

28 December 2022, Wednesday



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

NEWS CLIPPINGS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE


Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service
SUMMARY OF DENR NEWS ALERTS
 28 December 2022

| NEWSPAPER | TITLE | SPECIFIC ISSUES |
|--|--|---|
| Top stories | | |
| BusinessMirror, p.A3 Jonathan Mayuga | DENR's Gawad Taga-Ilog Boosts tie up with LGUs communities to save Rivers, esteros | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The annual Gawad Taga-Ilog Search in NCR on its 3rd year of implementation aims to recognize the most improved esteros or waterways, honor the barangays for effort in maintaining clean and trash free waterways and rehabilitate Manila Bay ● It aims to encourage Metro Manila residents to adopt a sense of ownership and a positive mindset towards their responsibility to maintain clean waterways ● Nominees will be judged according to management of solid and liquid waste, informal settler families and illegal structures, habitat and resources and sustainability and partnership ● The November 2022 to February 2023 rating period performers will be awarded on March 2023 (World Water Day) ● A new category will be added, the hall of fame - winner among winners for this year |
| Peoples Tonight, p. 4 | Marine biodiversity (editorial) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Senators Hontiveros and JV Ejercito want to protect species such as sharks, rays and chimaeras through HB 1193 and 1554. ● The HBs seeks to regulate catching, sale, purchase, possession, transportation and exportation of the said species ● Of the 200 species of sharks only 25 are protected through the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharks are key players in structuring the food webs |
| <p>Manila Times, p. A6 Daphne Oseno Paez</p> | <p>Climate change is real, but it's not all doom and gloom</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the November 2022 Country Climate and Development Report, if climate change is left unaddressed, it could hamper the Philippines ambition of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2040. There are many tools, instruments and opportunities to address these impending changes such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGU has a land use plan that identifies flood prone areas and no-build zones Fix existing problem instead of worrying about the end of the world There are many urban problems that have existed for decades which have not yet reached satisfying and comfortable solutions such as traffic Improve nutrition of infants. Malnourished infants tend to have stunted growth and lower IQ. We have to have the healthiest and smartest children to face the changing world Environmental science and management must be in our basic education curriculum Plant native trees to restore and protect biodiversity, habitats, watershed management and to combat floods and landslides |
| <p>Philippine Daily Inquirer, p. B2-3 Naeeda Morgado and Diana Connett</p> | <p>5 ways to fund PH's fight against climate change</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 2.7 % of the 75% reduction on emission by 2030 will be funded through public funds the remaining 97.3% could be financed. The increase in govt budget allocations for climate. The national Climate Change Expenditure Tagging System supports govt. agencies to better budget and track what they are spending for climate activities |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Green the financial sector. Put in place suite of policies to integrate environmental, social and governance issues into banking practices; encourage green lending and support banks considering how climate risks affect lending● Attract private investors. Private investors are looking to finance clean energy projects. The right incentives to help address investment risk must be in placed● Mobilize local govt. As future leaders of climate security for most Filipinos- they are key to building a pipeline of low-carbon and climate-resilient projects. Local govt needs awareness, know-how and capacity to roll-out local climate change programs |
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TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____

DENR's Gawad Taga-Ilog boosts tie up with LGUs, communities to save rivers, esteros

BY JONATHAN L. MAYUGA
@jonlmayuga

THE Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is strengthening its partnership with local government units (LGUs) and communities to help save rivers and esteros.

The DENR, the agency mandated to manage the country's natural wealth, is implementing the annual Gawad Taga-Ilog: Search for the Most Improved Estero in the National Capital Region (NCR).

The award seeks to recognize the most improved esteros or waterways in Metro Manila, and to honor their barangays for the effort in maintaining them clean and trash-free.

On a broader scope, the Gawad Taga-Ilog or GTI initiative, which is now on its third year, taps LGUs and communities into the greater goal of rehabilitating Manila Bay.

During its launch last month, DENR OIC Assistant Secretary for

Field Operations - Luzon and Visayas Gilbert C. Gonzales said although significant accomplishments were achieved ever since the 2019 launch for the Battle for Manila Bay, challenges in domestic sewage remain.

"As much as we want to improve the water quality in Manila Bay, it has to start from the source. Collaboration, especially with the LGUs, is necessary so we can work together and improve the water quality of Manila Bay," said Gonzales.

For the GTI contest, LGUs will nominate their chosen estero or waterway within their jurisdiction. Nominees will be judged according to the LGUs' management of their solid and liquid waste, informal settler families and illegal structures, habitat and resources, and sustainability and partnership.

The search will run from November 2022 to February 2023 and awarding will be in March 2023, to coincide with World Water Day.

Recognizing the exemplary accom-

plishments of some LGUs in the past years, Gonzales said GTI is DENR's "simple way of thanking them for helping the agency improve the conditions of our environment and making communities more livable and safer."

GTI also aims to encourage Metro Manila residents to adopt a sense of ownership and a positive mindset towards their responsibility to maintain clean waterways.

Apart from GTI, sustainable efforts of the DENR in supporting LGUs and communities include Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) activities for the communities and the Dalaw Turo program for the youth.

Meanwhile, DENR-NCR Regional Executive Director Jacqueline A. Caanacan announced that the GTI would include a new category this year called Hall of Fame—or "winner among the winners"—where the DENR-NCR will choose among the past winners and see if cleanliness were sustained and maintained by the respective barangays.



TITLE :

PAGE

DATE

Regional Updates

Mati City eyes wastewater treatment plant to protect 3 'most beautiful' bays

THE MATI City government is aiming for the construction of a water treatment facility as part of efforts to protect three of its bays, which have been certified as among the most beautiful in the world.

Mayor Michelle N. Rabat said the treatment plant is considered the most costly and biggest project that the local government wants to undertake.

"Because our asset is the bay which is Mayo Bay with the Dahican Beach that surfers love to go to. We also have the Pujada Bay so we need to have mitigating measures and that is one thing I want to take," she said in an interview last week.

Mati City received on Dec. 10 the formal certification from the Club of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World for Pujada, Balite, and Mayo.

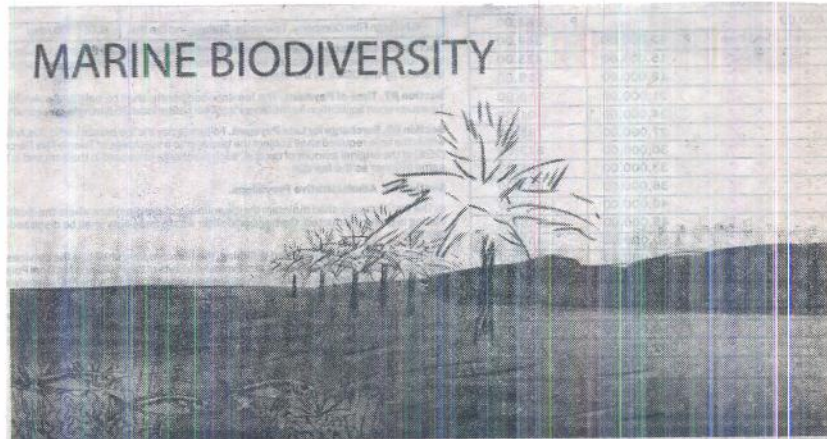
"It's a welcome development for tourism in the city but also a challenge for all of us Matinians to protect and preserve

our beautiful bays. With this certification from the Club of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World, this makes Mati the 'City of Beautiful Bays,'" Ms. Rabat said.

Mati, the capital of Davao Oriental in southern Philippines, shares the title for Mayo Bay with the neighboring town of Tarragona, which also has coastal communities along the body of water.

Mati's three bays were recognized by the Club of the Most Beautiful Bays of the World in June 2020 following an application jointly undertaken by the city and provincial governments. —

Maya M. Padillo



MARINE BIODIVERSITY

EDITORIAL

Marine biodiversity

WITH the worsening of climate change, there's a snowballing move in the two-chamber Congress to bolster the campaign to preserve the country's marine ecosystem.

(Global warming is seen to destroy many of the remaining coral reefs. Experts and specialists said the loss coral reefs would have untold consequences for fisheries).

In the Upper House of Congress, Senators Risa Hontiveros and Joseph Victor "JV" Ejercito seek to address the declining number of sharks, rays and chimaeras in our seas.

In fact, Senators Hontiveros and Ejercito, through Senate Bill (SB) Nos. 1193 and 1554, want to protect the three endangered marine species.

Both proposed pieces of legislation seek to "regulate the catching, sale, purchase, possession, transportation and exportation of sharks, rays and chimaeras."

Of the 200 species of shark, only 25 are nationally protected through the Convention on the International Trade Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna," said SB No. 1554.

The conservation of sharks and creation of shark sanctuaries will serve as an example that can be replicated in various parts of the country.

Despite the lack of understanding on the sharks' various roles in the ecosystem, it is clear that they are key players in structuring food webs, according to SB No. 1193.

In the view of many, there's now that urgent need to prevent the extinction of our remaining wildlife by coming up with laws designed to protect our biodiversity.

Ler's act now - and fast.



TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

IP involvement seen as key to success of ecosystem scheme

THE ACTIVE engagement of indigenous peoples (IPs) and local communities is deemed critical to the success of a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) said, citing the results of a study.

PES schemes compensate individuals or communities for their role in protecting the environment or ecosystem. The value generated by their services is quantified via the impact of keeping water clean, mitigating floods, and sequestering carbon.

"This entails multiple consultations for awareness

building and scoping out possible entry points as well as challenges to the agreement. External support from private entities, civil society organizations, non-government organizations, and international development organizations help facilitate protected areas without consistent government funding towards the path of sustainability," PIDS said.

Global indicators on ecosystem extent and condition decreased 47% from their natural baselines and will continue to decline by at least 4% per decade, PIDS said, citing a United Nations report.

"This presents dire forecasts for the Philippines which topped the World Risk Report in 2022. Missing environment markets hinder the full capture of immediate and slow-onset damage from disasters and climate change and the extent of repercussions to national accounts," the study concluded.

"This weakness facilitates the emergence of valuation approaches for economic contributions, one of which is PES. As evaluation and empirical data contribute to the greater inclusion of the environment in economic development, it becomes integral to look at

how financing tools inform management and conservation mechanisms," it added.

The study said that the country lacks a definitive national policy and framework on PES.

"The PES concept remains intangible to local government units (LGUs) and policymakers. Communication of process and benefits should be well-packaged with concrete and actionable ways forward, but the success of this rests on the assumption of trust among parties," it said.

"At the moment, LGUs have no mechanisms to receive funds from non-government

entities, but public finances are limited and unsustainable ...

User fees remain a grey area in the fiscal landscape which calls for imminent standardization of methodology. While its institutionalization is also encouraged, setting the process in stone might have several setbacks," it added.

PIDS also recommended capitalizing on the increased interest from the government, frame sustainable PES templates, and augment accounting and auditing rules to reflect PES and natural capital accounts. — **Luisa Maria Jacinta C. Jocson**



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DATE

TITLE:

PAGE

Climate change is real, but it's not all doom and gloom

"SO, are we doomed by climate change in the Philippines? Are you panicking?" My friend asked me at a recent reunion. She had heard that I was studying environmental management again. I said, "No," and proceeded to eat some Christmas ham. She asked why. "Because I got some perspective from my course. I also taught my daughters how to germinate seeds and plant native trees. And it isn't all doom." In reality of course, it isn't as simple as that. And I have been worried and slightly panicking in the past. This is what I plan to fight in 2023, the hopeless feelings peddled to our youth who are battling climate anxiety. We are not helpless.

The Philippines is ranked as one of the countries most affected by extreme climate events. While the West is now experiencing extremely cold winter storms and occasional floods, charging it all to climate change, the Philippines has been exposed to very destructive typhoons annually at least for the past 10 years. As we head to the end of the year, we had another devastating flood leaving 13 dead in a weather disturbance that wasn't even a tropical storm with a name.

There is no denying climate change is real. According to the UN, it is the long-term shift in temperatures and weather patterns. These changes may have been naturally caused through variations in the solar cycle. But based on evidence, since the mid-1800s, or industrialization, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Nowadays, every international cooperation, workshop, meeting or forum is centered on climate policies to help adapt and mitigate the changes caused by extreme weather conditions as temperatures are projected to continue rising by 1 to 2 C.

For the Philippines, this means a heavier toll on Filipino lives, livelihoods and properties. According to the November 2022 Country Climate and Development Report by the World Bank, if climate change is left



URBANISTA

**DAPHNE
OSEÑA PAEZ**

unaddressed, it could hamper the Philippines' ambition of becoming an upper-middle-income country by 2040. However there remains to be many tools, instruments and opportunities for the Philippines to address these impending changes.

There are many things individuals, organizations and local governments can do now, on top of climate action policies and investments. Here are some actions that can be taken by individuals or smaller governments:

- Land use plans. Let's make the plans work already. Every LGU has a land use plan that identifies flood-prone areas. There are existing no-build zones. But have a look outside your airplane's window in your next domestic flight and you'll see river banks so densely populated. We must avoid construction in flood-prone areas.

- Let's fix old existing problems instead of worrying about the end of the world. We have to admit that there are many urban problems that have existed for decades which haven't reached a satisfying and comfortable solution yet. The need for public and mass transportation is finally starting to be addressed, with the groundbreaking of our first subway system in Metro Manila last May. But there are so many more things that can be done at community level — clearing of sidewalks, better garbage and sanitation, reduction of use of disposable plastics, choosing to walk or bike in short distances, keeping trees alive. It sounds simplistic, but if done collectively, these things help in anticipation of floods.

- Improve nutrition of infants. I go back to my 12-year-long humanitarian work with the UN. This is something highlighted by Bjorn Lomborg, the "skeptical environmentalist" author of False Alarm. Leaders attempt

to address all major global problems like eradicating poverty, stopping war, protecting biodiversity and improving education. But one of the themes I found most powerful in my work was the importance of nutrition in the first 1,000 days of an infant's life, from the moment of conception. When infants and pregnant mothers are deprived of the needed nutrition they are robbed of essential nutrients and vitamins. They tend to have stunted growth and lower IQ. The cycle of poverty recreates itself. We have to have healthier and smarter children to face a changing world.

- Environmental science and environmental management must be in our basic education curriculum. While the theme of education remains a headline in all international forums, I will continue to stress that both the physical and social sciences in understanding and managing the environment must be worked into all levels of education in the Philippines. We cannot be left just as recipients of aid and potential climate victims forever. I believe humanity can work with the world's climate by scientific research, innovation and cooperation. The social science part is equally important.

- Plant native trees. Again, we need more trees. Not just to restore and protect biodiversity, habitats and watershed management, but to combat floods and landslides. If your young child or teen is feeling hopeless by the repeated images of impending climate-caused doom that they see in media and social media, please have them grow and plant a tree. It is a powerful tool for fighting climate anxiety.

These are my rather simplistic and very doable tips for facing the reality of climate change from here, one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. While global leaders are meeting targets and setting goals for renewable energy and electric cars, we Filipinos must keep working to protect our own communities. Besides, even in the fancy world of environmental management, Filipinos have pioneered community-based environmental protection.



TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

5 ways to fund PH's fight against climate change

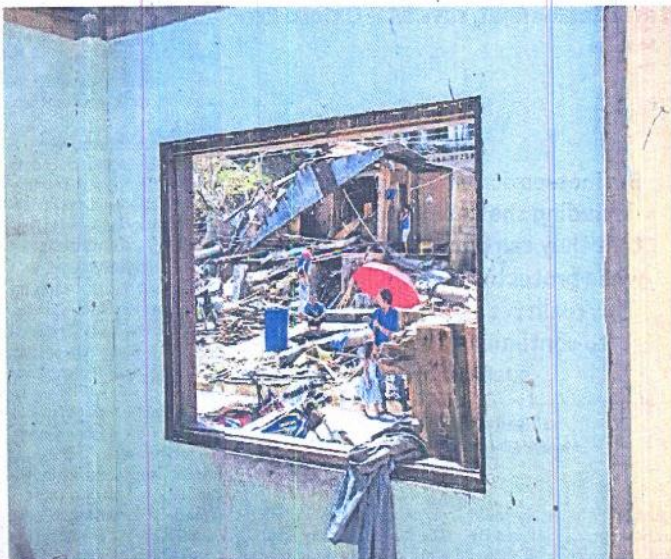
By Naeeda Crishna Morgado and Diana Connett @InquirerBiz

How to finance action against climate change was a key topic at the United Nations COP27 Climate Change Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. For the Philippines, on the front lines of the global climate emergency, it is a make-or-break question.

Living in one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change, people in the Philippines face an increasing barrage of cyclones, floods, drought and heatwaves. The country is hit with an average of 20 typhoons per year, and over three million people are affected by extreme floods. Not surprisingly, addressing climate change is a consistent priority across the country's leadership, whether in government or management of large companies.

In 2021, the Philippines committed to reduce 75 percent of its emissions by 2030 and quickly scale up efforts to adapt to a changing climate, setting itself one of the most ambitious targets among Southeast Asian countries. But with only 2.7 percent of the 75 percent target to be financed through the public budget, turning ambition into delivery will depend on how the country's climate program is financed.

Who will pay for recovery from the ever-worsening impacts of storms and drought? What role do banks play? What financing channels are needed? These are key questions for the government as



Living in one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change, people in the Philippines face an increasing barrage of cyclones, floods, drought and heatwaves. —PHOTO FROM ADB

they tackle the rollout of their 2021 climate pledge.

There is, however, good news. Globally, private investors are looking to invest green funds in emerging markets. Closer to home, the Philippines' first sovereign sustainability bond issuance raised \$1 billion for green projects in 2022. Climate funds—such as the regional Asean Catalytic Green Finance Facility and the national Peoples' Survival Fund—offer financing and technical advice to help design projects.

Who will pay for recovery from the ever-worsening impacts of storms and drought?

We need action on five fronts to unlock the financing needed.

1. **Increase government budget allocations for climate.** Effective government budgeting is key to building institutions, as well as the teams of people needed to convert climate ambition into action. The national Climate Change Expenditure Tagging system supports government agencies to better budget and track what they are spending for climate activities. Maintaining and increasing budget allocations—from the 6.27 percent of the annual budget allocated for

climate resilience in 2021—will be critical.

2. **Mobilize international climate finance.** The Philippines' climate ambitions will not be met without support from development partners and philanthropies. In 2018 to 2020, donor governments and multilateral institutions provided \$2.4 billion in climate-related development finance. More of these funds are needed, and fast. A pipeline of projects needs to be built, and project sponsors need more capacity to mobilize funds, design projects and engage investors.

The clock is ticking for the Philippines, and the money needed for climate action cannot be mobilized fast enough

energy going down rapidly, private investors are looking to finance clean energy projects. Investment in geothermal, solar and wind projects can be unlocked by updating regulations and putting in place the right incentives to help address investment risks. At the same time, innovative solutions are needed. The Energy Transition Mechanism, for example, is piloting an approach to mobilize funds to help retire coal power plants early and provide for affected communities.

5. **Mobilize local governments.** Local governments—as future leaders of climate security for most Filipinos—are key to building pipelines of low-carbon and climate-resilient projects. National platforms like the Peoples' Survival Fund can help channel funds to projects, but local governments need awareness, know-how and capacity to rollout local climate change programs.

There is a clear message coming out of the United Nations COP27 Climate Change Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh: the world has until 2030 to take the necessary action to limit global warming else it will be too late. The clock is ticking for the Philippines, and the money needed for climate action cannot be mobilized fast enough. —CONTRIBUTED INQ

Diana Connett is an Energy Specialist, Southeast Asia Department of the ADB while Naeeda Crishna Morgado is an Infrastructure Specialist (Innovation and Green Finance), also of the Southeast Asia Department of ADB



TITLE:

PAGE:

DATE

DFA holds talks on deep sea mining

BY BERNADETTE E. TAMAYO

THE Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) recently consulted experts and stakeholders on "deep seabed mining" to facilitate the development of a national position on the matter.

The department's Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office (MOAO) on December 16 conducted the consultation with technical experts to bring together stakeholders that can help design programs and policies "in pursuit of common development objectives towards national legislation on the deep seabed."

The Philippines, as a state party to the United Nations Convention

on the Law of the Sea (Unclos), can participate in deep seabed mining in areas beyond national jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the International Seabed Authority (ISA).

However, the DFA said the Philippines "has not clarified policy and legislative directions on the deep seabed, and such policies and directions must be grounded

in sound scientific, objective and technical advice."

DFA Assistant Secretary for Maritime and Ocean Affairs Maria Angela Ponce urged the participants "to keep in mind that the Philippines must consider the economic benefits of deep seabed mining."

However, they should take into consideration the country's "obligation to conserve and protect the marine environment and remind them of the primacy of Unclos in all activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction," the DFA said.

The DFA said "the international seabed 'area' and its mineral resources are the common heritage of mankind and must be adminis-

tered for the benefit of humankind as a whole, by the International Seabed Authority."

The consultations will serve as a preparatory activity for the series of workshops on deep seabed mining to be held, in cooperation with the International Seabed Authority, in the second and fourth quarters of 2023, the DFA said.

MOAO intends to facilitate this process, in line with Philippine advocacy on the full and meaningful utilization of Unclos as the constitution of the oceans, from a global, regional and national perspective.

The consultation helped the participants have a clearer un-

derstanding on the national and international framework and legal regime governing deep seabed mining, as well as the practical considerations for such activities, the DFA said.

The resource speakers included Neil Silva of the University of the Philippines Institute for Maritime Affairs and Law of the Sea; Principal Assistant Kirstoff Gail Ocampo of the DFA-MOAO and Philippine focal point for the International Seabed Authority; Eloisa Katrina Madamba of the DFA Office of Treaties and Legal Affairs; First Secretary and Legal Adviser Azela Arumpac-Marte of the Philippine Permanent Mission to the United

Nations in New York; Dr. Mario Juan Aurelio of the UP National Institute of Geological Sciences and member of the ISA Legal and Technical Commission; Dr. Rogel Santos of the Marine Geological Survey Division of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau; Decibel Faustino-Eslava of the Geological Society of the Philippines; and Legal Officer Lea Kolmos Weis of the ISA.

They shared their expertise and experience on various topics such as the ISA and developments on deep seabed mining, the ISA mining code, Philippine policies on deep seabed mining, and capacity development.



DATI-rati noong hindi pa talamak ang illegal logging, mining at quarry, kahit buong araw at magdamag ang buhos ng ulan, walang nangyayaring malawakang pagbaha at walang landslides.

Pero nang maging gahaman ang mga politiko at opisyal ng gobierno, kungsaan pati kabukiran ay kinalbo ang mga puno, binungkal ang bundok at sinalaula pati ang mga ilog at sapa para kumamal ng limpak limpak na kuwarta, rumagasa na ang baha kada buhos ng ulan. Resulta: Lubog ang kapatagan, wasak ang mga imprastraktura at sira ang agrikultura.

Oo! Walang ibang sisihin sa malawakang mga pagbaha ngayon kundi ang mga opisyal ng gobierno, mga politiko na ganid sa kuwarta at abusado sa kapangyarihan.

Bakit sila? Kasi sila ang mga nasa likod ng illegal logging,

Illegal logging, mining, quarry sanhi ng mga pagbaha; at mga pabahay ng gobyerno

quarry, mining. Kung hindi man ay sila ang nagbigay ng permiso kaya namatay ang ating kabundukan at pagpantay ng mga ilog at sapa, dahilan para wala nang madaanan ang tubig 'pag bumuhos ang ulan.

Gusto nating sisihin dito ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) dahil sila ang nagbibigay ng permit para sa logging, mining at quarry, kaso wala rin silang magagawa 'pag inatasan ng politiko lalo ng Presidente.

Actually ang Presidente ng bansa ang pinakasalarin ng lahat ng ito eh. Kung talagang pinakikilos lang niya ang law enforces, siguradong walang maglalakas ng loob na wawasak sa ating kabundukan.

Remember the late Gina Lopez? Noong ito ang DENR Secretary, natigil ang illegal logging, irresponsible mining at quarry. Pero hindi nagtagal sa puwesto si Gina dahil 'di siya pinalusot ng Commission on Appointments na karamihan sa mga miyembro ay mga may-ari ng mining at quarry companies.

Wala ring nagawa si noo'y President Rody Duterte dahil marami sa kanyang cabinet secretaries at mga kaibigan ay nagmamay-ari ng korporasyon sa pagmimina, quarry at logging. Yes!

Sa madaling salita, kung maka-kalikasan lang ang mga naging

presidente ng Pilipinas, malamang walang flashfloods, landslides, at hindi lumulubog sa baha ang mga kapatagan. Mismo!

Isa sa mga priority na programa ngayong 2023 ng Marcos Jr administration ay pabahay para sa mahihirap kuno. Target nilang makapagpatayo ng isang milyong bahay kada taon.

Okey ito. Pero sana bago ito gawin ay ayusin muna nila ang mga nakatiwangwang na pabahay na tinubuan na ng mga damo at tinirahan na ng mga peste sa Rizal, Bulacan at Laguna.

At sana lagyan nila ng tubig, kuryente at maayos na daan ang pabahay na sinasabi nila. Dahil walang titira sa pabahay na yan kung madilim at mauuhaw lang naman ang mga titira dyan. Mismo!

Dapat hikayatin ni Pangulong Bongbong Marcos, Jr. bilang kalihim ng agrikultura ang mga taga-probinsiya na bungkalin ang kanilang mga nakatiwangwang na lupain at taniman ng mga gulay, rootcrops, prutas at maghayopan narin para hindi na kapusin sa agricultural products ang Pilipinas.

Maaring iatas ito ni PBBM sa Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) para ipatupad sa local government units. Yes! Let's do it, Mr. President!



LUNETA PARK TINAMBAKAN NG BASURA NOONG PASKO

MARAMING basura ang kalat sa Rizal Park o Luneta sa Maynila nitong Linggo matapos magdiwang ang mga tao rito ng Kapaskuhan.

Sa kasalukuyan, matiyagang hinahalungkat at dinadakot ng mga mangangalakal at basurero ang hilehilerang basurang nakakalat sa lugar na maari pa nilang mapakinabangan.

Sa isang ulat, sinabi ng isang mangangalakal na maibebenta raw ng P3/kilo ang mga karton, P16/kilo ang mga plastic cup, at P18/kilo ang mga plastic bottle.

Malaking tulong na rin umano sa kanya ang kikitain mula rito lalo na sa pang-araw-araw niyang pamumuhay.

Nitong Lunes inaasahang hahakutin na ng mga garbage truck ang mga basura.

Nitong Lunes, 43,000 na ang naitalang bumisita sa Luneta bandang alas-dos ng hapon.



(Jonas Sulit)

Ayon naman sa grupo ng mga environmentalist na Ecowaste Coalition, puwede pa namang i-recycle ang ilang mga nagamit sa Pasko tulad ng mga

gift wrapper at Christmas cards.

Mas mabuting i-recycle umano ito bilang tulong na rin sa ating inang kalikasan. (Jan Terence)

