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By: Reuters

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MANILA BULLETIN

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By: Seth Cabanban

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By: Argyll Cyrus Geducos

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NIKKEI ASIA

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By: Chisa Umamiya

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PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

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PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

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THE PHILIPPINE STAR

Marcos tells Ormoc: Continue food security, climate change programs

By: Alexis Romero

Manila, Philippines — President Marcos yesterday called on the Ormoc city government to continue its food security and climate change programs as the typhoon-stricken city celebrated its 75th founding anniversary.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

RADYO PILIPINAS

DW-CCC Climate Change Reporting Workshop

By: Ej Lazaro

Radyo Pilipinas at mga mamamahayag mula sa iba't ibang news organization nagsama-sama para sa isang workshop na tatalakay sa Climate Change reporting sa bansa sa pangunguna ng Deutsche Welle (DW) Akademie katuwang ang German Embassy at Climate Change Commission

Mga mamamahayag nagsama-sama para sa climate change reporting workshop na inorganisa ng Climate Change Commission at German Government

By: Ej Lazaro

Nilahukan ng Radyo Pilipinas, ang inyong lingkod kasama ang ibang mga mamamahayag sa ibang news organization.

Information and Knowledge Management Division

AL JAZEERA

The long fight against climate change deniers

When climate scientist Peter Stott checked into his flight from London to Moscow in July 2004, his excitement gave way to shock when a colleague explained their agreed schedule had been ripped up.

They had expected to compare findings and strengthen ties with counterparts in Russia – but discovered key promoters of the unscientific view that humans have no key role in driving climate change had been invited, too.

“It was an ambush,” Stott said.

The meeting at the Russian Academy of Sciences had been changed by Russian President Vladimir Putin’s then-adviser Andrei Illarionov, an ardent critic of the Kyoto Protocol, a 1997 United Nations deal to cut emissions, which was awaiting ratification by Russia.

“He was using scientists as tools in his propaganda war,” said Stott, who specialised in identifying man-made and natural causes of climate change at the United Kingdom’s Met Office and the University of Exeter.

Stott and his colleagues were tasked with debating sceptics including Richard Lindzen, a climate contrarian who was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the time, and controversial British weather forecaster Piers Corbyn. Stott described the experience of having to defend climate science in Russia as “very threatening”.

He detailed the events in his book, *Hot Air: The Inside Story of the Battle Against Climate Change Denial*, which has been shortlisted for the prestigious Royal Society Science Book Prize.

He recounted how he was the first scientist to connect an individual weather event to human-induced climate change, when, in 2004, he published a paper in the journal *Nature* linking greenhouse gas emissions to deadly European heatwaves that had killed more than 70,000 people a year earlier.

Such “attribution science” has become a staple in determining how much of a role global warming played in disasters – a change that has helped drive a surge in lawsuits against major climate polluters.

Stott has since devoted decades of work to raising awareness about the connection between human burning of fossil fuels and climate change, particularly in his role as an author on several assessment reports for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

A string of climate change deniers – many linked to fossil fuel interests – have challenged the findings of scientists like Stott and sought to downplay the significance of global warming and humanity's role in driving it.

Growing evidence

When Stott was starting in the 1990s, the science connecting climate change with human causes was becoming stronger, with a 1995 IPCC report saying “the balance of evidence ... suggests a discernible human influence on global climate”.

Stott said such scientific developments led to a surge of opposing voices who “choose arguments that suit their agendas and ... don't scrutinise their own arguments”.

A good scientist is genuinely sceptical of their own and other people's work because “that's how science works”, he said.

Over time, Stott said he has learned to combat arguments from climate deniers more effectively by defending the science without getting drawn into “zombie arguments”.

“As scientists, we try to bat them down and they come back to life again,” he said. But “the risk is that if we're just forever rebutting arguments, we could never get beyond that.”

The scientific process concentrates on what remains unknown, Stott said, so scientists must state the facts that are clearly established facts about climate change upfront to avoid any public uncertainty.

Leaked emails

One of the biggest setbacks in the battle against climate denial came in 2009 with the scandal known as “Climategate”, Stott said.

Hackers broke into the email system of the Climate Research Unit (CRU) at the UK's University of East Anglia and posted online thousands of messages sent between scientists.

Climate deniers said the messages showed the CRU had conspired to distort or exaggerate the science behind global warming.

Several inquiries cleared the scientists of any wrongdoing, but Stott said the scandal contributed to the failure of the UN climate conference in Copenhagen which took place a few weeks later.

“That should have been the moment when a landmark agreement was reached,” he said.

It was years later, with the 2015 Paris Agreement, that governments agreed to limit global warming to “well below” 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), with an aim of 1.5C (2.7F).

“We lost at least six years [of progress] in that time,” Stott said – a critical delay with scientists saying still-rising emissions must now plunge by nearly half from current levels by 2030.

Today, he said, scientists increasingly have the ears of political leaders and the public, especially as extreme weather has highlighted swiftly increasing climate threats.

But attention has not translated into sufficient action, he said, and climate denial is still an obstacle, with a range of lobbyists and campaign groups demanding a delay in climate action, which they say puts heavy costs on households and businesses.

“In the current context of our climate crisis, that’s really dangerous because we don’t have time,” Stott said.

A study published in September in the journal *Science* found that four dangerous planetary tipping points are “likely” above 1.5C of warming above preindustrial temperatures – a level that could be passed within a decade.

One – accelerating melting leading to the eventual collapse of the Greenland ice sheet – may have already been triggered, some believe, setting in motion seven metres (23 feet) of sea level rise over time, enough to swamp key coastal cities.

Despair and hope

At the upcoming COP27 UN climate summit in Egypt, countries need to boost their plans to cut emissions, Stott said – something few have so far done.

Stott said morale in the scientific community is flagging as emissions keep rising and impacts growing. He said he despairs at the destruction of the natural world and the “seeming lack of progress” to make economies more sustainable.

But more people around the world have begun greening their behaviour in recent years, from installing solar panels to buying electric cars and adopting more sustainable diets.

“There’s this big groundswell of things happening,” Stott said. “So, that’s where the hope comes in.”

BUSINESS WORLD

[**Indonesia to strike green energy deal with rich nations at G20 summit**](#)

By: Reuters

Kuala Lumpur — Indonesia is on track to secure a clean energy partnership with rich countries when it hosts a Group of Twenty major economies (G20) summit in November, obtaining international funding to cut its reliance on coal power and to implement a green and fair transition, energy analysts said.

The multi-billion-dollar agreement is expected to help Indonesia retire coal-fired plants early and ramp up investment in renewables, backed by wealthy nations, development and private banks, and philanthropists.

Fabby Tumiwa, head of the Indonesia-based Institute for Essential Services Reform, an energy and environmental think tank, said the deal would be unveiled at the Bali gathering of leaders of the world's top 20 economies from Nov. 15–16.

It has the potential to be “a big win for the presidency” of Indonesia’s Joko Widodo, while serving as an example to other G20 and coal-producing nations that are planning a shift to cleaner energy, such as India and China, he added.

At last year’s COP26 climate summit, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and the European Union offered an \$8.5-billion package to help South Africa achieve a “just energy transition” away from coal, but progress has been slow due to disagreements over the type of funding and how to deploy it.

Besides Indonesia, other countries — namely Vietnam, India and Senegal — are also in talks on similar partnerships.

Under the Paris Agreement to tackle global warming, Indonesia — the world’s eighth-biggest carbon polluter — has committed to cut its emissions by about 32% by 2030 versus business-as-usual levels, and hopes to reach net-zero by 2060.

But almost 85% of electricity in the Southeast Asian archipelago is generated from fossil fuels — with coal-fired plants supplying about 60% of Indonesia’s power needs.

Replacing coal power with renewable energy will be costly for Indonesia — a developing country with limited funds, still recovering from the economic fallout of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

While the principles of a clean energy transition deal are set to be announced next month, more details on its scope and an investment plan outlining how the green shift will be financed will likely follow in 2023, said Mr. Tumiwa.

The best renewable energy sources for Indonesia are solar, hydro and geothermal power, he added.

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The best renewable energy sources for Indonesia are solar, hydro and geothermal power, he added.

A renewable energy law is still being finalized, meaning that an energy transition deal with donors may lack details on implementation as these are still under deliberation at ministerial level, Ms. Wibowo said.

Alloysius Joko Purwanto, an energy economist at the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia in Jakarta, said the first version of the deal would likely specify the total amount and outline key pillars such as decommissioning coal plants, investing in renewables, and modernizing the power grid.

"Public acceptance will be low if the funds are given as a loan or debt," he added, calling for consultation on the deal's roll-out with the public and civil society groups.

FROM FORESTS TO POWER

Indonesia's forestry sector represents 55% of its total planet-heating emissions, compared with power at about 35%, noted Alessandro Gazzini, a partner at management consultancy Kearney in Jakarta.

However, after making headway in tackling deforestation in recent years, the government "has come to the realization that the next phase of Indonesia's net-zero path has to be sorting out the power sector," he said. Indonesia is home to the world's third-largest tropical forests but is also its top producer of palm oil and a major source of timber, which many environmentalists blame for forest-clearing for plantations.

Since 2015, it has stepped up efforts to tackle forest fires, banned new permits to convert old-growth forest and carbon-rich peatland to other uses, temporarily suspended new permits for palm plantations, and set up an agency to restore damaged peat and mangroves.

Cleaning up the power sector will also be a big challenge, said Mr. Gazzini, due to a pipeline of new coal-power plants and more than 20 powerful coal-mining firms that provide vital revenue to the government.

Retiring coal plants early and boosting renewables to get to net-zero by 2060 will need funding of more than \$2 trillion, he estimated, adding that pledges made under a transition deal at the G20 summit are likely to add up to less than \$7 billion.

Unlike Vietnam, India, and China, Indonesia has done little to accelerate investment in renewables, meaning Jakarta may need to make reforms to enable a green energy transition, Mr. Gazzini noted.

That could include establishing an independent regulatory power agency and spinning off grid management from the national operator, he said.

"It is going to be hard to pull this off within the constraints of the current system," he added.

MANILA BULLETIN

[**Amend Renewable Energy Law to allow more foreign investments—Salceda**](#)

By: Seth Cabanban

The Renewable Energy Law or Republic Act (RA) 9153 should be primed for amendments by the Department of Energy (DOE) to allow full foreign equity in solar, wind, hydro, and other forms of renewable energy, Albay 2nd district Rep. Joey Salceda said.

“I urge [DOE] Secretary [Raphael] Lotilla to release amendments to the Renewable Energy Law to allow full foreign ownership of renewable energy projects without undue delay. It is crucial for our fight to conserve foreign currency reserves and defend the peso, protect economic recovery, and make power cost cheaper in the country,” Salceda said in a statement on Thursday, Oct. 20.

“It’s make or break. We need some USD 121 billion in investments into renewable energy to achieve a clean energy scenario by 2040. And we need significant surpluses of renewable energy supply to lower power costs and accelerate industrialization,” he emphasized.

About 74,000 megawatts (MW) in additional renewable energy capacity is needed in order to achieve clean energy and reduce dependence on oil due to its price volatility, Salceda said.

The House Ways and Means chairman has joined the call of the Foundation for Economic Freedom, which similarly urged the DOE to revise the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of RA 9153 to better define the rules of foreign investments.

In Salceda’s eyes, the lifting of foreign investment caps will address a “self-imposed constraint EPIRA (Electric Power Industry Reform Act or RA 9136) Law limiting the investments local players can make towards renewable energy”.

Under RA 9136, singular power sector entities can only hold 25 percent of the market share on the country’s national grid.

“Some players are already very near that threshold, since the power sector is severely concentrated in three players. Any further investments towards RE from these players will already break the law. So, until we amend that provision, with all its attendant risks, new foreign players will be the best alternative,” noted Salceda.

Marcos lauds Ormoc City for climate change adaptation initiatives

By: Argyll Cyrus Geducos

President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. has commended Ormoc City for emphasizing initiatives that address natural hazards and climate change, saying it could help the government raise awareness about what he called an “existential issue.”

Marcos said this as he graced the 75th Ormoc City Diamond Charter Day celebration on Thursday, October 20.

In his speech, the President hoped that the local government of Ormoc City would bind its people and sustain its programs and projects primarily geared to achieving food security, energy supply, and the change in the global climate.

“It is likewise commendable that you have given emphasis to initiatives that address the vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change,” he said.

Marcos noted how the Philippines is vulnerable to typhoons and other calamities, so Filipinos must be wise in using the country’s natural resources.

“Kailangan natin isipin nang mabuti kung papaano natin babaguhin ang ating pamumuhay. Kung papaano natin babaguhin ang ating mga ginagawa upang tayo naman ay masagot natin itong global warming na nararamdaman natin (We need to think of ways how we can change our lives so we can find a solution to global warming),” he said.

“Tayo ay napaka-vulnerable tayo diyan sa mga problemang ganyan. Kaya’t lahat ay kailangan nating gawin para alagaan natin ang ating environment (We are vulnerable to these problems so we have to find a way to care for our environment),” he added.

“Alagaan natin at maging conscious tayo sa ating paggamit ng mga natural resources dito sa Pilipinas. Dahil kung hindi tayo mag-ingat ay mauubos natin lahat (We need to preserve and be conscious when we use our natural resources otherwise we’ll run out of them),” he continued.

President Marcos said with the implementation of your Local Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2025, Ormoc City is able to help the executive branch of government deliver its mandate to boost civic engagement and raise public awareness.

Marcos reiterated that climate change is the most “existential” crisis that humanity must face together because of its adverse effects.

“Ito ang una, kauna-unahang global na problema na talagang global. Bakit talagang global? Dahil bawat tao sa buong mundo ay nararamdaman ang mga effects of climate change (This is the first global problem. Why global? Because everyone feels the effects of climate change),” he said.

"Kailangan natin ang tulong ng bawat isang tao sa buong mundo (We need everyone's help). That is why it is the most existential, the first global crisis that we need as humanity have to face together," he added.

Marcos said by developing and utilizing renewable energy, local governments can help minimize the negative impacts of fossil fuels.

"I look forward to these advancements that will yield bounties beneficial to the environment, our economy, [and] our people," he said.

In his speech at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) last month, President Marcos lamented the inaction of highly industrialized countries on climate change issues, saying the people in the least responsible countries suffer the most.

"Those who are least responsible suffer the most. The Philippines, for example, is a net carbon sink. We absorb more carbon dioxide than we emit. And yet, we are the 4th most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change," he said.

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

According to Marcos, countries like the Philippines accept their share of the responsibility and will do their part to avert climate change. However, industrialized countries must step up.

"We call on the industrialized countries to immediately fulfill their obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement to cut their greenhouse gas emissions, provide climate financing and technology transfer for adaptation for the most vulnerable and developing countries to lead by example," he said.

NIKKEI ASIA

Climate-change review must involve vulnerable Asian communities

By: Chisa Umemiya

Only a year ago, the 26th U.N. Climate Change Conference closed in Glasgow, Scotland, with participating countries agreeing to limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 C above pre industrial levels and pledging to each do more to achieve this.

But the international focus on fighting climate change has since faded amid the energy crisis stemming from the Ukraine war and a summer of extreme weather, as well as the continuing COVID pandemic. This has raised questions about whether the world is backsliding on its climate targets.

The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change contains a mechanism to answer this. Under the accord, countries are to collectively assess progress toward meeting its long-term goals for climate mitigation, adaptation and finance every five years in a process known as the Global Stocktake (GST). They then are to update their nationally determined contributions to the accord's goals based on any gaps identified during the GST.

The first GST of the Paris Agreement began last year at Glasgow's 26th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change and is to end next year at COP28.

COP27, convening next month at Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, will be an important checkpoint to examine whether the first GST will be able to convince involved governments to take needed actions regarding their nationally determined contributions.

Equity -- one of the GST's two key principles, alongside the use of the best available science -- forms the foundation for how the process is to operate.

One way of putting equity into practice is to ensure that all, especially those vulnerable to climate impacts, are able to directly express their opinions on how climate actions over the next five years should be implemented globally.

Without this, the outcome of the GST would be representative of only those closely involved and would not embody a stock take of global climate action. It would also likely not be accepted by unrepresented groups and nations, undermining the function of the GST.

To realize global participation, the GST is supposed to be an open process that encourages all relevant stakeholders, including nonstate actors, to become engaged by providing their input through submissions or participation in the technical dialogues of the GST.

However, the first GST has already demonstrated that equitable participation is not easy to achieve.

The process so far has involved the collection of information from a wide range of sources, including scientific studies, and three rounds of highly technical dialogues. As a result, only a small group of stakeholders skilled at handling such information and participating in such dialogues tend to take part. As such, the equity principle of the GST has yet to be fully realized.

People in developing Asian countries, including island states, face pressure to adapt to more frequent extreme weather events, including typhoons and flooding. Today's youth and future generations will experience more severe weather-related disasters caused by the emissions generated by past and current generations.

The GST has the potential to provide marginalized voices an opportunity to demand attention. To bridge the participation gap for vulnerable and resilient stakeholders already apparent, countries in Southeast Asia and other regions are making efforts to express their viewpoints outside the official GST process.

For example, the Independent Global Stocktake Southeast Asia Regional Hub is a joint initiative of the ClimateWorks Foundation, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities.

It is intended to provide a platform that civil organizations -- especially those involved with people in the region vulnerable to climate impacts -- can use to engage with and benefit from the GST. Similar efforts are underway in West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Unsurprisingly, one opinion that has emerged during the early developmental stage of the Southeast Asian hub is that the GST is not well known, even among area organizations active in the climate field.

Understanding technically complex discussions in English can be challenging for many nonstate actors in Southeast Asia. The task for the hub will be to make complex international discussions digestible in the regional context and then to continuously extend its reach, even to grassroots organizations and the local communities most vulnerable to climate change. The formal launch of the hub is planned for early 2023.

Advancing equitable participation and reflecting marginalized voices will improve the data to be collectively assessed during the GST. This will also lead to more acceptance of GST outcomes and enhance decision-making about revising nationally determined contributions.

Our hope is that member states at COP27 will avoid political conflict and discuss further frameworks to accelerate equitable participation in the GST. The creation of more regional hubs and the linking of them to the official GST process could advance this goal.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

'Climate anxiety affects half of world's youth'

By: Krixia Subingsubing

Climate anxiety is gripping nearly half of the world's youth, who, while motivated to take action and help save the planet, are hindered depending on where they live, according to a recent global study that looked into how climate change is hurting people's mental health.

The study, "Climate anxiety, well-being and pro-environmental action" recently published in the Journal of Environmental Psychology, sought to take the broadest look at climate anxiety among over 10,000 university students in 32 countries including the Philippines.

Generally, climate anxiety is understood as the psychological distress—fear, shame, guilt, worry, hopelessness and despair—caused by the environment and climate crisis on people.

Youth extremely worried

Overall, they found that almost half of the young people surveyed felt "very" or "extremely" worried about climate change. Nearly a quarter felt "terrified," and even more felt either "very" or "extremely" anxious.

In the Philippines, the number is higher: 63 percent of the 1,418 respondents felt "extremely worried," while 44.5 percent felt "very or extremely terrified."

They found that climate anxiety is directly related to the amount of attention people pay to climate news: not just the sheer volume of media exposure, but "the content of the information and the amount of attention people pay to it ..."

Information about climate change impacts also appears more strongly linked to climate anxiety than information about climate change solutions.

Unable to do anything about climate change

More significantly, the study found that the ability to do something about it depends on where they live. While anxiety can drive people to adopt pro-environmental behavior, this is largely confined to Western, democratic and relatively affluent countries.

In contrast, people in the Global South or authoritarian countries could be unable to engage in climate action due to financial or political barriers, having insufficient knowledge, or simply lacking opportunities irrespective of how they feel about climate change.

For example, only a dismal 5.1 percent of the Filipino respondents have attended climate protests or engaged in climate activism even though the country is one of the most vulnerable to climate impacts.

[**Gov't awards 40 wind power service contracts**](#)

By: Jordeene B. Lagare

Large energy companies led by the renewable energy arm of the Yuchengco Group's PetroEnergy Resources Corp. have been awarded government contracts to develop offshore wind power projects with a combined potential power output of 30 gigawatts, according to the Department of Energy (DOE).

"We have issued the offshore wind service contracts to about 20 offshore wind developers and these involve around 40 offshore wind contracts with an equivalent of about 30 gigawatts of potential capacity," said Energy Assistant Secretary Mylene Capongcol at a recent event in Makati City.

Predevelopment stage

Most of these offshore wind projects that are already in the predevelopment stage will be in Luzon, specifically in Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, Bataan, Aurora, Batangas, Cavite and Occidental Mindoro, based on the latest data from the DOE.

Northern Luzon Offshore Wind Power Project of PetroGreen Energy Corp. is the largest offshore wind power project on the DOE tally, with the contract to produce 2,000 megawatts of clean energy in Ilocos Norte.

The second largest is the 1,600-MW Claveria Offshore Wind Farm of Domhain Earth Corp. located off Cagayan and Ilocos Norte.

CleanTech Global Renewables Inc. also bagged a contract to undertake the 1,200-MW Bulalacao Bay Offshore Wind Energy Project in the bays of Bulalacao and Soguicay in Oriental Mindoro and also in Caluya in Antique.

Pililla AVPC Corp., a subsidiary of Alternergy Holdings Corp., is building the Calavite Passage Offshore Wind Project in Occidental Mindoro while the Lopez Group's Energy Development Corp. (EDC) is working on the Iloilo-Guimaras Offshore Wind Power Project situated in the provinces of Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Guimaras. Both have a potential capacity of 1,000 MW each.

Other offshore wind projects with a capacity of less than 1,000 MW include TOTALPower Inc.'s Ilocos Norte Onshore and Offshore Wind Power Project, Earth Sol Power Corp.'s Bagac Bay Offshore Wind Project, 1 Barracuda Energy Corp.'s Aurora Offshore Wind Power Project, Giga Ace 7 Inc.'s Calatagan Offshore Wind Power Project and wpd Philippines Inc.'s Cavite Offshore Wind Power Project.

Also on the list are Vind Energy Corp.'s Cavite Offshore Wind Project, GS4 Offshore Wind Power Project, NOM FL1 Offshore Wind Project, GS1 Offshore Wind Project and GS2 Offshore Wind Power Project; Earth Sol Power Corp.'s San Lorenzo Bank Offshore Wind Project and EDC's Guimaras 1 Offshore Wind Power Project.

Further, the Negros and Negros 2 offshore wind projects of wpd Philippines, East Panay Offshore Wind Power Project of PGEC and Oton Bank Offshore Wind Power Project of Earth Sol Power made the cut.

The Philippines has the potential to install 21 GW of offshore wind power by 2040, based on a report released by the Department of Energy and the World Bank, reflecting the country's potential to develop "a robust offshore wind industry."

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[**Belmonte presents QC's climate action program in Argentina**](#)

By: Marita Moaje

Manila – Quezon City Mayor Joy Belmonte is currently in Buenos Aires, Argentina to attend the C40 World Mayors Summit 2022 and present the city's ideas and programs to combat climate change.

In a Facebook post on Thursday, Belmonte said she was invited to attend the event as the city is also one of the finalists for the C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards.

The C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards recognizes the best policies, projects, and programs led by mayors that are effectively addressing the climate crisis.

Among the activities attended by Belmonte include a bilateral meeting with C40 officials, meeting with the representatives from Global Environment Facility, and dialogue with other mayors from member cities to further strengthen the city's sustainable development programs.

"Nagkaroon din ng roundtable discussion tungkol sa mga pangunahing isyu at mga hamong kinahaharap ng pandaigdigang pamamahala (There was also a roundtable discussion about key issues and challenges facing global governance)," the city government's post reads.

During the event, Belmonte was given the "Legislatura de la Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires" or the Legislature of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires that recognizes her as a guest of honor by the city of Buenos Aires.

"Dalawang alkalde lang ang napiling bigyan nito, bukod kay Mayor Belmonte, nabigyan din ng recognition bilang guest of honor ang mayor ng Curitiba, Brazil na si Rafael Greca (Only two mayors were chosen for the recognition. Apart from Mayor Belmonte, the Mayor of Curitiba, Brazil, Rafael Greca, was also given recognition as guest of honor)," the city government said in its post.

C40 is a network of mayors of nearly 100 world-leading cities collaborating to deliver the urgent action needed right now to confront the climate crisis.

Seventy cities from around the world applied to compete for the prestigious awards and only 20 city projects were chosen as finalists, including the "GrowQC" project to help the cities food security program

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[**Marcos tells Ormoc: Continue food security, climate change programs**](#)

By: Alexis Romero

Manila, Philippines — President Marcos yesterday called on the Ormoc city government to continue its food security and climate change programs as the typhoon-stricken city celebrated its 75th founding anniversary.

Marcos said Ormoc's local history and shared experiences have served as an assurance that no matter how uncertain the future remains, a "strong sense of solidarity and cooperation" would always lead to "greater feats."

"Bearing the zeal and drive for unification, I hope that the city government of Ormoc will bind its people and sustain its programs and projects that are primarily geared to attain the crisis that we face, that of food security, that of energy supply, and the change in the global climate," he said during the 75th Ormoc City diamond charter day celebration.

The President praised Ormoc for giving emphasis to initiatives aimed at addressing the vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. He recalled the city's experience during the onslaught of typhoon Yolanda, which ravaged Eastern Visayas and left more than 6,000 people dead in 2013.

"We sent aid here and I won't forget and perhaps nobody will forget how difficult the situation was," the President said in Filipino.

'Most existential crisis'

Marcos noted that Typhoon Odette, which hit the country last year, was not as strong as Yolanda but the amount of damage it caused was also huge. He called climate change "the most existential" and "first global crisis" that humanity has to face together.

"Because of the previous typhoons, we have to think of ways to adapt, how we can change our ways so we can respond to the global warming that we are experiencing," Marcos said.

"We in the Philippines are very vulnerable to that. We have to do everything to take care of our environment. We have to be conscious of our use of natural resources in the Philippines. If we are not careful, we would use up everything,"

Marcos also encouraged the development and use of renewable energy to help minimize the negative impacts of fossil fuel. He also recognized Ormoc's interventions for family development, including its social protection program for adolescent mothers and their children.

"As the 15th locality to become a city in the entire Philippines and the first in the Eastern Visayas region, these accomplishments you have championed continue to speak of

your excellence in service and in governance. With this, I once again will repeat this administration's commitment to support those programs and projects for the betterment of your locality and for our country," Marcos said.

In the same event, Marcos thanked the people of Ormoc for supporting him during this year's presidential race. "Even if we are experiencing a lot of challenges, we won't get tired. We won't stop working because I know I have to repay a huge debt of gratitude. My payment will be our work and our effort to improve the Philippines and the lives of Filipinos," the President said.

Marcos also urged residents of Ormoc to avail themselves of COVID-19 booster shots, noting that the vaccination rate in the city is only 33 percent. "Get boosted so we can reduce the infection and we can open all businesses... Let us prioritize our health so that with renewed vigor and with renewed strength, we can act unrestrained in our efforts to bring forth a better, a brighter, and more united Philippines for everyone," he added.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

RADYO PILIPINAS

[DW-CCC Climate Change Reporting Workshop](#)

By: Ej Lazaro

Radyo Pilipinas at mga mamamahayag mula sa iba't ibang news organization nagsama-sama para sa isang workshop na tatalakay sa Climate Change reporting sa bansa sa pangunguna ng Deutsche Welle (DW) Akademie katuwang ang German Embassy at Climate Change Commission



Mga mamamahayag nagsama-sama para sa climate change reporting workshop na inorganisa ng Climate Change Commission at German Government

By: EJ Lazaro

Nilahukan ng Radyo Pilipinas, ang inyong lingkod kasama ang ibang mga mamamahayag sa ibang news organization.

Ang isang 5-day workshop na tutulong sa mga journalists sa bansa para sa pagrereport ng mga balita na may kaugnayan sa climate change.

Ang nasabing workshop ay naisakatuparan sa pamamagitan ng partnership ng German Embassy at Climate Change Commission. Habang ang DW Akademie naman ang nagsagawa ng mga aktibidad kaugnay rito.

Layunin ng workshop na ipaabot sa pamamagitan ng climate coverage ang reporting sa mamamayang Pilipino kung paano nakakaapekto ang pabago-bagong klima sa pang araw-araw nating pamumuhay.

Ang Embahada ng Germany sa Pilipinas nagpasalamat sa mga journalists na lumahok habang isinasagawa ang climate wrokshop para iadress ang pagsubok ng climate reporting sa bansa.

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