



NEWS ROUNDUP

16 FEBRUARY 2026 | 08:00 am

- Scientific studies calculate climate change as health danger; Trump calls it a 'scam'
- Trump dismantles legal basis for US climate rules
- Balancing connectivity and conservation
- Climate change could cut Philippine GDP by 20% by 2070, OECD says
- Psychologist sees solutions to climate impact on mental health
- Lapu-Lapu enforces purok-based solid waste management system

CCC IN THE NEWS:

- [Opinion] Beyond the postcard: Anchoring Philippine tourism in climate resilience
- Pulhin feted for 40 years of service in forestry, PHL climate resilience
- CCC strengthens gender inclusion in climate policies, programs through GAD workshop

BUSINESS MIRROR

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MANILA BULLETIN

[Balancing connectivity and conservation](#)

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PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

[CCC strengthens gender inclusion in climate policies, programs through GAD workshop](#)

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) convened its Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Point System members and staff for a two-day GAD Agenda Workshop to strengthen institutional capacity in gender mainstreaming, ensuring climate programs, policies, and strategies are inclusive, equitable, and responsive to the differentiated impacts of climate change.

INFORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

[Scientific studies calculate climate change as health danger; Trump calls it a 'scam'](#)

The Trump administration on Thursday revoked a scientific finding that climate change is a danger to public health, an idea that President Donald Trump called “a scam.” But repeated scientific studies say it’s a documented and quantifiable harm.

Again and again, research has found increasing disease and deaths—thousands every year—in a warming world.

The Environmental Protection Agency finding in 2009, under the Obama administration, has been the legal underpinning of nearly all regulations fighting global warming.

“It boggles the mind that the administration is rescinding the endangerment finding; it’s akin to insisting that the world is flat or denying that gravity is a thing,” said Dr. Howard Frumkin, a physician and professor emeritus of public health at the University of Washington.

Thousands of scientific studies have looked at climate change and its effects on human health in the past five years and they predominantly show climate change is increasingly dangerous to people.

Many conclude that in the United States, thousands of people have died and even more were sickened because of climate change in the past few decades.

For example, a study on “Trends in heat-related deaths in the US, 1999-2023 “ in the prestigious JAMA journal shows the yearly heat-related death count and rate have more than doubled in the past quarter century from 1,069 in 1999 to a record high 2,325 in 2023.

A 2021 study in Nature Climate Change looked at 732 locations in 43 countries—including 210 in the United States—and determined that more than a third of heat deaths are due to human-caused climate change. That means more than 9,700 global deaths a year attributed to warming from the burning of coal, oil and natural gas.

A new study published this week found that 2.2% of summer deaths in Texas from 2010 to 2023 were heat related “as climate change brings more frequent and intense heat to Texas.”

Research is booming on the topic

In the more than 15 years, since the government first determined climate change to be a public health danger, there have been more than 29,000 peer-reviewed studies that looked at the intersection of climate and health, with more than 5,000 looking specifically at the United States, according to the National Library of Medicine’s PubMed research database.

More than 60% of those studies have been published in the past five years.

“Study after study documents that climate change endangers health, for one simple reason: It’s true,” said Frumkin, a former director of the National Center for Environmental Health appointed by President George W. Bush.

In a Thursday event at the White House, Trump disagreed, saying: “It has nothing to do with public health. This is all a scam, a giant scam.”

Experts strongly disagree.

“Health risks are increasing because human-cause climate change is already upon us. Take the 2021 heat dome for example, that killed (more than) 600 people in the Northwest,” said Dr. Jonathan Patz, a physician who directs the Center for Health, Energy and Environmental Research at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. “The new climate attribution studies show that event was made 150-fold more likely due to climate change.”

Patz and Frumkin both said the “vast majority” of peer-reviewed studies show health harms from climate change. Peer-reviewed studies are considered the gold standard of science because other experts pore over the data, evidence and methods, requiring changes, questioning techniques and conclusions.

More than just heat and deaths

The various studies look at different parts of health. Some looked at deaths that wouldn’t have happened without climate change. Others looked at illnesses and injuries that didn’t kill people. Because researchers used different time periods, calculation methods and specific aspects of health, the final numbers of their conclusions don’t completely match.

Studies also examined disparities among different peoples and locations. A growing field in the research are attribution studies that calculate what proportion of deaths or illness can be blamed on human-caused climate change by comparing real-world mortality and illness to what computer simulations show would happen in a world without a spike in greenhouse gases.

Last year an international team of researchers looked at past studies to try to come up with a yearly health cost of climate change.

While many studies just look at heat deaths, this team tried to bring in a variety of types of climate change deaths—heat waves, extreme weather disasters such as 2017’s Hurricane Harvey, wildfires, air pollution, diseases spread by mosquitos such as malaria—and found hundreds of thousands of climate change deaths globally.

They then used the EPA’s own statistic that puts a dollar value on human life—\$11.5 million in 2014 dollars—and calculated a global annual cost “on the order of at least \$10 billion.”

Studies also connect climate change to waterborne infections that cause diarrhea, mental health issues and even nutrition problems, Frumkin said.

“Public health is not only about prevention of diseases, death and disability but also well-being. We are increasingly seeing people displaced by rising seas, intensifying storms and fires,” said Dr. Lynn Goldman, a physician and dean emeritus at the George Washington University School of Public Health.

“We have only begun to understand the full consequences of a changing climate in terms of health.”

Cold also kills and that’s decreasing

The issue gets complicated when cold-related deaths are factored in. Those deaths are decreasing, yet in the United States there are still 13 times more deaths from cold exposure than heat exposure, studies show.

Another study concludes that until the world warms another 2.7 degrees (1.5 degrees Celsius) from now, the number of temperature-related deaths won’t change much “due to offsetting decreases in cold-related mortality and increases in heat-related deaths.”

But that study said that after temperatures rise beyond that threshold, and if society doesn’t adapt to the increased heat, “total mortality rises rapidly.”

Trump dismantles legal basis for US climate rules

President Donald Trump on Thursday revoked a landmark scientific finding that underpins US regulations that curb planet-warming pollution, marking his biggest rollback of climate policy to date.

The repeal of the Environmental Protection Agency's 2009 "endangerment finding" was paired with the elimination of greenhouse gas standards on automobiles.

But it also places a host of other climate rules in jeopardy, including carbon dioxide emissions from power plants and methane leaks for oil and gas producers.

Legal challenges are expected to follow swiftly.

- Climate change 'a scam' -

"This determination had no basis in fact, had none whatsoever, and no basis in law," Trump said.

The president dismissed concerns that the repeal could cost lives by worsening climate change, reiterating his belief that human-caused global warming is a hoax: "I tell them, don't worry about it, because it has nothing to do with public health, this was all a scam, a giant scam."

The administration also framed the measure as a cost-saving move, claiming it would generate more than \$1 trillion in regulatory savings and bring down new car costs by thousands of dollars.

The announcement immediately drew condemnation from Democrats and from green groups. "This decision betrays the American people and cements the Republican Party's status as the pro-pollution party," said California Governor Gavin Newsom, seen as a possible presidential candidate. Manish Bapna, president of the nonprofit Natural Resources Defense Council, told AFP it was the "single biggest attack in history on the United States federal government's efforts to tackle the climate crisis."

- Key finding -

The 2009 "endangerment finding" was a determination under then-president Barack Obama that six greenhouse gases threaten public health and welfare by fueling climate change.

It came about as a result of a prolonged legal battle ending in a 2007 Supreme Court decision, *Massachusetts v. EPA*, which ruled that greenhouse gases qualify as pollutants under the Clean Air Act and directed the Environmental Protection Agency to determine whether they pose a danger to public health and welfare.

While it initially applied only to vehicle emissions, it later became the legal foundation for a broader suite of climate regulations, which could now be vulnerable.

- Legal case -

Procedurally, the draft proposal argued that greenhouse gases should not be treated as pollutants in the traditional sense because their effects on human health are indirect and global rather than local.

Regulating them within US borders, it contends, cannot meaningfully resolve a worldwide problem.

The Supreme Court has re-affirmed the endangerment finding multiple times -- most recently in 2022, when the court's composition was much the same as today.

- Shaky science -

The scientific arguments are just as shaky, critics say. The draft repeal sought to downplay the impact of human-caused climate change, citing a study commissioned by an Energy Department working group of skeptics to produce a report challenging the scientific consensus.

That report was widely panned by researchers, who said it was riddled with errors and misrepresented the studies it cited. The working group itself was disbanded following a lawsuit by nonprofits that argued it was improperly convened.

The administration has also leaned heavily on putative cost savings, claiming repealing the endangerment finding would generate more than \$1 trillion in regulatory savings, without detailing how the figure was calculated.

Environmental advocates say that the administration is ignoring the other side of the ledger, including lives saved from reduced pollution and fuel savings from more efficient vehicles.

They also warn the rollback would further skew the market toward more gas-guzzling cars, undermining the American auto industry's ability to compete in the global race toward electric vehicles.

Balancing connectivity and conservation

By Len Amadora

Globe received an A- rating for its climate efforts in 2025, earning a place on CDP's list of global climate leaders. The ratings reflect the company's level of environmental transparency and the actions it has taken to address climate-related impacts.

CDP, or the Carbon Disclosure Project, is a global nonprofit organization that helps companies, cities and governments measure and report how their activities affect the environment. The three key areas it focuses on are climate change, water security and deforestation. CDP collects environmental data from organizations worldwide and, by sharing information, encourages them to take real, measurable steps toward sustainability.

Understanding the score

CDP scores companies from D- to A, with A as the highest rating. An A- indicates that a company is performing at a leadership level in terms of environmental management and reporting.

The A- score Globe received reflects its climate planning, its inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, including those from suppliers, and its climate scenario analysis to understand risks from extreme weather. These efforts align with its long-term strategy of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

In addition to its climate score, Globe also received a B rating for Water Security. As this was the company's first year of assessment, a B score shows that systems for managing water impacts are in place and that steps toward conservation are underway.

At its main headquarters, Globe collects rainwater, air-conditioning condensate and cooling water. This "graywater" or wastewater is treated and reused for flushing, landscaping and general maintenance. In 2024, the company reused over 33,500 cubic meters of graywater, significantly reducing freshwater consumption. It also uses water-saving features such as motion-sensor faucets and runs employee awareness campaigns to encourage conservation.

Globe maintains a complete record of greenhouse gas emissions from its facilities, suppliers and partners. It has also expanded its use of renewable energy, with 171 cell sites and key facilities now running on clean energy. More than 38,000 green network solutions have been deployed nationwide. These upgrades help reduce emissions and improve network resilience during disasters, an important advantage in a climate-vulnerable country like the Philippines.

To reduce plastic use, Globe has introduced EcoSIM cards made from recycled materials and transitioned all postpaid SIMs to EcoSIMs by 2024. This shift avoided the use of more than 1,200 kilograms of virgin plastic. The company continues to reduce waste by promoting eSIMs, paperless billing and digital customer services.

Success and sustainability

When it comes to taking care of the environment, companies must go beyond making promises. They must demonstrate measurable actions as well. Globe's CDP scores suggest that progress is possible even in industries and environments facing significant climate risks.

A company doesn't have to choose between making a profit and being responsible. They can grow while cutting pollution and saving resources. In a country like the Philippines, which is hit hard by climate change, taking care of nature isn't just a choice anymore; it is a requirement.

[Climate change could cut Philippine GDP by 20% by 2070, OECD says](#)

By Ricardo M. Austria

The Philippines is at risk of substantial economic losses from climate change, with rising sea levels, extreme heat, and threats to key industries expected to take a heavy toll on the country's economy, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In its Economic Survey of the Philippines released last week, Paris-based OECD projected that under a high-emissions scenario, climate change could reduce the country's gross domestic product (GDP) by about five percent by 2040 and up to 20 percent by 2070.

The losses, OECD noted, are expected to stem largely from rising seas and damage to land and economic assets. Heat stress could curb labor productivity, while the fisheries sector may face major disruptions from warming oceans and shifting marine ecosystems.

As a tropical island nation, the Philippines is particularly vulnerable to heat waves, typhoons, heavy rains, and flooding. While the economy has shown resilience in the past, OECD cautioned that climate change could lead to output losses, higher inflation, tighter fiscal space, and increased hardship for vulnerable communities.

OECD said an analysis simulating a high-end emissions scenario against a baseline without global warming suggests that failing to act on climate change will drive rising economic costs for the country.

The organization noted that its high-end emissions simulations align with World Bank (WB) findings, which estimate climate-related GDP impacts of 5.7 to 7.5 percent by 2040 and 7.4 to 11 percent by 2050.

To mitigate these risks, OECD urged the Philippines to prioritize adaptation in disaster-prone areas through climate-resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, and integrated land-use planning.

It also recommended securing financing for nature-based solutions such as urban green corridors, improving building standards, and providing public cooling shelters.

On mitigation, OECD suggested adopting a voluntary long-term emissions reduction target alongside the country's nationally determined contribution (NDC) targets for 2035.

It also called for negative emissions targets in forestry and mangrove management, with carbon credits from these efforts potentially traded in future emissions schemes.

OECD further recommended expanding the 2020 moratorium on new coal-fired power plants to include extensions of existing facilities and introducing a reverse auction system where coal plants could bid for compensation to stop coal-based generation in exchange for carbon credits.

Finally, the organization stressed reforms in water pricing to reflect true costs, including volumetric pricing, tiered tariffs, stricter regulatory enforcement, and adjustments to agricultural irrigation and urban water incentives.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[Lapu-Lapu enforces purok-based solid waste management system](#)

By: Kristin De Dios

The Lapu-Lapu City government has officially implemented a purok-based solid waste management system, a new framework that shifts waste segregation and monitoring to the community level amid persistent concerns over rising garbage volume and limited disposal options.

The program was launched at the Hoops Dome on February 13, 2026, following the approval of City Ordinance No. 17-016-2025, which institutionalizes the approach and sets responsibilities for barangays and puroks in enforcing waste segregation and diversion.

Mayor Ma. Cynthia “Cindi” King-Chan, who led the launch, said the city is facing increasing waste generation and higher hauling costs, adding pressure to existing landfill arrangements. She reiterated that waste management has become a broader environmental and public health issue that requires coordination beyond city boundaries.

During the event, King-Chan again raised the proposal for a regional integrated solid waste management facility, including a possible waste-to-energy study and a shared sanitary landfill among local government units, citing capacity and cost concerns.

The mayor earlier urged the Regional Development Council (RDC)-7 to consider a region-wide approach to solid waste management.

She raised the issue during the Joint Executive Committee and Advisory Committee Consultation Meeting and Technical Budget Review for the fiscal year 2027 budget proposals of regional line agencies and state universities and colleges on February 12.

The ordinance that backs this grassroots approach aims to strengthen compliance with Republic Act No. 9003, or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, which mandates segregation at source, the establishment of material recovery facilities (MRFs), and reduced reliance on landfills.

City Councilor Rufo Bering, principal author of the measure and chairman of the council’s Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Adaptation, said the ordinance decentralizes accountability by assigning clear roles to purok leaders and barangay officials.

Under the system, households are required to strictly segregate waste, while barangays are tasked with monitoring compliance, operating or upgrading MRFs, and coordinating collection schedules with the City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO).

“This ordinance empowers every purok to take responsibility for its own waste. Kung magsugod ta sa matag panimalay ug matag purok, mas epektibo ang atong waste diversion,” Bering said. “We are putting in place a system with clear guidelines, coordination with CENRO, and measurable targets for waste reduction,” he added.

Under the program, strict segregation at source will be enforced alongside waste reduction, reuse, and recycling initiatives to minimize residual waste brought to landfills. The city will also upgrade existing MRFs and improve collection systems.

King-Chan assured the strict enforcement of solid waste management ordinances through consistent monitoring and accountability measures.

“This requires the full support and active participation of every household, every school, every establishment, and every barangay. Dili kini mahimo kung walay panaghiusa ug kooperasyon sa tanan,” she said.

The city said it will step up enforcement and monitoring to ensure compliance.

City officials acknowledged that the program’s effectiveness will depend on sustained enforcement and community participation, particularly in reducing residual waste that ends up in landfills.

The launch was attended by city officials, barangay captains, and representatives from national agencies and was followed by a ceremonial signing of commitments by local leaders to implement the program in their respective areas.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

DAILY TRIBUNE

[\[Opinion\] Beyond the postcard: Anchoring Philippine tourism in climate resilience](#)

By: Secretary Robert EA Borje

The Philippines is not merely a destination. It is one of the world's remaining ecological frontiers — one of only 18 megabiodiverse countries that together host most of the planet's species. That distinction is an asset. It is also exposure.

Our beaches, coral reefs, forests and seascapes power a tourism industry that sustains millions. Visitors do not come for manufactured attractions; they come for living ecosystems. The postcard is real. But in a century defined by climate instability, beauty alone will neither sustain nor drive a growing economy.

In 2025, domestic tourism reached 134 million trips. International and returning Filipino visitors exceeded six million. Around 16.4 million Filipinos derive livelihood from the sector, which contributes more than six percent of GDP. In many coastal and island provinces, tourism is not supplementary income — it is fiscal backbone, employment engine, and small-enterprise lifeline.

Yet that is precisely the vulnerability.

Tourism depends on stable coastlines, predictable weather, functioning infrastructure and healthy ecosystems. Climate change alters these conditions slowly at first, then all at once. Sea levels rise until beachfronts retreat. Ocean temperatures climb until coral systems bleach. A single typhoon can undo years of investment and wipe out a season's earnings.

We have seen this before. The rehabilitation of Boracay was not only an environmental intervention; it was an economic correction. When ecosystems degrade, revenues follow. Climate stress raises risks, narrows margins and complicates operations.

Across Southeast Asia, destinations are now competing not only on amenities but on resilience. Investors, insurers and even travelers increasingly assess climate exposure. Infrastructure that cannot withstand projected risks for 2050 or 2100 carries financial consequences today. Adaptation is no longer environmental preference. It is part of economic competitiveness.

The Philippines has begun to internalize this reality through its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Completed under the administration of President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., the NAP identifies tourism as a climate-sensitive sector intertwined with agriculture, fisheries, water systems and coastal infrastructure. When severe weather strikes, it does not isolate damage. It hits the harvest, the boat, the road and the resort in the same sweep. Recovery, if done piecemeal, only postpones the next loss.

For years, resilience in the Philippine context meant the capacity to rebuild. We have become practiced at that. But rebuilding what was lost, in the same place and under the same assumptions, is no longer enough. Anticipatory adaptation — planning before impact — must shape tourism development.

This means integrating climate projections into land-use and investment decisions. Building in high-risk zones without factoring sea-level scenarios is no longer defensible. It means strengthening coastal defenses not only with concrete but with mangrove belts that absorb storm surge. It also means protecting watersheds that secure both biodiversity and the water supply of communities and enterprises alike.

Protecting ecosystems is not sentimentalism. It is risk management. And increasingly, it is fiscal prudence.

AROUND 16.4 million Filipinos derive livelihood from tourism. DAILY TRIBUNE image

The human dimension is just as central. Millions of tourism workers operate in climate-exposed conditions — boat operators, dive guides, transport providers, small vendors. When flights are cancelled or towns are flooded, income stops immediately. Climate shocks widen inequality when social protections and economic diversification are weak.

True resilience must therefore be inclusive. Local governments need the tools and fiscal space to integrate climate risk into zoning, infrastructure planning, and enterprise development. Communities cannot remain dependent on a single climate-sensitive industry without buffers. Frontline workers are not just service providers; they are stewards of the ecosystems that sustain their livelihoods.

Tourism strategy cannot operate apart from climate policy. Economic growth, infrastructure investment, land-use planning, and adaptation policy must move in alignment. The private sector has a responsibility to adopt risk-informed operations. Government, for its part, must provide credible science, consistent policy signals, and long-term planning horizons that reduce uncertainty for investors and communities alike.

Resilient tourism is not about preserving an image. It is about protecting livelihoods, securing local economies, and safeguarding ecological capital in a climate-exposed nation.

That requires more than foresight. It demands science-based planning, risk-informed investment and disciplined implementation that aligns tourism with coastal protection, water security, land use and national adaptation policy. These are not parallel agendas. They are one system.

A postcard captures what is pleasing to the eye. It does not, however, reveal what it takes to protect that beauty from the forces that can undo it. In an era of stronger storms and rising seas, surface beauty is not enough. We do not need a postcard. We need a solid game plan that is grounded in science, carried through in policy, and built to endure.

BUSINESS MIRROR

[Pulhin feted for 40 years of service in forestry, PHL climate resilience](#)

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) honored the contributions of Dr. Juan M. Pulhin, a leading climate and forestry expert in the country, during his retirement ceremony at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) in Laguna, said CCC in a news release.

Pulhin's career spans decades of service in research, policy, and education.

He served as a professor and former Dean of the UPLB College of Forestry and Natural Resources, and led pioneering initiatives that bridged science, policy, and practice, advancing climate mitigation and adaptation efforts in the Philippines.

He also served as a member of the National Panel of Technical Experts (NPTE) of the CCC. Through the NPTE, Pulhin provided technical guidance to the Philippine government on climate-related concerns, supporting the development of science- and evidence-based strategies across national and local programs.

He likewise played a key role in the formulation of the Philippines' National Adaptation Plan (NAP), serving from 2023 to 2024 as a member of the NAP Consultative Group of Experts and contributing strategic and scientific inputs to strengthen the country's long-term climate resilience.

CCC Vice Chairperson and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje expressed his profound gratitude to Pulhin for helping shape the country's climate goals and strengthening the link between science and people-centered climate action.

“Dr. Pulhin, you have taught us that climate action, at its heart, is about people. About dignity. About responsibility that extends beyond our own time. You built bridges between academe and government, between global climate discourse and Filipino realities, and between the data and human consequences.”

Pulhin has retired after more than 40 years of exemplary service, commitment, and dedication to the country, leaving behind a legacy that continues to guide climate action through the institutions he strengthened and the students and professionals he mentored.

Also present at the celebration were Pulhin's colleagues, former professors, and long-time partners in climate action, who joined the CCC in honoring a career that helped shape the country's climate science and policy landscape.

The CCC is the lead policy-making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate government programs and ensure mainstreaming of climate change in national, local, and sectoral development plans towards a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines.

PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

[CCC strengthens gender inclusion in climate policies, programs through GAD workshop](#)

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) convened its Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Point System members and staff for a two-day GAD Agenda Workshop to strengthen institutional capacity in gender mainstreaming, ensuring climate programs, policies, and strategies are inclusive, equitable, and responsive to the differentiated impacts of climate change.

The workshop, facilitated by Ms. Cecilia Iguiron-Fantastico, Capacity-building Specialist of Miriam College's Women and Gender Institute, marked the first leg of a five-day capacity-building seminar series that will conclude in the second week of March.

Over the two days, participants engaged in technical sessions and collaborative planning exercises designed to equip them with the skills necessary to craft and update the Commission's GAD Strategic Framework.

CCC Commissioner Rachel Anne S. Herrera underscored in her welcome remarks that gender mainstreaming is not an added task, but a core responsibility of climate governance. "This workshop is our opportunity to be deliberate and collective in ensuring that CCC's programs, policies, and partnerships are truly gender-responsive and inclusive, especially of children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups," she said.

Herrera emphasized that people must remain at the center of climate action, not only as beneficiaries of support, but as partners with knowledge and capacity to shape solutions. She further highlighted that a strong GAD Agenda and Strategic Plan must be grounded in evidence. "Without sex- and age-disaggregated data, we end up guessing, and governance cannot afford guesswork especially in climate action."

Drawing from CCC's earlier GAD initiatives, Herrera pointed out that one of the agency's key lessons was the need to strengthen data systems and institutional habits to ensure gender considerations are consistently integrated from planning to monitoring and evaluation.

This initiative supports the broader direction of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), in line with the climate resilience and inclusive development priorities of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr.'s Administration. The NAP underscores the importance of applying a gender lens in climate adaptation planning, recognizing that women, girls, and gender-diverse groups often face disproportionate climate risk. It calls for inclusive and participatory approaches that reflect diverse experiences and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, strengthening gender-responsive governance ensures that adaptation strategies are more effective, sustainable, and socially just.

Meanwhile, CCC Vice Chairperson and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje shared that gender-responsive climate action response strengthens the very foundation of resilience.

"Gender-responsive approaches fortify the analytical and institutional foundations of adaptation planning," Borje pointed out. "By having an equal representation and systematically considering various vulnerabilities and capacities, we are able to design adaptation strategies that are aligned with principles of equity and inclusion. This also ensures that climate actions are not only environmentally sound, but also development-effective and sustainable over the long term."

The remaining session of the seminar series will further deepen technical knowledge and translate gender commitments into actionable, measurable strategies, strengthening the Commission's ability to deliver inclusive, data-driven, and people-centered climate action.

For more information on the CCC's climate mainstreaming activities, visit www.climate.gov.ph and www.facebook.com/CCCPhl

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