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By: Attracta Mooney

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PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

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By: Marlon Ramos

The government should stamp out bureaucratic red tape to help develop the country's renewable energy industry amid the soaring prices of crude oil in the world market, Senate President Juan Miguel Zubiri said on Friday.

THE MANILA TIMES

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The Philippines, along with the entire Southeast Asia region, is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. To address this, the country needs tech-enabled startups capable of delivering solutions that not only facilitate adaptation to climate change but also expedite large-scale decarbonization efforts. In a recent conference, "Unlocking Climate Tech in the Philippines," thought leaders, tech innovators and financial experts gathered to discuss the role of technology in mitigating climate change as a preamble to the Sustainability and Climate Festival happening within the Digital Pilipinas Festival 2023.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

Climate 'loss and damage' talks end in failure

A crucial meeting on climate "loss and damages" ahead of COP28 ended in failure Saturday, with countries from the global north and south unable to reach an agreement, according to sources involved in the talks.

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DAILY TRIBUNE

CCC: CSOs crucial to pushing climate actions in Phl

By: Lade Jean Kabagani

The Climate Change Commission said collaborative efforts are crucial to pushing climate actions in the country. Secretary Robert E.A Borje, the CCC vice chair and executive director, pressed that promoting partnerships among stakeholders, particularly with the civil society organizations in the country, serves as huge contributors to building a resilient Philippines.

IBC 13

Handa Sakuna

By: Earl Tobias

Binigyan diin ang United Nations ang kritikal na dapat matutukan ang mga small scales disaster na nangyayari sa loob ng komunidad na nakakasira sa kabuhayan ng mga mamamayanan.

Information and Knowledge Management Division

BUSINESS MIRROR

Activists mark World Food Day 2023 with Asia Day of Action on Food and Climate

Climate and environmental activists in Asia held protests in 7 countries yesterday (October 19) to demand governments to address the global food and climate crisis.

The protests held in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines are part of the Asia Day of Action on Food and Climate timed to coincide with the celebration of World Food Day and the World Food Forum taking place on October 16-20 at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy.

In the Philippines, more than 1000 protesters marched from the National Housing Authority (NHA) to the Department of Agriculture office in Quezon City, slamming the export-led agricultural model and called on the national government to protect and ensure the right to food amid the escalating impacts of climate change on top of deeply embedded inequalities in the global food system.

“We demand sustainable food systems that prioritize domestic food needs and ensure adequate and nutritious food for all,” said Lidy Nacpil, coordinator of Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD).

Nacpil said the world is experiencing a major food crisis due to inflation of food and energy prices and the impacts of climate change. The confluence of multiple crises is deeply exacerbating global hunger caused by export-oriented, industrial, and corporate-dominated agrifood systems.

“Southern and Asian governments have made themselves complicit and subservient to big agribusiness. They have allowed big agribusiness to monopolize land, seed, chemicals and agricultural technology and continue the colonial legacy and neo-colonial policies of import-dependence and export-orientation. Staple food farms for domestic consumption are marginalized in favor of cash crop plantations for global exports. In the face of escalating climate impacts on food, we need to give primacy to our ability to produce food for our own needs,” said Nacpil.

Over half of the world’s undernourished lives in Asia, totaling 402 million or 55% of the global population of undernourished, according to FAO. The devastating impacts of food supply shocks and global price hikes on food, fuel, fertilizer, and energy are felt across the world but most especially in Asia, given the region’s rising dependence on the global market and disproportionate share of low-income households.

A new analysis by FAO found that billions of people in the world cannot afford a healthy diet. The greatest increase in the cost of a healthy diet, and consequently, the greatest increase in the number of people unable to afford it, is in Asia. Some 78 million more people in Asia now cannot afford a healthy diet as it has become 4% more expensive.

“The lack of government regulation on big food corporations has led to corporate land-grabbing and rural militarization, food price speculation and manipulation, soil destruction through monocultures and excessive chemical use, the criminalization of independent farming, and the massive displacement of farmers worldwide,” said Flora Santos of K4K-QC and the Metro Manila Vendors Association.

“We call on our governments to end agricultural monopolies, phase out pesticide and herbicide use, democratize land, seed, and technological ownership, and enable the participation, if not leadership, of smallholder food producers in decision-making affairs on national and local agriculture,” said Santos.

“The consequences of dominant food trade models are striking: severe domestic food drains and shortages in the Global South, amid record-high global food prices—plunging farmers into debt, poverty, and forced migration, and the people into hunger,” said Val Vibal of Aniban ng Manggagawang Agrikultura.

“We call on Asian governments to protect farmers and vulnerable groups, prioritize staple food over export crop plantations, stop land grabs and support farmers’ local, independent, and sustainable food production for domestic food needs,” said Vibal.

“Asia, as the world’s most disaster-prone region, has faced billions’ worth of food losses from increasingly more severe and frequent typhoons, floods, droughts, and landslides due to the worsening climate crisis. We call on Asian governments to implement a rapid, just, and equitable phaseout of fossil fuels and phase-in of renewable energy. We likewise call on governments to direct resources toward actualizing climate-resilient food systems, and support traditional and indigenous knowledge and practices for sustainable food production through peoples’ agroecology,” said Nacpil.

[‘AI, digital tools make agrifood systems climate-resilient’](#)

To revolutionize the agrifood sector, farmers and consumers must harness the power of digital tools and provide better and safer access to innovation. These were the key calls to action from the “AI and Digital Tools for Climate Resilient Agrifood Systems” event held last Thursday at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Farmers are battling the increasing number of challenges brought on by the climate crisis: erratic weather patterns, shifting precipitation cycles, rising temperatures and extreme weather events, among them. With the end result being crop failures, reduced yields and decreased food security, smallholder farmers, in particular, need climate resilient solutions to secure and bolster their livelihoods.

With the right access to technological tools, farmers can wield these advances for more efficient and resilient agriculture, revolutionizing traditional agricultural practices into sophisticated, data-driven systems. Modern agriculture must incorporate these important innovations to tackle challenges like climate change and dwindling natural resources.

“AI [artificial intelligence] should be a tool for agrifood system transformation and rural development,” said FAO Director-General Qu Dongyu.

Digital tools should be leveraged and designed with farmers in mind, he added.

Moderated by FAO Chief Information Officer Dejan Jakovljevic, the panel was formed by Najat Mokhtar, Deputy Director-General and Head of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications of the International Agency for Atomic Energy (IAEA) Vincent Martin, FAO Director of the Office of Innovation Alan Belward, Head of Food Security Unit at the European Commission Joint Research Centre Sebastian Bosse, Head of Interactive & Cognitive Systems Group at the Fraunhofer Heinrich Hertz Institute and Rikin Gandhi, Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Digital Green.

The event, part of the Science and Innovation stream of the World Food Forum focused on highlighting concrete examples of technological innovations already modernizing and revolutionizing agriculture.

In his keynote speech, FAO Chief Economist Máximo Torrero, drew attention to some exciting examples of digital tools already developed by FAO. One of the most recent is a digital application dubbed FLAPP (the FAI Food LossApp), that enhances the ability to analyze where and why food losses happen, allowing for more targeted interventions in reducing wastage.

Playing a short explanatory video, Torrero also pointed to the on-the-ground impact of one digital tool, called “Ugani Kiganjani,” for farmers in Tanzania. This mobile application, part of the FAO Digital Services Portfolio, provides farmers with weather forecasts and advisory services so that they can prepare the land or harvest accordingly. This app is helping farmers adapt to the variable weather patterns caused by climate change.

IAEA’s Mokhtar highlighted the innovative use of cosmic ray neutron sensors as an agricultural solution. An area of work within the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, these sensors allow scientists to track neutrons in the atmosphere and determine how much water is already in the soil. This information offered to farmers can then guide them on when or when not to irrigate.

All the speakers additionally highlighted the importance of responsible use and ethics of these tools and FAO’s Martin recalled the Organization’s signing of the Rome Call for AI Ethics, a document that supports a transparent, inclusive, responsible, impartial, reliable and secure approach to AI.

All panelists agreed on the potential of AI and digital tools to address some of the many challenges posed by the climate crisis. There were, nonetheless, broad calls for caution in using these tools in an inclusive and responsible manner, recommending validation and quality assurance of AI outputs and stressing that unchecked use of these tools can create more bias, result in less inclusion or even widen the digital divide.

The safe and ethical uses of digital tools and technological practices, on the other hand, are proving crucial for sound agrifood systems of the future.

[Searca holds photo contest on restoring agri-ecosystems for climate resilience](#)

Photographers from Southeast Asia, including the Philippines, are invited to join the 17th Photo Contest being initiated by the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (Searca) with the theme “Regenerating agri-ecosystems, lowering global boiling.”

Searca Director Dr. Glenn Gregorio said the competition draws inspiration from United Nations (UN) Secretary General Antonio Guterres, who declared: “We are past the era of global warming, and we are now experiencing global boiling.” This declaration on July 21 strongly underscores the gravity of the climate crisis, Gregorio said.

Gregorio elaborated: “Global boiling’ serves as a metaphorical depiction of the escalating climate crisis, and it resonates with Searca’s pivotal mission to confront the urgent challenge of climate change and its effects on agriculture.”

He said Searca is on the lookout for photos showcasing agricultural technologies and practices that combat climate change and alleviate the strain on natural resources.

“These images may feature farming methods that support recycling, waste reduction, and a minimal carbon footprint. Moreover, they could highlight sustainable approaches promoting water conservation, soil enhancement, reduced postharvest losses or the use of renewable energy,” Gregorio explained.

Searca encourages submissions that capture farmers, farming families, researchers, inventors, students and youth actively engaging with these technologies and practices in the field.

The photographic subjects may include a wide range of agricultural activities, including crop cultivation, livestock management, and fisheries.

The competition is open to both seasoned and amateur photographers, who may submit an unlimited number of photo entries as long as they comply with the specified contest guidelines.

All photo submissions must be original, unaltered, unpublished in any prior competition, and free from digital enhancements.

“We invite passionate photographers to take this chance to demonstrate the potency of visual storytelling in tackling the worldwide issue of climate change,” Gregorio said.

The winners will receive cash rewards of \$1,000 for the first prize, \$800 for the second prize, and \$500 for the third prize.

Moreover, special prizes include the Searca Director's Choice and the Philippine Department of Education Secretary's Choice, with each receiving \$500.

The winner of the People's Choice Award, determined through Facebook voting, will receive \$400.

All submissions must be uploaded to the Searca Photo Contest website by November 30, 2023.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Climate fund talks collapse as rich and developing countries clash

By: Attracta Mooney

A major agreement of the UN COP27 climate summit fell into disarray after discussions to set up a fund to help countries suffering from the devastating effects of global warming collapsed during the early hours of Saturday morning.

The clash between rich nations and developing economies during extended three-day talks sets the course for a difficult UN COP28 climate summit next month in Dubai.

The agreement to create a so-called loss and damage fund was an important conclusion at the last COP27 UN climate summit in Egypt, when leaders from developing countries celebrated the plan to aid “particularly vulnerable” nations.

But after almost a year of fraught negotiations between countries over how to get the fund up and running, the fourth round of talks in the Egyptian city of Aswan ended in discord over who should fund it, where it should be based and who would be eligible for support.

The failure to reach an agreement adds pressure to next month’s COP28 summit, which already has a packed agenda. This includes a ‘stock take’ of how countries are responding to climate change as well as setting a goal to help governments adapt to dealing with global warming.

“Whether or not the loss and damage fund becomes fully operational is a key measure of success for the COP28 summit,” said Preeti Bhandari, senior adviser in the global climate programme and the finance centre at the World Resources Institute.

Sultan al-Jaber, president-designate of COP28, had on Friday strongly urged countries to reach a consensus, with the talks pushed overnight.

After the talks collapsed, COP28 said it would host another round of negotiations in Abu Dhabi early next month.

If the members of the 24-person transition committee negotiating the global loss and damage fund “cannot reach common ground at the final gathering in Abu Dhabi next month, we are destined for very rocky negotiations in Dubai”, said Bhandari.

“The entire COP28 negotiations could get derailed if developing countries’ priorities on funding for loss and damage are not adequately addressed.”

COP28's Jaber said on Saturday that an agreement on the fund was "essential" and he believed "all issues are solvable".

"The eyes of the world" were on the committee members, he said in a statement. "Billions of people, lives and livelihoods who are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, depend upon the successful delivery."

The group of 77 developing economies plus China considered walking out of the talks earlier this week over a key dispute about the role the World Bank in hosting the fund.

The G77 and China initially opposed the World Bank running the fund, but took part in talks on Friday on the basis of the lender taking on a leading role, said Avinash Persaud, special climate envoy to Barbados and a member of the transition committee. But those conversations faltered once again after a clash over the capitalisation of the fund.

"After a summer of tumbling climate records and loss of lives, livelihoods and shelter, developed countries are withdrawing from taking responsibility for capitalising a fund to support the climate-vulnerable," he said.

While developed countries led by the US were responsible for the vast majority of historical greenhouse gas emissions behind global warming, they were not prepared to shoulder the responsibility of funding to deal with the consequences, Persaud said.

US climate envoy John Kerry has argued in the past that China, as the world's biggest annual polluter, and Saudi Arabia, as the world's largest oil exporter, should also play a bigger role in financing the fund. He has also advocated for reform of the World Bank to step up to provide greater funding for poorer nations.

US blamed as climate fund dispute threatens to blow up

By: Attracta Mooney and Aime Williams

An important outcome of the UN climate summit in Egypt is in jeopardy as the US leads a push for the World Bank to run a new fund to help poorer countries suffering from climate change, leading to a threat from an opposing group of nations to walk out of negotiations.

Representatives from the G77 nations plus China, including a large coalition of developing countries, were considering abandoning the “loss and damage” fund discussions under way in Aswan in Egypt, according to people familiar with the talks.

The agreement to create a loss and damage fund to aid “particularly vulnerable” nations was celebrated by African and other developing world leaders at last year’s UN COP27 climate summit in Sharm el-Sheikh.

Since then, countries have tried to hammer out how it would operate and where the money would come from before the COP28 in the United Arab Emirates in about six weeks.

The failure to reach an agreement would be a blow for the upcoming summit.

Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta, the Cuban chair of the G77 plus China group, said the ongoing talks this week were deadlocked over critical differences, including the question of money and the governance arrangements of the fund.

The G77 rejected proposals from the US and EU for the fund to be hosted by the World Bank, after “extensive” discussions with the lender this week.

The opposing nations had initially wanted an independent fund, but Pedroso Cuesta said the group was now open to it being hosted elsewhere, such as in a UN organisation or another multilateral development bank.

However, he said the US was unwilling to negotiate on where the fund was based. “We have been confronted with an elephant in the room, and that elephant is the US,” he said. “We have been faced with a very closed position that it is [the World Bank] or nothing.”

Christina Chan, a senior adviser to US climate envoy John Kerry, said it was “inaccurate” and “irresponsible” to suggest that the US was being “obstructionist”.

“We have been working diligently at every turn to address concerns, problem-solve, and find landing zones,” said Chan, adding that the US had been “clear and consistent” about the need to deliver on the COP27 mandate for a loss and damage fund.

Pedroso Cuesta argued that the World Bank, which provides loans and grants to governments of poorer nations, does not have a “climate culture” and often took too long to make decisions, meaning it could struggle to respond quickly to climate crises such as the severe flooding in Pakistan last year.

G77 members also said they were concerned that if the fund had to operate under the World Bank’s legal structure, it may struggle to accept wider sources of cash, such as from philanthropy, or raise money or leverage in capital markets.

But the World Bank said “helping countries in the fight against climate change is at the heart of the World Bank’s development work”.

The bank was “committed to working with countries once they agree on how to structure the loss and damage fund”, it added.

A big unresolved issue is who finances the fund. The G77 have argued that developed countries should take the lead, but the US is keen that countries such as China and Saudi Arabia should also make significant contributions.

With only a day left for talks between the transitional committee mandated with designing the loss and damage fund, Pedroso Cuesta said it was urgent that developed countries listen to the concerns of developing countries.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

Zubiri: Red tape hinders renewable energy projects

By: Marlon Ramos

The government should stamp out bureaucratic red tape to help develop the country's renewable energy industry amid the soaring prices of crude oil in the world market, Senate President Juan Miguel Zubiri said on Friday.

According to Zubiri, the Philippines could become the top producer of clean energy in Asia by harnessing its abundant sources of geothermal, hydro, solar and wind energy across the archipelago.

By investing in renewable power generation, he said the cost of per kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity may go down to P5, or more than 50 percent less from its average price of P11 per kWh last month.

"But we have to address red tape that has been discouraging businesses from setting up renewable energy ventures," Zubiri said in a statement.

"I have been talking to several businessmen and investors, and this is their common answer: They are frustrated with the bureaucratic red tape," he said.

The unnecessary delays in putting up businesses in the country have become "a dampener on the business community's enthusiasm to invest in renewal energy generation," the Senate leader added.

He said concerned state agencies should be more proactive in implementing Republic Act No. 11032, or the Ease of Doing Business Act, which was approved by Congress to put an end to red tape.

THE MANILA TIMES

Climate tech-enabled startups needed vs climate change

The Philippines, along with the entire Southeast Asia region, is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. To address this, the country needs tech-enabled startups capable of delivering solutions that not only facilitate adaptation to climate change but also expedite large-scale decarbonization efforts. In a recent conference, "Unlocking Climate Tech in the Philippines," thought leaders, tech innovators and financial experts gathered to discuss the role of technology in mitigating climate change as a preamble to the Sustainability and Climate Festival happening within the Digital Pilipinas Festival 2023.

"Southeast Asia is one of the most adversely affected regions of the world when it comes to climate change, and yet investment is still predominantly going toward US and European ventures," affirmed Alina Truhina, chief executive officer (CEO) and founding partner of The Radical Fund. "We invest regionally, and at the earliest stages of VC (venture capital), because we need to build an ecosystem — and a pipeline — of climate-oriented companies with solutions that are appropriate and localized for the Southeast Asia markets."

"Radical Fund brings a wealth of experience in investing and supporting startup founders and entrepreneurs," said Enrique Gonzalez, chief executive officer of IP Ventures, as Radical Fund's Philippine partner. "By investing in the next generation of climate adaptation and mitigation entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia, we are accelerating hyper-local solutions which can scale regionally and across other emerging markets."

The event was organized by Digital Pilipinas, the largest private sector-led movement for creating an innovation and technology ecosystem, in partnership with The Radical Fund, an early stage venture capital fund enabling an inclusive climate transition for a resilient Southeast Asia.

Digital Pilipinas convenor Amor Maclang said, "With innovative startups and eager investors at the forefront, there is hope that the Philippines can navigate the challenging climate landscape and emerge as a climate-resilient and sustainable nation."

Other speakers championing the fight against climate change through technology included Zachary Lee, head of Investments of The Radical Fund; Marco Concio, CEO and co-founder of KITA; Jo Ann Eala, vice president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands; Karla Delgado, chief sustainability officer of the Transnational Diversified Group; Dustin Jefferson Onghanseng, CEO of UHoo; and Kelvin Lester Lee, commissioner at the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Gonzalez expressed how the Fund can unleash the potential of startups in the Philippines, saying: "The calamities will get more severe with climate change over time. We want to enable and empower Filipino entrepreneurs who are coming up with innovative businesses that help solve climate change."

The Radical Fund's investment goes beyond traditional cleanTech and climateTech verticals but also backs scalable ventures that may not look like traditional climate businesses and have — or may potentially have — climate impact as part of their model and ethos. This includes companies across agriculture, food, circular economy, financial and mobility/logistics, and other subsectors.

The Radical Fund invests in pre-seed and pre-series A founders who are either based in Southeast Asia and/or have operations and presence in the region. Composed of a six-person team based in Bangkok and Singapore, it has global team members in London, United Kingdom, and is hiring team members in the Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia. It is backed by several high-profile regional family offices from the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, together with individual investors from the United States and Europe.

Digital Pilipinas Festival Year 2, happening on Nov. 21 to 24, 2023, will host the Sustainability and Climate Festival showcasing more in-depth discussions on sustainability and climate tech solutions, and highlighting the urgent need for climate innovations. Click on <https://digitalpilipinas.ph/>.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

Climate 'loss and damage' talks end in failure

A crucial meeting on climate "loss and damages" ahead of COP28 ended in failure Saturday, with countries from the global north and south unable to reach an agreement, according to sources involved in the talks.

The agreement to set up a dedicated fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate "loss and damage" was a flagship achievement of last year's COP27 talks in Egypt.

But countries left the details to be worked out later.

A series of talks held this year have tried to tease out consensus on fundamentals like the structure, beneficiaries and contributors -- a key issue for richer nations who want China to pay into the fund.

A transition committee on the establishment of the fund met late Friday and into Saturday in Aswan, in southern Egypt.

But the delegates were unable to reach an agreement and deferred the decision to another meeting due November 3 to 5 in the United Arab Emirates, according to a webcast of the debate on the official YouTube channel of the United Nations.

Ahead of the breakdown, the discussion hit a hurdle over where the funds should be held.

There was a divide over it being managed by the World Bank, accused of being in the hands of the West, or in a new independent structure, called for by many developing nations, but would be time consuming and complex to replenish with new funds.

The failure "is a clear indication of the deep chasm between rich and poor nations", Harjeet Singh, head of global political strategy for Climate Action Network International, said in a statement to AFP on Saturday.

"Developed countries must be held accountable for their shameless attempts to push the World Bank as the host of the fund, their refusal to discuss the necessary scale of finance, and their blatant disregard for their responsibilities" under the terms of already established international climate agreements, he said.

Rachel Cleetus with the Union of Concerned Scientists said that "today's disappointing outcome is a blow to communities... facing an unrelenting onslaught of climate impacts".

"The United States and other rich countries seem more focused on evading or minimizing their responsibility than engaging in good faith negotiations," she added.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

DAILY TRIBUNE

[CCC: CSOs crucial to pushing climate actions in Phi](#)

By: Lade Jean Kabagani

The Climate Change Commission said collaborative efforts are crucial to pushing climate actions in the country. Secretary Robert E.A Borje, the CCC vice chair and executive director, pressed that promoting partnerships among stakeholders, particula“For climate change, no task is too big or too small. Participation in programs and activities, like tree and mangrove planting and coastal cleanups – when done together, simultaneously – can make a huge difference,” Borje underscored, during the commemoration of this year’s Social Development Week on Thursday, 19 October.

Borje cited this year’s climate forum with the theme: “Facing the Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development,”—which was sponsored by the Caucus of Development NGO Networks also known as CODE-NGO, one of the country’s largest groups of CSOs in the country.

The CODE-NGO is composed of 12 national and regional networks representing 1,600 non-government organizations, people’s organizations, and cooperatives nationwide.

Borje said the CCC, under the guidance of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., has been able to establish and strengthen partnerships with various stakeholders, including CSOs, development partners, private sector, and local government units, to push the country’s goal of combatting climate change and its impact.

The CCC also pushed its “Working to Empower Climate Action Network” or “WE CAN” program—tailored specifically for CSOs’ collaboration with the government.

“The Commission counts on your active involvement in this resilience-building effort. But we can do more if we continue to work together. The CCC champions advocacies where all of you can take part. May we continue to be part of the solution to this global governance challenge of our generation,” said Borje.

“In the end, all our actions and initiatives will count as means to save lives, protect our livelihoods, and secure our future. As partners, sama-sama tayong magkaisa tungo sa isang bagong bansang matatag,” he pressed on.

In the same event, Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga also emphasized the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships to push environmental advocacies in the country.

“We aim for inclusive processes recognizing that every voice needs to be heard, and for partners to secure co-benefits and build resilience for a truly whole-of-society effort in addressing climate change,” said Loyzaga.

IBC 13

Handa Sakuna

By: Earl Tobias

Binigyan diin ang United Nations ang kritikal na dapat matutukan ang mga small scales disaster na nangyayari sa loob ng komunidad na nakakasira sa kabuhayan ng mga mamamayanan.

Ang importansya ng pagkakaroon ng Local Climate Change Action Plan ng bawat local na pamahalaan at ang mga paaala ng Climate Change Commission alamin natin sa ulat ni Earl Tobias.



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