

11 NOVEMBER 2021, THURSDAY



**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



## 200 wild bird na nakumpiska, pinakawalan



Mahigit sa 200 mga migratory bird na nakumpiska sa Baliwag, Bulacan ang pinakawalan ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Nauna itong nasabat sa palengke na umaabot sa halagang P80,000.

Ang nasabing mga ibon ay idineklara bilang endangered sa ibang bansa gaya ng Hawaii, Northern Marianas Islands at Guam.



# UPLB professor, Australian associate discover new tree endemic to PH

Published November 9, 2021, 11:03 PM  
by [Dhel Nazario](#)



A new species of *Tristaniopsis* in the Myrtaceae family (of makopa, guava, and eucalyptus among others) has been discovered by a professor from the University of the Philippines – Los Baños (UPLB), the university said on Tuesday, November 9.

UPLB said that Professor Edwino S. Fernando, alongside colleague Dr. Peter G. Wilson of the Australian Institute of Botanical Science, discovered the new tree species and that their findings were published as a journal article in *Telopea*, the Journal of Plant Systematics on October 29.

*Tristaniopsis flexuosa*, according to their data, is a small tree reaching to three meters tall and can only be found in the Philippines, particularly on Mount Redondo, Dinagat Island. UPLB explained that it was named 'flexuosa' because of its distinct crooked branches and it does not show any clear affinities to any other Philippine species of the genus, showing the most similarity with a species from Borneo known as *Tristaniopsis elliptica*.

It was described as having relatively small leaves, with a smooth grey bark, which flakes to reveal a red-brown under-bark.

UPLB said that specimens of new species of plants and trees are deposited at the UPLB Museum of Natural History (MNH) Forestry Herbarium and Wood Collection.



PHOTOGRAPH BY RIO LEONELLE DELUVIO FOR THE DAILY TRIBUNE

MEN and boys enjoy rod fishing along the Roxas Boulevard side of Manila Bay.

## Responsible waste disposal builds learning facility in Cabanatuan



*PLDT and partner PBSP recently turned over a two-storey, four-classroom building to Pula Elementary School in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija. Shown at the inauguration, blessing, and turn over rites are (from left) PBSP CC & CSR Manager Khairon-Niza R. Magundacan, PLDT Tarlac-Nueva Ecija Head Ruel C. Brual, PLDT North Luzon Fixed Field Operations Support Head Carlos G. Mercado, Jr., Cabanatuan DepEd Schools Division Superintendent Teresa D. Mababa, Cabanatuan City Mayor Myca Elizabeth R. Vergara, Pula Elementary School Principal and Head Teacher Dr. Lea Pauline V. Escudro, and Barangay Captain Gerardo Mina.*

As schools prepare to reopen in the new normal, PLDT, in partnership with the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), recently turned over new classrooms -- built from the proceeds of a sustainable recycling program -- to Pula Elementary School in Barangay Pula, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija.

PLDT constructed the two-storey, four-classroom building with funds from the Motolite-PBSP Balik Baterya program, a sustainable partnership program that encourages member companies to donate their used lead acid batteries (ULABs) for proper recycling.

The fund derived from the responsible waste disposal is then used for various education projects, such as new classrooms.

“Realizing the urgent need for classrooms in many regions across the country, and guided by its core value of malasakit, the PLDT Group has been donating classrooms over the years through its various education programs,” said PLDT and Smart First Vice President and Head of Corporate Communications Catherine Yap-Yang.

“With PLDT’s support to the Motolite-PBSP Balik Baterya Program, our education assistance has built and rehabilitated more than 40 classrooms nationwide,” she added.

The new learning facility “is a crystal clear and concrete proof of collaboration and partnership between institutions to aspire and help change the world through empowerment and education,” said Pula Elementary School Principal and Head Teacher Dr. Lea Pauline V. Escudro.

“These two benevolent partners, PLDT and PBSP, are one with the Department of Education in our dream of creating Filipinos who contribute meaningfully in nation building, and there’s no better way to start doing that than to invest in a facility for education,” Escudro pointed out.

According to PBSP Executive Director Elvin Ivan Uy, “Today is another milestone as we count another school benefitting from the Balik Baterya program partnership. We hope that this two-storey four-classroom building will be of great significance as our schools gear up for face to face classes in the new and better normal.”

“We are optimistic that these well-appointed classrooms will inspire our beloved teachers as they impart knowledge to their students who, in turn, would be eager to learn and pursue their dreams,” PLDT Community Relations Head Katherine P. Diaz De Rivera noted.



To ensure that there is #NoLearnerLeftBehind, PLDT and its wireless subsidiary Smart enable learning communities by building education facilities through sustainable programs like the Balik Baterya.

This is also part of their commitment to help the country achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #4: Inclusive Quality Education and SDG#11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

# Senators want more funds for climate initiatives in 2022 budget

By [Janine Peralta](#)

Published Nov 11, 2021 12:15:10 AM



Senators on Wednesday sought more funds for the climate initiatives of local government units and government agencies, saying they are at the forefront of implementing policies against climate change. (FILE PHOTO)

**Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, November 10)** — Senators on Wednesday sought more funds for the climate initiatives of local government units and government agencies, saying they are at the forefront of implementing policies against climate change.

During plenary debates on the proposed 2022 national budget, Sen. Francis Tolentino pointed out that the allocation for climate change expenditures appears measly compared to the ambitious commitments the country made to reduce carbon emissions.

"International commitments, once ratified by the Senate, will form part of the laws of the land," said Tolentino. "I endeavor the members of the Cabinet economic cluster to take that in mind."

Under the proposed budget, ₱284.5 billion have been earmarked for climate change expenditures, which are divided into initiatives for adaptation to, and mitigation of climate change.

The amount is only about 5.5% of the more than ₱5 trillion proposed national budget.

Meanwhile, the Climate Change Commission's budget [approved by the House of Representatives](#) was only at a little over ₱145 million, which is 3.37% lower than this year's amount. The commission is tasked to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate government programs and development plans towards a climate-resilient country.

"The most important thing here is that they have the sufficient funding to do the monitoring that needs to be done," said Sen. Pia Cayetano, who chairs the Committee on Sustainable Development Goals.

She also said there needs to be attention on efforts that would train local government units to tackle climate change.

"The educational training programs that we granted the proposal...some of them include a focus on sustainable development, those are the interventions that need to be done because *balewala lang* policy [policy won't matter] at the top [when] at the grassroot-level people don't understand how this affects their lives," added Cayetano.

In April, the country pledged to [reduce 75%](#) of its carbon emissions by 2030. Environment groups have said this was a tall order but [can be achieved](#) with "[climate finance](#)," which refers to funding that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation action that will address climate change.



Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez - also the climate commission's chairman - is currently at the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, to discuss more of the country's plans to address the climate crisis.





## Climate change gawing isyu sa halalan – Loren



Iginiit ni House Deputy Speaker Loren Legarda na gawing pangunahing isyu sa 2022 elections ang climate change habang patuloy na bumabangon ang bansa mula sa epekto ng COVID-19.

Ayon kay Legarda, makabubuti kung maglalatag ang mga kandidato ng kanilang mga planong gawin upang matugunan ang problema sa pagbabago ng klima.

“Ano ang ihahain sa taumbayan para hindi na magkasakit at hindi na lumala ang ating mga nararanasan ngayon sa panahon ng tag-init, tag-tuyot at ‘yong paghihirap ng ating mga magsasaka?” tanong ni Legarda.

Dapat umanong kasabay ng pagpapalano sa pagbangon ng bansa sa pandemya ang usapin ng kalikasan.

“There is no recovery from COVID-19 unless we attack it on the issue of environment and climate. A pandemic recovery is essential to our survival if we align it to the climate pathway,” sabi ni Legarda.

Dagdag pa ni Legarda, mas epektibo ang pagbangon mula sa epekto ng pandemya kung ito’y tutugma rin sa mga isinusulong na hakbang na tutugon sa problema ng climate change. (Eralyn Prado/Billy Begas)



## Sinking 4X more than global rate, PHL airs climate alert

BY CAI ORDINARIO



DOMINGUEZ: "Our country is sinking four times faster than the global average. Annually, we are confronted with extreme floods and droughts as well as increasing severity and frequency of typhoons. Millions of lives are at stake."

MANILA has called for the end to the debate and the start of climate action as countries like the Philippines are already sinking and experiencing more violent typhoons.

In his address to world leaders at the 26th United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), Finance Secretary Carlos G. Dominguez III said climate change is very real for the Philippines.

Dominguez said given the risks and the lives at stake, it is time to end the climate debate and begin implementing concrete actions to meet their commitments and obligations to humankind.

"We account only for three-tenths of 1 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions. Yet, we bear the brunt of the consequences of climate change," Dominguez said on Tuesday.

"Our country is sinking four times faster than the global average. Annually, we are confronted with extreme floods and droughts as well as increasing severity and frequency of typhoons. Millions of lives are at stake," he said.

Dominguez is the Chairman-designate of the country's Climate Change Commission (CCC), and heads the Philippine delegation to the two-week COP26.

He said the laundry list is quite long when it comes to climate action. He noted that for one, countries need to flesh out a framework for climate justice.

"Unthinking industrialization," Dominguez said, has led to the high pollution of the environment in the past 200 years. Countries who benefited from industrialization should pay for grants, investments, and subsidies for vulnerable countries.

Dominguez noted that developed countries have fallen short on their commitment formalized at the 16th COP meeting to mobilize \$100 billion per year by 2020 to assist developing countries in fighting climate change.



“We have very high expectations for this COP26 meeting to become not just merely an annual platform for discussion but a catalyst for concrete action plans. It’s time that we do some actual work on the ground and build a framework for climate justice,” Dominguez said in delivering the Philippines’s country statement at COP26.

On the part of the Philippine government, Dominguez said its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, the Philippines has set a bold and ambitious commitment of projected greenhouse gas emission reduction and avoidance of 75 percent from 2020 to 2030 for the agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy sectors.

Among the concrete actions that the Philippines has initiated to fight climate change are: (1) its first-ever Sustainable Finance Roadmap to deploy the engines of finance to get green projects moving across the country, and (2) pushing a law banning single-use plastics so that Filipinos can do their part every day in saving the world’s environment, Dominguez said.

Another initiative, he said, is the Philippines’s partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on a landmark Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM) project to speed up the retirement of coal-fired plants in the country and the transition to clean energy, which followed President Duterte’s declaration of a moratorium on new coal plants.

To move ahead with urgency in fulfilling its ambitious NDC target and implementing practical climate adaptation and mitigation projects on the ground, Dominguez said the Philippines’s CCC had put together a group of Filipino experts from all corners of the archipelago to engage fishers and farmers and prepare them in executing localized action plans.

# COP26: Draft deal calls for stronger carbon cutting targets by end of 2022

By Matt McGrath



**Countries are being urged to strengthen their carbon-cutting targets by the end of 2022 in a draft agreement published at the COP26 Glasgow climate summit.**

The document says vulnerable nations must get more help to cope with the deadly impacts of global warming.

It also says countries should submit long-term strategies for reaching net-zero by the end of next year.

Critics have said the draft pact does not go far enough but others welcomed its focus on the 1.5C target.

The document, which has been published by the UK COP26 presidency, will have to be negotiated and agreed by countries attending the talks.

COP26 president Alok Sharma said he expected "near final texts" to be published overnight, adding that the agreement that comes out of the conference would "set the future for our children and grandchildren".

Scientists have warned that keeping temperature rises to 1.5C - beyond which the worst impacts of climate change will be felt - requires global emissions to be cut by 45% by 2030 and to zero overall by mid-century.

With the world off track to meet the goal, the draft document urges countries to "revisit and strengthen" the targets for cutting emissions by 2030 in their national plans to align them with the Paris Agreement goal of well below 2C or 1.5C by the end of 2022.

Loss and damage - an issue of key importance to the developing world - has been included in the draft, calling for more support from developed countries and other organisations to address the damage caused by extreme weather and rising seas in vulnerable nations.

It also recognises that more finance is needed for developing countries beyond the long-promised \$100bn a year by 2020, which will not be delivered until at least 2022.

But campaigners say these parts of the text are weak and essentially a "box ticking exercise".

The document also calls on countries to accelerate the phasing out of coal and subsidies for fossil fuels - but has no firm dates or targets on this issue.

It also asks UN secretary general Antonio Guterres to convene world leaders in 2023 to consider how efforts to reach targets for 2030 are shaping up.

Some 200 countries are meeting at COP to try to keep the lid on rising temperatures. Today, a document that forms the basis of what they could sign up to in Glasgow has been released by the hosts of the conference, the UK presidency.

It sums up everything that has been discussed so far, but is very much a draft.

There are bits missing and a number of contentious issues, which could get strengthened or watered down over the next few days.

The reference to phasing out fossil fuels will undoubtedly be opposed by some nations.

And countries vulnerable to the most destructive effects of climate change will want assurances that more money is coming their way to help protect their people against rising sea levels, drought and storms.

At COP26 nothing is agreed until everything is agreed and getting a consensus among so many countries is never easy.

COP veterans expect "one hell of a fight" ahead - with all to play for in the next few days.

The World Wide Fund for Nature said the call for enhanced 2030 targets and references to phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, among other proposals, "must stick".

Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, WWF Global Lead Climate & Energy said it was essential ministers worked to include "a clear plan to close the 2030 ambition gap and the timeframe to do this", adding that the draft text "must be a floor not a ceiling".

But there have been warnings that there would be opposition to the idea of coming back with new plans next year.

David Waskow, from the World Resources Institute, said: "The Saudis and Russians have been quite clear on that, others have been less blunt."

He added many of the other countries pushing back were vulnerable and either did not produce a large percentage of global emissions or had "very limited resources to develop nationally-determined contributions and then to implement them".

The Alliance of Small Island States, whose members are among the nations least responsible for climate change, said the text needed to be strengthened in "key areas" to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable countries, particularly on finance.

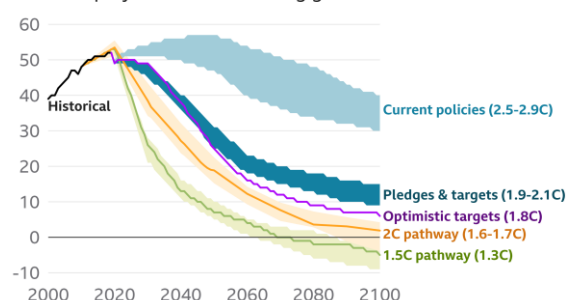
And Jennifer Morgan, from Greenpeace International, said the draft deal was "not a plan to solve the climate crisis" but an agreement that "we'll all cross our fingers and hope for the best".

Labour's shadow business secretary Ed Miliband said Prime Minister Boris Johnson needed to "take charge of a summit that is not on track to deliver".

"We are miles off where we need to be in the halving of emissions required by 2030," he said.

"It's time the government faced this truth, stopped the greenwash, and put maximum pressure on all parties to step up and agree a path out of Glasgow to keep 1.5 alive."

How the world is projected to warm by 2100  
Past and projected emissions in gigatonnes of carbon dioxide



Source: Climate Action Tracker



In [a video made on the train up to Glasgow](#) as the UK prime minister returned to COP26, Boris Johnson said all countries had made "significant progress" in the last few days but there was "still a long way to go".

No 10 said that Mr Johnson spoke with the crown prince of Saudi Arabia earlier on Wednesday about the country's climate pledges and the need to make "progress in negotiations" taking place in Glasgow.

Saudi Arabia was among a number of countries asking the UN to play down the need to move rapidly away from fossil fuels, [according to leaked documents](#).


A Downing Street spokesman said: "They discussed the importance of making progress in negotiations in the final days of COP26, including on finalising the outstanding elements of the Paris rulebook.

"The prime minister said all countries needed to come to the table with increased ambition if we are to keep the target of limiting global warming to 1.5C alive."

Research published at the summit on Tuesday indicated the short-term plans put in place by countries would see a rise of 2.4C.

While about 140 nations have pledged to reach net zero emissions by around the middle of the century, scientists have said their short-term plans for 2030 are not strong enough to limit the rise in temperatures.






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Tampok ang Philippine Eagle sa projection art sa auditorium na SEC Armadillo sa Glasgow, Scotland habang isinasagawa ang 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26).

Kuha ito ng photographer na si Joel Sartore para sa National Geographic Society Photo Ark, isang proyektong naglalayong idokumento ang lahat ng species ng hayop na nasa pangangalaga ng zoo at wildlife sanctuaries, at may layong maka-inspire sa mga tao na tumulong sa conservation ng mga hayop na at risk nang maubos.

📌: Philippine Eagle Foundation (Facebook)



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25 Comments 14 Shares



# COP26 draft deal calls on countries to boost emissions cuts by end of 2022. Here's what else is in it



A draft of the Glasgow Agreement published on Wednesday includes language that says the world should be aiming to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and acknowledges the role of fossil fuels in the climate crisis, a first for the annual Conference of the Parties on climate. If the draft is agreed in current form, it could pave the way for deeper emissions cuts by the end of next year. (FILE PHOTO)

**(CNN)** — A draft of the Glasgow Agreement published on Wednesday includes language that says the world should be aiming to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and acknowledges the role of fossil fuels in the climate crisis, a first for the annual Conference of the Parties on climate. If the draft is agreed in current form, it could pave the way for deeper emissions cuts by the end of next year.

The document is not final and COP26 delegates from nearly 200 countries will now negotiate the details over the next few days. Consensus from all nations is required.

Typically draft COP agreements are watered down in the final text, but there is also a chance that some elements could be strengthened, depending on how wrangling between countries pans out.

Here's what's in the draft:

On 1.5 degrees

The document "recognizes that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared to 2 °C and resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C."

Scientists say the world must limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels in order to avoid the climate crisis worsening and approaching a catastrophic scenario.

A key analysis published on Tuesday said the world is on track for 2.4 degrees of warming. That would mean the risks of extreme droughts, wildfires, floods, catastrophic sea level rise and food shortages would increase dramatically, scientists say.

The British COP26 presidency's overarching goal was "to keep 1.5 alive," so this firmed-up language is what it and other climate-leading nations were hoping for.

Several countries, including Saudi Arabia, Russia, China, Brazil and Australia, have shown resistance to this change at various meetings over the past six months in the lead-up to COP26.

UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson spoke with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman on Wednesday in which they "discussed the importance of making progress in negotiations in the





final days of COP26," a Downing Street readout of the call showed.

"The Prime Minister said all countries needed to come to the table with increased ambition if we are to keep the target of limiting global warming to 1.5C alive."

The draft also recognized that achieving this shift means "meaningful and effective action" by all countries and territories in what it calls a "critical decade."

It "recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C by 2100 requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century," using language that is in line with the latest UN climate science report.

Net zero is a state where the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere are no greater than those removed, whether through natural means like planting more trees to absorb carbon dioxide or capturing gases with technology.

"It is important that this agreement recognizes the importance of the 1.5 degree goal," as well as the science that shows deep emissions cuts are needed over this decade, said William Collins, professor of meteorology at the University of Reading.

But he added: "The current pledges in Glasgow are not even close to meeting these cuts by 2030. If countries do not start straight away on a path towards these 2030 emission levels it will be too late to update them in 2025," he said, referring to the next time countries are obliged to revise their targets.

"The hope was that this level of ambition could have been achieved in Glasgow; if not, countries will need to be brought back to negotiations again next year."

On countries' emissions plans

To limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, every country needs to have a plan that aligns with that goal.

The most notable line in the draft is one that urges signatories to come forward by the end of 2022 with new targets for slashing emissions over the next decade, which scientists say is crucial if the world wants to have any chance of keeping warming below 2 degrees and closer to 1.5.

David Waskow, director of the International Climate Initiative with the World Resources Institute, welcomed the 2022 target as progress.

"So this is crucial language because it does set the time frame around when countries need to come forward with strengthened targets in order to align with Paris," he said, referring the 2015 Paris Agreement, which set a global warming limit of 2 degrees, with a preference for 1.5.

Although that was agreed six years ago, many parties' emissions plans do not align with that goal.

He warned that there were "certainly parties who have been pushing back on that," naming Saudi Arabia and Russia as nations against new commitments by the end of 2022. CNN had reached out to those countries on the same issue on Tuesday and is seeking new comment.

Some experts like Waskow are welcoming this progress, as it requires countries to make new plans before 2025.

But after the UN's climate science report in August showed climate change was happening faster than previously thought, some countries and groups had hoped for a rise in ambition more quickly.

"This draft deal is not a plan to solve the climate crisis, it's an agreement that we'll all cross our fingers and hope for the best," Greenpeace International executive director Jennifer Morgan



said in a statement, pointing to a recent study by Climate Action Tracker that shows the world is heading for 2.4 degrees of warming, even with the new pledges made ahead of COP26.

"The job of this conference was always to get that number down to 1.5C, but with this text world leaders are punting it to next year. If this is the best they can come up with then it's no wonder kids today are furious at them."

WRI's director of climate negotiations, Yamide Dagnet, said it was climate-vulnerable countries that pushed for the stronger language on 1.5, but said what they wanted was for the agreement to set stronger obligations for particular nations. They are also seeing the 2022 goal as difficult for them to achieve without a bigger boost in funding.

"For them, it's going to be very difficult ... to come back home and to say, after all of your efforts ... you have to do another adjustment effort within a year," she said.

#### On fossil fuels

The draft agreement asks governments to "accelerate the phasing-out of coal and subsidies for fossil fuels." This seems obvious as phasing out fossil fuels is necessary if greenhouse gas emissions are to decline. But the inclusion of specific language on this is a big step forward, since previous agreements haven't mentioned coal and fossil fuel subsidies specifically.

The language is likely to be opposed by major fossil fuel-producing nations.

There are a couple of caveats though on phasing out coal and ending fossil fuel subsidies.

"It doesn't give a date for either of these and for both it just says 'accelerating the efforts' to do so," WRI President for Climate and Economics Helen Mountford said in a briefing.

COP26 chief Sharma had said before coming to Glasgow that a firm exit date on coal was one of his priorities.

There are also questions being raised over whether the clause on fossil fuels can even survive the next two days of negotiations.

"I expect this to be a very contested sentence," Greenpeace's Morgan said.

"Saudi Arabia and other countries will come in and try and remove this paragraph, although it has no dates. Optimally, you would have the dates that are in the IPCC about 2030 [coal exit for] industrialized countries and into the 2040s for developing countries."

There has been some progress on fossil fuels in Glasgow. Twenty-eight countries so far have signed on to an agreement to end the financing of unabated fossil fuel projects abroad by 2022. Unabated projects would be those that do not capture greenhouse gas emissions at the source before they escape to the atmosphere, which is a good start.

Dozens of new countries signed up to phase out coal at COP26, but the end date was the 2030s for developed nations and 2040s for developing countries — a decade later than Sharma and climate leaders had hoped for. The world's three biggest emitters, China, India and the US, did not sign up. They are also the biggest coal users.

#### On who should pay what

The draft makes some strong points in a long section on the need to deliver on the promise made by the world's richest countries more than a decade ago to provide \$100 billion a year in climate financing to the developing world. That target was supposed to be met in 2020 but has been missed. It is supposed to go to helping developing countries reduce their emissions but also so they can adapt to the impacts of the crisis.

The developed world is historically responsible for far more emissions than the developing world, but many of the countries on the front line of the crisis have made little historical contribution to climate change. There is an understanding that the rich world needs to pay for



some of the energy transition and adaptation.

"[The conference] notes with serious concern that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation is insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing [countries]," the draft says, using fairly strong terms.

But it makes no movement on when the \$100 billion should be delivered, pointing to 2023, which is three years past the deadline and currently what it is on track for. US climate envoy John Kerry and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen were hoping for a 2022 date last week.

However, the draft does not give any specific details, reflecting the fact that the US, the European Union and other big players have been pushing against the idea.

"It is fuzzy and vague. The missed deadline for the \$100 billion promise doesn't get acknowledged — and this is a key ask from vulnerable countries," said Mohamed Adow, director of the climate think tank Power Shift Africa.

But for the first time, the draft agreement also includes more specific language on "loss and damage" financing for the developing world, which is essentially financial liability for climate crisis impacts. Some of the countries most affected by the crisis are asking for more money to deal with the loss and damage they are already experiencing because of global warming, which is essentially the idea behind climate reparations.

*This story was first published on CNN.com "[COP26 draft deal calls on countries to boost emissions cuts by end of 2022. Here's what else is in it](https://cnnphilippines.com/world/2021/11/10/COP26-draft-deal.html)"*



# Realists' view of climate situation in place of warnings from COP26

By [Yen Makabenta](#)

## First word

ANTICIPATING a sullen and scary final statement from COP26, when it winds down on Saturday in Glasgow, my team and I have assembled a nosegay of articles and reports culled online, which during this fortnight realistically presented a balanced and realistic picture of the world climate situation.

We thought it prudent not to leave to the UN the assessment of the summit and its outcomes. Climate alarmists invariably distort what is really happening in the world.

The following articles and commentaries were published this fortnight in international media:

1. "We're safer from climate disasters than ever before," article by Swedish economist and environmentalist [Bjorn Lomborg](#) ([Wall Street Journal](#), Nov. 3, 2021).
2. "How the climate lobby crushed debate," column by [Tim Black](#) (Spiked.com, November 2021).
3. "How climate activists caused the global energy crisis," by [Michael Shellenberger](#) ([Epoch Times](#), Oct. 27, 2021).

## Much safer from climate disasters

Just before the start of COP26 on October 21, Bjorn Lomborg, the Swedish economist and environmentalist, wrote an article every Thursday in the Wall Street Journal, to coincide with the conference. On November 4, he wrote:

"Activists constantly talk about the existential threat climate change poses and the deaths natural disasters inflict-but they never quite manage to total up these deaths. One reason is that it's easier to bend the data about disaster frequency than to bend death statistics. Death tolls tell a very clear story: People are safer from climate-related disasters than ever before.

"Many of the fearful descriptions you hear of souped-up hurricanes, heat waves and wildfires aren't accurate. And estimates of costly but increasingly frequent climate damages are typically designed to mislead. One you see repeated often in the media is the [National Centers for Environmental Information's](#) statistic that the number of natural disasters costing over \$1 billion in damage is on the rise. But as this series explained in regard to flood costs, only measuring the total damage of natural disasters over time misses the important point-there's much more stuff to damage today than there was several decades ago.

"As the world has gotten richer and its population has grown, the number and quality of structures in the path of floods, fires, and hurricanes have risen. If you remove this variable by looking at damage as a percent of gross domestic product, it actually paints an optimistic picture. The trend of weather-related damages from 1990 to 2020 declined from 0.26 percent of global GDP to 0.18 percent. A landmark study shows this has been the trend for poor and rich countries alike, regardless of the types of disaster. Economic growth and innovation have insulated all sorts of people from floods, droughts, wind, heat and cold.

"Some skew the database by making it appear there are more total disasters today than the past. (Several UN agencies have twisted this data to say just that.) For instance, the database recorded four times as many earthquakes each year on average after 1980 as it did before.



"Death totals, on the other hand, are much less pliable. While reports on climate catastrophes multiplied over the last century, large-scale deaths have been consistently recorded. In fact, the disaster database's death toll is very close to official estimates. And that data tells an incredible and heartening story. A century ago, almost half a million people died on average each year from storms, floods, droughts, wildfires and extreme temperatures. Over the next 10 decades, global annual deaths from these causes declined 96 percent, to 18,000. In 2020, they dropped to 14,000.

"Unsurprisingly, the media this year has been filled to the brim with coverage of natural disasters, from the Northwestern [Heat Dome](#) to floods in Germany and China. Yet it has conveniently left out the total death toll. So far 5,500 people have died from climate-related disasters in 2021. Using previous years' data to extrapolate, climate-related deaths will probably total about 6,600 by the end of the year. That's almost 99 percent less than the death toll a century ago. The global population has quadrupled since then, so this is an even bigger drop than it looks."

Tim Black addressed the oft-repeated claim that "the climate debate is over." He wrote:

"COP26 is an extravaganza of ideological conformity. From the 30,000 delegates and heads of state sequestered in the 'blue zone' to the NGOs, academics and green businesses exhibiting in the public 'green zone,' the message is the same. There is nothing to debate anymore. The climate catastrophe is coming. Now is the time for action.

"Similar sentiments abound outside COP26, where the protesters are gathered. There the likes of young eco-millennarian [Greta Thunberg](#) also claim that the end is nigh, that the time for debate is over. Or as the Swedish teenager herself put it during a protest on Sunday, there's no need for any more of this 'blah, blah, blah.'

"This is essentially what all those in and around COP26 are saying. That, in effect, there is nothing to debate anymore. And so, our Western-led policymakers, angrily cheered on by protesters, will try to decide our futures for the next few decades. They will regulate, restrict and limit. And they will be able to do so without dissent or debate.

"How have we got here? How have we ended up at a point where debating climate change has become nigh on impossible? The answer lies principally in the use and abuse of the authority of science. The standard justification for shutting down those challenging the alarmist climate-change narrative amounts, effectively, to saying 'the science has spoken.'

"Now even those who are concerned about climate change, but who 'downplay,' as the Independent put it, 'the need for immediate and radical cuts to greenhouse gas emissions,' are being accused of denialism. Apparently, 'delay is the new denial.'

"The demented insistence that The Science has spoken, that it has even issued demands, and that all those not bowing down before it are 'denying' its truth, rests on a willful misunderstanding of science and the role it ought to play in political debate.

"All scientific claims should be subject to contestation, even those that many people happen to agree on. After all, there is sometimes a fine line between consensus and groupthink. The views of scientists and policymakers would surely be strengthened, not undermined, by rigorous public debate...

The numerous branches of scientific inquiry that constitute climate science can tell us many things about our changing environment. They can tell us about the complex interaction of sea and air temperatures. They can tell us about the state of biodiversity in our oceans and on our land. They can tell us about mankind's impact on the climate.

"But they can't tell us what energy policies to pursue. They can't tell us what transport policies to implement. They can't, in short, tell us what we ought to do. That is something only we can decide. And to do so we need to be able to challenge and question the alarmist narrative.



## Climate activists caused energy crisis

[Michael Schellengerger](#), author of *Apocalypse Never*, continued his hard-hitting articles challenging climate alarmism, with an article in the *Epoch Times*. He wrote:

"Over the last decade, climate activists have successfully pressured governments, banks, and corporations to divest from oil and natural gas companies. They have succeeded in driving public and private investment away from oil and gas exploration and toward renewables. The result is the worst energy crisis in 50 years.

"Under-investment in oil and gas exploration is not the only cause of today's energy crisis. The economic comeback from the Covid pandemic has pushed up demand. Lack of wind in [Europe](#) meant higher demand for both natural gas and coal. And a drought in Brazil meant it had to import natural gas.

"But the main cause of energy shortages is the half-decade-long under-investment in oil and gas driven by climate concerns.

"ESG [environmental, social and governance] considerations account for much of the decline in capital expenditure by international oil companies in recent years,' notes the [Financial Times](#) today, "and the investor exodus out of oil and gas markets.' Bloomberg agrees, noting that 'the market is now fixated on climate change and the dwindling appetite to invest in fossil fuels.'

"China, [India](#), the US, East Asia and Europe are all mining and burning more coal to make up for the lack of natural gas. China's government recently waived environmental safeguards on coal mining. China imposed rolling blackouts due to energy shortages while India narrowly avoided them.

"Normally, the anticipation of higher oil and gas demand causes firms to increase investment in exploration. That hasn't happened. The main reason, according to Goldman Sachs, is climate activist pressure on governments, firms, and banks to divest from oil and gas exploration.

"The result of successful climate activism is, paradoxically, rising coal use and carbon emissions. That's because electricity produced from natural gas produces about half of the emissions of coal....

"But high oil and gas prices will create political problems for governments as they worsen inflation. And prices are likely to remain high for years not months.

"Today, investment in fossil fuel is vilified and financing has become sparse as big Western banks withdraw,' notes the *Financial Times*. 'Due to long lead times between investment and supplies, we have yet to see the full impact of this slowdown in spending on conventional oil and gas production. In other words, supplies will continue to lag behind demand for the next few years'."

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# Emissions vows won't stop global heating – UN



*A person walks past a globe at the World Leaders' Summit of the COP26 UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow on November 2, 2021. COP26, running from October 31 to November 12 in Glasgow will be the biggest climate conference since the 2015 Paris summit and is seen as crucial in setting worldwide emission targets to slow global warming, as well as firming up other key commitments. AFP PHOTO*

**GLASGOW:** New emissions-cutting pledges — including a vow during COP26 by India to be carbon-neutral by 2070 — are likely to have a minimal effect on temperature rises this century, an updated [UN](#) assessment said on Tuesday (Wednesday in Manila).

In its annual Emissions Gap report last month, the [UN Environment Programme](#) (UNEP) had said current decarbonization plans — known as nationally determined contributions, or NDCs — put the world on track to warm 2.7 degrees Celsius this century.

It warned that countries needed to slash emissions more than seven times faster to keep warming in line with 1.5 C, the most ambitious [Paris Agreement](#) temperature goal.

This is due to "limited changes to 2030 emissions," UNEP said.

UN Climate Change said last week that countries' renewed NDCs — updated every five years under the Paris Agreement — would see emissions climb 13.7 percent by 2030 before sharply declining thereafter.

To keep in line with 1.5 C, those emissions must instead fall 45 percent by then.

"We are not where we need to be and we need to step up with much more action," said UNEP executive director [Inger Andersen](#).

"At this point, when we look at what has come in the additional pledges, frankly, it's an elephant giving birth to a mouse."

Current plans and announcements made as of Tuesday would likely save 500 million tons of carbon pollution by 2030, UNEP said.

But it said that, taken together, all current national emissions-reduction plans would still see warming of 2.7 C by 2100.

Factoring in net-zero action, such as carbon offsets and reforestation alongside decarbonization efforts, could see that fall to 2.1 C — down from last month's assessment but still missing the Paris goal of "well below" 2 C of warming.

Some major emitters, such as the United States and the European Union, have relatively comprehensive cost plans on how they plan to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.



Other large polluters, notably China, have indicated net-zero targets but have yet to publish details on how they plan to achieve this.

"It is not good to see that the (net-zero) pledges are generally untransparent," said Andersen.

"They're hard to calculate, hard to hold to account and, of course, many of them kick the can beyond 2030."

UNEP's assessment came on the same day as a similar analysis by the think tank Climate Action Tracker, which said that if countries fully implement their short-term emissions goals, heating could be limited to 2.4 C this century.



## At COP26, 50 countries vow to cut healthcare emissions



*A cleaner collects medical waste at the St. Paul's Hospital in Iloilo, Philippines. Image: Health Care Without Harm Southeast Asia*

A group of 50 countries committed to cut the carbon footprint of their health systems at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, Scotland on Tuesday.

The announcement came in response to growing evidence of the impact of climate change on people's health, [said](#) the World Health Organization (WHO). [Studies](#) show that if healthcare were ranked as a nation, it would be the world's fifth-largest greenhouse gas emitter.

[Fourteen of these countries](#) have pledged net zero commitments including one of the world's top polluters.

The United Kingdom, whose [health service agency](#) produces higher emissions than the global average for healthcare and is responsible for 5.4 per cent of the nation's total carbon emissions, committed to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040.

Some of the countries most vulnerable to health harms caused by climate change, such as drought-prone African states Malawi and Kenya, also pledged to decarbonise their hospitals by 2030 while low-lying island state Fiji aims to cut the carbon in its health industry by 2045.

Indonesia, the world's fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gases, is the only Asian country that promised a net zero target for its healthcare systems by 2030.

The United States, whose health sector is [responsible](#) for 8.5 per cent of the country's greenhouse gas emissions and 27 per cent of the global health care emissions, vowed to decarbonise its healthcare system but did not make a formal net zero commitment.

"The future of health must be built on health systems that are resilient to the impacts of epidemics, pandemics and other emergencies, but also to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events and the increasing burden of various diseases related to air pollution and our warming planet," said Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO's director-general.

The country commitments come off the back of a [WHO survey](#), launched this week, which shows that the majority of countries now include health in their national climate plans to the Paris Agreement, but these plans often still lack detailed health actions or support mechanisms.



The future of health must be built on health systems that are resilient to the impacts of epidemics, pandemics and other emergencies, but also to the impacts of climate change...

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, director-general, World Health Organization

“These government commitments exemplify the growing global health movement for climate action. Around the world doctors, nurses, hospitals, health systems and ministries of health are reducing their climate footprint, becoming more resilient and advocating for a just transition that puts health at the centre of a decarbonised civilization,” said Josh Karliner, international director of programme and strategy of Health Care Without Harm, a non-government organisation that works to reduce the environmental footprint of health worldwide.

Health was selected as one of three science priority areas for COP26 by the UK government, the first time in any of the climate summits. Health figured prominently in the first week of the conference, which included sessions featuring health leaders who shared their unique experiences as part of a 90-minute session called *Climate-Smart Healthcare for a Healthier Planet*, which aimed to reimagine the healthcare in a decarbonised, resilient, net zero world.

It was also the first COP to have a health pavillion which offers a two-week programme of over 60 events, showcasing evidence, initiatives and solutions to maximise the health benefits of tackling climate change across regions, sectors and communities.



# One-use plastics of pandemic contributing to massive ocean waste



**CHICAGO, United States** – A team of Chinese and American researchers have concluded that the coronavirus pandemic is driving a big dump of one-use plastics into the earth's oceans, coming mainly from hospitals.

Researchers from the Nanjing University School of Atmospheric Sciences in China and UC San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California said they expected to find an increased dump of one-use plastics from individuals: all the face-masks and gloves, and packaging that arrived when more people started ordering goods online during the pandemic.

But they found that most of the plastic waste finding its way into oceans, 25,000 tons of it, come from hospitals, particularly in Asia, in places that were already struggling with how to handle waste management, even before the pandemic.

Researchers said they were "surprised" that the amount of medical waste from hospitals was substantially larger than the waste generated by individuals.

And most were coming from Asian hospitals, "even though that's not where most of the Covid-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) cases were," according to study co-author Amina Schartup, at Scripps Oceanography.

Separately, one estimate found that about 1.56 million face masks entered the oceans in 2020.

The study paints a dire picture of plastic waste being dumped into the oceans.

It estimates that eventually, most of that debris, about 70 percent, will wind up on beaches and most of the rest, on ocean sea beds.

And there are already reports of animals trapped by, or ingesting, plastic medical equipment like gloves, and face masks.

The study's authors are urging "better medical waste management in pandemic epicenters, especially in developing countries." (*Anadolu*)



# Should firms have to put carbon labels on all products?

By David Silverberg



**Lou Palmer-Masterton, the owner of three vegan restaurants, says it was a logical progression to add carbon labelling to the menus.**

All three branches of her Stem & Glory mini-chain were already using only renewable energy, and participating in reusable lunchbox and cup schemes, but she wanted to go one step further.

So, now the menus at the two outlets in London, and one in Cambridge, are set to include a carbon dioxide emission score for each and every item.

"This is something I've thought about for a while, and even though all our products are plant-based, I was still curious about the impact they have on the environment," says Ms Palmer-Masterton.

"This movement [carbon labelling] is exploding right now, and it makes sense."

To work out, and display, the carbon scores for each of its dishes, Stem & Glory has gone to a UK start-up tech firm called Foodsteps.

Launched in 2020, the Foodsteps' website and app allows food firms and restaurants to calculate the carbon dioxide produced by a particular product or dish "from farm to fork".

Foodsteps' software system contains a database of carbon dioxide release figures, including calculations of everything from various fertilisers, to the method of delivery of raw materials, the cooking process, the manufacturing of any packaging, and any refrigerated or frozen storage.

To gather all this data Foodsteps says it has used "thousands of peer-reviewed scientific studies, alongside our own primary research".

Restaurants and food firms who pay to sign-up to its scheme can then display their Foodsteps carbon scores on their menus or packaging, from A (very low) to E (very high). They can also add a QR code to link to a webpage focusing on the other environmental credentials of the food item in question.

The founder and chief executive of Foodsteps - Anya Doherty - came up with the idea for the business when she was researching sustainable food systems as a postgraduate at the University of Cambridge.



She says the Foodsteps system goes into "micro" detail. "It's a puzzle to figure out [the carbon score of a food item] because it's about understanding the different life cycles a food goes through.

"For example, every crop acts in a different way, depending on where it's located. And what kind of fertiliser do they use?"

As global leaders continue to meet at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, or Cop26, in Glasgow, the issue of reducing carbon dioxide emissions has never been more prescient.

It is particularly important for the food sector, as one report earlier this year said that world food production [may account for as much as 40% of all greenhouse gas emissions from human activities](#).

Yet, one issue for companies keen to adopt a carbon labelling system is which system they should select, as there are now a number of different schemes to choose from.

In the UK they include the before mentioned Foodsteps, which has funding from government agency Innovate UK, and currently has 20 or so clients.

Also UK-based is the long-established carbon labelling scheme provided by the UK's Carbon Trust. This organisation was launched by the UK government back in 2001, but is now a private company, and its labelling is offered globally.

In addition, there is a new labelling scheme offered by a not-for-profit organisation called Foundation Earth, [which registers carbon emissions as part of a wider environmental impact score](#). This is backed by most of the UK's main supermarkets, and Nestle.

Meanwhile, food giant Unilever, the maker of everything from Hellmann's mayonnaise, to Ben & Jerry's ice cream, and Persil washing power, [is working on its own carbon labelling](#).

A spokesperson for the Carbon Trust says, the organisation hopes that the increasing number of carbon labelling schemes all follow correct calculation methods.

"We recognise that there are a growing number of carbon labelling schemes currently on offer, but in order to maintain rigorous standards, we would like to see consistency with product carbon foot-printing with a cradle-to-grave approach for consumer facing products.

"This includes using high quality, transparent, primary data when making an analysis, as well as using internationally recognised methodologies to measure carbon footprints."

What looks certain is that a majority of consumers would welcome carbon labelling, as a report for the Carbon Trust found.

Its 2020 survey of more than 10,000 adults across France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the US [discovered that 67% were in favour of the labelling](#).

Christopher Kong, boss of UK meat-alternative brand Better Nature, says he hopes that the transparency of carbon labelling will help stop the wider food industry being "flooded with untruths, 'green washing', and unfulfilled promises".

Better Nature's products, which are made from tempeh, fermented whole soybeans, use Foodsteps' labelling, and score an "A".

Prof Mohini Sain of the University of Toronto is a global expert in the development of biodegradable food packaging. His concern regarding carbon labelling is how effective it can possibly be without governments legislating to force all companies to put the information on all their products.

"Will businesses only label their A-grade products and not label the ones that get an 'F'?" he says.



"There isn't any policy compelling them to release all the labels for their products, unlike how some countries mandate nutrition labels on all products."

A number of countries are now looking at introducing mandatory carbon labelling, [with France hoping to have a scheme in place by 2023.](#)

In the UK, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) says that while there is currently no intention to make carbon labelling a mandatory requirement, it is looking at the issue.

"Food information is robustly regulated in the UK and must not mislead consumers," says a Defra spokesman. "This includes claims about a product's environmental impact.

"We will soon be reviewing all aspects of food labelling in the forthcoming Food Strategy White Paper. This will ensure all labelling provides consumers with the information needed to make safe and informed choices, while allowing for businesses to succeed and grow."

Back at restaurant firm Stem & Glory, Ms Palmer-Masterton says that the public would back mandatory labels. "People want to know how the things they buy have a carbon impact on their daily lives."

# Duterte expected to tackle COVID-19 pandemic, climate change in APEC meet



**Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, November 10)**— President Rodrigo Duterte is expected to push the country's stance on challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change when he attends the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting slated this week.

"President Duterte is also expected to [a]dvance the Philippines' position on addressing inclusion and sustainability challenges posed by the pandemic and climate change," Malacañang said in a statement on Wednesday, as it confirmed Duterte's participation in the APEC Business Advisory Council Dialogue with other economic leaders.

Presidential spokesperson Harry Roque earlier announced Duterte would be [virtually attending the summit](#) — chaired by New Zealand and will run from Nov. 11 to 12.

Under the theme, "Join, Work, Grow. Together," New Zealand said the focus of the APEC Economic Leaders' Week will be on concrete measures to respond to the pandemic and how to accelerate recovery from the global health crisis.

11 NOVEMBER 2021, THURSDAY



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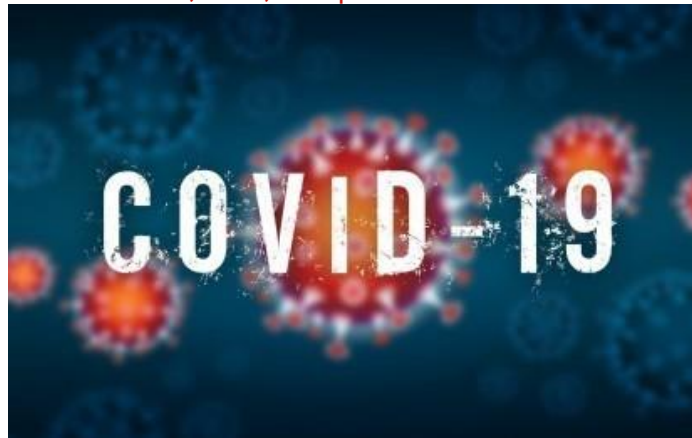
**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**





# PH Covid-19 recoveries now over 2.7M

By Ma. Teresa Montemayor November 10, 2021, 4:41 pm



**MANILA** – The nation's total number of recovered coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) cases has reached 2,735,508 after 4,029 new recoveries were reported on Wednesday.

In its latest case bulletin, the Department of Health (DOH) noted that recoveries account for 97.4 percent of the total case count which has reached 2,809,311 since the start of the pandemic last year.

Meanwhile, some 2,646 new infections brought the total number of active cases nationwide to 29,138.

About 60.8 percent of these active cases are mild, 7 percent are asymptomatic, 4.4 percent are critical, 10.4 percent are severe, and 17.36 percent are moderate.

Some 99 new deaths were reported which brought the country's Covid-19 fatalities to 44,665.

According to DOH data on November 8, about 4.3 percent of 35,772 who were tested turned out positive for Covid-19.

"Twenty-nine duplicates were removed from the total case count, and of these, 20 are recoveries and one is death. Moreover, 84 cases that were previously tagged as recoveries were reclassified as deaths after final validation," it added.

All laboratories were operational on November 8 while seven laboratories were not able to submit their data to the Covid-19 Document Repository System.

The DOH said the seven non-reporting laboratories contribute, on average, 15.2 percent of samples tested, and 5.1 percent of positive individuals based on data in the last 14 days.

To date, 42 percent of 3,800 intensive care unit beds, 32 percent of 20,600 isolation beds, 24 percent of 13,900 ward beds, and 24 percent of 3,200 ventilators are utilized by patients with Covid-19 nationwide.

Meanwhile, 40 percent of 1,300 intensive care unit beds, 26 percent of 4,800 isolation beds, 25 percent of 4,000 ward beds, and 23 percent of 1,000 ventilators dedicated to patients with Covid-19 are in use in the National Capital Region. **(PNA)**

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1159346>



# DOH reports 2,646 new COVID-19 infections, active cases down to 29,000

By [CNN Philippines Staff](#)

Published Nov 10, 2021 4:01:48 PM



The Department of Health logged 2,646 new COVID-19 infections on Wednesday, pushing the nationwide tally to 2,809,311. (FILE PHOTO)

**Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, November 10)** — The Department of Health logged 2,646 new COVID-19 infections on Wednesday, pushing the nationwide tally to 2,809,311.

Of the total, 1% or 29,138 are currently sick patients. It's the lowest active case count in over eight months, after Feb. 22 when over 28,000 ill cases were reported.

At least 60.8% of the active cases have mild symptoms, 17.36% are in moderate condition, 10.4% have severe symptoms, 7% are asymptomatic, and 4.4% are in critical condition.

The death toll increased to 44,665, or 1.59% of the infection count, after 99 more people lost their lives.

Meanwhile, 4,029 others got better, raising the recovery total to 2,735,508, or 97.4% of the case count.

The Health department said it reclassified 84 survivors into deaths after validation, and deleted 29 duplicate cases, including 20 recoveries and one fatality.

Seven laboratories did not submit their data and were excluded from the report. These laboratories contributed an average of 15.2% of tested samples and 5.1% of positive individuals in the last 14 days.

## Lowest positivity rate in 2021

The positivity rate - or percentage of tested people with positive results - is at 4.3% based on 35,772 tests reported on November 8.

It is also the lowest positivity rate for the entire year. The last time the rate was higher was on Dec. 14 when the figure was at 4.1%.

According to the World Health Organization, a positivity rate of below 5% is an indicator that the infection has been controlled. However, it adds that this rate must be maintained for at least 14 days before areas are allowed to reopen.

Source: <https://cnnphilippines.com/news/2021/11/10/COVID-19-cases-update-November-10-2021.html>



# 30M Filipinos fully vaccinated as gov't eyes massive drive for end-November

Philstar.com November 10, 2021 | 6:06pm



Filipinos below 19 years of age receive candies, chocolate, drinks and bread while listening to doctors at the monitoring center after getting vaccinated for COVID-19 at the Marikina Sports Complex on Nov. 4, 2021.

The STAR / Boy Santos

MANILA, Philippines — The government has fully inoculated 27.61% of the country's population against the coronavirus since its vaccination program began in March.

Department of Health figures as of November 9 show that a total of 30.11 million Filipinos have either received a second dose of the life-saving vaccine or completed the single-dose regimen manufactured by US drugmaker Johnson & Johnson.

This is far from the lower-end target of 50 million that authorities have set for the end of the year.

Another 35.66 million people or 32.71% of the population have received a first dose of the vaccine.

Authorities administered a daily average of 765,422 shots in the last week, around half of the new 1.5 million target that they set.

November to end with mass inoculation campaign

President Rodrigo Duterte during his taped address aired Tuesday night said his government is "planning to conduct a three-day national vaccination drive from November 29 to December 1 coinciding with our November 30 commemoration of Bonifacio Day."

"With this, we want to convey the message that every Filipino who will get vaccinated... everyone who got vaccinated is a hero, all of you are heroes," he added in Filipino.

However, he again took lashed out at Filipinos who have not yet been vaccinated, cursing them out and telling them to stop causing him problems.

While the government's vaccination program had a slow start due to supply issues, government officials and agencies have been gradually pushing to make vaccination against COVID-19 mandatory.



The Department of the Interior and Local Government earlier this week proposed making COVID-19 vaccination a requirement for beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, a conditional cash transfer program to encourage the poorest Filipinos to keep their children in school and to bring them to health centers for checkups.

The proposal has not been received well, with senators saying it made the DILG seem "detached from reality and unaware of the real plight of the poor."



# New face shield rule soon – DoH

BY JOMELLE GARNER

The Department of Health (DoH) has recommended the voluntary use of face shields in areas under Alert Levels 1 and 2.

During the taped Cabinet meeting aired Tuesday night, Health Secretary

**Turn to page A6**

Francisco Duque said his agency will meet the Inter-Agency Task Force on the Emerging Infectious Disease (IATF) to present an updated recommendation on the use of face shields.

“About the use of face shields, based on your directives we will discuss it first with the IATF before we give it to you for approval,” Duque told President Rodrigo Duterte.

Based on his presentation, the department will allow the voluntary use of face shields in all settings of areas under Alert Level 1.

Meanwhile, the public is also not required to wear face shields in other settings in areas under Alert Level 2, except in public transportation.

For areas under Alert Level 3 to 5, Duque the said mandatory use of face shields will be imposed in activities under 3C (close, crowded, and close contact).

He also said that the use of face shields should be “risk-based,” instead of totally scrapping the use of the protective gear.

“There must be flexibility. It should not be a question of whether to use it or not. It’s not that simple,” he said.

The statement came after Manila Mayor Isko Moreno lifted the mandatory use of face shields in his city, except in hospitals.

Meanwhile, the DoH appealed to local government units (LGU) to follow the existing protocols on the use of face shields set by the country’s pandemic task force.

“We call on our LGU to wait for the IATF’s decision on the use of face shields,” Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire said in a virtual media briefing.

For its part, the Palace called Moreno’s order to scrap the mandatory use of face shields “null and void” and a “violation of an existing executive policy decreed by the President.”

The IATF, the country’s pandemic policy-making body, is expected to announce its decision on the use of face shields on Thursday.

The national government first imposed the mandatory use of face shields in outdoor settings in December last year.



## BUNTIS KA? DAPAT KANG MAGPABAKUNA VS COVID



November 10, 2021 @ 6:16 PM 12 hours ago

KUNG matatandaan natin, sa kalagitnaan ng nakaraang buwan ng Agosto, inanunsyo ng Department of Health na kasama na ang mga buntis sa mga pupwedeng mabakunahan laban sa COVID-19 at kahanay na sila ng A3 o may mga sakit bilang prayoridad sa pagbabakuna.

Sa ibang bansa gaya ng United States, hindi lang ang mga buntis kundi ang mga mabubuntis pa lang at nagpapadede ang pupwedeng mabakunahan.

Ang kondisyon lang ng DOH, tanging ang Sputnik V ang hindi gagamitin habang ligtas at epektibo ang iba pang mga bakuna.

Tinatalakay natin ito dahil nanggagaling sa mga buntis, o magbubuntis pa lang o nagpapadede ang marami sa mga ayaw magbabakuna.

Katwiran nila, baka mapasama ang kalagayan ng kanilang mga baby o mismo silang mga ina kahit pa malinaw na malinaw ang pagtitiyak ng DOH na hindi nakasasama kundi nakabubuti sa kanila ang bakunang kontra-COVID.

### **HINDI BAKUNADO NAMAMATAY**

Lumilitaw sa mga bansang US, United Kingdom at iba pa na sa hanay ng mga babaeng nako-COVID na buntis, 76-90 porsyento sa kanila ang hindi bakunado.

Sa US, nitong Agosto 2021, 76 porsyento sa mga buntis sa US na nako-COVID ang hindi bakunado.

Sa bandang timog o south na mga estado ng US, pati ang California at Washington, 15 porsyento sa nako-COVID na buntis namamatay, 14% ang tinutubo ngunit nabubuhay naman at 22% ang napapaagang manganak.

Sa Mississippi lamang, 15 ang patay na 'di bakundaong buntis sa loob lang ng isang buwan at iba pa nakukunan o napapaagang manganak na isinasailalim sa caesariang operation.

Sa UK naman nitong katapusan ng Oktubre, napag-alamang 85% sa mga kababaihang buntis ang hindi bakunado at nasa 20 porsyento sa lahat ng nako-COVID nang kritikal o nasa intensive care unit ang binubuo ng mga buntis na hindi bakunado.

At ayon sa MBRRACE-UK Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, 13 ang patay nitong Hulyo, 11 noong Enero 2021 at 9 noong 2020.



Magkatulad ang rekord ng US at UK na magsimula sa huling bahagi ng 2021, higit na dumarami ang naoospital ng buntis kumpara sa mga biktima noong nakaraang taon at unang bahagi ng taong ito.

### **MAGANDANG BALITA SA BAKUNADO**

Noong una, wala talagang katiyakan sa pagbabakuna sa mga buntis, nagpapadede at magbubuntis pa lamang.

Ito'y dahil hindi sila kasali sa mga clinical trial na isinasagawa kundi sa mga edad 18 hanggang senior citizen at mga maysakit.

Pero nang nagsimulang magkaroon ng clinical trial sa nakararaang mga buwan sa US, UK at maging sa China, napag-alamang ligtas at epektibo rin pala ang mga bakuna sa mga nasabing kababaihan.

Kaya naman, simula sa nakaraang Hulyo-Setyembre, napatunaya nang maganda ang bakuna sa mga buntis.

At alam ba ninyong sa 100,000 buntis sa UK at 150,000 naman sa US na nabakunahan at na-COVID, naligtas sila sa disgrasya, kasama ang kanilang mga baby.

### **NAGPAPABAKUNA NA, MAY INSENTIBO PA**

Simula nitong nakaraang buwan na binabakunahan na ang mga Pinay na buntis, nakatutuwang malaman sa kanila na sila'y happy.

Kakaunti lang umano ang nakaramdam ng mga side effect at malaki ang pag-asa nila na magiging maginhawa ang kanilang pagluluwal.

Pero ang isang ikinatutuwa pa nila, aba, may libreng gatas at mga bitamina na ibinibigay sa kanila ng mga local government unit gaya sa Sta. Maria, Bulacan.

Hindi naman malinaw kung kasama ang mga 'di bakuandong buntis sa mga nabibigyan ng ganitong insentibo pero bakas ang kasiyahan ng mga nababakunahan.

Ang mga hindi naman nagpapabakuna, panay kaba ang nararamdaman nila at siyempre pa, baka pati ang mga dinadala nilang sanggol ay ipanganganak na may sakit na kaba dahil lang sa kaba ng kanilang mga magulang na ma-COVID at madisgrasya.

### **MAGPABAKUNA NA**

Ang payo natin sa mga buntis, magbubuntis pa lang at nagpapadede, magpabakuna na kayo.

Ating naaalaala ang posibleng muling pagsipa ng COVID sa buong Pinas dahil sa pagluluwag sa lahat na lumabas ng tahanan, sumakay sa mga pampublikong sasakyan at pumunta sa mga matatao at kulob na lugar, mamasyal at maghanda sa Pasko at sasali sa mga pagtitipon ng mga politiko kaugnay ng halalang 2022.

Mismong ang DOH ang nagsasabi na maaaring sisipa sa 52,000 araw-araw ang magkaka-COVID kapag babalewalain ng mga pinalalayang mamamayan ang mga health protocol.

Ngayon, kung darami nga ang magkaka-COVID, anak ng tokwa, tiyak na may mga madadamay na buntis, nagpapadede at magbubuntis pa lang.

Sana naman, hindi sila malista sa mga kritikal at tinutubo sa ospital hanggang sa sila'y kawayan ng kamatayan, kasama ang kanilang mga baby.

Source: <https://www.remate.ph/buntis-ka-dapat-kang-magpabakuna-vs-covid/>



**#OneDENR**

**Covid-19  
Situation and Response**





# DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 606

## NOBYEMBRE 10, 2021

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

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

# 1.0%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO  
**29,138**

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

# 97.4%

TOTAL NG GUMALING  
**2,735,508**

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

# 1.59%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY  
**44,665**

MGA BAGONG KASO **2,646**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **4,029**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **99**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,809,311**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING NOBYEMBRE 8  
DATOS NGAYONG NOBYEMBRE 10  
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG NOBYEMBRE 8

# 4.3%

PORSYENTO NG MGA  
NAGPOSITIBO

# 35,772

BILANG NG  
TINEST

HALOS  
**67.8%**  
ANG MILD AT  
ASYMPTOMATIC  
NA KASO!

**A**LAMIN  
ANG TAMANG  
IMPORMASYON

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (3.8K TOTAL BEDS)  
**42%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (20.6K TOTAL BEDS)  
**32%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (13.9K TOTAL BEDS)  
**24%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.2K TOTAL VENTILATORS)  
**24%** Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.3K TOTAL BEDS)  
**40%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.8K TOTAL BEDS)  
**26%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS)  
**25%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)  
**23%** Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA  
AKTIBONG KASO

Mild 60.8%

7.0% Asymptomatic

4.4% Critical

10.4% Severe

17.36% Moderate



## UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

Ang **pagbabakuna** mo ay hindi lamang nakapagbibigay ng proteksyon sa iyo laban sa COVID-19, pero pati na rin sa iyong mga mahal sa buhay at nakakasalamuha. Kasabay nito ang ating pagiging alisto sa mga sintomas. Sa oras na makaramdam ay agad makipag-ugnayan sa BHERTS o sa **One COVID Referral Center** na maabot sa **1555, (02)886-505-00, 0915-777-7777, o sa 0919-977-3333**, para sa karampatang gabay.

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



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

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



May tanong ukol sa COVID-19?

I-chat na si KIRA!

VIBER: Kira Kontra COVID by DOH

MESSANGER: Department of Health PH

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



Manatiling ligtas!

I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP

at pumunta sa [Staysafe.ph](https://Staysafe.ph)

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

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

(02) 894-COVID / 1555

11 NOVEMBER 2021, THURSDAY



# NEWS ALERTS

# VLOGS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Please click this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ffIDeYtUlk>

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**RONSTV VLOG**  
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HATI ANG KULAY NG DOLOMITE PEBBLES. ALAMIN KUNG BAKIT.

#manilabay

#dolomitesand

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#ManilaBayUpdate #DolomiteBeach #BattleForManilaBay

DOLOMITE BEACH KAYA PALA MADILIM ITO ANG KASAGUTAN!

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#PROTECTTHEOCEAN #SAVETHEOCEAN #LOVETHEOCEAN

SHOWER ROOM MALA-ELEGANTE NA DESENYO WALANG BAHID NG KURAP MANILA BAY UPDATE

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#PROTECTTHEOCEAN #SAVETHEOCEAN #LOVETHEOCEAN

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Manila BAY LIVE UPDATE as of NOVEMBER 10, 2021

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




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Maraming salamat sa suporta mga idol kung kababayan 🙏❤️

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