Validation Workshop

Assessment of the Sustainable Finance Ecosystem in the Philippines: State of Play of Financing a Just Transition

Sommerset Central Salcedo, Makati City | 26 November 2024 | 09:00 am to 12:00 pm

Workshop Agenda

- Registration and Preliminaries
- Welcome Message and Project Overview
- Workshop Mechanics
- Presentation of Initial Findings
- Break
- Workshop Proper
- Synthesis
- Closing Remarks and Next Steps

Welcome Message

Georginia Pascual
National Project Officer
Just Transition & Finance
ILO Manila

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024

Project Overview

Ekaterina Chubarova
Technical Officer
Sustainable Finance and Just Transition
ILO Headquarters Geneva

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024

Study Background

The **Assessment of the Sustainable Finance Ecosystem in the Philippines: State of Play of Financing a Just Transition** (hereinafter referred to as "**Study**") presents an assessment of the Philippine sustainable finance ecosystem by mapping the climate transition dynamics in the country, from the perspective of just transition, and by subsequently understanding how public and private financial sector actors can contribute to these transitions.

Workshop Mechanics

Anjanette Cayabyab
Research Assistant
Manila Observatory

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024

Workshop Mechanics

The Workshop shall consist of two (2) Parts:

- **Part 1** on the **Presentation of Initial Findings**
- **Part 2** on the **Workshop Proper.** The Workshop participants shall be divided into three Clusters, namely

(1) Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions;

(2) Government Agencies (and Multilaterals);

(3) Employers and Workers Representatives.

Workshop Mechanics

- For **Part 1**, project experts from the Manila Observatory shall present the initial findings of the Study. The presentation shall cover sections on

    (1) climate transition dynamics

    (2) social considerations

    (3) financial sector mapping on just transition financing

Workshop Mechanics

- For **Part 2**, the Workshop participants shall start discussing within their Clusters on any input and/or comments on the initial findings presented. Complementing the initial findings, each Cluster may also consider the Key Highlights, composed of top-line statements from the findings, and Key Questions, composed of Cross-cutting and Cluster-specific questions/areas, as the main guide for discussion, although the Clusters may also provide other input.

Workshop Mechanics

- Each Cluster shall be assigned one (1) Facilitator and one (1) Documenter to guide and record the Cluster discussions, respectively.
- After the Cluster discussions, one (1) representative from each Cluster shall present to the Plenary for a maximum of three (3) minutes the selected key points from their discussions.

Presentation of Initial Findings

Jayvy Gamboa
Climate Policy & Just Transition Expert
Manila Observatory

Yla Gloria Marie Paras
Finance & Regulatory Expert
Manila Observatory

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024

Climate Transition Dynamics

In general

- The Philippine climate transition into a "low carbon and climate resilient economy" can be best understood by considering the ***climate vulnerability of the Philippines as a major factor in the country's national development***. The country's consistent experience with extreme weather events, especially typhoons, which only became more intense and more frequent in the last two decades, has shaped its policies on development, disaster response, and human development, among others.
- For decades, the Philippines has prioritized adaptation measures to build, as the long-term vision of the Filipino people "AmBisyon 2040" puts it, ***communities resilient against disasters***.
- When adaptation limits had been breached, which refers to the incapacity of human and natural systems to adapt to climate change impacts, losses and damages arise. The ***Philippines has long been incurring losses and damages***, particularly the extremely vulnerable agriculture sector which accounts for nearly 20% of Filipino workers.

Climate Transition Dynamics

In general

- While countries have differentiated responsibilities, ***GHG emissions reduction and avoidance is a common endeavor to meet the Paris temperature goals*** of well below 2°C and of limiting it to 1.5°C.
- The dataset on Philippine Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2020 shows that the **Energy** and **Agriculture** (without accounting for Forestry and other Land Use) sectors contribute the largest amount of emissions with 43.38% and 23.49% of the total national GHG emissions, respectively.

Climate Transition Dynamics

In general

Sector and Source Categories	Sector GHG Emissions	% Total National GHG Emissions
Energy	99.9	43.38%
Transport	29.4	12.77%
Agriculture	54.1	23.49%
Industrial Processes and product use (IPPU)	16.8	7.29%
Wastes	30.1	13.07%
Total National GHG Emissions (CO_2e) w/o FOLU	**230.3**	**100.00%**
Forestry and other Land Use (FOLU)	(25.9)	
Total National GHG Emissions (CO_2e)	**204.4**	

Climate Transition Dynamics

In general

- The NDC commitments in terms of GHG emissions reduction and the costs of implementing policies and measures (“**PAMs**”) necessary to deliver such commitments are shown in the table:

Sector	GHG Reduction for 2020-2030	% Total GHG Reduction	Investment Cost (USD million)	% Total Investment Cost
Energy	587	59.30%	36,455	50.63%
Transport	67	6.77%	32,758	45.49%
Agriculture	211	21.31%	1,027	1.43%
Industrial Processes and product use (IPPU)	59	5.99%	194	0.27%
Waste	66	6.67%	1,575	2.19%
Total	**990**	**100%**	**72,009**	**100%**

Climate Transition Dynamics

The Philippines' medium-term development plan

- The Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 (“**PDP 2023-2028**”) attempts to situate the need to accelerate domestic climate action within the larger context and needs of every Filipino household.
- Some of the challenges sought to be hurdled by the plan include “implementing adaptation and risk reduction strategies, strengthening community and ecosystem resilience, and transitioning to green growth pathways.”

Climate Transition Dynamics

PDP 2023-2028 Targets

Strategies	• Strengthen the capacity of LGUs and communities in disaster prevention and preparedness. • Boost multistakeholder partnership in building and translating knowledge to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. • Align ESG measures and investments with local adaptation and risk reduction needs and priorities	• Intensify ecosystem protection, rehabilitation, and management • Promote and expand natural resource-based industries and enterprises	• Implement the Nationally Determined Contribution policies and measures • Bolster private sector investments in green development • Ensure just transition of workers affected by the structural changes toward a greener, more sustainable, and low-carbon economy • Expand market opportunities for low-carbon technologies and products
Outcomes	**Climate and disaster risk resilience of communities and institutions increased**	**Ecosystem resilience enhanced**	**Low carbon economy transition enabled**

Climate Transition Dynamics

National Just Transition Priorities

- ***The Philippines has yet to issue definitive just transition priorities,*** although significant steps are being taken to realize this. Foremost of these is the kick-off of the *Just Transition Programme*, which was recently introduced in October 2024 by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR"), the government agency leading the process.
- The Philippine government defines **Just Transition as *placing people at the center of climate action*.** Transition must:

  (i) ensure the equitable distribution of economic and social benefits

  (ii) maximize the social and economic opportunities of climate and environmental actions.

Climate Transition Dynamics

National Just Transition Priorities

- *Six Considerations for Transitioning* to low carbon and climate resilient development pathway

1) Socio-economic development priorities
2) Environmental protection and conservation
3) Skills development, reskilling and upskilling of the workforce
4) Industrial potential
5) Energy security, access and affordability
6) Sustainable transport

Climate Transition Dynamics

National Just Transition Priorities

- **Energy** and **transport** are the top contributors to our emissions, accounting for 56% into total. Recognizing this, we have identified **both sectors as key areas for our just transition initiative but by no means should we leave the other sectors out**.
- **Energy**, **Transport**, and **Agriculture** and the related economics activities are the most affected sectors by the Philippine climate transition dynamics.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Energy Sector

- The Energy sector distinguishes itself as the country's largest contributor of GHG emissions at 43.48% of total GHG emissions, and hence, has the largest GHG emissions reduction and avoidance commitment from the country at 59.30% of total commitments.
- The Philippines' Energy Transition Program (ETP) is guided by three key aspects:

  (i) Equitable Energy, which includes access, affordability, and economic empowerment;

  (ii) Security of Energy Supply, which includes sufficiency, and reliability;

  (iii) Sustainable Energy, which includes energy efficiency and GHG reduction.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Energy Sector

- While the targets set for renewable energy share in the power generation mix is perceived as aggressive as it pegs the targets at 35.0% by 2030, 50.0% by 2040, and more than 50.0% by 2050 (compared with 2023 levels of 22.3%), the energy sector has yet to commit to a net-zero emissions target in pursuant of sufficient, reliable, and equitable energy for all Filipinos.
- Of the three key sectors considered in this Report, financing for the energy sector is the most accessible. With the increased public and private sector demand for renewable energy technologies and the government-driven prioritization, financial flows from various sources await to be tapped. Some are as follows:

  (i) Allowing 100% foreign ownership in RE projects

  (ii) Providing a sovereign guarantee for financing sustainable energy projects

  (iii) Issuing 25-year green bonds by private corporations, USD6.58 billion worth in 2022

Climate Transition Dynamics

Strategies

- **Green and low-carbon economic activities**

(i) Promotion of energy efficiency and conservation measures

(ii) Increase of biodiesel blend

(iii) Deployment of renewable energy projects, especially offshore wind

(iv) Championing of mining and manufacturing of green materials

- **High-emitting and hard-to-abate activities**

(i) Voluntary retirement and repurposing of existing coal fired power plants

- **Adaptation and resilience building activities**

(i) Adoption of resilient and climate-proof energy infrastructure and support (i.e. Smart and Green Grid Plan, port infrastructure to support OSW)

Climate Transition Dynamics

Social Opportunities

- Green jobs generated
- Supply Chains Expanded
- Energy Security Enhanced

Social Risks

- Workforce displaced
- Effectiveness of social protection measures in question
- Network of economic activity disrupted
- Shared resources with local governments reduced
- Supply chains shrinked
- Skills and training gap widened
- Communities and livelihoods displaced
- Consultation processes cut short
- Implementation of decent work standards in question
- Consumption patterns altered

Climate Transition Dynamics

Transport Sector

- The Transport sector emits 12.77% of total GHG emissions, the second highest if the Agriculture sector's emissions accounts for Forestry and other Land Use. Even the Philippine Energy Plan 2023-2050 states the "need to explore more mitigation measures in the transport sector, the next largest emitter after the power sector," in tandem with decarbonization efforts in the Energy sector.
- The flagship initiatives related to just transition, according to the Department of Transportation (DOTR), are the adoption of electric vehicles and the public transport modernization program.
- The government has enacted the Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act (EVIDA), a demand generation measure, to meet the clean energy scenario targets of 2.4 million EVs in 2023-2028, 1.8 million in 2029-2034, and 2 million EVs in 2035-2040.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Transport Sector

- Moreover, the controversial Public Transport Modernization Program, formerly Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Program, which has been repeatedly postponed due to public and sectoral opposition due to lack of genuine consultation and transition mechanisms for stakeholders, is now gaining ground. The DOTR highlighted its Stakeholder Support Mechanisms called the Tsuper Iskolar Program and EnTSUPERneur Program. Further, subsidies for procuring electric public transport vehicles have been refurbished, which ranges from PHP 210,000 to PHP 600,000.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Strategies

- **Green and low-carbon economic activities**

(i) Adoption of electric vehicles

(ii) Expansion of railways

(iii) Fleet Modernization

(iv) Green Ports

(v) Low-carbon ferry systems

- **High-emitting and hard-to-abate activities**

(i) Implementation of Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Program

(ii) Expansion of BRT and busway project

(iii) Decarbonizing of the freight sector

(iv) Adoption of sustainable aviation fuels

- **Adaptation and resilience building activities**

(i) Introduction of greenways

(ii) Expansion of active transport networks

Climate Transition Dynamics

Social Opportunities

- Green jobs generated
- Existing skills leveraged
- Supply chains expanded
- Mobility options increased
- Opportunity for redesign opened

Social Risks

- Workforce displaced
- Workforce vulnerabilities multiplied
- Effectiveness of social protection measures in question
- Network of economic activity disrupted
- Supply chains shrinked
- Skills and training gap widened
- Communities and livelihoods displaced
- Consultation processes cut short
- Implementation of decent work standards in question
- Sunk costs from new markets created
- Limited spaces more burdened

Climate Transition Dynamics

Agriculture Sector

- Nearly 9.5 million Filipinos work in the Agriculture sector, which accounts for nearly 20% of the entire workforce. However, agriculture's contribution to the Philippine economy has played along only 7 to 9% in the recent years. Despite the vulnerabilities of the sector to the vicious cycle of extreme rainfall and extreme heat, year in and year out, Filipinos continue to engage in agriculture, especially in the rural areas, where livelihood opportunities remain limited.
- In the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028, strategies on modernizing agriculture include the adoption of climate- and disaster-resilient technologies (e.g. improved varieties and breeds of plants and animals, water-saving irrigation systems, soil erosion control technologies, and controlled environment crop production systems) and the development of innovative insurance schemes, which includes digitalization.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Agriculture Sector

- Financing the Agriculture sector has been a perennial challenge due to the climate vulnerabilities that the sector face, among other factors, which brings investments into it to high-risk. In terms of private sector financing, even government mandates have been ineffective in securing financial flows for the sector.
- The supposed strengthening of agriculture financing through the Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development Financing Enhancement Act, instead of beefing up finance in agriculture, may have diverted financing to other areas, such as sustainable finance—again leaving agriculture without sufficient and reliable financing.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Strategies

- **Green and low-carbon economic activities**

(i) Use of alternate wet and drying, cropland management, and renewable energy for flood control and water management systems in paddy rice cultivation

- **High-emitting and hard-to-abate activities**

(i) Use of nature-based solutions and breeding interventions in livestock- enteric fermentation

(ii) Use of cropland management, precision agriculture, and biotech crops to reduce nitrous oxide emissions from annually cultivated soils

- **Adaptation and resilience building activities**

(i) Adoption of climate- and disaster-resilient technologies (e.g. improved varieties and breeds of plants and animals, water-saving irrigation systems, soil erosion control technologies, and controlled environment crop production systems)

Climate Transition Dynamics

Social Opportunities

- Green jobs generated
- Supply chains expanded
- Climate impacts to workforce and communities reduced

Social Risks

- Workforce displaced
- Workforce and communities' vulnerabilities increased
- Effectiveness of social protection measures in question
- Supply chains shrinked
- Skills and training gap widened
- Implementation of decent work standards in question
- Indigenous farming practices at risk
- Sunk costs from new markets created

Climate Transition Dynamics

Key Highlights

(1) In terms of climate action, **the Philippines has recently expanded its focus toward greenhouse gas emissions mitigation options, in addition adaptation and climate resilience- building efforts that respond to the country's climate vulnerabilities**. This is due to the country's international climate commitments, particularly the Nationally Determined Contributions.

(2) Just transition, contextualized in a climate vulnerable developing country perspective, is necessary to ensure that equity and justice are delivered in the process of low-carbon transitions. The social considerations, which includes both opportunities and risks, must be fully taken into account in planning and implementation stages of these transitions.

(3) **The Philippines still do not have a national policy on just transition**, although stakeholders from various sectors have started to define just transition from different contexts and levels of engagement. With this, the government has started a process that will culminate with a National Just Transition Framework.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Key Highlights

(4) **Various sectors have progressed differently in terms of low-carbon transitions planning and implementation.** For instance, the Energy and Transport sectors have already aligned their sectoral plans with considerations on GHG emissions mitigation potential, given these sectors' substantial emissions contribution. On the other hand, the Agriculture sector, with a large part of the Filipino workforce and communities relying in it for livelihood, has prioritized climate- and disaster-resilience as a major strategy.

(5) **The concept of a just transition is well understood by different types of actors in the Philippines** (including public entities, corporate actors and financial institutions). Financial institutions clearly understand the interconnections between the environmental and social objectives of a just transition and know the financing needs of different stakeholders associated with meeting them.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Key Highlights

(6) Provided that the concept of a just transition is well understood, **raising capital to fund both social and environmental dimensions of the low-carbon transition in the Philippines will not be an issue in the Philippine financial system.** Access to loan products comes easy for the targeted beneficiaries due to the banks' network and marketing structures which can be inferred from their stakeholder relations and their clients' increasing loan consumption.

(7) **The banks in the Philippines are increasingly developing sustainable loan products.** The banks in the Philippines launch their initiatives to reach the unbanked population to promotes financial inclusivity. However, the two types of initiatives are mostly disconnected.

Climate Transition Dynamics

Key Highlights

(8) **Green and low-carbon activities receive the majority of sustainability-driven funding.**

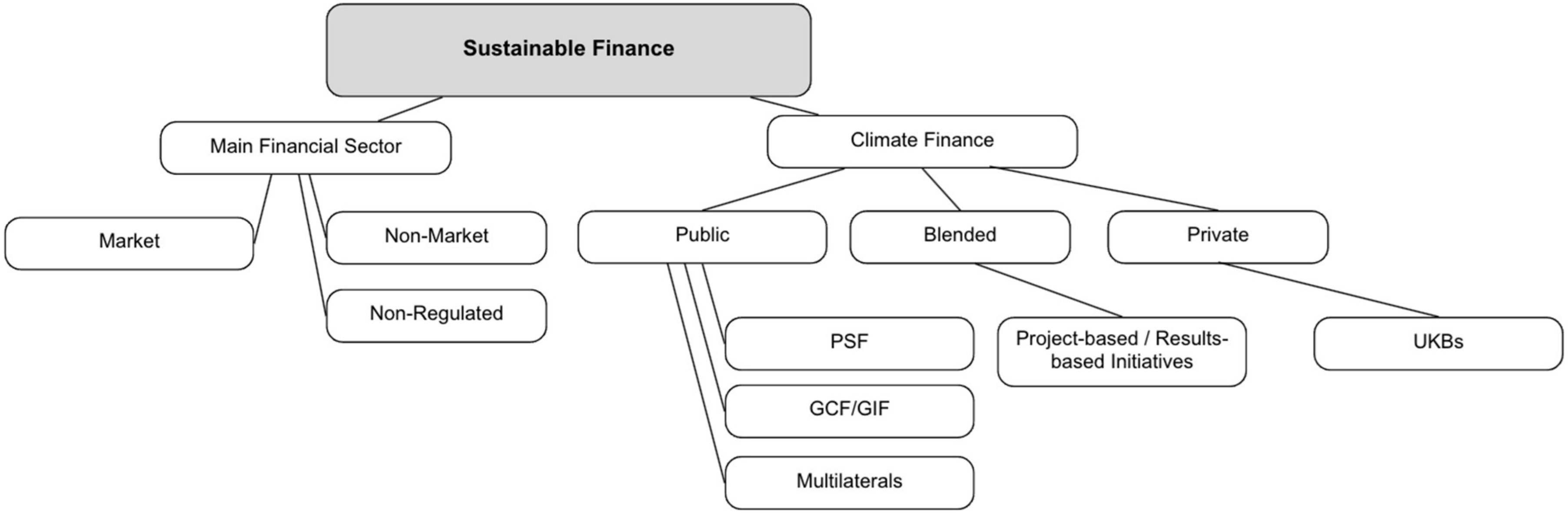
(9) **There is yet no financial sector framework specifically dedicated to a just transition.** Just transition financing is implicitly included in the country's sustainable finance framework. Some social considerations are embedded in the banks' lending programs. However, social assessments embedded in sustainable lending policies do not yet pay a great attention to social considerations of a just transition. In this regard, some banks report that the cost to transition to low-carbon still serves as a barrier to clients.

Financial and Regulatory Mapping

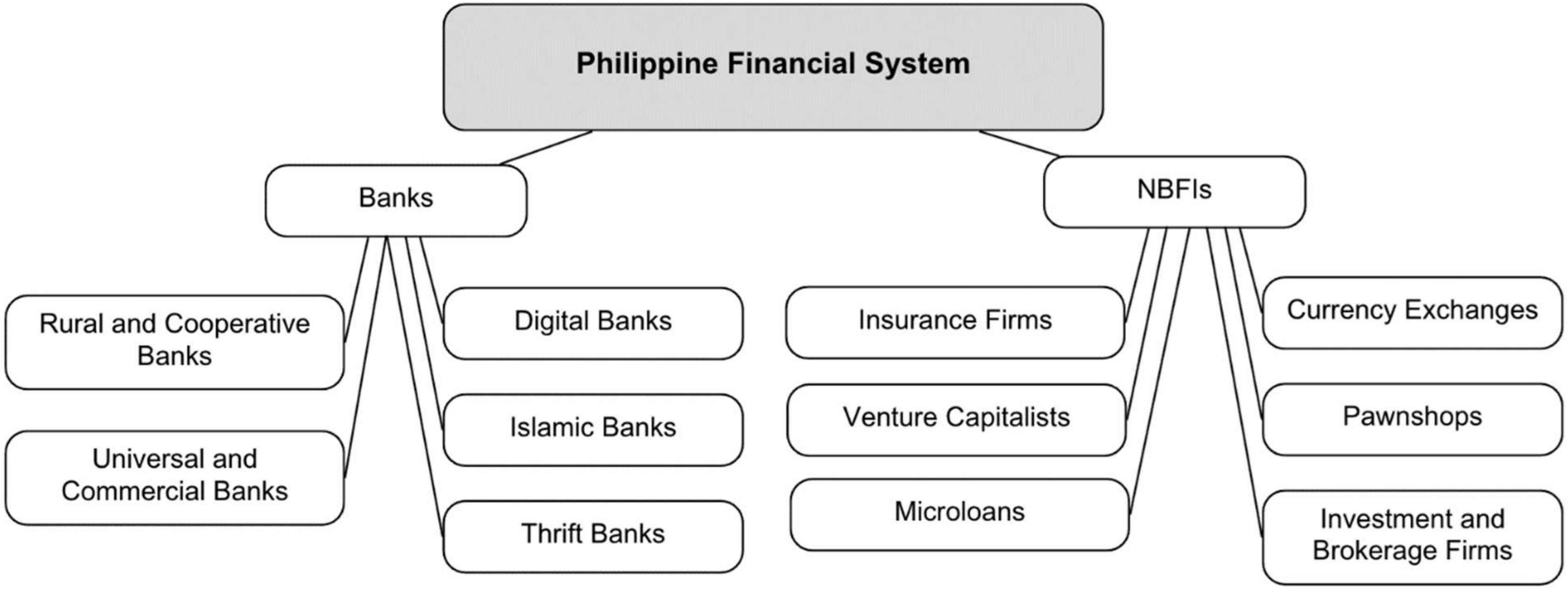
Sustainable Financing Implementation

- ***Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF) (Circular No. 1085, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas)*** - "sets out the expectations of the Bangko Sentral in the integration of sustainability principles, including those covering environmental and social (E&S) risk areas, in the corporate governance and risk management frameworks as well as the strategic objectives and operations of banks"
- SFF targets to raise sustainable financing products (SFPs) or instruments such as green, social or sustainability bonds, loans, and other debt instruments to fund eligible social and green projects. It laid out eligibility criteria and target beneficiaries, as well as exclusions
- ***Sustainable Financing Roadmap*** - developed policy, financing, and investment pillars that recognize the gaps and potential opportunities in the Philippine Financial System
- **Pillars:** (1) Policy; (2) Financing; (3) Investment

Different Sustainable Financing Sources



Philippine Financial System



Financial and Regulatory Mapping

Sustainable Financing Implementation

- The **SFF** responds to a broader call of providing capital access through loans for social and green projects. Through this, it encourages more social and green initiatives to be created, however, it **does not comprehensively address the issue of reducing or regulating industries that produce the most CO2 emissions.**
- The framework promotes investment in social and green projects for the general population. This can be shown in its priority to invest in the green and low-carbon economic activities and adaptation and resilience-building activities. However, there is inadequate attention drawn in providing options and safety nets exclusively to the groups and communities that will be disenfranchised in the country's just transition efforts to divest from high-emitting and hard-to-abate industries.

Financial and Regulatory Mapping

1 Sustainable Financing Implementation

- Sustainable finance incorporates **environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards** to assess the value, performance, and long-term growth of an asset. *(Implementing Sustainability in the Philippine Banking and Corporate Sectors, Asian Institute of Management and Fair Finance Asia, 2023)*
- The Sustainable Finance Framework sets out expectations for the country's financial system to integrate sustainability principles in the corporate governance and risk management framework as well as operations of banks. This also integrates sustainability principles and ESG considerations in banks' corporate and risk governance frameworks, strategies, and operations. *(BSP Circular No. 1085)*
- There are other BSP regulations issuing guidelines to govern the integration and management of environmental and social risks in relation to the enterprise-wide credit and operational risk frameworks of banks. *(BSP Circular No. 1128)*

Slide 41

1 Cite National Framework. This is not from BSP.
Anjanette Cayabyab, 26/11/2024

Financial and Regulatory Mapping

Sustainable Financing Implementation

- The **Philippine Sustainable Finance Roadmap** serves as the **primary reference** for identifying activities that address the impact of climate change and contributes to sustainable development.
- **Sustainability** can mean **business efficiency, longevity, and stability** of an enterprise over many years, it can also mean **targeting the triple bottom line**, and the business **being environmentally responsible for "going green"**. As a strategy, companies recognize its importance of meeting economic responsibilities first, then advocating for the environment and their communities. It goes beyond the environment. (***Implementing Sustainability in the Philippine Banking and Corporate Sectors, Asian Institute of Management and Fair Finance Asia, 2023)***

Financial and Regulatory Mapping

Sustainable Financing Implementation

Sometimes,

- Sustainability is not clear to many businesses and there is a need to look inward and understand how the company should define sustainability and integrate it to the core business philosophy and model. Also, it can be incompatible with financing mechanisms and current banks cannot sustain related projects.
- The growth of MSMEs is hindered by a lack of access to financing.

Often,

- Green bonds and equity in enterprises engaged in high ESG sectors is still the most popular type of investment and accessing sustainable finance is centered on energy-related projects.
- Sustainable land use projects, interest in financing biodiversity and other natural assets continues to remain low.

Financial and Regulatory Mapping

Initial Findings

- **Raising capital to fund just transition in the Philippines is not an issue in the Philippine financial system.** This can be inferred from the series of news reporting about the oversubscription of lenders to the sustainable bond product offerings of the banks.
- Access to loan products also comes easy for the **targeted beneficiaries** due to the banks' network and marketing structures which can be inferred from their stakeholder relations and their clients' increasing loan consumption.
- The diversity of each bank's sustainable loan products and their initiatives to reach the unbanked population promotes **financial inclusivity.** This also potentially boosts financial education in the low-income class, vulnerable groups, and indigenous peoples.

Financial and Regulatory Mapping

Initial Findings

- **The most funded sustainability sector is green and low-carbon activities** which increase green jobs creation and in return, decreasing unemployment. Gender and women empowerment has also been the focus of their socio-economic commitment which can be seen in their organizational structure, business leaders, number of employees, and number of clients.
- More than financing, banks also offer **capacity building and advisory services** to their clients about climate change, sustainability, and transitioning.
- **Just transition financing is implicit in the country's sustainable finance framework.** There is no framework on just transition that will allow the creation of transition products and services.
- **Social considerations are embedded in the banks' lending programs** through their implementing guidelines that include social assessment in their clients' background to determine their funding eligibility.

Workshop Proper

Jayvy Gamboa
Climate Policy & Just Transition Expert
Manila Observatory

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024

International Labour Organization

Cluster-specific Discussion

Banking and Government Cluster
Atty. Yla Gloria Marie Paras
Sabrina Victoria Arambulo
Anjanette Cayabyab

Employers and Workers Cluster
Atty. Jayvy Gamboa
Gabriel Mesina
Jan Cherome Sison

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024

Key Questions

Cross-cutting Questions

1. From the perspective of your organization: How do you understand a just transition?
2. From the perspective of your organization: How do you understand sustainable finance and its scope and main actors? Is it limited to Green Financing? Or does it pertain more to Sustainability of the business in the long-term)?
3. How do you see the role of finance and financial sector actors (DFIs, Commercial Banks and Non-banking institutions, networks, regulators) in promoting a just transition and sustainability?
4. How are resources/investments/finances coming from different sectors (Public and Private) can or should be commingled?

Key Questions

Cluster-specific Questions – Banks and NBFIs

1. To which extent financial institutions in the Philippines embrace sustainability in their activities?
2. What is the main driver of the attention paid by the financial institutions in the Philippines to sustainability matters? Do you approach it as a risk-reduction/regulatory compliance/reporting/revenue generating/positive impact seeking exercise? Please mention the main driver and all that applies.
3. How do you understand sustainable finance? What are the main sustainability considerations being addressed by it? How is it being delivered?
4. Are social considerations of sustainability already reflected in the activities of the financial sector in the Philippines? If yes, which and in what context?

Key Questions

Cluster-specific Questions – Banks and NBFIs

5. What are common social risks and opportunities associated with the climate transition in the Philippines, that you perceive? How can they affect financial sector activities?
6. What are the entry points for the financial sector actors for promoting a just transition as a part of their day-to-day activities?
7. To which extent internal processes of financial institutions integrate E and S considerations (eg. due diligence and credit appraisal, risk management impact management, reporting, product development other) ? What can be further improved?

Key Questions

Cluster-specific Questions – Government Agencies (and Multilaterals)

1. To which extent actions on sustainable financing of Just Transition dependent on the NDC commitments?
2. Are there updates or upcoming initiatives revolving around the Just Transition Programme and the Just Transition Framework?
3. To which extent social dialogue makes part of the JT Programme and Framework?
4. How does the Sustainable Finance Framework affect other sector-regulations related to low-carbon transitions?

Key Questions

Cluster-specific Questions – Employers and Workers Representatives

1. In the framework of transitioning to low-carbon climate resilient economies and the associated processes such as (i) scaling up green and low-carbon economic activities, (ii) decarbonizing high-emitting and hard-to-abate activities, and (iii) conducting adaptation and resilience building activities and with a particular attention to the key sectors of this study (i.e. Energy, Transport, and Agriculture) whom do you consider as the affected groups and vulnerable populations ?
2. What impacts of the low-carbon transition activities do you foresee on these stakeholders, affected groups and vulnerable populations?
3. What are the major financing needs of these groups in connection to the E and S objectives of a just transition?

Key Questions

Cluster-specific Questions– Employers and Workers Representatives

4. Are there existing and accessible financing options to address these financing needs? If yes, what are these?
5. Are the socio-economic impacts listed in the Study and identified in Question #1 already considered by the financial sector? If yes, in which way (e.g. adapted financial services offered, stakeholder consolations, etc.)?
6. Aside from those listed in the Study and identified in Question #1, what other social considerations, if any, need to be considered by the financial sector to deliver a just transition in these key sectors?

Synthesis

Yla Gloria Marie Paras
Finance & Regulatory Expert
Manila Observatory

Date: Tuesday / 26 / November / 2024