



## NEWS ROUNDUP

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- Climate change drives 'emptying' of rural Bhutan
- Chief Sustainability Officers to Lead Global Climate Forum during London Climate Action Week
- Green Building Initiative and iMasons Climate Accord Collaborate to Decarbonize Digital Infrastructure Industry

## BUSINESS WORLD

### [PHL needs more climate adaptation, resilience funding as disasters worsen — CIIP](#)

By: Beatriz Marie D. Cruz

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## DAILY TRIBUNE

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By: Sean A. Magbanua

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## **GREENPEACE**

### **[Southern African floods: a disastrous case of climate inequality](#)**

By: Angelo Louw

In recent weeks, severe winter storms tore through parts of my country, claiming at least 10 lives and devastating the lives of many of my fellow South Africans already living on the margins. From the flooded streets of major cities like Cape Town to informal and rural settlements left submerged under rising waters, thousands of families have watched their homes, belongings and any sense of security washed away. I watched the weather forecast closely as disaster unfurled in the provinces around mine; I wondered when the storm would hit us too.

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## **PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER**

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By: Alex Morrison

Homes are being abandoned as climate change accelerates migration out of rural Bhutan, new research shows. The mountain kingdom is the world's first carbon-negative country—through exporting zero-carbon hydropower energy. But it is disproportionately affected by climate change, including rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns and glaciers retreating.

## **THE MANILA TIMES**

### **[Chief Sustainability Officers to Lead Global Climate Forum during London Climate Action Week](#)**

London, 19 May 2026 - BizClik Media and Sustainability LIVE:The Leadership Summit @ London Climate Action Week has announced The Global Climate Forum, a flagship session bringing together senior sustainability executives to address the complex challenges of achieving net zero in a rapidly evolving regulatory landscape.

### **[Green Building Initiative and iMasons Climate Accord Collaborate to Decarbonize Digital Infrastructure Industry](#)**

The Green Building Initiative (GBI) and The iMasons Climate Accord (iCA) today announced a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) formalizing a strategic collaboration aimed at accelerating decarbonization of digital infrastructure and the built environment. These efforts strengthen the alignment between two critical frameworks, whole building sustainability certification and carbon reporting, to enable more comprehensive, end-to-end impact and accountability.

**Information and Knowledge Management Division**

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The Philippines needs to mobilize more private and philanthropic funding for climate adaptation and resilience (CA&R), particularly to support local communities on the frontlines of extreme heat and flooding, according to the Centre for Impact Investing and Practices (CIIP), a Singapore-based nonprofit.

“The Philippines is a core market in Southeast Asia for CA&R because of the extreme effects of climate change, especially with all the typhoons, extreme heat and flooding that’s happening,” CIIP Director Hiu Chii Fen told BusinessWorld on the sidelines of the Philanthropy Asia Summit (PAS), organized by Singapore’s Philanthropy Asia Alliance (PAA) on Monday.

She noted that opportunities for CA&R funding in the Philippines include strengthening agri-food resilience, energy security, cold storage, access to credit, and initiatives that support local livelihood.

“The value of investing in adaptation and resilience is not just risk mitigation, but there are also very direct and immediate commercial drivers, including cost reduction and potential for generating revenue upside,” Ms. Hiu said.

More than \$200 billion in CA&R financing is required annually across the region, but current flows are only at around \$19 billion, according to a CIIP report, “Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Asia: Pricing Risk, Sizing Opportunities, Financing Solutions,” released on May 19 during the PAS.

By 2030, Asia will likely account for 75% of the global CA&R financing gap, CIIP noted, with companies expected to bear around \$336 billion in annual climate costs.

The region’s climate financing gap is expected to further increase as climate change worsens, Ms. Hiu said.

The Philippines was ranked the world’s most disaster-prone nation out of 192 countries at the 2025 WorldRiskIndex by Germany’s Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and Ruhr University Bochum.

Ms. Hiu added that the shortfall in climate funding is due to the dearth of CA&R funding in the region.

“Generally, adaptation and resilience have been less looked at from a climate perspective. There’s been a lot of focus on climate mitigation — which is basically on reducing carbon emissions — than also building resilience,” Ms. Hiu said.

Less than 10% of climate finance goes to CA&R initiatives, she added.

“But because the (CA&R) gap is widening and climate change is increasingly becoming more extreme, there is a big need for private sector to come in and fill the gap,” Ms. Hiu said. “Otherwise, I think governments are not able to address this gap on their own.”

She cited the work of Mayani PH, a homegrown agri-fisheries value chain platform that helps connect smallholder farmers and fishermen to direct buyers. The company has since expanded to providing inputs and credit to help producers to scale their operations and boost income.

Mayani is one of the mentees under the CIIP and Singapore-based PAA’s Amplifier mentorship programme.

The CIIP report identifies over 250 priority CA&R solutions in Asia, based on region-specific climate risks and hazards. It also looks into the existing gaps to financing adaption and resilience solutions.

CA&R financing in Asia has been constrained by limited data, according to CIIP Chief Executive Officer Dawn Chan.

“As climate risks intensify, stronger coordination between public, private, and philanthropic capital will be essential to accelerate action,” she said in a statement.

To address the region’s climate financing gap, the report also cited the need to address challenges on inaccessibility due to infrastructure and data gaps; uneven digital and financial literacy; and gender barriers.

It also noted the role of governments to encourage private capital in CA&R. These could be through fiscal incentives like subsidies, tax reductions, and premium credits; ensuring supportive regulatory frameworks; and raising public awareness, it said.

“Our hope is to put CA&R front and center to all funders, whether they are philanthropists, family offices, or commercial investors,” Ms. Hiu said.

The CIIP report was conducted in partnership with Temasek Holdings (Private) Ltd., Invesco Ltd., CGIAR Hub for Sustainable Finance (ImpactSF), and with support from the Dalberg group.

## DAILY TRIBUNE

### [Angat, San Roque dam water levels continue to drop](#)

By: Sean A. Magbanua

Water levels in the Angat and San Roque dams continued to decline over the past 24 hours, dropping further below their normal high water levels amid rising temperatures and the ongoing dry season, the state weather bureau reported Monday.

According to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Angat Dam recorded a 0.28-meter drop. Its reservoir water level fell to 177.79 meters as of 8 a.m. Monday, down from 178.07 meters at the same time Sunday.

The decline places the Angat reservoir 32.21 meters below its normal high water level of 210 meters. Angat Dam is the primary water source for Metro Manila and nearby provinces.

San Roque Dam also registered a 0.28-meter decline, dropping from 228.01 meters on Sunday to 227.73 meters on Monday.

PAGASA reported minor decreases in other reservoirs, including Pantabangan Dam, which dropped by 0.20 meters, and La Mesa Dam, which dipped by 0.01 meters.

Also, water levels at the Ipo, Ambuklao, Binga, Magat, and Caliraya dams logged slight increases ranging from 0.09 to 0.58 meters.

Weather officials attributed the downward trend in the major dams to reduced inflows from watershed rainfall and river sources as dry conditions persist across the country.

## **GREENPEACE**

### **[Southern African floods: a disastrous case of climate inequality](#)**

By: Angelo Louw

In recent weeks, severe winter storms tore through parts of my country, claiming at least 10 lives and devastating the lives of many of my fellow South Africans already living on the margins. From the flooded streets of major cities like Cape Town to informal and rural settlements left submerged under rising waters, thousands of families have watched their homes, belongings and any sense of security washed away. I watched the weather forecast closely as disaster unfurled in the provinces around mine; I wondered when the storm would hit us too.

Days of relentless rain, powerful winds and even snowfall battered provinces including the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State and Mpumalanga. It forced our government to declare a national disaster for the second time this year. Schools closed, roads collapsed and entire communities were left stranded as floodwaters exposed the deep inequalities that continue to shape who suffers most during climate crises. For many, particularly those living in informal settlements and rural communities, extreme weather is not simply a natural disaster, it is a brutal reminder of how poverty and climate change collide to place the most vulnerable directly in harm's way.

The extent of 2026 floods in Southern Africa

In the first quarter alone, heavy rains and devastating floods swept across Southern Africa, exposing our growing vulnerability to climate-driven disasters. Millions of people across my country and our neighbours (Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have been affected by severe flooding. Since December 2025, La Niña-induced heavy rainfall has impacted more than 2.36 million people.

Two successive cyclones, Fytia and Gezani, tore through Madagascar and Mozambique, leaving behind destruction that claimed lives, displaced families and destroyed critical infrastructure and crops. In Mozambique alone, nearly 1.3 million people now require humanitarian assistance to cope with the subsequent displacement, healthcare crisis and food shortages. The increasing severity of climate extremes is no longer a distant warning, it is a lived reality for communities throughout the region.

Food insecurity and malnutrition on the rise

As climate shocks intensify, food insecurity and malnutrition continue to tighten their grip on the region. The devastating imagery of submerged crops in South Africa's agricultural provinces frightens me. I am well aware how floodwaters destroyed crops and disrupted already fragile food systems earlier this year, leaving behind numbers that are hard to read: an estimated 13.2 million people acutely food insecure and around 672,000 children suffering from severe malnutrition by the end of March.

This crisis is unfolding within a volatile global economic climate that threatens to further deepen existing inequalities. Continued illegal attacks by the United States and Israel on Middle Eastern/West Asian countries have driven up oil prices; weakening exchange rates and limiting access to fertilisers ahead of the next planting season. For many Southern African countries already struggling with poverty and unemployment, these pressures could push basic food access even further out of reach. As it is, food costs since the beginning of this year have increased in my country at a rate double that of other first quarter inflation in previous years.

#### Disease outbreaks stretch fragile healthcare systems

On top of this, disease outbreaks are compounding the pressure on already overstretched healthcare systems. Cholera outbreaks continue to spread across Angola and Mozambique, with recent flooding in Mozambique accelerating transmission and worsening sanitation conditions. Since January's floods, it has recorded more than 9,000 cholera cases. We've also noticed a surge in malaria cases due to the heavy rains.

These healthcare issues are exacerbated by further damage to the already failing healthcare infrastructure within the region, particularly in its rural communities. In communities already battling displacement, food shortages and inadequate healthcare infrastructure, the spread of infectious diseases further exposes the deep inequalities shaping the region's experience of the climate crisis. Despite our disproportionate experiences of climate impacts, the region remains underfunded in its response efforts. Of the US\$602 million requested for relief operations since January, only a quarter had been received.

#### Make polluters pay for their climate chaos

Southern Africa stands at the intersection of climate instability, inequality and fragile governance. And while these disasters are often framed as natural tragedies, their devastation is shaped by political choices, economic systems and a global failure to adequately confront the climate crisis.

We need bold new taxes on the profits of the fossil fuel industries exacerbating extreme weather with their climate-wrecking operations. Revenue raised can be used in the Global Majority world, which is struggling to keep up with escalating needs – as these crises are no longer seasonal, but constant. For millions across Southern Africa, survival increasingly depends not only on the strength of communities, but on whether the world is willing to act before the next flood arrives. We demand a fast fair phase out of fossil fuels and we can not allow climate culprits to continue profiting off our suffering.

## JAPAN TODAY

### [Scientists find climate change is reducing oxygen in rivers worldwide](#)

By: Seth Borenstein

Global warming is causing rivers to slowly lose oxygen, threatening fish and other lives in the waterways, a new study shows.

Researchers in China used satellites and artificial intelligence to track and analyze oxygen levels in more than 21,000 rivers across the globe since 1985. They found oxygen levels have dropped an average of 2.1% since 1985, according to a study published Friday in Science Advances. That doesn't seem like much but it adds up and if it continues or accelerates, rivers in the Eastern United States, India and across the tropics could lose enough oxygen by the end of the century to suffocate some fish and create dead zones, the study said.

Basic chemistry and physics dictate that warmer water holds less oxygen, scientists said. Warmer water, which happens with human-caused climate change, releases more oxygen into the atmosphere.

If the oxygen loss rate continues at the current pace, the world's rivers on average will lose an additional 4% of their oxygen by the end of the century, and in some cases close to 5%, the study found. That's when oxygen loss — called deoxygenation — becomes problematic for fish and people who rely on rivers, according to the study's lead author Qi Guan, an environmental scientist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Nanjing.

Scientists worry that oxygen levels in rivers could fall so low that dead zones appear, as they have in the Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay and Lake Erie. Those are areas where fish struggle to breathe and die.

“Deoxygenation is a very slow process. If we have a long period, the negative impact will attack the river ecosystems,” Guan said. “The low level of oxygen can cause a series of ecological crises such as biodiversity decline, water quality degradation and maybe some fish will die.”

University of Arizona geoscientist Karl Flessa, who wasn't part of the study, said in an email that losing oxygen in rivers means “a future of more stinky dead zones (hypoxia), especially during heat waves.”

Some rivers are in such bad shape that “a small change can tip them into the danger zone,” Flessa said. “if your favorite fishing hole gets too warm, oxygen levels will go down and there won't be any fish to catch.”

Earlier this century, India's heavily polluted Ganges River was losing oxygen more than 20 times faster than the global average, the study said. Even with moderate-to-high increases in global carbon dioxide emission rates — not the implausible worst-case scenario — rivers in the

Eastern United States, the Arctic, India and much of South America are projected to lose about 10% of their oxygen by the end of the century, the analysis showed.

Guan said he worries about tropical rivers especially, such as the Amazon in Brazil. Since 1980, the number of days with dead zone spots in the Amazon rose by nearly 16 days per decade, a study last year found.

Hydrology professor Marc Bierkens of Utrecht University in the Netherlands, said a study he and colleagues did last year showed oxygen stress in the world's rivers increased by 13 days every decade and dead zone occurrences increased by nearly three days a decade since 1980. As the world continues to warm, those numbers should jump even higher, said Bierkens, who didn't participate in the Chinese study.

Guan's study found several reasons for oxygen loss in the world's rivers, including nutrient pollution from fertilizer and urban runoff, along with dam construction, flow and wind issues. But nearly 63% of the problem is from warmer water, the study found.

Duke University ecologist and biogeochemist Emily Bernhardt, who wasn't part of the study, said "as rivers warm it becomes easier and easier for the same pollution problems as before to cause more severe, more long lasting or more widespread hypoxia and anoxia." Anoxia is the total loss of oxygen.

"Water pollution reduction is more important than ever and will be harder as rivers warm," she said.

## PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

### [Asean survey: PH leads on sovereignty, trails on climate, tech](#)

By: Kurt Dela Peña

The Philippines has gained visibility on security and sovereignty issues but remains far less associated with addressing wider problems confronting Southeast Asia.

This was noted by Dr. Alicor Panao in an analysis of the results of the 2025 Foreign Policy Community of Indonesia Survey on Asean Dialogue Partners.

Based on the survey, which examined which member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations “positively contribute to addressing the problems/conflicts across major regional and global issues,” the Philippines performed strongest on South China Sea territorial tensions, scoring 17.39%—one of the highest in the region.

Panao said the result reflects the Philippines’ increasing visibility in maritime diplomacy, legal advocacy and regional security discussions amid tensions with China.

He said that “in regional perception, the Philippines has increasingly become associated with defending sovereignty, particularly in the context of the West Philippine Sea territorial tensions.”

Panao, an Inquirer data scientist and an associate professor at the University of the Philippines, said the findings “suggest that while the Philippines is increasingly recognized as a security actor, it is not yet widely perceived as a comprehensive regional problem-solver.”

“The data point to broader concerns about institutional capacity, technological competitiveness, economic leadership and policy continuity,” he said, adding that “these are areas that increasingly shape regional influence beyond geopolitics.”

Across almost every major issue area, the country’s standing “drops sharply,” he said.

For instance, on climate change, the Philippines garnered only 7.25%, far behind Singapore’s 34.48% and below Indonesia and Thailand. On digital and cyber disruption, the Philippines scored 3.28%, while Singapore dominated the category with 41.14%, followed by Thailand and Indonesia.

The gap was even more pronounced on energy transition, Panao said, as the Philippines received only 2.88%, compared with Singapore’s 33.06%, Vietnam’s 7.95% and Malaysia’s 7.84%.

“The Philippines also lagged on economic and governance-related concerns,” he said.

On trade wars and global trade uncertainties, the Philippines remained below 5%, trailing Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam.

The Philippines scored only 4.03% in food security, while Thailand led with 20.99%, followed by Vietnam and Indonesia, reflecting stronger regional perceptions of their agricultural and supply chain capabilities.

Panao said that on transnational crime, the Philippines again ranked behind Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Even in rules-based international order and multilateralism—areas where the Philippines has tried to project diplomatic visibility—the Philippines scored 4.99%, compared with Singapore's 29.13%, Indonesia's 11.53% and Malaysia's 9.68%.

## **PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY**

### **Easterlies to bring warm, humid weather across PH**

The prevailing easterlies will bring warm and humid weather with only isolated rain across the country, the weather bureau said Wednesday.

This, as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is no longer affecting the country, particularly Mindanao, according to Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) weather specialist Chenel Dominguez.

The Visayas, Mimaropa, and Bicol Region will have partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rain showers or thunderstorms due to the easterlies.

Localized thunderstorms will continue to prevail, bringing isolated rains over Metro Manila and the rest of the country, particularly in the afternoon and evening.

Domiguez said Metro Manila is forecast to again experience a 39°C to 41°C heat index, while the highest heat index of 45°C is expected in San Ildefonso, Bulacan.

Light to moderate winds and slight to moderate coastal waters will prevail across the country.

## PHYS ORG

### [Climate change drives 'emptying' of rural Bhutan](#)

By: Alex Morrison

Homes are being abandoned as climate change accelerates migration out of rural Bhutan, new research shows. The mountain kingdom is the world's first carbon-negative country—through exporting zero-carbon hydropower energy. But it is disproportionately affected by climate change, including rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns and glaciers retreating.

The researchers find that, while migration in Bhutan is primarily done for economic, professional and aspirational reasons, climate change is a "background stressor" that drives migration by making rural livelihoods increasingly precarious.

The findings are published in the annual journal of Bhutan's Royal Thimphu College.

"Bhutan faces two profound existential threats—climate change and demographic change due to people leaving rural areas, or leaving the country entirely," said Kinley Dorji, Ph.D. student at the Royal University of Bhutan and an affiliated researcher at the University of Exeter.

"As a mountainous country, climate hazards in Bhutan can trigger natural disasters such as extreme flooding and landslides.

"At the same time, we see climate-driven changes such as erratic rainfall and more crop-pest infestations, which make agriculture and other rural livelihoods harder—accelerating the emptying of rural areas."

The researchers found net population loss in 138 out of 205 regions of Bhutan, with movement generally from the rural east to the more urban west of the country.

"The first effect of this is a labor shortage in rural areas, with not enough young people to work in agriculture—especially traditional forms of agriculture," Dorji continued.

"With an increasingly elderly population, the rural east also sees an erosion of inter-generational care and community cohesion.

"The number of people leaving the country—especially the 'brain drain' of young and skilled workers—has become a concern for government.

"About 67,000 Bhutanese people live in Australia, which is a large amount when Bhutan's population is just over 800,000.

"Remittances—money sent back from people living overseas—provides important support for rural households—one of the ways migration can support climate resilience."

Dorji added, "I was brought up in eastern Bhutan. During my research, I helped farmers with their rice cultivation and harvesting. I learned first-hand how weather has become very unpredictable and how the agriculture labor force has shrunk. Even my inexperienced labor was very welcomed."

With climate change expected to intensify in Bhutan, direct impacts—and the knock-on effects on migration—are likely to increase.

Significant migration—particularly international migration—is a recent phenomenon in Bhutan.

Professor Jelle Wouters, of Royal Thimphu College in Bhutan, and editor of these papers, said, "The Royal Government of Bhutan recognizes depopulation and fallow lands as an obstacle to achieving resilient rural futures.

"We need to use this research to create pathways for diversifying the economy of rural areas. Such initiatives would ensure that rural outmigration remains a choice for better opportunities, rather than a compulsion for survival."

Dorji added, "The government of Bhutan is protecting its biodiversity, investing into clean energy technology, initiating carbon trade and adopting other financial strategies to monetize the ecological services for sustainable conservation.

"Meanwhile, communities across Bhutan are working towards securing water sources and improving protection from climate extremes by using nature-based solutions."

Professor Neil Adger, from the University of Exeter, said, "These new papers are the most in-depth assessment to date of how climate change influences migration in Bhutan.

"The phenomenon of abandoned households in rural villages is one of the starkest images of climate change."

The results—along with findings on Nepal, India and Bangladesh—are presented at an international Science Conference convened by the research team on May 19–20 at the Wellcome Collection in London.

## THE MANILA TIMES

### Chief Sustainability Officers to Lead Global Climate Forum during London Climate Action Week

London, 19 May 2026 - BizClik Media and Sustainability LIVE: The Leadership Summit @ London Climate Action Week has announced The Global Climate Forum, a flagship session bringing together senior sustainability executives to address the complex challenges of achieving net zero in a rapidly evolving regulatory landscape.

Taking place on 25 June 2026 at Code Node, the one-day event will convene more than 250 in-person attendees to explore practical strategies for embedding climate action across operations, supply chains and investment decisions. The session will feature insights from leading Chief Sustainability Officers including Roel van Poppel from Ofi, Ben Shields, Executive Director for Advisory at SLR Consulting, Jim Andrew from PepsiCo and Renée Morin from eBay.

London Climate Action Week is running from 20 to 28 June and serves as a global call to accelerate climate action, safeguard ecosystems and advance decarbonisation efforts. The Leadership Summit, held in association with Philip Morris International, is designed for senior sustainability executives at the forefront of climate action strategy.

The conference features 25 expert speakers delivering practical guidance on navigating the transition to low-carbon economies whilst addressing evolving policies, regulatory pressures and rising stakeholder expectations.

#### Addressing global climate complexity

The Global Climate Debate session will examine the increasingly complex landscape organisations face as climate action gains momentum worldwide. With different regions and industries progressing at varied speeds toward a low-carbon economy, businesses must navigate a patchwork of evolving policies whilst balancing sustainability with economic development.

The discussion will underscore that successful climate action now depends not just on ambition, but on adaptability, collaboration and a clear understanding of the global context shaping sustainability efforts. Technology and innovation are playing an increasingly important role, with organisations such as Google leveraging AI to identify climate solutions across mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

## [Green Building Initiative and iMasons Climate Accord Collaborate to Decarbonize Digital Infrastructure Industry](#)

The Green Building Initiative (GBI) and The iMasons Climate Accord (iCA) today announced a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) formalizing a strategic collaboration aimed at accelerating decarbonization of digital infrastructure and the built environment. These efforts strengthen the alignment between two critical frameworks, whole building sustainability certification and carbon reporting, to enable more comprehensive, end-to-end impact and accountability.

During a time of unprecedented demand for digital infrastructure, data centers represent one of the most energy-intensive building types globally. The GBI-iCA partnership reflects a shared recognition that achieving meaningful emissions reductions requires aligning supply chain and operational sustainability standards with GBI's Green Globes and Ascent building certifications.

"Together, GBI and iCA will bring thought leaders together to advance resources that result in reductions of carbon emissions by the digital infrastructure industry," said Sumayyah Theron, Chair of GBI's Board of Directors. "By connecting GBI's expertise in third-party building certification with iCA's carbon reporting frameworks for digital infrastructure, we're helping organizations evaluate sustainability more holistically - from the supply chain to the building itself."

"Partnering with GBI advances our respective missions to drive measurable carbon reduction across the built environment, specifically the digital infrastructure ecosystem," said Miranda Gardiner, Executive Director of The iMasons Climate Accord. "Through alignment of transparent carbon accounting, a shared commitment to excellence and collaboration, and open standards that enable meaningful accountability, we can make more informed, data-driven decisions that accelerate progress toward net zero."

Under the MOU, both organizations will share resources, support each other's events and publications, and identify new opportunities for collaboration. Joint activities will span awareness campaigns and coordinated event programming, including GBI's Better Buildings: Data Center Seminar (May 5-6, 2026) and the iCA Member Summit (November 16-18, 2026). This collaboration underscores both organizations' commitment to advance open standards, shared knowledge, and industry-wide progress toward a decarbonized future.

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