

10 February 2023, Friday



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

NEWS CLIPPINGS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE

Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service

SUMMARY OF DENR NEWS ALERTS

February 10, 2023

NEWSPAPER	TITLE	SPECIFIC ISSUES
Top stories		
<p>BusinessWorld, p. 2 Sheldeen Talavera</p>	<p>DENR cancels quarrying permits in Upper marikina watershed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Dec 19, 2022 USEC for Environment Juan Miguel Cuna canceled the MPSA's of: Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation, Quimsum Limestone Inc and Quarry Rock Group (area of 3 MPSA's covers 1,343 hectares of Masungi protected area) Rapid City in Baras and Tanay Rizal failed to renew its 5-yr exploration period for over 22 years and its corresponding work program Quimson and Quarry Rock did not submit its 3-yr development and utilization work program, environmental protection and enhancement program, final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning plan. They failed to establish funds for final rehabilitation and decommissioning. Quarry Rock failed to conduct mining operation under its MPSA since 2003 Quarry Rock claimed that it voluntarily stopped its activities because of endless complaints from Civil Society Organizations and Fr. Efren Jimenez Quimson stated that its management is considering not renewing its contract after former Secretary Cimatú stated that their MPSA is part of the protected area
<p>Philippine Daily Inquirer, p. Jane Bautista</p>	<p>Watershed Protectors Score Win vs Quarrying</p>	
<p>Philippine Daily Inquirer, p. A6 Jane Bautista</p>	<p>DENR orders probe of Sibuyan mining</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altai Philippine Mining Corporation was ordered to stop the construction of causeway at Sitio Bato in San Fernando Romblon on Sibuyan island and the transportation of ore from contract site to the causeway
<p>Police Tonight, p. 1</p>	<p>Hontiveros, Diokno nag-imbetiga sa barikada vs mining sa Sibuyan island</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Altai stated that even before receiving the notice of violation from the DENR, it already voluntarily suspended its exploration activities. However, this was not an admission of fault and maintained that its operations in the area were fully legal, compliant and above board• Naghain ng resolution si Sen Hontiveros para imbestigahan ang Altai mining na pag-aarub ng Gatchalian.• Pinatigil ng DENR ang pagmimina ng Altai dahil sa pagpuputol ng puno ng walang permit at paggawa ng pier ng walang pahintulot ng Philippine Port Authority
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Prepared by:


ERNESTINA JOSE
DMO IV
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JULIE G. IBUAN
Chief
Stakeholders Management and Conflict Resolution Division



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DENR cancels quarrying permits in Upper Marikina watershed

THE Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ordered the cancellation of three mineral production sharing agreements (MPSAs) held by quarry operators in the Upper Marikina watershed towns of Baras and Tanay, Rizal province.

In separate orders dated Dec. 19, and made public this week, Environment Undersecretary Juan Miguel T. Cuna signed the orders revoking the MPSAs of Rapid City Realty and Development Corp., Quarry Rock Group, Inc. and Quimson Limestone, Inc.

MPSAs give concession holders exclusive rights to mine a defined area.

The revoked MPSAs cover 1,343 hectares within the barangays of Pinugay, Baras; and Cuyambay and Tandang Kutyo, Tanay.

Rapid City was found to have failed to file for an extension of its exploration period, which had lapsed for more than 22 years. It also failed to submit the corresponding work program as required by the MPSA.

Meanwhile, both Quarry Rock and Quimson were ruled to have violated their MPSAs by conducting non-quarrying operations; failing to submit and secure approval of development work programs; and failing to establish mine rehabilitation funds.

In a statement on Thursday, Upper Marikina Watershed Coalition said it obtained the copies of the orders it requested last month.

"After three years of campaigning, we look forward to seeing these cancellations enforced and reflected on the ground," the coalition said in a statement on Thursday.

The coalition brings together over 60 groups seeking to protect the Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (UMRBPL).

"Once more, we call on the DENR Secretary to directly dialogue with the Masungi Georeserve Foundation to settle mutual concerns on its joint reforestation project, which is located in the UMRBPL," the coalition said.

— **Sheldeen Joy Talavera**



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WATERSHED PROTECTORS SCORE WIN VS QUARRYING

STORY BY JANE BAUTISTA

Despite the 'major victory,' environmental groups say the fight to protect the Upper Marikina Watershed and the Masungi Geopark Project continues against quarrying, harmful resorts and land grabbing in other parts of these vulnerable areas. **A2**

FROM A1

By Jane Bautista
@janebautista1NQ

A coalition of environmental groups claimed a "major victory" as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ordered the cancellation of the quarrying permits of three companies within the Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (UMRBPL) and Masungi Geopark Project.

After three years of "tireless campaigning," the Upper Marikina Watershed Coalition (UMWC) on Thursday confirmed that the three mineral production sharing agreements (MPSAs) had been canceled by the DENR after it received copies of the orders.

Under an MPSA, the government allows a contractor to mine in a contract area.

In separate department orders dated Dec. 19, 2022, and signed by Environment Undersecretary Juan Miguel Cuna, the DENR canceled the MPSAs granted to Rapid City Realty and Development Corp., Qui-



SPARED EARTH A map shows the areas covered by the mineral production sharing agreements previously granted to the Quarry Rock Group Inc. (in red) and Rapid City Realty and Development Corp. (orange). The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has revoked their quarrying permits which covered a total of 1,343 hectares within the Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape and Masungi Geopark Project. —PHOTO COURTESY OF UPPER MARIKINA WATERSHED COALITION

mson Limestone Inc. (QLI) and Quarry Rock Group Inc.

The quarrying permits of the three companies covered 1,343 hectares of the Masungi

protected area.

"Despite this major victory, the fight to protect the Upper Marikina Watershed and the Masungi Geopark Project contin-

ues," UMWC said in a statement. It said that quarrying, "harmful" resorts and land grabbing continued in other parts of the protected areas

while harassment against environment defends and incursions into reforestation sites were increasing.

Rapid City, which covers a contract area in the municipalities of Baras and Taray in Rizal province, was cited for its failure to renew its five-year exploration period for over 22 years and to submit corresponding work programs required by the MPSA.

Rapid City's over two decades of negligence in mining its 400-hectare contract area "deprived the government of revenues and the local community with employment and social development projects."

Based on DENR Administrative Order No. 2010-21, or the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995, permit holders must pay the required quarry fees to the concerned provincial or city treasurer.

A mining company is also required to pay the excise tax on mineral products as provided in the National Internal Revenue Code of the Philippines through the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

An MPSA has a contract

term of 25 years, which may be renewed for another 25 years.

According to the Local Government Code, local governments are entitled to a 40-percent share of the gross earnings from mining taxes, royalties from mineral reservations, forestry charges, and fees and revenues.

DENR records also showed that QLI did not submit and secure the approval of a three-year development and utilization work program, environmental protection and enhancement program, and final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning plan.

The company was cited for failing to establish a final mine rehabilitation or decommissioning fund, and to conducting quarrying operations since its MPSA was approved in 1999.

Despite this, it said that it continued paying more than P2 million annually for the care and maintenance of its contract area.

On April 28, 2021, the regional office of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) in Calabarzon sent a show cause letter to QLI requiring the company to explain why its permit should not be canceled. **A5**



WATERSHED PROTECTORS SCORE WIN VS QUARRYING

FROM A2

The company responded on May 4, 2021, saying, among other things, that the management considered not renewing the contract after March 2019 when then Environment Secretary Roy Cimatu declared that all the areas covered by the MPSAs were part of Masungi Georeserve, a protected area.

Quarry Rock failed to conduct mining operations under its MPSA since 2003, and to submit and secure approval of the required three-year development or utilization work program, environmental protection and enhancement program, and a final mine rehabilitation or decommissioning plan.

Like QLI, it also failed to establish a final mine rehabilitation or decommissioning fund.

Quarry Rock, which started operations in 1998, wrote MGB Calabarzon on May 17, 2021, saying that it voluntarily stopped its activities following "endless complaints" from civil society organizations and a priest identified as Fr. Efran Jimenez.

"This is a significant step toward the preservation and protection of the ecological services and natural resources of the Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape

(UMRBPL)," UMWC said in its statement.

The group said that it was looking forward to seeing these cancellations "enforced and take effect on the ground."

Established through Presidential Proclamation No. 296 in 2011, the UMRBPL has a total land area of 26,126 ha that include parts of Antipolo City and the municipalities of Baras, Rodriguez, San Mateo and Tanay, all in Rizal.

Together with the Kaliwa Watershed Forest Reserve, UMRBPL is instrumental in "regulating the flow of water" toward Metro Manila.

According to UMWC, aside from being home to a diverse population of flora and fauna, UMRBPL is also the ancestral land of the indigenous Dumagat-Remontado indigenous cultural community.

"The cancellation of the quarrying agreements will help ensure not just their safety but the preservation of their cultural heritage and sacred mountain for years to come," the coalition said.

Members of the UMWC include Kalikasan-People's Network for the Environment, Alyansa Tigil Mina, Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme, Youth Advocates for Climate Action-Philippines, Youth Strike for Climate Philippines, World Economic Forum Global Shapers Manila Hub and Masungi Georeserve Foundation. INQ



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DENR orders probe of Sibuyan mining

Romblon Penro directed to file complaints 'if warranted'; firm says pause in operations 'not an admission of fault'

By Jane Bautista
@janebautistaINQ

More than a week after residents of Sibuyan Island formed a barricade to stop trucks of Altai Philippines Mining Corp. (APMC) from hauling nickel ore, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ordered an investigation of the firm's operations and its alleged violations.

In a statement late Wednesday, the DENR said it ordered the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (Penro) in Romblon to file complaints against APMC, "if warranted," on the reported cutting of trees without permit.

In a joint order on Feb. 6, Penro Romblon was also told to probe the alleged damage to seagrass and other marine resources following the construction of APMC's causeway project.

"The DENR firmly assures the public, especially the resi-



URGENT CALL Environmental activists gather at the Department of Environment and Natural Resources office in Quezon City on Feb. 6 to call on the agency to stop mining operations on Sibuyan Island in Romblon. —GRIG C. MONTEGRANDE

dents of Sibuyan Island, that the department continues to strictly implement environmental laws in order to ensure the safety of the community and promote inclusive development in ... Romblon," the agency said.

APMC was also ordered to stop constructing the causeway at Sitio Bato in San Fernando town on Sibuyan Island and transporting ore from the con-

tract site to the causeway.

The DENR denied the mining firm's application for a miscellaneous lease agreement for its violation of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, or the Public Land Act, and its related issuances.

In a statement sent to the Inquirer, APMC said that even before receiving the notices of violations from the DENR regional office in Mimaropa

(Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan) and the joint order from the regional offices of DENR, Environmental Management Bureau and Mines and Geosciences Bureau, the company had already "voluntarily suspended" its exploration activities on Sibuyan Island.

Good faith

"We did this in good faith, owing to the fact that tensions had been building up around the site; and more importantly, to allow productive dialogue to happen with regulators and other stakeholders while we electively paused our operations," it said.

However, APMC said the voluntary pause was "not an admission of fault" and maintained that its operations in the area were "fully legal, compliant and above board."

"Once again, we categorically deny all allegations questioning the legitimacy of our operations," it said. **INQ**



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SINADYA nitong Huwebes ng umaga nina Senador Risa Hontiveros at human rights lawyer ang barikada ng mamamayan laban sa mining sa Sibuyan island. Naghain ng Senate resolution ang Senadora para imbestigahan ang pagmimina sa isla ng Altai Philippines Mining Corporation na pag-aari ng Gatchalians. Ipinatigil ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources ang pagmimina dahil sa mga paglabag ng Altai tulad ng pagputok ng mga puno ng walang permit at paggawa ng pier na wala ring pahintulot ng Philippine Port Authority.

Hontiveros, Diokno nag-imbestiga sa barikada vs mining sa Sibuyan island





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Rudiments of Philippine mining



FOOTNOTES
TRANQUIL G.S. SALVADOR III

MINING plays a vital role in the country's economic development. It opens employment opportunities, fuels infrastructure growth in and around the mining areas, generates foreign-exchange earnings from exports of mineral resources, and tax revenues for the government (Philippine Statistics Authority).

However, mining, if irresponsibly undertaken, may cause water pollution, land erosion, damage to rivers and inland waters, deterioration of rain forests, decline of wildlife populations, and displacement of indigenous communities, among others.

The 1987 Constitution mandates that "[A]ll lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, fisheries, forests or timber, wildlife, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are owned by the State..." (Article XII, Section 2).

Hence, if an owner of a piece of land discovers mineral resources therein, no exploration, development, and utilization may be had without the authority of the State. Conversely, mineral resources found in the land of another can be

explored, developed, and utilized only with the consent of the State.

Furthermore, the 1987 Constitution expressly provides that the "[S]tate may directly undertake such activities, or it may enter into co-production, joint venture, or production-sharing agreements with Filipino citizens, or corporations or associations at least 60 per centum of whose capital is owned by such citizens."

Such agreements may be valid for a period not exceeding 25 years, and renewable for not more than 25 years (Article XII, Section 2, 1987 Constitution).

In the latter instance, "the State [shall] promote their rational exploration, development, utilization... through the combined efforts of government and the private sector..." (Declaration of Policy, Republic Act No. 7942).

However, mining shall not be allowed in: (a) military and other government reservations; and (b) "[n]ear or under public or private buildings, cemeteries, archaeological and historic sites, bridges, highways, waterways, railroads, reservoirs, dams or other infrastructure projects, public or private works including plantations or valuable crops..." (Section 19, Chapter III, Republic Act 7942).

Mining is also not allowed in areas covered by small-scale miners unless with the latter's prior consent; it is also prohibited in old growth

The maximum area for quarrying which a qualified person may hold at any one time shall be five hectares

or virgin forests, proclaimed watershed forest reserves, wilderness areas, mangrove forests, mossy forests, national parks, provincial/municipal forests, parks, greenbelts, game refuges and bird sanctuaries (Section 19, Chapter III, Republic Act 7942).

Before individuals or corporations can develop or utilize the mineral resources of the State, they must apply for an exploration permit with the Mines Geoscience Bureau which grants them the right to conduct exploration for all minerals in certain specified areas (see Section 20, Chapter IV, Republic Act 7942).

An exploration permit shall be valid for a period of two years, subject to annual review

and relinquishment or renewal upon the recommendation of the Director of the MGB.

An exploration permit shall grant to the permittee, his heirs or successors-in-interest, the right to enter, occupy and explore the area (Sections 21 and 23, Chapter IV, Republic Act 7942).

If private or other parties are affected, the permittee shall first discuss with the said parties the extent, necessity, and manner of his entry, occupation, and exploration and in case of disagreement, a panel of arbitrators shall resolve the conflict (Section 23, Chapter IV, Republic Act 7942).

The permittee shall undertake exploration work on the area as specified by its permit based on an approved work program.

Any expenditure in excess of the yearly budget of the approved work program may be carried forward and credited to the succeeding years covering the duration of the permit (Section 23, Chapter IV, Republic Act 7942).

The permittee may apply for a mineral production sharing agreement, joint venture agreement, co-production agreement or financial or technical assistance agreement over the permit area, which shall be approved if the permittee meets the necessary qualifications and the terms and conditions of any such agreement (Section 23, Chapter IV, Republic Act 7942).

Mineral production sharing agreement is an

agreement where the Government grants to the contractor the exclusive right to conduct mining operations within a contract area and shares in the gross output.

The contractor shall provide the financing, technology, management and personnel necessary for the implementation of this agreement (Section 26, Chapter V, Republic Act 7942).

A co-production agreement is an agreement between the Government and the contractor wherein the Government provides inputs to the mining operations as well as benefiting from the mineral resource.

On the other hand, a joint venture agreement is an agreement wherein a joint-venture company is organized by the Government and the contractor with both parties having equity shares (Section 26, Chapter V, Republic Act 7942).

A mineral agreement shall grant to the contractor the exclusive right to conduct mining operations and to extract all mineral resources found in the contract area.

In addition, the contractor may be allowed to convert his agreement into any of the modes of mineral agreements or FTAA subject to the approval of the DENR Secretary (Section 26, Chapter V, Republic Act 7942).

"Any qualified person [or corporation] with technical and financial capability to undertake large-scale exploration, development, and utilization of mineral resources in the Philippines may enter into an [FTAA] directly with the Government..."

Full text at www.manilastandard.net



Illegal transportation of charcoal

Dear PAO,

The delivery van of my brother in the province was recently apprehended and impounded for delivering charcoal without permit. The charcoal inside his van was also confiscated. He does not make the charcoal because he only buys it from a local charcoal farmer and resells it to another province. The confiscation of his vehicle and the charcoal severely affected his livelihood. Admittedly, my brother had no permit to transport the charcoal. Is this really a sufficient reason to impound his vehicle considering that he uses it for his livelihood? I hope you can enlighten us about what the law says on this matter.

Jamal

Dear Jamal,

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued Administrative Order (AO) 2022-05 dated March 9, 2022, to promulgate the rules and regulations on production and transport of wood charcoal. This was issued pursuant to Presidential Decree 705, as amended, which is also known as the "Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines," and in line with the policy of the State to protect and advance a healthful ecology and to promote sustainable management of natural resources.

According to this regulation, traders, merchants, and middlemen shall secure a copy of Wood Charcoal Transport Permit (WCTP) for the movement of wood charcoal from the point of purchase transaction to the point of destination, to be presented at checkpoints whenever requested by authorities. (Sec. 6) Please be informed that a WCTP is the permit issued to applying traders, merchants, and middlemen of wood charcoal by the concerned Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (Cenro) or by the Implementing Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (Penro) for the conveyance of wood charcoal intended for commercial trade and/or personal use outside municipalities or cities. (Sec. 4.9)



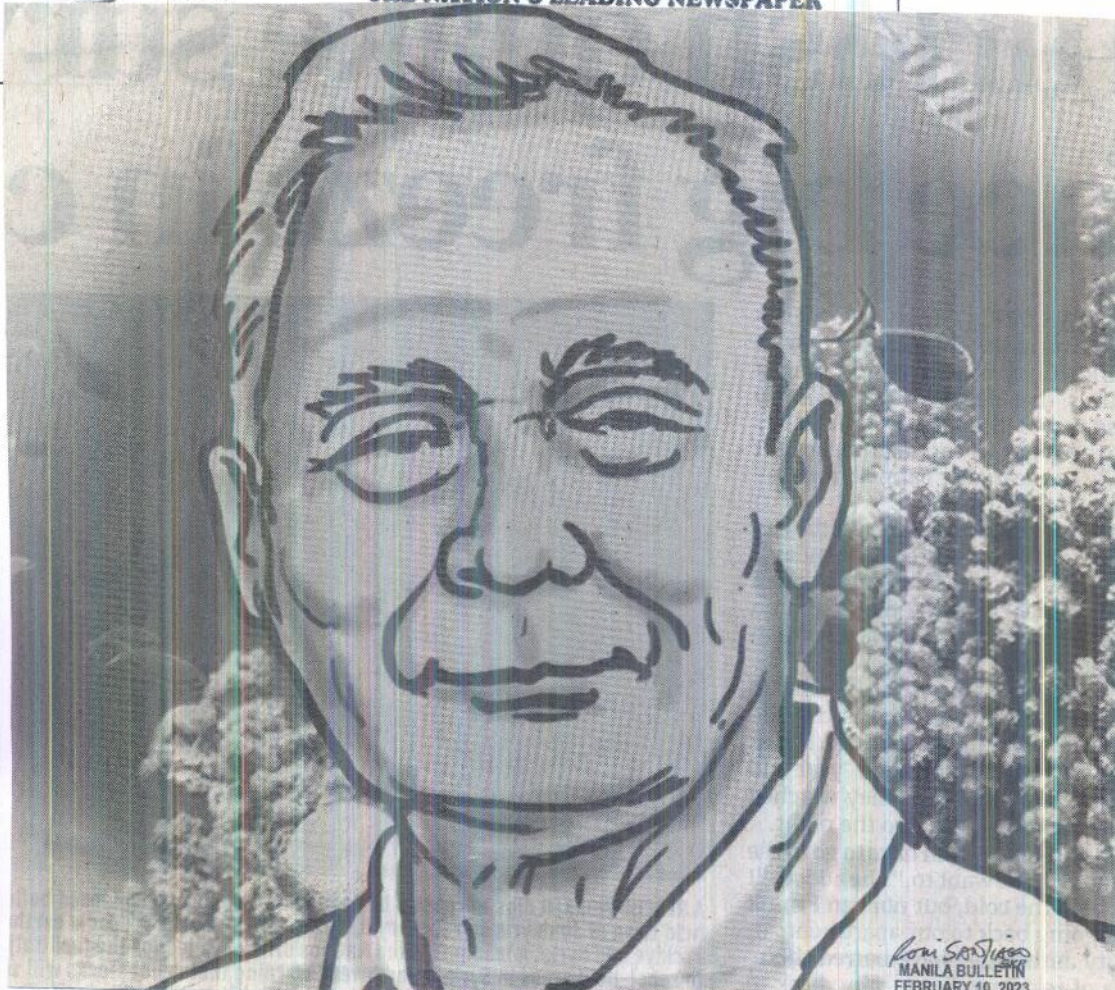
In addition to this, the same regulation requires that the WCTP be accompanied by a copy of the official receipt/sales invoice/acknowledgment receipt for inspection when requested. The said WCTP must also indicate the volume or quantity of the purchased wood charcoal from different pick-up locations. However, the movement of wood charcoal within municipalities or cities will not require a WCTP. (Sec. 6.)

Related to your concern, the said administrative order also states that since the production and transport of wood charcoal without a valid permit is prohibited, all products, tools, implements, machines, and improvements related to the production of wood charcoal without the required documents shall be confiscated in favor of the government. (Ibid.) As such, it appears that there is a basis for the confiscation of your brother's vehicle along with its charcoal contents for lack of proper documents and permits required by law for the transport of wood charcoal.

Considering the provisions cited above, it is important to comply with the legal requirements set by the DENR, through the Cenro and Penro, in transporting wood charcoal to avoid inconvenience, and confiscation of products and implements related thereto.

We hope that we were able to answer your queries. This advice is based solely on the facts that you have narrated and our appreciation of the same. Our opinion may vary when other facts are changed or elaborated.

Editor's note: Dear PAO is a daily column of the Public Attorney's Office. Questions for Chief Acosta may be sent to dearpao@manilatimes.net



Remembering Dr. Angel C. Alcala

National Scientist Dr. Angel C. Alcala, considered the father of marine protected areas (MPAs), is certain to be remembered for a long while.

Despite his passing on Feb. 1, 2023, his memories and legacy will continue to live on and linger not only among his family and close associates, but also on those whose lives were touched and impacted by his life and advocacy.

In fact, his advocacy for the conservation of marine biodiversity earned him various awards and recognitions. Among these are: the Order of National Scientist, awarded by then President Benigno Aquino III in 2014 under Proclamation 782; Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service, given in 1992 for pioneering scientific leadership in restoring and conserving the coral reefs; Oceans Legend, given by the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) during the East Asian Seas Congress in Iloilo City in 2018; ASEAN Biodiversity Hero, awarded by the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity in 2017; Gregorio Y. Zara medal for Basic Science by the Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science, Inc. (PhilaAS) in 2011; Outstanding Men and Women of Science by the Department of Science and Technology in 2009; and Ilaw ng Karunungan Award for Biological Sciences by the Philippine Fulbrighters' Association in 1983.

"People have the tendency to exploit natural resources a lot faster than its capacity to produce. This is not the way to go if we are to ensure sustainable production." Dr. Alcala stressed this at the ASEAN Biodiversity Heroes awarding ceremony in 2017 to underscore the importance of conserving biodiversity.

Just to show how determined Dr. Alcala was in conserving marine biodiversity, he established various MPAs. Among these are the Sumilon Ma-

rine Reserve in southern Cebu and the Apo Marine Reserve in southern Negros. His advocacy and the example he showed led to the establishments of over a thousand MPAs in Bohol and other parts of the country.

His pioneering no-take MPAs showed to everyone that sustainable fish production is attainable.

"In establishing MPAs, you produce more fish and you use only the fish produced by the marine reserves. The capital is left intact," Dr. Alcala said at the ASEAN Biodiversity Awards rites in 2017.

He likened his advocacy of conserving marine biodiversity to investing money in the bank. If you keep your capital and keep on investing, your money grows. In like manner, if you conserve and care for your fish stock, the better your harvest is.

Apart from keeping himself busy with his advocacy, Dr. Alcala also shared his talents with various institutions.

He served as secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) from 1992 to 1995, and chairman of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) from 1995 to 1999.

At the time of his passing, he was the vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Silliman University, where he graduated magna cum laude with a Bachelor of Science in Biology degree.

Dr. Alcala was also an independent director of Centro Escolar University (CEU) since 2007. There, he provided advice on research direction in Biology and on the publication of research output. He also gave lectures on biological science.

With his passing, Dr. Alcala has left a gaping hole in the country's biodiversity conservation campaign. But we express hope that his advocacy of conserving biodiversity, particularly marine biodiversity, will be continued to ensure sustainable fish production.



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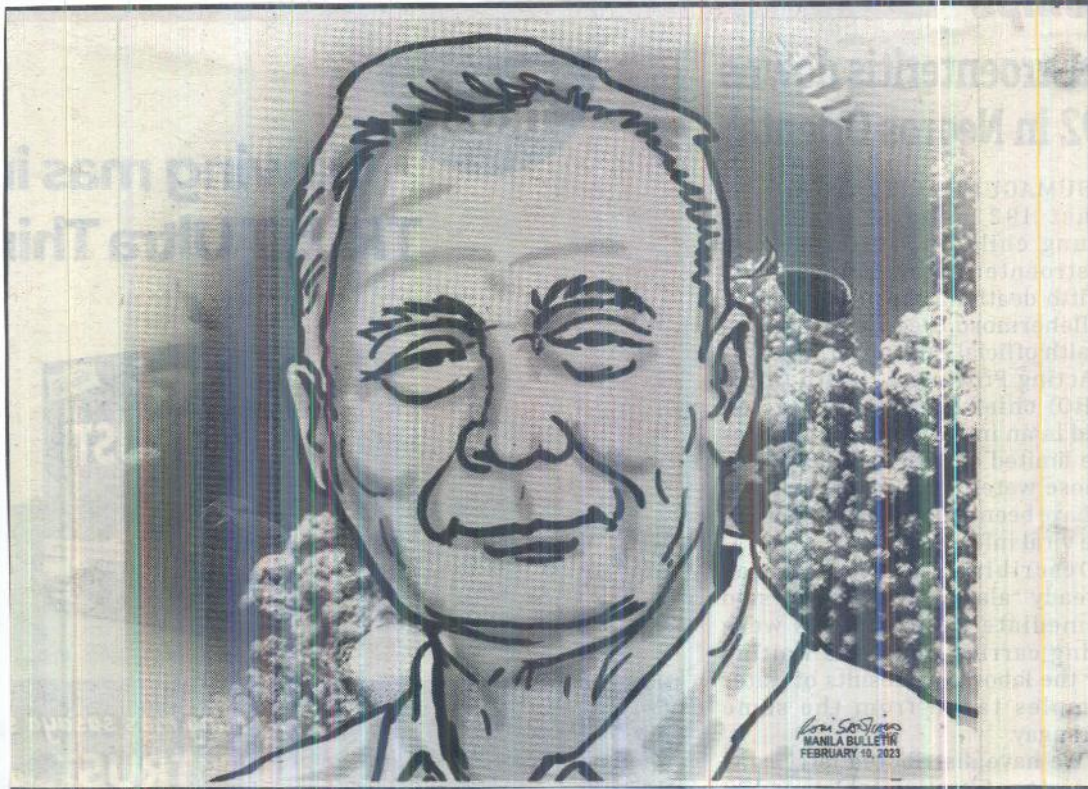
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Bird flu sa mammals? DOH nakahanda

Naghahanda umano ang Department of Health (DOH) sa posibleng krisis sa kalusugan ukol sa H5N1 avian influenza na iniulat ng World Health Organization (WHO) na naipapasa na sa mga mammals.

"Matatandaan niyo may pumutok na ng ganitong balita sa ibang bahagi ng mundo kung saan H5N1 ay binabantayan. So, last year nag-convene tayo ng Interagency Committee on Environmental Health, kasama 'yun sa mga parang strengthened ng surveillance," ayon kay Health officer-in-charge Maria Rosario Vergeire.

Ngunit pinakalma naman ng WHO ang publiko dahil sa kasalukuyan, ang banta umano ng bird flu sa tao ay mababa pa rin.

Nitong katapusan ng Enero, sinabi ni Vergeire na wala pang naitatala ang DOH na kaso ng avian influenza sa tao sa Pilipinas.

"Wala pa tayong ni isang confirmed human avian influenza case and we want to be able to retain that status," saad ni Vergeire.

Sa datos ng WHO, nasa 868 ang kaso ng H5N1 sa tao na iniulat sa 21 bansa. Sa naturang numero, 455 sa mga pasyente ang nasawi kaya naitala ang fatality rate nito sa 53%.

Bukod sa tao, natukoy rin ang sakit sa ilang uri ng mammals tulad ng foxes, otters, minks, sea lions at maging mga oso. *(Danilo Garcia)*



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Halaman sa loob ng bahay

PROBLEMA ngayon ang air pollution. Napakaraming sakit ang makukuha sa pollution tulad ng hika, pulmonya, ubo, sakit sa puso at stroke.

Isang paraan para mabawasan ang air pollution ay ang pag-alaga ng mga halaman (house plants). May benepisyo pa ang mga halamang ito sa ating kalusugan:

1. Ang mga halaman ay nagbibigay ng oxygen at nagtatanggal ng carbon dioxide sa paligid. Kabaliktaran ito sa tao na nangangailangan ng oxygen at naglalabas ng carbon dioxide.

2. Ayon sa isang pagsusuri ng NASA, inalis ng house plants ang toxins sa ating kapaligiran. Ito ay ang mga volatile organic compounds na galing sa pintura, mga coating at refrigerator. Mababawasan din ang carbon monoxide mula sa kotse.

3. Makaiiwas tayo sa trangkaso at ubo. Ayon sa pag-aaral ng University of Agriculture sa Norway, ang pag-alaga ng house plants ay nakababawas sa pagod, ubo,

Doc Willie

NI DR. WILLIE T. ONG



sipon at sore throats ng 30 percent. Ito'y dahil sa pag-alis ng alikabok sa paligid.

4. Natural humidifier ang mga house plants. Pinataas nito ang humidity (tubig sa hangin) dahil hinihigop ng ugat ng halaman ang tubig at nag-e-evaporate mula sa dahon. Kapag mataas ang humidity, mas hindi tayo tatamaan ng mga impeksyon.

5. Kapag may alagang house plants, ika'y magiging mas masaya at mas positibo ang pananaw sa buhay.

6. Natuklasan sa pagsusuri na mas gumaganda ang trabaho ng mga empleyado sa opisina kapag may nakikitang halaman sa paligid.

7. Mas gaganda at hihimbing ang iyong tulog.

8. Ang halaman sa loob at labas ng bahay natin ang

(Sundan sa pahina 5)

DOC WILLIE... Mula pahina 4

ating panlaban sa init ng panahon at global warming. Ang temperatura sa ilalim ng puno ay mas mababa ng one degree kumpara sa ibang lugar.

9. Para maging mas epektibo ang iyong mga house plants, pillin ang malalaking house plants na 6 to 8 inches ang lapad. Ang

bamboo plants ay napakaganda dahil nagbibigay ito ng 10 doble na dami ng oxygen kumpara sa ibang mga halaman.

Tandaan lamang na dapat palitan ang tubig ng halaman bawat linggo. Ito'y para hindi pangitugan ng lamok na puwedeng magdulot ng dengue.



TITLE:

PAGE

DATE



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Community Environment and Natural Resources Office

PAGPAPAUPA NG LUPANG PUBLIKO

Ipinagbibigay alam sa madla na ang Community Environment and Natural Resources Office, Bangkal, Davao City ay tatanggap ng selyado o nakasulat na alok sa ika alas 10:00 ng umaga sa ika 24 ng Marso 2023, para paupahan ang isang sukat na lupang publiko na inilarawan sa ibaba nito:

Lugar : Km. 14, Barangay Panacan, Davao City

Deskripsyon : Lot Mlc-11-001240-D

Sukat : 7,567 metro kwadrado

Tasahan ng Lupa : Php 8,300.00 kada metro kwadrado
o kabuuang Php 62,806,100.00

Halaga ng Nakatayong Proyekto : 0

Aplikante : NEW DAVAO OIL MLL, INC.
Rep. by: Richmond L. Lopez
MLA-112402(XI-DC) 20

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 naka-deposito 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 tao na sumali sa subasta na nagrepresenta ng ibang tao ay makakasali lamang kung mayroon siyang pahintulot na ibinigay sa pamamagitan ng kaukulang pahintulot na nilagdaan ng Notaryo Publiko. Sa panahon ng subasta, ang taong sumali ay magkaroon ng dagdag na deposito kapag ang kanyang alok ay itinataas para makumpleto ang kabuuang tatlong buwang upa. Ang karapatang tumanggi o tanggihan ang anumang alok o sa lahat ng alok ay palaging nakalaan para sa pamahalaan.

Ang magwawagi sa alok na ito kung hindi siya ang aplikante ay kinakailangang tutumbasan ang kabayaranang nagugol sa pagpapalathala ng panawagang ito sa pagpapasukat ng lupa.

Lungsod ng Dabaw, Pilipinas, Ika 01 ng Pebrero, 2023.

JUVY C. HOFILEÑA
OIC CENR Officer

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