

# 2025

**Decarbonization,  
Regeneration,  
Public Discourse,  
& Ethical Climate Governance**

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Living  
Laudato Si'  
PHILIPPINES



IN MEMORIAM

# Franciscus

This Annual Report is dedicated to the memory of Pope Francis, whose prophetic call in *Laudato Si'* awakened the world to the moral urgency of caring for our common home. His vision of integral ecology—linking faith, justice, and responsibility for creation—continues to guide and inspire the work of *Living Laudato Si'* Philippines.



# Raising Hope



*The mission of Living Laudato Si' Philippines is rooted in the enduring legacy of Pope Francis, whose teachings in Laudato Si' and Laudate Deum set forth a clear and urgent moral framework for confronting the ecological and climate crisis through integral ecology, justice for the poor, and responsible governance. These landmark texts reshaped the Church's engagement with the world by affirming that care for creation is inseparable from care for human dignity and the future of life itself.*

This legacy was powerfully affirmed and carried forward by Pope Leo XIV during the 10th anniversary of Laudato Si', when he articulated the call to "Raising Hope" as a defining task for faith communities in an age of climate anxiety and political inertia. In his address, Pope Leo XIV reminded the global Church that hope is not passive optimism, but a responsibility grounded in faith and expressed through action, declaring: "Let your faith inspire you to be bearers of the hope that comes from recognizing the presence of God already at work in history. ... We inhabit the same planet, and we must care for it together." Through this message, he reaffirmed the Church's commitment to ecological conversion, solidarity with the vulnerable, and the shared duty to safeguard our common home for present and future generations.

## I. INTRODUCTION

# Institutional Maturity in a Decisive Climate Decade

The year 2025 marked the seventh anniversary of Living Laudato Si' Philippines (LLS) and coincided with a decisive moment in both global and national climate governance. A decade after the publication of Laudato Si', climate discourse had shifted from debates over scientific certainty toward deeper concerns about implementation failure, integrity deficits, and climate injustice. While governments, corporations, and institutions continued to announce ambitious climate commitments, the lived realities of communities—particularly in climate-vulnerable countries such as the Philippines—revealed widening gaps between promises and outcomes.

LLS approached 2025 with a sober institutional assessment: the climate crisis is no longer primarily a crisis of awareness, but one of governance coherence, accountability, and moral credibility. Years of engagement with frontline communities, legislators, faith institutions, and international processes demonstrated that climate action consistently falters when ethical commitments are disconnected from fiscal decisions, development planning, and political incentives. As a result, LLS deliberately framed 2025 as a year of consolidation and discernment, prioritizing institutional depth, integrity, and learning over rapid programmatic expansion.



The Philippine context sharpened this analysis. Intensifying typhoons, floods, droughts, and heat stress unfolded alongside continued approval of extractive projects, fossil gas infrastructure, and environmentally risky developments. These contradictions underscored that climate change in the Philippines is inseparable from land governance, energy policy, economic inequality, and democratic accountability, and that climate responses must therefore be systemic rather than sectoral.

Founded as a faith-rooted response to Pope Francis' call for ecological conversion, LLS understands climate change as a moral, social, and spiritual crisis. Ecological harm reflects broken relationships—between people and nature, among communities, and within institutions. This understanding shaped all LLS work in 2025, guiding engagement not only with policies and projects, but also with the deeper values, narratives, and power structures that sustain them.

*By its seventh year, LLS had matured into a systems-oriented climate governance institution, operating simultaneously as a moral voice rooted in Catholic social teaching, a policy interlocutor engaging state institutions, a coalition steward coordinating civil society action, and a public educator shaping democratic discourse. This multi-level role enabled LLS to act across scales—from local community defense to global negotiations—while maintaining coherence and ethical clarity.*



## II. STRATEGIC FRAME

# Climate Change as a Systems & Moral Failure

Living Laudato Si' Philippines entered 2025 with a strategic understanding that the climate crisis confronting the Philippines and the wider world is not primarily the result of insufficient scientific knowledge or lack of declared ambition, but rather the outcome of deeply entrenched systemic failures in governance, political economy, and institutional accountability that continue to privilege short-term economic gains over ecological limits and social justice. This framing emerged from LLS' cumulative engagement over several years with communities, policymakers, faith institutions, and international processes, where recurring patterns of contradiction between climate rhetoric and actual development decisions became increasingly evident.

Rather than treating climate change as a standalone environmental issue, LLS adopted a whole-of-systems analytical lens that examined how development planning, public investment priorities, fiscal incentives, regulatory enforcement, and political decision-making interact to shape emissions trajectories and vulnerability. This approach revealed persistent policy incoherence, particularly the coexistence of climate commitments with continued approval of fossil fuel infrastructure, mining permits in ecologically critical areas, and large-scale projects justified as climate-responsive despite weak evidence of mitigation or adaptation benefits.

In 2025, this systems framing proved especially relevant in interrogating climate finance and budgeting practices. Through its work with Aksyon Klima Pilipinas, LLS documented how climate-tagged expenditures in the national budget frequently lacked clear theories of change, measurable outcomes, or safeguards for affected communities, thereby reinforcing the illusion of progress while obscuring structural drivers of emissions and risk. These findings informed both public discourse and legislative engagement, shifting attention from budget size to budget integrity and effectiveness.

LLS further emphasized that climate change must be understood as a moral failure, insofar as it reflects choices that externalize environmental and social costs onto the poor, future generations, and the natural world. Drawing from *Laudato Si'*, LLS framed ecological degradation as a manifestation of broken relationships—between humans and nature, between economic systems and ethical values, and between decision-makers and affected communities—requiring conversion at both personal and institutional levels.

Democratic legitimacy formed a central component of this strategic frame. LLS observed that where civic space is constrained, participation is tokenistic, or dissent is suppressed, climate policies become vulnerable to elite capture, corruption, and social resistance. As such, climate action was treated as inseparable from democratic practice, transparency, and meaningful participation, particularly for Indigenous Peoples, workers, and frontline communities.

*Within this integrated framework, decarbonization and regeneration were understood as mutually reinforcing responses to the crisis: decarbonization addressing future harm through transformation of energy and economic systems, and regeneration responding to accumulated damage through ecological restoration, legal correction, and cultural renewal. Both dimensions required ethical grounding, institutional coherence, and long-term commitment, shaping LLS' strategic posture throughout 2025.*



### III. DECARBONIZATION

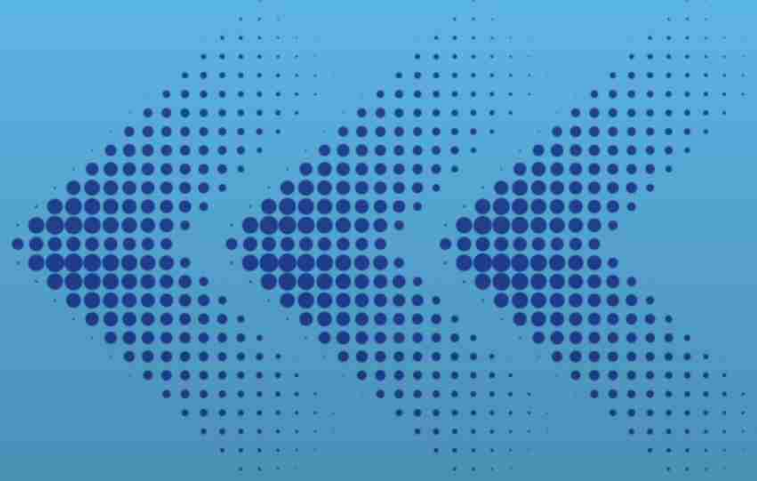
# Decarbonization, Policy Coherence, & Public Finance

Throughout 2025, Living Laudato Si' Philippines advanced decarbonization primarily by intervening in policy, planning, and public finance processes, based on the recognition that emissions trajectories are largely determined upstream by development decisions rather than downstream by technology adoption alone. This approach positioned decarbonization as a governance challenge requiring sustained engagement with institutions, budgets, and political incentives.

A core platform for this work was Aksyon Klima Pilipinas (AKP), where LLS served as National Convener and Secretariat, providing continuous backbone support to a broad coalition of civil society organizations, faith groups, youth networks, and sectoral advocates. LLS coordinated regular national assemblies, thematic working groups, and policy synthesis processes, ensuring continuity, coherence, and strategic alignment across diverse actors and issue areas.

Across the year, LLS and AKP conducted sixty-nine structured capacity-building, consultation, and advocacy activities, reaching 14,905 individuals nationwide, including legislators, local government officials, Indigenous Peoples, students, educators, faith leaders, and grassroots organizers. These engagements addressed complex and politically sensitive topics such as the Nationally Determined Contribution update, just transition frameworks, climate accountability legislation, Article 6 carbon mechanisms, loss and damage finance, and climate-health linkages, with an emphasis on building systems literacy rather than one-off awareness.





Public finance accountability emerged as a defining focus of LLS' decarbonization work. Through sustained analysis and coalition coordination, LLS led the development and dissemination of the publication *Too Good to Be True*, which critically examined climate-tagged national expenditures and revealed significant gaps between stated objectives and actual outcomes. This work informed legislative briefings, media engagement, and public forums, reframing climate finance discourse toward effectiveness, equity, and accountability.

LLS also played a substantive role in the 2024–2025 update of the Philippine Nationally Determined Contribution by organizing consultations, translating technical drafts into accessible formats, and consolidating civil society inputs that emphasized higher unconditional ambition, stronger safeguards for workers and communities, and alignment with national development and energy planning. These interventions strengthened the coherence between international commitments and domestic policy realities.

Engagement with the House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change and the Climate Change Commission further enabled LLS to insert civil society perspectives into formal policymaking spaces, particularly on climate accountability mechanisms and the institutional requirements for effective implementation. LLS' contributions emphasized the need for transparent monitoring, participatory governance, and integration of just transition principles.

*As interest in carbon markets intensified in 2025, LLS adopted a precautionary, governance-first stance, initiating preparatory work under Carbon Market Watch Philippines. Rather than promoting early participation, LLS focused on public education, institutional readiness, and safeguards to prevent greenwashing, land conflict, and reputational risk, drawing lessons from global experience.*

Collectively, these efforts positioned decarbonization not as a technical fix but as a structural transformation agenda, requiring alignment between policy, finance, institutions, and ethical commitments, and reinforcing LLS' role as a systems-level climate governance actor.

## IV. REGENERATION

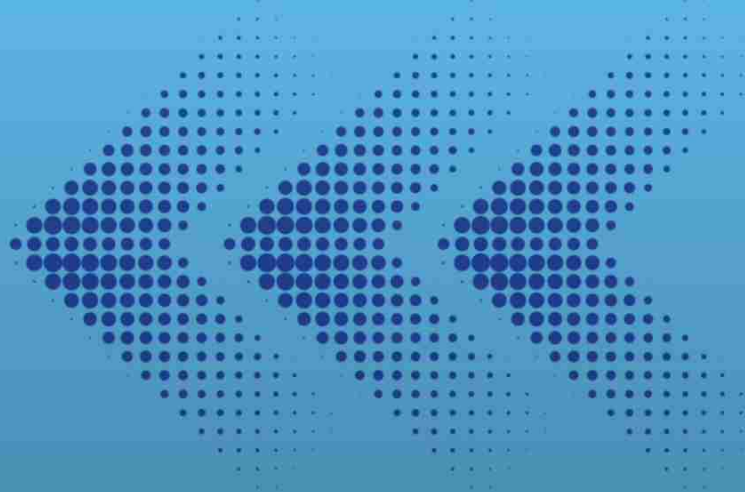
# Regeneration, Ecological Justice, & Formation

Living Laudato Si' Philippines framed regeneration in 2025 as ecological justice, grounded in the recognition that environmental harm is historically produced and disproportionately borne by marginalized communities, particularly Indigenous Peoples, small farmers, and coastal populations. Regeneration, in this sense, required more than ecological restoration; it demanded legal correction, cultural renewal, and institutional accountability for past and ongoing harm.

A defining engagement during the year was LLS' sustained support to the community-led defense of Sibuyan Island, one of the most biodiverse islands in the Philippines. LLS provided policy analysis, coordination support, documentation, and solidarity to the mining barricade camp, while respecting local leadership and non-violent resistance. This engagement highlighted the inseparability of biodiversity protection, climate resilience, and human rights.

LLS' support extended to advocacy for the cancellation of mining permits, framing legal and administrative remedies as essential tools of climate and biodiversity governance rather than technical disputes. By situating mining resistance within broader climate and ecological narratives, LLS helped elevate local struggles into national policy discourse.





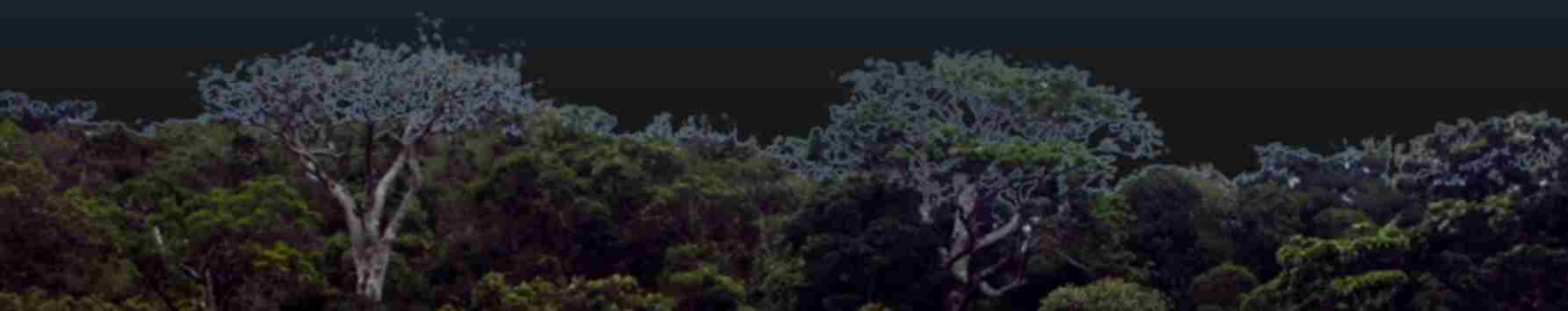
Beyond resistance, LLS advanced long-term renewal through *Arbores Vitae*, a faith-rooted ecological restoration initiative oriented toward 2033. The initiative emphasized stewardship, intergenerational responsibility, and ecological safeguards, explicitly rejecting offset-driven logic that treats ecosystems as compensatory instruments rather than living systems requiring care.

Regeneration also took the form of institutional and cultural formation, particularly within educational and faith-based contexts. The *Laudato Si'* Schools Framework was formally adopted by the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, with LLS providing technical guidance, coordination, and content development. The Schools Summit served as a catalyst for renewed collaboration among Catholic educational institutions nationwide.

LLS deepened its partnership with the Don Bosco School of Theology, integrating ecological conversion into priestly and theological formation through curriculum development, seminars, and immersive learning experiences. The *Laudato Si'* Seminaries Campaign emphasized the pastoral role of clergy in climate and ecological justice.

Faith-based regeneration further extended into ethical finance and institutional practice, including contributions to divestment discourse and reflection on the moral dimensions of investment decisions. These efforts reinforced the call for coherence between belief, institutional behavior, and ecological responsibility.

***Taken together, LLS' regenerative work in 2025 demonstrated that ecological renewal is inseparable from justice, formation, and governance reform, requiring sustained commitment across communities, institutions, and generations.***



## V. PUBLIC DISCOURSE

# Media & Democratic Climate Space

Public discourse was treated by Living Laudato Si' Philippines in 2025 not as a secondary communications function but as a central arena of climate governance, based on the recognition that policy outcomes, institutional credibility, and public accountability are profoundly shaped by the narratives, frames, and media ecosystems through which climate issues are understood. LLS approached communication as a form of governance intervention, particularly in a context where misinformation, technocratic opacity, and political distraction increasingly distort climate decision-making.

Throughout the year, LLS invested in sustained, multi-platform climate communication that deliberately translated complex policy, economic, and ethical questions into accessible yet rigorous public dialogue, ensuring that discussions on climate budgets, fossil fuel expansion, mining permits, carbon markets, and just transition frameworks were intelligible to non-specialist audiences without sacrificing analytical depth. This narrative strategy consistently emphasized the interconnections between climate change and everyday concerns such as food prices, disaster vulnerability, public health risks, energy affordability, and livelihood insecurity, thereby countering the tendency to frame climate action as abstract, elite, or externally imposed.

A cornerstone of this work was the engagement with Laudato Si' radio program aired every Thursday on Radio Veritas 846, led by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila Ministry on Ecology, where LLS regularly provided resource persons, analysts, and thematic content. Across the year, the program covered issues ranging from the National Climate Budget analysis, to mining conflicts in Sibuyan Island, fossil gas expansion, carbon market governance, and ethical dimensions of the energy transition, making it one of the few consistent national platforms for sustained ethical reflection on climate governance.



Beyond radio, LLS' policy analyses, coalition statements, and advocacy positions generated extensive local media coverage, including news reports, feature articles, interviews, and opinion pieces across print, broadcast, and digital outlets. Philippine media regularly cited LLS and Aksyon Klima Pilipinas as authoritative sources on climate finance accountability, climate legislation, disaster risk governance, and faith-based climate advocacy, particularly during budget deliberations, legislative hearings, and election-related debates.

Internationally, LLS' work also received cross-border media attention, especially through Catholic, faith-based, and global civil society media platforms that covered LLS' participation in UNFCCC processes, the Global Ethical Stocktake, divestment discourse, and the tenth anniversary of Laudato Si'. These features situated Philippine experiences of community resistance, climate vulnerability, and governance struggles within broader Global South narratives, reinforcing LLS' role as a bridge between local realities and global ethical discourse.

*To support this growing public visibility, LLS strengthened its Media and Information Center | OeconoMedia as a permanent institutional function rather than an ad hoc activity, including the procurement and systematic use of audio-visual, photography, and digital production equipment. This investment significantly improved LLS' capacity for real-time documentation, rapid response to policy developments, and long-term archival preservation of institutional memory, particularly for community struggles, legislative processes, and international engagements.*

Media outputs were intentionally framed as accountability instruments rather than promotional materials, with coverage of climate budgets, fossil fuel infrastructure proposals, mining permits, and legislative processes designed to support evidence-based scrutiny and democratic oversight. LLS deliberately avoided sensationalism, prioritizing accuracy, context, and ethical framing to counter misleading narratives while maintaining credibility across diverse audiences.

During the 2025 national elections, LLS contributed to non-partisan, values-based public engagement in collaboration with faith and civil society networks, including CBCP Eco-Convergence, by articulating a Green Agenda grounded in ecological integrity, social justice, and the common good. This approach safeguarded democratic climate space at a politically sensitive moment, reinforcing climate accountability without endorsing candidates or aligning with partisan interests.



## VI. LEADERSHIP

# Bridging the Gaps at All Levels and Platforms

Living Laudato Si' Philippines exercised multi-level climate leadership in 2025 by operating simultaneously across national policymaking arenas, regional civil society coordination mechanisms, and global climate governance spaces, reflecting its evolution into a systems-level actor capable of translating ethical commitments into institutional and policy influence. This leadership was functional rather than symbolic, grounded in sustained participation, convening responsibilities, and policy translation across scales.

At the national level, LLS' leadership was most clearly expressed through its role as National Convener and Secretariat of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas, where it coordinated dozens of organizations through regular assemblies, thematic working groups, policy synthesis processes, and strategic mediation. LLS provided backbone support for collective advocacy on climate budget accountability, just transition policy, climate accountability legislation, and scrutiny of fossil fuel and mining projects, ensuring coherence and continuity across a diverse coalition landscape.

LLS also maintained sustained engagement with national government institutions, including the House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change and the Climate Change Commission, through technical briefings, written submissions, participation in consultations, and informal policy dialogue. These engagements addressed the Nationally Determined Contribution update, climate accountability frameworks, loss and damage mechanisms, and emerging climate finance instruments, positioning LLS as a credible interlocutor capable of bridging civil society analysis with formal policymaking.





At the regional level, LLS deepened collaboration with the Asian Climate Change Consortium and Climate Action Network Southeast Asia, participating actively in regional meetings, learning exchanges, and coordinated advocacy initiatives, including significant engagements in Cambodia. These platforms enabled LLS to contribute Philippine experiences on adaptation governance, disaster risk, and climate finance while drawing comparative insights from neighboring countries, strengthening regional solidarity and policy learning.

Regional leadership was further reinforced through LLS' facilitation of Asian Catholic climate coordination, particularly in preparation for and during COP30. Working in partnership with the Federation of Asian Bishops' Conferences, LLS supported alignment among faith-based actors across Asia, laying the groundwork for a more structured and sustained regional collaboration on climate action and integral human development.

At the global level, LLS participated directly in the UNFCCC process, including SB62 and COP30, engaging in both formal negotiation tracks and informal coordination spaces. LLS' global engagement focused on monitoring and influencing discussions on mitigation ambition, loss and damage finance, just transition frameworks, and the governance of carbon markets, while maintaining feedback loops with national advocacy and coalition work.

A defining aspect of LLS' global leadership in 2025 was its representation in the Global Ethical Stocktake, where it represented the Philippines in India and later represented Asia in high-level events at COP30 alongside senior global figures. In these spaces, LLS consistently emphasized that ethical stocktaking must confront the gap between ambition and implementation, particularly for climate-vulnerable countries and communities.

*Across these national, regional, and global engagements, LLS functioned as a bridge institution, connecting grassroots realities, civil society advocacy, faith-based ethics, and international climate governance, thereby reinforcing coherence across scales and ensuring that ethical commitments were continually tested against lived experience and policy outcomes.*





For the past five years, Living Laudato Si' Philippines (LLS) has served as the principal working force and coordinating hub of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas, ensuring sustained and coherent engagement of Filipino civil society in United Nations climate processes. In this role, LLS has provided continuous convening, technical coordination, and strategic facilitation that enabled diverse civil society organizations to articulate shared positions, engage constructively with government counterparts, and participate meaningfully in UNFCCC negotiations and related international forums. Through this sustained effort, LLS has worked to ensure that civil society perspectives are not only formally presented but substantively heard, while deliberately bringing to the negotiating table the lived realities, priorities, and voices of the communities most affected by climate change and ecological degradation in the Philippines.

## VII. CREATION CARE

# Faith-based Ecological Stewardship

Faith-based ecological stewardship remained a defining pillar of Living Laudato Si' Philippines' work in 2025, rooted in Laudato Si' and understood as an institutional and moral responsibility rather than symbolic engagement. LLS consistently emphasized that faith-based climate action must extend beyond awareness-raising toward structural transformation, accountability, and concrete institutional change.

LLS sustained engagement with the Holy See through ethical climate diplomacy, including participation in high-level roundtables convened by the Secretariat of State. In these engagements, LLS brought perspectives grounded in Philippine and Global South realities, highlighting the need to align moral teachings with implementation credibility, climate finance integrity, and justice-oriented policy outcomes.

Within the Network of Catholic Climate and Environmental Actors, LLS was widely recognized as one of the most experienced and senior members, carrying responsibilities for mentoring newer organizations, facilitating coherence among diverse Catholic initiatives, and ensuring alignment between Church teaching and climate policy engagement. This role required sustained relational work, mediation, and ethical leadership across institutional boundaries.

Faith-based leadership was further strengthened through LLS' participation as delegate and exhibitor in the 10th anniversary celebration of Laudato Si' at the Rising Hope conference in Rome. This engagement provided a platform to share Philippine experiences of community resistance, climate advocacy, and institutional reform with a global audience, while also drawing lessons from parallel initiatives worldwide.





Domestically, LLS played a central role in advancing ecological formation through education and institutional reform. The Laudato Si' Schools Framework was formally adopted by the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, with LLS providing technical guidance, coordination support, and content development. The Schools Summit served as a catalyst for renewed collaboration among Catholic educational institutions and revived partnership with national education networks.

LLS also deepened its partnership with Don Bosco School of Theology, integrating ecological conversion into priestly and theological formation. Through the Laudato Si' Seminaries Campaign, LLS supported curriculum development, immersive learning experiences—including exposure to renewable energy facilities—and reflection on the pastoral role of clergy in climate and ecological justice.

*Faith-based stewardship extended into ethical finance and divestment discourse, where LLS contributed analysis, documentation, and advocacy reinforcing the moral imperative for Church institutions to align investments with ecological values. These efforts complemented broader civil society work on finance integrity and fossil fuel accountability, underscoring the Church's responsibility to model coherence between belief and practice.*

## VIII. KATUMBALIKWASAN

# Linking Climate, Nature, & People

On 28 April 2025, the National Museum of the Philippines, in collaboration with Living Laudato Si' Philippines (LLS) and Aksyon Klima Pilipinas, launched the special exhibition "KATUMBALIKWASAN: Linking Climate, Nature, and People" at the National Museum of Natural History. The exhibition was conceived as a public-facing response to the escalating climate crisis, using the museum as a civic space to connect scientific knowledge, lived realities, and cultural narratives. By situating climate change within the interlinked themes of nature and people, the exhibit emphasized that the crisis is not only environmental, but also social, cultural, and ethical, requiring broad public awareness and collective action.

The exhibition explicitly supported UN Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action), underscoring that addressing climate change is a shared responsibility across government, civil society, and communities. It called on visitors to recognize their individual and collective roles in slowing down—and ultimately halting—the most destructive impacts of climate change. The launch was attended by Robert E. A. Borje, Secretary of the Climate Change Commission, alongside representatives from key partner institutions including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Green Convergence, World Vision Philippines, and the Forest Foundation Philippines. Through this collaboration, LLS and AKP helped transform the National Museum into a platform where climate policy, community voices, and cultural heritage converged—demonstrating how public institutions can play a vital role in deepening climate literacy and fostering a shared commitment to protecting our common home.

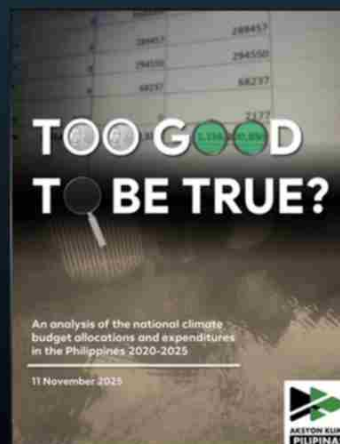


## IX. FEATURED PUBLICATION

# The PH Climate Budget: Too Good to Be True

In 2025, Aksyon Klima Pilipinas released its climate budget analysis publication *Too Good To Be True*, examining the Philippine government's climate expenditure amidst record budget tagging figures that exceeded ₱1 trillion under the 2025 national budget. Official data show that the Philippine government planned to allocate around ₱1.156 trillion for climate change adaptation and mitigation in 2025, marking a 152.7-percent increase from the previous year and accounting for a significant share of public expenditure designed to respond to rising climate risks. Despite these headline figures, the *Too Good To Be True* analysis argued that the sheer scale of climate-tagged allocations — much of which went to flood control, infrastructure, and routine agency programs — raises questions about whether these allocations meaningfully reduce vulnerability or simply amplify budget totals without clear outcome measures.

From a general analytical standpoint, *Too Good To Be True* contends that the problem is not only budget size but quality and accountability. The report documented that many climate-tagged items lacked transparent criteria, measurable outcomes, or alignment with national climate objectives, signaling that high nominal budget figures can obscure governance challenges and implementation gaps. By juxtaposing the trillions of pesos in climate-tagged budgets with qualitative shortcomings in design, monitoring, and reporting, the analysis underscored a central finding: without stronger standards, outcome-based evaluation, and participatory accountability mechanisms, even a climate budget measured in the trillions risks failing to deliver real protection for ecosystems and vulnerable communities — rendering some high-profile figures “too good to be true.”



## X. LEADING THE WAY

# Challenges, Learning & Forward Directions

The work of Living Laudato Si' Philippines in 2025 unfolded amid complex political, economic, and institutional conditions that tested organizational resilience and strategic clarity. Climate governance in the Philippines remained characterized by policy incoherence, contested development priorities, and uneven enforcement, requiring sustained engagement rather than quick wins.

Political volatility, including national elections, posed significant risks to climate discourse and policy continuity. LLS navigated this environment by maintaining a non-partisan, values-based stance that emphasized ethical principles, evidence, and the common good over political alignment, preserving long-term credibility even when short-term influence was constrained.

Resource constraints shaped operational decisions as responsibilities expanded across coalition stewardship, media engagement, community support, and global representation. LLS responded by prioritizing institutional coherence, depth of engagement, and knowledge retention, recognizing that influence depends on credibility and consistency rather than scale alone.

Emerging climate instruments, particularly market-based mechanisms, presented integrity risks that required careful navigation. LLS learned that premature engagement without robust safeguards could undermine environmental outcomes and social trust, reinforcing the organization's precautionary, governance-first approach.





Coalition stewardship presented ongoing challenges, as managing diverse organizational capacities, political strategies, and sectoral interests required sustained facilitation, trust-building, and conflict management. LLS' experience underscored that effective collective action depends as much on process and relationships as on shared positions.

At the same time, 2025 generated significant institutional learning. LLS' integrated approach—linking policy advocacy, public finance scrutiny, community defense, media engagement, and faith-based formation—demonstrated the value of multi-level coherence across scales and sectors. The organization also learned that sustained documentation and narrative control are essential for protecting institutional memory, countering misinformation, and supporting accountability. Investments in media and information systems proved critical in this regard.

*Looking ahead, LLS identified the need to deepen work on implementation integrity, particularly in public finance, energy transition pathways, ecosystem protection, and climate accountability mechanisms, while continuing to strengthen regional and global solidarity.*

*Entering its eighth year, LLS reaffirms its role as a public-good institution in climate governance—committed to integrity, justice, and long-term stewardship rather than short-term gains—guided by Laudato Si' and grounded in lived realities.*



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