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[WALK THE TALK: EARTH DAY WARM-UP TURNS INTO CLIMATE CALL](#)

Participants of Lakbay Kalikasan 2026 gathered at the La Mesa Nature Reserve on Saturday, April 18, 2026, in a pre-Earth Day mobilization underscoring the growing urgency of environmental stewardship.

The activity, themed “Let’s Move for Nature,” brought together community stakeholders in a collective push for ecosystem protection, aligning with the global Earth Day 2026 campaign anchored on “Our Power, Our Planet” by Earthday.org.

The message reinforces a clear imperative: environmental progress is driven by sustained everyday action—from safeguarding natural habitats to advancing scalable climate solutions.

DAILY TRIBUNE

[Phi seeks foreign backing amid global tensions, climate woes](#)

By: Raffy Ayeng

The Philippine government has called on members of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four (G-24) to help protect jobs, strengthen communities and sustain economic progress, as global tensions and climate-related crises continue to put pressure on developing economies. Philippine health system.

During his talk at the G-24 Ministers' and Governors' Meeting on 14 April in Washington DC, Philippine Finance Secretary Frederick Go underlined that overlapping challenges are straining countries' ability to respond, particularly as fiscal space becomes more limited.

Go further underscored the need for scaled-up and more flexible financing, including budget support and emergency funding tools, to help countries absorb external shocks while continuing to fund social services and development programs that will benefit Filipino families.

Moreover, the Finance chief also called for deeper mobilization of private capital to attract more investments that can generate jobs, particularly in infrastructure, energy transition and digital services.

Subsequently, he highlighted the importance of sustained support for jobs and human capital, ensuring that economic reforms translate into quality jobs and better livelihoods.

Go also stressed the need for stronger and faster support for disaster and climate resilience, particularly for climate-vulnerable countries like the Philippines, through easier access to climate financing and technical assistance for disaster preparedness and climate-smart infrastructure.

"Sustaining progress requires collective resolve. We call on countries and development partners to deepen collaboration in responding to both current and emerging crises," Secretary Frederick Go said.

He said the Philippines joined fellow developing economies in advancing inclusive, job-rich growth amid persistent global pressures affecting emerging markets and developing economies.

"We therefore urge renewed multilateralism and deeper international cooperation to strengthen and stabilize the global financial architecture — so that economic transformation is achieved and progress remains inclusive and sustainable," Go added.

The G-24, which coordinates developing countries' positions on international monetary and development issues, plays a key role in promoting financial stability, resilience and sustainable development.

The G-24 Ministers and Governors meeting has focused on strengthening global economic resilience, enhancing the International Monetary Fund and World Bank financial architecture, and managing debt vulnerabilities.

Chaired by Nigeria, the meeting emphasized expanding access to development finance for emerging markets amidst geopolitical and climate shocks.

GMA NEWS

[PH pushes for scaled-up financing, global support at G-24 meet](#)

By: Vince Angelo Ferreras

Department of Finance (DOF) Secretary Frederick Go called on the international community to provide more flexible financing and job support for developing nations during the Intergovernmental Group of 24 (G-24) Ministers' and Governors' meeting last April 14.

Stressing the vulnerability of the Philippine economy to global tensions and climate change, Go emphasized that "renewed multilateralism" is essential to ensuring that economic growth remains both inclusive and sustainable.

"Sustaining progress requires collective resolve. We call on countries and development partners to deepen collaboration in responding to both current and emerging crises," the Finance chief said.

"We therefore urge renewed multilateralism and deeper international cooperation to strengthen and stabilize the global financial architecture — so that economic transformation is achieved and progress remains inclusive and sustainable," he added.

Go also stressed the necessity of expanded and versatile financing, such as emergency funds and budget assistance, to shield the economy from global instability while protecting essential social services for Filipino citizens.

He also advocated for increased private sector investment to drive job creation in critical areas like infrastructure, renewable energy, and the digital economy.

Furthermore, Go emphasized that economic policy must focus on bolstering human capital, ensuring that national reforms result in meaningful employment and improved living standards for the workforce.

The Group of 24 (G-24) is composed of developing countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

According to its website, its member states represent the interests of emerging economies within global financial and economic discussions, particularly in relation to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[Cagayan de Oro runners lace up for Mother Earth](#)

By: Cong B. Corrales

With increasingly severe storms triggering urban flash floods, a local advocacy group is urging residents to hit the pavement and run for the environment.

Spearheaded by the Samdhana Institute in partnership with the Archdiocese of Cagayan de Oro, 'RUN4ME' (Run for Mother Earth) aims to rally the public around the urgent need to protect Northern Mindanao's forests, watersheds, and fragile ecosystems.

The race, set for the early morning of April 19 at the South Concourse of Limketkai Mall, will champion the global Earth Day theme: "Planet versus Plastics."

Erwin Quiñones, Deputy Executive Director of the Samdhana Institute, pointed out that safeguarding the environment is a matter of community survival, particularly for the Indigenous Peoples who have long served as nature's stewards.

"Northern Mindanao, including Cagayan de Oro, has been witness to the destructive impact of climate change. Calamities like typhoons Sendong, Pablo, and Vinta in the past have claimed lives and destroyed livelihoods. We need a unified action to combat this threat to the residents and our communities," Quiñones told the Inquirer. "The environment, particularly the forests, becomes even more vulnerable during an oil crisis, as the demand for firewood or charcoal rises when the supply of cooking gas drops," Quiñones added.

"During times of severe scarcity, the practice of reducing, reusing, and recycling must be intensified."

Joan Jamisolamin, Samdhana Institute's Knowledge Management head, noted that these economic shocks underscore the critical need to secure food, clean water and overall public well-being.

Leading up to Earth Day on April 22, RUN4ME hopes to bridge diverse realities by uniting urban runners, local families, and Indigenous communities in a shared commitment to conservation.

The event carries added weight this year as it coincides with the 75th Diamond Jubilee of the Archdiocese of Cagayan de Oro.

Founded in 1951, the Archdiocese is celebrating under the theme: "Grace Ever Ancient, Ever New: 75 Years of Renewing Hearts, Seeking Truth, Building Communion."

Jamisolamin explained that RUN4ME perfectly embodies this spirit of "building communion."

The initiative encourages collective action, from eliminating single-use plastics to supporting broader, community-led conservation efforts across the region.

“Protecting the earth is also about protecting people. The health of our environment is directly linked to the health of our communities,” Jamisolamin told the Inquirer.

Thailand could become as hot as the Sahara by 2070, research shows

Thailand could face extreme heat conditions comparable to those seen today in the Sahara by 2070, according to a growing body of climate research that suggests global warming is steadily pushing parts of the world beyond the temperature range in which human societies have historically flourished.

The warning was highlighted by director of the Climate Connectors programme Tara Buakamsri in discussing Mr Owen Mulhern's 2020 article *Too Hot To Live: Climate Change In Thailand* and the influential 2020 study *Future Of The Human Climate Niche* by Xu and colleagues.

The research argues that rising heat could challenge the limits of human habitability, especially as 19 of the 20 hottest years on record had occurred since 2001 at the time the article referenced the broader trend.

At the heart of the study is the idea of a "human climate niche", the relatively narrow temperature band in which human populations have largely evolved, settled and built civilisations over thousands of years.

According to the paper, the main concentration of human populations historically clustered around a mean annual temperature of roughly 11 deg C to 15 deg C.

Many people today already live in places warmer than that historical range, but still within conditions to which societies can broadly adapt.

The concern is what happens when the mean annual temperature rises above 29 deg C. The study said such conditions are currently found on only about 0.8 per cent of the earth's land surface, mostly in the Sahara.

Yet, under a high-emissions scenario, that zone could expand dramatically and expose roughly one-third of the world's population to heat levels now seen in only a handful of places.

For Thailand, the implications are deeply unsettling. The country's current mean annual temperature is already about 26 deg C, high enough to place it close to the danger zone.

Climate projections cited in the discussion suggest that by the end of the century, Thailand could cross that 29 deg C threshold, pushing average conditions towards levels now associated with desert climates.

This would not simply mean hotter days. It would imply a structural shift into a climate regime far less compatible with the conditions in which human life and economic activity have traditionally prospered.

The signs are already visible. From March to May each year, Thailand routinely endures temperatures above 40 deg C.

During a severe 2016 heatwave, images from NASA's Earth Observatory showed that land surface temperatures in parts of Thailand were as much as 12 deg C above average.

It also noted in the 2020 article that more than 50 towns and cities matched or broke daily records, while Mae Hong Son recorded 44.6 deg C on April 28, 2016, then the highest air temperature ever observed in Thailand.

What is even more alarming is the prospect that tomorrow's "mild" heatwaves may be as intense as today's most dangerous ones. In that future, extreme heat would no longer be seen as an abnormal event. It would become part of everyday life.

Rising heat directly affects health, labour productivity, agriculture and food security. Higher temperatures increase the risk of heart disease, respiratory illness and infectious disease, while the greatest burden falls on vulnerable groups such as lower-income households, older people and outdoor workers.

Rural communities are especially exposed because they often have less access to air-conditioning and other cooling systems.

Excessive heat reduces the efficiency of outdoor work, cuts crop yields and increases electricity demand for cooling.

That in turn can reinforce the climate crisis if power generation remains dependent on fossil fuels.

Heat, in other words, is not only a public health threat but also a long-term drag on growth, inequality and national resilience.

Air-conditioning is often raised as a survival strategy, but that alone is unlikely to solve the problem.

Expanding cooling access across an entire country would require vast new energy infrastructure, while overreliance on air-conditioners could worsen emissions if the underlying energy mix is not cleaned up.

It is a form of adaptation, but one that risks deepening the crisis if it is not paired with systemic reform.

In Thailand, extreme heat is intertwined with intensifying drought, more frequent and more destructive flooding, and rising sea levels that threaten coastal communities and major economic zones.

These are not isolated pressures but overlapping climate risks that make adaptation more difficult and more expensive.

That is why the debate is no longer simply about how to cope with hotter weather.

It is about whether Thailand can redesign its cities, energy systems, public health capacity and economic model quickly enough to remain resilient in a far harsher climate.

The transition to a low-carbon economy will require major investment, long-term planning and political resolve.

The future, however, is not fixed.

The prospect of Thailand becoming as hot as the Sahara is not an unavoidable destiny, but a warning about the consequences of decisions made today.

If greenhouse gas emissions remain high, the space in which humans can live and work safely will continue to shrink, and tropical countries such as Thailand will be on the front line.

But if emissions can be cut rapidly, adaptation accelerated and development rethought around a hotter world, the worst outcomes can still be limited.

In the end, the heat crisis is not only an environmental issue.

It is also a question about the future of human life itself, and whether the places that have sustained civilisation can continue to do so as that line grows fainter with each passing year.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[PH seeks jobs, climate finance support at G-24 meet](#)

By: Darryl John Esguerra

The Philippines called for expanded global support for job creation, financing, and climate resilience during the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four (G-24) Ministers' and Governors' Meeting, as developing economies face mounting pressure from geopolitical tensions and climate-related risks.

Finance Secretary Frederick Go said overlapping global challenges are straining countries' capacity to respond, especially as fiscal space becomes more constrained, according to a press release Sunday.

He emphasized the need for "scaled-up and more flexible financing," including budget support and emergency funding tools, to help countries absorb external shocks while sustaining social services and development programs.

Go also pushed for stronger mobilization of private capital to boost investments in infrastructure, energy transition, and digital services, sectors seen as key to generating jobs and sustaining economic growth.

At the same time, he underscored the importance of supporting human capital development to ensure that economic reforms translate into quality employment and improved livelihoods.

Go highlighted the urgency of enhancing climate and disaster resilience, particularly for vulnerable countries like the Philippines, through improved access to climate financing and technical assistance.

"Sustaining progress requires collective resolve. We call on countries and development partners to deepen collaboration in responding to both current and emerging crises," Go said during the G-24 meeting on April 14.

He urged renewed multilateral cooperation to strengthen the global financial system and ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

The G-24 is a coalition of developing countries that coordinates positions on international monetary and development issues, and advocates reforms to promote financial stability and equitable growth.

SUNSTAR

[How bananas are fueling innovation, empowerment in Southeast Asia](#)

MORE than just a global celebration, World Banana Day highlights how Southeast Asia was a pioneer in turning bananas into a tool for innovation and empowerment.

In the Philippines, the banana serves as a symbol of resilience and resourcefulness, famously exemplified by Maria Orosa's wartime invention of banana ketchup.

As global banana production is projected to reach 166 million tons by 2034, growing threats from climate change, crop diseases, and land conversion also rise.

Philippine initiatives like the Barangay Calube Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative (BACFA-MPC), which transforms harvests into value-added products such as flour and chips, are one initiative to utilize the banana.

This cultural and developmental significance extends far beyond Philippine shores, echoing deeply in Indonesia's Penyandingan Village, in Sumatra. Here, the banana is more than a staple food; it is a catalyst for social transformation. By cultivating banana-based livelihoods, local women are advancing empowerment while protecting customary forests -- reinforcing the fruit's vital role in both ecological stewardship and social progress.

Indonesia's community-led models are turning the humble fruit into a powerful engine for food security, women's empowerment, and environmental stewardship across Southeast Asia.

The Ghimbe Pramunan Customary Forest and the Semende Heritage

The Ghimbe Pramunan Customary Forest is a protected place, with conservation efforts largely driven by women. Among them is Anita Tasriah (46) of Penyandingan Village, who actively organizes local women to safeguard the forest.

Drawing on its importance as a daily source of food and livelihood, Anita has become a pivotal figure linking traditional indigenous knowledge with collective female action for environmental sustainability.

The forest spans 43.7 hectares and is vital to the community, rich in rivers, waterfalls, and indigenous trees such as benzoin (menyan), medang (*Phoebe grandis*), and coffee, as well as resources like rattan, bamboo, and wild bananas.

Its preservation is upheld by the Semende customary system of tunggu tubang, which entrusts the eldest child with the responsibility of protecting the inherited family wealth and preventing over-exploitation.

“This forest has been guarded by our ancestors since long ago. There are boundaries, there are rules. It must not be damaged,” says Anita Tasriah, who is also the Chairperson of the Anak Belai Women’s Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) and secretary of the Ghimbe Pramunan Customary Forest Management Institution (LPHA).

Vigilance against environmental threats

Awareness of forest conservation in the area was built through experience, as illegal logging has often encroached on customary lands around Penyandingan Village, leading to issues such as landslides and fallen trees during the rainy season.

In response, the LPHA Ghimbe Pramunan was formed as a pillar for sustainable forest management, comprising 39 members organized into two business groups: KUPS Perempuan Anak Belai (Women’s Group) and KUPS Puyang Sure Aek Ghibe (General Resource Group).

A strong emphasis is placed on women’s leadership in forest monitoring, including documenting physical changes to trails and assessing the availability of bamboo, rattan, and banana plants.

“When heavy rain falls, and the river suddenly turns murky, it is a sign that there is trouble upstream. Usually, the women are the first to notice,” Anita explains.

Findings from these monitoring activities are discussed in monthly meetings to guide preventative actions and enforce customary sanctions, which have been further strengthened following formal recognition by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, including strict sanctions for illegal tree falling.

From Simple Kitchens to Value-Added Innovation: KUPS Innovation and PINUS Stewardship

In 2023, forest protection expanded into an economic endeavor through the formation of the KUPS Perempuan Anak Belai. The group consists primarily of 24 housewives and 10 elderly women skilled in food processing and bamboo weaving.

Under LPHA guidance, bananas were selected as a key agroforestry commodity and integrated into conservation plots as a sustainable income source that does not harm the forest.

As Anita recalls, “Initially, we made banana chips only for our own needs or to serve village guests. The process was very simple, using traditional knives we call kuduk.”

Early production was basic and informal, lacking standardized packaging and proper processing techniques. The birth of the Love Bana brand marked a significant shift, improving product quality and production efficiency with support from PINUS South Sumatra, a civil society organization focused on community-based natural resource management, while preserving traditional tools such as the kuduk and anak belati as part of its cultural identity.

As Yunita Sari of PINUS South Sumatra explains, “We do not just help residents make a finished product; we accompany the process so that women gain confidence, hold positions in decision-making, and ensure their businesses are sustainable.”

Restorative Economy Impact and National Recognition

The economic benefits are already being felt. KUPS Anak Belai has recorded a four percent increase in local community income, providing supplementary income for 24 women involved in production, packaging, and marketing.

At the same time, the group has planted approximately 100 banana trees across a one-hectare agroforestry plot, supporting both environmental restoration and a sustainable raw material source. This showcases how KUPS Anak Belai implements a restorative economy approach through environmental stewardship, generating real impact on the welfare of the communities.

Beyond local impacts, Anita has emerged as a recognized voice in environmental and community development forums, including the 2025 International Regional Science Association Conference and national workshops following COP 30 in Belém, Brazil.

She emphasizes, “I want to see more village women become confident, earn an income, and remain active guardians of the forest. If the forest is destroyed, we lose everything.”

THE MANILA TIMES

[P32.48M PSF Board grant boosts Iriga's climate resilience, safeguards communities](#)

The People's Survival Fund (PSF) is supporting the 'Securing Water as Adaptive Mechanisms for Survival and Sustainability or SWAMSS project in Iriga City, an initiative that aims to restore and strengthen the ecosystem services and watershed functions of Mt. Iriga to better protect the lives, livelihoods and assets of local communities.

"By strengthening watershed systems and empowering communities, we are investing in long-term resilience that safeguards lives, supports livelihoods, and ensures sustainable development," said PSF Chair Frederick Go.

The project will establish demonstration farms for organic vegetable production, provide training to more than 2,000 farmers and set up tree nurseries to support climate resilient farming and sustainable livelihoods.

It will also implement reforestation and environmental protection efforts in Mt. Iriga, including the capacity building of 25 forest rangers, establishment of native tree nurseries, revegetation of river easements and gullies to prevent erosion and strengthen watershed management.

To enhance disaster preparedness, the project will install three Early Warning Systems (EWS) in upland areas and train local government unit (LGU) personnel in Iriga, along with barangay officials, on their use, maintenance, and emergency response benefiting Iriga City's 21 barangays.

PSF will provide P32.48 million with the LGU providing in P2.8 million in support to the project which has a total cost of P35.23 million.

The project proposal was approved during the 24th PSF Board meeting on March 31, 2026.

To date, PSF is supporting 28 projects with total PSF financing commitments of P1.549 billion covering full projects and project development grants.

Created under Republic Act 10174, PSF finances climate adaptation programs and projects of LGUs and accredited community organizations, empowering them to design and implement localized solutions that address the country's evolving climate challenges.

Vanuatu pursues climate justice at UN despite backlash

Vanuatu will renew its climate justice fight at the United Nations General Assembly with a draft resolution that was watered down after pushback from countries including oil-producing nations, according to documents seen by Agence France-Presse (AFP).

The Pacific island nation at the forefront of the quest to get financial support for countries suffering climate loss "revised" its text and set aside a proposal for a global "register" recording climate change damage after facing backlash.

In 2024, Vanuatu spearheaded the General Assembly's request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the responsibility of states to fulfill their climate commitments.

The world's top court last year ruled that states were obliged to tackle climate change under international law, and failing to do so would pave the way to reparations for vulnerable countries.

The island nation proposed a new draft resolution at the start of this year to implement the ICJ ruling, which is non-binding but can be drawn on by courts around the world.

With a vote expected around May, Vanuatu Special Envoy for Climate Justice Lee-Anne Sackett told AFP that adopting the text was important for "protecting the authority of the court's findings" and "operationalizing" the advisory opinion.

"Even if it has been revised to try to build broad support," the resolution can "strengthen climate action," said the envoy.

An initial draft seen by AFP proposed the creation of an "International Register of Damage" to compile evidence of "damage, loss or injury attributable to climate change."

This section was removed after facing backlash from the United States, China, the European Union, Japan and multiple oil-producing nations that argued it went beyond the opinion handed down by the ICJ, diplomatic sources told AFP.

'On our way to catastrophe'

"It will take a lot longer, which is difficult to accept, because we are already on our way to climate catastrophe, and every year does matter for us," said the envoy from Vanuatu, which like other islands is threatened by rising sea levels accelerated by global warming.

"But we are still moving in the right direction," Sackett insisted.

According to documents seen by AFP, one group of majorly oil-rich or fossil fuel reliant countries including Saudi Arabia, China, India, Venezuela, Iran, Kuwait and Qatar slammed initial draft as crossing "multiple red lines."

Rejecting scientific evidence that links certain extreme weather events to climate change, the countries said the "shift" in approach could "destroy the good faith and the cooperation" put in place by the 2015 Paris Agreement to limit warming to 1.5 C.

"We know that there has been particular concern about compensation or liability in relation to loss and damage," Bryce Rudyk, legal advisor to the Alliance of Small Island States (Aosis), told AFP.

Some countries are also pushing to remove a commitment — already made by the signatories to the Paris Agreement — to "transition away" from the use of fossil fuels, according to documents reviewed by AFP.

THE STAR

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Finance Secretary Frederick Go in a press release on Sunday said overlapping global challenges are straining countries' capacity to respond, especially as fiscal space becomes more constrained, Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported.

He emphasised the need for "scaled-up and more flexible financing," including budget support and emergency funding tools, to help countries absorb external shocks while sustaining social services and development programmes.

Go also pushed for stronger mobilisation of private capital to boost investments in infrastructure, energy transition, and digital services, sectors seen as key to generating jobs and sustaining economic growth.

At the same time, he underscored the importance of supporting human capital development to ensure that economic reforms translate into quality employment and improved livelihoods.

Go highlighted the urgency of enhancing climate and disaster resilience, particularly for vulnerable countries like the Philippines, through improved access to climate financing and technical assistance.

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CCC IN THE NEWS:

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[Philippines, Nepal share climate finance lessons](#)

The Climate Change Commission and the Department of Finance convened a peer-to-peer learning exchange with government representatives from Nepal, creating a platform for both countries to share best practices on climate finance systems, governance and budgeting.

The exchange was organized by the United Nations Development Programme through the Climate Finance Network under the UK-funded Climate Action for Resilient Asia Programme.

The activity aimed to facilitate knowledge sharing on climate finance strategies, institutional frameworks and tools that support climate action.

The Philippines, through the CCC, presented its current national frameworks, including the National Adaptation Plan of the Philippines 2023–2050 and the Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan 2020–2030.

The Climate Change Expenditure Tagging system was also presented during the exchange.

The CCET system institutionalizes the tagging and tracking of climate-related programs, activities and projects across government.

Aimee Evangelista of the CCC's Implementation Oversight Division said, "climate budget tagging is not only about tracking expenditures, but about ensuring that public resources are aligned with national climate priorities."

The exchange also highlighted the Philippines' People's Survival Fund as a key domestic adaptation finance mechanism.

The PSF supports local government units and communities in implementing climate adaptation projects.

Under the current setup, the DOF serves as the Secretariat of the PSF, while the CCC is one of the members of the PSF Board.

The discussions also gave both countries an opportunity to tackle shared challenges in climate finance.

Among the issues raised were mobilizing private sector investment, improving data systems and reporting mechanisms, and enhancing access to international climate finance.

CCC Vice Chairperson and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje emphasized the need for sustained collaboration and knowledge exchange in strengthening climate finance systems.

He also highlighted the role of peer learning in advancing transparent, accountable and evidence-based climate action across countries.

Director John Narag of the DOF's Climate Finance Policy Group welcomed the Nepal delegation and underscored the importance of peer learning in strengthening climate finance systems.

Narag said the exchange was particularly relevant as the Philippines continues to advance regional cooperation as ASEAN Chair.

He also highlighted the Philippines' institutional setup, where the DOF coordinates with the Department of Budget and Management and interagency bodies, including the Development Budget Coordination Committee, to align fiscal policy and budgeting.

Narag also cited ongoing efforts to strengthen climate finance tracking through initiatives such as a climate finance dashboard.

Nepal, for its part, shared its experience in implementing Climate Budget Tagging.

Nepal introduced its Climate Budget Tagging system in 2012, making it one of the first systems globally to track climate-related public expenditures.

Representatives from Nepal's Ministry of Finance said the system supports planning, monitoring and reporting of climate investments across national and subnational levels.

Participating agencies from Nepal included the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation, the Alternative Energy Promotion Center, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Forests and Environment, and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.

The exchange underscored how both countries are working to embed climate finance more deeply into national planning and budgeting systems.

For the Philippines, the discussions also reinforced the government's push to strengthen climate governance by improving coordination among agencies and sharpening the use of public funds for adaptation and mitigation.

Both the Philippines and Nepal reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening collaboration and sustaining knowledge exchange.

The two countries recognized peer learning as a key mechanism for institutionalizing climate finance in national planning and budgeting, while supporting long-term resilience and sustainable development.

DAILY TRIBUNE

[CBITP launches today](#)

The Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency Philippines (CBITP) will be launched today, 20 April, at the Marco Polo Ortigas Manila. City & Local Guides

The launching coincides with the inception workshop of the project that supports the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement by strengthening the country's systems for monitoring, reporting and verification of climate actions.

To be convened during the event are key sectoral agencies namely Climate Change Commission; Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Department of Economy, Planning and Development; Department of Transportation; Department of Energy; Department of Science and Technology; Philippine Statistics Authority; Department of Agriculture; Manila Observatory; Conservation International Global Environment Agency; Conservation International Philippines; Japan International Cooperation Agency; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives; Oscar M. Lopez Center; and Catholic Relief Services. Representatives will present their agency's sectoral transparency initiatives and sign a statement of commitment.

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