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NEWS ALERTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



Wild birds rescued in Bulacan

By [Ramon Efren Lazaro](#) (The Philippine Star)
- November 9, 2021 - 12:00am

SAN FERNANDO, Pampanga, Philippines — Close to 200 wild birds were rescued by personnel of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in Bulacan recently.

The birds were caught by hunters from the Candaba swamp in Pampanga, according to Paquito Moreno Jr., executive director of DENR-Central Luzon.

The 32,000-hectare Candaba swamp is one of the most important wetlands in the region as it serves as a refuge to an average of 7,000 migratory birds yearly.

The birds – which escape the winter in China, Japan, New Zealand and Siberia – feed and breed at the Candaba swamp from October to March.

Moreno said a team from the community environment and natural resources office spotted a man selling 129 common moorhen or uwis and 60 buff-barred rail or tikling at a local market in Barangay Pagala, Baliuag.

The uwis is not included in the red list of threatened species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, but it is considered endangered in some parts of Guam, Hawaii and the Northern Mariana Islands, Moreno said.

A study showed that tiklings are abundant in the Philippines and Indonesia.

“The suspect fled upon seeing the environment team, which found out that the birds are sold for P100 for every three-piece bundle,” Moreno said.

Collecting, hunting, possession and trade of wildlife including their by-products and derivatives are prohibited under the law.

Pasig, Tullahan River clean-up initiatives exceed targets

By [CNN Philippines Staff](#)

Published Nov 8, 2021 9:40:34 PM



Metro Manila (CNN Philippines, November 8) — Clean-up efforts at the Pasig and Tullahan rivers exceeded initial targets, said San Miguel Corporation, which heads the initiative.

This development comes as the conglomerate's president and chief executive officer, Ramon S. Ang, said they aim to ramp up efforts in the coming months as quarantine restrictions ease.

"We are proud of our crews' dedication in getting the rivers cleaned, deepened, and widened prior to the rainy season. This has led to noticeable changes in flooding patterns, with no severe flooding incidents reported particularly in areas near Tullahan River, the past few months," Ang said.

According to SMC, the waste and silt extraction output of the Pasig river was at 90,000 metric tons as of Nov. 5. Daily output has increased to 1,700 metric tons per day. The company expects to hit 100,000 metric tons by mid-month.

"Once we reach and maintain at least 2,000 metric tons per day output starting this month, we will be on track to achieving our 50,000-metric ton monthly target before the year ends. To meet our goals, we are prepared to bring in more equipment and personnel to further expedite the process," Ang said.

SMC said the total output at the Tullahan River was 522,498 metric tons as of Nov. 5. The average daily output is 2,500 metric tons.

It said it is aiming to extract one million metric tons from the Tullahan River and expect to hit 600,000 tons for sectors one to five of the project before 2021 ends.



Pasig, Tullahan River clean-up initiatives exceed targets

The five sectors span the river's length from the mouth of Manila Bay in Navotas City, up to Potrero in Malabon and Valenzuela City. Dredging is currently focused on parts of the river in Potrero, Malabon and Marulas, Valenzuela, and areas near Catmon and Maysilo in Malabon.

Both projects are led by SMC with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.



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PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF SMC

SMC's P1 billion initiative has removed over 500,000 metric tons of silt and solid waste from the Tullahan River to help reduce severe flooding in nearby cities. SMC is also undertaking a similar P2 billion rehabilitation initiative that aims to extract 600,000 metric tons of silt and solid waste yearly from the Pasig River to support flood mitigation efforts and the Manila Bay rehabilitation project.

River clearing goes high gear

The company will aim to steadily increase the daily extraction output from the two rivers

Diversified Asian conglomerate San Miguel Corp.'s (SMC) river cleanup initiative at the Pasig and Tullahan rivers, both major tributaries crucial to the rehabilitation of the Manila Bay, have exceeded initial targets even as it prepares to ramp up efforts in the coming months with the easing of quarantine restrictions.

SMC president Ramon S. Ang said the company will aim to steadily increase the daily extraction output from the two rivers.

This is in anticipation of potential monsoon rains that usually cause heavy floods in Metro Manila cities near the 27-kilometer Pasig River, and the cities of Navotas, Malabon, Valenzuela and Caloocan alongside the 27-kilometer Tullahan River.

Both rivers empty out to the Manila Bay and were included in the list of the world's top 10 rivers that pollute the oceans with plastic waste, according to a report by research website *Ourworldindata.org* early this year.

Huge dumpster

The rivers also receive untreated sewage from households and nearby industries.

Pasig's and Tullahan's waterways also suffer from heavy siltation limiting their capacity to receive floodwaters.

"We are proud of our crews' dedication in getting the rivers cleaned, deepened, and widened prior to the rainy season. This has led to noticeable changes in flooding patterns, with no severe flooding incidents reported particularly in areas near Tullahan River, the past few months," Ang said.

Both rivers empty out to the Manila Bay and were included in the list of the world's top 10 rivers that pollute the oceans.

With the Pasig river's waste and silt extraction output at 90,000 metric tons as of 5 November, SMC expects to hit the 100,000-metric ton mark by the middle of November, as daily output has been increased from 1,400 to 1,700 metric tons per day.

"Once we reach and maintain at least 2,000 metric tons per day output starting this month, we will be on track to achieve our 50,000-metric ton monthly target before the year ends. To meet our goals, we are prepared to bring in more equipment and personnel to further expedite the process," Ang said.



MMDA starts removing 'garbage island' in Parañaque River

By: [Zacarian Sarao](#) - [@inquirerdotnet](#)
[INQUIRER.net](#) / 10:37 PM November 08, 2021



The pile of garbage in the river is estimated to be 26,000 cubic meters in volume. (Photo from the MMDA)

MANILA, Philippines — The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) began desilting Parañaque River and removing a "garbage island" in the middle of it as part of its flood control measures.

According to MMDA Chairman Benhur Abalos, shanties had already been built on top of the island, which was made up of a mixture of garbage and silt, serving as a resting place for fishermen.

"If we don't act on this, more structures will be built in the area. But the most alarming possibility is its effect on the water flow along the river and the waste will be very toxic to the community and surrounding waters," he said.

According to him, it will take about three to four months to fully get rid of the pile of garbage, which is estimated to be 26,000 cubic meters in volume.



One of the shanties that have been built on top of the garbage pile. (Photo from the MMDA)



MMDA starts removing 'garbage island' in Parañaque River

He then called on the public to report other piles of garbage or silt obstructing waterways and to dispose of their garbage properly.

"I call on everyone to report to the MMDA problems like this where there is a mass of garbage that needs to be addressed and removed immediately," said Abalos.

"I also urge the public to throw out garbage responsibly and practice recycling to lessen waste and help mitigate floods," he added.

The MMDA has also installed 30 trash nets along canals in Metro Manila to trap garbage that will be collected every three days to help mitigate damage to its pumping stations.

Read more: <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/?p=1512204#ixzz7BfWvcD8Y>

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MMDA vows to clear away Parañaque River's 'garbage island'

By Raymond Carl Dela Cruz November 8, 2021, 6:35 pm



GARBAGE ISLAND CLEANUP. The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) personnel use a backhoe to remove the "garbage island" in Parañaque River on Monday (Nov. 11, 2021). MMDA Chair Benjamin "Benhur" Abalos Jr. said it would take about three to four months to eliminate the accumulated garbage and silt. *(Photo courtesy of MMDA)*

MANILA – An official of Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) on Monday vowed to remove the "garbage island" at the mouth of the Parañaque River as part of the agency's flood control measures.

During the inspection of the desilting operations, MMDA Chair Benjamin "Benhur" Abalos Jr. said it would take about three to four months to eradicate the island, made up of about 26,000 cubic meters of garbage and silt.

He noted that shanties have already been constructed on the island and are used as a resting place by fishermen.

"If we don't act on this, more structures will be built in the area. But the most alarming possibility is its effect on the water flow along the river and the waste will be very toxic to the community and surrounding waters," Abalos said.

He asked the public to help in the cleanup and maintenance of Metro Manila by disposing of their garbage responsibly and reporting clogged waterways.

"I call on everyone to report to the MMDA problems like this where there is a mass of garbage that needs to be addressed and removed immediately," Abalos said.

To date, he said there are 30 trash nets installed in canals and esteros throughout Metro Manila that are being cleared by MMDA personnel every three days to avoid damage to pumping stations. *(PNA)*

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1159128>



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TINGNAN: Ininspeksyon ng Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) ngayong araw, November 8, 2021, ang desilting operations sa tinatawag na "Garbage Island" sa Parañaque River bilang bahagi ng flood control measures ng ahensya.

Ayon kay MMDA Chairman Benhur Abalos, aabot sa tatlo hanggang apat na buwan para tuluyang maialis ang tambak ng basura sa ilog na may tinatayang 26,000 cubic meters ang volume. (📷: MMDA)

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See Translation





[MMDA CHAIRMAN INSPECTS MANILA BAY CLEANUP](#)

NOV 8, 2021, 1:25 PM



Mike Taboy

Photographer

Metro Manila Benhur Abalos (center) conducts an inspection of the desilting operations at the mouth of the Paranaque River at the Marina Complex, Paranaque City Monday (October 8, 2021).

The desilting project is one of the major dredging projects being conducted at waterways in Metro Manila as part of a larger government effort to clean up Manila Bay.

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/168722493140749/posts/4802593946420224/?app=fbl>



FISHING FOR TRASH

NOV 8, 2021, 1:27 PM



Mike Taboy
Photographer

Instead of fish, these men at the shoreline of Manila Bay in Paranaque City are looking for a very different kind of catch: garbage floating out of the bay which they hope they can sell for scrap.

Scavengers have found Manila Bay a treasure trove of scrap materials, but the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate Manila's marine gateway could put their livelihood in jeopardy.

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/168722493140749/posts/4802622379750714/?app=fbl>



Mining industry promises need scrutinizing

November 8, 2021



Photo shows part of the Mines and [Geosciences Bureau](#)-identified geo-hazard zone that endangers illegal settlers and small-scale miners, who refuse to vacate despite payments or financial help extended by the national government authorized, [London-based FCF Minerals Corp.](#) to extract minerals in the area. CONTRIBUTED PHOTO

AS economic managers draft a recovery plan from the Covid-19 pandemic, mining comes up in conversations at times as it did in a forum that this newspaper participated in recently. Industry players make a compelling argument in support of mining, but their promises of handsome returns require scrutiny.

In making the case for mining, its advocates argue that people should not have to live in poverty when there are rich deposits below their feet for the taking. Their salvation from destitution only requires them to dig up their wealth. And as such, miners conclude that the policymakers should give them the green light to dig away.

Stories from mining communities tell a different story however. A handful of people do become wealthy, but many more are underpaid; often putting up with unfair labor practices and various forms of exploitation.

Take the case of eastern [Indonesia](#), which is reportedly home to 22 percent of the world's known nickel reserves. The workers there, employed by China-based companies, operate in unsafe working conditions that allegedly violate their labor rights. Workers also report high rates of industrial accidents and fear of reprisals for criticizing working conditions. Those mainland-based mining



Mining industry promises need scrutinizing

firms also employ informal day laborers from nearby villages who are paid under the table and denied some privileges and protections required by formal employment.

Trade union officials and nickel industry watchers in Indonesia report that those foreign firms are even known to violate international labor standards. At one Indonesian mine, the [International Trade Union Confederation](#) found that there were insufficient procedures in place to identify chemical hazards. Inadequate Indonesian-Chinese translation is often one of the major causes of workplace accidents and injuries at some mines.

In fairness to Indonesia, the [Philippines](#) has its own poor track record to worry about. Remember the disaster in Marinduque in 1996? Too long ago? What about the 2012 tailings spill at the Padcal mine in Benguet? That spotty history seems to explain the government's reluctance to relax regulations.

Natural wealth

Mining firms are correct on two points. The Philippines is wealthy. And many Filipinos take this for granted, a mindset that traps many in poverty.

On the first point, the ground and all the things that grow on it are not worthless as the mining industry suggests. On the contrary, they can support many industries and create lucrative employment opportunities. One such industry is tourism, which contributed some 10 percent of gross domestic product in the Philippines before the pandemic.

Moreover, ecotourism has become even more popular with Covid-19 lingering. Because the health threat remains, people want to be outdoors but wish to avoid crowded places.

Second, the Philippines is blessed with fresh water not only from lakes and rivers, but also from aquifers. But they can be fragile. If damaged in mining mishaps, those resources are not easily rehabilitated. In egregious cases, the damage seems irreversible.

Obviously, contaminating the water source is a death sentence to communities that depend on it. Some areas where mining is suitable have only one place to get fresh water. Instead of appreciating and protecting those valuable resources, however, communities pollute them and expose them to risks.

Besides drinking, bodies of water can be tapped for fishing, agriculture and aquaculture and once more, ecotourism. More can be added to this list, but the point is many alternatives to the mining industry exist.

We do not condemn mining as a whole. That would be generalizing, not to mention unfair to a legitimate industry that employs people and generates wealth for many countries.

Mining firms do not deserve all the blame. Part of the problem may be the country's lack of enforcement capabilities even in places where good laws exist. Many have said the Philippines has



Mining industry promises need scrutinizing

excellent mining laws, but corruption and red tape weaken the government's ability to enforce them.

So, the choices that our economic managers and policymakers make should make sense. Not every opportunity is suitable for the Philippines; even those that have paid off elsewhere.

The policy choices we make should not only match our strengths, but also our limitations.



MAGTANIM TAYO NG PUNO



November 8, 2021 @ 11:49 AM 18 hours ago

SA nakaraan nating sulatin, pinag-usapan natin ang pagtanim ng puno, lalo na sa hanay ng mga mamamayan.

Higit na nakararami ang bentahe kaysa hindi ang pagtanim ng puno sa mga lugar na pupwedeng pagtamnan.

LABAN SA BAHA

Sa ating bansa, baha ang isang napakalaking problema.

Kahit tag-araw, kapag may dumarating na bagyo na may dala-dalang malakas at matagalang ulan, biglang lumolobo ang baha sa mga daluyan ng ilog gaya ng mga pagitan ng mga bundok, ilog, sapa, drainage at maging ang mga irrigation canal.

Kapag tiningnan natin kung bakit, sobra na ang lawak ng mga kalbong lugar o walang mga punong kahoy at pagbuhos ng ulan, dire-diretso sa mga daluyan ng tubig na dahilan ng napakabilis at sobrang pagbaha.

Kapag meron sanang sapat na mga punongkahoy sa mga kinalbong lugar, hindi gaano ang pagbaha dahil sumisipsip ng tubig ang mga ito.

Ayon mga nag-aaral sa mga punongkahoy, nasa 50-75 porsyento ng katawan ng punongkahoy ang tubig at lalong nagaganap ito kung may mga pag-ulan at pagbaha.

At kung gayon, hindi mabilang sa daliri ang mga pakinabangan o proteksyon natin laban sa baha.



MAGTANIM TAYO NG PUNO

Kaama na rito ang hindi natin pagkalunod o pagkakasakit, hindi pagkasira ng ating bahay at pundar nating mga hayop, pananim at kagamitan, hindi pagkasira mga imprastrakturang gaya ng mga eskwela, kalsada at tulay at iba pa.

KONTRA SA POLUSYON

Tulad ng nabanggit na natin sa nakaraan, kontra polusyon din ang mga puno.

Halimbawa ng polusyon ang carbon dioxide na ibinubuga ng mga tambutso ng mga sasakyang panlupa, dagat at panghimpapawid na gumagamit ng mga produktong petrolyo, ibinubuga ng mga bulkan na usok, hininga ng tao at hayop, amoy mula sa binuburo o ginagawang beer, alak at pagkain at usok ng mga sinusunog natin.

Nasa 30 porsyento rito kinakain umano ng mga puno o halaman dahil pagkain nila ang carbon dioxide kapalit naman ng oxygen na kanilang ibinubuga na siyang hinihinga naman natin paloob ng katawan.

Sa halip na babalik sa atin lahat ang carbon dioxine para tayo magkasakit sa baga o balat o mamatay sa polusyon mula sa nasabing gas, inililigtas tayo ng mga puno nang malaking porsyento sa pagkakasakit at kamatayan.

LABAN DIN SA PAG-IINIT NG PANAHOON

Kung titingnan ninyo ang Metro Manila mula halimbawa sa Bulacan o Rizal o Laguna, lalo na sa umaga, may malawak na maitim na ulap sa ibabaw nito.

Pinaniniwalaang carbon dioxide ang bumubuo sa maitim na ulap at galing 'yan pangunahin sa libo-libong sasakyan na tumatakbo sa umaga at pag-andar din ng mga pabrika.

Mararamdaman din natin na mainit na ang paligid kapag nakapasok na tayo sa loob ng Metro Manila kumpara sa malamig na panahon sa labas nito.

Kakaunti lang ang mga puno sa Metro Manila kaya hindi nila kayang kumain ng 30 porsyento ng sobrang dami ng carbon dioxide sa lugar.

Kapag isinama ang init mula sa araw na hindi basta makasingaw palabas ng daigdig dahil binabarahan ng carbon dioxide, lalong mas mainit ang Metro Manila.

Paano kung isama mo pa ang init ng katawan ng tao mula sa nasa 13 milyong residente na nagiging 20 milyon kapag araw sa pagdating mga tao rito mula sa mga lalawigan?

May mapupunong lugar naman gaya mismo ng compound ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources Main Office sa Quezon City, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center sa QC, Quezon Memorial Circle sa QC, University of the Philippines Arboretum sa QC, Intramuros sa Maynila, Arroceros Forest Park sa Maynila, Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area, ilang lugar sa Bonifacio Global City at iba pa pero hindi sapat ang mga ito na panlaban sa carbon dioxide at pag-iinit ng lugar.



MAGTANIM TAYO NG PUNO

PAANO MAGTANIM NG PUNO?

Para sa lahat ng sangay ng pamahalaan mula barangay hanggang sa mga munisipyo, lungsod, lalawigan at pambansa, alam ng mga opisyal ang mga batas sa pagtanim kaya hindi problema sa kanila ang pagtanim ng puno.

Halimbawa na lang sa mga tabi ng mga kalsadang pambarangay, pangmunisipyo, panlungsod, panlalawigan at pambansa, sinusukat nila ang lawak ng mga kalsada, kasama na ang mga easement o alawans na pambangketa at sa labas ng mga ito sila nagtanim.

Nangangahulugan na mahalagang bagay kung sumangguni tayong mga ordinaryong mamamayan kung tayo magtanim ng puno.

Sana makatulong tayo sa pagsasaayos sa kapaligiran, lalo na ang pagtanim ng puno o iba pang halaman laban sa baha, polusyon at climate change para hindi masira ang ating buhay, kalusugan, ari-arian at kapaligiran.

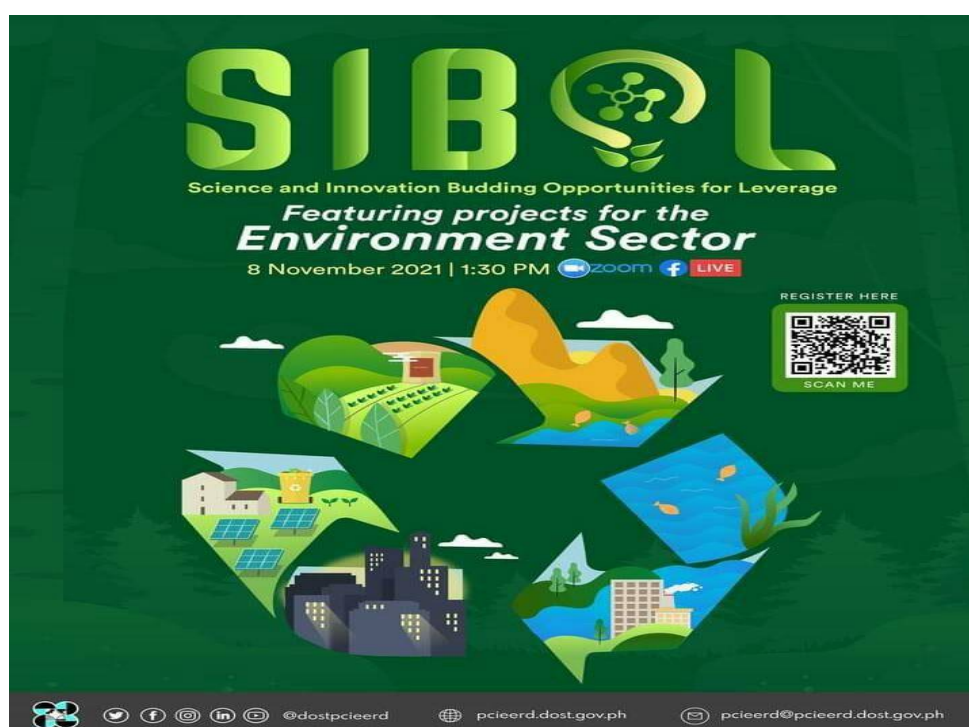


DOST-PCIEERD bares 8 eco-innovation projects for environment sector

Published November 8, 2021, 7:56 PM

by [Charissa Luci-Atienza](#)

The Philippine Council for Industry, Energy, and Emerging Technology Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST-PCIEERD) took pride in presenting eight “game-changing” innovation projects for the environment sector.



(DOST-PCIEERD)

The projects were unveiled during the seventh edition of the Innovation Council’s Science and Innovation Budding Opportunities for Leverage (SIBOL) webinar series.

The eight newly approved and commenced projects supported by the DOST-PCIEERD for the environment sector were the following:

-Drive Air ni Juan – Aluminosilicate Technology for Compact Air Purification (Dr. Bryan Alamani, University of the Philippines Diliman);

-Chemical Synthesis and Characterization of Conducting Polymer/Metal Nanoparticles Composites, and Their Application as a Chemiresistive Gas Sensor Array for H₂S and CO₂ (Dr. Karen Santiago, University of Santo Tomas)

-eAsia: Developing Green Degradable Polymers from Plant Based Oils and Investigation on Its Subsequent Functionalization and Utility as Heavy Metal Sequestrants (Dr. Ian Ken D. Dimzon, Ateneo de Manila University)



DOST-PCIEERD bares 8 eco-innovation projects for environment sector

-DOST-JSPS: Preparation of Crown Ethers and Alpha-aminophosphonates Decorated Natural Fibers-based Hybrids Metal Ion Adsorbents by Fusing Multicomponent-reaction and Radiation-grafting of Polymers (Dr. Jordan Madrid, DOST-Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI))

-AQUADRONE: UAV Assisted Deployment System for Water Quality Monitoring (Assistant Professor Anthony James Bautista, University of Santo Tomas)

-Integrated Flood and Water Resources Management in ASEAN Basins for Sustainable Development (Dr. Orlando Balderama, Isabela State University)

-Project 1. Water for Tourism: A Science-Based Water Resource Monitoring and Management Planning Guide for Tourist Destinations in the Philippines (Dr. Maria Aileen Leah Guzman, Ateneo de Manila University)

-Hydrological Characterization of Boracay Island's Groundwater System and Nabaoy Watershed using Isotope and Nuclear-based Analytical Techniques (Engr. Raymond Suggang, DOST-PNRI)

DOST-PCIEERD Executive Director Dr. Enrico C. Paringit took the opportunity to thanked the project leaders for coming up with eight new projects for the environment.

"We thank you for heeding our call to spur game-changing innovations as we steward our surroundings," he said.

He noted that over the past 11 years, they have invested more than P532 million in 146 projects "and today is an example of our commitment to continue our support for the environment sector."

"Of the outputs generated by the projects we supported, 51 percent have churned out policy recommendations for various public entities while 49 percent of them could be technologies for commercialization," Paringit said.

"For technologies that came out from the projects, 70 percent have been adopted by the private sector, 17 percent have spun off into private enterprises while 13 percent have been adopted by government agencies."

He cited the need for the country to implement such innovations to become environmentally resilient and better cope with the impacts of disasters and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

The PCIEERD chief said the launch of the new projects is timely as the nation celebrates this November the National Environmental Awareness month.

"We are hopeful that these new projects will help the Philippine environment heal from the past damages and contribute to its protection and enrichment. As a leader and partner in enabling innovations, we will remain at the forefront of coming up with programs and projects that create positive change for the environment."

"We will be unwavering in supporting eco-innovations designed to solve the environmental issues of Filipino communities through research and development," Paringit said in closing.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/11/08/dost-pcieerd-bares-8-eco-innovation-projects-for-environment-sector/>



200 fishermen hold protest against Talisay 'reclamation'

JOHANNA O. BAJENTING
November 08, 2021

AROUND 200 fishermen in Talisay City, Cebu conducted a protest against what they claimed as an ongoing reclamation of land, which is a part of an international container port, on Monday morning, Nov. 8, 2021.

Mananagat sa Talisay Pamo Association (Matapa) vice president for external Joksan Branzuela said they want to have a dialogue with the management of the Cebu South Harbor and Container Terminal Complex (CSHCTC) to ask the latter about its plans for the area.

"We want to reach out to the concerned local and national agencies because this is a huge threat to the livelihood of our fisherfolk, especially in our situation on the two affected barangays, San Roque and Tanke, in Talisay," Branzuela told SunStar Cebu.

He said the construction of a 25-hectare reclaimed area seemed to "trap" them from their fishing activities.

"It also poses danger in our docking area. We were intimidated when the reclamation reached a portion of our shoreline area," he said in Cebuano.

The container port started construction in 2019, and was cleared after a series of public consultations in the same year, Branzuela said. The project broke ground in November 2018.

The P10 billion international port will cater to containers and bulk cargo operation.

Talisay City Councilor Jojo Bacaltos of the committee on environment and natural resources assured that they will help the fishermen talk to CSHCTC in order to address their concerns on the port project.



Climate-smart agri, food innovation initiative suportado ng bansa



November 8, 2021 @ 9:04 AM 21 hours ago

MANILA, Philippines – Siniguro ng Pilipinas na suportado nito ang layunin ng Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM4C), isang United Arab Emirates-United States (UAE-US) initiative na kabahagi ang mga bansang maaaring mameligro sa climate change.

Ito ay inilunsad kasabay ng nagpapatuloy na 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) sa Glasgow, Scotlan kung saan layon ng AIM4C na pataasin at pabilisin ang investment at partnership para sa climate-smart agriculture at food systems innovation sa buong mundo sa pagitan ng 2021-2025 period.

Sa pamamagitan nito, matutulungan nitong mas mapatibay ang food security, climate health at kalusugan ng mga magsasaka.

“The Philippines fully supports goals of AIM4C,” mensahe ni Department of Agriculture Secretary William Dar kasabay ng virtual session.

Alam umano niya ang epekto ng climate change sa mundo.

“Our planet is in peril but there is still hope.”

“We in the agriculture sector believe that science and innovation is our hope for survival and progress in a changing climate,” dagdag pa ni Dar. *RNT*

Source: <https://www.remate.ph/climate-smart-agri-food-innovation-initiative-suportado-ng-bansa/>

At COP26 talks, 45 nations pledge to protect nature in climate change fight

By [Alister Doyle via Reuters](#)

- November 8, 2021 - 9:08 PM



A demonstrator holds a sign during the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), in Glasgow, Scotland, Britain, November 7, 2021. (Reuters/Yves Herman)

GLASGOW (Thomson Reuters Foundation) — Forty-five nations pledged on Saturday to step up protection of nature and overhaul farming to cut greenhouse gas emissions, the British hosts of the COP26 U.N. climate summit said.

With a rising world population, an official statement issued in Glasgow said it was vital to curb global warming stoked by farming, deforestation and other land use changes that account for about a quarter of humanity's planet-heating emissions.

On Saturday, the COP26 talks focused on ways to enlist nature to keep alive a goal of limiting the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7F) above pre-industrial times, the toughest ambition of the 2015 Paris climate agreement.

Average surface temperatures are already up about 1.2C.

"To keep 1.5 degrees alive, we need action from every part of society, including an urgent transformation in the way we manage ecosystems and grow, produce and consume food on a global scale," said UK Environment Secretary George Eustice.

"We need to put people, nature and climate at the core of our food systems," he added.

The statement said 45 governments "pledge urgent action and investment to protect nature and shift to more sustainable ways of farming".

At COP26 talks, 45 nations pledge to protect nature in climate change fight

Backers include major economies led by the United States, Japan and Germany and developing nations such as India, Indonesia, Morocco, Vietnam, Philippines, Gabon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Uruguay.

The statement did not give the total amount of funding, but said the measures include “leveraging over \$4 billion of new public sector investment into agricultural innovation, including the development of climate-resilient crops and regenerative solutions to improve soil health”.

Among the measures, Britain said it would give a 500-million-pound boost to protect more than 5 million hectares – equivalent to more than 3.5 million football pitches – of tropical rainforests and create thousands of green jobs across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Greenhouse gas emissions from land use range from carbon dioxide released by the burning of forests to clear land for farming, to methane from cows and other livestock as they digest food.

Headline pledges

Some environmental activists say Britain has shifted the way host countries of climate summits or COPs – formally known as Conferences of the Parties – run the global gatherings, where they usually work behind the scenes to build consensus.

Instead, Britain has grabbed headlines last week by announcing new alliances, for instance by more than 40 nations to phase out coal, or another by major investors with \$130 trillion at their disposal to boost the green economy.

Some climate activists are wary that the high-profile pledges may not be fulfilled.

“Important as these announcements may be, they are not legally binding,” said Mohamed Adow, director of Power Shift Africa, a Kenya-based think-tank. “This cannot be a COP run by press release.”

He said the test of the agriculture commitments would be how far they are built into each of the 45 nations’ formal climate action plans.

And Jennifer Morgan, executive director of Greenpeace, said the UK media announcements often turned out to be exaggerations.

“We actually want to find things to celebrate here, but it’s hard when there is a constant concern that everyone is getting played,” she said in a statement.

Matt Williams of the London-based Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit said food and farming had so far been largely missing from the COP26 summit, as well as from many countries’ 2030 climate plans.

“This deal plants the seeds for food and farming to be considered serious parts of the route to net zero emissions,” he added.

The UK-led nature statement noted that land clearance to produce food such as “beef, soy, palm oil and cocoa is a major driver of deforestation”.



At COP26 talks, 45 nations pledge to protect nature in climate change fight

It said 28 nations that are big consumers of those commodities had joined a Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Roadmap launched in February this year.

To safeguard the planet's seas, which are suffering from over-fishing and warming waters, the COP26 statement said more than 10 new countries had signed up to a goal of protecting at least 30% of the oceans by 2030.

They are India, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Jamaica, St Lucia, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Samoa, Tonga, Gambia and Georgia.—Reporting by Alister Doyle; editing by Megan Rowling



Countries that fail to meet climate vows face warning in 2023

[November 8, 2021](#) 3 min read

GLASGOW, Scotland – Countries that fail to meet the climate commitments will receive warnings at the United Nations' next climate summit slated for 2023, the head of International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Sunday.

Speaking to Anadolu Agency in an interview on the sidelines of the COP26 conference, Fatih Birol said the COP26 Presidency appointed the IEA to monitor and report on countries' progress.

Though the Paris Climate Agreement, signed in 2015 at the COP21 summit and aims to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, is legally binding, there are no sanctions or penalties on countries that do not fulfill their climate commitments.

Birol underlined that the 2023 summit, set to take place in the United Arab Emirates, will take stock of countries' performance.

"We will track countries' actions and announce if they turn commitments into practice until 2023. We will announce which countries adapt or fall behind their pledges," Birol said. "There will be a kind of sanction in terms of warning."

A growing number of countries are committing to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 and 2060, with India pledging to reach this level by 2070.

In the first week of COP26, countries including Indonesia, Vietnam, Poland, South Korea, Egypt, Spain, Nepal, Singapore, Chile and Ukraine and major international banks committed to effectively end all international public financing of new unabated coal power by the end of 2021.

China and the US did not join the pledges to stop coal.

Climate finance

Birol also underlined the importance of climate finance commitments, which he sees as the greatest challenge in the fight against climate change.

In 2009, developed countries committed to a goal of jointly mobilizing USD100 billion a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries to carry out meaningful mitigation actions with transparent implementation.

Though this goal was reaffirmed under the Paris Agreement and the parties committed to continue delivering on the goal through 2025, the COP26 Presidency announced ahead of the summit that developed countries would only be able to meet the USD100 billion pledge in 2023.

"The developing countries need around USD 1.1 trillion annually for climate change fight and clean energy transition. Developed nations fail to finance even the USD 100 billion pledge," Birol said.

Almost 90 percent of emissions will come from developing and emerging countries but only 20 percent of the clean energy investment go to these countries, he added.



Countries that fail to meet climate vows face warning in 2023

Birol explained that in developed countries like Japan and those in North America and Europe, energy investments have access to funding, though this is not the case in developing countries and emerging markets.

Underlining that such countries face many barriers in accessing finance, he said that 600 million people in Africa and 1 billion people worldwide had no access to electricity.

“More distressing is that 2.6 billion people in the world use wood and turf for cooking and warming. This is a great problem which leads to respiratory disease in children and women. This disease is one of the most spread three reasons for premature deaths,” Birol concluded. (Anadolu)



Protesters demand climate action in global rally

More than 100,000 had turned out

GLASGOW, United Kingdom (AFP) – Tens of thousands of protesters braved rain and wind in Glasgow Saturday as part of worldwide demonstrations against what campaigners say is a failure of crunch United Nations (UN) climate talks to act fast enough to tame global warming.

Dozens of events were planned worldwide to demand cuts in fossil fuel use and immediate help for communities already affected by climate change, particularly in poorer countries.

In Glasgow, police earlier said they expected up to 50,000 people to parade through the streets. Organizers later claimed more than 100,000 had turned out.

Demonstrators marched close to the COP26 summit venue and through the center of the Scottish city on Saturday in a colorful protest with music and dancing.

'We need the biggest emitters to be held responsible.'

"No more coal! No more oil! Keep our carbon in the soil!" chanted protesters.

Some carried placards calling for "Climate Justice" and a "Fair COP" as they made their way to a park on the edge of the city in the afternoon.

"We need the biggest emitters to be held responsible," Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner, from the Marshall Islands, told the crowd.

"We did nothing to contribute to this crisis, and we should not have to pay the consequences."

Glasgow is hosting delegates from nearly 200 countries for the crucial UN talks, tasked with hammering out how to meet the Paris Agreement goals of limiting temperature rises to between 1.5 and 2 degrees Celsius.

During the first week of the meeting, some countries have upgraded their existing pledges to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while there have been separate deals on phasing out coal, ending foreign fossil fuel funding, and slashing methane.

But many thorny issues remain and many protesters on the streets said they were there to keep up the pressure.



BERNARD BARRON/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
THE beach in the port of Calais, northern France becomes the graveyard of a 19-meter fin whale weighing about 15 tons that died after getting stranded and injured there.

Accounting for climate change

Finance and accounting functions may be an unlikely ally in an environmental fight, but a growing body of investors argues that unless companies make clear the potential impact on their earnings, investment in carbon-intensive activities will continue.



Wind turbines in Xinjiang, China. Image: [Chris Lim from East Coast \(\)](#), [Singapore \(\)](#), [CC BY-NC-ND 2.0](#)

By [Gillian Parker](#)
Nov. 8, 2021

“Accountants will save the world,” [according to Peter Bakker](#), chief executive of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. He may be right. Investors and consumers are looking for better disclosure about what companies are doing to manage environmental issues and mitigate climate change risks. With a century of experience under its belt, the accounting profession has the opportunity to help the fight against climate change.

Victor Ng, regional vice-president for Asia, BlackLine, a company specialising in cloud-based financial automation, said that chief financial officers and finance teams are increasingly being roped in to help steer sustainability efforts and align internal stakeholders around a company’s environmental, social and governance (ESG) responsibilities, particularly as climate reporting continues to evolve.

“Having to juggle between the changing requirements of the finance function and learning more about what’s required for sustainability accounting is still relatively new for finance teams,” Ng said during a panel discussion in August.

Accounting for climate change

This is particularly the case in Asia-Pacific, according to Tan Chee Wee, senior environmental and social specialist at the Asian Infrastructure Bank. The depth and sophistication of the understanding about how climate impacts business is “simply not at the level necessary to promote the required sense of urgency and change,” he said.

“You need that high-level buy-in first. So if the boss, the CEO, has not woken up yet ... professional accountants need to help hammer home the message with solid data and solid analysis,” said Tan.

Mounting pressure to disclose

Investors have made it clear that they want the companies they own to commit to a business model which is compatible to climate change. Investors managing more than US\$2.5 trillion called on governments to compel companies and auditors to file financial accounts aligned with the world’s net zero emissions targets, in [a letter](#) in September.

“Accounts that leave out material climate impacts misinform executives, shareholders and creditors and thus result in misdirected capital,” the investor group said.

Similarly, an open letter published last September by investor bodies representing US\$100 trillion in assets urged companies to follow guidance from the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), released in 2019.

The IASB ‘opinion’, made clear that factoring climate risks into company accounts is already required within the existing rules, if relevant and material, even though most companies have yet to do so. United Nations (UN) climate envoy, Mark Carney has said the IASB conclusions also needed to be reflected in company profit and loss statements.

Most of the world uses International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which are established by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The IFRS Foundation [said](#) at the COP26 climate conference on Wednesday that it would form the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), which will be tasked with creating a single set of standards “to meet investors’ and information needs”.

“The ISSB will focus on meeting the sustainability information needs of investors for assessing enterprise value and making investment decisions. Its standards will help investors understand how companies are responding to ESG issues, like climate, to inform capital allocation decisions,” said Erkki Liikanen, chair of the IFRS Foundation Trustees. “The standards will form a comprehensive global baseline of sustainability disclosures.”

Underpinned by the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGC), UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative and other investor-led organisations, have also said that companies needed to explain the key assumptions made with regard to climate risk and make sure they are compatible with the goals of the Paris climate agreement.

The industry-led Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), has also [made it clear](#) that companies should be measuring the material risk of climate change and informing investors how it is likely to impact their bottom line.

Accounting for climate change

Such risks can range from physical dangers such as water levels rising and destroying factories, to new regulations putting a higher price on carbon emissions, for example, which could render

products and services redundant or in need of new pricing, impacting profits and contingent liabilities.

BlackRock, the world's largest asset manager, has backed the initiative, [stating](#): "Financial reporting should reflect reasonable assumptions about the impact of climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy." BlackRock goes on to point out that if companies do not include this in their accounts, it could be regarded as "misleading".

Retooling accountants

[Analysis](#) by Ernst & Young, a professional services company and analysis firm, Oxford Analytica suggests that the next 12 months are likely to result in the most significant innovations in corporate accounting and reporting in decades.

There is no shortage of sustainability standards, which in itself poses a challenge. The global standard-setting process for climate reporting and disclosure continues to evolve, but questions remain about which information should be subject to mandatory disclosure, what is considered material and whether or not climate reporting should be integrated into management reports or remain separate.

Some of the world's largest carbon emitters are still not doing it, despite mounting pressure to do so. A [recent study](#) by Carbon Tracker and the Climate Accounting Project, an informal team of accounting and finance experts drawn from the investor community and commissioned by the PRI, found more than 70 per cent of the world's heaviest-emitting companies did not disclose the full risks in their 2020 disclosures, with 80 per cent of audits showing no evidence the risk had been assessed.

Accounting and banking bodies agree that a connection between financial impact, credit risk, and reputational risk needs to be forged with the fundamentals of ESG. While the audit profession alone will not change the course of climate change, better accounting standards that accurately reflect what risks companies are taking have a crucial role in aiding the energy transition.

"Getting stakeholder buy-in in the process will be essential, and consistently communicating sustainability's impact on the company's bottom line will be the way forward," said Ng.

Implementing the Paris Agreement

posted November 09, 2021 at 12:05 am

by [Tony La Viña](#)



EAGLE EYES

"Countries have been working on this since the early 1990s."

For this column and subsequent installments of this series on climate change, I borrow in toto from a working paper that I co-authored with colleagues Yamide Dagnet, Katia Simeonova, Nathan Cogswell, Mima Holt, and Nate Warszawski of the World Resources Institute. The title of the paper is self-explanatory: "Toward more effective implementation of the Paris Agreement: Learning from 30 years of experience".

We start by pointing at how, since the early 1990s, countries have been working together under the United Nations to develop a framework for international action on climate change. This cooperation resulted in rules, principles, institutions, and procedures to guide and support global action. Most notably, we observe, countries have adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and have focused on its implementation, including through two operational agreements: the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

We continue:

"As we enter this critical decade of action, many discussions and several other publications have begun to question whether the UN climate regime and its annual Conference of the Parties (COP) are fit for purpose.

"Over the past three decades, the multilateral climate negotiations have resulted in three major agreements: the UNFCCC (adopted 1992; entry into force 1994), the Kyoto Protocol (adopted 1997; entry into force 2005), and the Paris Agreement (adopted 2015; entry into force 2016). Since the entry into force of each treaty, Parties have focused attention on implementing the guidance provided under each treaty. Implementation of the UNFCCC remains ongoing while implementation of the Kyoto Protocol is concluding."

We highlight how treaty negotiations (of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement) have drawn headlines and attention, even as governments have also invested significant effort into developing the supporting implementation architecture, i.e. bodies, working groups, the financial mechanism and its operating entities, and various processes established under the operational guidance of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement. These were all established to advance climate action and fulfill treaty objectives.

We also observe that: "As new topics arise or gain attention in the UN climate regime, those topics often arise on the negotiating agenda and then find their way to be part of the implementation architecture. As such, the implementation architecture has grown, especially since COP16 in Cancun in 2010. The expansion of architecture is a manifestation of growing momentum for implementation as these bodies allow for in-depth and substantive discussions and action on



Implementing the Paris Agreement

specific issues, for example, adaptation, or technology transfer, compared to limited hours during negotiation sessions. A proliferation of new bodies may not be the answer to the implementation challenge. Conversely, the growth of the implementation architecture should not alone prevent Parties from identifying and considering new approaches or platforms for addressing gaps in the implementation architecture. Despite the historical focus on mitigation efforts, and platforms like the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the high-level climate champions, there is not a constituted body focused solely on the topic. Yet, expanding the implementation architecture may need to be carefully managed as this could likely require more resources. Some constituted bodies receive financial resources to produce analysis or hire external consultants (i.e., the Standing Committee on Finance) while other constituted bodies rely solely on the availability of staff support from the UN climate change secretariat and with pro bono support from nominated experts or government representatives.

We emphasize that: "The effective implementation of climate action toward

the Paris Agreement's goals is likely to require a broader means of cooperation, such as collaboration with and action by other multilateral fora and organizations. While the UN climate regime remains central to international climate governance by providing a unique multilateral space for negotiations, its role in advancing implementation of climate action can be complemented by other institutions. A key question becomes how do those institutions intersect with the UN climate regime's implementation architecture."

These include the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization or the International Maritime Organization with regard to climate mitigation in international aviation and maritime transportation. We point out that: "Ultimately achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement will require collaboration and action, not just from the UN climate regime or from the UN system, but collectively from all emerging efforts."

Our paper also highlights the Convention's financial mechanism, with two operating entities: the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and in addition the Adaptation Fund. We observe that: "While operation of the GEF and GCF falls out-side of the UN climate regime, the UN climate regime provides guidance. Compared to other elements of the implementation architecture, such as constituted bodies and work programs, which operate solely within the UN climate regime, governance and operation of the financial mechanism's operating entities also occur independently. And while the focus of the financial mechanism insup- porting Parties in taking domestic climate actions differs from other elements of the implementation architecture, the failure of developed countries to live up to their commitment of mobilizing \$100 billion per year by 2020 has eroded trust in the UN climate regime."

This last issue will be negotiated in Glasgow and the summit's success will depend on its successful conclusion.

09 NOVEMBER 2021, Tuesday



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Website: <http://www.denr.gov.ph> | E-mail: web@denr.gov.ph

AUG 22 2021

DENR Administrative Order
No. 2021 - 23

SUBJECT : DESIGNATION OF THE BOLO RIVER SYSTEM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AND CREATION OF ITS GOVERNING BOARD

Pursuant to Section 5 of R.A. 9275 otherwise known as the "Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004", DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2005-10 or the "Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9275" and DENR Memorandum Circular 2009-13 or "Procedural Manual for the Designation of Water Quality Management Areas", and considering its critical importance to the municipalities of Adams, Bangui, Dampig, and Pagudpod in the Province of Ilocos Norte, the Bolu River System is hereby designated as a Water Quality Management Area (WQMA).

Section 1. Policy and Objectives. It is the policy of the State to pursue economic growth in a manner consistent with the protection, preservation and revival of the quality of our fresh, brackish and marine water. Pursuant to this policy statement, this Order aims at protecting and improving the water quality of the Bolu River for present and future generations consistent with the following objectives:

- To manage sustainably the Bolu River through stakeholders' engagement to protect its other water sources (i.e. surface waters like springs, lakes and aquifers) and improve its water quality that is necessary for long-term support to agriculture, industries, fisheries and households that are all dependent on the river;
- To formulate and implement a WQMA program which recognizes that water quality management issues are inherently related and cannot be detached from concerns on water resources, ecological protection, water supply, public health and quality of life;
- To empower the four Local Government Units (LGUs) of Adams, Bangui, Dampig, and Pagudpod and the barangays within the Bolu River watershed in the sustainable management of the river;
- To encourage, support and mobilize civil society and other sectors, including the academe and businesses to undertake environment-related activities in addressing pertinent environmental issues and problems within the Bolu River WQMA; and
- To support the current environmental protection initiatives, programs and efforts of four LGUs (Adams, Bangui, Dampig, and Pagudpod) and other civil society organizations in Ilocos Norte to address the impacts of climate change.

Section 2. Scope and Coverage. The WQMA has a total area of 18,263 hectares and covers the Bolu River System and its tributaries including the land within the hydrologic unit bounded by the following geographic coordinates which are consistent with the map in Annex A:

Boundary Control Point	Barangay	Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
1	Brgy. Ligaya	Pagudpod	18°33'54.84"N	120°46'38.85"E
2	Brgy. Ligaya	Pagudpod	18°32'54.37"N	120°46'58.84"E
3	Brgy. Tarrag	Pagudpod	18°32'01.18"N	120°47'25.46"E
4	Brgy. Tarrag	Pagudpod	18°32'28.94"N	120°47'45.89"E
5	Brgy. Tarrag	Pagudpod	18°32'39.79"N	120°48'17.10"E
6	Brgy. Dampig	Pagudpod	18°32'39.90"N	120°48'34.58"E
7	Brgy. Dampig	Pagudpod	18°32'45.33"N	120°48'55.90"E
8	Brgy. Agusti	Pagudpod	18°32'59.95"N	120°49'17.09"E
9	Brgy. Agusti	Pagudpod	18°32'56.33"N	120°49'45.07"E
10	Brgy. San Isidro	Pagudpod	18°32'18.05"N	120°52'25.51"E
11	Brgy. Dampig	Pagudpod	18°32'19.48"N	120°52'43.81"E
12	Brgy. Dampig	Pagudpod	18°32'43.48"N	120°51'16.80"E
13	Brgy. Bahal	Pagudpod	18°33'31.84"N	120°52'26.04"E
14	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°33'44.44"N	120°52'48.23"E
15	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°33'31.94"N	120°53'21.81"E
16	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°32'22.54"N	120°53'12.39"E
17	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°31'31.73"N	120°52'17.09"E
18	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°31'30.70"N	120°53'18.35"E
19	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°31'10.23"N	120°54'03.03"E
20	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°31'12.11"N	120°54'25.23"E
21	Brgy. Panclim	Pagudpod	18°31'12.51"N	120°54'59.96"E
22	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'36.74"N	120°55'10.48"E
23	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'55.29"N	120°55'24.13"E
24	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'46.97"N	120°55'47.40"E
25	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'13.01"N	120°56'13.70"E
26	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'17.10"N	120°56'46.32"E
27	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'32.77"N	120°57'10.23"E
28	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'36.36"N	120°57'44.23"E
29	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'12.15"N	120°57'45.79"E
30	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°30'11.80"N	120°57'33.19"E
31	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°29'35.90"N	120°57'45.79"E
32	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°29'21.19"N	120°56'56.33"E
33	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°28'56.48"N	120°56'55.42"E
34	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°28'37.73"N	120°56'54.27"E
35	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°28'42.45"N	120°56'59.40"E
36	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°28'76.72"N	120°56'42.89"E
37	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°27'48.87"N	120°57'41.52"E
38	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°27'32.77"N	120°57'31.07"E
39	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°27'06.94"N	120°57'31.63"E
40	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°26'44.46"N	120°57'33.20"E
41	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°26'36.79"N	120°56'58.92"E
42	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°26'19.94"N	120°55'14.67"E
43	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°25'56.19"N	120°57'0.11"E
44	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'47.67"N	120°56'39.39"E
45	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°23'15.23"N	120°54'12.42"E
46	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'59.90"N	120°54'51.68"E
47	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'36.92"N	120°54'27.38"E
48	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'13.18"N	120°53'58.49"E
49	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'10.23"N	120°53'29.23"E
50	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'19.78"N	120°53'16.60"E
51	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'40.49"N	120°52'56.49"E
52	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'51.05"N	120°52'47.14"E
53	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'28.40"N	120°52'30.72"E
54	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°24'28.40"N	120°52'56.50"E
55	Brgy. Pobocacion	Adams	18°23'31.41"N	120°51'51.76"E
56	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°23'53.94"N	120°51'53.42"E
57	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°23'53.94"N	120°51'53.42"E
58	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°26'4.39"N	120°51'54.44"E
59	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°26'4.39"N	120°51'54.44"E
60	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°26'27.79"N	120°50'36.60"E
61	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°26'47.41"N	120°50'57.97"E
62	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°27'15.51"N	120°49'49.18"E
63	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°27'39.78"N	120°49'57.11"E
64	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°28'6.50"N	120°49'48.11"E
65	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°28'28.40"N	120°50'1.80"E
66	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°29'04.04"N	120°49'54.88"E
67	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°29'33.12"N	120°49'49.98"E
68	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°29'55.23"N	120°49'57.43"E
69	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°30'13.64"N	120°49'26.82"E
70	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°30'6.44"N	120°49'5.42"E
71	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°30'0.12"N	120°48'50.07"E
72	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°30'0.42"N	120°48'55.07"E
73	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°29'42.69"N	120°48'10.84"E
74	Brgy. San Isidro	Dampig	18°29'43.28"N	120°47'54.43"E
75	Brgy. Parac	Bangui	18°29'47.59"N	120°47'53.49"E
76	Brgy. Parac	Bangui	18°29'48.86"N	120°47'18.17"E
77	Brgy. Parac	Bangui	18°29'52.54"N	120°46'46.11"E
78	Brgy. Parac	Bangui	18°30'23.08"N	120°46'40.58"E
79	Brgy. Parac	Bangui	18°30'43.61"N	120°46'14.67"E
80	Brgy. Parac	Bangui	18°30'58.64"N	120°46'22.59"E
81	Brgy. Bacall	Bangui	18°31'16.84"N	120°46'32.66"E
82	Brgy. Nagbiligan	Bangui	18°31'45.01"N	120°46'34.90"E
83	Brgy. San Lorenzo	Bangui	18°32'13.78"N	120°46'41.78"E
84	Brgy. San Lorenzo	Bangui	18°32'40.38"N	120°46'5.28"E

Section 3. Political/Administrative Jurisdiction. The political/administrative jurisdiction of the BRS-WQMA encompasses the following areas:

Province	Municipality	Barangays
Ilocos Norte	Adams	Pobocacion
	Bangui	Malasin, Nagbiligan, Linao, and San Lorenzo
	Dampig	San Isidro
	Pagudpod	Dampig, Ligaya, Panclim, and Tarrag

Section 4. Creation of the WQMA Governing Board. A WQMA Governing Board is hereby created, which shall be chaired by the Regional Director (RD) of the Environmental Management Bureau Regional Office No. 1 (EMB-I), and shall have the following members:

- Representative of the National Water Resources Board
- Representative of the Governor, Province of Ilocos Norte
- The Mayors of the following Municipalities or their duly authorized representative:
 - Municipality of Adams, Ilocos Norte;
 - Municipality of Bangui, Ilocos Norte;
 - Municipality of Dampig, Ilocos Norte;
 - Municipality of Pagudpod, Ilocos Norte;
- Representatives of the following Regional Offices in Region I:
 - Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
 - Department of Public Works and Highways;
 - Department of Health;
 - Department of Education;
 - Department of Science and Technology;
 - Department of Trade and Industry;
 - Department of Agriculture;
 - Department of Tourism;
 - Department of the Interior and Local Government;
 - National Economic and Development Authority;
 - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources;
 - National Irrigation Administration;
 - National Commission on Indigenous People;
 - Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office-Ilocos Norte;
 - Community Environment and Natural Resources Office-Bangui;
 - Regional Development Council

- Water Utility Sector
 - Duly registered Non-Government Organizations' Local Peoples' Organizations' Civil Societies involved in Natural Resource Management or Environmental Concerns;
 - Academe;
 - Farmers' Association
- The Board may also invite other agencies/institutions to participate in the deliberations of the Board, as necessary.

The terms, vacancy and compensation of expenses of the Governing Board shall be governed by DAO 2005-10. The Local Chief Executive and Head of Offices may appoint/authorize their respective representatives to the Board, provided that he/she is authorized to make commitments on behalf of the office he/she represents. Provided, further, that the LGU representatives in other WQMAs shall also serve as representative in the Bolu River WQMA.

Representatives from the business sector and people's organizations/non-government organizations/civil society shall be designated in accordance with the procedure and requirements laid down in DAO 2005-10.

Section 5. Functions of the Governing Board. The Governing Board shall have the following functions:

- Formulate the Governing Rules that will ensure effective management of the WQMA Governing Board;
- Elect other officers and create working committees within the Board that are deemed necessary for the effective implementation of WQMA policies, programs and activities;
- Review and adopt the WQMA Action Plan drafted by the EMB Region I in accordance with the Integrated Water Quality Management Framework and propose a common and integrated compliance scheme. Thereafter, prepare the succeeding action plans for submission to the DENR;
- Together with EMB Region I, assist the Local Government Units in drafting the LGU Compliance Scheme to implement the WQMA Action Plan and preparing local legislation to protect Bolu River and promote overall environmental improvement in the WQMA;
- Monitor and facilitate LGU compliance with the WQMA Action Plan; by the local government units;
- Formulate strategies to harmonize policies/regulations/local legislations necessary for the effective implementation of R.A. 9275 in accordance with those established under the integrated Water Quality Management Framework;
- Recommend local and national legislations that will protect the water quality of Bolu River;
- Coordinate relevant activities among its members and member agencies and facilitate the resolution of conflicts;
- Undertake complementary interventions for non-point sources, considering their greater contribution to pollution;
- Undertake projects that will complement national and local initiatives for water pollution control;
- Solicit financial and non-financial support from other parties, both local and international, subject to existing applicable regulations;
- Initiate and/or coordinate information dissemination activities pertaining to Bolu River System WQMA;
- Prepare and publish on a regular basis, a Water Quality Status Report for the WQMA and submit a copy thereof to the EMB Region I and to the EMB Central Office which shall be consolidated into the National Water Quality Status Report; and
- Manage efficiently and judiciously the Area Water Quality Management Fund.

Section 6. Governing Rules. The Governing Board shall formulate its own Governing Rules based on applicable and pertinent laws, policies, rules, and regulations. Based on its Governing Rules, the Governing Board may elect at least one Co-Chair, create standing committees as may be necessary to carry out the Board's functions, and designate their respective chairs.

Section 7. Meetings. The Governing Board shall meet quarterly or as often as may be required pursuant to its Governing Rules.

Section 8. Technical Working Group and Technical Secretariat. The Governing Board, pursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-10 and under the governing rules shall form a Technical Working Group (TWG) or Committees to ensure broad-based participation of all stakeholders in the work of the Governing Board. The TWG shall perform the following functions:

- Provide guidance to the WQMA Governing Board in the operationalization of the designated WQMA;
- Assist the Governing Board in preparation of the annual work program and financial plans;
- Provide technical inputs in the review of the draft WQMA Action Plan (initially prepared by the EMB Regional Office), and in tracking and monitoring of compliance to the WQMA Action Plan; and
- Perform other functions to be assigned by the Governing Board.

The Governing Board shall likewise create a Technical Secretariat of the WQMA, which shall be based at the EMB Region I, DENR.

Section 9. Multi-Sectoral Group. In accordance with DAO 2005-10, the Governing Board shall create a Multi-Sectoral group for water quality monitoring and surveillance network, composed of representatives, nominated by the members of the Governing Board. Said group shall augment and complement monitoring and reporting efforts of the EMB Region I.

Section 10. Re-designation of WQMA. When necessary, and only after undertaking necessary studies and consulting consultations with relevant local government authorities, the Secretary of the DENR, upon recommendation of the EMB, shall revise the designation of WQMA, re-adjust its boundaries or reconstitute its membership for adequate representation.

Section 11. Amendments and Revisions. Amendments or revisions of any of the provisions, hereof, shall be made only, upon consultation with the concerned stakeholders in accordance with existing policies on the matter and subject to the written approval by majority of the parties thereto.

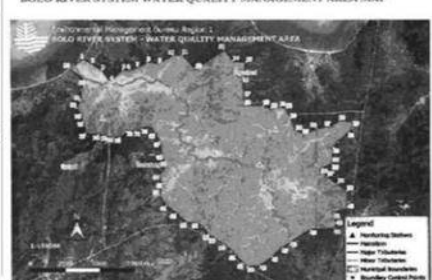
Section 12. Separability Clause. Should any of the previous provisions of this Order be subsequently declared invalid or null and void, the validity of the other provisions not affected shall not be impaired and shall remain to be in full force and effect.

Section 13. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation and its registration with the Office of the National Administrative Registry (ONAR).

ROY J. CIMATU
Secretary



ANNEX A-1
BOLU RIVER SYSTEM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA MAP





- Headline
- Editorial
- Column
- Opinion
- Feature Article

Tuesday, 9 November 2021
Daily Tribune

B15



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Viñeta Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. Nos. (02) 9298 48 to 50 • (02) 929 42-43
Website: http://www.denr.gov.ph | E-mail: web@denr.gov.ph

NOV 12 2021

**DENR Administrative Order
No. 2021- 24**

SUBJECT : DESIGNATION OF PANGLAO ISLAND COASTAL WATERS AS A WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA (WQMA) AND CREATION OF ITS GOVERNING BOARD

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 (R.A. No. 9273) together with the pertinent provisions in its Implementing Rules and Regulations (DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-10) and DENR Memorandum Circular No. 15, series of 2009, and considering the critical importance to Tagbilaran City and the Municipalities of Daus and Panglao, Panglao Island Coastal Waters in Bohol is hereby designated as Water Quality Management Area (WQMA).

Section 1. Policy and Objectives. It is the policy of the State to pursue economic growth in a manner consistent with the protection, preservation and revival of the quality of our fresh, brackish and marine water. Pursuant to this policy statement, this Order aims at protecting and improving the water quality of Panglao Island Coastal Waters to make it a sustaining resource for the people of Tagbilaran City, and the Municipalities of Daus and Panglao, Bohol, consistent with the following water quality management objectives:

- a) To improve and maintain the water quality of Panglao Island Coastal Waters and thereby contribute to the enhancement of Tagbilaran City and the municipalities of Daus and Panglao as tourism and economic destinations, and serve the best interest of the communities and stakeholders;
- b) To formulate a WQMA program which recognizes that water quality management issues are inherently related and cannot be detached from concerns on land, solid, and hazardous wastes, water sources, ecological protection, water supply, public health and quality of life.
- c) To mobilize, encourage and support civil society and other sectors, including the academe and businesses engaged in environment-related activities in their efforts to organize, educate and motivate the people in addressing pertinent environmental issues and problems in the WQMA.
- d) To promote inter-LGU and stakeholder collaboration and cooperation through coordinated efforts in protecting and sustaining acceptable quality of water in Panglao Island Coastal Waters.
- e) Support the establishment of septic, sewage and sewerage management programs for the protection of the environment and public health.

Section 2. Scope and Coverage. The Panglao Island Coastal Waters WQMA, with a total area of 18,174.29 hectares, shall cover the Panglao Island Coastal Waters, the natural or man-made tributaries in Panglao Island that drain into the coastal waters are within the WQMA boundary including the hydrologic unit identified through various maps.

The WQMA is bounded by the following geographic coordinates which is consistent with the map in Annex A:

Boundary Control Point	LGU with Jurisdiction	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	Along boundary of Panglao Bay Reef Flat, Doljo, Panglao	9°34'49.72" N	123°42'39.99" E
2	Along boundary of Panglao Bay Reef Flat, Doljo, Panglao	9°33'52.42" N	123°42'42.33" E
3	Along boundary of Panglao Bay Reef Flat, Doljo, Panglao	9°33'05.61" N	123°42'12.44" E
4	Coastal Waters connecting Mainland Panglao and Balicasag Island, Panglao	9°32'30.15" N	123°41'29.04" E
5	Coastal Waters Northwest of Balicasag Island, Panglao	9°31'38.15" N	123°40'39.84" E
6	Coastal Waters Southwest of Balicasag Island, Panglao	9°30'25.26" N	123°40'39.40" E
7	Coastal Waters East of Balicasag Island, Panglao	9°30'38.97" N	123°41'55.10" E
8	Coastal Waters connecting Mainland Panglao and Balicasag Island, Panglao	9°31'33.71" N	123°42'21.78" E
9	Along boundary of Panglao Bay Reef Flat, Daus, Panglao	9°32'24.48" N	123°42'27.23" E
10	Along boundary of Panglao Bay Reef Flat, Daus, Panglao	9°32'42.60" N	123°43'48.67" E
11	Along boundary of Panglao Bay Reef Flat, Daus, Panglao	9°32'28.17" N	123°44'38.69" E
12	Coastal Waters along Barangay Dauso, Panglao	9°32'11.75" N	123°45'44.09" E
13	Coastal Waters along Barangay Targan, Panglao	9°32'21.10" N	123°46'24.10" E
14	Coastal Waters along Barangay Tawala, Panglao	9°32'29.80" N	123°47'08.66" E
15	Coastal Waters along Barangay Bolod, Panglao	9°32'13.59" N	123°47'55.48" E
16	Coastal Waters along Barangay Bolod, Panglao	9°32'08.63" N	123°48'50.37" E
17	Coastal Waters along Barangay Libang, Panglao	9°33'56.39" N	123°49'35.35" E
18	Coastal Waters along Barangay San Isidro, Daus	9°34'40.85" N	123°50'35.46" E
19	Coastal Waters along Barangay Biting, Daus	9°35'00.53" N	123°51'45.54" E
20	Coastal Waters along Barangay Casamisan, Daus	9°35'58.98" N	123°52'38.97" E
21	Coastal Waters along Barangay Mayasoc, Daus	9°36'58.90" N	123°53'42.76" E
22	Coastal Waters between Daus and Tagbilaran City, near Baylayan Boundary	9°37'33.72" N	123°52'50.99" E
23	Bood, Tagbilaran City	9°37'29.99" N	123°52'17.99" E
24	Bood, Tagbilaran City	9°37'21.22" N	123°52'19.10" E
25	Bood, Tagbilaran City	9°37'49.36" N	123°52'18.73" E
26	Bood, Tagbilaran City	9°37'54.78" N	123°52'18.42" E
27	Bood, Tagbilaran City	9°38'11.38" N	123°52'17.88" E
28	Dampas, Tagbilaran City	9°39'55.58" N	123°53'17.09" E
29	Dampas, Tagbilaran City	9°39'23.70" N	123°53'17.12" E
30	San Isidro, Tagbilaran City	9°39'55.33" N	123°53'17.56" E
31	San Isidro, Tagbilaran City	9°40'18.55" N	123°53'18.27" E
32	San Isidro, Tagbilaran City	9°40'47.59" N	123°53'18.61" E
33	San Isidro, Tagbilaran City	9°40'58.28" N	123°53'18.78" E
34	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'31.78" N	123°53'22.24" E
35	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'34.94" N	123°53'25.83" E
36	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'39.61" N	123°53'31.22" E
37	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'38.15" N	123°53'36.61" E
38	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'37.68" N	123°53'35.86" E
39	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'38.15" N	123°53'40.02" E
40	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'39.37" N	123°53'30.31" E
41	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'38.62" N	123°52'57.97" E
42	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'36.94" N	123°52'56.03" E
43	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'39.52" N	123°52'51.71" E
44	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'37.90" N	123°52'50.09" E
45	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'38.57" N	123°52'48.61" E
46	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'41.17" N	123°52'48.98" E
47	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'48.91" N	123°52'46.63" E
48	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'49.66" N	123°52'43.66" E
49	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'52.37" N	123°52'37.70" E
50	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'55.36" N	123°52'34.14" E
51	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'54.14" N	123°52'32.28" E

52	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'51.83" N	123°52'32.12" E
53	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'51.18" N	123°52'28.88" E
54	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'50.06" N	123°52'26.94" E
55	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'47.61" N	123°52'23.02" E
56	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'44.88" N	123°52'26.75" E
57	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'43.37" N	123°52'23.45" E
58	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'43.91" N	123°52'19.75" E
59	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'43.21" N	123°52'16.74" E
60	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'38.24" N	123°52'14.28" E
61	Tipip, Tagbilaran city, near Cortes Boundary	9°41'37.21" N	123°52'11.65" E
62	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'40.08" N	123°51'49.23" E
63	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'40.59" N	123°51'47.41" E
64	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'37.14" N	123°51'46.53" E
65	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'39.23" N	123°51'44.52" E
66	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'52.44" N	123°51'44.92" E
67	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'53.11" N	123°51'44.42" E
68	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'54.34" N	123°51'45.01" E
69	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'55.60" N	123°51'45.32" E
70	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°41'59.56" N	123°51'45.08" E
71	Manga, Tagbilaran City	9°42'0.74" N	123°51'45.52" E
72	Coastal Waters along Barangay Tagbilaran City	9°42'25.15" N	123°51'20.88" E
73	Coastal Waters along Barangay Tagbilaran City	9°42'0.37" N	123°50'41.90" E
74	Coastal Waters along Taloto, Tagbilaran City	9°41'21.81" N	123°50'22.91" E
75	Coastal Waters along Taloto, Tagbilaran City	9°40'50.73" N	123°50'14.38" E
76	Coastal Waters along Taloto, Tagbilaran City	9°40'10.61" N	123°50'10.13" E
77	Coastal Waters along Barangay Sonculan, Daus across Booy, Tagbilaran City	9°39'10.82" N	123°50'05.84" E
78	Coastal Waters along Barangay Tabalong, Daus	9°38'46.18" N	123°49'23.66" E
79	Coastal Waters along Barangay Biting, Daus	9°38'10.85" N	123°48'16.57" E
80	Coastal Waters along Barangay Biting, Daus	9°37'58.30" N	123°47'11.22" E
81	Coastal Waters along Barangay Targan, Panglao	9°37'41.15" N	123°46'25.33" E
82	Coastal Waters along Barangay Targan, Panglao	9°37'14.87" N	123°45'45.13" E
83	Coastal Waters along Barangay Bilisan, Panglao	9°36'53.27" N	123°45'07.63" E
84	Coastal Waters along Barangay Loon, Panglao	9°36'05.51" N	123°44'12.42" E
85	Coastal Waters along Barangay Doljo, Panglao	9°35'52.11" N	123°43'41.27" E
86	Coastal Waters along Barangay Doljo, Panglao	9°35'39.86" N	123°43'41.01" E

Section 3. Political / Administrative Jurisdiction. As determined by the DENR – EMB Region VII, the political / administrative jurisdiction of the Panglao Island Coastal Waters Water Quality Management Area encompasses the following areas in Tagbilaran City and the Municipalities of Daus and Panglao in Bohol Province:

Municipality / City	Barangay
Daus	Biting
	Binangay
	Cataman
	Dao
	Mariveles
	Mayasoc
	Poblacion I
	San Isidro
	Songenlan
	Tabalong
Panglao	Tiungo
	Tololan
	Billisan
	Bolod
	Dauso
	Doljo
	Libang
	Loon
	Leonlan
	Poblacion II
Tagbilaran City	Targan
	Tawala
	Bood
	Cabunan
	Cogon
	Dampas
	Dao
	Manga
	Mansana
	Poblacion I
Poblacion II	
Poblacion III	
San Isidro	
Taloto	
Tipip	
Ubanan	

Section 4. Creation of the WQMA Governing Board. A WQMA Governing Board to be chaired by the Regional Director of the Environmental Management Bureau, Region VII, is hereby created and shall have the following members:

- a) Representative of the National Water Resources Board (NWRB)
- b) Representative of the Governor, Province of Bohol
- c) The Mayor of the City / Municipality or their duly authorized representative of the following:
 - 1) Municipality of Daus
 - 2) Municipality of Panglao
 - 3) Tagbilaran City
- d) Representatives of the following Regional Offices in Region VII:
 - 1) Department of Tourism;
 - 2) Department of the Interior and Local Government;
 - 3) Department of Public Works and Highways;
 - 4) Department of Health;
 - 5) Department of Social Work and Development;
 - 6) Department of Science and Technology;
 - 7) Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development;
 - 8) Department of Budget and Management;
 - 9) National Economic and Development Authority;
 - 10) Bureau of Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources;
 - 11) Philippine Ports Authority; and
 - 12) Regional Development Council
- e) Regional Representative of the following:
 - 1) Duly registered Non-Government Organization/ Local People's Organization/ Civil Society involved in Natural Resource Management or Environment Concerns
 - 2) Water Utility
 - 3) Business Industry
 - 4) Academe
 - 5) Association of Barangay Captains
- f) Representative of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils.

The Board may also invite representatives from the Philippine Coast Guard and the Philippine National Police, among others to participate in the deliberations of the Board as needed.

The terms, vacancy and reimbursement of expenses of the Governing Board shall be governed by DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-10. The Local Chief Executives and Head of Office may appoint/ authorize representatives to the Board, provided that he/she shall be able to make commitments on behalf of his/her agency; Provided, further that the LGU representative in

Section 5. Functions of the Governing Board. The Governing Board shall have the following functions:

- a) Formulate the Governing Rules that will ensure management effectiveness of the WQMA Governing Board;
- b) Elect other officers and create working committees within the Board that are deemed necessary for the effective implementation of WQMA policies, programs, and activities; and
- c) Review and adopt the WQMA Action Plan drafted by the EMB Region VII in accordance to the Integrated Water Quality Management Framework and prepare a common and integrated compliance scheme. Thereafter, prepare the succeeding action plans for the submission to the DENR;
- d) Together with EMB Region VII, assist the Local Government Units in preparing the LGU Compliance Scheme to implement the WQMA Action Plan and drafting legislation to protect Panglao Island Coastal Waters and promote overall environmental improvement in the WQMA;
- e) Monitor and facilitate the compliance to the WQMA Action Plan by the local governments;
- f) Formulate strategies to harmonize policies/ regulations/ local legislation necessary for the effective implementation of R.A. 9273 in accordance with those established in the Integrated Water Quality Management Framework;
- g) Coordinate relevant activities among its members and member agencies and facilitate resolution of conflicts; and
- h) Undertake complementary interventions for non-point sources, considering their greater contribution to pollution.
- i) Undertake projects that will complement national and local initiatives for water pollution control;
- j) Solicit financial, and non-financial support from other parties, both local and international, subject to existing applicable regulations;
- k) Initiate and/or coordinate information dissemination activities pertaining to Panglao Island Coastal Waters WQMA;
- l) Prepare and publish on a regular basis, a Water Quality Status Report for the WQMA and submit a copy thereof to the EMB Region VII and to the EMB Central Office to be consolidated into the national Water Quality Status Report;
- m) Manage efficiently and judiciously the Area Water Quality Management Fund.

Section 6. Governing Rules. The Governing Board shall formulate its own Governing Rules based on applicable and pertinent laws, policies, rules and regulations. Based on the Governing Rules, the Governing Board may elect at least one Co-Chair, create standing committees as may be necessary to carry out the Board's functions, and designate their respective chairs.

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Section 8. Technical Working Group and Technical Secretariat. The Governing Board, pursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-10 and under the governing rules shall form a technical Working Group (TWG) or Committees to ensure broad-based participation of all stakeholders in the work of the Governing Board. The TWG shall perform the following functions:

- a) Provide guidance to the WQMA Governing Board in the operationalization of the designated WQMA,
- b) Assist the Governing Board in preparation of the annual work program and financial plans,
- c) Provide technical inputs in the review of the draft WQMA Action Plan (initially prepared by the EMB Regional Office), and in tracking and monitoring of compliance to the WQMA Action Plan, and
- d) Perform other functions to be assigned by the Governing Board.

The Governing Board shall likewise create a Technical Secretariat of the WQMA, which shall be based at the EMB-Region VII, DENR.

Section 9. Multi-Sectoral Group. In accordance with DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-10, the Governing Board shall create a Multi-Sectoral Group for water quality monitoring and surveillance network, composed of representatives nominated by the members of the Governing Board. Said group shall augment and complement monitoring and reporting efforts of the DENR/EMB.

Section 10. Re-designation of WQMA. When necessary, and only after undertaking necessary studies and conducting consultations with relevant local government authorities, the Secretary of the DENR, upon recommendation of the EMB, shall revise the designation of WQMA, re-adjust its boundaries or reconstitute its membership for adequate representation.

Section 11. Amendments and Revisions. Amendments or revisions of any of the provisions of this order shall be upon consultation with the concerned stakeholders in accordance with existing policies on the matter.

Section 12. Separability Clause. Should any of the provisions of this Order be subsequently declared invalid or null and void, the validity of the other provisions not affected shall not be impaired and shall remain to be in full force and effect.

Section 13. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation and its registration with the Office of the National Administrative Registry (ONAR).



**ANNEX "A"
PANGLAO ISLAND COASTAL WATERS
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA**



09 NOVEMBER 2021, Tuesday



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

COVID-19 NEWS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE

DOH lists 2,087 new COVID-19 cases, 8 labs without data

(PhilStar.com)

- November 8, 2021 - 4:01pm



Individuals begin to look for and purchase Christmas decorations at the Dapitan Arcade in Quezon City.

MANILA, Philippines — The Philippines on Monday logged 2,087 new coronavirus cases, pushing its total caseload to 2,805,294.

Authorities said 1.1% of the overall count of infections remain as active cases. They added that eight laboratories did not submit testing output.

"Based on data in the last 14 days, the eight non-reporting labs contribute, on average, 0.8% of samples tested and 1.2% of positive individuals," DOH continued.

Active cases: 32,077 or 1.1% of the total

Deaths: 91, pushing the count to 44,521

Recoveries: 3,510 bringing the number to 2,728,696

Updated face shield policy expected soon

The Department of Health called on local governments to wait for the pandemic task force's [decision](#) before issuing [orders](#) that would relax the use of face shields.



DOH lists 2,087 new COVID-19 cases, 8 labs without data

DOH detected 651 more cases of the highly transmissible Delta variant of COVID-19 from samples collected in [past months](#). It also reported two cases of new variants.

The Bureau of Immigration said they are prepared should the government lift restrictions on the [entry of foreign travelers](#) as the country continues to see a decline in new coronavirus cases.

Latest data showed there are now 29.47 million Filipinos fully vaccinated for COVID-19, equal to 38.21% out of the government's target of inoculating 77.13 million this year.

Dating COVID-19 'Kappa' variant unang beses matuklasan sa Pilipinas

(Philstar.com)

- November 8, 2021 - 7:04pm



Workers clean beds inside a ward of a field hospital for Covid-19 coronavirus patients at a park in Manila on June 24, 2021.

AFP/Maria Tan, File

MANILA, Philippines — Napasok na naman ng isang bagong COVID-19 variant ang Pilipinas ayon sa Department of Health (DOH), bagay na naka-klasipika noong Hunyo bilang "variant of interest" sa World Health Organization (WHO).

"The first case of the B.1.617.1 variant is a local case from in Floridablanca, Pampanga. The case is a 32-year-old male that had mild disease severity and tagged as recovered," wika ni Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire, Lunes.

"Further investigation is being done by our regional epidemiology and surveillance unit in order to gather more information on this case, and there is strict monitoring of this case in the community."

Tinatawag noong "Kappa" variant ang B.1.617.1 bago ito i-downgrade ng World Health Organization (WHO) sa pagiging variant under monitoring pagdating ng ika-20 ng Setyembre.

Ayon pa ni Vergeire, ika-2 ng Hunyo nangyari ang koleksyon ng nasabing sample. Variant of interest pa ang B.1.617.1 noon.

Kanina lang din nang sabihin ng DOH na nasa [651 bagong kaso ng mas nakahahawang COVID-19 Delta variant ang natuklasan sa Pilipinas](#), bagay na nagtataas sa kabuuang bilang nito sa 5,982.

Sa huling taya ng gobyerno kanina, aabot na sa [2,805,294 ang nahahawaan ng COVID-19 sa bansa](#). Patay na mula sa nasabing virus ang 44,521 katao sa Pilipinas. — James Relativo

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/pilipino-star-ngayon/bansa/2021/11/08/2139912/dating-covid-19-kappa-variant-unang-beses-matuklasan-sa-pilipinas/amp/>

Philippines reports 651 more Delta variant cases

By [Christian Deiparine](#)(Philstar.com)
- November 8, 2021 - 12:30pm



Commuters queue for the carousel bus in Monumento, Caloocan on November 2, 2021

MANILA, Philippines — Philippine authorities reported 651 more cases of the hyper contagious Delta variant of COVID-19 on Monday from samples collected in past months.

Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire said in a briefing that the Department of Health is doing retrospective sampling to trace the origins of the Delta in the country.

The latest run of whole genome sequencing had 748 samples that were collected from March to October this year.

Of that, Delta accounted for 87.03%, Alpha or the variant first identified in the United Kingdom with 22 cases or 2.94%, and Beta which originated in South Africa with 15 cases or 2.01%.

The Philippine Genome Center has now screened 17,292 samples with lineages. To date, total Delta cases in the country is at 5,982, Beta at 3,577, and Alpha at 3,128.

Vergeire said Delta remains the most common lineage detected in the country, making up 34.59% of the total samples sequenced.

Experts had attributed the recent surge in coronavirus cases in the country to the Delta, where five-digit additional infections were seen in weeks.

That uptick has since waned, and the government has eased restrictions including some for the first time since the pandemic hit, such as curfew in Metro Manila and the reopening of cinemas.



Philippines reports 651 more Delta variant cases

New cases from new variants

But as more curbs are relaxed, authorities are also detecting cases from new variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Vergeire said they detected the B.1.617.1 variant in a 32-year-old male from Floridablanca in Pampanga.

This variant, formerly known as the "Kappa" was still classified as a variant of interest by the World Health Organization when the local case was seen in June.

But the health official said the WHO has since downgraded it to a variant under monitoring by September.

Vergeire added the man had a mild case of COVID-19, and has recovered.

"Further investigation is being done by our regional epidemiology and surveillance unit in order to gather more information on this case," she said, "and there is strict monitoring of this case and the community."

DOH also reported another case of the B.1.1.318, or the variant under monitoring that was originally detected in Mauritius.

The agency detected the country's first case of this variant in [October](#), but the patient's samples were collected way back in March.

No further details were given on the new case of the said variant.



DOH sa Maynila: 'Wag muna ibasura ang mandatory face shield policy

By [James Relativo](#)(Philstar.com)
- November 8, 2021 - 12:58pm



MANILA, Philippines (Updated 3:42 p.m.) — Habang hindi pa nakapaglalabas ng pinal na desisyon ang Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF), inutusan ng Department of Health (DOH) ang mga local government units na huwag munang ipatupad ang pagluluwag sa paggamit ng face shield laban sa COVID-19.

Ngayong Lunes kasi nang [lagdaan](#) ni Manila Mayor Francisco "Isko Moreno" Domagoso ang Executive Order 42 na nagsasabing non-mandatory na ang face shields sa buong Maynila — maliban sa mga ospital, klinika at medical facilities.

"Nananawagan po tayo sa ating mga local governments, antayin po natin 'yung IATF na makapagbigay ng agreement or decision regarding the face shield," ani Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire, kanina.

"Until we can have the IATF resolution, we urge all local governments to just hold their executive orders [and] issuances so that we can all be uniform in our implementation and we are all aligned."

Hindi naman sinagot ng DOH kung maaari bang mapanagot si Domagoso dahil sa pagtatanggal ng face shield requirement na hinihingi pa rin sa lahat ng ["crowded," "closed" at "close contact" \(3Cs\) areas](#). Ang EO 42 kasi ni Domagoso ay effective immediately.

Paliwanag ni Vergeire, balak na raw i-update ng mga eksperto, kasama ng DOH, ang kasalukuyang mga ebidensya pagdating sa paggamit ng face shield bilang bahagi ng COVID-19 pandemic response.



DOH sa Maynila: 'Wag muna ibasura ang mandatory face shield policy

Pagtitiyak nila, ipresenta nila at ng DOH sa Huwebes ang updated recommendations pagdating sa paggamit ng nasabing personal protective equipment.

Ayaw pa naman magsalita ni Domagoso uli pagdating sa utos ng DOH na iatras muna ang kanilang executive order.

Parusa? DILG na bahala riyan

Ayon naman kay presidential spokesperson Harry Roque, bagama't nakikita niyang hindi inoobliga ang face shield sa ibang bansa ay dapat sumusunod ang lahat ng mayors sa IATF policies dahil sa nasa ilalim sila ng supervision at chain of command ng presidente.

"Well, hahayaan ko na po 'yan sa [Department of the Interior and Local Government kung mapaparusahan si Mayor Isko]," wika ni Roque sa isang press briefing kanina.

"That's one way of looking at it [na required pa rin technically sa Manila ang face shields]. Another way of looking at it is null and void po siya [utos] in violation of an existing executive policy decreed by the president himself in the exercise of police powers."

Bagama't ganito, hindi naman ibig sabihin na hindi tatanggalin malaon ang nasabing requirement. Gayunpaman, kailangang sumunod muna raw sa ngayon kaysa mauna sa IATF.

Ngayong araw lang din nang sabihin ni Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) chair Benhur Abalos na irerekomenda ng 17 Metro Manila mayors sa IATF ang tuluyang pagtatanggal ng face shield requirements maliban sa mga erya gaya ng ospital, barangay health centers at public transport na siya nilang tinatawag na "critical places."

Kasalukuyan pa lang [pinag-uusapan at nire-review ng IATF ang kanilang polisiya sa kontrobersyal na face shield policy](#), sa gitna ng mga kwestyon sa bisa nito laban sa COVID-19 at pagbabago ng mga bagong kaso. Iisa rin ang Pilipinas sa kakaonting nagre-require nito sa buong mundo sa gitna ng pandemya.

Sa huling ulat ng DOH, umabot na sa 2.8 milyon ang nahahawaan ng COVID-19 sa buong bansa nitong Linggo. Patay na ang 44,430 katao mula sa nasabing virus.



Beware: Delta cases still raging

BY JOMELLE GARNER

The Department of Health (DoH) on Monday reported 651 new cases of the highly transmissible Delta variant cases, bringing the total caseload in the country to 5,982.

In a virtual media briefing, Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire said that based on the latest bio-surveillance report,

Turn to page A2

Beware: Delta cases still raging

Vergeire said there were also new cases of other variants that were detected in the latest whole genome sequence run

From page 1

out of the 748 samples collected from March to October that underwent genome sequencing, 651 cases or 87.03 percent turned out positive for the Delta variant.

Vergeire said there were also new cases of other variants that were detected in the latest whole genome sequence run.

Of the sequenced samples, 15 are new Beta variant cases, which is 2.94 percent of the sequenced samples. The total Beta variant cases in the country are 3,577.

There are also 22 cases or 2.94 percent Alpha variant in the latest run, pushing the total caseload in the country to 3,128. This variant is the third most dominant variant in the country.

She also added that there are also cases of B.1.617.1 variant, formerly known as Kappa variant, a lineage under monitoring.

There is also a case of B.1.1.318 variant detected in the latest run. This lineage is also

classified as a variant under monitoring by the World Health Organization.

Vergeire noted that these newly-detected cases are from retrospective samples from March to October of 2021.

"We are doing retrospective sampling to trace the beginnings of the Delta variant introduction to the country, as well as its earliest cases," she said.

Out of the 748 samples collected from March to October that underwent genome sequencing, 651 cases or 87.03 percent turned out positive for the Delta variant.

As of 6 November, the agency has already sequenced 19,389 samples, of which 17,292 or 89.18 percent turned out positive with lineages.

Of the samples with lineages, 5,982 are Delta variant cases. It is still the most common lineage in the country among sequenced samples.

It is followed by the Beta variant, first

detected in South Africa, which comprises 20.69 percent among all samples sequenced.

The third most dominant variant in the country is the Alpha variant, also known as B.1.1.7 or UK variant, with 18.09 percent of the samples sequenced.

Meanwhile, 0.02 percent or three samples turned out positive for the Gamma variant.

Vergeire said among 17,292 samples with lineages, 73.4 percent tested positive for the Alpha, Beta, or Delta variant.

She also said that there has been a "gradual increase" in the proportion of the variants of concern at the national level since the detection of the first local Alpha and Beta variant cases.

"Variant of concern cases only accounted for only 24.8 percent of the samples collected in the month of February of this year. In March, however, the variant of concern comprised 82.2 percent of the total samples," she said.

"The increase has been consistent for the succeeding months. At present, for samples collected in October, variants of concern cases now comprise about 99 percent," she added.

Global COVID-19 cases surpass 250 million

By Deidre McPhillips, CNN
Published Nov 9, 2021 1:49:53 AM



Courtesy: NATALIA KOLESNIKOVA/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

(CNN) — More than 250 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported globally, according to data from Johns Hopkins University.

This grim milestone comes about a year and eight months since the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus a pandemic in March 2020. The first 50 million cases were reported over the first eight months -- a full year ago, on November 7, 2020 -- and there have been about 50 million new cases reported about every three months since then.

Globally, more than 5 million people have died of Covid-19, JHU data shows.

The United States accounts for about one out of every five Covid-19 cases, with nearly 46.5 million total cases reported.

India, with 34.4 million total cases, accounts for another 14% of global cases, and Brazil makes up another 9% of the global total with 22.9 million cases.

Together, those three countries -- the US, India and Brazil -- account for more than 40% of all reported cases.

Some research has suggested that actual case counts are much higher than what is officially reported. For example, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there were four times more infections than reported in the United States between February 2020 and May 2021.

Nonetheless, trends in cases reported globally show that average daily cases have stayed well below their peak from late April, even after a summer spike.



Global COVID-19 cases surpass 250 million

About 450,000 new Covid-19 cases were added to the global total each day over the past week, according to JHU data, compared to a peak of 826,000 average daily cases on April 25. Global cases have been ticking up again over the past month or so.

Globally, about 4 billion people have received at least one dose of Covid-19 vaccine, and about 3.1 billion people are fully vaccinated, according to Our World in Data.



#OneDENR

Covid-19
Situation and Response



DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 604

NOBYEMBRE 8, 2021

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

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

1.1%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO
32,077

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

97.3%

TOTAL NG GUMALING
2,728,696

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

1.59%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY
44,521

MGA BAGONG KASO **2,087**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **3,510**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **91**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,805,294**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING NOBYEMBRE 6

DATOS NGAYONG NOBYEMBRE 8
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG NOBYEMBRE 6

5.2%

PORSYENTO NG MGA
NAGPOSITIBO

43,206

BILANG NG
TINEST

HALOS
70.4%
ANG MILD AT
ASYMPTOMATIC
NA KASO!

**SANITIZE ANG
KAMAY AT IWASAN
ANG KULOB NA LUGAR**

KABUANG PILIPINAS PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (4.0K TOTAL BEDS) **43%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (20.3K TOTAL BEDS) **31%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (14.0K TOTAL BEDS) **24%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.2K TOTAL VENTILATORS) **25%** Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.4K TOTAL BEDS) **40%** Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.6K TOTAL BEDS) **28%** Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.1K TOTAL BEDS) **25%** Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS) **26%** Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA AKTIBONG KASO

Mild **64.7%**

5.8% Asymptomatic

4.0% Critical

9.5% Severe

16.09% Moderate



UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

Muling ipinaaalala sa lahat ang halaga ng ating **pambansang pagbabakuna** upang ligtas na masupil ang pandemyang COVID-19. Kasabay nito, iwasan nating maging kampante sa anumang sintomas ng COVID-19, at agad na makipag-ugnayan sa ating **BHERTS** o **One COVID Referral Center** sa oras na makaramdam nito. Maaabot ang One COVID Referral Center sa **1555, (02)886-505-00, 0915-777-7777, o sa 0919-977-3333.**

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



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

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



May tanong ukol sa COVID-19?

I-chat na si KIRA!

VIBER: Kira Kontra COVID by DOH

MESSANGER: Department of Health PH

KONTRACOVID PH: kontracovid.ph



Manatiling ligtas!

I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP

at pumunta sa Staysafe.ph

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

doh.gov.ph

(02) 894-COVID / 1555

09 NOVEMBER 2021, Tuesday



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maraming salamat po, keep safe everyone
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