



NEWS ROUNDUP

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CCC IN THE NEWS:

- CCC pilots gender-responsive climate action checklist
- CCC pushes stronger climate reporting under Paris Agreement
- CCC underscores strengthened climate reporting to improve transparency under the Paris Agreement
- Get PSF grant, CCC urges LGUs

GMA NEWS

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By: Vince Angelo Ferreras

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INSIDE CLIMATE NEWS

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MIRAGE NEWS

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Information and Knowledge Management Division

GMA NEWS

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Several parts of Mindanao will experience cloudy skies, rains, and thunderstorms on Monday due to an Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) affecting southern Mindanao, the state weather bureau said.

In its 4 a.m. public weather forecast, PAGASA said Zamboanga Peninsula, BARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN, and Davao Region will have cloudy skies with scattered rains and thunderstorms due to the ITCZ.

The easterlies will bring partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rainshowers or thunderstorms to Visayas and the rest of Mindanao.

Meanwhile, Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon will have partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rainshowers or thunderstorms due to localized thunderstorms.

PAGASA warned of possible flash floods or landslides in these areas.

Meanwhile, Extreme Northern Luzon will experience moderate winds and moderate coastal waters, while the rest of Luzon and the rest of the country will have light to moderate winds and slight to moderate seas.

Sunrise on Monday, May 18 is at 5:28 a.m. and sunset is at 6:17 p.m. — JMA, GMA News

[ITCZ to bring rains over southern Mindanao — PAGASA](#)

By: Vince Angelo Ferreras

The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is expected to bring rains over parts of southern Mindanao on Monday, May 18, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) said.

In its 24-hour weather forecast issued at 4 p.m. Sunday, PAGASA said the ITCZ will bring cloudy skies with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms over the Zamboanga Peninsula, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), SOCCSKSARGEN, and the Davao Region.

PAGASA said the ITCZ is the zone where winds from the Northern and Southern Hemispheres converge, often triggering weather systems such as low-pressure areas and tropical cyclones.

Meanwhile, easterlies, or warm winds coming from the Pacific Ocean, are expected to bring partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rain showers or thunderstorms over the Visayas and the rest of Mindanao.

Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon may also experience partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rain showers or thunderstorms caused by localized thunderstorms, PAGASA said.

The weather bureau warned residents in affected areas of possible flash floods or landslides during moderate to heavy rains, as well as severe thunderstorms.

Based on observations from the PAGASA Weather Station at Science Garden in Diliman, Quezon City, the highest temperature recorded on Sunday reached 33.2 degrees Celsius at 2 p.m., while the lowest temperature was 25.4 degrees Celsius at 5 a.m.

Sunset on Sunday is expected at 6:17 p.m., while sunrise on Monday is forecast at 5:28 a.m. —MCG, GMA News

INSIDE CLIMATE NEWS

[What To Expect as El Niño Approaches](#)

Go behind the scenes with senior editor Corey Mitchell and reporter Bob Berwyn as they break down what to expect from the looming El Niño.

Scientists said this week that a developing El Niño is likely to amplify heatwaves, droughts and floods this year. But it's not the biggest culprit of climate extremes.

The consequences of a moderate or strong El Niño today are more damaging than those of similar events just a few decades ago because of the long-term warming caused by burning fossil fuels.

Bob, who covers climate science and international climate policy for ICN, explains what El Niño is and how it changes weather around the world, whether we're now entering a period when record-breaking weather becomes normal, and if the impacts of El Niño this year could be permanent.

MIRAGE NEWS

[NAP Expo 2026 to Boost Climate Resilience in Kigali](#)

UN Climate Change News, 17 May 2026 - Kigali will soon welcome over 250 participants from around the world for the NAP Expo 2026 (18-21 May 2026). Hosted in Kigali, Rwanda, the annual flagship event organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the UNFCCC will bring together countries, technical experts, climate finance institutions, United Nations organizations, development partners and the private sector to accelerate the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Advancing Adaptation Implementation

Since its launch in 2013, the NAP Expo has become the leading global platform for advancing national adaptation planning and implementation. The 2026 edition will focus on helping countries move from adaptation planning to implementation-ready portfolios, financing strategies and delivery systems capable of strengthening resilience by 2030 and beyond.

The Expo aims to foster meaningful interaction between country adaptation teams and providers of climate finance and technical support - including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, multilateral development banks and technical agencies - to catalyze support for adaptation action and strengthen access to finance, technology and capacity-building.

What to Expect

Under the theme "Climate resilience by 2030 and beyond", the NAP Expo 2026 will introduce a more implementation-oriented and interactive format than previous editions, with a strong focus on helping countries move from adaptation planning toward practical implementation and financing pathways.

PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

[PAGASA raises El Niño alert, warns 79% chance of occurrence by June](#)

By: Jositte Ann Tista

CEBU CITY, Cebu (PIA) — El Niño has not yet arrived in the Philippines, but the state weather bureau says it could come as early as June.

The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) raised its alert status from El Niño Watch to El Niño Alert on April 22, indicating a 79% chance of the climate phenomenon, likely occurring during the June-July-August period. ENSO-neutral conditions still prevailed over the tropical Pacific as of that date.

PAGASA Visayas Regional Services Division (VPRSD) weather specialist Jhomer Eclarino said PAGASA issued the El Niño Watch in March after experts observed at least a 55% probability of development within six months. The status was upgraded to an Alert after that figure climbed to 79%.

“Sa latest na percentage, 79 percent ma-develop ang El Niño diri sa June, July, August. So i-clarify lang, this month—March, April, and May—neutral pa ta,” Eclarino said in April.

(In the latest figures, there is a 79% chance that El Niño will develop in June, July, and August. To clarify, for March, April, and May, we are still in neutral conditions.)

Based on the latest climate analysis, the developing El Niño may reach the “strong” category, Eclarino said.

“Posibleng aabot ng strong, but not yet ruled out itong ‘very strong’ na kumakalat sa social media,” he added.

(It may reach strong levels. The “very strong” category being referenced on social media has not been ruled out.)

Eclarino urged the public to rely only on PAGASA’s official accounts and legitimate media partners, rather than unverified information circulating on social media.

Despite neutral conditions, PAGASA recorded a heat index of 41 degrees Celsius in Central Visayas in April, nearing the danger level.

PAGASA classifies heat index levels as follows: Caution (27°C to 32°C); Extreme Caution (33°C to 41°C); Danger (42°C to 51°C); and Extreme Danger (52°C and above).

“Going peak pa ang tag-init diri sa Pilipinas up to mid-May. So ang April dili pa ang peak sa kainit. Mo-peak pa kini in May,” Eclarino said.

(The hot season in the Philippines is still peaking up to mid-May. April is not yet the peak of the heat; it will peak in May.)

El Niño is a climate phenomenon characterized by below-normal rainfall, while its opposite, La Niña, brings above-normal rainfall. El Niño also typically reduces tropical cyclone activity within the Philippine Area of Responsibility. These conditions can affect water resources, agriculture, human health, and the environment.

Eclarino said the difference in alert levels determines how agencies should respond: an El Niño Watch calls for preparedness, while an El Niño Alert requires early action from local government units and disaster risk managers.

He also warned that the phenomenon may extend into early next year: “Possibly, molanat pa kini in the early months of next year in 2027 (This may still extend into the early months of 2027).”

Citing previous El Niño events, Eclarino noted that the national government has formed an El Niño Task Group to address and mitigate its impacts, and emphasized that community participation is essential to an effective response.

PAGASA encouraged the public to conserve water and practice rainwater harvesting, noting that some rainfall will still occur even during an El Niño episode.

“Not necessarily kapag El Niño wala totally ulan. Naay mga thunderstorms na nagbibigay tubig ulan, so practice nato ang rainwater harvesting,” Eclarino said, adding that drums and other clean containers can be used for collection.

(El Niño does not mean there will be absolutely no rain. Thunderstorms can still bring rainfall, so rainwater harvesting should be practiced.)

PAGASA warned that dry spells or drought conditions may occur from October to December. Meanwhile, the habagat season is expected to bring near-normal to above-normal rainfall to some areas from June to July during the pre-development phase.

The Department of Health reminded the public to properly cover stored water to prevent mosquito breeding and reduce the risk of dengue, which remains endemic in the country.

To support public preparedness, PAGASA has also begun issuing a two-day heat index forecast. (JJT/PIA7)

PHILIPPINE STAR

[Philippine, UNESCAP sign trust fund agreement for climate preparedness](#)

MANILA, Philippines — The Philippine government formalized its contribution of \$10,000 to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) trust fund for tsunami, disaster and climate preparedness for 2026, underscoring the Philippines' steadfast commitment to climate action and disaster preparedness.

Philippine Ambassador to Thailand Millicent Cruz Paredes and Srinivas Tata, director of UNESCAP for Asia and the Pacific's Strategic and Program Management Division, signed the Trust Fund Agreement on May 5 at the United Nations Conference Center in Bangkok.

The Philippines' donation will be utilized for the implementation of the Trust Fund's Strategy 2025-2030, which focuses on strengthening the resilience of countries in the Asia-Pacific region to disasters and climate hazards.

The Trust Fund was established in 2005 in response to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. Originally designed to support tsunami early warning systems, its mandate evolved to encompass broader disaster and climate impacts. It is the sole regional funding mechanism that is dedicated to building and strengthening end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems across Asia and the Pacific, with a focus on high-risk countries.

The Philippines holds a unique position in the Trust Fund as both a donor and recipient. Beyond its financial contributions to the Trust Fund in 2011, 2024 and 2026, the Philippines actively shares its knowledge and best practices to support other countries in navigating similar challenges.

The Philippines has also been a direct beneficiary of 13 projects that bolstered the country's disaster preparedness capabilities. These initiatives include the installation of sea-level and seismic stations, and the development of tsunami warning and evacuation standard operating procedures.

Currently, the Philippines serves as an observer to the Advisory Council of the Trust Fund.

THE GUARDIAN

[Declare climate crisis a global public health emergency, experts tell WHO](#)

Exclusive: Commission says alert would trigger coordinated international response that could help avoid millions dying

The climate crisis should be declared a global public health emergency by the World Health Organization, or millions more people will die unnecessarily, leading international experts have said.

The independent pan-European commission on climate and health, which was convened by the WHO, concluded the climate crisis was such a worldwide threat to health that the WHO should declare it “a public health emergency of international concern” (Pheic).

The international spread of vector-borne disease, such as dengue and chikungunya, as well as the health impacts of extreme weather events, global heating, food insecurity and air pollution make a Pheic necessary, said the commission’s report, which will be presented to European ministers on Sunday before the WHO’s world health assembly starts on Monday.

Pheics are the highest level of health alert. Previous declarations include infectious diseases such as Covid and Mpox. While declaring one would not on its own reverse climate change, it would trigger the kind of coordinated international response that the scale of the health crisis demands but has not yet materialised.

The 11-strong independent commission, which includes former health and climate ministers, said: “Far from being a fading priority or fake news, climate change poses an immediate and long-term threat to health, economic, food, water, environmental, personal, community and national security.”

In an interview with the Guardian, Katrín Jakobsdóttir, a former prime minister of Iceland who chaired the commission, said: “The climate crisis may not be a pandemic, but it’s still a public health emergency that threatens humanity’s very health and survival. And if we don’t act more quickly and comprehensively, many millions more people could die or face life-changing illness.”

Sir Andrew Haines, a professor of environmental change and public health at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and the commission’s chief scientific adviser, said: “WHO has already recognised that climate change is a major threat to global health. What we’re asking for is a step further.”

He added: “If we carry on emitting at current rates, that will accelerate the risks to health for both current and future generations including: more people suffering and dying from excess heat, floods and infectious diseases, air pollution from wildfires, more preterm births and more food insecurity.”

The commission also urged governments to stop subsidising fossil fuels, which are directly responsible for 600,000 premature deaths a year in Europe alone. The region spends about €444bn (£387bn) a year on subsidies for oil and gas production, the report said. In 12 European countries, fossil fuel subsidies exceeded 10% of national health expenditure in 2023 and in four exceeded the entire health budget, the report observed.

“This is not a sustainable energy policy. It’s really more of a public health failure,” Jakobsdóttir said. “And it’s one that could get a lot worse. New subsidies for fossil fuels as well as countries considering redrilling in the wake of the Iran crisis would be catastrophic for health.

“European governments are subsidising the very industries responsible for their own citizens’ premature deaths. We need health leaders to really step into the climate debate and not just be on the receiving end of it.”

The report also called for measures to tackle disinformation, greater use of national climate health impact assessments, as well as recognition that climate change was also a mental health crisis.

Jakobsdóttir said: “The way to challenge climate scepticism and misinformation is simple: make it personal. Climate change is not happening somewhere else, to someone else, in the future. It is shortening lives in European cities right now. It is filling hospitals. It is driving anxiety and stress and other mental health issues. And the policies that would fix it – clean air, active travel, insulated homes, sustainable food – are exactly the policies that make people healthier and happier today.

“When the health argument and the climate argument are the same argument, it becomes very hard to oppose.”

The report also recommended that countries’ healthcare systems needed to become more resilient to the rapidly changing environment in order to try to adapt as much as possible.

“Every country needs to be aware of where its health facilities are situated, how likely it is to be flooded and how they would deal with an extreme and prolonged heatwave,” Haines said, pointing out that hospitals were often built on floodplains and frequently were not energy efficient.

“Even in the UK, which is a temperate country, we know that many hospitals struggle when it comes to extreme heat,” he added. “Many of the buildings were designed before climate change.”

The healthcare sector accounts for 5% of global emissions worldwide, so needs to prioritise adaptation to become more resilient, the report concluded.

Responding to the recommendations, Dr Hans Kluge, the WHO's regional director for Europe, said: "The conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East have clearly shown what fossil fuel dependency really means – not just higher bills, but strained or broken health systems, disrupted food and fuel supplies and societies under pressure.

"The case for acting on climate now is not just environmental. It is a security argument, a health argument and an economic argument, all at once. And it is a moral imperative."

Kluge added: "The decisions taken by governments today will determine the disease burden carried by people who are currently in primary school. It now falls to the rest of us to act on their recommendations and protect future generations. I commit to ensuring that climate change is treated as the health emergency it is across the 53 member states of the WHO European region."

Johan Rockström, the director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, welcomed the report. He said: "The current state of the planet, where we are breaching multiple planetary boundaries, and which manifests itself as public health threats impacting millions of people across the world, provides ample scientific evidence that climate change should be declared a public health emergency of international concern."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Climate change is a health crisis – and fixing it is a health opportunity](#)

Independent Commission of former heads of government, international bodies, ministers and civil society leaders delivers 17 recommendations for what WHO and countries should do next

Geneva, Switzerland, 17 May 2026

Energy prices are volatile, supply chains are under strain, and the geopolitical shocks of recent years have exposed how fragile fossil fuel dependency makes societies; economically, politically and in terms of health. In the last decade the global temperature increase has accelerated significantly, and the pan-European region is the fastest-heating region on earth, with temperatures rising at twice the global average rate. Rapid temperature increases make it more likely that sudden “tipping points” in the climate system will be reached, whereby dramatic shifts in key earth systems occur. The window to prevent irreversible harm is narrowing.

This is the world in which the Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health is today publishing its Call to Action. The Commission – chaired by former Icelandic Prime Minister Katrín Jakobsdóttir and convened by WHO Regional Director for Europe Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge – brings together 13 former heads of government, international bodies, ministers and civil society leaders from across the 53-country WHO European Region. Its message to governments is direct: climate change is not a future threat to be managed. It is an immediate and growing crisis affecting health, food, water, energy and national security simultaneously; and the current response is not matching its scale.

Climate–health action is a smart investment

The Commission's 17 recommendations span four domains: treating climate change as a growing threat to health security, transforming health systems, scaling up local action, and reforming the economic and financial systems that are driving the climate crisis. At their core is a challenge to both governments and to WHO: the rules, the money and the political priorities are all pointing in the wrong direction, and the time for incremental adjustment is over. These recommendations are a blueprint for governments willing to shift funding from actions that accelerate the climate crisis to preventing it, as far as possible.

“The climate crisis is a threat to our safety and security, social cohesion, human rights and health,” noted H.E. Katrín Jakobsdóttir, Chair of the Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health. “Far from being a problem solely for future generations, it is a real and present threat to us right now in Europe. Climate action is not merely a necessity. It is a high-return investment for a more just and resilient society. We all have a political and moral responsibility to act now.”

The Commission is calling on heads of government to bring climate and health onto the agenda of national security councils, engaging all relevant ministries including defence, energy and

finance. As European governments are currently redirecting public spending toward security in response to mounting geopolitical pressures, the Commission argues that climate change is itself a primary security risk; one that is already disrupting infrastructure, health systems and food and water security across the region, and one whose costs will compound with every year of delayed action.

Air pollution from fossil fuel combustion kills hundreds of thousands of people across the region every year. The same fossil fuels driving the climate–health crisis are making energy systems vulnerable to supply shocks and price spikes; costs that fall hardest on those least able to pay them. The Commission argues that accelerating the transition to clean renewables and energy efficiency is not only a climate and health imperative; it is the route to greater energy security and a fairer economy.

The health and economic case for acting now is unambiguous. The cost of inaction far exceeds the cost of early mitigation and adaptation. Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and redirecting those funds toward renewable energy, public transport, sustainable diets and climate-resilient health systems would save lives, reduce health costs and cut the region's dependence on volatile fossil fuel imports.

“Climate change is a security threat, a health emergency and an economic time bomb, all rolled into one,” said Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge, WHO Regional Director for Europe. “Meanwhile, governments are spending billions subsidizing the fuels that cause climate change and burden our health systems. This Commission is telling leaders clearly: act now, while a window of preventive action still exists.”

A public health emergency

The Commission is also calling on WHO to formally declare climate change a public health emergency of international concern. The current framework of the International Health Regulations – designed around time-bound epidemic events – was not built for a threat of this nature. That, the Commission argues, is precisely the problem. The rules have not kept pace with the scale of the crisis, and the absence of a formal emergency designation has allowed governments to treat climate change as a chronic background condition rather than an acute, escalating threat that is already evident.

Transforming health systems

The Commission makes specific recommendations to improve the climate resilience of health systems and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. It argues for the mandatory training of health professionals in climate change and health, greater emphasis on mental health in climate-health planning, and for integration of key climate indicators into national health system performance assessments. As most greenhouse gas emissions from health care come from supply chains, the Commission argues for climate-friendly procurement standards across the region to send a consistent demand signal to suppliers.

Scaling up local, community-based solutions for climate and health

Building on examples of city and community-led initiatives, the Commission proposes an accountability framework that supports the monitoring of implementation and “learning by doing”; fostering knowledge exchange at the local level.

“Climate change is already impacting health across the region through multiple pathways” stated Professor Sir Andrew Haines, Chief Scientific Advisor of the Commission, “But climate adaptation and mitigation actions provide opportunities to protect and promote health. The challenge now is to implement these actions at scale and communicate their benefits to the public and political leaders.”

Measuring what matters

The Commission is also challenging governments to rethink how they measure progress. Gross domestic product (GDP) counts fossil fuel consumption as economic output while ignoring the health costs of pollution, the economic burden of climate disasters and the welfare of future generations. The Commission calls on governments and the international community to build monitoring systems using metrics that place health, equity and environmental sustainability at the core of decision-making; and on WHO to strengthen coordination on climate and health across the United Nations system.

The Commission's recommendations are accompanied by a Progress Measures Dashboard setting out concrete indicators and accountability mechanisms for tracking delivery across all countries.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

DAILY TRIBUNE

[CCC pilots gender-responsive climate action checklist](#)

Climate Change Commission convened government agencies, development partners, and members of the Gender and Climate Change Advisory Group to pilot test a harmonized checklist designed to strengthen gender-responsive climate adaptation and mitigation programs.

The initiative supports the implementation of the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution Gender Action Plan 2024–2030, which recognizes gender equality and social inclusion as key components of effective climate action.

The advisory group, established earlier this year, serves as a coordination mechanism among government gender and climate focal persons to improve interagency coordination and strengthen gender integration in climate policies and programs.

According to Rachel Anne Herrera, the working group aims to improve coordination, strengthen gender integration in climate policies, enhance reporting systems, and develop practical tools for government agencies.

The pilot testing focused on assessing the usability of the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines Checklist for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Programs to ensure gender considerations are integrated into the planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate-related projects.

Analiza Rebueta-Teh said the checklist would help ensure climate programs are not “gender-blind” and instead address the vulnerabilities and leadership roles of women in climate action.

Meanwhile, Robert Borje said the initiative reflects the administration’s commitment to inclusive, science-based, and coordinated climate governance under Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

CCC pushes stronger climate reporting under Paris Agreement

The Climate Change Commission emphasized the need to strengthen transparent and accountable climate reporting systems under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement amid continuing challenges in climate data reporting and disclosure.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework serves as the global mechanism for monitoring climate action, requiring countries to submit Biennial Transparency Reports detailing greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation efforts, and progress on climate commitments.

According to the CCC, implementation of the framework continues to face hurdles such as fragmented data collection systems, limited financial and technical resources, inconsistent familiarity with reporting requirements, and limited access to standardized reporting tools.

Robert E. A. Borje stressed the importance of strengthening transparency systems to ensure climate reporting remains credible and evidence-based.

“Strengthening transparency systems under the Enhanced Transparency Framework is essential to ensure that climate reporting is consistent, credible, and evidence-based as we move toward the next reporting cycle,” Borje said.

The commission said improving institutional arrangements and national data systems is critical to producing reliable climate reports and supporting evidence-based policymaking.

The CCC also underscored the importance of aligning reporting processes with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement to improve data integrity and strengthen reporting systems.

As part of its ongoing efforts, the commission said it continues to prioritize capacity-building, data integration, and institutional coordination to enhance the country’s climate reporting architecture and ensure compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

[Get PSF grant, CCC urges LGUs](#)

The People's Survival Fund (PSF) is already funding several climate adaptation projects to protect vulnerable communities from natural disasters such as drought and flooding.

Ormoc City has been granted by the PSF Board, which manages and disburses the fund, more than P42 million for restoring rivers and improving drainage systems to mitigate flooding. Iriga City is getting over P32 million to enhance the watershed functions of Mt. Iriga and safeguard communities. PSF will also fund Kidapawan City's project to support reforestation and the installation of early warning systems.

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) office, which serves as the secretariat of the PSF Board, has called on local government units (LGUs) to apply for similar funding by submitting project brief or concept until 29 May.

The PSF Board will invite proponents of considered briefs or concepts to submit a full proposal or a non-selection letter

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 Department of Finance (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.

PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY

[CCC underscores strengthened climate reporting to improve transparency under the Paris Agreement](#)

MANILA — The Climate Change Commission (CCC) underscored the importance of strengthening transparent and accountable climate reporting systems under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, as countries continue to address persistent challenges in climate data reporting and disclosure.

The ETF serves as the global framework for tracking climate action, requiring Parties to submit structured reports on greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation efforts, and progress on climate commitments through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), including support needed, provided, and received. It aims to ensure that climate actions are transparent, comparable, and verifiable.

Despite its importance, implementation of the ETF continues to face common challenges across countries, including non-centralized data collection systems, limited financial and technical resources, varying levels of familiarity with reporting requirements, and limited access to standardized reporting tools. These gaps affect the consistency and quality of climate transparency reporting.

CCC Vice Chairperson and Executive Director Robert E. A. Borje emphasized the importance of strengthening transparency systems under the ETF.

“Strengthening transparency systems under the Enhanced Transparency Framework is essential to ensure that climate reporting is consistent, credible, and evidence-based as we move toward the next reporting cycle,” Borje said.

The CCC emphasized that strengthening institutional arrangements and improving national data systems are critical to ensuring credible and reliable climate reporting. Transparent systems are essential to support evidence-based decision-making and to translate climate commitments into measurable outcomes.

The CCC also highlighted the importance of aligning reporting processes with ETF modalities, procedures, and guidelines under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, to strengthen coherence, improve data integrity, and support continuous improvement of reporting systems.

As part of ongoing efforts to strengthen transparency systems, the CCC continues to prioritize capacity-building, data integration, and institutional coordination to enhance the country’s climate reporting architecture and ensure sustained compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

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