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Scaling Up Best Energy Practices through Social Mobilization

I. OVERVIEW

The energy sector may have prodigious technical and capital requirements, but ultimately it can only be sustained by a broad network of stakeholders working to achieve common ends. It cannot move forward purely on the strength of a conducive policy and legislative environment, accessible financial and technology resources, and well-crafted programs.

Since developments in energy impact on all other sectors, and vice-versa, it is vital to harness the cooperation of all key stakeholders in carrying out programs aimed at energy efficiency, security and the like. Yet stakeholder engagement from the onset of any program is seldom accorded the strategic value it deserves. Often, this is relegated to top-down information-education-communication (IEC) adjunct programs that seek to change attitudes and habits through clever, well-packaged messages.

Time and again, after a promising start, even heavily funded IEC campaigns fall short of yielding the desired change in energy-related behavior on a sustained basis. The conventional explanation is that Filipinos are prone to *ningas-cogon*, or an initial passion that is too quickly extinguished. But the phenomenon could well be due to a program's failure to properly define an issue in the context of specific stakeholders.

If given the right motivation along with concrete and relevant courses of action, stakeholders could act on

their own volition in support of the program—while serving their own self-interest. When this happens, a critical mass of stakeholders would begin to think and act in a manner that would make a palpable impact toward the achievement of energy goals.

1.1 Social Mobilization Defined

Social mobilization is a collective engagement that involves planned actions and processes to reach, influence, and involve all relevant stakeholders—from the national to the community level—in order to create an enabling environment and to effect positive behavior and social change that would support the country's agenda for achieving energy security and creating solutions that protect the environment in the context of climate change issues and realities.

The first step toward social mobilization involves developing a shared understanding of the issues that affect key stakeholders. This entails an understanding of the context of the stakeholders' unique situations and involving them in the process of finding solutions to the issues that affect them.

The Energy Summit itself is an illustration of the social mobilization process at work: it is the first of a series of actions taken by the government toward generating a concrete understanding of the stakeholders' situations and influences amid pressing issues affecting the energy sector. It plants the seed upon which genuine partnership and collaboration can evolve among the different stakeholder groups.

Given deep-seated inefficiencies in both energy supply and demand, long-term and sustainable solutions to energy issues would inevitably entail behavior—and even lifestyle—change among individuals and communities and within organizations. This underscores the vital role of social mobilization in drawing personal commitments and in rallying massive support behind the country's energy agenda.

The steps toward behavior change need to be clearly identified so that concrete calls to action can be made through IEC or social marketing interventions. Over time, these actions can be monitored to gauge how far they are collectively bringing overall program objectives closer to fruition.

2. VIEWS EXPRESSED

2.1 During the Plenary Sessions

Energy Secretary Angelo T. Reyes in his opening remarks, mentioned that a unique feature of the Energy Summit is the dedication of a special session to discuss social mobilization interventions and mechanisms. He said that these, along with monitoring mechanisms, are meant to guarantee follow-through of all the action items that will be agreed upon during the Summit.

Ms. Odette B. Alcantara, Convenor of Mother Earth Philippines described social mobilization as a “moving spirit” at the heart of society's four major segments: economic, which is led by business; political, under the auspices of the government; social, led by civil society; and spiritual, under the Church's leadership. The process of social mobilization, according to her, begins by obtaining the public's attention, leading them to take interest on the issue at hand that then evolves into a desire to do something about the issue. Spurred by this desire, stakeholders are then driven to take action as the final piece of the social mobilization process.

Architect Christopher C. dela Cruz, Chairman of the Philippine Green Building Council (PhilGBC) cited a report from the United Nations Environment Programme, which stated that, the building and construction sector worldwide is responsible for directly employing 111 million people, 75% of total employed population in developing countries, 90% of employment in micro firms, and 10% of the global gross domestic product or GDP. However, citing the same

source, he said that these economic impacts also exact a toll on the environment, with the sector contributing 25% to 40% of total energy use, 30% to 40% of greenhouse gas emissions, and 30% to 40% of solid waste generation worldwide. Other environmental issues being confronted by the building and construction sector include excessive development, ecosystems degradation, air and water pollution, poor sanitation, and unsustainable site development.

With industry now realizing that unsustainable building practices mean unsustainable business, he offered the benefits of shifting to green building practices, defining “green building” as a structure that is designed, built, renovated, operated, or reused in an ecological and resource-efficient manner. The term also defines the frame of mind that is conducive to the adoption of such practices. Shifting to green building, he stressed, is easier due to the abundance of facilitating tools, materials and technology that facilitate green building, as well as snowballing political and institutional support. Architect dela Cruz cited several benefits of green building. Among green builders, these benefits include: projection of a positive public image; improvement in the bottom line; and reduction in tipping and hauling costs and liabilities. The benefits to society at large include: reduction of the negative impacts of natural resource consumption; enhancement of the comfort and health of building occupants; reduced strain on local infrastructure; and a better quality of life. The continuous and successful advocacy for green building, he said, would depend on the identification of more champions, continuous dissemination and exchange of knowledge and expertise, and actual application of best practices through networking, partnerships, and the like.

2.2 During the ADB Workshop

Mr. Jasper E. Inventor, Climate and Energy Campaigner of Greenpeace Southeast Asia, presented examples of mobilizing the public to support Greenpeace's various advocacies. One such initiative is the “Simple Lang – Save the Planet” awareness campaign aimed at encouraging the general public to reduce energy consumption and CO₂ emissions. The campaign, he said, included showing of the film “An Inconvenient Truth” and Greenpeace TV ads in schools and other institutions, which focused on three steps to reduce CO₂ emissions: switch off, unplug and use energy efficient lighting. He also cited the 100% Renewable Energy Negros, an energy revolution

advocacy showcased in Negros Island with the “No to Coal, Go Renewable” slogan at the heart of the campaign. Another advocacy project is the roll-out of electric jeepneys in the pilot areas of Makati, Bacolod and Puerto Princesa. The project, he said, is an initiative that makes public transport cleaner, addresses waste issues and reduces emissions.

After sharing these initiatives, the speaker dwelt on the imperatives for a successful advocacy campaign, which include:

- 1) defining the vision;
- 2) crafting of simple messages;
- 3) adopting a good communication strategy;
- 4) enlisting the participation of a broad range of personalities; and
- 5) putting premium on substance.

He said that, these are necessary to address what he termed:

- 1) the public’s thirst for contribution;
- 2) lack of centralized policy;
- 3) lack of policy frameworks to support society’s clamor; and
- 4) lack of political will to ensure that best practices are replicated and scaled up.

Fr. Edicio G. dela Torre, Consultant of the National Electrification Administration (NEA) shared techniques that, helped him succeed in organizing a rural electric cooperative. The first is to identify the beneficiaries as they will also be the ones who will act and support the project. He said that, existing government policies, such as the electrification law, are just as valuable as balancing the aspects of education, mobilization and organization. In difficult times, he stressed that, it is important to move around issues and not problems, or transform “problems” into “issues” by showing the possibility of action. He maintained that, a problem becomes a real issue when one feels it personally and thinks he can do something about it. In the final reckoning, he mentioned that, it will help to look for leaders with followers as this would facilitate

the organizing process. As a parting note, the speaker reiterated the need for a strong consumer voice and to have an electricity consumers’ movement.

Dr. Mario C. Berbano, Consultant of Alston Philippines, Inc. shared that, as a power firm, Alstom embraces corporate social responsibility (CSR) through projects such as youth leadership training, entrepreneurship, livelihood, nutrition/feeding program, mangrove seedling production, bio-gas facility, and employee volunteerism.

Mr. Rafael G. Senga, Asia Pacific Energy Officer of World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF-Philippines) narrated his involvement in the Panay Multi-Stakeholder Power Development Planning. According to him, the program was intended to build the capacity of stakeholders in localized planning of energy and power development; mobilize institutions; and develop indigenous renewable energy resources. He shared that, the academe, consumer groups, church, and other non-profit organizations participated in a series of capacity-building activities. He pointed out that, the program’s consensus-based planning process is a “best industry practice”, as this resulted in reduced conflict between stakeholders, as well as reduced risk for power developers. The exercise, he added, also provided a model for regional energy planning.

Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Chairman of Treswell Investments Asia Corporation and former Chairman, President and CEO of Mirant Asia discussed his firm’s commitment to promoting renewable energy (RE) as evidenced by the significant funding support that it has provided to various foundations. Focusing their assistance on “Triple Es”—electricity, education and environment—their efforts provide a “best practice” as regards mobilization of business’ financial resources to support RE development.

Ms. Myrna T. Yao, Trustee of the Green Army Philippines Network Foundation, Inc. presented a blueprint for social mobilization on climate change adaptation. She pointed out that, it is important to first determine and have an understanding of the general issue of climate change before mapping out various strategies and specific action plans to address it. On the individual level, she suggested that, Filipinos can contribute in reducing carbon footprints by simple changes in lifestyle, e.g., choosing materials that require little energy, driving more slowly, checking the energy

efficiency of household appliances, and minimizing waste. Turning to the private sector, the speaker stressed that, making socially responsible investments is one strategy that they can adopt to make a difference.

Ms. Tetchi Cruz-Capellan, Chief of Party of AMORE-Winrock International and Workshop Chairperson, closed the session by summarizing the priority needs identified by the workshop group. These needs are:

- 1) a platform/venue for different stakeholders to coordinate;
- 2) creation of awareness on energy conservation, renewable energy and other issues;
- 3) multi-stakeholder energy planning process; and
- 4) large-scale campaigns to encourage specific behavior modifications, e.g. shifting from incandescent bulbs to compact fluorescent lights.

Likewise, she synthesized the key recommendations put forward by the group, which are:

- 1) to develop a platform where different groups can get together, i.e. a point of convergence to coordinate and scale up efforts; and
- 2) to lobby for the passage of the Renewable Energy (RE) Bill in both houses of Congress.

3. IMPERATIVES AND CHALLENGES

Effective social mobilization among energy stakeholders has to be aligned with the overall direction of the sector, which can be encapsulated in the following strategy statements:

Vision:

The Filipino people enjoying access to clean, reliable, affordable energy that would support strong economic growth and sustained improvements in their quality of life.

Goal:

A Philippine energy community taking effective convergent multi-stakeholder action to secure and enhance the Filipino people's access to clean, reliable, affordable energy.

Along these lines, social mobilization will be geared toward achieving the following objectives and producing the corresponding output.

Objectives:

- 1) Scale up best energy practices across sectors
- 2) Generate public awareness, support, and participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of a national energy plan.
- 3) Equip the public to maintain new practices and forms of behavior that will sustain the country's energy agenda.

Output:

- 1) Map of the energy stakeholder community
- 2) IEC and/or social marketing/mobilization component of the national energy program
- 3) Institutionalized consultation mechanism for stakeholders on energy matters
- 4) Establishment of community monitoring systems
- 5) Knowledge center for energy-focused social mobilization efforts

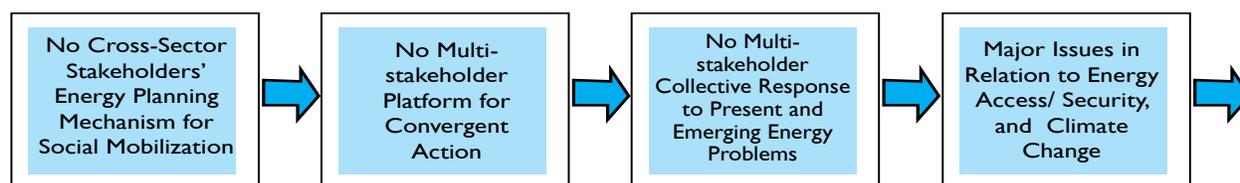
The policy regime on energy access and security is still a work in progress. Several issues and concerns, in particular on resources utilization and development, still need to be addressed, debated on, and resolved. It is therefore important to mobilize all stakeholders and the entire society in support of policy reforms in this area.

The two (2) major challenges to effective social mobilization consist of:

- I. Limited adoption of best energy practices
 - a) Inadequate knowledge management system for best energy practices
 - Poor harnessing of global knowledge management systems for best energy practices
 - b) Lack of mechanism for social marketing and advocacy of best energy practices

- Poor harnessing of existing government, civil society, and private sector resources for this purpose
 - Poor understanding of the existing energy practices of target beneficiary sectors
 - Absence of mechanisms to assess reach and impact of social mobilization efforts
2. Limited awareness of and public support to the national energy program
- a) Absence of mechanism for sustained broad-based stakeholder consultation
- Lack of stakeholder consultation and participation in the formulation of the plan
 - Non-utilization of indigenous information on energy resources in plan formulation
- b) Poorly communicated national energy program
- Inadequate definition of the roles and responsibilities of various sectors support of the national energy program
 - Lack of an adequate IEC/social marketing program on the national energy program of action
 - Inadequate experiential modes of attitude and behavior modification
- c) National energy program has no social mobilization component
- Lack of systematic understanding of how people can be motivated to adopt best energy practices
 - Poor transfer of social mobilization technology from other issue areas (e.g., environment) to energy

This program responds to the following inter-linked problems:



Problems, gaps, issues, and concerns relating to mobilizing various stakeholders for scaling up energy best practices and the realization of energy security and access were raised and discussed during the Summit. These discussions yielded a number of response initiatives.

When consolidated, these problems, gaps, issues, and concerns, together with the proposed initiatives, suggest the following program areas of action:

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION PROBLEM/GAP/ISSUE/CONCERN	PROPOSED INITIATIVE	PROPOSED PROGRAM RESPONSE/OUTPUT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of multi-stakeholder platform for convergent action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of coalition or central body for coordinating all initiatives 	Platform for convergent action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “No multi-stakeholder energy planning process” • “Lack of representation of the marginalized and vulnerable sectors” • No electricity consumers movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a multi-stakeholder energy planning mechanism • “Basic sectors participation including determining true public representation” • “Promote the organization of consumer groups” 	Multi-stakeholder and decentralized energy planning system

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION PROBLEM/GAP/ISSUE/CONCERN	PROPOSED INITIATIVE	PROPOSED PROGRAM RESPONSE/OUTPUT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low public awareness on energy problem and renewable energy • Disparate/incoherent social mobilization and IEC projects • Inadequate private sector support on initiatives that will help address climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a nationwide locally-based information, education and communication campaign on problems and issues on energy • Inclusion of energy conservation, alternative energy and renewable energy issues and practices in school curriculum 	<p>Campaign for a Mind/Behavior Switch (Energy Conservation, Alternative Energy/Renewable Energy)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the passage of RE Bill • “No government support/ incentive on best energy practices” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of funds from government, private sector, civil society, media for RE IEC • “Pass renewable energy law for a sustainable future” • To develop and implement an incentive program for best energy practices 	<p>Renewable and Clean Energy Policy</p> <p>Formulation of implementing rules in consultation with relevant stakeholder groups</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local capacities for RE technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Training and capacity building” 	<p>Capacity-building for sustainable social mobilization for energy</p>

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

KEY INDICATORS TO MONITOR CHANGES IN LIFESTYLE/ENERGY PRACTICES

To monitor any progress, evaluation needs to be made on the basis of set indicators. Listed below are proposed indicators that will determine whether the proposed efforts in social mobilization are creating an impact on the target sectors or communities. These indicators also define the level of behavior changes that need to be considered in defining success indicators.

Knowledge

IEC programs are important in promoting public awareness of programs and initiatives, and desired participation or support of stakeholder groups. This indicator should be measured in terms of the reach of the information and the level of information spread

over time. Also integral to this indicator is the quality, availability, ease of access and ease of use of knowledge sources that need to be monitored and improved over time.

Acceptance

The effectiveness of social mobilization efforts will be measured in terms of its acceptability among the various stakeholders. The level of acceptance will be assessed in terms of the extent or level of discussion of issues and initiatives, as well as desirable new behavior or action, within the stakeholders’ personal network.

Approval

Indicators of approval are reflected in the manifestations of support to the initiatives or programs as proposed to stakeholder groups. Such intentions are anchored on the belief and expectation that the proposed initiatives or new behavior will be beneficial to them.

Practice and Adoption

Over time, the level of participation and practice of new behaviors will have to be measured, not only as a way of determining the effectiveness of the campaign but, more vitally, to determine how these behavioral changes and programs are able to impact on people's lives.

Advocacy

Indicators of advocacy are intended to measure whether the participant promotes the initiative in their social or professional network as a satisfied practitioner.

Ultimately, these indicators in terms of knowledge, attitudes and behavior have to be cross-tabbed against operational objectives along the lines of energy efficiency (on both the demand and supply sides) and access, as well as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

SCALING UP SOCIAL MOBILIZATION PRACTICES

Over the years, best energy practices have accumulated in pockets around the country and in many parts of the world. These initiatives only need to be identified, documented and analyzed to determine whether or not they can be replicated on a municipal/city, provincial, regional, or national scale—or on a sectoral basis. Social mobilization will be instrumental in scaling up the more viable initiatives en route to building critical mass.

Selecting which projects or programs can be prioritized for broad replication can be based on the following criteria:

- Is it replicable?
- Is it scalable in a cost-effective manner?
- Is it strategic? Will it help build critical mass?
- Will it promote multi-stakeholder consensus?

Listed below are examples of basic and integral lifestyle changes that were mentioned and agreed upon in each of the sub-sector workshops. These include a menu for projects that can be enhanced in order to develop social mobilization practices on a national scale. While these measures may seem like small steps, the collective effort toward initiating, participating in and building upon these steps will determine the success and growth of social mobilization.

Power and Energy Conservation

- The twin problems of climate change and energy security call for a change in the way people utilize energy. Energy efficiency cannot simply be left alone to market forces as barriers to public awareness regarding these issues often impede the participation rate of society. In effect, the spread of information and best practices toward energy efficiency can help bring about—and accelerate—the institutionalization of energy efficiency practices that will enforce new standards of social behavior resulting from incentives and disincentives.
- At the household level, it would be strategic to advocate and aggressively push for the switch from incandescent bulbs to more energy-efficient compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs). In addition to promoting CFLs, other green technology options should be made available and known to the public.
- Other avenues for development include IEC campaigns on proper energy management and conservation practices that can be utilized at the household and commercial levels. This can be further extended to include socially-backed incentive and disincentive mechanisms for commercial and business establishments to promote energy efficiency and conservation practices to help pave the way for future legislation on energy conservation. In the meantime, socially backed certification and measurement mechanisms should be researched, agreed upon and streamlined for greater development.

Renewable and Alternative Energy

- Renewable energy is in and of itself a social mobilization effort geared toward tapping cleaner and more efficient indigenous sources of energy at the local, regional and national levels. In this sense, the advocacies for the passage of incentives for renewable energy should be greatly encouraged, as well as the small-scale development of renewable energy use. Included here are IEC campaigns, not just for investors, but also for all involved so that they can have a full appreciation of renewable

and alternative sources of energy.

- Also included in scaling up processes are campaigns to spread information on small-scale uses of renewable energy such as the installation of homemade consumer-level goods that can help ease the environmental burden of conventional energy sources in small-scale applications. Lastly, greater advocacy for the switch from kerosene lamps to small-scale renewable energy resources in off-grid areas should be expanded and built-upon.

Transportation

- Everyone makes use of transportation. In order to forward social mobilization in transportation, efforts in educating society to drive efficiently and responsibly should be enlarged in scope. These should include campaigns on proper vehicular management as well as information on sustainable care of vehicles. Measures to encourage carpool networks and the like should also be initiated.
- In public transportation, discouraging the use of *colorum* and unregistered vehicles should be acted upon. The public should also initiate a multi-sectoral push for the fast tracking of CNG and LPG-fueled vehicles and refueling stations.

The summit also yielded different suggestions to enable the participation of different sectors of society. The frameworks of each sector's initial participatory role are as follows:

1) Government

- a) Enact policies that encourage public participation
- b) Pass the Renewable Energy Bill to encourage investors to develop local RE resources
- c) Intensify dissemination of policies
- d) Empower proponents to implement programs

2) Business

- a) Install supportive programs on the corporate level, such as energy efficiency and conservation, green building design/retrofitting, re-fleeting and fuel switch
- b) Active participation in consultation and workshops related to energy programs to complement government efforts

3) Civil Society

- a) Assist government in engaging stakeholders to promote its energy policies and programs
- b) Complement monitoring activity of government in the implementation of agreed energy measures
- c) Active participation in consultation and workshops related to energy programs to complement government efforts

4) General Public

- a) Provide indigenous information that would enhance government energy programs and projects, such as the availability of low-cost technologies and an inventory of local energy resources
- b) Active participation in consultations and workshops related to energy programs to complement government efforts
- c) Adoption/observance of the prescribed energy measures

Scaling Up Best Energy Practices through Social Mobilization Program of Action

Objective 1		Strategy	
To create a platform for convergent cross-sector action		Build and enhance on existing fora for collective action	
Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Immediate (within 6 months)			
Conduct stakeholder mapping to determine relevant stakeholders, and to define their level of influence and interest in the national energy program	Comprehensive stakeholder map	Conduct Mapping	DOE NGOs
Update a database of all stakeholders in the energy sector	Available printed and digital copy of the updated database	IEC	DOE NGOs
Organize a sustainable multi-sectoral council on energy security and access	Multi-sector Energy Action Council Signed MOA with stakeholders	Policy and Legislation	DOE NGOs Private Sector
Conduct communication assessment	Completion of assessment	Research and Planning	DOE
Develop communication plan	Communications Plan	Planning	DOE
Develop monitoring and evaluation metrics	Metrics for evaluation	Planning	DOE
Develop communication toolkit	Disseminated toolkits	IEC	DOE

Types of Measure:

- Policy and Legislation
- Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
- Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
- Capability-building
- Market Development
- Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)

Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Short-Term (within 1 year)			
Organize and conduct a series of provincial and regional consultative meetings among the various stakeholders in the energy sector and agree on behavioral results and roles and responsibilities	Completed consultation reports	Social Mobilization Consultations and Planning	DOE PNOG NPC TRANSCO NEA NEDA NGOs Electric Cooperatives Electric DUs and IPPs
Conduct a national assessment activity on the effectiveness of the social mobilization effort	National Assessment Report	Conference	DOE and Stakeholder Partners

Types of Measure:

- Policy and Legislation
- Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
- Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
- Capability-building
- Market Development
- Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)

Objective 2		Strategy	
To develop a Multi-stakeholder and Decentralized Energy Planning system		Design and implement a participatory, transparent, and effective energy planning process	
Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Immediate (within 6 months)			
Conduct inventory of privately-initiated energy conservation and clean energy programs	Comprehensive report	Research	DOE Private Sector NGOs
Facilitate active participation in consultations and workshops related to energy programs to complement government efforts	Well-attended consultations and workshops	Capability-building	DOE NGOs LGUs Private Sector
Short-Term (within 1 year)			
Conduct yearly energy multi-sectoral energy planning/review	Energy Plan	Planning	DOE

Types of Measure:

- Policy and Legislation
- Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
- Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
- Capability-building
- Market Development
- Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)

Objective 3		Strategy	
Campaign for a Mind/Behavior Switch (Energy Conservation, RE/AE)		Design and implement an integrated and easy-to-understand IEC/Social Marketing Campaign on Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative and Renewable Energy	
Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Immediate (within 6 months)			
Conduct an energy awareness, attitude, and behavior survey	Statistically valid survey results	IEC	DOE DEPED CHED NYC
Design and conduct GHG awareness project Modeling by a sector like govt. or corporate of key programs like energy audit, Greenhouse gas accounting (GHG), carbon foot print reduction etc.	Awareness projects conducted	IEC	DOE DEPED CHED NYC
Design a Switch program	Plan		NGOs Multi-Stakeholders
Short-Term (within 1 year)			
Draw energy acceptability map reconciled with technical energy data	Comprehensive Energy Acceptability Map	IEC	DOE Multi-Sector Energy Action Council DOST PCCI
Implement call to action programs (i.e. incandescent to CFLs)	___ of households ___ of offices	Enforcement	NGOs
Medium-Term (5 years)			
Encourage business to shift to alternative fuels in the manufacture in their goods and services	20% of manufacturers shifted to alternative fuels	Market Development	DOE DTI Multi-Sector Energy Action Council
Promote extensively the Bio-Fuels Act of 2007	30% of total registered vehicles using bio-fuels	Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance	DOTC LTO LTFRB DOE DILG/LGUs

Objective 4		Strategy	
To formulate and advocate an Energy Policy Agenda, national and local		Design and advocate for a comprehensive policy agenda on energy security, access and clean energy	
Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Immediate (within 6 months)			
Mobilize for the passage of RE Bill	RE Law	Policy and Legislation	Congress
Develop implementing rules and regulations in consultation with stakeholders	IRR	Policy and Legislation	DOE
Disseminate information on the RE Law (upon passage)	Increase in RE transactions with DOE	IEC	DOE
Short-Term (within 1 year)			
Enact an Energy Conservation Bill	Energy Conservation Law	Policy and Legislation	Congress OP DOE NGOs
Develop a national land use (for land) and zonation map (for seas and bays) that identifies and prioritizes energy resource areas or reserved for energy for national security The environmental management plan for the area will dovetail with the type of energy resources in the area.	National Land Use Law	Policy and Legislation	Congress OP NEDA DENR DOE

Types of Measure:

- Policy and Legislation
- Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
- Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
- Capability-building
- Market Development
- Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)

Supporting Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Medium-Term (5 years)			
Develop guidelines on social and environmental compensation of impacts of energy exploitation Note: This entails environmental accounting that will take time so must be in the medium-term plan.	Disseminated National Guidelines on social and environmental compensation to industries (Only to industries that will pay the fees and not necessarily the public)	Policy and Legislation	DOE Cite those that will do the assessment and estimates: DENR DA DAR DOST PCCI LCF (League of Corporate Foundations) NGOs OP DEPED
Conduct demonstration laboratories on the benefits of RE and AE	Number of demonstration laboratories conducted	IEC	DOE

Types of Measure:

- Policy and Legislation
- Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
- Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
- Capability-building
- Market Development
- Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)

Objective 5		Strategy	
Multi-Stakeholder and participatory implementation mechanisms		Create institutional partnership mechanisms between and among stakeholders working for energy security and access and clean energy	
Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Immediate (within 6 months)			
Assist government in engaging stakeholders to promote DOE policies and programs	Multi-sector partnership for energy programs and projects	Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance	DOE NGOs DILG/LGUs Private Sector
Short-Term (within 1 year)			
Conduct an energy efficiency audit	Certain number firms and agencies, communities , and NGOs audited every year	Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance	DOE DTI DOLE PCCI/LCF Multi-Sector Energy Action Council
Medium-Term (5 years)			
Institutionalize an Environmental and Social Safeguards Office	Environmental and Social Safeguards Office	Capability-building	DENR DOE NGOs Private Sector ODA

Types of Measure:
 • Policy and Legislation
 • Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
 • Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
 • Capability-building
 • Market Development
 • Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)

Objective 6		Strategy:	
To develop capacity (at institutional and staff level) for sustainable social mobilization for Energy		Design and implement a comprehensive capacity-building program for policy advocacy and project planning and implementation.	
Priority Action	Success Indicator	Type of Action	Lead Agency/Sector
Immediate (within 6 months)			
Design training programs for all stakeholders in the energy sector	Effective training programs	Capability-building	DOE Private Sector ODA

Types of Measure:

- Policy and Legislation
- Regulation, Enforcement and Compliance
- Information-Education-Communication (IEC)
- Capability-building
- Market Development
- Investment (Financing, Infrastructure, Technology, Incentives)