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Kahit sarado, may nagtutungo pa rin para magpa-picture sa Manila Bay Dolomite Beach.

Ipinagbabawal pa rin ang pagkuha ng larawan mula sa overpass na malapit sa dolomite beach upang maiwasan ang disgrasya at pagkukumpungan ng mga tao. | via Divine Reyes/Super Radyo DZBB 594khz

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PH to conduct study on proper management of marine mammals

Published November 7, 2021, 11:03 AM

by [Charissa Luci-Atienza](#)

The Philippines will conduct a study on the proper management of marine mammals in the country, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) said.



(Photo by NOAA on Unsplash)

DOST Secretary Fortunato “Boy” T. de la Peña said the agency’s Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD) has teamed up with the University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman’s Institute of Environmental Science and Meteorology (IESM) to implement the project seeking to protect the country’s marine mammals.

The project, entitled “Assessment and Mobilization of Research Initiatives on Philippine Marine Mammals (PHLMarMams)” is funded by the DOST-PCAARRD.

Also involved in the project are the Philippine Marine Mammals Stranding Network (PMMSN), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), and the NGO: Community-Centered Conservation (C3) PHL (for the dugong part).

“The project aims to have the proper management of marine mammal species including the documentation of their threats to address the problems systematically and to shine a light for these marine mammals and protect its wonderful world,” de la Peña said.

“In the Philippines, marine mammals’ exact status is largely unknown. Since there are limited studies conducted, people have less information on why it is important in our ecosystem.

The DOST chief cited the pressing need to protect the marine mammals as they are not only ecologically vital to their aquatic environments, but also to humans.

“Unfortunately, these animals are vulnerable due to their demanding biology – long-lived, large size, mostly single live birth, and extensive pre-reproductive period resulting in low reproductive potential,” he said.

“In addition to these biological vulnerabilities, these animals are mostly threatened by overexploitation, by catching, changing climate, habitat degradation and loss, and on top of these is pollution. The amount of trash, especially plastics, floating in our seas which end up being washed ashore in different parts of the world is staggering.”

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/11/07/ph-to-conduct-study-on-proper-management-of-marine-mammals/>



Seafront City project to displace fishermen

November 7, 2021 3 min read

By Junex Doronio
November 7, 2021

LAPU-LAPU CITY, Cebu — Desperate times call for desperate measures as some 500 fishermen have asked help from Cebu's top Catholic leader Archbishop Jose Palma to "intervene" and halt the controversial 235.8-hectare Seafront City project in the booming Consolacion town north of Cebu island province.

"With no one else to turn to, we ask on bended knees for your help and guidance. We are like sheep in need of a shepherd," the Bagacay Fisherfolks Association and Bagacay Homeowners Association said in their joint letter to Palma.

The distressed residents, fisherfolk, motorcycle-for-hire drivers, vendors, and shipyard workers said they were compelled to ask help from Palma after their plea to local officials led by mayor Johannes Alegado was just disregarded.

They cited the study conducted by Dr. Filipina Sotto of the FBS-Environment and Community Research and Development Services, which showed that at least 500 fisherfolk from Consolacion, Mandaue, Lapu-Lapu, and Liloan stood to lose their livelihood if the project pushes through.

"We are already poor but the only livelihood that we have left is being threatened by the Consolacion LGU's plan to reclaim 235.8 hectares of land and turn it into what they call as Seafront City," they bewailed.

Earlier, the Shipyard Association of Consolacion Cebu (SACC) in a letter addressed to Director William Cuñado of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), claimed that if the project continues, this means more than 300 vessels will have to look for other places or have to wait for months every year for their vessel to be certified as seaworthy.

"Not only will this greatly affect the shipping industry but will also compromise the safety of the traveling public," the group added.



About 70 percent of the repair and maintenance of the vessels were being done in shipyards in Tayud.

But Mayor Johannes Alegado, in his State of the Town Address on October 25, vowed to focus the remaining eight months of his administration on the reclamation project.

His mother, Vice Mayor Teresita Alegado, who is running for mayor in 2022, also promised to continue the project, which will be done in partnership with a private consortium—La Consolacion Seafront Development Corporation.

According to sugbo.ph website, the Seafront City is anticipated to generate employment to 57,000 to 60,000 individuals and augment government revenue by an average of P600-million per year.

(ai/mtvn)

Source: <https://maharlika.tv/2021/11/07/seafront-city-project-to-displace-fishermen/?fbclid=IwAR2QZjglxoaE0EC9KHfDVahq3NRpcwctGtdy0QqlPEUTAINXjMK199MAhLQ>



200 fisherfolk in Cebu town hold protest vs proposed reclamation project

By: [Ador Vincent Mayol](#) - Senior Reporter / [@inquirervisayas](#)

[Inquirer Visayas](#) / 08:06 PM November 07, 2021



CEBU CITY, Cebu, Philippines – Despite the rains, at least 200 fisherfolks from a coastal village in Consolacion town, northern Cebu on Sunday gathered to express their opposition against the proposed reclamation project being pushed by the town officials in partnership with a private consortium.

The protesters from Sitio Baha-Baha in Barangay Tayud gathered along the shoreline at about 6 a.m., carrying with them posters made of colored cartolina where they wrote their sentiments against the 235.8-hectare reclamation project.

While they were unrolling their posters on the shoreline, the rain began to fall.

Instead of going home, the group, joined in by fishermen from nearby cities of Mandaue and Lapu-Lapu, stood their ground.

They gathered shellfish and crabs along the shoreline to prove that the waters are rich in marine resources. They then cooked what they gathered and ate these for breakfast.

A study conducted by Dr. Filipina Sotto of the FBS-Environment and Community Research and Development Services, a Cebu-based think tank that focuses on environmental issues, recently claimed that the area was rich in marine resources that included 75 species of corals and seven mangrove species.

She warned of irreversible damage to marine resources if the reclamation project dubbed “Seafront City” would be implemented.

The fisherfolk who took part in Sunday’s activity signed a separate petition to President Duterte, imploring to stop the reclamation project.

This was the third petition sent to President Rodrigo Duterte.

The first was signed by at least 2,000 workers of at least seven shipyards that will be affected by the reclamation project.

Residents in Barangay Tayud, whose livelihood depends on the shipyard operations in the area, earlier wrote a separate petition to Duterte.

The residents included carinderia and boarding house owners and trisikad drivers whose customers were mostly shipyard workers.



This time, it was the turn of the fisherfolk in the village.

Sunday's protest against the proposed reclamation project was the second to be conducted in less than a month.

Last Oct. 17, about 50 fishermen from the neighboring Sitio Bagacay boarded their fishing boats and caught some fish to debunk the claims of Consolacion Mayor Johannes Alegado and his mother, Vice Mayor Teresita Alegado, that there was no fish in the area due to the presence of the shipyards.

/MUF



Environment group: PH should assert 'loss and damage mechanism' in COP26

By [Paige Javier, CNN Philippines](#)

Published Nov 7, 2021 8:48:47 PM



Aksyon Klima Pilipinas convenor Rodne Galicha says the United Nations climate change summit or COP26 in Scotland is timely, as the Philippines commemorates the eighth year anniversary of Super Typhoon Yolanda. (Photo of Yolanda survivors taken in 2015)

Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, November 7) — Aksyon Klima Pilipinas convenor Rodne Galicha said the United Nations climate change summit or COP26 in Scotland is timely, as the Philippines commemorates the eighth year anniversary of Super Typhoon Yolanda.

In 2013, Yolanda ravaged areas mostly in the Visayas, leaving over 6,000 dead and causing damage to infrastructure of up to ₱93 billion. National weather bureau PAGASA describes Yolanda as the strongest tropical cyclone to hit land in recent history.

Galicha said the Philippine delegation must push for financing for loss and damage from impacts of climate change, citing the thousands of deaths from typhoons like Yolanda. He cited the need for more discussion on financing through the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

"The damages, the losses of the impacts of the climate crisis, we need to have more financing," he said in a phone interview. "The loss of lives and livelihoods we cannot deny. The mechanism or modality on financing previous and future losses of the climate crisis, the impacts should be financed fully."

The international mechanism was established at COP19 in 2013. It aims to implement strategies [to address loss and damage](#) caused by climate change impacts in developing countries, including financial support. However, there are no provisions for liability and compensation for loss and damage.

Galicha said there are some countries like Scotland that allotted funds for loss and damage projects. However, the amount is not enough to cover all vulnerable countries, which includes the Philippines. He hopes other nations follow suit in highlighting the importance of financing for loss and damage.



"We still have one week here in Glasgow to lobby and assert that entitlement we have, dahil meron lang tayong [because the Philippines only has] more or less 0.3 or less than 1% of carbon emissions, but we still suffer the impacts of the climate crisis," he added.

Greenpeace Southeast Asia Executive Director Yeb Saño earlier said there are some countries that can no longer adapt to climate change, incurring loss and damage in the form of people, cultures, etc. He cited the importance of bringing financial support from rich countries to vulnerable nations to prevent further occurrence of loss and damage.



Vico Sotto lauds Pasig barangay's 'Basura to Ayuda' program

November 7, 2021, 5:21 pm



1ST ANNIVERSARY. Pasig City Mayor Vico Sotto (in blue polo shirt) and Barangay San Antonio (BSA) chairman Raymond Lising (in black T-shirt) flash the "One" sign representing the first anniversary of BSA's "Basura to Ayuda" program last Saturday (Oct. 30, 2021). Also present in the event were councilors of the barangay and volunteers. *(Photo courtesy of Barangay San Antonio)*

MANILA – Mayor Vico Sotto on Saturday lauded Barangay San Antonio (BSA), Pasig led by its chairman Raymond Lising for sustaining its "Basura to Ayuda" program which he said should be imitated by other barangays in the city.

"Napaka-gandang initiative ang 'Basura to Ayuda', sana ay ma-expand pa natin sa ibang mga barangay ng lungsod Pasig. Magandang ehemplo talaga ito ng Barangay San Antonio, sina Kap. Raymond Lising marami silang magagandang programa tulad nito na magandang gawin sa mga ibang barangay sa Pasig (Basura to Ayuda is a very good initiative, hopefully we can expand it to other barangays in Pasig City. This is really a good example of Barangay San Antonio. Chairman Raymond Lising and other village officials, they have many good programs like this that are good which should also be implemented in other barangays)," Sotto said in a news release on Sunday.

"Congratulations, Barangay San Antonio *at sa lahat ng partners nila dito sa 'Basura to Ayuda program'* (and all partners of this 'Basura to Ayuda program'). Happy first anniversary!," he added.

Lising said they were flattered and honored by Sotto's acknowledgment of their "trailblazing" project.

"Rest assured that we will continue this program as it has already been a habit for our kabarangays to segregate and recycle," he said.

During the program's anniversary, over 200 kilos of plastic waste have been collected by the BSA from residents.

Lising said they are very elated that it has been a habit for residents to recycle due to the "Basura to Ayuda" program which shows a whole-of-community approach to recycling.

This sustainable project of the barangay manifests the community's commitment in protecting the environment, he added.

"I am very thankful to our kabarangays for taking part in this notable program. This is our barangay's contribution in taking care of our environment" he said.



The “Basura to Ayuda” program of BSA also eased some burden on the part of garbage collectors as many residents now segregate their wastes. Before, it takes so much effort and time for garbage collectors to segregate the wastes of residents.

Aiming to helping save the environment and encourage residents to recycle by exchanging their plastic wastes for packs of rice amid the pandemic, BSA partnered with Planeta Cares, a non-government organization, to launch the “Bayanihan Waste Management Program: Basura to Ayuda” in October last year.

Under the program, residents will collect and bring 500 grams of loose plastic or 1.5L eco-brick weighing 500 grams in exchange for three kilos of rice.

The plastic wastes accepted in the project were plastic containers and tubs; shampoo, detergent, and other HDPE (high-density polyethylene) bottles; plastic bags, sachets, snack packs, plastic cups, lids, utensils, and PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles.

Planeta Cares brings the collected plastic waste to their three selected recycling entities -- The Sustainable Gardener PH, Cloop, and Sari-Cycle.

Cloop and Sari-Cycle, both situated in Pasig, employ members of low-income families and their end products such as trophies and school supplies are being sold and the profit goes to the salary of their workers, Lising said.

Meantime, the eco-bricks will go to The Sustainable Gardener PH for their urban farming projects. The materials built from recycled plastics are donated to poor communities that need them the most.

Also present during the event was BSA Councilor Justin Galang who is heading the barangay’s Committee on Clean and Green. **(PR)**



Pasig barangay clean-up program collects 200 kilos of plastic waste

Published November 7, 2021, 12:48 PM

by [Seth Cabanban](#)

A barangay in Pasig City has taken extra measures to solve the problem of plastic waste.



Photo from Barangay San Antonio/ MANILA BULLETIN

Over 200 kilos of plastic waste were collected by Barangay San Antonio's (BSA) "Basura to Ayuda" program during its first anniversary on Oct. 31.

The program, which was launched in October 2020, was created by BSA Chairman Raymond Lising in collaboration with the non-government organization Planeta Cares and collected over 250 kilos during their initial launch.

Pasig Mayor Vico Sotto also praised the program.

"Napaka-gandang initiative ng Basura to Ayuda, sana ay ma-expand pa natin sa ibang mga barangay ng lungsod Pasig. Magandang ehemplo talaga ito ng Barangay San Antonio, sina Kap. Raymond Lising marami silang magagandang programa tulad nito na magandang gawin sa mga ibang barangay sa Pasig (Basura to Ayuda is a great initiative and hopefully we can expand this program to other villages in Pasig. Barangay San Antonio and Kap. Raymond Lising have launched many good programs that can be implemented in other Pasig villages)," said Sotto during the program's anniversary.

Constituents are asked to collect either 500 grams of loose plastic in the form of plastic containers, bags, sachets, snack packs, plastic cups, lids, utensils, and bottles or 1.5L eco-bricks weighing 500 grams are accepted by the program.

For each 500 gram increment collected, three kilos of rice are given in exchange.

Planeta Cares then sends the collected plastic to three recycling entities: Sustainable Gardener PH, Cloop, and Sari-Cycle.

Sustainable Gardener PH uses eco-bricks in urban farming projects.

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1159031>



Ilocos Norte coastal areas band together to protect mangroves

By Leilanie Adriano **November 7, 2021, 7:26 pm**



CURRIMAO MANGROVES. This area forms part of the two-hectare mangrove picnic park in Barangay Maglaoi Sur, Currimao, Ilocos Norte. On Friday (Nov. 5, 2021), coastal residents planted mangrove seeds and committed to help the local government protect the area. *(Photo courtesy of Engr. Ericson Biag)*

LAOAG CITY – A redeveloped mangrove picnic park will be built by the local government unit of Currimao in Ilocos Norte as it enjoins coastal communities to participate in its intensified mangrove rehabilitation project.

Located in Barangay Maglaoi Sur, the two-hectare mangrove plantation project was a project of the provincial environment department and other support agencies in 2016.

To ensure its maintenance and development, municipal agriculturist and environment officer Ericson Biag designated the Currimao government to be on top of the rehabilitation project, including the development of the picnic park and planting of more mangrove seeds or propagules.

"At least 2,000 mangrove propagules were planted at the site on Friday with around 50 participants, mostly locals," he said in an interview on Sunday.

As they are often hit by typhoon annually, Biag said coastal residents are fully aware of the significant role of mangroves.

Environment experts said mangroves serve as life support systems to about 75 percent of fish species in the area, crustaceans, and wildlife.

If undisturbed, mangroves can live up to 100 years and the more they mature, the more they help the marine ecological system.

In support of the national greening program, members of the provincial government, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and other stakeholders continue to plant thousands of mangrove propagules within the 155-kilometer coastline.

The municipal agriculture office has been educating residents on how to grow, maintain, and protect mangroves.

Villagers and fisherfolk also volunteered as guardians of the plantation until the trees are fully grown. **(PNA)**

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1159028>



Protecting our protected areas

[EYES WIDE OPEN](#) - [Iris Gonzales](#) - The Philippine Star November 8, 2021 | 12:00am

Standing somewhere in the Sierra Madre mountain range in Baras, Rizal, I could see the cityscape of Metro Manila down below, a panoramic view of towering buildings glistening under the setting sun.

It's a breathtaking view of the skyline; of skyscrapers kissing the clouds; and of towering buildings casting shadows on a mirage of the fast-moving and dynamic life in the sprawling world down below.

It's difficult not to be impressed, but on a deeper and larger scale, it's even more difficult not to be worried.

The view of the city, you see, is no longer distant--the urban jungle is getting nearer the fringes and the mountains. Development has been steadily expanding and its radius has grown bigger, eating up bigger chunks of many of our natural resources---from mountain ranges, foothills, to watersheds; and it's an alarming reality.

This is happening because of massive land-grabbing, quarrying, rampant deforestation, mineral extraction, and aggressive development by big business.

As a result, only three percent of primary forests in the country remain, according to the Masungi Georeserve Foundation Inc. (MGF), a non-profit that spearheads the Masungi Geopark Project.

The project is one of the largest collaborative reforestation efforts in the country, which aims to help solve the triple crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, and a looming water crisis.

Masungi Georeserve: A microcosm of environmental problems

I learned all this during a recent visit to the Masungi Georeserve in Rizal, east of Manila.

The conservation area and rustic limestone landscape tucked in the rainforests of Rizal is a sprawling piece of paradise. The air is crisp and fresh; wildlife and plant species abound. It's a community rich with heritage and life, but threatened by modern-day developments.

Masungi is a microcosm of the environmental situation in a highly sensitive karst landscape, which serves as a natural filter for vital waterways, the Foundation said.

While Masungi itself has been restored after 20 years of protection, its surrounding mountains remain desperately threatened by land trafficking, slash-and-burn farming, quarrying, illegal logging, and resort developments, practices that continue because of government neglect and corruption among law enforcement officials.

"This has led to the forest being cleared and for clean water supply in the local communities of almost 40,000 people to be diminished," the Foundation said.

It's also one of the reasons that when typhoons hit the mountains, there are massive floods and landslides that reach Metro Manila.

As such, the Foundation strives to protect the area, comprising 430 hectares of secondary forest and 2,270 of grasslands from deforestation, and which currently stores an estimate of 160,000 tons of carbon or the equivalent of 66 million gallons of gasoline consumed.



The Foundation seeks to restore nearby forests to protect the natural ability of the watershed to regulate water. Watersheds are important because they provide many ecosystem services, including carbon and water storage, erosion and flood control, increased biodiversity, and many more.

Government support needed

The Foundation is seeking government support to help the organization protect the conservation area and its surrounding environments.

In a recent letter to Environment and Natural Resources Secretary Roy Cimatu, Foundation president Ben Dumaliang is calling for urgent government action to clear the project site of illegal occupants to stop further degradation.

The Foundation laments the continued pillage and attacks against the area and the forest rangers that guard it.

“The offenders by the way are not farmers or poor folks requiring government help. They are big time players with resources enough to install a large gamefowl farm among the government-owned Benguet pine trees, build resorts, accumulate 40 and even hundreds of hectares of land in the protected area and fence-off, appropriate, reclaim and develop hundreds of meters of vital waterways, all in brazen violation of the law,” Dumaliang said.

Environmental defenders

I heard more heartbreaking tales from the people of the Foundation. It’s unfortunate and alarming, and it must stop.

As world leaders gather at the ongoing COP26 climate change summit in the United Kingdom, let’s think of the very real threats against our environment and the people who protect it.

The Philippines was the deadliest country for land and environmental defenders in the Asian continent for the eight straight year in 2020, according to environmental watchdog Global Witness.

Environmental defenders are not just a bunch of people passionate about their field. They are trying to save the planet as we all must do.

There’s no Planet B

Climate change is real and developing countries like the Philippines are the most vulnerable to weather disturbances.

Against this backdrop, the government must realize the urgency of the situation. It must implement environmental laws and go against violators, while big businesses must stay away from protected areas. No, you cannot burn your way to prosperity.

As for us individuals, the first step we can take is to care and learn about the ongoing environmental onslaught happening in our country, teach ourselves, our families, our children, and parents, our immediate communities on the situation, and collaborate with environmental organizations to see what bigger steps we can take.

As we always hear, “There’s no Planet B,” and that’s a hard truth we must all keep in mind.

Iris Gonzales’ email address is eyesgonzales@gmail.com. Follow her on Twitter [@eyesgonzales](https://twitter.com/eyesgonzales). Column archives at [eyesgonzales.com](https://www.philstar.com/business/2021/11/08/2139666/protecting-our-protected-areas)

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/business/2021/11/08/2139666/protecting-our-protected-areas>



Manila as a new Venice

[DEMAND AND SUPPLY](#) - [Boo Chanco](#) - The Philippine Star November 8, 2021 | 12:00am

Leaders of island nations have expressed fears during the recently concluded COP26 Leaders Summit in Glasgow that their islands will disappear soon unless united global action on climate change happens now.

The president of Seychelles, Wavel John Charles Ramkalawan, said he is “scared” of the effect climate change will have on his country.

“When I hear the expression rising sea level, I am scared because it brings home the awareness that my country’s beautiful archipelago of 115 islands may be reduced to less than 50 islands as the coral reefs disappear.”

The former president of the Maldives, Mohamed Rasheed, delivered a defiant message: No compromise on 1.5 C.

“Anything above 1.5 C and the Maldives will not be there. We cannot sign a suicide pact,” he told the Guardian.

I wonder how many of our 7,100 islands will be left once rising sea level starts to claim them. Sea level in the Philippines may be rising faster than the global average, meteorologist and climatologist Lourdes Tibig told ANC, the ABS-CBN News Channel.

“The global average is 3.7 millimeters per year. In that particular study site in the Visayas, they found out that the sea level rise is happening four times 3.7 millimeters per year,” she said.

But we don’t have to go far. Our National Capital Region will be the area most impacted by this threat, affecting the conduct of business and government, as well as livelihoods of millions of people.

Just before the conference, Greenpeace came out with a report which listed Asian cities at risk of turning into water worlds because of extreme weather changes by 2030. The six are: Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Tokyo, Taipei, Seoul, and Hong Kong.

Looking at a map showing the impact of rising sea levels due to climate change, it seems the entire city of Manila is at risk of becoming a new Venice. Experts estimate that in about three decades, Manila could be submerged as sea levels rise at unprecedented rates.

A tourist going on a city tour to visit Binondo, Intramuros, Malacañan Palace, and the Rizal Monument in Luneta Park will have to do it by a vaporetto or a water bus like in Venice.

According to the Greenpeace study, at least 87 percent or 37.29 square kilometers of the city’s land would feel the impact of the 10-year flood in 2030.

Greenpeace warned that some 1.54 million people living in the city of Manila and 37.29 square kilometers (km²) of land area could potentially be affected by extreme sea level rise and coastal flooding in 2030 if greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase at the current rate.

Manila’s problem is two-fold... There is the effect of climate change on rising sea level and then there is virtually unregulated and excessive groundwater use leading to land subsidence, which will eventually result in flooding.

The sea level at Manila Bay is rising four times faster than the global average, according to Dennis Bringas, chief of the Physical Oceanography Division at the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority, as quoted by Channel News Asia (CNA).



Studies suggest that sea level in Manila Bay is rising by 13.24 millimeters per year, and Metro Manila is sinking by a rate of 10 centimeters annually as a consequence of rapid extraction of groundwater due to population growth and urbanization.

Dr. Mahar Lagmay, executive director of the University of the Philippines Resilience Institute, told CNA the rate of subsidence started to rise during the 1960s, at the height of the city's industrialization, when the growing population meant a greater demand for water.

"When you develop in wanton fashion, and all places are already occupied because of the growing population (and) the poor planning, then disaster strikes," Lagmay told Channel News Asia.

Greenpeace points out that there is scientific evidence suggesting that by 2050, many of the Philippine coastal regions, including the Manila Bay area, could be underwater due to the effects of climate change.

Disaster risk experts say that Metro Manila's poor urban planning and land use policies have increased its vulnerability to climate change. These will deepen the inequalities among the 13 million people who live in the national capital and will affect their capacity to withstand shocks.

It will be silly to assume that the world can agree on a climate change mitigation effort that matters any time soon. This early, we have to start moving with the assumption that Manila will be sunk in 30 years and we have the remaining time to prepare for that.

Indonesia has accepted the fact that Jakarta is a hopeless case and they have made a decision to move the national capital to Kalimantan. We have made tentative noises about moving the capital to Clark, but there is as yet no concrete plan on just how that will be done.

We are still business as usual, which means bahala na. Plans to reclaim more land along Roxas Boulevard for so-called new cities are still apparently being approved. We are not being told how developers plan to deal with rising sea level.

Millions of urban poor live along the coastline and we have not heard of plans to help them. They will most likely just wake up one morning to see themselves living in a water world.

It seems we do not lack studies, nor do we lack scientists who can help craft a workable response to the challenge posed by rising seas due to climate change in Manila and our other coastal cities.

Unfortunately, the government and the private sector developers have short horizons that ignore the catastrophic impact of climate change in our cities for quick profits.

Well, we have been warned. We have run out of time and we are all to blame. Or maybe, Manila as a new Venice isn't such a bad idea if we can make our esteros romantic and garbage free.

Boo Chanco's email address is bchanco@gmail.com. Follow him on Twitter [@boochanco](https://twitter.com/boochanco)



Nations must work together to save planet Earth

NOV 7, 2021, 5:00 PM

Bobby Ricohermoso
Editor

ONE of the most welcome developments in the ongoing 26th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26) in Glasgow, Scotland, was the vow of global leaders for a clean energy transition and hasten the worldwide move away from coal.

This, after nearly 50 countries expressed varying degrees of commitment to limit their support and dependence on coal power generation, while scaling up the use for clean energy.

Philippines too

In fact, the Philippines is among those countries that vowed to limit or if possible totally abandon the use of coal in harnessing power.

Also, another encouraging development is that more than 20 countries pledged to halt public financing for fossil fuels by the end of 2022.

We just hope that those global leaders who made these commitments really meant to fulfill them and not reduce the same to mere promises.

Promise and commitment

Although there is a very slight difference between promise and commitment, Filipinos tend to relegate the former to a lower degree because of the running joke, 'pinangakuan ka na nga, gusto mo tuparin pa'.

The truth however, is that a promise is an assurance or declaration of doing something.

Actually, a promise is enough to hold on to if done by honorable men but as they say, promises are made to be broken.

Life or death?

Commitment on the other hand is a declaration for which one is dedicated in ensuring that a prior vow is realized.

The key word in that definition therefore, is dedicated.

That one word, however, could spell a world of difference (no pun intended) for the entire humanity between living in a cleaner, greener, safer and healthier Earth, and reducing this planet into a state of chaos, filth, destruction and ultimately death.



In short, that one word could ultimately make a difference between life and death for this planet and its people.

We are just hopeful that those leaders would be dedicated enough to fulfill their commitments.

Good indicators

Indeed, for what they are worth, these commitments are what the Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development has described as welcome indicators that global leaders are now hearing the deafening calls of the world communities, for higher climate ambitions.

Obviously, there is growing recognition of the need to consign coal to history while advancing clean energy.

It is also worth noting that public finance is being steered away from the reach of fossil fuels and towards the correct direction of a more ambitious energy transition.

Caution

But the CEED was quick to caution the public especially environmentalists from celebrating after noticing some loopholes on the 'Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition'.

The watchdog noted that the Statement still provides a lifeline to forms of support for fossil fuels, including through indirect financing.

Hence, the group wants clarity on the portion that says "limited and clearly defined circumstances" that will merit exceptions.

It also noted the "Global Coal to Clean Energy Statement", dilutes the 2030 and 2040 deadlines it demands of signatories from major economies and the rest of the world, respectively, to phase out coal, by giving them the option to do so "as soon as possible thereafter."

Key absences

Also, the notable absence of key nations who ought to be among top signatories in the pledge against coal significantly hurts the ability to assure its compliance.

The United States of America, China, India, and Australia, are among the biggest consumers of coal in the world today, are conspicuously absent in the coal statement.

Challenges

Certainly, there are still challenges and lots of works ahead for countries like the Philippines that are especially vulnerable to climate change and global warming, brought by the continued use of coal and fossil fuels.

They must therefore continue to demand and challenge wealthy nations like US and China who are among the heaviest users of coal and fossil fuels to divorce from them and instead devote their resources to utilizing clean and renewable sources of energy.

The imprimatur of these big nations are imperative if we are to prevent an offshoot from the 1.5°C threshold by the end of this century.

With one week left, the climate negotiations at COP 26 need to produce more pledges that are designed to save planet Earth from coal, fossil fuels and other destructive sources of energy.

Source: <https://opinyon.net/opinion/nations-must-work-together-to-save-planet-earth?fbclid=IwAR1dxsW8nSjQvciffkr5KnMwfafIglls3fvxPuLWodfRQfJkKuJ-CNmORhw>



Historic pledges, youth climate activism mark 1st week of COP26

November 7, 2021, 4:36 pm



GLASGOW, Scotland – The first week of the COP26 climate summit saw a wide range of commitments with more than 40 countries pledging to phase out coal by 2050.

And more than 100 leaders vowing to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

This was also the first time that a COP conference included a major event on methane, with 105 countries, including 15 major emitters such as Brazil, Nigeria, and Canada, signing a Global Methane Pledge.

The historic commitment, led by the United States and European Union, alongside the United Kingdom COP26 presidency, equates to 40 percent of global methane emissions and 60 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP).

On the very first day of the summit, US president Joe Biden acknowledged that former US President Donald Trump pulled America out of the Paris climate accord, and that "put us sort of behind the eight ball a little bit.'

Russia and China have sent delegations to Glasgow but not their presidents, which was criticized by other leaders.

Moscow promised to be carbon neutral by 2060 and it is among other signatories of a declaration on forests and land use, pledging an end to deforestation by 2030.

One of the biggest polluters, India, also pledged to get to net-zero by 2070, according to Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

And Australia, even before the summit, as BBC reports, was lobbying the UN to alter an important scientific report on how to tackle climate change.

No surprise, it promised to diminish methane emissions by 30 percent by 2030, and declined to agree to phase out coal-fired power and halt investing in new coal plants at home and abroad.

Climate finance to developing countries

Channeling funds to fight climate change in developing countries was one of the main metrics for success at the summit. But rich countries apparently have not delivered on pledges at the conference.



Rich countries had committed USD100 billion a year by 2020 to help underdeveloped countries tackle the effects of climate change.

But that goal has not yet been achieved, and now the COP26 Presidency said it is highly unlikely to get there in 2021 or next year.

The presidency does, however, say it is certain it will be met by 2023 -- a pledge many see as a huge disappointment.

The statement said the UK would spend £576 million (USD785 million) on a package of initiatives to mobilize finance into developing economies.

Meanwhile, a former governor of the Bank of England made all big western banks sign his Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, announcing USD130 trillion from 450 financial groups directed at decarbonization.

Several countries made new pledges to level up finance to support developing countries in dealing with the effects of climate change, including a commitment from Norway to triple its climate adaptation finance along with Japan and Australia to double theirs, and vows by Switzerland, the US, and Canada on adaptation funding.

Whitest, most segregated COP ever

Climate activists called the UN summit the whitest, most segregated, most divisive COP, with media and civil society representation from developing countries restricted because of travel restrictions. There were also "red list" impositions and an early closing of the media accreditation system.

Nearly 100,000 people have marched in Glasgow to demand urgent action in the fight against climate change.

"COP26 has been named the most excluding COP ever," Swedish teen Greta Thunberg said in expressing her anger at the climate talks.

"This is no longer a climate conference. This is a Global North greenwash festival. A two-week celebration of business as usual and blah blah blah," she said.

Despite unprecedented commitments from financial institutions to align their portfolios, products and services with the 2015 Paris Agreement, the quality of pledges was not seen as enough to make a real impact. **(Anadolu)**



Nations pledge to shift to low carbon farming at COP26

November 7, 2021, 11:43 am



GLASGOW, Scotland – Twenty-six nations on Saturday made new pledges to alter their agricultural policies to become more sustainable and less polluting, and to invest in research needed for sustainable agriculture and protecting food supplies against climate change.

All continents were represented, with countries including India, Colombia, Vietnam, Germany, Ghana, and Australia.

Brazil said it will scale its ABC+ low carbon farming program to 72 million hectares, which could save a billion tons of emissions by 2030.

Germany pledged to lower emissions from land use by 25 million tons by 2030, while the UK announced it aims to engage 75 percent of farmers in low carbon practices by 2030.

The UK also announced funding of £500 million (USD675 million) to support the implementation of the Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Roadmap that was launched during the World Leaders Summit earlier this week, in which 28 countries are working together to protect forests while promoting development and trade.

Newly made pledges will support to implement the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, which is now endorsed by 134 countries covering 91 percent of the world's forests.

The Declaration aims to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

"If we are to limit global warming and keep the goal of 1.5C alive, then the world needs to use land sustainably and put protection and restoration of nature at the heart of all we do," said COP26 President Alok Sharma.

"The commitments being made today show that nature and land use is being recognized as essential to meeting the Paris Agreement goals," he said.

The World Bank will commit to spending USD25 billion in climate finance annually to 2025 via its Climate Action Plan, including a focus on agriculture and food systems.

In another important development from the private sector, nearly 100 high-profile companies from a range of sectors committed to becoming "Nature Positive."

Commitments include supermarkets pledging to cut their environmental impact across climate and nature-loss, and fashion brands guaranteeing the traceability of their materials. (**Anadolu**)

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1159009>

What's the difference between 1.5°C and 2°C of global warming?

By KATE ABNETT, Reuters

Published November 7, 2021 7:44pm



So far, the climate pledges that countries have submitted to the United Nations' registry of pledges put the world on track for 2.7°C of warming. This would still deliver "unliveable heat" for parts of the year across areas of the tropics and subtropics. Biodiversity would be enormously depleted, food security would drop, and extreme weather would exceed most urban infrastructure's capacity to cope, scientists said. David Becker/ Getty Images/ AFP

GLASGOW — Over and over at the UN climate summit in Glasgow, world leaders have stressed the need to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The 2015 Paris Agreement commits countries to limit the global average temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to aim for 1.5°C.

Scientists have said crossing the 1.5°C threshold risks unleashing far more severe climate change effects on people, wildlife and ecosystems.

Preventing it requires almost halving global CO2 emissions by 2030 from 2010 levels and cutting them to net-zero by 2050—an ambitious task that scientists, financiers, negotiators and activists at COP26 are debating how to achieve and pay for.

But what is the difference between 1.5°C and 2°C of warming? We asked several scientists to explain:

Where are we now?

Already, the world has heated to around 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels. Each of the last four decades was hotter than any decade since 1850.

"We never had such a global warming in only a few decades," said climate scientist Daniela Jacob at the Climate Service Center Germany. "Half a degree means much more extreme weather, and it can be more often, more intense, or extended in duration."

Just this year, torrential rains flooded China and Western Europe, killing hundreds of people. Hundreds more died when temperatures in the Pacific Northwest hit record highs. Greenland saw massive melting events, wildfires ravaged the Mediterranean and Siberia, and record drought hit parts of Brazil.

"Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe," said climate scientist Rachel Warren at the University of East Anglia.

Heat, rain, drought

More warming to 1.5°C and beyond will worsen such impacts.

"For every increment of global warming, changes in extremes become larger," said climate scientist Sonia Seneviratne at ETH Zurich.

For example, heatwaves would become both more frequent and more severe.

An extreme heat event that occurred once per decade in a climate without human influence, would happen 4.1 times a decade at 1.5°C of warming, and 5.6 times at 2°C, according to the UN climate science panel (IPCC).

Let warming spiral to 4°C, and such an event could occur 9.4 times per decade.

A warmer atmosphere can also hold more moisture, resulting in more extreme rainfall that raises flood risks. It also increases evaporation, leading to more intense droughts.

Ice, seas, coral reefs

The difference between 1.5°C and 2°C is critical for Earth's oceans and frozen regions.

"At 1.5°C, there's a good chance we can prevent most of the Greenland and west Antarctic ice sheet from collapsing," said climate scientist Michael Mann at Pennsylvania State University.

That would help limit sea level rise to a few feet by the end of the century—still a big change that would erode coastlines and inundate some small island states and coastal cities.

But blow past 2°C and the ice sheets could collapse, Mann said, with sea levels rising up to 10 meters (30 feet)- though how quickly that could happen is uncertain.

Warming of 1.5°C would destroy at least 70% of coral reefs, but at 2°C more than 99% would be lost. That would destroy fish habitats and communities that rely on reefs for their food and livelihoods.

Food, forests, disease

Warming of 2°C, versus 1.5°C, would also increase the impact on food production.

"If you have crop failures in a couple of the breadbaskets of the world at the same time, then you could see extreme food price spikes and hunger and famine across wide swathes of the world," said climate scientist Simon Lewis at University College London.

A warmer world could see the mosquitoes that carry diseases such as malaria and dengue fever expand across a wider range. But 2°C would also see a bigger share of insects and animals lose most of their habitat range, compared with 1.5°C, and increase the risk of forest fires—another risk to wildlife.

'Tipping points'

As the world heats up, the risk increases that the planet will reach "tipping points," where Earth's systems cross a threshold that triggers irreversible or cascading impacts. Exactly when those points would be reached is uncertain.



Droughts, reduced rainfall, and continued destruction of the Amazon through deforestation, for example, could see the rainforest system collapse, releasing CO₂ into the atmosphere rather than storing it. Or warming Arctic permafrost could cause long-frozen biomass to decompose, releasing vast amount of carbon emissions.

"That's why it's so risky to keep emitting from fossil fuels ... because we're increasing the likelihood that we go over one of those tipping points," Lewis said.

Beyond 2°C

So far, the climate pledges that countries have submitted to the United Nations' registry of pledges put the world on track for 2.7°C of warming. The International Energy Agency said Thursday that new promises announced at the COP26 summit—if implemented—could hold warming to below 1.8°C, although some experts challenged that calculation. It remains to be seen whether those promises will translate into real-world action.

Warming of 2.7°C would deliver "unliveable heat" for parts of the year across areas of the tropics and subtropics. Biodiversity would be enormously depleted, food security would drop, and extreme weather would exceed most urban infrastructure's capacity to cope, scientists said.

"If we can keep warming below 3°C we likely remain within our adaptive capacity as a civilization, but at 2.7°C warming we would experience great hardship," said Mann. — **Reuters**

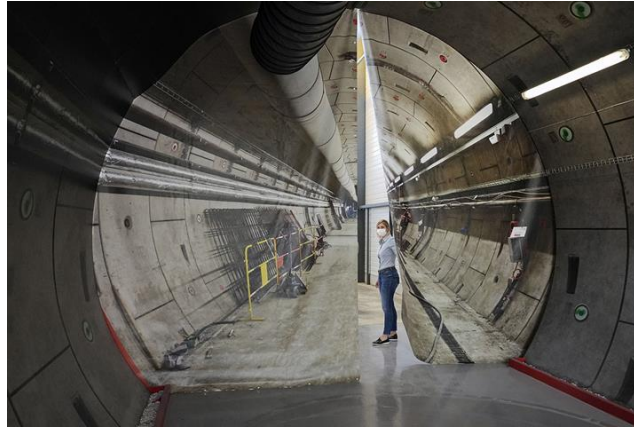
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Is it green, or forever toxic? Nuclear rift at climate talks

Increasingly vocal and powerful proponents argue that nuclear power is the world's best hope of keeping climate change under control.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NOVEMBER 7, 2021



Audrey Guillemenet, geologist and spokesperson, shows a tunnel project map for radioactive waste in an underground laboratory run by French radioactive waste management agency Andra, in Bure, eastern France, on October 28, 2021. Nuclear power is a central sticking point as negotiators plot out the world's future energy strategy at the climate talks in Glasgow, Scotland.

SOULAINES-DHUYS, France—Deep in a French forest of oaks, birches and pines, a steady stream of trucks carries a silent reminder of nuclear energy's often invisible cost: canisters of radioactive waste, heading into storage for the next 300 years.

As negotiators plot out how to fuel the world while also reducing carbon emissions at climate talks in Scotland, nuclear power is a central sticking point. Critics decry its mammoth price tag, the disproportionate damage caused by nuclear accidents, and radioactive leftovers that remain deadly for thousands of years.

The best hope?

BUT increasingly vocal and powerful proponents—some climate scientists and environmental experts among them—argue that nuclear power is the world's best hope of keeping climate change under control, noting that it emits so few planet-damaging emissions and is safer on average than nearly any other energy source.

Nuclear accidents are scary but exceedingly rare—while pollution from coal and other fossil fuels causes death and illness every day, scientists say.

“The scale of what human civilization is trying to do over the next 30 years [to fight climate change] is staggering,” said Matt Bowen, of Columbia University's Center for Global Energy Policy. “It will be much more daunting if we exclude new nuclear plants—or even more daunting if we decide to shut down nuclear plants all together.”

Many governments are pushing to enshrine nuclear energy in climate plans being hashed out at the conference in Glasgow, known as COP26. The European Union, meanwhile, is debating whether to label nuclear energy as officially “green”—a decision that will steer billions of euros of investment for years to come.

That has implications worldwide, as the EU policy could set a standard that other economies follow.

But what about all that waste?

Reactors worldwide produce thousands of tons of highly radioactive detritus per year, on top of what has already been left by decades of harnessing the atom to electrify homes and factories around the world.



Germany is leading the pack of countries, mainly within the EU, standing firmly against labeling nuclear as “green.” Meanwhile, the Biden administration supports nuclear power, China has a dozen reactors under construction—and even Japan is promoting nuclear energy again, 10 years after the disaster at its Fukushima power plant.

But nowhere in the world is as reliant on nuclear reactors as France, which is at the forefront of the pro-nuclear push at the European and global level. And it’s among leading players in the nuclear waste industry, recycling or reprocessing material from around the world.

Radioactive graveyard

SOUTH of the World War I battlefields of Verdun, trucks bearing radioactivity warning stickers pull into a waste storage site near the village of Soulaines-Dhuys. They’re repeatedly checked, wiped and scanned for leaks.

Their cargo—compacted waste stuffed into concrete or steel cylinders—is stacked by robotic cranes in warehouses that are then filled with gravel and sealed with more concrete.

The agency that manages the waste, Andra, knows its scares people. “I cannot fight against people’s fears. Our role is to guarantee the safety of people and the environment and the workers on the site,” said spokesperson Thierry Pochot.

The storage units hold 90 percent of France’s low- to medium-activity radioactive waste, including tools, clothing and other material linked to reactor operation and maintenance. The site is designed to last at least 300 years after the last shipment arrives, when the radioactivity of its contents is forecast to be no higher than levels found in nature.

For longer-life waste—mainly used nuclear fuel, which remains potentially deadly for tens of thousands of years—France is laying the groundwork for a permanent, deep-earth repository beneath corn and wheat fields outside the nearby stone-house hamlet of Bure.

Some 500 meters below the surface, workers carry out tests on the clay and granite, carve tunnels and seek to prove that the long-term storage plan is the safest solution for future generations. Similar sites are under development or study in other countries, too.

If the repository wins French regulatory approval, it would hold some 85,000 metric tons of the most radioactive waste produced “from the beginning of the nuclear era until the end of existing nuclear facilities,” said Audrey Guillemenet, geologist and spokesperson for the underground lab.

“We can’t leave this waste in storage sites on the surface,” where it is now, she said. “That is secure, but not sustainable.”

The €25-billion (\$29 billion) cost of the proposed repository is already built into budgeting by French utilities, Guillemenet said.

But that’s just one piece of the staggering cost of building and operating nuclear plants, and one of the reasons that opposition abounds.

All around Bure, street signs are replaced with graffiti reading “Nuclear is Over,” and activists camp out at the town’s main intersection.

A new ‘mix’

GREENPEACE accuses the French nuclear industry of fobbing off waste on other countries and covering up problems at nuclear facilities, which industry officials deny. Activists staged a protest last week in the port of Dunkirk, as reprocessed uranium was being loaded onto a ship for St. Petersburg, demanding an end to nuclear energy and more research into solutions for existing waste.



“Nuclear waste...needs to be dealt with,” Bowen said. But “with fossil fuels, the waste is pumped into our atmosphere, which is threatening us from the risks of climate change and public health impacts from air pollution.”

Some prominent scientists now embrace nuclear. They argue that over the past half-century, nuclear power stations have avoided the emission of an estimated 60 billion tons of carbon dioxide by providing energy that otherwise would have come from fossil fuels.

US climate envoy John Kerry says he’s changed his early career opposition to nuclear because of the greater necessity to cut emissions.

“People are beginning to understand the consequences of not going nuclear,” said Kerry Emanuel, professor of atmospheric science at MIT.

Amid a “growing awareness of the rise of climate risks around the world, people are beginning to say, ‘that’s a bit more frightening than nuclear power plants.’”

Some activists want to end nuclear energy today, and others want to phase it out soon. But Emanuel noted examples of countries or states that shut nuclear plants before renewables were ready to take up the slack—and had to return to coal or other planet-choking energy sources.

The current energy crunch is giving nuclear advocates another argument. With oil and gas costs driving an energy price crisis across Europe and beyond, French President Emmanuel Macron has trumpeted “European renewables and, of course, European nuclear.”

The waste, meanwhile, isn’t going away.

To make radioactive garbage dumps less worrying to local residents, Andra organizes school visits; one site even hosts an escape game. Waste storage researchers are readying for all kinds of potential future threats—revolution, extreme weather, even the next Ice Age, Guillemenet said.

Whatever happens in Glasgow, “whether we decide to go on with the nuclear energy or not,” she said, “we will need to find a solution for the management of that nuclear waste” that humankind has already produced.

Image courtesy of AP

House to prioritize 2022 national budget as sessions resume Monday

By [CNN Philippines Staff](#)

Published Nov 7, 2021 3:12:03 PM



Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, November 7) — The House of Representatives will prioritize the ratification of the ₱5.024 trillion national budget for 2022 as sessions resume on Monday, Nov. 8.

“Our commitment is to ensure that the budget bill, which is focused on getting the Philippines back on the road towards full recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, reaches President Duterte’s desk before the yearend,” House Speaker Lord Allan Velasco said in a statement on Sunday.

Velasco also welcomed the assurance from the Senate that it will not allow a reenacted budget for next year.

“We are glad that the Senate is on the same page as the House insofar as the national budget is concerned,” he said.

The lower chamber approved on third and final reading its version of the 2022 General Appropriations Bill (GAAB) last Sept. 30 and was transmitted to the Senate on Oct. 25.

“As soon as the Senate is done with its own version of the budget, the House will be selecting the contingent to the bicameral conference committee to help reconcile the two versions,” Velasco added.

The upper chamber will start its plenary debates on the national budget on Nov. 8. Based on the Senate Committee on Finance’s calendar, the target date for the third reading approval of the Senate version of the 2022 GAAB is on Nov. 25.

After the Senate approval, both houses of Congress will seek to approve by December the bicameral conference committee report on the proposed national budget.

Also upon resumption of sessions, the House will discuss proposals to either suspend or cut fuel excise taxes, according to the speaker.

“Congress would like to be informed of how fuel prices have shot up so fast in a matter of weeks, so that we can possibly come up with measures that will help mitigate this emerging obstacle towards our recuperation,” said Velasco.

Source: <https://cnnphilippines.com/news/2021/11/7/House-resume-sessions-Monday-2022-national-budget-.html>

08 NOVEMBER 2021, MONDAY



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

COVID-19 NEWS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



DOH: COVID-19 tally up by 2,605 new cases, but 2 labs without data

Philstar.com November 7, 2021 | 4:00pm



Commuters sport face shields while riding the LRT Line 2 coach in Quezon City on Nov. 3, 2021. The Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases eyes scrapping the mandatory wearing of face shield policy in connection with the downtrend in COVID-19 cases in the country, Malacañang spokesperson Harry Roque said in a briefing.

The STAR / Miguel de Guzman

MANILA, Philippines — Health authorities reported 2,605 more coronavirus infections on Sunday, bringing the national caseload to 2,803,213.

In its latest bulletin released Sunday afternoon, the DOH reported a positivity rate of 5.2% out of 48,450 tests.

- **Active cases:** 33,526 or 1.2% of the total
- **Recoveries:** 3,901, new additions, bringing the number to 2,725,257
- **Deaths:** 191, now 44,430 in total

According to the Department of Health, two labs were not able to submit their tallies for Sunday's final count.

However, the DOH added that the eight labs only accounted for 0.5% of all samples tested and 0.5% of all positive individuals.

It has been 600 days since the first enhanced community quarantine was hoisted over some parts of Luzon.

Sunday marks just the second day that that Alert Level 2 was suddenly hoisted over Metro Manila after the announcement was made on Friday night.

What's new today?

- In the first two days of Alert Level 2 implementation, the Philippine National Police has accosted 18,625 violators of curfew and minimum public health standards, according to the latest figures sent to reporters.
- Senior citizens, as well as children, will now be allowed on public transportation under the recently-implemented Alert Level 2 in the National Capital Region, the Metro Manila Development Authority said Sunday.



- The House of Representatives will be prioritizing passage of the government's P5.024-trillion 2022 national budget and proposals to cut fuel excise taxes when it resumes session on Monday, House Speaker Lord Allan Velasco said Sunday.
- The surging Delta variant of the coronavirus continues to slow down all around the Philippines, the OCTA Research Group said over the weekend, despite outbreaks in smaller municipalities.
- **Philstar.com's** independent monitoring shows that 26.34% of Filipinos have been fully vaccinated, while 30.96% have received the first shot of a COVID-19 vaccine.
- Per data from the Philippine National Police, 425 areas around the country are under granular lockdown, leading to 7,081 households or 30,037 individuals placed under lockdown. In Metro Manila, 632 individuals remain under granular lockdown despite the designation of Alert Level 2.

— with a report from **Xave Gregorio**



HIGIT 866K NA PFIZER COVID-19 VACCINE MULA US, DUMATING SA BANSA

written by **DWIZ 882** November 7, 2021



Karagdagang Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine na aabot sa 866,000 doses ang dumating sa bansa, kagabi.

Pasado alas-8 nang lumapag sa Ninoy Aquino International Airport Terminal 3 ang panibagong batch ng mga bakuna mula U.S.

Ayon sa National Task Force Against Covid-19, dahil sa panibagong delivery, sumampa na sa 110,646,500 ang bakunang dumating sa bansa.

Umabot na rin sa 29.2 million ang fully vaccinated habang 34.2 million na ang nakatanggap ng first dose. —sa panulat ni Drew Nacino



#OneDENR

**Covid-19
Situation and Response**



DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 603

NOBYEMBRE 7, 2021

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

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

1.2%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO
33,526

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

97.2%

TOTAL NG GUMALING
2,725,257

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

1.58%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY
44,430

MGA BAGONG KASO **2,605**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **3,901**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **191**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,803,213**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING NOBYEMBRE 5

DATOS NGAYONG NOBYEMBRE 7
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG NOBYEMBRE 5

5.2%

PORSYENTO NG MGA
NAGPOSITIBO

48,450

BILANG NG
TINEST

HALOS
71.7%
ANG MILD AT
ASYMPTOMATIC
NA KASO!

BAWAL
WALANG MASK
AT FACE SHIELD

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS)
42% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (20.7K TOTAL BEDS)
31% Utilized

WARD BEDS (14.1K TOTAL BEDS)
25% Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.2K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
25% Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.4K TOTAL BEDS)
38% Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.9K TOTAL BEDS)
28% Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS)
26% Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)
24% Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA
AKTIBONG KASO

Mild 66.0%

5.7% Asymptomatic

3.8% Critical

9.0% Severe

15.41% Moderate



UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

Laging tandaan na ang kaligtasan ng ating mga sarili, mga pamilya, at mga komunidad ay nakasalalay sa ating masusing pagsunod sa **Minimum Public Health Standards**, at sa ating pakikiisa sa pambansang pagbabakuna laban sa COVID-19. Kasabay nito ang ating pagiging alisto sa mga sintomas. Sa oras na makaramdam ay agad makipag-ugnayan sa **BHERTS** o sa **One COVID Referral Center** na maabot sa **1555, (02)886-505-00, 0915-777-7777, o sa 0919-977-3333**, para sa karampatang gabay.

Para sa iba pang pangangailangang medikal, puntahan ang <http://bit.ly/DOHTelemedicine> upang malaman kung papaano maabot ang serbisyo ng ating **Telemedicine Service Providers**, at ang <http://bit.ly/DOHHospitalHotlines> para maabot ang ating mga ospital sa lalong mabilis na panahon.



Ihahanap ka namin ng lugar para mag-isolate o magpagamot, tumawag lang sa sumusunod:

SMART: 0919 977 3333
GLOBE: 0915 777 7777
TEL NO: (02) 886 505 00



May tanong ukol sa COVID-19?

I-chat na si KIRA!

VIBER: Kira Kontra COVID by DOH

MESSANGER: Department of Health PH

KONTRACOVID PH: kontracovid.ph



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I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP

at pumunta sa [Staysafe.ph](https://staysafe.ph)

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

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(02) 894-COVID / 1555

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Please click this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mdxti_aAKJQ

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maraming salamat po, keep safe everyone

#SaveManilaBay

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
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maraming salamat po, keep safe everyone

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