

24 JANUARY 2021, SUNDAY



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



DENR enhances steps to ensure proper waste disposal

Published January 23, 2021, 6:17 PM

by [Chito Chavez](#)

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) said Saturday that steps are being enhanced to ensure that proper waste disposal is compliant with government regulations.

With this pronouncement, the DENR aims to embark on “a greater collaboration with the sanitary landfill (SLF) operators to improve the management of solid waste in the country.”

“We always extend a welcoming hand to those sectors willing to work with us to solve our country’s problems particularly those that concern our environment and natural resources,” said DENR Secretary Roy A. Cimatu.

DENR Undersecretary Benny Antiporda stressed during a recent combined face-to-face and teleconference meeting that the SLF operators must abide by the existing environmental laws while going about their daily business process.

He asked the SLF operators to submit regular reports to the DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) to monitor the trash disposed by the local government units (LGUs) in their sanitary landfills.

With this, Antiporda explained that the DENR can easily detect if the LGUs are “still disposing their solid waste in open dumpsites, which is strictly prohibited under Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.”

“In this way, we will not just solve the solid waste management problem of the country but we will protect the environment for the benefit of the Filipino people,” Antiporda pointed out.

The DENR noted that some 233 open dumpsites are still operating in the country with the most number of open dumpsites located in Western Visayas (48 dumpsites), Mimaropa (35), Central Visayas (27), Bicol region (23), and Davao region (20).

It added that “there are already 189 established sanitary landfills in the country” with the Top 5 regions with the highest number of sanitary landfills being the Calabarzon (36), Cagayan Valley (35), Ilocos region (33), Northern Mindanao (18), and Central Visayas (15).

During the meeting, Antiporda said the members of the Solid Waste Management Service Providers expressed their agreement to work more closely with the agency.

He noted that the pronouncement of the SLF operators to unite “is a big step in doing their part to take care of the environment.”

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/01/23/denr-enhances-steps-to-ensure-proper-waste-disposal/>



DENR vows to improve Urdaneta landfill

By Jaime G. Aquino

January 24, 2021

URDANETA, Pangasinan: The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has ordered the rehabilitation of the Engineered Sanitary Landfill in Barangay Catablan in this city and approved the operation based on the request of the city government, said Undersecretary Benny Antiporda in an interview.

Operational since 2011, the landfill has been emitting foul odor and is now 10- to 30-feet high. “The DENR approved this sanitary landfill on the condition that it will be treated with chemicals to avoid the foul smell,” Antiporda told The Manila Times.

However, he warned the city government, currently operating the dumpsite, that he will order the closure if it does not comply with the agreement of proper maintenance.

The DENR undersecretary appealed to the affected residents to write a formal letter to his office and assured them that the agency will immediately act on their complaint.

In a separate interview after an inspection, Landfill Manager Felix Vitales confirmed the DENR ordered a temporary closure in March 2020 because of the foul odor emitted by the landfill.

However, through the Sangguniang Panlungsod, the city government enacted a resolution, requesting the DENR to allow them to operate the dumpsite while they look for alternative solutions to solve the city’s garbage problems.

In July 2020, the DENR approved the request of the city government to resume the operations of the landfill, provided the dumped garbage will immediately be covered with soil and continuous, daily chemical treatment.

It has been 20 years since the Philippines approved and enacted the solid waste management law, and yet, there are still 403 open dumpsites and 108 controlled dumpsites in the country, according to a government report.

The officers and members of the Citizens Movement Against Corruption, Crime, Illegal Drugs and Gambling Inc., headed by Prof. Salvador Singson-de Guzman, urged the DENR to investigate and stop the illegal operation of the 4-hectare sanitary landfill, which the watchdog organization claimed is “open because of its intense foul-smelling odor.”

Singson-de Guzman and his group also recommended that the DENR should issue an urgent temporary closure and conduct an inspection of the landfill.

He said the complaints concerning the health and welfare of residents should be heard.

Editor’s Note: This is the first in a series about how local government units treat garbage.

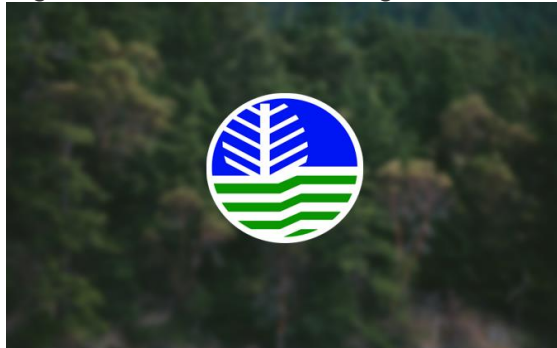
Source: <https://www.manilatimes.net/2021/01/24/news/regions/denr-vows-to-improve-urdaneta-landfill/831272/>



DENR ready to help BARMM in Tawi-Tawi mining site rehab

Published January 23, 2021, 11:41 AM
by [Chito Chavez](#)

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) maintained Saturday its willingness “to extend its expertise to help in the rehabilitation of a mined-out site on Tumbagaan Island in Tawi-Tawi, a province situated in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).”



Department of Environment and Natural Resources (MANILA BULLETIN)

DENR Undersecretary for Enforcement, Mining and Muslim Affairs Jim O. Sampulna said that this will happen even if the province of Tawi-Tawi is not under the agency’s jurisdiction.

The environment-related concerns of Tawi-Tawi is supervised by the BARMM’s Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE).

Sampulna said DENR Secretary Roy A. Cimatu has specifically directed him to prepare in case the BARMM government asks for assistance.

“If they will seek technical assistance, we are willing to extend expertise, not just in mining but in all other aspects that BARMM needs such as in lands, forestry, biodiversity, and environment,” Sampulna said.

Sampulna also clarified that the DENR does not have the authority to conduct mining-related operations in Tawi-Tawi following public calls for the DENR to act on President Duterte’s order to immediately stop the mining activities in Tumbagaan Island.

However, Sampulna said the DENR fully supports the order of the President to suspend the mining operations in the said area for its rehabilitation,” he added.

“BARMM is now conducting an investigation on the site to fast track the rehabilitation,” he added.

Sampulna noted that the nickel mining company has the primary responsibility to restore the area.

“BARMM now has the MENRE, which is responsible for environmental initiatives in the Muslim autonomous region,” Sampulna explained.

Sampulna said that the MENRE was previously called DENR-ARMM which has its own secretary with the office previously under the now defunct Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/01/23/denr-ready-to-help-barmm-in-tawi-tawi-mining-site-rehab/>



Sec. Roque kicks off Rio Tuba Mining's journey to 5 Million Trees

By [BMPlus](#)

January 23, 2021



Presidential Spokesperson, Sec. Harry Roque says he wanted to see for himself if trees are really being planted in mining areas so he can report to the President. Photo shows Sec Roque, planting his tree in Rio Tuba, with assistance from Nelson Acob, barangay captain; JB Baylon, Corp. Comms VP for NAC; and Engr. Cynthia E. Rosero, Resident Mine Manager for RTN.

Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. (RTN), a subsidiary of Nickel Asia Corp. (NAC), begins the last stretch of the company's journey towards its goal of planting 5 Million trees in Rio Tuba. Presidential Spokesperson Harry Roque graces the ceremonial planting of the first of the remaining 900,000 trees RTN needs to complete its 5M goal.

Sec. Roque says he wanted to see for himself if trees are really being planted in the mining community and that he is impressed by what RTN is trying to do in Palawan, planting trees all over the province.

He says it is important that he's seen mining in RTN personally to be able to present to President Rodrigo Duterte and the whole country that not all mining is irresponsible, that here in Bataraza, the environment is being cared for.

"I will report to President Duterte what Rio Tuba Mining is doing in greening Palawan, we will tell the world, since PTV media is here with us, that in Rio Tuba, in Bataraza, there is no difference between the concept of jobs creation and the protection of the environment," Spox Roque shares.

To date, RTN has a record of about 4.1 Million surviving trees planted in various areas covered in its mine rehabilitation and reforestation programs.

Sec. Roque congratulates and thanks Nickel Asia, the LGU of Bataraza, and all the employees of the mining company for inviting him to Rio Tuba.

"I feel that I am personally accepted here to also act as a protector of the environment, and this event is proof that the communities can well benefit from the economic contributions of mining while protecting and preserving nature," Roque says.

According to Environmental Planner, Janice M. Tupas, Manager of the Mines Environmental Protection and Enhancement Dept. (MEPED) of RTN, there is a mechanism that her team and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau of the DENR employ that actually monitors and counts the survival rates of the trees they plant.

"This year, we will be more aggressive, we will build hectares upon hectares of bamboo plantations, we will engage the communities to turn their backyards into mini forests and we will have support from the Department to Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Dept. of Education in Palawan that I feel we will even surpass 5 Million," Tupas excitedly says.



Despite its economic contributions to the fiscal health of the communities, the mining industry continues its campaign to foster appreciation and instill the sense of environmental stewardship among the people of Palawan. RTN believes that contributing to the restoration and protection of the rich forest ecosystem in Palawan is a moral obligation.

Engineer Cynthia E. Rosero, Resident Mine Manager for RTN, says having Sec. Harry Roque grace this important event helps showcase RTN's environment protection programs and to the mining company's aggressive efforts to keep Palawan green.

"Planting 5 Million Trees is no easy feat for a mining company and we are proud of this," Rosero says.



Engr. Cynthia E. Rosero, Resident Mine Manager, says Sec. Roque's visit will showcase RTN's environmental protection program and its aggressive efforts to keep Palawan green. Photo from the event shows Engr. Rosero, Sec. Roque, and JB Baylon, VP for Corporate Communications.

RTN is one of the mining companies deeply committed to achieving ecosystem restoration and reforestation in mined-out areas. Applying progressive rehabilitation strategies, RTN, in its more than 50 years of operation in Rio Tuba, proves that an active mining company can create a forest in its path and can be the catalyst in the re-greening of a province like Palawan.

"RTN's bold ambition is to plant 5 Million trees it can leave behind as a legacy. This year is the last stretch in achieving that ambition. With a balance of 900,000, many are cheering us on and many are putting in their support and we are honored and grateful," adds Tupas.

To date, RTN rehabilitated a total of 196.64 hectares of its mining area where it has planted 1,205,763 surviving trees of different species including as narra, ipil, apitong, ago, udling, kupang, batino, tongkat ali, amugis, among others. Some 663.08 has. have been reforested with native tree species, coffee, mangroves, botanical plant, and some industrial trees, in support of the government's Green Philippine Highway Project; Adopt-a-Mountain Project; and the National Greening Program

RTN plants trees to fulfill the objective of mine rehabilitation to restore disturbed areas to a safe, non-erodible condition, establishing land use capability that is functional and back to the condition, if not better, before disturbance.

Because people tend to ignore the role mining plays in the development of nations, mining companies like RTN would go above and beyond to prove that responsible mining exist – the kind that endeavors to provide a sustainable environment for the future.

"Planting 5 million trees is not something ordinary organizations can easily do, but RTN endeavors this for Palawan and in fact, RTN intends to plant more in the years to come," ends Tupas.

Source: <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/01/23/sec-roque-kicks-off-rio-tuba-minings-journey-to-5-million-trees/>



Roque kicks off Rio Tuba Mining's journey to 5 million trees

This year, we will be more aggressive. We will build hectares upon hectares of bamboo plantations.

Published 3 hours ago on January 24, 2021 02:30 AM

By **TDT** @tribunephl



PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF RTN PRESIDENTIAL spokesperson Secretary Harry Roque (left) plants tree seedlings in Rio Tuba with assistance from village chair Nelson Acob, JB Baylon of Nickel Asia Corp and Cynthia Rosero, resident mine manager of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.

Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation (RTN), a subsidiary of Nickel Asia Corp. (NAC), began the last stretch of its journey towards planting five million trees in Rio Tuba with presidential spokesperson Harry Roque gracing the ceremonial planting of the first of the remaining 900,000 trees needed to complete RTN's goal.

Roque wanted to see for himself if trees were indeed being planted in the mining community. He was impressed by RTN's activities in Palawan.

"I will report to President Duterte what Rio Tuba Mining is doing in greening Palawan. We will tell the world since PTV (People's Television) media is here with us, that in Rio Tuba, in Bataraza, there is no difference between the concept of jobs creation and the protection of the environment," he said on Friday.

RTN had already planted 4.1 million surviving trees in various areas covered by its mine rehabilitation and reforestation programs.

Roque congratulated and thanked Nickel Asia, Bataraza officials and residents and all employees of the mining company

"I feel that I am personally accepted here to also act as a protector of the environment, and this event is proof that the communities can well benefit from the economic contributions of mining while protecting and preserving nature," he said.

Janice Tupas, manager of RTN's Mines Environmental Protection and Enhancement Department, said there is a mechanism that her team and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau of the Department to Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) employs to monitor the survival rates of the trees they planted.

"This year, we will be more aggressive. We will build hectares upon hectares of bamboo plantations," she said.

Source: <https://tribune.net.ph/index.php/2021/01/24/roque-kicks-off-rio-tuba-minings-journey-to-5-million-trees/>



Pagasa, a legacy of hope in Philippine eagle breeding

By [Jonathan L. Mayuga](#)

January 24, 2021



Philippine eagle Pagasa

Pagasa would have turned 29 on January 15. The first to be bred and hatched in captivity using the cooperative artificial insemination (CAI) technique, Pagasa breathed his last on January 6 at the privately run Philippine Eagle Center (PEC) in Malagos, Davao City, his birthplace.

He died of infections associated with trichomoniasis and aspergillosis, diseases common to raptors.

The eagle's demise came not as a surprise. It occurred a week after he was being treated. While the center's veterinarians believed all was well and with high hopes that he would be able to recover, his conditions continued to deteriorate until his untimely death.

Icon of hope

The very idea of having Pagasa produced under artificial means gave the researchers at the center renewed hope in saving the species from extinction.

When the eagle was conceived, it paved the way for researchers to contribute to the dwindling number of the species, according to the nonprofit Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF), which runs the center. The successful hatching of Pagasa in 1992 was received with much jubilation and the PEF was able to produce 27 captive-bred eagles afterward.

Pagasa's hatching was the culmination of 14 years of research at the center, whose primary purpose is to save the species from extinction through conservation breeding.

Produced through cooperative artificial insemination, a tricky procedure compared to the natural breeding or pairing method while in captivity, Pagasa was the center's first CAI baby.

Out of the 28 chicks hatched at the center, only seven were produced through CAI.

There are currently 11 breeding eagles in the CAI program, including female Philippine eagle Mabuhay, Pagasa's progeny.

Mabuhay was hatched on February 9, 2013, when Pagasa was 21.

Even after reaching past his productive years, Pagasa lived his life as an icon of hope as he continues to serve as an inspiration to the men and women of the PEF who are working tirelessly to save the National Bird from extinction.

Eagle's mortality

According to Jayson Ibañez, director for Research and Conservation of the PEF, other eagles have died while at the center's care before Pagasa came.



The causes of deaths vary. Some that were badly injured upon rescue later on died after surgery or while under treatment.

Some of the eagles that die before Pagasa were Diola, Pagasa's mother that died at 29; Luyag, at 32; Jing-jing, at 32; Tsai, at 28; and Thor, Tsai's partner, at an age of 46.

Strict biosecurity protocols

Ibañez told the BusinessMirror in a telephone interview on January 19 that biosecurity protocols at the center was even more heightened because of their suspicion that Pagasa got the deadly disease from any of the wild virus-carrying or disease-carrying wild doves that may have gone close to Pagasa.

Nevertheless, he maintained that Pagasa's demise was an isolated case.

The PEC observes strict biosecurity protocols to prevent incidents like what happened to Pagasa, Ibanez said.

"What we really go for is prevention," he said.

He said the food and water given to the Philippine eagle and other raptors must be fresh and clean all the time, and containers used for their drinking must be decontaminated or disinfected.

"We don't really know which species of doves caused the disease. But there are several species in Malagos watershed and surrounding areas," he said.

He said infection could happen in three modes—direct contact via fecal or urine contamination, eating of an infected animal, or drinking water contaminated by poop or urine of infected animals.

"Some doves that might be infected [Pagasa] could include emerald dove, white-eared brown dove, spotted dove, zebra dove," he said.

Wanted: Male eagles

Ibanez said PEC is looking for more breeding eagles to boost its capacity to produce eagles that can be released later into the wild.

A Philippine eagle becomes sexually mature and productive at 5 years for females, and 7 years for males. They are productive until they reach 25.

With Pagasa's demise, although he is already past his productive stage, the PEC is banking on relatively young adult breeders and pairs at the center to produce the next generation Philippine eagles.

Among them are natural pair Diamante and Dagitab, and budding natural pair Mayumi and Phoenix.

The PEF is also hopeful of the future of Geothermica and Sambisig. The pair are both housed at the Jurong Bird Park in Singapore.

"Previous productive couples and imprinted birds have recently retired. We are waiting for new pairs and imprints to start breeding," Ibañez said.

He said the center lacks male breeders for imprints to boost its capacity to produce more eagles.

"PEF has young breeders that are expected to lay eggs soon, but we still need new male breeders for cooperative artificial insemination," he said.



Imminent threat

PEF Executive Director Dennis Salvador said Pagasa's demise conveyed the reality that the threats of animal diseases are real, and they present clear danger to the Philippine eagle population and other raptors housed at the center.

"Even if we have biosecurity protocols, we have no control over the environment and the other wildlife coming in which is out of our control," he said.

"What if it was the deadly bird flu that hit us?" he asked. If it was avian flu, the entire population at the center could easily be wiped out," he added.

Clear and present danger

On top of virus-carrying wildlife like fruit doves that are near the center, Salvador added that the presence of poultry farms, even backyard pigeon farms, near the center present danger to the Philippine eagles and other raptors under their care.

The Philippine eagle population produced through the PEF's captive-breeding program represents about 5 percent of the entire population of Philippine eagle in the country, he noted.

"We have already sounded the alarm to the local government and they responded positively on this. But still the presence of poultry near the center remains a clear and present danger," he said.

Wildlife loan agreement

According to Salvador, the threat of deadly animal diseases pushed the DENR and the PEF to enter into a wildlife loan agreement (WLA) with the Wildlife Reserves Singapore.

Under the WLA, Philippine eagle pair of Geothermica and Sambisig was sent to Singapore as Ambassadors for Philippine Biodiversity.

The move was also intended to produce Philippine eagle offsprings and start a population outside the country just in case a deadly disease like the avian flu wipes out the Philippine eagle population back home.

"This underscores the need for us to enter more Wildlife Loan Agreements with other countries," Salvador said.

Eagle's safety, security

Lastly, for the protection of the Philippine eagle population and other raptors at the center, he said there is a need to look for another location far from human habitation, where the eagles can be safe against the deadly avian flu that almost always hit and wiped out the poultry farm population in a matter of days.

However, he admitted that relocating the center is easier said than done. He admitted that they need access to resources which the PEF currently does not have.

He said the DENR is already well aware of their plan as they have made requests for help and support a long ago.

Hopeful that everything will fall in place and that things will go their way as planned, Salvador said: "We have already started looking for a suitable area, away from the human population and poultry farms."

Source: <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/01/24/pagasa-a-legacy-of-hope-in-philippine-eagle-breeding/>



Marble extracted from wounded PH eagle in Sarangani

Published January 23, 2021, 10:36 AM

by [Antonio Colina IV](#)

DAVAO CITY – A piece of marble embedded near the right clavicle of a Philippine eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) that was rescued in Sitio Wata in Barangay Ticulab, Maitum town in Sarangani Province recently has been removed, the Philippine Eagle Center (PEC) announced on Friday, January 22.



A marble removed from the right clavicle of a Philippine eagle rescued in Sarangani last January 8. (Photo courtesy of Philippine Eagle Foundation / MANILA BULLETIN)

According to the center, veterinarian Dr. Ana Lascano and other animal keepers performed the surgery to extract the marble, which was used as a bullet to hunt down the raptor.

A local found the male raptor, estimated to be between three to five years old, trapped in a mesh of thorny rattan vines while hunting for monkey in a forested area near Salagbanog Falls last January 8.

PEC Executive Director Dennis Salvador urged the Philippine National Police (PNP) to classify marble guns as firearms, and, as such, must be declared illegal.

He said a similar weapon killed three-year old Philippine eagle “Pamana” in August 2015, only three months after it was released in Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary in Davao Oriental province.

“This (marble gun) was what killed eagle Pamana and could have killed this eagle, too,” he said.

A marble gun is a type of improvised firearm or zip gun that shoots marbles through gas pressure from the ignition of denatured alcohol.



CCC: No more time for inaction as global warming accelerates

By Ma. Elaine P. Allanigue Published on January 23, 2021



QUEZON CITY, Jan. 23 (PIA) -- With the year 2020 officially dubbed as one of the three warmest years on record, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) today said only greater and ambitious climate commitments from nations across the globe could halt the increasing trend of greenhouse gas emissions, as it cited consolidated datasets from various international climate monitoring centers.

Despite the reduced economic activity across the globe due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the prevalence of the La Niña phenomenon expected to last until April of this year, the CCC said climate change continues to accelerate with remarkable speed. The warmest six years have all been since 2015, with 2016, 2019 and 2020 as the top three, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The WMO uses different datasets that combine meteorological and marine observations to produce a complete analysis of the atmosphere. All of these projections show that the average global temperature has continued to accelerate this past year.

On the other hand, scientists from the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), also revealed that globally, 2020 was tied with the previous warmest year 2016. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere continue to rise at a rate of approximately 2.3 particles per million (ppm) a year in 2020, reaching a maximum of 413 ppm during May 2020.

Moreover, the Japanese Meteorological Agency (JMA) preliminary analysis also ranked 2020 as the warmest year. The annual anomaly of the global average surface temperature in 2020, including the average of the near-surface air temperature over land and sea surface temperature, was +0.47°C above the 1981-2010 average or +0.83°C above the 20th century average. On a longer time scale, global average surface temperatures have risen at a rate of about 0.75°C per century.

Meanwhile, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Merged Land Ocean Global Surface Temperature Analysis (NOAAGlobalTemp) names 2020 as the second-hottest year on record for the planet, as the average land and ocean surface temperature across the globe in 2020 was 0.98 of a degree Celsius above average — just 0.02 of a degree Celsius cooler than the 2016 record. Unlike NASA, NOAA uses a different baseline period (1901-2000) and methodology.

The Met Office HadCRUT5 global temperature series shows that the average for 2020 as a whole was $1.28 \pm 0.08^\circ\text{C}$ above pre-industrial levels, taken as the average over the period 1850-1900. This also concludes 2020 nominally the second warmest year in the dataset's record.



Lastly, the Berkeley Earth also concluded that 2020 was the second warmest year on Earth since 1850. The estimate of the global mean temperature in 2020 was slightly colder than 2016, but warmer than every other year that has been directly measured. The difference between 2020 and 2016 was also by 0.022 °C.

The slight disagreement in the ranking reflects both the uncertainty in these estimations and the differences in how various research programs look at the Earth. Each uses a somewhat different selection of source data and different methods of interpolation and correcting for measurement errors. The small differences among these datasets are all within the margin of error for calculating the average global temperature, according to WMO.

The temperature figures will be incorporated into the final WMO report on the State of the Climate in 2020 that will be issued in March 2021. It will also include information on all leading climate indicators and selected climate impacts, and updates on the provisional report issued in December 2020.

The Paris Agreement seeks to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. At 1.2 °C above the pre-industrial levels, the global average temperature in 2020 is already approaching the lower limit of temperature increase the Paris Agreement seeks to avert. There is at least a one in five chance of the average global temperature temporarily exceeding 1.5 °C by 2024, according to WMO.

The Met Office annual global temperature forecast for 2021 suggests that this year will once again enter the series of the Earth's hottest years, despite being influenced by the temporary cooling of La Niña, the effects of which are typically strongest in the second year of the event.

Given these projections, the CCC warned that the Philippines would be severely impacted given our status as a developing and vulnerable country. These projections might mean more frequent and intense extreme weather disturbances like tropical cyclones which will impact our poorest communities.

It can be remembered that in the last quarter of last year, the Philippines recorded almost P15 billion worth of damages in the agriculture sector due to three successive typhoons - Typhoons Quinta, Super Typhoon Rolly, and Typhoon Ulysses – which hit the island of Luzon in a span of a couple of weeks, affecting hundreds of thousands of farmers and fisherfolks.

On infrastructure, almost P13 billion worth of damages were recorded by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council for Typhoon Ulysses alone.

The impacts of climate change are felt across all sectors globally. The CCC emphasized the need to strengthen public-private partnerships in promoting climate-resilient investments, and in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation. (PIA NCR)



Dep-Ed program allow students to rediscover native biodiversity despite pandemic restrictions

Published January 23, 2021, 7:53 PM

by [Merlina Hernando-Malipot](#)

Despite mobility restrictions and other limitations brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, students from 15 schools in the municipality of Baras, Rizal were given an opportunity to rediscover their native biodiversity.



(PAU VILLANUEVA/ MANILA BULLETIN)

With the help of their teachers, parents, and conservationists in the municipality, students-explorers charted at least 10,000 plants and animals and about 2,000 different species in their backyards through the first-ever “Backyard Bioblitz.”

Organized by the Department of Education (DepEd)-Baras and the Masungi Georeserve Foundation, the first “Backyard Bioblitz” in the country was also supported by the National Geographic Society, Global Shapers Manila, and the Municipality of Baras.

Masungi Georeserve Foundation project manager Deil Galenzoga explained that the students from 15 local elementary and high schools collected and identified as many species as possible in their backyards over one week using the iNaturalist app.

“Besides aiming to foster in our youth a wonder for the natural world, the exercise also helps contribute to science. High quality data uploaded in the app become part of an open-source database used by scientists and policy-makers around the world,” Galenzoga added.

Wilma Sorro, a local teacher, said that the students became curious as observers. “They really enjoyed the new platform. They learned to value the smallest thing they see in their surroundings,” she noted. “They also became aware of the importance of living organisms in their environment,” she explained.

Painaan Heroes Ville Annex Elementary School with 1,783 observations and Baras Senior High School with 2,610 observations won first place in the elementary and high school categories, respectively.

Meanwhile, some of the most notable observations were Lagundi, Phanera sp., Oleander Moth, and Civet Cat. The Bioblitz is also part of the centennial anniversary celebrations of the Baras municipality.

Yannick Kuehl, senior director for Programs and Explorer Development-Asia, explained that the Philippines is one of 18 megabiodiverse countries in the world.



“Many of these species are endemic to the Philippines. There’s a lot to discover even in your own backyards. But biodiversity also threatened. We are losing some of these species forever,” Kuehl said. “We need to find solutions, take stock, and monitor change. This is why citizen science is so important. These observations will support and inform conservation actions to protect biodiversity,” he added.

Carlos Velazco, National Geographic Society Explorer, added that this is also a “unique opportunity” to do something for the world. “We are having a lot of trouble with the COVID pandemic and it’s because we don’t know about natural world around us,” he said. “Nature is not something we need to be afraid of, it is something we need look for and know about,” he said.



Palawan prov'l board declares environment group 'persona non grata'

Published January 23, 2021, 10:21 AM

by [Aira Magdayao](#)

PUERTO PRINCESA CITY, Palawan – The provincial board here has declared an environment advocate organization persona non grata after its official came out in social media verbally accused the provincial government of condoning illegal logging, fishing and mining in Palawan.



Screenshot of Atty. Chan from Vimeo video (Photo via Aira Magdayao / MANILA BULLETIN)

Board Member Albert Rama said Palawan Non-Government Network Inc. (PNNI) Executive Director Robert Chan besmirched the reputation and integrity of the provincial government when he accused it of mismanagement and neglect in a video taken two years ago.

"The statement of Chan in the video is baseless and malicious which was intended to insult provincial government and the various concern government agencies for the purpose of raising funds for the PNNI. [He has] discredited the accomplishments and efforts of various agencies and consistently try to make a perception that government agencies [as] negligent in forming mandates just to raise funds and donation," Rama said in a resolution

"We strongly denounce Chan's statement. The scheme is trying to deceive the public, funders and donors of PNNI," he added.

In the same video, Chan also sought funds for the continued operation of PNNI.

In a statement, Chan said he was surprised by the provincial board's resolution, declaring persona non grata in the province.

But he underscored that he had the right to make such statements against the provincial board.

"For sure, whatever was raised, any arguments raised cannot counter the fact that everyone has a right to free speech. At 'yong nasabi ko doon, or in the past, 'yan ay bahagi ng malayang pananalita at pagpapahayag that is granted to every citizen in Palawan or kung sinuman," he said.

Chan also denied the accusation that he made a malicious statement against the current provincial leaders of Palawan.

"Let's ask everybody, have you seen the video? Do you think it is a besmirching? Did you think that when I candidly said my piece, did you think my intent was to besmirch? Or was my intent to reveal, many illegal logging cases, many illegal fishing cases, many mining activities, are not being addressed? There's a difference," he said.

He also said that the reason for declaring him persona non grata could be related to the upcoming plebiscite on March 13 that would decide if Palawan would be split into three provinces.

"I really don't know. It is puzzling, because how can something like this, which I have done two years ago, be surfaced now? Especially when it's just two months away from the plebiscite on the division ago? I'm in Manila now, is there a move to keep me here now that I am persona non grata, I can't go back now?," he added.

PNNI is a non-government organization in Palawan that is involve in anti-illegal logging and other environmental protection activities.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/01/23/palawan-provl-board-declares-environment-group-persona-non-grata/>



4 illegal logger dampot sa Subic

By Abante News Online — Last updated Jan 23, 2021

METRO



Photo courtesy of en.wikipedia.org



21 0

Nasakote ng grupo ng Criminal Investigation and Detection Group-City Field Unit Olongapo ang halos 900 board feet ng punong kahoy na Gmelina, na walang kaukulang permit sa Brgy. Aningway-Sacatihan sa Subic, Zambales.

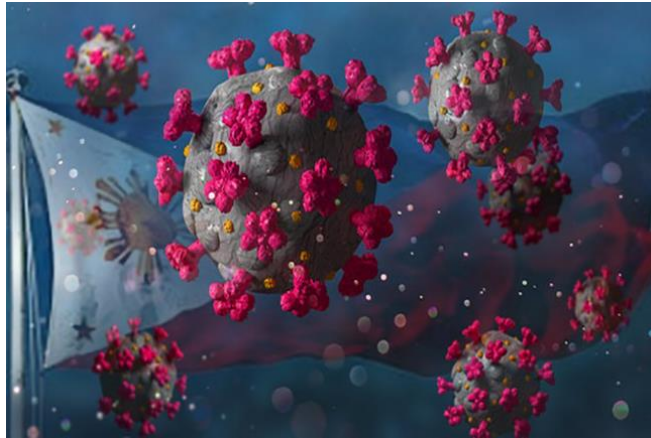
Nadakip nitong Biyernes ang mga suspek na kinilalang sina Pablito Dimacusa, Romano Dolohan, Robert Romero at Daniel Hermoso.

Nakumpiska sa mga suspek ang isang chainsaw, at iba pang gamit pamutol pang troso.

Sa ngayon ay nasa kustodiya na ng CIDG-CFU Olongapo ang apat na suspek at nahaharap sa kasong paglabag sa Sec. 78 ng Presidential Decree No. 705 at Chainsaw Act of 2002. (Randy Datu)

AKTIBONG KASO NG COVID-19 SA BANSA NASA 33,603 NA

written by **DWIZ 882** January 23, 2021

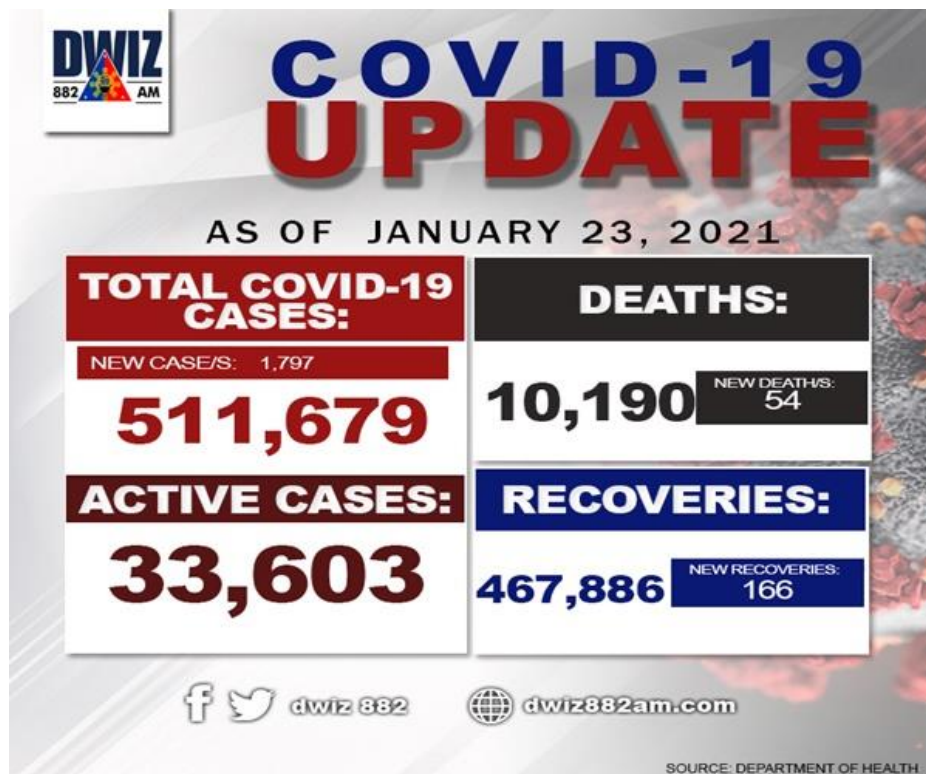


Pumalo sa 33,603 ang aktibong kaso ng COVID-19 na naitala ngayong araw ng Sabado, Enero 23.

Ito ay batay sa tala ng Department of Health (DOH) kung saan nadagdagan ng 1,797 ang kaso ng COVID-19 sa bansa dahilang upang sumampa sa 511,679 ang kabuuang kaso ng naturang virus.

Samantala, 54 naman ang nadagdag sa bilang ng mga nabawian ng buhay dahilang upang umakyat naman sa 10,190 kabuuang bilang ng mga nasawi .

Kaugnay nito, 166 naman ang mga gumaling o nakalabas na ng ospital ngayong araw, habang 467,886 naman ang kabuuang bilang ng mga ito.— sa panulat ni **Agustina Nolasco**





New COVID-19 variant in PH since Dec. 10, but 'no evidence' of community transmission

By [Eimor Santos, CNN Philippines](#)

Published Jan 23, 2021 4:20:34 PM



Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, January 23) — The coronavirus variant first discovered in the United Kingdom has been in the Philippines as early as Dec. 10, based on the latest data available.

In a media briefing on Saturday, the Department of Health's Epidemiology Bureau disclosed that the new variant was detected in the COVID-positive specimen of a 23-year-old man from Calamba, Laguna whose sample was collected on Dec. 10 for whole genome sequencing.

This was among the 1,154 samples processed by the Philippine Genome Center, the results of which were released on Friday. In the batch, [16 were found to be cases of the new variant](#), a mutated coronavirus believed to be more contagious.

"Ang mga kasong ito ay patuloy pong under investigation para malaman natin kung ano po ang tinatawag nating exposure – kanino po nila posibleng nakuha ang infection, or di po kaya meron pong significant travel history, especially travel history outside the Philippines," Dr. Alethea de Guzman of the DOH's Epidemiology Bureau said.

[Translation: These cases are still under investigation to ascertain the exposure – from whom did they possibly get the infection, or if they have a significant travel history, especially travel history outside the Philippines.]

Earlier, a Quezon City resident who left for Dubai on Dec. 27 and returned to the Philippines on Jan. 7 [was declared as the first known case of the new variant in the country last week](#). He has since recovered.

Is there community transmission?

Given the ongoing probe, members of the technical working group studying the new COVID-19 variant said it would be "premature" to declare that there is community transmission of the mutated coronavirus in the country.

Celia Carlos, director of the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, explained that according to the World Health Organization, community transmission is present when there's a large number of infections not linked to transmission chains, when there's a high proportion of positive cases from sentinel lab surveillance, and when there are multiple unrelated clusters in several areas in the country.

"Considering that the investigation is ongoing, it may be premature for us now to determine whether there's ongoing community transmission," Carlos said.

Dr. Edsel Salvana of the DOH Technical Advisory Group agreed.

"Right now, there's no evidence of community transmission. It doesn't mean that it is not there, but we will continue to look," he said.

Meanwhile, Dr. John Wong, an epidemiologist and another member of the technical working group, said the Philippines was not late in detecting the variant, considering that it only took the country a month to do so from the time the Calamba patient was tested.

When the UK reported the presence of a new coronavirus variant, the samples they had taken were from September, or three months back, Salvana explained.

Is it more deadly?

The country's experts also refused to conclude that the variant is not just spreading faster, it may also be more lethal than the previous ones.

Members of the Philippines' technical working group were one in calling the UK study suggesting this as "preliminary." They added that other factors may contribute in the increase in deaths – including an overwhelmed health care system and the age and comorbidities of infected patients.

"Pag puno po 'yung mga ospital, mas maraming mamamatay kasi 'yung iba hindi po naaalagaan (When hospitals reach full capacity, many would die because they are not given proper treatment)," Salvana said.

"It is also about the characteristics of the patient... The older you are, the higher the risk of dying," said another member of the technical working group, Dr. Marissa Alejandria of the Philippine Society of Microbiology.

Of the 16 new cases of the new COVID-19 variant in the Philippines, three have gotten well, three are asymptomatic, while 10 have mild symptoms. Twelve of them are from Bontoc, Mountain Province; one from La Trinidad, Benguet; and one from Calamba. Two others are overseas Filipinos who returned from Lebanon.

La Trinidad Mayor Romeo Salda told CNN Philippines *Newsroom Weekend* that their local case is on home quarantine for another seven days after a 14-day isolation in another facility. Salda said the patient did not have any recent travel history, and the company where the patient works will have its employees tested, while officials are waiting for the test results of three other possible cases.

CNN Philippines @cnnphilippines · Jan 22, 2021
Replying to @cnnphilippines
LOOK: Where the new variant cases are from, according to DOH

Cases by Reported Residence

Region/Province/HUC	No. with B.1.1.7 Variant
CAR	13
Bontoc, Mt. Province	12
La Trinidad, Benguet	1
CALABARZON (Calamba City, Laguna)	1
ROF from Lebanon	2
"Boho City"	1
Binangonan, Rizal*	1

*Indicated addresses in CIF: being verified

CNN Philippines @cnnphilippines
DOH discloses information on the local cases of the new COVID-19 variant

Other Cases Positive for B.1.1.7 (n=14)

- **Twelve cases from Bontoc, Mountain Province**
 - Seven males, five females; 3 aged <18 years and 3 over >60 years
 - 11 coming from one barangay with earliest case getting ill on Dec. 31
 - All under isolation
- **One case from La Trinidad, Benguet**
 - 22 year-old male whose specimen was collected on January 7, 2021
 - Asymptomatic and currently admitted in a Benguet TTMF
- **One case from Calamba City, Laguna**
 - 23 year-old male with positive specimen collected on Dec. 10, 2020
 - Completed isolation

3:32 PM · Jan 22, 2021

12 See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter

Contact tracing has been ongoing for these cases the moment their RT-PCR test results came back positive, Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire said.

Source: <https://cnnphilippines.com/news/2021/1/23/UK-COVID-19-variant-philippines-december-10.html>



Biden puts US back into fight to slow global warming

By [The Associated Press](#)

January 24, 2021



President Joe Biden speaks during his inauguration as the 46th US president at the US Capitol in Washington on January 20.

WASHINGTON—Newly inaugurated President Joe Biden returned the United States to the worldwide fight to slow global warming in one of his first official acts last Wednesday and immediately launched a series of climate-friendly efforts that would transform how Americans drive and get their power. “A cry for survival comes from the planet itself,” Biden said in his inaugural address. “A cry that can’t be any more desperate or any more clear now.”

Biden signed an executive order rejoining the Paris climate accord within hours of taking the oath of office, fulfilling a campaign pledge.

The move undoes the US withdrawal ordered by predecessor Donald Trump, who belittled the science behind climate efforts, loosened regulations on heat-trapping oil, gas and coal emissions, and spurred oil and gas leasing in pristine Arctic tundra and other wilderness.

The Paris accord commits 195 countries and other signatories to come up with a goal to reduce carbon pollution and monitor and report their fossil fuel emissions. The United States is the world’s No. 2 carbon emitter after China.

Biden’s move will solidify political will globally, former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said last Wednesday.

“Not a single country in this world, however powerful, however resourceful one may be, can do it alone,” said Ban, speaking virtually at a briefing in the Netherlands for an upcoming Climate Adaptation Summit. “We have to put all our hands on the deck. That is the lesson, very difficult lesson, which we have learned during last year,” he said, as Trump made good on his pledge to pull out of the global accord.

The current UN secretary-general, Antonio Guterres, welcomed Biden’s steps, saying the US reentry to the climate agreement means countries producing two-thirds of carbon pollution have committed to carbon neutrality.

Biden signed other directives to start undoing other Trump climate rollbacks.

He ordered a temporary moratorium on new oil and gas leasing in what had been virgin Arctic wilderness, directed federal agencies to start looking at tougher mileage standards and other emission limits again, and began revoking Trump’s approval for the Keystone XL oil and gas pipeline.

Another first-day order directed agencies to consider the impact on climate, disadvantaged communities and on future generations from any regulatory action that affects fossil fuel emissions, a new requirement.

Human-caused climate change has been linked to worsening natural disasters, including wildfires, droughts, flooding and hurricanes.



However, there was no immediate word on when Biden would make good on another climate campaign pledge, one banning new oil and gas leasing on federal land.

After Biden notifies the UN by letter of his intention to rejoin the Paris accord, it would become effective in 30 days, UN Spokesman Alex Saier said.

Rejoining the Paris accords could put the US on track to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by 40 percent to 50 percent by 2030, experts said.

“There’s a lot we can do because we’ve left so much on the table over the last four years,” said Kate Larsen, former deputy director of the White House Council on Environmental Quality during the Obama administration.

Biden has promised that the needed transformations of the US transportation and power sectors, and other changes, will mean millions of jobs.

Opponents of the climate accord, including Republican lawmakers who supported Trump’s withdrawal from it, have said it would mean higher gas prices and higher electricity prices—even though wind and solar have become more affordable than coal, and competitive with natural gas, in generating electricity.

“The Paris climate agreement is based on the backward idea that the United States is a culprit here, when in reality the United States is the leading driver of climate solutions,” said Sen. John Barrasso, a Wyoming Republican.

Republican senators are expected to introduce legislation that would require Biden to submit the Paris plan to the Senate for ratification.

It’s not clear whether the narrowly divided Senate would have the two-thirds votes needed to ratify the agreement, which was never approved by Congress.

Supporters say congressional approval is not needed. Most of the pollution-reduction goals set by the agreement are voluntary.

The climate deal is based on each nation setting a goal for cutting carbon pollution by 2030. Other countries submitted theirs by last month. The US did not.

Saier said America just needs to submit its goal some time before November climate talks in Glasgow, Scotland.

A longtime international goal, included in the Paris accord with an even more stringent target, is to keep warming below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) since pre-industrial times. The world has already warmed 1.2 degrees Celsius (2.2 degrees Fahrenheit) since that time.

As of 2020, US emissions were 24 percent below 2005 levels, but that reflected the extraordinary economic slowdown stemming from the coronavirus pandemic, said climate scientist Zeke Hausfather, energy and climate director for the Breakthrough Institute.

There are two big areas where climate policy deals with day-to-day American life. One is electricity generation, and the other is transportation.

Market forces have made wind and solar cheaper than dirtier coal, fueling a quiet transformation toward cleaner fuels, and that’s expected to continue so that eventually nearly all of the nation’s power will be low or zero carbon, Larsen and other experts say.

What happens to cars, trucks and buses will be far more noticeable. Several experts foresee the majority of new cars purchased in 2030 being electric.

Source: <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/01/24/biden-puts-us-back-into-fight-to-slow-global-warming/>



Monarch butterfly population moves closer to extinction

By [The Associated Press](#)

January 24, 2021



A monarch butterfly in Vista, California.

SAN FRANCISCO—The number of western monarch butterflies wintering along the California coast has plummeted precipitously to a record low, putting the orange-and-black insects closer to extinction, researchers announced last Tuesday.

An annual winter count by the Xerces Society recorded fewer than 2,000 butterflies, a massive decline from the tens of thousands tallied in recent years, and the millions that clustered in trees from Northern California's Marin County to San Diego County in the south in the 1980s.

Western monarch butterflies head south from the Pacific Northwest to California each winter, returning to the same places and even the same trees, where they cluster to keep warm.

The monarchs generally arrive in California at the beginning of November and spread across the country once warmer weather arrives in March.

On the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, another monarch population travels from southern Canada and the northeastern United States across thousands of miles to spend the winter in central Mexico.

Scientists estimate the monarch population in the eastern US has fallen about 80 percent since the mid-1990s, but the drop-off in the western US has been even steeper.

The Xerces Society, a nonprofit environmental organization that focuses on the conservation of invertebrates, recorded about 29,000 butterflies in its annual survey last winter.

That was not much different than the tally the winter before, when an all-time low of 27,000 monarchs were counted.

But the count this year is dismal. At iconic monarch wintering sites in the city of Pacific Grove, volunteers didn't see a single butterfly this winter.

Other well-known locations, such as Pismo State Beach Monarch Butterfly Grove and Natural Bridges State Park, only hosted a few hundred butterflies, researchers said.

"These sites normally host thousands of butterflies, and their absence this year was heartbreaking for volunteers and visitors flocking to these locales hoping to catch a glimpse of the awe-inspiring clusters of monarch butterflies," said Sarina Jepsen, director of endangered species at the Xerces Society.

Scientists say the butterflies are at critically low levels in western states because of destruction to their milkweed habitat along their migratory route as housing expands into their territory and use of pesticides and herbicides increases.



Researchers also have noted the effect of climate change. Along with farming, climate change is one of the main drivers of the monarch's threatened extinction, disrupting an annual 3,000-mile (4,828-kilometer) migration synched to springtime and the blossoming of wildflowers.

Massive wildfires throughout the US West last year may have influenced their breeding and migration, researchers said.

A 2017 study by Washington State University researchers predicted that if the monarch population dropped below 30,000, the species would likely go extinct in the next few decades if nothing is done to save them.

Monarch butterflies lack state and federal legal protection to keep their habitat from being destroyed or degraded.

In December, federal officials declared the monarch butterfly "a candidate" for threatened or endangered status but said no action would be taken for several years because of the many other species awaiting that designation.

The Xerces Society said it will keep pursuing protection for the monarch and work with a wide variety of partners "to implement science-based conservation actions urgently needed to help the iconic and beloved western monarch butterfly migration."

[People can help the colorful insects](#) by planting early-blooming flowers and milkweed to fuel migrating monarchs on their paths to other states, the Xerces Society said.

Image credits: [AP/Gregory Bull](#)



Is Covid-19 infecting wild animals?

By Jonathan Runstadler/The Conversation-Cc via AP
January 24, 2021



Members of the gorilla troop at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park in Escondido, California, are seen in their habitat on January 10. Several gorillas at the zoo have tested positive for the coronavirus in what is believed to be the first known cases among such primates in the United States and possibly the world. It appears the infection came from a member of the park's wildlife care team, who also tested positive for the virus but has been asymptomatic and wore a mask at all times around the gorillas.

Over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic, researchers have found coronavirus infections in pet cats and dogs and in multiple zoo animals, including big cats and gorillas.

These infections have even happened when staff were using personal protective equipment.

More disturbing, in December the United States Department of Agriculture confirmed the first case of a wild animal infected with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes Covid-19. Researchers found an infected wild mink in Utah near a mink farm with its own Covid-19 outbreak.

Are humans transmitting this virus to wildlife? If so, what would this mean for wild animals—and people too?

How viruses hop between species

We are two scientists who study viruses in wildlife and are currently running a study investigating the potential for SARS-CoV-2 transmission from humans into domestic and wild animals.

When viruses move from one species into another, scientists call it spillover. Thankfully, spillover doesn't occur easily.

To infect a new species, a virus must be able to bind to a protein on a cell and enter the cell while dodging an immune system the virus hasn't encountered before.

Then, as a virus works to avoid antibodies and other antiviral attackers, it must replicate at a high enough volume to be transmitted on to the next animal.

This usually means that the more closely related two species are, the more likely they are to share viruses.

Chimpanzees, the species most closely related to humans, can catch and get sick from many human viruses.

Earlier this month, veterinarians at the San Diego Zoo announced that the zoo's troop of gorillas was infected with SARS-CoV-2. This indicated it is possible for this virus to jump from humans to our close relatives.

Some viruses tend to stay in a single species or in closely related species, while other viruses seem innately more capable of large species jumps.

Influenza, for example, can infect a wide variety of animals, from sparrows to whales. Similarly, coronaviruses are known to regularly jump between species.



The question of how many and which species can be infected by SARS-CoV-2—and which ones might be able to support continued circulation of the virus—is an important one.

Searching for Covid-19 in wildlife

For human-to-wildlife spillover of SARS-CoV-2 to occur, an animal needs to be exposed to a high-enough viral dose to become infected.

The highest-risk situations are during direct contact with humans, such as a veterinarian's caring for an injured animal.

Contact between a sick person and a pet or farm animal also poses a risk, as the domestic animal could act as an intermediate host, eventually passing the virus to a wild animal.

Another way Covid-19 could spill over from humans into animals is through indirect infection, such as through wastewater.

Covid-19 and other pathogens can be detected in waste streams, many of which end up dumped, untreated, into environments where wildlife like marine mammals may be exposed.

This is thought to be how elephant seals in California became infected with H1N1 influenza during the swine flu pandemic in 2009.

To study whether spillover of SARS-CoV-2 is happening, our team at Tufts is partnering with veterinarians and licensed wildlife rehabilitators across the US to collect samples from and test animals in their care.

Through the project, we have tested nearly 300 wild animals from over 20 species. So far, none—from bats to seals to coyotes—have shown any evidence of Covid-19 by swab or antibody tests.

Other researchers have launched targeted surveillance of wild animals in places where captive animals have been infected.

The first confirmed infection in a wild mink was found during surveillance near an infected mink farm. It's not yet clear how this wild mink got the coronavirus, but the high density of infected minks and potentially infectious particles from them made it a high-risk location.

Bad for animals, bad for humans

When a virus infects a new species, it sometimes mutates, adapting to infect, replicate and transmit more efficiently in a new animal. This is called host adaptation.

When a virus jumps to a new host and begins adapting, the results can be unpredictable. Contact between a sick person and a pet or farm animal also poses a risk, as the domestic animal could act as an intermediate host, eventually passing the virus to a wild animal.

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When a virus jumps to a new host and begins adapting, the results can be unpredictable.

This could provide opportunities for reintroduction of Covid-19 into humans in the future.

This month researchers published a paper showing that this had already happened on a small scale with human-to-mink-to-human transmission on mink farms in Denmark.

While our team has found no evidence of Covid-19 in wild animals in the US at this time, we have seen convincing evidence of regular spillover into dogs and cats and some zoo animals.

The discovery of the infected wild mink confirmed our fears. Seeing the first wild animal with natural Covid-19 is alarming, but sadly, not surprising.

Image credits: [Ken Bohn/San Diego Zoo Safari Park via AP](#)

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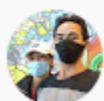
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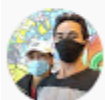
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