



## NEWS ROUNDUP

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- UN adopts resolution supporting international court's climate ruling
- Nature cannot be ignored by Europe's next big budget
- DBS partners Climate Bonds Initiative as adaptation finance gains traction in Asia
- The most underfunded climate opportunities may be at sea
- DSWD: Over 13K CAR families benefit from climate resilience projects
- Gov't unveils climate, infra support for Davao agriculture
- Rains seen over parts of PH Tuesday

### ABS CBN

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## **ECO BUSINESS**

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By Taejun Kang

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## **MONGABAY**

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## **PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY**

### **[DSWD: Over 13K CAR families benefit from climate resilience projects](#)**

By: Liza Agoot

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) highlighted its two climate-resilient projects on Monday, saying around 13,400 families involved in Project LAWA at BINHI are also expected to participate in Project Bahay Kubo, a complementary sustainable farming initiative.

### **[Gov't unveils climate, infra support for Davao agriculture](#)**

By: Ma. Teresa Montemayor

A comprehensive climate-resilience package and accelerated infrastructure funding will be rolled out in the Davao Region to protect agricultural communities from severe production losses caused by extreme moisture stress.

### **[Rains seen over parts of PH Tuesday](#)**

By Ma. Cristina Arayata

A huge part the country, particularly in Mindanao and Palawan province, will continue to get drenched with rains Tuesday, the weather bureau said.

**Information and Knowledge Management Division**

**ABS CBN**

### [Heat dome over Europe scorches UK, France, Spain](#)

Temperatures hit record highs for May in the United Kingdom and France on Monday, as forecasters warned of a prolonged period of extreme heat across Europe throughout the week.

A so-called "heat dome" of warm air from northern Africa trapped under a high-pressure system over western Europe is behind the high temperatures not usually seen until high summer.

Temperatures in Spain were expected to peak later this week at 38C, while parts of Italy imposed restrictions on working outdoors.

"The weather here, it's like a mini version of hell. It's boiling. It's like really hot," said 10-year-old Liza Nizari on a visit to London, where temperatures normally average about 17C or 18C at this time of year.

Lindy Brand-Dalozze, a 66-year-old Australian administrator who has been living in London for 12 years, said: "It's warm, but it's climate change, isn't it? So, you know, (we have) probably got to get used to this."

The Met Office weather agency said Monday was the hottest May day on record, with the mercury rising to 33.5C at Heathrow, west of the capital, at 1:00 pm (1200 GMT) -- 1.3C more than the previous benchmark recorded in 1922 and 1944.

"Records are usually only broken by tenths of a degree -- making this heatwave unprecedented for the time of year," the agency said in a social media post.

Scientists say human-induced climate change is making extreme weather events like heatwaves, droughts and floods more intense, resulting in temperature records being broken more frequently.

Met Office meteorologist Greg Dewhurst told AFP the increase in extreme temperatures was "a good indication of climate change in action" and more likely to become "the new norm".

Climate advisers last week warned the UK government that the country was "built for a climate that no longer exists" and urged it to adapt infrastructure like schools and hospitals for a warming planet.

In 2022, temperatures in the UK soared above 40C for the first time since records began.

- Heatwave alert -

Across the Channel, weather agency Meteo-France put eight areas in the west of France on heatwave alert -- signifying three days and nights of intense heat that are likely to pose a health risk to the population.

In the northwestern city of Rennes, 74-year-old Daniele Dupont tried to stick to the shade as she walked her dog in 27C on Monday morning.

"I'm going to close the shutters. I won't be going out this afternoon," she said in the capital of the Brittany region.

On Sunday, "record high maximum temperatures for the month of May" were felt in at least 10 locations, including the northwestern seaside towns of Lorient and Noirmoutier.

The capital, Paris, on Saturday notched up its first temperature above 30C of the year, hitting 31.9C.

Temperatures of up to 35C are expected in Brittany and between 36C and 37C in the south.

On Sunday, a man died during a 10-kilometer running race in Paris, civil defense services said, while 10 more runners had to be taken to hospital in critical condition after a race in the capital's suburb of Maisons-Alfort, the authorities said.

In Spain, the State Meteorological Agency (Aemet) warned the "extraordinarily high temperatures for this time of year" will continue across the country all week, except in the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the northwest coast of Africa.

"Widespread tropical nights" are also forecast in southwestern Spain from Wednesday, with temperatures peaking from Wednesday to Friday at between 36C and 38C, it wrote on X.

Farther east, Italy's Lazio region, which includes Rome, on Monday approved rules limiting work in conditions "with prolonged exposure in the sun" between 12:30 pm and 4:00 pm.

The measures apply, for example, to farms, construction sites and in the logistics sector and apply until September 15.

Similar rules had been put in place last year but only from May 30.

## AL JAZEERA

### [UN adopts resolution supporting international court's climate ruling](#)

By: Lyndal Rowlands

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has voted to support a landmark ruling from the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which found states have a legal responsibility to act to prevent the climate crisis from worsening.

More than two-thirds of UN member states, 141, voted in favour of the resolution on Wednesday, with eight voting no and 28 abstaining.

Ralph Regenvanu, the minister for climate change from Vanuatu, which championed the case, described the vote as a victory for “communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis”.

“Today the international community affirmed that climate change is not only a political and economic challenge, but a matter of law, justice, and human rights,” Regenvanu said in a statement.

“For vulnerable countries like Vanuatu, this resolution is deeply significant because it confirms that no State is above its obligations to protect people, future generations, and our planet.”

The historic ruling from The Hague-based court in July last year found that states have a legal obligation to act on the “existential threat” of climate change.

The case was the biggest ever to be considered by the ICJ's 15 judges, who reviewed tens of thousands of pages of written submissions and heard two weeks of oral arguments before delivering their verdict.

The case came to the court at the request of the UNGA after a resolution led by Vanuatu was adopted by consensus in March 2023.

Wednesday's vote, by contrast, attracted a number of objections, with Belarus, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Yemen voting no.

Al Jazeera reported in February that the US had sent a diplomatic cable urging UN member states not to support the resolution.

“We are strongly urging Vanuatu to immediately withdraw its draft resolution and cease attempting to wield the Court's Advisory Opinion as a basis for creating an avenue to pursue any misguided claims of international legal obligations,” a copy of the cable seen by Al Jazeera stated.

Wesley Morgan, a fellow with the Climate Council, an Australian nonprofit, said the vote confirmed states had a legal duty to act on climate change.

“This landmark resolution is a massive victory for Vanuatu and the Pacific leaders who have spent decades fighting for survival on the frontlines of the climate crisis and a warning for Australian governments,” Morgan said in a statement.

“For far too long, fossil fuel heavyweights have treated climate action as a political choice, but the UN General Assembly has now confirmed it is a binding legal duty,” he added.

## CLIMATE HOME NEWS

### [Nature cannot be ignored by Europe's next big budget](#)

By: Adeline Rochet

Europe's economy depends on the natural world functioning as it should, but the effects of climate change risk undermining increasingly delicate ecosystems. Talks about the European Union's next long-term budget miss this fact.

Climate-related losses in the EU have already reached €822 billion since 1980, with a quarter of that damage concentrated in just the past four years. Ecosystems are under increasing pressure: more than 80% of protected habitats are in poor condition, soils are degrading and water stress is rising across the continent.

The latest state of the climate report by the EU's Earth monitoring service Copernicus confirms this worrying state of affairs: 95% of Europe experienced above-average temperatures in 2025.

Economic exposure to nature-related risk is also growing. Businesses, banks and insurers are beginning to reflect this in their risk assessments.

So, will the policymakers in charge of developing the European Union's next big budget integrate this vision? We are in the midst of finding out.

Every seven years, the EU must negotiate a new budget that will help fund priorities over a seven-year-long period. The current one, which runs out next year, is worth more than a trillion euros.

Talks about the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2028-2034 are now getting serious and the initial outline of this new budget shows it will focus on competitiveness, resilience and prosperity.

But, as the European Parliament adopted its negotiating position for the crunch budget talks and EU member states shape their approach ahead of a Council meeting on May 26, it is clear that the positioning of nature within this framework is strategically underestimated.

#### Why nature impacts economic growth

Back in 2022, France's nuclear power output was severely affected when heatwaves drove up the temperature of the rivers used to cool atomic reactors, impacting other European countries too. This was particularly poor timing given the energy price crisis triggered earlier that year by Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine.

Low river levels caused by drought have also heavily impacted economic activity and growth in countries like Germany, due to the negative effect on inland trade, while degraded fields in the Netherlands combined with heavy rainfall have ruined potato harvests.

These examples show that we cannot detach the health of the European economy from the good functioning of nature.

Nearly three-quarters of businesses in the eurozone rely directly on ecosystem services such as clean water, fertile soils and pollination. That dependency extends into the financial system, where around 75% of bank lending is exposed to companies dependent on these natural assets.

They entirely underpin supply chains and financial stability across the European economy. If load-bearing ecosystems collapse, businesses not only face disruption in their own operations, but they will also be exposed to failures from suppliers and customers.

This is not just a risk for individual companies, it is a threat for the whole system.

A budget that looks greener than it is

According to the latest proposals for the next MFF, a single 35% climate and environmental target will replace priorities that used to have distinct funding. As it stands, biodiversity has a 10% target, yet spending has struggled to reach even 8%, already showing how easily it is put to one side in practice.

In the new framework, biodiversity is absorbed into a broader category with no separate tracking or visibility. Dedicated instruments are folded into larger funding envelopes, and nature-based investments are placed in direct and distorted competition with industrial projects.

These are often faster to deploy and easier to measure, making them more attractive.

Headline figures reinforce some appearance of ambition, with €587–635 billion allocated to climate and environmental objectives. But since these are aggregated numbers, they do not show how much will reach ecosystem conservation or restoration.

Less visibility, weaker accountability

Biodiversity funding also remains structurally fragile, with around 80% concentrated in agriculture policy rather than supported by a diversified investment strategy.

This shift is structural: nature has been relegated from a defined priority to a mere discretionary allocation, and the governance model reinforces this dynamic.

Greater reliance on National and Regional Partnership Plans (NRPPs) moves decision-making into national spending choices, where fiscal and domestic political pressure will likely mean long-term ecosystem investments struggle to compete with short-term economic demands.

The current MFF paints a worrying picture of structural triple risk for nature: reduced visibility, increased competition for funding and weaker accountability.

Nature is critical infrastructure

It is a point worth reiterating: investment in nature offers clear economic returns. Healthy ecosystems drive resilience by reducing exposure to climate damage and supporting local economic activity.

Public finance plays a decisive role in enabling these investments at scale, making budget design a question of risk management and capital allocation.

Nature-based solutions already perform essential economic functions. They regulate water systems, restore carbon sinks, provide a buffer against extreme weather events and support agricultural productivity.

These are characteristics of infrastructure. Energy systems, transport networks and digital capacity are treated as strategic investments because they underpin competitiveness.

Natural systems play the exact same role, so why does the current budget plan not reflect this?

The next EU budget will shape investment for the decade ahead. Its structure will determine how risks are managed and where capital flows. Nature cannot be erased in favour of competing short-term priorities.

In the upcoming negotiations, European leaders still have the option to treat nature as a structural objective and a core asset, supporting Europe's resilience and long-term competitiveness. But they must act now, before it's too late.

## ECO BUSINESS

### [DBS partners Climate Bonds Initiative as adaptation finance gains traction in Asia](#)

By Taejun Kang

Singapore banking group DBS has partnered with the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) to develop financing approaches for climate adaptation and resilience in Asia-Pacific, as governments and financial institutions increasingly focus on the economic costs of climate change.

The agreement, announced on the sidelines of Temasek's sustainability event Ecosperity 2026 last week, came as policymakers and investors increasingly shift attention towards helping economies cope with severe physical climate impacts including floods, extreme heat, rising sea levels and stronger storms.

Unlike climate mitigation efforts, which focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through projects such as renewable energy, adaptation investments aim to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts through measures such as flood barriers, heat-resilient buildings, water management systems and climate-resilient agriculture.

Adaptation financing has historically lagged behind mitigation funding because many projects generate value by preventing future losses rather than producing immediate and predictable revenue streams.

According to estimates cited by DBS, adaptation and resilience efforts could require more than US\$365 billion annually by 2035.

That broadly mirrors estimates from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which has warned that developing countries may require between US\$310 billion and US\$387 billion annually for adaptation by 2035, while available financing remains substantially lower.

The challenge is particularly acute in Asia, one of the world's most climate-vulnerable regions due to densely populated coastal areas, heavy reliance on agriculture and rapidly expanding urban infrastructure.

"As the effects of physical climate risks grow in scale and frequency, the need to help businesses and communities adapt to better withstand climate shocks is becoming more urgent," said Kelvin Wong, chief sustainability officer at DBS.

"This is especially true for Asia which is one of the most climate vulnerable regions in the world."

Research by the Asian Development Bank has estimated climate change could reduce developing Asia's GDP by as much as 17 per cent by 2070 under a high-emissions scenario if countries fail to strengthen climate action and resilience measures.

Climate-related losses have increasingly moved beyond environmental concerns to become economic and financial risks for lenders and investors.

“Financing resilience investment has become critical to avoid derailing economies and increasing default risk,” said Sean Kidney, chief executive of CBI, a non-governmental organisation mobilising global capital for climate action.

“The opportunities for productive investments are enormous.”

As part of the partnership, DBS and CBI will jointly produce research examining adaptation and resilience investment opportunities across Asia-Pacific in sectors including energy and real estate.

DBS will also introduce internal programmes designed to help relationship managers and assessment teams integrate adaptation and resilience considerations into lending and investment decisions.

Shilpa Gulrajani, head of sustainable finance at DBS’ institutional banking group, said many adaptation projects remain difficult to finance under conventional approaches.

“Unlike mitigation projects, which typically generate clear and predictable cash flows, many adaptation investments are centred on loss avoidance,” she said.

“This makes them inherently more challenging to finance using conventional approaches.”

## MONGABAY

### [The most underfunded climate opportunities may be at sea](#)

By: Rhett Ayers Butler

Ocean philanthropy remains a small field. Funding directed specifically toward ocean-climate solutions is smaller still.

#### Ocean-climate philanthropy's funding gap

The numbers are stark: Less than 1.5% of global philanthropic giving goes to climate mitigation. About 0.25% goes to ocean issues. At the intersection of the two, the figure is roughly 0.05%. That is a narrow base of support for work that touches power generation, shipping, food systems, coastal protection, marine biodiversity, and the future of many island and coastal economies.

The ocean has long been treated by funders primarily as a conservation concern. Grants have supported marine protected areas, fisheries management, coastal livelihoods, scientific research, and habitat protection. Much of that work remains essential. It has helped create institutions, protect places, and improve the management of fisheries and reefs. Climate change is now the force most likely to overwhelm many of those gains. Warming, acidification, rising seas, stronger storms, and shifting fish stocks are changing the conditions under which ocean conservation operates.

The ocean has absorbed around 30% of human carbon dioxide emissions and more than 90% of excess heat. That buffering role has reduced the scale of warming experienced on land while placing growing stress on marine systems. The ocean is also becoming a larger part of climate mitigation and adaptation planning. Offshore wind, shipping decarbonization, blue carbon, marine carbon dioxide removal, and coastal resilience increasingly feature in climate strategies. According to the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, ocean-based climate solutions could provide up to half of the emissions reductions needed by mid-century on a 2°C pathway.

Philanthropic priorities have shifted more slowly. As Al Harris of the Ocean Resilience and Climate Alliance (ORCA) noted during the panel, ocean philanthropy and climate philanthropy have often developed as separate cultures. Ocean funders have tended to focus on conservation. Climate funders have often looked past the sea, focusing instead on power grids, land transport, buildings, forests, and industry. The result is a gap between the scale of the opportunity and the resources available to develop it.

#### Why Asia matters

Asia sits at the center of that opportunity. The region holds about 60% of the world's population, a large share of global exclusive economic zones, much of the world's coral and mangrove

biodiversity, more than half of wild fish landings, and most aquaculture production. It is also central to ocean-based mitigation. Asia accounts for a large share of offshore wind capacity, a major portion of shipping emissions, and much of the world's port, shipbuilding, and maritime manufacturing capacity. The technologies, regulations, supply chains, and political bargains that determine the next phase of ocean-climate action will often be developed there.

Yet only a small share of global ocean philanthropy flows to Asia. A recent estimate from CEA Consulting put the figure at roughly 7%, or about \$60 million to \$65 million annually. Funding is concentrated among a few large donors, much of it based outside the region. It is also distributed unevenly, with some countries receiving far more attention than others. Within that limited pool, much of the money has historically gone to conservation and fisheries rather than mitigation sectors such as offshore wind and shipping.

What small grants can do

Philanthropy cannot build the offshore wind industry. It cannot finance the decarbonization of global shipping. These are sectors measured in gigawatts, shipyards, ports, grid connections, fuel infrastructure, and investment cycles that run for decades. Most capital will come from governments, utilities, developers, shipowners, fuel producers, ports, banks, and industrial companies.

That scale does not make philanthropy irrelevant. It makes its role more specific. Grants are often most useful in areas that commercial capital and government budgets rarely support. They can fund early-stage analysis, independent policy advice, community engagement, regulatory design, convening, local technical capacity, and civil-society participation. They can help determine whether large investments move quickly, whether they move responsibly, and whether public trust survives the transition.

Offshore wind

Offshore wind illustrates the point. Across much of Asia, the resource is large and the need for clean power is rising. Energy security has strengthened the case. Many countries remain heavily exposed to imported fossil fuels, volatile prices, and geopolitical disruption. For governments seeking domestic, utility-scale renewable power, offshore wind has become increasingly attractive.

Jamie Choi of Tara Climate Foundation framed the opportunity in these terms: offshore wind is not merely a technology question, but a systems question. A wind farm at sea requires clear leasing rules, environmental standards, grid planning, port upgrades, supply chains, vessels, finance, and a credible path to permitting. In many markets, those pieces are incomplete. Developers may be interested, while ministries, regulators, local governments, utilities, fishing communities, and conservation groups lack a shared process for deciding where projects should go and how benefits and risks should be managed.

This is where philanthropy can contribute. It can fund technical work on marine spatial planning. It can support research on migratory birds, fisheries, marine mammals, benthic habitats, typhoon exposure, grid integration, and port readiness. It can help governments develop environmental impact assessment standards suited to tropical waters rather than copied from the North Sea. It can pay for independent analysis that allows public agencies to make better decisions before commercial pressure becomes too strong.

Conditions in Asia differ substantially from those in the North Sea, where much of the industry's early development occurred. In Southeast Asia, developers face deeper water in many places, intense coastal use, typhoons, high marine biodiversity, and millions of people dependent on small-scale fisheries. Rizaller "Jun" Amolo of Ocean Energy Pathway described the Philippines as a test case for tropical offshore wind: a country with substantial wind potential, a growing project pipeline, rich marine biodiversity, migratory bird routes, and millions of fishers whose livelihoods depend on coastal waters.

Responsible development in such places requires more than avoiding the worst impacts. It requires planning with fishers and coastal communities before decisions harden. It means mapping fishing grounds, sea lanes, cultural sites, biodiversity values, and existing conflicts. It means asking how project revenues might benefit host communities, how jobs and training can reach local workers, and how small-scale fishers are treated when safety zones, construction activity, or new marine infrastructure change access to the sea.

Offshore wind infrastructure may also create conservation benefits under certain conditions. Amolo pointed to the possibility that turbine areas could, in some cases, function like other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Turbine foundations can function as artificial reef structures in some settings. Safety zones can reduce destructive activities, including bottom trawling, around infrastructure. Some offshore wind areas may, if managed carefully, deliver conservation benefits and favor small fishers over industrial extraction. Such outcomes depend on siting, regulation, monitoring, local consent, and enforcement. Philanthropy can support the work needed to test such claims honestly rather than leaving them as public-relations language.

### Decarbonizing shipping

The same logic applies to shipping. The industry carries around 90% of global trade and produces roughly 3% of global emissions. Its transition is difficult because ships are long-lived assets. A vessel ordered today may still be operating in 2050. That creates lock-in risk. If shipowners continue ordering vessels designed around conventional fuels, they may preserve short-term cost advantages while extending emissions for decades.

Global regulation matters because shipping is international. The recent deferral of the IMO's net-zero framework sharpened the point. Freda Fung of ClimateWorks Foundation emphasized that a credible global framework is needed to give shipowners, fuel producers, ports, and financiers the confidence to invest. When that framework slips, shipowners have stronger

incentives to wait or make conventional choices, especially when freight markets are disrupted and energy-security concerns dominate boardroom decisions. Fung described the deferral as a reason to focus harder on work that can proceed now: green shipping corridors, port readiness, fuel infrastructure, and coordination among the companies and regulators that will have to make cleaner shipping real.

Action is nevertheless moving at the level of ports, corridors, shipyards, and fuel supply chains. Asian ports are preparing for green methanol bunkering. Some are studying ammonia safety. Shipbuilders in China, Japan, and South Korea are adapting to demand for new vessel types. Fuel producers are exploring green methanol, green ammonia, and hydrogen-based supply chains. Short-sea shipping, ferries, inland vessels, and some coastal routes may be candidates for electrification sooner than ocean-going bulk carriers.

Coordination is one area where philanthropy can contribute. Fung pointed to green shipping corridors as a practical entry point: routes where ports, shipowners, fuel suppliers, regulators, and cargo owners can begin aligning around zero-emission vessels. A fuel producer needs confidence that ships will buy its product. A shipowner needs confidence that fuel will be available along a route. A port needs to know which infrastructure to build. Regulators need safety standards, workforce training, and emergency protocols. Financiers need reliable performance data. Cargo owners need ways to share costs and claim emissions reductions credibly.

The challenge extends beyond the reach of any single grant. Grants can fund the platforms, studies, and trusted intermediaries that make coordination possible. They can support demand aggregation across sectors that need the same fuels, such as fertilizer, chemicals, and shipping. They can help identify where charging infrastructure for electric vessels would have the greatest effect. They can support analysis of split incentives between shipowners and charterers. They can fund measurement systems that show whether efficiency technologies perform as promised in real operating conditions.

Qiu Peng, speaking from the perspective of a shipping operator, Tsao Pao Chee (TPC), underscored the commercial constraint. The question for shipowners is not whether decarbonization is desirable, but whether new fuels, infrastructure, financing, and regulation line up in time to make investment viable. Much of the work needed to answer that question involves technical and administrative tasks rather than highly visible projects. It may involve drafting standards, convening ministries, supporting local researchers, translating engineering questions into policy choices, or ensuring that port communities have a voice in decisions that affect air quality and land use. These are precisely the kinds of costs that large capital projects often externalize and that public agencies may struggle to cover.

The enabling work

Funders can struggle to distinguish between visible activity and interventions that materially influence decisions. A scattered set of grants can generate workshops, reports, pilots, and

announcements without changing the trajectory of a sector. Useful philanthropy starts by identifying which decisions are genuinely constrained by a lack of information, coordination, capacity, or public engagement.

Much of the most useful philanthropic support will be directed toward the enabling environment. Offshore wind and green shipping do not stall only because technology is unavailable. Delays often arise from unclear rules, slow permitting processes, limited technical capacity, weak coordination between agencies, or inadequate community engagement. These are areas where grants can have outsized influence.

#### The case for local capacity

Local organizations also deserve a larger share of support than they have historically received, said Amolo. Much ocean philanthropy in Asia has flowed through large international organizations. Many have done valuable work, yet the next phase of ocean-climate action will depend heavily on local universities, policy institutes, civil-society organizations, community associations, and technical experts who understand national institutions and local political realities. Several panelists returned to this point in different ways: durable transitions require local capacity, not just imported expertise.

The social dimensions of the transition warrant equal attention. Offshore wind can provide jobs, revenue, and cleaner electricity, yet it can also alter access to fishing grounds and change how coastal communities use marine space. Shipping decarbonization can reduce emissions while creating new infrastructure demands around ports and industrial zones. Communities are more likely to support these transitions when they are involved early enough to influence decisions rather than merely comment on them.

Funders also have an opportunity to bridge sectors that rarely work together. Ocean-climate issues sit between conservation, energy, transport, finance, industry, and community development. Conservation groups may view offshore infrastructure primarily through an ecological lens. Energy planners may focus on generation targets. Maritime stakeholders may prioritize fuels and logistics. Harris argued that this is one of philanthropy's most important roles: creating spaces where these perspectives can meet before disagreements harden into opposition.

#### A modest but catalytic role

Donors should also remain realistic about scale, said Choi and Harris. Philanthropic capital will never provide the bulk of funding required for offshore wind or shipping decarbonization. Its comparative advantage lies in flexibility, independence, and a willingness to support work that larger institutions often overlook.

None of this diminishes the importance of traditional ocean conservation. Marine protected areas, fisheries reform, habitat protection, and community-led management remain necessary.

These activities now operate within a climate system that is changing rapidly. Protecting the ocean while ignoring the energy and transport systems that are heating it is an incomplete strategy.

A more practical approach, according to the panel, recognizes that offshore wind needs rules, science, community engagement, and local capacity. Shipping needs regulation, infrastructure, credible fuels, and coordinated demand. Coastal communities need opportunities to shape decisions that affect them. Governments need trusted analysis. Industry needs clearer signals. Civil society needs resources to engage with technical questions that will shape the ocean for decades.

Philanthropy is unlikely to determine whether offshore wind expands or shipping decarbonizes. It can help determine how quickly those transitions occur, how inclusive they are, and whether institutions and communities are prepared for them. Relative to the capital required for ports, vessels, grids, and wind farms, philanthropic funding will remain modest. Its influence is greatest when it helps governments, communities, researchers, and industry address problems that larger sources of capital are poorly suited to solve.

## PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

### [DSWD: Over 13K CAR families benefit from climate resilience projects](#)

By: Liza Agoot

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) highlighted its two climate-resilient projects on Monday, saying around 13,400 families involved in Project LAWA at BINHI are also expected to participate in Project Bahay Kubo, a complementary sustainable farming initiative.

Nerie Villanueva, information officer of the DSWD in Cordillera Administrative Region, said the Project LAWA at BINHI (Local Adaptation to Water Access and Breaking Insufficiency through Nutritious Harvest for the Impoverished) in the Cordillera had a total of 7,050 partner beneficiaries in 2025 and 6,400 this year.

Partner beneficiaries produced at least 900,000 kilograms of vegetables under the program, a flagship climate resilience initiative aimed at mitigating the impact of drought and flooding on vulnerable communities.

The initiative provides temporary employment through cash-for-work and cash-for-training schemes while supporting the development of infrastructure and sustainable community gardens.

"The beneficiaries eat their produce, and the extras are sold for additional income to the families," she said in a message.

The concept of project LAWA at BINHI continues to address food insecurity, water scarcity, and climate change adaptation through sustainable livelihood and environmental initiatives, with its beneficiaries mostly belonging to the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

Villanueva earlier said the project concept is planting vegetables using the side of rivers and creeks that can also serve as soil erosion control, while producing food for the table or for income.

To complement the program, the Office of the Presidential Adviser for North Luzon (OP-NL), Department of Agriculture (DA), and the DSWD launched Project Bahay Kubo to empower the partner beneficiaries to produce their own planting materials, strengthen food production, and sustain their livelihoods toward becoming climate-resilient farming communities.

"Project Bahay Kubo is targeted to be done in all municipalities to equip partner-beneficiaries with knowledge and skills in nursery production, seedling propagation, and sustainable farming practices, helping communities become more self-sufficient and less dependent on government, and will adopt the modern agriculture that aligns on the climate resilient farmer," Villanueva said.

She said that they are forming the beneficiaries into cooperatives to be able to adopt the concept of consolidation of production of the beneficiaries and sell them in bulk.

DSWD-Cordillera acting director Enrique Gascon, meanwhile, said the combined efforts of Project LAWA at BINHI and Project Bahay Kubo provide communities with immediate support and empower them with sustainable knowledge and resources for the future.

"Through strengthened partnerships and community participation, the initiatives aim to cultivate resilient families, promote food security, and inspire self-reliant communities across the Cordillera region," he added.

## Gov't unveils climate, infra support for Davao agriculture

By: Ma. Teresa Montemayor

A comprehensive climate-resilience package and accelerated infrastructure funding will be rolled out in the Davao Region to protect agricultural communities from severe production losses caused by extreme moisture stress.

During a Palace press briefing Monday, Presidential Communications Office Undersecretary and Palace Press Officer Claire Castro said the Marcos administration is addressing the region's agricultural crisis through targeted funding under the proposed 2026 General Appropriations Act (GAA) and immediate mitigation measures by the Department of Agriculture (DA).

The DA earlier reported that the region suffered PHP117 million in agricultural losses from January to March due to moisture stress. An additional PHP783 million in damage reported in April is still being validated.

"Under the proposed GAA 2026, the national government is funding climate-resilient rural infrastructure through the Build, Better, More program. In Region XI, 48 farm-to-market road projects have been allocated a total of PHP1.495 billion," Castro said.

She added that six localized projects worth PHP310 million have completed detailed engineering designs and program of works requirements and are awaiting the release of the Special Allotment Release Order from the Department of Budget and Management.

"Mahalaga po kasi ang mga dokumento para hindi po mapunta ang pondo kung saan-saan lamang (Documents are crucial so that the funds do not just go anywhere)," she added.

To cushion the dry spell's impact on farmers and fisherfolk, the DA has implemented a five-point mitigation strategy focused on resource management and crop adaptation, Castro said.

The measures include closer coordination of climate-response programs with regional offices, attached bureaus and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.

The DA is also intensifying information campaigns on El Niño preparedness, repositioning stocks of seeds, fertilizers and alternative farm inputs, and promoting crop shifting and drought-tolerant crop varieties. Planting materials, soil ameliorants, pesticides and biologics will also be distributed.

Castro reaffirmed that the national government is prioritizing the rehabilitation of heavily affected agricultural areas in Davao.

## Rains seen over parts of PH Tuesday

By Ma. Cristina Arayata

A huge part the country, particularly in Mindanao and Palawan province, will continue to get drenched with rains Tuesday, the weather bureau said.

The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) said Zamboanga Peninsula, BARMM, Soccsksargen, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, and Palawan will experience scattered rains and thunderstorms due to the southwesterly windflow.

The same weather condition will prevail over the rest of Mindanao due to the trough of a low-pressure area (LPA).

Moderate to heavy rains in those areas could result in flash floods or landslides.

The LPA, located 1,585 km. east of northeastern Mindanao, outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility as of 2 a.m., has a high chance of developing into a tropical cyclone in the next 24 hours.

Meanwhile, PAGASA said the rest of the country will continue to experience isolated rain showers caused by the easterlies and localized thunderstorms.

Light to moderate winds and slight to moderate seas will continue to prevail across the archipelago, PAGASA said.

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