

20 January 2023, Friday



DENR

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STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



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**DENR makes the grade
- 'satisfactory' ARTA rating**

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY --The Department of Environment and Natural Resources obtained a "satisfactory" rating of 89.78 percent in the 2022 Report Card Survey 2.0, conducted by the Anti-Red Tape Authority pursuant to Republic Act 11032, or the "Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act".

RCS 2.0 is the way to measure the effectiveness of the Citizen's Charter, which would reduce the regulatory burdens and the impacts on human resource systems and programs to deliver efficient government services.

Environment and Natural Resources Sec. Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyza-ga, through Undersecretary for Policy, Planning, and International Affairs Jonas Leones, said the DENR is grateful for the award.

"With a score of 89.78 percent, the DENR is encouraged to work harder to serve the people by acting promptly in all transactions in the office, and to continue to fulfill our duties as public servants," Leones said.

He added that the department's high score in the ARTA survey means that the agency is on the right path to achieving its goal of delivering good and efficient service to the public.



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'DISRUPTIONS'

WHALE SHARKS UNWELCOME IN ANOTHER BOHOL TOWN

By Leo Udtohan
@leoudtohanINQ

TAGBILARAN CITY—Fishermen in Alburquerque, Bohol, have complained about the presence of whale sharks, locally known as “tuki-tuki” or “butanding,” in their waters, echoing the sentiments of those in Loay town about the marine creatures’ impact on their livelihood.

“They have done a lot of damage to us fishermen,” said a fisherman who wanted to be identified only as Benjie, over fears of reprisal by the local government.

Benjie said his group monitored three to five whale sharks feeding in Alburquerque’s waters recently.

On Wednesday, fisherfolk in the neighboring town of Loay expressed disgust over the presence of the giant sea creatures.

Whale sharks, the biggest fish in the ocean, on average grow to 5.48 meters to 9.9 meters (18 feet to 32.5 feet) long, approximating the size of a school bus.

These creatures pass through the waters off Jagna, Lila, Loay, Alburquerque and Baclayon towns. Lately, they have been staying off Loay and Alburquerque after locals observed that two men were feeding them daily.

Environmentalists have criticized the practice of feeding whale sharks as these these sea creatures are highly migratory (traveling long distances) and must not be encouraged to stay in one place.

Benjie said they preferred that whale sharks feed in the waters off the islands of Pamilacan and Panglao, where these creatures are welcomed by locals and tourists.

Pamilacan is in Baclayon town, some 17 kilometers southeast of the bigger Panglao Island. Fishermen in Pamilacan used to hunt dolphins, whales, whale sharks and manta rays but these sea creatures have since been protected by Philippine environmental laws.

Not ‘gentle giants’

Benjie said whale sharks were nothing but “disruptions” in Alburquerque town. One time, he said, whale sharks destroyed his pumpboat.

“In my observation, they are not gentle giants. They are even fearful to behold, especially its colossal gaping mouths,” he said.

Benjie said before the whale sharks arrived in Alburquerque, he was catching 10 big pails of “bolinaw” (anchovy), with each containing 90 kilos, daily.

“Now, we are content with having just 10 kilos [of anchovy],” he lamented.

Another fisherman, Jhay, said he learned that their fellow fishermen in Lila, Bohol, and Oslob, Cebu, had stopped fishing and shifted to tourism activities to earn a living due to the presence of whale sharks in their waters.

However, he said these fishermen could still not earn more than the minimum wage.

“It is still cruel to put these whale sharks in just one place. They should instead be allowed to roam freely,” said Jhay.

He said fishermen in Alburquerque will join their counterparts in Loay in expressing their sentiments to the provincial board about the presence of whale sharks in their communities. INQ



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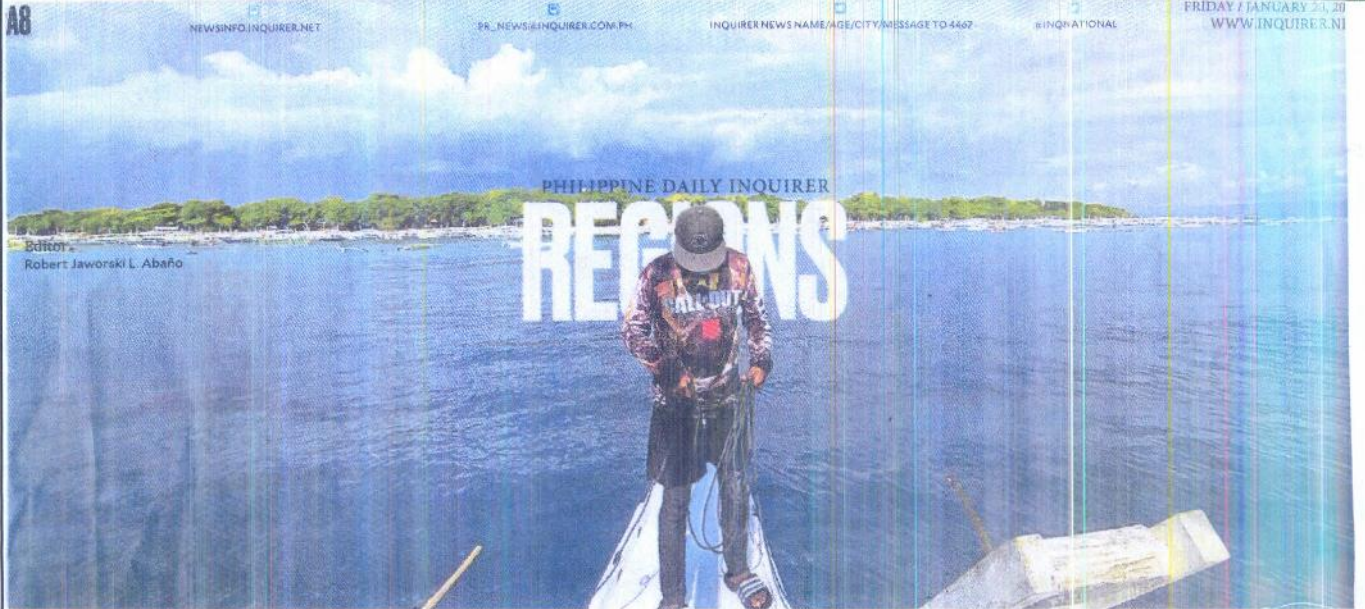
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Editor:
Robert Jaworski L. Abaño

RICH WATERS A boat helper prepares to dock on Balicasag Island in Panglao, Bohol, in this photo taken in August last year. Bohol is famous for its diving spots, coral gardens and its dolphins, whales, sea turtles and whale sharks that attract tourists. But several fishing communities in the province, like those in Loay and Albuquerque towns, consider whale sharks as threats to their livelihood as they blame these sea creatures for the decline in their fish catch. —ROBERT JAWORSKI L. ABAÑO



2 WILD SPECIES NA IBON, NAKUMPISKA

AGDANGAN, Quezon - Nakumpiska ng mga otoridad mula sa isang residente dito ng Agdangan, Quezon ang dalawang species ng wildlife na ibon na protektado ng batas.

Sa pamamagitan ng joint operation ng Quezon Maritime Police Station (MARPSTA) at Regional Maritime Unit (RMU) Calabarzon, isinagawa ang isang buy-bust operation nang mapag-alamang nasa pangangalaga ng hindi pinangalanang suspek na residente ng Barangay Poblacion 2 ang dalawang Coleta Mynah at tatlong Philippine singing bird na pawang sa mga kagubatan lamang ng bansa matatagpuan.

Dinala ng Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office (PGENRO) ang mga naturang ibon sa Office of the Provincial Veterinarian upang masuri.

Ayon sa Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO Quezon), isa sa mga Philippine singing bird ang binawian ng buhay bago pa man ito madala sa Provincial Animal Health Center.

Nakatakda namang dalhin sa Rehabilitation Wildlife Center sa Calauan, Laguna ang mga ibong nailigtas at nahaharap sa paglabag sa Section 27, Para (e) of R.A. 9147 (Training of Wildlife) ang suspek na nakuhaan nito. (Tony Sandoval)



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PBBM, Pascual discuss widening of mining investment plans with Glencore in Davos

BY ANDREA E. SAN JUAN

TRADE Secretary Alfredo E. Pascual and President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. met with Glencore, a Swiss multinational company, to discuss the company's interest to expand mining and ore processing operations in the Philippines, according to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

On the sidelines of the World Economic Forum (WEF) organized sessions, Marcos and Pascual met with

Gary Nagle, chief executive officer of Glencore, to discuss the company's interest to expand mining and pro-

cessing operations in the Philippines.

In news statement issued on Thursday, the DTI said, "They [Glencore] see the Philippines as a potential partner to process nickel and copper resources responsibly and sustainability for use in electric vehicle batteries and energy storage units, among others."

Glencore, a Swiss multinational company, is one of the largest and "globally diversified" natural resource companies in the world.

According to its web site, Glencore extracts and processes copper ore in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Australia and South America. The Swiss multinational firm added that it recycles copper scrap. Moreover, it said it smelts and refines copper.

The natural resource firm said it supplies a wide range of customers from the automotive, electronics and

construction sectors.

As for nickel, Glencore said, it is a "leading producer and marketer of nickel, as well as a recycler of nickel-containing materials such as batteries."

"We produce some of the world's purest nickel. Our marketing business markets nickel and nickel concentrates, as well as by-products and ferronickel. Our nickel operations are in Canada, Australia, Norway, and New Caledonia," Glencore said on its web site.

The Philippines's trade chief has always sought assistance from governments and private sectors of different countries such as Germany and South Korea, among others, to tap the Philippines's "significant" green metal reserves of nickel and copper.

For Germany, Pascual said in November that "doing so would ensure

the supply of these critical resources in support of your country's full-electrification objectives for your automobile industry by 2030." In exchange, the trade chief noted, the Philippines will benefit from Germany's "significant" experience and expertise in nickel and copper downstream processing.

Meanwhile, DTI Undersecretary Ceferino S. Rodolfo said in November that with Korea's manufacturing capabilities, especially in electronics, the Philippines hopes to pursue a meaningful partnership in the area of green metals.

"We are positioning the Philippines as a key player in the supply of critical minerals given our vast resources of green metals such as nickel, cobalt, and copper inputs for the production and manufacture of electronic goods and batteries for electric vehicles," Rodolfo said.



Mining revenues gagamitin sa Maharlika Investment Fund

PLANO ng Pilipinas na tapkin ang mining industry para tumulong na suportahan ang nililikhang sovereign wealth fund.

Habang sinimulan na ng 18-member government delegation ang World Economic Forum annual meetings hinggil sa global pitch para sa Maharlika Investment Fund.

Ipinaliwanag ni Finance Secretary Benjamin Diokno na ang konsepto ng sovereign wealth fund ay "ordinary" lang sa ibang bansa dahil huhugutin dito ang pondo para sa long-term investments.

"For instance, oil-rich countries use excess money from their oil sales for such fund. Those kinds of assets are exhaustible so you need to set aside something for future generations," ayon kay Diokno.

KRIS JOSE



TAO PO!

Ni BOBOT FRADEJAS
(Email: bootsfra@yahoo.com)

Reclamation project sa Manila Bay

MAGUGULAT ang sinuman na magagawi sa dalampasigan ng Manila Bay. Makikita niya na mayroon lima o anim na reclamation project na kasalukuyang minamadaling tapusin bago ang tag-ulan sa kalagitnaan ng 2023. Tinatapos ng mga project proponent ang kani-kanilang proyekto sa Manila Bay. Magkasamang bato, buhangin, at lupa ang itinatapon sa ilang bahagi ng Manila Bay.

Sa susunod na dekada, anim na malaking urban center ang itatayo sa mga reclamation project sa Manila Bay upang magbigay ng kompetisyon sa mga commercial-residential center sa downtown Manila at Chinatown, Ayala Central Business District sa Makati City, Cubao Business District at Trinoma sa Quezon City, Bonifacio Global Center sa Taguig City, at iba pa.

Lubhang mahirap kumuha ng malaking parcel ng lupa sa Metro Manila para gawin ang mga real estate project. Maraming developer ang nangingilag dahil sa sobrang mahal ang halaga ng mga piraso ng lupa. Hindi madali na lusutan ang mga suliranin sa karapatan na makadaan, o "right of way issues." Idinadaan ang mga ganitong isyu sa hukuman.

Isang paraan ang land reclamation sa Manila Bay dahil mas mura ito imbes bumili ng mga rawland sa Metro Manila. Hindi kailangan makipag-usap ang mga developer sa maraming tao upang gumawa ng mga bagong proyekto. Sa batas, may poder ang mga local government units (LGUs) na magsagawa ng reclamation project. Malaya silang pumili ng kanilang partner mula sa pribadong sektor.

Tatlong siyudad ang may reclamation project sa kani-kanilang teritoryo sa Manila Bay - Navotas City, Maynila, at Pasay City. Nakakuha sila ng kani-kanilang Notices to Proceed mula from the Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA), ang sangay ng gobyerno na may poder na hawakan ang mga land reclamation project, at kani-kanilang private partners.

Nagprotesta ang mga environmental group kontra mga land reclamation project sa Manila Bay. Nagbabala sila ng masamang epekto tulad ng matinding baha at mapanganib na storm surges, o malalaking alon, sa panahon ng tag-ulan, ang pagkawak ng wildlife sa Manila Bay area, at pagkamatay ng ecosystem ng Manila Bay.

Inilunsad kamakailan ang kampanya ng kanilang pagkabahala sa iba't ibang forum, kasama ang huggado. Humingi sila ng injunction at writ of kalikasan, isang utos mula sa hukuman upang pigilan ang pagwasak ng kaligiran. Kamakailan, inilunsad ang kampanyang pampubliko na tinawag na "No to Land Reclamation in Manila Bay."

Halos natapos na ang Navotas City Coastal Bay Reclamation Project, isang 650-ektarya joint project ng City of Navotas at San Miguel Corporation (SMC). Nag-umpisa ito noong 2019 at nasa estado na ito ng soil stabilization process upang patatagin ang reclaimed land at magamit sa pagtatayo ng iba't ibang imprastruktura tulad ng kalsada, drainage system, gusali, bodega, at rowhomes para sa pabahay. Opisyal na tinawag ito na Navotas Boulevard Business Park. Tinatayang aabot sa P57.4 bilyon ang buong proyekto.

Susuportahan ng proyekto ang P735 bilyon na Bulacan International Airport, ang proyekto ng SMC sa susunod na limang taon. Ilalagay dito ang MRT Navotas City, aviation depot para sa bagong paliparan, sports center, biotech park para sa mga kumpanya sa

gamot, aviation academy, hotels at restaurant, condo and rowhomes. Tinawag itong "bakod sa Bulacan" (gateway to Bulacan).

Dalawang land reclamation project ang susulpot sa territorial water ng Pasay City sa Manila Bay. Ang unang proyekto ay ang 360-ektarya SM New Bay City na nagkakahalaga ng P75 bilyon sa likod ng Mall of Asia. Kasalukuyang ginagawa ang proyekto at magkasama ang City of Pasay at SM Prime Holdings sa pagbuo ng tatlong magkakatabing isla. Magkakaroon ito ng mga condo, hotel at restaurant, malls, at mga business office.

Ang pangalawang land reclamation project ay ang P72 bilyon na Pasay Harbor Reclamation Project. Bubuin ang 265-ektarya na proyekto ng dalawang isla. Katabi ng proyekto ng SM Holdings at ang project proponent ay ang City of Pasay at isang grupo ng mga pribadong kumpanya. Kasalukuyang inatabunan ng Royal Boskalis Westminster NV, isang kumpanya ng Netherlands, ang bahagi ng Manila Bay para sa proyekto.

Magkakaroon ang unang isla ng Pasay City Harbor Project ng sea aquarium, water park, camping ground, botanical garden, quay restaurant at hotel, adventure theme park, bikers' park, museum, at iba pa. Magtataglay ang ikalawang isla ng yacht pier, helipad, port control para sa mga cruise ship, itraktura para sa negosyo at entertainment; at high-rise condo.

Tatlong iba't ibang land reclamation project ang maglalabasan sa territorial water ng Maynila at kasama ng City of Manila ang tatlong iba't ibang private proponent. Ang unang proyekto ay ang 148-ektarya Solar City ng City of Manila at Manila Gold Coast Holdings, isang kumpanya na pag-aari ng pamilya Tieng na may interes sa cable TV, satellite communications, at construction. Itatayo ito sa likod ng Manila Yacht Club malapit sa Cultural Center of the Philippines. Gagamit ito ng solar panel sa bawat gusali.

Katabi ng Solar City project ang ikalawang proyekto, ang 419-ektarya Horizon Manila project na itinatayo ng City of Manila at JBros, isang hindi kilalang kumpanya sa construction na kasama ang mangangalakal na si Ricky Razon bilang "silent partner." Mayroon ang P60 bilyon ang halaga ng project na may tatlong isla na halos iisa ang sukat.

Nag-umpisa na itayo ang 318-ektarya Manila Waterfront reclamation project ni William Gatchalian, ang mangangalakal na ama ni Senador Sherwin Gatchalian. May halaga ang proyekto ng P100 bilyon at itatayo ito sa likod ng Quirino Grandstand. Nabigyan ni dating Alkalde Isko Moreno ng go-signal ang tatlong reclamation project. Binigyan sila ng PRA ng Notice to Proceed.

Mayroon 25 iba't ibang land reclamation project ang nakaplano sa Manila Bay. Kasama sa kanila ang 1,600-ektarya reclamation para sa Sangley Point International Airport, ang 1,300-ektarya Bacoor City Reclamation Project of the Century Pack Corporation ng negosyanteng si Wilfredo Keng at ang panukalang 287-ektarya Paranaque City Wetland Park na tinutulon ni Sen. Cynthia Villar.

BUKAS (Sabado), dadalo sa Saturday Media Forum ang grupo ng mga biktima ng bank scam. Pangungunahan sila ng isang 80 anyos na retiradong propesora na naging biktima ng sindikato. Kinakatawan ng mga biktima ang bagong tatag na grupong Coalition of Bank Scam Fraud. Ihahayag nila sa publiko ang modus operandi ng mga sindikato na bumiktima ng libo-libong depositor. Karaniwang biktima ang mga senior citizen na hindi sanay sa online banking.

MGA SALITANG DAPAT TANDAAN: "When ABS-CBN transferred some great programs like "Buhay Artista" and "Tang Tarang Tang" from radio to TV in mid-1960s, the move met many quizical brows. Those days, few households had TV sets. But ABS-CB was prescient enough to understand that TV had come of age in the PHL. By 1970s, majority of houses had TV sets. The same is happening now. No need for TV when almost everybody has his gadgets to watch those programs online. The digital technology is now with us. The digital age is here." - PL, netizen, kritiko

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DENR admin officer found dead

BY PAT SANTOS

An individual who was identified as an Administrative Officer of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources was found dead on Wednesday morning inside his residence in Sta. Ana, Manila.

Police identified the DENR employee as Dennis Valdez and according to PSMG John Kevin Zuniga of the Manila Police District-homicide section, the body was already in the early stage of decomposition.

Initial reports disclosed that the remains of the victim was discovered by his co-employee identified as Mark Joseph Melchor, a resident.

The co-employee said that he decided to visit the victim's house since he was not been reporting to work and is not answering calls and after forcibly opening the residence's door, the witness found the victim lifeless on the floor.

He added that the victim was suffering from a cardiovascular problem which police theorized that the cause of death could be stroke.



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Cities forging ahead with their climate actions

Scientists and thought leaders have reminded us that climate change is the defining issue of our time and is quickly becoming a human rights crisis. Research shows that 85 percent of the world's population has already experienced climate-induced extreme weather events.

About 55 percent of the world's population lives in urban areas, and this trend will continue in the next decades with a 90 percent increase of urbanization in Asia and Africa. Cities, particularly those in Asia, are some of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Coastal cities like Jakarta, Bangkok, Chittagong, and Ho Chi Minh City are threatened by rising sea levels that will render parts of these cities unlivable, and put additional pressure on basic services and local infrastructure already strained by the COVID-19 pandemic. Other megacities like Delhi are experiencing rising heat waves with record-breaking temperatures reaching up to 49.2 degrees Celsius in May 2022.

Climate change and rapid urbanization may also increase the risk of future displacement in Asia. A report released by the Asian Development Bank and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre highlighted that 225 million internal displacements were recorded in Asia Pacific between 2010-2021, with nearly two-thirds of the total recorded in East and Southeast Asia.

With increasingly severe climate events, such as storms, typhoons, drought, rainfalls, and heat waves, cities and those living in cities face multiple consequences. The impact of climate change in cities is more apparent for those living in areas lacking infrastructure and adaptive capacity, and individuals may be more vulnerable due to age, gender, disability, economic situation, caste, and other factors. Disasters and climate shocks will exacerbate preexisting inequalities and exclusion, rendering these groups even more vulnerable and exposed to future disasters and climate change-related risks.

Integrating a human rights-based ap-

COMMENTARY

WINDI ARINI

proach into local climate adaptation plans is paramount to empowering public participation, resulting in better public services, more inclusive societies, and more sustainable and resilient cities.

While the world waited patiently (and watched in despair) for the nations negotiating at the Conference of the Parties (COP) 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, last November, cities are forging ahead with their ambitious, innovative, and rights-based climate actions. Mayors, planners, youth, human rights activists, academics, and civil society organizations from around the globe gathered in Gwangju, South Korea, to attend the annual World Human Rights Cities Forum, where they reaffirmed their commitment to integrating human rights into local climate actions.

One example that realized this commitment came from the City of Iloilo in the Philippines, which developed its local climate adaptation plans through participatory processes involving different sectors of society, from youth, persons with disabilities, and the LGBTQI+ community, to universities, civil society, and businesses.

Another example is the northern city of Baguio, which also developed its local adaptation plan through stakeholder meetings/consultations. The mayor also devised a strategy to mainstream local adaptation plans to various city development and investment plans.

Many more cities across Asia have initiated rights-based climate actions. For example, Dhaka issued a "Town Watching Manual," which supports residents in understanding and identifying climate risks and vulnerability in their area, and helps them plan and take actions to minimize the negative impacts of climate change.

As part of Seoul's effort to slash its transport emissions, the city government provides subsidies for electric vehicles of up to 20 percent, with additional support available for vulnerable people and low-income households to ensure all residents have access to clean transport.

Representatives from Asia and the Pacific youths presented their action points on youth participation in national and local climate adaptation plans. Building on the last year's recommendations, the youth action points focus on how youth can participate more substantively in the planning decision-making, monitoring, and evaluation of national and local climate adaptation plans. The message of nothing about us without us was made loud and clear throughout the discussion.

There is a gap in the capacity of government actors to develop and implement climate policies underpinned by gender and human rights. Whilst there are numerous resources on how to mainstream gender in climate change projects, opportunities to train technical people at national and local levels are limited.

Cities play an important role in global climate action, as often cities move faster than nations. However, without a coherent global plan on what cities can and should do and the corresponding financing, cities cannot meet their full potential as sources of innovation and solutions.

The lack of accessible climate finance for cities to spearhead local mitigation and adaptation efforts, especially in the Global South, risks exacerbating the adverse effects of climate change, such as climate-induced migration, that will impact the Global North. *The Jakarta Post/Asia News Network*

Windi Arini is program officer at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Jakarta.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer is a member of the Asia News Network, an alliance of 22 media titles in the region.



Rapid scale-up of CO2 removal crucial for climate goals

By MARLOWE HOOD

PARIS, France (AFP) – Capping global warming at liveable levels will be impossible without massively scaling up the extraction of planet-warming carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, the first global assessment of CO2 removal warned Thursday.

The persistent failure to draw down greenhouse gas emissions – nearly 60 billion tonnes a year of CO2 or its equivalent – has forced once-marginal carbon dioxide removal (CDR) options toward center stage in climate policy, investment and research.

Across methods ranging from tree planting to factory-sized machines that suck CO2 from the air and store it underground, CDR worldwide currently captures two billion tonnes of the gas each year, according to the State of Carbon Dioxide Report.

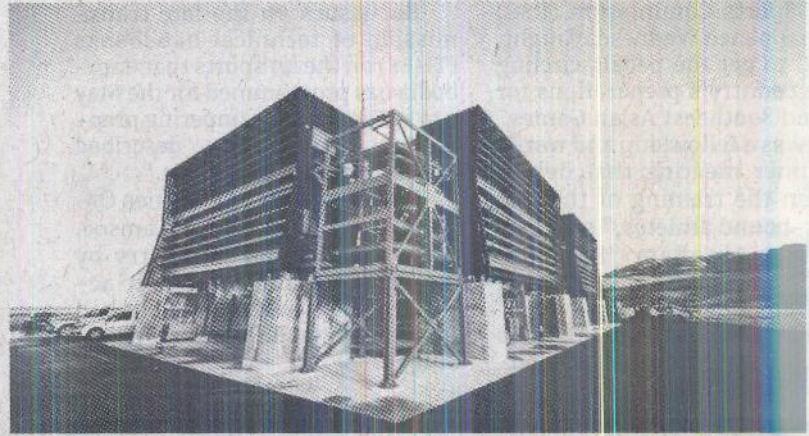
More than 99 percent is extracted through “conventional” techniques such as restoring and expanding CO2-absorbing forests and wetlands.

Only a tiny fraction – about 0.1 percent – is removed by “novel” technologies such as direct air capture, converting organic waste into rock-like biochar, or capturing the CO2 from plants grown and burned for fuel, more than two dozen experts concluded.

The UN’s climate science advisory body, the IPCC, has said carbon emissions must decline some 45 percent compared to 2020 levels by the end of this decade, and to net zero by mid-century, if Paris Agreement goals are to be met.

The 2015 treaty enjoins nations to hold warming to “well below” two degrees Celsius compared to preindustrial levels. The IPCC later concluded that only the agreement’s aspirational 1.5C target could prevent severe, and potentially catastrophic, climate impacts.

“Regardless of whether we do a little or a lot of carbon dioxide removal, we will still have to do



CARBON-REMOVING technologies, such as the direct air capture offered by Climeworks (in photo) have moved to the forefront of climate discussions. (AFP)

massive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions,” report co-author Gregory Nemet, a professor at the University of Wisconsin – Madison, told AFP.

But CO2 emissions in 2022 remained at near-record levels, thrusting CDR into an even more critical role.

By the end of the century, the report calculates for the first time, CDR must extract between 450 billion and 1.1 trillion tonnes of CO2.

The new report says that conventional, tree-planting CDR – even if emissions do drop sharply – must double by 2050 to keep the 1.5C target in play, and increase by 50 percent to hold warming under 2C.

Scaling up massively

Research, however, has shown that food, energy and climate needs could result in competition for land, even with efficiency gains in each sector.

A deeply changing climate with only 1.2C of warming to date could also limit potential.

“If warming continues – and all signs say it will – then it will be even harder to maintain current levels of conventional CDR because they will be affected by droughts, storms, pests and other impacts,” said co-author Oliver Geden, a senior fellow at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs and an IPCC lead author.

That means novel CDR methods have to pick up the slack.

To keep warming under 2C, deployment of these nascent technologies must be ramped up 30-fold by 2030, and by more than 1,000-fold by 2100, according to the report, led by the University of Oxford.

The 1.5C target would require scaling up even faster.

“Many policymakers don’t know – and probably don’t want to know – how much keeping the 1.5C narrative alive actually depends on carbon dioxide removal,” Geden told AFP.

One novel CDR technology has attracted more attention – and money – than any other, even if it has barely put a dent in global emissions: direct air capture combined with carbon storage (DACCS).

Three quarters of the \$200 million (185 million euros) invested in new CDR capacity from 2020 to 2022 went to direct air capture – a big chunk of it to Switzerland-based Climeworks. The firm announced last week the world’s first certified CO2 removal and storage on behalf of paying clients, including Microsoft and software service company Stripe.

“All this investment is based on the assumption that direct air capture can grow from about 10,000 tonnes today to a billion tonnes by 2050” – a 100,000-fold increase, said Nemet.



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Everybody's Newspaper

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Ozone layer recovery hinges on global vow

WINNING the fight against climate change and ozone-depleting substances can be achieved through global policies and actions, particularly in using renewable energy resources and adopting sustainable systems and technologies.

Citing a recent report of the World Meteorological Organization, Sen. Loren Legarda said the ozone layer, which protects against harmful ultraviolet rays and was thinning in the 1980s due mainly to chlorofluorocarbons, is on track to recover to 1980 levels by 2040.

The WMO said the improvement is a result of positive actions taken under the Montreal Protocol, a treaty adopt-

ed in 1987 to regulate the production and consumption of ODS.

Legarda said countries must have the will to deliver on their commitments, especially in undertaking significant and deep cuts on fossil-fuel emissions and mobilizing finance, technologies, and capacity-development support to countries and communities in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

The Paris Agreement, often referred to as the Paris Accords or the Paris Climate Accords, is the international treaty that deals with climate change.

The depleting ozone layer was such a huge environmental concern back then, but we were able to diagnose the

problem and unite to address it. The recovery of our ozone layer is a sign that we are capable of healing our climate and gives us more reason to hope for a better planet and future for all," the lawmaker said.

She noted that the annual mobilization of \$100 billion of climate finance for developing countries, starting in 2020, remains unmet.

She said there is a need for access to climate finance from public and private sources and philanthropies, and for multilateral development banks and financial institutions to improve their business models to accept risks and leverage finance for developing countries.



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Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region

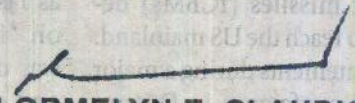
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LEASE OF PUBLIC LAND

NOTICE is hereby given the DENR-CENRO at Brooke's Point will accept oral or written bids not later than 02 MAR 2023 on 10:00 A.M. for the lease of the tract of foreshore land herein below described:

- Location** : Barangay Maasin, Brooke's Point, Palawan
- Description** : Miscellaneous Lease Application No. 045301-13 Adjacent to Lot No. 1166, Pls. 96 identical to Lot No. 5701, Cad 796-D Survey Plan Mlc No. 045306-13-D
- Boundaries** : Foreshore land is bounded on the North-west by Lot No. 1166, Pls 96; in the East by Sulu Sea; in the South by Sulu Sea and in the West by Sulu Sea,
- Area** : 118,580 sq.m.
- Appraised Value of the Land** : 7,470,540.00
- Appraised Value of Improvements** : 1,825,684.14
- Annual Rental** : 9,296,224.14
- Applied By** : Ipilan Nickel Corporation
Rep. by Carlo Matilac

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 and/or existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must be a qualified public land applicant. Before the commencement of the same, he must make a deposit equivalent to at least three (3) months rental. Only deposits in cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified check, or manager's check can be accepted. A person bidding in the representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised to complete the three (3) months' rental, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.


LORMELYN E. CLAUDIO, CESO IV
Regional Executive Director



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