

Mobilizing Investments for the
Implementation of NDCs

Learning Theme #3 - Integrated Governance

Philippines

Implementation of the Energy Efficiency & Conservation Act by Local Government Units

Part B:

**National Technical Consultation with Local Government Units.
Challenges and Opportunities.**

FEBRUARY 17,18 2020

ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

Supported by:



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This report is an output from the Mobilizing Investment Project, an international collaboration led by SouthSouthNorth (SSN), with the collaboration of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and the Working Group on Multi-level Governance and Sub-national Integration of the Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP). The Mobilizing Investment Project is funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU); on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

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Background

The Mobilizing Investment (MI) Project is supporting the advocacy of the Philippine League of Environment and Natural Resources Officers, Inc. (PLLENRO)¹ to effectively address challenges and create policies that spark investments in their districts towards achieving targets outlined in the recently enacted National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (EE&C Act).

The application of the Learning Theme on Integrated Governance of the MI project in the Philippines is comprised of two components:

- **Part A:** An [Institutional Mapping diagnostic](#) with the objective to lay the ground work for discussion and specification of the coordination and capacity challenges to integrated, multi-level climate governance MLG and the challenges being faced by sub-national governments or local government units (LGUs) to implement and comply with national climate action directives. Specifically, ***the governance challenges to formulate effective local climate change action plans (LCCAPs) and accelerate energy efficiency & conservation (EE&C) investments at the LGU level.*** This report was [published](#) in early 2020.
- **Part B:** Is the focus of this current report and details the proceedings of the National Technical Consultation that was held at the Ateneo de Manila University Campus in Quezon City on Feb 17 and 18, 2020. Planning officials from 14 Local Government Units (LGUs) across the Philippines and representatives from the national government participated to identify the challenges being faced by the LGUs in complying with the requirements of the National EE & C Act vis-à-vis the LCCAP and other local climate-related policies. In particular the discussion was focused on how LGUs, can design local implementation of national climate policies and targets, that generates public and private investments in climate mitigation actions in their localities. What challenges and opportunities do LGUs have to craft robust and responsive plans and increase expenditures that can realistically be implemented and result in additional investments. The technical consultation was informed by the Institutional Mapping diagnostic, with the interactive discussions organized to incentivize analysis and elaborate recommendations.

¹ PLLENRO is an organization composed of local environment and natural resources officers or ENROs in the Philippines.

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Fig. 1 - LGU Participants



LGU Participants
Technical Consultation— Philippines

Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City
February 2020

Mobilizing Investments for the NDC
Learning Theme #3 - Integrated Governance

Opportunities and Challenges
The National Efficiency and Conservation Act

Implementation of the Energy Efficiency & Conservation Act by Local Government Units

Part B: Technical Consultation Report

Feb 17-18, 2020

*Conference Rm. 4, 2nd Floor, ISO Building, Social Development Complex
Ateneo de Manila University Campus, Quezon City, Philippines*

Objectives

The specific learning objectives of the technical consultation included:

- Understand the National target and metrics of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C) Act, and its relationship to the GHG emission mitigation goals of the NDC.
- Identify the specific coordination and capacity challenges faced by the LGUs to fund, implement and comply with the EE&C Act.
- How do the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs), Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs), and Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) create or hinder investment opportunities? Are there different approaches when trying to mobilize public vs private investments at the local level?
- What would a registry to monitor bottom-up EE investments and energy savings, or other GHG mitigation activities look like? Do Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENROs) have a role?
- Generate specific recommendations to help LGUs attract budgetary and investment support.

Participants

There were 27 participants in the consultation, comprised of local city and municipal environment officers who are members of PLENRO², a representative from the League of Cities of the Philippines³, a delegation from the National Department of Energy, academics and energy efficiency experts in the Philippines. (Annex 1: Participants)

Philippine Climate Change Background

Ms. Marina Mallare provided an introduction to the GHG emission reduction commitments of the country under the Paris Agreement. She started off her discussion by discussing the historical GHG emissions of the country as reported under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The presentation highlighted the **immense contribution of the energy sector in the Philippines' emissions totals**. Ms Mallare also presented a quick introduction of the Paris Agreement and the commitments that need to be honored by the Philippines, being that the country is a signatory to this global pact. Anchored on lowering global GHG emissions, the achievement of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Philippines is its primary commitment

² Philippine League of Local Environment and Natural Resources Officers.

³ The League of Cities of the Philippines is an organization composed of city mayors.

under the Paris Agreement. While still being reviewed by the government, the Philippines has committed to the following:

*“The Philippines intends to undertake **GHG (CO₂e) emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030 relative to its BAU scenario of 2000-2030**. Reduction of CO₂e emissions will come from energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry sectors. The mitigation contribution is conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development & transfer, and capacity building, that will be made available to the Philippines.”*



Fig. 2 - GHG Emissions

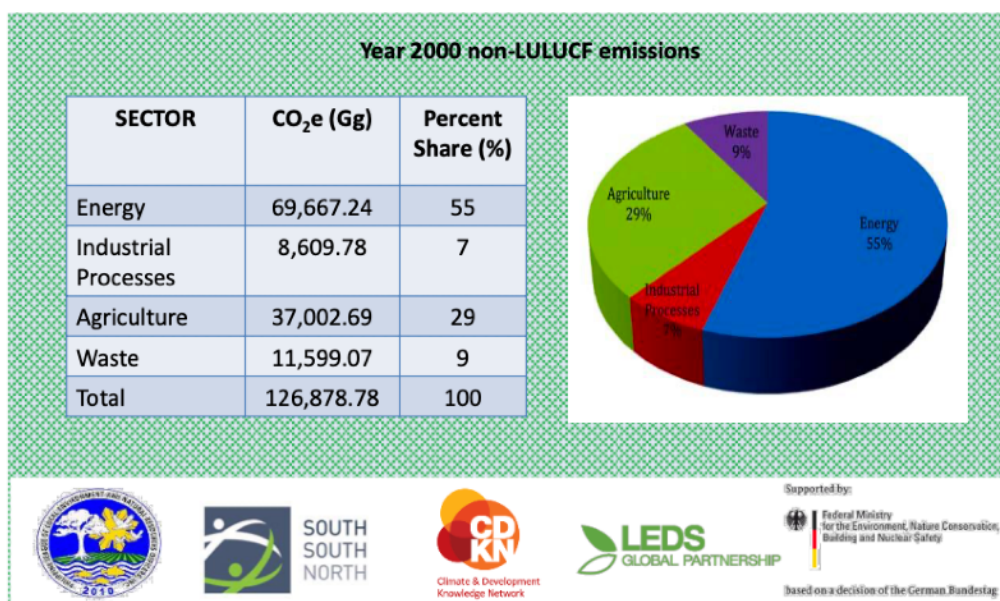
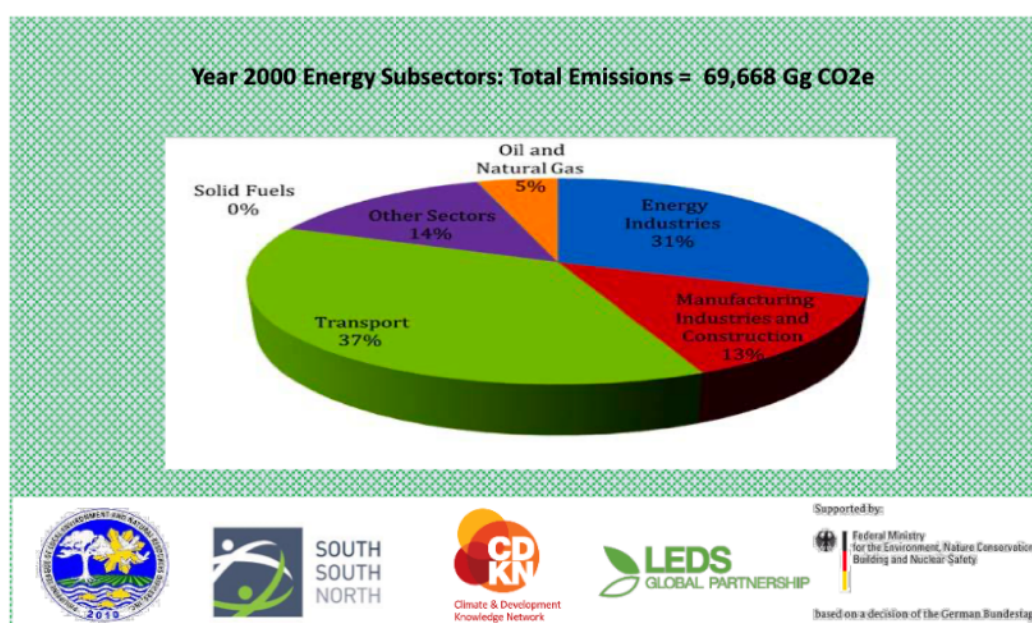


Fig. 3 - Energy Sector Emissions



The SNC estimates that by 2020, energy sector emission will increase to 100,402 Gg CO₂e, which is a 44% increase since just the year 2000.

In light of this commitment, Ms Mallare pointed out that attaining this requires a set of national policies and programs that have quantifiable metrics aimed at GHG reductions. This **underscores the importance of the participation of sub-national governments or LGUs in the attainment of this commitment, especially in the energy sector**. In fact, **Section 14 of Climate Change Act** recognizes the role of LGUs in mainstreaming climate change efforts and **requires LGUs to formulate and implement local climate change action plans (LCCAPs)** that are consistent with local and national policies and frameworks.

Introduction of the EE& C Act and the Roles of LGUs under the Act

Ms. Genevieve Almonares of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division of the Energy Utilization Management Bureau (EECD-EUMB) of the Department of Energy (DOE) gave a brief overview of the salient points of the EE& C Act with particular focus on the LGUs roles and responsibilities under the Act. She focused her discussion on Rule V of the EE&C Act on the LGUs. She emphasized that **all LGUs (provincial, city and municipality levels) are supposed to establish and do the following:**

1. Establish an EE and C office;
2. Appoint an EE and C officer; and
3. Submit a local energy efficiency and conservation plan

She further stressed that the guidelines and specific rules regarding these three (3) major deliverables of the LGUs are still being drafted. **This consultation, according to her, would be very helpful in the DOE's drafting of a responsive and realistic set of policies toward these deliverables.** At the same time, she also cautioned the participants that it is too early at this time for the DOE to give specific details regarding these deliverables as the Department is still only in the earliest planning stages of consultations with different stakeholders. It will take a few months to see a more specific set of details for these. In fact, the EECD-EUMB of the DOE itself is in the process of reorganization in accordance with Section XVII of the EE and C Act. This reorganization process has started and is being undertaken in the next 6 months.

She also discussed briefly the different categories of energy establishments and what kind of reports these establishments will need to submit— as well as incentives and penalties. This information is relevant for the LGUs since part of their tasks is to help the DOE monitor the energy saving and consumption measures of these establishments.

Institutional Mapping Review: Implementation Gaps for the EE &C Act at the LGU level

To contextualize where the national and the LGUs stand in the implementation of the EE&C Act, **Ms. Jeannette Laurente** discussed the results of the background Institutional Mapping Report ([link](#)) on the gaps to implementing the EE & C Act and some recommendations to address these gaps.

- Philippine Government views climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation. Adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures have been the primary focus of climate change policies and programs with mitigation measures coming in as support to enhance climate-resilient developments. **In 2015, this outlook translated to 95% of the countries' total climate change expenditures being directed towards adaptation**, mostly for flood control and prevention.
- Total country emissions in 2000, net of Land Use and Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sequestration amounted to 126,879 Gg CO₂e. BAU projections for 2020-2030 are currently being

re-evaluated, which partly explains why the Philippine Government has not identified specific mitigation actions in the NDC.

- The **Climate Change Commission (CCC)** is the primary government body tasked to oversee and monitor attainment of this NCCAP. Designated national government agencies in-charge of specific sectors are required to report sectoral emissions to the CCC under the existing **Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS)** and are likewise in-charged of implementing emission reduction measures in their sectors. In the sub-national government front, the Act mandates the formulation of the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP). **LCCAPs are to be submitted to the Department of Interior and Local government (DILG) as compliance to the Climate Change Act**, with copies to the CCC for monitoring. The Act mandated LCCAP compliance starting on 2009 but by 2016, only 9% of the 1,684 LGUs had LCCAPs. These LGUs have committed to the President of the Philippines their completion of the said plans by end of 2017. However, **interviews with LGU representatives have revealed that this was not attained.**
- **DOE still allows for coal-fired power plant contracts**, which may seem contrary to the country's long term visions. EE & C measures aim to balance the effects of increased coal use by reducing energy demand.
- **the EE & C Act, signed into law on April 2019, may be one of the pioneering national policies to legally bind the LGUs to the country's national mitigation targets.** The Act's implementing rules and regulations will integrate LGUs' performance in reducing national electricity and fuel consumptions through submission of an EE & C Plan, which covers the LGUs' whole community (e.g. buildings, commercial and residential establishments, public infrastructures, transportation etc. within its geographical boundaries) to the DOE. The DOE will set standards and targets, as well as monitor compliance of LGUs to these goals.
- Importantly, LCCAPs do not bind local governments to national climate change targets. There is still no mechanism in place for the DILG and the CCC to address this concern. Hence, the EE & C Act may fill in for that gap, albeit only to the extent of EE measures.
- The EE & C Act is the main policy tool for the DOE to implement its EE Roadmap which aims to reduce energy demand BAU by 24% in 2040 and achieve savings of 10M tons of oil equivalent (DOE, 2017). Industry practitioners estimate that achieving full savings will generate a reduction of 1.7 Gt CO₂e by 2040. They also **estimate that in order to achieve this target, an investment of US\$243 Billion (PHP 12 Trillion) by 2040 is required.** Self-financing (using existing internal capital to procure EE technologies), as well as debt-financing schemes— will likely be insufficient to attain this total investment. Therefore, novel private financing strategies, such as those offered by energy savings companies (ESCOs) will be critically important.
- The requirements to formulate an EE & C Plan exacerbate the **already bureaucratic obligations to formulate a myriad of LGU plans and reporting requirements.** This is on top of existing concerns about the dearth of resources, capacity gaps, confusion and overlapping guidelines provided by national government agencies.
- Ms. Laurente concluded by reviewing the identified gaps, barriers, and recommendations made in the Institutional Mapping report.
 - LGUs simply have too many plans they are obligated to define and implement; the LCCAPs, Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP), Comprehensive Development Plans, plus over 30 other sector specific plans.
 - Institutional gaps include; reporting of GHG emissions by the LCCAP; mandatory vs optional staffing requirements within the LGU and the overlapping of roles; non-

transparent NDC baselines and targets; unavailable local data; insufficient technical skills; and there are many technology barriers across the LGUs.

- Financing Gaps include; the scarcity of public and private funds; the limited incentives to date; and the inadequate and cumbersome public accounting and procurement rules.
- Opportunities identified in the report include:
 - Short to medium term: Strengthen and support mechanisms to allow as many LGUs as possible to voluntarily formulate enhanced LCCAPs with strong mitigation actions and GHG inventories.
 - In the long term: establish mandatory provisions to obligate all LGUs to formulate and implement enhanced LCCAPs, as well as create support mechanisms to validate and monitor.
 - Enact a law or issuance, or revise existing laws such as the Local Government code or the Climate Change Act, which permanently creates an ENRO and opens up a permanent position for the ENR officer.
 - LGUs should actively participate in DOE consultations and participate in the crafting of the EE&C Act guidelines and IRRs.
 - Cooperate with the DOE in pilot testing the guidelines within the LGUs.
 - PLLENRO can liaise or work with the CCC or DILG to fast track releases of toolkits that will ease the conduct by LGUs of LCCAPs mitigation component, such as the supplementary guides for identifying mitigation opportunities.
 - Supplement national EE&C Act's fiscal and non-fiscal incentives with LGU-specific investment incentives.

Fig. 4 - Gap Assessment - National Directives

Gaps- Complying with National Directives	
Institutional / Functional Gaps	- voluntary GHG reporting in LCCAPs/ inconsistent
	- mandatory GHG MRV in EE&C plans, linked to national accounting
	- LGU staffing obligations, role overlaps
Information Gaps	- non-transparent NDC baselines & target
	- unavailable local data
	- producing mitigation project pipelines from emission inventories
Technical Capacities	- LGU identification of feasible mitigation projects
	- Generational challenge, older LGU staff
	- Full schedules, lack of time/bandwidth for new skill learning.
	- No guidelines yet on EE&C implementation
Technology-related barriers	- LGUs lack of familiarity with available mitigation options & technologies

Fig. 5 - Gap Assessment - Financing

Financing related Gaps and Barriers	
Scarcity	- significant upfront capital investments
	- bank credits require LGU Internal Revenue Allotment as loan guarantee
Limited Incentives	- lack of stand-alone market incentives (pre-EE&C)
	- need guidelines for forthcoming EE&C fiscal and non-fiscal incentives
Public Accounting and Procurement Rules	- procurement restrictions on “savings-based” services
	- no life-cycle considerations

Participant Round Tables

Day 1: Plenary Discussion

Objectives:

- Clarification and questions on the provisions of the EE&C Act;
- LGU implementation progress of EE&C Act
- Fundamental challenges that need to be addressed.

Key Take Aways:

- All the LGUs present acknowledged that **the EE&C Act is long overdue for the country** and the passing of such Act **is a welcome development**;
- **Most of the participants said that they were not part of any national consultations** done for the EE&C Act. As LGUs are the key actors to design policies and finance strategies for implementation, they should have been consulted extensively and had the opportunity to help identify challenges, gaps and creative solutions. It was unfortunate that for example this type of LGU consultation today, was not done prior to the passage of the EE&C Act.
- Given that the Act is already approved and the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) in place, **most of the LGUs that were present, particularly municipalities and smaller cities, have doubts on whether they can comply with the provisions of the Act on their own.** They say that **they are barely complying with their LCCAPs under the Climate Change Act** and this new Act might be an added burden. All were in agreement that lots of technical support is needed.

Fig. 6 - Integrated Governance Discussion Tool

- Technical Consultation - EE&C Act Implementation in LGUs Philippines, Feb, 2020								
- Integrated Governance Diagnostic Tool								
MLG Coordination & Capacity Challenges	Information gap	Capacity gap	Funding gap	Policy gap	Administrative gap	Objective gap	Accountability gap	Other gaps
Policy & Action Pathway								
Strategic Planning/ agenda setting								
Political Leadership								
Stakeholder support								
Policy formulation/ approval <i>- identifying & bridging policy gaps</i>								
Implementation <i>- identifying & addressing barriers, - capacity building, - financing)</i>								
Monitoring & evaluation								
Dissemination, sharing								

Day 2: Breakout Groups: Integrated Governance Challenges and Recommendations

Two groups were organized and, using the integrated governance diagnostic tool to aid them, began a moderated discussion to identify specific challenges and recommendations to help increase expenditures and mobilize investments in energy efficiency and conservation at the local level. The afternoon was dedicated to reporting back and compiling the observations.

Thematic Focus:

Group 1:

- Strategic planning and agenda setting
- Political leadership
- Stakeholder support

Group 2:

- Policy formulation and approval
- Implementation (identifying and addressing barriers, financing, capacity building)
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Dissemination and sharing

Fig. 7 - Round Table Discussion Results

A. Strategic Planning and Agenda Setting

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	• Absence of information re: EE Act (requirements of the law) • Absence of National framework plan/template to guide the LGUs to create the plan	• Consultation with LGUs (information dissemination from DOE, DILG, DPWH thru joint circular) - Tap LCP, LMP, LP • Possible inclusion of DENR to joint circular
Capacity	• No technical capacity	• Requiring the creation of team on energy efficiency on the local level thru an EO
Funding	• No funds allocation at local level	• National government agencies may provide funds for activities to support the strategic planning at the local level • Source-out international funding
Policy	• No existing local policies on EEC	• Formulation of policies to encourage various sector to comply
Objective	• Not clear in terms of timeframe/ targets set at the national level in terms of the NDC and DOE (70% conditional reduction or 24% EE reduction by 2030)	• Formulation of the framework plan at the national level with clearly defined priorities/ targets/ objectives
Accountability	• Local Chief Executive	• DILG issuance
Administrative	• No designated teams/personnel	• Create EE team thru an Executive Order

B. Political Leadership

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	Absence of information at the Sub-National levels (Regional down to Local)	Execute top-to- bottom approach of info/ awareness Campaign
Capacity	LCE has no capacity to implement the law until local plan is formulated and approve Local leaders are Not technically equipped to implement EEC	DOE must capacitate the Local leaders
Funding	No funds allocation at local level	National government agencies may provide funds for activities
Policy	No local policies	Formulation of policies
Objective	Not harmonized at different levels	DILG issuance to facilitate the harmonization of the objectives from the national framework plan down to the sub- national levels
Accountability	There is none	DILG to include compliance of the LGUs with the SGLG requirements

C. Stakeholders Support

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	There has been no consultation at the local level, nor with private sectors	- Multi-Media approach - Lead agency should be DOE
Capacity	Lack of awareness on the new law	- Documentation/recognition of existing EE activities of private sector. - Enhance the capacity of stakeholders to engage
Funding	None	National government agencies may provide funds for activities
Policy	No existing law requiring to undergo training	Inclusion of budget for the training
Objective	No set targets for the Plan	
Accountability	None	Policy from the National agency for the compliance; Clarify the IRR

D. Policy formulation/ Approval

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	Lack of information	Executive top to bottom approach of info/ awareness campaigns
Capacity	There is a lack of capacity to generate new policies	DOE must capacitate the LGUs
Funding	No funding is allocated to generate new policies	National government agencies may provide funds for activities
Policy		
Objective	No consistent objective	Prepare realistic and doable time frame
Accountability	Local Chief Executive	

E. Implementation (addressing barriers, building capacity and financing)

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	- This workshop is the first time to learn about the EEC Act - Needs to create awareness about the law and the IRR	- Convene the local executives through leagues to get support; - DILG should issue a memo on the implementation of the EEC Act after consultation with the various leagues in the Philippines - Create a core team within the LGU - Engineering should be part of the team or take the lead
Capacity	- There is no capacity within LGUs to implement more policies. - DOST has been conducting capacity building on EE on selected regional sites in partnership with the academe/universities - UNIDO has started working with LGUs on EE Program (Quezon City)	- Capacity building to be spearheaded by DOE supported by DILG; - Need to build the capacity of the CORE Team and the private sector - International funding agency (USAID, IKI, etc) can support the capacity building for the implementation of the EEC Act
Funding	Private Finance: - Private-Public Partnership - Private Banks - Private sector thru their CSR - Technology provider (solar technology provider thru share savings scheme) - Grants/financial support from international funding agencies or donors - Carbon market Public Finance: - LGU (taxes, IRA, GAD Fund) - Congressional Fund - Support from provincial capitol - DBP and LANDBANK has a window for EE projects - DOE and DILG	- Start with Behavioral habits that will involve very limited or no cost - Implement EE programs/projects that will not require big investment (schedule the operation of the elevator, turn-off lights, etc) - Build the capacity of the LGU to prepare proposal for funding (loans from banks or grants from international funding agencies)
Policy	Too early to develop policies since additional guidance and information are needed by the LGU	- Include in the mission/vision of the LGU the EE program to transform into policy - LGU needs to pass an ordinance adopting the EEC Act and develop a local IRR
Objective	- Unclear objective - There are different targets relating to emission reduction and different timeframe (2030, 2040)	Harmonize the targets and define expectations in terms of amount of reduction from the LGUs
Accountability	- No clear accountability at the moment since additional guidance are still being developed by the DOE - Who will be accountable, is it the LCE, the LEECO, etc. - What is the role of the provincial government?	Need to wait for further guidance from the DOE

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	No information/ instructions on metrics for EE	Provide information on the monitoring tools available online
Capacity	Minimal capacity to implement and monitor EEC projects	- Build the capacity to access and use the monitoring tools available online - Assist the LGUs in developing their own monitoring and evaluation protocol
Funding	None	Use existing monitoring tools available online
Policy		DOE should issue guidance on monitoring and evaluation
Objective	Not clear why LGUs need M&E	Clarify the targets and expectations from the different sectors
Accountability		Clarify the role of the LGU on how they will assist in monitoring and evaluating the establishments within its jurisdiction

G. Dissemination, Sharing

Concerns	Observations	Recommendations
Information	Lack of information. Early discussion of this point on sharing of project performances.	- Include IEC in the policy/ordinance - Through leagues, important to engage/inform the LCE and get support and commitment - Use informal clubs, academe bikers club, DepEd (schools) , youth - Incorporate in the DEPED- CURICULLUM - Create community awareness - Use multi-media
Capacity		Build the capacity of the CORE team who will probably be assigned to do the IEC at the local level
Funding		LGU, congressman, international funding agencies
Policy		- The EEC Act should be incorporated in the mission/vision of the LGU - The IEC should be included in the local ordinance
Objective		All personnel in the LGU and the community should understand the purpose and objective of the EEC Act
Accountability		- The LGU will be accountable for the IEC at their level; - Pollution Control Officer could assist in IEC for the private sector

Key Points and Recommendations

- The Philippines' commitment under the Paris Agreement needs to be discussed or relayed transparently to the LGUs since the latter are considered to be in the forefront of implementing these mitigation targets on the ground. Most of **the LGUs that were present in the consultations did not know how the targets were computed and did not understand clearly the basis for the country's Business as Usual scenario.**
- The LGUs have been diligently striving to comply with the Climate Change Act's mandate for them to submit an LCCAP. Considerable progress has been made on this front, at least on the conduct of GHG inventories. But **the LCCAP is after all, a plan. The implementation of the plan still poses a great challenge especially in relation to directing/ attracting investments** and the effectivity in actually mitigating GHG emissions.
- The EE&C Act is seen as an effective way in attaining the GHG mitigation targets of the country and a way for LGUs to play an active role in the implementation of its LCCAP.
- **The technical consultation is a welcome development to inform the LGUs about the EE&C Act and to address key information gaps** during this time when the Act and its IRR has just been enacted. However, in the absence of clear guidelines from the DOE (which the DOE says it will still draft), the participants agree that answers to most of the pressing questions being asked in the consultations have to wait until the organizational structure inside the DOE EUMB has been put into place and the guidelines finalized. Thus, it is crucial to undertake a similar undertaking of this kind to involve LGUs in drafting of the guidelines applicable to them, as well as in informing them when the guidelines are put into place.
- **Cascading information to the LGUs from the national government is crucial** in the implementation of the EE & C Act.
- Technical assistance and **funding from both from the government and the private sector is also needed to further the EE&C Act's objectives. Without them, the EE&C Act will not be able to meet the targets of the LCCAP.**
- Accountable personnel and offices within the LGUs as well as within the DOE need to be identified. Even with slight doubts on their minds, the environmental officers or **ENROs are willing to take the task as long as they are backed with support and additional funding.** After all, energy efficiency has long been acknowledged as a GHG mitigation measure . Leading the LGU in the implementation of the EE&C Act is aligned with the LLCAP which the ENROs have already been doing.

Appendix 1: Participant List

Country	Institution	Name	Role
Local Government Units	Batangas City, Province of Batangas	Oliver Gonzales	PLENRO President; CENTRO- Batangas City
	Province of Sorsogon	Maribeth Fruto	PENRO
	Cadiz City, Negros Occidental	Florentino Caceres	CENRO
	Municipality of Trento, Agusan del. Sur	Ludivina Cornella	MENRO
	Municipality of Penablanca, Cagayan Province	Alex Siballuca	MENRO
	Province of Abra	Cris Albolote	PENRO
	Catbalogan City, Samar	Edgardo Guya	CENRO
	Municipality of T'Boli, South Cotabato	Julian Asion	MENRO
	San Fernando City, La Union	Katherine Iona Muller	CENRO
	Iloilo City, Province of Iloilo	Marites Gonzales	CENRO office coordinator for donor funded projects
	Imus City, Cavite	Dolores Seganes	OIC-CENRO
	Sta. Rosa City	Erlinda Creencia	City Consultant (Previous CENRO)
	Pasig City	Raquel Naiongayo	CENRO
National Institutions	Department of Energy	Genevieve Almonares	SSRS, EECD-EUMB
	Department of Energy	Roremaire Tejuco	EEPD
	Department of Energy	Caroline Quitaleg	EEPD
	Department of Energy	Jeyser Tan	EEPD
	Department of Energy	Victorino Gotalid	EECD-EUMB
	Department of Energy	Rosearie Sumulong	EECD-EUMB
	League of Cities of the Philippines	Broderick Sapnu	Representative
Institutions & Observers	Technological Institute of the Philippines	Engr. Arturo Zabala	Academe/ EE practitioner/ LGU Province of Samar, consultant on EE
	Independent Practitioner	Engr. Oscar Malvar	EE practitioner/ consultant
	CEIAP	Marlon Joseph Apanada	Project Head
Moderators & Secretariat		Danilo Villas	Moderator
		Marina Mallare	Moderator
		Jean Laurente	Moderator
		Julie Ann Kay Aguba	PLENRO Secretariat
		Beverlina Corre	PLENRO Secretariat

Appendix 2: Agenda

Mobilizing Investments for the Implementation of NDCs

- The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act -

National Technical Consultation with Local Government Units Challenges and Opportunities

February 17 to 18, 2020

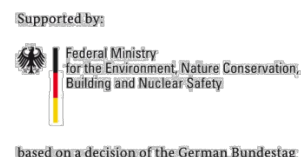
*Conference Rm. 4, 2nd Floor, ISO Building, Social Development Complex
Ateneo de Manila University Campus*

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the National target and metrics of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C) Act, and its relationship to the GHG emission mitigation goals of the NDC.
- Identify the specific coordination and capacity challenges faced by the LGUs to implement and comply with the EE&C Act.
- How do the CLUPs, CDPs, and LLCAPs create or hinder investment opportunities? Are there different approaches when trying to mobilize public vs private investments at the local level?
- What would a registry to monitor bottom-up EE investments and energy savings, or other GHG mitigation activities look like? Do ENROs have a role?
- Generate specific recommendations to help LGUs attract budgetary and investment support.

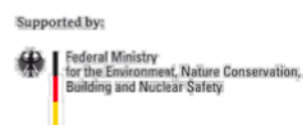
AGENDA

DAY 1 (17 February 2020)		
11:30 – 1:00	REGISTRATION and LUNCH	
1:00 – 1:30	Welcome, Workshop Learning Objectives, Outputs Introduction of Participants	Mr. Oliver Gonzales, PLENRO Mr. Scott Muller, MI Project Ms. Jean Laurente, MI Project
1:30 – 1:50	Philippine Climate Change Situationer	Ms. Marina Mallare, MI Project
1:50 – 2:20	Introduction of Mobilizing Investments Project and Learning Theme 3 on Integrated Governance	Scott Muller, MI Project
2:20 – 2:50	Introduction of EE Act ➤ Role of LGU in the EE Act	Ms. Genevieve Almonares, Department of Energy
2:50-3:15	Lessons Learned in Promoting RE Investments in the Philippines	Mr. Marlon Joseph Apanada, Clean Energy Investment Accelerator Project
3:15 – 3:30	COFFEE BREAK	



3:30 – 4:00	Presentation of preliminary findings of the paper ➤ Gaps on how to implement EE & C Act at the LGU level ➤ Recommendations	Ms. Jean Laurente, MI Project
4:00 – 4:45	LGUs share status and challenges of including specific Climate Actions, and GHG emission mitigation targets in their CLUP, CDP, LCCAPs. How have these influenced public and private investment to date. Specific Examples.	All LGUs
4:45 – 5:00	Next steps/Schedules for Next Day	
5:00 – 5:30	----- Administrative matters (reimbursements etc.) -----	
6:30 onwards	DINNER @ Café Sweet Inspirations- Katipunan	

DAY 2 (18 February 2020)		
8:00-9:00	Arrival and registrations ----- Administrative matters (reimbursements etc.) -----	
9:00- 9:15	Review of Day 1 Workshop Guidelines	Oliver Gonzales Jean Laurente
9:15 – 10:15	Round Table Discussion A: Governance Gaps 2 break-out groups	Facilitators: M. Mallare/ D. Villas
10:15- 10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30-11:00	Continuation RT Discussion B: Governance Gaps 2 break-out groups	
11:00-12:00	Reporting of the two groups and plenary discussion	Designated rapporteurs per group
12:00 – 1:00	LUNCH	
1:00 – 2:30	Discussion: Finance Gaps: Public vs Private	Facilitators: M. Mallare/ D. Villas
2:30 – 3:15	Reporting of the two groups and plenary discussion	Designated rapporteurs per group
3:15 – 3:30	COFFEE BREAK	
3:15 – 4:00	Summary of Workshop Results	Jean Laurente
4:00 – 5:00	Q&A and way forward	
6:30 onwards	DINNER	



based on a decision of the German Bundestag