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DENR

NEWS ALERTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



DEMOLITION VS ILLEGAL FISH CAGES UMARANGKADA



[November 5, 2021](#)

CAVITE – SINIMULAN na ang clearing operation ng Manila Bay Inter-Agency Task Force sa pangunguna ni DENR Usec. Benny Antiporda laban sa mga illegal structure fish cages/safras sa karagatang sakop ng Cavite City kahapon ng umaga.

Gumagapang pa lang ang sikat ng araw sa kalangitan ay bumuo ng ilang pangkat ang MBIATF kabilang na ang 20 task force ng Phil. Coast Guard personnel, 1 K9 team (EDD), 15 PCG personnel mula sa MARSLEC at mga PNP Maritime Group na lulan ng 4 PCG land vehicle, 3 PCG RHIBs, 4 PCG jetskis, 2 PCG Cavite ABs at mga motorbangka.

Kabilang din sa nakiisa at sumama sa clearing operation ay ang iba't ibang television network tulad ng TV5, GMA7, PTV 4, UNTV, ABS-CBN, mga photographer mula sa Manila Times, Manila Standard, at Pilipino Mirror.

Pakay ng grupo na baklasin ang 21 illegal fish cages na sinasabing binigyan ng palugit ang mga may -ari ng fish cages/safras na mag-self dismatle dahil sa walang kaukulang permit mula sa LGU at DENR subalit binalewala nito ang itinakdang araw ng babala.

Tatagal ang clearing operation ng law enforcement team ng DENR, PCG, at PNP Maritime Group laban sa mga illegal structured fish cage sa loob ng 3 araw simula kahapon hanggang Nobyembre 6, 2021.

Sinusunod lamang ng Manila Bay Inter-Agency Task Force na mag-clearing operation base sa Supreme Court ruling sa 13 government agencies kaugnay sa Writ of Mandamus in the prevention of Manila Bay Pollution at RA 9993 (Phil. Coast Guard law of 2009) about the removal of floating hazards to navigation, including illegal fish structures and vessels, at or close to sea lanes which may cause hazards to the marine environment. **MHAR BASCO**

Source: <https://pilipinomirror.com/demolition-vs-illegal-fish-cages-umarangkada/>



Illegal fish cages sa Cavite, sinira ng PCG

By [RadyoMaN Manila](#)

-Nov. 4, 2021 at 8:20pm



32 illegally structured fish cages at stationary fish traps sa karagatan sa Cavite City ang sinira ng Philippine Coast Guard (PCG).

Kaugnay nito, nanawagan naman ang Coast Guard sa mga may-ari na magkusa nang sirain ang kanilang illegal fish cages.

Nananatili naman ang pwersa ng PCG sa lugar para tumulong sa Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) at Cavite City Local Government Unit (LGU) sa pagbabantay laban sa mga iligal na structured fish cages at stationary fish traps sa lugar.

Ang joint operation ng PCG at DENR ay alinsunod sa Supreme Court ruling sa 13 government agencies hinggil sa pagpapatupad ng Writ of Mandamus kaugnay ng Manila Bay Pollution and Republic Act No. 9993 o ang Philippine Coast Guard Law of 2009.

Source: https://l.facebook.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Frmn.ph%2Fillegal-fish-cages-sa-cavite-sinira-ng-pcg%2F%2Ffbclid%3DIwARoElqNGYwjfGS9oMKZHfTdDcJYvYTfmcg7Elv7DkyspH6F84TzvHb9wkWQ&h=ATo2bK5cehmvcSThNIGQjx_sPrsZd-r8Q1SbbAmJmGODd4oCQIFZDGyKIwC6xjS2BZXwQk_IntMeHQnZgwivSopeKiXCAVXZRxeYrjUY81EDYO6ZHSaogHDnMYft7fKnr3- &



PCG dismantles 32 unlawfully constructed floating navigational hazards off the coast of Cavite City



Photo courtesy of Philippine Coast Guard

The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) assisted in the removal of 32 unlawfully constructed fish cages and stationary fish traps in the waters near Cavite City on Thursday, November 4, 2021.

The PCG, in collaboration with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the LGU of Cavite City, issued a warning to the owners of the affected fish cages and stationary fish traps on October 25, 2021, to execute self-dismantling.

A follow-up operation was carried out ten days later to confirm that the directive was followed.

The PCG continues to deploy forces to assist the DENR and the local government unit of Cavite City in monitoring and prosecuting owners of illegally constructed fish cages and stationary fish traps in the city's nearby waters.

The PCG and DENR are working together in accordance with the Supreme Court's judgement on the Writ of Mandamus in the Prevention of Manila Bay Pollution and Republic Act No. 9993, or the Philippine Coast Guard Law of 2009.

The aforementioned agencies are permitted to remove floating navigational hazards, such as unlawful fish structures and vessels, from or near sea channels that may pose a threat to the marine ecosystem.

Source: <https://defense.ph/2021/11/05/pcg-dismantles-32-unlawfully-constructed-floating-navigational-hazards-off-the-coast-of-cavite-city/>



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[News5 - Bahagi ng Manila Bay sa Cavite City, puno ng mga iligal na sapra at baklad | Facebook](#)

fb.watch

6:33 AM

Source: <https://fb.watch/95q8hWQXkS/>



DZRH News ✓

Yesterday at 5:41 AM · 🌐

ICYMI: Hindi na muna bubuksan sa publiko ang kontrobersyal na Dolomite Beach sa Manila Bay.

Ayon sa DENR, mananatiling nakasara ang pook-pasyalan para bigyang-daan ang mga hindi pa tapos na rehabilitation activities sa lugar.

Kabilang dito ang paglilinis ng tubig, pagkumpleto sa phase 2 ng Dolomite Beach project kung saan muling tatambakan ng dolomite ang nalalabing bahagi ng beach at pagtatayo ng mga solar-powered comfort rooms. #DZRHNationwide

See Translation





Amend Wildlife Protection Act, group asks Congress

By [Rhodina Villanueva](#) (The Philippine Star)
- November 6, 2021 - 12:00am

MANILA, Philippines — Environmental group Tanggol Kalikasan has called for the immediate passage of amendments to Republic Act 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act .

Tanggol Kalikasan executive director Ma. Ronely Bisquera-Sheen stressed the need to strengthen the 20-year-old law to address the "increasingly sophisticated and organized illegal wildlife trade operations."

"We call on the 18th Congress to use their power to pass this much-needed law. It will be a worthwhile legacy that will not only protect our wildlife resources but also the lives and livelihood of generations of Filipinos," Sheen said.

She said the law must keep up with the changing landscape of wildlife crimes and enforcement.

Existing penalties for violators law do not correspond to the gravity of offenses and fail to serve as a deterrent, Sheen said.

Most of the penalties under the law are imprisonment of less than six years, with first-time offenders usually applying for probation to skip detention and pay fines.

In 2019, foreigners caught with P1.7 million worth of dried seahorses ended up paying a measly fine of P15,000.

The proposed amendments penalize trading, possession and transport of wildlife with a maximum prison term of eight years and up to P1 million fine.

Penalties for killing or destroying wildlife include up to 12 years imprisonment and P2 million fine.

Wildlife trafficking shall be treated as a distinct and separate offense if more than one species is involved.

The group said the estimated value of illegal wildlife trade in the country is P50 billion or \$1 billion yearly.



Giant Christmas tree made of recyclable trash brings cheers to Binangonan residents, visitors

Published November 5, 2021, 11:17 PM

by [Nel Andrade](#)

The Binangonan municipal government has unveiled a giant Christmas tree made out of recycled materials in time for the Yuletide season.

During the lighting ceremony recently in front of the municipal hall, Municipal Administrator Russel Callanta Ynares said the giant holiday tree is made of thousands of caps of vaccine vials, plastic cups and bottles, and other recyclable trash.

Mayor Cesar Ynares, an engineer who designed the recycled giant Christmas tree, was made through the help of various public and private groups based in Binangonan.

The younger Ynares said the project was based on the concept of “Ynares Eco System (YES) to Green” program of Rizal Governor Rebecca Ynares.

The recycled Christmas Tree project used to be an annual contest in the province to encourage recycling of trash in communities prior to the pandemic.

Among the non-government groups that actively participated in the making of the holiday tree are the Barkadahan ng Kababaihan sa Binangonan, a ladies group led by Dr. Rose Callanta Ynares, wife of Mayor Ynares; schools and other private parties.

During nighttime, residents with their kids and parents have their groupie shots in front of the giant Christmas tree while Christmas music plays in the background at the municipal grounds.

The tree’s exterior body opens and its inner body rotates with its lights changing from one color to another.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/11/05/giant-christmas-tree-made-of-recyclable-trash-brings-cheers-to-binangonan-residents-visitors/>



Group alarmed over big firms' plastic wastes

November 6, 2021

[GREENPEACE Philippines](#) warned that the country's biggest fast-moving consumer goods companies are delaying the country's effort to curb the plastics crisis by resorting to interim and hazardous mechanisms instead of heeding calls to phase out single-use plastics.

The statement came following the release of a [Philippine Center](#) for Investigative Journalism report showing that companies, such as [Unilever](#) and Nestlé, admitted that their waste retrieval methods are "interim" and "intermediate."

The report found that companies, such as brand and waste audit mainstays Coca-Cola Philippines, Colgate-Palmolive, Monde Nissin, Mondelez Philippines, Nestlé Philippines, [Procter & Gamble](#), Unilever Philippines and [Universal Robina Corp.](#), have been settling with waste management mechanisms that are "least preferred" by experts.

These mechanisms include tapping third-party collectors that process plastic waste into construction materials or cement kilns used as alternative fuels to attain "plastic neutrality" or a scheme that offsets a plastic footprint by investing in waste collection or recycling.

Greenpeace Philippines earlier warned that plastic neutrality is an ugly greenwashing scheme that forces people and communities to shoulder the costs of the impacts of plastic pollution created by companies.

"By relying on waste recovery programs and a co-processing scheme that essentially burns plastic, consumer goods companies like Nestlé, Unilever and Coca-Cola are falling short when it comes to real, systemic solutions — plastic reduction at source and adoption of reuse models," Greenpeace campaigner [Marian Ledesma](#) said.

The report follows the release of the 2021 Brand Audit Report of the Break Free From [Plastic Movement](#), which shows that [Coca-Cola Co.](#), Universal Robina Corp., Nestlé, Procter & Gamble and Mondelez International are the top plastic polluters in the country.



Population-environment balance

By Amado Tolentino Jr.
November 6, 2021

BACK in 1973, the Philippines must have been the only country in the world with a policy on population embodied in the Constitution, which says, "It shall be the responsibility of the State to achieve and maintain population levels most conducive to the national welfare." (Sec. 10, Art. XV, 1973 Constitution) Additionally, the Philippine Environment Code (PD 1152 of 1977) provides a section on population-environment balance. Both pieces of legislation came at a time when there was much concern about the rapidly growing Philippine population aggravated by decreasing availability of natural resources.

Actually, a Filipino, Rafael Salas, the first executive director of the UN Population Fund, called the attention of countries about "the crucial links between population growth and development goals and there is a need to take population factors into account in development plans."

From 60 million in 1990 to 107 million in 2019, we were estimated at 111 million Filipinos in August 2021.

Effects on the environment

Overpopulation is the state of the number of human inhabitants "when there are more people than can live on planet Earth in comfort, happiness and health and still leave the world a fit place for future generations." It happens when the Earth cannot regenerate resources used by the world's population each year.

If not controlled, overpopulation can bring about not only the depletion of natural resources but also habitat loss and species extinction, increased global warming and climate change, lower life expectancy, and emergence of new endemics, epidemics and pandemics.

To be more specific, forests are being cleared at a fast rate as the population increases. Forests are giving way to human settlements and industrial expansion. At the same time, lack of forest trees results in floods, soil erosion and naturally, food insecurity, which drives people to urban areas that need to expand to accommodate migrants from rural areas. There are also environmental refugees and internally displaced persons uprooted from their traditional habitat for environmental reasons, e.g., natural disasters, armed conflict, water and food scarcity. It is human nature that a person would do everything to survive. They would relocate to places where there are enough resources to go on with their lives.



Population-environment balance

Overpopulation, worsened by crowded living conditions, malnutrition and inadequate health care wreak havoc on the poor and increase their likelihood of being exposed to diseases like diarrhea and malaria, typical illnesses caused by inadequacy of clean water while cholera, typhus, dysentery, gastroenteritis and hepatitis are spread by contaminated water and dirty hands. Of late, much attention has been spent on prevention of infectious diseases like SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) and Covid-19 (coronavirus disease 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) says Covid-19 is a new virus but like other pandemics in the past, it is preventable, treatable and manageable. To cite an example, flu vaccines did not exist when the Spanish flu of 1918 hit many countries. Medical historians say there was even a spike of the flu virus in 1920 followed by the equivalent today of "herd immunity." It should be noted there were fewer people in those days. Increase in population means more people to get infected and infect others, especially in densely populated cities. Needless to say, overpopulation plays a role in the spread of viruses and emergence of pandemics.

Furthermore, the effects of environmental pollutants in the air or water, particularly those caused by chemicals, worsen the health problem. This is particularly true of industrial activities that involve chemical use or the deliberate release of chemical substances for specific purposes as in the case of agricultural chemicals.

In that connection, it is a declared policy of the State to protect and promote the right of the people to good health and instill health consciousness among them. (Sec 15, Art II, 1987 Constitution) Pursuant to the constitutional policy, laws adopted by the government to prevent and control prevailing health problems include, but is not limited to, compulsory basic immunization, penalties for improper disposal of wastes, formation of local water districts, construction and rehabilitation of existing water wells in the barangay as well as a Water Code and a Sanitation Code.

Reproductive health law

With the continuing account that the natural resources of the Philippines are uncontrollably decreasing brought on by, among others, overpopulation, Congress enacted the 2012 Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (RA 10354) despite objections by some quarters on religious grounds. The goal of the law is to allow people to make informed decisions with regard to their reproductive health as well as the education of people on all methods of family planning. It promotes programs that enable people to have the number of children they desire with due consideration to their health and the resources available and affordable to them. As expected, the human right vis-à-vis a person's right over one's body figured much in the debates on the proposed law. There was expectation that wide acceptance of the new law could be tested by the use of the



Population-environment balance

people's power-related legal process called referendum in the 1987 Constitution, but it did not happen.

For a while there was talk about imposing a penalty for reproducing beyond a predetermined but reasonable number of children. Not as drastic as the original one-child policy in China but rather the imposition of a tax on those who exceed a specified number of offspring. Or, positively approaching the matter, perhaps incentives for lesser children like educational benefits, etc. could be resorted to.

It seems that population reduction as an aid in the prevention of further degradation of the environment and natural resources has not reached the senses of many until the Covid-19 pandemic came.

Rapid population growth and natural resource depletion are interacting with one another in ways that are harmful to people's health and well-being. In assessing the overall policies and strategies of the government, one must examine them with particular reference to their bearing on the UN Agenda 2030 the essence of which is distilled in 17 Sustainable Development Goals which include, among others, no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, affordable clean energy, climate action, and responsible consumption and production. Congress must enact strict policies that truly integrate population issues with the Sustainable Development Goals. The Philippines must lead in heeding the prescription pronounced by the pioneering Filipino population expert, Rafael Salas.

Take note that the government alone cannot have all solutions as they are subject to political, administrative, budgetary and other constraints. It needs the active participation of the private/business sector, NGOs and international agencies and institutions. Likewise, there is the need for more concern for human progress and social justice as factors influencing a transformative population-environment balance framework for the Philippines.

Source: <https://www.manilatimes.net/2021/11/06/opinion/columns/population-environment-balance/1821144>



Legarda gives support to COP26 demand for Climate Emergency Pact

Published November 5, 2021, 5:54 PM
by [Manila Bulletin](#)

House Deputy Speaker Loren Legarda expressed her support for the 'Dhaka-Glasgow Declaration of the Climate Vulnerable Forum' adopted at the High-Level Leaders' Dialogue during the World Leaders Summit at the ongoing UN Climate Change Conference (COP26).

"We charge the international community to respond proportionately to the unprecedented global injustice of the climate crisis, which now imminently threatens the safety and in cases, the viability or very existence of a number of our most vulnerable and least responsible nations, through redoubled efforts during this decade to keep the 1.5°C limit on warming within reach, deliver and work to upscale and improve promised climate finance, to accelerate adaptation, to promote gender-based and socially inclusive action, and to ensure the necessary life- and livelihood-preserving support for loss and damage of the most vulnerable," the Declaration reads.

According to Legarda, more than 50 countries, including the Philippines, adopted the said Declaration in Glasgow, United Kingdom which urges the world and donor countries to step up adaptation, fix international climate cooperation, and keep the 1.5°C warming limit within reach.

"In light of the intensifying impacts of this climate crisis, we need to move closer and closer to decarbonization pathways. If countries historically responsible for the climate crisis won't act with urgency, we must act in concert to compel them to take responsibility," said Legarda, who is a Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) Ambassador for Parliaments .

The Declaration calls for the outcome of COP26 to include a "Climate Emergency Pact," along with a Delivery Plan for the annual \$100 billion in climate finance from developed countries over the period 2020-2024 totaling \$500 billion added the three-term senator.

"This will be an additional finance to Official Development Assistance commitments in support of climate action by developing countries. There will be a 50:50 split of funds between adaptation and mitigation, and there will be an independent annual monitoring of implementation involving the International Monetary Fund (IMF)," the Antique lone district congresswoman said.

The Declaration also calls for an annual 2030 Ambition Raising platform, where all world governments, especially the major carbon-emitting countries, are urged to come forward with new ambitions on adaptation and mitigations.

Legarda added that the Climate Change Commission (CCC) also lauded the CVF Declaration as a strong push for COP26 to deliver on loss and damage, robust carbon markets to put a price on carbon, accelerating adaptation financing, new and improved climate finance, and shifting trillions to support a green recovery.

"The CCC noted that the country's climate change strategies are aligned with CVF's priorities in six areas, including the transition to renewable energy, scaling efforts for protecting people displaced during disasters, and committing resources for a just transition towards low carbon development and promoting green jobs. For the CCC, this Declaration reflects the demands vulnerable countries have long expected – for developed nations to deliver their promises made in Copenhagen in 2009, and in the execution of the Paris Agreement," Legarda said.



Legarda gives support to COP26 demand for Climate Emergency Pact

“The Dhaka-Glasgow Declaration is the result of discussions and meetings held throughout this year, in which the nations most-vulnerable to the impacts of climate change stated their key concerns to address the climate emergency. Through the climate emergency pact, vulnerable countries will be able to fully address the needs of their people whose struggle every day is made ever so difficult by worsening climate change impacts.” (Melvin Sarangay)



No-shows in Glasgow dent claims of a climate emergency



By [Yen Makabenta](#)

November 6, 2021

First word

FROM the corner of one eye, I can already see the climate alarmists foaming at the mouth over this report.

All the sound and fury, however, including the hollow charge of fake news, cannot stand against the implacable reality of the high-profile no-shows and diminishing expectations at the COP 26 climate summit in Glasgow. Scotland.

With still a week to go before the talkfest concludes, on Friday, November 12, COP26 is knocking on the edge of failure to meet its lofty objectives.

Some of the biggest names in the world are skipping the climate extravaganza. More than half of humanity is not represented in the conference; they will have no say in the draconian impositions on the world that these climate gabs usually levy without authority.

No major agreements are on the table for signing. Ambitious commitments by nations to cut emissions are considered unlikely.

The only thing certain is that the UN and COP26 will again proclaim at the summit's end one more last chance for the world to avert a climate catastrophe. The very claim of a climate emergency is losing credibility.

No-shows in Glasgow

The [United Nations](#) by its lonesome cannot proclaim a global emergency, let alone a planetary one. It needs the concurrence of the nations, particularly the biggest and most powerful. The UN secretary-general is not at liberty to concoct his own private emergency and conduct his own crusade to solve it.

It is now preeminently time to bring up this truism in the UN's climate change agenda because in many ways, climate has become the principal and all-consuming concern of the UN secretary-general. He aspires to lead on the climate issue, to the neglect of what the nations and their leaders are thinking about the problem.

In the ongoing COP26 conference in Glasgow, it is a glaring fact that many prominent world leaders and some key nations have elected not to join the summit.



No-shows in Glasgow dent claims of a climate emergency

Consequently, a third of humanity is not formally represented in the discussions.

As reported by the New York Times in its issue of November 1, more than 100 world leaders descended on Glasgow for the critical climate summit. This included Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#) of India, Prime Minister Boris Johnson of the United Kingdom and President [Joseph Biden](#) of the [United States](#).

But there were also no-shows at the summit. Among these are the leaders of [China](#) and Russia. Along with Presidents Xi and [Putin](#), President [Jair Bolsonaro](#) of Brazil and Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey are not attending the summit.

The presence of heads of state and government at the talks is not just symbolic. Real work gets done among leaders that cannot happen among lower-level diplomats.

Putin said more than a week ago that he would not attend the summit, signaling that he had concerns about the coronavirus.

Xi just happens to be the president of the biggest greenhouse gas emitter in the world today.

Significantly, our own President [Rodrigo Duterte](#), representing our 110 million people, is sitting out this conference.

The empty chairs for Xi and Putin speak volumes at this time of pain from the pandemic economic recessions and the onset of a global energy crunch.

China is the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter — and it is estimated to be building the equivalent of about one new coal-fired plant a week to meet higher economic priorities at home.

A recent global energy shortage, including coal which powers around 56 percent of China's industry-heavy economy, has given Beijing cause to rethink its climate commitments.

There is no 'climate emergency'

As the big nations are responding in different ways to the challenge of climate change, there is also an alternative view emerging from the world of science which questions the claim of a climate emergency itself, as propounded by the UN and highlighted by COP26.

Last June, I quoted the work of two distinguished US scientists and academics who pulled together to write a joint op-ed in the National Review on April 16, 2021, which questioned the existence of a climate emergency, and deplored the climate policies of the Joseph Biden administration — [Richard Lindzen](#), [Alfred P. Sloan](#) professor, emeritus of atmospheric sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and [William Happer](#), emeritus professor of physics at Princeton University. The duo wrote:

"We are both scientists who can attest that the research literature does not support the claim of a climate emergency. Nor will there be one. None of the lurid predictions — dangerously accelerating sea-level rise, increasingly extreme weather, more deadly forest fires, unprecedented warming, etc. — are any more accurate than the fire-and-brimstone sermons used to stoke fanaticism in the medieval crusades.



No-shows in Glasgow dent claims of a climate emergency

"True believers assert that this emergency can be averted only by eliminating greenhouse-gas emissions. Greenhouse gases include ubiquitous water vapor, methane, nitrous oxide, and above all, carbon dioxide, a gas released when fossil fuels are burned to power transportation, generate electricity and are used to manufacture amenities of modern life.

"Carbon dioxide, demonized as 'carbon pollution,' is an improbable villain. Green plants use the energy of sunlight to manufacture sugar and other organic molecules of life from carbon dioxide and water molecules. A byproduct of photosynthesis is the oxygen of our atmosphere. Each human exhales about two pounds of the 'pollutant' carbon dioxide every day.

"Neither contemporary observations nor the geological record support computer-based claims that CO₂ is the 'control knob' for the earth's climate. Warmings, similar to or larger than the current one, have been observed many times in the past few millennia when there has been negligible use of fossil fuels. A thousand years ago Greenland really was warmer than today and supported Norse farmers who grew crops such as barley, which cannot be grown there now because of the cold.

"There is no climate emergency. Mankind should not be stampeded into a disastrous climate crusade. The medieval crusades did far more harm than good, destroying the lives of many decent people of all faiths, and leaving a bitter legacy that complicates international relations and social harmony to this day. A climate crusade that destroys economies and ultimately lives will be as bad, or worse."



Forward, backward, forward on climate

posted November 06, 2021 at 12:05 am

by [Tony La Viña](#)



EAGLE EYES
By Dean Tony La Viña

"Thirty years later, we have not yet solved the problem."

I begin with this article a series on the global climate negotiations. At this moment, since last Sunday (October 31) and up to Friday (November 12) next week, national leaders, government officials and diplomats, and representatives of stakeholders from indigenous peoples, environmental and conservation groups, women, the private sector, local governments, etc are converging in Glasgow, Scotland to attend the 26th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). I am not attending but I have a team from Manila Observatory who are in Glasgow now.

As an academic and lawyer, I have participated in these UNFCCC negotiations since the 1990s. I have moved from one role to another in the last three decades – as an activist, as a negotiator for a developing country, as a high government official in charge of setting up and running the early climate institutions of the Philippines, as a facilitator of and active negotiator on climate, forest and land use, biodiversity, and human rights issues in the negotiations from Kyoto to Paris (I was chair of the LULUCF negotiations in Kyoto, the REDD-plus facilitator in Copenhagen and Durban, and facilitated the inclusion of human rights, biodiversity, and climate justice principles in Paris), as an implementor of climate mitigation and adaptation programs on the ground, and as a researcher on climate and related issues trying to think through complex issues and propose solutions, as a teacher and mentor of many developing country professionals working on this subject, as a legal and policy expert working with international institutions on how to move forward on this most serious of sustainable development challenges, and as an early advocate of climate justice as a way of framing engagement in the climate issue.

I started following the climate change negotiations in 1990 during the Second World Climate Conference which called for the negotiation of a climate change treaty. That same year, in December 1990, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) launched the negotiation process that would a year and a half later, in May 1992, produce the UNFCCC. The UNGA decided to establish “a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) of an effective framework convention on climate change.”

Among others, it would take into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was established in 1989 following the First World Conference on Climate Change and issued its First Assessment Report (FAR) in 1990. The FAR would become the scientific basis of the UNFCCC. This is an important detail to highlight – how the politics followed the science in the early years, a practice that will later be questioned by skeptics seeking to derail progress in the issue.



Forward, backward, forward on climate

In 1991, I started my graduate legal studies in Yale Law School, in New Haven, Connecticut in the United States and started following the negotiation process being conducted in the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. At that time, like many from the South, I framed the climate issue as principally from a North-South perspective and from an exclusively mitigation focus – early and substantial reduction by developed countries of their greenhouse gas emissions. Many of us thought then that this was enough to avert a climate crisis: If only developed country governments (those listed in Annex I of the UNFCCC) did their part, if only developed country societies were willing to make the necessary sacrifices, and if only we could have a legally binding agreement that would impose what we later called Quantified Emission Limitation and Reduction Obligations (QUELROS) on developed countries.

This was in May 1992, just before the Earth Summit convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where the UNFCCC was opened for signature.

Thirty years later, we have not yet solved the problem; instead, climate change has escalated into a global crisis, an emergency of immense proportions. It seems instead that we have retrogressed, certainly made little progress. That is why I have described these negotiations as a “forward, backward, forward” process.

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 and which I helped negotiate for the Philippines, is our best chance to finally address the climate challenge. Over the last 30 years, efforts in implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol can inform the way forward. This is why I have co-authored with colleagues from the World Resources Institute (WRI) a paper that does this,

Our paper, which can be downloaded at the WRI website, describes an implementation architecture established under the UN climate regime to advance ambitious climate action and reviews the architecture’s context under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. We suggest that implementation of the Paris Agreement will require a whole-of-society approach built around an effective implementation architecture. To continue to build a successful implementation architecture, the UN climate regime needs to leverage a broader range of fora, organizations, and stakeholders.

This series will be based on this paper and on my own personal reflections as I participated in the process.



New funding for developing nations' coal exit needs better planning for workers

November 5, 2021 | 3:04 pm



UNSPASH

GLASGOW/TORONTO — South Asian nations need to create more effective plans to be able to utilize new funding to help developing countries speed up their shift from polluting coal to greener energy, researchers said this week.

At the UN COP26 summit in Glasgow on Monday, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said Canada would provide up to \$1 billion for a program backing a just transition from coal power to clean energy in emerging economies, run by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

On Thursday, the CIF launched the “Accelerating Coal Transition” (ACT) investment program, backed by pledges from the United States, Britain, Germany, Canada, and Denmark totaling nearly \$2.5 billion, saying it was the first of its kind.

The first countries to benefit from the initiative will be South Africa, India, Indonesia and the Philippines, representing over 15% of coal-related emissions globally, with the aim of expanding it to more nations later.

Mafalda Duarte, CEO of the CIF, said markets were starting to trend “in the right direction,” away from supporting planet-heating coal, but the transition was not happening fast enough.

“This is especially true in developing countries, where the steep political, social and economic barriers remain. Overcoming these obstacles is what ACT is all about,” she added.

But energy experts told the Thomson Reuters Foundation money alone cannot solve the challenges faced in the developing world, where coal-fired electricity still runs nearly half of power grids and some nations are building new coal power stations.



New funding for developing nations' coal exit needs better planning for workers

“Just transition has huge financial needs in developing countries... But first, in India, we need to have just transition mechanisms, policies, plans in place,” said Srestha Banerjee, director of just transition at iFOREST, an Indian think-tank.

A “just transition” means ensuring that the wholesale economic transformation needed to swap fossil fuels for clean energy and tackle climate change does not leave workers and poorer parts of society bearing an unfair share of the burden.

“Unless there is [such] a plan ... having money is not going to solve the challenge. In India, many local-level interventions fail because of lack of planning, capacity of implementation [and] issues of accountability, among others,” added Ms. Banerjee.

India depends on coal for about 70% of its electricity, is the world’s second-largest importer, consumer and producer of the fossil fuel, and has its fourth largest reserves.

Climate change activists say a failure to shift away from coal would go against Paris Agreement goals to limit planetary heating and would increase the risks of serious climate impacts.

Under the 2015 Paris accord, nearly 200 countries agreed to slash emissions to keep global temperature increases “well below” 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial times.

But the planet has already warmed by just over 1°C, and is on track for about 2.7°C of heating as emissions continue to rise around the globe, scientists say.

Developing nations, though, say they cannot shift to a low-carbon economy without financial support from richer countries that are historically more responsible for carbon emissions.

Bangladesh, which earlier had plans to significantly increase its dependency on coal by building at least 18 coal-fired plants, decided to scrap ten of them in June this year.

“We are in a mixed position regarding coal,” said Khondaker Golam Moazzem, research director at the Centre for Policy Dialogue, a Bangladesh-based think-tank.

“We have to take a decision politically. How much coal do we want in our energy mix? If our government wants to depend more on renewable energy, in that case these funds [from donor governments] can help a lot,” he added.

Although Bangladesh is not part of the ACT program for now, Mr. Moazzem said such funding could help shelve remaining plans for new coal plants by compensating investors.

It could also be used to encourage private companies and the government to promote the use of renewable energy, he added.

SOUTH AFRICA PARTNERSHIP

On Tuesday, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and the European Union announced a separate partnership worth \$8.5 billion to help South Africa, the world’s 12th biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, move away from coal and drastically reduce its emissions by 2030.



New funding for developing nations' coal exit needs better planning for workers

The donor governments said they would support South Africa's efforts to pursue a "just transition" that supports workers and vulnerable communities, especially coal miners, women and youth, as the South African economy goes green.

Financing options will be sought for innovative technical developments and investments, including electric vehicles and green hydrogen, to create good jobs in clean energy, they said in a statement.

Alok Sharma, Britain's senior official presiding over the COP26 climate talks, told journalists on Wednesday that more such initiatives would be needed in the coming years.

"It is about making sure that countries are supported to shift to clean energy, and no one is left behind as we consign coal to the history books," he said.

The World Resources Institute, an environmental think-tank, said the South Africa plan was a "historic opportunity" that could spur innovation across sectors and support the economy.

iFOREST's Ms. Banerjee said that while rapid improvements in green technology are often talked about, people overlook the corresponding health benefits, such as cleaner water and higher labour productivity.

"If we take all these into account, a well-planned coal transition over the next 20–30 years can be an overall net-positive development," she added. — **Naimul Karim/Thomson Reuters Foundation**

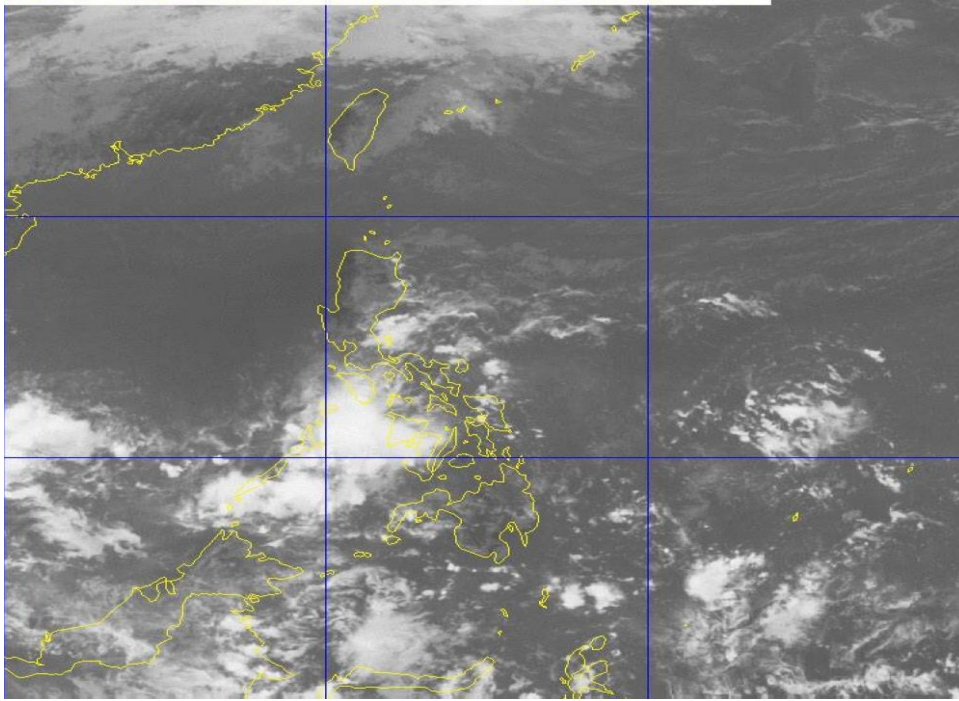


New LPA spotted off Capiz -- Pagasa

By [Arlie O. Calalo](#)

November 5, 2021

DOST PAGASA HIMAWARI-8 IR1 2021-11-05 11:30:00 AM PHT



A new low pressure area (LPA) was spotted off Capiz and is likely to develop into a tropical depression, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and [Astronomical Services Administration](#) (Pagasa) said on Friday.

The weather disturbance was estimated at 95 kilometers west of [Roxas City](#), also in the province, Pagasa said in its 11 a.m. advisory.

"This LPA is less likely to develop into a tropical depression and may continue to move west towards Palawan," the state-run weather agency said.

Over the next 24 hours, Pagasa said the LPA will bring light to moderate with at times heavy rains over Western [Visayas](#), Oriental [Mindoro](#), Occidental Mindoro, Romblon and Palawan.

Also affected by the LPA and shear line are Visayas, Albay, Sorsogon, Catanduanes, Masbate and Mindoro Provinces which will experience cloudy skies with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms.

The weather bureau said [Mindanao](#) will have partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rain showers or thunderstorms due to the localized thunderstorms.

Source: <https://www.manilatimes.net/2021/11/05/latest-stories/new-lpa-spotted-off-capiz-pagasa/1821072>

06 NOVEMBER 2021, Saturday



DENR

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COVID-19

NEWS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



DOH logs 2,376 more COVID-19 cases

(Philstar.com)

- November 5, 2021 - 4:00pm



Commuters queue for the carousel bus in Monumento, Caloocan on November 2, 2021
The STAR/Michael Varcas

MANILA, Philippines — The Philippines on Friday saw 2,376 more coronavirus cases to bring its overall caseload to 2,797,986.

Today's figures saw active cases still below 40,000 but up by 218 from the 37,159 on November 4. DOH said four laboratories did not submit testing results.

- **Active cases:** 37,377 or 1.3% of the total
- **Deaths:** 260, pushing the count to 44,085
- **Recoveries:** 2,109 bringing the number to 2,716,524

Limited in-person classes in Alert Level 2

- The pandemic task force has allowed limited in-person classes in [colleges and universities](#) in areas under Alert Level 2 to proceed, at a 50% capacity.
- Metro Manila transitioned to [Alert Level 2 status](#) of the granular lockdown today which will be until November 21. Capacities in establishments are increased following the move.
- Inflation in the Philippines [eased](#) in October, or at 4.6% year-on-year and lower than the 4.8% in September.



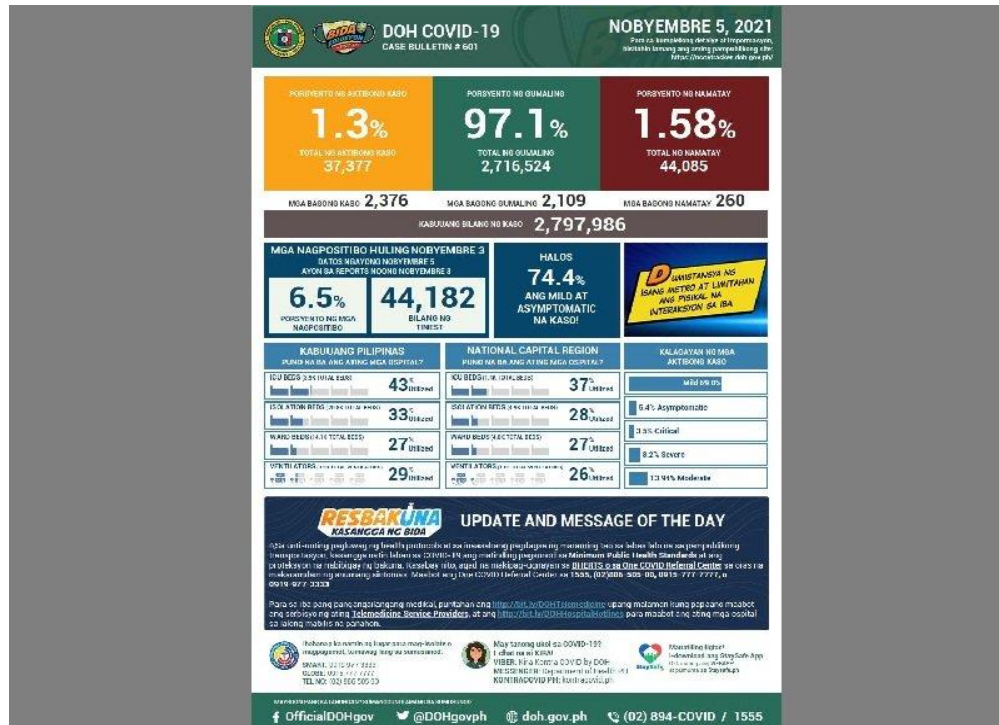
DOH logs 2,376 more COVID-19 cases

- Vaccine willingness in the country increased to [64%](#) from the 55% in June this year. Of the entire population, [26%](#) are now also fully vaccinated for COVID-19.
- DOH said they would need another week to deliberate with the pandemic task force on calls to scrap the mandatory face shield requirement.



Pilipinas, nakapagtala ng 2,376 na bagong kaso ng COVID-19

By Angellic Jordan November 05, 2021 - 04:14 PM



Lapas sa 2,000 ang naitalang bagong kaso ng Coronavirus Disease o COVID-19 sa Pilipinas sa loob ng isang araw.

Sa huling datos ng Department of Health (DOH) bandang araw ng Biyernes (November 5), nasa 2,797,986 na ang confirmed cases ng nakakahawang sakit sa bansa.

Sa nasabing bilang, 37,377 o 1.3 porsyento ang aktibong kaso.

Sinabi ng kagawaran na 2,376 ang bagong napaulat na kaso ng COVID-19 sa bansa.

69.9 porsyento sa active COVID-19 cases ang mild; 3.5 porsyento ang asymptomatic; 13.96 porsyento ang moderate; 8.2 porsyento ang severe habang 3.5 porsyento ang nasa kritikal na kondisyon.

Nasa 260 naman ang napaulat na nasawi.

Dahil dito, umakyat na sa 44,085 o 1.58 porsyento ang COVID-19 related deaths sa bansa.

Ayon pa sa DOH, 2,109 naman ang gumaling pa sa COVID-19.

Dahil dito, umakyat na sa 2,716,524 o 97.1 porsyento ang total recoveries ng COVID-19 sa Pilipinas.

Read more: <https://radyo.inquirer.net/303848/pilipinas-nakapagtala-ng-2376-na-bagong-kaso-ng-covid-19#ixzz7BNqSQDoo>

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Cases now 'manageable' but Delta effects not yet reversed: DOH

By Joyce Ann L. Rocamora November 5, 2021, 5:16 pm



Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire (File photo)

MANILA – The number of active coronavirus cases in the Philippines is now at a "manageable" level, Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire said Friday as she cited the consistent decline in infections since the Delta variant outbreak.

She, however, said it cannot be concluded yet that the surge's effects have already been reversed.

"We cannot really say that we have already reversed because there are still cases ongoing, there are still areas *na may mataas ang kaso (at) mayroon pa ring pagkapuno ng hospital* (that have high number of cases and there are still some hospitals that are full)," Vergeire said in a virtual briefing.

"*Kailangan lahat tayo ay maging maingat muna, kailangan lahat tayo ay 'di maging complacent at lahat tayo ipagpatuloy natin ang ating mga pagsunod sa ating mga safety protocols para tuloy-tuloy nang bumaba ang mga kaso* (This is why we need to remain vigilant. We cannot be complacent and we need to continue following the safety protocols to sustain this decrease)," she added.

Vergeire, on the other hand, confirmed that the continued decline in infections is no longer artificial.

Citing the latest data from the agency, Vergeire said the average daily cases in Metro Manila is now at 493, down from the more than 5,000 cases recorded daily at the height of the Delta surge.

Nationwide, the average number of cases fell to 2,888 from the peak of almost 21,000 cases per day.

"*Hindi na artificial ito. Nakita natin na talagang bumaba na ang mga kaso, nakita rin natin na kasabay ng pagbaba ng mga kaso ay bumaba na rin ang admission sa mga hospital* (This is no longer artificial, the cases are really going down, and we also see that the admissions in our hospitals are decreasing)," she said.



Cases now 'manageable' but Delta effects not yet reversed: DOH

While there are still places with high intensive care unit (ICU) utilization rate, Vergeire said the number of these areas continue to decrease as the weeks pass by,

"We were able to contain itong pagtaas ng kaso na ito, naipababa natin ngayon sa level na manageable na para sa ating lahat (We were able to contain the growth and we bring it down to a manageable level to all of us)," she said.

As of November 5, the number of active cases in the country is at 37,377.

Nationwide, currently being utilized are 43 percent of 3,900 ICU beds, 33 percent of 20,800 isolation beds, and 27 percent of 14,100 ward beds dedicated for Covid-19 patients. (*PNA*)



OCTA warns possible COVID-19 outbreak if booster shots will not be administered

Mary Adeline Antolin
05 November 2021

The Octa Research Group on Friday warned the public on the possible surge of COVID-19 cases in the country amid the easing of alert level restrictions in the National Capital Region (NCR).

In a statement, OCTA Research Fellow Guido David said a dreaded surge of COVID-19 cases is a possibility if fully vaccinated individuals won't receive their booster shots.

However, he noted that this can be prevented if the booster shots can be administered this year.

"There is one... I would say small concern na nakikita natin [that we see] in other countries. It's the waning of the vaccine efficacy after a period of 6 to 9 months and there's a theory na kaya nagkaroon ng [that's why there are] spikes in some countries, for example Israel ata is one of them, after six months is because of the waning efficacy," Guido said.

"So, 6-8 months yan. Ibig sabihin [Meaning] once the vaccine starts losing its effectiveness, we might see more outbreaks that is possible. That is why we support having the booster shots even before it happens. Especially those na nauna magpa-vaccinate kasi [who first received their vaccine] we started vaccinating in March, April. If we have booster shots around this time up to early next year, we could help prevent these spikes in cases," he continued.

Vaccine Czar Carlito Galvez Jr. previously said that they are targeting to give booster shots to priority groups like health care workers, senior citizen, and immunocompromised individuals on November 15.

In his fearless forecast, David said that the Philippines won't reach 3 million cases this year even if the current total cases are more than 2.7 million.

Source: <https://dzh.com.ph/post/octa-research-warns-the-public-for-a-possible-surge-of-covid-19-cases>



#OneDENR

**Covid-19
Situation and Response**



DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 601

NOBYEMBRE 5, 2021

Para sa kumpletong detalye at impormasyon, bisitahin lamang ang aming pampublikong site: <https://ncovtracker.doh.gov.ph/>

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

1.3%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO
37,377

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

97.1%

TOTAL NG GUMALING
2,716,524

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

1.58%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY
44,085

MGA BAGONG KASO **2,376**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **2,109**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **260**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,797,986**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING NOBYEMBRE 3

DATOS NGAYONG NOBYEMBRE 5
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG NOBYEMBRE 3

6.5%

PORSYENTO NG MGA
NAGPOSITIBO

44,182

BILANG NG
TINEST

HALOS
74.4%
ANG MILD AT
ASYMPTOMATIC
NA KASO!

D UMISTANSYA NG
ISANG METRO AT LIMITAHAN
ANG PISIKAL NA
INTERAKSYON SA IBA

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (3.9K TOTAL BEDS)
43% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (20.8K TOTAL BEDS)
33% Utilized

WARD BEDS (14.1K TOTAL BEDS)
27% Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.2K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
29% Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.4K TOTAL BEDS)
37% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.9K TOTAL BEDS)
28% Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS)
27% Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
26% Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA AKTIBONG KASO

Mild 69.0%

5.4% Asymptomatic

3.5% Critical

8.2% Severe

13.94% Moderate



UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

I\Sa unti-unting pagluwag ng health protocols at sa inaasahang pagdagsa ng maraming tao sa labas lalo na sa pampublikong transportasyon, kasangga natin laban sa COVID-19 ang matinding pagsunod sa **Minimum Public Health Standards** at ang proteksyon na nabibigay ng bakuna. Kasabay nito, agad na makipag-ugnayan sa **BHERTS** o sa **One COVID Referral Center** sa oras na makaramdam ng anumang sintomas. Maabot ang One COVID Referral Center sa **1555, (02)886-505-00, 0915-777-7777, o 0919-977-3333**.

Para sa iba pang pangangailangang medikal, puntahan ang <http://bit.ly/DOHTelemedicine> upang malaman kung papaano maabot ang serbisyo ng ating **Telemedicine Service Providers**, at ang <http://bit.ly/DOHHospitalHotlines> para maabot ang ating mga ospital sa lalong mabilis na panahon.



Ihahanap ka namin ng lugar para mag-isolate o magpagamot, tumawag lang sa sumusunod:

SMART: 0919 977 3333
GLOBE: 0915 777 7777
TEL NO: (02) 886 505 00



May tanong ukol sa COVID-19?

I-chat na si KIRA!

VIBER: Kira Kontra COVID by DOH

MESSSENGER: Department of Health PH

KONTRACOVIED PH: kontracovid.ph



Manatiling ligtas!

I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP
at pumunta sa Staysafe.ph

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

doh.gov.ph

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06 NOVEMBER 2021, Saturday



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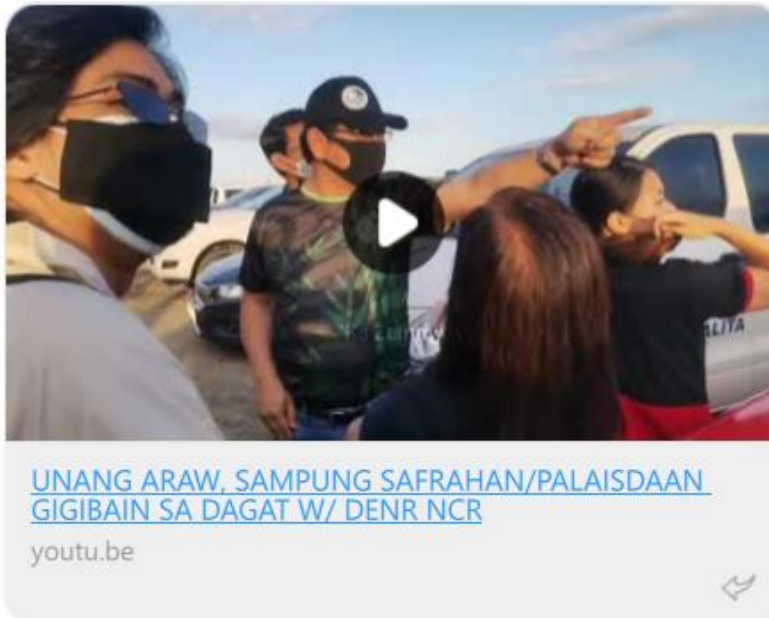
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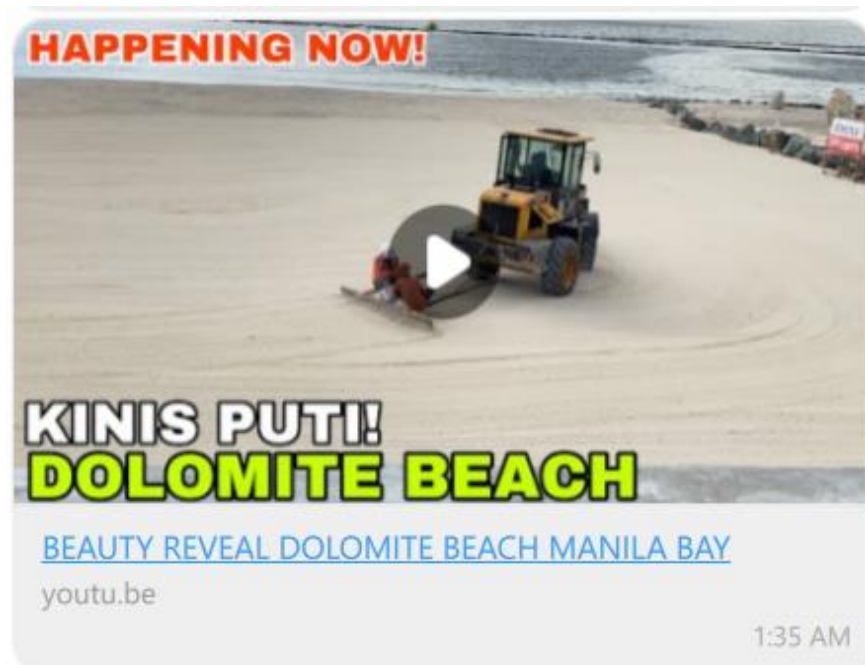
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
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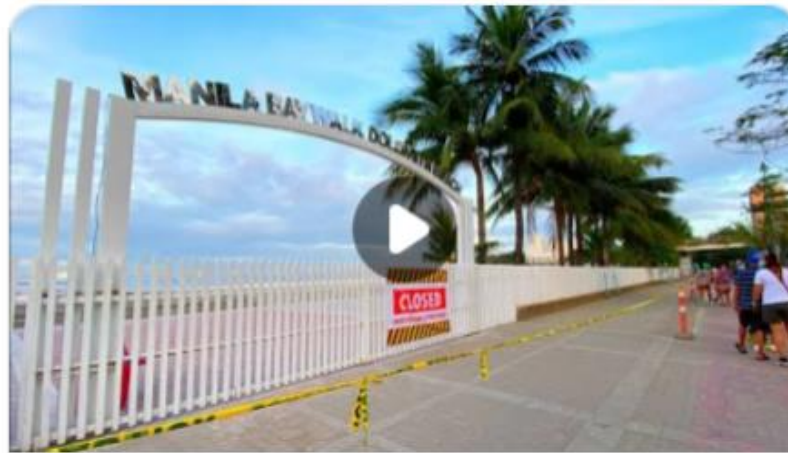


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