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NEWS ALERTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Solid waste management is everyone's responsibility — Cimatu

August 10, 2021 3 min read

By Rjhay E. Laurea

Photo of Baywalk Marshalls doing their clean-up activities at the shore of Manila Bay

MANILA — Pointing out that solid waste management is the responsibility of everybody, Environment Secretary Roy A. Cimatu reminded the public to contribute something and help rehabilitate Manila Bay.

The DENR chief issued the terse statement after tons of trash got washed ashore on Manila Bay due to incessant rains courtesy of an escalated southwest monsoon or “habagat” a couple of weeks ago.

“As the primary government agency responsible for the environment, we would like to remind all Filipinos that it is not solely the duty of the DENR to be the guardian of the country’s environment and vast natural resources,” Cimatu said.

He added: “We are all in this together. As stewards of nature, we must ensure that wastes are properly managed and disposed of.”

The agency’s solid waste management program was one of Cimatu’s priority projects when he assumed office in 2017.

Data from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-National Capital Region (DENR-NCR) West Field Office claimed that around 12,187 sacks of solid waste were gathered from the baywalk area on July 16-29 after endless rains inundated Metro Manila and rendered many parts of Luzon underwater.

Garbage that was collected from Manila Bay includes single-use plastic cups, plastic bottles, personal items, clothes, however, health care wastes, bamboo poles, and wooden planks, water hyacinths, and dead animals were also retrieved.

DENR’s Solid Waste Management and Local Government Units (LGUs) Concerns Undersecretary Benny D. Antiporda said the DENR will closely monitor the solid waste management operations of all government units, especially those which pollute waterways that flow to Manila Bay.



“Kaya ang mga LGUs, ‘wag silang magpaka-kampante sa mga nakasanayan na nila. We have our eyes, ears, and nose on you, (So for the LGUs, do not be satisfied with what they’re used to. We have our eyes, ears, and nose on you),” Antiporda said.

Antiporda said all LGUs must have an honest-to-goodness remaining waste disposal system or should they face the penalties enforced by Republic Act (RA) 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

Section 37 of RA 9003, prohibits the use of open landfills for solid waste.

“Hopefully, more Filipinos will realize that we at the DENR are promoting behavioral change and responsibility because the national government through the DENR cannot do this alone,” Antiporda pointed out. (ai/mtvn)



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, RESPONSABILIDAD NG BAWAT ISA -DENR

August 10, 2021 [Rannie Lao](#)



PINAALALAHANAN ni Environment Secretary Roy A. Cimatu ang publiko na gawin ang kanilang bahagi upang makatulong sa isinasagawang rehabilitasyon ng Manila Bay at binigyang-diin din nito na ang solid waste management ay responsibilidad ng bawat isa.

Ginawa ang pahayag matapos na mapunta sa pampang ng Manila Bay ang toneladang mga basura dahil na rin sa ulan dulot ng southwest monsoon o habagat.

“As the primary government agency responsible for the environment, we would like to remind all Filipinos that it is not solely the duty of the DENR to be the guardian of the country’s environment and vast natural resources,” saad ni Cimatu.

“We are all in this together. As stewards of nature, we must ensure that wastes are properly managed and disposed of,” dagdag pa nito.

Ang solid waste management program ng DENR ay isa sa mga prayoridad na programa ni Cimatu noong siya ay itinalagang kalihim ng ahensiya noong 2017.

Lumalabas sa datos ng DENR-National Capital Region West Field Office, umaabot sa 12,187 sako ng basura ang nakolekta sa Baywalk area simula noong Hulyo 16 hanggang 29 matapos ang walang tigil na pag-ulan sa Metro Manila at iba pang lugar sa Luzon.

Kabilang sa mga basurang nakolekta ay ang single-use plastic cups, plastic bottles at personal items tulad ng bag, sapatos, tsinelas at mga damit.

Nakuha rin dito ang health care wastes, bamboo poles, wooden planks, water hyacinths at mga patay na hayop.

Ayon kay DENR Undersecretary for Solid Waste Management and Local Government Units (LGUs) Concerns Benny D. Antiporda: “ang DENR ay “tightly and closely monitor the solid waste management operations of all local government units (LGUs) especially those that pollute waterways that flow to Manila Bay.”

“Kaya ang mga LGUs, wag silang magpaka-kampante sa mga nakasanayan na nila. We have our eyes, ears and nose on you,” sabi ni Antiporda.

Sinabi pa ni Antiporda, lahat ng LGUs ay kinakailangang magkaroon ng “an honest-to-goodness residual waste disposal system.

Nakasaad sa Section 37 ng RA 9003 na mahigpit na ipinagbabawal ang paggamit ng open dumpsites para sa solid waste. **BENEDICT ABAYGAR, JR.**

Source: <http://pilipinomirror.com/solid-waste-management-responsibilidad-ng-bawat-isa-denr/>



'Wag kampante': LGUs that indirectly pollute Manila Bay will also be in trouble, says DENR exec

Published August 10, 2021, 4:49 PM

by [Ellson Quismorio](#)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Undersecretary Benny Antiporda has given an ominous warning against local government units (LGUs) that indirectly pollute the waters of Manila Bay.



DENR Undersecretary Benny Antiporda (Photo from Antiporda's Facebook)

“[We will] tightly and closely monitor the solid waste management operations of all [LGUs] especially those that pollute waterways that flow to Manila Bay,” Antiporda, the undersecretary for solid waste management and LGU concerns, said in a statement Monday, Aug. 9.

According to him, all LGUs should have “an honest-to-goodness residual waste disposal system or face the penalties imposed by Republic Act (RA) 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.”

Section 37 of RA 9003 “prohibits the use of open dumpsites for solid waste,” he said.

There have been longstanding concerns over how tributaries in different LGUs have been carrying garbage into Manila Bay. This primarily results from poor waste disposal mechanisms in cities or towns surrounding the bay, or simply from negligence.

“Kaya ang mga LGUs, wag silang magpaka-kampante sa mga nakasanayan na nila (The LGUs must not be complacent over what they have grown accustomed to). We have our eyes, ears and nose on you,” Antiporda said.

The DENR under the current Duterte administration [hasn't shied away from charging local officials](#) for violations of the 20-year-old RA 9003, it should be noted.

“Hopefully, more Filipinos will realize that we at the DENR are promoting behavioral change and responsibility because the national government through the DENR cannot do this alone,” the undersecretary said.

Last January, the department headed by Secretary Roy Cimatu created the Manila Bay Anti-Pollution Task Force (MBAPTF) via Special Order (SO) No.2021-17. Cimatu installed Antiporda as task force head.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/08/10/wag-kampante-lgus-that-indirectly-pollute-manila-bay-will-also-be-in-trouble-says-denr-exec/>



DENR, PCMC nakiisa sa bloodletting activity bilang COVID-19 response



August 10, 2021 @ 5:03 PM 13 hours ago

MANILA, Philippines – Aabot sa 45 kawani ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ang nakiisa sa bloodletting activity na isinagawa ng DENR Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service-Strategic Alliance and Environmental Partnership Division at Philippine Children’s Medical Center (PCMC)-Pediatric Blood Center.

Sa press release isinagawa ang bloodletting sa DENR Central Office sa Quezon City noong Hulyo 30, 2021.

Sinabi sa ulat na ang mga empleyado ay matagumpay na nakapagbigay ng dugo bilang bahagi ng Covid-19 response ng ahensya at ng patuloy na partnerhip ng DENR at PCMC.

Nabatid pa sa DENR na sinimulan ng DENR ang mga COVID-19 assistance activities kabilang na ang pamamahagi ng relief goods, face mask at face shields at ang pagbibigay ng libreng sakay sa mga medical frontliners gamit ang mga sasakyan ng ahensya nang magsimula ang pandemic noong Marso 2020.

Ang bloodletting activity ng mga empleyado ng DENR ay malaking hakbang bilang bahagi sa Covid-19 response ng ahensya sa mga naging biktima ng pandemya sa bansa na nagsimula nitong nakalipas na taon. **Santi Celario**

Source: https://www.remate.ph/denr-pcmc-nakiisa-sa-bloodletting-activity-bilang-covid-19-response/?fbclid=IwAR3jmd8mqIRDY_AizjX9G9uWMWTuE0iAqFnX9bpLmJF-54DQI021VHELSS0



DENR launches drive to preserve Iloilo watershed

By Perla Lena August 10, 2021, 4:48 pm



CONSERVATION. A representative of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in Western Visayas signs its commitment and support to the "Save our Watershed" (SOW) campaign on Tuesday (Aug. 10, 2021). SOW aims to help sustain and conserve watersheds in the country. *(Screenshot from virtual launching)*

ILOILO CITY – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources on Tuesday launched here the "Save our Watershed" (SOW) campaign which is expected to benefit Iloilo Province's Jalaur Watershed along with three other major river basins in the country

Stakeholders from the province gathered virtually to express their support to the campaign anchored on the 10-year Forestland Management Project (FMP) funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The project was first launched in Manila on June 30.

Iloilo Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer Jun Manglinong said the FMP was implemented at the Jalaur Watershed in 2012.

"It was the biggest single DENR project outside of Luzon and will end in June 2022 based on a loan agreement with Japan. This is envisioned to be emulated in other regions, especially in provincial watershed management areas," he said.

The Jalaur FMP has benefitted 22 people's organizations (POs) with over 2,000 members covering 13,027 hectares of the watershed.

Of the covered area, 7,033 hectares are coffee plantations while others were developed for reforestation, agro-forestry, fuelwood, and soil conservation model.

Each PO was provided seed capital of PHP100,000 as support to their chosen livelihood.

A total of 31 agroforestry support facilities were implemented composed primarily of the construction of pathways, hanging bridges, irrigation pipeline systems, and concreting of roads and bridges.

Manglinong said of the projects, four are completed, 20 will be finished by the end of December this year, and seven others in 2022.



Forester Antonio M. Latoza Jr., the provincial focal person for the FMP, said in the press conference, watersheds are “recharged areas of freshwater”.

“It is a natural reservoir where diverse flora and fauna species thrive. This is where various life forms developed. If you look at it, every inch of our land is a part of the watershed,” he added.

When two or more watersheds join together, then they form the basin, he said.

DENR Assistant Secretary Marcial C. Amaro Jr., in his virtual message, said SOW aims to help sustain and conserve watersheds in the country.

“SOW is aimed at preserving these investments and perhaps mobilize and secure the support from stakeholders,” he added.

The campaign is focused on four river basins in the country, apart from the Jalaur River basin, it also covers the Upper Magat and Cagayan River Basin in Cordillera Administrative Region, and Cagayan Valley Region and the Upper Pampanga River Basin in Central Luzon.

Iloilo Governor Arthur Defensor Jr., who chairs the Iloilo Watershed Management Council (IWMC), said saving the watershed is important because it would also save rivers, rice farms, and sources of water.

He said the IWMC is tasked to monitor and improve the state of the province’s 23 watersheds. **(PNA)**



‘No compromise on Benham Rise’

We are not limiting our rights to the Philippine Rise. It is a vast area and the bill’s impetus is to safeguard its portion called Benham Bank.

Published 7 hours ago on August 11, 2021 12:40 AM

By [Sundy Locus](#) @tribunephil_sndy



The passage of a bill seeking to declare a portion of the Philippine Rise or the Benham Rise as a marine resource reserve will not compromise the country’s sovereignty, Muntinlupa Representative Ruffy Biazon assured on Tuesday.

Biazon, author of the substitute bill entitled Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve Act, reiterated that declaring the Benham Bank as a protected area will “take advantage of the natural resources therein” and not limit the country’s rights over the territory.

“We are not limiting our rights to the Philippine Rise. It is a vast area and the bill’s impetus is to safeguard its portion called Benham Bank,” he said during an episode of Daily Tribune’s morning show Gising Na!

“The law will protect it by putting measures that will set directions on how to conserve and exploit the area. It will also not violate the decision of the UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) on who has the rights on the whole of Philippine Rise,” he added.

On Monday, the House committee on ways and means approved Section 8 or the tax provision of the bill which states the power and functions of the Philippine Rise Marine Resource Reserve’s Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) to set fees and charges in accordance with the existing guidelines.

The panel also approved Section 9 which states that the Protected Area Superintendent under the Protected Area Management Office shall be primarily accountable to the PAMB and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for the management and operations of the protected area.

All pertinent fees, charges, and other income for the protected areas, according to the committee, will be collected by the Protect Area Superintendent while fees, charges, donations and other income shall be received by the PAMB and DENR.

The House body also endowed that “all grants, bequests, endowments, donations and contributions made to the protected area fund to be used actually, directly, and exclusively by the protected area, shall be exempted from donor’s tax and shall be considered as allowance deductions from gross income for purposes of computing the taxable income of the donor in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.”



The development came a month after the proposed bill was passed on the third and final reading in the lower chamber despite the contradictions of Deputy Speaker Lito Atienza.

Atienza previously argued that protecting only a portion of the Philippine Rise would weaken the country's position against the incursions of China.

"Would it be to our advantage to limit the intentions of this bill to a small area when tomorrow, China becomes present again in that area and declare the area as part of their territorial, ancestral, historical whatever?" Atienza said.

Biazon, however, said that it was a "misunderstanding" on his colleague's part.

"There was some misunderstanding on the purpose of the law that's why he (Atienza) thought that we are abandoning the rights awarded to us over the Philippine Rise," he said.

"The law will put in place a mechanism that will help the concerned agencies, particularly the DENR and Bureau of Fisheries, to protect the area. Again, it will not limit our rights in the Philippine Rise," he added.

With only an area of around 170 square kilometers, Benham Bank is the shallowest point of Benham Rise.

It is about 2,000 to 5,000 meters deep and is believed to be a rich source of natural gas and other resources such as heavy metals.

Source: https://tribune.net.ph/index.php/2021/08/11/no-compromise-on-benham-rise/?_cf_chl_jschl_tk=_pmd_826261d7d01b33f37345e909a24b57decea5969e-1628638457-0-gqNtZGzNAG2jcnBszQm6#vuukle-comments



NBI seizes P2.4-M worth of wood products made from endangered Mangkono trees

Published August 10, 2021, 6:02 PM

by [Jeffrey Damicog](#)



National Bureau of Investigation (2)

Over P2.4 million worth of wood products made from the endangered Mangkono trees were seized by the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) from 12 shops in San Agustin, Surigao Del Sur last Aug. 4.

NBI Officer-in-Charge Director Eric B. Distor said the wood products were confiscated during a raid conducted by agents of the NBI's Environmental Crime Division (NBI-EnCD).

Mangkono tree, known as the Philippines' ironwood, is endemic in the Visayas, Palawan, and northwestern Mindanao. It is valued for its "extremely durable and heavy timber."



Wood products from endangered Mangkono trees

Armed with a search warrant issued by the Tag-San Miguel municipal circuit trial court, the NBI said the operation "resulted in the seizure of Mangkono and Dipterocarps lumber and fitches, furniture souvenir, and novelty items worth P2,440,156.40."

"The NBI-EnCD is now preparing charges for violation of R.A. 9147 otherwise known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act, against the owners of the shops," it said. The names of the shops and their owners were not disclosed in the NBI statement.



The NBI said the operation was conducted on request of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Region XIII for assistance in “the conduct of investigation regarding with the alleged illegal trading of Mangkono (*Xanthostemon werdugonianus*) finished items.”

NBI-EnCD operatives conducted a surveillance operations in twelve (12) open souvenir/furniture shops in San Agustin, Surgao Del Sur and were able to verify that the owners of the said shops are in possession and control of Mangkono lumber and fitches,” it said.

“The furniture and souvenir items are all made of Mangkono wood and the operatives were able to buy sample items,” it added.



Senate urged to pass 'tougher, more comprehensive' bill banning single-use plastics

By [Gaea Katreena Cabico](#) (Philstar.com) - August 10, 2021 - 4:03pm



This photo taken on May 12, 2018 shows a dog on a garbage-filled creek in Manila.

MANILA, Philippines — Environment groups on Tuesday called on the Senate to pass a more stringent and comprehensive bill that will prohibit the production and use of single-use plastic products and packaging.

A petition signed by nearly 58,000 individuals was also sent to Senate President Vicente Sotto III to pass a bill that will address the problem from the very first stages—at extraction and production.

“We now call on the Senate to pass a tougher and more comprehensive bill anchored on upstream solutions as opposed to end-of-life waste management,” the petition said.

Groups asked senators to approve a legislation that will set an immediate timeline for the phasing out of single-use plastic products, promote and provide incentives to eco-friendly alternatives and systems such as refills-and-deposit schemes, and mandate producers to cut back on the use of single-use plastics.

The definition of single-use products in the measure should be also consistent with the definition of Non-Environmentally Acceptable Products and Packaging (NEAPP) under Republic Act 9003, or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act.

They added that the proposed regulation should uphold the existing ban on incineration, and the exclusion of burning and thermal waste treatment.

Four bills seeking to regulate the production and use of single-use plastic products have been filed in the Senate. These bills remain pending at the committee level.

House bill

Last month, the House of Representatives passed House Bill 9147, which seeks to phase out single-use products.

While it is a first step in the right direction, the proposed measure lacked strong sense of urgency, the groups said.

The bill seeks to phase out, within a year of enactment into law, the production, importation, sale, distribution, provision, and use of single-use plastic products such as drinking straws, stirrers, confetti, and packaging.



It also aims to mandate, within four years, the halting of production and use of cutlery, film wrap, packaging, sachets and pouches, and beverage containers.

“In acting on plastic pollution, we do have to balance swift response with bold goals that are focused on upstream solutions that stop plastic pollution at its source and life cycle impacts instead of just waste management when plastic is already in our environment and something that we are already facing,” Marian Ledesma, Greenpeace zero waste campaigner, said in a briefing Tuesday.

“There shouldn’t be loopholes or policy gaps that could be exploited by producers and it should address the solution head on, at source, without relying on methods, technologies or practices just because they’re readily available or economically feasible,” she added.

Ledesma also stressed that the publication and enforcement of NEAPP would have removed the need for a law banning single-use plastics.

In February, 20 years after the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act became law, the commission included the first items on the list: plastic soft drink straws and coffee stirrers. However, the resolution has yet to be fully signed



57,954 sign petition for senators to regulate, ban single-use plastic

BY JONATHAN L. MAYUGA
AUGUST 10, 2021



Large plastic bags contain single-use plastics

A total of 57,954 individuals have signed a petition calling on the country's lawmakers to regulate and ban "problematic" single-use plastic packaging products in the Philippines.

Environmental groups have been condemning the packaging industry for the plastic wastes, including those that find their way into waterways and the ocean.

Single-use plastics are discarded after use, but because they are non-biodegradable, they remain in water bodies and over the years, break apart and become micro-plastics that contaminate human food as they are mistaken for food by fish and other marine life, in the ocean.

The petition initiated by various environmental groups was submitted to the Senate.

"The petition mirrors that our citizens already clamor for the passage of comprehensive law banning single-use plastics. The Senate should already act to pass a comprehensive bill that will mandate clear timelines on the phase-out of production, distribution and sale of problematic plastic products, while providing incentives to eco-friendly alternatives and systems," Coleen Salamat, plastic solutions campaigner of EcoWaste Coalition said in a news statement.

Break Free From Plastic, EcoWaste Coalition, Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, Greenpeace Philippines, Health Care Without Harm Asia, Mother Earth Foundation, Oceana Philippines International, Interfacing Development Interventions for Sustainability, Philippine Movement for Climate Justice, Project Mariknows, War on Waste Negros Oriental, Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines, Sea, and Terrestrial Environment Protectors, Freedom from Debt Coalition (FDC) Cebu, SANLAKAS Cebu, Kabataan Party-list, Panalipdan Youth Davao, Philippine Earth Justice Center, and [350.org](https://www.350.org) Pilipinas are hoping that the petition will convince the 18th Congress to act on the petition and enact a measure that effectively regulates, if not totally ban, single-use plastic packaging materials and products that continue to cause environmental degradation.

"We need a law that is serious about tackling plastic pollution here in the country and needs to address it from the very first stage where problems manifest and that's at extraction and production. Plastic creates problems for our climate, our environment and health throughout its different stages. A genuine solution to the plastic crisis should start upstream," Marian Ledesma, zero waste campaigner of Greenpeace said for her part.

Specifically, the groups are calling for the Senate for an immediate timeline for the phasing out of single-use plastic products.



The new law, the group said, should be consistent with the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (Republic Act 9003) and the Clean Air Act (Republic Act 8749), focus on sustainable systems and reusability of products, and mandate producers to cut back on use of single-use plastic.

PHL as pilot site

IN a related development Samal Island in the Philippines, along with the Mandalika, Lombok Island in Indonesia has been identified as the pilot sites of proposed solutions to the worsening plastic problem under the Ending Plastic Pollution Innovation Challenge Phase II of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Over 140 innovators joined the UNDP's innovation challenge to combat plastic pollution in the Asia-Pacific region. From the group of innovators, 18 finalists were selected from seven countries—Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand, the UNDP announced in a news statement.

Launched early this year with the support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to help address the worsening plastic problem, the Ending Plastic Pollution Innovation Challenge Phase II or EPPIC seeks to find innovative ways to fight ocean plastic, that are under development but lack the support or visibility to grow.

In the Philippines, up to 60 billion plastic sachets are used each year, with Samal Island generating approximately 15,000 tons of wastes annually. In Indonesia, the annual waste generation is estimated to be up to 6.8 million tons, with Mandalika, Lombok Island total household waste generation reaching 215.7 tons per year (during pandemic) and the tourism sector contributing more than 13,731 tons/year before the pandemic. Both sites had high-foot traffic of tourists prior to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Among the most common types of waste generated in both islands are pet bottles and other plastic food packaging.

“The portfolio of solutions that have been collected through this competition can be a reference and trigger for the Indonesian innovators because they can see what has been applied in other Asean countries then try to implement them in Indonesia, and vice versa. Indonesia also already has innovations that can be applied to neighboring countries, considering that the plastic problems we face are similar,” Nani Hendiarti, deputy for Environment and Forestry Coordination on Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia said.

The EPPIC finalists will join a three-month incubation program in the Philippines and Indonesia to be delivered by business incubators starting in August 2021. They will undergo extensive training on various topics such as the circular economy, impact measurement, the Sustainable Development Goals, marketing and crowdfunding as well as leveraging financial support and accelerating their networks.

The EPPIC Finalists will have the chance to improve their proposed solutions to maximize their impact and tailor their ideas to the local contexts.

Image courtesy of BusinessMirror file photo

Source: <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/08/10/57954-sign-petition-for-senators-to-regulate-ban-single-use-plastic/>



Proposed single-use plastics ban 'very favorable' to plastic producers, says Greenpeace

Published August 10, 2021, 2:08 PM

by [Ellson Quismorio](#)

The Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Ban Bill that was recently passed on third and final reading by the House of Representatives favors plastic producers more than anything else.



Greenpeace Philippines campaigner Marian Ledesma (Screengrab from Zoom meeting)

Thus, said Greenpeace Philippines campaigner Marian Ledesma on Tuesday, Aug. 10, in reference to House Bill (HB) No.9147.

“It’s clearly very favorable for the producers of plastic because if you look at the bill that [Congress] has, there are many provisions that allow for them to circumvent any bans by doing end-of-life approaches [like] waste management, recovery. And it doesn’t really address the main issue here where they still are responsible also for impacts of their products and goods from the very beginning,” Ledesma said during a virtual press briefing that was attended by fellow representatives from environmental protection groups.

These included EcoWaste Coalition, Oceana Philippines, and the Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines (YACAP).

Ledesma noted how inputs from such groups were practically ignored by congressmen during the technical working group (TWG) discussions that were carried out on HB No.9147. The House gave its final approval to the measure last July 28.

As such, Ledesma appealed to the upper legislative chamber—the Senate—to craft a “more stringent bill” to counter the “problematic” House bill.

“There are a lot of options and solutions that, while they are mentioned in passing in the [House] bill, the bill really needs to be focused on these kinds of interventions as opposed to just looking at waste management, waste recovery...We should have a lot of precautionary principles when approaching any legislation and any of these operations that already have harms in the very first stages of making plastics, they have to be stopped and really regulated,” she noted.

Environmental protectors believe that once plastic is produced, it stays with us forever. SUPs are supposedly the worst kind, given how it accelerates volume of waste in the environment.



(Photo from the EcoWaste Coalition)

Ledesma also said that certain provisions of HB No.9147 go against the 20-year-old Republic Act (RA) No.9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, which—much the environmentalists’ dismay—haven’t been properly implemented.

“One of the main clashes between the two pieces of legislation is the House bill currently allows for thermal treatment, which is essentially just burning plastic. And that is something that is banned under RA No. 9003. So it’s very specific that incineration is illegal...but the House bill does provide sort of a loophole that can be exploited by [plastic] producers and those waste management services by saying that it’s ‘thermal treatment’ instead.

“By passing this House bill, you’re basically inconsistent with an already existing law,” she said, adding that thermal treatment and incineration have “essentially the same risks when it comes to health and environment”.

More over, the Greenpeace campaigner claimed that the definition of SUP in the House bill doesn’t jibe with that of RA No.9003, particularly on the [concept of NEAPP](#).

“The definition of single-use plastic in any proposed bill should be aligned to the non-environmentally acceptable products and packaging or NEAPP definition in the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act,” she stressed.

“Looking at the NEAPP definition, single-use plastics can be considered unsafe because plastics release harmful emissions and environmental contamination in its production, use, and post-consumer disposal. Not recognizing this would be irresponsible of lawmakers and a failure to carry out existing laws,” she said.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/08/10/single-use-plastics-ban-measure-very-favorable-to-plastic-producers-says-greenpeace/>



Legazpi to get P9.5-M waste management grant from Japan

By Emmanuel Solis August 10, 2021, 2:46 pm



The Legazpi City Boulevard (Photo courtesy of Legazpi City government)

LEGAZPI CITY – The city government has been chosen by the Japanese government as a recipient of its PHP9.5-million grant for the establishment of facilities that would further improve its waste management system.

In an interview on Tuesday, Legazpi City health and safety officer, Engineer Neil Careo, said Legazpi has been selected, along with two other cities, due to its effective implementation of its solid waste management program (SWMP).

Careo said they are now fine-tuning all the documentation for the City Plan of Action on Marine Litter (CPAML), which is the major requirement for the implementation of the Japanese program dubbed "Healthy Ocean and Clean Cities Initiative" (HOCCI) facilitated by the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat) Philippines.

He said they will conduct a study regarding marine litter reduction to be submitted to the UN-Habitat.

Careo said the city government will use PHP1 million of the grant to improve the city's waste management while the remaining PHP8.5 million would be used to buy equipment for minimizing marine waste materials through a "circular economy".

The City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), he noted, should strengthen the application of the "reuse, reduce, recycle" (3R) strategy.

"Also, the city government of Legazpi and the UN-Habitat will sign an agreement of cooperation for the implementation of the HOCCI project," Careo said.

UN-Habitat is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelters for all.

Careo said the HOCCI project will focus on the reduction of marine waste materials particularly the single-use plastics coming from households and other institutions which clog the river channels and destroy the marine resources.

Aside from Legazpi, the cities of Ormoc and Cagayan de Oro were also selected as beneficiaries of the Japanese grant. **(PNA)**

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1149957>



Dumaguete bishop raises environment concerns over reclamation project

Published August 11, 2021 12:18am



According to a report posted on the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) website, Dumaguete Bishop Julito Cortes issued the statement before City Council members in an online session.

Dumaguete Bishop Julito Cortes asks the City Council not to push through with the 174-hectare reclamation project as this will result to damage to the marine environment.

According to a report posted on the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) website, Cortes issued the statement before City Council members in an online session.

“If it is morally wrong, then, it is incumbent for Christians and people of goodwill not to support such projects, structures, or systems,” the prelate was quoted as saying.

The Diocese of Dumaguete, Cortes added, is against the project because of the “irreversible damage” it may cause to marine life.

“The Church has long warned political and business leaders never to instrumentalize the poor in order to advance the selfish interests of the few,” he said.

“It is a sin to abuse the poor to satisfy one’s greed,” he added.

The project entails the construction of a "Smart City" that would include amenities such as shopping malls, condominiums, hospitals, and sports hub.

Bishop Cortes also raised concerns over the legality of the project, which has divided the people of Dumaguete.

“I appeal to you, honorable mayor and our city councilors, stop this, please! As the Italians say, “basta!” Enough, enough!” he said. -- **BAP, GMA News**

Source: <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/news/regions/798845/dumaguete-bishop-raises-environment-concerns-over-reclamation-project/story/>



Advincula: Protect God's creation like how we protect ourselves from COVID-19

Published August 10, 2021, 5:17 PM

by [Leslie Ann Aquino](#)

Manila Archbishop Cardinal Jose Advincula asked the people to protect God's creation "like how we protect ourselves from COVID-19."



Cardinal Jose Advincula (Ali Vicoy/Manila Bulletin)

"We do everything we can to prevent the infection and further spread the virus, so we also do everything to take care of our environment," CBCP News quoted the prelate's video message to participants of the Manila archdiocesan online assembly and planning for next month's "Season of Creation."

The cardinal stressed that environmental concerns cannot and must not be set aside in the face of the COVID-19 crisis.

Advincula said world leaders have to do everything possible to make sure the environment is a top priority when dealing with the pandemic.

"It is a concern that should be prioritized by leaders of nations, of the church, of business and of various sectors of society," he said.

The cardinal encouraged the archdiocese's Ministry on Ecology and its partners to continue its efforts in raising awareness about "our collective duty as stewards of creation."

Advincula also assured his support for the ministry "because environmental concerns play an important part in our lives."

The cardinal then expressed hope that through the annual celebration, the archdiocese will respond to Pope Francis' call "for everyone to have an ecological conversion".

The Season of Creation starts on September 1, the World Day of Prayer for the Care of Creation. It ends on October 4, the feast of St. Francis, the patron saint of ecology.

In the Philippines, dioceses extend the celebration until the second Sunday of October, which was declared by the bishops' conference as Indigenous Peoples Sunday.

This year's IP Sunday falls on October 10.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/08/10/advincula-protect-gods-creation-like-how-we-protect-ourselves-from-covid-19/>



P4P explains why international panel's dire climate science report is very troubling for PH

Published August 10, 2021, 7:56 PM

by [Ellson Quismorio](#)

The Philippines' continued preference for dirty energy sources like coal is no longer justifiable especially with the release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) latest climate science findings, the Power for People Coalition (P4P) said on Tuesday, Aug. 10.



(Photo from P4P Facebook page)

“The IPCC’s latest report affirms something climate-vulnerable Filipinos already know: that the climate crisis is upon us. It will continue to impose suffering on communities and life systems globally,” P4P convenor Gerry Arances said in a statement.

“Science is clear that our reckless dependence on fossil fuels is to blame for it, and this report invalidates any remaining excuse to keep using dirty energy if we wish to avert even more unthinkable consequences,” he said.

According to the IPCC, the 1.5°Celsius (C) temperature rise threshold—which is the more ambitious goal set by nations under the Paris Agreement and translates to the survival of more vulnerable groups and creatures than other thresholds—is already likely to be reached within the next two decades even under a very low greenhouse gas (GHG) scenario.

High volumes of GHGs act as a sort of blanket that trap heat close to the earth’s surface, thus accelerating climate change.

The most devastating projections from high GHG emissions scenarios indicate as much as a 4-6°C rise in temperature by the end of the century.

“Developing or not, no nation in the world has any business introducing more fossil fuels into their energy mix. Our country already placed the survival of Filipinos in peril with decades of obsession with coal, and the only responsible way forward is to throw any notion of technology-neutrality into the fire.

“The Department of Energy (DOE), assisted by all other government bodies, must completely cancel all remaining coal in the national pipeline while keeping the rise of gas and other fossil fuels at bay,” Arances said.



The Philippines [belatedly submitted](#) last April its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The NDC represents the country's pledged actions to help achieve the goal of the Paris Agreement, which is to limit the rise of global temperature to 1.5°C.

Under its NDC, the country committed to reduce GHG emissions by 75 percent between 2020 and 2030. However, of the 75 percent target that would come from the agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy sectors, 72.29 percent is conditional (needs international funding or support) while the remaining 2.71 percent is unconditional.

P4P, which is composed of clean energy and climate justice advocacy groups, also urged Philippine authorities to be guided by findings of the IPCC report in the upcoming climate negotiations in November.

“Decades of unheeded warnings and climate-blind leadership brought us to this situation. The duty of holding on to development pathways least catastrophic to Filipinos is a heavy burden the Philippine government now has no choice but to carry. We need them to be bold in demanding the highest possible emissions reductions globally, and upholding climate justice by ensuring that developing nations like ours are provided the means necessary to turn the swift and just transition to sustainable energy from renewables the climate crisis requires into reality,” Arances explained.

Ian Rivera, national coordinator of the Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ), described the 6th IPCC Assessment Report as “catastrophic to all the governments of the world since it is a flipside of what is now the failures of political leaders to challenge head-on the single biggest challenge of humanity.”

Bishop Colin Bagaforo, chairman of Caritas Philippines, tries to sum up what is at stake for the people of today and future generations.

“As the severity of the climate situation dawns upon us once more, we may find ourselves disheartened – perhaps even in fear of what the future holds especially for the young and for those yet to be born. But it is precisely this that should get us on our feet. Never has it been more urgent for us to unite in action for the healing of our common home,” he said.



GMA News posted an episode of Need to Know.

14h · 🌐

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Ayon sa pinakabagong ulat ng United Nations, mas mabilis sa inaasahan ang paglala ng global warming. Mas matindi at mas malawak na rin ang epekto nito gaya ng heat wave, wild fire pati na ang malalakas na bagyo at pagbaha.

Ang mga pagbaha, napapalala pa ng problema sa plastic na inaanod at bumabara sa mga daluyan ng tubig. Ang mga basurang ito, hindi nabubulok at nagtatagal sa mahabang panahon. Babala ng mga eksperto, magiging isang malaking landfill na ang ating planeta sa ...
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Waves lap ashore near condo buildings on the day the United Nations released a report with a dire warning for humanity on August 09, 2021 in Sunny Isles, Florida. The information from a U.N. climate panel said, among other things, that humans are "unequivocally" to blame for climate change and that rapid action to cut greenhouse gas emissions could limit some of the impacts.

Joe Raedle/Getty Images/AFP

Climate-vulnerable island nations call on world to save 'our very future'

(Agence France-Presse) - August 10, 2021 - 5:06pm

NEW YORK, United States — Dozens of small island states most vulnerable to the effects of climate change have called on the world to save "our very future" after a landmark UN report said accelerating global warming and rising sea levels threaten their existence.

The call to action comes after the climate report warned that catastrophic global warming is occurring far more quickly than previously forecast, an assessment met with horror and hopefulness by world leaders and green groups.

"We have to turn this around," Diann Black-Layne, lead climate negotiator for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and ambassador of Antigua and Barbuda, said in a statement late Monday.

"The stark fact is that if we keep warming to 1.5C we are still facing half a meter of sea level rise. But if we stop warming from reaching 2C, we can avoid a long term three meter of sea level rise. That is our very future, right there."

The group comprises 39 states including Cuba, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea and the Maldives, the world's lowest-lying country.

It said the report confirmed that governments around the world must take critical action to cap warming to the 1.5C temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report, published on Monday, said the world is on course to reach that level around 2030, a decade earlier than predicted just three years ago.

That level of global warming will have devastating impacts on humanity, including more extreme weather events such as fires, typhoons, droughts and floods.

In its first major scientific assessment since 2014, the IPCC said by mid-century, the 1.5C threshold will have been breached across the board, by a tenth of a degree along the most ambitious pathway, and by nearly a full degree at the opposite extreme.



UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel burning and deforestation are "choking our planet and putting billions of people at immediate risk" and said countries must "combine forces" to avert catastrophe.

Many world leaders reacted to the report by calling for immediate action to curtail the rise of the world's temperature.

But Australia's conservative prime minister rejected growing calls on Tuesday to adopt more ambitious emissions targets, while China insisted it was implementing its climate commitments and signalled no new policies despite the report's findings.



The island of Manhattan is seen from the Staten Island ferry in the Hudson River on August 09, 2021 in New York City. A climate report released Monday by the United Nation's (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), predicts that unless humans make immediate changes to limit methane emissions, carbon dioxides and other heat trapping gases, the earth will continue to warm with devastating effects on human and animal life. The report is based on the analysis of more than 14,000 studies and comes at a time when America is experiencing record high temperatures, droughts and spreading wildfires.

Spencer Platt/Getty Images/AFP

World shudders at 'terrifying' UN climate report

[Patrick Galey](#) (Agence France-Presse) - August 10, 2021 - 7:33am

PARIS, France — World leaders, green groups and influencers reacted on Monday to a "terrifying" UN climate science report with a mix of horror and hopefulness as the scale of the emergency became abundantly clear.

US presidential envoy on climate and former secretary of state John Kerry said the IPCC report, which warned the world is on course to reach 1.5C of warming around 2030, showed "the climate crisis is not only here, it is growing increasingly severe".

Current US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken said in a statement that world leaders, the private sector and individuals must "act together with urgency and do everything it takes to protect our planet".

Frans Timmermans, the European Union's deputy climate chief, said the 3,500-page report proved "it's not too late to stem the tide and prevent runaway climate change".

Britain's Boris Johnson, whose government is hosting a crucial UN climate summit in November, said the assessment "makes for sobering reading".

"I hope today's IPCC report will be a wake-up call for the world to take action now, before we meet in Glasgow in November for the critical COP26 summit," he said.

French President Emmanuel Macron called for the November climate conference to fully recognise the gravity of the situation, saying on Twitter: "The time for outrage is behind us... In Glasgow, let's seal a deal that matches the urgency."

Former Maldives president Mohamed Nasheed said the document confirmed that climate-vulnerable nations such as his were "on the edge of extinction".

'Suicidal'

Saleemul Huq, director of Dhaka-based environmental think tank ICCCAD, said the IPCC report was "the final warning that bubble of empty promises is about to burst".



He said it showed G20 countries needed to accelerate emissions cuts to ensure their economies are in line with the 1.5C target.

"It's suicidal, and economically irrational to keep procrastinating," Huq said.

The Indian government called the report a "clarion call for the developed countries to undertake immediate, deep emission cuts and decarbonisation of their economies".

India is the world's third-biggest emitter of greenhouse gases but its emissions per head are low owing to its large population of 1.3 billion.

The report "vindicates India's position that historical cumulative emissions are the source of the climate crisis that the world faces today," the environment ministry said in a statement.

Dorothy Guerrero, head of policy at Global Justice Now, said the report was a "terrifying warning of our future unless drastic action is taken."

"There is no denying the science of the climate crisis," she said.

"But policymakers refuse to face up to the fact that it is rooted in economics and a history of colonial exploitation."

Action

Many interpreted the IPCC's assessment as a clarion call to overhaul the fossil fuel-powered global economy.

"Where can we start? Almost everywhere," said Katherine Hayhoe, chief scientist for The Nature Conservancy.

"Accelerating the transition to clean energy; reforming our most environmentally damaging activities; and recalibrating financial flows to accelerate the economic transition."

Climate wunderkind Greta Thunberg said the report was a "solid (but cautious) summary" of the state of the planet.

"It doesn't tell us what to do," she said on Twitter.

"It is up to us to be brave and take decisions based on the scientific evidence provided in these reports. We can still avoid the worst consequences, but not if we continue like today, and not without treating the crisis like a crisis."

Ugandan climate justice activist Vanessa Nakate tweeted: "Scientists warn time running out on the 1.5C target! World leaders must get serious about climate change!"

Fossil fall guys

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said Monday's report "must sound a death knell" for coal, oil and gas and warned that fossil fuels were destroying the planet.

Greenpeace was even more direct.

"Dear fossil fuel industry," the charity said on Twitter. "We'll see you in court."

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/world/2021/08/10/2118938/world-shudders-terrifying-un-climate-report>



‘Terrifying’ UN climate report hits globe

posted August 10, 2021 at 07:10 pm

by [AFP](#)

Paris—World leaders, green groups and influencers reacted on Monday to a “terrifying” UN climate science report with a mix of horror and hopefulness as the scale of the emergency became abundantly clear.

US presidential envoy on climate and former secretary of state John Kerry said the IPCC report, which warned the world is on course to reach 1.5C of warming around 2030, showed “the climate crisis is not only here, it is growing increasingly severe”.

Current US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken said in a statement that world leaders, the private sector and individuals must “act together with urgency and do everything it takes to protect our planet”.

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UN climate change report sounds 'code red for humanity'

Nina Chestney and Andrea Januta, Reuters

Posted at Aug 10 2021 12:59 PM



Members of the Philippine Army, Philippine National Police and the Odiongan Romblon Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office evacuate residents as flood waters rise due to heavy rains brought by Tropical Storm Dante on June 2, 2021. *PIA Romblon*

Global warming is dangerously close to spiraling out of control, a UN climate panel said in a landmark report Monday, warning the world is already certain to face further climate disruptions for decades, if not centuries, to come.

Humans are "unequivocally" to blame, the report from the scientists of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said. Rapid action to cut greenhouse gas emissions could limit some impacts, but others are now locked in.

The deadly heat waves, gargantuan hurricanes and other weather extremes that are already happening will only become more severe.

Monday alone saw 500,000 acres of forest burning in California, while in Venice tourists waded through ankle-deep water in St. Mark's Square.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres described the report as a "code red for humanity."

"The alarm bells are deafening," he said in a statement. "This report must sound a death knell for coal and fossil fuels, before they destroy our planet."

In an interview with Reuters, activist Greta Thunberg called on the public and media to put "massive" pressure on governments to act.

In three months, the UN COP26 climate conference in Glasgow, Scotland, will try to wring much more ambitious climate action out of the nations of the world, and the money to go with it.

Drawing on more than 14,000 scientific studies, the IPCC report gives the most comprehensive and detailed picture yet of how climate change is altering the natural world— and what could still be ahead.

Unless immediate, rapid and large-scale action is taken to reduce emissions, the report says, the average global temperature is likely to reach or cross the 1.5-degree Celsius warming threshold within 20 years.

The pledges to cut emissions made so far are nowhere near enough to start reducing the level of greenhouse gases— mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂) from burning fossil fuels— accumulated in the atmosphere.



'WAKE-UP CALL'

Governments and campaigners reacted to the findings with alarm.

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson said he hoped the report would be "a wake-up call for the world to take action now, before we meet in Glasgow."

US President Joe Biden tweeted Monday: "We can't wait to tackle the climate crisis. The signs are unmistakable. The science is undeniable. And the cost of inaction keeps mounting."

The report says emissions "unequivocally caused by human activities" have already pushed the average global temperature up 1.1C from its pre-industrial average— and would have raised it 0.5C further without the tempering effect of pollution in the atmosphere.

That means that, even as societies move away from fossil fuels, temperatures will be pushed up again by the loss of the airborne pollutants that come with them and currently reflect away some of the sun's heat.

A rise of 1.5C is generally seen as the most that humanity could cope with without suffering widespread economic and social upheaval.

The 1.1C warming already recorded has been enough to unleash disastrous weather. This year, heat waves killed hundreds in the Pacific Northwest and smashed records around the world. Wildfires fueled by heat and drought are sweeping away entire towns in the U.S. West, releasing record carbon dioxide emissions from Siberian forests, and driving Greeks to flee their homes by ferry.

Further warming could mean that in some places, people could die just from going outside.

"The more we push the climate system... the greater the odds we cross thresholds that we can only poorly project," said IPCC co-author Bob Kopp, a climate scientist at Rutgers University.

Source: <https://news.abs-cbn.com/overseas/08/10/21/un-climate-change-report-sounds-code-red-for-humanity?fbclid=IwAR3mN12ojisTUV68foJeLrOJ4NDKEAPA19aCO9r9DZUQpoN2SqcUIJuEE9HA>



(FILES) In this file photo taken on August 8, 2021 A local resident gestures as he holds n empty water hose during an attempt to extinguish forest fires approaching the village of Pefki on Evia (Euboea) island, Greece's second largest island. Britain on Monday, August 9, called for urgent global action to tackle climate change, after a UN report warned the planet has warmed more than previously estimated.

AFP/ANGELOS TZORTZINIS

UN climate report comprehensive, but regional gaps persist

[Patrick Galey](#) (Agence France-Presse) - August 10, 2021 - 7:49am

PARIS, France — The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report that generated shock waves on Monday is the most detailed assessment of climate science ever undertaken, advancing our understanding of how — and how fast — greenhouse gas emissions are changing the planet.

But experts caution that the comprehensive global review contains blind spots — overlooking regions that are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change but where data on those impacts is severely lacking.

In its 40-page Summary for Policymakers, the IPCC presents three maps of the world, with regions divided up in to hexagons.

Each of the maps shows observed changes in extreme heat, rainfall and drought.

While there is a strong observed increase in extreme hot weather nearly everywhere, when it comes to rainfall and drought, South America, Africa and the Pacific Island states in particular are nearly blank slates.

Of the seven sub-regions of South America, only one — the southeast — has reliable rainfall data, and just one other — the northeast — has sufficient data on drought.

"It's important to mention that we can only use and assess the available literature," Paola Arias, associate professor at Colombia's University of Antioquia and an IPCC author, told AFP.

"South America has a very important role in regional climate but also an important source of moisture to Central America," said Arias, who helped design the three maps.

"We need more observational data. We don't have enough of it to study extreme events on a daily or hourly scale."

Lack of research

The IPCC provided a two-page fact sheet on observed and projected climate trends in Africa, but the paucity of data is inescapable in the maps.



Of the nine African sub-regions, the IPCC noted an observed increase in extreme rainfall for just two — western and eastern southern Africa.

For the other seven it said "limited data and/or literature" were available.

Only half of the sub-regions provided sufficient data to determine an increase in rates of drought.

Mohamed Adow, director of the Nairobi-based climate and energy think tank Power Shift Africa, likened the lack of data to the old philosophical adage: If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?

"People in Africa are certainly aware of the overwhelming heat, rising seas and extreme weather on the continent, but if they are not being recorded by scientists it will be much harder for African voices to be heard in the climate debate to tackle it," he told AFP.

The IPCC report makes it crystal clear that "human activities" were responsible for the 1.1C of warming above preindustrial levels observed so far.

But Adow underscored a basic injustice: most climate-vulnerable nations are virtually blameless for the emissions that are driving ever more extreme weather.

"Africa is most affected and yet least responsible for climate change," he said.

"Sadly, it's also producing the least scientific research, and this lack of research is hurting the region's ability to adapt.

"We need to urgently address this and ensure researchers and funders come together and invest in filling these glaring gaps in climate research."

Male-dominated

Although more than half of the IPCC's report authors were first timers, their composition is still imbalanced, both geographically and in terms of gender.

Of the 116 authors credited with drafting or contributing to the report's summary, just 13 come from non-G20 nations, for example.

And the overall writing team is 72 percent male.

Maisa Rojas Corradi, coordinating lead author of the IPCC report's opening chapter and director of the Centre for Climate and Resilience Research in Chile, said efforts had been made to make this team more diverse.

"I know that this was a worry that was actively worked on when the author team was selected, they really tried to have more women and more regional representation," she told AFP.

Corradi said there were still too many obstacles stopping research conducted in regions where climate change is already hitting hard.

These include studies not written in English or not published in mainstream scientific journals, she said.

"If you live in a country where the scientific community is small or some aspects aren't being investigated comprehensively, then the IPCC can't really say anything."



And better representation within the IPCC author team is not just a case of equality: bringing in more data and regional perspectives will foster better scientific outcomes, Corradi said.

"It's critical to get a balanced report," she said. "You cannot monitor what you don't observe."



UN report bolsters need for urgent action to avert climate catastrophe — green groups

By [Gaea Katreena Cabico](#) (Philstar.com) - August 10, 2021 - 12:11pm



A resident walks through a muddy street in Marikina City, suburban Manila on Nov. 13, 2020, a day after Typhoon Vamco hit the capital area bringing heavy rains and flooding.
AFP/Ted Aljibe

MANILA, Philippines — A landmark United Nations report that provided stark warnings about how the climate crisis is affecting every region of the planet and how devastating the impacts might be sends the message that world leaders must step up and act with urgency.

This is the call of green groups in the Philippines following the release of the report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which said that global warming of 1.1 degrees Celsius has brought weather disasters exacerbated by climate change in different regions of the world.

Rising seas, storms, droughts and other extreme weather events will become more severe with the further warming of the planet.

“The report details the science of what we already know from experience about the changing climate system and the consequent devastation, especially for those communities and sectors that are most vulnerable and at the frontline of impacts,” said Yeb Saño, Greenpeace Southeast Asia executive director.

“It also shows us that, unless world leaders make their commitments as strong as the science requires, we will continue to experience increasing extreme weather events and every year will be record-breaking for unprecedented storms, rainfall, heatwaves, droughts, flooding and worsening conditions, such as we are experiencing now,” he added.

Urgent actions

The IPCC said it is “unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land.”

The report also found that averaged over the next two decades, global temperature is expected to reach or exceed 1.5°C of warming.

“At this point, with all the scientific evidence we have at our disposal, doing nothing means being complicit in burning our planet down,” said Nazrin Castro, manager of The Climate Reality Project Philippines.

Castro said the release of the report should compel the Philippine government to urgently complete the implementation plan for the country’s Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.



The government committed to reduce its carbon emissions by 75% from 2020 to 2030. Of the target, only 2.71% is unconditional, which means it will be undertaken without international funding and assistance.

Khevin Yu, Greenpeace Philippines campaigner, renewed the call for the Duterte administration to formulate a coherent national strategy to address the climate crisis, and hold fossil fuel companies accountable for their share of responsibility for the climate crisis.

“In the Philippines, our government should not be content with endless negotiations. Instead, the government must act with urgency to facilitate the country’s transition to a low carbon and fossil fuel-free society,” Yu said.

Aside from just transition away from fossil fuels, there must be massive ecological restoration and replacement of high carbon-emitting industries and technologies, the Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development said.

It added that industrialized countries should meet their full obligations to deliver climate finance to southern nations.

Sliver of hope

According to the IPCC, strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases would limit climate change.

Keeping the 1.5°C threshold in play is still within reach and urgent, environmental campaigners stressed.

“However, it needs to be said just as clearly that keeping to 1.5°C of global warming will still pose existential risks to millions of Filipinos,” said Denise Fontanilla, associate for policy advocacy of the Manila-based NGO Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities.

“The Philippines should pursue sustainable development more aggressively rather than just reducing emissions as the overarching goal. Adaptation must remain as the country’s climate response anchor, with resilience guiding the country’s long-term decarbonization agenda,” she added.

The IPCC report was released 90 days before the pivotal COP26 climate conference in Glasgow, Scotland, adding pressure on the discussions on how to accelerate nations’ action in line with the 1.5°C warming limit set by the Paris Agreement.

Reports detailing the effects of climate change on humans as well as the strategies to mitigate its impacts will be covered by the remaining parts of the IPCC’s six major assessment of climate science. — **with report from Agence France-Presse**



In this file photo taken on August 15, 2019 an aerial photo taken on August 15, 2019 shows icebergs as they float along the eastern coast of Greenland near Kulusuk (also spelled Qulusuk).

No good news here: Key IPCC findings on climate change

[Marlowe Hood](#) (Agence France-Presse) - August 9, 2021 - 5:00pm

PARIS, France — The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's first major scientific assessment since 2014, released Monday, shows unequivocally that global warming is unfolding more quickly than feared and that humanity is almost entirely to blame.

Here is a rundown of some of its key findings from the IPCC Working Group 1 report on physical science:

Goodbye 1.5C, hello overshoot

Earth's average surface temperature is projected to hit 1.5 or 1.6 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels around 2030 in all five of the greenhouse gas emissions scenarios—ranging from highly optimistic to reckless—considered by the report. That's a full decade earlier than the IPCC predicted just three years ago.

By mid-century, the 1.5C threshold will have been breached across the board, by a tenth of a degree along the most ambitious pathway, and by nearly a full degree at the opposite extreme.

There is a silver lining: in the most ambitious if-we-do-everything-right scenario, global temperatures -- after "overshooting" the 1.5C target—fall back to 1.4C by 2100.

Natural climate allies weakening

Since about 1960, forests, soil and oceans have absorbed 56% of all the CO2 humanity has chucked into the atmosphere—even as those emissions have increased by half. Without nature's help, Earth would already be a much hotter and less hospitable place.

But these allies in our fight against global heating—known in this role as carbon sinks—are showing signs of becoming saturated, and the percentage of human-induced carbon they soak up is likely to decline as the century unfolds.

Yes, climate change is to blame

The report highlights the stunning progress of a new field, attribution science, in quantifying the extent to which human-induced global heating increases the intensity and/or likelihood of a specific extreme weather event such as a heatwave, a hurricane or a wildfire.



Within weeks, for example, scientists established that the record-shattering heatwave that devastated British Columbia in June would have been "virtually impossible" without the influence of climate change.

More generally, the 2021 IPCC report includes many more findings reached with "high confidence" than before.

Sea rising higher, more quickly

Global oceans have risen about 20 centimeters (eight inches) since 1900, and the rate of increase has nearly tripled in the last decade. Crumbling and melting ice sheets atop Antarctica and especially Greenland have replaced glacier melt as the main driver.

If global warming is capped at 2C, the ocean watermark will go up about half a meter over the 21st century. It will continue rising to nearly two metres by 2300—twice the amount predicted by the IPCC in 2019.

Because of uncertainty over ice sheets, scientists cannot rule out a total rise of two meter by 2100 in a worst-case emissions scenario.

Dire warnings from the deep past

Major advances in palaeoclimatology—the science of natural climate in Earth's past—have delivered sobering warnings.

For example, the last time the planet's atmosphere was as warm as today, about 125,000 years ago, global sea levels were likely 5-10 meter higher—a level that would put many major coastal cities under water.

Three million years ago, when atmospheric CO₂ concentrations matched today's levels and temperatures were 2.5C to 4C higher, sea levels were up to 25 meters higher.

Methane in the spotlight

The report includes more data than ever before on methane (CH₄), the second most important greenhouse gas after CO₂, and warns that failure to curb emissions could undermine Paris Agreement goals.

Human-induced sources are roughly divided between leaks from natural gas production, coal mining and landfills on one side, and livestock and manure handling on the other.

CH₄ lingers in the atmosphere only a fraction as long as CO₂, but is far more efficient at trapping heat. CH₄ levels are their highest in at least 800,000 years.

A focus on regional differences

Although all parts of the planet—from the oceans to the land to the air we breathe—are warming, some areas are heating faster than others. In the Arctic, for example, the average temperature of the coldest days is projected to increase at about triple the rate of global warming across the planet as a whole.

Sea levels are rising everywhere, but will likely increase up to 20% above the global average along many coastlines.

Tipping points = abrupt change

The IPCC warns against abrupt, "low likelihood, high impact" shifts in the climate system that, when irreversible, are called tipping points. Disintegrating ice sheets holding enough water to raise seas a dozen meters; the melting of permafrost laden with billions of tons of carbon; the transition of the Amazon from tropical forest to savannah—are all examples.



"Abrupt responses and tipping points of the climate system... cannot be ruled out," the report says.

Global ocean 'conveyor belt'

The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)—a large system of ocean currents that regulates the global transfer of heat from the tropics into the northern hemisphere—is slowing down, a trend "very likely" to continue throughout the 21st century.

Scientists have only "medium confidence" that the AMOC will not stall altogether, as it has in the past. If it did, European winters would become much harsher, monsoon seasons would likely be disrupted, and sea levels in the north Atlantic basin could rise substantially.



Climate change: At-risk nations fear extinction after IPCC report

Published 1 day ago



Countries like the Maldives are among the most vulnerable to climate change

Nations vulnerable to climate change have warned they are on the "edge of extinction" if action is not taken.

The warning by a group of developing countries comes after a landmark UN report argued that global warming could make parts of the world uninhabitable.

World leaders including UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson have called the report a "wake-up call to the world".

But some of the strongest reaction to its findings has come from countries that are set to be the worst hit.

"We are paying with our lives for the carbon someone else emitted," said Mohamed Nasheed, a former Maldives president who represents almost 50 countries that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

The Maldives is the world's lowest-lying country and Mr Nasheed said the projections by UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) would be "devastating" for the nation, putting it on the "edge of extinction".

According to the latest IPCC report, heatwaves, heavy rainfall and droughts will become more common and extreme. The UN's chief has labelled it a "code red for humanity".

The report says there is "unequivocal" evidence that humans are to blame for increasing temperatures. Within the next two decades, temperatures are likely to rise 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, it adds.

That could lead to sea levels rising by half a metre, but a rise of 2m by the end of the century cannot be ruled out.

That could have a devastating impact on low-lying coastal countries, said Diann Black-Layne, ambassador of Antigua and Barbuda, and lead climate negotiator for the Alliance of Small Island States.

"That is our very future, right there," Ms Black-Layne said.

The report comes less than three months before a key climate summit in Glasgow known as COP26.

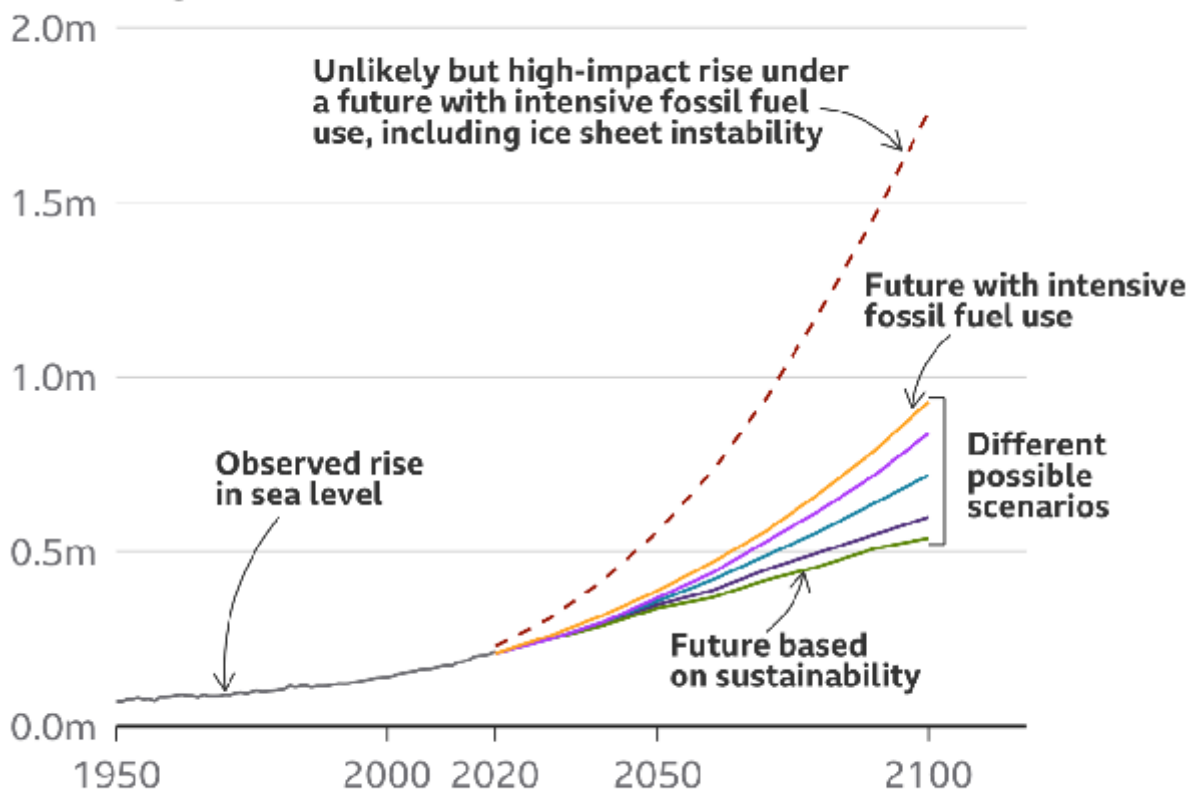


Boris Johnson, who is hosting the conference, **said the report showed help was needed for countries bearing the brunt** of climate change.

"Today's report makes for sobering reading, and it is clear that the next decade is going to be pivotal to securing the future of our planet," he said.

"We know what must be done to limit global warming - consign coal to history and shift to clean energy sources, protect nature and provide climate finance for countries on the frontline."

Average rise in sea level relative to 1900



Source: IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers



Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, more than 190 governments agreed the world should limit global warming to 2C or ideally 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.

But the new report says that under all scenarios, both targets will be broken this century unless huge cuts in carbon take place.

US Climate Envoy John Kerry said that to reach the targets, countries urgently needed to change their economies.

"This is the critical decade for action, and COP26 in Glasgow must be a turning point in this crisis," Mr Kerry said.

Climate activist Greta Thunberg, who confirmed on Monday that she will attend the COP26 talks, said the report "confirms what we already know... that we are in an emergency".

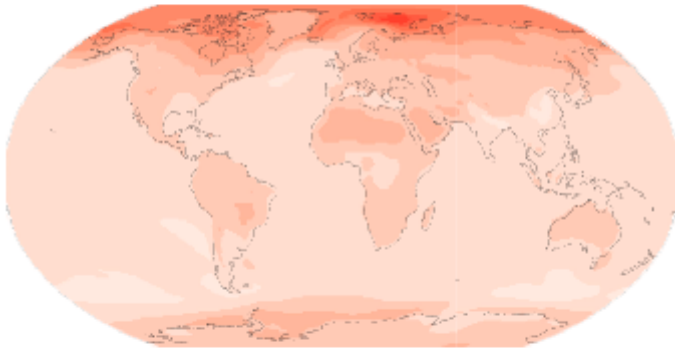
"We can still avoid the worst consequences, but not if we continue like today, and not without treating the crisis like a crisis," she said on Twitter.



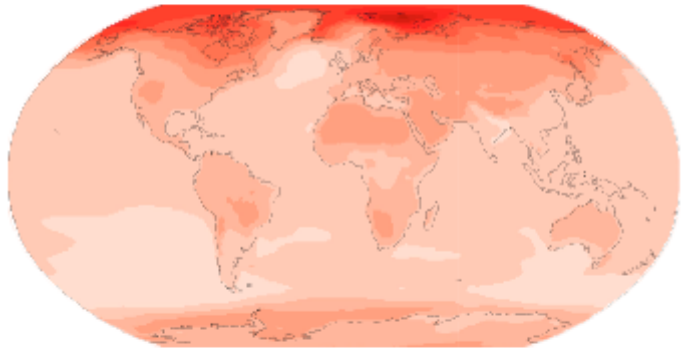
How the world could get warmer

Projected annual average temperature change relative to 1850-1900, at different levels of global warming

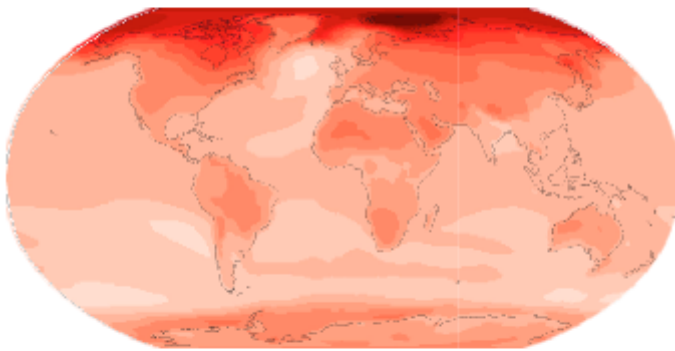
Change at 1C global warming



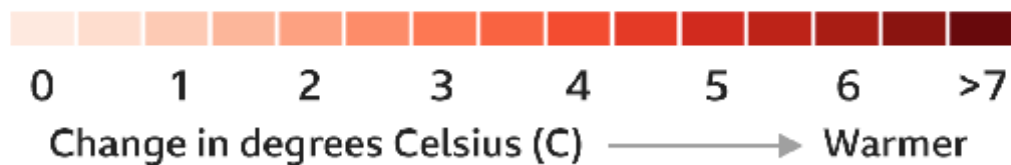
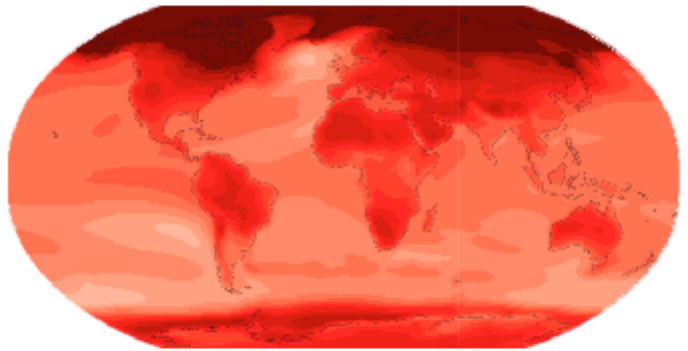
Change at 1.5C global warming



Change at 2C global warming



Change at 4C global warming



Climate change: The IPCC environmental warning India cannot ignore

By Navin Singh Khadka
Environment correspondent, BBC World Service

Published 16 hours ago



Many Indian states are seeing frequent flooding

If the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report was just about rushing countries to cut their carbon emissions to avoid a climate catastrophe, India could perhaps afford to look the other way.

The third largest carbon emitter of the world, after China and the US, India has maintained that it is on course to outperform its Paris climate agreement pledge to reduce its carbon footprint by 33-35% from 2005 levels by 2030.

The Paris climate goal is to keep global average temperature rise to well below 2C and strive for 1.5C to prevent runaway climate change.

But the IPCC report has indicated that the latter target is fast slipping out of reach because countries are not cutting down carbon emissions fast enough, causing global temperature to rise.

India has not followed suit even after several other major carbon emitters announced that they would become carbon neutral by 2050, not even after China set for itself the 2060 deadline. But this IPCC report has something that the second most populous country in the world - that was ranked seventh in a major climate risk index of 2019 - cannot ignore.

'Locked-in climate systems'

Among the most serious findings of the sixth assessment report of the UN's climate science organisation is that some of the climate systems of the planet have already seen irreversible changes due to unabated global warming.



Extreme weather conditions are also likely to affect farming



"The scale of recent changes across the climate system as a whole and the present state of many aspects of the climate system are unprecedented over many centuries to many thousands of years," the report says.

Climate scientists say that can mean extreme weather events influenced by such disturbed climate systems like oceans and atmosphere will keep getting worse and so will their impact.

"Some climate systems have locked in [because of the warming humans have caused]," Professor Jonathan Bamber, a glaciologist with University of Bristol and one of the authors of the latest IPCC report, told the BBC.

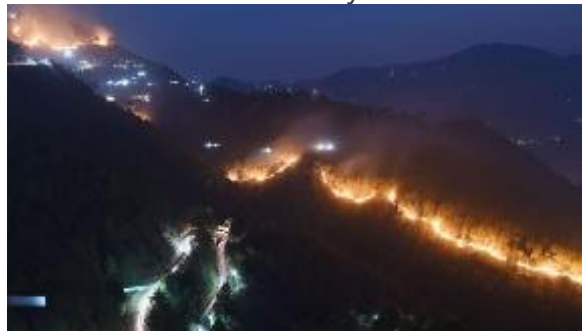
"So, even if we stopped all carbon emissions, there will be some damages."

What's in it for South Asia?

The IPCC report has projected heat waves and humid heat stress to be more intense and frequent in South Asia during the 21st Century.

It also says that both annual and summer monsoon precipitation will increase during the 21st Century.

"A general wetting across the whole Tibetan Plateau and the Himalaya is projected, with increases in heavy precipitation in the 21st Century."



Forest fires will get more frequent as global warming worsens

The report also highlights how urbanisation will exacerbate climate impacts like floods.

"There is high confidence in an increase in pluvial flood potential in urban areas where extreme precipitation is projected to increase, especially at high global warming levels."

Extreme weather events like heavy precipitation leading to floods and landslides, heat waves causing wildfires, or sea storms and cyclones are influenced by the Earth's climate systems.

And if the systems have been destabilised by unabated warming, experts say, the extreme events they influence are bound to intensify and become more frequent.

Extreme weather displacement

Over the past 10 decades, 20 million people every year have been forced from their homes by weather-related disasters, according to the international charity, Oxfam. It says the number of such disasters has tripled in the past 30 years.

The UN estimated that 1.23 million have died and 4.2 billion have been affected by droughts, floods and wildfires since 2000.

India's own first-ever climate change assessment report published by the government last year found that both the frequency and intensity of droughts had increased significantly between 1951 and 2016.



The Indian government says more areas have become prone to flooding in the past two decades

It warned that heat waves would intensify by four-fold by the end of the century.

India is one of the 17 countries where water stress is extremely high, according to a 2019 global report by the World Resources Institute.

It shows that the country is running out of ground and surface water and is listed alongside countries in the Middle East and North Africa where large swathes are deserts.

Last year, a single event, Cyclone Amphan, affected 13 million people, causing \$13 billion in damage, according to the Overseas Development Institute.

Pandemic's punch

Battered by the pandemic, the Indian economy is struggling to stand back.

That may be a reason for the Indian government to not announce any date so far to become carbon neutral or to come up with new ambitious carbon reduction targets.

But just because there is the pandemic, extreme weather events turbocharged by climate change will not stop or even slow down.

Experts rather warn that such disasters may further intensity if countries resort to fossil fuel burning to reboot their Covid-ailed economies - ending up further warming the planet.

Accelerating extreme events largely due to destabilised climate systems are something India will have to deal with head on - even if it chooses to park the issue of whether or not to raise its carbon reduction targets for now.



Climate report's stark message

August 11, 2021

THE long-awaited sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the [United Nations intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC) was made public on Monday, and its conclusions were more grim than anyone anticipated. The evidence that human activity is responsible for global warming is now "unequivocal," the report declared, and global average temperature rise of 1.5 degrees Celsius over preindustrial (i.e., in the middle of the 19th century) is inevitable. No matter what humanity does to reduce our climate impact, global average temperatures, which have already increased 1.1 C, will pass the 1.5-degree threshold sometime in the next decade and will continue to rise for years, possibly decades, beyond that before there is any hope of them stabilizing.

That means the adverse effects of a changing climate, which have been up until now largely regarded as abstract possibilities for the distant future, are already being felt and will only worsen over the coming years. The conclusion of the report is a stark warning: while efforts to mitigate man's negative impact on the environment are and will continue to be critically important, we must prioritize adaptation to a rapidly changing climate because even the best-case scenario will impose profound and painful changes on us all.

The significance of the 1.5-degree target, which was established as a sort of "red line" by the landmark [Paris Agreement](#) of 2015, is that there is scientific and political consensus that limiting global warming to 1.5 C is what is achievable if humanity puts forth its best effort toward climate change mitigation. Even at 1.5 C, however, climate effects will be significant and disruptive. Sea level rise will affect some places, climatic patterns will shift and ecosystems will be altered to the detriment of millions of people.

As things stand now, the odds of human civilization meeting the 1.5-degree goal before 2030 or even 2050 are impossibly long. The IPCC report offers one slender shred of hope: if we can achieve negative emissions growth - in other words, reduce all greenhouse gas emission to net zero and deploy technologies to remove some greenhouse gases from the atmosphere - by 2030, global temperature rise attributable to human activity could be limited to 1.5 C. Again, however, the natural function of the environment would still result in temperature increases beyond that for a period of time before beginning to decline, but the effect would not be as bad as it could be, with temperature increases peaking at about 2.4 C by mid-century.

From our perspective, it is so unlikely that governments and populations could cooperate to the extent necessary to successfully carry out that last, long-shot effort that the idea ought to be dismissed. Indeed, that realization should not be used as an excuse to adopt "climate nihilism" and slow or give up on efforts to lessen our impact on the environment.

The unfortunate reality, however, is that we do need to swallow a bitter pill of understanding: that despite having increasing knowledge of the adverse effect of human activity on the climate over a period of several decades and what the consequences of that activity would be, we have collectively failed to take any substantial action to prevent or minimize those consequences. By entertaining specious "debate" over climate change, by not holding our leaders accountable and demanding stronger and faster action, and by not accepting personal responsibility and doing our small part individually to contribute to solutions instead of the problems, we have brought the consequences of climate change - once vague and hardly imaginable things that might happen in the next century or beyond - to our very doorstep. They are here now, and they are only going to get worse.



Our task now is to find ways to live with it, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to climate change impacts. While our situation is dire, it need not be hopeless; by applying our ingenuity, our sense of responsibility to our community and yes, even our sense of self-preservation to finding ways to adapt to climate change, we will find ways to reduce the harm we cause. Our near future may be more challenging than we hoped, but we can still improve the outlook for future generations.



EDITORIAL - The other crisis

(The Freeman) - August 11, 2021 - 12:00am



Aside from the pandemic crisis, there is also another dilemma that seems to have been sidelined by events; the climate change crisis.

The United Nations has again attention called the attention of the world, and in particular the wealthier nations as well as countries using fossil fuels the most, to make changes before it is too late.

According to their report, the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said that Earth's average surface temperature is projected to hit 1.5 or 1.6 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels at around 2030, no matter what trajectory greenhouse gas emissions take in the meantime.

In short, no matter what we do know, we can still expect a drastic rise in temperature in 10 years.

"This report must sound a death knell for coal and fossil fuels, before they destroy our planet... Countries should also end all new fossil fuel exploration and production, and shift fossil fuel subsidies into renewable energy," the report said.

"The alarm bells are deafening, and the evidence is irrefutable: greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel burning and deforestation are choking our planet and putting billions of people at immediate risk," said UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

"If we combine forces now, we can avert climate catastrophe," he added.

This is a call that nations cannot ignore. Even as the coronavirus problem is quickly spiraling out of control in many territories, we snub this call at our own peril.

Yes, dropping fossil fuels is easier said than done. There are so many countries that depend on fossil fuels to power their infrastructure. Even the Philippines is looking to exploit its natural gas deposits in the areas disputed with China.



The situation is being complicated by the fact that not all nations are suited to utilize, or cannot afford to install, renewable energy systems. Many of them are not even aware that there is something called renewable energy, while others deny climate change altogether.

But if nothing is done, all our strategies to finally stop COVID-19 and other similar viruses will all be for nothing. Because what is the use of our outliving the coronavirus only to have a world that we cannot live in?

11 AUGUST 2021, WEDNESDAY



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

COVID-19 NEWS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



'8,560 new cases': Nahawaan ng COVID-19 sa bansa humataw sa 1.67-M

(Philstar.com) - August 10, 2021 - 4:20pm



Residents flock to the Marikina Public Market to buy fresh produce on Aug. 7, 2021. Under IATF guidelines, only authorized persons outside of residence will be allowed to go out, including one member per family to buy food and other essential goods.

The STAR/Walter Bollozos

MANILA, Philippines — Nakapagtala ang Department of Health (DOH) ng 8,560 bagong infection ng coronavirus disease, Martes, kung kaya't nasa 1,676,156 na sumatutal ang nahahawaan nito sa bansa.

Batay sa mga bagong nakalap na datos ng Kagawaran ng Kalusugan, narito ang bagong mga pasok na datos para araw na ito:

- **lahat ng kaso:** 1,676,156
- **nagpapagaling pa:** 79,016, o 4.7% ng total infections
- **bagong recover:** 7,964, dahilan para maging 1,567,920 na lahat ng gumagaling
- **kamatay lang:** 92, na siyang nag-aakyat sa total local death toll sa 29,220

Ehesisyo sa labas ekis muna ngayong ECQ

- Ngayong nagbalik na ang pinakamahigpit na lockdown kontra COVID-19, [pagbabawalan muna](#) ng sa Metro Manila ang pag-eehersisyo sa labas ng bahay, paglilinaw ni Metro Manila Development Authority chair Benhur Abalos.
- [Nag-apply](#) naman ngayon ng Emergency Use Authorization ang Gamaleya Research Institute ng Rusya para mapayagan ang paggamit ng single-dose version ng kanilang Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine. Karamihan kasi sa mga COVID-19 vaccines ay nangangailangan ng dalawang turok para magbigay ng kumpletong proteksyon sa virus.
- Dahil sa bilis ng pagkalat ng COVID-19 infections sa Kamaynilaan, iniulat ng Medical City na "[full capacity](#)" na ang kanilang COVID-19 floors, Emergency Room at Intensive Care Units. Dahil dito, marapat daw na tumingin muna ang publiko sa ONE HOSPITAL command ng gobyerno para sa mga pamilyang maaapektuhan ng COVID-19.
- Umabot naman na sa [11.61 milyong Pilipino sa ngayon ang nakakukuha ng kumpletong doses ng COVID-19 vaccine](#). Kumakatawan ito sa 10.64% ng populasyon ng bansa.
- Nananawagan naman ngayon ang Kilusang Mayo Uno at Bayan Muna party-list na [itigil muna ang paniningil ng dagdag singil sa kuryente habang ipinatutupad ang ECQ](#). Aniya, hindi raw sapat ang P1,000 ayuda para sa pagkain, dadagdagan pa ng gastusin.



- [Pinaaalalahanan](#) naman ngayon ng Philippine National Police ang kanilang mga kawani na mahigpit na sumunod sa kanilang guidelines pagdating sa pag-aresto sa mga sumusuway sa quarantine at health protocols. Umabot na sa 20,000 ang violators na kanilang naitala simula nang ipataw ang ECQ.
- Umabot na sa 202.6 milyon ang tinatamaan ng COVID-19 sa buong daigdig, ayon sa huling datos ng [World Health Organization](#). Sa bilang na 'yan, patay na ang 4.29 milyong katao.

— **James Relativo**



ECQ sa NCR posibleng i-extend - DOH

By [Danilo Garcia](#) (Pilipino Star Ngayon) - August 11, 2021 - 12:00am



Sinabi ni Department of Health (DOH) Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire, na palaging may posibilidad sa pagpapalawig ng ECQ dahil kahit na umiiral na ang dalawang linggong hard lockdown ay patuloy pa ring tataas ang mga maitatalang COVID-19 cases, base sa kanilang projection.

AFP/Ted Aljibe

MANILA, Philippines — Malaki ang posibilidad na mapahaba pa ang implementasyon ng 'enhanced community quarantine (ECQ)' sa Metro Manila dahil sa patuloy pang pagtaas ng mga naitatalang kaso ng COVID-19.

Sinabi ni Department of Health (DOH) Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire, na palaging may posibilidad sa pagpapalawig ng ECQ dahil kahit na umiiral na ang dalawang linggong hard lockdown ay patuloy pa ring tataas ang mga maitatalang COVID-19 cases, base sa kanilang projection.

“Ang atin po lang objective for this ECQ is for us to prepare the system para mas ma-manage natin itong ganitong klaseng sitwasyon,” saad ni Vergeire.

Ngunit nilinaw ng opisyal na ang pagpapalawig ay kailangan pa ring talakayin ng Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF).

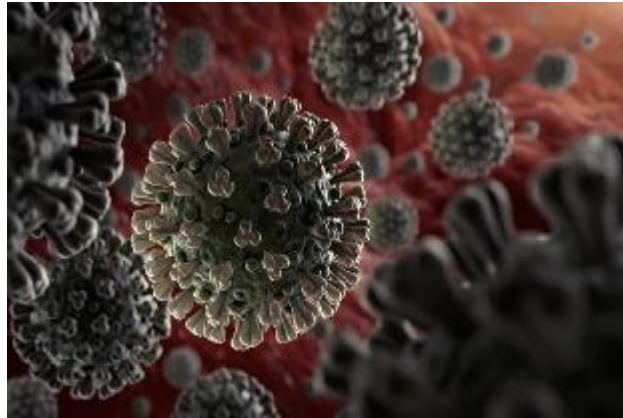
Ang Metro Manila ay kasalukuyang nakasailalim sa ECQ simula Agosto 6 hanggang 20 upang mapigilan ang pagkalat ng mga kaso ng COVID-19, partikular na ang Delta variant nito.

Gayunman, sinabi ni Vergeire na hindi lamang ang lockdown ang dapat na asahan, kundi kailangan ding magsagawa ng iba pang mga pamamaraan upang mapigilan ang pagkalat pa ng virus.



BANTA NG DELTA VARIANT, 'DI DAPAT IPAGSAWALANG BAHALA—DOH

written by **DWIZ 882** August 10, 2021



Ikalima ang mas nakahahawang delta variant sa listahan ng mga variant na may pinakamaraming na-detect sa mga prinoseso ng Philippine Genome Center (PGC).

Sa higit 9K na sample, pinakamarami pa rin ang beta variant na may 26.17 percent at alpha variant na may 23.19 percent.

Nasa limang porsyento naman ng delta variant ang nakita sa mga samples na ito.

Pero hindi ibig sabihin nito na mababa na ang banta ng delta variant.

Ayon kay Health Secretary Francisco Duque III, ang nasabing limang porsyento ay nasa isang prosyento lang nitong nakaraang mga linggo, kaya dapat itong bantayan.

Bunsod nito, sinabi ng mga eksperto na hindi imposible na ang pagtaas ng mga kaso na ating nararanasan ay dahil sa delta variant.—**sa panulat ni Rex Espiritu**



ISAMA NA SA BAKUNA ANG MGA BATA, KABATAAN



August 10, 2021 @ 6:36 PM 12 hours ago

KABILANG sa mga pinakamasasakit na pangyayari sa buhay ang pagtama ng coronavirus disease-19 o COVID-19 sa mga bata at kabataan.

Naunang naging malaking balita ang pagkamatay ng mga bata sa COVID-19 nitong Abril-Hunyo 2021 sa Brazil.

Unang sinabi ng Brazil Ministry of Health na may 852 namatay na batang edad 9 pababa, kasama ang 518 baby.

Pero sa pag-aaral ng grupo ni Dr Fatima Marinho, 2,060 ang namatay, kasama ang 1,302 na baby o hanggang edad 2 lamang.

Maaaring 10 beses pa nga umano ang dami dahil malala ang underreporting o kawalan ng pag-uulat sa mga kaso na naganap sa mga malalayong lugar sa lungsod.

Napakarami umano ang nagkaimpeksyon sa baga noong 2020-Abril 2021 kumpara sa mga namamatay sa parehong sakit sa naunang mga taon na walang pang pandemya.

Excess death ang tawag nila sa sumobrang dami ng patay at inuugat ito sa Beta o Brazil variant.

MAS GRABE SA INDIA

Titindigan ka rin tiyak ng balahibo sa nagaganap sa India na inaatake naman ng Delta variant.

Simula sa Marso hanggang unang linggo lang ng Abril, umabot sa 79,688 infected sa 5 estado lamang.

Sa Maharashtra lamang na sentro ng COVID, umabot sa 60,684 bata ang nahawa at 9,882 rito ang 5 anyos pababa o hanggang sa mga baby.

Naikalat sa mga estadong Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh ang iba pa at nasa 1,500 ang 5 anyos pababa.

Marami umano ang namatay sa mga biktima.

Heto ang mga sintomas na natagpuan sa India: Sipun, lagnat, pananakit ng katawan, pagkahapo, hirap sa paghinga, hirap kumain, walang panlasa sa pagkain, bulutong, namumulang mata, pamamaga ng mga labi, paa o kamay, pananakit ng tiyan, pagtatae at pagsusuka.



Karamihan sa mga ito ang nakita rin sa mga baby at kabataan sa Brazil.

PINAKAMASAKIT SA MGA BABY

Paano ang mga pinakamamahal nating baby?

Kapag tinamaan ang mga ito, malalaman mo na lang na maysakit sila kapag sila'y umiiyak, namimilipit sa sakit at hindi makahinga.

Napakasakit dahil hindi pa nagsasalita ang mga ito at hindi nila masabi ang kanilang nararamdaman.

Maririnig mo lang ang kanilang mga impit na boses sa paghihirap.

At kung nadala sila sa ospital at nailagay sa intensive care unit, alam mong intubated o kinabitan sila ng sari-saring tubo sa bunganga at ilong kahit hindi mo sila nakikita na nakaratay sa mga hospital bed.

Bilang magulang, wala kang magagawa kundi iyakan ang iyong anak na hindi mo nakikita kung paano ito naghihirap hanggang sa malagutan ng hininga.

Sa huli, ipaaalam na lamang sa iyo na pumanaw na ang iyong minamahal na anghel na nasa morgue na, susunduin ng puneraya at patungo sa crematorium o libingan.

Kung palarin kang papayagan ng mga awtoridad na sumabay sa libing, may social distancing at hindi mo na mahahagkan at kanlungin kahit sa huling sandali si baby hanggang sa malanghap mo na lamang ang amoy ng usok sa cremation o makita ang huling hagnosis ng lupa ng sepulturero sa kanyang libingan.

SA US NAGAGANAP NA RIN

Inaatake rin ngayon ang mga bata at kabataan sa United States at ilang ospital na pambata o pediatric ospital ang punuan na.

Sinasabi mismo ni Francis Collins, direktor ng National Institutes of Health na may ulat nang 1,450 na batang naoospital.

Matatagpuan umano ang mga pediatric hospital sa Florida na punuan na ng mga batang nagkakasakit.

Ang Delta variant naman na unang nanalasa sa India ang dumadale sa mga bata at kabataan sa US.

Ang Delta variant ay doble mutant kung tawagin at binubuo ng mga virus na nagmula sa Denmark at US mismo.

SA PILIPINAS?

Ayon sa Philippine General Hospital, punuan na ang pediatric ward nito ng mga batang tinatamaan ng COVID-19.

At kung magbasa ka sa mga balita, ganito na rin ang kalagayan ng iba pang mga ospital.

At marami nang ospital ang nagtayo ng mga tent para maasikaso ang mga tinatamaan ng COVID-19, bata o matanda, dahil punuan na ang mga ward na nakalaan sa mga biktima ng pandemya.

Sa puntong ito, nagpapasalamat tayo at may pag-asa nang magkakaroon mismo ang mga bata at kabataan na edad 3 hanggang 17 na mabakunahan.



Nag-aplay na sa Food and Drug Administration ang Sinovac para sa pag-apruba ng bakuna sa mga edad 3-17 samantalang pupwedeng mabakunahan na rin ang mga edad 12-17 ng Pfizer sa Setyembre o Oktubre 2021.

Napakasakit lang tanggapin na hindi kasali ang mga baby sa babakunahan.



CSC National Capital Region

21h · 🌐

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CSC Memorandum Circular No. 12, s. 2021:
EXTENSION OF SUBMISSION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE CONTINUITY PLAN (PSCP)



MC No. 12, s. 2021

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

FOR: HEADS OF CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES; DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, AND AGENCIES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS; GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS WITH ORIGINAL CHARTERS; AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

SUBJECT: Extension of Submission of the Public Service Continuity Plan (PSCP)

Relative to CSC MC No. 2, s. 2021 re Formulation of the Public Service Continuity Plan (PSCP), agencies that have yet to formulate their respective PSCPs may still submit their agency approved plans to the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) - Capacity Building & Training Service (CBTS) addressed to Usec. Ricardo B. Jalad (OCD, Administrator) through pscp@ocd.gov.ph until **October 31, 2021**.

The PSCP is the all-hazard plan that aims to ensure continuous delivery of services to the public amidst any disruption. It works by highlighting internal capacities, recovery requirements and strategies to minimize damage and loss to essential processes, ensure succession of leadership, and improve continuity capabilities of all government entities.

Pursuant to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) Memorandum No. 33 s. 2018, all government member agencies of the DRRM councils at all levels and other government departments, offices, bureaus, services, units, and instrumentalities are enjoined to develop their own PSCP.

With the COVID19 pandemic, we aim to recover from the same by strengthening our country's resiliency. Thus, public sector organizations should plan and act by utilizing relevant mechanisms to address or reduce the impact of adverse effects to its service delivery and continue to perform their Mission Essential Functions (MEF).

For more information and clarification, the OCD Central and Regional Offices may be reached through the email addresses indicated in this link: <http://www.ocd.gov.ph/index.php/about-ocd/ocd-officials>. Also, the PSCP Guidebook can be downloaded through the DRRM Knowledge Center through this link: <https://drrmhc.ocd.gov.ph/>

ALICIA dela ROSA-BALA
Chairperson

27 July 2021

Bawat Kawani, Lingkod Bayani

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#OneDENR

**Covid-19
Situation and Response**

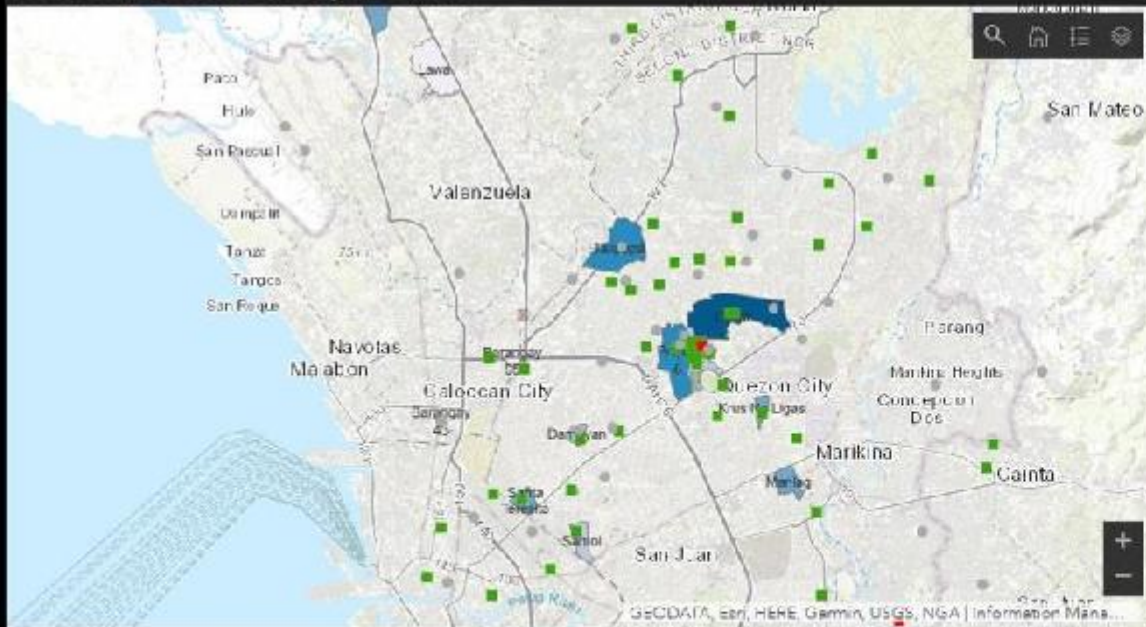
DENR-CO COVID-19 Monitoring



Data on COVID-19 include reported cases of DENR employees (Permanent, Contract of Service/Job Order, Support Staff (Triumph/Security)) as collected by the Contact Tracing team of DENR Central Office.



Residence of affected personnel



Please note that representative dots were randomly assigned within the barangay residence of the affected personnel and do not necessarily provide exact location/ addresses of the cases.

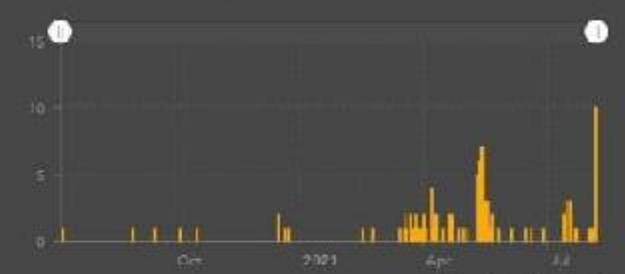
Map Legend

% COVID-19 Confirmed Cases in DENR-CO



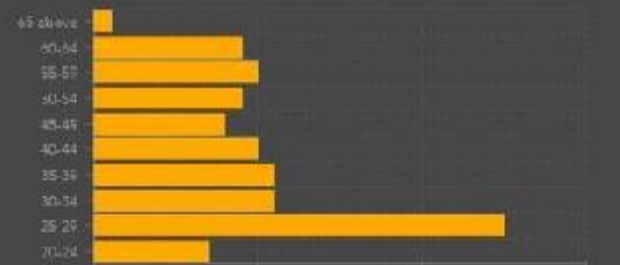
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Daily Confirmed Cases



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Age Group



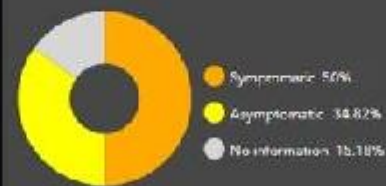
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Age Group by Sex



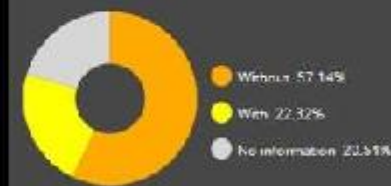
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Health Status



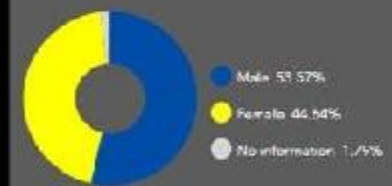
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Comorbidity



Last update: a few seconds ago

Sex



Last update: a few seconds ago



GCCQ (WITH HEIGHTENED RESTRICTIONS)

VS

ECQ

<p>MASS GATHERINGS</p>	<p>IPINAGBABAWAL MALIBAN SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PAGBIBIGAY NG IMPORTANTENG HEALTH SERVICES ✓ SERBISYO MULA SA GOBERNO ✓ MGA HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES
<p>SOCIAL GATHERINGS</p>	<p>IPINAGBABAWAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ PAGTITIPON SA LABAS NG BAHAY ✗ PAGTITIPON SA BAHAY NG HINDI MO KAPAMILYA
<p>PAGTITIPONG PANGRELIHIVON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ HANGGANG 10% LAMANG NG KAPASIDAD ANG PAPAYAGAN ✓ MAAARING ITAAS NG LGLI HANGGANG 30% KAPASIDAD
<p>BUROL AT LIBING</p>	<p>LIMITADO LAMANG SA IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS (WITHIN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD) NG NAMATAY, NA MAY PAGSUNOD SA MPHs.</p>
<p>EXERCISE AT SPORTS ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>PARA SA MGA MAS BATA SA 18 YO AT MAS MATANDA SA 65 YO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ OUTDOOR NON-CONTACT SPORTS <p>IBA PANG KLASSE NG EHERSISYO, NA MAY PAGSUNOD SA MPHs</p> <p>HINDI PINAPAYAGAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ TASAPANLUD NG MGA NON-CONTACT SPORTS AT MGA EHERSISYO
<p>MGA AHENSIVA NG GOBERNO</p>	<p>FULLY OPERATIONAL NA HINDI BABABA SA 30% HANGGANG 100% ANG KAPASIDAD</p>

✓ PAWANG MGA VIRTUAL NA PAGTITIPONG PANGRELIHIVON LAMANG ANG PAPAYAGAN

HINDI PINAPAYAGAN

- ✗ OUTDOOR CONTACT SPORTS
- ✗ INDOOR SPORTS

- PINAPAYAGAN NG MGA MAYOR NG NCR NA GAWAIN ANG INDIVIDUAL OUTDOOR EXERCISES MULA 6:00 HANGGANG 9:00 NG UMAGA

FULLY OPERATIONAL

- SKELETON WORKFORCE LAMANG ANG MAAARING PUMASOK



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24/7 COVID HOTLINE: (02) 804-COVID (28643) or 1122 for all subscribers
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GCCQ (WITH HEIGHTENED RESTRICTIONS)

VS

ECQ

MGA KAINAN (COMMISSARIES, RESTAURANTS, AND CATERIES)

- ✓ DINE-IN 20% CAPACITY
- ✓ ALFRESCO DINING 50% CAPACITY
- ✓ TAKE-OUT AT DELIVERY

PAMPERSAL NA SERBISYO

- ✓ 30% NA KAPASIDAD LAMANG, PARA SA MGA SERBISYONG HINDI KINAKAILANGANG TANGGALIN ANG FACE MASK

PASVALANG PANG-TURISTA

- ✗ PANLOOB
- ✓ PANLABAS AY BUKAS SA 30% NA KAPASIDAD LAMANG, NA MAY PAGSUNOD SA MPHS

LOTTERY

- PINAPAYAGAN
- ✓ LOTTO
- ✓ KENO
- ✓ SCRATCH-IT
- ✓ SMALL TOWN LOTTERY TICKETS

NA MAY PAGSUNOD SA MPHS

HORSE RACING WITH OFF-TRACK BETTING STATIONS

- ✓ PINAPAYAGAN ANG OFF-TRACK BETTING STATIONS

HOTELS OR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

SA ILALIM NG STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY, ANG MGA HOTEL NA MAY ACCREDITATION NG DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM LAMANG ANG PAPAYAGAN TUMANGGAP NG BISITA PARA SA MGA LEHITIMONG DAHILAN.

PAPAYAGAN ANG MGA STAYCATION NA WALANG PAGHIHIGPIT SA EDAD, AYON SA MGA PATNUBAY NA BINIGAY NG DOT.

- ✗ DINE-IN
- ✗ ALFRESCO DINING
- ✓ TAKE-OUT AT DELIVERY

✗ HINDI PINAPAYAGAN

- ✗ PANLOOB
- ✗ PANLABAS/OUTDOOR

✗ HINDI PINAPAYAGAN

✗ HINDI PINAPAYAGAN

SA ILALIM NG STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY, ANG MGA HOTEL NA MAY ACCREDITATION NG DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM LAMANG ANG PAPAYAGAN TUMANGGAP NG BISITA PARA SA MGA LEHITIMONG DAHILAN.

HINDI PINAPAYAGAN ANG STAYCATIONS.



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SA ILALIM NG GCQ (WITH HEIGHTENED RESTRICTIONS) AT ECQ, ANG MGA SUMUSUNOD AY HINDI PINAPAYAGAN



**MGA LUGAR NA PANGLIBANGAN NA MAY LIVE PERFORMERS
(KARAOKE BARS, BARS, CLUBS, CONCERT HALLS,
THEATERS, AT CINEMAS)**



**MGA LUGAR PARA SA MEETINGS,
INCENTIVES, CONFERENCES, AND
EXHIBITIONS (MICE)**



**RECREATIONAL VENUES
(INTERNET CAFES, BILLIARD HALLS, AMUSEMENT ARCADES,
BOWLING ALLEYS, AND SIMILAR VENUES)**



**AMUSEMENT PARKS, FAIRS, KID AMUSEMENT INDUSTRIES
(PLAYGROUNDS, PLAYROOM, AT KIDDIE RIDES)**



SABONG AT SABUNGAN



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11 AUGUST 2021, WEDNESDAY



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