



NEWS ROUNDUP

07 September 2022 [08:00 am]

- Poor air quality increases TB risk among the vulnerable
- Tycoon Bets on Renewables in Biggest 2022 Philippine IPO
- How will climate change affect the yield and price of wheat?
- Tackling inequality key to climate fight —study
- 'Aquanomics' research from GHD: Climate change is accelerating annual losses in PH
- DENR eyes 20% plastic neutrality by 2023
- [OPINION] Working as one for the global good
- DENR drafting IRR to make firms accountable for plastic wastes
- In The Face of Climate Change, Migration offers an Adaptation Strategy in Africa

CCC IN THE NEWS

- UNFCCC's Third Technical Experts Dialogue on climate finance takes place in Manila
- Third Technical Experts Dialogue on Climate Finance ng UNFCCC, kasado na

BUSINESS WORLD

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By Patricia B. Mirasol

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BLOOMBERG

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CORDIS (EU research results)

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INTERAKSYON

[Tackling inequality key to climate fight —study](#)

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MANILA STANDARD

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Data from Aquanomics: The economics of water risk and future resilience, a report published by global professional services company GHD reveals that floods and tropical storms are predicted to amount to over 90% of direct losses (around USD89 billion) between 2022 and 2050.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

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The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) aims to achieve at least 20 percent plastic neutrality in the next year, ensuring that the agency will meet deadlines for the implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) law.

[\[OPINION\] Working as one for the global good](#)

By: Jaushieh Joseph Wu

The global community is confronting a number of unprecedented crises: the ongoing challenge of COVID-19 variants, stalled efforts on climate change, supply chain disruptions and Russia’s unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. Now more than ever, China’s increasing rhetorical and military intimidation is jeopardizing regional peace and stability. All of these will impact the security and well-being of the world. As the UN members meet again in New York this year, it is worth reminding these leaders that all people—including the people of Taiwan—deserve to have their voices heard and to be part of the collaborative effort to tackle these challenges for the global good.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[DENR drafting IRR to make firms accountable for plastic wastes](#)

By Wilnard Bacelonia

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on Tuesday assured the Senate of its commitment to regulate plastic packaging and reduce waste as it already drafting the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 11898 or the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act which lapsed into law in July.

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Libreville - Countries around the world are feeling the impacts of climate change, which is affecting their communities. In Africa, migration induced by slow onset events such as droughts, desertification, deforestation, water scarcity, rising sea levels, coastal erosion has increased in occurrence and severity over the last few decades due to the adverse effects of climate change.

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The Third Technical Experts Dialogue on Climate Finance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will be held in Manila from 6-9 September 2022.

DZIQ RADYO INQUIRER

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By Chona Yu

Magsasagawa ng Third Technical Experts Dialogue on Climate Finance ang United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Information and Knowledge Management Division

BUSINESS WORLD

Poor air quality increases TB risk among the vulnerable

By Patricia B. Mirasol

Air pollution has an unequal impact on health, with the most vulnerable people bearing the brunt of its ill effects, according to Greenpeace. In a report released on Sept. 1, the independent global campaigning network said that socioeconomic deprivation increases an individual's vulnerability to air pollution and chronic health conditions.

Among them is tuberculosis (TB), a continuing problem in the Philippines, which has the third highest TB prevalence rate in the world and where nearly 10 million people reside in urban slums.

"We have [made] significant strides in TB control and improving the health of Filipinos nationwide. However, Filipinos would continue to suffer and [be] more susceptible to TB if we allow the continued deterioration of the quality of the air that we breathe," said Michelle Lang-Alli, director of the Office of Health at USAID Philippines, at a webinar organized by non-profit human development organization FHI 360.

An estimated 66,000 Filipinos die every year due to poor air quality. The economic cost of ambient air pollution is P4.5 trillion, roughly equivalent to \$87 billion, said Climate Change Commissioner Rachel Anne S. Herrera at the same webinar.

This cost is 23% of the country's gross domestic product in 2019, she added, citing a November 2021 study by the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities and the Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air.

According to the Greenpeace report, Benguet, Rizal, and Metro Manila have the worst air quality in the Philippines.

BREAKING DOWN SILOS

There is a need to break down silos among agencies toward the development of green technologies needed for climate-resilient communities, said Ms. Herrera, adding that legislators are looking to update the Clean Air Act of 1999.

"We recognize that we should look at long-term solutions," she said in a Sept. 6 e-mail. "Our health sector must be resilient and must be strengthened — so it can protect the most vulnerable against climate change."

Integration between climate and health is possible through research and advocacy, said Dr. Rosalind G. Vianzon, head of the healthy settings and environment division of the Health Promotion Bureau of the Department of Health.

"We will review healthy settings like homes, schools, and workplaces, and adopt a life-cycle approach, so we can understand how climate change affects the health of babies,

children and adults,” she said.

The National Government has earmarked P296.3 billion for the health sector in 2023, a 10.4% increase from its 2022 budget.

The proposed National Expenditure Program for 2023 will include P453 billion for climate change adaptation and mitigation programs and projects, 56.4% higher than the P289.73 billion for 2022.

BLOOMBERG

Tycoon Bets on Renewables in Biggest 2022 Philippine IPO

By Andreo Calonzo and Cecilia Yap

Philippine billionaire Enrique Razon made his fortune operating ports and running casinos. His next target is the country's nascent renewables industry.

The nation's second-richest man is focusing on solar farms, battery facilities and water projects in an effort to attract international investors. His green push through Prime Infrastructure Capital, Inc., which will go public later this year, is aligned with broader plans by the government to increase the use of renewable energy to 50% by 2040.

The need for more energy of any sort is urgent in the Philippines, where growth in power demand has outpaced new capacity. The Southeast Asian nation, which imports almost all of its oil requirements, is looking to spend more on fuel subsidies as a cushion against higher prices. Developing domestic renewable sources will also help the nation reduce dependence on oil and coal.

Prime Infra's projects will be the first of their kind for Philippines' renewable market, giving investors an early entry point.

The country is "probably not where it should be in terms of power supply demand. We're probably not where we should be in terms of water availability and sanitation, or probably not where we should be in terms of waste management and addressing climate change. If you take all that into consideration as an investor, it's perfectly logical to invest into the Philippines and Prime Infra," President and Chief Executive Officer Guillaume Lucci said in an interview.

It's building a solar-and-battery facility that will displace annual consumption of about 1.4 million tons of coal, equivalent to nearly 6% of the nation's annual needs. Also in the works are a 1,400-megawatt hydropower plant at Laguna de Bay just south of Manila, as well as two water projects that will provide 518 million liters of water to areas around the capital by 2025.

Getting these projects off the ground will depend on the firm's planned 25.6 billion pesos (\$449.2 million) initial public offering in November, which is poised to be the biggest IPO this year and among the largest ever in the Philippines. Only eight firms have listed in the nation this year, raising a total of 17.2 billion pesos. That's set to be the worst showing since 2018 amid a global market slump.

"It will be a major play on Philippine renewable energy, a narrative that's still in the early stages of growth and a sector the government wants developed," said Carlos Temporal, analyst at AP Securities. He said the IPO "could attract strong demand because of the industry it's in and the company's owner."

Razon, who is also the chairman of International Container Terminal Services Inc., which

operates more than 30 port terminals in 20 countries, is estimated to be worth \$4.8 billion, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index.

The Philippines is seeking to increase renewables' share to the overall energy mix to 50% by 2040 from just a fifth in 2019. President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. , in a speech in July, said solar, wind, hydropower and geothermal energy sources are key to achieving his climate agenda.

Still, there are risks to Prime Infra's renewable ambitions. Supply chain snarls are raising the price of solar panels for the first time in a decade, and strong competition as Europe and the US boost climate ambitions could mean prices stay higher than expected for the next few years. That would raise the cost of Razon's big solar-battery project and potentially eat into its profitability.

At the moment, Prime Infra gets 80% of its revenue from Manila Water Co. Inc., which supplies half of the Philippine capital. In four to five years, revenue from electricity will account for 40% from below 20% currently, Lucci said. Prime Infra also plans to build landfills around the capital region, he said.

While its first project was a 29-megawatt gas-fired power plant in Iraq, Razon's infrastructure company plans to grow its power, water and waste-management portfolio in the Philippines before expanding overseas, the CEO said.

CORDIS (EU research results)

How will climate change affect the yield and price of wheat?

An EU-backed study claims that climate change will raise wheat prices and hit yield harder in certain areas around the world.

Wheat is a particularly important source of nutrition globally. It provides 20 % of calories and protein for 3.4 billion people. However, climate change is impacting the production and supply demand of this key food commodity.

Supported in part by the EU-funded RECEIPT project, a new study reveals that climate change is expected to considerably change wheat's yield and price in the future. This is projected to occur even if we meet the Paris Agreement targets and stay below 2 °C of warming. The findings were published in the journal 'One Earth'.

Global food security at risk

Wheat yield could rise more in high-latitude countries than in low-latitude ones. This will lead to uneven prices, exacerbating further inequalities between wheat farming in developed countries and in developing countries.

The researchers developed a climate-wheat-economic ensemble modelling approach to study the effects of climate mean conditions and extreme events on wheat yields, price and the global supply chain. Using this enhanced model system, they assessed the impact of 2 °C global warming on the global wheat supply and demand chain. "We know from previous research that extreme events do not necessarily respond in the same way as the mean conditions, and because these extreme events are the most impactful on societies, this is an important step forward," explains co-author Dr Karin van der Wiel, a climate scientist at project partner Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, in a news release posted on 'EurekAlert!'

The model predicts that yield will increase in higher latitude areas such as the majority of northern Europe. In lower latitude regions such as countries in Africa, wheat yields will drop by over 15 %. For consumers, the average global wheat price will go up by 1.8 %. Mean prices will increase in several European countries.

"Trade liberalization policy under 2° warming could stabilize or even increase farmers' income in wheat-exporting countries but would reduce income for farmers in wheat importing countries," states lead author Tianyi Zhang, an agro-meteorologist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. "This may create new economic inequality between farmers in wheat -exporting and -importing countries."

Taking action all together

Zhang hopes the forecasts about wheat prices and instability will encourage decision-makers to take the lead around the world. "Helping improve the grain food self-supplies in developing countries is crucial for global food security," he concludes. "This is worthy

of discussion between countries in future international agricultural collaboration policy.”

RECEIPT (REmote Climate Effects and their Impact on European sustainability, Policy and Trade) seeks to provide quantitative information on the European risks from remote climatic events. To do so, it is mapping links between European socioeconomic activities and remote climatic hazards. The project ends in August 2023.

INTERAKSYON

[Tackling inequality key to climate fight —study](#)

By Simon Jessop and Gloria Dickie

London— Tackling inequality is key to securing the public support needed to overhaul the global economy and reverse climate change, an update to the landmark 50-year-old computer simulation of environmental stress has found.

Based on modelling by MIT scientists of a world destabilised by growing consumption, the 1972 “Limits To Growth” simulation has been attacked as flawed by some but applauded by others as prescient of accelerating planetary stress.

Building off its predecessor, the Earth4All model developed by a cross-discipline team of researchers sought to explore what it would take to increase the wellbeing of humanity during the rest of this century using data from the 1980-2020 period.

Its central conclusion was that, if left unchecked, rising inequality in the next 50 years would leave people less trusting of governments and other institutions, making co-operation to deal with climate change and other threats more difficult.

“When social trust goes down, this limits the speed of public policy action. This translates into how much regulation and subsidies you can do in terms of greening the economy and energy system,” study co-author Per Espen Stoknes told Reuters.

To track wellbeing, the researchers created an ‘Average Wellbeing Index’ using data including disposable income, income inequality, government services, the climate crisis, perceived progress, and their relationship to measures of social trust.

Using two scenarios – labelled ‘Too Little Too Late’, with no change to human behaviour, and ‘The Giant Leap’, where the world’s economic and social systems are transformed – the model seeks to show how differing policies would impact the world.

Under the business as usual scenario, the wellbeing of the average worker – taken to mean those who spend most of what they earn in a year – peaks around the year 2000, before declining out to 2050 and then levelling to 2100, despite continued growth in the global economy over the same period.

By making changes such as phasing out fossil fuel use, putting adequate pensions in place, taxing the richest 10% more and cancelling the debt of low-income countries, the Giant Leap pathway allowed wellbeing to continue to rise.

The model estimated the pathway leading to a stabilisation of global temperatures below 2°C above the industrial era and eradicating poverty by 2050 would cost 2-4% of global output, or between \$2 trillion-4 trillion annually.

By comparison, the International Monetary Fund estimated that governments together put

in \$9 trillion of fiscal support for their economies in the first five months of the coronavirus pandemic alone.

“We absolutely need to place a value on social and environmental and economic indicators at the same level,” said co-author Sandrine Dixson-Decleve, co-president of the Club of Rome think tank which originally published the “Limits To Growth” report.

“Inequality and poverty play a huge role in enabling us to move forward,” she added. “Net-zero poverty has to be as much of a goal as net-zero emissions.”

A book outlining the results of the model, “Earth for All: A Survival Guide for Humanity” will be published in German on Tuesday, with versions in English and other languages following.

Doug Heske, chief executive of U.S.-based Newday Impact Investing, signalled its value for ESG investors.

“Earth for All provides a powerful new framework for how responsibly-minded investors can thoughtfully allocate capital in ways that will have the greatest impact,” he said.

MANILA STANDARD

['Aquanomics' research from GHD: Climate change is accelerating annual losses in PH](#)

Data from Aquanomics: The economics of water risk and future resilience, a report published by global professional services company GHD reveals that floods and tropical storms are predicted to amount to over 90% of direct losses (around USD89 billion) between 2022 and 2050.

The study highlights the potential impact of extreme weather events on five critical sectors within the global economy: agriculture, banking and insurance, energy and utilities, FMCG and retail, and manufacturing and distribution.

While these sectors are diverse, with very different types and levels of water risk, they are all expected to face significant output losses in the years up to 2050.

Additionally, the research shows that the Philippines will suffer an average annual gross domestic product (GDP) loss of 0.7% due to water risks such as droughts, floods, and storms.

It also points out that the country's agricultural and retail sectors could be hit hardest, and that these rising threats need to be tackled now with a greater focus on water recycling, desalination, and smarter irrigation.

Aquanomics reveals that the Philippines's agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable, with projected annual output losses of over 5% by 2030 and 8% by 2050**. In 2020, the sector generated a gross value added (GVA) of about Php1.78 trillion, equivalent to a 10.2% share of the country's GDP.

Storms are expected to have the greatest direct impact on the Philippine economy (USD47 billion), followed by floods (USD42 billion), and droughts (USD3 billion). This is the first time that the economic impact of these three types of events has been calculated at a GDP and sector level.

With three million Filipino citizens currently relying on unsafe water sources, and seven million lacking access to improved sanitation, water supply, and sanitation services are a key focus.

Rod Naylor, Global Water Lead of GHD, shares: "The Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan calls for a total investment of around Php1.1 trillion to achieve universal access to water and sanitation for all Filipinos by 2030. GHD partners with the country's major water utility providers to achieve universal access to safe, sufficient, and sustainable water supply."

No matter what size or sector, all businesses are dependent on water as they require it

to function. This makes water a connector between sectors, crucial to enabling circular economies and global supply chains. It also means no sector is protected against operational disruption in the face of water-related disasters.

“By focusing on economic impacts, as we have done with this study, we aim to help identify and unlock the social and environmental benefits of tackling water risk head-on,” he said.

“As well as highlighting risk, this study explores some of the ways in which our focus countries can adapt to change and build resilience in their water systems. With water risk on the rise, we need to adopt a proactive, holistic, and inclusive approach in understanding and addressing fast-developing challenges,” adds Naylor.

When it comes to flood management, the study indicates that investment needs to be targeted to building infrastructure in the right areas and working with nature to channel water away.

This means carrying out flood studies and building infrastructure out of flood zones where possible—a challenge when retrofitting solutions in densely populated urban areas.

“At GHD, we are focused on working with stakeholders to develop and implement integrated solutions to this challenge. This means understanding and optimizing the infrastructure already in place and collaborating with our clients and industry peers to consider different kinds of assets that work in harmony with communities and nature,” explains Naylor.

The Philippines is a tropical archipelago with more than 7,000 islands. Its extraordinary biodiversity is still preserved on many of the smaller islands. However, over 70% of its forest cover was lost over the last century.

Levels of water pollution are very high in many places due to a lack of wastewater treatment, affecting the health of communities and ecosystems. Major infrastructure and population centers are located on the coastal plains, exposing them to flooding and storm events.

In 2013, Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) killed 6,300 people and left 28,689 injured, 1.6 million homeless, and more than six million displaced. Typhoon Rai in 2021 displaced 10.6 million people, with a death toll of 457 people, showing the value of early warning systems and other disaster risk reduction measures put in place.

Although a minority has many options for avoiding these risks, adaptation options are limited for the majority, due to their lack of resources.

Despite the devastation brought about by frequent natural disasters, inadequate and intermittent water supply remains a challenge across the country. Around one in 10 Filipinos do not have access to improved water sources, with poorer communities being disproportionately affected.

With approximately 20 typhoons entering the country every year often bringing torrential rain and extreme flooding, The Philippines is ranked the fourth most affected country in the world when it comes to water-related disasters, and as global warming intensifies, extreme weather events are expected to increase, resulting in greater water risk to the country.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[DENR eyes 20% plastic neutrality by 2023](#)

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) aims to achieve at least 20 percent plastic neutrality in the next year, ensuring that the agency will meet deadlines for the implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) law.

During the meeting of the Senate panel on the environment, natural resources, and climate change on Tuesday, Undersecretary Jonas Leones said the DENR is set to draft this month the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the said law as it conducts a focus group discussion with stakeholders.

“We will be finalizing the draft IRR, and then we will be subjecting this to review of our executive committee, and hopefully, we can provide you a draft of the IRR by November 15,” he said.

Aside from that, the DENR is likewise planning to prepare a national framework for the EPR law, which will include new strategies for its implementation.

“Based on the provisions of the law, we will be starting this plastic neutrality by 2023 for 20 percent only, and then by 2028, at least 80 percent,” Leones said.

He also mentioned that corporations must submit their annual recovery targets by October next year.

The Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022, or Republic Act No. 11898, lapsed into law on July 23, 2022, as former President Rodrigo Duterte did not take any action on the measure.

It is the first amendment of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

The EPR law excludes micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from having EPR programs.

[OPINION] Working as one for the global good

By: Jaushieh Joseph Wu

The global community is confronting a number of unprecedented crises: the ongoing challenge of COVID-19 variants, stalled efforts on climate change, supply chain disruptions and Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. Now more than ever, China's increasing rhetorical and military intimidation is jeopardizing regional peace and stability. All of these will impact the security and well-being of the world. As the UN members meet again in New York this year, it is worth reminding these leaders that all people—including the people of Taiwan—deserve to have their voices heard and to be part of the collaborative effort to tackle these challenges for the global good.

A beacon of democracy in Asia and a force for good in the world, Taiwan is a valuable partner that can help overcome these global challenges. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Taiwan has provided humanitarian support across the globe, including much-needed masks and medical supplies, as well as developing and sharing its homegrown vaccine. Taiwan also sent over 550 tons of relief supplies to the people of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of their country, in addition to making over \$40 million in donations for Ukrainian refugees.

Taiwan is committed to combating climate change, with a blueprint for net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 and policies in place to help achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals. As the world's 22nd-largest economy in terms of GDP and a major semiconductor manufacturer, Taiwan plays a key role in global supply chains. And as a defender of democracy, Taiwan is working to safeguard the status quo and support the rules-based international order.

Sadly, Taiwan is unable to participate in the largest and most important forum of global cooperation due to the relentless suppression by the People's Republic of China (PRC). By deliberately conflating its "One China" principle with the UNGA Resolution 2758—the resolution that determined who represents "China" in the organization some 50 years ago—Beijing is misleading the world by spreading the fallacy that Taiwan is a part of the PRC. Contrary to these false claims, the resolution does not take a position on Taiwan, nor does it include the word "Taiwan." The long-term status quo is, the ROC (Taiwan) and the PRC are separate jurisdictions, with neither subordinate to the other. The people of Taiwan can only be represented in the international community by their free and democratically elected government.

The wrongful interpretation of UNGA Resolution 2758 has long deprived Taiwan of the right to participate in the UN and its specialized agencies, and it has also denied the international community an opportunity to benefit from Taiwan's contributions. Worse yet, the PRC's efforts to rewrite Taiwan's status at the UN further undermine global peace and stability.

The UN Charter states clearly that the purposes and principles of the UN are to maintain international peace and stability, and that international disputes should be resolved by peaceful means. However, Beijing continues to conduct military exercises in areas around

Taiwan, undermining the status quo in the Taiwan Strait, escalating tensions, impacting international trade and transportation, and putting regional peace and security at risk. Such irresponsible actions need to be condemned and brought to a halt. Given the current circumstances, it is even more important that UN and its member states stop allowing such a member, which ironically is a member of the UN Security Council, to dictate the positions of the organization to suit its own political agenda.

Taiwan will resolutely defend its sovereignty and security, and continue to exercise restraint in response to China's provocations and work together with like-minded countries to uphold peace and stability in the region.

The theme of the 77th session of the UN General Assembly, "A watershed moment: transformative solutions to interlocking challenges" pointedly reminds us of the grave challenges facing the international community: the COVID-19 pandemic, food and energy shortages, disrupted global supply chains, and climate change, etc. When the UN talks about "joint solutions" and "solidarity" to tackle "interconnected crises," we could not agree more. Taiwan is more than willing and able to be part of such joint solutions.

Our shared obstacles require all hands on deck. Those grave interconnected crises cannot be resolved until the entire world comes together. Let's work together as one for the global good!

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[DENR drafting IRR to make firms accountable for plastic wastes](#)

By Wilnard Bacionia

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on Tuesday assured the Senate of its commitment to regulate plastic packaging and reduce waste as it already drafting the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 11898 or the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act which lapsed into law in July.

Undersecretary Jonas Leones told the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change, chaired by Senator Cynthia Villar, that DENR secured funding from the United Nations Development Program to help them prepare for the implementation of the EPR law.

The DENR is given 90 days to draft RA 11898's IRR from August 13, when the law officially took effect.

The EPR law targets to recover plastic packaging footprint by 20 percent by Dec. 31, 2023 and by 80 percent by Dec. 31, 2028 and every year thereafter.

Amending the 21-year-old RA 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, the EPR law will introduce the practice of extended producer responsibility by large enterprises on the plastic packaging waste they generate.

Leones said they are now conducting focus group discussions with stakeholders.

"In October, we will be finalizing the IRR and for review of the execom (Executive Committee). We will also prepare a national framework for all types of products for waste," he said. "Six months after the implementation of the law starting February, we will be requiring enterprises to place the EPR program in their plastic packaging."

Starting October 2023, the DENR shall require enterprises to submit to the agency the annual set of recovery targets.

Villar said the law mandates the DENR to formulate a national framework for all types of waste focusing on waste reduction, recovery and recycling, and the development of environment-friendly products.

"It also promotes internationally accepted principles on sustainable consumption and production, circular economy, and producers' full responsibility throughout the life cycle of their products," she said.

"I am very much hopeful that the EPR system will make a substantial difference in our collective efforts to reduce the country's plastic wastes and remove the Philippines from the rank of being the third largest source of plastic wastes leaking into the ocean," Villar told the committee.

The journal Science Advances reported in 2021 that the Philippines topped riverine plastic emissions.

The report found that the Philippines has 4,820 rivers emitting 356,371 metric tons (MT) year, followed by India, 126,513 MT; Malaysia, 73,098 MT; and China, 70,707 MT.

“Rivers are a major source of plastic waste in the oceans. We estimate that 1,000 rivers, are accountable for nearly 80 percent of global annual riverine plastic emissions, which range between 0.8 to 2.7 million metric tons per year, with small urban rivers amongst the most polluting,” the report said.

RW (RELIEF WEB)

[In The Face of Climate Change, Migration offers an Adaptation Strategy in Africa](#)

Libreville - Countries around the world are feeling the impacts of climate change, which is affecting their communities. In Africa, migration induced by slow onset events such as droughts, desertification, deforestation, water scarcity, rising sea levels, coastal erosion has increased in occurrence and severity over the last few decades due to the adverse effects of climate change.

The Africa Climate Week, organized from 29 August to 2 September, presented an opportunity for African countries to discuss regional climate action solutions ahead of the COP27, the global climate change forum that will take place in Egypt in November.

Human mobility in Africa carries a long history and is a key driver for the resilience of communities. As part of the 2063 African Union Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration objectives, there is now recognition that migration can become a development enabler, a strategy to improve sustainable livelihoods, and adapt to environmental pressures and climate change.

The West and Central Africa region accounted for 265,400 internally displaced people (IDPs) due to disasters (such as floods, storms, or landslides), approximately 3% of total IDPs in as of the end of 2021, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. And so far in 2022, the Republic of Congo has been the most affected country, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), followed by Chad, Liberia, Nigeria, and Niger. 11 countries are considered flooding hotspots by OCHA in 2022 including Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and The Gambia.

In the East and Horn of Africa, a fourth consecutive year of drought in the region has engendered loss of livestock and livelihoods, leaving millions of people severely affected in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, and pushing tens of thousands of families to leave their homes in search of food, water and pasture, many to urban areas.

"These figures compel us to collaborate to design sustainable solutions for people to stay, sustainable solutions for people on the move, and sustainable solutions for people to move", said Caroline Dumas, IOM Director General's Special Envoy on Migration and Climate Action. Designing such solutions implies not only cooperation and intersectoral policy dialogue and policy coherence, but also to look at the solutions communities are already developing."

For a continent hosting 37 per cent of the world's nomadic population, labour migration has always been a way for rain-fed rural communities to cope with environmental pressures.

"While there has been growing recognition of human mobility in the context of Climate Change in the global narrative, funding sources remain scarce", added Ambassador Caroline Dumas, at the Africa Climate Week. African stakeholders often stress the lack

of accessibility of Climate Finance by the communities who need it most. We need to contribute to address this important issue altogether."

Last month, Member States from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East African Community and the States of East and Horn of Africa, signed the Kampala Declaration on Migration Environment on Climate Change. The signatory states urgently call for the world to respond to the impact of climate change on human mobility across the region and continent, and support affected communities, who are among the world's most vulnerable, to adapt to climate change realities. This declaration also recognizes the need for creating and increasing investment in green economy, such as circular economy, renewable energy and energy efficiency, climate smart agriculture, digital economy, and nature-based solutions.

CCC IN THE NEWS

DAILY TRIBUNE

[UNFCCC's Third Technical Experts Dialogue on climate finance takes place in Manila](#)

By TDT

The Third Technical Experts Dialogue on Climate Finance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will be held in Manila from 6-9 September 2022.

The Climate Change Commission is co-hosting the TED3, in partnership with the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat and the Asian Development Bank.

This four-day technical discussion will tackle the needs and priorities of developing countries, including their scope, and quantitative and qualitative aspects for equitable and resilient climate action.

TED3 will also discuss the roles of public and private finance actors toward efficient delivery and mobilization of climate finance, for low carbon and climate-resilient development.

The Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Work Program on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance will spearhead the dialogue among the expected 200 representatives from UNFCCC Parties and observer States.

For more information about the Third Technical Experts Dialogue, visit the UNFCCC website at <https://bit.ly/3TKWb1C>.

DZIQ RADYO INQUIRER

Third Technical Experts Dialogue on Climate Finance ng UNFCCC, kasado na By Chona Yu

Magsasagawa ng Third Technical Experts Dialogue on Climate Finance ang United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Ayon sa UNFCCC, isasagawa ang diyalogo sa Manila sa Setyembre 6 hanggang 9, 2022. Tatalakayin sa apat na araw na technical discussion ang suliranin sa climate change lalo na sa mga umuunlad na bansa.

Pag-uusapan din ang papel na ginagampanan ng public at private finance actors tungo sa epektibong delivery at mobilization ng climate finance at low carbon and climate-resilient development.

Nabatid na ang mga Co-Chairmen ng Ad Hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQGCF) ang pangunguna saa diyalogo kung saan inaasahang nasa 200 representatives mula sa UNFCCC Parties at observer States ang dadalo.

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