

20 December 2022, Tuesday



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STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



DENR-MGB hinamon na ilantad mga sinkhole sa 'Pinas

Hinimok ng isang opisyal ng University of the Philippines (UP) Resilience Institute na ilabas ng gobyerno ang mapa na nagsasaad kung saan makikita ang mga sinkhole sa buong bansa.

Ayon kay Mahar Lagmay, executive director ng UP Resilience Institute, dapat malaman ng publiko kung may mga sinkhole na malapit sa kanilang lugar para magawa ang mga kinakailangang pag-iingat.

"Now that they have said there are more than 800 sinkholes in Boracay, they must announce to the public exactly where these are located. If they release the map of sinkholes for Boracay, they should also release those from Cebu, Bohol, Rizal, or Samar," pahayag ni Lagmay sa isang panayam.

Nauna rito, inihayag ng Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), isang ahensya sa ilalim ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) na mayroong 800 sinkhole aniya sa Boracay.

Sabi ni Lagmay, ang sinkhole ay karaniwan sa mga lugar na mayroong bato na tinatawag na limestone, kaya hindi lamang ito makikita sa Boracay kundi maging sa Bohol, Samar, Rizal at Baguio.

"Maraming lugar na merong limestone, na merong kuweba na maaaring magkaroon ng sinkhole so dapat kung mailalabas 'yun, ilabas po 'yung mga mapa na 'yan para makapag-ingat po ang mga tao,' giit pa ni Lagmay.

Aniya, posible ang mga structural intervention upang matiyak na ang mga istrakturang itinayo sa itaas ng maliit na sinkhole ay hindi babagsak.

"Bali 'yung ganyan po, 'pag may gusali sa taas ng sinkhole, merong mga tinatawag na engineering intervention. So pagka bago itayo 'yung gusali, lalo na kapag malaki, eh pinag-aaralan po 'yan ng mga engineer saka geophysicist," paliwanag pa ni Lagmay.

(Dolly Cabreza)



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The Manila Times



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Metro air most polluted during New Year revelry

THE environmental watchdog EcoWaste Coalition on Monday said air pollution in Metro Manila is usually at its worst during New Year revelries because of exploded firecrackers and fireworks.

EcoWaste cited a study by the Manila Observatory in 2019 where the recorded hourly average fine particulate matter (PM2.5) was at 143.4 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Manila Observatory Research Associate Genevieve Rose Lorenzo said that based on the Cloud, Aerosol and Monsoon Processes Philippines Experiment (CAMP2Ex), the PM2.5 between 6 p.m. on Dec. 31, 2018 and 8 p.m. of Jan. 1, 2019 exceeded the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Guideline Value (NAAQGV) of 50.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

"The worst air quality during the year in Metro Manila has been previously recorded during the New Year revelry as firework activities caused unhealthy increases in fine particulate matter," Lorenzo said.

These were the only measurements by the Manila Observatory "that have reached the very unhealthy and hazardous ranges of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Air Quality Index," she said.

When air quality reaches the very unhealthy level, people with heart or lung disease, older adults and children are advised to stay indoors, and everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion, Lorenzo said.

Immediate past president of the Philippine College of Physicians and

pulmonologist Dr. Maricar Limpin added that aside from the risk of physical injuries, lighting firecrackers and fireworks can increase ambient PM levels, which can aggravate respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, laryngitis, pneumonia, rhinitis and sinusitis.

"Infants, children, the elderly and persons with pre-existing health conditions are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of exposure to PM2.5, which can penetrate deep into the respiratory tract and lungs. The extreme noise can affect hearing health, as well as cause restlessness, sleep disturbance and high blood pressure," Limpin said.

EcoWaste's former trustee and co-chairman of National Capital Region Airshed Governing Board Rene Pineda said traces of chemi-

cals associated with firework components such as copper, strontium, barium, potassium, aluminum and lead increased by 6.1 to 65.2 times compared to levels before and during New Year celebrations.

"The citizens' right to clean, nontoxic air has long been settled. That right cannot and should not be superseded by a long-held cultural practice of firecracker and firework revelries, which has become a social status symbol for many representing the exorbitant display of literally burning of money," Pineda said.

EcoWaste Coalition National Coordinator Aileen Lucero said the "human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment must take precedence over toxic festivities."

BELLA CARIASO



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We need more scientists, not politicians

On Tuesday, Dec. 10, the US Department of Energy announced that scientists at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's National Ignition Facility (NIF) in California achieved a breakthrough in nuclear fusion technology. They generated more energy than they put in—a net energy gain—in a nuclear fusion experiment for the first time in a quest spanning 60 years.

Fusion is, in simple terms, the combination of two very light nuclei into a heavier one that releases energy. The alternative path is nuclear fission—the release of nuclear power by splitting the atom—as in the atomic bomb or in nuclear power plants as a source of nuclear energy.

Such attainment of fusion has been considered the technological tipping point for limitless, carbon-free, clean, and safe source of power—the kind generated by the sun. Part of that process was astounding in itself—generating in their laboratory here on earth the combined heat from over a hundred lasers to produce 150 million degrees, twice the heat at the center of the sun.

I was teary-eyed when I watched the announcement and the presentation by the six scientists that spearheaded the painstaking and exacting effort required to achieve the moment of “ignition.” The collaborative, crisp presentation by these scientists, though brief, was such a clear affirmation of the philosophy of science and the canons of experimentation that graduate school drills into students.

What swept through me were images of the potential that this new achievement implies for giving the world hopeful options for stepping back from the brink of a carbon-fed climate catastrophe on the one



ON THE MOVE

SEGUNDO ECLAR ROMERO

hand and a possible escalation of the Russian war on Ukraine.

What resonated with me the most were the private stories of how two of these six scientists recounted how they got started in their careers in nuclear fusion technology. As college undergraduates, they had the occasion to visit the NIF, and that has served as a career beacon since.

This brings me to apply lessons to the Philippines. The most important is motivating and incentivizing our youth with scholarships, but also with early and meaningful engagements with tangible and living monuments to science and technology.

We should have regular visits to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, Philippine Nuclear Research Institute, and National Science Complex at UP Diliman, where new structures like the National Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology Building at UP Diliman and the Marine Science Institute are located.

In the regions are the Science City of Muñoz and the science city of Los Baños. Spread across

the nation are the 12 regional campuses of the Philippine Science High School, as well as 38 niche centers in the regions for research and development or NICER embedded in a network of universities nationwide.

Looking at my own awakening to what a progressive nation is and could be, I was lucky to be part of a Rotary Interact Club that brought high school campus leaders from Luzon to marvel at automotive and industrial plants, and food and other factories using modern equipment and modern transport and communication facilities in Manila during the mid-1960s.

Hearing the news on fusion, I felt like seeing a shooting star and turning around instinctively to exclaim to my neighbors, “Did you see that?” As I turned from the news to gaze at the Philippine landscape, I was saddened by the stark contrast. What I saw was a nation in hopeless disarray over the Maharlika Investment Fund (MIF). Where was science in all of this?

What I saw was the cry in the wilderness by National Scientist Raul Fabella, the head of the social science division of the National Academy of Science and Technology warning Congress, the Marcos Jr. administration, and the Filipino people of how the Maharlika Investment Fund, no matter how tweaked, was flawed from the start.

Despite the groundswell of opposition to the MIF, the House of Representatives approved the bill by a vote of 282 out of 312. They thumbed their noses by all “cosponsoring” the bill—all for one, one for all! The problem is now clear to me—Filipinos have a surplus of politicians and a deficit of scientists.

doyromero@gmail.com



Historic biodiversity agreement reached

MONTREAL (AP) – Negotiators reached a historic deal at a United Nations biodiversity conference early yesterday that would represent the most significant effort to protect the world's lands and oceans and provide critical financing to save biodiversity in the developing world.

The global framework comes on the day the UN Biodiversity Conference, or COP15, is set to end in Montreal. China, which holds the presidency at this conference, released a new draft on Sunday that gave the sometimes contentious talks much-needed momentum.

"We have in our hands a package which I think can guide us as we all work together to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put biodiversity on the path to recovery for the benefit of all people in the world," Chinese Environment Minister Huang Runqiu told delegates before the package was adopted to rapturous applause just before dawn. "We can be truly proud."

The most significant part of the agreement is a commitment to protect 30 percent of land and water considered important for biodiversity by 2030, known as 30 by 30.

Currently, only 17 percent of terrestrial and 10 percent of marine areas are protected.

The draft also calls for raising \$200 billion by 2030 for biodiversity from a range of sources and working to phase out or reform subsidies that could provide another \$500 billion for nature.

As part of the financing package, the framework calls for increasing to at least \$20 billion annually by 2025 the money that goes to poor countries. That number would increase to \$30 billion each year by 2030.

"Many of us wanted more things in the text and more ambition, but we got an ambitious package," Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault said. "We have 30 by 30... We have an agreement to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to work on restoration, to reduce the use of pesticides. This is tremendous progress."

Christophe Béchu, France's minister for ecological transition who headed its delegation, called it a "historical deal."

The ministers and government officials struggled for nearly two weeks to agree on what that protection looks like and who will pay for it.

The financing has been among the most contentious issues, with delegates from 70 African, South American and Asian countries walking out of negotiations Wednesday. They returned several hours later.

Financing emerged late in the talks and risked derailing an agreement.



Countries OK historic deal to protect nature

MONTREAL: Countries approved a historic deal to reverse decades of environmental destruction threatening the world's species and ecosystems at a marathon UN biodiversity summit early Monday.

The chairman of the COP15 nature summit, Chinese Environment Minister Huang Runqiu, declared the deal adopted at a plenary session in Montreal that ran into the wee hours and banged his gavel, sparking loud applause from assembled delegates.

In doing so he overruled an objection from the Democratic Republic of Congo, which had refused to back the text, demanding greater funding for developing countries as part of the accord.

After four years of fraught negotiations, more than 190 other states rallied behind the Chinese-brokered accord aimed at saving Earth's lands, oceans and species from pollution, degradation and the climate crisis.

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Countries OK historic deal to protect nature

"We have in our hands a package which I think can guide us all to work together to hold and reverse biodiversity loss, to put biodiversity on the path of recovery for the benefit of all people in the world," Huang told the assembly.

His Canadian counterpart and host Steven Guilbeault called it a "historic step."

Biggest conservation deal ever

The deal pledges to secure 30 percent of the planet as a protected zone by 2030, stump up \$30 billion in yearly conservation aid for the developing world, and halt human-caused extinctions of threatened species.

Environmentalists have compared it to the landmark plan to limit global warming to 1.5 C under the Paris agreement, though some warned that it did not go far enough.

Brian O'Donnell of the Campaign for Nature called it "the largest land and ocean conservation commitment in history."

"The international community has come together for a landmark global biodiversity agreement that provides some hope that the crisis facing nature is starting to get the attention it deserves," he said.

"Moose, sea turtles, parrots, rhinos, rare ferns and ancient trees, butterflies, rays, and dolphins are among the million species that will see a significantly improved outlook for their survival and abundance if this agreement is implemented effectively."

The CEO of campaign group Avaaz, Bert Wander, cautioned: "It's a significant step forward in the fight to protect life on Earth, but on its own it won't be enough. Governments should listen to what science is saying and rapidly scale up ambition to protect half the Earth by 2030."

Indigenous rights

The text pledges to safeguard the rights of Indigenous people as stewards of their lands, a key demand of campaigners.

But observers noted it pulled punches in other areas — for example, only encouraging businesses to report their biodiversity impacts rather than mandating them to do so.

The 23 targets in the accord also include saving hundreds of billions of dollars by cutting environmentally destructive farming subsidies, reducing the risk from pesticides and tackling invasive species.

Funding fight

At times, the talks looked at risk of collapsing as countries squabbled over money.

How much the rich countries will send to the developing world, home to most of the planet's biodiversity, was the biggest sticking point.

Developing countries had been seeking the creation of a new, bigger fund for aid from the Global North. But the draft text instead suggested a compromise: creating a fund under the existing Global Environment Facility (GEF).

That concern was echoed by the Democratic Republic of Congo, home to the Congo Basin, a rich haven of biodiversity.

Current financial flows for nature to the developing world are estimated at around \$10 billion per year.

A DRC delegate spoke up in the plenary to demand annual funding rise to \$100 billion — but Huang passed the accord, angering DRC's allies.

The United States is not a signatory to the biodiversity convention due to resistance from Republican senators. US President Joe Biden supports the deal and launched his own "30 by 30" plan domestically, while the United States pays into the GEF to assist developing countries.

AFP



COP15: Historic deal to save nature gets OK

Agreement pledges to secure 30 percent of the planet as a protected zone by 2030

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The chair of the Conference of Parties (COP15) nature summit, Chinese Environment Minister Huang Runqiu, declared the deal adopted at a late-night plenary session in Montreal and struck his gavel, sparking loud applause from assembled delegates.

In doing so he overruled an objection from the Democratic Republic of Congo, which had refused to back the text, demanding greater funding for developing countries as part of the accord.

After four years of fraught negotiations, more than 190 other states rallied behind the Chinese-brokered accord aimed at saving the lands, oceans and species from pollution, degradation and the climate crisis.

The deal pledges to secure 30 percent of the planet as a protected zone by 2030 and to stump up \$30 billion in yearly conservation aid for the developing world.

Environmentalists have



KEEPING THEM ALIVE An employee waters the green wall at the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Montreal, Canada, on Dec. 17. —AFP

compared the accord to the landmark plan to limit global warming to 1.5 Celsius under the Paris agreement, though some earlier warned that it did not go far enough.

Hope of attention

Brian O'Donnell of the Campaign for Nature called it "the largest land and ocean conservation commitment in history."

"The international community has come together for a landmark global biodiversity agreement that provides some hope that the crisis facing na-

ture is starting to get the attention it deserves," he said.

"Moose, sea turtles, parrots, rhinos, rare ferns and ancient trees, butterflies, rays, and dolphins are among the million species that will see a significantly improved outlook for their survival and abundance if this agreement is implemented effectively."

Marco Lambertini, head of the World Wide Fund for Nature, said ahead of the approval sessions: "It is the equivalent to 1.5C in climate and vital to catalyzing action toward a nature-positive world and

holding everyone accountable.

"However, there still remain several loopholes, weak language and timelines around actions that aren't commensurate with the scale of the nature crisis we're all witnessing, and importantly may not add up to achieve this shared global goal."

Billions annually

The text calls on wealthy countries to increase financial aid to the developing world to \$20 billion annually by 2025, rising to \$30 billion per year by 2030, while ensuring 30 percent of land and sea areas are effectively conserved and managed by the end of this decade.

It pledges to safeguard the rights of Indigenous people as stewards of their lands, a key demand of campaigners.

But it pulled punches in other areas—for example, only encouraging businesses to report their biodiversity impacts rather than mandating them to do so.

The 23 targets in the accord also include cutting environmentally destructive farming subsidies, reducing the risk from pesticides and tackling invasive species. —AFP



Gov't workers get cash incentives

BY MICHELLE GUILLANG
@tribunephil_mish

Government workers will soon receive their service recognition incentive of not more than P20,000 after President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. approved the release of its funding, the Budget Department announced on Monday.

Qualified government employees shall receive the incentive no earlier than Tuesday.

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The Department of Budget and Management said the President has greenlighted the release of a one-time Service Recognition Incentive to qualified government workers ahead of the holiday celebrations.

DBM explained that the SRI grant aims to continuously incentivize government employees for their "unwavering commitment and dedication in the performance of their duties and responsibilities towards quality and responsive delivery of public services."

Thanking the President for the approval of the SRI grant, the DBM Secretary Amenah Pangandaman described it as an "early gift" as Christmas Day approaches.

Civilian personnel in national government agencies, including those

in state universities and colleges and government-owned or controlled corporations, occupying regular, contractual, or casual positions, are qualified to receive the said one-time incentive.

According to DBM, those entitled to the SRI grant are employees that have not received any additional year-end benefit in FY 2022 over and above the benefit authorized under Republic Act 6686, as amended by RA 8441.

Military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines under the Department of National Defense, and uniformed personnel of the Philippine National Police, Bureau of Fire Protection, and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology under the Department of the Interior and Local Government would

also receive the grant.

Also qualified are employees from the Bureau of Corrections under the Department of Justice; the Philippine Coast Guard under the Department of Transportation, and the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Employees of the Senate, House of Representatives, Judiciary, Office of the Ombudsman, and Constitutional Offices vested with fiscal autonomy may also be granted a one-time SRI by their respective heads of office, chargeable against the available released allotment of their respective agencies.

The grant of the one-time SRI to employees in LGUs, including those in the barangays, shall be determined by their respective sanggunians depending on the LGU's financial

capability, subject to the PS limitation in LGU budgets under RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991.

Meanwhile, GAs and GOCCs exempted from the coverage of RA 6758 may also grant the SRI to their employees at a uniform rate to be determined by their governing boards or agency heads.

To receive the incentive the civilian personnel must be occupying regular, contractual, or casual positions, in the service and have rendered at least a total or an aggregate of four months of satisfactory service as of 30 November 2022.

According to DBM, those entitled to the SRI grant are employees that have not received any additional year-end benefit in FY 2022 over and above the benefit authorized under Republic Act 6686, as amended by RA 8441.



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ARTA to cover 3,000 gov't agencies in its report card survey

By CATHERINE TALAVERA

The Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA) is targeting to cover around 3,000 government agencies next year in its report card survey (RCS 2.0), which measures the quality of service of government agencies.

In an interview with reporters yesterday, ARTA director general Ernesto Perez said the target of around 3,000 government agencies is only about a third of the total government agencies in the country.

The target is significantly larger than the 50 target government agencies covered in the pilot implementation of the RCS 2.0, which it conducted from October to November, according to Perez.

"So the period was a bit short," Perez said.

"All the sectors were cov-

ered, it's just that in view of limited time for the pilot testing, we only targeted 50 agencies but the national government agencies, local government units, state universities and colleges were represented," Perez said.

He pointed out, however, that ARTA was not able to cover local water districts in the pilot implementation of the survey.

"But next year starting early second quarter, we will already target one-third of the total universe (government agencies) and all sectors will be covered," Perez said.

Perez said the RCS focuses on measuring the quality, efficiency and adequacy of government services through evaluation of the streamlining initiatives of government agencies and local govern-

ment.

Among the tools of measurements to be used by the survey include compliance reports, survey questionnaire and inspection checklist, client satisfaction measurement (CSM), and agency awards and recognition.

The RCS was previously implemented by the Civil Service Commission (CSC).

However, with the enactment of Republic Act 11032, or the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018, the implementation of the RCS was designated to the ARTA, in coordination with the CSC and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Of the 50 agencies targeted to be covered in the pilot implementation, 40 agencies were qualified for the survey,

while 10 agencies were disqualified.

"Out of that, about 10 of the 40 agencies were able to get a grade higher than 85. 85 and above means they are really compliant with our requirements. 85 and below needs improvement because we really want to improve the quality (of government service)," Perez said.

Perez said the RCS previously implemented by the CSC was incorporated into the new version.

"However, with the new version, there is a need to look into customer satisfaction of external customers and should also be complemented with the satisfaction of internal customers, thus the need to incorporate internal services of the government agencies in the RCS," Perez said.



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Fish farming extra income for mining firm employees

The Valencia Regular-Seasonal Workers Association (VARSWA) composed of employees of Cagdianao Mining Corp. (CMC), a subsidiary of Nickel Asia Corp. (NAC) in the province of Dinagat Islands, collaborated with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) to embark on a fish farming project for extra income for employees.

BFAR provided the trainings, DOLE provided the farm inputs and CMC provided other logistical and operational funds including the cover for the cost of the Norwegian cage, estimated at P800,000 including accessories, which was sourced through the mining company's yearly Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) budget.

VARSWA has about 50 members, all regular-seasonal employees of CMC. The mining company assisted in forming this people's organization and provided seed capital.

Sherrie Ann Cardoniga, enterprise developer and livelihood coordinator, community relation department, explains that the role of CMC is to guide the members of VARSWA in order that they efficiently manage the project until it becomes sustainable so that they run it themselves without intervention from the mining company, which is the essence of the SDMP programs.



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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: cenropanabo@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
Projekto	
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 tatlóng (3%) porsyento sa halaga ng lupa at isang (1%) porsyento sa halaga ng itatayang 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 tatlóng 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 tatlóng 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 siya ang aplikante ay kinakailangan tutumbasan ang kabayaranang nagugol sa pagpapalathala ng panawagang ito sa pagpapasukat ng lupa.

Lungsod ng Panabo, Pilipinas, Nobyembre 16, 2022.

LARRY A. AMBONGAN
OIC, CENR Officer