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A2
PAGE

UPPER
LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

08-29-22

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

Palace: Marcos focused on climate change issues

BY KRISTINA MARALIT

MALACAÑANG said climate change and its effects are major issues President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. will address throughout his administration.

Proof of this is the allocation of P453 billion for climate change adaptation and mitigation programs in the 2023 National Expenditure Program.

In his letter to the House of

Representatives before it started deliberations on the proposed 2023 national budget, the President said the country needed to "increase capacity building for natural disaster resiliency" and

"disaster-proof planning of our communities."

Press Secretary Rose Beatrix "Trixie" Cruz-Angeles, in a statement released over the weekend, said the President was following up on his pledge in his first State of the Nation Address that the government would step up its response to cushion the impact of global warming.

"This is in line with the mission of the Marcos administration in addressing climate change, as the Philippines is a country vulnerable to the effects of climate change,"

Cruz-Angeles said.

She also cited the agreement between the Philippines and Qatar to bolster their partnership for climate change mitigation.

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Ma. Theresa Lazaro and Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary-General Ahmed Hassen Al Hammadi "recognized the devastating effects of climate change and agreed to focus cooperation on knowledge and technology sharing to minimize the consequences" of the global environmental issue, Cruz-Angeles said.



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AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

NEWS

MONDAY / AUGUST 29, 2022
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Group presses total ban on Manila Bay reclamation projects

By Krixia Subingsubing
@krixiasINQ

The battle for Manila Bay continues under the new administration of President Marcos.

Hoping to have found a new ally in Environment Secretary Toni Yulo Loyzaga, environmentalists, marine scientists and fisherfolk groups have revived a campaign to reject all ongoing and planned reclamation projects around the historic bay.

In a letter to the new secretary dated Aug. 5 and disclosed to the media over the weekend, the groups, collectively calling themselves People's Niche (Network for the Integrity of Coastal Habitats and Ecosystems), asked for a dialogue with her so they can put forward "science- and evidence-based alternatives" to reclamation activities.

"We approach this new leadership with open minds, aware of Secretary Loyzaga's reputation as the 'experts' expert' on environmental issues, based on her solid track record of decades of hard work as a woman of science and an advocate for creating climate- and disaster-resilient Filipino communities," said the alliance.

The People's Niche is a long-standing alliance convened by the Center for Environmental Concerns Philippines, Oceana Philippines, Living Laudato Si, Yacap, Agham, Pamalakaya, Kalikasan People's Network for the Environment, and Alliance for



TAKE A STRONGER STAND Members of the fisherfolk group Pamalakaya stage a protest at the main office of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources early this month. The group is part of a coalition that has written Environment Secretary Toni Yulo Loyzaga urging her to reject all reclamation projects at Manila Bay. — NIÑO JESUS ORBETA

Stewardship and Authentic Progress.

Among others, they asked Loyzaga, who was former chair of the International Advisory of the Manila Observatory, to review ongoing reclamation projects and reassess their environmental and social impacts through independent third-party experts.

Since its launching in 2013, the group has been pressing the government to declare Manila Bay as a reclamation-free zone, citing risks to life, livelihood and the environment.

Long list

There are at least 46 reclamation projects being planned in Manila Bay alone, which would affect more than 32,000

hectares of fishing waters. Many of these were hatched before former President Rodrigo Duterte ordered a stop to the processing of applications for new reclamation projects in 2021.

In banning new reclamation projects, Duterte had insinuated that the projects were ridden with corruption and said he would let the next administration deal with them instead. However, Mr. Marcos has not yet laid out clear plans on reclamation activities.

Before Duterte stepped down, among the projects approved in Manila Bay included the 148-ha Solar City Manila project of Manila Goldcoast Development Corp.; the Navotas City Coastal Bay reclama-

tion of the local government, two separate 360- and 265-ha reclamation projects in Pasay City, and the 418-ha Horizon Manila project of the joint venture between the Manila City government and JBros Construction Corp.

The environment groups specifically pointed to the 320-ha reclamation project in Bacoor City, Cavite, and the reclamation being done for the construction of the 2,500-ha Bulacan Aerotropolis project, or what its proponent, San Miguel Corp. (SMC), calls the New Manila International Airport.

In its letter, People's Niche said the projects would cause extensive damage to the marine and coastal ecosystems in the bay, on which thousands of fisherfolk depend for a living. Moreover, it would also damage the mangroves on the bay, which are crucial in climate resilience.

Displacement

"Even though powerful interests are pushing reclamation projects, we would like to believe that Secretary Yulo Loyzaga, being a woman of science, will be able to stand firm on rejecting proposals shown by evidence to be unscientific and destructive," said Jon Bonifacio, acting National Coordinator of Kalikasan People's Network for the Environment.

The Bacoor reclamation project, which is expected to displace 700 fisherfolk families, already received a clearance from the DENR in 2020.



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

PHILIPPINE DAILY
BALANCED NEWS • FEARLESS VIEWS
INQUIRER

A1/24
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

3/3

08-29-22

TIME

PAGE

DATE

GROUP PASSES TOTAL BAN ON MANILA BAY RECLAMATION PROJECTS

FROM A4

The environment compliance certificate (ECC) was issued after then Bacoor City Mayor Lani Mercado Revilla,

the project's main proponent, satisfied the requirements of the DENR's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) review committee. However, the DENR noted that the ECC did not create any right or authorization to

implement the project.

The Bulacan airport project, on the other hand, will be constructed on a 2,500-ha coastal fishpond in the town of Bulakan, about 35 kilometers north of Manila, and will stretch from

Talipit River Stream in Barangay Talipit to Sitio Baluarte in Obando town.

SMC said the project would generate about a million jobs and jump-start economic growth in Bulacan and neigh-

boring provinces.

Apart from improving tourism and addressing congestion problems, SMC said it would boost small local industries, manufacturing, exports and possibly give rise to new ones.

While many affected fishpond owners have sold their properties, some residents continue to oppose the project and are getting help from environmental and conservation advocates. INQ



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

PHILIPPINE DAILY
BALANCED NEWS • FEARLESS VIEWS
INQUIRER



PAGE



1/3

08-29-22

DATE



NEWS

Alternatives to bay reclamation pushed

The battle for Manila Bay continues with environmentalists, marine scientists and fisherfolk groups asking Environment Secretary Toni Yulo Lozaga to reject all ongoing and planned reclamation projects around it. Calling themselves People's Niche, the group asked Lozaga for an opportunity to discuss "science- and evidence-based alternatives" to reclamation activities. —STORY BY KRIXIA SUBINGSUBING

A4



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE



08-29-22

TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____

Waterfront Manila reclamation project gets green light from PRA

The Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA) has granted the request of Waterfront Manila Premier Development Inc. to defer payment of regulatory fee and start its reclamation project worth P34.3 billion in Manila Bay amid pending litigation before the Makati Regional Trial Court.

Joseph John Literal, PRA assistant general manager for reclamation and regulation, ap-

proved the appeal of Waterfront Manila to defer the payment of regulatory fee and social environment fund until Oct. 18, which is supposed to be a requirement to undertake the 318-hectare reclamation project.

In a letter dated Aug. 18 to Waterfront Manila president Kenneth Gatchalian, Literal said the PRA board approved the additional 60 days extension to settle the second

tranche payment.

The PRA board is still composed of holdover officials appointed by former president Rodrigo Duterte as President Marcos has yet to appoint new officials of the agency.

Literal said the PRA also approved Manila Waterfront's permit to commence mobilization and actual reclamation works upon payment of the required initial regulatory fee.

"Pursuant to Section 8 or PRA Administrative Order No. 2021-02, the effectivity of the notice to proceed and notice to commence actual reclamation works will start upon receipt of the full payment of the social environment fund and upon PRA confirmation of such receipt," Literal said.

The PRA approved Waterfront Manila's request after the Makati Regional Trial Court

issued a decision on Aug. 4, setting aside an earlier ruling, which voided the deal signed by the company with the Manila city government and the PRA.

In its April 25 ruling, the Makati court declared null and void the contract to reclaim 318 hectares in Manila Bay for allegedly not undergoing a competitive bidding process and evaluation by the National Economic Development Authority, and for

encroaching in areas covered by another reclamation project of property developer Asian Seas Resources and Construction Development Corp. or ASSERCO, which is controlled by the F.F. Cruz group.

ASSERCO has asked the Makati court to reverse its ruling allowing the joint venture deal of Waterfront Manila with the PRA and the city of Manila.

- Rainier Allan Ronda



Go seeks mandatory insurance for environment projects

By PAOLO ROMERO

Sen. Bong Go is pushing for the immediate passage of a bill, which seeks to establish a national framework for mandatory insurance coverage of environmentally critical projects or ECPs.

Go stressed it is the duty of the government to ensure the quality of life of its people through the protection of the environment they live in.

"Environmental protection must be prioritized in order to also protect our future. Before I got elected to the Senate, one of my priorities is the environment. It is important that we face these issues because this is where we get our needs and is our source of life," he said partly in Filipino.

He noted that the country is not only prone to natural calamities because of its geographical location, but also of man-made environmental disasters like the 1996 Marcopper mining disaster in Marinduque and the illegal logging activities in Cagayan Valley that led to massive flooding during recent typhoons.

Under Go's Senate Bill 1189, a national framework for mandatory environmental insurance coverage shall be created, which all owners and operators of ECPs are required to secure.

The measure shall likewise guarantee sufficient funding coverage for

the needed restoration and compensation for the adverse environmental consequences, which might include damage to health and property, and costs for environmental rehabilitation, remediation, cleanup, and other environmental impairments arising from their operations.

ECPs shall include heavy industries, major manufacturing industries, major resource-extractive industries, major infrastructure projects, and other similar projects that could pose serious risks to people and the environment.

Once passed into law, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources shall establish and head an Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC), with the commissioner of the Insurance Commission and representatives of the insurance industry, mining industry and other stakeholders that the DENR may deem fit, as members.

The IATC will identify the perils or possible negative environmental impacts, activities, processes or undertakings; conduct risk assessment to determine the appropriate insurance coverage for different ECPs and activities; and formulate guidelines for the identification of primary impact areas and prescription of rehabilitation or remediation environmental damages, among others.



Kuya Bong pushes eco-projects insurance

Under the proposed measure, a national framework for Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage shall be created, which all owners and operators of ECPs are required to secure

An advocate for environmental protection, Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go files Senate Bill 1189 which seeks to establish a national framework for the mandatory insurance coverage of environmentally critical projects.

The lawmaker stressed that it is the duty of the government to ensure the quality of life of its people through the protection of the environment that they live in.

"Environmental protection must be prioritized in order to also protect our future," Go said, adding that the the country's geographical location is prone to natural disasters.

He also stressed that despite existing measures to protect the environment, there have been various instances of man-made environmental damages in the country – such as the Marcopper mining disaster in Marinduque and the illegal logging activities in Cagayan Valley that led to a massive flooding in the region during Typhoon Ulysses.

Under the proposed measure, a national framework for Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage shall be created, which all owners and operators of ECPs are required to secure.

The measure will also guarantee sufficient funding coverage for the needed restoration and compensation for the adverse environmental consequences which include damage to health and property, and costs for

environmental rehabilitation, remediation, cleanup, and other environmental impairments arising from their operations.

ECPs shall include heavy industries, major manufacturing industries, major resource-extractive industries, major infrastructure projects, and other similar projects that could pose serious risks to people and the environment.

Once passed into law, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources shall establish and head an Inter-Agency Technical Committee, with the Commissioner of the Insurance Commission and representatives of the insurance industry, the mining industry, and other stakeholders that the DENR may deem fit, as members.

The IATC will identify the perils or possible negative environmental impacts, activities, processes or undertakings; conduct risk assessment to determine the appropriate insurance coverage for different ECPs and activities; and formulate guidelines for the identification of primary impact areas and prescription of rehabilitation or remediation environmental damages; among others.

Owners and operators of ECPs shall not be allowed to commence construction or commercial operation without initially obtaining the MEIC required under the proposed measure. In case of failure to do so, owners and operators of an ECP shall be subjected to penalty fees.

Meanwhile, government officials, employees and agents who approve the construction or operation of ECPs without the necessary MEIC will likewise face penalty charges.



Insurance coverage for risky projects pushed

SEN. Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go has filed a measure which seeks to establish the framework for the mandatory insurance coverage of environmentally critical projects (ECPs).

In a statement Sunday endorsing Senate Bill 1189, Go said the government must ensure the quality of life of the people by protecting the environment that they live in.

He said ECPs include heavy industries, major manufacturing industries, major resource-extractive industries, major infrastructure projects, and other similar projects that could pose serious risks to people and the environment.

"Environmental protection must be prioritized in order to also protect our future," Go said.

He noted that the country's geographical location makes it "prone to natural disasters."

Despite existing measures to protect the environment, Go said that "there have been various instances of man-made environmental damages in the country, such as the Marcopper mining disaster in Marinduque and the illegal logging activities in Cagayan Valley that led to a massive flooding in the region during Typhoon Ulysses."

Under SB 1189, a national framework for mandatory environmental insurance coverage

(MEIC) will be created, which all owners and operators of ECPs are required to secure.

Go said that under his bill, owners and operators of ECPs cannot begin construction or commercial operation without obtaining an MEIC.

"In case of failure to do so, owners and operators of an ECP shall be subjected to penalty fees," the senator said.

Government officials, employees and agents who approve the construction or operation of ECPs without an MEIC will also be penalized.

Once SB1189 is enacted, the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources secretary will set up an Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC), with the commissioner of the Insurance Commission and representatives of the insurance industry, the mining industry and other stakeholders, as members.

The IATC will, among others, identify the risks or possible negative environmental impacts, activities, processes or undertakings; conduct risk assessment to determine the appropriate insurance coverage for different ECPs and activities; and draw up guidelines for the identification of primary impact areas and prescription of rehabilitation or remediation environmental damages.

BERNADETTE E. TAMAYO



Anti-mining groups push for more provisions in new tax regime

By DANESSA RIVERA

While mining companies oppose the new mining tax regime, anti-mining groups are pushing for more provisions to be at par with other countries and to put further protection on environment.

The proposed bill recently passed by the House ways and means committee will raise the country's effective tax rate on mining from the current 38 percent to 51 percent.

It will also impose a royalty tax of five percent on the market value of gross output of large-scale mining operations, a minimum government share of 60 percent of net mining revenues and a 10-percent export tax on the market value of mineral ore exports.

The Chamber of Mines of the Philippines (COMP), whose members consists large-scale metallic minerals development companies, opposed the bill and asked Congress to revisit the proposed legislation and allow consultation with stakeholders.

It said the new mining tax bill "will once again set back the revitalization of the industry" and could deter foreign investments in the capital-intensive industry.

As expected, Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM) said it supports the new tax measures.

"We are supportive of new tax measures on the mining industry as we believe that the industry is under-taxed compared to other mining countries," ATM national coordinator Jaybee Garganera said in a text message.

Albay Rep. Jose Maria Clemente Salceda, who chairs the House ways and means committee, said the proposed tax rates brings the Philippines closer to Australia and Indonesia, which are the country's regional comparatives.

However, the anti-mining group sees the need for more provisions under the new mining tax regime.

"We had supported the proposal that royalty tax should be at least 10 percent. We also proposed a windfall profit tax or super profit tax, but this wasn't included," Garganera said.

ATM said the TRAIN Law already reduced the corporate income tax, including mining companies.

The group is also pushing for a sovereign wealth fund under the proposed tax measure.

"We also felt the new tax regime should have added a provision on a sovereign wealth fund so that mining taxes can finance education, health and other SDG targets for the next generation," Garganera said.

"At the end of the day, new and increased taxes will mean very little if the costs of climate change impacts from mining outweigh these taxes," he said.



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

A1-A3
PAGE

UPPER
LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

08-29-22

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

NATIVE TO CHINA

Another invasive Chinese softshell turtle found in PH

ABA, HINDI
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TURTLE 'YAN?



By **John Michael Mugas**
@InqNational

LAOAG CITY, ILOCOS NORTE—A Chinese softshell turtle has turned up again in Philippine waters, prompting a conservation group's warning that it is an invasive alien species (IAS) or a sea pest that could harm aquatic life endemic to the country.

The species (*Pelodiscus sinensis*), which grow about 4 to 10 inches, are native to China, where they are often raised as pets.

This was not the first time that such reptiles were seen here. The Department

A3

ANOTHER INVASIVE CHINESE SOFTSHELL TURTLE FOUND IN PH

FROM A1

of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) had earlier reported that these turtles had appeared in fishponds in cen-

tral and southern Luzon.

It was not immediately known how the turtle found in a river in the coastal province of La Union had turned up there.

Last Wednesday the barangay captain of Nagsabaran, in the municipality of San Juan,

handed over the animal to the local disaster risk reduction and management office, according to the Coastal Underwater Resource Management Actions (Curma), a nongovernmental organization focused on sea turtle conservation based in

San Juan.

Curma noted that the turtle is listed by the DENR as an IAS, since it is "considered... a threat to the Philippine endemic and indigenous fish and aquatic animals, as well as to local fishponds and fish operations."

The "introduction" of such invasive species to "wetlands and other areas of the Philippines is unauthorized, illegal and punishable with imprisonment of up to eight years or a fine of up to P5 million, or both," Curma said, again citing

the DENR.

On its website, the group said its volunteers "patrol the coastline and secure turtle nests from dangers, together with other activities to help preserve marine life and the environment as a whole." INQ



Editor: DOREEN G. YU

CTALK
CITO BELTRAN

BIDA versus Kontra BIDA

When I first heard about "B.I.D.A" or the Boracay Island Development Authority, I was instinctively suspicious of it because the idea was being presented by politicians who had no natural stake in the island and had no consistent track record on tourism or environmental protection. It also did not help that local residents on Boracay Island were claiming that some of the proponents were scouting around for properties to buy. Thanks or no thanks to COVID-19, the proposal to establish such a regulatory body never caught on. That, however, has not convinced a small group of local residents and businesses to take down their banners and streamers that say "NO TO BIDA."



Apparently the Kontra BIDAs had reason not to put their defenses down. After a year or so, a new set of congressmen who are also NOT from Boracay or Aklan are once again floating the proposal and checking if it would catch on among the other legislative dealmakers in Congress. The interesting thing about the "issue" is that it has not lit up a raging fire of conflict or dispute, given the fact that both sides turn out to be very small groups with something in common: Vested interest.

The Pro-BIDAs represent people who want to buy in on the island, set up an authority under the guise of development but ultimately intended for the full-scale commercialization of the island, with their hands in the jar as far as opportunities and profits are concerned. The closest analogy would be putting up a management company to take over or regulate a profitable but poorly managed business, scale up the business, all for a fee or for shares of stock. In order for all of that to happen, a law has to be passed and in order for that to happen, you need a bunch of willing congressmen.

The Kontra BIDAs, on the other hand, are local politicians and businesses who are currently the big fish in a very small pond. They rule, make the rules, run their home grown operations, cartels and monopolies because they were there first, their ancestors lived and died there and that's how life is supposed to be. They will talk about the need to save Boracay, the need to improve roads, drainage and garbage management and elevate health services and telecommunications, but it's simply a recurring script that repeats like the waves on the once pink sand. As they say, why reinvent the wheel.

In between these two opposing midgets are the millions of annual visitors to Boracay and the several hundred businesses who pay permits, taxes and rent, trying their best to make a living from tourism. They have no say on the matter, can't say much on the matter because the Kontra BIDAs take criticism or a contrary view as a personal affront or attack against them. But the facts remain that if the national government were to conduct an evaluation of goods and services invested in Boracay island compared to all the tourism-related money collected from businesses and visitors, very little is being reinvested or spent for Boracay development in terms of basic services and necessary infrastructure.

Early this month we visited Boracay and flooded streets were a regular occurrence, the backroads and alleyways were very littered with garbage. In spite of beach clean ups undertaken by business owners and very FEW government employees, the beach regularly washed up with assorted garbage, particularly plastic. Worst of all was the failure of local authorities to stop the hundreds of men and women who crowd the main pathway of tourists, harassing them with offers for boat rides, kayak or canoe rentals or pa-luto (local restaurants). To say several hundred is no exaggeration and they are all called "commissioners" because that's what they do, they get customers to businesses for a small fee or simply rip off tourists by overpricing the services.

If you've bought car parts at Banawe street in Quezon City and have been harassed by "runners," then you know what it feels like, except that on Boracay Island, the commissioners are in your face and even get touchy-touchy, so much so that Korean tourists actually run away from the harassment and the risk of getting infected with COVID! According to my local friends, there have been a number of guests who were fooled into paying overpriced fees for kayaks and boat rides and left dry on the beach.

So while the BIDAs and the Kontra BIDAs have their stand-off, Boracay Island slowly deteriorates like a business where people just keep taking all the profits and never re-invests any. I don't support either side, but I do hope that President Bongbong Marcos realizes that for him to get what he wants in terms of improved tourism facilities and destinations, someone with power has to be in-charge. Remember the phrase "I would rather have a country run like hell by Filipinos than one run like heaven by foreigners" ... Let's not!



Most countries to sizzle by 2100

ANKARA, Turkey: Most parts of the world will be in the grip of "extreme heat" by 2100, according to a latest research paper.

Estimates show the tropics and subtropics, including the Indian subcontinent, large parts of Arabian Peninsula and sub-Saharan Africa, will experience dangerously hot temperatures most days of the year by the end of this century, said the paper published in the Communications Earth and Environment journal on Thursday.

This is likely to happen even if we are somehow successful in limiting global warming to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, the study warned.

It said mid-latitude regions around the world will, at the very least, experience intense heat waves each year.



In the US city of Chicago, for instance, researchers predict a 16-fold increase in dangerous heat waves by the end of the century.

"Extreme heat contributes to chronic illnesses and is associated with regular losses of outdoor labor time, and ... has the potential to threaten the habitability of large swaths of Earth's land surface if greenhouse gas emissions are not curtailed," read the paper.

Most vulnerable to the severe health problems caused by extreme heat are the elderly, poor and outdoor workers, it added.

"Without adaptation measures, this would greatly increase the incidence of heat-related illnesses and reduce outdoor working capacity in many regions where subsistence farming is important," the study said.

ANADOLU



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE



08-29-22

TIME:

PAGE:

DATE:

Climargy enters into partnership with UN agency

Energy efficiency project developer Climargy Inc. has entered into a co-financing partnership with a United Nations agency to prepare energy efficiency investments in the Philippines.

Climargy and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) are collaborating under a grant support agreement for the Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP), in which proceeds of the three-year grant program will be used to subsidize the upfront costs of investment-grade energy audits (IGA) as a means to prepare energy efficiency investments in the commercial and industrial sectors of the Philippine energy end-use market.

"We are thrilled with this co-financing partnership for IGA support to enable energy efficiency investments in the Philippines. By de-risking IGA studies, we remove an upfront barrier to the preparation of investment-ready energy efficiency projects," Climargy CEO Alexander Ablaza said.

Climargy expects the ETP grant program to support the IGA of a portfolio of 11 to 15 energy efficiency projects, initially estimated to require P1 billion in project capital expenditures.

The company will co-finance the effort with its corporate resources to identify project opportunities, engage multiple energy service company partners and industrial or commercial end-use customers, implement the IGAs, and present IGA results to host entities and equity partners for investment decisions.

Climargy said energy savings of 457 million tons of CO2 equivalent in greenhouse gas emission reduction through 2040 and around P6.7-billion in total energy savings could be achieved should the energy efficiency projects supported by ETP-funded IGAs succeed in attracting equity capital and eventually be completed.

According to Climargy, IGAs are required by providers of capital before energy efficiency projects qualify for any form of financing as they determine reliable estimates of the energy savings, capital expenditure, and other opportunities or risks arising from a given project.

"In an IGA, an energy service company measures baseline energy consumption and load profile information from the host entity and proposes a detailed program of specific capital investments in technologies and systems to deliver the energy savings and ultimately the cash flows that would allow full recovery of the EE investments," Climargy head of investment operations said Mikhael Fiorello Llado said.

"Typically, the decision to conduct an IGA is oftentimes delayed by the inability of either the ESCO or end-use customer to finance or assume the risks associated with this project preparatory task," Llado said.

Climargy in December last year entered into a joint development partnership with Pi Energy of the Lopez-led First Philippine Holdings Corp. to pursue a pipeline of energy efficiency projects hosted by commercial and industrial designated establishments.



ADB: COVER CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT IN SOCIAL PROTECTION

SOCIAL protection measures must be expanded across Asian countries to include the impact of climate change, according to an expert from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

In an Asian Development Blog, ADB Southeast Asia Department Social Sector Specialist Amir Jilani said this is crucial for the region since six of the 10 countries in the world that are most affected by climate change are in Asia.

On average, over 40,000 people in the region are killed annually by storms, floods, and other natural disasters. Women and girls are also 14 times more

likely to die in climate-related disasters than men.

"Social protection measures are a necessary tool to build resilience and protect the most vulnerable following climate, health, and socio-economic shocks," Jilani said.

"They can also play an important climate mitigation role, including through skills training and public works that promote sustainable use of natural resources," he added.

Turning to "climate-smart" social protection systems will improve the resilience of countries. These social protection measures include shock and weather-indexed insurance

SEE "ADB," A2

ADB...CONTINUED FROM A1

Further, environmentally-friendly public works programs that provide payments to communities for

ecosystem services would also help. These services include reforestation which could also be a good environmen-

tal conservation, climate mitigation, and poverty-reduction tool.

"In the Philippines, an ADB-supported pilot of the graduation approach strengthened household resilience to the pandemic across a range of dimensions including financial security, food security, and mental health," according to Jilani.

Strengthening social protection, Jilani said, must include efforts to protect those hardest hit by shocks, including climate change. This means covering children, women, older persons, disabled people, and those in the informal sector.

Jilani, however, conceded that this expansion in the coverage of social protection programs entailed some trade-offs and fiscal considerations. But, he said, there was "sufficient evidence" that this will lead to multiplier effects that can benefit the economy.

One such impact would be to enable the poor to recover from shocks quickly as well as prevent them from turning to "adverse coping behaviors."

"Social protection programs recently demonstrated their critical importance during one of history's most unprecedented crises. It is time to expand their use to address the impact of climate change on society's most vulnerable," Jilani said.

Other efforts to strengthen social protection include the use of digital ID systems and social registries to deliver social protection as well as efforts to undertake poverty, risk, and vulnerability assessments needed in targeting the assistance.

Jilani also underscored the need to strengthen policy coherence, coordination, and collaboration among social protection, climate change, disaster risk management, and humanitarian response actors.

Cai U. Ordinario



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

BusinessMirror

A broader look at today's business



08-29-22

DATE

TITLE:

PAGE 1 1/3

HOT

FUTURE

If you thought this summer's heat

waves were bad,

a new study has some

disturbing news about dangerous

heat in the future



By DAVID BATTISTI, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

The Conversation

AS global temperatures rise, people in the tropics, including places like India and Africa's Sahel region, will likely face dangerously hot conditions almost daily by the end of the century—even as the world reduces its greenhouse gas emissions, a new study shows.

The mid-latitudes, including the US, will also face increasing risks. There, the number of dangerously hot days, marked by temperatures and humidity high enough to cause heat exhaustion, is projected to double by the 2050s and continue to rise.

In the study, scientists looked at population growth, economic development patterns, energy choices and climate models to project how heat index levels—the combination of heat and humidity—will change over time. We asked University of Washington atmospheric scientist David Battisti, a co-author of the study, published August 25, 2022, to explain the findings and what

they mean for humans around the world.

What does the new study tell us about heat waves in the future, and importantly the impact on people?

There are two sources of uncertainty when it comes to future temperature. One is how much carbon dioxide humans are going to emit—that depends on things like population, energy choices and how much the economy grows. The other is how much warming those greenhouse gas emissions will cause.

In both, scientists have a really good sense of the likelihood of vari-

ous scenarios. For this study, we combined those estimates to get a likelihood in the future of having dangerous and life-threatening temperatures.

We looked at what these “dangerously high” and “extremely dangerous” levels on the heat index would mean for daily life in both the tropics and in the mid-latitudes.

“Dangerous” in this case refers to the likelihood of heat exhaustion. Heat exhaustion won’t kill you if you’re able to stop and slow down—it’s characterized by fatigue, nausea, a slowed heartbeat, possibly fainting. But you really can’t work under these conditions.

The heat index indicates when a person is likely to reach that threshold. The National Weather Service defines “dangerous” as a heat index of 103 F (39.4°C), and “extremely dangerous” as 125°F (51.7°C). If a person gets to “extremely dangerous” temperatures, that can lead to heat stroke. At that level, you have a few hours to get medical attention to cool your body down, or you die.

“Extremely dangerous” heat index conditions are almost unheard of today. They happen in a few locations near the Gulf of Oman, for example, for maybe a few days in a decade.

But the odds of the number of “dangerous” days are increasing as the planet warms. We’ll likely have about the same weather variability as today, but it’s all happening on top of a higher average temperature. So, the likelihood of extremely hot con-



ditions increases.

What does your study show for each region?

In the mid-latitudes by 2050, we'll see the number of dangerous heat days double in the most likely future scenario—even under modest greenhouse gas emissions that would meet the Paris climate agreement target of keeping warming under 2°C (3.6°F).

In the Southeastern US, the most likely scenario is that people will experience a month or two of dangerous heat days every year. The same is likely in parts of China, where some regions have been sweating through a summer 2022 heat wave for over two straight months.

We found that by the end of the century, most places in the mid-latitudes will see a three- to tenfold increase in the number of dangerous days.

In the tropics, such as parts of India, the heat index right now can exceed the dangerous level for a few weeks a year. It's been like that for the past 20 to 30 years. By 2050, those conditions are likely to occur over several months each year, we found. And by the end of the century, many places will see those conditions most of the year.

What that means in practice is if you're a rich country like the US, most people can afford or find air conditioning. But if you're in the tropics, where about half the world's population lives and poverty is higher, the heat is a more serious problem for a

good part of the year. And a large percentage of people there work outside in agriculture.

As we get toward the end of the century, we'll start exceeding "extremely dangerous" conditions in several places, primarily in the tropics.

Northern India could see over a month per year in extremely dangerous conditions. Africa's Sahel region, where poverty is widespread, could see a few weeks of extremely dangerous conditions per year.

Can humans adapt to what sounds like a dystopian future?

If you're a rich country, you can build cooling facilities and generate electricity to run air conditioners—hopefully they won't be powered with fossil fuels, which would further warm the planet.

If you're a developing country, a very large fraction of people work outdoors in agriculture to earn money to buy food. There, if you think about it, there aren't a lot of options.

Migrant workers in the US also face more difficult conditions. A farm might be able to provide cooling facilities, but farmers' margins are pretty small and migrant workers are often paid by volume, so when they aren't picking, they aren't paid.

Eventually, conditions will get to the point that more workers are overheating and dying.

The heat will be a problem for crops, too. We expect most of the

major grains to be less productive in the future because of heat stress. In the mid-latitudes right now, we're close to optimal temperatures for growing grains. But as temperatures increase, grain yield goes down. In the tropics, that could be anywhere between a 10% to 15% reduction per degree Celsius increase. That's a pretty big hit.

What can be done to avoid these risks?

Part of our work in this study was determining the odds that the world will actually meet the Paris agreement. We found that to be around 0.1%. Basically, it's not going to happen.

By the end of the century, we found the most likely scenario is that the planet will see 5.4°F (3°C) of warming globally compared to pre-industrial times. Land warms faster than ocean, so that translates to about a 7°F (3.9°C) increase for places where we live, work and play—and you can get a sense of the future.

The faster renewable energy comes online and fossil fuel use is shut down, the better the chances of avoiding that.

This article is republished from The Conversation under a Creative Commons license. Read the original article here: <https://theconversation.com/if-you-thought-this-summer-heat-waves-were-bad-a-new-study-has-some-disturbing-news-about-dangerous-heat-in-the-future-189370>.



Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City* sa pamamagitan ng isang sealed bidding na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng OCT 11, 2022 ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Barangay Escopa III, Project 4, Quezon City* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KUWADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KUWADRADO	KABUWANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUWANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007404-718	ROGEL V. REAL	Lot 24, Block 49, Pcs-00-014047	18 sq.m.	PHP250.00	PHP4,500.00	PHP100,000.00

Ang mga bid ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang eras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "Bid for Land Described in IGPSA No.007404-718". Ang mga bid sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, money order, treasury warrant, sertipikadong tseke, cashier's check o manager's check na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tangihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM

AUG. 15, 22, 29 SEPT. 5, 12, 19 EMZ

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

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BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KUWADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KUWADRADO	KABUWANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUWANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007404-713	JESSIDO M. PAUG	Lot 9, Block 60, Pcs-00-014047	41 sq.m.	PHP250.00	PHP10,250.00	PHP150,000.00

Ang mga bid ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang eras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "Bid for Land Described in IGPSA No.007404-713". Ang mga bid sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, money order, treasury warrant, sertipikadong tseke, cashier's check o manager's check na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tangihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM

AUG. 15, 22, 29 SEPT. 5, 12, 19 EMZ

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

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BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KUWADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KUWADRADO	KABUWANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUWANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007607-2208	JUSTINO B. DE GUZMAN	Lot 1, Block 47, Pcs-00-036894	84 sq.m.	PHP140.00	PHP11,760.00	PHP1,200,000.00

Ang mga bid ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang eras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No.007607-2195". Ang mga bid sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, money order, treasury warrant, sertipikadong tseke, cashier's check o manager's check na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tangihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
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Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilihan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City* sa pamamagitan ng isang sealed bidding na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ika-10 ng umaga ng OCT. 06, 2022 ng lupang matatagpuan sa na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALAN NG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KUWADRADO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KUWADRADO	KABUWANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUWANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007604-20	GENALENE C. ALFONSO	Lot 5, Block 13, Sns-04-000800	22.76 sq.m.	PHP200.00	PHP4,552.00	PHP90,000.00

Ang mga bid ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang eras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No.007604-20". Ang mga bid sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, money order, treasury warrant, sertipikadong tseke, cashier's check o manager's check na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinumiteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tangihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM

AUG. 15, 22, 29 SEPT. 5, 12, 19 EMZ



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BUREAU

DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City 1116

Tel. Nos. 8539-4378

Website: www.emb.gov.ph E-mail: recordsco@emb.gov.ph



Management
System
ISO 9001:2015
ISO 14001:2015
Certification
No. 130000001

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

On the **ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REPORT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (EPRMP)** of the **PROPOSED EXPANSION PROJECT – LINE 4 AND ADDITIONAL QUARRY AREAS** of **EAGLE CEMENT CORPORATION** to be located at **BRGYS, AKLE & ALAGAO, SAN ILDEFONSO AND BRGY. TALBAK, DOÑA REMEDIOS TRINIDAD, PROVINCE OF BULACAN**.

Notice is hereby given to all parties who wish to give their opinion regarding the implementation of the **PROPOSED EXPANSION PROJECT – LINE 4 AND ADDITIONAL QUARRY AREAS** to attend the Public Hearing scheduled on:

Date	Time	Venue
13 September 2022 (Tuesday)	9:00 AM (Registration starts at 8:30 AM)	Akle High School Covered Court, Brgy. Akle, San Ildefonso, Bulacan

The Public Hearing is being conducted in connection with the review of the EPRMP of the aforementioned project by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The following is the project information:

Project Name	Proposed Expansion Project – Line 4 and Additional Quarry Areas		
Project Location	Barangays Akle and Alagao, San Ildefonso and Barangay Talbak, Doña Remedios Trinidad, Province of Bulacan		
Project Size Parameters	Area: 90 hectares (Cement Plant); 121.32 hectares (Quarry) Extraction Rate: 10.6 MMTPY (Cement Plant); 7.1 MMTPY (Quarry)		
Project Type	Resource Extractive Industries - Extraction of non-metallic minerals & Mineral Processing Projects (Cement)		
Project Rationale	The proposed expansion of the Eagle's cement plant is in line with the goal of the national government to build infrastructure, as cement is a major construction material. Public and private developments hinge on the steady supply of cement. Furthermore, a higher supply of cement leads to lower prices. Cement is almost universal in terms of building applications - ranging from government projects such as low-cost socialized housing, public elementary schools and hospitals, highways and bridges, and to privately-funded endeavors such as condominiums, commercial centers, and individual housing units. It is important to maintain the supply of cement to maintain its prices. If the supply of cement curtails, higher prices of cement may impede the progress of infrastructure projects, which may then lead to the cutting of basic social services. A solution to the low supply of cement is importation, but this solution undermines the local economy. Establishing cement manufacturing facilities in the country is important to provide a reliable supply of cement, lessen the dependence on imported cement products, and assure competitive prices that support the local economy.		
Project Components	Component	Existing Capacity/ Area	Proposed Expansion/ Capacity/Area
	Cement Plant	6.0 MMTPY 50 hectares	10.6 MMTPY 90 hectares
	Quarry	67.4 hectares 7.1 MMTPY Limestone	121.32 hectares 7.1 MMTPY Limestone
Proponent	Eagle Cement Corporation		

All interested parties who wish to attend or participate in this Public Hearing should preferably confirm their attendance/participation and may give their opinion(s) in a concise position paper to the **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (EIAMD)** of this Office through e-mail at eia@emb.gov.ph, three (3) days before the Public Hearing schedule. Those who will not be able to register or submit written positions may be given the opportunity to share their issues on the day of the hearing itself.

The project's EPRMP and Executive Summary for the Public are downloadable on our website: (kindly access the *Notice of Public Hearing/ Consultation link found on our website*), while copies will be available in the following offices:

- **EMB Region III**
Masnop cor. Matalino St., Diosdado Macapagal Government Center, Brgy. Maimpis, San Fernando City, Pampanga
- **LGU San Ildefonso, Bulacan**
Municipal Hall Building, Poblacion, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
- **LGU Doña Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan**
Municipal Hall Building, Poblacion, Doña Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan
- **Brgy. Akle, San Ildefonso**
Brgy. Hall, Brgy. Akle, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
- **Brgy. Alagao, San Ildefonso**
Brgy. Hall, Brgy. Alagao, San Ildefonso, Bulacan
- **Brgy. Talbak, Doña Remedios Trinidad**
Brgy. Hall, Brgy. Talbak, Doña Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan

For more details, please contact the EIA and Management Division at this Office at telephone numbers 8920-2240 and 8539-4378 loc. 116 and look for the project case handlers, **Ms. Leonil Marie Gargar** and **Engr. George Silvederio**.

(PDI – Aug. 29 & Sept. 5, 2022)



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE



PAGE



UPPER

LOWER



PAGE 1
STORY



BANNER
STORY



EDITORIAL



CARTOON

08-29-22

TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resource
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
CALACA

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office at Calaca, Batangas will accept oral or written bids not later than 10:00 AM on October 24, 2022 for the lease for Industrial Port purposes of the tract of land herein below described:

Location : Brgy. Sinisian, Calaca, Batangas
Description : Miscellaneous Lease Application No. 041007-7
Area : 9,185 sqm.
Applied for by : Atlantic Grains, Inc.

represented by Atty. John E. L. De Castro

The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than three per centum (3%) of the value of land plus one per centum (1%) of the value of the proposed and / or existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in bidding, he must be a qualified public land applicant, and must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of equivalent to three (3) months rental. Only deposit in cash, money order treasury warrant, certified checks, cashier's check or manager's check can be accepted. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the three (3) months rental, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

_____ Date

Isagani Lamatorio
ISAGANI LAMATORIO

CENR Officer



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, LPDD, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at *DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, through **sealed bidding to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on OCT. 25, 2022**, the tract of land situated in Western Bicutan (Pinagsama), Taguig City which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./ BLK NO. / PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007607-2208	JUSTINO B. DE GUZMAN	Lot 1, Block 47, Pcd-00-036894	84 sq.m.	Php140.00	Php11,760.00	Php1,200,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for Land Described in MSA/SA/IGPSA No. **007607-2208**". Bids must be accompanied with cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit ~~therefore~~ shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
National Ecology Center East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, LPDD, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at *DENR-NCR, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, through **sealed bidding to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on NOV 08, 2022**, the tract of land situated in **Brgy. Escopa IV, Project 4, Quezon City** which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./ BLK NO. / PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007404-713	JESSICO M. PAUIG	Lot 9/ Blk. 60 Pcs-00-014047	41 sq.m.	Php250.00	Php10,250.00	Php150,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for Land Described in MSA/SA/IGPSA No. **007404-713**". Bids must be accompanied with cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
National Ecology Center East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

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APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007604-20	GENALENE C. ALFONSO	Lot 5, Block 13, Sw-04-000800	22.76 sq.m.	Php200.00	Php4,552.00	Php50,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for Land Described in IGPSA No. **007604-20**". Bids must be accompanied with cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division
MSG/JCP/DLM

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
National Ecology Center East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, LPDD, in pursuance to Administrative Order No. 38 dated 19 April 1990, will sell at DENR-NCR Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, through sealed bidding to the highest bidder at 10:00 A.M. on **OCT. 11, 2022**, the tract of land situated in **Brgy. Escopa III, Project 4, Quezon City** which are specifically described below to wit:

APPLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF APPLICANT	LOT NO./BLK NO./PLAN NO.	AREA IN SQ.M.	APPRAISED VALUED PER SQ.M.	TOTAL VALUE OF LAND	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT
IGPSA No. 007404-718	ROGEL V. REAL	Lot 24/ Blk. 49 Pcs-00-014047	18 sq.m.	Php250.00	PHP 4,500.00	Php100,000.00

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the above-mentioned Division, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for Land Described in IGPSA No. **007404-718**". Bids must be accompanied with cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified check, cashier's check or manager's check for a sum equivalent to 10% of the bid. Then a bid is withdrawn after the highest bidder is determined, the corresponding deposit therefore shall be forfeited to the government. No bid shall be less than the appraised value of the land. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Quezon City, Philippines _____
(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patent and Deeds Division