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CNN

[Climate change exposes lack of US preparedness in defending Arctic Ocean interests, US senator says](#)

By: Boris Sanchez

Climate change is unlocking a new crossroads and potential center of conflict: the Arctic. But one key lawmaker is warning the US has lagged behind in securing the region, as other powers move in, adding he believes the Arctic may soon be a stage for a nuclear show of force by Vladimir Putin.

GMA NEWS

[Diokno urges int'l partners to boost aid for climate change mitigation, adaptation measures](#)

By: Ted Cordero

Finance Secretary Benjamin Diokno is urging multilateral development banks and the private sector to ramp up support for climate mitigation and adaptation measures, the Department of Finance (DOF) said Saturday.

MANILA BULLETIN

[Marcos says gov't will opt for science-based solutions to solve nation's problems](#)

By: Betheena Unite

Recognizing the role of science and technology in addressing the many problems faced by the country and its government, President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. said the Philippines must rely on science to find solutions to its problems.

MALAYA BUSINESS INSIGHT

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By: Wendell Vigilia

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MINDA NEWS

[Gov't urged to focus on renewable energy sources, not on non-renewables](#)

By: Antonio L. Colina IV

Davao City (MindaNews / 16 October) — Dependence on coal for energy will not help the country achieve its commitment under the Paris Agreement on climate change to cut greenhouse emissions by 70 percent by 2030, an environmental group said.

[Mindanao's energy mix: 69% from non-renewable sources](#)

By: Antonio L. Colina IV

Mindanao is far from being “energy self-sufficient,” an environmental group said on Saturday, as the island’s power mix now comprises 69% non-renewable sources.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[171 families flee as Neneng causes floods in Cagayan](#)

By: Villamor Visaya Jr.

Tugegarao City — Disaster officials said in a report Sunday morning that their response units were able to evacuate some 171 families or 423 people in Santa Ana town, Cagayan province as Severe Tropical Storm Neneng (international name: Nesat) continue to pour rains over northern Luzon.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[Solon pushes creation of GOCC focused on renewable energy dev't](#)

By: Jose Cielito Reganit

Manila – Cagayan de Oro City 2nd District Representative Rufus Rodriguez on Thursday pushed for the passage of a bill establishing the Philippine Renewable Energy Corp. (PREC) that would focus on the development of renewable energy (RE) sources in the country.

UN NEWS

[Adapt and survive: 5 ways to help countries cope with the climate crisis](#)

By Georgina Smith

All nations need to make major cuts to fossil fuel emissions and transition to a low-carbon economy, if we are to have any chance of achieving the aim of reducing global temperatures to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

ABANTE

[\[Opinion\] Suportahan ang mga programa ng DA-PCAF at Climate Change Commission](#)

By: Gilbert Pardez

Doble kayod ngayon ang Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF) sa pagpapalawak ng kanilang mga programa. Katunayan, muling hinikayat ng PCAF ang mga civil society organizations (CSOs) na magparehistro at magpa-accredit para maging katuwang sa implementasyon ng mga proyekto at aktibidad ng Department of Agriculture (DA).

BUSINESS WORLD

[\[Opinion\] Reinforcing the Philippines' sustainable banking agenda](#)

By: Mariam Hazel Pugoy and Bonar Laureto

Large-scale disruptions over the past two years, on top of the global pandemic, revealed the need to take significant initiatives now while action can still make a difference. Our own Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), for one, has been busy fortifying the entire financial system against risks arising from environmental and social (E&S) issues.

DAILY GUARDIAN

[PH pushes stronger global agenda for climate action at PRECOP27 in Kinshasa](#)

The Philippines pressed anew for stronger global agenda for climate action for developing vulnerable, at-risk states at the PRECOP27 Meeting in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

DAILY TRIBUNE

[‘Very, very serious’: Understanding climate change](#)

By: Pocholo Concepcion

In a recent interview with Daily Tribune Editor-in-Chief Gigie Arcilla on Straight Talk, Borje explained his office's role in helping find solutions to avert the worst effects of climate change

[Phl co-facilitates global agenda for climate finance](#)

By: Lade Kabagani

The Philippines took on the role as one of the moderators during the discussions on the global agenda for climate finance and urgent actions needed to bolster assistance to developing countries.

DWIZ ONLINE

[Climate Finance para sa mga developing countries, ipinagmalaki ng Climate Change Commission](#)

By: Gilbert Pardez

Ipinagmalaki ng Climate Change Commission (CCC) na nagbunga na ang panggigiit ng Philippine government sa United Nations (UN) para sa climate finance ng mga developing countries.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[Global climate finance goal must benefit developing nations: CCC](#)

By Ruth Abbey Gita-Carlos

MANILA – The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has emphasized the importance of setting a global climate finance target that complements the needs of developing countries.

RADYO INQUIRER

[Pilipinas napiling co-facilitator sa climate change convention](#)

By Chona Yu

Napili ang Pilipinas bilang co-facilitator sa Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sa Congo.

REMATE

[\\$100B climate change finance commitment sa developing countries, napag-usapan sa UN conference](#)

By Kris Jose

MANILA, Philippines – Naging matagumpay ang ginawang pang-gigiit ng Pilipinas sa United Nations para makatanggap ang mga developing countries ng tinatawag na climate finance.

THE MANILA TIMES

[PH chosen as co-facilitator in global agenda summit for climate finance](#)

By: Kristina Maralit

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and the Arab Republic of Egypt recently requested the Philippines to be a co-facilitator in the lead discussion on global agenda for climate finance as a lead up to the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) in Egypt next month.

Information and Knowledge Management Division

CNN

[Climate change exposes lack of US preparedness in defending Arctic Ocean interests, US senator says](#)

By: Boris Sanchez

Climate change is unlocking a new crossroads and potential center of conflict: the Arctic. But one key lawmaker is warning the US has lagged behind in securing the region, as other powers move in, adding he believes the Arctic may soon be a stage for a nuclear show of force by Vladimir Putin.

“This new ocean is appearing on our maps, and it has all kinds of different implications,” Maine Sen. Angus King, an independent who caucuses with Democrats, said in an interview with CNN. “We’ve been slow to pick up on it, frankly.”

The summertime extent of sea ice in the Arctic has decreased by around 50% since the 1970s. The co-chair of the Senate Arctic Caucus believes the region’s dramatic change is likely irreversible in the short-term. While King argues the world must do more to confront climate change, a new reality is fast approaching and a global rush is underway, as global powers step in seeking untapped natural resources, like oil and natural gas, and highly coveted shipping routes.

“If you think about the Mediterranean Sea, there were 1,000 years of war to determine the relationships of those countries surrounding (it). The question is can we open the Arctic and avoid the conflict?” he said.

As some scientists predict we could see ice-free summers near the North Pole in the coming decades, King said additional shipping lanes could increase commerce and lead to a huge economic advantage as some routes decrease shipping times by up to 15 days.

“But Russia has a huge border on the Arctic Ocean, which by the way, they’re militarizing the hell out of right now,” he said. “It’s a national security issue for everyone in the United States, whether they’re in Texas or in Minnesota.”

CNN has previously reported on the steady buildup of Russian military bases on the country’s Arctic coastline, which includes the refurbishing of old Soviet installations. The Kremlin allowed CNN a firsthand look at Russia’s northernmost outpost in 2021, vowing its intentions for the region were peaceful.

“Ukraine changed all that,” said King, adding Putin’s expansionist views could soon extend to the Far North. “I don’t think there’s any doubt he’ll stop (in Ukraine) if he’s successful.”

As Ukraine's counteroffensive gains momentum and Russia's military suffers setbacks, one of King's concerns is Putin may resort to using nuclear weapons to reassert dominance.

"He has several options with regard to a tactical nuclear weapon and one of them is a so-called 'demonstration,'" in the Arctic, King said. "The idea being we're going to show you what we can do, but we're not going to kill a ton of people."

While King, who sits on the Senate Intelligence Committee, said there has been no intelligence indicating an imminent nuclear test by Putin, he said it remains "one of his options."

New 'Arctic strategy'

While King said he applauds the Biden administration's new "National Strategy for the Arctic Region," released this month, he said the US must invest more resources to compete.

"I mean Russia has like 40 icebreakers. We have one," King said, adding Russia is not alone, with nations not geographically close to the North Pole, like China and India, also laying out their Arctic ambitions.

At an Arctic conference in Iceland a few years ago, King said he came across a 40-person delegation from China, where Chinese officials told him Beijing was interested in the region as a "near-Arctic nation."

"That makes Maine a near-Caribbean state. There's no geographic relationship. It's ridiculous," King said. "But they see the strategic value and the potential economic value."

King is calling for a stronger naval presence in the Arctic, more robust military infrastructure, and a commitment to international treaties, like the United Nations Law of the Sea, among other steps he believes can deter a future war.

"I think the jury is out on that, but it's at least possible and I think that'd be positive for America and for the whole world," he said.

GMA NEWS

[Diokno urges int'l partners to boost aid for climate change mitigation, adaptation measures](#)

By: Ted Cordero

Finance Secretary Benjamin Diokno is urging multilateral development banks and the private sector to ramp up support for climate mitigation and adaptation measures, the Department of Finance (DOF) said Saturday.

“To ensure that we have the fiscal space to address these challenges, we continue to seek support from international channels and partners to help us combat this [climate] crisis,” said Diokno.

He made the call during the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action on October 12, 2022 (EDT) at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

According to Diokno, the DOF has advocated for a three-pronged blended approach of grants, investments, and subsidies as modalities of climate finance.

“This considers the private sector, the MDBs, and the whole global financial regulatory bodies as crucial partners in the mobilization of financing for adaptation and mitigation projects, programs, and initiatives,” said the Finance chief.

The Finance department said its chief also acknowledged the positive impact of the Philippines’ three-year membership with the coalition.

Diokno said that the Coalition has increasingly demonstrated its accountability towards addressing the needs of developing and highly vulnerable countries such as the Philippines.

“[W]e call on the Coalition to sustain our collaborative efforts in pushing for concrete actions towards addressing climate change,” said the Finance chief.

Diokno emphasized that initiatives to address climate adaptation challenges must be swift and effective.

“Our failure to do so may negate the collective progress we’ve already achieved. We therefore look forward to the combined efforts of our coalition-building and partnership in order to achieve sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience for all,” he said.

Furthermore, the DOF said the coalition brings together finance ministries from 78 member countries and 25 institutional partners to drive climate action and investments toward low-carbon resilient development.

MALAYA BUSINESS INSIGHT

[Solon seeks creation of state firm on renewable energy](#)

By: Wendell Vigilia

Cagayan de Oro City Rep. Rufus Rodriguez yesterday filed a bill seeking the creation of the Philippine Renewable Energy Corp. (PREC) for the government to have an entity exclusively tasked to develop renewable energy.

“It is imperative for the government to take a more active role in assuring adequate supply of electricity with the use of renewable energy sources, thereby reducing the country’s dependence on imported fossil fuels and mitigate the impact of climate change,” Rodriguez said in House Bill No. 4205.

Rodriguez said there is a need for measures “that would help ensure stable, affordable and reliable supply of electricity to sustain economic growth and enhance the wellbeing of the nation.

“There is also an urgent need to undertake electrification projects through the development of renewable energy (RE) sources in underserved, unserved and missionary areas,” he said in the bill.

The Mindanao lawmaker stressed the necessity of developing new RE projects, citing the warning issued the other day by Energy Secretary Raphael Lotilla of tight electricity supply in the first half of 2023.

The veteran lawyer-lawmaker said accelerating existing projects and finding new sources will eventually boost the country’s power supply.

Under the bill, RE resources include biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, ocean energy, and hydropower.

The bill seeks to abolish the Philippine National Oil Corp.-Renewables Corp. (PNOC-RC) and transfers its power, functions, projects, investments, funds, property and other assets, and personnel to the proposed PREC.

The envisioned new entity would also inherit the Agus-Pulangui Hydroelectric Power Plant complex and its facilities, which are currently operated and maintained by the National Power Corp.

The bill provides that the complex, consisting of seven power plants and located along the Agus and Pulangui rivers in Lanao and Bukidnon, shall be exempt from privatization. The plants generate about 1,000 megawatts of electricity.

“The plants shall be retained to generate buffer supply for Mindanao,” Rodriguez said

MANILA BULLETIN

[Marcos says gov't will opt for science-based solutions to solve nation's problems](#)

By: Betheena Unite

Recognizing the role of science and technology in addressing the many problems faced by the country and its government, President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. said the Philippines must rely on science to find solutions to its problems.

Speaking at the 8th annual Balik Scientist Program Convention on Friday, October 14, Marcos said the pandemic has proven that “it is science that will provide for us the answers to the future.”

He said the pandemic also prompted leaders to now listen to what scientists say about long-standing global concerns like climate change.

“We have been confronted by a pandemic that again look to science for solutions, for vaccines for protocols, for strategies, for technologies that would help us out of that particular problem,” he said.

“I think we have come to learn better and better. We have learned the lesson better and better, that we must look to science, we must look to raw data, we must look to actual results, we must look to the scientific method for the answers that we are searching for,” he added.

Marcos stressed that climate change “is now the primordial problem, of not only the Philippines but of the entire world.”

“And again, it has been something that scientists have been warning us about for decades, except we chose not to listen,” he said.

“We are listening now, and that’s why we look again on this very important aspect because climate change, as you well know, affects every single part — every single part of governance,” he further said.

The Chief Executive pointed out that for every plan the government makes, it must take climate change into account.

He highlighted that the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) holds a critical role in addressing the perennial issues in the country through research and development initiatives.

He told the department to continue to strengthen the implementation of the Balik Scientist Program and find ways to provide more incentives to encourage more Filipino scientists to come back to the country and share their expertise.

“It is my hope that you will sustain and augment the short-, medium-, and long-term benefits for our Balik Scientists and their families provided for under the law and beyond. These benefits do include allowances, education assistance for their minor children, participation in grants-in-aid projects, amongst many others,” he said.

Marcos also urged the DOST to develop more initiatives to inspire young people to pursue scientific and technological courses, citing that the country does “not do very well” in this field.

“Let us turn that around. And the Balik Scientist Program will have a very important part to play because we can always present to our young people, our young students, look at this Filipino who has made a name for themselves and who has done a lot of good work, and his or her good work has helped very, very many people, you can do this too,” he said.

MINDA NEWS

Gov't urged to focus on renewable energy sources, not on non-renewables

By: Antonio L. Colina IV

Davao City (MindaNews / 16 October) — Dependence on coal for energy will not help the country achieve its commitment under the Paris Agreement on climate change to cut greenhouse emissions by 70 percent by 2030, an environmental group said.

Mylai Santos, director of Ecoteneo at the Ateneo de Davao University (ADDU), told MindaNews on Sunday that coal dependence is detrimental to local communities, including Barangay Ned in South Cotabato where “dirty coal is being mined by San Miguel Corporation.”

“Barangay Ned is 41,247 hectares in land area yet it is covered by 36,000 hectares of coal operating contracts covering Bagumbayan as well,” she said.

The Paris Agreement, which entered into force on November 4, 2016, targets to limit “global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels” as part of global efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.

Under this agreement, countries “aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century.”

The Philippines signed the Paris Agreement on April 23, 2016, and it was subsequently ratified by the Senate on March 23, 2017 under the administration of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte.

Engr. Nilo Geroche, director of the Department of Energy-Mindanao Field Office, told “Wednesday’s at Habi at Kape” at the Abreeza Mall, that the non-renewal sources are from coal and oil-based, comprising 51% and 18%, respectively, of the island’s electricity mix.

He said the hydro sources, which previously supplied majority of Mindanao’s power mix, contributed 26%, solar at 2%, geothermal at 2% and biomass at 1%.

Geroche said the supplies of coal and oil in the Philippines are imported. For coal, he said 97% comes from Kalimantan Indonesia.

Dr. Jean Lindo, environmental activist who co-chairs Panalipdan! Mindanao, said the Philippines should double its efforts on developing more renewable energy sources as the adverse impact of climate change is real.

She said other countries “are overtaking their high targets.”

When one gets the information that 69% of our energy comes from fossil fuel and see that other countries are achieving 98% RE (renewable energy), one would get really disappointed,” she said.

She said based on the Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Program 2020-2040, the country targets to source electricity from 35% renewable energy by 2030 and 50% by 2040.

“This is very low target,” she said

“The dominance of non-RE reflects the love of decision-makers for dirty energy for whatever justification or excuse they have. I think this also reflects the fact that the corporate world clouds the capacity of decision makers to make scientifically sound choices,” she said.

Mindanao's energy mix: 69% from non-renewable sources

By: Antonio L. Colina IV

Mindanao is far from being “energy self-sufficient,” an environmental group said on Saturday, as the island’s power mix now comprises 69% non-renewable sources.

Environmental lawyer Mark Peñalver, executive director of the Interface Development Intervention (IDIS), said, in an interview on Saturday, that the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions are from the energy sector with voracious demand for fossil fuels and fuel-based products.

“Electricity and other energy production are among the top/largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions. This is not a surprise considering that our energy is sourced from fossil fuels or fossil-fuel-based sources,” he said.

Engr. Nilo Geroche, director of the Department of Energy-Mindanao Field Office, earlier this week said non-renewal sources are from coal and oil-based, comprising 51% and 18%, respectively, of the island’s electricity mix.

He said the hydro sources, which previously supplied 70% of Mindanao’s power mix, contributed only 26%, solar at 2%, geothermal at 2% and biomass at 1% of the island’s total capacity mix.

Geroche said the supplies of coal and oil in the Philippines are imported. For coal, he said 97% came from Kalimantan Indonesia.

He said the agency noted a significant increase in the price of coal imports.

He added that this could be the reason why cost of power in Mindanao is increasing despite being regulated by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).

“I understand that all of us are suffering from high prices in the electricity,” Geroche said.

Peñalver pushed for the implementation of the Renewable Energy Act, which aims to enable the Philippines to be energy self-sufficient by utilizing renewable energies such as solar and wind.

“With non-renewable energy projects left and right, i.e., waste-to-energy and coal, Philippines is far from being energy self-sufficient,” he added.

Peñalver said if the trend continues, Mindanao will largely contribute to the “national and global emissions of greenhouse gases thereby contributing to the impacts of climate change.”

The group previously opposed to the establishment of a waste-to-energy (WTE) project in the city as it would generate more sources of “unclean” power.

He said some local politicians pushing for this project want to put up WTE not only to address solid waste management but also increase power generation for this city.

“In reality, what they are after is energy generation and we don’t want our energy to be ‘unclean.’ In effect, we will contribute to carbon emissions. WTE can cause our carbon emissions and carbon footprint to shoot up. Apart from that, this is not really the sustainable solution. We are just creating another problem,” he added.

According to City Environment and Natural Resources, around 600 to 800 tons of wastes are generated daily.

He believed that a WTE project would only encourage people to generate more wastes to keep the facility running.

“The emissions from a WTE are carcinogenic – dioxins and furans. These can put the lives of the people in danger – not only the environment but also the people as well,” he said.

In a statement on September 19, Peñalver said a study conducted by Dr. Jorge Emmanuel, a professor of environmental science and engineering at the Silliman University in Negros Oriental, found that WTE incinerators release large amounts of highly toxic substances called dioxins and furans into the air.

Emmanuel was former chief technical adviser on global environment projects of the United Nations Development Program.

The group added that inhalation of dioxins and furans causes an “increased risk of tumors, cancer, asthma, and other fatal diseases.”

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[171 families flee as Neneng causes floods in Cagayan](#)

By: Villamor Visaya Jr.

Tuguegarao City — Disaster officials said in a report Sunday morning that their response units were able to evacuate some 171 families or 423 people in Santa Ana town, Cagayan province as Severe Tropical Storm Neneng (international name: Nesat) continue to pour rains over northern Luzon.

Santa Ana information officer Irene Faustino told Inquirer in an online interview that responders were also able to rescue a sexagenarian who had to cling to a malunggay tree for hours before he was found in Rapuli village as floods persisted in low-lying areas in the town.

“The floods are receding now but rescue operations continue this morning while clearing is ongoing at areas where the water receded,” Faustino told the Inquirer.

Santa Ana Mayor Nelson Robinion and other officials have been scouring the villages to assess the damage, noting that farm animals, poultry, and swine also drowned in the flood, Faustino said.

Twin landslides also happened along the boundary of Santa Ana and Gonzaga towns, just meters away from the town welcome arc, and another in Rapuli village.

Clearing operations have been ongoing.

The state weather bureau, in its 8 a.m. bulletin, said Neneng maintained its strength and was moving away from Babuyan Islands going West northwestward at 20 km/h. It had “maximum sustained winds of 95 km/h near the center, gustiness of up to 115 km/h, and central pressure of 985 hPa,” Pagasa said.

Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal (TCWS) No. 3 was raised in the southern portion of Batanes (Basco, Mahatao, Uyugan, Ivana, Sabtang) and Babuyan Islands, while TCWS No. 2 prevailed over the rest of Batanes, the rest of Cagayan, Apayao, the northern portion of Abra (Tineg, Lacub, Lagayan), and Ilocos Norte. Several areas in north Luzon were also placed under TCWS No. 1.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

Solon pushes creation of GOCC focused on renewable energy dev't

By: Jose Cielito Reganit

Manila – Cagayan de Oro City 2nd District Representative Rufus Rodriguez on Thursday pushed for the passage of a bill establishing the Philippine Renewable Energy Corp. (PREC) that would focus on the development of renewable energy (RE) sources in the country.

Under his House Bill No. 4205, the Mindanao lawmaker said Congress needs to enact measures that would help ensure stable, affordable and reliable supply of electricity to sustain economic growth and enhance the well-being of the nation.

“It is imperative for the government to take a more active role in assuring adequate supply of electricity with the use of renewable energy sources, thereby reducing the country’s dependence on imported fossil fuels and mitigate the impact of climate change,” Rodriguez said.

He said there is also an urgent need to undertake electrification projects through the development of RE sources in underserved, unserved and missionary areas.

Rodriguez said the necessity of developing RE projects could not be stressed enough following the warning of Energy Secretary Raphael Lotilla Monday of a tight power supply situation in the first half of 2023.

“Accelerating existing (RE) projects and finding new sources will eventually boost supply,” he said.

He said other RE resources under HB 4205 include biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, ocean energy, and hydropower.

The bill abolishes the Philippine National Oil Corp.-Renewables Corp. (PNOC-RC) and transfers its power, functions, projects, investments, funds, property and other assets, and personnel to the proposed PREC.

The envisioned new entity would also inherit the Agus-Pulangi Hydroelectric Power Plant complex and its facilities, which are currently operated and maintained by the National Power Corp.

The bill provides that the complex, consisting of seven power plants located along the Agus and Pulangi rivers in Lanao and Bukidnon, shall be exempt from privatization. The plants generate about 1,000 megawatts of electricity.

“The plants shall be retained to generate buffer supply for Mindanao,” Rodriguez said.

The bill also mandates the inclusion of PHP7 billion in the national budget as an initial appropriation for PREC.

Aside from the appropriation, the corporation's authorized capital shall include all assets it would receive from PNOC-RC, and the Agus-Pulangui complex and its facilities.

PREC would be governed by a board of directors composed of seven members to be appointed by the President for a term of three years.

The use of renewable energy is on top of the agenda of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.

In his State of the Nation Address (SONA), Marcos emphasized the need to increase the level of energy production in the country as "our demand for energy far exceeds our reliable supply."

"We must look at every possible option that would be appropriate for the Philippine situation. Our search for new power sources should always be with an eye to improving the mix of the energy supply between traditional and renewable sources," Marcos said.

"The technology on renewable energy is progressing rapidly. And many of these technologies are appropriate for the Philippines," he added.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

ABANTE

[\[Opinion\] Suportahan ang mga programa ng DA-PCAF at Climate Change Commission](#)

By: Gilbert Pardez

Doble kayod ngayon ang Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF) sa pagpapalawak ng kanilang mga programa. Katunayan, muling hinikayat ng PCAF ang mga civil society organizations (CSOs) na magparehistro at magpa-accredit para maging katuwang sa implementasyon ng mga proyekto at aktibidad ng Department of Agriculture (DA).

Sabi nga ni PCAF Executive Director Nestor Domenden, mahalaga ang partisipasyon ng iba't ibang organisasyon upang epektibong maipatupad ang mga agriculture programs ng ahensya. Bahagi ito ng pagtataguyod nila ng transparency at accountability at pagpapaigting ng mabuting pamamahala o good governance sa sektor ng agrikultura.

Ang National Technical Committee na siyang nagpoproseso ng akreditasyon ng mga eligible CSOs ay pinamamahalaan din ng PCAF. Kung hindi ako nagkakamali, ang mga accredited CSOs ay popondohan ng DA sa pagpapatupad ng mga programa ng gobyerno, katuwang ang isang government agency o isang benepisyaryo ng proyekto.

Para sa mga gustong maging PCAF o DA-accredited CSOs, may nakaabang na 3-step online application process para sa inyo.

Una, maghanda ng accomplished application form na maaari ring i-download sa PCAF website. Pangalawa, i-scan ang certified true copy ng lahat ng mga requirements, kabilang ang isang Certificate of Compliance, para sa mga kooperatiba na nakarehistro sa ilalim ng Cooperative Development Authority. Pangatlo o panghuli, aba'y i-email ang mga kompletong dokumento sa CSO National Technical Secretariat sa cso.nts@pcaf.da.gov.ph.

Ganyan lang kadali, mga tagasubaybay. Makikita rin sa website ng PCAF ang listahan ng mga documentary requirements.

Good job, PCAF at DA!

SAMANTALA, lalo pang lumalala daw ang problema sa climate change ng buong mundo. Nagbabago raw ang klima o panahon bunga ng pagtaas ng mga greenhouse gases na nagdudulot ng pag-init ng daigdig.

Sa totoo lang, hindi biro ang hatid nitong problema sa sangkatauhan. Iba't ibang sakuna ang idinudulot nito tulad ng heatwave, baha at tagtuyot na nagiging sanhi rin ng pagkakasakit o pagkamatay ng maraming tao. Aba'y sa pagtaas ng temperatura ng mundo, tila naka-angkla rin dito ang sangkaterbang sakit gaya ng diarrhea, dengue, leptospirosis, malnutrisyon at iba pa.

Ngunit malaking bagay na may Climate Change Commission (CCC) ang Pilipinas na bumabalangkas ng iba't ibang mga programa at tumutugon sa mga problema o malubhang epekto ng climate change.

Ipinagmalaki naman ng CCC na nagbunga na ang panggigiit ng Philippine government sa United Nations (UN) para sa climate finance ng mga developing countries.

Ayon kay CCC Vice Chair at Executive Director Robert Borje, naging agenda raw pala sa 27th Session of Conference of the Parties (COP27) ang patungkol sa usapin, partikular na ang \$100 billion financial commitment, para sa mga bansang tulad ng 'Pinas na lubhang apektado ng pagbabago ng klima.

Manggagaling daw ang pondo sa kontribusyon mula sa mga mayayamang estado bilang finance obligation at suporta sa mga at-risk developing nations.

Ang hakbang daw na ito ay nasa ilalim ng Paris Agreement at bahagi ng target na makakuha ng mas mataas na climate finance sa pamamagitan ng New Collective Quantified Goal ng Glasgow Climate Pact.

Kung matatandaan kasi, iginiit ni dating Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte na dapat magbayad ang mayayamang bansa ng danyos dahil sa ambag nito sa lumalalang climate change.

Nang pumasok naman ang bagong administrasyon, sinegundahan ito ni Pangulong Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. matapos igiit sa United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) sa Estados Unidos na dapat tuparin ng mga industrialized countries ang kanilang obligasyon na may kinalaman sa climate financing.

Saludo po ako sa inyo, Sec. Borje, at sa lahat ng mga taga-CCC.

God bless and more power!

BUSINESS WORLD

[\[Opinion\] Reinforcing the Philippines' sustainable banking agenda](#)

By: Mariam Hazel Pugoy and Bonar Laureto

Large-scale disruptions over the past two years, on top of the global pandemic, revealed the need to take significant initiatives now while action can still make a difference. Our own Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), for one, has been busy fortifying the entire financial system against risks arising from environmental and social (E&S) issues.

Over the past two years, the BSP has released three issuances on Sustainable Banking — BSP Circulars 1085, 1128, and 1149 — to guide financial institutions as they integrate E&S risks into their corporate governance, risk management methodologies and frameworks, implementation of business strategies and decisions, and policies.

BSP 1085, or the Sustainable Finance Framework, provides foundational guidelines for establishing an environmental and social risk management system (ESRMS). This issuance includes:

- the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and senior management to institutionalize the adoption of sustainability principles in the bank; and,
- guidance on the management of E&S risks and embedding these in existing documents and protocols.

BSP 1128, which focuses on Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework, amended BSP 1085 and governs E&S risks' integration into the bank's risk management framework. This issuance includes:

- the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and senior management in managing E&S risks and integrating these into the bank's Credit Risk Management System (CRMS) and Operational Risk Management System (ORMS); and,
- a comprehensive list of requirements and guidelines for the integration of E&S risks into the bank's CRMS and ORMS, including: policies, procedures, and processes; risk identification and assessment; risk monitoring and reporting, and, risk control and mitigation.

BSP 1149 contains guidelines on the integration of sustainability in investment activities of banks. It amended BSP 1128 to include the integration of E&S risk management into investment activities. This issuance includes:

- the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and senior management in integrating E&S risks into the investment activities of the bank; and,

- a comprehensive list of requirements and guidelines for policies, procedures, and limits, and integration into the bank's Risk Measurement, Monitoring, and Management Information Systems (MIS).

In addition to these, the BSP released Memorandum No. M-2022-042 on Oct. 3, to provide guidance on the implementation of the ESRMS. Under this issuance, the BSP expects banks to:

- 1.) define the roles of the Board of Directors and senior management in institutionalizing and overseeing the adoption and implementation of sustainability principles in the corporate governance, risk management frameworks, and strategic objectives and operations of the bank;
- 2.) define the level of their risk appetite regarding E&S risks;
- 3.) provide clear guidance in assessing E&S risks in the bank's operations, products and services, transactions, activities, and operating environment;
- 4.) provide the tools for monitoring E&S risks and assessment;
- 5.) provide the measures that should be taken in case of breaches of limits or thresholds or non-compliance with sustainability-related standards, laws, and regulations;
- 6.) integrate E&S risks into stress testing exercises covering short- and long-term horizons; and,
- 7.) identify the unit or personnel responsible for overseeing the management of E&S risks and provide sufficient capability building for the key department units.

Altogether, what do these BSP issuances mean for banks?

Banks need to go beyond understanding the direct impact of E&S risks on their operations and, instead, consider as well how these risks impact the country's macroeconomic and microeconomic conditions, which will also indirectly affect them. For example, environmental risks such as extreme weather events and rising sea levels could damage borrowers' facilities in high-risk areas. These damaged properties may be significantly destroyed or rendered unusable. The bank will be directly affected due to the risk of devaluation of the borrower's collateral and the increased risk of defaults caused by disrupted operations.

Banks must set clear criteria for assessing E&S risks, given how these factors can affect the bank at the macroeconomic level. They must also have a clear risk appetite and internal guidelines on what management approach they must expect from clients for each identified E&S risk.

Lastly, banks need to conduct stress testing to quantify the implications of identified E&S risks to their credit risk.

On the part of Philippine companies looking to raise capital through loans, they must be ready to identify their exposure to E&S risks based on their industry and geographical location and set up their E&S management system based on the requirements of banks they transact with.

To facilitate compliance with these issuances, the BSP can collaborate with the Climate Change Commission and make the information on projected climate risk characterization in different climate futures accessible to the public. Banks, on the other hand, can consult with E&S experts to better understand these critical risks and seek guidance on the risk assessment that will inform how they set their risk appetite and risk controls.

Overall, the BSP's most recent issuance provides more explicit guidance on how banks should set up their ESRMS. It also offers a better policy framework that sets a level playing field, so that banks that do well in managing their E&S risks do not necessarily become less competitive in the market.

A strong financial system goes hand in hand with impactful sustainability practices. The BSP's transformational policy will accelerate the green transition of our country's finance sector and pave the way for banks to play key roles in building a more sustainable and resilient Philippine economy.

Mariam Hazel Pugoy and Bonar Laureto are part of the Climate & Sustainability advisory team within the Risk Advisory group of Deloitte Philippines (Navarro Amper & Co.), a member of the Deloitte Asia Pacific Network.

DAILY GUARDIAN

[PH pushes stronger global agenda for climate action at PRECOP27 in Kinshasa](#)

[IN PHOTO: PH joins 60 countries in PRECOP27 meeting in Democratic Republic of Congo. Climate Change Commission Vice Chair and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje (second from left) participated in the meeting and raised need to address key climate issues: adaptation, mitigation, climate finance, and loss and damage.]

The Philippines pressed anew for stronger global agenda for climate action for developing vulnerable, at-risk states at the PRECOP27 Meeting in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Robert E.A. Borje, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director (VCED) of the Philippines' Climate Change Commission (CCC), stressed the importance of reaching agreement and urgent collective action to address climate change and its impacts. He pointed out that developing nations suffer the most while contributing the least to climate change.

“PRECOP27 in Kinshasa provides parties and partners a vital opportunity to discuss at length what is important for all in order to make significant headway in addressing climate change and its impacts, particularly for developing at-risk and vulnerable states like the Philippines,” said Borje.

On adaptation, Borje said that the Philippines pushed for fast-tracking finance, technology and capacity development to build adaptive capacities, improve resilience, and reduce vulnerabilities of developing countries, in accordance with the Global Goal on Adaptation.

On mitigation, the Philippines stressed that emissions avoidance must be part of the mitigation action to accelerate just transition to low carbon development in developing nations, while underscoring that the global Mitigation Work Programme must be operationalized with due regard for developing countries' need for accelerated provision of support for just transition.

On the other hand, for climate finance, the Philippines pointed out that the New Collective Quantified Goal must include the key elements of transparency, responsiveness, and scale. The Philippines likewise emphasized that climate finance must be accurately reported while being needs-based, and commensurate to the need of potential recipients.

From the \$100 billion climate finance commitment of developed countries under the Paris Agreement, the New Collective Quantified Goal must set a higher target for climate finance to help implement climate change-related strategies and measures.

With a view to realizing climate justice for vulnerable and at-risk developing nations, the Philippines underscored that access by least developed and developing countries to financial mechanisms must be streamlined and simplified.

On loss and damage, the Philippines raised concern that least developed and developing countries can no longer absorb and afford the cost of further losses and damages due to climate change and its impacts.

In this regard, the Philippines argued that there must be an agenda item on loss and damage, as well as dedicated space to discuss the operationalization of the Santiago Network.

The Santiago Network is established to catalyze technical support of organizations, bodies, networks and experts for developing countries to avert, minimize, and address climate change-related loss and damage.

The Santiago Network is targeted to be fully operationalized by 2023.

Additionally, the Philippines underlined that dedicated discussion space must be provided for the financing for loss and damage, and the governance structure of the Warsaw International Mechanism as established to implement approaches to loss and damage. All of this is in line with the Paris Agreement and the Glasgow Climate Pact, among other international frameworks and commitments.

The Democratic Republic of Congo, in partnership with the Arab Republic of Egypt as the incoming COP27 Presidency, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), convened 60 countries in Kinshasa for PRECOP27 to advance the discussions on major climate issues ahead of COP27.

The CCC, as the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC, represented the Philippines in said preparatory meeting for COP27.

The PreCOP27 was held on October 3 to 5, 2022 in Palais de Peuple in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo.

COP27 will be held on 06 to 18 November 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.

DAILY TRIBUNE

'Very, very serious': Understanding climate change

By: Pocholo Concepcion

In a recent interview with Daily Tribune Editor-in-Chief Gigie Arcilla on Straight Talk, Borje explained his office's role in helping find solutions to avert the worst effects of climate change

Robert Borje (RB): Climate change is about temperature that's above the natural threshold. Burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas produces greenhouse gas.

Dahil sa greenhouse gas, na-ta-trap 'yung sunlight na dapat sana ma-release, so umiinit lalo ang mundo. 'Pag umiinit ang mundo, nagbabago ang klima... 'Yung summer may mga episodes ng rainy season, sa ibang bansa nag-kaka-heatwave ng mas matagal.

Climate change is not just a one-time thing. Ang sinasabi ng experts, it's cumulative, it's been happening in the past centuries. 'Yung industrial revolution. Yung paggamit ng coal... It has led us to this tipping point in history. Kailangan talagang i-address natin ito at kailangang malaman ng tao. Climate change is serious issue and it's happening now. We're all affected by it. The recent typhoon shows how worrisome climate change is. From category 2 or category 3 biglang naging category 5 over 24 hours.

That's very, very disconcerting, and very, very, very serious. Because that timeframe of 24 hours may not be enough for people to prepare. Ang climate change is an issue of buhay at kabuhayan, lives and livelihoods at stake.

DT: Give us a background what the Climate Change Commission is.

RB: The Climate Change Commission was created by virtue of Republic Act 9729, or the Climate Change Act of 2009. It is the lead government agency in charge of policy, coordination, and formulation of all issues regarding climate change.

The law recognizes climate change is not a sectoral issue, it's not an agency issue. It's a multi-government or multi-agency issue. The solutions to climate change require the whole of society, the whole of government — the whole world approach to effectively address it.

Climate Change Commission ang nangunguna sa pag-coordinate ng ating mga ahensiya ukol sa mga polisiya to address climate change and also to provide recommendations on what to do. It's many things, including our negotiations at the international level.

Nangunguna din ang Climate Change Commission when it comes to monitoring and evaluation. May mga dapat tayong ginagawa para maipakita sa mundo 'yung level of commitment, understanding, at implementation ng ating international commitments.

DT: Climate change din ba yung previous years, 'pag nagkakaroon tayo ng typhoon that lasts for days? Parang ito kasi (Typhoon "Karding"), in one day there was an announcement and then people were expecting the following day medyo umaaraw na. Is it still climate change?

RB: We can say the weather is continuously evolving. And there are climate change drivers that make things happen. We want people to know it's not just quick onset events like typhoons. It's also slow onset events, for example, drought sa Northern Asia. In China, the rivers are drying up. That's attributed to climate change... Sa atin, typhoons. Sa ibang countries, floods. In the northern hemisphere, it's the melting of glaciers. All of those are connected.

DT: How challenging is it to make Filipinos understand the effects of climate change and practical ways to deal with it?

RB: I have a communications and diplomacy background. If we want behavioral changes, we have to come up with effective communication strategies. Hindi naman natin mababago ang ating mga polisiya kung hindi naiintindihan ng ating mga leaders. Kung hindi naiintindihan ng ating lokal na pamahalaan, hindi naintindihan ng ating mga citizens kung ano yung problema.

Ang maganda lang ngayon is that President Bongbong Marcos has been very clear about the importance of addressing climate change, the commitment to work not just with the government and stakeholders, but in the international community.

We want to assist our LGUs to make sure they come up with their own climate adaptation plans... Gusto rin nating merong supporting mechanisms, including the people's survival funds, para may budget para sa mga nangangailangan na LGUs. Ang importante diyan is to strengthen our partnerships, not just within the Philippine government, but also with other sectors, including higher education institutions and state universities and colleges. And of course, our partners in media. I was a former member of the media. We'll work closely together to really make sure our strategy and vision for a climate-resilient and smart Philippines is achieved.

DT: What are the current priorities and initiatives of the Commission?

RB: We've resolved to be a working Climate Change Commission. It entails strengthening our partnerships with other stakeholders... We're working with the Department of Interior and Local Government especially now, because we just got off from an election cycle. So, the new leaders have to know what they have to know about climate change and what we need to do, because climate change adaptation plans are required, na gusto natin mapataas ang submission.

In the same manner, we have to strengthen our partnership with government agencies because, as I said earlier, we need a whole of government approach. What we want is ma-identify ang budget within each government institution, and we've successfully

increased it. It's now around P420 billion in the national expenditure program, yung na-allocate ng NGIs or national government institutions for climate change.

Importante rin ang partnerships with strengthening the national panel of technical experts at maging available sila especially for local government units that do not have the capacity to undertake projects. And importante dito, when it comes to this people's survival fund, it's a P1 billion fund that is available to LGUs to bolster their funding para sa climate change adaptation programs.

Right now, the utility rate is about 35 to 36 percent. And we want to increase it and we want na magamit yung fund na yun very quickly for their adaptation projects. It all boils down to energy use. So, yun yung focus natin and we're strengthening our mechanisms right now, our coordination with government agencies, particularly with those that are preventive in nature.

We're working very closely with the Departments of Energy, Environment and Natural Resources, Agriculture, DILG and DepEd for information and education campaign.

So, again, it's a multipronged approach. Puwede kang malula, or you can embrace it, and make sure that our country is able to respond to these challenges.

DT: For ordinary Filipinos, what do you think are the practical ways for them to help address climate change?

RB: Of course, importante ang individual responsibility. For example, we have to address the issue of the culture of waste. Kailangan masinop tayo at hindi waldas at maaksaya. Kailangan alam natin na inaalagahan natin ang ating environment, dahil pag hindi natin ito inalagahan ay hindi rin tayo aalagaan.

For example, the Sierra Madre, we need to protect our forests and our mountain ranges because they're there for a reason.

About plastics, in the production of plastics alone, may greenhouse gas emission. Now, nakita sa Typhoon "Karding" yung dami ng garbage, that's an indication of our profligate and wasteful human behavior. Sabi ko nga when we were at the International Coastal Cleanup, maganda na we get to clean up together our coast, but maybe the more important question is, why do we have to clean up when we can clean in the first place?

We have to be very conscious of what we can do. If we can walk, bike, you know, but again, it becomes a whole of government issue and whole of society problem because people will say, 'You want us to do this pero anong options meron tayo? You want us to use mass transportation... All of these are being addressed. It will require time. So, in the meantime, while we work on fundamental changes, we have to be willing to do our part to contribute to the adaptation mitigation of climate change and its impact.

PHI co-facilitates global agenda for climate finance

By: Lade Kabagani

The Philippines took on the role as one of the moderators during the discussions on the global agenda for climate finance and urgent actions needed to bolster assistance to developing countries.

This comes after the country — represented by Climate Change Commission vice chair and executive director Robert Borje — was chosen to co-facilitate and lead the pre-discussion of the agenda for the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat and the Arab Republic of Egypt — the incoming Presidency of the 27th Session of Conference of the Parties — requested the Philippines to co-facilitate the pre-COP27 meeting with Poland, tackling climate finance on 13 October in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At least 17 countries, including Angola, Argentina, Chad, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Japan, the Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United States of America, and Zambia, as well as the European Union Commission have attended the session steered towards ideas and strategies to move forward the agenda on climate finance.

This includes the fulfillment of the \$100 billion financial commitment by developed countries under the Paris Agreement, and the need to set a higher climate finance target through the New Collective Quantified Goal of the Glasgow Climate Pact.

During the discussions, Borje recommended strategies for expeditiously mobilizing climate finance.

As a co-facilitator, the Philippines made sure discussions were anchored on the commitments of developed countries to support developing nations, particularly those at risk and vulnerable nations, as provided in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Borje cited the need to require transparency, responsiveness and scale throughout substantial progress in climate finance delivery by 2025.

He added the countries involved must be “innovative, creative and flexible” in tapping financial resources both from public and private sources in regard to low-carbon and climate-resilient development — consistent with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

DWIZ ONLINE

[Climate Finance para sa mga developing countries, ipinagmalaki ng Climate Change Commission](#)

By: Gilbert Pardez

Ipinagmalaki ng Climate Change Commission (CCC) na nagbunga na ang panggigiit ng Philippine government sa United Nations (UN) para sa climate finance ng mga developing countries.

Ayon kay CCC Vice Chair at Executive Director Robert Borje, naging agenda sa 27th Session of Conference of the Parties (COP27) ang patungkol sa usapin, partikular na ang 100-billion-dollar financial commitment para sa mga bansang tulad ng Pilipinas na lubhang apektado ng climate change.

Sinabi ni Borje na manggagaling ang pondo sa kontribusyon mula sa mga mayayamang estado bilang finance obligation at suporta sa mga at-risk developing nations.

Aniya, ang hakbang ay nasa ilalim ng Paris Agreement at bahagi ng target na makakuha ng mas mataas na climate finance sa pamamagitan ng New Collective Quantified Goal ng Glasgow Climate Pact.

Matatandaang iginiit ni dating Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte na dapat magbayad ang mayayamang bansa ng danyos dahil sa ambag nito sa lumalalang climate change.

Sinegundahan naman ito ni Pangulong Ferdinand Marcos Jr. matapos igiit sa nakaraang United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) na dapat tuparin ng mga industrialized countries ang kanilang obligasyon na may kinalaman sa climate financing.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[Global climate finance goal must benefit developing nations: CCC](#)

By Ruth Abbey Gita-Carlos

MANILA – The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has emphasized the importance of setting a global climate finance target that complements the needs of developing countries.

This, as CCC vice chairperson and executive director Robert Borje, during the recently-concluded preparatory meeting for the 27th Session of Conference of the Parties (COP27), said the New Quantified Goal on Climate Finance must include the “key elements on transparency, responsiveness, and scale.”

“Towards substantial progress in climate finance delivery by 2025, VCED Borje highlighted that discussions stressed that the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance must be anchored on the needs of the developing nations, and entail key elements on transparency, responsiveness, and scale,” the CCC said in a Facebook post on Thursday.

“The Philippines likewise emphasized that climate finance must be accurately reported while being needs-based, and commensurate to the need of potential recipients,” it said in another post.

Borje served as co-facilitator of discussions on global agenda for climate finance during the PRECOP27 held in Kinshasa, Congo from Oct. 3 to 5.

The climate finance session, co-lead by Poland, was also attended by Angola, Argentina, Chad, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Japan, the Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United States, Zambia, and the European Union Commission.

The participants, the CCC said, discussed the fulfillment of the USD100-billion financial commitment by developed countries under the Paris Agreement, as well as the need to set a higher climate finance target through the New Collective Quantified Goal of the Glasgow Climate Pact.

The CCC said the Philippines, as co-facilitator, helped ensure that discussions were anchored on developed nations’ resolve to support developing countries, particularly those “at risk and vulnerable,” as provided in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.

“From the USD100 billion climate finance commitment of developed countries under the Paris Agreement, the New Collective Quantified Goal must set a higher target for climate finance to help implement climate change-related strategies and measures,” it said.

“With a view to realizing climate justice for vulnerable and at-risk developing nations, the Philippines underscored that access by least developed and developing countries to financial mechanisms must be streamlined and simplified,” it added.

The CCC said the countries that attended the session sought the immediate mobilization of climate finance, as they acknowledged the need “to go beyond the USD100 billion to provide sufficient support to at-risk developing nations.”

It added that the state parties stressed the need to be “innovative, creative and flexible” in tapping financial resources both from public and private sources toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development, consistent with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

The Democratic Republic of Congo, in partnership with the Arab Republic of Egypt as the incoming COP27 Presidency, and the UNFCCC, convened around 60 countries in Kinshasa for PRECOP27 to advance the discussions on major climate issues ahead of COP27.

“PRECOP27 in Kinshasa provides parties and partners a vital opportunity to discuss at length what is important for all in order to make significant headway in addressing climate change and its impacts, particularly for developing at-risk and vulnerable states like the Philippines,” Borje said.

The COP27 Presidency and the UNFCCC will be convening the heads of delegations to an informal consultation on mitigation and finance on Oct. 13 to 15 in Alexandria, Egypt.

COP27, on the other hand, will be held on Nov. 6 to 18 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.

RADYO INQUIRER

Pilipinas napiling co-facilitator sa climate change convention

By Chona Yu

Napili ang Pilipinas bilang co-facilitator sa Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sa Congo.

Paghahanda ito para sa 27th Session of Conference of the Parties (COP27) na gaganapin sa Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt sa Nobyembre 6 hanggang 18.

Ayon kay Climate Change Commission (CCC) Vice Chair at Executive Director Robert Borje, napili rin ang Pilipinas na manguna sa diskusyon kaugnay sa global agenda na climate finance.

Sumentro ang diskusyon sa mga ideya at estratihiya para maisulong ang climate finance.

Kabilang na ang pagsasakatuparan sa \$100 billion financial commitment ng mga mayayamang bansa base sa Paris Agreement.

Labing pitong bansa ang dumalo sa naturang pagpupulong. Kabilang na rito ang Angola, Argentina, Chad, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United States of America, Zambia pati na ang European Union Commission.

REMATE

[\\$100B climate change finance commitment sa developing countries, napag-usapan sa UN conference](#)

By Kris Jose

MANILA, Philippines – Naging matagumpay ang ginawang pang-gigiit ng Pilipinas sa United Nations para makatanggap ang mga developing countries ng tinatawag na climate finance.

Sinabi ni Philippine Representative ng Climate Change Commission Vice Chair and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje, naging paksa kasi sa 27th Session of Conference of the Parties ang patungkol sa climate finance partikular na ang 100 billion US dollar na financial commitment para sa mga developing countries gaya ng Pilipinas na lubhang apektado ng climate change.

Wika pa ni Borje, ang \$100 billion dollar commitment ay manggagaling sa kontribusyon mula sa mga mayayamang estado bilang finance obligation at suporta sa mga at-risk developing nations.

Ang nasabing hakbang ay nasa ilalim ng Paris Agreement at bahagi ng target na makakuha ng mas mataas na climate finance sa pamamagitan ng New Collective Quantified Goal of the Glasgow Climate Pact.

Nauna nang iginiit ni dating Pangulong Rodrigo Roa Duterte na dapat magbayad Ang mayayamang bansa ng danyos dahil sa ambag nito hinggil sa lumalalang climate change.

Ito naman ay sinegundahan ni Pangulong Ferdinand Marcos Jr. na kung saan ay sinabi nito sa nakaraang United Nations General Assembly na dapat tuparin ng industrialized countries ang kanilang obligasyon na may kinalaman sa climate financing.

THE MANILA TIMES

PH chosen as co-facilitator in global agenda summit for climate finance

By: Kristina Maralit

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and the Arab Republic of Egypt recently requested the Philippines to be a co-facilitator in the lead discussion on global agenda for climate finance as a lead up to the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) in Egypt next month.

During the recently held PRECOP27 meeting in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Philippines, represented by Climate Change Commission (CCC) Vice Chairman and Executive Director Robert E.A. Borje, co-facilitated the session on climate finance with Poland.

The discussion centered on urgent actions needed to bolster assistance to developing countries based on commitments previously laid down by developed countries.

The session was attended by 17 countries, namely, Angola, Argentina, Chad, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Japan, the Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United States of America and Zambia, as well as the European Union Commission.

According to Borje, ideas and strategies were laid down for the implementation of the agenda on climate finance.

"This includes the fulfillment of the \$100 billion financial commitment by developed countries under the Paris Agreement, and the need to set a higher climate finance target through the New Collective Quantified Goal of the Glasgow Climate Pact," he noted. He added that the recommended strategies are expected to "expeditiously mobilize climate finance."

Among them is the \$100 billion commitment where contributions from developing countries will ensure that climate finance obligations are delivered to the developing countries, as provided in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

"However, there remains a need to go beyond the \$100 billion to provide sufficient support to at-risk developing nations," asserted Borje.

The official further stated that the Philippines, as co-facilitator, likewise stressed that the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance must be anchored on the needs of the developing nations. It must also entail key elements on transparency, responsiveness, and scale en route to achieving substantial progress in climate finance delivery by 2025.

Borje also mentioned the need for all countries to be "innovative, creative and flexible" in tapping financial resources both from public and private sources toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development, consistent with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

The dedication of the Philippines in addressing the impacts on climate change was lauded by the attendees, particularly Simon Stiell, executive secretary of the UNFCCC.

Stiell hailed the CCC for "understanding the divergence, the outcome, and how to bring parties together to move the agenda forward."

The DRC, in partnership with the Arab Republic of Egypt as the incoming COP27 Presidency, and the UNFCCC, convened 60 countries in Kinshasa for PRECOP27 to advance the discussions on major climate issues ahead of COP27.

COP27 will be held on Nov. 6-18, 2022, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.

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