



NEWS ROUNDUP

21 September 2022 [07:40 am]

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- Coastal cleanup, isinagawa sa Manila Bay at pitong iba pang lugar sa NCR; libu-libong volunteers, lumahok

ABC NEWS

[Threat of exotic vector-borne diseases worsening with climate change, scientists say](#)

By: Hannah Jose, David Claughton and Michael Condon

Academics and farmers are growing increasingly worried about the spread of exotic diseases due to rapidly changing weather patterns.

CNN

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By: Angela Dewan

London (CNN Business) — Rich economies should hit oil and gas companies with new windfall taxes to provide help for countries suffering from climate change, and people struggling with soaring energy and food bills, UN Secretary General António Guterres said Tuesday.

GMA NEWS ONLINE

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By: Michaella Del Callar

Canadian Trade Minister Mary Ng on Tuesday announced that Canada is providing P519 million to the Philippines to fund its climate change initiatives and spur economic growth in conflict areas in Mindanao.

GOV UK

[COP26 President Alok Sharma calls for urgent climate action ahead of COP27 at UN General Assembly and Climate Week NYC](#)

COP26 President Alok Sharma will travel as part of the UK delegation attending the 77th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). He will also participate in Climate Week NYC events, held alongside UNGA, engaging with businesses, financial institutions and civil society to support greater progress on the Glasgow Climate Pact ahead of COP27.

MANILA BULLETIN

[DMW, IOM tackle effect of climate change in global migration](#)

By: Jun Marcos Tadios

Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) Sec. Susan Ople on Tuesday, Sept. 20, discussed with the executives of the International Organization on Migration (IOM) the global impact of climate change on Filipino migrant workers.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[Farm and food investors face \\$150-B loss on climate change – report](#)

Top farming and food firms could lose up to a quarter of their value by 2030 if they do not adapt to new government policies and consumer behavior tied to climate change, United Nations-affiliated campaigners said in a new report.

PHYS ORG

[Climate change may impact marine environments more than anything else](#)

Promoting the sustainable development of marine environments requires planning, just as we have long had spatial planning for land-based activities. Now researchers from the University of Gothenburg and elsewhere are showing that marine planning must take climate change into consideration—something that it does not currently do. The researchers' models show that changes to temperature and salt content may impact ecosystems and species as much as all other effects on the environment combined.

PTV

[Pres. Marcos: Climate change 'biggest threat' affecting nations, people](#)

By: Gabriel Baron

President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. stressed on Wednesday, Sept. 21, the need to address climate change during the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

RAPPLER

[Full text: President Marcos' speech at the 77th UN General Assembly](#)

Mr. President, Excellencies

I am Ferdinand Marcos and I am the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

I stand today on behalf of 110 million Filipinos. At this time of crisis and opportunity, I bring with me the spirit of their enduring commitment to the ideals of our United Nations.

REUTERS

[Al Gore sees the world at 'tipping point' for climate action](#)

By: Juliette Portala

London, Sept 21 (Reuters) - The world is at a "positive tipping point" in the fight against climate change as surging oil and gas costs spur governments to decarbonise faster, former U.S. Vice President and co-founder of Generation Investment Management Al Gore told Reuters.

THE MANILA TIMES

[Partnerships vital for PH water security](#)

By: Eireene Jairee Gomez

Government partnerships with financial institutions and infrastructure providers, as well as financing for small and medium enterprises, should be prioritized to create and promote access to safe water and sanitation in the Philippines, experts said.

[SEC's climate change and sustainable finance initiatives](#)

By: Kelvin Lester Lee

Last August 31, I had the honor to speak at an exclusive climate change training for GT Capital Holdings Inc. that was organized by the Institute of Corporate Directors. Other distinguished speakers also attended the training, which covered topics on the importance of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria on climate change, case studies on the impact of climate change on the Philippines and businesses, and climate risk measurements, among others.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[Research on climate change impact on labor, migrant workers sought](#)

By: Kaycee Valmonte

Manila, Philippines — Migrant Workers Secretary Susan “Toots” Ople reportedly raised the need for research and publications on the impact of climate change on labor and migrant workers to help address concerns during her meeting with International Organization on Migration Director-General Antonio Vitorino.

UNFCC

[Four Countries Showcased Their Ambitious Climate Action During Africa Climate Week](#)

UN Climate Change News, 20 September 2022 – Although Africa has contributed relatively little to the planet’s greenhouse gas emissions, the continent has suffered some of the world’s worst impacts of climate change, from famine to flooding to heatwaves to drought. But despite these challenges, the Africa continent also has enormous potential when it comes to climate action.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

[Coastal cleanup, isinagawa sa Manila Bay at pitong iba pang lugar sa NCR; libu-libong volunteers, lumahok](#)

By Moira Encina

Muling nakiisa ang Pilipinas sa taunang International Coastal Cleanup Day o ICC na isinasagawa tuwing ikatlong Sabado ng Setyembre.

ABC NEWS

Threat of exotic vector-borne diseases worsening with climate change, scientists say

By: Hannah Jose, David Claughton and Michael Condon

Academics and farmers are growing increasingly worried about the spread of exotic diseases due to rapidly changing weather patterns.

CSIRO principal research scientist Prasad Paradkar said there had been a spike in the number of vector-borne diseases detected in South-East Asia, in large part because of the direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

Direct effects include extreme weather events like cyclones and strong storms that can blow insects over large distances.

"Indirect effects include things like increased average temperatures," Dr Paradkar said.

Warmer temperatures allow the vectors of these diseases to inhabit a wider geographical range and help pathogens to reproduce.

In on the wind

Japanese encephalitis (JE) is thought to have been brought to Australia from Asia by migratory birds flying further south than usual.

The birds are bitten by mosquitoes, which spread the disease to animals and humans.

Six people have died from JE in the past year.

Edwina Beveridge, a pork producer and director of Blantyre Farms in Young, New South Wales, said she was shocked by the incursion.

She said more cases were likely given the wet weather and that she was taking preventative action.

"We've [brought] excavators in to improve the drainage around our shed to stop water pooling and becoming a mosquito breeding ground," Ms Beveridge said.

But there are other diseases near our borders that we have not seen in Australia yet.

LSD and bats

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), if it spreads any further south or east in the Indonesian archipelago, could be blown to Australia by a strong cyclone that brings biting insects with it.

African horse sickness could also spread to Australia this way, but it has not been found in Indonesia yet so the threat is relatively lower.

Bats could present another risk.

University of Sydney chair of Veterinary Public Health Michael Ward said the Hendra virus was moving south as the distribution of flying foxes changed.

"It could be land clearing, or El Niño impacts, drought impacts that shift the bat distribution, and then we get that spillover occurring," he said.

The virus has killed more than 50 per cent of the people infected, though infection has been rare so far.

'Not if, but when'

Fruit bats can also spread Nipah virus.

In 2010 scientists satellites were used to track bat movement and found several instances of migration between Australia and Papua New Guinea, as well as Papua New Guinea to Indonesia.

Bats are also known to move to Indonesia from Malaysia, which has seen a serious outbreak of Nipah virus.

Nipah virus killed more than 100 people in 1998 and more than one million pigs were destroyed to control it.

Another paper found evidence of Nipah in fruit bats within 500 kilometres of Australia.

While there is no immediate threat from many of these diseases yet, Dr Ward said the pattern of spread had been rendered unpredictable by climate change and farmers that should be prepared for anything.

Dr Paradkar said it was all but inevitable that one of the diseases would arrive in Australia eventually.

"It does appear to be a matter of not if, but when," he said.

CNN

[Tax fossil fuel companies 'feasting' on profits as 'planet burns' and power bills soar, UN chief urges](#)

By: Angela Dewan

London (CNN Business) — Rich economies should hit oil and gas companies with new windfall taxes to provide help for countries suffering from climate change, and people struggling with soaring energy and food bills, UN Secretary General António Guterres said Tuesday.

The UN chief accused energy giants of “feasting on hundreds of billions of dollars in subsidies and windfall profits while household budgets shrink and our planet burns.”

Guterres' comments, at the UN General Assembly in New York, come on the heels of a European Union proposal to introduce a windfall tax on oil, gas and coal companies, many of which have reported record-high profits as Russia's war in Ukraine and an energy crunch send prices soaring.

The European Commission is proposing that EU states take a 33% share of the companies' surplus profits. The United Kingdom introduced a 25% windfall tax earlier this year to provide relief for people struggling with their energy bills but newly installed Prime Minister Liz Truss has said she won't extend it to pay for a much bigger program of subsidies this winter and next. US President Joe Biden's administration mulled the idea in the summer but it gained little momentum.

“Today, I am calling on all developed economies to tax the windfall profits of fossil fuel companies,” Guterres told the Assembly. “Those funds should be redirected in two ways: to countries suffering loss and damage caused by the climate crisis, and to people struggling with rising food and energy prices.”

His comments also come as parts of the world are battered by extreme weather events supercharged by the human-induced climate crisis. More than 1,500 people died in Pakistan over three months of extreme monsoonal rain that scientists have linked to climate change. More than 300 people have died in floods in Nigeria this year, disaster management authorities there say.

Typhoons and hurricanes have brought floods to Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Japan this week. Drought is impacting vast swathes of the United States, China and Europe.

Record profits, rising inequality

Guterres warned that a “winter of global discontent is on the horizon,” with inequality “exploding” and the cost-of-living crisis “raging” while the planet burns.

“We need to hold fossil fuel companies and their enablers to account,” he added. “That includes the banks, private equity, asset managers and other financial institutions that continue to invest and underwrite carbon pollution.”

In the second quarter this year, oil and gas giant Shell (RDSA) earned record profits of \$11.5 billion, breaking its previous record posted just three months earlier. ExxonMobil also broke its record in the same period, with \$17.9 billion, nearly double what it made in its very profitable first quarter. BP (BP)’s profits hit a 14-year high of \$8.45 billion.

The UN General Assembly is likely to be dominated by Russia’s war in Ukraine. The climate crisis, nonetheless, will be unavoidable, intersecting with several issues on the agenda, including energy and food security.

“The climate crisis is the defining issue of our time,” Guterres said. “And it must be the first priority of every government and multilateral organization. And yet climate action is being put on the back burner – despite overwhelming public support around the world.”

This story was first published on CNN.com, "Tax fossil fuel companies 'feasting' on profits as 'planet burns' and power bills soar, UN chief urges"

GMA NEWS ONLINE

Canada provides P519-M funding for climate change, Mindanao; seeks increased trade with Manila

By: Michaella Del Callar

Canadian Trade Minister Mary Ng on Tuesday announced that Canada is providing P519 million to the Philippines to fund its climate change initiatives and spur economic growth in conflict areas in Mindanao.

Ng, who is currently in Manila for an official visit, said the CAD 12-million assistance would fund three projects to strengthen the country's climate finance, support women's empowerment in strife-torn areas in Mindanao, and revitalize communities affected by years-long armed conflict.

"If countries like Canada and the Philippines work together, we lift each other up by investing in each other's futures, and our people and our communities benefit," said Ng, Canada's Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, at a press briefing.

Of this amount, about CAD 4.5 million seeks to accelerate capital flows in green and climate finance to "help the Philippines deal with the vulnerabilities that come from climate change."

Another CAD 3 million will be earmarked for Mindanao to strengthen the role of women as peace mediators and improve government capacity to deliver policies and programs on conflict prevention and resolution in the Bangsamoro region.

The remaining CAD 4.5 million, she said, will be used to revitalize Bangsamoro communities to "increase economic growth and ensure peace and stability."

Ng, the first senior Canadian government official to visit the Philippines since 2018, also underlined Canada's interest in bolstering its economic ties with the country.

"My message to the Philippines is that Canada is an enthusiastic collaborator and partner with the Philippines," Ng said as she highlighted Canada's new partnership framework for international infrastructure development.

Citing President Ferdinand Marcos Jr.'s policy to prioritize and strengthen infrastructure investments in the Philippines, Ng said Canada is looking forward to helping the country build more roads, bridges, and hospitals while creating local jobs.

"For a country as big and populous as the Philippines, reliable and sustainable infrastructure is crucial to future prosperity," she said.

As one of the fastest growing economies in Southeast Asia, the Philippines is a "key partner of Canada," Ng added.

She said Canada is also looking forward to strengthening its relations in the Indo-Pacific region, where it is separately negotiating for a free trade agreement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a 10-member regional bloc that includes the Philippines.

Last year, Philippine-Canada trade totaled CAD 2.8 billion, an increase of more than 30% in 2020.

“What this really means in people's terms is that trade helps create jobs for both our people, opens new doors for small businesses and helps each other grow in their economies, which is so important at this time as we are all recovering from COVID-19,” Ng said.

GOV.UK NEWS

[COP26 President Alok Sharma calls for urgent climate action ahead of COP27 at UN General Assembly and Climate Week NYC](#)

COP26 President Alok Sharma will travel as part of the UK delegation attending the 77th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). He will also participate in Climate Week NYC events, held alongside UNGA, engaging with businesses, financial institutions and civil society to support greater progress on the Glasgow Climate Pact ahead of COP27.

While in New York, Mr Sharma will emphasise the critical importance of sustained action to limit global temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees, particularly from major emitters. Mr Sharma will make clear that G20 nations must demonstrate leadership by delivering on the commitments collectively made in the Glasgow Climate Pact.

As part of UNGA, the COP President will attend the UN Secretary-General hosted leader-level Climate Roundtable and also welcome the UN Secretary-General's Early Warning for All initiative at a side event, where attendees will take stock of progress on addressing gaps in early warning systems for climate impacts and the need to scale up early action efforts.

The Governments of the United Kingdom and Rwanda will co-host the second Climate and Development Ministerial meeting on Tuesday 20 September from the Microsoft UN Affairs Office. Building on the successes of the first Ministerial meeting in 2021, the COP26 President and Rwandan Minister of Environment will bring countries together to discuss the priorities of climate vulnerable countries, and chart a path to make tangible progress on them.

Alok Sharma, COP26 President, said:

Since last November when we met at COP26, the world has faced multiple global crises, precipitated by Vladimir Putin's illegal and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, which need immediate attention.

However at the same time the chronic threat of climate change has worsened with the devastating floods in Pakistan, which have left a third of the country underwater, one terrible example of our changing climate.

Therefore at this critical juncture less than two months before COP27, and just days ahead of the UNFCCC Synthesis Report deadline, it is more important than ever that all countries deliver on the commitments we made, collectively, in the Glasgow Climate Pact.

The COP26 President will use sessions at Climate Week NYC to call for maximum ambition and accelerated progress from non-state actors. He will particularly focus on mobilising private finance institutions - through the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net

Zero (GFANZ) network - to eliminate commodity-driven deforestation from investment and lending portfolios, advancing progress of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use agreed at COP26.

Speaking at the Hub Live opening on 20 September, Climate Week NYC's flagship event, the COP26 President will underscore the need for further, faster transitions in key sectors including energy and transport initiatives. He will address the link between energy security and climate security, highlighting that the commitments made at COP26 to urgently scale-up the deployment of clean power and phase down fossil fuel usage are more relevant than ever in the present global context.

Mr Sharma will also underline the need for ambitious action across the transport sector by announcing the intention to launch the Accelerating to Zero Coalition. The coalition will build on the Zero Emissions Vehicle (ZEV) Declaration launched at COP26, which aims to reach 100 percent zero emission cars and vans by 2035 in leading markets, and 2040 globally.

The COP President will chair a roundtable to promote the Breakthrough Agenda Report, an independent progress assessment of the Breakthrough Agenda launched at COP26. He will encourage countries to implement an action plan the UK - as current secretariat of the Breakthrough Agenda - has developed based on the assessment, focusing on clean technologies and sustainable solutions in high emissions sectors to deliver the net zero transition.

Following his attendance at UNGA and Climate Week NYC, the COP26 President will continue to work closely with Egypt's incoming COP Presidency and other global partners to deliver on the Glasgow Climate Pact and secure an impactful COP27 outcome.

MANILA BULLETIN

[DMW, IOM tackle effect of climate change in global migration](#)

By: Jun Marcos Tadios

Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) Sec. Susan Ople on Tuesday, Sept. 20, discussed with the executives of the International Organization on Migration (IOM) the global impact of climate change on Filipino migrant workers.

Ople, together with her group of delegations, held a bilateral talk with IOM Director-General Antonio Vitorino in the United States.

During the meeting, Ople cited the need for more research and published articles on the impact of climate change on labor migration and for the betterment of migrant workers in the global arena.

Vitorino, for his part, said the IOM expects to tackle during the United Nations Climate Change Conference, or COP 27 in November, the issues of supporting countries that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including the Philippines.

He also commended the role of the Philippines in advocating for the 23 objectives of the UN Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration.

In response, Secretary Ople vowed to support the initiatives and programs of IOM.

“The Philippines is sadly very familiar with the effects of climate change and how it results in the displacement of people,” said Ople.

“We are also aware of the need to enhance multi-sectoral, multi-agency, and multi-country partnerships to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on migrant workers and communities,” she added.

Ople was joined in the bilateral discussions by United Nations (UN) Permanent Representative Antonio Manuel Lagdameo, Sr., and Department of Foreign Affairs Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and International Economic Relations Carlos Sorreta.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

Farm and food investors face \$150-B loss on climate change – report

Top farming and food firms could lose up to a quarter of their value by 2030 if they do not adapt to new government policies and consumer behavior tied to climate change, United Nations-affiliated campaigners said in a new report.

Research to be presented on Tuesday looked at how 40 big companies including agricultural producers and food retailers could fare under scenarios called key to reducing emissions, such as if governments impose carbon emissions prices or if consumers reduce their consumption of meat.

The study, seen by Reuters News, found the companies' value would decline by an average of around 7 percent by 2030, equivalent to some \$150 billion in investor losses, if they did not adopt new practices.

At the same time, business areas like plant-based meat and forest restoration offer the same companies big new opportunities, the report states.

The report does not name specific companies so it is not taken as investment advice, a campaign representative said.

It is being published by Race to Zero, a U.N.-backed campaign to address climate change. Researchers used data from Vivid Economics, part of consulting firm McKinsey & Co. The report will be presented at Climate Week in New York, a series of events tied to the gathering of world leaders in the city.

Farm and food investors face \$150-B loss on climate change – report

Reuters / 02:38 PM September 20, 2022

Cattle gather in a field near wind turbine

Cattle gather in a field near a wind turbine in the Landes de Couesme wind farm near La Gacilly, western France. REUTERS/Stephane Mahe/File photo

Top farming and food firms could lose up to a quarter of their value by 2030 if they do not adapt to new government policies and consumer behavior tied to climate change, United Nations-affiliated campaigners said in a new report.

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Backers said the findings show the importance of previous calls for investors and companies to eliminate commodities tied to products like cattle, palm oil and soy that contribute to deforestation. More than 100 global leaders last year pledged to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by the end of the decade.

“The reality is stark: Nature risk is fast becoming an integral factor to investment risk,” said Peter Harrison, chief executive of Schroders Plc, in a statement sent by a Race to Zero representative.

PHYS ORG

Climate change may impact marine environments more than anything else

Promoting the sustainable development of marine environments requires planning, just as we have long had spatial planning for land-based activities. Now researchers from the University of Gothenburg and elsewhere are showing that marine planning must take climate change into consideration—something that it does not currently do. The researchers' models show that changes to temperature and salt content may impact ecosystems and species as much as all other effects on the environment combined.

Symphony is a digital tool that has existed for the past few years. It uses GIS maps that show the distribution of important ecosystems and species along Sweden's coastlines and how by environmental disturbances, such as nutrient pollution, boat traffic and fishing, affect them in different areas. The maps are to guide setting priorities and various measures for public authorities and others that work with marine planning.

One problem with the current version of Symphony is that it does not consider how the climate will change in the future. Now researchers in the ClimeMarine project have studied what happens when the expected changes in temperature and salt content are implemented into the tool.

"It showed that the anticipated climate changes will increase the total environmental impact by at least fifty percent, and in some areas, as much as several hundred percent," says Per Jonsson, researcher at the University of Gothenburg and co-author of the study published in *Global Change Biology*.

Maps reveal where climate change has the most impact

The GIS maps show how the effects of climate change vary for different areas.

"It's a clear sign that we may need to reduce other impacts to lower the total rate of impact in some areas. For example, in areas with valuable eelgrass meadows, we might consider rerouting a shipping line or slowing the expansion of marinas and leisure boating," says Jonsson.

The tool also enables identification of areas expected to experience less climate impact, such as so-called upwelling areas like off the island of Gotland, where deep cold water rises and cools the water at the surface. Such areas can function as climate refuges, where sensitive species can survive.

"Marine reserves may be considered to protect these areas, where we 'remove' other factors that have an impact. Sweden has committed to establishing several new protected marine areas, and Symphony can help identify where they should be located."

We need more research on how ecosystems and species react

Per Jonsson notes that these types of forecasts naturally have weaknesses. The mathematical models used to calculate future temperatures and salt content are continuously being developed and improved. We also do not know what will happen with our carbon dioxide emissions in the future. This is a political issue that is difficult to assess.

"We also need to better understand how sensitive different ecosystems and species are to climate change. We need experimental studies that show what happens when the temperature rises and salt content decreases."

Even without these, however, he is confident of the impact of climate change for the future of marine environments.

"What we present in the study can be viewed as informed guesses based on the information we currently have. But the effects of a changed climate clearly must be incorporated into marine planning."

PTV NEWS ONLINE

Pres. Marcos: Climate change 'biggest threat' affecting nations, people

By: Gabriel Baron

President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. stressed on Wednesday, Sept. 21, the need to address climate change during the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

In his speech, Marcos said climate change “is the greatest threat affecting our nations and people.”

“There is no other problem so global in nature that it requires a united effort, one led by the United Nations,” Marcos said.

“The effects of climate change are uneven and reflect historical injustice: Those who are least responsible suffer the most,” he added.

The President also noted that the Philippines is the fourth most vulnerable country to climate change.

He also called on industrialized countries to “immediately fulfill” their obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement to cut their greenhouse gas emissions, as well as to provide climate financing technology transfer for adaptation for the most vulnerable and developing countries.

Marcos was one of the speakers on the first day of the UNGA where he talked about climate change, technology, international relations, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

RAPPLER

[Full text: President Marcos' speech at the 77th UN General Assembly](#)

Mr. President, Excellencies

I am Ferdinand Marcos and I am the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

I stand today on behalf of 110 million Filipinos. At this time of crisis and opportunity, I bring with me the spirit of their enduring commitment to the ideals of our United Nations.

This commitment is reflected in our solid contributions to the cause of peace and justice. By shepherding the Manila Declaration of 1982, we helped affirm that differences should only be resolved through peaceful means. By reinforcing the predictability and stability of international law, particularly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, we provided an example of how states should resolve their differences: through reason and through right.

These two contributions provide useful guidance for our time. Amidst challenging global tides, an important ballast stabilizes our common vessel. That is, our open, inclusive, and rules-based international order that is governed by international law and informed by the principles of equity and of justice. As I have underscored, the Philippines shall continue to be a friend to all, and an enemy of none.

This world order traces its roots to seventy-seven years ago. Your first Asian predecessor, Mr. President, General Carlos P. Romulo, called on our leaders then to “make this floor our last battlefield, to determine in this hall whether humanity is to survive or be wiped out in another holocaust.” Our peoples chose survival. They chose cooperation. They chose peace. And by doing so, they made history.

Today, history once again calls to us to make these choices. We are confronted by tectonic shifts that will inform the ebb and flow of this coming century. Of these, I see four challenges to the continued survival of our global community.

First is climate change: The time for talk about if and when has long since passed – it is here, it is now.

Climate change is the greatest threat affecting our nations and peoples. There is no other problem so global in nature that it requires a united effort, one led by the United Nations.

The effects of climate change are uneven and reflect an historical injustice: Those who are least responsible suffer the most. The Philippines, for example, is a net carbon sink, we absorb carbon dioxide than we emit. And yet, we are the 4th most vulnerable country to climate change.

This injustice must be corrected, and those who need to do more must act now.

We accept our share of responsibility and will continue to do our part to avert this collective disaster.

We call on industrialized countries to immediately fulfill their obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement to cut their greenhouse gas emissions, provide climate financing and technology transfer for adaptation for the most vulnerable and developing countries to lead by example. We look forward to concrete outcomes at the Conference of Parties in Egypt later this year.

When future generations look back, let them not ask why we did not take this opportunity to turn the tide, why did we continue in our profligate ways, until it was too late? This threat knows no borders, no social class, nor any geopolitical consideration. How we address it will be the true test of our time.

Second, the development of advanced technologies is rapidly transforming human life and experience. We still barely understand how these transformations are unfolding and where they are leading. The imminent diffusion of these emerging technologies could solve many of our old problems, but they could also disrupt our political and social orders. Our governance structures must keep up.

Third, widening geopolitical polarities and sharpening strategic competitions are transforming the international political landscape. A profound lack of trust is putting enormous strains on our multilateral system. Our very Charter is being violated around the world as we speak. In Asia, our hard-won peace and stability is under threat by increasing strategic and ideological tensions. These behoove us to uphold the ideals that led to the establishment of this parliament of nations, and to reject any attempt to deny or redefine our common understanding of these principles.

Even as we grapple with these new long-term shifts, we remain beset by an unresolved problem: Inequalities and inequities within and among countries continue to persist, and they continue to demand urgent action. Therein lies our fourth transcendent challenge.

This injustice was evident during this pandemic, when the richer nations immediately received vaccines at the expense of the have-nots. We see, for example, dangers of this lurking in the persistent digital divide and in ballooning debt burdens.

As we awaken from the economic stupor caused by the pandemic, we must reinvigorate the world economy. We must use public and private resources to encourage the expansion of trade, investment, and technology transfers to accelerate development. Knowledge and intellectual gains must flow freely to allow those lagging behind to catch up. Sustainable development will be hampered, to the detriment of all, if existing structures in the global economy remain unreformed.

Mr. President,

In these past three decades, Filipinos have achieved significant strides on our path to sustainable development. Despite the challenges of the pandemic and the global economic upheavals, we remain on track to reach upper middle-income status by next year. With steady investment in food [security], public health, education, and other social services, we expect to become a moderately prosperous country by 2040. I am confident that we will achieve this vision.

Yet no nation stands alone. The achievement of our national ambition requires a global environment that creates conditions that allow all nations, including ours, to thrive in peace. We need the United Nations to continue to work. And we, the Philippines, are determined to be part of that solution.

The Philippines did not hesitate to donate to the COVAX facility that helped provide vaccines in many parts of the developing world. Multilateralism and international cooperation do make a difference. Filipino health workers were at the frontlines in many countries to curb the spread of the virus, risking and oftentimes sacrificing their own lives to save those of others.

We have always been an optimistic and courageous nation. Despite the enormity of these challenges, we believe that solutions are within our collective grasp. You, Mr. President, have already identified three tools at our disposal.

First, solidarity: We need to reaffirm the wisdom of the founders of our United Nations. This means transcending our differences and committing to ending war, upholding justice, respecting human rights, and maintaining international peace and security.

Nuclear weapons continue to pose an existential threat despite our efforts to build norms that resoundingly prohibit them. We must reject the notion of deterrence and remain committed to decreasing the global stockpile of these weapons. At the same time, we must also address the scourge of the proliferation of all weapons, be they small arms, light weapons, or improvised explosive devices.

Our work must also focus on ensuring that the international system remains fair not only for all states, but more importantly for all peoples. This system must work for the most vulnerable, especially the marginalized, migrants and refugees. The world has witnessed the enduring contribution of migrants in the fight against this pandemic.

We still dream of an end to the disturbing incidents of racism, of Asian hate, of all prejudice.

The Philippines' United Nations Joint Program on Human Rights is an example of a constructive approach that puts our people, not our politics, at the center of this work. It provides a model for revitalizing the structures that facilitates solidarity between the United Nations and a sovereign duty-bearer.

Our continued solidarity will also benefit from a reformed and more inclusive Security Council and an empowered General Assembly that can hold the Council to account. At the same time, the United Nations must forge ahead with its flagship tradition of global peacekeeping.

My country's experiences in building peace and forging new paths of cooperation can enrich the work of the Security Council. And to this end, I appeal for the valuable support of all UN Member States for the Philippines' candidature to the Security Council for the term 2027-2028.

Our success in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in the south of the Philippines is the centerpiece of these efforts. The peace that we have forged after many decades of conflict among warring factions and clansmen demonstrates that unity is possible even in the most trying circumstances. Inclusive dialogue involving all stakeholders, including women, the youth, faith leaders and civil society, conducted with patience and good faith has produced a credible and solid foundation for self-government that paves the way for lasting peace and sustainable development.

We take the same approach in Asia. The Philippines builds partnerships for peace and development through dialogue, including through inter-faith and inter-religious dialogue especially through ASEAN. In the face of great diversity, we believe that partnerships form the bridge to unite all of us in promoting peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region.

Our global community is only as strong as we make it. We need to ensure that all nations, especially developing countries, are equipped with the tools they need to navigate the uncharted waters of this century. This requires a transformative development agenda. We therefore welcome the Summit of the Future next year as an opportunity to collectively roll up our sleeves and chart our common path.

Second, sustainability: We must seek solutions that preserve our planet. These solutions must transcend our time and win the future for the succeeding generations. We crafted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a platform of unity where our societies can build a future that is resilient and inclusive, where our people can be healthy, happy and secure.

This requires investment in food security, the fragility of which has been clearly demonstrated by the pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine. We need to take concrete steps towards a modern and resilient agriculture. For food is not just a trade commodity nor a livelihood. It is an existential imperative. and a moral one. It is the very basis of human security.

To attain food self-sufficiency and security, we are providing innovative solutions and financial support to farmers and fisher-folk to adapt new technologies and connect to national and global value supply chains. We look forward to forging cooperation with the UN and our partners to boost agricultural productivity and food security.

As host to 17 UN agencies, program and funds, the Philippines strongly supports reforms to ensure that the UN Development System delivers as one through its UN Country Team.

Water connects our world and sustains our existence, but it is also a finite resource that requires our stewardship. Equally important, our biodiversity must be protected amidst the continuing challenge of climate change. We must enhance our cooperation in these areas.

But sustainability also requires development policies that go beyond the traditional metrics. We already know that the Gross Domestic Product is an incomplete measure of progress and that vulnerability is multidimensional. Our development agenda must also take into account the interest of all developing nations, including middle-income countries where the majority of the world's poor live.

At the same time, sustainability means equipping our people with the tools they need to meet the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Investments in education are key, and my administration is prepared to make such investments. The Philippines notes with appreciation the Transforming Education Summit held earlier this week. At which these subjects were taken up.

There is perhaps no greater renewable resource than the creativity and innovation of our young. We understand the value of harnessing our people's talents by creating a robust and creative economy. We will continue to work with partners in promoting this at the international level.

Finally, science: Knowledge and discovery remain the keys to unlock the potential of our dynamic future. Encouraging our young people's curiosity, honing their skills, and protecting their intellectual properties are important investments.

Humankind is pushing back its horizons, both in the digital world and out in our physical universe. Access to these domains is an inalienable right of all nations, as are peaceful uses of all existing and emerging technologies. The Philippines is preparing for the future by laying the governance framework that will allow us to harness the power of renewable energy, develop the capacity to utilize the life sciences such as medicine and virology, pursue digital solutions towards a more modern economy, and expand our presence in outer space.

But we also need to update the global structures that facilitate international cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, biology, chemistry, to name but a few. At the same time, we need new structures to govern rapid advances in other areas. We need to start by defining the norms of responsible behavior in cyberspace and outer space and forming legal rules that will prevent the weaponization of artificial intelligence.

The diffusion of cutting-edge technology across the economy is promising, but they could come at a cost. Our development agenda must consider the possible displacement of human labor as a result of advances in automation. We must prepare

our economic structures for this. We should start building the necessary supports for those sectors affected.

Mr. President,

The transcendent challenges of our time are as consequential as those that faced us seventy-seven years ago when we founded this august body. We are, indeed, at a watershed moment; one that requires a re-founding of these, our United Nations.

Mr. President, Your Excellencies,

The world is ready for transformation. It is up to us as leaders of our nations, to move and shape that transformation.

The future beckons and we can embark upon that journey as single nations or as a world in harmony. I say let the challenges of one people be the challenges for all nations. And in that way the success of one will be a success for us all.

The peoples of the world look to their leaders, to us, to make into reality these aspirations for our future. We must not fail them. And if we stand together, we will not fail them. If we stand together, we can only succeed.

Let us dream, let us work for those successes for all our nations, united!

Thank you and good day!

REUTERS

[Al Gore sees the world at 'tipping point' for climate action](#)

By: Juliette Portala

London, Sept 21 (Reuters) - The world is at a "positive tipping point" in the fight against climate change as surging oil and gas costs spur governments to decarbonise faster, former U.S. Vice President and co-founder of Generation Investment Management Al Gore told Reuters.

He pointed to the Inflation Reduction Act signed in August, a \$430-billion bill seen as the biggest climate package in U.S. history, as well as a pledge by Australia earlier this month to cut carbon emissions by 43% by 2030 and to net zero by 2050.

Gore said he also expected Brazil to change its policy on climate after an impending election and China to re-establish a dialogue with U.S. President Joe Biden at the November's G20 summit in Indonesia.

He added that he was concerned, though, about the moves by some countries to increase fossil fuel output in the face of the war in Ukraine, which Russia calls a "special military operation", that has sent oil and gas prices soaring.

"There is no such thing as a clean fossil fuel, just as there is no such thing as a healthy cigarette," Gore stated. "We don't want to see investments in fossil fuel infrastructure of the sort that A/ will not alleviate the short-term problem and B/ will guarantee higher emission levels for decades to come."

"There are signs absolutely everywhere around the world" of the pace of change picking up, he noted, adding that the need to act was also being driven by worsening weather events.

"Mother Nature has joined the discussion about the climate crisis," Gore said, citing heatwaves in China, floods in Pakistan and drought in Europe.

Gore, U.S. vice president from 1993 to 2001, became known for climate change advocacy with his 2006 Oscar-winning documentary "An Inconvenient Truth", and its 2017 sequel, arguing the climate change struggle is a moral fight.

Co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his climate campaigning, he is chairman of Generation Investment Management, a London-headquartered firm focused on sustainable investments across both public and private markets, and on research.

Among steps being taken to speed up the energy transition, some governments have chosen to replace existing fossil fuel plants with decades of remaining lifetime as renewable electricity becomes cheaper, he said, while others are looking to ban fossil fuel-powered cars and trucks.

"At a time when the technology (...) provides three times as many jobs per invested dollar as investments in fossil fuels, then all of that to me adds up to a very positive, palpable tipping point."

In Generation's latest annual sustainability trends report, published on Wednesday, the company said that annual investments in the clean economy were on track to exceed \$1 trillion over the next few years.

While that still falls short of the levels needed to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial average, it added that it was rising "at a brisk clip".

(\$1 = 1.0048 euros)

THE MANILA TIMES

Partnerships vital for PH water security

By: Eireene Jairee Gomez

Government partnerships with financial institutions and infrastructure providers, as well as financing for small and medium enterprises, should be prioritized to create and promote access to safe water and sanitation in the Philippines, experts said.

Despite its growing economy, the Philippines faces significant challenges in terms of water and sanitation access. The country is rapidly urbanizing, and its growing cities struggle to provide new residents with adequate water and sanitation services.

According to the United States Agency for International Development, about 12 million Filipinos do not have access to safe drinking water, and 80 percent of the population is not connected to wastewater treatment services.

During the "Sustainable Path to Water Security for the Philippines" forum on Tuesday, Rich Thorsten, chief insight officer of Water.org, highlighted how his organization has helped increase access to water supply and sanitation services for underserved communities across the world. The Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines, Management Association of the Philippines, Water.org and Accralaw were behind the event.

Water.org is a nonprofit organization providing aid to developing countries that do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

"This is a global health crisis... It's estimated that every day, more than 200 million are wasted mostly by women and girls collecting water or finding places to use them every single day. And it's... making a valuable crisis. It's estimated that over \$300 billion are lost every single year, largely by people living in poverty, who don't have access to water and sanitation services solutions," Thorsten said.

To help address the crisis, he said Water.org identified gaps and opportunities in various dimensions of water and sanitation. "Principally, it is a financing and funding crisis in the way that we look at it. Globally, it's estimated that roughly \$200 billion is needed in investments every year to meet the Sustainable Development Goals," Thorsten added.

Unfortunately for the Philippines, water adversities will only increase in the face of climate change, which is expected to further exacerbate ecological imbalances as climate variability becomes the new normal. But there will always be a way, according to Thorsten.

By applying a systems approach that strengthens linkages between upstream and downstream stakeholders across all provinces in the Philippines, he said the country will be able to increase access to resilient water supply and sanitation services, improve sustainable management of water resources and strengthen water sector governance.

"[We need to prioritize] downstream partnerships... [we have] partnerships with financial institutions and infrastructure providers... We worked with many financial institutions in the Philippines and around the world to create and promote access to safe water and sanitation through financing through micro loans, through loans to small and medium enterprises... And then on the upstream side, we worked with capital providers," Thorsten said.

Collaboration for infrastructure

He also said the key to water security is collaboration with the infrastructure sector who work with utilities and small and medium enterprises.

To date, Water.org has mobilized over \$4 billion in investment capital around the world, including roughly \$250 million in the Philippines toward water and sanitation solutions.

"We've reached 50 million people, most of which has been in the last five years, globally, and of that 6 million people are people that live here in the Philippines. So we're very proud about that. But we also know that there's much more to do to mobilize billions of foreign investment and reach millions of more people with water and sanitation solutions," said Thorsten.

Latest climate projections up to 2050 suggest that the Philippines will become warmer, with increasing temperature and decreasing rainfall during the dry season and more extreme rainfall events during the wet season. The intermittent water supply in parts of the country will only continue to bring serious consequences to the health of the affected people who are still reeling from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

SEC's climate change and sustainable finance initiatives

By: Kelvin Lester Lee

Last August 31, I had the honor to speak at an exclusive climate change training for GT Capital Holdings Inc. that was organized by the Institute of Corporate Directors. Other distinguished speakers also attended the training, which covered topics on the importance of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria on climate change, case studies on the impact of climate change on the Philippines and businesses, and climate risk measurements, among others.

I would like to share what I said in my presentation, which primarily focused on the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) existing and new policies on climate change and sustainable finance.

I read in one article that the Philippines is one of the countries most at risk with climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index report by Germanwatch released in 2021, the Philippines was the fourth out of 180 countries most affected by extreme weather from 2000 to 2019. In those 20 years, the group recorded 317 extreme weather events in the Philippines, the highest among the top 10 countries with high scores in the climate risk index. The scores indicate levels of exposure and vulnerabilities of countries to extreme weather events. Data like this just shows you the imperative for all of us to take action.

Focus on sustainable finance has been increasing in the last couple of years. Now, the campaign on promoting sustainable finance plays a huge role in the sense that it serves as a major catalyst toward the transition to a circular economy, which helps create sustainable investments, reduces the impacts on the environment and achieves sustainable development goals in the Philippines while adhering to international climate and sustainability objectives.

In line with this, the Philippines has committed to achieving universal sustainability targets like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as well as national policies and programs like AmBisyon Natin 2040. The Philippines likewise fostered additional policies and initiatives, such as the Philippine Sustainable Finance Roadmap, to achieve the country's international, regional and local commitments, and strengthen the current initiatives in developing sustainable finance in the Philippines. The roadmap is designed to lay out the strategic action plan of the whole government to promote sustainable finance in the Philippines and to address climate change and other environmental and social risks.

To fully support sustainability initiatives in the Philippines and the Asean region, the SEC has issued rules to promote investments in ESG products and to encourage sustainable business practices by introducing new and innovative investment products and platforms to accelerate the shift to sustainable and inclusive finance. In 2018, the SEC adopted the Asean Green Bond Standards and provided the rules and procedures for its issuance. In 2019, the SEC also issued the guidelines on the issuance of social

and sustainability bonds in line with the Asean Social Bond Standards and Asean Sustainability Bond Standards.

Such adoption of the issuance of Asean-labelled Green, Social and Sustainability (GSS) Bonds mobilized the capital market to finance initiatives for social development and environmental protection. As of July 31, 2022, the country remains one of the leading countries in the region to issue Asean-labelled GSS bonds, next only to Thailand. Of the \$26.40 billion in GSS bonds issued, \$6.77 billion or 26 percent were issued by Philippine companies.

The SEC also aims to take measures through the issuance of draft rules to enhance the disclosures and transparency of sustainability-related products to improve comparability between funds that incorporate ESG into the investment process such as draft rules on sustainable and responsible investment funds to provide disclosures and reporting guidance to investment companies classified as Sustainable and Responsible Investment Funds.

Meanwhile, in 2019, the SEC issued the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for Publicly-Listed Companies (SR guidelines). Currently, the SEC's Corporate Governance and Finance Department is working on revising the SR guidelines to assess the preparedness of publicly listed companies (PLCs) toward adopting a mandatory approach to certain disclosures.

In the future, the SEC intends to adopt a mandatory approach to sustainability reporting for PLCs. As I mentioned a while ago, the SEC currently still adopts a "comply or explain" approach to sustainability reporting. This will now be aligned with other Asean jurisdictions, such as Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, where sustainability reporting is mandatory for listed companies. Second, the SEC hopes to introduce the same requirement to all types of corporations and not just PLCs on a "comply or explain" basis. The third one is to finally adopt a mandatory approach to sustainability reporting for all types of corporations.

In addition to that, the SEC adopts international best practices and participates in global development initiatives as a member of international organizations such as the Asean Capital Markets Forum.

I hope this will give the public a good idea of what the commission focuses on to realize its vision of a sustainable future for the coming generations. Rest assured that we at the commission are working hard to enact change that will be good for the environment, the business sector, the general public, our stakeholders, and ultimately, the country.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[Research on climate change impact on labor, migrant workers sought](#)

By: Kaycee Valmonte

Manila, Philippines — Migrant Workers Secretary Susan “Toots” Ople reportedly raised the need for research and publications on the impact of climate change on labor and migrant workers to help address concerns during her meeting with International Organization on Migration Director-General Antonio Vitorino.

Ople is currently in New York as part of the presidential delegation in the wake of the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

“The Philippines is sadly very familiar with the effects of climate change and how it results in the displacement of people,” Ople was quoted as saying.

“We are also aware of the need to enhance multi-sectoral, multi-agency, and multi-country partnerships to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on migrant workers and communities.”

Vitorino, in turn, told Ople that the IOM will tackle the “need to support countries which are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change” at this year’s UN Climate Change Conference that will be held in November.

A 2021 study by the IOM titled “Framing the Human Narrative of Migration in the Context of Climate Change” noted that climate change impacts in the Philippines are mostly felt in the livelihood sector, such as those in farming and fisheries.

It also found women, older individuals, and the urban poor more vulnerable to climate emergencies.

Every year, the Philippines is battered by an average of 20 tropical cyclones and rainy season this year actually began earlier than usual after the state weather bureau announced it starting mid-May.

The IOM report noted that communities at home discuss the climate crisis in the context of “rapid onset events,” such as storm surges and typhoons that in turn bring about flooding.

Last year, tropical cyclone Odette (international name: Rai) affected over 2.272 million families or over 7.846 million individuals. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council’s final report logged 405 casualties because of Odette, 52 individuals went missing, and 1,371 injured.

Meanwhile, in the same press statement from the DMW, Ople has also reportedly ordered the Philippine Overseas Labor Offices and the Overseas Workers Welfare

Administration to remain on alert in case any overseas Filipino worker based in Japan or Taiwan would need assistance.

A 6.9-magnitude earthquake hit Taiwan over the weekend, while thousands in Japan have gone to evacuation centers after typhoon Nanmadol churned towards its southwestern region. There are no reports of Filipinos hurt or injured so far.

UNFCC

[Four Countries Showcased Their Ambitious Climate Action During Africa Climate Week](#)

UN Climate Change News, 20 September 2022 – Although Africa has contributed relatively little to the planet’s greenhouse gas emissions, the continent has suffered some of the world’s worst impacts of climate change, from famine to flooding to heatwaves to drought. But despite these challenges, the Africa continent also has enormous potential when it comes to climate action.

Three African countries – Eritrea, Morocco, and Rwanda – and Papua New Guinea shared specific examples of what they are doing to combat climate change during Africa Climate Week, which took place at the beginning of this month in Libreville, Gabon.

The four countries were participating in the 24th round of a technical analysis of their biennial update reports – feeding into collective progress toward achieving the Paris Agreement’s goal to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Biennial update reports, which are submitted by developing countries every two years, include the status of a country’s greenhouse gas emissions, and information on how the country is cutting emissions, as well as receiving support to do so.

During the technical analysis in Libreville, the four countries presented their biennial update reports and emphasized their commitment to use renewable energy and forest resources to combat the climate crisis. The following summarizes some of the key points contained in those reports.

Rwanda: Unleashing the Potential of Solar Energy

In Rwanda, emissions from the energy sector have been increasing by approximately 1% per year since 2015. With an average 5 hours of peak sunshine per day, there is great potential to increase the shares of off-grid to 42% and connect 326,884 households through solar mini-grids. The Government of Rwanda wants to tap into this potential to electrify rural areas with mini-grid solar PVs by creating tax exemptions on solar PV materials. This demonstrates the possibility of reducing the cost of access to electricity for rural households and avoiding government investment in transmission infrastructures. The estimated mitigation potential of the adoption of mini-grid solar PVs could reach 1.3 Mt CO₂eq from 2020 to 2030.

Eritrea: Decarbonizing Electricity Generation

In Eritrea, decarbonizing electricity generation remains a priority when it comes to reducing greenhouse gases. The country wants to introduce renewable energy to improve the security of its electricity supply, minimize dependence on unsustainable imported fossil fuel use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the national power generation system. The country plans to introduce 50 MW of solar power, 40 MW of wind power and 30 MW of geothermal energy into the existing national grid by 2030. Additionally, with the implementation of a 15MW mini-grid hybrid system and promotion

of individual solar home systems ongoing in rural areas, Eritrea aims to avoid 113 kt of CO₂ emissions per year by 2030 from electricity generation.

Morocco: Investing in Sustainable Agriculture

The agriculture sector accounts for the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in Morocco. The country is implementing a total of 13 projects, with an estimated cost of US \$5.3 billion between 2020 and 2030 to cut emissions by 19% of the cumulative scenario benchmark for the agriculture sector for the same period. Examples include using agroforestry to enhance carbon reserves, using renewable energy in agricultural production and adopting sustainable agriculture practices. These measures are further described in two strategic plans "Green Morocco Plan" and "Generation Green 2020-2030."

Papua New Guinea: Addressing Deforestation

Papua New Guinea holds one of the largest zones of intact tropical forests in the world. Deforestation and forest degradation are responsible for 90% of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions. Papua New Guinea's overarching target in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector is to halt the upward trend of greenhouse gas emissions due to increased deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 through REDD+. The REDD+ programme will address issues of unsustainable commercial agriculture, especially palm oil development, as well as improve the sustainability of timber supply and coordinate land use planning. The estimated emission reductions from the implementation of the REDD+ is 26 Mt CO₂ eq by 2030.

While these four countries continue to enhance their efforts to take climate action, they also highlighted the need for financial resources and technical support to scale-up measures to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Following the week of technical analysis, UN Climate Change's team of technical experts is drafting a summary report for each participating country which will be made available on the UNFCCC website in May 2023.

Find out more on how to join the international consultation and analysis process as a technical expert [here](#).

CCC IN THE NEWS:

RADYO AGUILA NEWS ONLINE

[Coastal cleanup, isinagawa sa Manila Bay at pitong iba pang lugar sa NCR; libu-libong volunteers, lumahok](#)

By Moira Encina

Muling nakiisa ang Pilipinas sa taunang International Coastal Cleanup Day o ICC na isinasagawa tuwing ikatlong Sabado ng Setyembre.

Ayon sa Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), malaking bahagi ng plastic waste ay napupunta sa karagatan mula sa mga kabayahan at pamayanan.

Sa Metro Manila, pinangunahan ng DENR-NCR ang 37th International Coastal Cleanup.

Pangunahin itong isinagawa ng DENR sa Manila Bay bilang bahagi ng nagpapatuloy na rehabilitasyon nito.

Sabayan isinagawa ang cleanup sa pitong iba pang lugar sa NCR gaya sa Dolomite Beach.

Nakatuwang ng DENR sa coastal cleanup ang iba't ibang ahensya ng pamahalaan at ang mga mula sa pribadong sektor.

Libu-libong volunteers din ang nagparehistro at lumahok sa clean up.

Sinabi ni DENR-NCR Regional Executive Director Jacqueline Caancan na responsibilidad hindi lang ng gobyerno kundi ng lahat ang paglilinis ng mga basura.

Inihayag pa ng DENR na ang ICC ay hindi pangkaraniwang paglilinis sa dalampasigan na isinasagawa.

Bukod sa pagpulot at pagkolekta sa mga basura na naiipon sa mga baybayin at daluyan ng tubig, ang mga ito ay binibilang at itinatala ng mga volunteer na ginagawang batayan para naman sa pagbuo ng mga polisiya.

Batay sa datos, ang Pilipinas ang pangatlo sa Timog Silangang Asya na may pinakamalaking kontribusyon sa basura sa karagatan.

Pinaalala naman ng Climate Change Commission ang kahalagahan ng pagiingat ng mamamayan sa mga coastline sa bansa na nakatutulong nang malaki para maproteksyunan ang biodiversity, ang mga tao mula sa bagyo, at nakapagbibigay ng kabuhayan.

Ayon kay Climate Change Commission Secretary Robert Borje, mahalaga na gawin ng bawat isang mamamayan ang kanilang bahagi na panatilihin malinis at maayos ang

mga coastline na isa sa mga pinakaimportanteng likas na yaman ng bansa para sa mga susunod na henerasyon.

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