



NOT JUST A TRANSITION

Joint position of Philippine civil society, peoples', and non-government organizations and networks on the formulation of the national just transition roadmap

5 November 2024

Background

Just transition has emerged as a critical issue in global and national climate action. At the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), among the key decisions made was the establishment of the UAE Just Transition Work Programme, which is intended as the workstream where Parties to the Paris Agreement can discuss how to initiate and fulfill their respective transitions to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy.

The Philippine government has acknowledged the need to commence the formal process of developing a national just transition framework (hereinafter referred to as "Framework"). On 1 October 2024, the government, led by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), conducted the "Just Transition Programme Kickoff Forum" (hereinafter referred to as "just transition consultation") at Novotel Araneta, Quezon City. It is intended as the start of an 18-month process that would result in the development of the Framework, including the formulation of a Just Transition Roadmap (hereinafter referred to as "Roadmap") that would be launched at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

This does not mean that the work on just transition in the Philippines has only started with the just transition consultation. For years, labor groups, civil society groups, and people's organizations and networks (hereinafter referred to as "non-government sector") in the Philippines have been working to understand issues and develop strategies related to just transition with different sectors, such as energy, transport, and labor. From engagements on the ground to advocacies at the UN climate negotiations, the non-government sector has been championing calls and actions to ensure that no one is left behind.

This paper contains the joint positions of the Philippine CSOs, specifically the groups undersigned to this document, on the content that needs to be featured on the Roadmap to be launched at COP29.

Guiding principles

We call on the Philippine government to highlight the following as the guiding principles of the Roadmap and the eventual Framework:

- **Ecological integrity.** Ensuring ecological integrity is not an option, but a necessity for the pursuit of sustainable development, which includes just transition. Recognizing and respecting the rights of nature and its vital and natural processes¹ is imperative to enhancing the social fabric, reducing inequality, and increasing potential growth. It must be prioritized in every aspect of just transition, from planning to monitoring.
- **Inclusion.** All sectors of society must be meaningfully involved throughout decision-making processes. This includes active dialogues with stakeholders to harmonize policies, strengthen institutional coherence, and establish the trust that is necessary for coordination and cooperation. Every stakeholder is able to freely exercise their right to public participation in an accessible, safe, and secure manner, free from discrimination and prejudice².
- **Equity.** A genuine just transition reduces existing social and economic inequalities and ensures that the most vulnerable groups and sectors (i.e., women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities) are not left behind, with their needs and concerns integrated into decisions and actions made.
- **Rights-based.** There is no just transition without the protection of human rights, especially those of the most vulnerable populations. Safeguards must be placed to ensure that individuals and communities can exercise their rights, as acknowledged under global and national legal frameworks, unimpeded and free from all threats.
- **Gender equality.** Women, girls, and other historically and traditionally marginalized sexualities, are more likely to bear a greater burden due to the climate crisis than men. Their needs and concerns must be accounted for in the decision-making process, with proper representation.
- **Decent, safe, and secure work.** The creation of decent jobs with living wages, social protection for potential loss of livelihoods, skills development, and social dialogue must be at the heart of just transition.
- **Good governance.** Just transition is a cross-cutting issue that necessitates the effective horizontal and vertical coordination of national and local government units, with urgent and efficient implementation of relevant laws and policies. It must be ensured that transparency, accountability, and inclusive and meaningful participation of all stakeholders are upheld throughout the decision-making process, aligned with a “whole-of-society” approach.
- **Climate ambition.** The Philippines must aim for higher ambition in every succeeding iteration of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), as a signatory to the Paris Agreement, coupled with comprehensive policies and measures to attain its self-determined targets, including on just transition.
- **Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals.** Proposed commitments on just transition must also enable the attainment of the national development objectives and priorities of sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, and social and climate justice, all of which are stated in the NDC. These commitments must also contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

¹ This is acknowledged under Republic Act 11995 (“Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System Act”).

² All documents related to this must be open and publicly accessible online, without need of a prior request.

Recommendations on the goals of the national just transition framework

We present the following overarching calls for the goals of the Framework to be included in the Roadmap:

- The ultimate goal in the Philippine context is to identify and implement programs and policies aligned with **peoples-centric, equitable, just transition pathways towards a low-emissions, climate-resilient, and sustainable economy and society that does not compromise ecological health, human rights, and the rights of nature**. The Roadmap must include steps on setting economy-wide and sectoral targets and timelines that accomplishes identified milestones along just transition pathways, while also contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation and the attainment of national development goals.
- The approach to developing the Framework must not be mitigation-centric and overly technical. The Roadmap must show a **comprehensive and holistic approach to developing the Framework that accounts for the needs and concerns of all adaptation and mitigation sectors, especially the social and environmental dimensions of all relevant issues and solutions**. It necessitates processes and strategies that are gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, rights-based, scientific, intergenerational, locally and culturally-appropriate.
- Social and environmental justice is inseparable from any mode of just transition. Thus, the Roadmap should **avoid promoting “false solutions”, or actions that would cause more harm than benefits for Filipinos and the natural environment and do not contribute to the imperative of addressing the climate crisis in the long run**. These false solutions include, but are not limited to, the following: nuclear energy, fossil gas, carbon markets that encourage offsetting than actual emissions reductions, waste-to-energy incineration, hydrogen, ammonia, artificial carbon capture and storage, and big hydropower that threaten key biodiversity areas, protected areas, culturally-significant areas, and other spaces critical for community livelihoods (i.e., constitutionally-guaranteed preferential use of municipal waters by artisanal fisherfolk) for indigenous peoples (i.e., ancestral domains). Mechanisms for guaranteeing social and environmental safeguards must be placed in the Roadmap by the Philippine government and its implementing partners across all aspects of the Framework.

Ultimately, the Roadmap must incorporate the urgency of the climate crisis and the needed responses, ensuring that all included policies and programs are in sync with its immediate and long-term objectives. The following sections present our specific key asks about the Roadmap, aligned with these overarching recommendations.

Recommendations on sectoral calls on just transition in the Philippines

- Fossil fuel phaseout is inseparable from just energy transition

The energy sector is a critical indicator of a genuine just transition, and climate action as a whole. In defining the goals of the Framework, it is vital for the Philippine government to acknowledge that any just transition pathway in the context of addressing the climate crisis is not genuine without decarbonization.

This has been recognized in recent global climate conferences, including the pivotal decision at COP28 where countries agreed to “transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050”.

However, as it stands, the current Philippine Energy Plan 2023-2050 (PEP) falls short of charting a genuine decarbonization pathway for the country’s energy sector. While it is understandable that the country’s shift to RE resources would necessitate a significant influx of investments and securing means of implementation from developed countries as part of its strategy in multilateral engagements, there was

a lack of 1.5°C or even 2°C-aligned pathways in the PEP, which policymakers could have at least included as part of projection studies conducted for the development of said plan.

Furthermore, the current administration insists on natural gas as a “transitional fuel”. Despite this claim, proposed legislation in the Philippine legislature that would enable the expansion of the gas industry fails to set concrete targets and timelines for an eventual phaseout of this fossil fuel in the country. These are indicators that the current leadership in the energy policymaking sector does not regard fossil fuel phaseout as a priority for the ongoing energy transition, despite the country’s growing GHG emissions.

Aligned with the climate imperative, we demand that fossil fuel phaseout is emphasized as a long-term goal of the Framework, with 1.5°C and 2°C-aligned just transition pathways to be formulated as part of the Roadmap. This must also include concrete targets and timelines for the long-term decarbonization to be triggered by said phaseout, with an accompanying strict moratorium on new fossil fuel and nuclear power plants and preventing the extension of operations of existing coal-fired power plants.

That said, we acknowledge that the current PEP can be updated in the following years. The conduct of the Long-Term Energy Scenarios project by the Department of Energy (DOE) and CASE for Southeast Asia indicates that the nation’s strategies for energy security and development can still be improved to be more ambitious.

With this context and aligned with the “evidence-based” approach that is often highlighted by many policymakers in Philippine climate governance, we recommend to policymakers to integrate the findings of a scientific study that shows the Philippines’ power sector can be aligned with a 1.5°C-aligned pathway, wherein coal-fired power plants can be phased out by 2035 and gas by 2040, and considering that the conduct of the Long-Term Energy Scenarios project is proof that the government agencies themselves are still open to updating the national energy-related plans down the line.

We demand that the Philippines’ just energy transition must be aligned with the overarching principles of decarbonization, democratization, and decentralization. It must be guided by the following specific principles³:

- Prioritize the development of the country’s untapped indigenous renewable energy resources, focusing on solar and wind;
- Aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, pursuing efforts to be aligned with a 1.5°C or 2°C transition pathway;
- Accounts for differing local circumstances and conditions, and responds to the energy and economic needs of all peoples in the Philippines, especially the basic sectors;
- Respects, protects, and upholds the rights of nature, human rights, and their interlinkages;
- Allocation of sufficient and appropriate spaces for the meaningful participation of Filipinos in every step of the decision-making processes for enabling JET;
- Reduction, if not avoidance, of risks for sectors and communities that would be most impacted by energy transition programs, projects, and activities;
- Equitable designation of responsibilities for each sector, corresponding to their resources, capacities, and local, cultural, and/or historical contexts;
- Ensure the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity and avoid the disruption of existing ecosystem services that benefit nearby local communities and indigenous peoples;
- Upholding transparency and accountability on all energy transition actions, especially for policymakers and businesses; and

³ This is part of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas’s [JET Manifesto](#).

- Alignment of JET into national and local climate, energy, and development laws, policies, and plans in the Philippines, covering the entire value chain.

Among the most critical issues related to the value chain is mining, especially on what are regarded as energy transition minerals. The Philippine government has openly supported the expansion of mining operations in the country for the purposes of economic growth and enabling the development of more RE technologies needed for climate change mitigation. However, there have been several cases of the adverse impacts of mining operations on communities, ranging from environmental pollution and human rights violations to the lack of a fair share of benefits for communities and foreign mining companies taking an unjust share. Over 60% of mineral reserves in the Philippines are also located in ancestral domains⁴, which indicates risks of mining on indigenous peoples and the natural environment within these areas, including those of critical importance to biodiversity.

We call on the Philippine government to include in the Roadmap the formulation of a supply chain study that can prove that the minerals key to the development of renewable energy technologies (i.e., nickel, copper) and other economic sectors will truly support the country's own goals on just transition, which must include the following:

- The principle of indispensable extraction, where resources will only be extracted when they are essential to the functioning of society and ensuring well-being⁵;
- Prioritization of the use of extracted minerals for development of RE technologies within Philippine industries;
- Mandatory cost-benefit analysis as part of the Environmental Impact Statement as part of the screening process, including health impacts on local communities, effects on hydrological flows, land productivity, and other environmental factors that could indicate environmental degradation and biodiversity loss;
- Updating and effective monitoring and implementation of environmental standards relevant to mining, including on water quality, heavy metals, and other possible contaminants, adhering to international standards of transparency and accountability in implementing extractive operations;
- Proper conduct of consultations with local government units, communities, and other stakeholders, as stipulated under Sections 26 and 27 of RA 7160 ("Local Government Code of 1991");
- Mandatory consent from local communities through public consultations and referenda, fully implementing the free, prior, and informed consent process as stipulated in the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997"), from Indigenous Peoples before the issuance of any mining, energy, or infrastructure permit, with full respect to whatever the decision of the Indigenous Peoples may be on all mining applications; and
- Guaranteed fair share of benefits from mining activities for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

⁴ Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center. (2022). *State of indigenous peoples address*. https://www.lrcksk.org/_files/ugd/dc2292_bdc69524a1f440ab6f68e1e9aa4086d.pdf.

⁵ Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (2024). *Just energy transition in the Philippines: principles and proposals for action*. https://www.lrcksk.org/_files/ugd/dc2292_646edf9d861b48948b00008074d851b5.pdf

- Labor at the core of Philippine just transition

The origins of just transition as a concept has been associated with the well-being of formal and informal workers and it has carried over to the climate agenda. The Philippine government has also acknowledged the significance of labor in determining its national concept of just transition and the associated Framework, as evidenced by including it as a focus of the “Just Transition Programme Kickoff Forum”.

Furthermore, it is specifically mentioned that just transition in implementing the NDC will be driven by RA 10771 (“Green Jobs Act”), which aims to incentivize individuals and business enterprises that will help create a green economy⁶. This course of action would also result in stronger compliance with existing environmental and labor policies in the country.

In recognition of the key role the sector would play in implementing just transition in the Philippines, Filipino workers, trade unionists, and labor activists led by the Workers for Just Transition have developed their unified Agenda for Equitable and Just Transition. We collectively call for the Roadmap to incorporate the following calls for the labor sector into the goals of the Framework and other parts of the development process:

- A rapid, equitable, and just transition away from fossil fuels consistent with the goal of limiting global temperature rise to below 1.5°C and reaching global net zero by 2050, to stay within the ecological limits of the Earth.
- Accelerated development of democratic and efficient RE systems that address energy poverty and ensure everyone’s right to energy as a public good.
- A transition to RE systems and more sustainable economies and industries that ensures living wages, social protection, security of tenure, freedom of association and collective bargaining, and occupational safety and health that are consistent with international labor standards.
- Essential services, social safety nets, and upskilling/reskilling programs for displaced and affected workers and communities and the expansion, strengthening, and enabling of collective bargaining to address just transitions at the industry and establishment levels.
- A strong, adequately funded and staffed public sector that can ensure quality public services, decent work, effective climate governance and sustainable development.
- Gender transformative strategies that dismantle patriarchal systems and sexual division of labor, promote equal employment opportunities, close the gender pay gap, eliminate gender-based discrimination and violence, recognize and redistribute care work, and ensure the full participation and leadership of women and people with diverse SOGIESC in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of just transition policies and programs.
- A sustainable industrial policy anchored on strong and dynamic industry tripartite councils that boosts domestic manufacturing with decent jobs, improves human resource development, promotes comprehensive just transition planning and research in key industries and sectors that puts workers and communities at the center, and ensures that future trade, investment, and bilateral labor agreements guarantee human and workers’ rights and the protection of domestic industries from unbridled liberalization.
- Institution of stronger regulatory systems, including heavier penalties and sanctions for corporations that damage the planet and lives and livelihoods of people over the extraction, mining, and processing of transition minerals for renewable energy and other extractives with robust democratic, transparency, financing, labor, gender, and environmental standards.

⁶ [The Philippines’ NDC Implementation Plan](#), p. 17.

- Promotion of active, inclusive, and sustainable transportation systems including the establishment of people-centered mass public transportation and the reform of anti-worker and false climate solutions such as the current PUV Modernization Program.
- Implementation of genuine agrarian reform, strengthening of local food production by developing resilient domestic food systems, and promotion of genuine food sovereignty and a people-led agroecology to address staple food needs.
- Labor representation in the CCC and other policymaking bodies and the institutionalization of processes and mechanisms, such as a National Just Transition Commission, that ensures the involvement and agency of workers and all marginalized sectors in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of just transitions at local and national levels, through social dialogue among others.
- Stronger efforts by the Philippine government to call for the urgent delivery of adequate and non-debt creating climate finance and technology transfer from the Global North as part of reparations for their climate debt.
- Allocation of climate finance and domestic resources to:
 - Implementation of equitable and just transition policies and mechanisms such as those listed above;
 - Adaptation and resilience-building measures aimed to protect workers' livelihoods and provide resources and vital infrastructure and housing that can help workers and communities withstand the worsening climate impacts;
 - Programs and projects addressing economic and non-economic losses and damages brought by climate-related disasters.

We also call for the Roadmap to determine mechanisms on responding to the needs and concerns of workers in the informal sector, such as those in the waste and transport sectors. These mechanisms should involve the following:

- Ensuring that the sector's representatives have access to and are enabled to participate in spaces for dialogues with policymakers and other stakeholders;
- Being included in data collection and management activities that are needed for an evidence-based approach on just transition;
- Providing training and support for their participation in just transition programs; and
- Taking effective measures to facilitate the transition of workers in the informal economy to the formal economy by ensuring living wage, occupational safety and health, social security, maternity protection and other benefits, among others.

Recommendations on preliminary institutional arrangements and policy coherence

➤ Adaptation must not be left behind

During the "Just Transition Programme Kickoff Forum", the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 (PDP), and the Philippine Green Jobs Act (RA 10771) were specifically shown as key legal instruments and national plans for a just transition to a blue and green economy. There is no question that just transition itself would significantly impact the implementation of all of these aforementioned strategies and vice-versa.

However, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was not mentioned during this presentation as a key policy or strategy that would drive this transition. This is an indicator of what currently looks like a mitigation-

centric perspective of the Philippine government, which is confounding considering that adaptation is intended as the country's anchor strategy against the climate crisis.

While energy is undeniably an important part of much of the national climate-related discourse, it appears there is too much focus on this sector within the climate change mitigation paradigm; it should be noted that in the NDCIP, there are instances of the transport sector, which is another of the four priority sectors during the "Just Transition Programme Kickoff Forum", being lumped together with the energy sector.

With this context, we strongly recommend for adaptation to be just as prominent in the Roadmap as mitigation, if not more so. This includes the inclusion of the NAP as a critical plan that would influence how the Framework would be developed. Given the interlinkages between strengthening adaptation and averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage (L&D), an even focus on adaptation in both the Roadmap and the resulting Framework would also contribute to reduced L&D and its economic and non-economic costs to the Philippine economy and society.

➤ Developing the next NDC and the just transition framework must be in sync

The work on formulating the Framework and the next NDC are inseparable. This has been acknowledged under the NDCIP, which directly states that its implementation "will be conducted in the context of a just transition of its sectors into a green economy"⁷ and that "a framework for tracking the impact of Just Transition activities across the economy will be developed and implemented"⁸.

Given the urgency of addressing the climate crisis in the Philippines, we recommend for inclusion in the Roadmap the development of strategies that would contribute to both the formulation of the Framework and the next NDC. These strategies must account for the following:

- Setting of relevant milestones consistent with both the timeline of developing the next NDC by November 2025 and the identified 18-month-long process of formulating the Framework until March 2026;
- Identification of the social impacts of projects under the policies and measures to be included in the next NDC;
- Examination of short and long-term mitigation strategies to minimize the impacts of all just transition programs and projects;
- Identification of means to maximize the social benefits of the implementation of the policies and measures to be included in the next NDC; and
- Establishment of mechanisms to enable participatory planning with all stakeholders across all levels of governance and implementation.

In relation to this, it has been reported that the overall climate financing strategy for the Philippines is being developed by the Department of Finance (DOF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)⁹. Furthermore, the development of the country's long-term pathways towards a net-zero and climate-resilient economy is currently being conducted with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which should influence the next NDC, assuming the necessary information have been finalized in time for its intended finalization on or before November 2025¹⁰.

⁷ [The Philippines' NDC Implementation Plan](#), p. 17.

⁸ [The Philippines' NDC Implementation Plan](#), p. 17.

⁹ Catilogo, M. I. (2024, September 3). DOF, UNDP to draw up climate finance strategy for PH. *Inquirer.net*. <https://business.inquirer.net/477827/dof-undp-to-draw-up-climate-finance-strategy-for-ph>

¹⁰ ADB (2024). *Philippines: Supporting Long-Term Planning for Climate Action*. <https://www.adb.org/projects/57269-001/main>

To ensure policy and strategy alignment among NGAs, just transition should be a main basis for the ongoing formulation of the Philippines's climate financing strategy and its long-term development pathways. This consequently reinforces the consideration of just transition elements in the access, planning and implementation of initiatives funded by multilateral climate funds such as the Climate Investment Funds and Green Climate Fund¹¹, among others, to be directed towards more definite¹² and context-specific just transition plans, with deliberate involvement of communities and affected stakeholders.

Additionally, the Roadmap must reflect mechanisms on how the outcomes and findings of these studies would contribute to the formulation of the Framework, including the economic benefits and costs of implementing just transition. This should take into account the Philippines' conditional commitment under its next NDC, which is likely to remain larger than its unconditional pledge as part of its call for climate justice at the global level.

➤ Just transition must be cascaded to the local level

We strongly urge the Philippine government to institutionalize mechanisms for the localization of just transition plans, programs, and activities, which must be reflected in the Roadmap. This would require a greater role for the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) in the entire process of the Framework development. We present the following recommendations for conducting this:

- The DILG should encourage that just transition will be discussed as part of the agenda items when the next Barangay Assemblies are required to convene next March 2025, in accordance with [Proclamation 599, Series of 2018](#).
- The DILG should issue a memorandum circular for all Local Development Councils to discuss and prepare for just transition during their 2025 meetings, and consider creating a Just Transition Committee for community discussions for this purpose.
- The DILG should direct the National Youth Commission (NYC) to mandate the discussion of just transition in 2025 by the Sangguniang Kabataan across the Philippines, as well as with their respective Katipunan ng Kabataan, in accordance with Sections 4, 5, and 6 of RA 10742.
- Under Section 12 (c) of [Republic Act 9418, the Volunteer Act of 2007](#), NGAs and LGUs are mandated to "establish volunteer programs in their respective offices to promote and encourage volunteering in government programs and projects as well as enjoin government employees to render volunteer service in social, economic and humanitarian development undertakings in the community." Aligned with this, the Just Transition Technical Working Group (JT TWG), which was shown during the just transition consultation, should recommend the mandating of all national agencies and LGUs to encourage volunteerism for just transition plans, programs, and activities. This could be incorporated under the Green Brigade framework in accordance with [Executive Order No. 52, Series of 1998](#).

¹¹ This especially refers to projects for energy transition and climate mitigation; and those multi-country projects with ambiguity.

¹² This is in terms of timelines, target sites, and activities/interventions.

➤ National Employment Master Plan must be shaped by just transition

RA 11962, also known as the “Trabaho Para sa Bayan Act”, was signed into law last September 2023 aiming to improve the employability and competitiveness of Filipino workers through upskilling and reskilling initiatives. It also aims to support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and industry stakeholders, in aid of fueling economic development throughout the Philippines.

This will be primarily done through the formulation of a National Employment Master Plan, targeting the increase of quantity and quality of employment and livelihood opportunities in the country. The plan involves short and medium-term timelines for attaining inclusive and quality employment, including addressing current issues, such as underemployment, unemployment, shift to hybrid work arrangements, and changes in emerging industries and sectors for workers.

However, RA 11962 failed to strongly emphasize either the significance of just transition in the development of the National Employment Master Plan or how the climate crisis or environmental issues can impact labor-related issues under the scope of this law. The lack of acknowledgement for either of these concepts is also seen in the set-up of the Trabaho Para Sa Bayan Inter-Agency Council (TPB-IAC), which does not specifically mention the CCC or DENR as part of this body.

With this context, we suggest the development of the National Employment Master Plan to integrate just transition and other key principles under the climate agenda to ensure that the labor sector would be resilient and thriving despite the impacts of the climate crisis. We also recommend that the members of the JT TWG that are not specifically mentioned under RA 11962 must have a more prominent role in the formulation and eventual implementation of said Plan, aligned with Sec. 9 of said law.

Recommendations for cluster consultations and other mechanisms for social dialogues

We reiterate our collective call for the institutionalization of regular national and local mechanisms and processes that ensure the continuous and democratic involvement, formal representation, and agency of all sectors of society in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs¹³ to be part of the Roadmap.

This is aligned with the “whole-of-society” approach that the Philippine government often mentions in its statements on climate action. Any policy related to climate or the environment must put the well-being of citizens at the heart of change or transition.

Key to this process is the proper and timely conduct of cluster consultations, as was presented during the “Just Transition Programme Kickoff Forum”. It is the responsibility of the government’s JT TWG, led by the DENR, to organize and conduct these consultations in a manner that ensures all sectors, through their designated representatives, have a fair opportunity to participate and present their recommendations on the formulation of the Framework; this includes defining the clusters themselves¹⁴.

This is especially critical for the basic sectors, who are the most vulnerable to the climate crisis. We must avoid repeating the consultative process that took place during the formulation of the NDC in 2020-21

¹³ This is in reference to the [letter](#) entitled “Proposal from Civil Society Organizations and Trade Unions for a National Process and a Democratic Mechanism for the Philippines’ Just Transition Work Programme”, which was presented by Atty. Luke Espiritu and Mr. Julius Cainglet during the morning plenary session of the “Just Transition Programme Kickoff Forum” held by the Philippine government on 1 October 2024 at Novotel Araneta, Quezon City.

¹⁴ This is also based on the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights, based on the findings of the National Inquiry on Climate Change.

and the NAP last year, where many non-government sectors were only invited to participate towards the end of the respective process.

The progress of the analytical work to be conducted as part of the development process (i.e., landscape analysis, scenario analysis, just transition pathways) must also be presented during cluster consultations and other mechanisms for social dialogues. Being the ones on the ground, CSOs can offer valuable insights into the analyses and their preliminary results, including crucial social, cultural, and environmental perspectives that may otherwise be overlooked.

Signed,

- Aksyon Klima Pilipinas (AKP)
- Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD)
- Bantay Kita - Publish What You Pay Philippines
- Caritas Philippines
- Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology (CREST)
- ChildFund Japan Philippine Branch
- Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils)
- Earth Savers Movement
- Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits, Inc. (ECOWEB)
- Ecowaste Coalition
- Federation of Free Workers (FFW)
- Food for the Hungry, Inc. Branch Office
- Green Forum Panay Guimaras, Inc.
- Greenpeace Philippines
- Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, Inc.
- Interfacing Development Interventions for Sustainability, Inc. (IDIS)
- Labor United and Alliances (Lab-U All)
- Life Haven Center for Independent Living
- Living Laudato Si' Philippines (LLS)
- Lunhaw Integral Ecology Ministry – Diocese of San Carlos
- Manawari SEA
- Move As One Coalition
- Negrosanon Initiative for Climate and Environment (NICE)
- Negrosanon Young Leaders Institute, Inc. (NYLI)
- NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR)
- Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) Philippines
- Oxfam Pilipinas
- Philippine Initiative for Conservation of Environment and the People (PhilInCon)
- Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc. (PMPI)
- Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ)
- Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK)
- Reboot Philippines
- Rice Watch Action Network (R1)
- Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila – Ministry on Integral Ecology
- Save Ormoc Bay Aggrupation
- Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE)
- Sustainable Energy and Enterprise Development for Communities, Inc. (SEED4COM)
- Tebtebba
- Workers for Just Transition
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Philippines
- World Vision Development Foundation, Inc.