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GMA NEWS

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PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

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Guided by the climate goals of President Ferdinand R. Marcos' leadership, Philippine delegates to the joint opening plenary of the 60th Sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) in Germany have called for urgent and transformative climate action.

Information and Knowledge Management Division

MANILA STANDARD

[It's DENR that puts business first, conservation second](#)

By: Ernesto M. Hilario

“Ventures that restore and enhance the environment deserve incentives and an enabling environment to scale their impact”

I am compelled to respond to the article, “Business first, conservation second?,” which leveled unfair and unsubstantiated accusations against the Masungi Georeserve Foundation (Masungi).

Masungi is doing crucial work that should be supported, not baselessly maligned.

Masungi is a duly-registered non-stock, non-profit organization dedicated to protecting this natural treasure at no cost to the government.

It is perplexing to label the thankless and dangerous work of conservation as “lucrative.”

Unfortunately, the same unfounded approach is being used by DENR Secretary Antonia “Toni” Yulo-Loyzaga, who leveled baseless accusations while refusing to dialogue or visit the site to substantiate her claims.

The real profiteers are the large-scale quarries, land grabbers, and their government backers.

Their orchestrated smear campaign against a respected, award-winning conservation organization like Masungi highlights their desperation to maintain the status quo and protect their lucrative interests.

Masungi’s work should be supported, not maligned. Let the record be set straight: If one has visited Masungi, he or she will know that the restoration works exist and are effective.

No less than the Natural History Museum of the Philippines and various scientists have attested to the conservation gains in the areas managed by Masungi.

Before and after pictures on camera and satellite imagery will show a barren landscape in 1996 and a thriving forest in 2022, while the areas beside Masungi have shown increased degradation and urbanization.

Up to 100 local rangers are employed and up to 2,000 hectares are constantly being monitored. Geotourism serves as Masungi's vehicle for conservation, not the other way around.

The pricing model for Masungi's visitor experiences is necessary to fund ongoing restoration efforts that receive no DENR funding.

The geotourism initiative is non-invasive, low-impact, and supports conservation through thoughtful, small-scale nature experiences.

Note that the Philippines has an 80 percent funding gap for biodiversity conservation and protected areas, and the management gap is equally alarming. Only an average of one government park ranger guards 4,000 hectares of protected area.

Except for the Tubbataha reefs, no other protected area in the Philippines is regarded by experts as best in class management models.

Meanwhile, the facilities operated by Masungi for geotourism and sustainable events are on titled government properties covered by the 1997 Joint Venture Agreement and the 2002 Supplemental Joint Venture Agreement between DENR and Blue Star Construction and Development Corporation.

These properties are separate from the denuded protected area entrusted to the Masungi Georeserve Foundation for conservation under the 2017 Memorandum of Agreement.

Masungi has always sought alignment with stakeholders, including the DENR. The NGO has no outstanding tax liabilities, as confirmed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a congressional hearing.

The allegations of unilateral violations and illegal commercial interference are false.

Masungi's Discovery Trail has favorable resolutions from the Masungi Rock Management Council (local Protected Area Management Board at the time of development) and a Certificate of Non-Coverage from the Environmental Management Bureau.

Unfortunately, politicians who want to open up the area to harmful development, including prison facilities, destructive wind farms, and quarrying, seem to be reneging on their own commitment to protect the area.

Ultimately, our primary concern should be the DENR's failure to uphold its obligations under the agreements with Masungi and Blue Star.

By refusing to convene the Oversight Committee or designate a DENR Project Manager, the DENR has undermined and handicapped the Masungi Geopark Project.

Moreover, the DENR has not supported Masungi against criminal syndicates and allowed the PAMBs it chairs to issue endorsements and permits for environmentally harmful development, such as controversial swimming pool resorts akin to those near the Chocolate Hills.

The orchestrated attacks on Masungi discourage others from pursuing conservation and geotourism, driving them towards environmentally damaging enterprises.

Ventures that restore and enhance the environment deserve incentives and an enabling environment to scale their impact. Rather than attacking their noble efforts with innuendos and no due diligence, we should support groups like Masungi, taking financial and operational risks to preserve our natural heritage.

The project is an inspiring example of sustainable conservation through geotourism.

PALAWAN NEWS

[DOST XI visits Palawan to boost renewable energy in Davao region](#)

By: Jan Elmer Badilla

The Department of Science and Technology XI (DOST XI) recently conducted a visit to two key community-based renewable energy sites in Palawan as part of their efforts to advance renewable energy initiatives in the Davao Region.

This visit is part of the “Microgridterprises in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) through Community Empowerment through Science and Technology (CEST)” project.

The project’s goal is to enhance knowledge and strategies for sustainable energy solutions that will benefit local communities in Davao.

DOST XI Assistant Regional Director Mirasol Domingo emphasized the importance of learning from successful projects.

“The knowledge gained from these visits is invaluable as the project is in the early phase of developing renewable energy technologies. Learning from successful projects like those in Palawan will help implement effective and sustainable renewable energy solutions in the target communities,” he said.

The delegation first visited the New Ibjay Multipurpose Cooperative (NIMC) in El Nido, Palawan. Established in 2018 by Enervinci Philippines, Inc. and CEnAG Solar, Inc., the NIMC manages a hybrid solar power plant providing energy access to households in Barangay New Ibjay. Discussions focused on the cooperative’s establishment, governance, financial procedures, best practices, and challenges.

The second visit was to the Sabang Renewable Energy Corporation (SREC) in Puerto Princesa. SREC operates the first government-approved hybrid power plant in the area, significantly reducing diesel consumption and generating savings on rural electrification.

Engr. Francis Glenn Ramos, the Plant Manager, discussed the solar power plant initiatives in Barangay Cabayugan, which serves over 600 households.

“Certifications and compliance measures are vital for guaranteeing the effective and efficient delivery of services to the community,” Ramos stated.

Microgrids, localized power grids that can operate independently or with the main electrical grid, are crucial for providing reliable energy to remote areas. These systems integrate various renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, to enhance energy access and sustainability.

The CEST project's Microgrid enterprises in GIDA aims to foster inclusive development by incorporating environmentally friendly practices that convert raw agricultural produce into bioproducts. The insights gained from Palawan's successful renewable energy projects are expected to greatly benefit DOST Davao's efforts in implementing similar solutions in the region.

Climate records keep shattering: How worried should we be?

Month after month, global temperatures are setting new records. Meanwhile, scientists and climate policymakers warn of the growing likelihood that the planet will soon exceed the warming target set at the landmark Paris 2015 climate talks.

Making sense of the run of climate extremes may be challenging for some. Here's a look at what scientists are saying.

What climate records have been broken recently?

The European Union's climate-watching agency Copernicus declared last month that it was the hottest May on record, marking the 12th straight monthly record high. Separately, the World Meteorological Organization estimated that there's almost a one-in-two chance that average global temperatures from 2024 to 2028 will surpass the hoped-for warming limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 Fahrenheit) since pre-industrial times that was agreed in the Paris talks.

And one more: Earth warmed at a slightly faster rate in 2023 than 2022, a group of 57 scientists determined in a report in the journal Earth System Science Data.

Are climate scientists surprised?

Not really. Many climate scientists say warming trends are following what they have studied and predicted based on the buildup of carbon dioxide from rising fossil fuel use.

In 2023, the levels of those heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere reached historic highs, according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Carbon dioxide, in particular, which is the most abundant and important of the greenhouse gases produced by human activity, rose in 2023 by the third-highest amount in 65 years of record keeping, NOAA said.

What do the shattered records mean for humans?

More suffering. Human-induced climate change has brought wild weather swings, increasingly unpredictable storms and heat waves that stay over a particular area for longer periods of time.

An Asian heat wave this spring forced schools to close in the Philippines, killed people in Thailand and set records there and in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Maldives and Myanmar. Weeks of heat waves across parts of India last month also closed schools and killed people.

Life won't end if temperatures exceed the 1.5-degree limit, but things will get worse, scientists say. Previous U.N. studies show massive changes to Earth's ecosystem are more likely to begin between 1.5 and 2 degrees Celsius of warming, including eventual loss of the planet's coral reefs, Arctic sea ice, some species of plants and animals — along with even worse extreme weather events that kill people and damage infrastructure.

“The Paris threshold is not a magic number. Reaching that level of warming over a multiyear average will not cause a noticeable uptick in the impacts we're already witnessing,” said Jennifer Francis, a scientist at the Woodwell Climate Research Center in Massachusetts.

What can be done?

Climate scientists are steadfast that fossil fuel use must be phased out to stave off the worst consequences of climate change. The burning of fossil fuels — oil, gas and coal — is the main contributor to global warming caused by human activity.

“Until greenhouse gas concentrations level off, we will keep breaking temperature records, along with increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events,” said Francis.

Renewable energy has been growing fast, but needs to grow faster still. Efficiencies are being studied, developed and rolled out all across the economy — in the ways we heat houses and buildings, for example, cook our food and make cement — but scientists say the need to adapt is urgent.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[DENR-Bicol targets planting 3.5M seedlings this year in 6 provinces](#)

By: Connie Calipay

The Department of Environment Natural Resources in Bicol (DENR-5) aims to plant at least 3.5 million seedlings of various species in forest areas in the six provinces as part of its Enhanced National Greening Program.

In a press conference on Wednesday as part of the kick-off celebration of Environment Month, DENR-5 Assistant Regional Director for Management Services Ronnel Astor said their comprehensive development target site to be planted is about 2,113 hectares.

The distribution per province is as follows: Albay--100 hectares; Camarines Norte--620 hectares; Camarines Sur--439 hectares; Catanduanes--221 hectares; Masbate--525 hectares and Sorsogon--208 hectares.

"We are adopting several modes when the area is tenured, we usually award it to our people organizations that are site-based. They are the ones who regulate the development and rehabilitation of our targets for plantation. The planters that were engaged in protecting are the local communities where the site for the National Greening Program is located," he said in Filipino.

Astor said the first and second quarters of the year are intended for a seedlings production component.

"We start the recommendation of planting on the onset of the rainy season, it will be on 3rd quarter to 4th quarter, so July to December, the planting season including the maintenance and protection of those plantations that we have," he said.

Assistant Regional Director for Technical Services Ronnel C. Sopsop said that DENR Bicol prioritizes programs and activities that safeguard the environment.

"We have reforestation efforts to coastal clean-ups, from wildlife conservation to sustainable resource management. Our work continues to ensure that we have a healthy and sustainable environment for our present and future generations," Sopsop said.

He noted that the collaborative efforts of local government units (LGUs), the local communities, and other stakeholders are keys to achieving advocacy in protecting the environment.

"The preservation of nature, of our environment is not only the obligation of the DENR, although we are the government agency that is primarily mandated to protect, conserve, manage and of course the wise utilization of our environment. The preservation of nature is everyone's business because the negative impact is that we all suffer," he added.

The activity was in line with the celebration of this year's Philippine Environment Month with the theme, "Our Environment, Our Future."

Among the highlights of the series of activities for the month-long celebration are World Ocean's Day and Coral Triangle Day featuring "Scubasureros", simultaneous coastal clean-up, mangrove planting, and tree growing activity, among others.

[World experts warn of serious health impacts from climate change](#)

Pregnant women, newborns, children, adolescents, and older people are facing serious health complications due to climate change, a new collection of papers published in the Journal of Global Health showed Wednesday.

The World Health Organization (WHO) said the specific needs of these groups have been largely neglected in the climate response.

“The articles document the available scientific evidence on the health impacts of different climate hazards at key life stages, from heat waves to air pollution and natural disasters like wildfires and flooding,” the WHO said.

“Together, they show that climate-related health risks have been crucially underestimated for younger and older people and during pregnancy, with serious, often life-threatening implications,” it added.

Taking extreme heat as an example, the authors note that preterm births – the leading cause of childhood deaths – spike during heat waves, while older people are more likely to suffer heart attacks or respiratory distress.

Each additional 1°C in minimum daily temperature over 23.9°C (75F) has been shown to increase the risk of infant mortality by as much as 22.4 percent.

“These studies show clearly that climate change is not a distant health threat, and that certain populations are already paying a high price,” said Dr. Anshu Banerjee, director of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing at the WHO.

“While awareness of climate change has increased, actions to safeguard the lives of those at most risk have barely scratched the surface of what’s needed. For climate justice to be achieved, this must be urgently redressed.”

Authored by WHO experts and academics worldwide, the collection, titled “Climate change across the life course,” reports a number of specific physical and mental health impacts that arise due to different climate hazards.

They cite high temperatures associated with adverse birth outcomes, primarily preterm birth, and stillbirth, as well as hypertension and gestational diabetes in pregnancy.

Heat waves affect cognitive function and therefore learning for children and adolescents while increasing heart attacks and respiratory complications among older people, according to the WHO.

Ambient air pollution increases the likelihood of high blood pressure during pregnancy, low birth weight, preterm birth, and negative impacts on fetal brain and lung development.

It raises the risk of respiratory illness among children and older people, who also face greater risks of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and pneumonia.

Climate-related natural disasters have significant mental and physical health impacts. Flooding and drought reduce access to safe water and food supplies, increasing diarrheal diseases and malnutrition.

“Wildfires have been shown to increase respiratory disorders and cardiovascular mortality rates for older people,” the WHO said.

While climate change affects everyone, climate-related displacements and disruptions have severe consequences for those needing regular access to health services and social support.

“Infants and older people as well as pregnant women may have particular physiological risk factors, such as difficulties with temperature regulation, vulnerability to dehydration and/or weaker immune systems,” the WHO said.

They also face disproportionate impacts from the indirect effects of climate change and related disasters like food and water shortages and spikes in vector and water-borne diseases.

“A healthy environment underpins health throughout life, enabling healthy growth and development in childhood and adolescence, healthy pregnancies, and healthy aging,” said Anayda Portela, a scientist at the WHO and an author.

“There is an urgent need to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to build climate resilience; to take specific actions that protect health at these various life stages, and to ensure continuity of health services for those most at risk when climate disasters occur.”

The WHO said 2023 was the warmest year on record in over 170 years, and multiple climate emergencies from wildfires to cyclones, flooding, and extreme heat occurred.

UN chief: Humans both danger, solution for climate crisis

The head of the United Nations (UN) warned about the ongoing climate crisis on Wednesday and said humans are the danger, but also the solution.

"Like the meteor that wiped out the dinosaurs, we're having an outsized impact. In the case of climate, we are not the dinosaurs. We are the meteor. We are not only in danger. We are the danger. But we are also the solution," Antonio Guterres said in a speech at the American Museum of Natural History in New York for World Environment Day.

Saying that the planet is trying to send a message to people but the message is not being heard, and global warming is increasing, Guterres said: "We are at a moment of truth."

Emphasizing the urgent need for immediate and decisive action to combat climate change, Guterres said global emissions need to be reduced by 9 percent each year to keep the global warming limit at 1.5 degrees.

"We are playing Russian roulette with our planet. We need an exit ramp off the highway to climate hell. And the truth is we have control of the wheel," he said.

The UN chief said the 1.5-degree limit is not just a target but a physical boundary, stressing that a much stronger fight is needed to preserve it.

"All depends on the decisions those leaders take, or fail to take, especially in the next 18 months," he said.

Guterres pointed out that steps to be taken on climate change should not be subjected to geopolitical divisions, stating that poor communities, which contribute the least to the climate crisis, are the ones most affected by the crisis.

"The richest 1 percent emit as much as two-thirds of humanity," he said. "The Godfathers of climate chaos, the fossil fuel industry, rake in record profits and feast off trillions in taxpayer-funded subsidies."

Noting that "we have what we need to save ourselves," Guterres said forests and oceans absorb carbon from the atmosphere and must be protected.

"We have the technologies we need to slash emissions," he said, adding that the next 18 months are crucial for setting emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2035.

Guterres emphasized the importance of all countries fulfilling their promises and responsibilities and underlined that it is not possible to deceive nature, warning that false solutions will backfire.

"Every country must deliver and play their rightful part. We need cooperation, not finger-pointing," he added.

He said it is a "disgrace" that those responsible for the climate crisis sit in their "air-conditioned bubbles" while the most vulnerable, who are not responsible for it, are left to struggle.

The UN chief further stressed the need for financing new climate plans and noted the importance of taxing the profits of fossil fuel companies.

Guterres said climate financing is not a "favor" but a necessity for a livable future.

"Fossil fuels are not only poisoning our planet – they're toxic for" the branding process of companies.

"No country can solve the climate crisis in isolation. This is an all-in moment," he said.

He further noted that the UN is making intense efforts to build trust, produce solutions, and promote cooperation.

"Don't lose courage. Don't lose hope. It's we, the people, versus the polluters and the profiteers," he said. "It's time for leaders to decide whose side they're on. Tomorrow is too late. Now is the time to mobilize, now is the time to act, now is the time to deliver."

THE MANILA TIMES

[Baguio bares programs versus climate change](#)

By: Gaby B. Keith

The city government here is committed to reducing carbon emissions in the Summer Capital by 2030 and achieve a "net zero" in greenhouse gases by 2050.

This means, according to Mayor Benjamin Magalong, that the amount produced and sequestered, when totaled, negates each other and amounts to zero.

Greenhouse gases raise the surface temperature of the earth which then causes global warming and climate change, according to a geological website.

To achieve net zero, Magalong said the city has been aggressive in pushing the public utility jeepney modernization program, being the first local government unit to express interest in establishing a low carbon urban transport system.

The city government has also been implementing the urban forest management program which includes tree planting activities to ensure their survival through regular care and upkeep.

On top of this, the city is also rehabilitating its sewerage system with a \$50 million loan from the Asian Development Bank as it currently produces excessive greenhouse gases due to dirt, with waste water being dumped into the system.

The city is pursuing its waste-to-energy project that has become the Blistt (Baguio, La Trinidad, Sablan, Tuba, Tublay) Development Authority project where a waste-to-energy plant will be erected in Sablan, Benguet, Magalong said.

Once completed, this is where the city's garbage will be dumped, and not in a landfill, which produces methane gas that is 38 times more destructive than carbon, the mayor claimed.

These and other programs are in line with his administration's thrust to revitalize the city's environment as part of its seven-point core agenda.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[Pinoys urged to reduce plastic use](#)

By: Bella Cariaso

Filipinos should reduce plastic use as the country remains a top contributor to ocean plastic pollution, producing at least 2.7 million metric tons of plastic waste annually, an environmental group said yesterday.

“On this World Environment Day, we urge every Filipino to take action: reduce plastic use, participate in cleanup drives and support sustainable practices,” said Makakalikasan-Nature Party Philippines national spokesperson Geraldine Lanusa Perez.

President Marcos’ May 26 signing of the Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System Law is important as the measure integrates environmental values into national accounting systems, she noted.

The Philippines has demonstrated its commitment to global climate action by submitting its climate adaptation plan to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, she said.

Reports of deforestation, pollution and biodiversity loss threaten the country’s natural resources, she added.

“As we look ahead to President Marcos Jr.’s upcoming State of the Nation Address, we call for urgent and decisive actions to be at the center of his address,” Perez said.

Comprehensive natural resource management strategies are necessary to address these crises, she maintained.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

GMA NEWS

[PH calls for sustainable development in climate change meet](#)

Philippine delegates at a climate change convention in Germany called for urgent and transformative climate action.

According to a statement by the Presidential Communications Office on Thursday, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director of the Climate Change Commission (CCC) Secretary Robert Borje, who was also the co-head of the Philippine delegation, called for progress towards enhanced resilience and low-carbon, sustainable development.

He also tackled the importance of stronger and sustained climate action “rooted in science, evidence, and indigenous and local knowledge.”

In the convention, Philippine delegates also encouraged building on COP28 outcomes, including the Global Stocktake (GST-1) results, the UAE Global Climate Resilience Framework, and the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund.

“The Philippines has aligned its economic and prosperity agenda with climate change goals, making climate change integral to national policies, guiding, planning, implementation, and multi-level decision-making,” the statement read.

“The Philippines has been calling for a collective action to close mitigation and adaptation gaps and support the development and implementation of NAPs and NDCs by developing nations, urgently operationalize the Loss and Damage Fund, and carry out the Just Transition Work Programme to uphold human rights, create green jobs, enhance livelihoods, and develop green and blue economies,” it added.

The Philippines was the third ASEAN country, 56th worldwide, to submit a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to develop “a fit-for-purpose, science and evidence-based strategic adaptation actions” in sectors affected by climate change.

The country is currently working on the NDC Implementation Plan, Just Transition Work Programme, Biennial Transparency Report, Long Term Strategy, and NDC updating.

In 2023, the Philippines placed first among countries with the highest disaster risk exhibiting complex interactions of multiple exposures and high intensities due to climate

change. A report by the Philippines Country Climate and Development suggested that it will impact 7.6%, or up to P1.4 trillion, of the Philippines' gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030, and will raise up to 18 to 25% by 2050.

Climate change will primarily cause losses of up to P365 billion in infrastructure due to climate-induced disasters, up to P466 billion in productivity losses due to extreme heat, P527 billion due to business interruptions, and up to P8.9 billion due to relocation-related costs.

The 60th Sessions of Subsidiary Bodies (SB60) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is being held in Bonn, Germany from June 3 to June 13.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Ph calls for transformative climate action

Guided by the climate goals of President Ferdinand R. Marcos' leadership, Philippine delegates to the joint opening plenary of the 60th Sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) in Germany have called for urgent and transformative climate action.

Speaking at the 60th Sessions of Subsidiary Bodies (SB60) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Secretary Robert E.A. Borje, the Vice Chairperson and Executive Director of the Climate Change Commission (CCC), and co-head of Philippine delegation, emphasized the need for stronger and sustained momentum for climate action rooted in science, evidence, and indigenous and local knowledge.

Warning on the critical decade ahead, Borje called for significant progress towards enhanced resilience and low-carbon, sustainable development.

Under the leadership of President Marcos Jr., the Philippines has aligned its economic and prosperity agenda with climate change goals, making climate change integral to national policies, guiding, planning, implementation, and multi-level decision-making.

The country's representatives at the climate gathering also urged nations to build on COP28 outcomes, including the Global Stocktake (GST-1) results, the UAE Global Climate Resilience Framework, and the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund.

They emphasized the urgency of advancing all agenda items, particularly the determination of a new collective quantified goal on climate finance.

The Philippines has recently completed its first National Adaptation Plan (NAP), becoming the third ASEAN country and the 56th in the world to submit such a climate adaptation roadmap.

The NAP 2023-2050 is a country-driven, collaborative effort between the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

It underscores inter-agency partnership in developing a fit-for-purpose, science and evidence-based strategic adaptation actions across various sectors threatened by the current and projected impacts of climate change.

Driven largely by domestic resources and bilateral partnerships, the Philippines is working on the NDC Implementation Plan, Just Transition Work Programme, Biennial Transparency Report, Long Term Strategy, and NDC updating.

The Philippines has been calling for a collective action to close mitigation and adaptation gaps and support the development and implementation of NAPs and NDCs by developing nations, urgently operationalize the Loss and Damage Fund, and carry out the Just Transition Work Programme to uphold human rights, create green jobs, enhance livelihoods, and develop green and blue economies.

It also wants to accelerate the provision, mobilization, and delivery of finance, technology, and capacity from developed to developing countries and ensure transformative climate action for all vulnerable populations, including indigenous peoples, local communities, women and girls, children and youth, the elderly, and differently-abled individuals.

Climate change presents a complex and multifaceted threat to the Philippines, with the 2023 World Risk Report ranking it as first among countries with the highest disaster risk exhibiting complex interactions of multiple exposures and high intensities.

According to the Philippines Country Climate and Development Report, by 2030, climate change is projected to impact 7.6 percent of the country's total gross domestic product (GDP), amounting to PhP1.4 trillion, and rising to 13.6 percent by 2040.

Climate analytics suggest that the cost of inaction will stem primarily from infrastructure damage due to climate-induced disasters (up to PhP365 billion), productivity losses from extreme heat (up to PhP466 billion), business interruptions (up to PhP527 billion), and relocation-related costs (up to PhP8.9 billion) for communities displaced by climate events.

These adverse effects are expected to intensify by 2050, potentially reaching 18 percent to 25 percent of GDP.

Socially, climate change severely impacts the population, especially vulnerable groups, who bear the brunt of climate-induced displacement, livelihood loss, and heightened inequality.

As one of the 198 Parties to the UNFCCC, the Philippines participates in SB60 intersessional climate negotiation.

The Philippine delegation is composed of 11 agencies, including CCC, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Presidential Communications Office (PCO), and the Philippine Information Agency (PIA). SB60, being held in Bonn, Germany from June 3-13, 2024 provides a crucial platform for dialogue and negotiation leading up to COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

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