



## NEWS ROUNDUP

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#### [Philippines secures board seat in inaugural Loss and Damage Fund](#)

By: Pia Gutierrez

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### AL JAZEERA

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By: Lorraine Mallinder

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## **CNN**

### **[PH secures seat in COP28 'loss and damage' fund board](#)**

By: Kristelle Razon

The Philippines has secured a seat in the "loss and damage" fund board of a United Nations initiative where governments discuss efforts to limit and prepare for future climate change, a Cabinet official said Thursday.

## **GMA NEWS**

### **[Marcos commits PH to have stronger voice on climate change](#)**

By: Anna Felicia Bajo

President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. vowed Thursday to ensure that the Philippines would have a strong voice on issues related to the impact of climate change.

### **[PH gets a seat in climate disaster fund board](#)**

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Environment Secretary Ma. Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga announced Thursday that the Philippines has garnered a seat on the board of the climate disaster fund called "Loss and Damage Fund."

## **MANILA BULLETIN**

### **[PH seat in Loss & Damage Fund Board boosts clout in climate change advocacy - -- Marcos](#)**

By: Betheena Unite

Securing a seat in the Loss and Damage Fund Board is a "very important development" for the Philippines as it will give the country a voice in managing the disaster fund, President Marcos said.

## **PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER**

### **[President welcomes PH's membership in climate change fund board](#)**

By: Luisa Cabato

The Philippines now has a voice in the management of funds allocated for global climate change mitigation after the country secured a spot on the Loss and Damage Fund board, President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. said on Thursday.

## **THE MANILA TIMES**

### **[PH secures a seat in UN climate fund board](#)**

By: Catherine S. Valente

THE Philippines has secured a seat in the Loss and Damage Fund Board at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. announced Thursday.

## **THE PHILIPPINE STAR**

### **[‘Voice of vulnerable nations’: Philippines secures seat in climate damage fund board](#)**

By: Gaea Katreena Cabico

The Philippines has secured a seat on the inaugural board of the fund aimed at helping vulnerable nations cope with the costly and damaging impacts of the climate crisis, the country’s environment chief said Thursday.

## **CCC IN THE NEWS:**

## **PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY**

### **[Children, youth vulnerable to impacts of climate change – CCC](#)**

By: Ma. Teresa Montemayor

The Commission on Climate Change (CCC) has launched a video production that captures the perspectives and insights of children and youth.

**Information and Knowledge Management Division**

**ABS CBN**

**Philippines secures board seat in inaugural Loss and Damage Fund**

By: Pia Gutierrez

The Philippines secured a seat in the board of the "Loss and Damage" fund mobilized by the 28th Climate Change Conference (COP28) to help vulnerable countries cope with the increasingly costly impacts of climate disasters, the environment department said Thursday.

Environment Secretary Antonia Yulo Loyzaga said the Philippines would serve as a full member of the board in 2024 and 2026, and share a term with Pakistan as an alternate member in 2025.

"So, out of the three years, the Philippines will be sitting two years as full members and one year as an alternate member," Loyzaga said in a press briefing.

The fund reached around \$792 million dollars in pledges during the talks hosted by the oil-rich United Arab Emirates, according to the COP28 presidency.

That still falls short of the \$100 billion a year that developing nations have said is needed to cover losses from natural disasters and rising seas.

Loyzaga said the government hoped to host the Fund in the Philippines, which would allow the country to be at the forefront in representing "climate vulnerable countries that are in the developing world."

"The main gain for us in terms of being the host to the board and being on the board itself is to represent the vulnerable countries in the world that are developing and need to have special consideration given to these countries in order for us to, in fact, drive what should be the appropriate financing available for each of us," Loyzaga said.

"Each of the countries have unique needs and therefore, climate vulnerable developing countries, especially island and archipelagic countries like our own, need to be able to articulate our needs and have an influenced climate policy in this way."

President Ferdinand Marcos Jr welcomed the development, which he said would give the Philippines a "voice in the management of all funding that is available around the world to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change."

“The next step that we are hoping to achieve is to host the Damage and Loss Fund here in the Philippines, because after all we are very much in the mix when it comes on the climate change effects” the President said.

“This is a good development that we’ll keep working to make sure that the Philippines has a very strong voice when it comes to all the issues of climate change of which we are very severely affected,” he said in a video message.

The Philippines hopes the Loss and Damage Fund will be operational as soon as appropriate structure and organization for its management is established.

## AL JAZEERA

### [Is the world capable of stopping a climate apocalypse?](#)

By: Lorraine Mallinder

It was supposed to be a matter of life or death. So the recent spectacle of COP28 delegates quibbling over the wording of a final agreement calling on countries to “transition away” from the fossil fuels causing climate chaos provoked widespread alarm.

Calling time on the status quo of using fossil fuels turned out to be the central battle within a fractious event that highlighted the might of an industry bent on survival for as long as possible. At long last, the main issue was being addressed. But was this progress?

As Doomsday predictions about the climate crisis mount and the UN chief, Antonio Guterres, warned that humanity has “opened the gates of hell” after record summer temperatures this year, the world appears stuck in an endless loop of missed targets and freak weather events.

The “final warning” came this year, when the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported that the world could surpass the point of catastrophic warming in the next decade unless it immediately stops guzzling fossil fuels.

So why all the dithering? What’s standing in the way of making real progress in the fight against climate change? And does using paper straws really make a difference?

Should we even look to COPs for progress?

No, according to climate scientist Michael Oppenheimer. Back in 1988, he was one of the first climatologists to sound the alarm about climate change when he presented his research into how humans were heating the planet through the burning of fossil fuels to the US Senate.

The Nobel Prize-winning scientist’s work paved the way for the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. More than three decades later, he believes we are losing the race, having already been overtaken by extreme climate events that would not have happened had action been taken earlier.

“We’re playing catch-up now,” he said.

Oppenheimer said he doesn’t look to COPs for progress on reducing emissions – “That’s simply because the big emitting countries make commitments that they’re not

going to meet.” But he added that he does believe the forum is valuable, helping to shine a light on issues, such as urgently needed finance for Global South countries at the sharp end of climate change.

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Should we even look to COPs for progress?

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Oppenheimer said he doesn’t look to COPs for progress on reducing emissions – “That’s simply because the big emitting countries make commitments that they’re not going to meet.” But he added that he does believe the forum is valuable, helping to shine a light on issues, such as urgently needed finance for Global South countries at the sharp end of climate change.

Breakthroughs like the 2015 Paris Agreement have been rare. The scientist argued that people should adjust their expectations. Change happens at home, rather than around a negotiating table in Dubai, he added. “People who are active and interested in solving the problem should turn their attention to their domestic politics wherever they live.

“The politics in every country is different. The interest groups are different. Their power and influence are different, both on the environmental side and on the fossil fuel side.

“The change required involves the entire energy system of most countries. You have to do it in a way that satisfies or at least neutralises the interest groups who oppose change and that’s not easy.”

How do 'interest groups' oppose change?

George Monbiot, a British writer and environmental campaigner, has given the matter a lot of thought over nearly four decades. He has identified a phenomenon he calls "the pollution paradox". In a nutshell, the companies that have the greatest incentive to invest in politics are also the "dirtiest". "Because if they don't invest in politics, they get regulated out of existence," he said.

The influence of the biggest polluters goes beyond direct political contributions. As Monbiot pointed out, they also need a "social licence to operate", mainly provided through greenwashing initiatives that make it seem like they are offering a solution to climate change. Their narratives are pushed to voters through a "concierge class" of think tanks – or "junk tanks", as he referred to them – marketeers and journalists.

Monbiot said he reserves special scorn for carbon capture and storage (CCS), a nascent technology for stashing carbon dioxide underground. While the industry has hailed CCS as a "silver bullet" solution, many scientists and experts have cast doubt on its effectiveness. "It's a dead duck," Monbiot said, and others have described it as a distraction to extend the life of the fossil fuel industry.

Climate campaigners criticised COP28 for providing a space for greenwashing, with industry using the forum to push CCS. In a sense, the event offered a glimpse into how the fossil fuels industry works. According to research conducted by Kick Big Polluters Out (KBPO), a coalition of more than 450 international climate action groups, at least 2,456 fossil fuel lobbyists were granted access to the conference whose president was the chief executive of the United Arab Emirates's state oil company.

As COP28 appeared to demonstrate, the real decisions regarding the energy status quo are made in clusters, in side meetings or in the corridors. "Democracy is the problem capital is always trying to solve," said Monbiot. In his view, individual states do not have the power to stand up to capital's might. "The structures are still standing, the institutions are still there, there are still parliaments, but the power has migrated elsewhere."

Is change possible within the current system?

So, how can these interest groups be, as Oppenheimer puts it, neutralised?

Companies invested in hydrocarbons don't want the energy revolution to move fast, he said. "They're sitting on piles of uncashed resources. They want to burn up those resources first. We can't let that get in the way, but it's not going to be easy."



He said he has placed his faith in the energy revolution, which he believes is gaining traction around the world, kickstarting a slow process of transition in countries eyeing market share. China may still derive 70 percent of its electricity from fossil fuels, but it is also the world's top supplier of renewable energy technologies.

Eager to get a slice of the pie, the US – which has continued to approve oil and gas drilling projects – is ploughing hundreds of billions in state subsidies over the coming decade into companies investing in renewable energy and low-carbon technologies.

Although it has been hailed as a tax credits bonanza for controversial CCS, the Inflation Reduction Act will also accelerate the development of a domestic supply chain for clean vehicles, helping the country hit its target of ensuring 50 percent of car sales are electric by 2030.

“It’s an interesting experiment,” said Oppenheimer. “What it will do is create embedded interests, make the renewable energy interest much larger,” he says. Actors come from across the country, covering a lot of political ground – “they’re not all progressives, a lot of them don’t even care about the climate, but they’re interested in making money on renewable energy and that’s fine. That’s going to engage people.”

The energy revolution will involve continued “focus and effort” from governments, moving technologies from experimentation to commercial phases faster and not being “intimidated” by the “politically powerful” forces opposing change, he said.

Is there hope?

Only if people act, said Monbiot.

“We have to directly confront power,” he said. “There’s no point in messing around at the margins of this. We have to recognise that we are facing a world-eating system and it is that system that has to change.”

He added that he believes big environmental NGOs have been institutionalised, shying away from radical change and opting instead for an ethos of “incrementalism”, pushing what he calls “micro-consumerist b\*\*\*\*\*ks”. “Incrementalism is a symptom of cowardice,” he said.

“They know in their heart of hearts that they’re not going to change things by getting consumers to change plastic straws for paper ones. But they don’t have the guts to say it.”

While he was more optimistic about market-based solutions, Oppenheimer remained downbeat on the prospects of playing catch-up while enduring threatening climate

conditions. “We missed an opportunity decades ago to avoid seeing large-scale impacts of climate change that are hurting people and countries,” he said.

“We in the Global North have a moral obligation to help those much poorer countries in the Global South, who have contributed almost nothing to their problem – not only to recover from climate-related disasters, but to do better in the future by building resilience and adapting,” he said.

“It’s going to be a bit of a mess for some decades.”

**CNN**

**[PH secures seat in COP28 'loss and damage' fund board](#)**

By: Kristelle Razon

The Philippines has secured a seat in the "loss and damage" fund board of a United Nations initiative where governments discuss efforts to limit and prepare for future climate change, a Cabinet official said Thursday.

The fund, under the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), would help compensate vulnerable countries coping with loss and damage caused by climate change, Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga said.

Loyzaga, who represented the Philippines in COP28, said in a press briefing that the seat will help the country address the impact of climate change and access disaster funds.

"Through the initiation of our president, President Marcos, in terms of the interest of the Philippines to actually number one, have a seat on the board of this fund, so that we can actually continue to be the voice of developing countries that are vulnerable to climate change and secondly to host the board of the fund," she said.

President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. said in a separate posted video that the Philippines' membership on the board covers the year 2024 and the year 2026, and then will serve as an alternate for 2025.

"The next step we are hoping to achieve is to host the Fund – Loss and Damage Fund here in the Philippines so that – because after all, we are very much in the mix when it comes to climate change effects," Marcos said.

Loyzaga earlier confirmed that the Philippines will represent the Asia Pacific Group in the fund board along with the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan in a term-sharing agreement.

"There will be a term sharing, however, for the three terms we would have three years, the first year which is the inaugural year, 2024 and 2026. In the year 2025, we will have a term sharing with Pakistan, who are the other Asia-Pacific countries that are also part of the board," Loyzaga said.

The fund has \$726 million in pledged capitalization from various countries, exceeding the \$200 million initially expected, she added.

"We can remain in the spotlight for climate vulnerable countries in the developing world that need to have this kind of attention, in terms of adaptation, mitigation but beyond that in terms of loss and damage," the environment chief added regarding the Philippines bid to host the fund board.

Loyzaga said as part of the board, the country will push to address the loss of land area, total destruction of biodiversity, species extinctions, fossil fuel mitigation, climate change adaptations, and others.

Asked if the global disaster fund is enough, she said it is "very far from enough," noting the many climate issues and crises in different parts of the world.

World agrees to climate deal that makes unprecedented call to move away from fossil fuels, but 'cavernous' loopholes remain

Takeaways from COP28: What does the climate deal say?

"The hosting of the board will actually include the granting of certain privileges and immunities, similar to what we granted to the ADB [Asian Development Bank] or the WHO [World Health Organization] regional office. So that involves a legal process of ratifying their status and affording them with those privileges and immunities," she said.

Loyzaga said the country has nominated former Finance Undersecretary Marc Joven as its representative to the fund board.

Once fully constituted, the board will have 26 representatives from developed and developing countries.

## **GMA NEWS**

### **Marcos commits PH to have stronger voice on climate change**

By: Anna Felicia Bajo

President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. vowed Thursday to ensure that the Philippines would have a strong voice on issues related to the impact of climate change.

This developed as Marcos expressed elation over the Philippines securing a seat on the board of the Loss and Damage Fund, which seeks to help poor nations cope with costly climate disasters.

"I am very gratified to hear the news that the Philippines secured a membership on the damage and loss board for the year 2024 and the year 2026, serving as an alternate for 2025," Marcos said in a video message.

"This will give the voice in the management of all funding that is available around the world to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change," the President said.

He added, "The next step that we are hoping to achieve is to host the damage and loss fund here in the Philippines because after all, we are very much in the mix when it comes on the climate change effects. So this is a good development that we'll keep working to make sure that the Philippines has a very strong voice when it comes to all the issues of climate change of which we are very severely affected."

Earlier in the day, Environment Secretary Ma. Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga said the Philippines garnered a seat on the board of the Loss and Damage Fund.

She noted that there would be a term sharing on the board. "For the three terms, we will have two years – the first year which is the inaugural year, 2024 and 2026. In the year 2025, we will have a term share with Pakistan who is the other Asia-Pacific country that is also part of the board," she said.

Loyzaga had said the Philippines is "most qualified" to host the Loss and Damage Fund because it is a living testament to the effects of climate change.

## [PH gets a seat in climate disaster fund board](#)

By: Anna Felicia Bajo

Environment Secretary Ma. Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga announced Thursday that the Philippines has garnered a seat on the board of the climate disaster fund called "Loss and Damage Fund."

"Through the initiation of our President, President Marcos, in terms of the interest of the Philippines to actually number one, have a seat on the board of this fund, so that we can actually continue to be the voice of developing countries that are vulnerable to climate change and secondly to host the board of the fund," Loyzaga said at a Palace press briefing.

"We are very fortunate and we are very lucky through the hard work of course and the vision of the President, we have garnered a seat on the board of the Loss and Damage Fund," she added.

Loyzaga explained that there would be a term sharing on the board.

"For the three terms, we will have two years – the first year which is inaugural year, 2024 and 2026. In the year 2025, we will have a term share with Pakistan who is the other Asia Pacific country that is also part of the board," she said.

"So, out of the three years, the Philippines will be sitting two years as full members and one year as an alternate member." Loyzaga added.

Loyzaga said that the Philippines next job would be "to work with the rest of the board to see how we can have a proper host for the board itself."

"And as you may expect, it comes with the point that we would take a vote – the Philippines may have to recuse itself from the vote because we are in fact vying for the hosting of that board," she added.

"So, aside from the hosting of the board and the establishing of the fund, there were great strides, I think, in recognizing the value of science in everything that we need to do in terms of finance and implementation," she said.

Loyzaga said commitments to the fund has already reached more than US\$700 million.

Further, Loyzaga said that each of the countries have unique needs and therefore, climate-vulnerable developing countries, especially island and archipelagic countries

like the Philippines, need to be able to articulate their needs and influence climate policy in this way.

"So, being at the forefront and as a member of the board, and also hopefully hosting the board here in our country, we can remain in the spotlight for climate vulnerable countries that are in the developing world that need to have this kind of attention in terms of what they need to meet in terms of adaptation, mitigation; but beyond that, in terms of loss and damage, what needs to be given to these countries in order to thrive and to survive the impacts of climate change," Loyzaga said.

Asked who will represent the Philippines on the board, Loyzaga said they have nominated former Finance Undersecretary Mark Joven.

Loyzaga earlier said the Philippines is "most qualified" to host the Loss and Damage Fund because it is a living testament to the effects of climate change. She said the country aims to advance the values of its biodiversity and oceans as the source of nature-based solutions to the climate crisis and to serve as the foundation for inclusive and resilient development.

## MANILA BULLETIN

### [PH seat in Loss & Damage Fund Board boosts clout in climate change advocacy - -- Marcos](#)

By: Betheena Unite

Securing a seat in the Loss and Damage Fund Board is a "very important development" for the Philippines as it will give the country a voice in managing the disaster fund, President Marcos said.

Through a video message on Thursday, Dec. 14, Marcos expressed elation over the new development which was announced by Environment Secretary Ma. Antonia Loyzaga on the same day in a Palace briefing.

"I am very gratified to hear the news that the Philippines secured a membership on the damage and loss board for the year 2024 and the year 2026, serving as an alternate for 2025," Marcos said.

The President added that it will give the country "a voice in the management of all funding that is available around the world to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change."

"It is a very important development for us," he further said.

The next step, he noted, will be the country's goal to host the board of the Loss and Damage Fund.

"The next step that we are hoping to achieve is to host the damage and loss fund here in the Philippines because after all we are very much in the mix when it comes to the climate change effects," he said.

"So I think this is a good development and we'll keep working to make sure that the Philippines has a very strong voice when it comes to all the issues of climate change of which we are very severely affected," he added.

The Philippines garnered a seat on the board of the disaster fund in 2024 and 2026, and will share a term with Pakistan in 2025.

Loyzaga said the country "will be sitting two years as full members and one year as an alternate member."



The creation of the Loss and Damage Fund was among the significant developments from the COP28 recently held in Dubai.

## PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

### [President welcomes PH's membership in climate change fund board](#)

By: Luisa Cabato

The Philippines now has a voice in the management of funds allocated for global climate change mitigation after the country secured a spot on the Loss and Damage Fund board, President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. said on Thursday.

The country’s membership in the Loss and Damage Fund board was announced by Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga in a Palace briefing.

“I am very gratified to hear the news that the Philippines has secured a membership on Loss and Damage Fund Board for the year 2024 and the year 2026, serving as an alternate for 2025,” Marcos said in a video message posted on the Presidential Communications Officer Facebook page.

“So, I think this is a good development and we’ll keep working to make sure that the Philippines has a very strong voice when it comes to all the issues of climate change of which we are very severely affected,” he added.

The country is also vying to be the host of the Loss and Damage Fund.

In the briefing, Yulo-Loyzaga said that the Philippines will represent the Asia Pacific Group on the board along with the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan.

The country will serve a full two-year term, with the remaining year designated as an alternate member.

## THE MANILA TIMES

### [PH secures a seat in UN climate fund board](#)

By: Catherine S. Valente

THE Philippines has secured a seat in the Loss and Damage Fund Board at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. announced Thursday.

The country will be a member of the board from 2024 to 2026, serving as an alternate for 2025, Marcos said in a video message.

With the membership, the Philippines will have a voice in the management of all funding to mitigate and to adapt to the effects of climate change, the President said.

He said the government is hoping to host the Loss and Damage Fund in the Philippines "because after all, we are very much in the mix when it comes to climate change effects."

The Philippines will represent the Asia Pacific Group on the board along with the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan in a term-sharing agreement.

The country has been advocating for new and additional resources under the fund, saying it should be accessible, stable, predictable and adequate.

The loss and damage fund was a major outcome of COP27 in Egypt last year, which intends to provide financial assistance to support countries such as the Philippines and other island states struggling to cope with loss and damage caused by climate change beyond adaptation.

It was a critical first-day breakthrough at this year's COP28, which finalized the creation of a fund last December 1.

Developed countries have pledged over \$700 million as initial capital to address the consequences of climate change such as rising sea levels, prolonged heat waves, desertification, the acidification of the sea and extreme events, such as bushfires, species extinction and crop failures.

When fully constituted, the Loss and Fund Board will be composed of 26 representatives from developed and developing countries.

The latter include groups such as the Asia-Pacific states, African states, Latin American and the Caribbean states, Small Island Developing states, Least Developed Countries and those not included in any of the regional groups and constituencies.

Asked who will represent the Philippines on the board, Environment Secretary Ma. Antonia Loyzaga said they have nominated former Finance undersecretary Mark Joven.

"We are very fortunate through the hard work of course and the vision of the President, we have garnered a seat on the board of the Loss and Damage Fund," Loyzaga said at a Palace briefing.

She said the Philippines' next job would be "to work with the rest of the board to see how we can have a proper host for the board itself."

"So, aside from the hosting of the board and the establishing of the fund, there were great strides, I think, in recognizing the value of science in everything that we need to do in terms of finance and implementation," Loyzaga said.

Climate-vulnerable developing countries, especially island and archipelagic countries like the Philippines, need to be able to articulate their needs and influence climate policy, she said.

## THE PHILIPPINE STAR

### [‘Voice of vulnerable nations’: Philippines secures seat in climate damage fund board](#)

By: Gaea Katreena Cabico

The Philippines has secured a seat on the inaugural board of the fund aimed at helping vulnerable nations cope with the costly and damaging impacts of the climate crisis, the country’s environment chief said Thursday.

The Philippines will represent the Asia Pacific Group in the Loss and Damage Fund Board as a full member in 2024 and 2026. It will serve as an alternate member of the board in 2025, sharing the term with Pakistan for that year.

Environment Secretary Ma. Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga said a seat in the fund will allow the Philippines to continue being the “voice” of climate-vulnerable countries. The 26-member board will govern and supervise the fund.

The Philippines is also seeking to host the fund, which will provide funding for economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

“The main gain for us in terms of being the host of the board and being the on the board itself is to continue to represent the vulnerable countries in the world that are developing and need special consideration in order for us to drive what should be the appropriate financing available for each of us,” Yulo-Loyzaga said in a Palace briefing.

She added that a seat on the loss and damage fund board will give the Philippines an opportunity to shape decisions on the access to the mechanism and the pace at which funding is granted.

The recently-concluded COP28 climate talks opened in late November with the operationalization of the loss and damage fund long-sought by climate-vulnerable nations such as the Philippines. The World Bank will initially serve as the interim trustee and host of the fund.

In a video message, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. said he was “very gratified” after being informed that the Philippines has secured a membership on the board.

“The next step we are hoping to achieve is to host the loss and damage fund here in the Philippines... because after all, we are very much in the mix when it comes to climate change effects,” Marcos said.

Earlier, climate campaigners told Philstar.com that the Philippine government needs to demonstrate its capacity to oversee the mechanism, and strengthen climate governance and inclusivity before hosting the loss and damage fund.

The Philippines has been one of the strongest voices calling for an international mechanism on loss and damage and the establishment of such a fund.

After years of dragging their feet on the issue, wealthy nations backed the fund in a landmark agreement at the COP27 summit in Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt last year.

The fund reached around \$792 million in pledges during COP28. However, the amount still falls short of the \$100 billion per year that developing nations—historically the least responsible for greenhouse gas emissions—have said is necessary to cover losses from climate disasters.

## CCC IN THE NEWS:

### PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

#### [Children, youth vulnerable to impacts of climate change – CCC](#)

By: Ma. Teresa Montemayor

The Commission on Climate Change (CCC) has launched a video production that captures the perspectives and insights of children and youth.

The video features five individuals between 6 years and 16 years old, exploring their understanding of global warming and climate change and their experiences in communities and schools.

"The participants articulate their awareness of climate change issues and impacts, detailing their personal approaches to promoting climate-conscious and sustainable practices," the CCC said on Thursday.

"They also express gratitude towards individuals they have interacted with, acknowledging them as environmental heroes for their contributions to raising awareness and participating in adaptation and mitigation efforts."

Citing data from the United Nations Children's Fund, the CCC noted that 1 billion of the 2.2 billion children worldwide live in extremely high-risk countries.

The video highlighted CCC's collaboration with children and youth, aiming for resiliency and sustainability.

The Philippines is among these countries where children are exposed to floods and tropical ecosystems.

These vulnerabilities often exacerbate existing social inequalities, placing additional strains on children and young people's overall well-being.

Climate action addressing the needs of youth and girls is among the priority positions of the Philippine government at the ongoing 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) in Dubai.

It builds upon previous climate agreements such as the Paris Agreement and Kyoto Protocol, and advances global efforts in combating climate change.

**=END=**