



NEWS ROUNDUP

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ABS CBN

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BUSINESS WORLD

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By: Jel Santos

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By: Derco Rosal

While challenges in financing climate mitigation persist, several banks are stepping up efforts to integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) into their risk management systems, a ranking official of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) said.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[DENR pushes climate adaptation investments to protect livelihoods](#)

By: Maria Theresa Montemayor

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has urged increased investments in climate adaptation, saying these are critical to safeguarding Filipino homes, livelihoods and food security, particularly among vulnerable sectors.

Information and Knowledge Management Division

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[Planet trapped record heat in 2025: UN](#)

By: Alexandre Grosbois,

The amount of heat trapped by the Earth reached record levels in 2025, with the consequences of such warming feared to last for thousands of years, the UN warned Monday.

The 11 hottest years ever recorded were all between 2015 and 2025, the United Nations' WMO weather and climate agency confirmed in its flagship State of the Global Climate annual report.

Last year was the second or third hottest year on record, at about 1.43 Celsius above the 1850-1900 average, the World Meteorological Organization said.

"The global climate is in a state of emergency. Planet Earth is being pushed beyond its limits. Every key climate indicator is flashing red," said UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

"Humanity has just endured the 11 hottest years on record. When history repeats itself 11 times, it is no longer a coincidence. It is a call to act."

For the first time, the WMO climate report includes the planet's energy imbalance: the rate at which energy enters and leaves the Earth system.

Under a stable climate, incoming energy from the Sun is about the same as the amount of outgoing energy, the Geneva-based agency said.

However the increase in concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gases -- carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide -- "to their highest level in at least 800,000 years" has "upset this equilibrium", the WMO said.

"The Earth's energy imbalance has increased since its observational record began in 1960, particularly in the past 20 years. It reached a new high in 2025."

OCEAN HEAT RECORD

WMO chief Celeste Saulo said scientific advances had improved understanding of the energy imbalance and its implications for the climate.

"Human activities are increasingly disrupting the natural equilibrium and we will live with these consequences for hundreds and thousands of years," she said.

More than 91 percent of the excess heat is stored in the ocean.

"Ocean heat content reached a new record high in 2025 and its rate of warming more than doubled from 1960-2005 to 2005-2025," the WMO said.

Ocean warming has far-reaching consequences, such as degradation of marine ecosystems, biodiversity loss and reduction of the ocean carbon sink, the agency said.

"It fuels tropical and subtropical storms and exacerbates ongoing sea-ice loss in the polar regions."

The Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets have both lost considerable mass, and the annual average extent of Arctic sea ice in 2025 was the lowest or second-lowest ever recorded in the satellite era.

Last year, the global mean sea level was around 11 centimeters higher than when satellite altimetry records began in 1993.

Ocean warming and sea level rise are projected to continue for centuries.

'DIRE PICTURE'

WMO scientific officer John Kennedy said global weather is still under the influence of La Nina, a naturally occurring climate phenomenon that cools surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. It brings changes in winds, pressure and rainfall patterns.

Conditions oscillate between La Nina and its warming opposite El Nino, with neutral conditions in between.

The warmest year on record, 2024, was around 1.55C above the 1850-1900 average, and started in a strong El Nino.

Forecasts indicate neutral conditions by the middle of 2026 with a possible El Nino developing before the end of the year, said Kennedy.

If so, "then we're likely to see maybe elevated temperatures again in 2027", he told a press conference.

The World Meteorological Organization's deputy chief, Ko Barrett, said the outlook was a "dire picture".

She said the WMO provided the evidence it sees, hoping that the information "will encourage people to take action".

But there was "no denying" that "these indicators are not moving in a direction that provides for a lot of hope", she said.

With war gripping the Middle East and fuel prices soaring, Guterres said the world should heed the alarm call.

"In this age of war, climate stress is also exposing another truth: our addiction to fossil fuels is destabilising both the climate and global security," he said.

"Today's report should come with a warning label: climate chaos is accelerating and delay is deadly," he said.

BUSINESS WORLD

[PHL banks need clarity on 'green' financing to boost ESG compliance, BSP says](#)

By: Katherine K. Chan

PHILIPPINE BANKS are open to incorporating sustainability standards in their frameworks but are still seeking clarity about what kinds of activities are considered environmentally or socially sustainable, a Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) official said on Monday.

BSP Assistant Governor and Chief Sustainability Officer Pia Bernadette Roman-Tayag said a clearer sustainable finance taxonomy would encourage more lenders to support environmental, social, and governance (ESG) measures.

“[Banks need] clarity,” she told reporters on the sidelines of the Economic Journalists Association of the Philippines’ sustainability forum in Makati City. “I think the sustainable finance taxonomy is a good way to show banks this is what we mean by activities that are green, that are contributing to our environmental objectives.”

“So, we want that to be as granular as possible so it’s clear for them, so when they make investment decisions, they know they’re aligned.”

In the BSP’s Banking Sector Outlook Survey for 2023, 90.3% of banks surveyed said they were willing to invest in sustainable financing, particularly in areas such as agriculture, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable water and wastewater management.

She said local banks have been building their capacity for sustainable financing since the BSP established its regulations six years ago.

“I could say that more banks are now integrating ESG into their governance and their risk management system.”

In April 2020, the BSP introduced a sustainable finance framework for banks, requiring them to integrate sustainability principles into their environmental and social risk management, governance frameworks, strategies, and operations.

Ms. Roman-Tayag said the Philippines is struggling with climate change adaptation amid limited financing, noting that only below 10% of global climate finance goes to this while 90% is allotted for mitigation.

“Our problem really is adaptation. Climate change is already here, and the Philippines is so vulnerable,” she said during a panel discussion, adding that the Philippines needs additional funding for these efforts.

She said these would help cushion the economy from climate risks.

“Adaptation is what we need to make our economy, our firms, our households, our individuals more resilient,” Ms. Roman-Tayag said. “We also want that financing goes to sound adaptation activities that can reduce the risks of climate change.

The central bank’s mandated credit for agriculture and agrarian sectors has also been effective in pushing for sustainable finance in the banking sector, she added.

Based on preliminary BSP data, banks lent out about P2.52 trillion to the agriculture sector as of September last year. This includes loans for agrarian reform beneficiaries, agrarian reform communities, or other priority sectors.

This accounted for 101.78% of the banking system’s P2.46-trillion total loanable funds during the period, well above the BSP’s 25% quota.

DAILY GUARDIAN

[Your morning coffee is getting cooked by climate change](#)

By: Francis Allan L. Angelo

That iced latte you're sipping right now? It's getting harder to make and more expensive to buy — and climate change is a big reason why.

A new analysis from Climate Central, published Feb. 18, found that every single one of the 25 major coffee-growing countries it studied experienced more “coffee-harming heat” between 2021 and 2025 because of carbon pollution. These countries produce 97% of the world's coffee. All of them are getting hotter. And the Philippines is getting hit harder than most.

Iloilo's coffee farms are spending more than half the year under dangerous heat — and climate change is responsible for most of it. Climate Central data shows that the province, the country's fifth-largest coffee producer at 5,736 metric tons in 2023, recorded an average of 186 days per year between 2021 and 2025 when temperatures exceeded 30°C (86°F).

Of those, a staggering 121 days were directly added by climate change. That is nearly four months of extreme heat every year that simply would not exist without carbon pollution.

The 30°C threshold is the point at which arabica coffee plants suffer real damage and even hardier robusta varieties start to struggle. And Iloilo's 121 extra heat days far exceed the Philippine national average of 71, putting the province among the hardest-hit coffee-growing areas not just in the country but in the entire 25-country, 532-district dataset.

It's worse than anything recorded in Brazil's top coffee state, Minas Gerais, which logged 67 extra days. It's worse than Vietnam's Central Highlands. The convergence of high production volume and severe climate-driven heat raises urgent questions about whether Iloilo can sustain its coffee output in the years ahead.

The province is hardly alone. Across the Visayas and Mindanao, the numbers are brutal. Misamis Occidental recorded 150 extra heat days per year, North Cotabato had 140, Southern Leyte logged 137, and Leyte came in at 136.

When Climate Central's data is cross-referenced with the top coffee-producing provinces, the overlap between high output and severe heat exposure is striking. Sultan Kudarat, the country's largest producer by volume at 21,442 metric tons, saw 77 extra heat days. Davao del Sur, fourth-largest at 7,713 metric tons, experienced 103. Cavite, home to the liberica heartland of Amadeo and third-largest at 8,190 metric tons, had 80. Batangas, the birthplace of Philippine coffee and eighth-largest at 3,658 metric tons, recorded 75. The provinces growing the most coffee are also the ones getting cooked the fastest.

Nationally, the Philippines ranked sixth among all 25 coffee-growing countries studied, with 71 extra days of coffee-harming heat per year. That's ahead of Brazil, the world's largest producer at 37% of global supply, which had 70. It's ahead of Vietnam at 59, Colombia at 48, and Ethiopia at 34. For a country that produces all four commercially viable coffee varieties — arabica, robusta, liberica (barako), and excelsa — and once ranked as the world's fourth-largest coffee exporter in the 1880s, that ranking should set off alarm bells.

The global picture is no less grim. Climate Central found that every one of the 25 countries it analyzed, accounting for 97% of world coffee production, experienced more coffee-harming heat over the past five years because of climate change.

The top five producers — Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Indonesia — supply 75% of global coffee and now endure more than 144 days of harmful heat per year on average. Without climate change, 57 of those days would not exist. Across all 25 countries, the average was 47 extra days annually. El Salvador topped the list at 99, followed by Nicaragua at 77 and Thailand at 75.

Coffee prices have already responded. Global prices hit record highs in December 2024 and again in February 2025, driven partly by a 2023 drought in Brazil and escalating heat across the bean belt. Arabica, which makes up 60% to 70% of world supply, is particularly fragile — even temperatures between 25°C and 30°C are suboptimal for its growth, meaning the 30°C threshold used in this study is actually a conservative benchmark.

The spread of pests like coffee leaf rust and the coffee berry borer, shifting rainfall, and the projected loss of up to half of all coffee-suitable farmland by 2050 compound the threat. The Philippines knows how fast the industry can crater — a coffee rust outbreak collapsed Batangas plantations by 1891, ending an era when the country was a global export power.

There are ways to fight back, though none of them are magic bullets. Shade-grown coffee — where taller trees provide a canopy over coffee plants — can buffer crops from extreme heat while enriching soil and supporting biodiversity.

The Smithsonian's Bird Friendly® certification program already recognizes farmers using such practices. But adaptation alone won't solve a problem rooted in carbon emissions. As long as the planet keeps warming, the bean belt keeps shrinking.

For a country like the Philippines, where coffee culture runs deep and smallholder farmers depend on the crop for their livelihoods, this is not another environmental story but an economic one, a food security one, and a generational one.

The generation that turned café culture into a lifestyle may be the same generation that watches it become a luxury. The uncomfortable truth is this: climate change is not coming for your coffee. It already came. In Iloilo, it arrived 121 extra heat days ago.

GMA NEWS

[Philippines' main Earth Hour 2026 switch-off to happen in Pasig on March 28](#)

Time to switch off again for the environment. WWF-Philippines has partnered with Megaworld Lifestyle Malls as the official mall partner for Earth Hour 2026, marking a significant collaboration to mobilize communities and strengthen collective action for the environment.

Earth Hour is a global movement that calls on individuals, businesses, and communities to switch off non-essential lights for one hour—from 8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.—to highlight collective action against climate change and inspire more sustainable everyday practices.

The partnership was formalized on March 18, 2026, with the signing led by Graham Coates, First Vice President and Head of Megaworld Lifestyle Malls, and Katherine Custodio, Executive Director of WWF-Philippines—signaling a shared commitment to expand the reach and impact of Earth Hour across the country.

As the official mall partner, the mall group will host the Philippines' main switch-off event at Arcovia City in Pasig City on March 28, bringing together partners, stakeholders, and local communities for a symbolic lights-off ceremony that anchors this year's nationwide participation.

The event will feature a range of sustainability-driven initiatives, including a youth fair with local partners, a local hour bank initiative, and an Earth Hour virtual run. As the lights go out, the evening transitions into an “Unplugged” concert featuring The Ridleys, Clara Benin, and Lola Amour—transforming the hour into a shared, reflective experience that underscores the urgency of environmental action.

“Sustainability is a long-term commitment embedded in how we build and operate our communities,” said Graham Coates. “Through our partnership with WWF-Philippines for Earth Hour 2026, we aim to bring this global movement closer to everyday communities—encouraging collective action through simple but meaningful steps.”

Beyond the main event, the mall group will also stage simultaneous switch-off activities across its key developments, including Eastwood City, Venice Grand Canal, Uptown Bonifacio, Lucky Chinatown, and Festive Walk Iloilo. Participating locations also extend to Alabang West Parade, Capital Town Pampanga, Twin Lakes Shopping Village, The Upper East, Forbes Town, San Lorenzo Place Mall, Southwoods Mall, The Mactan Newtown, and Newport City—amplifying the campaign's reach nationwide.

Each location will host its own curated Earth Hour activities—from LED candlelight installations and acoustic performances to community runs and interactive sustainability exhibits—creating a unified yet locally meaningful expression of support for the global movement.

This nationwide participation reflects the company's broader commitment to sustainability, aligned with the real estate developer's long-term environmental goals, including energy efficiency initiatives, green building practices, and community-driven environmental programs.

Through this collaboration, the two entities aim to demonstrate how collective action—even within one hour—can inspire lasting environmental impact.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[DENR pushes climate adaptation investments to protect livelihoods](#)

By: Maria Theresa Montemayor

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has urged increased investments in climate adaptation, saying these are critical to safeguarding Filipino homes, livelihoods and food security, particularly among vulnerable sectors.

In a news release on Monday, DENR Undersecretary Analiza Teh emphasizes targeted interventions in agriculture, water management and ecosystem protection can deliver immediate benefits to low- and middle-income households.

“Climate adaptation is not an abstract policy; it is a lifeline for families who depend on small farms, informal work and local markets,” Teh said during the Adaptation in Action Investment Forum in Taguig City.

“When we invest in resilient irrigation, watershed protection and climate-smart farming, we reduce the shocks that force households to sell assets, skip meals or pull children out of school.”

Teh noted the need to scale up adaptation financing and ensure it reaches the most vulnerable communities.

“Financing adaptation within the water-food nexus is a crucial climate action as climate change significantly impacts food systems through water scarcity, pollution and increased climate variability,” she said.

“With sustained and scaled adaptation, we protect the steady production of key crops such as rice, sugarcane and corn.”

She outlined key benefits of climate adaptation investments, including improved water management and irrigation systems that increase crop reliability and reduce seasonal hunger.

“For a smallholder, a reliable water source can mean the difference between a harvest that feeds a family and one that doesn’t,” she said.

Teh also highlighted the role of financial tools such as microfinance, insurance and risk-mitigation measures in reducing losses during disasters.

“When farmers have access to affordable credit and weather-indexed insurance, they are less likely to resort to distress sales or high-interest loans after a storm,” she added.

Nature-based solutions, including reforestation and soil conservation, were likewise cited as key strategies to protect farmlands and minimize damage from floods and droughts.

According to the DENR, the development of “bankable” projects attracts private sector investments and supports public-private partnerships.

“We must translate national priorities into clear, investable opportunities that deliver jobs, food security and ecosystem services at the local level,” Teh said.

Teh noted that climate adaptation initiatives can also generate jobs, particularly in rural areas, through projects such as watershed restoration, irrigation system maintenance, and small-scale infrastructure development.

The forum called for standardized investment criteria, performance-based incentives, and integrated risk mitigation measures to ensure efficient and inclusive delivery of funds.

Organizers said the proposed Adaptation Investment Platform aims to institutionalize these approaches and scale up financing for climate resilience initiatives, translating national adaptation goals into tangible benefits for communities.

The event was organized by the DENR in collaboration with the Climate Change Commission, Department of Finance, Department of the Interior and Local Government–Local Government Academy, with support from the British Embassy.

MANILA BULLETIN

[A salute to the women who turn advocacy into action](#)

By: Joyce Reyes-Aguila

Environmental sustainability is everybody's business. When more personalities take the lead in responsibly managing the planet's resources to meet present and future needs, the cause becomes more relatable and encouraging.

Athletes, for example, can be perfect advocates in promoting the importance of both physical and mental health. When celebrities support and foster awareness about an illness and the quest for its cure, the groups involved gain more attention and funding. When female eco-warriors draw attention to the pressing issues surrounding the planet's plight, they can empower communities as daughters, mothers, sisters, aunts, friends, and icons in different fields.

In celebration of Women's Month, we are honoring women who have made or continue to make noise and instigate action to promote sustainability. Their diverse backgrounds demonstrate that caring for the planet is for anyone and everyone, regardless of age or role in society. Through the unique perspectives they bring, audiences are drawn to the real state of the planet, the worrying impact on quality of life if action is not taken, and the future risks that generations may face. We salute these women who are changemakers and role models.

Gina Lopez

After living among the poorest of the poor in Africa, Gina Lopez returned to the Philippines with a mission. The philanthropist focused on many causes, including the protection of the environment. She established Bantay Kalikasan in 1997 to advocate environmental rehabilitation. Under the late environmentalist's leadership, the group successfully rehabilitated the Pasig River and reforested the La Mesa Watershed.

Lopez maximized every role given to her, whether as chairperson of the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission or as secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). During her time in government, she bravely exposed violators in the country's mining industry, advocated for the rights of Indigenous people in affected areas, and called for the promotion of renewable energy.

Lopez was the first Filipino to be recognized with the prestigious Seacology Prize for her achievements in cultural and environmental preservation. She was also honored by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) with the Kalinga Prize for her efforts in educating children through the television program "Sineskwela."

Gina Lopez died on Aug. 19, 2019, but she left a lasting legacy of environmental stewardship, social justice, and fearless advocacy that continues to inspire Filipinos today.

Jane Goodall

When the world mourned the passing of British anthropologist and primatologist Jane Goodall on Oct. 1, 2025, tributes poured in for her exceptional work in conservation. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) recognized Goodall for how she “revolutionized our understanding of our closest primate cousins (chimpanzees)” and for her lifelong commitment to protecting nature.

In an article by Victoria Gill, Goodall’s efforts in habitat restoration were cited among her many contributions to the planet’s welfare. Throughout her life, she wrote books and established and led foundations and groups that strengthened the fight against the climate and biodiversity crisis. Stevie Nicks’ 1990 song “Jane” was inspired by Goodall’s life and mission, with lyrics that specifically mention chimpanzees and how she had “done so much for the world.”

Greta Thunberg

Swedish activist Greta Thunberg began calling attention to climate change when she was just 15 years old. She staged a solo school strike in front of the Swedish Parliament to demand stronger climate action.

This led to Fridays for Future, a global youth movement in which students demonstrate and call for action on climate-related causes such as renewable energy and emissions reduction. The magnitude of support for her advocacy gave rise to the term “Greta effect,” referring to the influence she has had in engaging people globally on environmental issues.

Thunberg addressed the United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2018, declaring that world leaders were “not mature enough to tell it like it is.” She remains active in international forums, demonstrations, and campaigns related to climate action and human rights.

Anna Oposa

Anna Oposa explored different callings as a writer and performing artist, but her passion for protecting marine life led her to focus on environmental advocacy. The Filipino marine conservationist co-founded the non-governmental organization Save Philippine Seas in 2011 to promote the conservation of the country’s coastal and marine resources through collective action and behavior change.

Oposa further advanced her advocacy by launching the Shark Shelter Project in 2012 to protect thresher sharks in Daanbantayan, Cebu. She also established the Sea and Earth Advocates Camp in 2015, which provides environmental education and leadership programs aimed at empowering the youth in marine conservation.

[Climate adaptation investments key to securing homes, food, livelihoods—DENR](#)

By: Jel Santos

Stronger investments in climate adaptation are needed to secure Filipino homes, livelihoods, and food supply, especially for vulnerable sectors, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) said.

During the recent Adaptation in Action Investment Forum held at the SM Aura Convention Center in Taguig City, DENR Undersecretary Analiza Teh said climate adaptation delivers immediate and tangible benefits to middle- and low-income households.

“Climate adaptation is not an abstract policy; it is a lifeline for families who depend on small farms, informal work and local markets,” Teh said.

She stressed that investments in resilient irrigation systems, watershed protection, and climate-smart agriculture can help reduce economic shocks that often push families deeper into poverty.

“When we invest in resilient irrigation, watershed protection and climate smart farming, we reduce the shocks that force households to sell assets, skip meals or pull children out of school,” she added.

Teh stressed the need for expanded adaptation financing in the water-food nexus, citing the ongoing disruption of food systems caused by water scarcity, pollution, and heightened climate variability.

“Financing adaptation within the water food nexus is a crucial climate action as climate change significantly impacts food systems through water scarcity, pollution and increased climate variability,” she said.

“With sustained and scaled adaptation, we protect the steady production of key crops such as rice, sugarcane, and corn,” she added.

The DENR official highlighted that improved water management and small-scale irrigation systems can significantly boost crop reliability and help address seasonal hunger in farming communities.

“For a smallholder, a reliable water source can mean the difference between a harvest that feeds a family and one that doesn’t,” Teh said.

Also, she pointed to the role of financial tools such as microfinance and weather-indexed insurance in helping farmers cope with climate-related risks.

“When farmers have access to affordable credit and weather indexed insurance, they are less likely to resort to distress sales or high interest loans after a storm,” she added.

As such, Teh underscored the importance of nature-based solutions, such as reforestation and soil conservation, in protecting farmland and reducing damage from floods and droughts.

The forum also highlighted the need for bankable and well-designed projects to attract private sector investments and expand climate financing at the community level.

“We must translate national priorities into clear, investable opportunities that deliver jobs, food security and ecosystem services at the local level,” Teh said.

She added that climate adaptation initiatives can also generate jobs, particularly in rural areas, through activities such as watershed restoration, construction of small reservoirs, and maintenance of irrigation systems.

“These are not temporary handouts,” Teh said. “They are durable livelihoods that build community capacity and resilience.”

[More banks step up ESG integration even as climate financing challenges persist—BSP](#)

By: Derco Rosal

While challenges in financing climate mitigation persist, several banks are stepping up efforts to integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) into their risk management systems, a ranking official of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) said.

“More banks are now integrating ESG into their governance and their risk management systems,” BSP Assistant Governor Pia Bernadette Tayag told reporters on the sidelines of the Economic Journalists Association of the Philippines’ (EJAP) sustainability forum on Monday, March 23.

This comes as BSP-supervised lenders are expected to comply with a central bank rule issued in 2020, mandating all domestic banks to integrate sustainability principles into their governance, risk management, and strategic operations.

“So they’re also really building up their own capacity,” Tayag said.

Under BSP Circular No. 1085, banks are required to implement a customized environmental and social risk management system (ESRMS), which must address climate-related physical and transition risks. These should also be integrated into the bank’s stress testing and internal audit processes.

Tayag stressed the importance of climate change adaptation, noting that it is a lived reality, not a distant occurrence—demanding urgent collective attention from the banking industry and sectors that play a significant role in balancing economic growth with exposure to climate risks.

“Adaptation is what we need to make our economy, our firms, our households, and our individuals more resilient. We also want financing to go to sound adaptation activities that can reduce the risks of climate change,” Tayag said.

Meanwhile, Tayag said not all companies operating in the Philippines are ready to deliver high-quality, investor-grade, decision-useful data at present, noting that some large players have greater capacity while smaller entities still need to ramp up their efforts.

“There are first movers, and larger firms have greater capacity. We’re not yet at the point where we can say most companies are there,” Tayag said.

“That’s why the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which we are aligning with the adoption of the information security strategic plan (ISSP), include a roadmap that recognizes not all companies will immediately have the capacity to comply,” she added.

Banks were given three years from the issuance of the circular to transition to full compliance with sustainability integration. A key requirement is maintaining transparency by disclosing

sustainability objectives, environmental and social risk exposures, and progress on initiatives in their annual reports.

Tayag noted that adaptation remains a significant challenge compared with climate mitigation, such as the shift to renewable energy (RE). She added that the Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate impacts even as it contributes little to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Globally, most climate finance goes to mitigation, with less than 10 percent allocated to adaptation, Tayag said. To address this, the Philippines needs clearer policies and innovative financing to support adaptation, particularly in agriculture and food systems.

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