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MALAYA BUSINESS INSIGHT

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By: Ashzel Hachero

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PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[#Part of the solution](#)

By: Toni Yulo-Loyzaga

As we mark the 10th anniversary of supertyphoon Yolanda today, November 8, it is time to reflect on how far the Philippines has come from then, not only in terms of science and technology and on building back better, but on decisively being part of the solution to the climate crisis.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[MWSS, K-Water sign MOU for best practices, green initiatives](#)

By: Ma. Teresa Montemayor

The Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Korea Water Resources Development Corporation (K-Water) to ensure inclusion of best practices and capacity-building strategies in the nation's water security management and water supply management.

THE MANILA TIMES

[Marcos to have 'packed' US visit](#)

By: Kristina Maralit

President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. will have a packed schedule on his third trip to the United States next week, the centerpiece event being the 2023 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Meeting in San Francisco, California.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[‘Climate walkers’ reach Tacloban on eve of Yolanda 10th anniversary](#)

By: Gaea Katreena Cabico

Climate advocates and survivors of Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) arrived in Tacloban in Leyte Tuesday after a month-long journey to amplify the calls for climate action and justice.

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Tomorrow marks ten years since the Philippines was struck by super typhoon Yolanda’s destructive and fatal wrath.

Information and Knowledge Management Division

BUSINESS MIRROR

It's now or never to meet climate goals for the Philippines—and every second counts

By: Kari Punnonen

To achieve our climate targets, we need carbon emissions to peak by 2025 and halved by the end of this decade.

The urgency of the situation is unequivocal, and the solution is equally clear: We need to triple renewable energy and require a seismic change in the level of investment—up to \$5.7 trillion per year by 2030 — to put us on course for the 1.5C Paris Agreement scenario. The final quarter of this year, as we build up to COP28, the UN Climate Change Conference, is the critical moment to shift our focus from targets to implementation at pace.

However, renewables alone are not enough to deliver the change we need. To enable wind and solar to thrive, we need to build flexible energy systems that are reliable and affordable. We cannot delay any longer.

Wasting renewable energy

Around the world, renewables are quickly becoming the cheapest form of new energy generation. Setting ambitious renewable energy targets and deploying wind and solar at scale is essential to enabling rapid decarbonization. However, investing trillions of dollars into wind and solar will waste energy and money if they are built into inflexible power systems.

For generations, we have been reliant upon traditional, inflexible power plants, such as coal and combined-cycle gas turbines (CCGT) to provide baseload power for our energy grids. These traditional power systems now need to adapt, as renewable energy is expected to meet 35% of global power generation by 2025.

In the Philippines, the government published the National Renewable Energy Program (NREP) 2020–2040, providing the strategic building blocks to decarbonize electricity by increasing renewable energy production and investment. The NREP has set a target of 35% renewable energy by 2030 and 50% by 2040. Although this is an important step in the right direction, lacking a clear net zero commitment is a challenge for the Philippines to join other countries in reaching climate targets.

As wind and solar power are intermittent, running them alongside inflexible baseload power plants, which cannot quickly ramp up and down to match the changing levels of

renewable power, can create significant issues, such as instability or unreliability for our power grids. As the level of renewable power on our grids increases in the coming years, a large share of these inflexible power plants will become obsolete, uneconomical stranded assets in our power grids.

We therefore need to combine the build out of renewables with a substantial increase in flexible capacity, such as grid balancing engines and energy storage, which can quickly ramp up and down to support wind and solar power. Because this flexible capacity can respond to sudden changes in demand and supply, it can also serve as different ancillary services in the grid. This includes e.g., frequency control, maintaining the stability and reliability of the grid, preventing blackouts and power disruptions.

A lack of flexibility often leads to renewables being switched off, or curtailed, as it is cheaper and easier to stop wind and solar from generating power than it is to switch off or ramp down a baseload power plant.

Flexibility is not an optional addition to our power systems with an increasing amount of renewables — it is an essential part of our future power grids. If we fail to deliver flexibility at scale, it will threaten our ability to provide affordable and reliable power to industry, homes and businesses — while reaching our decarbonization targets. It will inhibit our ability to deliver reliable renewable power, which could have a significant impact on lives and livelihoods.

Building affordable power systems

Wärtsilä has studied and modelled over 190 energy systems around the world, using energy market simulation software. We have found that anywhere in the world, the most cost-effective approach to reach 100% renewable energy is to combine renewable power with flexibility in the form of grid balancing engines and energy storage. These solutions offer high levels of dispatchability and can ramp up and down quickly in any conditions. This setup delivers reliable renewables at a low levelized cost of electricity, making clean energy affordable for all.

For example, according to the latest modelling work by Wärtsilä for the Philippines, by investing in renewable-based power systems backed by grid balancing engines and energy storage, the Philippines would be able to reach net zero by 2050, cut its levelled cost of electricity by 23% and avoid nearly \$7 billion per year in forecasted carbon taxes.

Future-proofing our power

The path to net zero is not linear and the last few years have demonstrated that we cannot see exactly what is around the corner. Therefore, policy makers must establish

market conditions and policies to enable us to build flexibility into power systems today and ensure they're adaptable for tomorrow.

The balancing of renewables requires both energy storage and grid balancing power plants. They work together to cover sub-second, minute, daily and seasonal variations and ensure a steady supply of electricity when renewable output fluctuates.

Grid balancing engine technology can also be converted to run on hydrogen and other sustainable fuels in future. These include fuels produced from excess wind and solar power, to enable a closed loop, fully renewable system and avoid stranded assets.

Such flexible engine technology is the optimal choice to supporting our increasingly renewable power systems compared to alternatives like gas turbines. This is because they can quickly ramp up and down an unlimited number of times per day, are highly efficient at any output and can maintain efficiency and power output at different loads and at high ambient conditions. That means they can better match the variability of renewable power to match the energy requirements of the grid.

Three principles for our flexible future

Based on our modelling and expertise, Wärtsilä has outlined three crucial principles for policy makers and the wider energy industry to follow when designing our future power systems.

Firstly, we need to ensure that we are choosing the right technologies. The build out of wind and solar power must be matched with flexible grid balancing engines and energy storage to ensure the optimal, lowest cost power mix.

Secondly, we must design our energy markets to support flexibility—for example creating capacity markets to ensure developers receive a return on their investment, even if a plant runs only intermittently with short hours to balance demand.

Thirdly, there should be proper market mechanisms for the procurement, utilization, and compensation of ancillary services. Assigning a real price to ancillary services and subjecting these services to competitive bidding will increase incentives for generators to make such services available and to invest in flexible technologies.

Every second counts

In 1896, a seminal paper by Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius first predicted that changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels could substantially alter the surface

temperature through the greenhouse effect. Over 120 years later, we still haven't been able to stop CO2 levels from rising.

Our window to reduce emissions and keep our planet habitable is closing. We have the technologies, expertise and finance available now to create a greener future and there is no time to waste: every second counts.

BUSINESS WORLD

10 years after 'Yolanda,' lingering impacts require climate action, reparation — groups

By: Kyle Aristophere T. Atienza

GREEN GROUPS launched information drives in Tacloban City and nearby areas to mark the 10th anniversary of super typhoon “Yolanda” (international name: Haiyan), shedding light on the enduring impact on victims.

Yolanda made landfall in the Philippines on Nov. 8, killing as many as 6,000 people and destroying thousands of homes and other infrastructure particularly in Tacloban in Eastern Visayas.

While most of the victims have moved on to rebuild and recover from the tragedy, long-term consequences, such as disrupted livelihoods and lasting trauma, “still stay and fester like a wound that never heals,” said Jefferson Chua, a campaigner at Greenpeace Philippines.

“These include compounding costs related to change in livelihood as a result of a change of jobs post-Haiyan, increasing debt from being unable to cope fully with the costs of repeated impacts, and most glaringly, the trauma that remains long after homes are rebuilt,” he said in a Facebook Messenger chat.

Mr. Chua said the long-term impacts also pose threats to the people’s “self-determination” as well as public health.

On Tuesday, so-called Climate Walkers from different parts of the country crossed the San Juanico Bridge in Leyte province in Eastern Visayas to demand reparations for communities affected by the changing climate and call for climate justice.

Greenpeace has sent a ship named Rainbow Warrior to Tacloban City this week to join climate-impacted communities in their demand for climate reparations from the world’s biggest oil and gas companies.

The ship is set to hold a “People’s Museum of Climate Justice” to honor the determination of Filipino communities that are standing up for justice in the face of devastating impacts of climate change.

While communities have been on the frontlines of disasters driven by climate change, “the biggest oil and gas companies have enjoyed decades of unfettered growth and profits,” Mr. Chua said. “They need to own up to their responsibility in the ongoing

climate crisis and pay up not only reparations, but also help finance adaptation systems that give communities a fighting chance.”

Center for Ecology, Energy, and Development (CEED) Executive Director Gerry Arances pointed out the insufficiency of “adaptation and resilience building” a decade after Yolanda, noting the overreliance on the “resilience of Filipinos” without a long-term plan for dealing with climate change, the root cause of intensified and frequent typhoons.

“The government wants a more resilient Philippines but as long as it continues to push for the use of fossil fuels with a new preference for fossil gas, no amount of resiliency and preparations would suffice,” he said in a Viber message.

Despite discussions on climate change, President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr. has yet to declare a national climate emergency.

Mr. Arances stressed the significance of such a declaration, as it would acknowledge the impacts of climate change and “help avoid the experience of another Yolanda.”

The call is for Mr. Marcos to leverage the United Nations (UN) decision to push for more climate commitments from rich countries.

While the US and China have not declared a climate emergency, the Philippine House of Representatives and various local governments have taken this step, recognizing the urgent need to enhance climate resilience and cease support for fossil fuel projects.

MALAYA BUSINESS INSIGHT

UN Special Rapporteur on climate change, human rights assured of PH support

By: Ashzel Hachero

Foreign Affairs Secretary Enrique Manalo and Justice Secretary Jesus Crispin Remulla yesterday assured United Nations Special Rapporteur on Climate Change and Human Rights Ian Fry of Manila's full support to his mandate as he officially embarked on a 10-day official visit to the country from November 6 to 15.

During Fry's call on Manalo yesterday, the discussion focused on Philippine support for the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, which was established by the Human Rights Council in 2021 following discussions on climate change and human rights in the Council that were shepherded by the Philippines, Vietnam and Bangladesh.

Fry was appointed as the first Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change in March 2022. He has also visited Bangladesh and Honduras.

"Secretary Manalo underscored the priority that the Philippines attaches to climate action under the leadership of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. He cited the role of the Special Rapporteur in promoting informed global discussions and driving consensus on issues like climate finance, including loss-and-damage financing mechanism, which the Philippines has been pushing with other developing countries for some time now," the DFA said in a statement after the meeting.

Manalo, the DFA said, also highlighted Philippine leadership in championing climate justice, disaster risk resilience and climate adaptation, including through its participation in the advisory opinion proceedings by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and hosting of the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference in 2024.

Remulla exchanged views with Fry on key features of the national policy framework as he expressed the hope that the UN special rapporteur's programs would enable him to appreciate the Philippine government's achievements and best practices in promoting and protecting human rights in the context of climate change.

"In all his official meetings, Mr. Fry received assurances of the Philippines' support for his mandate and the success of his country visit," the DFA said, adding he also met with Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo Loyzaga.

Prior to his meetings with Manalo, Remulla and Yulo Loyzaga, Fry also held dialogues with senior representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Justice, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and the Philippine Commission on Women where they discussed issues on loss and damage; climate change displacement; climate change litigation and intergenerational justice; climate change and the protection of environmental human rights defenders; and gender-response to climate change.

To recall, a report by rights watchdog Global Witness said the Philippines has remained the most dangerous country in Asia for environmental defenders after 11 were killed last year.

While the 11 was lower than the 19 defenders murdered in 2021, the country remained the worst place in Asia for environmental defenders since 2012 when Global Witness started its annual monitoring of environmentalists slain.

The report said the majority of the killings of environmental defenders in the country are connected to them defending company operations, including the mining industry and agribusiness sector.

PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

[#Part of the solution](#)

By: Toni Yulo-Loyzaga

As we mark the 10th anniversary of super typhoon Yolanda today, November 8, it is time to reflect on how far the Philippines has come from then, not only in terms of science and technology and on building back better, but on decisively being part of the solution to the climate crisis.

This is the transformative approach to resilience that President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. himself has taken, and which makes us all proud to serve on his Cabinet. Personally, I am proud to serve under a president who understands the inextricable links between climate change, biodiversity and sustainable development. He places utmost importance on confronting the realities of climate change, and positions the Philippines front and center in the fight against it. Recognizing the long-term risks inherent in the intersections between our physical and social geographies, we join other populations at risk in the demand for collective climate action. We are determined to make a difference with nature-based, science-informed and technological solutions honed by our experiences and expertise.

At the United Nations (UN) General Assembly last year, the President called for a united global effort to address the “greatest existential threat of our time.” He also challenged developed countries to fulfill their obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement on mitigation, deliver support to adaptation in developing countries through additional and needs-driven climate financing, and the new Loss and Damage Fund.

This vision has accelerated the completion of the Nationally-Determined Contribution Implementation Plan and the National Adaptation Plans. Both will now guide climate action policies embodied in the Philippine Development Plan. Both aim to deliver transformative actions for a just transition towards a green and blue economy. These actions ensure that new respectable and high quality jobs are created and our shift to renewable energy is supported whilst safeguarding our ecosystems to sustain the needs of generations to come.

The Philippine Government, our negotiators and scientists and civil society organizations have been on the frontline of the climate crisis for decades. Yolanda was a turning point where lessons on adaptation and loss and damage were even more forcefully driven home. The Philippines has since intensified its mission by shining a light on the adverse impacts of climate change on human security, and consequently on

human rights. We were among the first group of countries that brought this matter to the attention of the world community.

Thanks to that bold direction, we are a leading voice in the clear global consensus on the impact of climate change on human rights. As a fruit of this endeavor, the UN Human Rights Council in 2022 established a Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. Mr. Ian Fry of Australia, the first to carry this mandate, is in the Philippines this week for a country visit. Being one of his first hosts, we reaffirm our intention to contribute significantly to more informed discourse on this critical issue.

Serendipity has brought him here during Yolanda's commemoration. I hope he will appreciate the gains made by investing in prevention and preparedness, as well as in recover and reconstruction. These have been made through competent, committed and visionary leadership and evidence-informed multi-stakeholder cooperation. Valenzuela City and Iloilo City are two specific examples of coastal urban areas that have institutionalized and integrated climate action into socio-economic development programs. Led by their local governments, they implemented climate-smart shelter, social protection and sustainable livelihoods by strategically formalizing public-private partnerships and working with academe and civil society. These ensure greater efficiency, accountability, transparency in building climate and disaster resilience.

Our footprint on empowered climate action at the regional and international levels is well-recognized. To promote our vision of a climate-responsive and resilient Philippines, and working closely with the international community, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) recently concluded a new Sustainable Cooperation Framework with the UN that mainstreams climate action in joint activities at the country level. Cooperation on climate action and disaster risk reduction are critical areas of our relations with bilateral partners.

At the sidelines of the UN General Assembly last September, I had the honor to co-chair with Secretary Manalo and the International Organization for Migration a Ministerial Asia-Pacific Roundtable on the nexus of climate, the environment and migration. We will continue to support this important conversation relating climate change, mobility and displacement in the context of the UNFCCC, at the 28th Conference of Parties (COP 28) in Dubai later this month.

Furthermore, the Philippines will host an Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) in April 2024 in Manila. Investing in climate and disaster resilience will de-risk development pathways for our communities. The conference will build a shared understanding of these risks through the sharing of knowledge, experiences and good practices. These include advances in science and technological

innovations such as our impact-based early warning system and digital platforms that are being developed by our Department of Science and Technology (DOST). Most importantly, evolving programs of the Department of Social Welfare on the delivery of financial services, humanitarian support and anticipatory action for communities at risk will be among the highlights of the Philippines contribution to APMCDRR 2024. We likewise look forward to learning from our neighbors in the region, especially from the robust risk management systems of the Pacific Island states.

All these point to a renewed sense of national and international solidarity and purpose on an issue that transcends borders and generations. Rather than have climate change defeat us, we must resolve to be part of the solution to the climate emergency. The Philippines stands firm in our commitment to lead the response to this challenge and to investing in national and global equity and climate resilience. There can be no other way forward.

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[MWSS, K-Water sign MOU for best practices, green initiatives](#)

By: Ma. Teresa Montemayor

The Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Korea Water Resources Development Corporation (K-Water) to ensure inclusion of best practices and capacity-building strategies in the nation's water security management and water supply management.

"Actually, the MOU which was approved by MWSS board of trustees is a period of three years, so we have to sit down with our key colleagues for us to be able to define the projects we have to line up for the first, second and third year," MWSS Vice Chairman and Administrator Leonor Cleofas said in a press briefing Monday.

"We want to make sure that this MOU will give us the needed resolve and output at the end of the year. We will share it with the media on the priority projects and activities we have to tackle in this MOU."

The MWSS and other concessionaires in the water industry are looking forward to learning and adopting initiatives that would solve climate change related water crises nationwide through the collaboration, Cleofas said.

K-Water chief executive officer Yun Seog Dae said like the Philippines, South Korea is also affected by climate change and they are seeking ways to improve current water facilities for better storage and distribution of water from water resources.

Existing technologies, he said, do not provide enough assistance in terms of anticipating the occurrence of natural disasters hence advanced information and communication technologies must be acquired for "better and scientific water management systems".

"In Korea, we are looking towards alternative water resources that are relatively safe and also we're looking at the reuse of sewage and wastewater as well as dissemination businesses and technologies. Also, the low-flow dams for water in order to better provide for people in the future," he said.

To date, K-Water is in the phase of transitioning to low-carbon and green innovations in providing safe water to consumers with the use of its purification plant, floating solar panels and renewable energy sources, he added.

To encourage multilateral dialogues and disseminate findings from contemporary research and technological advancements, the MWSS hosted the 19th Asia Water Council Board of Council Meeting from Nov. 5 to 7, 2023.

The event aims to strengthen the commitment of council members to water security, wastewater, and sanitation management.

Officials of Maynilad Water Services Inc., Manila Water Company Inc., Luzon Clean Water Development Corporation, and water industry experts from member countries attended the event.

THE MANILA TIMES

Marcos to have 'packed' US visit

By: Kristina Maralit

President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. will have a packed schedule on his third trip to the United States next week, the centerpiece event being the 2023 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Meeting in San Francisco, California.

Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) Undersecretary Charles Jose said the Chief Executive's participation in the summit from November 15 to 17 is of utmost importance as the Philippines is one of its founding members and will serve as the primary forum for his administration's engagement with other economies in the Asia-Pacific region.

"Eleven of our top 15 trading partners are APEC members. APEC economies account for 85 percent of our total exports and imports and about 56 percent of the foreign direct investments that enter the Philippines," Jose said in a press briefing Tuesday.

The APEC theme for this year, "Creating a Resilient and Sustainable Future for All," also aligns with Marcos' 8-point socioeconomic agenda and the government's Philippine Development Plan (PDP) en route to an economic transformation "for a prosperous, inclusive and resilient Philippines by prioritizing the creation of more quality and green jobs."

"This reflects the importance of cooperation and of our involvement in the APEC agenda to pursue our economic interests. This is the second time that President Marcos Jr. is participating in the APEC Economic Leader's Meeting," Jose said.

"For this year, the President is keen to push for financing a just, sustainable and affordable energy transition through partnerships with the business sector. He will emphasize the need to invest more on clean energy to preserve and protect the environment while ensuring that we are energy secure and sufficient," he added.

Marcos will also attend the APEC CEO Summit and the APEC Leaders Dialogue with the APEC Business Advisory Council.

He is also likely to have bilateral meetings with other leaders, but these have yet to be confirmed.

"As for the business community, the President will lead a Philippine economic briefing and have several meetings with top US companies," Jose said.

Efforts to address climate change are also on the Philippine leader's agenda, as well as "the need to invest more in clean energy to preserve and protect the environment while ensuring that we are energy secure and sufficient."

The President will also touch on digitalization and innovation. Like the previous year, he will push for the digital participation of the country's micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

From San Francisco, Marcos will go to Los Angeles to meet with the Filipino community before wrapping up his trip in Honolulu, Hawaii.

His stop in Hawaii is particularly interesting, as part of his itinerary includes a visit to the US Indo-Pacific Command headquarters in Pearl Harbor on Oahu Island.

He is expected to meet with Adm. John Aquilino, commander of the US Indo-Pacific Command.

Marcos will have a roundtable discussion with the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for security studies.

The President's visit comes amid increasing tension between the Philippines and China in the South China Sea.

The United States, a long-standing military ally, has been vocal in its "ironclad" commitment to "defend the Philippines" in the event Beijing launches a violent confrontation because of the territorial row.

"It adds a layer to the cooperation that we are trying to establish with like-minded states in order to promote what we have been advocating all along — a rules-based order, especially in the maritime areas," Jose said.

Marcos will leave for the US, his 18th foreign travel since assuming the presidency, on November 14 and will be back in Manila on November 20.

THE PHILIPPINE STAR

[‘Climate walkers’ reach Tacloban on eve of Yolanda 10th anniversary](#)

By: Gaea Katreena Cabico

Climate advocates and survivors of Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) arrived in Tacloban in Leyte Tuesday after a month-long journey to amplify the calls for climate action and justice.

The 1,000-kilometer journey from Kilometer Zero in Manila to the Eastern Visayas city culminated on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Yolanda, one of the world’s most devastating cyclones that left at least 6,000 people dead. More than 1,000 people listed as missing were never found.

Over 500 Yolanda survivors and local supporters welcomed the team of 28 “climate walkers” as they crossed San Juanico Bridge from Sta. Rita Junction in Samar to Tacloban City, according to Greenpeace Philippines.

“The Climate Justice Walk does not end in Tacloban. Our real destination is in people’s hearts and minds—for climate hope to take root and yield results,” said Yeb Saño, executive director of Greenpeace Southeast Asia.

The first climate walk took place in 2014 as a solidarity walk for the people of Tacloban who were still reeling from the devastating impacts of Yolanda a year after the onslaught of the storm. It was led by Saño, who was a climate negotiator for the Philippines at the UN Climate Conference of Parties at that time.

“Being a part of this year’s Climate Justice Walk takes me back to 10 years ago when Tacloban was in complete shambles due to Typhoon Yolanda. My brother and I were walking aimlessly, looking for food, for shelter, and for our loved ones,” said Joanna Sustento-Bacsa, a Yolanda survivor and climate activist who lost almost her entire family in the storm.

“Now, a decade later, I find myself walking again but with a whole community undertaking a meaningful journey for climate justice. I am also walking as a wife and a first-time mom. I am no longer alone in this fight,” she added.

Climate emergency declaration

The “climate walkers” traveled on foot, bike and ferry, and made 30 stops to raise awareness on climate action and climate justice.

Climate emergency was declared at two stops—Albay province and Catbalogan City in Samar. Greenpeace said that the two local governments recognized the need for urgent climate action, fossil fuel phaseout, and stronger measures on loss and damage from the climate crisis.

The walk also aims to heighten the call for accountability from the world's biggest polluters and demand reparations for their contributions to the climate crisis.

“The people of Tacloban has yet to heal from the horrors of Yolanda because reparations became idle and there were no climate-related actions to ensure that another Yolanda will not happen again,” said Farahdiva Gamalo, the Eastern Visayas convenor of the Philippine Movement for Climate Justice.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

CNN

['The Green Gala' happening tomorrow | New Day](#)

Tomorrow marks ten years since the Philippines was struck by super typhoon Yolanda's destructive and fatal wrath.

To commemorate this, the Makati Business District Rotary Club has partnered with the Climate Change Commission to bring us the first Green Gala Awards and Eco-fashion Show happening at the Manila Hotel.

And to tell us more is the Green Gala Awards founder and Climate Change Week chairperson, Mache Ackerman.

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