concerted drive towards increasing the RE share in the Philippines energy system, as evidenced by the Philippines’ pledge to more than quadruple its current power generation capacity by 2040. As part of this process, the National Renewable Energy Program (NREP) has set a target to increase the share of renewables to 35% of the power mix by 2030 and 50% by 2040.

Alongside its commitment to the climate agenda, the Philippines’ emphasis on RE is also significantly driven by its desire to enhance energy security—particularly given the rising cost of oil. The government’s clean energy transition is likewise driven by the urgency to improve energy affordability, as households in the Philippines pay by far the highest rate per kilowatt-hour in the region. This is in tandem with the government’s keen interest in leveraging a clean energy transition for sustainable and inclusive economic development.

As the Philippines RE market continues to scale, there will be a need to pay attention to ecological and social impacts—particularly as signals of such impacts are already beginning to surface.

## An evolving governance structure is needed to manage environmental and social impacts

As the structures are being put in place to enable accelerated growth of the RE market, there is a need to complement these with public policy, corporate and civic mechanisms to anticipate and manage environmental and social impacts that may arise. For instance, the issuance of Executive Order 18 in February 2023, Constituting Green Lanes for Strategic Investments—designed to speed up the process of approving licenses and permits for strategic investments in clean energy and other sectors—has raised concerns that fast-tracking may hinder the ability for communities to highlight environmental or social risks.<sup>5</sup> An approach that balances fairness, accessibility, and resilience along with the need for swift renewables expansion ensures that the energy transition not only progresses swiftly but also fosters an equitable landscape for all stakeholders involved.



## Environmental and social impacts are showing up across the RE value-chain

Both the positive and adverse impacts across RE value chains are expected to amplify with the scaling of production and deployment.

On the positive impacts, beyond the significant contribution to reducing GHG emissions and tackling energy security and affordability challenges, the RE sector is also primed to generate new jobs and livelihoods.

At the same time, there are clear signals that in order for the sector to fulfill its potential to holistically deliver positive impact, it will need to account for and manage a range of likely adverse ecological and social risks including:

Increased ecological and social vulnerabilities resulting from land-use changes, with particular regard on how cumulative impacts might contribute to the passing of critical ecosystem thresholds.

Labor and human rights abuses—particularly in locations where raw material extraction/mining, production and end-of life-stages of RE technologies take place, especially in the informal sector.

Preserving indigenous cultural heritage and livelihoods of marginalized communities.

Bridging the gender gap across the value chain as a means to address various barriers, including that of energy access.

Urgently foregrounding the need to manage end-of-life disposal risks and exploring circular economy innovations, in order to reduce dependence on finite resources and avoid the leaching of hazardous materials into landfills.

Impacts on local and regional biodiversity during the construction and operation phases of the value chain in particular.



Crucially, it is important to acknowledge that not all of the adverse impacts outlined in this report are unique to the RE sector. Some are common across the energy system, including in relation to fossil fuel sources. Others span multiple sectors. However, the RE sector is uniquely positioned to address these challenges, setting in place norms and practices that foreground responsible ecological and social impacts across its value chains. In doing so, the sector has the opportunity to catalyze other sectors into action too.

We have employed a ‘**Finitude, Fragility and Fairness**’ framework to provide an overview of the impacts and risks that need to be addressed in each of the key RE technology value chains in order for the sector to be ecologically safe, and socially just.

## The Finitude, Fragility and Fairness Framework



**Finitude** contextualizes impacts in the context of finite or limited availability of physical and biological resources.



**Fragility** speaks to the vulnerability of ecosystems to disruption—the impacts of which may not be immediately apparent due to system lags.



**Fairness** is underpinned by the Just Energy Transition principles,<sup>6</sup> such as the production and deployment being guided by rights-based approaches, and that those affected by RE policies and projects be granted a meaningful say in their design and implementation of RE policies. Fairness also depends on the availability of—and adequate access to—effective remedies.

Summary of key risks and adverse impacts posed by the RE sector on Finitude, Fragility and Fairness



**Finitude**

**Fragility**

**Fairness**

Increase in extraction and mining of non-renewable minerals for components (**solar, wind, lithium-ion batteries, small hydro**)  
 High GHG emissions in aluminium manufacture (**solar**), steel and cement (**wind and small hydro**), materials processing (**lithium-ion batteries**)

Threat to forests and biodiversity, water, air and soil pollution (**solar, wind, small hydro, lithium ion batteries**)

Significant human rights risks such as abuse of labour rights, rights of indigenous people, right to health, children's rights, environmental rights (related to land and water) and risk of modern slavery - particularly in mining and processing (**solar, wind, lithium ion batteries, small hydro**)

GHG emissions (**lithium ion batteries**)

Risk of labour rights abuse, e.g. OHS risks related to exposure to hazardous chemicals (**solar**) and in storage and transportation

Decisions made at this stage determine many later risks and impacts

Land-use change impacts: ecosystems services such as water recharge, soil nutrient cycling (**solar and wind**)  
 Risk to sensitive marine and terrestrial biodiversity from site and infrastructure construction (**wind**)  
 Risk of loss of water flow impacting irrigation and drinking water (**small hydro**)

Labour rights in construction and earthworks risks especially with regard to OHS (**small hydro**).  
 Risk to livelihoods and culture of local communities reliant on land, forests or fisheries, particularly for vulnerable groups e.g. non-landowners (**solar, wind**)

Greater water stress due to onsite cleaning (particularly groundwater) (**solar**)

Risk to sensitive avian biodiversity (**wind**)  
 Risk of wildlife disturbance from noise (**wind**)  
 Risk of silting impacting downstream aquatic life (**small hydro**)

Right to food and water related risks due to competition for water and land with agriculture and other local needs (**solar**) and impact on fish (**small hydro**)

Risk to biodiversity from transmission lines (**all grid-connected technologies**)

Energy justice concerns if local communities not prioritised for electricity (**solar, wind, small hydro**)  
 Noise pollution (**wind**)

Massive volumes of unrecyclable or hard to recycle waste (panels and blades in particular) risk overwhelming landfill (**solar, wind**)

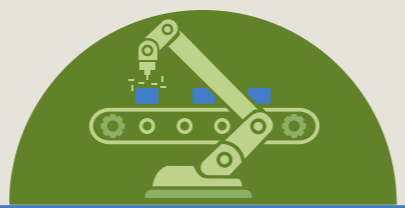
Decommissioning infrastructure poses risk to local ecology, particularly in marine environments (**wind**)  
 Risk of pollution from hazardous substances (**solar, lithium-ion batteries**)

Right to health related risks due to panel and battery waste. Labour rights, particularly OHS risk to workers engaged in recycling particularly in informal sector (**solar, lithium-ion batteries**)

Stages of value chain



1. RAW MATERIAL EXTRACTION, SOURCING & PROCESSING



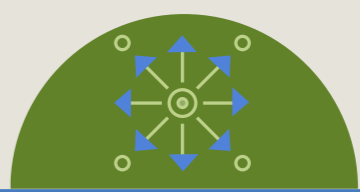
2. EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURE

3. PROJECT PLANNING & SITE SELECTION



4. INSTALLATION & ASSEMBLY

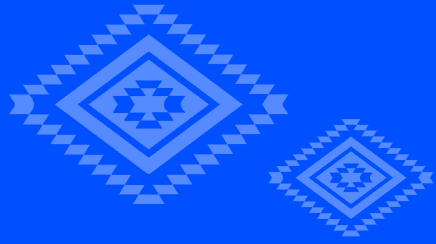
5. ELECTRICITY GENERATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE



6. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

7. END-OF-LIFE DISPOSAL





## Sector Responses

An important step in moving to an ecologically safe and socially just RE sector is establishing robust accountability frameworks for RE projects and organizations. A wide variety of approaches are currently being employed to varied standards across the different actors, from the RE companies that operate within legal and voluntary frameworks, to financiers who stipulate varying levels of standards and scrutiny, to industry associations raising awareness, to large buyers of RE who practice sustainable procurement.

**RE developers in the Philippines exhibit a diverse range of strategies and approaches to address their environmental and social impacts** underscoring the nuanced nature of their governance structures and reflecting their varying mindsets around ESG.

At one end of the spectrum, a significant number of RE companies manage their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives through separate foundations or entities that operate independently from their core business operations. An underlying rationale for this approach often stems from the perception that RE, being inherently “clean”, is conducive to sustainable development, primarily by creating green jobs,

thus warranting a lesser degree of scrutiny.

A number of developers go much further in managing environmental and social impacts, with ISO14001:2015 certified environmental management systems being the most predominantly used. A few of these are equipped with integrated governance systems that enable real-time monitoring and feedback from external stakeholders. The most advanced have adopted policies around human rights, indigenous peoples and a dedicated sustainability committee at the board level.

**There is an opportunity for the finance industry to further strengthen the incorporation of ESG and sustainability considerations into its businesses.**

Although nascent, there is a growing understanding of the finance sector’s responsibility to serve as a crucial steward in fostering sustainable investments and actively managing and mitigating environmental and social risks. The unveiling of the country’s Sustainable Finance Roadmap and Guiding Principles in 2021 marks a pivotal step towards aligning public and private investments with sustainable initiatives.



In assessing environmental and social risks associated with RE projects, Multilateral Development Bank safeguards, including the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policies and the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Environmental and Social Performance Standards continue to serve as critical benchmarks, even if these in themselves will need continuous improvements to be commensurate with the contextual realities faced by affected environments and communities. Efforts are ongoing to further standardize the application of these measures across financial intermediaries, promising a more consistent and robust implementation framework.

Local banks are poised to play a pivotal role in ESG monitoring by adapting lending practices to include ESG considerations, leveraging their unique ability to restructure debt and manage capital needs for projects. Despite not currently being signatories to the Equator Principles, their evolving focus on ESG conditionalities for RE projects signifies a positive direction. Additionally, the entry of international banks introduces global standards for ESG practices in the RE financing market.

**Industry associations can play a substantive role in proactively identifying current and future challenges** for their parts of the sector and establishing task forces to shape a response. In the Philippines, these bodies have been actively involved in policy advocacy and consultations with regulators, with a view to address challenges in relation to feed-

in tariff (FIT), net metering and other schemes. As the RE sector expands, there are lessons to be learned from associations in other countries on how these bodies can further broaden their scope to support ecologically safe and socially just outcomes.<sup>7</sup>

**Corporate procurement offers a channel for setting ecological and social standards for the RE sector.**

Corporate procurement of RE is a growing trend in the Philippines. Various international initiatives internationally like RE100 and Clean Energy Development Initiative which also involves the Philippines, and the Green Energy Option Program and REPH100 in the country, actively encourage and support uptake of RE. There is an opportunity for these initiatives to foreground environmental or social impacts associated with production and deployment. These initiatives could be clear levers for embedding responsible RE norms into the system.

**Civic governance mechanisms have an important place in ensuring the accountability of the RE sector in the Philippines for its ecological and social impacts.** As an example, knowing that the energy transition will catalyze a considerable increase in demand for transition minerals, civil society organizations are calling for the adoption of the Alternative Minerals Management Bill (AMMB).<sup>8</sup>The Bill proposes a transformation of the present minerals regime by balancing the need for minerals with environmental, social, and economic considerations. It features an exhaustive list of “no-go” mining zones and recommends a framework that gives agency to

affected communities and local government units to approve projects that are sited in their localities.<sup>9</sup>

Participatory forms of decision-making—especially in relation to land use changes—are a critical means of building a responsive and resilient RE system. To this end, civil society has played a key role in foregrounding this as a core component of siting decisions, ensuring that Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures are abided by—where the development plans affect occupancy, control and utilization of ancestral domains—and communities are able to effectively engage in the process. Indigenous communities have nonetheless raised concerns over this ability being undermined by the time limitations outlined in the Revised FPIC Guidelines (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 Series of 2012), which allow communities a maximum of only 60 days for their deliberations.<sup>10</sup>

**Whether the transition realizes its full potential in delivering an ecologically safe and socially just energy system depends on all actors across the system recognizing the systemic nature of the challenges at hand, and thus the importance of collaborating across silos.** It is in bringing together stakeholders who do not traditionally sit at the same table that we increase the prospect of unlocking that potential and accelerating the RE sector's ability to drive a transition that is fast, fair and just.



**A way forward towards  
an ecologically safe  
and socially just  
RE sector**

# Call to Action: Towards an ecologically safe and socially just sector

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The research conducted for this report reveals that while RE must become the dominant—and eventually the sole—source of energy to achieve a low carbon future, action needs to be taken to establish the business models and strengthen the governance frameworks to achieve a responsible RE system in the Philippines.

As the industry grows, it is clear that there are many ecological and social risks that are likely to scale if left unmanaged, leading to the undesirable consequence of slowing down the much-needed energy transition. This would not only be an unacceptable outcome from a climate perspective, but also from an energy security and accessibility perspective. Moreover, the longer we wait, the more likely poor practices could become entrenched into the RE sector, making it harder for it to achieve its full potential in driving fair and just social transitions to a low carbon future.

Now is the time to move to a more proactive, forward-looking stance by leaders in the RE sector to create the conditions for a safe and just RE system to emerge. Furthermore, as some of the challenges are also shared with other sectors, actors across the RE value chain have the opportunity to encourage cross-sector collaboration to achieve this goal.

Recognizing environmental and social implications, along with implementing robust ESG approaches are necessary first steps on the journey towards ensuring an ecologically safe and socially just trajectory for the sector.

**From these first steps, there is a real opportunity to move beyond doing less harm, to enabling social justice and economic resilience, as well as regenerating ecosystems.** It demonstrates the possibility that efforts to achieve a ‘just transition’ towards a low carbon future can, and should, go far beyond traditional definitions to also look at the impacts of what is transitioned to, and how. This moment of exponential scaling is an opportunity to enable broad reaching transformation that sets the Philippines up for long term prosperity.





## Next Steps

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If you are involved in RE in some capacity, there are steps you can take to help drive this transformation. Learning from the successes and shortcomings of past approaches in other industries can accelerate the move to responsible practices that prioritize positive ecological and social outcomes:

**Challenge the notion that because the energy production itself is sustainable, the RE value chain is inherently sustainable:** The sector and supporting ecosystem of actors raise awareness of the importance of looking beyond and beneath the positive credentials associated with the production of low carbon energy and recognize the need to better understand and to address the ecological and social risks throughout the RE value chain.

**Build a deeper collective understanding of sector impacts:** RE companies, investors and financiers, civil society actors and other decision makers collaborate to map and take action to mitigate emerging adverse impacts, before they become a blocker to energy transition efforts.

**Set up well-coordinated governance mechanisms that work systemically to prevent or mitigate risks, and where necessary, to remediate.** This involves strengthening coordination and complementarity between the governance mechanisms in ways that create the conditions to support value chain actors in mitigating, managing and remediating ecological and social risks, and which ensure effective monitoring, enforcement and continuous improvement of systems to achieve ecologically safe and socially just outcomes.

**Operate responsibly by having the right policies and processes in place to identify risks and take action to address them.** As a starting point, this involves ensuring that all operating policies are designed to identify ecological and social risks and to find ways to create positive outcomes instead.

- **For developers,** establish robust impact monitoring over the entire lifecycle of projects and throughout the value chain, preferably using independent bodies, reporting transparently to globally recognized standards. Also consider establishing operational-based grievance mechanisms based on engagement and dialogue that are designed to identify patterns and serve as a source of continuous learning.
- **For procurers,** treat RE as any other product or service in best practice sustainable procurement: This involves understanding and evaluating choices based on impacts throughout the value chain and understanding the whole life costs in environmental and social as well as financial terms.
- **For investors and financiers,** ensure that ESG considerations are meaningfully integrated in all decisions relating to financing RE development, with active engagement to support systemic interventions by developers and manufacturers to achieve ecologically safe and socially just operations and impacts.

The steps are easier written than done. There may, for example, be structural and systemic reasons for why they are not already happening. In some cases, it is simply that one organisation alone cannot make the necessary change, and there is a perceived first-mover disadvantage in such a competitive industry. In others, meaningful change requires questioning deeply held assumptions and structures upon which management practices, policy and norms are built. A deep, collective inquiry into where there are ways to shift understanding and approaches will help the RE sector to achieve its full potential to build a responsible energy system.

The Responsible Energy Initiative Philippines creates a platform for leaders across the RE value chain to come together with civil society and public policy-makers to undertake this inquiry. We invite you to join us in a program to better understand the issues and opportunities to act, and to set a collective vision for a safe and just RE system.

**For more information on the program, please visit: [www.forumforthefuture.org/renewable-energy-responsible-energy-initiative](http://www.forumforthefuture.org/renewable-energy-responsible-energy-initiative)**



# Acknowledgements

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## **S&P Global** Foundation

S&P Global Foundation supports inclusive sustainable economies and thriving global communities. S&P Global Foundation is more than philanthropy—it's making a difference by finding and developing essential connections between the knowledge and skills of S&P Global and the needs of society. We make sure the work we do maximizes opportunities to engage S&P Global's employees and has a genuine impact on the global community. We focus our efforts where we can make a real difference in Diversifying Tech and Data and Creating Environmental Resilience.

**Disclaimer:** This document is an output from a project funded by the S&P Global Foundation and implemented by the partners of the Responsible Energy Initiative. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the S&P Global Foundation.



The Tara Climate Foundation is a regionally-based philanthropic foundation with a vision of a just and thriving society in Asia powered by renewable energy. Our mission is to support a diverse group of partners to accelerate Asia's energy transformation, by harnessing the power of collective action. We believe that a just energy transition is necessary to ensure that the transition to a low-carbon economy is both effective and equitable, and no one is left behind in the process.

**Disclaimer:** The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the research partners and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Tara Climate Foundation.



# About the partners



## About Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC)

The **Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC)** is an international non-government group advancing fair climate policy and low carbon, climate-resilient development. Based in the Philippines, it is engaged with the wider international climate and energy policy arena, particularly in Asia. It is recognized for its role in helping advance effective global climate action and the Paris climate agreement.



## About FES Philippines

**Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Philippines** is a German foundation committed to the values of social democracy. Its focus is on the promotion of democracy and the strengthening of social and ecological dimensions of economic development through education, research, political dialogue, and international cooperation. The FES Philippine Office cooperates with national and local government institutions, trade unions, political and social movements, non-government organizations, media practitioners and groups, scientific institutions, individual experts, and other international organizations.



## About Forum for the Future

**Forum for the Future** is a leading international sustainability non-profit. For more than 25 years we've been working in partnership with business, governments, and civil society to accelerate the shift towards a just and regenerative future in which both people and the planet thrive. Our strategy is focused on enabling a deep and urgent transformation in how we think about, produce, consume and value both food and energy and the purpose of business in society and the economy. It comes as momentum for change is building, but social and environmental challenges are continuing to intensify.



## About CentRE

The **Center for Empowerment, Innovation and Training on Renewable Energy (CentRE)** is a not-for-profit association of RE advocates, developers, researchers, experts and social impact investors pursuing full deployment of RE in the country to address energy poverty, high electricity rates, and climate change in a just, sustainable and democratic manner. With diverse expertise of its members, the CentRE is envisaged as a hub for knowledge, social innovation, policy studies, advocacy and community empowerment.



## About Business & Human Rights Resource Centre

The **Business & Human Rights Resource Centre** is a main global source of information on business and human rights, tracking the positive and negative human rights impacts of more than 10,000 companies worldwide in 10 languages on our digital action platform. BHRRC's vision is centered on businesses respecting human rights and providing redress for abuse, where people are leaders in shaping a rights-respecting and sustainable future for markets and business, and where shared prosperity through greater equality of power and wealth is enjoyed by all. Three core approaches help realize that vision: strengthening partners, allies, and movements; influencing decision makers; and driving accountability for abuse.



## About Oxfam Pilipinas

**Oxfam Pilipinas** is part of a global confederation of 21 organizations networked together in 87 countries as part of the global movement for change. In the Philippines, Oxfam is a humanitarian, development, and campaigning organization that has been working with partner organizations nationwide for 35 years to achieve a just and equal future for all.

# Endnotes

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1 World Meteorological Organization. (2024, January 12). WMO confirms that 2023 smashes global temperature record. <https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/wmo-confirms-2023-smashes-global-temperature-record>

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8 The Bill has been pending at the Senate's environment committee since July 2022.

9 Details of this in relation to human rights defenders in the Philippines are outlined in the BHRRC Report " Powering electric vehicles: Human Rights and Environmental Abuses in Southeast Asia's Nickel Supply Chains, See [https://media.business-humanrights.org/media/documents/2023\\_EV\\_supply\\_chains.pdf](https://media.business-humanrights.org/media/documents/2023_EV_supply_chains.pdf)

10 Cordillera Peoples Alliance, Securing FPIC: Three Case Studies of Efforts to Secure Free and Prior Informed Consent of Cordillera Indigenous Peoples to Resource Exploitation Projects (2022).