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**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



## [Cimatu: Local ecotourism sites can be alternative to dolomite beach](#)

NOV 12, 2021, 11:22 AM



Santiago Celario  
Writer

*DEPARTMENT of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Secretary Roy A. Cimatu has said people may consider visiting other local ecotourism sites in the country for relaxation even as they await for the reopening of the popular Dolomite Beach in Manila Bay.*

*"Those living in nearby provinces who wish to rejuvenate their minds and bodies need not go to Manila just to see the Dolomite Beach. There are many ecotourism sites available in your localities for your enjoyment," Cimatu said, as he encouraged the public to explore and discover these areas.*

Cimatu said there are equally captivating ecotourism sites located in protected areas (PAs) established under the National Integrated Protected Areas System through Republic Act (RA) 7586, as amended by RA 11038 or the Expanded NIPAS Act of 2018.

Meanwhile the DENR chief reiterated that "health protocols must be observed while visiting these sites to ensure the safety of the visitors while enjoying the tours."



## [Cimatu: Local ecotourism sites can be alternative to dolomite beach](#)

*"Those visiting PAs should expect to undergo the screening process and adhere to existing COVID-19 safety guidelines," Cimatu added.*

The rules and regulations issued by the concerned local government units for the safety of the tourists are also implemented in ecotourism sites within the PAs.

With the enactment of RA 11038, 94 protected areas were added to the roster, bringing the number to a total of 107.

This means prospective travelers have "a vast array of places to choose from," according to Cimatu.

In September and October 2021, the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), United Nations Development Fund-Biodiversity Finance Project (BIOFIN), and Department of Tourism have conducted a three-part webinar series dubbed "Ecotourism in Protected Areas: Towards Green Recovery."

The webinar discussed the impacts of the global pandemic on ecotourism, lessons on post-pandemic ecotourism recovery strategies, and how to encourage the participants to be responsible travelers.

Meanwhile DENR-BMB Director Datu Tungko Saikol also invited the public to join the "Virtual Travels to Protected Areas," a video contest for travelers of legal age and residing in the Philippines.

The contest aims to generate content featuring the country's PAs. The deadline for submission of entries is on November 30, 2021.

*"After two years of being confined in the comfort of our homes and localities, we can take this opportunity to explore nearby protected areas and capture their beauty and values through videos," Saikol said.*

## DENR at DPWH, doble kayod para tapusin ang widening and dredging operations sa Marikina River

By [RadyoMaN Manila](#)

-Nov. 12, 2021 at 12:12pm



Puspusan ngayon ang ginagawang pagpupursige ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) at Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) para tapusin ang Phase 2 ng Marikina River Rehabilitation Project sa ilalim ng Task Force Build Back Better.

Ayon sa DENR, sakop ng proyektong ang mga lugar ng Barangay Santolan, Manggahan, at Rosario sa Pasig City na pawang konektado sa Marikina River.

Paliwanag ng DENR, layon ng Marikina River Rehabilitation Project na mapalawak at maibalik ang orihinal na lalim ng ilog.

Sa pamamagitan umano nito, naniniwala ang ahensya na mas malaking kapasidad na ng tubig ulan ang maaring dumaloy rito at maiiwasan na rin ang matinding pagbaha na maaring idulot ng malalakas na pag-ulan.

Matatandaan na noong July 21, 2021, natapos na ang Phase 1 ng Marikina River Rehabilitation Project na mula sa mga Barangay ng Barangka, Calumpang, at Industrial Valley Sa Marikina City.

Kapwa Co-Chair ang DENR at DPWH ng Task Force-Build Back Better, na isang Inter-Agency Body na nilikha ni Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte upang tutukan ang Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Efforts ng pamahalaan sa mga typhoon-hit areas gaya ng Metro Manila, Cagayan, at Bicol Region.

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/2316600095231066/posts/3891795597711500/?app=fbl>



## DENR to check mangrove planting 'malpractices' at Bulacan airport site

Philstar.com November 12, 2021 | 1:00pm



This 2019 file photo shows Barangay Taliptip in Bulakan, Bulacan  
Philstar.com / Efigenio Toledo IV, file

MANILA, Philippines (Updated 3:41 p.m.) — A group of scientists welcomes an environment department order to stop mangrove planting related to a planned airport in Bulacan pending results of a review into how the mangroves are being planted.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources wrote San Miguel Aerocity Inc. in late October to stop mangrove planting while a monitoring team looks into "malpractices" flagged by environmental groups. Among the conditions for [the Environmental Compliance Certificate](#) granted to the New Manila International Airport is the planting of at least 5,000 propagules in areas identified by the local government.

In a statement on Friday, AGHAM (Advocates of Science and Technology for the People) said that it and other groups under People's Network for the Integrity of Coastal Habitats and Ecosystems (People's NICHE) wrote the DENR in September over concerns that the wrong species of mangroves was being planted in one of the areas in Bulacan, Bulacan.

"A previous assessment by AGHAM showed that dominant mangroves in Bulacan are *Sonneratia* and *Avicennia*, which are the appropriate species for planting in the seaward zone," AGHAM said, adding mangrove pneumatophores were destroyed in the mangrove planting activities.

"Pneumatophores are specialized root systems that facilitate gas exchange and thus are important parts of mangrove trees. Given these harmful, irresponsible and unscientific practices, it is apparent that there is lack of proper consultation with local stakeholders, especially scientists," the scientists' group said.

It said that while planting mangroves can help mitigate climate change, wrong practices like planting inappropriate species "may have negative implications on the immediate ecosystem."



AGHAM added that a survival rate of 90% reported by San Miguel Corp. "is rather rare or highly unusual" for mangrove planting as it called for assessment by an independent third party.

AGHAM, which has opposed reclamation of parts of Bulakan, Bulacan because of environmental and food security concerns, said that it had previously raised the alarm on [mangrove cutting](#) in the area in May "just three weeks before DENR issued an environmental compliance certificate (ECC) to SMC."

It also said that that "at least 40 fisherfolk were reportedly detained and threatened by military personnel" in late October, saying these incidents should prompt cancellation of the ECC for the project.

In previous interviews with Philstar.com, residents of Barangay Taliptip in Bulakan who would be relocated so the airport could be built said they had been told that they would no longer be allowed to fish in the area once work on the new airport begins.

SMC found them relocation sites and provided livelihood support for some of the families from Taliptip. — Jonathan de Santos

*(Editor's note: The airport that will be built in Bulacan is the New Manila International Airport. The Manila International Airport, properly the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, has already been built and is in Pasay City.)*

## Complete rehabilitation of Manila Bay could take 40 years — scientists

November 12, 2021 | 1:55 pm



The water quality of Manila Bay is improving but scientists aren't ready to declare it swimmable just yet.

"There's a long way to go," said Gil S. Jacinto, an oceanographer and retired professor from the University of the Philippines (UP) Marine Science Institute, on [Manila Bay meeting Class SB status](#) — a designation that means a body of water can be used for ecotourism and recreational activities.

"Manila Bay" here refers to the larger Manila Bay that extends into southwestern Luzon. [It covers eight provinces and 178 local government units in three regions of the country](#): National Capital Region (NCR), Region III, and Region IV-A. Of the eight provinces, four are coastal (Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite and Pampanga); four are non-coastal (Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Rizal and Tarlac).

The DENR has been conducting cleanup drives since Environment Secretary Roy A. Cimatu launched "The Battle for Manila Bay" in 2019.

This August, DENR noted that the fecal coliform level in Dolomite Beach dropped to [7,000 most probable number \(mpn\)/100ml](#) from [523,000 mpn/100 ml](#) in February, prompting Mr. Cimatu to say that water along Manila's Baywalk could soon meet the 100 mpn/100ml standard for accommodating recreational activities.

Aside from fecal coliforms (which indicates bacterial contamination from humans and warm-blooded animals), DENR criteria for assessing water quality include color, oil or grease.

## Complete rehabilitation of Manila Bay could take 40 years — scientists

“While [the improvement] can be a direct result of DENR’s interventions, it could also be a result of [the pandemic anthropause](#) [the slowdown of human activity],” said Benjamin M. Vallejo, Jr., a professor at the UP Institute of Environmental Science and Meteorology.

### SATELLITE DATA

Assessing the health of a body of water is a complex and broad topic that needs contextualization, according to Mark Jayson B. Felix, a researcher of STAMINA4Space’s GRASPED (Ground Receiving, Archiving, Science Product Development and Distribution) project.

GRASPED undertakes the systematic operations, and subsequent data processing, of the country’s Diwata microsattellites.

[The Philippine Space Agency \(PhilSA\)’s Space Data Dashboard](#) — which provides public access to various space data pertaining the country’s air quality, water quality, night lights, and land cover — shows that Manila Bay has improved on other fronts, such chlorophyll-a levels and turbidity.

Chlorophyll-a, Mr. Felix explained, is a pigment inherent in microalgae called phytoplankton found in the ocean, which in turn account for 50 to 85% of oxygen in the atmosphere. In a balanced ecosystem, phytoplankton provide food for sea creatures. [When too many nutrients are available](#), however, phytoplankton may form blooms — known as red tide — that harm fish, mammals, and people.

Turbidity, meanwhile, is the measure of relative clarity of a liquid. [Water that is high in particulate matter affects its clarity](#), and can also provide a place for pollutants to attach.

“Those parameters are just a few of the many variables that can be used to study the health and status of our oceans,” said Mr. Felix.

The dashboard, updated every quarter, showed a decrease in chlorophyll-a and turbidity levels in the Dolomite Beach area (or the portion of Manila Bay adjacent to Metro Manila) as of Nov. 3, compared to data captured between March 13–28, 2020.

The cities and regions surrounding the bay are co-responsible for keeping its waters clean, said Mr. Felix.

“Based on ground and satellite monitoring, there’s indeed a connection between Manila Bay’s rehabilitation and Cavite’s [garbage problem],” he said.

[Citing other satellite images](#), Mr. Jacinto added that discharge into the bay from Pasig River, as well as tributaries south of the river, reach and impact the Dolomite Beach.

“We need proper waste disposal, [which is] made difficult by the continued presence of informal settlements along waterways and adjacent to the bay,” Mr. Jacinto also pointed out.

The NCR has a 100% sewerage coverage plan that’s [targeted for completion in 2037](#). Section 8.4 of the Clean Water Act of 2004’s implementing rules and regulations calls for water concessionaires





## Complete rehabilitation of Manila Bay could take 40 years — scientists

to [connect sewer lines to all households and commercial establishments in the capital by the said year](#).

BETWEEN 25 AND 40 YEARS

Mr. Vallejo, who is part of a team that has been monitoring biofouling indicators in the Manila Port district and the South and North Harbors since 2009, added that the bay is improving based on the decreasing levels of the unwanted buildup of small animals, plants, or microorganisms on surfaces of submerged structures.

As far as Mr. Vallejo knows, Sisiman Cove in Bataan is the only area in Manila Bay that has already met the DENR standards for swimmability.

If comparable studies in Singapore are considered, [the complete positive outcome from Manila Bay's cleanup](#) could take between 25 and 40 years, he told *BusinessWorld*.

"Please recall that the Port of Singapore has an area of 600 hectares [6 square kilometers]. The Port of Manila, including the berthing areas for ships calling into port, has an estimated aggregate area of 100 square kilometers," he added.



## An Unknown Species of Tree Is Discovered in the Philippines

It's sitting on top of a rich mineral deposit.

By [MARIO ALVARO LIMOS](#) | A day ago



IMAGE EDWINO S. FERNANDO, PETER G. WILSON

In the Philippines, it's not unusual to discover new species of small plants and animals. But discovering an entirely new species of tree in this age is an exceedingly rare milestone.

Filipino scientist Edwino S. Fernando, a professor at UPLB, and Australian scientist Peter G. Wilson of the Australian Institute of Botanical Science, confirmed the discovery of a new species of *Tristaniopsis* in the *Myrtaceae* family, whose other species include *makopa*, guava, and eucalyptus, among others. They published their discovery in the [Telopea: Journal of Plant Systematics](#).



## An Unknown Species of Tree Is Discovered in the Philippines

*Tristaniopsis flexuosa* Leaves



PHOTO BY EDWINO S. FERNANDO, PETER G. WILSON.

The scientists were conducting fieldwork on Dinagat Island when they came across a very unusual tree that was unknown to science. It was not a very tall tree, but it had a smooth bark with distinct colorings. Its branches also had a prominent wavy growth pattern, prompting the scientists to name it *flexuosa*, which means “full of bends” in Latin.

“*Tristaniopsis flexuosa* does not show clear affinities to any other Philippine species. Morphologically, it most nearly approaches *Tristaniopsis elliptica*, a species from Borneo that occurs on ultramafic substrates at some locations, particularly in the vicinity of Mount Kinabalu,” the researchers said in their paper published in *Telopea*.

### Discovered in a Dwarf Forest

According to the researchers, the new species was discovered in a dwarf forest in Mount Redondo in the province of Dinagat Islands.

A dwarf forest or pygmy forest is a very rare ecosystem featuring miniature trees—geographic and biological circumstances cause the trees in the area to become “dwarfed.” *Tristaniopsis flexuosa* itself stands at only three meters tall.



## An Unknown Species of Tree Is Discovered in the Philippines

*Tristaniopsis flexuosa* Flowers



PHOTO BY EDWINO S. FERNANDO, PETER G. WILSON.

During the scientists' extensive survey of the island, they only found very few individual trees of the the *Tristaniopsis flexuosa* species.

"Its Extent of Occurrence is less than 100 square kilometers and its Area of Occupancy less than 10 square kilometers," wrote the scientists. Because of this very limited distribution, the *Tristaniopsis flexuosa* falls under the "Critically Endangered" category in the IUCN Red List.

### Sitting on Top of a Rich Mineral Deposit

*Tristaniopsis flexuosa* occurs in an area of ultramafic substrate—a region of the earth's crust that has the same makeup as the earth's mantle. This means precious metals and minerals are present on Mount Redondo.

The scientists warned of serious risks to the survival of the new tree species, especially if mining will be allowed on the mountain.



## An Unknown Species of Tree Is Discovered in the Philippines

*Tristaniopsis flexuosa* on Mount Redondo



PHOTO BY EDWINO S. FERNANDO, PETER G. WILSON.

"The Mount Redondo area is still within a mineral reservation (for chromite and associated mineral deposits, including nickel) and parts of it have previously been subjected to open-pit mining for chromite. The species will be at serious risk should mining be allowed to continue on this site," the authors wrote in their published paper.

*Tristaniopsis flexuosa* is officially endemic to the Philippines and is only found on Mount Redondo.



## Newly discovered beetle species named after Filipino Jesuit priest

Published November 12, 2021, 2:02 PM

by [Jhon Aldrin Casinas](#)

A newly discovered species of beetles has been named after former Ateneo De Manila University (ADMU) president and Jesuit priest [Fr. Jose Ramon T. Villarín, S.J.](#), the university said Thursday, Nov. 11.



The newly discovered beetles, *Byrrhinus negrosensis* (left) and *Byrrhinus villarini* (right). (Photo from Ateneo de Manila University)

Named *Byrrhinus villarini*, the small, dark, and hairy beetle was one of two new species of beetles discovered on the island of Negros in Western Visayas by [Emmanuel D. Delocado and Hendrik Freitag](#) from the Ateneo Biodiversity Research Laboratory of the Department of Biology.

"Delocado and Freitag decided to name the new species after Fr. Villarín in recognition of his strong push for the environmental research agenda in the University during his nine-year tenure," the ADMU said. "Fr. Villarín is also a researcher in the field of environment and sustainability."



## Newly discovered beetle species named after Filipino Jesuit priest



Fr. Jose Ramon T. Villarín, S.J. (Photo from Ateneo de Manila University)

"From five known species present in the country, there are now seven *Byrrhinus* species. Four of which, including *B. villarini* and *B. negrosensis*, are found only in the Philippines," it added.

Moreover, the university noted that the discovery of the new species "comes at a time of heightened anthropogenic activities in the island of Negros, especially in the protected areas."

"Thus, findings like this provide an additional reason to push for the continued protection of such pristine localities despite the strong movement to privatize and commercialize these areas," the school said.

The discovery has been published in the international scientific journal *ZooKeys* in an article entitled "Two new species of *Byrrhinus* Motschulsky, 1858 (Coleoptera, Limnichidae, Limnichinae) from Negros, Philippines."

The expedition to the Negros island was part of the "Freshwater biodiversity surveys" project funded by the School of Science and Engineering Industry 4.0 Research Fund (SI4-013) of Ateneo Research Institute of Science and Engineering (ARISE) and the Biodiversity Teaching in a Philippine-Cambodian-German Network (BIO-PHIL) project.

"The discovery was made in the scope of the Ph.D. dissertation of Delocado, which he successfully defended on 9 November 2021. Freitag served as his adviser," the ADMU said.

"Currently, there are only four laboratories worldwide, including the Ateneo Biodiversity Research Laboratory, studying taxonomy and systematics of the beetle family Limnichidae (minute marsh-loving beetles) to which *Byrrhinus* belongs," it added.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/11/12/newly-discovered-beetle-species-named-after-filipino-jesuit-priest/>



## Environment advocates concerned about Arroceros Park's beautification efforts

Published November 12, 2021, 2:47 PM

by [Joseph Pedrajas](#)

Environment advocates and experts have expressed concern over Manila Mayor Francisco “Isko Moreno” Domagoso’s beautification efforts of the Arroceros Forest Park by saying his move might harm the area’s abundant biodiversity.

Mark Louie Aquino, campaign staff of Earth Island Institute, said Friday the group is not against the development efforts being undertaken by the local chief executive but it is just worried that “the blatant construction under the premise of aesthetics, as well as the placing of structures, is inappropriate for the environment and may have a negative impact on the area’s biodiversity.

“Conservation is more important to us than haphazard beautification,” Aquino added as he and other environment experts visited the park Friday, which is still under renovation.



Environment advocates express concern over Manila Mayor Isko Moreno's beautification efforts of the Arroceros Forest Park. (NILAD/MANILA BULLETIN)

Aquino also bared that the beautification efforts did not undergo a thorough stakeholder assessment and consultation.





## Environment advocates concerned about Arroceros Park's beautification efforts

The group has called on Domagoso to engage all stakeholders in a dialogue, implement the City Ordinance 8607 or the Arroceros Forest Park Ordinance and urgently release its Implementing Rules and

Regulations for the protection and preservation of Manila's last remaining forest area.

The 2.2-hectare Arroceros Forest Park forest is known as the "Last Lung of Manila" because of its ability to absorb three tons of air particulates. It is also home to almost 3,000 indigenous and endangered tree species and is home to 20-30 resident and migratory bird species, as well as diverse flora and insects.



## Trees cut down for Arroceros Forest Park 'beautification project'

ABS-CBN News

Posted at Nov 12 2021 12:14 PM



Environmentalist groups and technical experts led by the Save Arroceros Movement assess the ongoing Arroceros Forest Park rehabilitation on Friday, even as they raised concerns over the beautification project of the so-called "last lung of Manila." The groups discovered some old trees being cut down and benches designed by National Artist Napoleon Abueva being destroyed. The last forest land contains around 3,000 rare and endangered tree species and also sustains 32 different types of resident and migratory bird species.

Read More: [Manila](#) [Arroceros](#) [Arroceros Forest Park](#) [environment](#) [trees](#) [beautification](#)

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/27254475167/posts/10159909559300168/?app=fbl>



## In Stand for Truth's 'Generation Restoration,' the environment takes the spotlight

Published November 12, 2021 7:45pm

With temperatures rising, extreme weather disturbances, and rising sea levels, it really is about time we give more time, effort, and attention to the environment and planet Earth.

Stand for Truth, GMA News and Public Affairs Digital's pioneering online newscast, has launched "Generation Restoration," a series that puts the spotlight on the environment.

What makes Generation Restoration unique from other environmental reportage and climate reporting is its hopeful and pro-active approach.

Instead of the typical doomsday scenario people often get from the usual environmental reportage, "Generation Restoration" aims to showcase the many different Filipino champions of the environment, already doing something for planet Earth, and in turn inspire more people to do the same and help save the environment.

"#GenerationRestoration, our program Stand for Truth, is a digital documentary series that highlights how Filipinos are steadily taking actions in protecting and restoring our natural resources, despite being the deadliest country for environmental defenders," said Rizza Mendiola, executive producer of Stand for Truth.

"Nobody wants to reach environmental deadlines, but with the massive changes on the planet, we have to learn how to slowly reduce our impact," she continued.

For its first episode, aired on Friday evening, it looked at Ramon Magsaysay awardee Ka Dodoy and his efforts at rebuilding the mangrove forests in Zamboanga Sibugay.

In the episode, the fisherman shared the many dangers he's faced, experiencing dynamite fishing, being chased by dynamite fishers in the waters, and realizing that taking care of nature also means taking care of ourselves.

Mendiola says that in telling Ka Dodoy's story, "our mobile journalists were able to witness first hand the struggles of such defenders and document the impact of their movement in their localities."

"Hopefully, through our program and stories, we can all take actions in helping our planet heal," she said.

Stand for Truth is anchored by Joseph Morong and powered by millennial and Gen-Z reporters who produce weekly in-depth, mobile journalism pieces.

The show also features weekly analysis on global affairs by academic and foreign policy expert Richard Heydarian. — LA, GMA News

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/116724526976/posts/10160535046446977/>



## PH bats for human rights accent in ASEAN environmental protection programs

Published November 12, 2021, 2:28 PM

by [Betheena Unite](#)

The Philippines has called on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) human rights body and relevant sectoral bodies to advance human rights in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development in the region.



AICHR Temporary Philippine Representative and Assistant Secretary Jaime Victor Ledda (Photo courtesy of the DAF)

The call was made during the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) workshop on Nov. 8 to 9 which served as a platform to lay out concrete efforts to ensure that mainstreaming human rights pertaining to the environment is guaranteed to all peoples in ASEAN.

Concerns on human rights, sustainable development goals (SDGs), and the region's recovery from COVID-19 were discussed in the workshop organized by AICHR Indonesia. It was attended by more than 100 participants.

The Philippines' representative to AICHR and Assistant Secretary Jaime Victor Ledda chaired and moderated the session 3 of the workshop on mainstreaming human rights in SDGs on environment.

The session discussed the correlation between human rights and environmental protection, and recognized the need to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, vis-a-vis their impact on the achievement of the SDGs.



## PH bats for human rights accent in ASEAN environmental protection programs

Albert Salamanca, senior research fellow at the Stockholm Environment Institute, highlighted the critical need for countries to develop their respective National Adaptation Planning to address mid- and long-term priorities for climate change adaptation.

The representatives also recognized that sustainable development cannot be attained without the enjoyment of basic rights and a clean and safe environment, while noting how environmentally-sound pandemic recovery plans can shape the 21st Century economy.



## UK funding to help Quezon City tackle climate change

By [Gaea Katreena Cabico](#)(PhilStar.com)  
- November 12, 2021 - 11:50am



In this file photo from 2017, a rooftop solar power system is being installed on the roof of a house in Kamuning, Quezon City.

GLASGOW, United Kingdom — Quezon City, the most populous city in the Philippines, will benefit from funding from the United Kingdom that aids cities in climate vulnerable countries in combating climate change.

The UK government, which holds the presidency of the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties, launched Thursday the £27.5 million (P1.8 billion)-Urban Climate Action Program (UCAP) to support cities targeting net zero.

The program, funded through International Climate Finance, will directly support Quezon City and other cities in Asia, Africa and Latin America in developing low-emission public transport systems, renewable energy generation, sustainable waste management, climate-smart buildings, and climate risk planning.

The program will be delivered in partnership with the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, a global network of cities focused on climate action, and German development agency GIZ.

Quezon City Mayor Joy Belmonte said the city's enhanced climate action plan was successfully developed with the support of the UK government. The city is also installing solar electricity panels on public schools and healthcare facilities.

"We are immensely looking forward to continuing our fruitful partnership with C40 to implement Quezon City's climate action plan as a matter of urgency," Belmonte said.



## UK funding to help Quezon City tackle climate change

In 2020, the city, home to 2.9 million people, was recognized by CDP for developing robust climate change strategies, track and limit emissions, and assess and mitigate climate risks. CDB is a non-profit charity that runs the global disclosure system for cities to manage their environmental impacts.

Aside from Quezon City, the program will support Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur in Asia; Addis Ababa, Accra, Nairobi, Lagos, Johannesburg, Tshwane and Dar es Salaam in Africa; and Bogotá, Medellín, Guadalajara, Mexico City and Lima in Latin America.

The UK called on cities to make commitments to set a net zero target, which refers to achieving a balance between emissions produced and emissions removed from the atmosphere

More than 1,000 cities and regions—over a fifth of the global urban population—have so far committed to slashing their emissions to net zero by 2050.

*This story was produced as part of the [2021 Climate Change Media Partnership](#), a journalism fellowship organized by Internews' Earth Journalism Network and the Stanley Center for Peace and Security.*



## COP 26 – a turning point in environmental history

Published November 13, 2021, 12:05 AM

by [Dr. Florangel Rosario Braid](#)



Dr. Florangel Rosario Braid

A worrisome finding during a recent Pulse Asia survey is that “environmental destruction” ranks only no. 12 among our “most urgent national concerns,” and that it is not even on the list of the seven personal concerns. Yet, the most urgent personal concern (“staying healthy”) and (“controlling inflation and increase in pay of workers,”) priority national concerns, can only be achieved with our ability to address the current environmental crisis.

“A 1.5 degree future is the only viable future for humanity” was the dire warning of UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres when he opened the Conference on Climate Change in Glasgow Scotland where 100 leaders of the world were gathered. Guterres described as “code red” COP26, the 12-day meeting on climate change that started last Oct. 31.

COP26 sent a message – that it is a “turning point” for all countries of the world and especially for the countries who pledged in Paris to do something but had not done enough to meet the targets. What is needed now is not “blah blah blah” or promises, but “action” says Greta Thunberg, environmental activist and a Nobel Laureate. “We need to act now, with a strong resolve.”

The difference between 1.5 degree C and 2 degree C is two extra inches of sea level rise which means putting an extra 10 million people at risk of coastal flooding and related problems. The extra warming would lead to greater decline in fisheries crop production. Thus, the need for a shift from making commitments to putting all our energies into wholehearted application.





## COP 26 – a turning point in environmental history

But even under the most optimistic scenarios, this desired future will not be able to meet the target in current emissions by 2030 as countries like China, the United States, and India have failed to do their part.

At best, the meeting should be able to enforce commitments like pricing carbon dioxide emissions where wealthier countries can compensate for their higher emissions by financing clean energy in developing countries or helping restore carbon-absorbing ecosystems like rainforests. A Green Climate Fund will help countries either in developing sustainable agriculture and building cooling facilities. The United States which is one of the heaviest polluters would have to catch up for lost times and rebuild trust.

A report from UP School of Economics JC Punongbayan further notes that at the local scene, we must also prepare for the possible scenarios expected of Island countries. While we may not experience the grim consequences that countries like Seychelles, where climate change could reduce its 115 islands to less than 50, or Maldives, a favorite tourist destination which could disappear unless the 1.5 degree C is maintained.

In the Philippines, the continuing rise of sea level could start to claim some of the smaller islands of our 7,100.

Greenpeace had noted that six Asian cities are at risk of turning into “water cities” by 2030 because of extreme weather changes – Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Taipei, Seoul, and Hongkong. The prediction is that some 1.54 million people in Manila and 37.29 sqm of land area can be affected. The sinking of Metro Manila by a rate of 10 cm. annually is a consequence of rapid extraction of ground waste due to population growth and urbanization. By 2050, many of the Philippine coastal regions including Manila Bay could be underwater due to effects of climate change, according to geologist Mahar Lagmay. The consequences would be a deepening of inequalities among the 13 million people who live in the National Capital Region.

The other “grim” scenario for us in the country is, reportedly, the threat of lack of gas supply by 2027, which is only five years from now. With the end of adequate supply, we shall have rotating brownouts or blackouts in Luzon which could last 12-24 hours daily. This would result in closures of malls, offices, even schools, and will certainly have drastic effects on our economy.

Today, even our limited supply from the 83,000-hectare Malampaya, our only alternative natural gas field located northwest of Palawan is threatened because of the takeover by Dennis Uy, through his Udenna Corporation which obtained 90 percent shares. Earlier, supply was shared by three companies – Shell (45 percent), Chevron (45 percent), and PNOC or the Philippine National Oil Company, But since 2019 Udenna Corporation bought one half of shares of Chevron and in 2021 another half of Shell. Thus, Malampaya is now controlled by Dennis Uy. With this takeover, Uy can connect with Reed Bank in the West Philippine sea which is just 100 km away.

Last October, concerned citizens filed a case against Energy Secretary Alfonso Cusi, officials of PNOC, and Dennis Uy – on the charge of the sale being a “crony agreement” because of their close relationship to the President. The takeover of Malampaya means it could be a bridge towards joint development in the West Philippine Sea with China.

The above developments should be carefully watched because of its implications not only on our sovereignty over our waters, but also on its environmental impact.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/11/13/cop-26-a-turning-point-in-environmental-history/>

## Inside the mind of a climate negotiator: how the Philippines is brokering for climate finance at COP26

A veteran negotiator and former delegation heads reveal the nuances and strategies that have brought success during previous climate talks and may be key to breaking the deadlock to get rich nations to deliver on their climate pledges.



A typical scene during the daily meetings of Philippine negotiators at the COP21 in Paris in 2015.  
Image: Climate Change Commission

By [Hannah Alcoseba Fernandez](#)  
Nov. 12, 2021

In the final stretch of the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), the stalemate between developed and developing countries on climate finance continues to stall negotiations.

Sourcing the finance for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts has been one of the biggest challenges faced by disaster-prone countries like the Philippines in forging a new agreement at the high-stakes conference.

In the current round of COP talks, climate-vulnerable countries charge that they should be compensated by developed, rich nations for their historical contributions to global greenhouse gases (GHGs) and the damage that they have caused to the environment that cannot be adapted to or avoided.

Source: <https://www.eco-business.com/news/inside-the-mind-of-a-climate-negotiator-how-the-philippines-is-brokering-for-climate-finance-at-cop26/>

## COP26: Cautious welcome for unexpected US-China climate agreement

Published  
1 day ago



IMAGE SOURCE, EPA

Protesters around the globe have been demanding firmer commitments from world leaders on climate change

Activists and politicians have cautiously welcomed an unexpected US-China declaration that vowed to boost climate co-operation.

The EU and UN described the move as encouraging and an important step, but Greenpeace said both countries needed to take concrete action.

The US and China are the world's two biggest CO2 emitters.

They said they would work together to achieve the 1.5C temperature goal set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Scientists say that limiting global temperature rises to 1.5C will help humanity avoid the worst climate impacts. This is compared with pre-industrial temperatures.

While [the latest pledge](#) is short on detail, analysts say it is a tacit acknowledgement by China that the crisis warrants urgent attention and that it will play a bigger role in confronting the global challenge.

The announcement by the two global rivals was made on Wednesday at the COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, which officially ends on Friday.



## COP26: Cautious welcome for unexpected US-China climate agreement

US President Joe Biden and his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping are now expected to hold a virtual meeting as early as next week.

According to China's climate envoy, the declaration was agreed following some 30 meetings with the US over the past 10 months.

It pledges close co-operation on cutting emissions, while a joint working group will also "meet regularly to address the climate crisis" over the next decade.

The reaction to the surprise agreement has been largely positive, but experts and activists have warned that policies must now be enacted to support the promises.

Genevieve Maricle, director of US climate policy action at pressure group WWF, said the announcement offered "new hope" that the 1.5C limit might be achieved.

But she added that "we must also be clear eyed about what is still required if the two countries are to deliver the emission reductions necessary in the next nine years".

Greenpeace International Executive Director Jennifer Morgan warned that China and the US needed to show greater commitment to reaching climate goals.

Former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, who is president of the Asia Society which works on global climate change agreements, told the BBC that the agreement was "not a gamechanger" but was a big step forward.

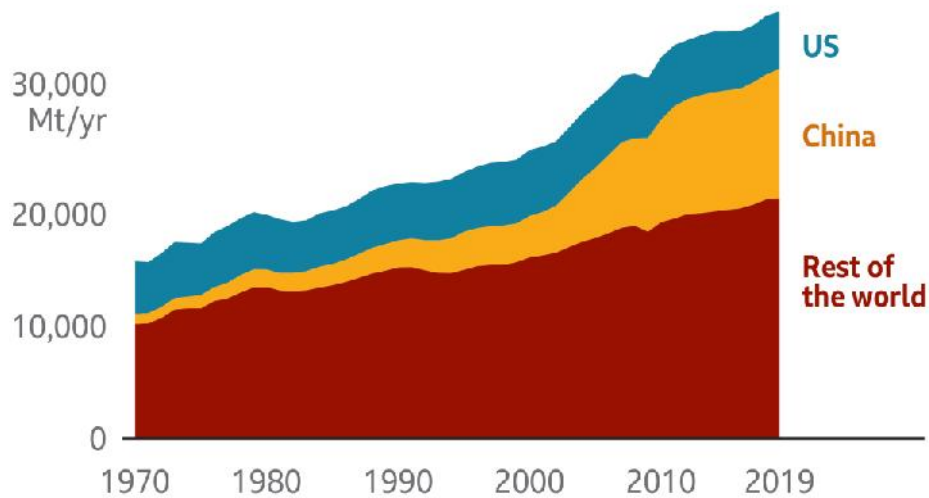
"The current state of geopolitics between China and the United States is awful, so the fact that you can extract this... agreement between Washington and Beijing right now is [important]," he said.



## COP26: Cautious welcome for unexpected US-China climate agreement

### China and the US produce more than 40% of global carbon emissions

Annual carbon dioxide emissions in megatonnes per year



Source: EC, Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research



The US-China declaration calls for increased efforts to close the "significant gap" that remains to achieve that 1.5C target.

There were steps agreed on a range of issues including methane emissions, the transition to clean energy and de-carbonisation.

China's top climate negotiator Xie Zhenhua told reporters that on climate change "there is more agreement between China and US than divergence".

China refused to join an agreement earlier this week to limit methane - a harmful greenhouse gas, but has instead pledged to develop a "national plan" to address the issue.

## COP26: Cautious welcome for unexpected US-China climate agreement



IMAGE SOURCE, REUTERS

China's chief climate negotiator Xie Zhenhua said the US and China had held more than 30 virtual meetings

Mr Xie was followed by John Kerry, the US climate envoy, who said that while US and China had many differences, co-operation on climate was vital.

"Every step matters right now and we have a long journey ahead of us," he said.

China is the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide, followed by the US. In September Mr Xi announced that China would aim for carbon neutrality by 2060, with a plan to hit peak emissions before 2030.

The US is aiming for net-zero by 2050.

In other developments at the COP26 climate summit on Wednesday:

- A draft of a final COP26 deal was announced, with countries being urged to strengthen carbon-cutting targets by the end of 2022. The document also urges more help for vulnerable nations - but the text has been criticised by many for not being ambitious enough
- UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson urged other national leaders to give their negotiators more leverage to reach a final deal. Speaking at a news conference, he insisted the ambition of keeping global temperature rises below 1.5C was not yet dead
- The sentiment was echoed by COP26 President Alok Sharma, who said, "We all know what is at stake in these negotiations and indeed the urgency of our task." He also suggested "near-final texts" on an agreement could be published overnight before groups convene again tomorrow ahead of the intended final day of the conference on Friday



## COP26: Cautious welcome for unexpected US-China climate agreement

- The focus of COP26 on Wednesday was travel. Dozens of countries have promised to phase out petrol and diesel-powered cars but the US, China and Germany haven't signed up. A number of major manufacturers - including Ford and Mercedes - have pledged commitments too.

### COP26 climate summit - The basics

- Climate change is one of the world's most pressing problems. Governments must promise more ambitious cuts in warming gases if we are to prevent greater global temperature rises.
- The summit in Glasgow is where change could happen. You need to watch for the promises made by the world's biggest polluters, like the US and China, and whether poorer countries are getting the support they need.
- All our lives will change. Decisions made here could impact our jobs, how we heat our homes, what we eat and how we travel.



- Headline
- Editorial
- Column
- Opinion
- Feature Article

**'TIME IS RUNNING OUT'**  
On Thursday, Pope Francis urged Catholics in Scotland to pray for the success of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow, saying that "time is running out" to rescue the earth.

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facebook.com

4:52 PM





## UN chief says climate crisis requires 'all hands on deck'

November 12, 2021, 6:23 pm



United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres

WASHINGTON – The worsening ravages of the climate crisis require all parties to act to prevent a looming catastrophe, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said Thursday.

"The climate action struggle requires all hands on deck. It is everyone's responsibility," Guterres told delegates at the UN climate summit in Glasgow, Scotland, adding he is "inspired" by the actions of civil society, youth, indigenous communities, and women's groups.

"You are indeed racing to a better world," Guterres said. "Governments need to pick up the pace and show the necessary ambition on mitigation, adaptation and finance in a balanced way. We cannot settle for the lowest common denominator. We know what must be done."

The UN chief referenced the international body's latest climate report, which warned that even if governments curb emissions in line with commitments made at COP26, the world remains on track for a "catastrophic temperature rise" well beyond 2 degrees Celsius, or 3.6 Fahrenheit.

He lauded a bilateral agreement between Washington and Beijing, the world's top two carbon polluters, to cooperate on limiting emissions, but said actions, not words, matter.

"I welcome the recognition of this fact in yesterday's US-China cooperation agreement — that I consider an important step in the right direction," he added. "But promises ring hollow when the



## UN chief says climate crisis requires 'all hands on deck'

fossil fuels industry still receives trillions in subsidies, as measured by the IMF. Or when countries are still building coal plants. Or when carbon is still without a price –distorting markets and investors' decisions." (*Anadolu*)



## Best practices in the climate negotiations

posted November 13, 2021 at 12:00 am

by [Tony La Viña](#)



EAGLE EYES  
By Dean Tony La Viña

"Leadership matters."

As the Glasgow climate change negotiations wind down, I share lessons and best practices I have seen observing and participating for 30 years in climate negotiations:

Basing decisions on the science is the only way forward. All the successful COPs and the agreements that emerged from them followed IPCC assessment reports. Progress on technical issues from LULUCF to the 1.5 target has been assisted by IPCC special reports. Some more attention to the timing of these reports might be good so that they are strategically placed to influence, as they should, negotiation decisions.

Non-state actors – from civil society organizations, business, and industry associations, local governments, indigenous peoples, women, and representatives of other constituencies, etcetera, have contributed significantly to the process. They are a source of ideas and legitimation of agreements. Their side events and parallel meetings/conferences provide essential space for discussing proposals and finding solutions to some issues.

The negotiation process must not be so rigid in agenda development in the climate negotiations. In this regard, COP 21 in Paris opened the door for inclusion of human rights and climate justice language into the climate regime.

Flexibility in setting negotiation frameworks and deadlines is critical. Two years is clearly not enough to complete a negotiation process. If agreement is not possible, as in the case of COP 6 in The Hague, COP 15 in Copenhagen, and COP 25 in Madrid, the better option is to adjourn without agreement and convene again in six to twelve months with solutions ready to be proposed.

Acknowledging the diversity and unity of developing countries in the climate change process is important. There are issues like climate finance, technology development, and capacity building where developing countries are possible and desirable. In these issues, the Group of 77 and China is still relevant and effective. But there are also areas, like mitigation, where developing countries can negotiate better in different or new formations.

Finding a strategy to engage with the United States and similar countries (Brazil today and sometimes Canada and Australia) where the politics of climate change is complicated and unpredictable is of paramount importance.

Leadership matters in the climate change negotiations. Angela Merkel in COP 1, Ambassador Estrada and VP Al Gore in Kyoto, and the Foreign Ministers of Mexico, South Africa, and France are the best examples of how strong and competent leadership result in good outcomes. The leadership of the United Kingdom is crucial in Glasgow.



## Best practices in the climate negotiations

Related to this is how to engage heads of states. Kyoto and Paris are good examples of what can work. Copenhagen – where President Obama and others directly wrestled with the text - must be avoided. It appears that Glasgow was a success although the leaders of China and Russia did not attend.

Finally, one cannot underemphasize the importance of transparency and inclusiveness in the climate negotiations. Climate change is a global challenge and requires all hands. The UNFCCC is a universal agreement and Parties and stakeholders expect to participate in its decisions. Without transparency and inclusiveness, UNFCCC decisions and agreements will be illegitimate.

Some people describe the UNFCCC negotiations as a one step forward, two steps backward process. This is obviously tragic as we face what is now a global climate emergency. By learning lessons and following best practices from 30 years' experience of climate negotiations, we could reverse this and leapfrog to where we need to be to decisively address this emergency.

In a working paper that I co-authored with colleagues Yamide Dagnet, Katia Simeonova, Nathan Cogswell, Mima Holt, and Nate Warszawski of the World Resources Institute entitled "Toward more effective implementation of the Paris Agreement: Learning from 30 years of experience," we conclude that the implementation of the Paris Agreement is reliant on strong multilateral cooperation among nations. We observe:

"As a result, the multilateral regime is weakened as countries turn inward due to increased nationalism, economic downturn, and, most recently, the global pandemic, making it more challenging to secure domestic buy-in that ensures that countries meet international obligations. This drives inequity in the regime. When developed countries and high emitters are unable or refuse to increase ambition and mobilize financial support, it becomes more difficult for climate-vulnerable countries to develop sustainably and strengthen their resilience against climate risks. To counteract this, vulnerable countries have continuously championed ambitious climate action, engaged in progressive coalitions, and enjoined developed countries to follow their lead, as well as meet their climate finance commitments, in the name of solidarity."

Indeed, as we also point out in our working paper, leadership is critical in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Leadership within the UN climate process by COP presidencies and that of non-state actors like from civil society and business has shaped the corresponding implementation architecture, while country leadership is crucial to advancing domestic national climate action. Hopefully, all of these are present in Glasgow and we will get this weekend good and solid outcomes.



## World needs trillions to face climate threat – UN report



By [Agence France-Presse](#)

November 13, 2021

HELPING vulnerable nations cope with the multiplier effect of climate change on droughts, flooding, heat waves and tropical mega-storms will require trillions of dollars, not the billions now on the table at COP26, a draft [UN](#) report obtained by [Agence France-Presse](#) reveals.

The failure of rich countries to make good on a promise to deliver \$100 billion a year for vulnerable nations has become a flashpoint at the UN climate talks in Glasgow, entering their final hours on Friday.

But the real cost for allowing the atmosphere to continue to heat will be far higher.

The draft Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) report, scheduled for release early next year, shows that the \$100 billion figure is no more than a down payment on what is needed to prepare for unavoidable impacts.

Flooded cities, food shortages, deadly heat and mass migration will all raise the price tag.

"Adaptation costs are significantly higher than previously estimated, resulting in a growing 'adaptation finance gap'," said an executive summary of the 4,000-page report.

"Existing governance arrangements for funding adaptation are inadequate for the anticipated scale of climate impacts."

Earth's surface has warmed 1.1 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels so far, magnifying weather extremes across the planet.

And the world is on track to surge beyond the [Paris Agreement](#) target of limiting heating to between 1.5 C and 2 C.

Even taking into account a new round of carbon cutting pledges this year, Earth's surface will still warm a "catastrophic" 2.7 C, the UN has calculated.

The higher the temperature rise, the higher the costs of shielding society against climate cataclysm, warns the IPCC, the world's top climate science authority.

It says that by 2050, finance needed for adaptation could hit one trillion dollars every year, under certain emissions scenarios.

At 2 degrees of warming, adaptation costs in [Africa](#) alone are projected to increase by "tens of billions" every year.

The draft Working Group II report obtained by AFP details climate impacts and — in unprecedented detail — the rising need for adaptation.



## World needs trillions to face climate threat – UN report

Many scientists, including some of the report's key authors, regret that its findings were not published before the crucial climate meet in Glasgow.

In the meantime, experts and diplomats have started to make assessments that are far greater than the figures on the table in the COP26 negotiations.

The decade-old pledge to deliver \$100 billion a year by 2020 — now postponed to 2023 — was meant to help climate vulnerable countries green their economies and brace for unavoidable impacts.

But what seemed like a significant sum in 2009 looks paltry today.

"This \$100 billion pledge is seriously outdated," said [Rachel Cleetus](#), an economist at the [Union of Concerned Scientists](#).

"The science and the realities on the ground have overtaken what the pledge was supposed to do," she told AFP. "When we talk about post 2025 finance it really needs to be in the trillions."

[Mohamed Adow](#), head of the Power Shift Africa think tank in [Nairobi](#), told AFP that the \$100 billion "doesn't even scratch the surface of the real needs from the developing world."

"Adaptation is a huge blind spot when it comes to dealing with the climate emergency."

The urgent need to fortify against climate impacts — which will be severe even with 1.5 C of warming — is thrown into sharp relief by the draft IPCC report's projections of the dollar damage rising temperatures will inflict on virtually every sector of society.

In just one low-lying city, [Guangzhou](#) in southern [China](#), estimated losses could top a quarter of a trillion dollars a year without adaptation measures — such as massive flood defenses — with an additional 20 centimeters of sea level rise.

With 2C of warming, oceans are expected to rise by nearly twice that much.

In a worst-case scenario of unabated warming, Guangzhou's annual damages could top a trillion dollars. Other low-lying cities such as [Mumbai](#) — with fewer resources — would face a similar level of devastation.

Flooding will, on average, displace 2.7 million people in Africa every year by mid-century, staple crops yields will diminish along with nutritional value — raising the specter of widespread malnutrition — and heat waves will lower productivity and burden health care systems.

Finance for adaptation is best seen as an investment in avoided costs, the IPCC report says.

Spending \$1.8 trillion, for example, over the next decade on early warning systems, climate-resistant infrastructure, agriculture, mangrove conservation and improving water access "can generate net benefits of \$7.2 trillion" — a benefit-cost ratio of 4-to-1, it said.



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## World needs trillions to face climate threat – UN report

"Investing in climate adaptation is a bit like getting insurance for a known event," said [Brian O'Callaghan](#), lead researcher on the [University of Oxford](#)'s economic recovery project and an author of the recently published UN Environment Program "Adaptation Gap" report.

Adow and others have called for an IPCC "special report" to quantify global adaptation, much as the policy advisory body has done for measuring the impacts of global warming.



## Heightened country climate action urged



By [Eireene Jairee Gomez](#)

November 13, 2021

EDUCATION and information are critical to strengthening the [Philippines'](#) climate change response, a policymaking body said as world leaders met to discuss ways to avert runaway changes to the environment.

In a statement, the [Climate Change Commission](#) (CCC) urged "all agencies of government, [the] academe, youth groups and relevant stakeholders to strengthen information, education and communication programs, activities and projects about the environment and the science of climate change to bring all sectors and citizens together in protecting, restoring and enhancing our planet." The statement was issued to commemorate Environmental Awareness Month, which [Republic Act](#) 9512 or the "[National Environmental Awareness](#) and [Education Act](#) of 2008" has declared to be November.

Environmental education encompasses environmental concepts and principles, environmental laws, the state of the environment, environmental best practices, environmental degradation threats and their impact on human well-being, the responsibility of the citizenry to the environment and the value of conservation, protection and rehabilitation of natural resources and the environment.

The law also mandates the integration of environmental education in school curricula at all levels, whether public or private, including in barangay (village) daycare centers, preschool, nonformal, technical vocational, professional, indigenous learning and out-of-school youth courses or programs.

The CCC also encouraged the public to lead in spreading awareness about the state of the climate and promote simple, easy-to-do initiatives such as tree planting; waste reduction, segregation, recycling and composting; and marine and forest management and conservation.

The Philippines' climate goals were underscored by House Deputy [Speaker Lorna Regina](#) "Loren" Legarda, Bohol Rep. [Edgar Chatto](#) and Kabataan Partylist Rep. [Sarah Elago](#) at the just-concluded 26th [Conference of the Parties](#) (COP26) climate talks in [Glasgow, Scotland](#).

Finance Secretary [Carlos Dominguez 3rd](#), CCC chairman, led the Philippine delegation.

Earlier this week, Legarda said "the parties at COP26 must agree on a clear and concrete delivery plan for the annual \$100 billion over five years pledged by developed countries to developing ones from 2020 to 2024 — after which we expect the amount to increase." "These 12 days of climate talks could well be the world's best last chance to get runaway climate change under control," she also said.





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## Heightened country climate action urged

COP26, hosted by the [United Kingdom](#), took place from Oct. 31 to Nov. 12, 2021. It brought world leaders together to accelerate action toward the goals of the [Paris Agreement](#) and the [United Nations](#) Framework Convention on Climate Change.



## Seven ways to curb climate change

By Paul Rincon  
Science editor, BBC News website  
Published  
22 hours ago



IMAGE SOURCE,GETTY IMAGES

The COP26 climate summit in Glasgow has been billed as a last chance to limit global warming to 1.5C.

But [beyond the deals and photo opportunities](#), what are the key things countries need to do in order to tackle climate change?

### 1. Keep fossil fuels in the ground

Burning fossil fuels such as oil, gas, and especially coal, releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into the atmosphere, trapping heat and raising global temperatures.

It's an issue which has to be tackled at government level if temperature rises are to be limited to 1.5C - the level considered the gateway to dangerous climate change.

However, many major coal-dependent countries - such as Australia, the US, China and India - [have declined to sign a deal at the summit aimed at phasing out the energy source](#) in the coming decades.

- [How much is still spent supporting fossil fuels?](#)

### 2. Curb methane emissions

A recent UN report has suggested that reducing emissions of methane could make an important contribution to tackling the planetary emergency.



## Seven ways to curb climate change



IMAGE SOURCE,GETTY IMAGES

Researchers have found that changing cows' diets can reduce the methane they produce

A substantial amount of methane is released from "flaring" - the burning of natural gas during oil extraction - and could be stopped with technical fixes. Finding better ways of disposing of rubbish is also important, because landfill sites are another big methane source.

At COP26, [nearly 100 countries agreed to cut methane emissions](#), in a deal spearheaded by the US and the EU. The Global Methane Pledge aims to limit methane emissions by 30% compared with 2020 levels.

### 3. Switch to renewable energy

Electricity and heat generation make a greater contribution to global emissions than any economic sector.

Transforming the global energy system from one reliant on fossil fuels to one dominated by clean technology - known as decarbonisation - is critical for meeting current climate goals.



## Seven ways to curb climate change



IMAGE SOURCE,PA MEDIA

Wind and solar power will need to dominate the energy mix by 2050 if countries are to deliver on their [net zero targets](#).

There are challenges, however.

Less wind means less electricity generated, but better battery technology could help us store surplus energy from renewables, ready to be released when needed.

#### 4. Abandon petrol and diesel

We'll also need to change the way we power the vehicles we use to get around on land, sea and in the air.

Ditching petrol and diesel cars and switching to electric vehicles will be critical.

## Seven ways to curb climate change



IMAGE SOURCE,GETTY IMAGES

Lorries and buses could be powered by hydrogen fuel, ideally produced using renewable energy.

And scientists are working on new, cleaner fuels for aircraft, although campaigners are also urging people to reduce the number of flights they take.

- [Why electric cars will take over sooner than you think](#)

### 5. Plant more trees

A UN report in 2018 said that, to have a realistic chance of keeping the global temperature rise under 1.5C, we'll have to remove CO2 from the air.

Forests are excellent at soaking it up from the atmosphere - one reason why campaigners and scientists emphasise the need to protect the natural world by reducing deforestation.



IMAGE SOURCE,REUTERS



## Seven ways to curb climate change

Programmes of mass tree-planting are seen as a way of offsetting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Trees are likely to be important as countries wrestle with their net zero targets, because once emissions have been reduced as much as possible, remaining emissions could be "cancelled out" by carbon sinks such as forests.

- [World leaders promise to end deforestation by 2030](#)

### 6. Remove greenhouse gases from the air

Emerging technologies that artificially remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, or stop it being released in the first place, could play a role.

A number of direct-air capture facilities are being developed, including plants built by Carbon Engineering in Texas and Climeworks in Switzerland. They work by using huge fans to push air through a chemical filter that absorbs CO<sub>2</sub>.

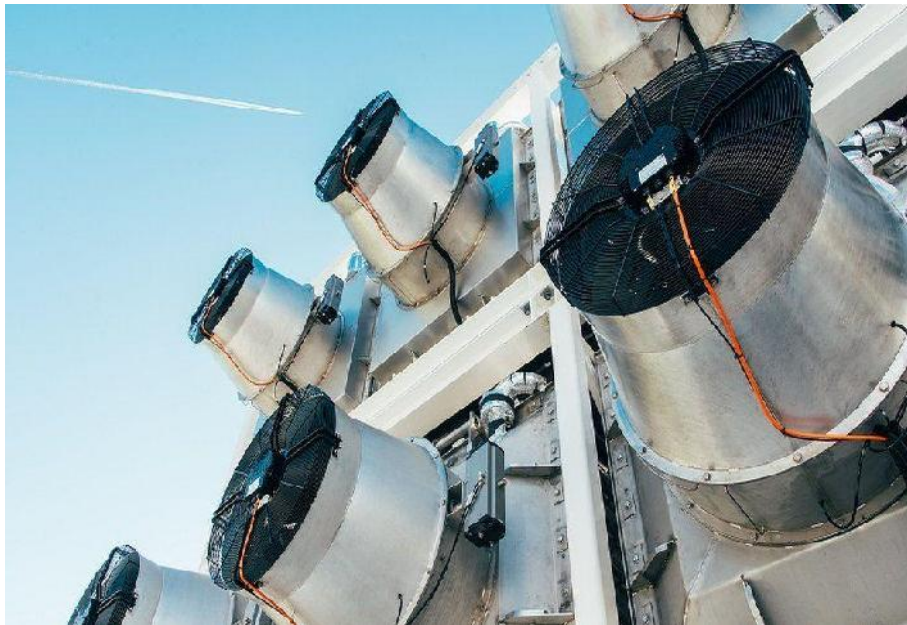


IMAGE SOURCE, CLIMEWORKS

Climeworks' first direct-air capture plant opened in 2017 and it now has 15 machines in operation around the world

Another method is carbon capture and storage, which captures emissions at "point sources" where they are produced, such as at coal-fired power plants. The CO<sub>2</sub> is then buried deep underground.

However, the technology is expensive - and controversial, because it is seen by critics as helping perpetuate a reliance on fossil fuels.

- [The device that reverses CO<sub>2</sub> emissions](#)

### 7. Give financial aid to help poorer countries



## Seven ways to curb climate change

At the Copenhagen COP summit in 2009, rich countries pledged to provide \$100bn (£74.6bn) in financing by 2020, designed to help developing countries fight and adapt to climate change.

That target date has not been met, although the UK government, as holders of the COP presidency, recently outlined a plan for putting the funding in place by 2023.



IMAGE SOURCE,GETTY IMAGES

Countries such as Kiribati in the Pacific Ocean are on the front line of the effects of global warming. Many coal-dependent countries are facing severe energy shortages that jeopardise their recovery from Covid and disproportionately affect the poor. These factors stop them moving away from polluting industries.

Some experts believe poorer nations will need continuing financial support to help them move towards greener energy. For instance, the US, EU and UK recently provided \$8.5bn to help South Africa phase out coal use.



## [Boracay is now open for fully vaxxed tourists](#)

NOV 12, 2021, 4:39 PM



Nicole Pulido  
Writer

*Starting November 16, Boracay will no longer require RT-PCR test for fully vaccinated tourists.*

ARE you fully vaxxed? Then it's time to go to Boracay for your weekend and holiday plans!

Starting November 16, fully vaccinated tourists will no longer be required to take an RT-PCR test to go to the island.

In his most recent press conference, Aklan governor Florencio Miraflores committed to waiving the need for negative RT-PCR results for fully vaccinated tourists once the island's vaccination rate reaches 100 percent.

No new active cases on the island have been recorded since October 18.

In addition, if the tourist only had one jab of the vaccine or not vaccinated at all, will still need a negative RT-PCR test.

"Kaya nga 'yung nire-require natin na vaccination certificate ay 'yung galing sa DICT, 'yung VaxCert natin, kasa madali natin 'yon i-verify. In the absence of that 'yung vaccination card na may QR code na issue ng LGU for example like Makati or Manila na may vaccination card pero meron sila dapat na QR code, madali lang natin yan ma-verify."





## [Boracay is now open for fully vaxxed tourists](#)

Boracay currently receives an average of 700 tourists a day, significantly lower compared to its daily tourist arrivals of 6,000 pre-pandemic, the governor Miraflores said. This would largely boost tourism again for this hot tourist spot especially this coming holiday.

With the lifting of Aklan's modified expanded enhanced quarantine (MECQ) in September, Boracay's tourist arrivals grew to 6,702 in September and 17,995 in October.

The Department of Tourism (DOT) is coordinating with other Asian countries to convince foreigners to tour the Philippines amid the pandemic.

According to Tourism Secretary Berna Romulo-Puyat, some of the countries require up to 21 days of quarantine upon arrival from the Philippines, which may affect the interest of foreigners to visit the country.



## Swab test sa Boracay 'di na kailangan mula Nob. 16



November 12, 2021 @ 11:15 AM 19 hours ago

Manila, Philippines – Inalis na ang RT-PCR sa mga turistang bibista sa Boracay island, ayon sa ulat. Paglilinaw ni Aklan Governor Florencio Miraflores, dapat ay fully vaccinated muna laban sa COVID.

"I'm happy to report na by November 16, next week, tatanggalin na namin yung requirement ng RT-PCR test sa mga lahat na pumupunta ng Boracay," saad ni Miraflores sa isang panayam.

Samantala, kakailanganin pa rin ng mga turista na magpresenta ng vaccination certificate na na-secure mula sa website ng Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT).

Tatanggapin din ang vaccination cards mula sa local government units.

"In the absence ng dalawang iyan, puwede rin silang kumuha ng vaccination certificate sa issuing LGU para makita namin kung saan talaga sila nagpabakuna." RNT/FGDC

13 NOVEMBER 2021, Saturday



**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

# **COVID-19 NEWS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



## 10 medicinal plants sa Pilipinas, nakitang epektibong panlunas laban sa severe cases ng COVID-19

By

[RadyoMaN Manila](#)

-Nov. 12, 2021 at 10:40am



Aabot sa sampung medicinal plants na nagtataglay ng phytochemicals ang natukoy ng ilang medical experts at chemist sa Pilipinas na epektibong lunas laban sa severe cases ng COVID-19.

Sa pag-aaral na ginawa nina; Dr. Nina Gloriani, head ng DOST Vaccine Expert Panel katuwang sina Dr. Fabian Dayrit ng Ateneo de Manila University (AdMU); Armando Guidote Jr. ng Philippine Institute of Pure and Applied Chemistry (PIPAC) maging ang Philippine Journal Science, lumabas na galing ang mga gamot sa 100 best-studied medicinal plants na may antiviral at immunomodulatory properties.

Kinabibilangan ito ng;

bawang

sinta o green chiretta

niyog

tawa-tawa

sorosoro o karimbuaya

malunggay

balanoy o basil

paminta

lagundi

luya



## 10 medicinal plants sa Pilipinas, nakitang epektibong panlunas laban sa severe cases ng COVID-19

Taglay ng mga ito ang mataas na botanical, pharmacological, at phytochemical publications at mayroon ding patunay na mabisa laban sa anumang sakit.

Karamihan din sa mga panlunas ay nakitaan ng benepisyo para sa mga taong may comorbidities upang hindi mahawa sa COVID-19 na hindi nakikita sa anumang gamot.



## MGA AWAYAN SA PULITIKA, COVID-19



November 12, 2021 @ 9:21 AM 21 hours ago

ANG dami talagang nag-aaway-away kahit saan at kahit sa anong bagay sa mahal kong Pinas man o sa ibang bansa.

### AWAY SA PULITIKA SA PINAS

Sa Pinas, ginulat ang lahat ng pagkikita-kita nina Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte, Senador Bong Go at Senador Manny Pacquiao.

Ilang buwan ding nag-iiringan sina Pang. Duterte at Sen. Pacquiao ngunit sa pagkikita nila sa Malakanyang, kitang-kita ang mga ngiti sa isa't isa.

Kung ano ang mga napag-usapan nila nang malaliman, sila lang ang nakaaalam.

Pero sabi ng ating Uzi, ang importante, may hindi man pagkakaintindihan, dapat panatilihin ang pagiging sport sa isa't isa, at, higit pa, para sa ikabubuti ng sambayanan.

### NGIPIN SA NGIPIN, MATA SA MATA

May iba naman na pinaiiral ang ngipin sa ngipin at mata sa mata na labanan.

Gamit ang mga bintang ng korapsyon o pang-aabuso sa tungkulin sa isa't isa, gusto nilang ang matatalo sa halalang 2022 ay makasuhan at mabilanggo rin.

Pero noong hindi sila magkakatapat sa mga posisyon sa nakaraang mga halalan, wala namang awayan o siraan ang mga ito, maging ang sampahan ng kasong diskwalipikasyon.

Anong meron? Hehehe!



## MGA AWAYAN SA PULITIKA, COVID-19

### COVID-19 DINADAMAY SA PULITIKA

Pati pagsusuot ng face shield kaugnay ng coronavirus disease-19 pinupulitika na rin dahil sa halalang 2022

Ang gusto ng ilan, alisin na ang face shield habang pumapalag naman ang iba.

Dagdag gastos lang ito para sa mga anti-face shield samantalang konti lang na gastos at higit na nakaliligtas naman ng kalusugan at buhay ito para sa mga pro-face shield.

Pati ang face mask, pinupulitika rin.

May mga nagbabawal ng pagsusuot o nagpapabaligtad ng mga face mask na may tatak ng kanilang mga kalaban.

At may mga nagsusulong ng "no-face mask" na ayaw naman ng kanilang mga kalaban.

Pati ang pagbabakuna, nadadamay.

Habang may naglalakad para sa sapilitang pagbabakuna, may mga humaharang naman dito sa ngalan ng human right o indibiduwal na karapatang tumanggi o tumanggap.

Kapag muling sumipa ang COVID-19 gaya ng nagaganap sa ibang bansa gaya sa Europa, ano na ang gagawin ng mga politiko?

Magsisihan?

### AWAY NG MGA KANO

May 10 gobernador mula sa 10 estado ng United States ang nagsampa ng demanda laban kay President Joseph Biden sa kautusan ng huli para sa sapilitang pagbabakuna sa lahat ng health worker sa mga ospital, alagaan ng mga matatanda at maysakit at dialysis center.

Apektado rito ang nasa 10 milyong mamamayan, kasama na ang nasa 76,000 na health worker.

Agad namang sumunod sa kautusan ang regulatory agency na Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

Ang Medicare ang may sakop sa kalusugang pangangailangan ng mga 65 anyos pataas samantalang para sa mahihirap ang Medicaid.

Pero gustong harangin ito ng mga gobernador sa pagsasabing hindi na sakop ng gobyernong nasyunal o pederal ni Biden ang usaping ito kundi sakop ng mga gobernador.

Hindi umano nasunod ang proseso nila na kung may mga katulad na kautusan, kinakailangan mulang may publikasyon at mga komento bago mapairal..kung aprubado ng mga magkokomento.

Ngunit para naman sa regulatory agency, kakaunti na lang ang hindi bakunado dahil ang mga kompanyang nagdedeliber ng mga serbisyong medikal ay sila na mismo ang nag-oobliga sa kanilang mga tauhan na magpabakuna.



## MGA AWAYAN SA PULITIKA, COVID-19

Kaugnay nito, itong mga nagdemanda ay pawang mga kakampi ni ex-President Donald Trump na tinalo ni Biden sa halalan at lahat ng aksyon ni Biden ay gusto nilang balewalain.

### ANTI-FACE MASK TSINUGI NG KORTE

Matindi ang awayan ng mga pampublikong eskwelahan at ang gobernador ng estado ng Texas ukol sa pagsusuot o hindi pagsusuot ng face mask.

Gusto ng mga eskwelahan na magsuot ng face mask ang mga titser at mag-aaral bagama't may mangilan-ngilan namang sumusunod sa gobernador sa takot na alisan sila ng pondo.

Nang makarating ang kaso sa sala ni Judge Lee Yeakel ng U.S. District Court para sa Western District ng Texas, nagdesisyon ito pabor sa mga eskwelahan.

Labag umano ang kautusan ni Texas Gov. Greg Abbott na huwag magsuot ng face mask sa mga karapatan ng mga batang mag-aaral, lalo na ang mga may karamdaman, na mapoproteksyunan sa pananalasa ng COVID-19.

Hindi rin umano dapat na tanggalan ng pondo ang mga eskwelahan at mula sa desisyong ito, magkakaroon na umano ng lakas ng loob ang mga administrador ng mga eskwelahan na magpatupad ng pagsusuot ng face mask sa loob ng eskwela sa face-to-face na pag-aaral.

Paano kaya kung mangyari naman ang mga ito sa atin sa Pinas?





**#OneDENR**

**Covid-19  
Situation and Response**



# DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 608

## NOBYEMBRE 12, 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  
**29,105**

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

# 97.4%

TOTAL NG GUMALING  
**2,738,975**

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

# 1.60%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY  
**45,035**

MGA BAGONG KASO **1,894**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **1,421**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **170**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,813,115**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING NOBYEMBRE 10  
DATOS NGAYONG NOBYEMBRE 12  
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG NOBYEMBRE 10

# 5.5%

PORSYENTO NG MGA  
NAGPOSITIBO

# 43,591

BILANG NG  
TINEST

HALOS  
**68.7%**  
ANG MILD AT  
ASYMPTOMATIC  
NA KASO!

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

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (3.8K TOTAL BEDS)  
**39%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (20.7K TOTAL BEDS)  
**30%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (13.9K TOTAL BEDS)  
**23%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.1K TOTAL VENTILATORS)  
**22%** Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.3K TOTAL BEDS)  
**35%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.9K TOTAL BEDS)  
**26%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS)  
**26%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)  
**21%** Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA  
AKTIBONG KASO

Mild 63.0%

5.7% Asymptomatic

4.4% Critical

10.2% Severe

16.70% Moderate



## UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

Ang pagluwag ng alituntunin sa mga aktibidad ay hindi dapat magdulot ng ating pagiging kampante. Tiyakin na sinusunod pa rin natin ang **Minimum Public Health Standards**, at kumpleto na ang natanggap nating bakuna upang tuloy-tuloy ang proteksyon natin laban sa COVID-19. 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

13 NOVEMBER 2021, Saturday



**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

# **VLOGS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



Please click this link:

Source: [https://youtu.be/pc1ZFq\\_MdSs](https://youtu.be/pc1ZFq_MdSs)

MANILA BAYWALK DOLOMITE BEACH

MANILA BAY NOVEMBER 12,2021, ULTIMATUM NI SEC ROY CIMATU! REMEDIOS OUTFALL WAWAKASAN NA! Miz July

5,634 views • Nov 12, 2021

303 5 SHARE SAVE ...



Miz July

64.8K subscribers

SUBSCRIBE

Manila Bay UPDATE NOVEMBER 12,2021  
maraming salamat po, keep safe everyone  
[#SaveManilaBay](#)

SHOW MORE



Please click this link:

Source: <https://youtu.be/kkYvXOJcNLw>

MANILA BAY WHITE BEACH

MANILA BAY KAMANDAG NI SEC ROY CIMATU! WOW MYC TATAKBAKAN NG PUTING BUHANGIN! Miz July

647 views • Nov 13, 2021

92 1 SHARE SAVE ...



Miz July

64.8K subscribers

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Manila Bay UPDATE NOVEMBER 12,2021

maraming salamat po, keep safe everyone

[#SaveManilaBay](#)

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#ManilaBayUpdate #ManilaBaySkyline #BattleForManilaBay  
**MANILA BAY SKYLINE ANG LAKAS MAKA-ABROAD!**  
 8,999 views • Nov 12, 2021

👍 492    💬 12    ➦ SHARE    ⚙️ SAVE    ...

 **engr. berto**  
 187K subscribers

#ManilaBayUpdate #ManilaBaySkyline  
 #BattleForManilaBay

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Please click this link:

Source: <https://youtu.be/WJZPLH5uPQ8>

Manila Bay Live Update: November 12, 2021

2,063 views • Streamed live 22 hours ago

111 2 SHARE SAVE ...



PINOY BLOGGER PH  
21.4K subscribers

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Please click this link:

Source: <https://youtu.be/xJMQcQtv2YA>

#manilabayupdate #dolomitebeach #battleformanilabay

Manila Bay Update: November 12, 2021

1,329 views • Nov 12, 2021

👍 55    💬 1    ➦ SHARE    ⚙️ SAVE    ...



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#manilabayupdate #dolomitebeach #battleformanilabay #rehabilitation  
manila bay rehabilitation project.