



NEWS ROUNDUP

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PBS

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WASHINGTON (AP) — The Trump administration on Thursday revoked a scientific finding that has long been the central basis for U.S. action to regulate greenhouse gas emissions and fight climate change, the most aggressive move by the president to roll back climate regulations.

[How global support helps Cagayan Valley farmers adapt to climate change](#)

By Merlito G. Edale Jr.

In the rice fields of the City of Ilagan, farmers have learned to read the skies more carefully than ever before. The seasons are no longer predictable. Rains arrive too hard or too late, and dry spells linger longer than expected. For communities whose lives depend on the land, adapting to climate change is no longer optional; it is a matter of survival.

THE GUARDIAN

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NEWSLINE

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Long valued in rural homes and farms, bamboo is being positioned as a frontline climate solution for Mindanao and other vulnerable provinces as the Climate Change Commission (CCC) rolls out its campaign "Kawayan: Kabalikat ng Klima at Komunidad."

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[CCC, GGGI renew partnership to drive PH green growth and climate resilience](#)

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), further strengthening a partnership that aims to advance climate resilience and promote green growth in the Philippines.

THE MANILA TIMES

[CCC highlights role of SKSU youth as frontliners of climate action](#)

THE Climate Change Commission (CCC) emphasized the vital role of the youth as future climate leaders and partners in building resilient communities during the Academic Recognition and 16th University Day of Sultan Kudarat State University (SKSU).

INFORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

BBC

[Trump revokes landmark ruling that greenhouse gases endanger public health](#)

By: Matt McGrath

US President Donald Trump has reversed a key Obama-era scientific ruling that underpins all federal actions on curbing planet-warming gases.

The so-called 2009 "endangerment finding" concluded that a range of greenhouse gases were a threat to public health. It's become the legal bedrock of federal efforts to rein in emissions, especially in vehicles.

The White House called the reversal the "largest deregulation in American history", saying it would make cars cheaper, bringing down costs for automakers by \$2,400 per vehicle.

Environmental groups say the move is by far the most significant rollback on climate change yet attempted and are set to challenge it in the courts.

Speaking in the Oval Office on Thursday, Trump said the 2009 ruling was "a disastrous Obama era policy that severely damaged the American auto industry and massively drove up prices for American consumers".

"This radical rule became the legal foundation for the Green New Scam, one of the greatest scams in history," added the Republican president, about the Democrats' climate agenda.

Former President Barack Obama, who infrequently comments on the policies of sitting presidents, said that repealing the finding would make Americans more vulnerable.

"Without it, we'll be less safe, less healthy and less able to fight climate change — all so the fossil fuel industry can make even more money," he wrote on X.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) first took a stance on the impacts of greenhouse gases in 2009, in the first year of Obama's first term.

The agency decided that six key planet-warming greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, were a danger to human health.

With a divided Congress unable to agree on legislation to tackle rising global temperatures, the EPA finding became central to federal efforts to rein in emissions in the years that followed.

"The endangerment finding has really served as the lynchpin of US regulation of greenhouse gases," said Meghan Greenfield, a former EPA and Department of Justice attorney.

"So that includes motor vehicles, but it also includes power plants, the oil and gas sector, methane from landfills, even aircraft. So it really runs the gamut, all of the standards for each of the sectors is premised on this one thing."

Trump administration officials are stressing that overturning the regulation will save more than \$1tn and will help cut the price of energy and transport.

Reversing the finding would reduce automobile manufacturers' spending by \$2,400 per vehicle, White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt told reporters.

Many environmentalists are sceptical of the potential cost savings being touted by the Trump team.

"It's going to force Americans to spend more money, around \$1.4tn in additional fuel costs to power these less efficient and higher polluting vehicles," said Peter Zalzal from the Environmental Defense Fund.

"We've also analysed the health impacts and found that the action would result in up to 58,000 additional premature deaths, 37 million more asthma attacks," he said.

For some in the US car industry there will be uncertainty about the rollback as manufacturing less fuel-efficient vehicles might limit their sales overseas.

"This rollback is sort of cementing things that have already been done, such as the relaxation of the fuel economy standards," said Michael Gerrard, a climate law expert from Columbia University.

"But it really does put the US automakers in a bind, because nobody else is going to want to buy American cars."

While the reversal will help the White House to roll back climate change regulations, there are likely to be unintended consequences, according to some observers.

While working on overturning the finding, the Trump administration also utilised the 2009 ruling to prevent states from passing laws that would be stricter on carbon emissions.

The fact that the finding gave responsibility for regulating warming gases to a federal authority was also used to suppress what are termed "nuisance" lawsuits, brought by individuals or organisations on the climate question.

"The endangerment finding decision has blocked any number of lawsuits, and has been pretty powerful in keeping plaintiffs' claims out of court," said Meghan Greenfield, now with the Washington law firm of Jenner & Block.

"I would expect states and non-profit groups to bring suits, probably primarily in our state courts, to try to figure out where the contours of this new law are."

Challenging climate science

One key argument about the reversal of the endangerment finding will be about the science on which it is based.

The Department of Energy formed a panel of scientists to write a report last year challenging widely accepted science on the warming impact of greenhouse gases.

That report underpinned the initial proposal to reverse the 2009 finding.

But many climate experts complained that the panel behind the report was unrepresentative and filled with people who were sceptical of the human influence on warming, and that it was inaccurate and misleading.

While it's not clear how much the Trump administration will rely on this report to face off any challenges, a federal judge recently ruled that the department had violated the law in the formation of the hand-picked team that wrote it.

In fact, a challenge in court on the reversal of the endangerment finding may well be what the Trump administration is now looking for.

Many legal experts believe that they want the proposal to be tested in the Supreme Court before Trump's term ends, believing that if they win, the endangerment finding will be consigned to history.

"This is really different as the EPA is exiting the space entirely and wants to do it on a permanent basis," said Meghan Greenfield.

"If they were to win that issue as they framed it before the Supreme Court, a new presidential administration could not change that position, in the absence of new legislation."

NBC

[EPA reverses long-standing climate change finding, stripping its own ability to regulate emissions](#)

By: Evan Bush

President Donald Trump announced Thursday that the Environmental Protection Agency is rescinding the legal finding that it has relied on for nearly two decades to limit the heat-trapping pollution that spews from vehicle tailpipes, oil refineries and factories.

The repeal of that landmark determination, known as the endangerment finding, will upend most U.S. policies aimed at curbing climate change.

The finding — which the EPA issued in 2009 — said the global warming caused by greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane endangers the health and welfare of current and future generations.

“We are officially terminating the so-called endangerment finding, a disastrous Obama-era policy,” Trump said at a news conference. “This determination had no basis in fact — none whatsoever. And it had no basis in law. On the contrary, over the generations, fossil fuels have saved millions of lives and lifted billions of people out of poverty all over the world.”

Major environmental groups have disputed the administration's stance on the endangerment finding and have been preparing to sue in response to its repeal.

The endangerment finding underpinned the EPA's ability to regulate greenhouse gas pollution from vehicles and power plants and to mandate that companies report their emissions. It required the federal government to take action on climate under the Clean Air Act.

The Supreme Court ruled in 2007 that the EPA had the authority to regulate heat-trapping greenhouse gases and acknowledged that harms associated with climate change are “serious and well recognized,” which led to the creation of the endangerment finding two years later.

The White House and the EPA have said repealing the finding would be “the largest deregulatory action in American history.”

It's the Trump administration's most significant attempt yet to diminish efforts to address climate change. The U.S. officially left the 2015 Paris Agreement for the second time last month and is also expected to withdraw from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, leaving America without a meaningful voice in global climate talks.

Trump, who has called climate change a “con job,” canceled nearly \$8 billion in funding for clean energy projects in October (though a judge later ruled that some of those terminations were unlawful). And the Energy Department announced Wednesday that it will spend \$175 million to extend the lives of six coal plants — the latest in a series of moves to prop up coal.

Last year was the third-warmest in modern history, according to the European Union's Copernicus Climate Change Service. The last 11 years have been the 11 hottest ever recorded.

Trump and EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin also announced Thursday that the agency is removing all greenhouse gas emissions standards for vehicles.

“We are repealing the ridiculous endangerment finding and terminating all additional green emissions standards imposed unnecessarily on vehicle models and engines between 2012 and 2027 and beyond,” Trump said.

The EPA will still regulate pollutants in tailpipe emissions that hamper air quality, such as carbon monoxide, lead and ozone.

Former President Barack Obama, whose administration established the endangerment finding, said in a statement Thursday that without it, Americans will be “less safe, less healthy and less able to fight climate change, all so the fossil fuel industry can make even more money.”

The U.S. Climate Alliance, which is led by California Gov. Gavin Newsom and Wisconsin Gov. Tony Evers, said the repeal was “unlawful, ignores basic science, and denies reality.”

Several organizations have already announced their intention to sue, including the American Lung Association and the American Public Health Association.

“As organizations committed to protecting public health, we will challenge this unlawful repeal,” they said in a statement.

At a news briefing last month, Manish Bapna, the president and CEO of the Natural Resources Defense Council, said it was also preparing a legal challenge, calling the expected repeal “a gift-wrapped package for the fossil fuel industry.”

“It is unscientific, it is bad economics and it is illegal, so we’re going to fight it. We will see them in court,” he said.

The legal battles could take years to resolve, with the administration’s justifications for its repeal up against ample scientific evidence of climate change’s harms in court.

Michael Gerrard, the founder of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University, said the future of the repeal could ultimately rely on the Supreme Court, which would have to overturn a 16-year-old precedent.

“The 2007 decision was a five-to-four decision, and all five of the judges in the majority are either deceased or retired. Of the four dissenters, three are still on the court,” Gerrard said. “Usually, what the courts require when an agency takes a stark change in its position is a good explanation of that with a lot of documentation behind it.”

Meghan Greenfield, a partner at the law firm Jenner & Block who oversaw the Supreme Court docket for EPA rulemaking during the Biden administration, said the administration could face an uphill battle in court because of existing legal precedent and the strong scientific evidence of climate change and its harms. The administration will also have to show that it followed the right process in issuing the rule, she said.

“Typically, a rule like this would take about three years to complete. This has been done within about a year,” she said. “You only get to the interesting legal issues once you make sure that you dotted your I’s and crossed your T’s.”

The EPA had not published the final text of its rule as of 4 p.m. ET Thursday and did not respond to questions about when it would be made available.

In its August draft proposal, the agency argued that it had overstated the risks of heat waves, projected more global warming than had taken place and discounted benefits of increases in carbon emissions, like increased plant growth. Independent science organizations have dismissed many of those arguments.

“The EPA’s 2009 Endangerment Finding was grounded in this extensive body of research,” The American Geophysical Union said in a statement Thursday. “The Trump Administration’s decision to repeal this landmark scientific and legal determination — despite the overwhelming evidence — is a rejection of established science, a denial of the struggles we are facing today, and a direct threat to our collective future.”

The administration has already said it is reconsidering other policies that hinge on the endangerment finding, including regulations on methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

Interior Secretary Doug Burgum said Wednesday on Fox Business that repealing the finding would boost the coal industry.

“CO₂ [carbon dioxide] was never a pollutant,” he said. “The whole endangerment thing opens up the opportunity for the revival of clean, beautiful American coal.”

PBS

[WATCH: Trump, EPA's Zeldin announce end of scientific basis for U.S. action on climate change](#)

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Trump administration on Thursday revoked a scientific finding that has long been the central basis for U.S. action to regulate greenhouse gas emissions and fight climate change, the most aggressive move by the president to roll back climate regulations.

The rule finalized by the Environmental Protection Agency rescinds a 2009 government declaration known as the endangerment finding that determined that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare.

The endangerment finding by the Obama administration is the legal underpinning of nearly all climate regulations under the Clean Air Act for motor vehicles, power plants and other pollution sources that are heating the planet.

Legal challenges are certain for an action that repeals all greenhouse gas emissions standards for cars and trucks, and could unleash a broader undoing of climate regulations on stationary sources such as power plants and oil and gas facilities, experts say. Overturning the finding will "raise more havoc" than other actions by the Trump administration to roll back environmental rules, said Ann Carlson, an environmental law professor at the UCLA School of Law.

EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin, who has pivoted the agency toward a business-friendly approach that has repeatedly reversed climate regulations, said repeal of the endangerment finding "will be the largest deregulatory action in the history of America."

Environmental groups described the move as the single biggest attack in U.S. history against federal authority to address climate change.

Zeldin announced the rule completion on Thursday alongside President Donald Trump. The EPA also said it will propose a two-year delay to a Biden-era rule restricting greenhouse gas emissions by cars and light trucks.

Zeldin, a former Republican congressman who was tapped by Trump to lead EPA last year, has criticized his predecessors in Democratic administrations, saying that in the name of tackling climate change, they were "willing to bankrupt the country."

Withdrawing the endangerment finding "is the most important step taken by the Trump administration so far to return to energy and economic sanity," said Myron Ebell, a conservative activist who has questioned the science behind climate change. The decision "will make our economy more productive and benefit consumers, most immediately by allowing auto manufacturers to produce the vehicles that people want to buy," he said.

Supreme Court has upheld endangerment finding

The Supreme Court ruled in a 2007 case that planet-warming greenhouse gases, caused by burning of oil and other fossil fuels, are air pollutants under the Clean Air Act.

Since the high court's decision, in a case known as *Massachusetts v. EPA*, courts have uniformly rejected legal challenges to the endangerment finding, including a 2023 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The endangerment finding is widely considered the legal foundation that underpins a series of regulations intended to protect against threats made increasingly severe by climate change. That includes deadly floods, extreme heat waves, catastrophic wildfires and other natural disasters in the United States and around the world.

Gina McCarthy, a former EPA administrator who served as White House climate adviser in the Biden administration, called the Trump administration's actions reckless. "This EPA would rather spend its time in court working for the fossil fuel industry than protecting us from pollution and the escalating impacts of climate change," she said.

EPA has a clear scientific and legal obligation to regulate greenhouse gases, McCarthy said, adding that evidence backing up the endangerment finding "has only grown stronger" as the health and environmental hazards of climate change have "become impossible to ignore."

David Doniger, a climate expert at the Natural Resources Defense Council, said Trump and Zeldin are trying to use repeal of the finding as a "kill shot" that would allow the administration to make nearly all climate regulations invalid. The repeal could erase current limits on greenhouse gas pollution from cars, factories, power plants and other sources and could prevent future administrations from proposing rules to address global warming.

The EPA action follows an executive order from Trump that directed the agency to submit a report on "the legality and continuing applicability" of the endangerment finding. Conservatives and some congressional Republicans have long sought to undo what they consider overly restrictive and economically damaging rules to limit greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

Tailpipe emission limits targeted

Zeldin and Transportation Secretary Sean Duffy have moved to drastically scale back limits on tailpipe emissions from cars and trucks. Rules imposed under Democratic President Joe Biden were intended to encourage U.S. automakers to build and sell more electric vehicles. The transportation sector is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S.

The Trump administration announced a proposal in December to weaken vehicle mileage rules for the auto industry, loosening regulatory pressure on automakers to control pollution from gasoline-powered cars and trucks. The EPA said its two-year delay to a Biden-era rule on greenhouse gas emissions by cars and light trucks will give the agency time to develop a plan that better reflects the reality of slower EV sales, while promoting consumer choice and lowering prices.

The mileage plan would significantly reduce requirements that set rules on how far new vehicles need to travel on a gallon of gasoline. Trump said the rule change will lower the price of new cars and increase Americans' access to the full range of gasoline vehicles they need and can afford.

Environmental groups said the plan would keep polluting, gas-burning cars and trucks on U.S. roads for years to come, threatening the health of millions of Americans, particularly children and the elderly.

Biden-era standards for clean cars and trucks are among the most important and effective protections to address climate pollution, advocates say.

PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

[How global support helps Cagayan Valley farmers adapt to climate change](#)

By Merlito G. Edale Jr.

In the rice fields of the City of Ilagan, farmers have learned to read the skies more carefully than ever before. The seasons are no longer predictable. Rains arrive too hard or too late, and dry spells linger longer than expected. For communities whose lives depend on the land, adapting to climate change is no longer optional; it is a matter of survival.

Against this backdrop, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Philippines, in partnership with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Department of Agriculture (DA), recently launched the first Supervision Mission for the Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change (APA) Project in Cagayan Valley.

The mission sought to assess progress on the ground and ensure that climate-resilient solutions are reaching the farmers who need them most.

Led by FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator Frederic Wiltmann and GCF Task Manager Ivan Lawrence White, the mission convened global, national, and regional partners to review implementation efforts with key agencies, including the DA, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), and regional counterparts.

For DA Region 2, the visit was more than a routine assessment; it was a reaffirmation of international commitment to communities increasingly vulnerable to climate shocks.

“This monitoring activity assures our implementers, DA Region 2, local government units, and farmers, of the genuine support of FAO and GCF,” said Kay Olivas, DA Region 2 Technical Director for Research and Regulations.

“It helps address implementation gaps, strengthens coordination among stakeholders, and ensures that project outcomes remain aligned with targets,” Olivas added.

Climate Information

Under the APA Project, 20 municipalities in Isabela are expected to benefit from enhanced Climate Information Systems (CIS) and Climate-Resilient Agriculture (CRA) interventions. These include training, capacity-building initiatives, and technical assistance designed to help farmers make informed decisions, from determining optimal planting schedules to managing risks brought about by extreme weather events.

Initial CRA strategic planning identified rice, corn, cassava, and banana as priority commodities in the province. Yet recent seasons have underscored the vulnerability of these crops.

According to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, only 79 percent of the targeted 200 hectares for silage production during the 2024–2025 dry season were planted, largely due to the effects of La Niña. The reduced planting area resulted in lower yields and renewed concerns over food supply stability.

These realities highlight the urgency of strengthening farmers’ adaptive capacity.

Community in Action

As part of the supervision mission, the team visited Barangay Sta. Victoria, home to the AMIANan Farmers Entrepreneur Agriculture Cooperative, and is one of the DA’s pilot sites under the Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture (AMIA).

The community produces an average of 500 metric tons of rice annually, alongside corn and cassava, making it a key contributor to local food security.

For cooperative members, access to timely weather advisories and climate-resilient farming technologies has already begun reshaping how they cultivate their land.

Cooperative Manager Ludivico Balbin shared that the integration of climate information and adaptive practices introduced through government programs has helped improve productivity and stabilize livelihoods, even as weather patterns grow increasingly erratic.

Building on these gains, the APA Project aims to further strengthen farmers' capacity to withstand climate-related risks, ensuring that successful strategies in pilot communities can be scaled up across the region.

Transforming Agrifood Systems

FAO Philippines Representative Lionel Dabbadie emphasized that while Isabela and Cagayan possess immense agricultural potential, they are also among the most exposed areas to climate variability.

"With GCF support, we are transforming local agrifood systems so farmers can thrive despite adversity. This supervision mission helps guide us in doing better and responding more effectively to the needs on the ground," Dabbadie said.

As farmers in Region 2 continue to confront the realities of a changing climate, initiatives like the APA Project offer more than technical solutions. They provide a pathway toward resilience, where informed decisions, strengthened partnerships, and sustained global support help secure not only harvests but also the future of farming communities.

For the farmers of Sta. Victoria and beyond, watching the skies may always be part of the job. But with science, cooperation, and international backing on their side, they are no longer facing the uncertainties alone.

[Trump's EPA repeals landmark climate finding in gift to 'billionaire polluters'](#)

The Trump administration has revoked the bedrock scientific determination that gives the government the ability to regulate climate-heating pollution. The move was described as a gift to “billionaire polluters” at the expense of Americans’ health.

The endangerment finding, which states that the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere endangers public health and welfare, has since 2009 allowed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to limit heat-trapping pollution from vehicles, power plants and other industrial sources.

Donald Trump called the move “the single largest deregulatory action in American history”.

“This is a big one if you’re into environment,” he told reporters on Thursday. “This is about as big as it gets.”

The move comes as part of Trump’s bigger anti-environment push, which has seen him roll back pollution rules and boost oil and gas.

On social media, Barack Obama said the repeal will leave Americans “less safe, less healthy and less able to fight climate change – all so the fossil fuel industry can make even more money”.

The former secretary of state John Kerry called the new rule “un-American”.

“Repealing the Endangerment Finding takes Orwellian governance to new heights and invites enormous damage to people and property around the world,” said Kerry, who also served as Joe Biden’s climate envoy. “Ignoring warning signs will not stop the storm. It puts more Americans directly in its path.”

The final rule removes the government’s ability to impose requirements to track, report and limit climate-heating pollution from cars and trucks. Transportation is the largest source of climate pollution in the US.

It does not apply to regulations on stationary sources of emissions such as power plants and fossil fuel infrastructure, which are regulated under a separate section of the Clean Air Act, but it will open the door to end those standards, too.

Trump’s EPA has separately proposed to find that emissions from power plants “do not contribute significantly to dangerous air pollution” and therefore should not be regulated. Joseph Goffman, who served as EPA air chief under Joe Biden, expects the agency will apply their vehicles-focused arguments to stationary polluters in order to kill the endangerment finding for all sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

“Instead of the entire house of cards of all EPA climate regulation collapsing all at once today, it’s going to be like a row of dominoes falling,” said Goffman, who helped write and implement the Clean Air Act and worked directly on the endangerment finding.

Environmental advocates have condemned the move as illegal. A slew of green groups have promised to take the EPA to court over the rollback, as has the state of California.

“If this reckless decision survives legal challenges, it will lead to more deadly wildfires, more extreme heat deaths, more climate-driven floods and droughts, and greater threats to communities nationwide – all while the EPA dismisses the overwhelming science that has protected public health for decades,” Gavin Newsom, the California governor, said in a statement.

The move marks “the most aggressive, ruthless act of dismantling public health protections in the agency’s 55-year history”, said Dominique Browning, director and co-founder of environmental advocacy group Moms Clean Air Force.

In a press release, the EPA said the move will save the US \$1.3tn, while Trump said Thursday that the move “will save American consumers trillions of dollars”.

The EPA administrator, Lee Zeldin, said the Obama and Biden administrations used the endangerment finding “to steamroll into existence a leftwing wish list of costly climate policies”.

“Who paid the biggest price? Hardworking families, small businesses, millions of Americans who just want a reliable, affordable car to get to work or take their kids to school or go to church on Sunday,” he said.

But though the rollback could save some corporations money, experts note it could take a massive toll on ordinary Americans’ wellbeing and pocketbooks.

One analysis from green group Environmental Defense Fund found the full repeal of the endangerment finding combined with Trump’s proposal to roll back motor vehicle standards would result in as much as 18bn more tons of planet-warming pollution by 2055 – the same as the annual emissions of China, the world’s top polluter – and would impose up to \$4.7tn in additional expenses tied to harmful climate and air pollution by that time.

Zeldin submitted the repeal of the legal determination for White House review last month. In July, he officially announced plans to repeal the finding, justifying the proposal with a widely criticized energy department report questioning climate science.

The agency received half a million comments on the proposal. Last month, a federal judge said the July energy department report was created unlawfully.

In the repeal of the endangerment finding, the EPA is claiming that the Clean Air Act is only meant to regulate pollution “that harms health or the environment through local and regional exposure”. But there is scientific consensus that by trapping heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gas emissions are intensifying dangerous extreme weather events, allowing diseases to spread faster, and worsening illnesses from allergies to lung disease.

Trump described the finding as “the legal foundation for the green new scam”, which he claimed “the Obama and Biden administration used to destroy countless jobs”.

But the new rule will have ruinous consequences for working-class Americans, said Jason Walsh, executive director of BlueGreen Alliance, a coalition of labor unions and environmental groups.

“Billionaires like Donald Trump don’t suffer the devastation of climate change,” he said. “Working people do.”

The rollback comes one month after the Trump administration announced it will pull the US from the foundational UN agreement to address the climate crisis, as well as the world’s leading body of climate scientists. Over the past year, Zeldin has also launched an all-out assault on climate, air, water and chemical protections. The EPA has also removed crucial climate-focused science and data from its webpages.

“This is all part of the Trump administration’s authoritarian playbook to replace facts with propaganda, to enrich a few while harming the rest of us,” said Rachel Cleetus, senior policy director for the climate and energy program at the science advocacy group the Union of Concerned Scientists. “Administrator Zeldin has fully abdicated EPA’s responsibility to protect our health and the environment.”

The EPA has said that it determined the US would save billions annually by revoking the endangerment determination. But the agency’s analysis did not account for the money and lives saved by the environmental and public-health protections that the change would eliminate, experts say.

Alex Witt, senior adviser at green advocacy group Climate Power, said: “Zeldin and Trump are telling our families: we’ll let you get sicker and watch your healthcare costs skyrocket as long as oil and gas CEOs can profit.”

“This decision makes it abundantly clear that Trump is willing to make our families sicker and less safe, all to benefit a few billionaire polluters,” said Witt.

Some industry groups have been reluctant to support the full rollback of the endangerment finding. The American Petroleum Institute, the top US oil lobby group, last month said it backed a repeal of the endangerment finding for vehicles, but not for stationary sources of pollution like power plants.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

MANILA BULLETIN

[CCC urges vice governors to step up role in climate risk governance](#)

BY: Jel Santos

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) called on vice governors to take a more active role in climate risk governance, citing their strategic position in driving policies that protect communities from climate impacts.

During the 103rd Year-End National Assembly of the League of Vice Governors of the Philippines (LVGP), CCC Vice Chairperson and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje said Vice Governors occupy “the critical intersection where plans meet priorities, where evidence meets action, and where strategy becomes alignment across the entire province.”

According to Borje, this strategic position empowers Vice Governors to spearhead efforts that protect lives, sustain livelihoods, and safeguard the long-term future of their provinces.

Borje connected the leadership role of vice governors to national policy frameworks, citing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as a key guide for communities in identifying locally appropriate adaptation practices and projects tailored to specific vulnerabilities.

CCC said the NAP embodies the administration’s vision and plan of action for achieving a climate-smart and climate-resilient Philippines.

“These insights allow Vice Governors to understand—not vaguely, but precisely—what hazards your provinces face and how those hazards intersect with population, livelihoods, and infrastructure,” he stated.

Per Borje, the Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) must be anchored in the NAP to ensure provincial strategies are science-driven, evidence-based, and aligned with national priorities.

“Such alignment strengthens risk governance by making adaptation actions responsive, measurable, and sustainable,” CCC said.

As such, Borje underscored the People’s Survival Fund (PSF) as a key financing mechanism for local adaptation initiatives.

“From 2023 to 2025, the PSF Board significantly accelerated the approval of projects and Project Development Grants, resulting in a sharp increase in fund utilization from just over 30 percent to near full commitment,” the agency said.

“By May 2024, the initial Php 1 billion allocation had been fully committed and exceeded by Php 321.6 million.”

The CCC said an additional P1 billion was appropriated under the 2025 General Appropriations Act (GAA) to sustain the expanded pipeline, raising the portfolio to 15 projects and nine Project Development Grants (PDGs) with a total value of approximately P1.4 billion.

“These developments make the PSF a more accessible and reliable financing option, helping local governments secure funds to strengthen climate resilience in their communities,” he said.

NEWSLINE

[From Farms to Flood Barriers: CCC Pushes Bamboo as Climate Shield for Mindanao Communities](#)

By:Daisy Canarias

Long valued in rural homes and farms, bamboo is being positioned as a frontline climate solution for Mindanao and other vulnerable provinces as the Climate Change Commission (CCC) rolls out its campaign “Kawayan: Kabalikat ng Klima at Komunidad.”

The campaign, launched through the CCC’s Facebook and Instagram platforms, promotes progressive bamboo development as a nature-based solution (NbS) that not only addresses climate change but also creates livelihood opportunities for farmers, fisherfolk, and rural communities.

For many areas in Mindanao—frequently hit by flooding, landslides, and strong winds—bamboo offers practical protection. Its deep root systems help stabilize soil, store water, and reduce the impact of extreme weather events, making it especially relevant for upland and river-adjacent barangays.

A natural fit for rural livelihoods

The Philippines has an estimated 39,000 to 53,000 hectares of land suitable for bamboo cultivation, much of which is found in rural and underutilized areas. The CCC said this opens opportunities for communities in Mindanao to diversify income while strengthening climate resilience.

“Bamboo is a powerful partner in climate action,” said CCC Vice Chairperson and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje.

“It captures carbon, reduces the impact of strong winds and storms, and supports ecosystem stability. With wider and well-planned bamboo development, we can strengthen climate resilience and protect communities, especially those most exposed to climate risks,” Borje said.

Voices from the ground

For farmers and Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities, bamboo is already part of daily life—now gaining new meaning as climate impacts worsen.

“Sa amoang komunidad, kawayan na gyud among ginagamit pang-balay ug pang-uma. Kung itanom kini daplin sa sapa, dili dali ma-anod ang yuta kung kusog ang ulan,” said Datu Dindo Bansalan, an IP leader from an upland community in Bukidnon.

(In our community, bamboo has long been used for houses and farming. When planted along riverbanks, the soil is less likely to be washed away during heavy rains.)

Farmers also see bamboo as a buffer against climate losses.

“Kung mapalapad ang bamboo farming, dili lang ani proteksyon sa uma, naa pud mi dugang kita,” said Rolando P. Dizon, a small farmer from North Cotabato.

(If bamboo farming expands, it won’t just protect our farms—it will also give us additional income.)

Linked to the National Adaptation Plan

The bamboo campaign is anchored in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)—the government’s main roadmap for climate adaptation developed under the administration of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.

By promoting bamboo as part of the NAP, the CCC aims to support locally led adaptation, where LGUs and communities take an active role in reducing climate risks through nature-based solutions that are both practical and affordable.

In Mindanao, this approach could support flood control along riverbanks, windbreaks for coastal and agricultural areas, and slope protection in upland farms—while providing raw materials for local industries.

Climate action that pays

Beyond protection, bamboo also carries economic promise. Borje said engineered bamboo products could generate up to ₱400 billion in annual revenue, not including thousands of small-scale enterprises that rely on bamboo for furniture, housing materials, handicrafts, and farm structures.

The Philippines is home to about 70 bamboo species, with 21 endemic—many of which thrive in Mindanao's climate. This biodiversity strengthens the country's position as the sixth-largest bamboo exporter globally and opens pathways for green jobs in rural provinces.

For communities on the climate frontlines, bamboo represents a solution that grows locally, protects naturally, and provides livelihoods—turning climate action into something that can be planted today and relied on for years to come.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[CCC, GGGI renew partnership to drive PH green growth and climate resilience](#)

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), further strengthening a partnership that aims to advance climate resilience and promote green growth in the Philippines.

Recognizing that the climate crisis demands a whole-of-society approach, the CCC underscored the importance of sustained collaboration with key development partners such as the GGGI. The renewed engagement reaffirms the country's commitment to pursue science-based, inclusive, and forward-looking solutions to climate challenges.

THE MANILA TIMES

[CCC highlights role of SKSU youth as frontliners of climate action](#)

THE Climate Change Commission (CCC) emphasized the vital role of the youth as future climate leaders and partners in building resilient communities during the Academic Recognition and 16th University Day of Sultan Kudarat State University (SKSU).
ENVIRONEWS NIGERIA.

CCC Vice Chairman and Executive Director Robert Borje underscored that while Sultan Kudarat is categorized under medium to low exposure to climate hazards based on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the province continues to experience intense heat and flooding, which directly affect communities and livelihoods.

Borje encouraged students to become proactive contributors and problem-solvers, emphasizing that knowledge must lead to service. He also encouraged SKSU to further strengthen its role as a technical partner of local government units in developing climate-resilient solutions.

SKSU offers a wide range of academic programs aligned with the development priorities of the province, including agriculture, engineering, information technology, education, and health sciences.

Its growing academic excellence is reflected in the recent achievement of three SKSU graduates who topped the licensure examinations for nursing, education, and engineering — underscoring the university's impact in producing professionals vital to local development and resilience-building.

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