

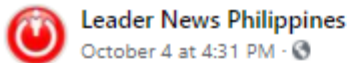
06 OCTOBER 2021, WEDNESDAY



**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



October 4 at 4:31 PM · 🌐

...

Cimatu: DENR's win vs illegal Taal Volcano miners an inspiration to law enforcement team

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has successfully won a case against illegal miners apprehended in Batangas province in 2019.

In a two-page decision penned by Judge Librado Chavez, the 5th Municipal Circuit Trial Court in Talisay-Laurel, Batangas province has found Elmer Portugal, Lindley Miranda, Jeremy Caramoan, Gualberto Eser, Calisto Quimio, and Geron Yambing guilty of illegal quarrying and extraction of 14,430 cubic meters of palanas minerals.

Environment Secretary Roy A. Cimatu welcomed the decision, saying that the prosecution of the illegal miners is "very timely to inspire the enforcement team to train well and continue this success."

"After the launch of our special course on enforcement at our Environment and Natural Resources Academy (ENRA), this development serves as a benchmark into making sure that the laws are strictly and properly promulgated," Cimatu said.

The palanas minerals, with an estimated value of P2.46 million, were extracted in a quarry operation at Barangay Banga in Talisay, Batangas without the necessary permits from the local Provincial Mining Regulatory Board and the DENR's Mines and Geosciences Bureau in Region IV-A.

The suspects were arrested on Dec. 16, 2019, after being caught in the act of extracting and disposing soil and minerals from an area that is a part of the Taal Volcano Protected Area Landscape and classified as timberland.

They were charged in violation of Section 103 of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 or Republic Act 7942 and Section 20 of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 or Republic Act No. 7586.

In the court decision, the suspects were ordered to pay a fine of P10,000 each with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency.

DENR Undersecretary for Enforcement Benito Antonio De Leon said the recent accomplishment "can be taken into new heights once the Environment Protection and Enforcement Bill or EPEB is passed."

"We are seeing promising developments in the area of environmental law enforcement. Hopefully, these developments may inspire our legislators to mark this bill as urgent," De Leon said. -- Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service (SCIS)

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#EagleNews

### Dolomite beach front project sa Manila Bay, nagpapatuloy

98 views • Oct 5, 2021

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Patuloy na isinasayos ang dolomite beach front sa Manila Bay na bahagi ng Maynila na proyekto ng pamahalaan.

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Source: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW5-B6lXJ34&ab\\_channel=EagleNews](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW5-B6lXJ34&ab_channel=EagleNews)



## Photos show Manila Bay mangroves ‘choking’ in plastic pollution

The Navotas mudflats are among the last of their kind and act as a crucial feeding ground for migratory birds, but they are being buried in plastic



Manila Bay's mangroves and mudflats are threatened by plastic pollution. Photograph: Diuvs de Jesus

**Rebecca Ratcliffe**, *south-east Asia correspondent*

Tue 5 Oct 2021 01.13 BST

**T**here are stray, abandoned flip flops, old foil food wrappers, crumpled plastic bags, and discarded water bottles. The Navotas mudflats and mangroves in Manila Bay are buried in a thick layer of rubbish.

It is “almost choking the mangrove roots,” Diuvs de Jesus, a marine biologist in the [Philippines](#) who photographed the area on a recent visit, said.

The wetlands are of huge environmental significance. They provide a crucial feeding ground for migratory birds, offer protection against floodwater and help tackle climate change by absorbing far greater levels of carbon dioxide than mountain forests.



The Navotas mudflats and mangroves are in a dire state. Photograph: Diuvs de Jesus

The plastic pollution, though, could devastate the area. Mangroves have special roots, known as pneumatophores, “sort of like a snorkel that helps them breathe in when sea water rises,” says Janina Castro, member of the Wild Bird Club of the Philippines and advocate for wetland conservation. Plastic risks suffocating pneumatophores, weakening, and potentially killing the trees.



The mudflats and mangroves are already one of the last of their kind in Manila Bay, an area that was once lined with lush, green shrubs and trees. Manila is thought to have been named after the Nilad, a stalky rice plant that grows white flowers, and which once thrived along the coastline. At the end of the 19th century, there were up to 54,000 hectares of mangrove wetlands along the bay, according to an [estimate cited by Pemsea](#), a regional, marine protection partnership coordinated by the United Nations. By 1995 this had fallen to fewer than 800 hectares.

Today, Manila, one of the most densely populated cities in the world, is more likely to be associated with traffic jams than flourishing mangroves.

“If only we banned single-use plastics, that will greatly reduce the litter,” De Jesus said. He worries also about the looming threat of reclamation – where coastlines are extended outwards as rock, cement and earth are used to build new land in the sea.



The Navotas mudflats make up part of the Manila Bay coast. Photograph: Diuvs de Jesus

The Navotas mangroves and mudflats are vital to the survival of migratory birds that visit the Philippines as part of the east Asian-Australasian flyway – a route that stretches from Arctic Russia and North America down to Australia and New Zealand.

A number of endangered birds have been spotted feeding and resting in the wetlands, including the black-faced spoonbill, the far eastern curlew, and the great knot. The critically endangered Christmas Island frigatebird was also recently seen flying low over Navotas, Castro says.

Environmentalists fear plastic pollution could ultimately harm such species. It breaks down into microplastics, which can be eaten by fish and shellfish – and, consequently, also be ingested by birds. It can also lead to an accumulation of toxic chemicals, and act as a vector for disease, threatening birds and their prey, Castro said.

“A number of these species currently have conservation efforts happening in other countries, but these efforts need to be mirrored in all of the staging sites including the Philippines,” Castro said.

There is a misconception that mudflats are not as valuable or aesthetically pleasing as other types of wetlands, Castro said. But they play an important role in tourism, providing livelihoods and offering wave protection. “Educating the public about these benefits is critical for its survival,” she said.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/oct/05/photos-show-manila-bay-mangroves-choking-in-plastic-pollution>

# Legarda to focus on health, livelihood recovery if Senate comeback succeeds

By [CNN Philippines Staff](#) Published Oct 5, 2021 11:27:55 PM



**Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, October 5)** — Hoping for a Senate comeback in the 2022 polls, senatorial aspirant Loren Legarda said she would focus on addressing two of the biggest issues Filipinos are facing amid the COVID-19 pandemic: health and livelihood.

"The pandemic recovery is not just for the health care of Filipinos but also for the economic recovery of every Filipino family," she told CNN Philippines' The Final Word.

Specifically for next year's budget, the House Deputy Speaker noted it should be a "pandemic recovery budget." This will be done through allocating the right budget for COVID-19 vaccines and boosters, as well as shots for Filipinos below 18 years old.

Legarda also highlighted the need to boost health care through upgrading services in provincial hospitals down to barangay facilities.

In terms of livelihood, Legarda said the government has existing programs that are effective, but additional budget is also needed to be able to benefit more especially the poorest.

"We must also be prepared to be able to help the poorest Filipino families who have been adversely affected by the pandemic to be able to rise," she said.

## 'We must take care of nature'

Legarda was also asked about her take on the country's biggest environmental issues.

On the Manila Bay dolomite beach, the senatorial aspirant said, "resources could have been placed elsewhere."

Authorities should focus on addressing segregation of waste at source, recycling, and composting first since "any beautification or aesthetics may come later," she added.

Legarda also wants the mining law to be revisited to ensure stakeholders get their just share, and rehabilitation of affected areas is being implemented.

When it comes to the plan to build casinos in Boracay, she said she opposes this and if she were to make the decision, she prefers to keep the island "a haven for nature and culture."

The senatorial hopeful also urged households to start the solution at their homes in addressing waste disposal issues amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: <https://cnnphilippines.com/news/2021/10/5/Loren-Legarda-senate-2022-elections.html>



## No plastic allowed in the ocean

posted October 04, 2021 at 06:50 pm

By Ellicia Frentzen Del Mundo

The plastic pollution crisis continues to worsen at an alarming rate especially today in the wake of the pandemic. Every day, tons of ocean-bound plastic waste endangers marine life and the ecosystem.



*NO PLACE FOR PLASTIC. Different sectors of the society are working together to help prevent the grave prediction that there will be more plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050.*

Experts predict that by 2050, “there will be more plastic than fish in the ocean,” said Watsons Philippines PR and sustainability director Viki Encarnacion during the webinar “Do Good for the Ocean” organized by A.S Watson Group.

She added that every year, “over 8 million tons of plastic waste escape in the ocean from our coastal nations” leading to the death of “more than 1 million sea birds and 100,000 marine animals”.

Recognizing the adverse effects of plastic, Watsons entered a partnership with nonprofit organization Plastic Bank for the Impact Program Collaboration to stop ocean-bound plastics while also providing income to communities.

“With our long-lasting commitment towards sustainability, we continue to look for new ways to reduce plastic waste,” said Encarnacion.

“Together with our partner suppliers, we aim to turn waste into valuable resources. We would like to encourage consumers to also practice recycling and bring forth more sustainable product options for all our shoppers.”

### Stopping ocean-bound plastic waste

Watsons and Plastic Bank aim to prevent 50,000 kilos of plastic bottles from entering the world’s oceans – equivalent to 2.5 million bottles in the next 12 months through the Impact Program.

This undertaking does not only seek to campaign for a recycling economy but also to increase livelihood opportunities and support Filipino families.

In exchange for plastic waste, collectors will receive money and other incentives to help them access basic goods and services. The plastic waste is brought to the designated local collection point of Plastic Bank.



Plastic Bank Asia head of sales Giovanni Bottazzi emphasizes that plastic is not the problem, but the improper waste disposal is.

“The problem with plastic is the way it is consumed or disposed of,” he said. “Oftentimes, it is disposed of as improper waste. But if it is disposed of correctly, it can be regenerated and find new life in new products.”

Watsons Philippines is dedicated to inspiring behavioral and lifestyle changes. Earlier this month, the health and beauty retailer launched the “Do Good” sustainability campaign.

It offers four sustainable choices for consumers to reduce their environmental footprints. The Refill and Reduce instills the habit of refilling used containers; Clean Beauty and Better Ingredients highlight products with no “unwanted” ingredients, particularly microplastics; and Better Packaging promotes products in recyclable and sustainable packaging.



*(Left) Giovanni Bottazzi, head of sales at Plastic Bank Asia and (right) Viki Encarnacion, PR and sustainability director of Watsons Philippines*

### Collective action towards a sustainable world

Working towards a sustainable environment is not just the social responsibility of consumers and businesses, every sector of society has to work together. Watsons Philippines invited government agencies and private companies to talk about their sustainability strategies.

NEDA Regional Development Group Undersecretary Mercedita Sambilla discussed the Philippine Development Plan which aspires for “Matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay para sa lahat”, a long-term vision dubbed as “AmBisyon Natin 2040” rooted in the United Nations’ 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sambilla said one of the key outcomes they wanted to achieve was ensuring ecological integrity and clean and healthy environment.

With their advocacy grounded on the UN SDG 12: “Responsible consumption and production”, Department of Trade and Industry director of consumer protection and advocacy bureau Marcus Valdez II reminds consumers to be conscious of the things they consume to minimize waste.

He said sustainable consumption was more than “consumption of green products and availing of green service”, but it is about changing consumption patterns to “meet the needs of current and future generations”.

Procter and Gamble, for its part, has incorporated sustainability in its business strategies and is committed to their company’s “Ambition 2030” to make responsible consumption from start to finish.





*Experts say plastic waste in the ocean is the cause of death of more than 1 million sea birds and 100,000 marine animals.*

According to P&G communications head Anna Legarda, the company's factories recycle all plastic waste.



## Locals, environmentalists renew call to protect Verde Island Passage from gas projects

[Rosette Adel](#) - Philstar.com October 5, 2021 | 9:11pm



This 2015 file photo shows underwater view of Verde Island Passage.

SEA Institute - Verde Island Passage / Facebook

MANILA, Philippines — Communities around Verde Island Passage area and environmental advocates on Tuesday sent protest letters calling for the protection of what they called the country's Ground Zero for marine diversity.

The community stakeholders and civil society organizations wrote two separate letters bearing their concerns and opposition to the expansion of liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals in Batangas, which are seen to cause detrimental and irreversible effects to the Verde Island Passage and the local communities that are dependent on it.

They asked Linseed Field Power Corporation president Herbert Hernane and SMC Global Power Corp. chairman Ramon Ang to withdraw their funding of the fossil gas and LNG projects in the area.

"Pursuing these fossil gas projects is planting illness at the very heart of a global epicenter for marine biodiversity in the world. Life in the Verde Island Passage must continue thriving to sustain the millions of Filipinos who rely on it for food and to make a living," said Fr. Edwin Gariguez of the Social Action Center of Calapan (SAC) in Oriental Mindoro, lead convenor of Protect VIP.

The campaign network said fisherfolk and workers in the tourism, diving, and other sectors are among those whose livelihoods will be affected by the two projects if they enter the construction and operation stages.

The island passage is also a source of livelihood of shipping sectors through the Batangas, Manila, and Subic international ports.

Verde Island Passage stretches for more than 1.4 million hectares through the provinces of Batangas, Marinduque, Occidental and Oriental Mindoro Occidental, and Romblon.

It is home to more than 1,736 fish species within a 10-kilometer area, 338 coral species, and thousands of others. It likewise houses 60% of all known shorefish species in the world.

In 2006, an international team of marine conservationists declared it as the "Center of the Center of Marine Shorefish Biodiversity."

However, the construction of fossil gas and LNG projects is feared to contribute to the increase in the disposal of liquid waste and bilge water from ships and increasing the risk of oil spills.

"Communities in Batangas and neighboring provinces are already reeling from the lost tourism and health troubles brought by COVID-19, and we cannot afford to lose VIP if we hope to revive our local industries in the near future. We hope these companies will listen to our pleas and look to our local government officials to heighten efforts in protecting VIP," Jake Calangi, president of the Resorts Owners Association of Mabini said.



Civil society and VIP stakeholders, including a dozen fisherfolk organizations, conservation groups such as Greenpeace Southeast Asia, faith-based and climate justice and action formations, and three bishops from the Catholic Church joined in the calls to condemn these projects perceived harmful to Verde Island Passage.

“It is our duty to care for nature and the people who would be most affected by activities that hurt it. In the context of the ecological and climate crises we face, protecting our marine biodiversity must be an utmost priority,” Bishop Colin Bagaforo, chairman of the Episcopal Commission on Social Action, Justice, and Peace of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines said.

Aside from the proponents of the project, the campaign network also wrote letters to domestic and international banks and investors including Standard Chartered from the UK, DBS Bank from Singapore, Japan Bank for International Cooperation and Mizuho from Japan, Credit Suisse from Switzerland, Deutsche Bank AG from Germany, and Chinabank and DBP from the Philippines. They urged these investors tapped to finance these projects, to likewise withdraw their support.

“On top of harming what is among the last marine biodiversity frontiers in the world, proposed fossil gas and LNG facilities in Batangas are hindering what could be a swift transition to sustainable energy from — of which we have an abundant supply that largely remains untapped — and stand in direct opposition to the ambition of limiting global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C,” Gerry Arances, executive director of think-tank Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development (CEED) and convenor of energy advocacy group Power for People Coalition (P4P) said.

“By funding these projects, these local and international banks are turning climate-vulnerable Philippines into a dumpsite for global gas supply, and allowing us to write our own climate death sentence,” he added.

### **'Protect VIP' signature campaign, online petition**

On World Tourism Day last September 27, the network also launched a signature campaign with an online petition that brought to attention the plight of the marine biodiversity of the island passage.

The petition made on Change.org called on government agencies such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) and the local government of Batangas City to cease issuing permits for the establishment of fossil gas plants and LNG terminals in Batangas City.

It cited former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's Executive Order No. 5788 ordering various government agencies to organize an Ad Hoc task force that would protect and conserve the Verde Island Passage marine corridor.

In March 2017, representatives of provinces around Verde Island Passage and various government agencies solidified their commitment to protecting the island passage through a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) creating the VIP Marine Protected Area Network and Law Enforcement Network.

However, the petitioners said there have been numerous developments in the vicinity of Verde Island Passage that now threaten it.

"These projects and infrastructures seriously threaten life under and around the waters of VIP. The urgency of this matter is undeniable, and we demand and expect our local and national government units and agencies to act immediately," the petition read.

The online petition has since garnered 270 signatures and increased its target of 200 to 500 signatures.

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/nation/2021/10/05/2132073/locals-environmentalists-renew-call-protect-verde-island-passage-gas-projects>



## KONTROBERSYA SA PAREX PROJECT: PERWISYO BA O PAKINABANG?



October 5, 2021 @ 6:50 PM 11 hours ago

ISA sa pinakakontrobersyal na proyekto ngayon ang tinatawag na PAREX o Pasig River Expressway Project.

Isa itong 6-lane na elevated road o klase ng skyway na may habang 19.36 kilometro na magsisimula sa Radial Road sa Lungsod ng Maynila hanggang sa Taytay, Rizal, may pondong P95 bilyon mula sa San Miguel Corporation at walang gastos ang gobyerno.

Mula sa Maynila, tatawirin ng kalsadang ito ang mga lungsod ng Makati, Mandaluyong at Pasig hanggang makarating ito sa Taytay.

Gagawin ito sa loob ng mahigit 36 buwan o tatlong taon magmula sa mga araw na ito hanggang sa 2023.

Inaprubahan ang proyekto ng pamahalaang Duterte nitong Setyembre 21 at inilatag ang pundasyon nito nitong Setyembre 24.

### KONTRA PAREX

Nagsulputan ang mga kontra sa proyektong ito sa iba't ibang kadahilanan.

Isa sa mga sinasabi ng mga kontra ang pagkakaengganyo umano sa mga tao na magkaroon ng mga dagdag na sasakyan na lalong magpapalala umano ng trapik.

At kung malala ang trapik, may dagdag-polusyon din.

Kung talagang ganoon kalaki ang pondo umano, mas maganda na sana umanong gumawa na lang ng mga bikelane at pagandahin at ayusin ang ilog.

May halong pulitika rin umano dahil ipagmamalaki lang ng mga kandidato sa halalang 2022 na isa sa kanilang legasya ito.

May mga sisirain din umanong mga imahe ng mga lugar na pinoprotektahan ng mga historiador gaya ng Intramuros at Malacañang mismo na parehong nakatayo sa Pasig River.

Subalit pinakamahalaga umano ang kakulangan ng sapat na konsultasyon sa mga mamamayan, lalo na ang mga nasa kapaligiran na maaaring masiraan o mawalan ng iba't ibang bagay.

At may naghahanda na umano ng kaso na isasampa sa Korte Suprema para patigilin umano ito.



## **PALIWANAG NG SMC**

Ayon kay Ramon Ang, malaking ginhawa ang biyahe dahil 15 minuto na lang ang tatakbuhan ng sasakyan mula sa Radial Road hanggang Taytay .

Hindi naman din umano masisira ang Pasig River dahil itatayo ito sa gilid ng ilog na may mahigit isang metro lang ang lapad na haligi na itatayo samantalang nasa 91 metro ang lapad ng ilog.

Mabubuhay at gaganda rin umano ang ilog dahil palalalimin ito, maging ang mga ilog, sapa at iba pang konektado sa Pasig River.

Magkakaroon din umano ng mga bike lane gaya ng hinahanap ng iba.

Gagaan din umano ang polusyon dahil mababawasan ang sobrang trapik sa lupa na pinagmumulan ng katakot-takot na polusyon.

Hindi naman masisira rin umano ang mga taong gustong magkaroon ng sasakyan sa parte ng mga umuunlad ang buhay.

## **ANG MGA KARANASAN**

Marami umano ang nagtatrabaho, negosyante at motorista na tumatawid mula sa Road 10 hanggang Taytay, Rizal at inaabot sila ng 3-4 oras dahil sa trapik mula Lunes hanggang Sabado.

Kung tag-ulan, umaabot pa ang trapik sa 5-10 oras dahil sa mga baha na lumilikha ng katakot-takot na trapik kahit saan at ikinasisira ng mga sasakyan.

Sa araw ng Linggo lang umano mahigit isang oras ang biyahe sa pagitan ng dalawang lugar.

Para sa mga motorista, bagama't inaasahang may toll na maaaring katamtaman ang halaga, higit naman umanong mas magaan ito kumpara sa konsumo sa diesel at gasolina na mauubos sa loob ng 3-4 oras na biyahe o 10 oras na pagkakaistak sa trapik sa tag-ulan at tagbaha.

Para sa mga negosyante sa import-export na gumagamit ng mga truck na karaniwang humahantong o nagmumula sa pier sa Road 10, malaking ginhawa at mabilis umano ang biyahe ng mga kalakal.

At dahil kakambalan ang PAREX ng rapid bus line, malaking ginhawa umano ito para sa mga empleyado o obrero na pumapasok at umuuwi.

## **EMERGENCY NA BIYAHE**

Para sa mga nagtatakbo ng mga maysakit na mahihirap sa mga ospital na karaniwang pangmamahirap gaya ng Philippine General Hospital, San Lazaro Hospital, Fabella Hospital, Jose Reyes Memorial Medical Center, Rizal Medical Center at ospital ng Maynila, higit umanong kapaki-pakinabang ang PAREX, lalo't ikokonekta ito sa Skyway.

Halimbawang totoong 15 minuto lang umano ang biyahe sa buong kahabaan ng PAREX at may mga babaan at akyatan ito sa maraming lugar, mabubuhay ang pasyente sa halip na mamatay kung ibibiyahe ito sa ibaba na sobra talaga ang trapik.

## **ANO NAMAN ANG SA INYO?**

Kayo naman, mga reader ng kolum na ito, ano sa palagay ninyo ang kahalagahan ng proyektong ito?

Higit ba itong perwisyo o kapaki-pakinabang?

Source: <https://www.remate.ph/kontrobersya-sa-parex-project-perwisyo-ba-o-pakinabang/>



PHOTOGRAPH BY ALFONSO PADILLA  
FOR THE DAILY TRIBUNE @tribunephil\_at

**Plans solidify** The Pasig River Expressway or PAREX, a proposed six-lane, all-elevated expressway project spanning the Pasig River from Rizal to Manila, has sparked debates on its environment and heritage impact. The Department of Transportation and San Miguel Corp., however, have broken ground to get the project underway.



## Preventing the spread of water-borne diseases

BY BUSINESSMIRROR OCTOBER 5, 2021

### Editorial

BM

The magnitude of the country's sanitation problems and lack of clean water supply was revealed recently by the Philippine Statistics Authority. In its report, the country's statistics agency disclosed that water-borne diseases killed at least 14 Filipinos daily from 2010 to 2019 ([See, "PSA: 14 Pinoys die every day from water-borne diseases," in the BusinessMirror, October 4, 2021](#)). The report also indicated that vector-borne diseases—those caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors, such as insects—killed an average of 3 Filipinos daily in the past decade.

Water-borne diseases, such as typhoid and paratyphoid fever, bloody diarrhea, cholera, viral hepatitis, and leptospirosis killed 53,066 Filipinos in the past decade. Of the water-borne diseases monitored by the PSA, bloody diarrhea was the deadliest as it caused a total of 37,622 deaths in the past 10 years. These diseases are transmitted through water contaminated with human or animal waste.

The PSA said vector-borne diseases—dengue and malaria—killed a total of 12,062 Filipinos in 10 years. Of the vector-borne diseases monitored by the agency, dengue was the deadliest as it accounted for 11,832 deaths. Malaria, which was considered by the World Health Organization as the deadliest vector-borne disease, killed 230 Filipinos during the period. WHO said poorly designed irrigation and water systems, inadequate housing, poor waste disposal and water storage, deforestation and loss of biodiversity may be contributing factors to the most common vector-borne diseases.

The Philippines would need to expand its investments in the water and sanitation sector to improve access to better water resources, prevent deaths and meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on water supply and sanitation by 2030. The National Economic and Development Authority (Neda) noted that only about 44 percent of households in the country have individual connection to a proper and fully reticulated waterworks system. The remaining 56 percent would have to fetch water from communal pipes, springs or wells up to 250 meters away ([See, "PHL has to invest P1.1T until '30 for water, sanitation," in the BusinessMirror, September 16, 2021](#)).

The Neda also noted that only 18 percent of Filipinos have access to septage management services, while 13 percent have access to a sewerage system. Over 4 million Filipinos still practice open defecation. These conditions expose Filipinos to higher risks of acute bloody diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, and other waterborne diseases.

To meet the SDG on water supply and sanitation, the Philippines would have to invest over P100 billion annually from 2020 to 2030. This investment must be made if policy-makers want to prevent deaths caused by water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Lawmakers should also consider the recommendation of the Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan launched in September by the Neda to create an apex water body that will help address the "fragmented" water supply and sanitation sector.



Deaths caused by water-borne and vector-borne diseases are preventable, particularly if measures that will ensure people's access to clean and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are in place. Access to better water resources, according to WHO, will boost economic growth and contribute greatly to poverty reduction. This is also the best way to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.





# Taal Volcano emits record-high level of sulfur dioxide

By [CNN Philippines Staff](#)

Published Oct 5, 2021 10:05:15 PM



**Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, October 5)** – The Taal Volcano emitted a record-high level of sulfur dioxide on Tuesday, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology confirmed.

The volcano in Batangas province spewed out 25,456 tons of sulfur dioxide, beating the previous record of 22,648 tons per day logged on July 4.

Phivolcs also noted a visibly moderate to strong degassing in the volcano's main crater. It also released steam-laden plumes as high as 3,000 meters above the Taal Volcano Island (TVI).

"A sudden inflation of TVI was detected by GPS monitoring in August 2021, which may indicate renewed pressurization of the subsurface hydrothermal system due to continuous magmatic degassing," state volcanologists said.

Taal Volcano remains at Alert Level 2 where steam-driven or phreatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, and ashfall can still occur in the vicinity of TVI.

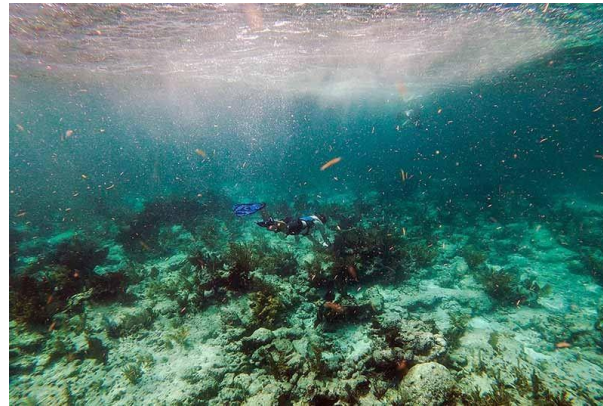
The volcano has been at the same alert level since July 23, after it was raised to Alert Level 3 due to a phreatomagmatic eruption on July 1.

The state volcanology bureau also reminded the public that entry into the volcano's permanent danger zone and fishing in Taal Lake are prohibited by law.



# Global warming kills 14% of world's corals in a decade

[Marlowe Hood](#) - Agence France-Presse October 5, 2021 | 10:26am



A tourist snorkels over dead coral on the ocean bed in the Straits of Florida near Key Largo, Florida, on September 23, 2021.

PARIS, France — Dynamite fishing and pollution—but mostly global warming—wiped out 14% of the world's coral reefs from 2009 to 2018, leaving graveyards of bleached skeletons where vibrant ecosystems once thrived, according to the largest ever survey of coral health.

Hardest hit were corals in South Asia and the Pacific, around the Arabian Peninsula, and off the coast of Australia, more than 300 scientists in the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network reported.

"Climate change is the biggest threat to the world's reefs," co-author Paul Hardisty, CEO of the Australian Institute of Marine Science, said in a statement.

Oceans absorb more than 90% of the excess heat from greenhouse gas emissions, shielding land surfaces but generating huge, long-lasting marine heatwaves that are pushing many species of corals past their limits of tolerance.

A single so-called bleaching event in 1998 caused by warming waters wiped out eight percent of all corals.

Coral reefs cover only a tiny fraction—0.2%—of the ocean floor, but they are home to at least a quarter of all marine animals and plants.

Besides anchoring marine ecosystems, they also provide protein, jobs and protection from storms and shoreline erosion for hundreds of millions of people worldwide.

The value of goods and services from coral reefs is about \$2.7 trillion per year, including \$36 billion in tourism, the report said.

Loss of coral from 2009 to 2018 varied by region, ranging from five percent in East Asia to 95% in the eastern tropical Pacific.

## The 'Coral Triangle'

"Since 2009 we have lost more coral worldwide than all the living coral in Australia," noted UNEP executive director Inger Anderson.

"We can reverse the losses, but we have to act now."

The UN's climate science advisory panel, the IPCC, projects with "high confidence" that global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels will see 70 to 90% of all corals disappear.



In a 2C world, less than one percent of global corals would survive.

Earth's average surface temperature has already increased by 1.1C above that benchmark.

The report, titled "Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2020", found reasons for cautious optimism.

"Some reefs have shown a remarkable ability to bounce back, which offers some hope for the future recovery of degraded reefs," Hardisty said.

East and Southeast Asia's "Coral Triangle"—which contains nearly 30% of the world's coral reefs—were hit less hard by warming waters over the last decade, and in some cases showed recovery.

This resilience could be due to species unique to the region, potentially offering strategies for boosting coral growth elsewhere, the authors said.

Based on nearly two million data points from 12,000 sites spanning 73 countries and 40 years, the report is the sixth such global survey and the first since 2008.

To measure change over time, the researchers contrasted areas covered by healthy live hard coral with areas taken over by algae, a sign of coral distress.

The report was undertaken with support from UNEP and the International Coral Reef Initiative, a partnership of governments and research organisations focused on preserving corals reefs and related ecosystems.



# Global warming kills 14 percent of world's corals in a decade

posted October 05, 2021 at 09:30 am

by [AFP and Marlowe Hood](#)

Dynamite fishing and pollution—but mostly global warming—wiped out 14 percent of the world's coral reefs from 2009 to 2018, leaving graveyards of bleached skeletons where vibrant ecosystems once thrived, according to the largest ever survey of coral health.

Hardest hit were corals in South Asia and the Pacific, around the Arabian Peninsula, and off the coast of Australia, more than 300 scientists in the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network reported.

"Climate change is the biggest threat to the world's reefs," co-author Paul Hardisty, CEO of the Australian Institute of Marine Science, said in a statement.

Oceans absorb more than 90 percent of the excess heat from greenhouse gas emissions, shielding land surfaces but generating huge, long-lasting marine heatwaves that are pushing many species of corals past their limits of tolerance.

A single so-called bleaching event in 1998 caused by warming waters wiped out eight percent of all corals.

Coral reefs cover only a tiny fraction -- 0.2 percent -- of the ocean floor, but they are home to at least a quarter of all marine animals and plants.

Besides anchoring marine ecosystems, they also provide protein, jobs and protection from storms and shoreline erosion for hundreds of millions of people worldwide.

The value of goods and services from coral reefs is about \$2.7 trillion per year, including \$36 billion in tourism, the report said.

Loss of coral from 2009 to 2018 varied by region, ranging from five percent in East Asia to 95 percent in the eastern tropical Pacific.

The 'Coral Triangle'

"Since 2009 we have lost more coral worldwide than all the living coral in Australia," noted UNEP executive director Inger Anderson.

"We can reverse the losses, but we have to act now."

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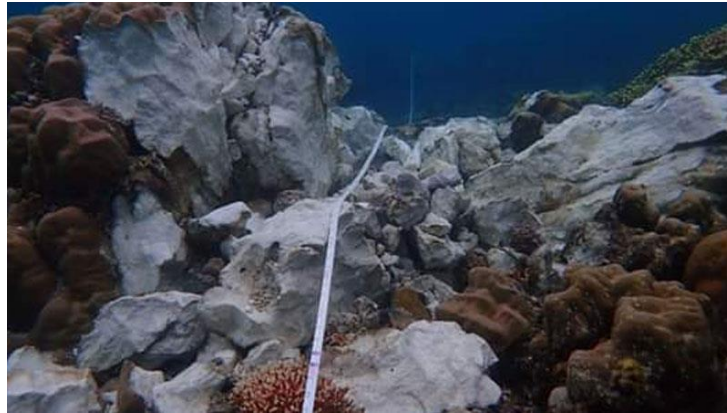
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## 14% ng coral reef sa mundo, pininsala ng climate change



October 5, 2021 @ 11:11 AM 19 hours ago

MANILA, Philippines – Lumabas sa pag-aaral ng Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network na 14% nga coral reefs sa mundo ay nasira na mula 2009 hanggang 2018.

Malaking dahilan nito ay ang global warming maliban pa sa paggamit ng dinamita sa pangangisda at polusyon.

Pinakanapuruhan ayon sa GCRMN ay ang mga coral reefs sa South Asia, Pacific, Arabian Peninsula at dagat na sakop ng Australia.

“Climate change is the biggest threat to the world’s reefs,” sinabi ni Paul Hardisty, CEO ng Australian Institute of Marine Science sa isang statement.

Sinasalo ng karagatan ang mahigit 90% ng sobrang init mula sa greenhouse gas emissions at pumu-protakta sa mas matinding epekto nito sa kalupaan, pero dahil dito karamihan sa mga species ng corals ang nasasagad sa kakayanan lamang nito na saluhing init.

Maliban sa pagbibigay proteksiyon, nagbibigay rin ang mga corals ng protina, trabaho at proteksiyon sa mga bagyo.

Nag-iiwas rin ito sa shoreline erosion na maaaring makaapekto ng milyon-milyong mga tao. **RNT**



## CORAL REEFS NAHAHARAP SA “EXISTENTIAL CRISIS” DULOT NG CLIMATE CHANGE

written by **DWIZ 882** October 5, 2021



Unti-unting namamatay ang mga coral reef sa buong mundo dahil sa climate change.

Ayon sa pag-aaral ng Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, 14% ng coral reef sa buong mundo ang nasira na sa pagitan ng 2009 hanggang 2018.

Pinangangambahan din ang pagkawala ng mga karagatan kung patuloy magiging mainit ang mga temperatura ng mga ito.

Kaya naman nahaharap umano sa “Existential Crisis” ang naturang coral reefs.—**sa panulat ni Jennelyn Valencia-Burgos**



## Ten recent climate-fueled disasters

OCT 5, 2021, 1:09 PM

Rose De La Cruz  
Columnist

**EXPERTS** are one in saying that man-made climate change is wreaking havoc on the world's weather—from a summer of fire and record floods, to freak frosts and locust invasions. The AFP named 10 most devastating climate-fueled disasters from the past two years.

### 1. Mediterranean on fire

Greece's worst heatwave in decades fueled deadly wildfires that burned nearly 100,000 hectares (250,000 acres) this year in what the prime minister called the country's "greatest ecological disaster in decades."

The summer blazes killed about 80 people in Algeria and Turkey, with Italy and Spain also ravaged by uncontrolled fire.

Scientists say the Mediterranean rim is a climate change "hot spot" with worse to come.

### 2. Canada 'heat dome'

In late June, a hot air "heat dome" caused sustained, scorching temperatures across much of western Canada and the northwestern US.

Residents in the British Columbia city of Lytton saw the thermometer rise on June 30 to 49.6 degrees Celsius (121 degrees Fahrenheit), a national record. Days later, the town was largely destroyed by a wildfire.

The extreme heat was "virtually impossible" without human-caused climate change, the World Weather Attribution (WWA) science consortium said.

### 3. European towns washed away

Germany's worst flooding in living memory killed 165 people in July after heavy rainfall battered the country along with Switzerland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria and Belgium, where another 31 people died.

The WWA said a warming climate increased the likelihood of the extreme two-day rainfall behind the floods by about 20 percent.

For every degree that Earth warms, the atmosphere can hold about seven percent more moisture, scientist say.





#### 4. Drowning on the subway in China

July floods in China killed more than 300 people when the central city of Zhengzhou was deluged by a year's worth of rain in just three days, trapping people in road tunnels and subway systems as waters rose, with some drowning.

#### 5. Fleeing flooding in Australia

In March 2021 torrential downpours lashed Australia's east forcing thousands to flee the worst flooding in decades -- only one year after the region suffered extreme drought and bushfires.

Days of relentless rainfall caused rivers in Australia's most populous state to their highest levels in three decades.

Scientists have warned Australia can expect more frequent and more extreme weather events because of climate change.

#### 6. Devastating frosts in France

This Spring saw a late frost ravage French vineyards when plummeting temperatures wiped out nearly a third of the country's grape harvests, causing up to two billion euros (\$2.3 billion) in damages.

The WWA's analysis said climate change made the historic cold snap -- which devastated most of France's wine regions -- about 70 percent more likely.

#### 7. Hurricane Ida's path of destruction

In late August, Hurricane Ida cut a swathe of death and destruction from Louisiana all the way across the northeastern US, leaving more than 100 dead and causing around \$100 billion in damage.

Four of the six costliest hurricanes to hit the US, including Ida, have all occurred within the last five years, according to the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

#### 8. East Africa locust invasion

Experts blame climate-addled extreme weather -- including extreme rainfall -- for hatching billions of locusts that swarmed East Africa in January of 2020, threatening the region with a food crisis.

Already prey to successive drought and deadly floods, dense clouds of the insects spread from Ethiopia and Somalia into Kenya.

#### 9. Preceded by deadly floods

Violent downpours in October 2019 displaced tens of thousands in Somalia, submerged whole towns in South Sudan, and killed dozens in flash floods and landslides in Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

A powerful climate phenomenon in the Indian Ocean stronger than any seen in years unleashed destructive rains and flooding across East Africa.

#### 10. 500-year drought deepens

The American west continue to plunge deeper into the most severe "mega-drought" to hit the region in at least 500 years.

Made worse by global warming, the dry spell could continue for decades, according to a study in the journal Science.

Source: <https://opinyon.net/world/ten-recent-climate-fueled-disasters?fbclid=IwAR0BZVVUSDcteGFDj87wCYykiOwPaAdFLEXOUlzNMEQPHJKDWpFgewfgp-E>



# Rich nations must man up at climate summit

October 5, 2021

SHOVED out of the limelight by the coronavirus pandemic, climate change takes center stage once again at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 26) to be held in Glasgow, Scotland in November.

It will be the 26th summit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and topping the agenda is how industrialized nations can be prodded to deliver on their pledges to help the developing countries that are most at risk from global warming.

The Glasgow meeting will use as a frame of reference the Paris Agreement, the first comprehensive accord on mitigating global warming, signed by about 190 countries, the Philippines included, in 2015.

The "Paris Rulebook" laid down the strategy for cutting greenhouse gas emissions by limiting temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels and capping any increase at 1.5 degrees.

The inconvenient truth is that the needle has hardly moved since 2015. The goals of climate change mitigation, adaptation and finance set by the Paris accord are far from being met.

That is what COP 26 needs to address.

The urgency of devising a more aggressive plan on global warming must be the summit's moving force. It is a cruel irony that the vulnerable nations, which are the least responsible for creating the climate crisis, are often its biggest victims. These are the countries that will suffer from sea level rise, floods, drought and other catastrophes that will be unleashed as the planet continues to heat up.

Meanwhile, the economic giants, among them the world's biggest carbon dioxide emitters, are too immersed in resolving problems closer to home like political unrest and the Covid pandemic.

There are efforts to put climate initiatives back on track. At the recent UN General Assembly, China and the United States, the world's richest nations — and also the biggest carbon emitters — vowed to cut off financing for activities that fuel climate change. China promised to stop building coal-fired plants overseas, a \$50-billion loss in foreign investment.

US President Joe Biden also vowed to channel more funds to poor countries to help them fight climate change.

But more needs to be done. The Paris Agreement called for raising \$1 billion a year until 2020 to support climate change programs. That target has not been achieved.

At a rally outside a pre-COP 26 conference in Milan, Italy last week, climate activist Greta Thunberg led the clamor for governments to make good on their promise to step up efforts to develop substitutes for fossil fuels.

"Hope doesn't come from inaction and empty promises that everything will be all right. They say, 'Trust us. We are doing everything we can.' That is not hope. Hope is this: hope is us, the people. Hope is when people gather to make change," Thunberg admonished politicians.



US climate envoy John Kerry, who attended the Milan meeting, picked up the cue, saying the world's major economies must "stretch to do more" to prove they are serious about fighting global warming.

"We now have about 55 percent of global GDP (gross domestic product) committed to undertake tracks that will hold the temperature to 1.5 degrees. There are other countries now sharpening their pencils," Kerry said.

The Allied for Climate Transformation by 2025, a consortium of local and global organizations based in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America, has presented a plan of action "to bridge differences and reach consensus at the COP 26 summit."

Among other things, the consortium reiterated the call for developed countries to fulfill their pledges of funding for poorer nations, saying only 2 percent of climate finance reach small island states and 14 percent reach least developed countries.

It also said adaptation is as important as mitigation, particularly in developing countries experiencing the escalating impacts of climate change. An effective adaptation plan will also speed up economic recovery.

The world's prosperous nations must match words with action for the sake of the millions of people threatened by global warming. Otherwise, COP 26 will just be another forum of broken promises.



# Extreme heat caused by urbanization, global warming threatening cities — study

Agence France-Presse October 5, 2021 | 2:34pm



A boy drinks water from a bottle to cool off from the heat as he attends the Sunday Angelus prayer delivered by Pope Francis from the window of his study overlooking St. Peter's Square at the Vatican on August 15, 2021.

AFP / Andreas Solaro

NEW YORK, United States — Rapid population growth and global warming are increasing exposure to extreme heat in cities, aggravating health problems and making moving to urban areas less beneficial for the world's poor, according to a study released Monday.

The rise is affecting nearly a quarter of the world's population, said the report published in the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences."

In recent decades, hundreds of millions of people have moved from rural areas to cities where temperatures are generally higher because of surfaces such as asphalt which trap heat and a lack of vegetation.

Scientists studied the maximum daily heat and humidity in more than 13,000 cities from 1983 to 2016.

Using the so-called "wet-bulb globe temperature" scale, a measure that takes into account heat and humidity, they defined extreme heat as 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit).

The researchers then compared weather data with statistics on the cities' population over the same 33-year period.

They calculated the number of days of extreme heat in a particular year by the population of the city that year to come up with a definition called person-days.

The authors found that the number of person-days in which city dwellers were exposed went from 40 billion per year in 1983 to 119 billion in 2016.

Cascade Tuholske at Columbia University's Earth Institute, a lead author of the study, said the rise "increases morbidity and mortality."

"It impacts people's ability to work, and results in lower economic output. It exacerbates pre-existing health conditions," he said in a statement.

Population growth accounted for two-thirds of the exposure spike, with actual warming temperatures contributing a third, although proportions varied from city to city, they wrote.

Bangladesh's capital Dhaka was the worst-affected city, seeing an increase of 575 million person-days of extreme heat over the study period.

That was largely attributable to its population soaring from around four million in 1983 to around 22 million today.



Other big cities to show similar trends were Shanghai, Guangzhou, Yangon, Dubai, Hanoi and Khartoum as well as various cities in Pakistan, India and the Arabian Peninsula.

Major cities that saw around half of their exposure causing by a warming climate included Baghdad, Cairo, Kuwait City, Lagos, Kolkata and Mumbai.

The authors said the patterns they found in Africa and South Asia, "may crucially limit the urban poor's ability to realize the economic gains associated with urbanization."

They added that "sufficient investment, humanitarian intervention, and government support" would be needed to counteract the negative impact.

In the United States, some forty major cities saw exposure grow "rapidly," mainly in the Gulf Coast states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

The study was carried out by researchers at New York's Columbia, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, the University of Arizona at Tuscon and the University of California, Santa Barbara.



The two Congress members who called on an end to offshore drilling are Democrats, while Michelle Steel, the representative from the 48th Congressional District, is a Republican. She sent a letter to Democratic President Joe Biden requesting a major disaster declaration for Orange County, which would free up federal funds to help with the clean-up efforts.

Even though she called the incident “a really serious disaster,” Steel did not mention ending offshore drilling, which is a controversial topic in the country’s polarized political system.

Cottie Petrie-Norris, a Democratic state assembly member representing the 74th Assembly District, which encompasses the coastal Orange County communities of Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, and Laguna Beach, said she had “huge concerns” about the extent of the damage to the environment, communities and local economy.

She told CNN the spill was a “call to action that we need to stop drilling off our precious California coast.”

In Washington D.C., many California Democrats called for limiting or halting offshore drilling in the wake of the incident, as the overall impact is hard to assess at this point.

“The oil spill off the coast of Orange County reiterates the perils of offshore drilling,” Senator Dianne Feinstein said in a statement. “This spill highlights why we must also take action to prevent future spills, including passing the West Coast Ocean Protection Act.”

“Our bill would permanently ban oil and gas drilling in federal waters off the coast of California, Oregon and Washington,” she added.

“We’ve seen time and time again how damaging offshore oil spills are to our coastal ecosystems as well as to our economy. We have the power to prevent future spills – that’s why I’m committed to ending offshore oil drilling,” Alex Padilla, another senator from the Golden State, wrote.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC) on Monday released a statement criticizing Steel had a special relationship with “Big Oil.”

“While Michelle Steel aids and promotes Big Oil, Orange County beaches are devastated by one of the biggest oil spills in California history,” a press release from the DCCC said.

“Michelle Steel is no stranger to aiding and promoting Big Oil. Her campaign coffers are flowing with cash from Big Oil and fossil fuel donors. Her legislative record is littered with attempts to block clean water and air protections. It’s no wonder why Big Oil and Michelle Steel have each other’s backs.”

In response to the criticism, Steel’s spokesperson Danielle Stewart was quoted by The Hill as saying that when Steel worked to help local communities affected by the incident, “DCCC staffers inside the Beltway are doing what they do best – sending political emails just to score points off of a tragedy in Orange County – pathetic.”

Offshore drilling was restricted in California after a devastating 1969 oil spill off Santa Barbara, 150 kilometers north of the Los Angeles downtown, that spewed an estimated 3 million gallons of crude oil into the ocean, creating a slick 35 miles long along California’s coast and killing thousands of birds, fish and sea mammals.

The Santa Barbara spill was the worst in the nation’s history – until 20 years later, when the Exxon Valdez dumped 11 million gallons of crude off the coast of Alaska on Mar. 24, 1989.



In Orange County, the latest mass oil spill incidents occurred on Feb. 7, 1990, when the oil tanker American Trader ran over its anchor in shallow water just about 2,200 meters off Huntington Beach. It spilled nearly 417,000 gallons of crude, killing many fish and about 3,400 birds.

Oil production off California's coast declined sharply since its peak in the 1990s after the state passed some strict environmental rules, such as the California Coastal Sanctuary Act passed by the state legislature in 1994, which prohibited the state from entering into any new leases within state tidelands.

In 2017, the California Senate passed a resolution opposing new oil or gas drilling in federal waters located offshore California.

In 2019, when the Donald Trump administration planned to lease sales along the country's coast and vastly expand offshore oil drilling from coast to coast, California passed a law prohibiting new leases for new construction of oil and gas-related infrastructure, such as pipelines, within state waters if the federal government authorizes any new offshore oil leases.

The state's current Democratic Governor Gavin Newsom said he would like to end oil drilling in the state by 2045. (Xinhua) – **bny**



# Floods, landslides threaten Luzon, Visayas due to 'Lannie'

By Ma. Cristina Arayata **October 5, 2021, 7:52 pm**



(Image taken from PAGASA website)

**MANILA** – A weather forecaster on Tuesday afternoon said floods and landslides will continue to threaten most of Luzon and the Visayas until evening.

Moderate to heavy rains will still prevail over Palawan including Calamian, Kalayaan, and Cuyo Islands. Likewise, light to moderate, with at times heavy rains are likely over Cagayan Valley, Cordillera Administrative Region, Calabarzon, Bicol region, Western Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Bangsamoro, the rest of Mimaropa, Aurora, and Ilocos Norte.

Ariel Rojas of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) said Tropical Depression Lannie has accelerated and is now moving 30 kph west northwestward.

It has maintained its strength, packing maximum sustained winds of 45 kph near the center, and gustiness of up to 55 kph.

No tropical cyclone wind signal is currently in effect. However, occasional gusts reaching near gale to at times gale-force winds will be experienced over extreme northern Luzon, and the coastal and upland areas of Cordillera Administrative Region, mainland Cagayan Valley, Ilocos Norte, central Luzon, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Western Visayas, and Zamboanga Peninsula.

Gale warning is currently in effect over the seaboard of northern Luzon and western seaboard of Palawan.

Moderate to rough seas will continue to prevail over the rest of the country's coastal waters. PAGASA advised mariners to take precautionary measures when venturing out to the sea.

Meanwhile, Rojas said PAGASA is also monitoring another weather disturbance outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility.

A low-pressure area was tracked 1,645 kms. east of Mindanao, he said. **(PNA)**

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1155711>



06 OCTOBER 2021, WEDNESDAY



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# **NEWS ALERTS**

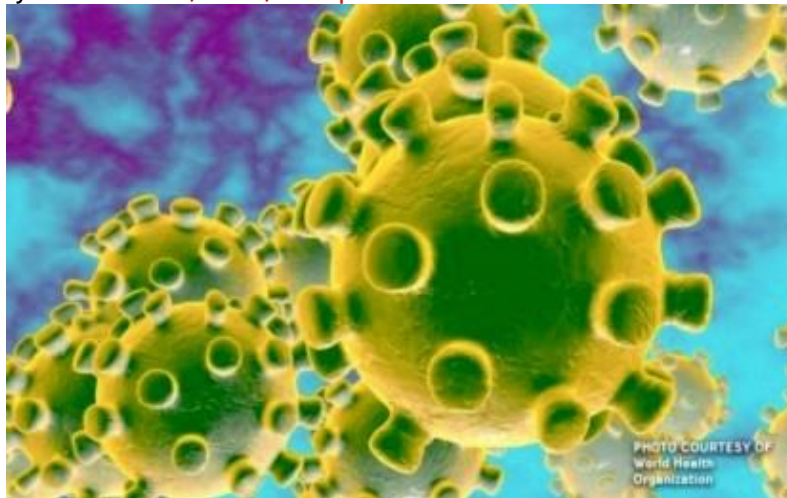
# **COVID-19 NEWS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



# PH Covid-19 recoveries reach 2,471,165

By Ma. Teresa Montemayor [October 5, 2021, 7:35 pm](#)



**MANILA** – The nation's total number of recovered coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) cases has reached 2,471,165 after 12,134 new recoveries were reported on Tuesday.

In its latest case bulletin, the Department of Health (DOH) noted that recoveries account for 94.6 percent of the total case count which has reached 2,613,070 since the start of the pandemic last year.

The DOH also reported some 9,055 new infections that brought the total number of active cases nationwide to 103,077.

About 78.8 percent of these active cases are mild, 11.4 percent are asymptomatic, 1.2 percent are critical, 2.9 percent are severe, and 5.65 percent are moderate.

No new deaths were reported due to technical issues with COVID-KAYA, an app used by healthcare workers in the country to collect and share data. The country's total number of Covid-19 fatalities remains at 38,828.

According to DOH data on October 3, about 19.3 percent of 41,673 who were tested turned out positive for Covid-19.

"About 25 duplicates were removed from the total case count, and of these, 21 are recoveries and one death," it added.

All laboratories were operational on October 3 while seven laboratories were not able to submit their data to the Covid-19 Document Repository System.

The DOH noted the seven non-reporting laboratories contribute, on average, 1.9 percent of samples tested, and 0.9 percent of positive individuals based on data in the last 14 days.

To date, 72 percent of 4,500 intensive care unit beds, 59 percent of 21,100 isolation beds, 62 percent of 15,500 ward beds, and 54 percent of 3,500 ventilators are utilized by patients with Covid-19 nationwide. **(PNA)**

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1155705>



# Philippines logs 9,055 new COVID-19 cases

[Sheila Crisostomo](#) - The Philippine Star October 6, 2021 | 12:00am



Devotees attend the first Friday of October devotional mass at the Minor Basilica of the Black Nazarene in Quiapo, Manila on Oct. 1, 2021. Under the IATF's recommendation, religious events are allowed up to 20% of the venue capacity.

The STAR / Miguel de Guzman

MANILA, Philippines — The Philippines yesterday logged below 10,000 cases of COVID-19 in a single day after almost two months, according to the Department of Health (DOH).

Based on the DOH's bulletin, there were 9,055 new cases of COVID-19 documented on Oct. 5.

The DOH last recorded a daily tally of COVID-19 cases below the 10,000 mark on Aug. 10, at 8,560.

But according to DOH, the "relatively low case count was due to lower laboratory output last Sunday."

There was also no death reported due to the technical issue with the DOH's COVIDKaya.

"The DOH is in constant coordination with the Department of Information and Communications Technology to resolve technical issues with COVIDKaya," the health agency said.

The DOH said molecular laboratories were operational on Oct. 3 while seven testing facilities were not able to submit their data to the COVID-19 Document Repository System.

The DOH is investigating if the downward trend is artificial due to the decrease in outputs of testing facilities as a result of the increased use of antigen test.

The total number of COVID-19 cases in the country has reached 2,613,070. There are 103,077 active cases.

The DOH said 12,134 patients have recovered, bringing to 2,471,165 the number of recoveries.

## Moderate risk

A member of the OCTA Research Group yesterday said Metro Manila may now be classified as moderate risk for COVID-19, noting that the average number of new cases in the region is down to less than 3,000 per day.

Citing data from the Department of Health, OCTA fellow Guido David said the National Capital Region recorded an average of 2,942 new COVID-19 cases per day from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, down 27 percent from over 4,000 in the preceding week.

David said the last time that the seven-day average in the region was below 3,000 cases was on Aug. 10, five days into the most recent enhanced community quarantine.



He also noted the decrease in hospital bed occupancy in the region over the past two weeks, which is now down to moderate 52 percent.

David, however, said utilization of intensive care units remains high at over 70 percent due to long recovery of COVID patients.

Metro Manila's reproduction number, which indicates the number of individuals that a COVID-positive person can infect, is now down to 0.76.

While still high, the positivity rate of 16 percent is also down compared to previous weeks.

Eight Metro Manila cities were also considered as moderate risk: Mandaluyong, Taguig, Valenzuela, Parañaque, Pasay, Navotas, Manila and Malabon.

The others were still tagged as high risk either due to high average daily attack rate of new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people or hospital utilization rate.

These include Pateros, San Juan, Makati, Marikina, Quezon City, Pasig, Las Piñas, Muntinlupa and Caloocan.

Meanwhile, 1,441 overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) arrived yesterday at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport from different countries.

The OFWs are undergoing mandatory 14-day quarantine at hotels in Metro Manila before they are allowed to go home, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration said.

Some 200 land-based and seafarers returned home from Dubai.

The other OFWs came from Singapore, Doha, Qatar, Bahrain, Riyadh, Addis Ababa, Taipei, Bangkok, Cambodia, Narita and Incheon, South Korea. – Janvic Mateo, Rudy Santos



## PARANGAL SA MGA NARS, DOKTOR AT IBA PANG MGA HCW



October 5, 2021 @ 1:09 PM 18 hours ago

PINARANGALAN ng pamahalaang Amerika ang mga nars na Pilipino na namatay at buhay na kasama sa pakikipaglaban ng nasabing bansa laban sa coronavirus disease-19 o COVID-19.

Pahayag mismo ni American President Joseph Biden, malaking papel ang ginampanan ng mga Pilipinong nars laban sa pandemya hindi lang sa United States of America kundi sa buong mundo.

Sa mahigit 200 health worker na Pinoy na namatay sa US, 83 ang registered Pilipino nurse ang klarong namatay sa laban.

### **MALAKING BILANG**

May mahigit sa 512,000 dayuhang nars sa US at mahigit 150,000 ang Pilipino.

Sa kabilang banda, 4 porsyento ang mga Pilipino sa kabuuang pwersang nars sa nasabing bansa.

May mahigit sa 3,200 ang kabuuang bilang na namatay na health worker mula sa nagkasakit na nasa 800,000 HCW.

Subalit sa kabuuang namatay na nars, 30 porsyento rito ang Pilipino at sila nga ang nasawing 83.

Kasama sa mga nasawi si Estrella Quillopa, 64, na isa sa pinagkukunan ng impormasyon ng Remate at ULTIMATUM bago ito nasawi.

Kabilang din sa mga nasaw sina Rosary Castro-Olega, 63, na sinasabing kauna-unahang Pinoy health care worker na namatay, Arceli Buendia Ilagan, 63; Garry Nagrampa; Allison Mayol; at iba pa.

Hindi magkakasya ang espasyong ito kung iisa-isahin nating pangalanan sila lahat.

Subalit gaya ng ginagawa ng iba, pinasasalamatan natin sila lahat sa pagbibigay ng kanilang buhay para sa iba.

### **104 HCW PATAY SA PILIPINAS**

Sinasabing mahigit namang 104 ang mga nasawi na HCW sa Pilipinas, kasama na ang mga doktor, nars, dentist, midwife, radiologist, medical technician at iba pang medical professionals, paramedics at iba pa.



Sa mga doktor, bago matapos ang Marso 2020, 12 na ang namatay ngunit pagdating ng Abril 2020, 21 na sila at nasundan pa ng iba.

Kabilang sa mga doktor sina Dr. Mary Grace Lim; Dr. Aileen Baviera; Dr. Sally Gatchalian; Dr. Romeo Gregorio Macasaet III; Dr. Marcelo Joachico; Dr. Dennis Ramon Tuftud; Dr. Leandro Resurreccion III; Dr. Raul Jara; Dr. Roberto Anastacio; Dr. Israel Bactol; Dr. Kharen Abat-Senen at iba pa.

Kasama naman sa mga nars sina Theresa Cruz, Faye Marie Luna Palafox, Arvin Pascual at iba pa habang isa namang elevator operator si Judyn Bonn Suerte.

Hindi rin natin maisa-isa ang lahat ng namatay na HCW sa Pinas dahil sa limitasyon pa rin ng espasyo.

### **PARANGAL SA MGA HCW**

Bago pa pinarangalan ni Biden ang mga HCW, nauna nang nagbigay ng parangal ang pamahalaang Pilipinas sa mga ito at iniukit na at patuloy na inuukit sa isang wall ang pangalan ng mga ito sa Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Iniutos ni Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte ang pagbibigay-parangal sa lahat ng medical frontliners na nasawi sa giyera sa pandemya sa pamamagitan ng pagtatayo ng isang wall noong Hunyo 12, 2021 o sa Araw ng Kalayaang Pambansa.

Habang namamatay ang mga ito, lalo na sa pasimula ng pandemya na walang kahandaan ang mahal kong Pinas sa pakikipaglaban, iniutos din ng Pangulo sa pamamagitan ng Bayanihan Law at deklarasyon ng State of National Calamity ang pagbili ng mga pangangailangan ng mga ito mula medisina hanggang sa mga personal protective equipment gaya ng mga face mask, face shield at kasuotan sa katawan.

Hindi na ngangailangan ng mga pasubasta na inaabot ng ilang buwan o taon ang resulta at ginamit ang prinsipyo ng pagbili sa sitwasyong emergency sa mga kailangan ng mga HCW.

At hindi ito nakikita ng mga kritiko kundi paninira na lamang ang halos ginagawa ng mga ito.

Sa katunayan, sa 104 na nasawing HCW, ang libo-libong nakaligtas sa seryosong pagkakaospital at kamatayan ay bunga ng pagsisikap ng pamahalaan na bigyan ang mga ito ng proteksyon mula sa pandemya.

### **BENEPISYO PARA SA MGA HCW**

Bagama't sinasabi ng mga kritiko na walang badyet para sa Special Risk Allowance para sa mga HCW para sa susunod na taon, nirerebyu ngayon ng Department of Health ang mga programa nito na pupwedeng mapagkukunan ng pondo.

Nakapaloob din umano ito sa panukalang batas na Bayanihan Law 3.

Sana naman, magtagumpay ang pagkilos para sa dagdag na benepisyo ng mga HCW bilang pagkilala sa kanilang kabayanihan, ang pag-aalay ng kanilang buhay, pagod, puyat at iba pa para sa mga mamamayan.

Mabuhay po kayong lahat na aming tagapagligtas sa pandemya.



**#OneDENR**

**Covid-19  
Situation and Response**



# DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 570

## OKTUBRE 5, 2021

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

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

# 3.9%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO  
**103,077**

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

# 94.6%

TOTAL NG GUMALING  
**2,471,165**

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

# 1.49%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY  
**38,828**

MGA BAGONG KASO **9,055**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **12,134**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **N/A**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,613,070**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING OKTUBRE 3  
DATOS NGAYONG OKTUBRE 5  
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG OKTUBRE 3

# 19.3%

PORSYENTO NG MGA  
NAGPOSITIBO

# 41,673

BILANG NG  
TINEST

HALOS  
**90.2%**  
ANG MILD AT  
ASYMPTOMATIC  
NA KASO!

**SANITIZE ANG  
KAMAY AT IWASAN  
ANG KULOB NA LUGAR**

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

KALAGAYAN NG MGA  
AKTIBONG KASO

ICU BEDS (4.5K TOTAL BEDS)  
**72%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (21.1K TOTAL BEDS)  
**59%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (15.5K TOTAL BEDS)  
**62%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.5K TOTAL VENTILATORS)  
**54%** Utilized

ICU BEDS (1.6K TOTAL BEDS)  
**72%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.7K TOTAL BEDS)  
**49%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.4K TOTAL BEDS)  
**59%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.1K TOTAL VENTILATORS)  
**58%** Utilized

Mild 78.8%

11.4% Asymptomatic

1.2% Critical

2.9% Severe

5.65% Moderate



## UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

No deaths were reported today due to technical issues in COVIDKaya. The Department of Information and Communications Technology is currently addressing issues encountered by the system. When the issue is resolved, the succeeding increase in deaths in the following reports will be due to the previous days backlogs.

Iwasan nating maging kampaante sa ating pagsunod sa **Minimum Public Health Standards**. Kung makaramdam ng anumang sintomas, agad na makipag-ugnayan sa **BHERTS** o sa **One COVID Referral Center** upang mabigyan ng karampatang gabay. Maaabot ang One COVID Referral Center sa **1555, (02)886-505-00, 0915-777-7777, o sa 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

MESSANGER: Department of Health PH

KONTRACOVID PH: [kontracovid.ph](https://kontracovid.ph)



Manatiling ligtas!

I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP  
at pumunta sa [Staysafe.ph](https://staysafe.ph)

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

[doh.gov.ph](https://doh.gov.ph)

(02) 894-COVID / 1555



06 OCTOBER 2021, WEDNESDAY



# NEWS ALERTS

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STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



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MANILA BAYWALK

Manila Bay Update as Of October 5, 2021

496 views • Oct 5, 2021

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Alvin Tv

37.2K subscribers

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#SaveManilaBay

#SaveManilaBay



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#ManilaBayUpdate #DolomiteBeach #BattleForManilaBay

MANILA BAYWALK TRASH-BOOM SAGAD NA SA BEACH AREA!

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341



8



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MANILA BAYWALK

MANILA BAY OCTOBER 05,2021, ENTRANCE KASADO! Miz July

3,557 views • Streamed live 23 hours ago

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Miz July  
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



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MANILA

WHITE BENCH PARA SA DOLOMITE BEACH | MANILA BAY UPDATE 10-05-2021

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



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MANILA BAY OCTOBER 05,2021, IBANG KLASING DAKMAAN! Miz July

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Miz July

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#Battleformanilabay

#ManilaBay

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


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Maraming salamat sa suporta mga idol kung kababayan 🙏❤️

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


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


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MANILA BAY

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