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DENR

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DENR renews call for stronger measures to protect wildlife resources

By Joel dela Torre

ENVIRONMENT Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo Loyzaga yesterday said it is high time to address the threats to biodiversity as she called on lawmakers to prioritize the passage of proposed measures to strengthen the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (RA 9147).

RA 9147 provides the necessary environmental policy enabling the government to comprehensively manage and conserve the wildlife resources of

the country.

"It is high time to address the threats to biodiversity such as the proliferation of invasive alien species, destruction of natural habitats, unsustainable utilization of resources, illegal wildlife trade and environmental pollution," Loyzaga said.

At the same time, the DENR chief said it is also time for the government to consider plans and policies with regards to the sustainability and lifetime value of the country's wildlife resources along with the ecosystem services that they yield not

only to the nation but to the overall health of our planet.

In line with this, Loyzaga proposed ten points to amend the wildlife law in penalizing the crime of wildlife trafficking as a separate offense.

These points include considering wildlife crime as a transnational offense, increasing fines and penalties for wildlife violations, expanding the role of other national government agencies and local government units to have more teeth in enforcing the wildlife law, and mandating government agencies to control

and manage invasive alien species, among others.

"Indeed, sophisticated crimes need a sophisticated, robust, and science-based counter approach. Strengthening RA 9147 is a necessary step to further protect and conserve the country's wildlife resources and their habitats," Loyzaga said.

She said the support of the lawmakers in the amendment of RA 9147 is indispensable to advance our efforts and initiatives to sustainably manage our wildlife resources.



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DENR sa Kongreso: Mas mabigat na parusa vs wildlife trafficking isulong

NANAWAGAN si Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo Loyzaga sa mga mambabatas na bigyang prayoridad ang pagpasa ng bagong batas kaugnay sa krimen na wildlife trafficking.

Naglatag si Loyzaga ng sampung punto para baguhin ang Wildlife Law.

Nais ng ahensya na gawing hiwalay na pagkakasala ang pagpaparusa sa krimen na wildlife trafficking.

Kabilang dito ang pagkonsidera sa wildlife crime bilang transnational offense, pagtataas ng multa sa wildlife violations, pagpapalawak ng papel ng ibang ahensiya ng pamahalaan at lokal na pamahalaan upang magkaroon ng ngipin sa pagpapatupad ng Wildlife Law, at pag-atas sa mga ahensiya ng pamahalaan na pigilan at pamahalaanan ang invasive alien species.

Ayon sa kalihim, ang suporta ng mga mambabatas na baguhin ang RA 9147 ay mahalaga upang maisulong ang mga pagsisikap at inisyatibo na sustenableng mapamahalaan ang wildlife resources.

Dagdag pa nito, ang pagbago sa wildlife law ay naaayon sa sustainable development goals para sa agagan at makabuluhang kilos upang mabawasan ang pagkakasira ng natural habitats at mapigilan ang pagkawala ng biodiversity.

Dagdag ng kalihim, napapanahon na ang hakbang sa panahon ng banta ng COVID-19 pandemic dahil ang illegal wildlife trade ay kabilang sa posibleng pagmulan ng zoonotic diseases transmission.



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Concrete plant shut down over DENR policy breach

BAGUIO CITY – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has ordered a construction firm to stop the operation of its concrete plant in Benguet for violating environmental laws.

Through the Environment Management Bureau (EMB), the DENR issued a cease and desist order against the Phesco Inc. – owner of the concrete or batching plant in Barangay Bayabas, Sablan town – for spilling concrete into

the drainage system.

The order, issued on Nov. 11 and signed by EMB-Cordillera regional director Ma. Victoria Abrera, said an inspection conducted by personnel of the EMB on Oct. 18 showed the plant defied an earlier order of the municipal government to stop operation.

Abrera said the inspection also showed the company did not provide adequate silt traps to prevent the spillage.

“The concrete spillage flowed

along the road and to the drainage system. This constitutes a violation of Section 7(a) of Republic Act 975 or the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004,” the order said.

The EMB directed the company to clean up and submit proof of compliance. It also warned to elevate the case before the Pollution Adjudication Board should the violation continue.

Phesco Inc. is the contractor of the P286-million Sablan circumferential road. – Artemio Dumlao



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Enact the National Land Use Act and Sustainable Forest Management Act, now!

SEN. Raffy Tulfo posed the perfect



ON THE CONTRARY

ANTONIO CONTRERAS

question to the right person when he asked Sen. Cynthia Villar why it was that the National Land Use Act (NLUA) has yet to be enacted into law. He was on point simply because Villar is probably one of the reasons why until now the NLUA has not seen the light of day in the Senate. **►ContrerasA5**

■ CONTRERAS FROM A1

Enact the National Land Use Act and Sustainable Forest Management Act, now!

The first attempt to legislate a national land use act was in 1994, when Fidel Ramos was our president. Five presidents have since occupied Malacañang and yet no law has reached the Office of the President for signing into law. And yet, in every Congress, there is a plethora of bills filed, all designed to pass such a law. In the last Congress, there were at least 18 bills filed in the House of Representatives and four in the Senate.

Land use zoning under the present system is the jurisdiction of the local government units (LGUs). This system has, however, led to inconsistent and incongruent practices among LGUs. It has also led to the unbridled conversion of land from agriculture to residential and commercial purposes which could have serious implications to food security. Furthermore, using a framework that subsists on political boundaries can be inconsistent with the natural boundaries of landscapes such

then, and it is as wrong now, because it is based on a false premise. She makes it appear that the LGUs will lose total power to decide, and that there is no middle ground. Her job as senator is precisely to find that balance where while LGUs can retain some discretionary power, there would be a larger framework that would ensure that land use would be rational vis-à-vis the prevailing landscape conditions and land capacity. No one is stopping any LGUs from developing their own areas and allowing companies owned by the Villars to establish subdivisions and malls.

But certainly, there has to be a system of national rules that would regulate the conversion of agricultural lands to subdivisions and malls, and this should not be left to LGUs to decide on their own. It should be a decision that should take into consideration the externalities, which such a decision bears on food security,



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ENACT THE NATIONAL LAND USE ACT AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT NOW! PAGE 2/3

as watersheds and river basins, where land classification decisions made by LGUs upstream can seriously have implications on LGUs downstream.

What the NLUA envisions is a national overarching framework where we can rationalize the designation of land uses. This can be achieved by establishing a mechanism that would review and rationalize the classification of land based on its intended or allowed use. Lands would thus be classified for protection and conservation; production, which would include lands for agriculture and fish culture; settlements development and residential purposes; and for infrastructure development, which include those intended for transportation, communication, water resources and social infrastructure. The proposed law also envisions to formulate a guide for LGUs in their development initiatives, and would establish rules that would prohibit the building of human settlements in hazardous zones, would delineate agricultural lands for food production to ensure food security, and to clearly delimit protected areas.

Senator Villar's opposition to the NLUA is an open secret. In the 17th Congress, and despite President Rodrigo Duterte's directive to push for the NLUA, she sat on five NLUA bills and allowed them to lie and die in her committee. The House already passed its version in 2017. The bill was again refiled in the 18th Congress, but it once again failed to pass. This time, Villar articulated her opposition to any land use bill since according to her this would antagonize LGUs. These were the exact words of Villar, as reported by Rappler in July 2019: "Who will remove it from the local governments to centralize it? Do you want all the ire of the mayors in the Philippines? That's their power. No congress will do that. Now they want to centralize it? I don't want to do that."

Her reasoning was wrong

as well as on its impacts on the socio-ecological system and landscape within which that possible land use conversion can have its footprint beyond the LGU political boundaries.

Villar, in her tussle with Senator Tulfo on the Senate floor, proudly boasted that she felt no guilt toward farmers for authoring the Rice Tariffication Law. She claimed that it was a rational decision since whatever money was earned from rice importation was used to modernize agriculture, as if a P5,000 subsidy to farmers tilling less than two hectares would be enough to modernize and render them competitive. But let us grant Villar the luxury of liberating herself from any guilt on this one. What she cannot have is to be totally guilt-free for using flawed logic in killing the NLUA not only once, but repeatedly.

And it is not just NLUA that she buried in the legislative graveyard that her committee has become. She also failed to act on the Sustainable Forest Management Act (SFMA), which is designed to amend Presidential Decree (PD 705), or the Revised Forestry Code, which was passed in 1975 and badly needs updating to fully rationalize forest management in the country. Failing to get it past in previous congresses, proponents of the SFMA bill refiled it in the 18th Congress, and the House passed its version in February 2021, long before the May 2022 elections. Villar once again presided over its demise in the Senate committee on environment, natural resources and climate change which she chaired in the 18th Congress.

President Duterte supported and wished for the passage of the NLUA, but Villar effectively denied him that wish. President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. stated in his first state of the nation address (SONA) the same directive. It's about time the Senate passed it, and President Marcos should tell Villar that we need to enact not only the NLUA but also the SFMA. And that time is now.



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ENACT THE NATIONAL LAND USE AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT NOW!

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IN NEED OF PRACTICAL, SENSIBLE LAND USE PLAN TO ATTRACT INVESTORS

THE debate in the Senate between Senators Cynthia Villar and Raffy Tulfo on whether a land use legislation should be enacted because farmlands are dwindling and being converted to subdivisions and creating a problem of supply of our agricultural food products, particularly rice, brings to fore a critical economic issue.

Villar, whose family is into building subdivisions, countered that they tap selective areas away from the rural areas; where the law does not prohibit building affordable, accessible housing, which is likewise a critical need for the growing metropolis. Businesses are justified to go into growth and expansion, where not disallowed by law, opined Villar. True. Also, local government units

can do zoning more effectively according to their needs.

Our areas for rice and corn supply or herd farming, however, at an alarming pace have given way to higher-value land conversions into subdivisions and business centers. Both senators are right, that while big business growth cannot be held back on one hand, on the other, there ought to be sensible laws, national or local, for proper and/or optimization of land use, to balance the needs.

The two senators can explore parochial views of land use. The practical side: take, for instance, the farmer who owns five hectares of rice land, say in Cavite or nearby Bulacan, hardly earning from toiling his farm, would rather sell it to a developer and grab the opportunity

to earn good value for his farm, instead of sweating it out from dawn to sunset. In these hard times, why suffer in poverty with your family when you have this chance of a lifetime?

The country is suffering from gross out-of-sync land usage. Farmlands are all over Mindanao and in northern Luzon and the Bicol areas, waiting to be tapped, but lying fallow. That's where we should be developing farms, not near the expanding metropolis. No significant development has happened in their provincial lairs that's why our *kababayan* crowd into Metro Manila, or face starvation. Why then hasn't the country done this development thrust?

We cannot develop farms and industries because we are

not generating enough internal savings within the country to invest and develop our own industries. World Bank 2021 survey said we are 14th among 16 countries in savings rate vis-à-vis gross domestic product (GDP) with 20.22 percent, compared to 29 percent average. Singapore is highest at 44.24 percent of GDP. Not only do we spend more than what we can earn, we borrow to justify our spending habits.

Our need for capital infusion conveniently points to borrowing. But most of our loans have been used for government deficit spending, not infrastructure-building. Our government loans have now reached P13 trillion, doubled in six years, and the economic prospects are quite dim for any more new loans. Foreign investments is

the need of the hour.

Foreign direct investors still await implementing policies and guidelines in line with the recent trade liberalization amendments. We have yet to hear any pronouncements on them. We had the Philippine Economic Zone Authority where the law granted several years of special policies for foreign manufacturers; these companies hired many of our workforces and generated huge tax revenues for us. A special corporate tax of 5 percent on gross revenues in lieu of all national taxes was the come-on; it freed them from vexatious revenue examinations and regulations. The 5 percent on gross is not only practical, it is even higher tax than what government can get from the average regular

corporate tax filings. Most companies we know end up with net taxable income of 10 percent of revenues; at 25 percent corporate tax, that will bring in taxes for the government of only 2.5 percent of gross!

Foreign investors just need the right environment for ease of doing business like those of Singapore or Vietnam, which is now an industrial manufacturing hub for many foreign companies and is getting much higher foreign direct investments than us. Both countries have special laws that grant lower taxes, protected investments, and allow the repatriation of earnings, and in all, are encouragements for them to stay on.

MARVEL K. TAN, CPA
Quezon City



Stop land conversion!

MATAGAL na ang problema sa National Land Use Act. May apat o mahigit pang taon na nakabimbini ito sa Kongreso. Panukala pa lang ito hanggang ngayon.

Bakit kaya? Baka tayo na lang ang hindi nakaalam?

Ako matagal ko nang alam. Maraming ulit ng hinimok ng aming organisasyon ang Kongreso na ipagpapatuloy na ang pagdinig sa panukalang batas sa Land Use Bill.

Ngunit "dedma" lang.

Ano nangyari? Naging talamak na ang land conversion; ang pagpapalit ng klasipikasyon ng lupa mula sa pagiging agrikultural tungong komersyal. Ibig sabihin ay puwedeng magiging subdivision, mall, malalaking grocery, at lahat ng mga gusaling bato na hindi na matatamnan o tutubuan ng mga pagkaing kailangan ng mga Pilipino.

Kaya ang katulad ng kilalang Central Plain of Luzon o Rice Granary of the Philippines ay tinayuan na ang karamihan sa mga lupang taniman nito ng malalaking gusaling bato.

Kailan lang ay nagkaroon nang tila mainitang talakayan sina Senators Cynthia Villar at Raffy Tulfo sa isang pagdinig sa Senado tungkol sa inuubos na ng mga subdivision ang mga lupaing agrikultural.

Matindi ang paalala ni Sen. Tulfo na maghinay-hinay lang sa pagsakop

BANGON KALIKASAN



Joey
C.
Papa

sa mga lupang taniman na ginagawang mga gusaling bato o mga subdivision.

Inihayag naman ni Sen. Villar na ang pagtatayo ng mga subdivision ang negosyo ng kanilang pamilya.

Hindi naman ito kaila sa maraming Pilipino.

Kilala ang mga kumpanya ng mga Villar lalo na sa paggawa ng mga subdivision.

Marami ring negosyo ang mga Villar na wala sa real estate development.

Gayunman, tila nanatiling malumanay sa pagsasalita si Sen. Villar samantalang nanatiling naka-focus sa pagsusulong ng kanyang mga punto si Sen. Tulfo sa kanyang adbokasiya na huwag gamitin ang lupang taniman bilang mga subdivisions.

Nang sa tingin ni Senate President Miguel Zubiri, na mainit na ang ta-

lakayan ng dalawang senador, sinuspindi na niya ang session.

Hindi ko nakita sa balitang pangtelebisyon kung natuloy pa ang debate ng dalawang senador, ngunit naaprubahan na 'umano ang budget ng Department of Agriculture na ang Committee on Agriculture ay nasa pamumuno ni Sen. Cynthia Villar.

Kilala si Sen. Tulfo noong bago pa mandin siya naging senador na isang komentarista, brodkaster sa radio at telebisyon na binabatikos ang mga katiwalian hanggang sa antas ng barangay.

Mula suliranin sa bahay hanggang sa mga pagbibigay ng tulong ay nilakbay niya ito sa pamamagitan ng media. Kaya masasabing malawak na rin ang naging karanasan niya sa paglangoy sa mga usaping panlipunan. Marami siyang pinagalitan noon na mga tiwaling opisyal at mga manlolo-ko.

Higit na nakakasalumuhan niya ang mga dukhang Pilipino lalo na ang mga magsasaka na kadalasan ay inaapi ng mga makapangyarihan sa lipunang natin.

Sa huli, sa mata ng maraming taong nakapanood ng debateng 'yon, kung baga sa basketball, nakaiskor ng mataas si Sen. Tulfo sa kanyang back-to-back three (3) points shot! **Satudo!**

Kaya, itigil na ang land conversion!



Villar urges SWMP to continue plans on PH solid waste

By Macon Ramos-Araneta

SENATOR Cynthia A. Villar said she is counting on the Solid Waste Management of the Philippines (SWMP) to continue doing its task of coming up with programs to clean up plastic waste in the country.

Villar said solving the problem of plastic waste became urgent because a 2015 University of Georgia report ranked the Philippines as the world's third-largest source of plastic waste leaking into the ocean, next to China and Indonesia.

"With your expertise in solid waste management, you could do a lot in helping in the reduction of our solid wastes," Villar, chairperson of the Senate committee on environment and natural resources said.

Villar was the guest speaker during the Solid Waste Management of the Philippines Conference 2022 (SWAP-PCon 2022) with the theme "Disaster Waste Management" held in Iloilo City.

"With your help, let us strive toward our common aspiration to live in a healthy environment that will likewise benefit future generations," she said.

The report meanwhile said 75% of the country's collected trash goes back to the environment as mismanaged garbage.

Considering how difficult it is to collect trash from an archipelago of thousands of islands, and bring them to accredited and well-managed landfills, she branded as a "travesty" the reentry into the environment of already-collected trash.

Villar said she has been rallying the national government, local government units (LGUs), communities and the private sector to improve waste management via composting.

She emphasized that composting, along with other efficient waste management practices, has allowed her hometown of Las Pinas City to have the lowest expense in waste management among the cities in Metro Manila.



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Local miners to undergo TSM compliance audit

BY SAMUEL P. MEDENILLA
@sam_medenilla

STARTING next year, half of the members of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines (COMP) will undergo voluntary audits to determine their compliance with internationally-recognized Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) standards.

COMP Vice Chairman Gerard H. Brimo said this in preparation for their public disclosure in 2024 of the assessment results of the TSM implementation by COMP members.

"In 2022, it is now mandatory reporting by our members but not yet public reporting. In 2023 and 2024, that is when the audit will start. So one half of our members will be audited in 2023 and the other half in 2024," Brimo said during the Philippine Conference 2022 held at the Ayala Museum in Makati last Monday.

"The mandatory reporting starts in 2024 for the 2023 performance. And that is where I get worried because we are going to publicly report [the results] and you can imagine the scrutiny that our grades will result in," he added.

Public disclosure

HE said COMP adopted the TSM from the Mining Association of Canada in 2017 to help its members "evaluate and manage their environmental and social responsibilities."

The TSM has been adopted

by 11 countries. The Philippines was the first country in Asia to adopt it.

"Below these protocols are a set of indicators that essentially represent best practices... And that is what we have to follow and we have to grade ourselves," Brimo said.

The audit will be conducted by a 15-person advisory panel, which includes representatives from the different sectors, including the academe, civil society, church, media, indigenous people, and mining firms.

"Every 3 years there will be audits that will be done to make sure we are not cheating on our self-assessment," Brimo said.

Performance targets

THE Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is advocating for companies to implement private sector performance targets similar to the TSM to help the country achieve its net-zero goals.

"I'm aware that many corporations have recalibrated their priorities to commit not only profits to the company but to the agents of environmental conservation and champions of community progress and empowerment," DENR Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga said.

"This shift towards advancing financial gains while leaving no community and no ecosystem behind is based on social equity and environmental sustainability."



ILOCOS NORTE 'SUITED FOR MINING'

'MARCOS COUNTRY' OPENS DOORS TO MORE MINES

BAGUIO CITY—Ilocos Norte Gov. Matthew Manotoc has pushed for mining opportunities in his province, currently home to the country's top renewable energy projects.

At the four-day Mines Safety and Environment Conference here last week, Manotoc, a nephew of President Marcos, said more than 300,000 hectares in the Marcos stronghold have "abundant metallic and nonmetallic minerals."

Found in the province are gold, copper, iron, manganese, shale and felspar (used for pottery and ceramics), limestone (essential for water cleansing processes), and aggregates.

Manotoc said his province boasts of "diverse resources, competent human capital and a proactive local government, which makes Ilocos Norte a premier investment destination in the north."

'Strategic' location

The province is "the renewable energy capital of Southeast Asia" and is host to the "largest wind farms" in the region, the governor said during the third day of the annual summit on Nov. 17.

He was apparently referring to a 160-megawatt (MW) wind farm in Pagudpud town, the 150-MW Burgos Wind Farm project in Burgos town and the much older yet scenic 33-MW wind farm in Bangui town, which has become a tourist destination.

The province is "strategically suited" for mining, not only because of its mineral deposits, but also because it operates ports that are closer to East Asia, "where tiger economies like China, Japan and Korea are located," said Manotoc, the son of Sen. Imee Marcos, who also served as governor from 2010-2016.

"Laoag (Ilocos Norte's capital city) is closer to Taiwan than it is to Manila," he said.

Manotoc noted that the province's bureaucracy and socioeconomic conditions were among Ilocos Norte's investment advantages.

"We are a very peaceful and orderly province. Our crime rate is very, very low (with a 93-percent crime clearance efficiency), a low poverty rate (pegged at 3.1 percent), and we have a young and highly literate populace," he said.

Manotoc added that Ilocos Norte has "good infrastructure and utilities, available skilled labor (56 percent of the population is skilled) and ensures the security of mining concessions."

The governor noted that these mining concessions were "aligned with the national mineral road map for responsible and sustainable mine industry."

He said 10.7 percent of Ilocos Norte is covered by mining tenements, or rights to explore for minerals. —VINCENT

CABREZA INQ



UNDERMINING CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN RIZAL PROTECTED AREA

FOUNDATION HITS DENR FOR 'IRRESPONSIBLE' REPORT ON MASUNGI

By Jane Bautista
@janebautistaINQ

The Masungi Georeserve Foundation on Monday said the recent statements made by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) officials about its contract with the government to conserve a protected area were "libelous, irresponsible and baseless."

"We are deeply disappointed that after investing our own resources and risking our lives to help the government protect and restore the Masungi landscape, it now claims, five years later, that the Masungi Geopark Project (MGP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed with DENR Secretary Gina Lopez in 2017 is 'illegal, infirm and disadvantageous to the government,'" the foundation said in a statement.

In a hearing on her department's budget at the Senate on Nov. 16, Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo Lozaga said that the MOA was disadvantageous as it resulted in the loss of millions of Special Use Agreements in Protected Areas fees.

Sen. Cynthia Villar, who defended the DENR's proposed P23-billion budget for next year, also said the contract was "wrong and illegal," citing the department's report to the Senate on the alleged complications posed by the agreement.

"The unfounded allegation that the MGP is illegal and money-making discredits the hard work and sacrifice of



COLLABORATION The Masungi Georeserve in Rizal province has become one of the largest collaborative reforestation efforts in the country using self-generated funds from geotourism. —PHOTO COURTESY OF MASUNGI GEORESERVE FOUNDATION

Masungi, its rangers and partners, and assaults its integrity," the foundation said, adding that the MOA was valid and binding unless otherwise declared by a court.

The DENR report claimed that the agreement allowed for a perpetual land trust between the two parties which was "in direct contravention [of] Sec. 2 Art. 12 of the Constitution which limits the terms of agreements for the use of natural resources to 25 years, renewable for under 25 years, not for a perpetual period."

But according to the foundation, perpetual conservation is the essence of protected areas. "Contrary to malicious insinuations, the MOA is not a gift or grant of land or benefit to Masungi. Masungi is merely a trustee and overall project manager who could be replaced if it violates the MOA," it said.

"The DENR's irresponsible

statements gravely undermine urgent reforestation and rewilding work, demoralize park rangers and embolden environmental criminals and syndicates," the foundation added.

Not for profit

It emphasized that it is a registered nonstock, nonprofit foundation that contributes to land conservation through research, engagement with forest rangers and educational initiatives meant to inspire love for nature.

"Masungi is not raking in profits. Conservation fees go to reforestation, rewilding, protection and maintenance," it said.

The DENR report also accused the foundation of not informing local government officials in Baras, Tanay and Antipolo, all in Rizal province, of its plans and also depriving indigenous communities and longtime residents in the area of access to their homes.

But according to the foundation, indigenous cultural communities (ICC) have been its allies in conservation efforts and confronting destructive activities like quarrying and land grabbing.

It added that along with the DENR, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and concerned ICCs, it conducted dialogues in 2021 to formalize partnerships and plans that resulted in its application for a certification precondition (CP) for the geopark project.

"However, it is the DENR that is holding up the CP process by refusing to provide a mandatory endorsement letter despite multiple requests from Masungi, the ICCs and the NCIP," it said.

The foundation added that it was the DENR that was "showing bad faith" aside from being the "one at fault."

"Until now, it continues to evade its contractual obligation to evict illegal occupants and cancel fraudulent instruments, thereby exposing Masungi trustees and rangers to the hostility and violence of watershed abusers," it said.

In September, the foundation asked for help after armed men occupied an area within the conservation site reportedly with the intention of seizing tracts of land and selling these to third parties. The police later confiscated their firearms and fined them P1,000 each for failing to present their guns' licenses but did not arrest them. INQ



Mga mangingisda nagprotesta vs reclamation project sa Manila Bay

Sumugod ang Pam-bansang Lakas ng Kilusang Mamamalakaya ng Pilipinas o Pamalakaya sa Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) nitong Lunes, Nobyembre 21, para iprotesta ang mga reclamation project sa bansa na nakasisira ng biodiversity ng karagatan at sa kabuhayan ng kanilang sektor.

"Lantad na lantad na sa publiko ang masamang epekto ng reklamasyon sa kalikasan at kabuhayan ng mga mangingisda pero hanggang ngayon ay walang imik ang DENR.

"Sa Manila Bay, 21 proyekto ang mayroong environmental compliance certificate (ECC) pero walang aksyon ang DENR sa panawagang irepaso ang mga ito," sabi ni Pamalakaya national spokesperson Ronnel Arambulo.

"Nasisira ang yamang-dagat habang pwersahang pinapalayas ang mga mangingisda para sa reklamasyon. Kasunod nito ang pagbagsak ng supply ng isda sa pamilihan na ginagawang dahilan ng pamahalaan para mag-angat ng bilasa. Isa ang DENR sa mga ahensyang respon-

sable sa pagbagsak ng produksyon ng isda dahil sa pagiging kasangkapan nito sa mga mapanirang proyekto sa karagatan tulad ng reklamasyon," sabi ni Arambulo.

Ginawa ng Pamalakaya ang protesta kahapon bilang paggunita sa World Fisheries Day.

Sabi ni Arambulo, hindi dapat pinapayagan ni DENR Secretary Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga ang reclamation project na nakasisira ng marine biodiversity lalo na't eksperto siya sa climate resilience at disaster risk reduction. **(Eileen Mencias)**



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Protest rally. Members of the Pambansang Lakas ng Kilusang Mamamalakaya ng Pilipinas march to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources office to protest the continuous reclamation projects across the country that threaten marine biodiversity, fish stocks and livelihood of small fisherfolk.

PHOTO BY ROLLY SALVADOR



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Tulfo tatapyasan DENR budget ng P2B

Isinulong ni Senador Raffy Tulfo na bawasan ng P2 bilyon ang budget ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) sa 2023 at ilipat sa National Children's Hospital na mas kinakailangan ng tulong.

"I will request na bawasan po ang budget ng DENR na meron pong P12 billion ang Office of the Secretary. At P2 billion doon ay akin

pong ilalakad at ilalaban na mai-transfer po sa National Children's Hospital na mas nangangailangan ng tulong," sabi ni Tulfo sa kanyang privilege speech.

Tinapos na ng Senado ang deliberasyon sa plenaryo ng panukalang P5.2 trilyong national budget para sa 2023 at sisimulan na ngayong linggong ito ang period of amendments.

Nauna nang ibinun-

yag ni Tulfo na may ilang opisyal ng DENR ang nakikipagsabwatan sa mga illegal miner.

"So P2 billion po ang dapat mabawas sa DENR at 'yan po ay mai-transfer sa National Children's Hospital na mas nangangailangan po ng tulong dahil dito po 'yung mga innocent na anghel na dapat nating matulungan sa perang 'yan," wika ni Tulfo. (Doble Matining)



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COP27 concludes with a step toward climate justice

COP27, or the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded last Nov. 20, 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh in Egypt. Based on the closing statement of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, the two-week event took "an important step toward climate justice."

"I welcome the decision to establish a 'loss and damage fund' and to operationalize it in the coming period," Guterres said, as he underscored the fact that voices of those on the frontlines of the climate crisis must be heard.

"Loss and damage," as the UN defines it, "are those arising from the adverse effects of climate change, which include those related to extreme weather events but also slow onset events, such as sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification." To put it simply, "loss and damage" is the result of human-induced climate change, which has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people.

Through the years, establishing a funding mechanism to compensate vulnerable nations for "loss and damage" from climate-induced disasters has been a thorny issue. It could also be recalled that the Philippines, in past and present COP meets, has called for this compensatory move. No less than the President, in his first UN General Assembly address, said that the country is the "least responsible yet suffers the most from climate change."

"The Philippines is a net carbon sink... we absorb more carbon dioxide than we emit. And yet, we are the fourth most vulnerable nation to the effects of climate change," the President said. "This injustice must be corrected, and those who need to do more must act now. Industrialized countries

must fulfill their obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement to cut their greenhouse gas emissions, provide climate financing and technology transfer." This statement forms the foundation of the stand of the Philippines on the negotiation table.

During days of intense negotiations, developing countries made strong and repeated appeals for the establishment of a "loss and damage fund" to compensate countries most vulnerable to climate change, yet contributed little to it.

"Clearly this will not be enough, but it is a much-needed political signal to rebuild broken trust," Guterres said.

Though COP27 presented a step toward climate justice, some governments and organizations were not satisfied with the outcome, as there were gaps and challenges that were not addressed. The UN chief acknowledged it and reminded the world of the remaining priorities regarding climate action, including the ambition to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and keep alive the Paris Agreement's 1.5-degree Celsius limit.

"We need to drastically reduce emissions now — and this is an issue that this COP didn't address," Guterres lamented. He said that the world still needs to "make a giant leap on climate ambition, and to end its addiction to fossil fuels by investing in renewable energy."

It turns out that the conclusion of the COP27 summit is just the beginning of more work needed for the planet. Reiterating a statement from Kenyan environmental activist Elizabeth Wathuti, she said, "COP27 may be over, but the fight for a safe future is not. It is now more urgent than ever that political leaders work to agree on a global deal to protect and restore nature."

Now, more than ever, Filipinos must not waver in the call for climate justice as our future, and our children's future, which is now at stake.



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Historic win for poor countries at COP27

THE United Nations climate summit in Egypt concluded on Sunday with a landmark deal on compensation for vulnerable countries affected by global warming. Climate negotiators approved a historic agreement that would create a loss and damage fund to compensate poor nations that are victims of extreme weather worsened by rich countries' carbon pollution. This is a big win for poor countries most affected by the impacts of extreme weather that have long called for global efforts to address loss and damage.

Loss and damage refer to the negative consequences of climate change on human societies and the natural environment. Economic loss and damage may include damage to crops, homes and infrastructure. Non-economic loss and damage may include harm to human health and mobility; loss of access to territory; and loss of biodiversity and habitats.

Pakistan's Climate Minister Sherry Rehman said reaching a "historic consensus" on the establishment of a loss and damage fund was a response to "the voices of the vulnerable, the damaged, and the lost of the whole world." She added: "We have struggled for 30 years on this path and today, in Sharm El-Sheikh, this journey has achieved its first positive milestone. The loss and damage fund is not about dispensing charity. It is clearly a down payment on the longer investment in our joint futures. It is a down payment and an investment in climate justice."

"This positive outcome from COP27 is an important step toward rebuilding trust with vulnerable countries," said Ani Dasgupta, president of the environmental think tank World Resources Institute. "This loss and damage fund will be a lifeline for poor families whose houses are destroyed, farmers whose fields are ruined, and islanders forced from their ancestral homes."

"In many ways we're talking about reparations," said University of Maryland environmental health and justice professor Sacoby Wilson. "It's an appropriate term to use because the rich northern countries got the benefits of fossil fuels, while the poorer global south gets the damage in floods, droughts, climate refugees and hunger."

The fund for the landmark deal would initially come from the contributions of developed countries and other private and public sources such as international financial institutions. Initially, major emerging economies such as China would not be required to contribute, but that option will be negotiated over the coming years. The US and the European Union argued that China and other large polluters currently classified as developing countries have the financial clout and responsibility to pay their way.

The victory of vulnerable countries notwithstanding, many delegates were upset that little progress was made on other major COP27 goals, including stronger commitments to curb the use of fossil fuel and to limit warming to 1.5C by the end of the century. For example, Kauea Natano, prime minister of the Pacific island nation of Tuvalu, one of the places most threatened by rising sea levels, condemned the lack of agreement on limiting emissions and fossil fuels. "It is regrettable that we haven't got strong language included in the cover decision before us on phasing out fossil fuels," Natano said. "It is regrettable that we haven't got text on peaking of emissions before 2025. It is regrettable that we haven't managed to get stronger mention of methane emissions reductions."

Annalena Baerbock, Germany's foreign minister, said countries failed to agree on stronger emissions cuts due to "an alliance of oil-rich countries and major emitters." While she welcomed the deal on a loss and damage facility, Baerbock said the world was losing valuable time to move toward 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The victory of the world's poorest countries at the COP27 climate summit notwithstanding, delegates failed to approve a wider deal outlining global resolve to fight climate change. The world would have to do a lot more to meet the 1.5C goal and prevent a climate disaster that all of us must acknowledge is already here.



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COP27 delivers climate fund breakthrough at cost of progress on emissions

SHARM EL-SHEIKH, Egypt. — Countries closed this year's UN climate summit on Sunday with a hard-fought deal to create a fund to help poor countries being battered by climate disasters, even as many lamented its lack of ambition in tackling the emissions causing them.

The deal was widely lauded as a triumph for responding to the devastating impact that global warming is already having on vulnerable countries. But many countries said they felt pressured to give up on tougher commitments for limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius in order for the landmark deal on the loss and damage fund to go through.

Delegates - worn out after intense, overnight negotiations

- made no objections as Egypt's COP27 President Sameh Shoukry rattled through the final agenda items and gavelled the deal through.

Despite having no agreement for a stronger commitment to the 1.5 C goal set in the 2015 Paris Agreement, "we went with what the agreement was here because we want to stand with the most vulnerable," Germany's climate secretary Jennifer Morgan, visibly shaken, told Reuters.

When asked by Reuters whether the goal of stronger climate-fighting ambition had been compromised for the deal, Mexico's chief climate negotiator Camila Zepeda summed up the mood among exhausted negotiators.

"Probably. You take a win when you can."

The deal for a loss and damage fund marked a diplomatic coup for small islands and other vulnerable nations in winning over the 27-nation European Union and the United States, which had long resisted the idea for fear that such a fund could open them to legal liability for historic emissions.

Those concerns were assuaged with language in the agreement calling for the funds to come from a variety of existing sources, including financial institutions, rather than relying on rich nations to pay in.

The climate envoy from the Marshall Islands said she was "worn out" but happy with the fund's approval. "So many people all this week told us we wouldn't get it," Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner said.

"So glad they were wrong."

But it likely will be several years before the fund exists, with the agreement setting out only a roadmap for resolving lingering questions including who would oversee the fund, how the money would be dispersed - and to whom.

US special climate envoy John Kerry, who was not at the weekend negotiations in person after testing positive for COVID-19, on Sunday welcomed the deal to "establish arrangements to respond to the devastating impact of climate change on vulnerable communities around the world."

In a statement, he said he would continue to press major emitters like China to "significantly enhance their ambition" in keeping the 1.5 C goal alive. — Reuters



EDITORIAL

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fulfill their obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement to cut their greenhouse gas emissions, provide climate financing and technology transfer.” This statement forms the foundation of the stand of the Philippines on the negotiation table.

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Though COP27 presented a step toward climate justice, some governments and organizations were not satisfied with the outcome, as there were gaps and challenges that were not addressed. The UN chief acknowledged it and reminded the world of the remaining priorities regarding climate action, including the ambition to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and keep alive the Paris Agreement’s 1.5-degree Celsius limit.

“We need to drastically reduce emissions now – and this is an issue that this COP didn’t address,” Guterres lamented. He said that the world still needs to “make a giant leap on climate ambition, and to end its addiction to fossil fuels by investing in renewable energy.”

It turns out that the conclusion of the COP27 summit is just the beginning of more work needed for the planet. Reiterating a statement from Kenyan environmental activist Elizabeth Wathuti, she said, “COP27 may be over, but the fight for a safe future is not. It is now more urgent than ever that political leaders work to agree on a global deal to protect and restore nature.”

Now, more than ever, Filipinos must not waver in the call for climate justice as our future, and our children’s future, which is now at stake.



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Finally, a win on climate loss and damage



THE Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, adopted last Sunday by the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27) of the Framework Convention on Climate Change made history.

After 30 years, COP 27 finally adopted a decision on loss and damage.

While there are still many details to be thrashed out, the significance of this development should not be understated.

Among others, COP 27 acknowledged the “urgent and immediate need for new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”

It also established a transitional committee to operationalize funding arrangement that would address loss of lives and damage to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, and, in my view, non-economic assets resulting from climate change.

As expressed by Manila Observatory colleagues who witnessed the final hours of COP 27: “The creation of a loss and damage fund is a definite win, especially for developing countries, who have been experiencing the brunt of the climate crisis.

“It is a win for communities on the ground, frontline workers, and climate activists who have been calling for the creation of a facility that can adequately respond to climate needs; however, it is still a long road ahead for loss and damage – the specifics of the fund still need to be laid out, and the source of the fund remain to be identified.

“The next few months and years, therefore, will serve as proof of whether countries follow through with their promise to work together to meet the global goal set in the Paris Agreement, and, in the process, achieve climate justice.”

This fight began way back in 1996 when developing countries wanted a Clean Development Fund to be funded by developed countries as compensation for their historical emissions.

But that was hijacked in Kyoto by developed countries and became the Clean Development Mechanism that allowed offsets and credits.

This time, the developing countries did not blink and had their eye on the ball.

There was huge resistance by developed countries but that crumbled slowly because of the weight of the moral imperative which translated into political pressure.

I was one of the few who was sure we would have a good outcome on loss and damage but I did not expect it to be this strong.

Earlier this year, the Manila Observatory, supported by The Stockholm Institute, Samdhana, and Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, convened a

meeting in Bohol on this issue.

In that meeting, participants identified ideas of a global, national, and loss and damage systems which addresses local needs and lived experiences.

The financing facility should be additional to existing financing for adaptation and mitigation, considering they tackle different issues and, therefore, respond to different needs.

It should be accessible and requirements to access the fund should be as least onerous as possible.

This means reducing the bureaucracy that comes with drafting concept notes and applying for grants, as well as lessening the number of signatories who will have to sign off prior to the release of the amount needed.

“ We must now pay attention to the global stocktake to be finalized by 2025 where the next generation of mitigation commitments will probably be made ”

The facility, whichever form it holds, should not impose additional burdens on the communities.

This means the money should not be given in the form of a loan, which will further disadvantage communities, who will then have to think about not just repayment, but the cost of interest and collaterals.

It should build on the capabilities and accountability of vulnerable communities.

Those communities on the ground facing the brunt of climate hazards are also among those with the most knowledge on how to utilize the money in a way that benefits the communities most, whether this is through improving their early warning systems, climate education, resettlement, or rehabilitation.

Finally, the facility should be founded on equity and justice.

It is understood that those who contribute the least to climate change are those who are most affected by it, and therefore those who have benefited the most from industrialization and the consumption and burning of fossil fuels should assist those who experience the brunt of an ever-heating world.

It is therefore an issue of climate justice.

This was a solid and good outcome.

I actually expected much less – more of a process decision than actually the establishment of loss and damage funding arrangements which is probably a fund, which is a better option than a facility.

One thing that should be highlighted is the

role of Vice Yu, Filipino lawyer, in the loss and damage negotiations as lead for the Group of 77 and China.

It's a pity that he no longer represents the Philippines.

The Marcos government should bring him back and ask him to join the delegation again.

Overnight, we will gain influence in the process as we used to before.

Vice will continue to lead the Group of 77 in the loss and damage negotiations as details of the Fund will have to be worked out. He is also leading G77 in the global stocktake discussions.

The loss and damage victory is good.

But we must also now pay attention to the global stocktake to be finalized by 2025 where the next generation of mitigation commitments will probably be made.

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Long road to climate justice

YouTube video blogger Joseph Pasalo recently documented the flooded state of the islands of Batasan and Ubay in the municipality of Tubigan in Bohol. Watching the 17-minute video showing the islands' residents coping with seawater intruding into their homes daily during high tides makes one realize that stories of islands going underwater are no exaggeration.

Closer to Metro Manila, multi-awarded photo journalist James Whitlow Delano documented life in the islands of Salambao and Binuangan in Obando, Bulacan where community residents are also threatened daily by high tides.

BIZLINKS



REY GAMBOA

It's easy to jump to the conclusion that these islands' current predicaments are directly attributable to climate change, and therefore eligible to compensation from a "loss and damage" fund that developed nations represented in this year's UN Climate Change Conference or COP27 had finally agreed on.

Unfortunately, difficult as it was for rich nations to agree on the idea of setting up a loss and damage fund, fleshing out the all-important details in coming months, i.e., how much money is to be pooled and who will be eligible to draw from it will be much tougher.

In the cases of the four Philippine islands mentioned earlier, eligibility to monetary assistance for damages to their homes and livelihoods will be subjected to intense scrutiny.

Contentious issue

Providing compensation for damages brought about by harsher climates continues to be a contentious issue. Rich countries that are being held responsible for the continuing rise in the world's temperature still choose to be skeptical on the cause of extreme climate changes that the world is experiencing.

Record droughts and flooding, storms more vicious and with increasing regularity, and extreme heat or cold temperatures may be difficult to ignore, but attributing these to global warming is still something that is very much open to debate.

Expect the mechanics of this loss and damage fund to go through a wringer, and in the end, not able to provide help to those who matter. For example, residents of Salambao and Binuangan in Bulacan have to prove that rising ocean levels caused by melting snowcaps have contributed to their lands being submerged in water, however, over-extraction of groundwater from deep wells starting in 2003, is reason for many parts of Bulacan to have sunk by 1.5 and 2.5 inches.

Batasan and Ubay, as with two other islands in Bohol, have sunk by more than a meter in 2013 after a 7.2-magnitude earthquake hit the province. Can one blame an earthquake to be caused by global warming?

While there is immutable evidence that demonstrates global sea levels have been rising by 0.11 inches yearly, what happened in the four islands mentioned above show that this is not enough reason for the affected communities to receive aid from a loss and damage fund. That being the case, let's not get our hopes up anytime soon.

Adaptation fund

To some of those who attended COP27, an adaptation fund would be a more practical alternative to the loss and damage fund. This skips the thorny debate of culpability for global warming, and is more open to raising funds to help distressed communities.

As one delegate had said, communities like those in Pakistan that suffered flooding need all the help they can get after losing their homes and livelihoods. Just like Filipino farmers whose lands are hit by strong typhoons, money is needed to help them survive the days until they are able to fend for themselves again.

While there were clear commitments in 2009 by developed countries to contribute to a fund of \$100 billion every year by 2020 for climate adaptation and mitigation, the amount has never been fully delivered. Still, there were funds coming in that could be used.

With worsening climates in recent years, the clamor to double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025 has been proposed.



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During last year's COP, this doubling of funds was supported and passed, and while there is a possibility that the full amount will not be delivered again, more money will still be possible.

The UN has issued several reports that demonstrated progress in disbursing the funds for adaptation, and how this has helped beneficiary communities. The Philippines, in fact, has been able to draw from this fund to help identified communities adapt to climate impact without having to go through a debate on whether the damage was caused by global warming.

This focus on adaptation over mitigation recognizes the increasing number of destructions caused by worsening climates. Adaptation answers the need to come up with measures to cope with disasters and the building of more resilient communities. On the other hand, mitigation is more susceptible to greenwashing debates, where big countries and companies support a gradual phasing out of fossil fuel use rather than an immediate and total shift to renewable energies.

With more funds available for adaptation strategies, developing countries must push forward with the view that these funds should be available not as loans but as grants so as not to raise distressed countries' debt burdens.

Doubling mitigation efforts

The debate on mitigation must continue, and the goal to keep global warming to below 1.5°C must be kept alive. Countries like the US, China, and India, which are responsible for the highest greenhouse gas emissions in the world, must do more.

After wasting seven years doing little to bring down greenhouse gas emissions, the world must work double time during the next seven years to keep global temperatures from exceeding 1.5°C, and hopefully prevent worse catastrophes.

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Should you wish to share any insights, write me at Link Edge, 25th Floor, 139 Corporate Center, Valero Street, Salcedo Village, 1227 Makati City. Or e-mail me at reydgamboa@yahoo.com. For a compilation of previous articles, visit www.BizlinksPhilippines.net.



Private sector key to climate action in the PHL

By Kim-See Lim
and Jean-Marc Arbogast

BENEATH the palpable vibrancy of the Philippines, an island country, lies a fragile reality — climate change. Rising temperatures and climate shocks could seriously impact the nation's ability to meet its development goals, highlighting the urgency of a climate action roadmap while posing a vital question: how can the Philippines best tackle the impacts of climate change?

The private sector will be key, reveals the new Philippines Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), produced jointly by the World Bank and the International Finance Corp. (IFC). The report helps identify opportunities for climate action in the country, supporting low-carbon development, while recommending priority and impactful actions to protect its people, businesses, and the economy.

Given that the Philippines aims to become a high-income economy by 2040, this is crucial. Without action, climate change will impose significant economic and human costs, impacting the poorest the most. As the nation tops this year's World Risk Index, extreme weather events in the Philippines such as floods and typhoons frequently leave behind damages and destruction worth millions of dollars — at times billions. In addition, slow-onset trends of rising temperature, changing rainfall patterns, and rising sea levels, are equally threatening, which brings adaptation to the top of the climate agenda.

Adaptation cannot eliminate the costs of climate change, but it can substantially reduce them. This is key. The CCDR estimates show that the economic damages in the Philippines could reach up to 7.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030 and 13.6% of GDP by 2040. All sectors are likely to be affected, with capital-intensive sectors expected to suffer most from extreme events, and agriculture suffering the most from slow-onset trends.

In response, the CCDR underlines that smart policies can remove obstacles, enabling the private sector to take climate action, which requires large-scale investments. Public resources alone cannot meet those funding needs, especially with constrained fiscal space due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. The private sector will therefore have to play a bigger role in meeting the growing demand for climate action.

As the country's main growth engine — creating jobs and driving the economy — the private sector's key task at hand is to turn climate risk and associated potential costs into a viable business opportunity, in both adaptation and mitigation. The challenge is to do it in such a way that the potential benefits outweigh the potential costs.

As a leading financier of climate investments globally, we see climate action as a tremendous investment opportunity — it can be beneficial to all stakeholders involved along with positive outcomes for climate in both short- and longer-term. In alignment, the CCDR outlines key areas for collaboration with the private sector, specifically renewable energy, green buildings, and sustainable finance.

ROAD AHEAD

Though the Philippines is a relatively low emitter of greenhouse gases, emissions are expected to rise from 234 MtCO_{2e} (Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) in 2020 to 399 MtCO_{2e} in 2030. The energy sector accounts for 54% of total emissions, while agriculture is the second largest source, accounting for a quarter of emissions.

So, shifting toward renewable energy will be key for the Philippines. Accelerated decarbonization would reduce electricity costs by about 20% below current levels, which is good for the country's competitiveness and would also dramatically reduce air pollution.

Recently, we've been working with a leading integrated energy company in the country to assess the viability of renewable energy as a source of base load power in the Philippines. We are exploring a mix of technologies that can potentially displace fossil fuel-based power sources and reduce CO₂ emissions in the Philippines. That can be a game changer.

Another key area in decarbonization, the CCDR highlights, is green buildings, which can cut emissions and ultimately reduce power bills for people. The Philippines has already made considerable progress in that area. IFC developed the EDGE (Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies) green building certification system — and it has already certified more than 875,000 square meters (sq.m.) of space in the Philippines, preventing 23,000 tons of CO₂ annually and unlocking opportunities for key industry players.

While EDGE is critical to mitigate climate change, resilience of buildings should be the underlying factor for climate change adaptation. That is why

developers are using the Building Resilience Index — launched in 2021 — to assess applicable hazards based on location, exploring ways to improve resilience of buildings, and disclosing the resilience level to improve transparency. More than 10 real estate developers in the Philippines are now using this tool across 1.8 million sq.m. of floor space.

Finally, the CCDR recommends working with local financial institutions and regulators to ramp up climate finance. Creating markets for climate business through innovative financial products should be a continued priority, including green and blue bonds, as well as adoption of best international standards. While strong capital markets are key to spurring further financing for green projects, protecting the coastal blue economy is critical. This is because solid waste management and marine plastics are a threat to elements of the blue economy as well as urban public health.

While achieving climate goals and ensuring a greener economy requires significant financial resources, it is not just about the money. It is also about leveraging the expertise and technologies of the private sector. Attracting foreign investors is therefore essential. Much of the technology needed to combat climate change exists in foreign markets and foreign investments can additionally bring best practices required to adapt these new technologies to the Philippine market.

Likewise, public-private partnerships (PPPs) — when properly structured — can offer an efficient and viable way to channel scarce resources available for climate action, while ensuring a fair distribution of risks and rewards among stakeholders. We welcome the government's push in this area. As the CCDR highlights, the Philippines has a wealth of experience and a strong track record of PPPs that can be applied in the climate space.

Moving forward, as we increasingly understand that countries need to work together for a low-carbon world, we are optimistic the CCDR will help inform the nation's dynamic climate-action agenda, helping the Philippines do its part for a resilient future. ■

KIM-SEE LIM is the regional director for East Asia and the Pacific and JEAN-MARC ARBOGAST is the country manager for the Philippines at the International Finance Corp. (IFC). IFC is a member of the World Bank Group, and the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in emerging markets.



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Joy, relief at 'historic' climate damages deal

By KELLY MACNAMARA

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt (AFP) – Vulnerable nations least responsible for planet-heating emissions have been battling for three decades to get wealthy polluters to pay for climate damages.

Their final push took barely two weeks.

The "loss and damage" inflicted by climate-induced disasters was not even officially up for discussion when UN talks in Egypt began.

But a concerted effort among developing countries to make it the defining issue of the conference melted the resistance of wealthy polluters long fearful of open-ended liability, and gathered unstoppable momentum as the talks progressed.

In the end, a decision to create a loss and damage fund was the first item confirmed on Sunday morning after fraught negotiations went overnight with nations clashing over a range of issues around curbing planet-heating emissions.

"At the beginning of these talks, loss and damage was not even on the agenda and now we are making history," said Mohamed Adow, executive director of Power Shift Africa.

"It just shows that this UN process can achieve results, and that the world can recognize the plight of the vulnerable must not be treated as a political football."

Loss and damage cover a broad sweep of climate impacts, from bridges and homes washed away in flash flooding, to the threatened disappearance of cultures and whole island nations to the creeping rise of sea levels.

Observers say that the failure of rich polluters both to curb emissions and to meet their promise of funding to help countries boost climate resilience means that losses and damages are inevitably growing as the planet warms.

Event attribution science now makes it possible to measure how much global warming increases the likelihood or intensity of an individual cyclone, heat wave, drought

or heavy rain event.

This year, an onslaught of climate-induced disasters – from catastrophic floods in Pakistan to severe drought threatening famine in Somalia – battered countries already struggling with the economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and soaring food and energy costs.

"The establishment of a fund is not about dispensing charity," said Pakistani climate minister Sherry Rehman.

"It is clearly a down payment on the longer investment in our joint futures, in the down payment and an investment in climate justice."

Who pays?

The agreement was a balancing act, over seemingly unbridgeable differences.

On the one hand, the G77 and China bloc of 134 developing countries called for the immediate creation of a fund at COP27, with operational details to be agreed later.

Richer nations like the United States and European Union accepted that countries in the crosshairs of climate-driven disasters need money, but favored a "mosaic" of funding arrangements.

They also wanted money to be focused on the most climate-vulnerable countries and for there to be a broader set of donors.

That is code for countries including China and Saudi Arabia that have become wealthier since they were listed as developing nations in 1992.

After last-minute tussles over wording, the final loss and damage document decided to create a fund, as part of a broad array of funding arrangements for developing countries "that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change."

Other key points of contention were left ambiguous, or put into the remit of a new transitional committee that will be tasked with coming up with a plan for making the decisions a reality for the 2023 UN climate summit in Dubai.

A reference to expanding sources of funding, "is vague enough to

pass," said Ines Benomar, researcher at think tank E3G.

But she said debates about whether China – the world's biggest emitter – among others should maintain its status as "developing" was likely to reemerge next year.

"The discussion is postponed, but now there is more attention to it," she said.

For his part, China's envoy Xie Zhenhua told reporters on Saturday that the fund should be for all developing countries.

However, he added: "I hope that it could be provided to the fragile countries first."

Empty bucket

Harjeet Singh, head of global political strategy at Climate Action Network International, said other innovative sources of finance – like levies on fossil fuel extraction or air passengers – could raise "hundreds of billions of dollars."

Pledges for loss and damage so far are minuscule in comparison to the scale of the damages.

They include \$50 million from Austria, \$13 million from Denmark and \$8 million from Scotland.

About \$200 million has also been pledged – mainly from Germany – to the "Global Shield" project launched by the G7 group of developed economies and climate vulnerable nations.

The World Bank has estimated the Pakistan floods alone caused \$30 billion in damages and economic loss.

Depending on how deeply the world slashes carbon pollution, loss and damage from climate change could cost developing countries \$290 billion to \$580 billion a year by 2030, reaching \$1 trillion to \$1.8 trillion in 2050, according to 2018 research.

Adow said that a loss and damage fund was just the first step.

"What we have is an empty bucket," he said.

"Now we need to fill it so that support can flow to the most impacted people who are suffering right now at the hands of the climate crisis."



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PH doubly vulnerable to climate change: ADB

THE Philippines is doubly vulnerable to climate change, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) warned.

"Many Filipino families live and make their living along coastal areas and depend highly on the natural resources from the sea, the land, and the forests for their livelihood and survival. This makes the Philippines doubly susceptible to the harsh impacts of climate change," the ADB said.

Without effective adaptation and disaster risk reduction, climate change is likely to exacerbate high existing levels of income and wealth inequality, the ADB warned in a country profile.

"Poverty alleviation progress will be slowed," it said.

Historical temperatures show a warming trend since the mid-20th century, with average annual mean temperature increasing by approximately 0.6°C and a significant increase in hot days and warm nights. These trends are similar to the Pacific region in general.

Average temperatures in the Philippines are projected to increase by 2.9°C by the 2090s, approximately 1°C less than the global average, an ADB country profile noted.

Tropical cyclones, flooding and landslides are projected to intensify as the climate changes, it said. The number of tropical cyclones making landfall is steadily increasing, with tropical cyclones appearing to also have greater intensity.

Sea-level rise is happening at an above-average rate for some parts of the Philippines, exposing up to one million people to flooding from rising sea levels by 2070-2100. "Investing in adaptation could potentially bring this number down significantly," the ADB country profile said.

Agriculture is especially vulnerable to climate change impacts. Both increased flooding and the increased likelihood of droughts could impact agricultural land. This could contribute towards decreased agricultural productivity.

As it is, the Philippines is also considered to be among the world's most disaster-prone countries. Commonly occurring hazards include floods, droughts, typhoons, landslides and mudslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

"Recent decades have witnessed an increase in damaging extreme events, such as heavy rainfall and tropical cyclone activity, and this



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A man stands outside the family bamboo hut, that is risen by stilts, in the submerged coastal village Sitio Pariahan, Bulakan, Bulacan on Nov. 29, 2019. Many Filipino families live and make their living along coastal areas and depend highly on the natural resources from the sea. (Reuters photo)

Stricter environmental laws pushed

BY JED MACAPAGAL

THE Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) called on lawmakers to prioritize the passage of proposed measures strengthening the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act.

DENR Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga said one of the major amendments is penalizing the crime of wildlife trafficking as a separate offense.

"It is high time to address the threats to biodiversity such as the proliferation of invasive alien species, destruction of natural habitats, unsustainable utilization of resources, illegal wildlife trade and environmental pollution. It is also time to consider in our plans and policies the sustainability and lifetime value of our country's wildlife resources along with the ecosystem services that they yield not only to the nation but to the overall health of our planet," said Lozaga, in a statement.

Other amendments being pushed are: consider wild-

life crime as a transnational offense, increase fines and penalties for wildlife violations, expand the role of other national government agencies and local government units to have more teeth in enforcing the wildlife law and mandate government agencies to control and manage invasive alien species, among others.

Pambansang Lakas ng Kilusang Mamamalakaya ng Pilipinas (Pamalakaya) sought DENR's intervention on the continued reclamation activities that threaten the country's marine biodiversity, fish stocks and livelihood rights of small fisherfolk.

Pamalakaya has been demanding for the revocation of 21 environmental compliance certificates for reclamation projects in Manila Bay.

"Destruction of marine biodiversity for reclamation projects should be a non-negotiable for the DENR," said Ronnel Arambulo, Pamalakaya national spokesperson, in a statement.

Pedro Maniego, Jr., Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities senior policy advisor,

said "businesses and organizations must do more than comply" to environment rules and create value not only for their companies but also for the society over the long term.

"They must not only be sustainable, but (must) aim to be regenerative, so as to not deplete the planet's continuously declining resources," Maniego added, in a forum last week.

Maria Victoria Tan, Ayala Corp. risk management and sustainability unit head, said businesses must integrate climate change in their strategies in order to future-proof operations apart from investing in people.

Amabelle Asuncion, Manila Water chief legal officer, said public-private sector partnerships are important, especially in the implementation of sustainability laws and regulations.

"It is not enough government regulates and comes up with legislation. You need the buy-in of the private sector because after all, they are the ones who have to make sure that the policies embodied in these laws are actually followed," Asuncion said.

trend is expected to continue under a changing climate," the country profile stated.

The Philippines is ranked 114th

out of 181 countries as vulnerable to climate change impacts, according to the Country Index of the 2020 Notre Dame University Glo-

bal Adaptation Initiative. Norway is ranked 1st.

It's nowhere better in Asia and the Pacific.



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Catalyst to boost sustainable adaptations

As countries deal with climate change and increasing devastation caused by disasters, the Philippines must start adapting to help reduce the increasing cost incurred from natural disasters. Since the Typhoon "Yolanda" event, our government has taken steps in mitigating the risk and reducing the impact of climate change. National and local units have constantly prepared, equipped, stocked up and are ready to assist in rescue and evacuation of critical areas. Globally, these same efforts have likewise been organized with proper funding and training. The number of casualties has gone down and action time has become faster and more effective. While many cities are expanding, millions of people still need adequate and safe housing.

The latest COP27 has sessions that will showcase how building codes, empowered participation, collaboration and climate finance can boost the delivery of resilient, healthy, equitable and efficient buildings. The key word is to boost the delivery of resilient, healthy, equitable and efficient buildings. Unfortunately, the number and ferocity of natural disasters are in-



THE ARCHITECT'S PERSPECTIVE

ARCH. RAMON L. ABIERA, EUAP

creasing, and the cost of assistance and rebuilding, rehabilitation and recovery efforts are increasing. A single event of massive flooding caused by tropical cyclones can cause severe negative impact in terms at the local and national level.

Our national growth targets can be set back several steps and put pressure on our food security, economy and society. Due to our geographic location and being an archipelago composed of 7000+ islands, the Philippines is vulnerable to many natural disasters. Typhoons have been visiting more frequently recently with increased rainfall and ferocious winds. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, tsunami, storm surges, drought, subsidence (sinking of an area of land) and sea level rise are among the natural events that cause added major impact in terms of the local and national level. While risk reduction and mitigation policies and preparations are

good, it is already time to boost the delivery of resilient, healthy, equitable and efficient buildings through sustainable adaptations into our built environment, infrastructure and buildings. The devastating ferocity of natural disaster is here to stay due to climate change and we must adapt now.

For some time now, many efforts have been taken to develop, educate and demonstrate the various strategies and techniques through lectures, seminars and workshops all over our country, more so after the Yolanda event. I recently had the opportunity to attend the UAP Gold 3rd Liturgical Architects Conference in Bohol. Many important churches were affected by the Bohol earthquake a few years back. We visited several that have already been restored or rebuilt. It dawned on me that to accelerate the delivery of resilient, healthy, equitable and efficient buildings, we need to identify catalysts that may boost the adaptation process.

The value of our dwindling natural resources is important to human activity such as construction of our built environments, transportation, industry, etc. God provided us with natural resources



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and we should use them wisely and sustainably for future generations. The various churches may need to adapt green strategies to their own facilities. More importantly, all churches can also become significant catalysts in boosting the adaptation process among its communities and parishioners. After all, everyone is a co-beneficiary of resilient, efficient homes, buildings and communities. I suggest a ministry on sustainability may be essential to advocate the wise use of God's gift of natural resources. Through the empowered participation, with the collaboration of church and their parishioners and communities, we can truly say that everyone is given the opportunity to play a more active role in nation-building by acting and adaptation to the impacts of disasters.

As an advocate of resiliency and sustainability, I was given the privilege of conducting a green building orientation for 160 local government units (LGUs) throughout the country. The aim is to provide LGUs, through their engineering offices, with an improved appreciation and working knowledge on the fundamental concepts, prin-

ciples and strategies that underlie "green buildings."

Again, it dawned on me that LGUs all over the country can become effective catalysts in their own areas and among their respective communities. Through my presentations, I have encouraged them to become the catalyst to boost the delivery of resilient, healthy, equitable and efficient buildings. It was also stressed that, after all, everyone is a co-beneficiary of resilient, efficient homes, buildings and communities. Through the empowered participation, collaboration of LGUs and their communities, we can truly say that everyone is given the opportunity to play a more active role in nation-building by acting and adapting to the impact of disasters. I suggested to assign or appoint a sustainability focal person in their LGUs to advocate for a more sustainable and resilient community.

Professional organizations such as the United Architects of the Philippines (UAP) and others can also be an effective catalyst for boosting the design and delivery of resilient, healthy, equitable and efficient buildings. I know that the UAP has been advocating for sustainable, resilient green designs

for buildings, and it can advocate for the adaptations into our designs of its members and sphere of influence. The knowledge gap in general has been bridged by this time and now is the time to put the knowledge and skills into action. Through the empowered participation, collaboration of the UAP with their communities, we can truly say that everyone is given the opportunity to play a more active role in nation-building by acting and adapting to the impact of disasters.

The effects of climate change are a global problem and require a global solution ... meaning all of us!!!

The author is Arch. Ramon L. Abjera, EUAP, an architect and environmental planner, CIAC-accredited construction arbitrator and an advocate of green buildings, resiliency and sustainability of our built environment, EDGE expert and auditor, ICFG director, an inventor, resource speaker and writer. He also was privileged to have served in government as executive director III of the Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines.



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A potential gas bonanza

Last of 2 parts

IN the first part of this column on Sunday ("Solving the power puzzle," November 20), I provided a basic sketch of what the country needs in terms of its electric power supply, based on a few fundamental conditions that the Philippines should observe, or at least strive to maintain. To summarize as briefly as possible, the Philippines needs to use technology that is immediately available and feasible, that maximizes reliability and environmental sustainability, and reduces or eliminates the need for imported fuel, since that is the country's real Achilles' heel when it comes to energy security or lack thereof.

The power supply includes a certain amount of capacity that is "always on," the so-called baseload capacity, plus a certain amount that can supplement the supply in times of high demand, plus a certain amount to serve as a reserve in case of some emergency. Based on the Department of Energy's (DoE) target of 50 percent renewable energy (RE) sources by 2040, the other 50 percent would represent the required baseload capacity. That is because RE is best used as supplementary power, or to reduce baseload demand through microgrid or distributed power networks; these consumers, ranging in size from individual buildings to villages



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or even small islands, would draw most or all of their electricity from their own local system, rather than the national grid.

Keep in mind, this is the present situation, which, after all, is what the country should be concentrating on; five or 10 years in the future (assuming the world lasts that long), what is available to meet the present situation at that time may be quite different. For instance, efficient and cost-effective large-scale energy storage systems such as hydrogen fuel cells may make the shift to all-RE practical. Of course, energy planners and investors should keep their eyes and minds open to new technologies as they develop, but we need to deal with the present "now," not one over the horizon.

Given all that, the best available option now and for the foreseeable future for half of the Philippines' electricity requirements — in round terms, about 10,000 MW, with about another 1,000 MW added every year — that represent the baseload need is gas power. While not ideal, it is by far the cleanest of the fossil-fuel

options and is extremely reliable. Of course, the problem is that the Philippines does not have any gas, or will not soon, when the Malampaya gas field that currently supplies about 3,000 MW of Luzon's power supply is exhausted. As it is extremely unlikely that any new conventional source of gas — i.e., opening up the field near Reed Bank or on the Benham Rise — will be made productive within the time frame that they're actually needed, that is, sometime between now and two or three years from now, all of the Philippines' gas supply will need to be imported.

And as long as we're talking about gas in the form used for power plants — liquid natural gas (LNG, which is methane) — we should consider the gas that is imported for vehicle, cooking and industrial uses, which is liquid petroleum gas (LPG, a combination of propane and butane), and compressed natural gas (CNG). Importing all this fuel is an economic millstone around the country's neck, and has been for decades. Punching new wells into the ground or the seabed to find more gas in that fashion is environmentally destructive, and substituting gas power for the next-best option, coal, doesn't solve either problem, and in fact, probably makes both of them worse.

This between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place problem does have a

solution, however. Contrary to perceptions, the Philippines is actually swimming in gas. Even better, the supply is virtually limitless, and the processes for harvesting it actually benefit, rather than harm the environment.

The Philippines produces three sources of natural gas in astonishing quantities: Animal waste, plant waste from agriculture and garbage. There are proven technologies to harvest the gas from each of these sources, and in no small quantities, perhaps even enough to completely meet the country's need for this type of fuel without imports.

Animal waste can be processed to extract gas suitable for vehicle fuel. Nearly 40 years ago, I saw it demonstrated, thanks to my high school chemistry teacher, who built a still on his small farm and produced enough fuel from a cow, a handful of goats and about 20 chickens to power his modified Ford pickup truck. The gas that his jerry-built setup produced was a form of CNG; with further distillation and cooling, it could be turned into LNG.

Plant waste can be processed into biogas through a simple anaerobic digestion process. This gas on its own is suitable for cooking fuel, can be used to power small generation facilities, or can be refined into purer forms of CNG

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or ING. According to an Australian-based company called Papyrus, which is trying to launch a biogas and plant fiber processing project here in the Philippines, the supply of raw material is considerable; just in the Davao Region alone, the firm estimates that 7.7 million tons of waste from banana farming is produced each year.

Finally, there is ordinary domestic solid waste. According to an article written about a year ago by a couple of experts at the Asian Development Bank, about 12 percent of atmospheric methane emissions come from solid waste landfills, as it is a natural product of the decomposition of organic matter. Methane as a greenhouse gas is about 85 times stronger than carbon dioxide, and so the relatively simple expedient of covering landfills to capture this gas not only reduces harmful emissions, it produces a usable fuel.

None of these technologies are new or untested, and are already being used elsewhere. For example, in the community development project I am co-leading in the Suba Islands in Kenya, we have incorporated a small biogas facility, which uses low-cost, locally manufactured equipment; the aim here is to pro-

A potential gas bonanza



■ You smell trash, I smell money. THE MANILA TIMES FILE PHOTO

vide a cooking fuel supply for the islands' few thousand citizens, giving them an alternative to expensive LPG that must be shipped from the mainland (the islands are located in Lake Victoria), or even worse, burning wood.

The only drawback to these technologies, if it can be considered to be a downside, is that it requires

many small gas-producing facilities to produce what one major gas platform such as the Malampaya facility can supply. On the other hand, they are comparatively simple in terms of technical requirements, can be scaled to almost any size investment, and notably, wouldn't require China's forbearance or participation as a new offshore gas project would.

All it requires is some creative thinking and a commitment to facilitating investment rather than creating arbitrary obstacles to it. So far, the current DoE seems to be on the right track, so I remain hopeful, but it remains to be seen what progress it can make.

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Malaking puntos sa APEC



MARTIN ANDANAR

Naging matagumpay ang partisipasyon ng Pilipinas sa kakatapos na 29th Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit na personal na dinaluhan ni Pangulong Ferdinand 'Bongbong' Marcos Jr. at ng kanyang delegasyon sa Bangkok, Thailand.

Sa kanyang pagharap sa Filipino Community sa Bangkok, inilarawan ng pangulo ang aniya ay matagumpay at makabuluhang pakikipagpulong nito sa kanyang mga kapwa lider ng bansa na dumalo sa APEC kung saan natutukan ang pagtalakay sa isyu ng climate change at kung paano matugunan ito, pagtiyak ng sapat na pagkain o food security at ang pagsusulong ng mga programa sa lahat ng mga bansang miyembro ng APEC kung paano gumamit ng malinis na enerhiya.

Batid aniya ng member economies ang mga tunay na problemang dapat na pagtuunan ng pansin at iprayoridad para sa kaligtasan at kapakanan ng mamamayan ng bawat bansa.

Limang state leaders ang personal na nakausap ni Pangulong Marcos sa sidelines ng APEC summit at nangako ang mga ito na palalawakin pa nila ang kooperasyon sa Pilipinas sa larangan ng agrikultura, kalakalan, imprastruktura, enerhiya at defense.

Kabilang dito sina Chinese President Xi Jinping, Saudi Crown Prince at Prime Minister Mohammed bin Salman na nangkong babayaran na ng kanilang gobyerno ang pagkakautang ng isang Saudi company sa mga OFW na hindi binayaran sa kanilang mga huling sahod at benepisyo matapos magsara ang

kompanya.

Magandang balita ito at magandang pamasko para sa mga kababayan nating matagal ng naghihintay na mabayaran ng kanilang sahod at mga benepisyo.

Nakausap din po ng Pangulo sina New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, French President Emmanuel Macron at Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese na nangakong makikipagtulungan sa Pilipinas.

Mayroon din pong mga kasunduan sa ibang mga state leader para palakasin ang ugnayan sa Pilipinas upang matugunan ang problema sa climate change, labanan ang corona virus at protektahan ang kapakanan ng Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).

Tiniyak po ng presidente na kanyang ipa-follow up ang mga naging kasunduan para magkaroon ng resulta ang kanyang pagdalo sa APEC Summit.

Naiparating ng Pilipinas sa 21 member economies ng APEC ang posisyon ng bansa sa iba't ibang pandaigdigang isyu na nakakaapekto sa lahat at nagkaisang magtutungan upang masolusyonan ang mga problemang para sa kaligtasan at kapakanan ng kanilang bawat mamamayan.

Sinabi po ng pangulo na naging mabunga at produktibo ang apat na araw na summit sa Bangkok dahil nagkasundo ang lahat ng bansang dumalo sa APEC summit na magkaisa para sa paglago ng ekonomiya sa Pacific region.

Bukod sa state leaders ay nagkaroon din ng pagkakataon ang presidente na makipagpulong sa mga Thai businessmen at hinikayat ang mga ito na mamuhunan at magnegosyo sa Pilipinas.

Isa sa misyon po ng presidente ang paghikayat ng investors at iparating ang mensahe na bukas na ang Pilipinas para sa pagnenegosyo na positibong tinugon ng ilang negosyante, kabilang na rito ang Siam Cement Group (SCG), isa sa pinakakamalaki at pinakamatatag na kompanya sa Thailand na nagpahayag ng kahandaan na mag-expand ng kanilang negosyo sa semento at building

materials sa bansa.

Bagama't ito ang kauna-unahang pagdalo ni Pangulong Marcos Jr. sa APEC Summit, naging aktibo ito sa mga diskusyon at ipinakitang kahit bagito sa mga ganitong pagtitipon ay alam nito ang mga isyung tinatalakay sa mga sesyon at malinaw ang posisyon ng bansa sa mga isyung nakakaapekto sa Pacific region.

Naging aktibo po ang presidente sa paglalata ng mga mungkahi at pananaw sa isyu ng climate change at food security na isa sa mga adhikain nito sa kanyang gobyerno dahil hindi lamang aniya ang Pilipinas ang apektado nito kundi ang buong mundo kaya hinimok ang kapwa state leaders na gumawa ng mga konkretong mga hakbang para sa kaligtasan ng lahat.

Maging sa APEC CEO summit ay nangibabaw ang mga pananaw ng presidente partikular sa kasalukuyang estado ng pandaigdigang ekonomiya at inilatag nito ang mga polisiya ng kanyang gobyerno kung paano mapahusay ang pagsulong ng ekonomiya.

Ibinida po ni Pangulong Marcos Jr. na ang Pilipinas ang isa sa fastest growing economy in Asia matapos ang dalawang taong pandemya at ibinahagi nito ang mga ginagawang hakbang ng kanyang gobyerno para makatulong sa ibang bansa.

Ang pangunahing layunin aniya ng APEC ay makabalik sa dating papel na "driver of the global economy" at kapag gagawin ang mga dapat gawin ay makabalik ang mga bansa sa Pacific region sa dating forefront ng global economy.

Bago bumalik ang presidente sa Pilipinas nitong Sabado, November 10, 2022 ay nakipagkita ito sa Filipino Community sa Bangkok at inilatag ang mga plano ng kanyang administrasyon para sa susunod na limang taon.

Karamihan po sa mga Pinoy na nasa Thailand ay English teachers na tuwang-tuwang makita ang presidente at marinig ang mga plano nito sa kanyang gobyerno at sa mga OFW.



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Matinding bagyo, tuyot: uulit-ulit ang La Niña

BINAHA ng tatlong buwang ulan ang Pakistan. Pero natuyot ang kapit-bansang India. Ulan tapos tuyot sa Australia. Nagbunsod ng mudslides ang bagyo sa Brazil. Nalanta ang East Africa sa pang-apat na taon ng tag-tuyot. Dinanas ng Europe ang pinaka-matinding heat wave sa 500 taon; natuyo ang mga ilog. Winasak ng 70-araw na tuyot ang pananim sa China. Sobrang init at mahalumigmig sa Pilipinas.

Iba't-iba ang dahilan ng salot sa klima nitong summer 2022. Pero lahat nauugat sa La Niña weather phenomenon. At dapat masanay na tayo, babala ng mga eksperto. Uulit-ulit pa ang La Niña, saliksik ni Caroline Wainwright, climate scientist sa Imperial College London.

Masaklaw ang epekto sa mundo ng El Niño. Nagsisimula ito ng Disyembre, magpa-Pasko, kaya ipinangalan sa banal na bata. Normal na humihihip ang hangin mula east Pacific Ocean patungong west. Banayad ang hihip ng anim na taon. Umiinit sa Asia-Australia, kasama ang Pilipinas. Kabalik-taran, maulan sa Central at South America.

Karaniwan sa ikapitong taon tumitindi ang El Niño. Ilang



Sapol

NI JARIUS BONDOC

buwan natutuyot ang Asia-Australia. Tapos, babawi ang klima. Nagkaka-La Niña. Isang taong maulan sa west Pacific. Sa Central at South America naman, nagkaka-tuyot. Nasanay diyan ang magsasaka, mangingisda, maghahayop at mandaragat ng magkabilang panig ng Pacific. Isang taong mas matinding init sa Middle East, North Africa at Chile.

Sinira ng global warming ang climate cycle, ulat ng *Economist*. Dalawang sunod na taon mula Disyembre 2020 nagka-La Niña. Dahil mas mainit ang planeta, mas maraming moisture sa hangin – dagdag na 7% moisture sa bawat 1° Celsius na init. Kaya mas malalalang bagyo at baha, hindi lang sa Pakistan. Pati sa Angola sobrang ulan ang tumama. Pero namatay sa init ang corals sa Great Barrier Reef, Australia.

Sa Pilipinas, nagka-typhoon Ulysses nu'ng Nobyembre 2020 at typhoon Odette nu'ng Disyembre 2021. Humanda ngayong 2022-2023.



Bumagsak mula sa kisame ng bahay
**2ND WORLD'S LARGEST
BAYAWAK, NASA BATANGAS**

ISANG malaking bayawak ang nahuli ng mga residente sa Bgy. 12, Batangas City.

Nagulantang ang isang tahanan sa lugar kung saan bumagsak mula sa kisame ang malaking bayawak.

Agad silang humingi ng tulong sa mga awtoridad at pinagtulung-tulungan itong mahuli.

Nasa 1.6 metro ang

haba nito at tumitimbang ng nasa higit 6 na kilo.

Pinaniniwalaang ito ang pangalawa sa pinakamalaking bayawak sa buong mundo na nahuli.

Dagdag pa sa report, pinangalanan itong si 'Bong Bayawak'.

Sa ngayon ay nasa pangangalaga ito ng City Environment and Natural Resources Office.

(Levi Gonzales)



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Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
Community Environment And Natural Resources Office
RXI-2B, Salvacion, Panabo City, Davao del Norte, 8105 Philippines
TELEFAX NO. (084) 823-2011/email: cenrpanabod@denr.gov.ph



LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office XI-2B, Salvacion, Panabo City will accept oral or written bids not later than ten (10:00) o'clock in the morning on **January 11, 2023**, for the lease for docking purposes of the tract of land herein below described:

Location	:	San Pedro, Panabo City
Description	:	Fis 5262-D
Area	:	8, 406 square meters
Appraisal (Land)	:	Php 9,700.00 per square meter or Php 81,538,200.00
Value of Improvements	:	Php 21,864,350.00
Applied for by	:	Davao International Container Terminal, Inc. represented by: Bonifacio B. Licayan

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of lease and the survey of the land.

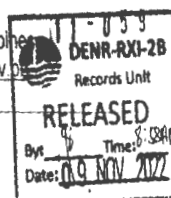
The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than three per centum (3%) of the value of the land plus one per centum (1%) of the value of the proposed/existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must be a qualified public land applicant, and must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent of at least three (3) month's rental. Only deposit in cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified checks, cashier's check or manager's check can be accepted. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit everytime his bid is raised, to complete the three (3) month's rental, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is served to reject any or all bids.

Panabo City, Philippines, November 16, 2022.

LARRY A. AMBONGAN
OIC, CENR Officer



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
Community Environment And Natural Resources Office
RXI-2B, Salvacion, Panabo City, Davao del Norte, 8105 Philippines
TELEFAX NO. (084) 823-2011/email: cenropanabo@denr.gov.ph



PAGPAPAUPA NG LUPANG PUBLIKO

Ipinagbibigay alam sa madla na ang Community Environment and Natural Resources Office XI-2B, Salvacion, Panabo City ay tatanggap ng selyado o nakasulat na alok sa ika alas Diyes (10:00 o'clock) ng umaga sa ika **11** ng **Enero**, taong **2023**, para paupahan ang isang sukat na lupang publiko na inilarawan sa ibaba nito.

Lugar	:	San Pedro, Panabo City
Deskripsyon	:	Fis 5262-D
Sukat	:	8, 406 square meters
Tasahan ng Lupa	:	Php 9,700.00 kada metro kwadrado o Kabuuang Php 81,538,200.00
Halaga ng nakakatayong	:	Php 21,864,350.00
Proyekto	:	
Aplikante (DICT)	:	Davao International Container Terminal, Inc. represented by: Bonifacio B. Licayan

Ang karapatan na upahan ang nasabing lupa ay ibibigay sa tao o partido na makapagbibigay ng pinakamataas na upa sa isang taon na hindi bababa sa tatlong (3%) porsyento sa halaga ng lupa at isang (1%) porsyento sa halaga ng itatayong estruktura. Upang ang isang tao ay makakasama sa isasagawang subasta, kailangang siya ay karapat-dapat na aplikante at kailangang bago magsimula ang subasta ay nakadeposito siya ng halagang katumbas ng tatlong buwang upa. Ang deposito ay kailangang salaping papel, money order, cashier's o manager's check, ang siya lamang tatanggapin. Ang isang taon na sumali sa subasta na nagrerepresenta ng ibang tao ay makakasali lamang kung mayroon siyang pahintulot na ibinigay sa pamamagitan ng kaukulang panhintulot na magkaroon ng dagdag na deposito kapag ang kanyang alok ay itinaas para makumpleto ang kabuuang tatlong buwang upa. Ang karapatang tumanggi o tanggihan ang anuman alok o sa lahat ng alok ay palaging nakalaan para sa pamahalaan. Ang magwawagi sa alok na ito kung hindi sya ang aplikante ay kinakailangan tutumbasan ang kabayaranang nagugol sa pagpapalathala ng panawagang ito sa pagpapasukat ng lupa.

Lungsod ng Panabo, Pilipinas, Nobyembre 16, 2023.


LARRY A. AMBONGAN
OIC, CENR Officer

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng MARCH 28, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa _____ na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KLAMADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KLAMADRADO	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007607-1899	ROSALDO B. BERTILMEN	Lot 9, Block 7, Psd-00-036894	84 sq.m.	PHP140.00	PHP11,760.00	PHP2,000,000.00

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. 007607-1899*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas _____

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division
MGS/IGAS/LRM

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng MARCH 28, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Fort Bonifacio (now Western Bicutan, Taguig City)* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KLAMADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KLAMADRADO	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007607-784	REYNALDO R. LUCIDO	Lot 1, Block 99, Psd-13-001602	441 sq.m.	PHP800.00	PHP264,000.00	No Improvement

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. 007607-784*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas _____

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng MARCH 28, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Brgy. AFPOVAL, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KLAMADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KLAMADRADO	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. (13-1) 4447	RAUL M. FABRIZCO	Lot 27, Block 122, Psd-13-001602	400 sq.m.	P600.00	PHP240,000.00	

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. (13-1) 4447*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas _____

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
National Ecology Center East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng MARCH 28, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Brgy. Western Bicutan (Pinagsama), Taguig City* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KLAMADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KLAMADRADO	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007607-2195	DIANA ROSE A. SALAK	Lot 24, Block 20, Psd-00-036894	60.30 sq.m.	PHP140.00	PHP8,442.00	PHP450,000.00

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. 007607-2195*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas _____

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng APRIL 04, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Western Bicutan (now Pinagsama), Taguig City* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KLAMADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KLAMADRADO	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007607-2260	FLORENCIO R. GENOSO, JR.	Lot 26, Block 29, Psd-00-036894	79.40 sq.m.	P 140.00	PHP11,116.00	P 100,000.00

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. 007607-2260*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas _____

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng MARCH 28, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Brgy. Fort Bonifacio (now Western Bicutan), Taguig City* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KLAMADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KLAMADRADO	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUUKANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. (13-1) 3059	BERNARDITO C. ARCAMO	Lot 5, Block 106, Psd-00-001602	450 sq.m.	P 800.00	P 270,000.00	N / A

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. (13-1) 3059*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas _____

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division



TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
National Ecology Center East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, LPDD, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Diliman Quezon City, through **sealed bidding** to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on MARCH 28, 2023, the tract of land situated in Brgy. Western Bicutan (Pinagsama), Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK. NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007607-2195	DIANA ROSE A. SALAK	Lot 24, Block 20 Pgd00-036894	60.30 sq.m.	PHP140.00	PHP8,442.00	PHP450,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked " Bid for Land Described in MSA / SA / IGPSA No. 007607-2195 " Bids must be accompanied with cash, money, order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Diliman Quezon City, through **sealed bidding** to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on MARCH 28, 2023, the tract of land situated in Fort Bonifacio (now Western Bicutan), Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK. NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007607-784	REYNALDO R. LUCIDO	Lot 1, Block 99 Pgd13-001602	441 sq.m.	PHP600.00	PHP264,000.00	No improvement

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked " Bid for Land Described in MSA / SA / IGPSA No. 007607-2195 " Bids must be accompanied with cash, money, order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, LPDD, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Diliman Quezon City, through **sealed bidding** to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on MARCH 28, 2023, the tract of land situated in Brgy. APOVAL, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK. NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. (13-1) 4447	RAUL M. FARRUCO	Lot 27, Block 122, Pgd13-001602	400 sq.m.	P600.00	PP240,000.00	

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked " Bid for Land Described in MSA / SA / IGPSA No. (13-1) 4447 " Bids must be accompanied with cash, money, order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
National Ecology Center East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Diliman Quezon City, through **sealed bidding** to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on MARCH 28, 2023, the tract of land situated in Brgy. Western Bicutan (Pinagsama), Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK. NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007607-1899	ROSALIO B. BERTUMEN	Lot 9, Block 7 Pgd00-036894	84sq.m.	PHP140.00	PP11,760.00	PP1,200,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked " Bid for Land Described in MSA / SA / IGPSA No. 007607-1899 " Bids must be accompanied with cash, money, order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM

NOV. 22, 29 DEC. 6, 13, 20, 27 EMZ

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Diliman Quezon City, through **sealed bidding** to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on APRIL 04, 2023, the tract of land situated in Brgy. Western Bicutan (now Pinagsama), Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK. NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007607-2280	FLORENCIO R. GENOSO	Lot 28, Block 29 Pgd00-036894	79.40 sq.m.	P 140.00	P11,116.00	P 100,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked " Bid for Land Described in MSA / SA / IGPSA No. 007607-2260 " Bids must be accompanied with cash, money, order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, LPDD, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Diliman Quezon City, through **sealed bidding** to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on MARCH 28, 2023, the tract of land situated in Brgy. Fort Bonifacio (now Western Bicutan), Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK. NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. (13-1) 3059	BERNARDITO C. ARCANO	Lot 5, Block 106, Pgd13-001602	450 sq.m.	P 600.00	P270,000.00	N/A

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked " Bid for Land Described in MSA / SA / IGPSA No. (13-1) 3059 " Bids must be accompanied with cash, money, order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division