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PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

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Information and Knowledge Management Division

CEBU DAILY NEWS

2 LPAs unlikely to affect PH weather – Pagasa

By: Ma. Cristina Arayata

MANILA, Philippines – The weather bureau said Tuesday it is monitoring two low-pressure areas (LPAs), although both are not expected to affect the country's weather conditions.

One LPA is the former Tropical Depression Caloy inside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR).

"We don't expect it to redevelop into a tropical cyclone. It is also unlikely to cause a direct effect on the weather," Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (Pagasa) weather specialist Veronica Torres said.

The other LPA, located 1,690 km. east of northeastern Mindanao outside PAR as of 2 a.m., will not affect the weather.

"It is not expected to enter PAR, and also unlikely to develop into a tropical cyclone," Torres said.

Meanwhile, the prevailing easterlies will cause generally fair weather throughout the archipelago.

Pagasa also forecast the country to experience isolated rain showers due to localized thunderstorms.

The whole archipelago will experience light to moderate winds and slight to moderate seas, Pagasa said. (PNA)

ECO BUSINESS

[AI's energy appetite is outpacing deployment of AI-based climate solutions: IEA](#)

By: Robin Hicks

Even as AI tools promise major efficiency gains for grids and industry, the energy sector is struggling to adopt them fast enough to keep pace with a data centre boom driving soaring electricity demand.

As tech firms and investors race to frame artificial intelligence (AI) as key to solving the climate crisis, the deployment of AI tools to curb the energy intensity of the technology is not keeping pace with the sector's voracious appetite for power, a new report from the International Energy Agency (IEA) suggests.

The report, Key Questions on Energy and AI, finds that while tech firms are pouring billions into data centres with Southeast Asia emerging as a critical hub for AI infrastructure, the energy sector is still struggling to adopt AI tools that could improve efficiency, reduce emissions and strengthen grid reliability.

The deployment gap comes as electricity demand from AI-focused data centres surged 50 per cent in 2025 alone, driven by explosive growth in energy-intensive applications such as video generation, AI reasoning and autonomous "agentic" systems.

IEA said that capital expenditure by the world's largest tech firms exceeded US\$400 billion in 2025 and is expected to rise by another 75 per cent in 2026. Spending by just five tech companies now exceeds total global investment in oil and gas production, it noted.

However, the agency also found that deployment of AI within the energy industry remains slow and fragmented. While AI has the potential to improve energy security and sustainability, a survey of energy companies by IEA found that a lack of digital skills, fragmented data systems, cybersecurity concerns and weak policy support are holding back adoption.

Globally, less than half of energy demand is covered by policy frameworks aimed at promoting AI uptake in the energy sector, while only 10 per cent of global electricity consumption falls under open electricity data policies.

The report highlights a widening gulf between the rapid growth of AI infrastructure and the slower pace of reform in the physical, social and economic systems needed to support it.

The IEA estimates that global electricity demand from data centres will nearly double from 485 terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2025 to 950 TWh by 2030, equivalent to around 3 per cent of global electricity demand. Electricity consumption from AI-focused data centres — which are designed to support much higher loads than traditional facilities — is expected to triple over the same period.

Using satellite tracking, IEA found that “AI factories” — specialised data centres designed for training and running advanced AI models — have more than tripled in capacity over the last 18 months.

While the sector has made strides to improve efficiency — the energy consumed per AI task has fallen dramatically, with simple AI text queries now consuming less electricity than running a television over the same period of time — these gains are being overwhelmed by soaring demand and the emergence of more energy-intensive AI applications.

Video generation, advanced reasoning models and autonomous AI agents can consume hundreds or even thousands of times more electricity per query than simple chatbot interactions. An individual server rack in an advanced data centre could, by 2027, have peak power demand equivalent to 65 households, the report projected.

Energy bottlenecks and ESG pushback

The report warns that physical energy infrastructure and supply chains are struggling to keep up with demand. Grid connection delays, shortages of transformers and power electronics, limited supplies of high-bandwidth memory chips and a surge in demand for gas turbines are all creating bottlenecks.

Orders for gas turbines to power data centres rose 70 per cent in 2025, highlighting mounting pressure on energy equipment supply chains. In the United States, some developers are moving ahead with onsite natural gas generation because of slow grid connection timelines.

The IEA estimates that between 15 and 27 gigawatts of onsite gas-fired power capacity could be supplying data centres globally by 2030.

AI is also driving growth in battery storage; data centres could host between 20 and 25 gigawatts of battery storage capacity globally by 2030, potentially allowing them to act as flexible grid assets if the right market incentives are introduced, IEA said.

As data centre construction accelerates, public opposition is also growing in some jurisdictions over electricity prices, water consumption, environmental impacts and land use. In February, communities in Johor, one of the world’s largest hubs for data centres, protested against the water intensity of AI infrastructure.

The report noted that data centres have become a “highly visible flashpoint” for anxieties about AI’s impact on jobs, affordability and sustainability. Emissions from data centres are projected to double by 2035 to around 350 million tonnes, although the IEA estimated that they would still account for only around 2 per cent of global electricity-sector emissions.

The agency warned that poor planning could increase electricity prices in some regions if grid investments and data centre demand become misaligned. “Data centres are large,

concentrated, rapidly developed infrastructure that are likely to trigger a need for new generation and grid investments in systems that host them,” the report said.

The uncertainty surrounding future AI demand further complicates planning, IEA said. While some data centre projects may never be completed, investment pipelines continue to expand rapidly, fuelled by expectations that AI will transform economic growth, productivity and industrial competitiveness.

Despite questions around the huge and growing environmental and societal impact of AI, the IEA argued that the tech could still play a key role in accelerating the energy transition — if adoption barriers are addressed. AI technologies are already being used to monitor transformers and electricity grids, optimise industrial processes and improve energy efficiency.

The agency estimates that existing AI applications could save more than 13 exajoules of energy by 2035 — equivalent to around 3 per cent of global final energy consumption — if deployment scales up. In energy-intensive industries, AI-enabled optimisation could reduce energy costs by between 3 and 10 percentage points.

INSIDE CLIMATE NEWS

[Some Climate Shocks Can Increase the Likelihood of War](#)

By: Bob Berwyn

Researchers warn against oversimplifying climate change's role in conflicts. But some conditions can increase the likelihood of violence, a new study finds.

New research reinforces scientific evidence that climate extremes can raise the risk of armed conflict, especially when drought conditions pass critical thresholds in vulnerable regions, including parts of Africa and Southeast Asia.

The study, published today in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, analyzed detailed climate and armed-conflict data from 1950 to 2023. The researchers said they found statistically significant links between conflicts and climate impacts from two well-documented natural climate cycles: El Niño in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean Dipole.

Both are cyclical ocean temperature shifts that alter rainfall, storm and drought patterns across large parts of the planet; scientists say human-caused global warming is intensifying many of their extreme impacts. Intense climate shocks have shaped societies for millennia, but it's been challenging to disentangle the effects of climate from factors such as demographic changes, national histories and other economic and social pressures.

The new study seeks to clarify the connections by treating climate oscillations as a natural climate experiment spanning decades of conflict data. The analysis found links between climate patterns and changing conflict risks at both global and regional scales, with three main findings related to El Niño.

First, the risk of armed conflict generally increased during El Niño periods compared with La Niña periods. Second, conflict risk did not rise gradually as climate impacts became stronger. The data suggest that violence becomes more likely only after drought conditions pass certain thresholds. However, that signal changed depending on whether they analyzed large national regions or smaller local areas. And third, heightened conflict risk is associated mainly with El Niño-driven droughts, which are particularly vulnerable to such impacts, including in Central America and southern Africa.

Drought is key because human well-being requires water above all else, said study co-author Justin Mankin, an associate professor at Dartmouth College and principal investigator of the university's climate modeling and impacts group.

"Dry conditions are innately more stressful," Mankin said in an email. "The paleoclimate and archaeological record is littered with stories of societal stress from prolonged or severe droughts." Prolonged dry conditions can undermine local economies and livelihoods, making recruitment for armed groups easier in already unstable regions, he said.

A key takeaway from the study, he added, “is that we are poorly adapted to the climate we already have,” let alone climate change supercharged by human-caused warming.

On the conflict side, he said, the most important work on violence prevention and peacebuilding happens outside climate research, since sociopolitical, economic and demographic factors are far stronger determinants of conflict risk than climate. A 2019 study in *Nature* determined that socioeconomic development, state capability and intergroup inequality are more likely to drive conflict, he added.

“What climate variability does is shift when and where existing vulnerabilities translate into violence,” he said, cautioning against broadly framing climate impacts as a security problem, which “invites militarized responses to what should be development, governance and humanitarian problems.”

Mankin said that attributing conflict mainly to climate impacts shifts the focus away from more important factors, such as poor government planning, corruption and institutional failures, which more often determine whether environmental stress triggers violence.

Understanding the impacts from known modes of climate variability like El Niño “provides a foothold for predictability in an otherwise chaotic climate system,” he said. “With better forecasts, you could imagine more rapid anticipatory humanitarian financing,” focused on areas vulnerable to drought, rather than waiting until lives are disrupted and people are displaced.

The climate patterns tracked in the study are part of a much larger Earth system that still holds surprises, said co-author Sylvia Dee, head of the Climate and Water Lab at Rice University.

Even studying a small slice of the puzzle, like regional climate-driven conflicts, requires collaboration across research fields, and the new paper is a step in that direction, said Dee, who specializes in climate-model data comparison.

“People have been saying climate change contributes to conflict for a long time,” she said. But really trying to pin it down requires input from climate scientists, statisticians, political scientists and social scientists working directly with affected populations, she added.

“I don’t have any doubt that it can be solved,” Dee said. “But I don’t know if it’s going to happen unless people can add together in their minds all the things that are happening.”

She added, “We have shown that humanity, when pressed with enough urgency, can solve really critical problems.”

MONGABAY

[What tree rings reveal about climate change in the Amazon](#)

By: Luís Patriani

In 2024, the Amazon region felt the effects of one of the worst droughts in its recorded history — if not the worst. At the port of Manaus, the largest city along the course of the Amazon River, the water level reached 12.68 meters (41.60 feet), the lowest level since measurements began there in 1902. It was even worse than in 2023, when high temperatures in Lake Tefé, upstream of Manaus, killed river dolphins.

Successive years of record heat and drought have left scientists asking whether the whole Amazon Basin drying up as a result of more intense cycles of El Niño and La Niña, which alter ocean surface temperatures and interfere with atmospheric circulation, compounded by persistent deforestation.

With little data available on the region, scientists from the universities in the U.K. and from Brazil's National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) sought answers that could be provided by the very trees in the Amazon Rainforest.

They focused on the chronology of growth rings formed annually in tree trunks, using a method known as dendrochronology. In addition to determining the age of a tree, it can reconstruct past climate conditions, and in this case it revealed an even more complex problem.

Their findings highlighted the extreme variations in rainfall seasonality over the last four decades, with the hydrological cycle disrupted by increasingly rainy wet seasons and increasingly severe dry seasons.

“The idea for our paper comes from a long-standing question, which is to understand what is happening to the Amazon's climate through a data set with large-scale spatial representativeness and a good time range,” said lead author Bruno Cintra, a biologist at the University of Birmingham.

“For a long time, there has been talk that it will dry up, and climate models created in the 1990s and early 2000s did indeed show that the Amazon was following that path. But when we observe how the climate has developed over the last 40 or 50 years, what we see is that there is no clear pattern indicating that the biome as a whole is drying up.”

The work was based on oxygen isotope signals in growth rings of ish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) and arapari (*Macaranga acaciifolium*) trees. The proportion of these isotopes found in the wood is related to the amount of rain the tree has received. In this study, the signals indicated that rainfall has increased by 15-22% in the Amazonian wet season since 1980, and decreased by 5.8-13.5% in the dry season.

Wetter wet seasons, drier dry seasons

According to Cintra, the study's novelty lies in the assessment of two different types of forests. They collected tree samples from floodplains known as várzeas and igapós — from trees that grow when they are out of the water, during their terrestrial phase — and from dryland trees that grow during the wet season.

In addition, the researchers pointed to their focus on oxygen isotopes formed in the trunks, which reflect a physical process that occurs in the atmosphere, related to water condensation and evaporation.

“Every time water changes state, it leaves a chemical mark on the tree,” Cintra said. “Based on these two approaches [dendrochronology and isotopes], we analyzed the time series obtained from growth rings and were able to determine how much the amount of rainfall has changed in the last 40 years, indicating unprecedented extension of the seasonal rainfall cycle in the Amazon.”

Co-author Jochen Schöngart, a researcher at INPA in Manaus, noted examples of extreme events that confirm the study's thesis of intensified rainfall seasonality.

“The four most intense floods in the history of the central Amazon — in 2021, followed by 2012, 2009 and 2022 – occurred during the last 16 years,” he said. “In parallel, the three most intense hydrological droughts in the region took place in 2024, 2023 and 2010, respectively.”

According to Schöngart, observations over the last 40 years paint a picture of the formation of a climate hub expressed as a wetter wet season — particularly in the northern part of the Amazon — and a drier dry season, which is becoming longer, in the south. The central area, in turn, is affected by the increase of both extremes simultaneously.

Schöngart also said that current science has difficulty separating what is caused by natural climate variability and what is caused by humans in those more intense hydrological cycles.

“These are complex mechanisms involved in synergies. The southern Amazon, where longer dry seasons are related to higher ocean surface temperatures, mainly in the north tropical Atlantic, also suffers from major changes in land use: deforestation, forest degradation, forest fragmentation. And, in years of extreme drought, large-scale fires have occurred,” Schöngart said.

Schöngart is the co-author of another study on climate reconstruction based on Spanish cedar growth rings, which managed to look back to what the Amazonian climate was like 256 years ago. He stressed the importance of dendrochronology in understanding the climate variability of centuries ago, when Earth was not yet influenced by human-driven climate disruption.

“This study showed that, in the past, mainly in the 18-year period between 1861 and 1879, severe droughts occurred in the northeast of the Amazon Basin, where there is now increased rainfall. And this shows that what we have been observing in the last 40 years is unprecedented,” he said.

Daniela Granato, the first author of that study, currently at the University of Arkansas in the U.S., also investigated historical records from that time to validate what the trees — some of them more than 300 years old — were saying through their growth rings.

In her search for evidence of extreme climate events before 1900, Granato found newspaper articles and accounts about droughts, sections of the river drying up into lakes, fish kills, and large fires along the Madeira River, the main tributary of the Amazon. She also found news stories describing major floods in the 19th century, such as those that occurred in 1859 and 1892 in Rio Negro and Santarém.

“In terms of hydroclimate variability, the Amazonian complex is very large, so each region has its own natural variability, its own wet season and its own dry season,” Granato said. “And one of the main factors influencing the current changes in certain regions is deforestation, which prevents moisture from returning to the air.”

Correcting misconceptions from the Global North

The proliferation of dendrochronology studies conducted in the tropics, which has provided valuable information about tree health and climate in the Amazon, is relatively recent.

The reason for the delay was a misconception perpetuated by scientists from the Global North. For decades, they claimed that, unlike trees in temperate zones, which stop growing due to cold winters and strong temperature seasonality, forming distinct growth rings, in the tropics, where the temperature is more stable, trees would grow without hindrance, and hence the ring effect wouldn't be as distinct.

But the reality is that, in the tropics, rings form in other seasonal contexts, such as water shortage in the dry season, which causes some species to stop growing, or when forests experience prolonged flooding and the roots are unable to obtain water and nutrients from the soil, forcing trees to stop their development.

“This belief that tropical trees do not form growth rings has been published in every biology textbook around the world,” said Peter Groenendijk, a biology professor at the State University of Campinas (Unicamp), where he leads research in dendrology and ecology of tropical forests. (Groenendijk wasn't involved in the research on oxygen isotopes.)

“But, after the myth started to dissolve in the early 2000s, dendrochronology in the tropics began to grow,” he said.

Groenendijk is also a co-founder of the Tropical Tree-Ring Network, created to give greater visibility to the research being carried out in the tropics and to share knowledge, where he works on important dendrochronology studies in the Global South, focused on large spatial and time-scale climatology.

One of his studies, conducted with 150 other researchers from 124 institutions under the Tropical Tree-Ring Network, examined more than 10,000 trees from Brazil and other tropical regions to understand the effects of extreme droughts and global warming over the last 100 years.

Recently published in the journal *Science*, the study revealed how severe drought episodes reduced tree diameter growth slightly, but enough to increase the mortality rate by 10%.

“Trees are resilient and they recover quickly,” Groenendijk said. “However, droughts have been getting stronger over time, and predicted climate change will increasingly reduce growth. Although small at present, these reductions lead to significantly higher mortality. And, since tropical forests are very extensive, this ends up releasing a lot of carbon back into the atmosphere.”

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[Pagasa: No tropical cyclone seen from 2 LPAs](#)

By: Isabelle Pechay

MANILA, Philippines — Two low pressure areas (LPA) being monitored inside and outside the Philippine area of responsibility (PAR) on Tuesday are unlikely to develop into tropical cyclones or to directly affect the country, according to the state weather bureau.

In its latest bulletin, the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Association (Pagasa) said the LPA formerly known as tropical cyclone “Caloy” was last spotted 690 kilometers east of Catarman, Northern Samar.

Pagasa weather specialist Veronica Torres said the weather disturbance had already weakened and was no longer expected to redevelop into a storm.

“It is not causing any direct effect on any part of the country. We also no longer expect it to redevelop into a tropical cyclone,” Torres, speaking Filipino said in a weather forecast.

Another low pressure area outside PAR was last monitored 1,680 km east of northeastern Mindanao early Tuesday.

“This low pressure area is also not expected to develop into a full-fledged tropical cyclone, as the chance remains very low, and it is also not expected to enter our area of responsibility,” Torres added.

Despite the absence of a cyclone threat, Pagasa said hot and humid weather with isolated afternoon and evening thunderstorms would continue across much of the country in the coming days.

“In Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon, we are expecting partly cloudy to cloudy skies with chances of thunderstorms in the afternoon,” Torres said.

The weather bureau also said several areas may continue experiencing “danger” level heat indices, which increase the risk of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and possible heat stroke due to prolonged exposure to extreme heat.

The heat index is the “feels like” temperature or how hot it feels to the human body when air temperature and humidity are combined.

Tuguegarao City in Cagayan may record the highest heat index at 45°C, while Metro Manila may experience 41 to 42°C.

Other areas forecast to reach 44°C include Echague in Isabela, Casiguran in Aurora, Camiling in Tarlac, San Jose in Occidental Mindoro, Cuyo in Palawan, and Borongan in Eastern Samar.
/jpv

PTV NEWS

[Caloy to further weaken on Monday as hot weather prevails over PH](#)

By: Dean Aubrey Caratiquet

After entering the Philippine area of responsibility (PAR) late Saturday, Tropical Storm Hagupit was assigned the domestic name “Caloy.”

Now, the weather system has weakened into a Tropical Depression as it continues to move over the waters east of northeastern Mindanao, according to PAGASA's 11:00 a.m. bulletin.

Caloy was last located 770 km east of Surigao City, Surigao del Norte, packing maximum sustained winds of 55 kph and gustiness of up to 70 kph as it moves northwestward at 10 kph.

While it is expected to not have any direct effect on Philippine weather, the trough of Caloy may bring light to moderate rains over Eastern Visayas and parts of Caraga region.

While the state weather bureau has not issued any gale warning advisory, the agency warned of moderate seas over the following coastal waters:

- Up to 2.5 m: The eastern seaboard of Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, and Siargao-Bucas Grande Islands; the seaboard of Batanes.
- Up to 2.0 m: The remaining seaboard of Ilocos Norte and Babuyan Islands; the eastern seaboard of Cagayan, Isabela, Camarines Norte, Catanduanes, Albay, Sorsogon, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Sur, and Davao Oriental; the northern seaboard of Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, and Northern Samar; the western seaboard of Babuyan Islands; and the northwestern seaboard of Ilocos Norte.

Caloy is expected to continue moving west-northwestward over the Philippine Sea, far from the Philippine landmass, and is expected to further weaken on Monday.

Meanwhile, PAGASA has monitored another low pressure area hovering outside PAR, which was last located 2,355 km east of northeastern Mindanao and is unlikely to develop into a weather system over the next few days.

SCIENCE NEWS

[Some South American rodent-borne viruses may spread as climate warms](#)

By: Erin Garcia de Jesús

As climate shifts rodent habitats, hemorrhagic fever viruses could reach countries not currently at risk

Rodents in South America may be poised to carry disease to new places.

Warming temperatures and shifts in rainfall patterns could push some South American rodents to settle in new regions. Such shifts in suitable habitat may raise the risk that rodents infected with a group of deadly hemorrhagic viruses called arenavirus could spark a deadly outbreak among people in areas not previously in the line of fire, researchers report April 15 in *npj Viruses*.

“That’s the worrying part,” says Pranav Kulkarni, a veterinary epidemiologist at the University of California, Davis’s Weill School of Veterinary Medicine. “These diseases are not on the public health officials’ radar.”

One rodent-transmitted virus is currently making headlines: Andes virus, a type of hantavirus, has sickened several passengers aboard a cruise ship that began its voyage in Argentina. Some patients have died.

But hantaviruses are just one of many pathogens that rodents can transmit to people. Arenaviruses — a family that includes the virus that causes Lassa fever in parts of Africa — are another. These viruses can trigger severe hemorrhagic fevers with mortality rates ranging from 5 to 30 percent.

Among the arenaviruses that have caused sporadic outbreaks across South America are Guanarito virus, Junin virus and Machupo virus. There are no approved treatments. A vaccine for Junin virus that may also provide some protection against Machupo virus is licensed in Argentina.

Farmworkers working in areas with infected rodents are typically at highest risk, Kulkarni says. But as Earth’s climate changes, the critters could move to new areas, bringing the viruses with them. “If there is going to be a high-impact outbreak of arenaviruses,” Kulkarni says, “these might be the candidates.”

Kulkarni and colleagues ran computer simulations incorporating habitat suitability for six rodent species known to carry one of the three viruses. The calculations also took future climate projections and population density into account. The team found that the risk of viral transmission from rodents to people goes up over the next 20 years in parts of the continent that aren’t currently at risk.

Guanarito virus, for instance, is currently found in central Venezuela. But by 2060, the virus could spread to parts of Colombia, Guyana, Suriname and Brazil. Junin virus risk could move from grasslands in Argentina to other parts of the country as well as Paraguay and Bolivia. And Machupo virus, currently found in Bolivia, could in the future also infect people in Brazil, Paraguay and Peru.

The resulting risk maps “set the stage,” says Greg Glass, a disease ecologist at the University of Florida in Gainesville, who was not involved with the work. “It allows folks going forward to use these maps to set up studies to go see if these species are there or not.”

For Glass, verifying the current maps should be the next step. It’s possible the simulations suggest circulation in regions where rodents aren’t truly carrying the viruses. But if the simulations “say it shouldn’t be there, but you find it ... that’s a bigger mistake” that could cost lives, he says.

Temperature shifts and changes in precipitation were among the climate factors driving shifts in rodent populations in the simulations. Human activities such as agriculture and urbanization also played a role. But the simulations focused on long-term changes, Kulkarni says. “What we would really like to do is look at short-term changes in weather, short-term changes in certain climate disruptions and how that affects risk from week to week or month to month.”

Some changes could already be happening. Hantavirus cases are on the rise in Argentina, said Carlos del Rio, a virologist and infectious diseases physician at Emory University in Atlanta, during a May 7 news briefing. “The main cause of that is climate change. Argentina is becoming more tropical.”

Some of the rodents included in the study can also transmit hantaviruses, Kulkarni says. The yellow pygmy rice rat (*Oligoryzomys flavescens*), for instance, transmits not only Junin virus but also some hantavirus strains. Although the yellow pygmy rice rat is not a known reservoir of the Andes hantavirus strain that is responsible for the cruise ship outbreak, it’s possible that other rodents and pathogens will also expand their ranges as the climate changes.

“Climate change is a reality,” del Rio said. “And it has a significant impact in infectious diseases.”

CCC IN THE NEWS:

DAILY TRIBUNE

[CCC urges LGUs to apply for climate adaptation fund](#)

The Climate Change Commission has urged local government units to submit applications for the People's Survival Fund, a financing mechanism that supports climate adaptation projects aimed at strengthening resilience in vulnerable communities.

The call came after the Department of Finance, which chairs the PSF Secretariat, announced that concept notes will be accepted until 29 May 2026.

LGUs with limited technical capacity may submit a brief summary of their proposed projects, which could lead to an invitation to submit a full proposal or receive a notice of non-selection from the PSF Board.

The People's Survival Fund is a national financing mechanism designed to support adaptation projects beyond the regular budget capacities of LGUs, enabling them to respond to climate-related risks through targeted interventions.

Funding may be used for projects addressing the impacts of climate change, including extreme rainfall, flooding, drought, and sea level rise.

The CCC emphasized the importance of maximizing climate finance mechanisms to support locally driven, science-based, and community-centered solutions for at-risk populations.

The PSF is governed by a multi-sectoral board chaired by the DOF, with the CCC providing technical guidance and support to project proponents throughout the application process.

"The People's Survival Fund is a critical tool to translate climate policies into concrete action on the ground. We encourage our local governments and partners to develop proposals that respond to their specific climate risks and protect their communities," said Robert E. A. Borje.

Eligible proponents may access funding for adaptation projects involving water resource management, land management, agriculture and fisheries, health, infrastructure, and the protection of natural and coastal ecosystems.

The CCC said it continues to assist LGUs in developing bankable project proposals aligned with national climate priorities.

The commission added that expanding access to climate finance remains essential in building a climate-resilient Philippines, particularly for frontline and vulnerable communities, in line with the climate resilience agenda of Ferdinand Marcos Jr..

PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

[CCC urges LGUs to tap PSF for climate adaptation projects](#)

MANILA — The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has called on local government units (LGUs) to send in applications for the People’s Survival Fund (PSF), a funding mechanism that supports climate adaptation initiatives to strengthen resilience in vulnerable communities.

This call was made after the Department of Finance (DOF), chair of the PSF Secretariat, announced that concept notes will be accepted until 29 May 2026. LGUs with limited capacity may submit a brief summary of the proposed project, which may earn an invitation to submit a full proposal or a non-selection letter from the PSF Board.

The PSF is a dedicated national financing mechanism that supports adaptation projects beyond the regular budget capacities of LGUs, enabling them to address climate risks through targeted and responsive interventions. It provides funding for initiatives that respond to the impacts of climate change, including extreme rainfall, flooding, drought, and sea level rise.

The CCC emphasized the importance of maximizing available climate finance mechanisms to enable locally driven, science-based, and community-centered solutions that directly benefit at-risk populations.

The PSF is governed by a multi-sectoral board chaired by the DOF, with the CCC as part of the board providing technical guidance and support to project proponents throughout the application process.

“The People’s Survival Fund is a critical tool to translate climate policies into concrete action on the ground. We encourage our local governments and partners to develop proposals that respond to their specific climate risks and protect their communities,” said Robert E. A. Borje, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director of the CCC.

Through the PSF, eligible proponents may access funding for adaptation activities in key sectors, including water resources management, land management, agriculture and fisheries, health, infrastructure development, and the protection of natural and coastal ecosystems.

The CCC also continues to assist LGUs in strengthening their capacity to develop bankable proposals aligned with national climate priorities.

This underscores that expanding access to climate finance remains essential to building a climate-resilient Philippines, particularly for frontline and at-risk communities. This is in line with the vision of Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. to strengthen climate resilience and sustainable development.

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