

15 NOVEMBER 2021, MONDAY



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Local Ecotourism Sites Can Be Alternative to Dolomite Beach

by [Village Connect](#) about 12 hours ago



With the temporary closure of the Manila Baywalk Dolomite Beach, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Secretary Roy A. Cimatu said the public may consider visiting other local ecotourism sites in the country for relaxation.

"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.

According to Cimatu, 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.

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."*

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



PAs are managed by their respective Protected Area Management Boards (PAMB) through the PA Management Offices (PAMO).

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 (PAs) were added to the roster of legislated PAs, bringing the number to a total of 107.

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



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.

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.

"Hopefully, the videos from the contest will encourage the viewers to visit our country's PAs and help our tourism sector recuperate," he added.

The winners of the contest will each receive an all-expense-paid trip to selected PAs in the country.

For more information on the contest, details are posted on the DENR-BMB website at [bmb.gov.ph/index.php/virtual-travels-to-protected-areas-video-contest](https://www.villageconnect.com.ph/index.php/virtual-travels-to-protected-areas-video-contest).



Air pollution bumaba ng halos 50% sanhi ng 2020 lockdowns- DENR exec



November 14, 2021 @ 10:35 AM 21 hours ago

MANILA, Philippines- Inanusyo ng isang Environment official nitong Sabado na bumaba ng halos 50 porsyento ng pre-pandemic level ang air pollution metrics sa bansa sanhi ng 2020 lockdowns dahil sa coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

Sa panayam sa Super Radyo dzBB, sinabi ni Engineer Jundy de Socorro, chief Air quality Management Section ng Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), na bumagsak sa 40 micrograms per normal cubic meter ang kabuuang suspended particulates.

Ibinase ni De Socorro ang decline rate mula sa guideline values sa ilalim ng Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, na nakatakda sa 90 micrograms/cubic meter.

Subalit nilinaw niya na hindi kasali ang pollution record sa 2020 sa annual air pollution assessment dahil hindi ito maihahambing sa mga nakaraang taon dahil apektado ng lockdown ang data sampling at mayroon ding mga data collection stations na hindi naisama.

“Hindi siya comparable sa annual assessment kasi may mga station na hindi na-calibrate at hindi nakumpleto ang sampling, laluna sa dami ng lockdowns,” paliwanag ni De Socorro.

Ngunit ayon sa kanya, kitang-kita ang epekto ng enhanced community quarantine sa kalidad ng hangin.

“Last year, ang laki ng ibinaba ng air pollution, makikita na natin ang skyline ng Metro Manila against the bluish sky background actually from Bataan,” aniya.

Binaggit din niya na base sa kanilang emissions inventory, 7 porsyento ng air pollution ay nagmumula sa transportasyon.

Nang tanungin ukol sa kanilang pagsusuri ng pagpapatupad ng Clean Air Act, sinabi ni DE Socorro na mula 2004, na may 144 micrograms/m³- mas mataas sa guideline value- nasa 100 ang pre-pandemic pollution value noong 2019.

Sa ikalawang kwarter ng 202



LATEST

Farmer rescues Philippine eagle in La Union

Published 16 hours ago on November 14, 2021 03:20 PM

By **Aldwin Quitasol**



The majestic Philippine Eagle captured by Alain Pascua. / Photograph courtesy of alainpascua.com (File Photo)

BAGUIO CITY — A farmer who was gathering firewood on 13 November found a Philippine eagle in the forested area of Barangay Sto. Rosario East, Aringay, La Union.

The farmer, who declined to give his name, noticed the eagle looked weak.

He proceeded to turn it over to the Aringay Police Station.

The police contacted the agencies tasked with wildlife conservation.

The eagle was then handed over to forest ranger James Parocha of Damortis Protected LandScape and Seascape (DPLS) in Agoo, La Union.

The Philippine eagle, the country's national bird, is identified by the International Union of Conservation of Nature as one of the world's critically endangered species.

According to the Philippine Eagle Foundation, the estimated population of the Philippine eagle today is 400 pairs.

Authorities remind the public to report to proper agencies and groups if they find animals especially of species threatened by extinction.

There is also an appeal for people to report to the authorities poachers and hunters who indiscriminately target wild animals.

Source: <https://tribune.net.ph/index.php/2021/11/14/farmer-rescues-philippine-eagle-in-la-union/>



Eagle rescued in La Union

[Artemio Dumlao](#) - The Philippine Star November 15, 2021 | 12:00am

BAGUIO CITY , Philippines — An injured Philippine Eagle was rescued by a farmer in Aringay, La Union on Saturday.

The farmer, who requested anonymity, said he was gathering firewood in Barangay Sto. Rosario East when he saw the eagle.

He said the eagle was weak.

The farmer brought the bird to the municipal police station where a police officer contacted agencies handling wildlife conservation.

The eagle was turned over to forest ranger James Parocha at the Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascape in nearby Agoo town.

The Philippine Eagle is considered an endangered species by the International Union of Conservation of Nature.

The Philippine Eagle Foundation said the estimated population of the country's national bird is only at 400 pairs.

Authorities reminded the public to report to proper agencies and groups any endangered species that they find.

The public is advised to help protect these species by reporting poachers and hunters.



Black sand mining pabubusisi sa Kongreso

By Abante News — Last updated Nov 14, 2021

METRO



Share



7

0

Humiling ng agarang imbestigasyon sa Kongreso ang isang advocacy group ng mga kabataan kaugnay sa black sand mining na pag-aari ng mga Chinese national sa Cagayan.

Sa isang press statement, sinabi ng Atin Ang Pinas, isang grupo ng mga millennial at progresibo, na ang ginagawang black sand mining sa Cagayan ay umuubos ng mga likas na yaman ng Pilipinas at sumisira sa tirahan ng iba't ibang uri ng hayop sa dagat na lubhang nakakaapekto sa ikinabubuhay ng libu-libong mangingisdang Pinoy.

“Tila nagbubulag-bulagan ang ating gobyerno sa ginagawang pagsira sa ating kalikasan at hinahayaan ang mga Tsinong kumpanya na magsagawa ng black sand mining sa ating katubigan,” pahayag ng grupo.

Iniulat ng Light of Catholics in Asia (LICAS) News noong Nob. 12 na noong Setyembre 8, ang Pinoy na mangingisda na si RJ Pacubas ay napaiyak ng banggain ng “Endeavour 1,” isang barko na may mga Tsinong tauhan, ang kanyang fishing net sa Cagayan.

Ang “Endeavour 1” ay isang “dredger vessel” na kumukuha ng mga buhangin, graba at sediment sa ilalim ng katubigan tulad ng ilog at dagat.

Ang naturang barko, na may kakayahang magkarga hanggang 8,000 metriko tonelada ng buhangin, ay nagdadala nito sa “Hongchang,” isang Tsinong barko na sinasabing “mothership” na naglalabas ng mga materyal na buhangin palabas ng Pilipinas.



Sinabi ni Father Manuel Catral ng Aparri, lead convenor ng grupong Cagayan Advocates for the Integrity of Creation, ang "Hongchang" ay naghakot ng buhangin mula sa Pilipinas ng hindi bababa sa apat na beses simula noong magkaroon ng dredging operation sa Cagayan, ito ay may kakayanang magdala ng 64,000 metriko tonelada ng buhangin.

Ang mga Tsinong barko ay nasa Cagayan para umano sa large-scale dredging para sa rehabilitasyon ng Cagayan River bilang paghahanda sa pagbubukas ng isang

daungan sa Aparri.

Una nang nagpadala ng sulat si Cagayan Governor Manuel Mamba kay Environment Sec. Roy Cimatu noong Hunyo 8, 2020 upang ipaalam sa kanya na ang lokal na pamahalaan ay magkakaroon ng pakikipagtulungan sa pribadong sektor upang linisin ang Cagayan River.

Ngunit naghihinala ang mga residente at mangingisda sa Aparri na ang dredging operation na ito ay hindi lamang rehabilitasyon ng ilog kundi isa ring black sand mining operation.

Kaya naman, nanawagan ang Atin Ang Pinas sa Duterte administration, Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DENR) at mga mambabatas na madaliin ang pag-aksiyon upang malaman kung ano ang ginagawa ng mga barkong ng China sa Cagayan. (Vick Aquino)



Black sand mining sa Cagayan sinusuyod

By Abante Tonite — Last updated Nov 14, 2021

NEWS



Photo courtesy of blacksandsmt.com/black-sands-mining-technology/



Humiling ng agarang imbestigasyon sa Kongreso ang isang advocacy group ng mga kabataan kaugnay sa black sand mining na pag-aari ng mga Chinese national sa Cagayan.

Sa isang press statement, sinabi ng Atin Ang Pinas na ang black sand mining sa Cagayan ay umuubos ng mga likas na yaman ng Pilipinas at sumisira sa tirahan ng mga hayop sa dagat na lubhang nakaapekto sa ikinabubuhay ng libo-libong mangingisdang Pinoy.

“Tila nagbubulag-bulagan ang ating gobyerno sa ginagawang pagsira sa ating kalikasan at hinahayaan ang mga Tsinong kompanya na magsagawa ng black sand mining sa ating katubigan.”

Naiulat kamakailan na noong Setyembre 8, naiyak ang isang mangingisdang Pinoy na si RJ Pacubas nang banggain ng Endeavour 1, isang barko na may mga Tsinong tauhan, ang kanyang fishing net sa Cagayan.

Ang mga Tsinong barko ay nasa Cagayan para umano sa large-scale dredging para sa rehabilitasyon ng Cagayan River bilang paghahanda sa pagbubukas ng isang daungan sa Aparri.

Pero naghihinala ang mga residente at mangingisda sa Aparri na ang dredging operation ay hindi lang rehabilitasyon ng ilog kundi isa ring black sand mining operation.

Kaya nanawagan ang Atin Ang Pinas sa gobyernong Duterte, DENR, at mga

mambabatas na madaliin ang pag-aksiyon para malaman ang ginagawa ng mga dayuhang barko sa Cagayan. (Vick Aquino)

Source: <https://tonite.abante.com.ph/black-sand-mining-sa-cagayan-sinusuyod/>



Cordova becomes first Cebu LGU to update land use plan

[Gregg M. Rubio](#) - The Freeman November 14, 2021 | 12:00am



Mayor Mary Therese Sitoy-Cho on November 10, 2021 led the ceremonial signing of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) of Cordova.

STAR/File

CEBU, Philippines — The third class Municipality of Cordova is the first local government unit in the Province of Cebu to have an updated land use plan and a zoning ordinance following the 2019 order of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

Mayor Mary Therese Sitoy-Cho on November 10, 2021 led the ceremonial signing of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) of Cordova.

Sitoy-Cho thanked her department heads particularly Municipal Planning and Development Officer, Leonides Ator, for preparing the CLUP and ZO.

She likewise acknowledged the support of the Provincial Government in the approval process. The updated CLUP and ZO will now take effect on November 15, 2021 until 2029.

Provincial Board Member Glenn Soco, as chairman of the Planning and Development Committee of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP), expressed his happiness and fulfillment for its passage and approval in the PB.

“It has been noted by the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) that the Municipality of Cordova is the first component Local Government Unit (LGU) to have their CLUP and ZO approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan,” said Soco.

Soco said the last approval for an updating of a CLUP was still in 2016.

In 2019, Soco filed a resolution calling on all LGUs to update their respective CLUPs in response to the urgent call of President Rodrigo Duterte for the passage of the National Land Use Act, in his statement during his State of the Nation Address (SONA) in 2019.

Soco lauded and commended the municipal officials and stakeholders for the accomplishment as it would also serve as a model for other LGUs to follow.

He further emphasized the importance of the CLUP and ZO considering that Cordova is a fast developing town and described the town as a future economic supercenter of Cebu given its vast developable area and its strategic location.

He also lauded the vision of the town which aims to be the eco-tourism gateway of the Visayas.

—KQD (FREEMAN)

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/the-freeman/cebu-news/2021/11/14/2141249/cordova-becomes-first-cebu-lgu-update-land-use-plan>



P2-M reward for Iligan's most efficient village in waste mgm't

By Nef Luczon November 14, 2021, 6:59 pm



Google map of Iligan City

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY – An incentive worth PHP2 million will be given by the local government of Iligan City to the barangay that can implement the most efficient solid waste management.

During the "Kapehan sa Iligan" program streamed online on Sunday, Engr. Celso Layos, the officer-in-charge of the city government's Solid Waste Management and Pollution Control Division, said the incentive can be used by the barangay to further improve its existing solid waste management programs.

Layos said the criteria for judging include the existence of a functional Barangay Materials Recovery Facility (BMRF), a residual containment area where garbage materials are segregated, and compost pits.

"Every purok (community) must have compost pits, and each household needs to comply. It is also important that we see in our records that there were no mixed garbage materials," he said in vernacular.

Layos noted a significant improvement in the villages' solid waste management efforts, especially in coastal areas, since the competition was opened. **(PNA)**



Caraga's first manufacturer of biodegradable plastics receives P3-M aid from DOST

Published November 14, 2021, 4:12 PM

by [Charissa Luci-Atienza](#)

The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has provided P3 million worth of aid to MJ Printing Services, first local manufacturer of biodegradable plastics in Caraga Region.



(Photo by Possessed Photography on Unsplash)

DOST Secretary Fortunato “Boy” T. de la Peña said the DOST-Caraga, through the Provincial Science and Technology Center (PSTC) of Agusan del Norte, released the funds for the firm’s acquisition of advanced film and cutting machines. The DOST’s Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) funded the project.

“The equipment shall address the technological gaps and eventually increase the overall productivity and capacity of the business operation,” he said during his weekly report on Friday, Nov. 12.

He said aside from equipment upgrading, the firm will also be enrolled to the Manufacturing Productivity Extension Program (MPEX) and other suitable S&T services.

Based in Magallanes, Agusan del Norte, MJ Printing Services is owned and managed by a former overseas Filipino worker (OFW), Merry Sol C. Hoss.

De la Peña cited that Hoss strongly advocates for 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) and environmental responsibility.

“Since 2018, the firm has been providing durable and biodegradable plastic sando bags to its customers from the municipality of Magallanes, Cabadbaran City, Butuan City and other neighboring municipalities,” he said.

MJ Printing Services collects/buys plastic wastes from the households and its neighboring communities at a minimum rate per kilo. The firm processed these materials and turned them into recycled sando bags.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/11/14/caragas-first-manufacturer-of-biodegradable-plastics-receives-p3-m-aid-from-dost/>



UP prof nakatuklas ng bagong puno

By Abante News — Last updated Nov 14, 2021

NEWS



Nakadiskubre ng isang bagong species ng puno na tinawag na *Tristaniopsis* mula sa pamilya ng Myrtaceae (makopa, bayabas, at eucalyptus) ang isang UP Los Baños Professor at kasamahan niyang doktor mula sa Australian Institute of Botanical Science.

Nabatid kina Professor Edwino S. Fernando at Dr. Peter G. Wilson na ang *Tristaniopsis flexuosa* ay isang maliit na puno na lumalaki lamang nang hanggang 3 metro at matatagpuan lang sa Pilipinas, partikular na sa Mount Redondo, Dinagat Islands.

Ang nasabing puno ay may maliliit na dahon na may smooth grey bark, na nagpapakita ng kulay pula at brown na underbark.

Tinawag itong 'flexuosa' dahil sa taglay nitong mga baluktot na sanga.

Hindi rin ito nagpapakita ng malinaw na pagkakaugnay sa iba pang Philippine species ng nasabing genus, pero may pagkakahawig sa *Tristaniopsis elliptica*, isang species mula Borneo.

Nabatid na si Fernando ay isang Professor Emeritus sa Department of Forest Biological Sciences at curator ng palms at iba pang forest plant sa UPLB Museum of Natural History (MNH).

Ang lahat ng specimen ng bagong species ng halaman at puno ay idinideposito sa MNH Forestry Herbarium and Wood Collection.

Nalaman na nailathala sa *Journal of Plant Systematics* noong Oktubre 29, 2021 ang nadiskubrenang puno nina Fernando at



Multilaterals urged to set guidelines for climate projects

By ... -November 15, 2021



DOMINGUEZ

Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez urged multilateral development banks (MDBs) to adopt a harmonized set of guidelines for vetting climate adaptation and mitigation projects.

This will serve as the “seal of good housekeeping” to catalyze the flow of private sector capital that developing countries need to meet their objectives on fighting planet warming, the Department of Finance said in a statement over the weekend.

In a letter jointly addressed to the presidents of the World Bank Group (WBG), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investments Bank (AIIB), Dominguez said his proposal will allow the MDBs to “play a pivotal role in mobilizing the trillions of dollars in private sector financing available for climate adaptation and mitigation projects.”

MDBs can also set the standards for transparency and accountability in monitoring the climate change initiatives of developing countries to further assure private investors on the prudent use of the funds they have invested in these projects, he said.

“The support extended by the WBG, ADB and AIIB to the climate projects of developing economies is crucial to encourage the flow of private sector capital into these initiatives meant to help highly vulnerable countries adapt to, and mitigate the effects of, the climate crisis,” Dominguez said in his letter dated November 7.

“Given the extensive monitoring and vetting processes of the MDBs in approving projects, they are in the best position to provide the seal of good housekeeping that would spur the private sector to invest in these projects,” he added.

The letter was addressed to WBG President David Malpass, ADB President Masatsugu Asakawa and AIIB President Jin Liqun.

“With the public and private sectors resting their trust and confidence in MDBs, I propose that the WBG, ADB and AIIB collaborate in setting up a harmonized set of guidelines to determine the viability and sustainability of climate projects,” Dominguez said.

He said the three MDBs can also work together with other development banks around the world in ensuring that such standards and guidelines are adopted.



Dominguez broached his proposal to the three MDBs after observing in the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties that its series of meetings have largely focused “on consensus regarding certain principles and parameters on climate change without a clear understanding of how global finance can play a significant part in moving the climate agenda along.”

He said without resolving the critical question of how global finance can serve as the catalyst for climate action, “it may be impossible to achieve the \$100 billion goal, much less come out with a higher achievable target.”

He was referring to the 2009 commitment of developed countries to channel \$100 billion per year by 2020 to the climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives of developing countries. –

Angela Celis



COP26 ended with the Glasgow Climate Pact. Here's where it succeeded and failed

Analysis by [Angela Dewan](#) and Amy Cassidy, CNN
Updated 1327 GMT (2127 HKT) November 14, 2021

Glasgow, Scotland (CNN) Nearly 200 countries adopted the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#) in Scotland on Saturday at talks known as [COP26](#), after nearly two weeks of wrangling on everything from how much to limit global warming, what to say about fossil fuels and whether the worst-hit countries by the climate crisis should be compensated.

Some are calling it a success, others a failure, and many say it's something in between. Here's what's in it so you can decide for yourself.

First ever mention of fossil fuels ... with a lot of caveats

The agreement makes unprecedented mention of the role of [fossil fuels](#) in the climate crisis. That's something that even the landmark Paris Agreement was unable to achieve. The Glasgow Climate Pact calls for the phasing down of unabated coal and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

The language was originally stronger but was watered down several times. It looked like it might even have been scrapped near the end when India, with [Iran's](#) support, made clear they wouldn't give their blessings on it. The pact requires all 197 parties to agree on the final text.

But at the 11th hour, [India](#) said it would accept the language with one tweak -- that coal should be phased "down," not phased "out," in what some observers see as a get out clause that would allow continued use of coal.

COP26 President Alok Sharma was seen canvassing opinion on the floor of the plenary room to see if others would support the change to essentially save the article.

When asked for her opinion on the whole agreement, even [Greenpeace](#) International Executive Director Jennifer Morgan saw the inclusion of coal as a win for the climate.

"It's meek, it's weak and the 1.5C goal is only just alive, but a signal has been sent that the era of coal is ending. And that matters," she said.

Sharma faced questions over the way he handled the last-minute change, for which he later apologized.

"This will not bring us closer to 1.5 but make it more difficult to reach it," said Swiss Environment Minister Simonetta Sommarug, receiving a long round of applause.

But Indian Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav, who had opposed the language, said that it would be difficult for his country to end coal use and fossil fuel subsidies while it tries to address poverty.

"How can anyone expect developing countries to make promises about phasing out coal and fossil fuel subsidies?" he asked.

"Subsidies provide much needed social security and support," he said, giving the example of how India uses subsidies to provide liquified natural gas to low-income households.

2022 -- a year for the world to get its act together



Britain's Alok Sharma, second left, President of the COP26 and Patricia Espinosa, left, UNFCCC Executive-Secretary applaud during the closing plenary session at the COP26 UN Climate Summit, in Glasgow, Scotland, Saturday, Nov. 13, 2021

Perhaps the most consequential change was language that requests parties to come to COP27 next year in Egypt with updated plans on how to slash greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Under the Paris Agreement, countries were only obliged to update their goals by 2025.

The idea is that countries will increase their ambition more regularly, which should mean an acceleration to net zero -- a state where the amount of greenhouse gases emitted is not greater than the amount removed from the atmosphere.

The latest landmark climate science report, published by the UN in August, called for emissions to roughly halve by 2030 and for the world to reach net zero by mid-century to have any hope in keeping global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The question now is, will countries actually do it?

"By agreeing this emergency package they have responded to rising climate damage with an action plan to keep 1.5C within reach," said Nick Mabey, co-founder and executive director of the E3G climate think tank.

"But the real task begins now as every country must go home and deliver on their Glasgow promises."

Rich countries agreed more than 10 years ago to transfer \$100 billion a year to developing nations to help their transformation to low-carbon economies, and adapt to the climate crisis. Adaptation can involve anything from building sea walls to prevent flooding, to moving communities back from the coast and retrofitting homes to better withstand extreme weather events.

Not only had the rich world failed to deliver the \$100 billion by the 2020 deadline, developing nations say it's nowhere near enough in the first place. They had been calling for a 50-50 split between mitigation -- measures to reduce emissions -- and adaptation which helps them deal with the consequences of climate change. Far more money has flowed to measures focused on cutting emissions.

The Glasgow Climate Pact includes a doubling of money for adaptation by 2025, from 2019 levels, which is progress in this area. But the \$100 billion target is still off track, likely to only be met by 2023, as a COP26 Presidency report found. There are also questions over whether developed nations will maintain that level of funding annually.

"It is inexcusable that developed countries failed to meet their commitment to deliver \$100 billion annually starting in 2020, even as they provide hundreds of billions of dollars in subsidies for fossil fuels," said Ani Dasgupta, president and CEO of the World Resources Institute.



"It is significant that the final outcome at COP26 puts developed countries on the hook to report on their progress towards the \$100 billion goal. Countries also made headway toward developing a new financial goal that goes beyond 2025. Nations also agreed to at least double funding for adaptation by 2025, implying at least \$40 billion, which is very important progress."

No 'liability' fund to pay for climate crisis destruction



Climate activists protest as they build a human corridor at the start of the Closing Plenaries session, protesting "Polluters OUT, People IN" on November 11, 2021.

This is a point with which many developing and climate vulnerable countries will be going home disappointed. There were high hopes that a dedicated fund would be set up to pay for the damage and destruction the climate crisis brings to the hardest-hit countries.

The idea was that the rich nations would pay into it, and if a country experiences an event like floods that destroy homes, this money could help them rebuild. This is called "loss and damage" in climate speak.

The agreement does recognize the importance of loss and damage and agrees to boost technical assistance to affected countries. But instead of agreeing to a dedicated fund, it calls for more dialogue, meaning an actual fund may years away, if it happens at all.

US climate envoy John Kerry confirmed after the decision that his country was against such a fund for now, while the European Union had previously said it would not support it.

Rachel Cleetus, policy Director and Lead Economist in the Climate and Energy Program at the Union of Concerned Scientists said Australia was also blocking progress. CNN has reached out to the delegation.

"A proposed Glasgow Loss and Damage Facility to channel new and additional funds for loss and damage failed to materialize after being blocked by richer nations including the United States, Australia and the European Union," Cleetus said.

"The final COP26 decision is overwhelmingly compromised by countries that have contributed most greatly to the climate crisis and once again denies justice for climate vulnerable developing countries."

It took six years but a Paris rulebook is finally finished. Almost

If there's any sign of how slow progress by consensus can be, it was only on Saturday that the world agreed to the outstanding rules of the 2015 Paris Agreement.

There had been concern over the creation of carbon emission markets, known as "Article 6," which is so technical that the world couldn't agree on its wording and substance over the last five years. There were concerns about a loophole that could have allowed some countries to double count their carbon credits. And that would be disastrous as the world would soon lose track of how much greenhouse gas is actually being removed or offset, and sold on markets.



One way to offset greenhouse gases is by paying countries with significant forest cover to not log their trees, or to plant more of them. Trees can absorb and lock away large amounts of carbon. Cutting them down or burning them releases carbon dioxide into the air. A country could also pay another to build a wind farm, for example, instead of a coal or oil plant.

Brazil was pushing to this deal as it could become a major exporter of carbon credits through the Amazon forest but also through renewable energy projects, like wind and solar.

It's good news the rules were final agreed and some loopholes closed, but some experts warn against allowing too much offsetting, saying that is only an incentive for nations and businesses to keep emitting as usual, particularly rich nations and big business that can afford a lot of offsets. There are also worries about the implication of the system for Indigenous people, who are worried about the commodification of their lands. According to the UN, Indigenous people make up less than 5% of the world's population, but they protect 80% of remaining forest biodiversity globally.

And while it was adopted there are still technically a few details that weren't agreed.

"We are extremely pleased that the countries participating in COP26 have agreed on how global carbon trading will work to speed climate action. The progress made in Glasgow is a crucial step toward keeping global average temperature rise below 1.5C," said James Roth, senior vice president for global policy and government affairs at Conservation International.

"After six years of negotiations, the rules allowing countries to trade carbon credits with each other, known as Article 6.2, have been agreed with the exception of some operational elements," Roth said.

"This level of certainty will drive new investments to scale the climate actions we desperately need across all sectors, including halting deforestation and promoting other natural climate solutions."

And there you have it. Some good news, some bad news. As the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said, the work starts now for COP27 in Egypt. Only then will the real impact of Glasgow become clear.



GLASGOW (Reuters) - Nearly 200 nations agreed to adopt the Glasgow Climate Pact on Saturday after more than two weeks of intense negotiations, with the UK host of the talks saying the deal would keep alive international hopes of averting the worst impacts of global warming.

Here are the biggest achievements of the deal https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_L16_adv.pdf:

RATCHETING UP AMBITION

The agreement acknowledges that commitments made by countries so far to cut emissions of planet-heating greenhouse gases are nowhere near enough to prevent planetary warming from exceeding 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial temperatures.

To attempt to solve this, it asks governments to strengthen those targets by the end of next year, rather than every five years, as previously required.

Failure to set, and meet, tougher emissions-cutting goals would have huge consequences. Scientists say that to go beyond a rise of 1.5C would unleash extreme sea level rise and catastrophes including crippling droughts, monstrous storms and wildfires far worse than those the world is already suffering.

"I think today we can say with credibility that we've kept 1.5 (degrees Celsius) within reach," said Alok Sharma, the president of the COP26 summit. "But its pulse is weak, and we will only survive if we keep our promises."

TARGETING FOSSIL FUELS

The pact for the first time includes language that asks countries to reduce their reliance on coal and roll back fossil fuel subsidies, moves that would target the energy sources that scientists say are the primary drivers of manmade climate change.

The wording was contentious, though.

Just before the Glasgow deal was adopted, India requested that the deal call on countries to "phase down", instead of "phase out" unabated coal. That minor word change triggered a lot of angst in the plenary hall, but delegations agreed to the request to save the deal.

The deal's wording on "inefficient subsidies", meanwhile, kept the "phase out" phrasing.



Questions remain about how to define "unabated" and "inefficient".

PAYMENTS TO POOR AND VULNERABLE NATIONS

The deal made some headway on the demands of poor and vulnerable countries that wealthy countries responsible for most emissions pay up.

The deal, for example "urges developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025."

It also, for the first time, made mention of so-called "loss and damage" in the cover section of the agreement. Loss and damage refers to the costs that some countries are already facing from climate change, and these countries have for years wanted payment to help deal with it.

Under the deal, though, developed countries have essentially just agreed to continue discussions on the topic. We will see where that leads.

RULES FOR GLOBAL CARBON MARKETS

Negotiators also closed a deal setting rules for carbon markets, potentially unlocking trillions of dollars for protecting forests, building renewable energy facilities and other projects to combat climate change.

Companies as well as countries with vast forest cover had pushed for a robust deal on government-led carbon markets in Glasgow, in the hope of also legitimising the fast-growing global voluntary offset markets.

Under the accord, some measures would be implemented to ensure credits are not double-counted under national emissions targets, but bilateral trades between countries would not be taxed to help fund climate adaptation - that had been a core demand for less developed countries.

Negotiators also reached a compromise that sets a cut-off date, with credits issued before 2013 not being carried forward. That is intended to ensure too many old credits don't flood the market and encourage purchases instead of new emissions cuts.

SIDE DEALS

There were a number of notable side deals too. The United States and the European Union spearheaded a global methane cutting initiative in which around 100 countries have promised to reduce methane emissions by 30% from 2020 levels by 2030.

The United States and China, the world's two biggest carbon emitters, also announced a joint declaration to cooperate on climate change measures, a deal that reassured observers of Beijing's intention to accelerate its efforts to combat global warming after a long quiet period.

Companies and investors also made a slew of voluntary pledges that would phase out gasoline-powered cars, decarbonize air travel, protect forests, and ensure more sustainable investing.

(Reporting by Richard Valdmanis and Kate Abnett; Editing by Daniel Wallis)



Glasgow Climate Pact agreed despite late change on coal use

November 14, 2021, 10:56 am



LONDON – The COP26 has concluded as all attending countries reached a new climate deal that will try and keep global warming at 1.5 C.

The final agreement, Glasgow Climate Pact, came after long negotiations that continued until Saturday night as India intervened to change the language about coal use.

With the last-minute intervention, India asked to change the final text of the agreement to say, “phase down” rather than “phase out” unabated coal power.

Switzerland expressed its “profound disappointment” about the decision to “water down” the language around fossil fuels and coal.

“We don’t want to phase down coal, we want to phase out coal,” the Swiss delegate said in the final meeting, adding that they will sign the new version.

Also expressing their anger and disappointment, smaller countries including Fiji, Marshall Islands, and Antigua and Barbuda also said they would sign the agreement.

Liechtenstein also said they were “deeply disappointed.”

“But for the greater good, we must swallow this bitter pill.”

Frans Timmermans, the vice president of the European Commission, said it was “disappointing” to water down the language of the text but this should not stop it and the EU will work toward phasing out coal.

COP26 President Alok Sharma said he understood “the deep disappointment but it’s vital that we protect this package.”

Greenpeace reacted to the last-minute change but said the age of coal was ending.

“They changed a word but they can’t change the signal coming out of this COP – the era of coal is ending,” the environmentalist group wrote on Twitter.

“If you’re a coal company executive this COP was a bad outcome.”

The group wrote: “It’s in the interests of all countries, including those who still burn coal, to transition to clean renewable energy, and richer countries need to do more to support the shift. Our future depends on it.”



Swiss climate change activist Greta Thunberg wrote on Twitter before the agreement was reached: “Now as COP26 is coming to an end, beware of a tsunami of greenwashing and media spin to somehow frame the outcome as “good”, “progress”, “hopeful” or “a step in the right direction.”

The COP26, seen as the last hope to keep the 1.5 C target alive by many, has continued in Glasgow since Nov. 1.

The first two days saw many world leaders convening to discuss the future steps for the planet.

“The longer we delay taking action, the worse the situation and the greater the consequences when we are forced to take action,” said hosting British Prime Minister Boris Johnson on the opening day.

COP26 saw numerous panels, meetings, and events planned on the sidelines of the conference, all aimed at finding solutions to reduce global warming by keeping it at 1.5 C. (*Anadolu*)

COP26: Climate summit approaches 'moment of truth'

Published 1 day ago



REUTERS

Scientists say extreme weather events, such as severe flooding, are becoming more frequent because of climate change

The president of the COP26 climate summit said the talks had reached a "moment of truth for our planet".

As the meeting entered its final hours, he urged delegates to agree to a draft agreement aimed at averting dangerous global warming.

But he faced late objections from India and others to a clause on cutting fossil fuels, and calls for more financial help for developing nations.

It's still not clear what needs to happen for these issues to be resolved.

"You all know that the world is willing us on to be bold - to be ambitious" said the UK's Alok Sharma, who is chairing the talks.

"So much rests on the decisions we collectively take today," he told delegates, urging them to get on board with the draft plan published earlier on Saturday.

The key achievements of the draft so far are the inclusion of a commitment to phase-out coal, re-visiting emissions-cutting plans on a more regular basis and increased financial help for developing countries.

But India's environment minister Bhupender Yadav told the meeting that "consensus remains elusive".

Major world cities facing floods from a one metre rise in sea level



Source: Climate Central

BBC



In an apparent reference to coal, he said: "Targeting any particular sector is uncalled for. Every country will arrive at net zero as per its national circumstances."

"Developing countries have a right to their fair share of the global carbon budget and are entitled to the responsible use of fossil fuels," he added.

He also objected to proposals to end "inefficient fossil fuel subsidies" - financial benefits provided to producers of oil, gas and coal.

China, which is understood to have earlier raised concerns about the wording, said it hoped that "all parties will show excellent flexibility" and said it now wanted only small edits to the text.

South Africa's negotiator backed objections over the section on fossil fuels saying: "We don't feel that one size fits all is a good approach."

But Mr Sharma said the text was a "balanced package".

US climate envoy John Kerry said: "If it's a good negotiation all the parties are uncomfortable. And this, I think, has been a good negotiation."



Fires and other extreme weather phenomena can become the norm if temperature rises are not capped

Lia Nicholson, from Antigua and Barbuda's delegation, and speaking on behalf of small island states, said they were "extremely disappointed" by the lack of progress on loss and damage - the principle that richer countries, which bear the main responsibility for the global warming, should pay compensation to poorer ones because of climate impacts.

She said: "We will express our grievances in due course," but added: "We implore all parties to support our common outcome and move forward."

Promises in Glasgow will not be enough to limit global warming to 1.5C. It is a key part of the 2015 Paris agreement that most countries signed up to.

Scientists say that limiting temperature rise to 1.5C compared to pre-industrial levels will protect us from the most dangerous impacts of climate change.

Meeting the goal requires global emissions to be cut by 45% by 2030 and to zero overall by 2050. One example of the impact of global temperature rise above 2C is the death of virtually all tropical coral reefs, scientists say.

One estimate by the Climate Action Tracker calculated that the planet is still **set to warm by 2.4C if the current pledges are all met.**

In the room: Malcolm Senior at COP26

At COPs, it often all comes down to a huddle. Inside the main Plenary Room, the days of negotiations turn into a face-to-face discussion, like merchants in a souk.



Around them, delegates cluster, keen to be there at the moment when key differences between the groups or countries are resolved.

This afternoon, US climate envoy John Kerry and chief US negotiator Sue Binniaz stood toe-to-toe with Ahmadou Seydou Toure, the delegate from Guinea, who also represents the G77 group of nations, a large part of the developing world.

At stake, how much money the developed world may have to pay to the developing world to compensate for the loss and damage done to developing countries because of climate change. Interest in that ends when Mr Kerry sweeps across the room to talk to the UK President of the COP, Alok Sharma and his chief negotiator, Archie Young.

Then, all eyes move to the EU's chief negotiator, Frans Timmermans, as his team work out the repercussions of the G77 huddle.

Eventually, the COP chairman decides enough is enough and further discussions must take place elsewhere. The session ends and so do the huddles. For now.

But experts say the 1.5C target is still achievable: at COP15 in Copenhagen more than a decade ago, estimates suggested the world was heading for between 3.5 and 4.2C of warming. If the references to phasing out coal and fossil fuel subsidies remain in the final deal, it would be an historic moment in climate negotiations.

Gabriela Bucher, Oxfam's international executive director, said: "Clearly some world leaders think they aren't living on the same planet as the rest of us. It seems no amount of fires, rising sea levels or droughts will bring them to their senses to stop increasing emissions at the expense of humanity.

"The world's poorest have done the least to cause the climate emergency, yet are the ones left struggling to survive while also footing the bill.

Climate finance, or the money promised by richer countries to poorer countries to fight climate change, continues to be one of the most contentious points. In 2009, developed nations pledged to provide \$100bn per year to emerging economies by 2020. But this target was not met.

What has been agreed at COP26?

A series of agreements between groups of countries have been announced so far:

- In a surprise announcement, the US and China agreed to work together this decade to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C
- More than 100 world leaders promised to end and reverse deforestation by 2030, including Brazil, home to the Amazon rainforest
- The US and the EU announced a global partnership to cut emissions of the greenhouse gas methane by 2030 - reducing methane in the atmosphere is seen as one of the best ways to quickly reduce global warming
- More than 40 countries committed to move away from coal - but the world's biggest users like China and the US did not sign up
- A new alliance that commits countries to setting a date to ending oil and gas use - and halting granting new licences for exploration - was launched



COP26 climate deal includes historic reference to fossil fuels but doesn't meet urgency of the crisis

By Angela Dewan, Amy Cassidy, Ingrid Formanek and Ivana Kottasová, CNN

Published Nov 14, 2021 10:21:34 AM



(CNN) — Nearly 200 nations reached a climate agreement on Saturday at COP26 with an unprecedented reference to the role of fossil fuels in the climate crisis, even after an 11th-hour objection from India that watered down the language around reducing the use of coal.

The COP process has tried and failed for years to include an acknowledgment that the climate crisis has been caused by the burning of fossil fuels. Coal is the single biggest source of greenhouse gases and phasing it out was a key priority of COP26 President Alok Sharma.

But despite that progress, the text doesn't reflect the urgency expressed by international scientists in their "code red for humanity" climate report published in August. Rather, it defers more action on reducing fossil fuel emissions to next year. The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported the world needs to roughly halve emissions over the next decade.

Visibly teary after a long two weeks, and following marathon talks that went late into the night Friday, Sharma formalized the agreement with strikes of a gavel. He orally made India's requested amendment, changing the text to a phasing "down" of coal as opposed to a phasing "out."

The text also includes language around moving away from fossil fuel subsidies.

Sharma earlier told delegates he was "infinitely grateful" for "keeping 1.5 alive," referring to his overarching goal to contain global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Scientists say that limit is critical to avoid worsening impacts of the climate crisis and to steer away from catastrophic climate change.

At the center of the agreement is a request for countries to come to the COP27 talks in Egypt at the end of next year with updated plans for slashing greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, putting accelerated pressure on nations to keep enhancing their ambitions. Before this agreement, countries were required to do that by 2025.

Whether that part of the agreement is successful will only become clear at the Egypt meeting, where countries will either show that they have stepped up their goals or won't.

Hopes were high going into COP26 that the meeting would result in meaningful action, after the UN's climate science report and extreme weather events throughout the Northern Hemisphere this summer sounded the alarm that climate change was happening faster than even scientists had previously understood.

Some scientists say that while there were breakthroughs in the COP26 deal, the full outcome did not meet the urgency of the moment.



"A lot of people working on climate change issues are really frustrated and even angry about the lack of real strength in the decisions," said Bill Hare, CEO & senior scientist at non-profit Climate Analytics. "We are seeing progress moving forward. It's not fast enough -- but it's not slow enough to give up."

A recent analysis by Climate Action Tracker found that even with all the new emissions pledges announced ahead of COP26, the world is on track for 2.4 degrees of warming.

And on coal, questions are being raised over whether the COP26 presidency should have adopted the unilateral change to the text by India.

Swiss Environment Minister Simonetta Sommaruga complained that the process to amend language on fossil fuels at the last minute was not transparent enough.

"We don't need to phase down but to phase out coal and fossil fuel subsidies," said Sommaruga, who represents the Environmental Integrity Group, which includes six parties to the UN climate change agency.

She added that the EIG chose not to stand in the way of an agreement, but that the group was "disappointed."

"This will not bring us closer to 1.5 but make it more difficult to reach it," Sommaruga said.

After hearing complaints from climate-vulnerable countries about the last-minute change, Sharma apologized.

"May I just say to all delegates I apologize for the way this process has unfolded and I am deeply sorry," Sharma said before he slammed the gavel.

Sharma later told reporters he canvassed delegates in the room to see if the language change on coal would be acceptable. He said he was "sorry" the original language was dropped, "but we do have language on coal -- and I think that is a start."

After the meeting adjourned, focus turned to next steps and whether the Glasgow agreement would lead to meaningful action.

When asked how COP puts pressure on countries to reduce their emissions, US climate envoy John Kerry said that the only way pressure is exerted is "the acceptance of moral and public responsibility for actions." He said that what compels countries is the "public scrutiny that holds you accountable to your own promises."

"That's a huge level of accountability, frankly," Kerry said.

Most impacted 'hung out to dry'

Beyond fossil fuels, there was a sharp divide between developed and developing nations all week over funding to adapt to the climate crisis, but also the idea of setting up a new "loss and damage" fund which would have seen wealthy nations pay for climate crisis impacts in more vulnerable countries.

There was progress on adaptation money -- a doubling of finance by 2025 from 2019 levels. But firm language on a loss-and-damage fund was ultimately dropped. A US official told CNN the country was opposed to it, while a source told CNN the EU was also resisting. An EU spokesperson declined to comment.



"We support loss and damage but what we think is in the next few years, we have to work through what is this all about ... how much money is needed for what, what's the legality of it, you know?" Kerry said in a news conference.

"But we also remain always thoughtful about the issue of liability, and to where this goes," Kerry said.

Seve Paeniu, climate envoy for Tuvalu -- a low-lying atoll nation under threat of sea level rise - - told journalists he was disappointed that the loss-and-damage fund wasn't agreed on.

"First of all, little countries made our voices heard, but in a negotiation room like this, you've got the big countries. So it's a case of take-it-or-leave-it kind of deal," he said. "So there was no other option left for us. We just want to work with this and are hopeful that some outcome would come out of this dialogue."

He also said that developed nations have failed to deliver on finance before, but that he wanted to remain optimistic.

"There's a lot of commitment to take action. So between now the next COP, countries just need to deliver on those commitments. So there's a lot of work now," he said. "I think Glasgow has provided a platform for ambition. The challenge now is for countries to actually deliver on those."

Teresa Anderson, climate policy coordinator for ActionAid International, was less optimistic.

"This outcome is an insult to the millions of people whose lives are being torn apart by the climate crisis," said Andersen, adding that "the wealthy countries most responsible for our warming world — particularly the United States — have blocked their ears and hung those most impacted out to dry."

This story was first published on CNN.com, "[COP26 climate deal includes historic reference to fossil fuels but doesn't meet urgency of the crisis](https://cnnphilippines.com/world/2021/11/14/COP26-climate-deal-fossil-fuels-.html)"



UN climate agreement clinched after late drama over coal use

November 14, 2021 | 5:58 pm



REUTERS

GLASGOW — United Nations (U.N.) climate talks ended Saturday with a deal that for the first time targeted fossil fuels as the key driver of global warming, even as coal-reliant countries lobbed last-minute objections.

While the agreement won applause for keeping alive the hope of capping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius, many of the nearly 200 national delegations wished they'd come away with more.

“If it’s a good negotiation, all the parties are uncomfortable,” US climate envoy John Kerry said in the final meeting to approve the Glasgow Climate Pact. “And this has been, I think, a good negotiation.”

The two-week conference in Scotland delivered a major win in resolving the rules around carbon markets, but it did little to assuage vulnerable countries’ concerns about long-promised climate financing from rich nations.

The British COP26 president, Alok Sharma, was visibly emotional before banging down his gavel to signal there were no vetoes to the pact, after the talks had extended overtime — and overnight — into Saturday.

There was last-minute drama as India, backed by China and other coal-dependent developing nations, rejected a clause calling for the “phase out” of coal-fired power. After a huddle between the envoys from China, India, the United States and European Union, the clause was hurriedly amended to ask countries to “phase down” their coal use.

India’s environment and climate minister, Bhupender Yadav, said the revision reflected the “national circumstances of emerging economies.”

“We are becoming the voice of the developing countries,” he told Reuters, saying the pact had “singled out” coal but kept quiet about oil and natural gas.

“We made our effort to make a consensus that is reasonable for developing countries and reasonable for climate justice,” he said, alluding to the fact that rich nations historically have emitted the largest share of greenhouse gases.



The single-word change was met with dismay by both rich countries in Europe and small island nations along with others still developing.

“We believe we have been side-lined in a non-transparent and non-inclusive process,” Mexico’s envoy Camila Isabel Zepeda Lizama said. “We all have remaining concerns but were told we could not reopen the text ... while others can still ask to water down their promises.”

But Mexico and others said they would let the revised agreement stand.

“The approved texts are a compromise,” said U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. “They reflect the interests, the conditions, the contradictions and the state of political will in the world today.”

CARBON MARKET BREAKTHROUGH

Reaching a deal was always a matter of balancing the demands of climate-vulnerable nations, big industrial powers, and those like India and China depending on fossil fuels to lift their economies and populations out of poverty.

Mr. Sharma’s voice broke with emotion in response to vulnerable nations’ expressing anger over the last-minute changes.

“I apologize for the way this process has unfolded,” he told the assembly. “I am deeply sorry.”

The overarching aim he had set for the conference was one that climate campaigners and vulnerable countries said was too modest — to “keep alive” the 2015 Paris Agreement’s target to keep global temperatures from rising beyond 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Scientists say warming beyond this point could unleash irreversible and uncontrollable climate impacts.

In asking nations to set tougher targets by next year for cutting climate-warming emissions, the agreement effectively acknowledged that commitments were still inadequate. National pledges currently have the world on track for about 2.4°C.

The talks also led to a breakthrough in resolving rules for covering government-led markets for carbon offsets. Companies and countries with vast forest cover had pushed hard for a deal, in hopes also of legitimizing the fast-growing global voluntary offset markets.

The deal allows countries to partially meet their climate targets by buying offset credits representing emission cuts by others, potentially unlocks trillions of dollars for protecting forests, expanding renewable energy and other projects to combat climate change.

‘THE ERA OF COAL IS ENDING’

Jennifer Morgan, executive director of the campaign group Greenpeace, saw the glass as half-full.

“They changed a word but they can’t change the signal coming out of this COP, that the era of coal is ending,” she said. “If you’re a coal company executive, this COP saw a bad outcome.” Developing countries argue rich nations, whose historical emissions are largely responsible for warming the planet, must finance their efforts both to transition away from fossil fuels and to adapt to increasingly severe climate impacts.

The deal offered a promise to double adaptation finance by 2025 from 2019, but again no guarantees. A U.N. committee will report next year on progress towards delivering the \$100 billion per year in promised climate funding, after rich nations failed to deliver on a 2020 deadline for the funds. Finance will then be discussed again 2024 and 2026.



But the deal left many vulnerable nations despondent in offering no funding for climate-linked losses and damages, a promise made in the original pact called the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992.

Rich nations once again resisted acknowledging financial liability for their years of emissions that drove climate change as they rose to economic prosperity.

While Glasgow agreement laid out a pathway for addressing the issue by establishing a new secretariat dedicated to the issue, vulnerable countries said that represented a bare minimum of acceptability.

“This package is not perfect. The coal change and a weak outcome on loss and damage are blows,” said Tina Stee, climate envoy from the Marshall Islands. Still, “elements of the Glasgow Package are a lifeline for my country. We must not discount the crucial wins covered in this package.” — Reuters



Thunberg denounces COP26 deal, UN chief warns 'catastrophe' close

Philstar.com November 14, 2021 | 9:57am



A protestor tries to display a banner ahead of a press conference by Britain's President for COP26 Alok Sharma at the close of the COP26 UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow on November 13, 2021.

Ben STANSALL / AFP

PARIS, France — UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres warned of an impending "climate catastrophe", while environmental campaigner Greta Thunberg dismissed Saturday's COP26 climate conference deal as "blah, blah, blah".

And even those who welcomed the deal in Glasgow said a huge amount of work remained to be done.

Guterres acknowledged the shortcomings of the agreement, in a statement following the deal reached on Saturday evening at the Glasgow conference.

"The #COP26 outcome is a compromise, reflecting the interests, contradictions and state of political will in the world today," he tweeted.

"It's an important step, but it's not enough."

"Our fragile planet is hanging by a thread", he warned, adding "we are still knocking on the door of climate catastrophe."

In a follow-up tweet, the UN chief sent a message to "young people, indigenous communities, women leaders, all those leading on #ClimateAction."

"I know you might be disappointed. But we're in the fight of our lives & this fight must be won."

Thunberg, arguably the world's best known environmental campaigner, was more blunt in her assessment.

"The #COP26 is over," she tweeted. "Here's a brief summary: Blah, blah, blah."

"But the real work continues outside these halls. And we will never give up, ever."

During the conference, Thunberg and other activists had denounced the way it was playing out, arguing that world leaders had failed to match their words with real action.

'Hard work ahead'

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson remained relatively upbeat.

"There is still a huge amount more to do in the coming years," Johnson said.



"But today's agreement is a big step forward and, critically, we have the first ever international agreement to phase down coal and a roadmap to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees."

A European Commission statement said the deal kept the targets of the 2015 Paris climate agreement alive, "giving us a chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius".

Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said delegates to the conference made progress on commitments to cut back on dangerous emissions, and on raising \$100 billion a year to help developing and vulnerable countries.

"But there will be no time to relax: there is still hard work ahead," she added.

During the final negotiations, China and India insisted that language on fossil fuels be weakened in the final summit decision text. In recent days, the Australian government has vowed to sell coal for decades to come.

But Kevin Rudd, Australia's former prime minister, now the president of the Asia Society, remained hopeful.

"While the official text might have stopped short of agreeing to phase out coal, the statements made by world leaders in Glasgow leave no doubt that coal is on its way to being consigned to history."

For Britain's COP26 president Alok Sharma, the long, drawn-out negotiations had taken a toll.

"I apologize for the way this process has unfolded, said Sharma, as the final deal was clinched. "I am deeply sorry," he added, before banging down his gavel.



Copping out in Glasgow

As to the billions of dollars promised by rich nations, the pledge has remained to be an unfulfilled promise, with future “dialogues” to be held on the topic.

Published 6 hours ago on November 15, 2021 12:20 AM

By [Concept News Central](#)



United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was merely essaying his role as the world’s top diplomat when he welcomed the deal forged at the end over the weekend of the COP26 environmental summit hosted by the United Kingdom in Glasgow.

Guterres admitted that the final text from the confab attended by representatives of over 200 nations to combat climate change was “not enough” and that humanity is “still knocking on the door of climate catastrophe.”

Britain’s COP26 president Alok Sharma banded in tears the gavel closing the summit, apologizing profusely “for the way this process has unfolded.”

Saying “I am sorry,” Sharma conceded that COP26 failed to keep within reach the 2015 Paris Agreement to limit temperature rises from 1.5-degrees to 2-degrees Celsius. Swedish environmental activist Greta Thunberg was more scathing with her criticism that the talks achieved nothing but “blah, blah, blah.”

While Britain said COP26 measures may lead to the world keeping the 1.5-degrees Celsius temperature cap in reach, a UN study released just last week said that at the rate countries are still using polluting fuels, the Earth is on track to heat by 2.7-degrees Celsius.

COP26 will forever be remembered for the failure of rich countries to cough up the \$100 billion they promised in Paris to help poor nations at most risk from the effects of climate change. The Philippines, grappling with ever-strengthening typhoons and worsening floods from the rising coastal waters due to the melting of the polar ice caps, is among the developing nations that had been let down.

With ecological disasters already unfurling globally, the needed support from rich nations with the biggest carbon footprint — the primary players in superheating Earth — has not come, depriving countries like the Philippines of support to recoup damages.



No less than the recognized father of the Paris Agreement, Laurence Tubiana, lambasted COP26 for failing to provide “immediate assistance for people suffering now.”

As can be expected, the final text of the watered-down COP26 deal urged countries to accelerate efforts to “phase down” the use of unfiltered coal and to “phase out” the use of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

It also prodded all countries to accelerate by 2022, or three years earlier than the Paris timetable, their emissions cut. But as to what specific levels the cuts should be, the agreement was damningly silent.

As to the billions of dollars promised by rich nations, the pledge has remained to be an unfulfilled promise, with future “dialogues” to be held on the topic. Good luck with that.

Knowing that offense is the best defense, the developing nations even cried that it’s not right to come up with a COP26 agreement that’s “weighted toward mitigation” and how economies can reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

Probably the most derisive comment on COP26 came from the CEO of Christian Aid, Amanda Mukwashi, when she said, “Rich nations have kicked the can down the road and with it the promise of the urgent climate action people on the frontline of this crisis need.”

“We were told that COP26 was the last best chance to keep 1.5-degree Celsius alive but it’s been placed on life support,” Mukwashi said of the two weeks in Glasgow that saw mass protests over the lack of urgency being shown by world leaders.



Schools in New Delhi to close for a week amid severe air pollution crisis

By Arpit Goel and Ally Barnard, CNN

Published Nov 14, 2021 3:28:02 PM



(CNN) — Schools in [India's capital Delhi](#) — often ranked as one of the world's most polluted capitals — will be physically closed for a week from Monday as [severe air pollution](#) blankets the city, the chief minister of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Arvind Kejriwal, said Saturday.

"Virtual classes will continue so that children don't have to come out and breathe polluted air," Kejriwal said at a press briefing after holding an emergency meeting to address the pollution crisis.

Kejriwal also said that Delhi's government offices will operate under a work from home policy for a week and private offices have been advised to do the same where possible. Construction activities in the city will be prohibited between November 14 and 17, he said.

Thick smog has hung over Delhi for days, made worse by "adverse meteorological conditions that restrict pollution dispersion and regional contributions including stubble burning" by farmers, according to India's Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

"Weather forecasts say winds will not blow from November 14 to 17 and the smoke of burning stubble will keep covering Delhi," Kejriwal told reporters, adding that "the situation could get worse at that point in time."

Air quality in and around Delhi was rated very poor to severe early Sunday morning, according to the CPCB's National Air Quality Index (AQI). Prolonged exposure to that level of pollution can cause respiratory illness.

This story was first published on CNN.com, "[Schools in New Delhi to close for a week amid severe air pollution crisis](#)."

15 NOVEMBER 2021, MONDAY



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

COVID-19 NEWS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



1,926 pang bagong kaso ng COVID naitala; 309 patay, 3,140 nakarekober



November 14, 2021 @ 4:07 PM 15 hours ago

Ang Department of Health ngayong Nobyembre ay nakapagtala ngayon ng 309 na pumanaw sa COVID-19.

Nasa 1,926 naman ang karagdagang mga nagpopositibo sa virus.

Ang recoveries ay na dagdagan din ng 3,140.

Sa kabuuang 2,816,980 na bilang ng mga naitalang kaso sa bansa, ang

1.0% (28,102) ang aktibong kaso, 97.4% (2,743,297) na ang gumaling, at 1.62% (45,581) ang namatay.

Sa pinakahuling ulat, lahat ng mga laboratoryo ay operational noong November 12, 2021 habang mayroong 2 laboratoryo na hindi nakapagsumite ng datos sa COVID-19 Document Repository System (CDRS).

Base sa datos sa nakaraang 14 na araw, ang kontribusyon ng 2 labs na ito ay humigit kumulang 0.6% sa lahat ng samples na naitest at 0.3% sa lahat ng positibong mga indibidwal.

Nasa 25 duplicates naman ang inals mula sa total case count. Sa bilang na ito 24 ang recoveries

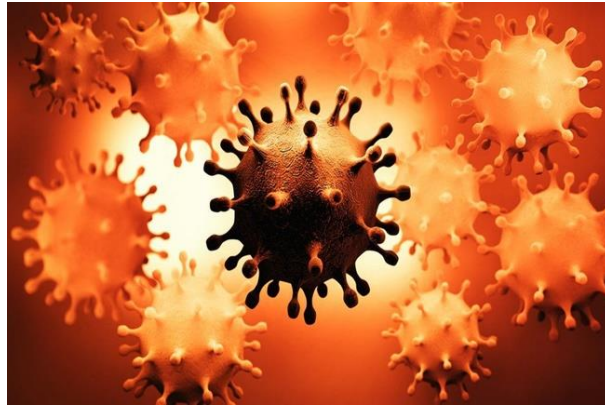
Mayroon ding 245 kaso na na-tag bilang recoveries ang na reclassified bilang pumanaw matapos ang final validation. Jocelyn Tabangcura-Domenden

Source: <https://www.remate.ph/1926-pang-bagong-kaso-ng-covid-naitala-309-patay-3140-nakarekober/>



TRANSMISSIBILITY NG KAPPA VARIANT, MAHIGPIT NA BINABANTAYAN NG DOH

written by **Rashid Locsin** November 14, 2021



Binabantayan ngayon ng Department of Health ang transmissibility ng delta sublineage kung saan kilala bilang Kappa variant.

Ayon sa DOH, naitala ang unang kaso ng Covid-19 B.1.617.1 variant nuong a-8 ng Nobyembre sa sa Floridablanca, Pampanga.

Sinabi naman ni Health Undersecretary Leopoldo Vega na patuloy nilang minomonitor ang nasabing variant kung gaano ito mas makakahawa sa tao.

Nuong Septembre 20, nasa 3, 027 na ang naitalang kaso ng Delta variant sa Pilipinas.

Nagbabala naman ang OCTA Research Group na maaaring magkaroon ng re-surge ng Delta variant kung hindi maibibigay ang booster shot sa mga indibidwal.

Samantala, muling pinaalalahanan naman ng health department ang publiko na huwag maging kampante dahil may mga kaso pa rin ng nakakahawang Delta variant sa bansa.



ALERT LEVEL 1 SA METRO MANILA, POSIBLENG IPATUPAD SA SUSUNOD NA BUWAN

written by **Rashid Locsin** November 14, 2021



Posibleng ibaba ang Metro Manila sa alert level 1 sa susunod na buwan.

Ito'y kung patuloy na bababa ang naitatalang kaso ng Covid-19 sa bansa.

Sinabi ni Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire, kailangan mapanatiling mababa ang kaso ng virus sa Metro Manila sa mga susunod na Linggo.

Nais din nila aniya na makitang negatibo ang 2 week growth ng rehiyon para maikonsidera ang pagluluwag ng restriksyon.

Batay sa ulat ng OCTA Research , mayroong 427 average Covid-19 cases ang Metro Manila kung saan mas mababa ito ng 5% kumpara sa mga nakalipas na Linggo.



#OneDENR

**Covid-19
Situation and Response**



DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 610

NOBYEMBRE 14, 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
28,102

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

97.4%

TOTAL NG GUMALING
2,743,297

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

1.62%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY
45,581

MGA BAGONG KASO **1,926**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **3,140**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **309**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,816,980**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING NOBYEMBRE 12
DATOS NGAYONG NOBYEMBRE 14
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG NOBYEMBRE 12

3.9%

PORSYENTO NG MGA
NAGPOSITIBO

40,996

BILANG NG
TINEST

HALOS
68.1%
ANG MILD AT
ASYMPTOMATIC
NA KASO!

ALAMIN
ANG TAMANG
IMPORMASYON

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

KALAGAYAN NG MGA
AKTIBONG KASO

ICU BEDS (3.7K TOTAL BEDS)
34% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (20.5K TOTAL BEDS)
29% Utilized

WARD BEDS (13.6K TOTAL BEDS)
22% Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.1K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
21% Utilized

ICU BEDS (1.3K TOTAL BEDS)
31% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.9K TOTAL BEDS)
27% Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS)
25% Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
21% Utilized

Mild 62.3%

5.8% Asymptomatic

4.5% Critical

10.5% Severe

16.94% Moderate



UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

Iwasang lumabas ng bahay kung hindi naman kailangan. Ngunit, kung hindi maiiwasang lumabas, tiyakin ang pagsunod sa **Minimum Public Health Standards** upang makaiwas 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



Manatiling ligtas!

I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP
at pumunta sa Staysafe.ph

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

doh.gov.ph

(02) 894-COVID / 1555

15 NOVEMBER 2021, MONDAY



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

VLOGS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE







Please click this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LL-VuvArCis&ab_channel=enr.berto

#ManilaBayUpdate #DolomiteBeach #BattleForManilaBay

DOLOMITE BEACH SA MANILA YACHT CLUB MERON PALA!

467 views • Nov 15, 2021

 37  0  SHARE  SAVE ...



enr. berto

188K subscribers

SUBSCRIBE

#ManilaBayUpdate #DolomiteBeach
#BattleForManilaBay

SHOW MORE







Please click this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hQwZgK-LQN0&ab_channel=DADDYD

MANILA BAYWALK DOLOMITE BEACH

MANILA BAY TODAY UPDATE | KAHIT SARADO DAGSA PARIN!!

578 views • Nov 14, 2021

 63  0  SHARE  SAVE ...



DADDY D
30K subscribers

JOIN

SUBSCRIBE

Magandang araw mga kababayan narito muli ang aking panibagong update dito sa manila bay, ngayong linggo makikita natin sa video na ito na mapa sarado man o hindi tuloy parin ang pagdagsa ng mga kababayan natin upang masilayan lang ang ganda ng manila bay..

SHOW MORE







Please click this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cpo4kAFsoM&ab_channel=PINOYBLOGGERPH

#manilabayupdate #battleformanilabay #rehabilitation

Manila Bay Update: November 14, 2021

2,733 views • Nov 14, 2021

 99  1  SHARE  SAVE ...



PINOY BLOGGER PH
21.6K subscribers

JOIN

SUBSCRIBE

#manilabayupdate #battleformanilabay #rehabilitation #rehabilitation

manila bay rehabilitation project ongoing.



Please click this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5fVUBfYXvw0&ab_channel=DADDYD

MANILA BAY

MANILA BAY TODAY UPDATE | NOVEMBER 14 2021

4,947 views • Streamed live 14 hours ago

240 9 SHARE SAVE ...



DADDY D

30K subscribers

JOIN

SUBSCRIBE

Magandang araw mga kababayan, muli ang aking panibagong update sa mga kaganapan dito sa manila bay..

Please like share and subscribe to my YouTube channel para updated kayo palagi sa mga

SHOW MORE



Please click this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n-CXfn0iJSQ&ab_channel=SaunterVlog

[Manila Bay Update] Dolomite Sand Beach 2021 November 14

78 views • Nov 14, 2021

LIKE DISLIKE SHARE SAVE ...



Saunter Vlog
199 subscribers

SUBSCRIBE

Manila bay ongoing rehabilitation project and dolomite sand beach update for today November 14, 2021