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STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Major accomplishment! DENR closes 335 open dumpsites in 2021

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Santiago Celario
Writer



DENR delivers a major feat in solid waste management implementation with the closure of all dumpsites in the country in 2021.

The closures were conducted through the effective implementation of Republic Act (RA) 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

"This accomplishment mirrors the successful implementation of our Solid Waste Management Program, one of DENR's 10 priority programs for intensified environmental protection. It signifies that we are headed in the direction of behavior change," Cimatu said on the closure of 335 open dumpsites in 2021.

DENR said since 2017, the closure of dumpsites has been part of Cimatu's commitment to the country's solid waste management program.

It is also a testament to the political will of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and his administration since it is only now, 20 years after the enactment of RA 9003 in 2001, that the closure has been fully accomplished.

The DENR chief believes that the achievement will spur the Filipinos' behavioral change towards proper solid waste management.

Meanwhile, DENR Undersecretary for Solid Waste Management and Local Government Units Concerns Benny D. Antiporda, who serves as an alternate chair to the National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC), said that the Commission has also passed Resolution No. 1428 series of 2021 declaring Plastic Straw and Plastic Coffee Stirrer as Non-Environmentally Acceptable Products or NEAP.

"Matagal na pong isinaad sa batas ng RA 9003 ang tungkol sa NEAP. Mabuti na lang po at nailabas natin ang resolution kaugnay rito," Antiporda said.

NSWMC also passed Resolution No. 1429 series of 2021 enjoining all National Government Agencies to Provide Yellow Bins in their Respective Premises for the Proper Storage of Household Healthcare Waste and To Coordinate with Their Respective Local Government Units for The Collection, Transport, Treatment, and Disposal of Such Wastes.



“This year, it becomes more challenging to implement the said law because sanitary landfills, materials recovery facilities, and transfer stations all became critical. Packaging materials such as plastic wrappers to ensure the safety and protection of some products, and healthcare wastes from medical facilities, have been piling up in these facilities,” he added.

With this, Antiporda lauded the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) “for their untiring efforts to pass these two resolutions.”(Santiago Celario)



DENR nakapagpasara ng dumpsites sa 2021; Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 epektibo



December 15, 2021 @ 3:38 PM 15 hours ago

Manila, Philippines – Para protektahan ang kalikasan, nababanaag ni Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Secretary Roy A. Cimatu ang panimula ng panibagong era ng “environmental consciousness” sa mga Filipino dahil sa pagpapasara ng lahat ng dumpsites sa bansa ngayong taon dahil na rin sa epektibong implementasyon ng Republic Act (RA) 9003 o ang Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

“This accomplishment mirrors the successful implementation of our Solid Waste Management Program, one of DENR’s 10 priority programs for intensified environmental protection. It signifies that we are headed in the direction of behavior change,” saad ni Cimatu patungkol sa pagpapasara ng 335 open dumpsites nitong 2021.

Kaugnay nito simula noong 2017, ang pagpapasara sa mga dumpsite ay bahagi ng adhikain ni Cimatu sa solid waste management program ng bansa.

Ayon sa DENR ito ay nagpapakita ng “political will” ni Pangulong Rodrigo Roa Duterte at ng kanyang administrasyon kung saan matapos ang dalawampung taon nang mailabas ang RA 9003 noong 2001 ay ngayon lamang naipasara ang mga ito.

Samantala naniniwala din ang DENR chief na dahil dito ay mahihikayat ang mga Filipino na baguhin ang kanilang pag-uugali tungkol sa tamang solid waste management.

Kaugnay nito, sinabi ni DENR Undersecretary for Solid Waste Management and Local Government Units Concerns Benny D. Antiporda na nagsisilbi ring alternate chair ng National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC), na naipasa na rin ng komisyon ang Resolution No. 1428 series of 2021 na nagdedeklara sa Plastic Straw at Plastic Coffee Stirrer bilang Non-Environmentally Acceptable Product o NEAP.

“Matagal na pong isinaad sa batas ng RA 9003 ang tungkol sa NEAP. Mabuti na lang po at nailabas natin ang resolution kaugnay rito,” saad ni Antiporda.

“This year, it becomes more challenging to implement the said law because sanitary landfills, materials recovery facilities, and transfer stations all became critical. Packaging materials such as plastic wrappers to ensure the safety and protection of some products, and healthcare wastes from medical facilities, have been piling up in these facilities,” dagdag nito.

Dahil dito, pinuri ni Antiporda ang Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) dahil sa kanilang walang pagod na pagpupunyagi upang maipasa ang dalawang resolusyon na ito. (**Santi Celario**)

Source: <https://www.remate.ph/denr-nakapagpasara-ng-dumpsites-sa-2021-ecological-solid-waste-management-act-of-200-epektibo/?fbclid=IwAR1oEH1EfMZnBc7T45EAX-vlhtWiTMj8euLP6oqlu2y8l6B7L-BbGteNutm>

A new transport agenda to carry Asia-Pacific towards sustainable development



Qilongpo Port Container Terminal in Chongqing. Photo: Li Wenyong/World Bank

Transport ministers from across Asia and the Pacific are meeting this week to consider a potentially transformational agenda for how people and goods are moved around the region and across the globe.

Pre-COVID-19 transport connectivity weaknesses in the Asia-Pacific region became even more apparent during the pandemic. Landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and developing island states were affected. It is imperative that we accelerate meaningful change in our transport systems as countries seek to put their development agendas back on track.

It is against this backdrop that officials meeting at the United Nation's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for the [fourth Ministerial Conference on Transport](#) are debating a Regional Action Programme (RAP) for 2022 to 2026. It will be a new roadmap for a transport system needed to attain the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The RAP would address issues such as increasing freight and passenger volumes, reflecting rising demand for freight transport and mobility. Two-thirds of global seaborne trade is now concentrated in Asia-Pacific, home to nine of the world's busiest container ports. The region is responsible for more than 40 per cent of the global surface freight transport flows. By 2050, the continent's demand for freight transport is projected to triple. Asia and the Pacific is expected to face greater trade exchanges, further substantial demographic growth and rapid urbanization coupled with high motorization rates in coming years.

To cope with such changes and demands, the RAP would encourage greater digitalization and innovation for transport. As the pandemic unfolded, we saw that accelerated adoption of digital technologies helped governments and private enterprises keep activities going amid border closures and other containment measures. Further deployment of smart transport systems to improve efficiency, resilience as well as social and environmental sustainability is undoubtedly a key priority for building back better.

Other key provisions of the RAP include speeding up transitions to low-carbon transport systems. The transport sector is one of the highest contributors to climate change and Asia and the Pacific remains among the highest carbon dioxide emitting regions in the world. There is a strong need for rapid decarbonization of the regional transport networks and related operations, including urban and public transport. Shifting to railways would also greatly boost sustainability of international freight transport and move to a more sustainable post-COVID-19 world.

An abundance of renewable energy in some countries is an opportunity to [switch to electric mobility](#) in public transport. To support these efforts, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) last month unveiled at the climate change conference in Glasgow plans for an Asia-Pacific Initiative on Electric Mobility.

The outbreak of COVID-19 had a profound impact on urban transport, accessibility and mobility. These challenges provide new momentum to transport and city planners to rethink forms of mobility as a service that is affordable, accessible, reliable and safe. Furthermore, gender gaps and inequalities in terms of access to transport and related opportunities persist, further inhibiting the capacity of the sector to equally address the social dimensions of sustainable development.

In the context of sustainable development, we cannot disregard the fact that 60 per cent of global road crash fatalities occur in the Asia and Pacific region. The General Assembly has proclaimed 2021 to 2030 as the Second [Decade of Action for Road Safety](#), with a goal of cutting by half road traffic deaths and injuries. In response, ESCAP is preparing an Asia-Pacific Regional Plan of Action.

International freight transport remained largely operational throughout the pandemic, as countries took policy measures to preserve freight transport connectivity to support supply chains. The Asian Highway, Trans-Asian Railway and dry port networks established under ESCAP auspices serve as the backbone for land transport infrastructure connectivity and logistics in the region. They are also increasingly integrated with inter-regional transport corridors and port and shipping networks. In 2020 and 2021, these links brought countries together to capture and analyze their responses to the pandemic and the impacts of those actions on regional connectivity. Moving forward, they can be further leveraged to promote infrastructure and operational connectivity reforms in support of a seamless integrated web of intermodal transport connections underpinning the regional and global economy.

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted progress in Asia and the Pacific towards many of the Sustainable Development Goals and, in some cases, reversed years of achievement. The transport sector, which is instrumental to attaining the SDGs, took a significant hit during the pandemic, but countries demonstrated an ability to move swiftly towards automation and innovation to maintain functionality and resilience, and support access to social inclusion. This also points to the capacity of the sector to take bold new steps towards low-carbon development. A new Regional Action Programme can prove to be pivotal in addressing the region's lagging performance and enhancing resilience to future crises by reducing deep-rooted social, economic and environmental challenges.



Plastic trash in the ocean is a global problem, and the US is the top source

PLASTIC waste of all shapes and sizes permeates the world's oceans. It shows up on beaches, in fish and even in [Arctic Sea](#) ice. And a new report from the [National Academies](#) of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine makes clear that the [US](#) is a big part of the problem.

As the report shows, the US produces a large share of the global supply of plastic resin — the precursor material to all plastic industrial and consumer products. It also imports and exports billions of dollars' worth of plastic products every year.

On a per capita basis, the US produces an order of magnitude more plastic waste than China — a nation often vilified over pollution-related issues. These findings build off a study published in 2020 that concluded that the US is the largest global source of plastic waste, including plastics shipped to other countries that later are mismanaged.

And only a small fraction of plastic in US household waste streams is recycled. The study calls current US recycling systems "grossly insufficient to manage the diversity, complexity and quantity of plastic waste."

As scientists who study the effects of plastic pollution on marine ecosystems, we view this report as an important first step on a long road to reducing ocean plastic pollution. While it's important to make clear how the US is contributing to ocean plastic waste, we see a need for specific, actionable goals and recommendations to mitigate the plastic pollution crisis, and would have liked to see the report go further in that direction.

Showing up in seafood

Researchers started documenting marine plastic pollution in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Public and scientific interest in the issue exploded in the early 2000s after oceanographer [Charles Moore](#) drew attention to the Great Pacific Garbage Patch — a region in the central north Pacific where ocean currents concentrate floating plastic trash into spinning collections thousands of miles across.

More plastic garbage patches have now been found in the South Pacific, the North and South Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean. Unsurprisingly, plastic pervades marine food webs. Over 700 marine species are known to ingest plastic, including over 200 species of fish that humans eat.

Humans also consume plastic that fragments into beverages and food from packaging and inhale microplastic particles in household dust. Scientists are only beginning to assess what this means for public health. Research to date suggests that exposure to plastic-associated chemicals may interfere with hormones that regulate many processes in our bodies, cause developmental problems in children, or alter human metabolic processes in ways that promote obesity.

Need for national strategy

The new report is a sweeping overview of marine plastic pollution, grounded in science. However, many of its conclusions and recommendations have been proposed in various forms for years, and in our view the report could have done more to advance those discussions.

For example, it strongly recommends developing a national marine debris monitoring program, led by the [National Oceanographic](#) and [Atmospheric Administration's](#) ([NOAA](#)) Marine Debris Program. We agree with this proposal, but the report does not address what to monitor, how to do it or what the specific goals of monitoring should be.



Ideally, we believe the federal government should create a coalition of relevant agencies, such as NOAA, the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Institutes of Health, to tackle plastic pollution. Agencies have done this in the past in response to acute pollution events, such as the 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, but not for chronic problems like marine debris. The report proposes a cross-government effort as well but does not provide specifics.

Underfunded problem

Actions to detect, track and remove plastic waste from the ocean will require substantial financial support. But there's little federal funding for marine debris research and cleanup. In 2020, for example, NOAA's Marine Debris Program budget request was \$7 million, which represents 0.1 percent of NOAA's \$5.65 billion 2020 budget. Proposed funding for the Marine Debris Program increased by \$9 million for fiscal 2022, which is a step in the right direction.

Even so, making progress on ocean plastic waste will require considerably more funding for academic research, nongovernmental organizations and NOAA's marine debris activities. Increased support for these programs will help close knowledge gaps, increase public awareness and spur effective action across the entire life cycle of plastics.

Corporate responsibility

The private sector also has a crucial role to play in reducing plastic use and waste. We would have liked to see more discussion in the report of how businesses and industries contribute to the accumulation of ocean plastic waste and their role in solutions.

The report correctly notes that plastic pollution is an environmental justice issue. Minority and low-income communities are disproportionately affected by many activities that produce plastic waste, from oil drilling emissions to toxic chemicals released during the production or incineration of plastics. Some proposals in the report, such as better waste management and increased recycling, may benefit these communities — but only if they are directly involved in planning and carrying them out.

The study also highlights the need to produce less plastic and scale up effective plastic recycling. More public and private funding for solutions like reusable and refillable containers, reduced packaging and standardized plastic recycling processes would increase opportunities for consumers to shift away from single-use disposable products.

Plastic pollution threatens the world's oceans. It also poses direct and indirect risks to human health. We hope the bipartisan support this study has received is a sign that US leaders are ready to take far-reaching action on this critical environmental problem.

BY [MATTHEW SAVOCA](#), [ANNA ROBUCK](#) AND [LAUREN KASHIWABARA](#), *IPS*



Russia vetoes UN climate change resolution; green buzzwords dissected

By [Yen Makabenta](#)

December 16, 2021

IT may be presumed that climate alarmists and climate skeptics-realists meet the approaching end of the year and the holiday season in markedly different ways.

Are there people in the climate movement who specialize in tabulating the facts and figures on the deaths, devastation and miseries wrought by climate-related events? Do they tote the gains in country pledges in carbon emission reductions, the number of companies shifting to ESG (environment, social and governance) investing? Does a group monitor how climate change forecasts are being fulfilled? Are these the climate alarmists' measure of success?

The fulfillment or gratification of climate skeptics-realists is entirely different. We count as blessings every day, month and year that transpires without none of the horrid predictions of alarmists coming to pass. We saw vindication of our position in the abject failure this year of COP26 to realize its ambitious targets on carbon mission and fossil fuel abandonment. We cheer when efforts by the [UN](#) to spread climate change propaganda into new areas of world affairs.

Clearly it is a blessing that the two-year coronavirus pandemic has not been turned by alarmists into a climate-related event.

It is fitting to point out several developments that positively show gains in global rationality and understanding of the climate debate. I would specifically mention here today two such developments:

First, the rejection at the [UN Security Council](#) of an attempt to link together climate change and international security.

Second, the new concern raised about deceptive propaganda on environment and energy.

Russia vetoes UN climate resolution

Thank goodness, Russia sits in the powerful UN [Security Council](#), and has the power of the veto.

Climate alarmists at the UN, like Secretary-General [Antonio Guterres](#), never miss a beat in spreading climate-change dogma into every UN council and activity — the more important the better. The Security Council itself was turned into a target.

Last Tuesday, December 14, Russia moved to veto a Security Council resolution linking climate change and global security that supposedly carried the support of a majority of member states.

Backed by Niger and Ireland, the draft resolution called on Secretary-General Guterres to "integrate climate-related security risk as a central component into comprehensive conflict-prevention strategies."

The text won support from 12 of the council's 15 members.

"The resolution was completely unacceptable. And not only for Russia, a number of countries supported us," Kremlin spokesman [Dmitry Peskov](#) told the media.

"The topic of climate cannot be a factor that limits the right of countries to develop," Peskov said.



He added that "highly industrialized" countries which "significantly harmed the climate" in order to develop their economies are now setting the agenda.

India also voted against the resolution, arguing that global warming was chiefly an issue related to economic development, rather than international security.

Russian President [Vladimir Putin](#) has for years been a notorious skeptic about man-made global warming, saying Russia stands to benefit from it.

But his approach has changed as Russia — one of the world's biggest producers of oil and gas — sees the devastating effects of climate change.

The country has set numerous heat records in recent years, and the rising temperatures have contributed to severe floods and forest fires that have affected Siberia with increasing regularity.

Putin said earlier this year that Russia — the fourth-highest carbon emitter — was aiming for carbon neutrality by 2060.

Cautionary note on green buzzwords

Will Coggin, managing director of the Center for Accountability in Science, published in Issues Insights on December 13 a highly illuminating article: "Renewable? Sustainable? Dissecting green buzzwords." Coggin wrote:

"Remember when Humpty Dumpty lectured Alice, 'When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less'? With talk of climate change constantly in the news, marketing departments are increasingly getting in on that game. One in every six consumer products touts sustainability claims. So, should you trust what is on the label?

Some terms like 'organic' for farming practices, have been around long enough to have their own third-party certification programs. While not perfect, it's at least a layer of scrutiny that is missing from newer buzzword claims.

One of those newer terms is 'renewable.' The word invokes thoughts of clean energy and boundless resources.

Reality check: 'Renewable' only means a product has been sourced from something that cannot be depleted. Paper is often labeled renewable since trees and forests regrow and are replanted.

But that doesn't make products made from renewable resources automatically better than other products.

Water cartons, for example, have been touted as a 'renewable' alternative to plastic bottles. Alaska Airlines recently announced it would be getting rid of plastic water bottles and replacing them with boxed water. But there's a catch.

The paper in cartons is renewable, but the cartons are not merely paper. After all, paper's not waterproof. As any kid knows after taking a juice box apart, there are glued layers of plastic and aluminum needed to waterproof the product.

Crucially, that means while the paper part of the carton is 'renewable,' the cartons themselves are difficult to recycle. Cartons cannot be recycled in areas where 40 percent of the country lives.

Carton production releases roughly the same amount of greenhouse gases as the production of a recycled plastic bottle. A carton is better off being incinerated, according to a study by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Does the 'renewable' label mean the product is better for the environment? Not necessarily.

The term 'plant-based' isn't just for food these days. Take cotton totes, for example. These totes have been touted as a plant-based alternative to single-use plastic bags.



But a cotton tote takes a lot more material and energy to produce than a lightweight plastic bag. A report from the New York Times revealed that the plant-based cotton bags would need to be used thousands of times to break even with the environmental impacts of plastic.

Plant-based meat is also marketed as an environmentally friendly alternative to real meat. But that isn't true for many products. Plant-based 'chicken' releases the same amount of emissions as real chicken production. And 'plant-based' doesn't necessarily mean healthier, either.

'Biodegradable' is another evasive environmental term. The term merely means that a product will break down in nature over time. Biodegradable products are touted as alternatives to plastic that will decompose if littered.

But it doesn't mean the biodegrading will be fast. One study found that 'biodegradable' bags that were left buried in the ground or adrift at sea for three years were still sturdy enough to carry several heavy books. Ultimately, it's more practical to worry about whether something is littered than whether it's 'biodegradable.'

According to a study from the [University of Sao Paulo](#), misleading claims of biodegradability have become more frequent in product marketing. [China](#), the world's largest polluter, has taken note of this trend. China's production of biodegradable products has grown seven-fold in recent years, according to a report by the BBC.

Terms like renewable, plant-based, and biodegradable can mean a product is good for the environment, but it doesn't guarantee that it is. Similarly, it is not always true that an alternative to a product deemed 'bad' by environmentalists is always going to be better for the planet.

The phrase 'caveat emptor,' or buyer beware, has been around since the early 1600s. It's still sage advice in 2021."

Scientists warn a critical ice shelf in Antarctica could shatter within the next five years

By Rachel Ramirez, CNN

Published Dec 15, 2021 11:10:16 AM



(CNN) — As the rapidly heating planet alters the landscape of the Arctic region up north, scientists have discovered disturbing and alarming signs at the southern end of the planet, particularly in one of the ice shelves safeguarding the Antarctic's so-called "Doomsday glacier."

Satellite images taken as recently as last month, which researchers presented at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union Monday, suggest the critical ice shelf keeping together the Thwaites glacier in western Antarctica — an important defense against global sea level rise — could shatter within the next three to five years.

Antarctica's Thwaites glacier is known as the "Doomsday glacier," due to the serious risk it poses during its melting process. It has dumped billions of tons of ice into the sea, and its demise could lead to irreversible changes throughout the planet.

The glacier, which equals the size of Florida or Great Britain, already accounts for about 4% of annual global sea level rise, loses roughly 50 billion tons of ice each year, and is becoming highly vulnerable to the climate crisis. The fall of the ice shelf could bring the impending collapse of Antarctica's critical glacier.

If the Thwaites collapsed, the event could raise sea levels by several feet, researchers say, putting coastal communities as well as low-lying island nations further at risk.

But Ted Scambos, a glaciologist at the University of Colorado Boulder, and a leader of the International Thwaites Glacier Collaboration, said it will still be decades before the world will see real acceleration and an additional uptick in sea level rise.

"What is attention-getting about Thwaites is that the change will proceed with fairly dramatic, measurable results within the next few decades," Scambos told CNN.

For now, the glacier is being held back by a critical floating ice shelf.

"What's most concerning about the recent results is that it's pointing to a collapse of this ice shelf, this kind of safety band that holds the ice on the land," Peter Davis, oceanographer with the British Antarctic Survey, told CNN. "If we lose this ice shelf, then the glacier will flow into the ocean more quickly, contributing towards sea level rise."

Warming ocean waters play a key role in driving the rapid deterioration. A 2020 study by the International Thwaites Glacier Collaboration, which is currently leading ongoing research in the Antarctic, found the ocean floor is deeper than scientists previously thought, with deep passages allowing warm ocean water to melt the underside of the ice.



The observations show the critical ice shelf keeping the Thwaites together is loosening its grip on the underwater mountain, or the seamount, which acts as a reinforcement against the ice river from flowing into the warm ocean. Researchers also found the so-called "ice tongue" of the Thwaites Glacier is simply now a "loose cluster of icebergs," which no longer influences the stable part of the eastern ice shelf.

Warm water also threatens the so-called "grounding zone," where the ice meets the seabed. Davis and his team used hot water to drill access holes from the surface of the ice shelf and deep into the ocean cavity underneath. In doing so, they discovered not only are the ocean waters in the grounding line warm, by polar standards, but it is also salty, priming the landscape for further erosion.

Peter Washam, a research associate at Cornell University, who is also involved with the research, said the physical features of the grounding zone shows signs of chaos, such as warm water, rugged ice, and a steep, sloping bottom that allows the water to rapidly melt the ice sheet from below.

"In the coming years, we expect the Thwaites grounding line in the region to slowly retreat up the seabed slope that it currently rests on as the warm ocean eats away at its underside," Washam told CNN. His team used an underwater vehicle called Icefin that makes it easier to study ice and water around and beneath ice shelves.

The bottom line, according to Davis, is Antarctica's Thwaites Glacier is rapidly deteriorating. The warm ocean water is slowly erasing the ice underneath, causing water to flow faster, fracturing more of the ice, and bringing the looming threat of a collapse even closer.

"From the satellite data, we're seeing these big fractures spreading across the ice shelf surface, essentially weakening the fabric of the ice; kind of a bit like a windscreen crack," he said. "It's slowly spreading across the ice shelf and eventually it's going to fracture into lots of different pieces."

Scambos said while the process is extremely slow-moving and real impacts won't be felt until several decades later, it is nearly impossible to stop it.

"This is a geologic process, but happening at almost a human-lifetime scale," he said. "As a disaster for people alive today, it is extremely slow-moving. The best path is to try to slow the forces that are pushing the ice in this direction."

And as the ramifications of the climate crisis spread around the globe, the researchers say expanding scientific research to understand changes in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions is critical to planning mitigation strategies such as coastal defenses in vulnerable communities.

"We can't really do anything to stop this from happening," besides slowing it down, Davis said. "The way that we've gone with our carbon emissions so far has caused these changes to occur — and essentially, we're taking the consequences of what we've been emitting over the last couple of decades, if not longer."

Global warming of 3C could cost US\$1.6 trillion a year in lost labour



A worker refreshes himself in the afternoon heat as he works on a construction site in Dubai. Labourers in Dubai often work in high temperatures that reach more than 45 degrees centigrade. Image: REUTERS/Devadasan

As temperatures rise, outdoor workers will find it harder to adapt, especially in already-hot places like the Gulf.

Global warming of 3 degrees Celsius could cost as much as \$1.6 trillion each year in lost labour productivity as even the coolest hours of the day start posing major health risks to workers in parts of the world, researchers said on Tuesday.

Those most threatened will be outdoor workers in already-hot countries where temperatures and humidity are rising fast, possibly threatening the economic lifeline of South Asian migrants seeking jobs in Gulf nations.

A [study](#) published in Nature Communications found that the global economy already loses up to \$311 billion per year as workers struggle in hot, humid weather.

It warned that sum would grow more than five-fold if the planet gets 2C (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) hotter than now, on top of the 1.1C of warming already seen since preindustrial times.

Governments committed in 2015 to hold the increase in global average temperatures to “well below” 2C since preindustrial times, but are off track to meet that goal as humans continue to burn climate-heating fossil fuels.

If global warming hits 3C, today’s adaptation tactic of moving outdoor work earlier or later in the day would be far less effective, the study said, as all hours would become too hot.

“More global labour will be lost in the coolest half of the day than is currently lost in the hottest half of the day,” said study co-author Luke Parsons of North Carolina’s Duke University.

That level of warming would also expose workers to significantly higher risk of injuries, kidney problems — and even premature death.

“To protect some of the people most vulnerable to climate change — outdoor workers in many low-latitude countries — we need to limit future warming,” Parsons added.

The riskiest regions include the Middle East, where humidity is rising especially fast and which hosts 35 million migrant workers, according to the International Labor Organisation.

The new study found labourers in Qatar and Bahrain would suffer most with 3C of warming, losing more than 300 work hours per person annually, with even the day's coolest hour bringing significant heat exposure.

Nick McGeehan, a founding director at labour rights consultancy FairSquare who was not involved in the study, said migrant workers would bear the brunt of both economic and health impacts.

"The concern for me... is not that workers will lose money — it's that (employers) will maintain the status quo in the face of this very obvious risk, and severely damage more workers' health, and inevitably more workers will die," he said.

He called for legally mandated and regulated work-to-rest ratios in the Gulf.

Work bans

Qatar already has some heat stress protections, with outdoor work banned between 10 am and 3.30 pm during summer and at any time if temperatures top 32.1C. Bahrain also bans outdoor work on summer afternoons.

But Barrak Alahmad, a medical doctor from Kuwait who did not work on the study, said such measures may not be enough, as morning shifts in some Gulf states have been associated with the [highest intensity of heat exposure](#).

Instead, the doctoral candidate at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health urged more robust prevention and protection programmes, including acclimatisation for foreign workers and training to recognise symptoms of heat exposure.

"The evidence is quite overwhelming that systematically disadvantaged groups like migrant workers in the Gulf are at a high risk of adverse health outcomes from extreme heat," Alahmad told the Thomson Reuters Foundation. "How many more studies do we need before we take action?"

Gulf migrants' countries of origin are also warming and will lose work hours, the study noted.

On a hotter planet, India, China, Pakistan and Indonesia will face the largest labour losses among their working-age populations, it found.

That could mean workers from those countries will struggle to find safe outdoor employment, both in their homelands and traditional Gulf destinations.

"Ultimately this system will end at some point, and climate could be the catalyst for that," said McGeehan of FairSquare.



From killer heatwaves to floods, climate change worsened weather extremes in 2021

By Lisa Shumaker and Andrea Januta via Reuters

December 14, 2021 - 6:21 PM



A man tries to chase away a swarm of desert locusts away from a farm, near the town of Rumuruti, Kenya, February 1, 2021. (Reuters/Baz Ratner/File Photo)

Extreme weather events in 2021 shattered records around the globe. Hundreds died in storms and heatwaves. Farmers struggled with drought, and in some cases with locust plagues. Wildfires set new records for carbon emissions, while swallowing forests, towns and homes.

Many of these events were exacerbated by climate change. Scientists say there are more to come – and worse – as the Earth’s atmosphere continues to warm through the next decade and beyond.

Here are some of the events Reuters witnessed over the past year:

February — A blistering cold spell hit normally warm Texas, killing 125 people in the state and leaving millions without power in freezing temperatures.

Scientists have not reached a conclusion on whether climate change caused the extreme weather, but the warming of the Arctic is causing more unpredictable weather around the globe.

February — Kenya and other parts of East Africa battled some of the worst locust plagues in decades <https://reut.rs/3pxBJRx>, with the insects destroying crops and grazing grounds. Scientists say that unusual weather patterns exacerbated by climate change created ideal conditions for insects to thrive.

March — Beijing’s sky turned orange and flights were grounded during the Chinese capital’s worst sandstorm in a decade.

Busloads of volunteers arrive in the desert each year to plant trees, which can stabilize the soil and serve as a wind buffer. Scientists predict climate change will worsen desertification, as hotter summers and drier winters reduce moisture levels.

June — Nearly all of the western United States was gripped by a drought that emerged in early 2020. Farmers abandoned crops, officials announced emergency measures, and the Hoover Dam reservoir hit an all-time low.

By September, the U.S. government confirmed that over the prior 20 months, the Southwest experienced the lowest precipitation in over a century, and it linked the drought to climate change.



June — Hundreds died during a record-smashing heatwave in the U.S. and Canadian Pacific Northwest, which scientists concluded would have been “virtually impossible” without climate change.

Over several days, power lines melted and roads buckled. Cities, struggling to cope with the heat, opened cooling centers to protect their residents. During the heatwave, Portland, Oregon, hit an all-time record high of 116 Fahrenheit (46.7 Celsius).

July — Catastrophic flooding killed more than 300 people in central China’s Henan province when a year’s worth of rain fell in just three days.

Meanwhile in Europe, nearly 200 people died as torrential rains soaked Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Scientists concluded that climate change had made the floods 20% more likely to occur.

July — A record heatwave and drought in the U.S. West gave rise to two massive wildfires that tore through California and Oregon and were among the largest in the history of both states.

Scientists say both the growing frequency and the intensity of wildfires are largely attributable to prolonged drought <https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/southwest-us-drought-worst-century-linked-by-noaa-climate-change-2021-09-21> and increasing bouts of excessive heat from climate change.

July — Large parts of South America are suffering from a prolonged drought. While Chile is enduring a decade-long megadrought <https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/climate-change-fueling-warm-ocean-blob-causing-chile-megadrought-study-2021-08-26> linked to global warming, this year Brazil saw one of its driest years in a century.

In Argentina, the Parana, South America’s second-longest river, fell to its lowest level since 1944.

Around the globe, heatwaves are becoming both more frequent and more severe.

August — In the Mediterranean, a hot and dry summer fanned intense blazes that forced thousands of people to evacuate their homes in Algeria, Greece and Turkey.

The fires, which killed two people in Greece and at least 65 in Algeria, struck amid an intense heatwave, with some places in Greece recording temperatures of over 46 Celsius (115 Fahrenheit).

Late August — Nearly all the world’s mountain glaciers are retreating due to global warming. In the Alps, Swiss resort employees laid <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/wrap-up-cool-blankets-help-stave-off-glacier-melt-swiss-ski-pistes-2021-08-27> protective blankets over one of Mount Titlis’s glaciers during the summer months to preserve what ice is left.

Switzerland already has lost 500 of its glaciers, and could lose 90% of the 1,500 that remain by the end of the century if global emissions continue to rise, the government said.

August/September — Hurricane Ida, which hit Louisiana as a Category 4 storm, killed nearly 100 people in the United States and caused an estimated \$64 billion in damage, according to the [NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information](https://www.noaa.gov/news/hurricane-ida-impacts).

As the remnants of Ida moved inland, the heavy rains created flash flooding across the densely populated Northeast, vastly increasing the storm’s death toll.

Climate change is strengthening hurricanes, while also causing them to linger longer over land – dumping more rain on an area before moving on. Studies also suggest these storms are becoming more frequent in the North Atlantic.

September — Infrastructure and homes in Russia are increasingly in peril <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/russias-remote-permafrost-thaws-threatening-homes-infrastructure-2021-10-18> as underground permafrost melts and deforms the land underneath



them.

Permafrost was once a stable construction base, in some regions staying frozen as far back as the last Ice Age. But rising global temperatures <https://www.reuters.com/article/climate-change-alaska-road-idAFL1N2PW2IA> threaten the layer of ice, soil, rocks, sand and organic matter.

November — The worst floods in 60 years in South Sudan have affected about 780,000 people, or one in every 14 residents, according to the U.N. refugee agency. Every year the county goes through a rainy season, but flooding has set records for three years in a row. The destruction will likely increase as temperatures rise, [scientists say](#).

November — A massive storm dumped a month's worth of rain over two days in the Canadian province of British Columbia, unleashing floods and mudslides that destroyed roads, railroads and bridges. It is likely the most expensive natural disaster in Canada's history, although officials are still assessing the damage.

Meteorologists said the rain had come from an atmospheric river, or a stream of water vapor stretching hundreds of miles long from the tropics. Atmospheric rivers are expected to become larger — and possibly more destructive — with climate change, scientists say. —**Reporting by Andrea Januta in New York and Lisa Shumaker in Chicago; Editing by Katy Daigle and Rosalba O'Brien**



Arctic reaches hottest temperature – WMO

[By Xinhua News Agency](#)

December 16, 2021

GENEVA: The [World Meteorological Organization](#) (WMO) verified on Tuesday (Wednesday in Manila) a new record high of 38 degrees Celsius within the [Arctic](#), one of the fastest-warming regions in the world that is heating more than twice the global average.

The temperature was measured at a meteorological observing station in the Russian town of Verkhoyansk, about 115 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle, on June 20, 2020, during an exceptional and prolonged Siberian heat wave.

It's "one of a series of observations reported to the WMO Archive of Weather and Climate Extremes that sound the alarm bells about our changing climate," according to WMO Secretary General [Petteri Taalas](#).

WMO's data suggests that average temperatures over Arctic [Siberia](#) reached as high as 10 C above normal for much of summer last year, fueling devastating fires, driving massive sea ice loss and playing a major role in 2020 being one of the three warmest years on record.

An in-depth analysis of available data has shown no known temperatures of 38 C or above before at any Arctic locations.

WMO said the extremes are "snapshots" of our current climate and that it's likely greater extremes will occur in the Arctic region in the future.

In addition to the new record high of Arctic temperature, WMO is currently verifying other extreme temperatures around the world, including the 54.4 C recorded in both 2020 and 2021 in the world's hottest place, Death Valley in California, and a new European record of 48.8 C in the Italian island of [Sicily](#) this summer.

"The WMO Archive of Weather and Climate Extremes has never had so many ongoing simultaneous investigations," said Taalas.



Drainage main box culvert, nasira; southbound ng Roxas blvd isinara



Manila, Philippines – Inihayag ng Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) na isang bahagi ng Roxas Boulevard ang isasara sa mga motorista upang bigyang-daan ang rehabilitasyon ng nasirang lumang drainage structure sa harap ng Libertad Pumping Station sa Pasay City.

Sinabi ni MMDA Chairman Benhur Abalos na ang rehabilitasyon ng nasirang Libertad Drainage Main Box Culvert, ay mangangailangan ng agarang pagsasara ng Roxas Boulevard-Southbound.

Nangananib anya na gumuho ang isang bahagi ng kalsada ng Roxas Blvd. dahil sa pagkasira ng Drainage Main Box Culvert dahil sa bigat ng mga truck na dumadaan.

Ayon kay Abalos, ang nasabing drainage structure, ay itinayo noong 1970s, kaya dapat gawin kaagad ang rehabilitasyon.

Ang DPWH South Manila District Engineering Office ay nagsasagawa na ngayon ng paunang pagkukumpuni sa lugar ngunit kailangang isara ang buong southbound sa loob ng dalawa hanggang tatlong buwan upang mapalitan ang nasirang Libertad Drainage Main Box Culvert.

Sinabi ng DPWH na kailangan nilang i-rehabilitate ang drainage structure at isara ang buong southbound ngunit kailangan pag-aralanng mabuti ang epekto ng posibleng pagsasara ng kalsada at gumawa ng mga rekomendasyon kung paano ililihis ang mga sasakyan.

Dagdag pa ni Abalos sa kasalukuyan, hindi bababa sa 53,000 na mga sasakyan kabilang ang mga trak, ang tumatawid sa Roxas Boulevard southbound lane patungong baclaran. **(Dave Baluyot)**



P5.024-T 2022 national budget niratipikahan na

[Joy Cantos](#) - Pang-masa

December 16, 2021 | 12:00am

MANILA, Philippines — Niratipikahan kahapon ng mga mambabatas sa Kamara at Senado ang Bicameral Conference Committee report sa P5.024 trilyong 2022 national budget kaugnay ng mahabang bakasyon sa pagdiriwang ng Kapaskuhan.

Kabilang dito ang patuloy na pagtugon sa krisis sa kalusugan kung saan nasa P20 hanggang P30 bilyon ang idinagdag sa panukalang pondo ng Department of Health (DOH) para sa patuloy na pagtugon sa COVID-19 at banta ng variants na Delta at Omicron.

Ayon sa mga mambabatas, prayoridad na mapondohan ang Special Risk Allowances (SRA) ng mga health workers, pagbili ng mga COVID-19 vaccine at mga booster shot.

Nasa P226 bilyon ang inilaang pondo para sa DOH kung saan nasa P45-50 bilyon dito ay para sa pagbili ng bakuna laban sa COVID-19.

Sinabi ni ACT-CIS Partylist Rep. Eric Go Yap, Chairman ng House Committee on Appropriations, tinatayang nasa P 50 bilyon ang inilaan sa SRA ng mga medical frontliners habang nasa P50 bilyon naman ang alokasyon sa booster shot.

Naglaan din ng P3.5 bilyon down payment para sa pagbili ng anim na units ng C130 aircraft para sa Philippine Air Force (PAF).

Samantalang sa sektor ng edukasyon, halos nasa P32 bilyon ang inilaang pondo sa mga State Universities and Colleges (SUCs). Nakakuha ng pinakamataas na pondo ang sektor ng edukasyon na nasa P800 bilyon na pinakamalaki sa taong ito. - Malou escudero

16 DECEMBER 2021, THURSDAY



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NEWS ALERTS

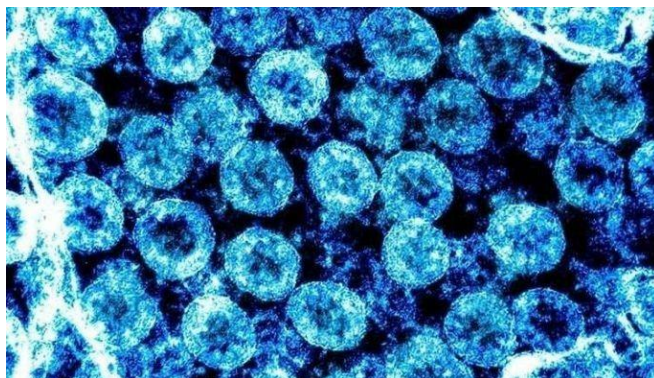
COVID-19 NEWS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Omicron nakapasok na sa Pinas, 2 kaso natukoy

By [Danilo Garcia](#) (Pilipino Star Ngayon) - December 16, 2021 - 12:00am



This undated National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH handout photo obtained August 1, 2021, shows a transmission electron color-enhanced micrograph of SARS-CoV-2 virus particles, isolated from a patient.

Handout / National Institutes of Health / National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases / AFP

MANILA, Philippines — Nakapasok na sa Pilipinas ang Omicron variant ng COVID-19 makaraang matukoy ang unang dalawang kaso sa dalawang biyahero na magkasunod na dumating sa bansa kamakailan.

Natukoy ang dalawang Omicron cases mula sa 48 samples na isinailalim sa genome sequencing ng University of the Philippines-Philippine Genome Center (UP-PGC) nitong Disyembre 14.

Isa dito ay isang 'returning overseas Filipino (RFO)' na lumapag ng Pilipinas noong Disyembre 1 mula sa Japan sakay ng Philippine Airlines flight number PR 0427. Nakolekta ang kaniyang sample noong Disyembre 5 at lumabas ang positibong resulta nitong Disyembre 7.

Nabatid na may sintomas siya ng lagnat at ubo nang dumating sa Pilipinas ngunit ngayon ay asymptomatic na. Kasalukuyan siyang nasa 'isolation facility'.

Ang isa pang kaso ay isang Nigerian national na dumating sa bansa noong Nobyembre 30 mula sa Nigeria sakay ng Oman Air flight WY 843. Nakolekta ang kaniyang sampol noong Disyembre 6 at lumabas ang positibong resulta noong Disyembre 7.

Nasa isolation facility na rin ang naturang pasyente na isa ring asymptomatic.

Sinabi ng Department of Health (DOH) na kasalukuyang tinutukoy nila ngayon ang mga 'close contacts' na mga kapwa pasahero ng naturang mga eroplano. Kasama rito ang pagberepika sa test results at health status ng mga pasahero ng naturang dalawang flights.

"Travelers who have arrived in the Philippines through these flights may call the DOH COVID-19 hotlines at (02) 89426843 or 1555, or their respective LGUs to report their status," panawagan ng DOH.

Bukod sa dalawang Omicron cases, natukoy rin ng DOH ang 33 pang kaso ng Delta variant. Kabilang dito ang 14 na ROFS, at 19 na lokal na kaso. Nagresulta ito sa pag-akyat sa kabuuang kaso ng Delta variant sa bansa sa 7,919.

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/pilipino-star-ngayon/bansa/2021/12/16/2148276/omicron-nakapasok-na-sa-pinaz-2-kaso-natukoy/amp/>



Co-passengers of first 2 Omicron cases advised to monitor for symptoms

(Philstar.com) - December 15, 2021 - 8:11pm



FILE - In this May 27, 2021 photo, a Philippine Airlines plane is seen in Antipolo following takeoff from Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

MANILA, Philippines — The Department of Health on Wednesday advised all passengers in the same flight as the first two confirmed cases of the Omicron variant in the country to monitor for symptoms.

One of the cases is a returning Filipino who arrived from Japan on December 1 via Philippine Airlines flight number PR 0427.

The other case is a Nigerian who arrived from Nigeria on November 30 via Oman Air with flight number WY 843.

"At the first sign of COVID-19 symptoms, travelers should contact their Barangay Health Emergency Response Teams (BHERTs) in their respective LGUs or via DOH hotlines (02) 894-COVID or 1555 to get the assistance they need," the DOH said in an advisory.

— Department of Health (@DOHgovph) [December 15, 2021](#)

The health department added that LGUs have been instructed to report and isolate any passenger from the two flights who has shown symptoms within 14 days after arrival.

'All international travelers tested negative'

With the detection of two imported Omicron variant cases in the Philippines, the DOH assured the public that all international travelers entering the country tested negative for COVID-19 before being released from quarantine.

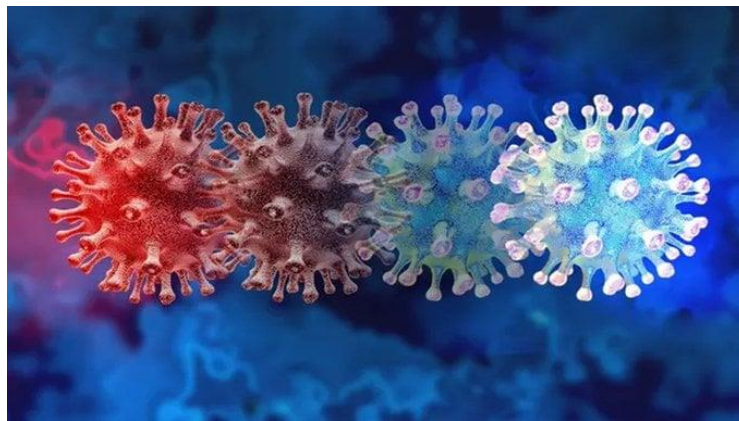
The agency also highlighted the importance of getting vaccinated against COVID-19, which has so far infected 2.8 million in the Philippines.

"DOH advises the public, especially the elderly and the immunocompromised to get their COVID-19 vaccine primary series as soon as possible, and booster once eligible," the agency said. — **Patricia Lourdes Viray**



Solon umapelang huwag nang bumalik sa malawakang lockdowns kahit may Omicron cases na sa Phl

By **Bombo Dave Vincent Pasit** -December 15, 2021 | 2:58 PM



Nanawagan si House Assistant Majority Leader Fidel Nograles sa national government na huwag nang bumalik pa sa napakahaba at malawakang lockdowns.

Ito ay kahit pa kinumpirma ng Department of Health (DOH) na nakapasok na sa Pilipinas ang Omicron variant kasunod nang pagkakapositibo dito ng dalawang katao.

Base sa mga datos, mas mainam kung gawing scientifically-targeted granular lockdowns ang ipatupad sa pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng virus.

Bukod dito, mas minimal din ang epekto ng ganitong sistema sa kabuhayan ng publiko kaysa naman sa blanket lockdowns.

Bagama't may naitala nang Omicron cases sa Pilipinas, maganda aniya na ito ay isolated pa sa ngayon.

Sinabi rin ng mambabatas na dapat masolusyunan na sa ngayon ang vaccine hesitancy sa ilang mga lugar sa bansa para matiyak na mayroong herd immunity, at dapat gawing available din ang booster shots para sa mga bakunado na.



Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine malaki pa rin ang paglaban sa Omicron

By **Bombo Jovino Galang** -December 15, 2021 | 3:44 AM



Nagkakaroon pa rin ng proteksyon laban sa Omicron variant ang pagturok ng dalawang doses ng COVID-19 vaccine ng kumpanyang Pfizer-BioNTech.

Ayon sa isinagawang pag-aaral ng Discovery Health ang pinakamalaking private health insurance administrator sa South Africa na nagbibigay pa rin ng 70% ang pagtuturok ng dalawang doses ng nasabing mga bakuna.

Ibinase nila ito sa 211,000 positive COVID-19 test results mula Nobyembre 15 hanggang Disyembre 7.

Nabawasan din ang bilang ng mga naitatakbo sa pagamutan mula ng turukan ang mga ito ng COVID-19 vaccine na gawa ng Pfizer BioNTech.

PH receives over 10.4 million more COVID-19 vaccines

By [CNN Philippines Staff](#)

Published Dec 16, 2021 12:37:26 AM



The country has received over 10.4 million more doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. (FILE PHOTO)

Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, December 15) — The country has received over 10.4 million more doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Several flights carrying millions of coronavirus shots arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport Terminal 3 on Wednesday.

These include 2,840,100 Moderna doses donated by the German government through the COVAX facility, 2,249,400 AstraZeneca shots bought by the private sector, and 1,187,550 government-procured Pfizer doses that were delivered in the evening.

In the afternoon, the Dutch government's donation of 3,055,200 doses of the Janssen vaccine arrived, followed by 856,800 Moderna doses from Germany, and 214,500 AstraZeneca doses from the United Kingdom.

This brings the total number of doses delivered on Wednesday alone to 10,403,550.

The National Task Force Against COVID-19 has yet to release the updated figures on the overall number of vaccine deliveries to the country.

But as of Dec. 12, a total of 96,519,211 shots have been administered nationwide.

From this lot, 54,705,555 were given as the first dose, 41,039,335 as the second dose, and 774,321 as booster shots.



#OneDENR

**Covid-19
Situation and Response**



DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 641

DISYEMBRE 15, 2021

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

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

0.4%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO
10,193

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

97.9%

TOTAL NG GUMALING
2,776,273

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

1.78%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY
50,449

MGA BAGONG KASO **237**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **565**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **100**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,836,915**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING DISYEMBRE 13

DATOS NGAYONG DISYEMBRE 15
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG DISYEMBRE 13

1.0%

PORSYENTO NG MGA
NAGPOSITIBO

30,397

BILANG NG
TINEST

HALOS
43.6%
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 (3.5K TOTAL BEDS)
22% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (19.6K TOTAL BEDS)
25% Utilized

WARD BEDS (12.4K TOTAL BEDS)
12% Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
13% Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.2K TOTAL BEDS)
24% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.7K TOTAL BEDS)
20% Utilized

WARD BEDS (3.7K TOTAL BEDS)
17% Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
14% Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA AKTIBONG KASO

567 Asymptomatic

3,876 Mild

3,492 Moderate

1,867 Severe

391 Critical



UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

Sa patuloy na pagbaba ng bilang kaso ng COVID-19 sa Pilipinas, isa-puso pa rin ang pagsunod sa **Minimum Public Health Standards** at makiisa sa pambansang pagbabakuna upang maproteksyonan hindi lamang ang ating sarili kundi pati na rin ang ating mga mahal sa buhay. 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](https://staysafe.ph)

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

doh.gov.ph

(02) 894-COVID / 1555

16 DECEMBER 2021, THURSDAY



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NEWS ALERTS

VLOGS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Please click this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5YzwyG28w-g>

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#ManilaBayUpdate #DolomiteBeach #BattleForManilaBay

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Miz July

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