

11 October 2022, Tuesday



DENR

NEWS ALERTS

NEWS CLIPPINGS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Special Place 000

The Manila Times

P3
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

10-11-22

TITLE:

PAGE

1/2

DATE

Biodiversity, reforestation build up resilience to climate change



President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. begins his special day on his 65th birthday on Sept. 13, 2022 with the kick-off ceremony of the nationwide bamboo and tree planting activity in Pintong Bukawe, San Mateo, Rizal. PHOTO FROM PHILIPPINE INFORMATION AGENCY



10-11-22

TITLE:

10/11/22

PAGE

2/3

DATE

BY BELLA CARIASO

PRESIDENT Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. underscored his administration's thrust to preserve the country's forests when he led a simultaneous bamboo and tree planting activity on his 65th birthday last September 13.

More than 130,000 bamboo culms and native tree seedlings were planted in 111 sites covering an aggregate area of 681.5 hectares. The indigenous tree seedlings included agoho, kalumpit, yakal, molave, narra, bignai and banaba.

For the President, expanding the forest cover and reinforcing forest protection is part of the overall strategy to boost the country's resilience to natural disasters.

He led the kickoff ceremonies at an old sanitary landfill that was being rehabilitated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in Barangay Pintong Bocaue in San Mateo, Rizal. The landfill was shut down in November 1989.

Planted at the site were 1,613 seedlings, including

sources that trees provide, the DENR said.

Native trees also have a better chance of survival because they have adapted to the environment where they naturally grow. They benefit the local ecosystem and have a better chance for a long and healthy life.

The DENR named among its priorities the conservation of protected areas covering at least 7.79 million hectares.

It said that from 2010 to 2020, the country's forest cover has increased to 5.65 percent totaling 7,226,394 hectares and mangrove forests to 311,400 ha.

Pacific Rim Conservation Executive Director and Hari-bon Foundation member Lindsay Young said the Philippines is one of the world's megadiverse countries.



TITLE:

9/10 DIVULSION

PAGE

3/3

DATE

various species of bamboo and fruit trees.

The event coincided with the celebration of Philippine Bamboo Month.

Environment Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga said the nationwide tree planting symbolized the Marcos administration's commitment to address climate change, mitigate its effects, and alleviate the risk of vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

Environment Undersecretary Annaliza Teh said that for 2023, at least P2.4 billion was allocated for the National Greening Program.

Under the enhanced greening program, the government targets at least 11,631 hectares of plantation.

"This will include 11,000 hectares for new plantations, and the rest we will focus on the protection and maintenance of the existing reforested areas that we have undertaken in the past years. The National Greening Program is under the forest development, rehabilitation, maintenance and protection [initiative]," Teh said.

The government's greening program started in 2011 and has since covered at least 98,480 hectares with 112.5 million seedlings.

For local wildlife

Planting native trees ensures food and shelter for local wildlife. Insects, birds and small mammals are dependent on the shelter and food

"There are few islands in the world considered as megadiverse. Despite a relatively small size, the Philippines has the fifth largest coastline in the world, primarily because it has a lot of islands," Young said.

There are also many native land mammals in the Philippines, she added.

"If you look at Palawan, same thing with southern Mindanao, there are migratory pathways for mammals. Palawan did not ever really connect with the northern part, specifically with Luzon Island, so there are unique biographic regions that have a really high rate of endemism, things that are found nowhere else in the world, allowing them to evolve in isolation," Young said.

The country also teems with unique plants and animals.

"The things that make them unique usually make them vulnerable because they have unique niches, and those niches [are destroyed] through habitat loss, and the extinction rate is much

higher," she said.

Young said that foreign species are harmful because they threaten the native species.

"If new things arrive, usually one thing must go extinct because it will fill a niche that has already been filled. So these new species compete with the native ones that are there and cause that species to go extinct. That is why invasive species, particularly those that are brought by humans, are such a problem, particularly in the island system," Young said.

She underscored the need to stop the wildlife trade to prevent the spread of more diseases from animals.

"The clear link is the wildlife trade. Reducing the supply outside the demand for wildlife products and not keeping wildlife animals in extremely crowded condition reduce the chances that you are going to have viruses hopping from animals to people," Young said.

The government's greening program started in 2011 and has since covered at least 98,480 hectares with 112.5 million seedlings.



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Founded Since 1858

The Manila Times

61
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

TITLE:

PAGE

1/2

BO-11-22

DATE

Action urged vs climate change

BY FRANCIS EARL CUETO

SPEAKING recently at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. decried "historical" injustices brought about by climate change and called on industrialized nations to honor commitments made to address the "greatest threat" to nations.

Those who are least responsible are suffering the most, he stressed, pointing out that the Philippines — ranked the fourth most vulnerable to climate change worldwide — was absorbing more carbon dioxide than it emitted.

"The time for talk about if and when has long since passed. It is here, it is now. Climate change is the greatest threat affecting our nations and our peoples. There is no other problem so global in nature that it requires a united effort, one led by the United Nations," Marcos said.

"This injustice must be corrected and those who need to do more must act now. We accept our share of responsibility and will continue to do our part to avert this collective disaster," he added.

The Philippines, which is visited by around 20 typhoons every year, has seen storms get stronger and inflict more damage, as seen in the destruction caused by typhoons "Yolanda" ("Haiyan") in 2013, "Ondoy" ("Ketsana") in 2009, and most recently "Odette" ("Rai") last year.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) said the Marcos govern-

ment was taking the issue of climate change seriously and was mapping measures to protect Filipinos.

As the lead agency that deals with natural calamities and disasters, the NDRRMC said it was ensuring that needed information is fully disseminated. Government agencies, along with the private sector and stakeholders, have been enjoined to come up with plans, programs and equipment to address the impacts of disasters.

In October 2020, the NDRRMC adopted the updated National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Framework and Plan 2020-2030. It targets 23 outcomes, 50, outputs and 206 activities that will be assessed in three separate reviews during implementation.

The plan's prevention and mitigation pillar seeks to enhance the use of science, technology and innovations in disaster risk reduction and management. Among its flagship programs is the GeoRisk Philippines, a multi-agency initiative that serves as a central information resource.

"In our pursuit of capacitating our LGUs (local government units) ... the OCD (Office of Civil Defense)

together with the DoST (Department of Science and Technology) with support from World Bank is providing technical assistance to LGUs in updating their local DRRM plans using the GeoRisk PH this year," the NDRRMC said.

Another continuing initiative is the installation and improvement of multi-hazard early warning systems, including rain radar and flood forecasting and warning centers in select river basins. Because the Philippines is part of the Pacific Ring of Fire and the typhoon belt, the NDRRMC is studying every possible scenario and preparing measures to deal with each.

"While we could not stop geological and hydrological hazards from happening, we can increase the ability of every Filipino by making them aware of what they are supposed to do, how they are supposed to prepare, and where they are supposed to go in case of a disaster," it said.

"The government continues to collaborate with other countries and institutions to ensure that we keep up with the latest innovations and relations to disaster risk reduction and management."

The NDRRMC gave assurances that the government was committed to integrating more accurate, science-supported, evidence-based, and risk-based data in local DRRM plans. To this end, a GeoRiskPh platform is being developed that "makes hazard-related information available to everyone to allow local government units to plan and prepare for natural hazards."



TITLE:

PAGE

2/2

DATE



President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, discussed the injustices brought about by climate change. PHOTO FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS OFFICE

Everyone is urged to join quarterly nationwide earthquake drills and participate in other activities like Fire Prevention Month and local programs related to disaster preparedness, risk reduction and environmental protection.

For now, the main role of the NDRRMC is to develop assessment tools on existing and potential haz-

ards and risks in coordination with the Climate Change Commission.

Its mandate is not just to protect the citizenry from the effects of climate change but to look at how the shifting climate affects the agricultural sector. The 2020-2030 plan prescribes that all stakeholders cooperate in lowering the risks to agricultural areas.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) said the Marcos government was taking the issue of climate change seriously and was mapping measures to protect Filipinos.



10-11-22

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE



REMATE OPINION

ANG INYONG LINGKOD

NI DR. HILDA C. ONG

KONSERBASYON AT PROTEKSYON SA 274 NA NALALABING TAMARAW

BATAY sa pagtataya ng mga eksperto, mayroon na lamang 274 na nalalabing Tamaraw na nabubuhay at gumagala sa Mindoro island na binubuo ng mga lalawigan ng Occidental Mindoro at Oriental Mindoro, kaya naman sa bisa ng Presidential Proclamation No. 273 ay kinilala ang buong buwan ng Oktubre bilang "Special Month for the Conservation and Protection of the Tamaraw" simula pa noong 2002 sa pa-ngunguna ng DENR o ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources partikular ang BMB o ang Biodiversity Manage-

ment Bureau.

Ang Tamaraw na kilala bilang Mindoro Dwarf Buffalo o Bubalus Mindorensis ay isang katutubong hayop na endemic o tanging sa isla ng Mindoro lamang matatagpuan sa kasalukuyan. Ito ay nahahawig sa kalabaw ngunit mas maliit ang mga binti at sungay nito at lubhang mababagkis at mabanganib lalo na kapag pinapasok ang kanilang teritoryo.

Ang taas nito ay mula 39 hanggang 41 inches, may habang 2.2 meters o 7.2 feet, na ang buntot ay may habang 24 inches, at timbang na 180 hanggang 300 kilos. Sinasabing mas makapal ang leeg

ng lalakeng Tamaraw kumpara sa babae. Tumatagal ang kanilang buhay sa loob ng 20 hanggang 25 taon.

Tipikal na pagkakakilanlan nito ang kanilang "V" shape na sungay, na gumagalaw kapag sila ay naaalama.

Unang na-dokumentado ang naiibang hayop na ito noong 1888 at tinatayang mayroon pang 100,000 na bilang noon. Ngunit dahil sa ilegal na panghuhuli, pagkasira ng kanilang tahanan, at pagkakasakit ay kumunti sila na ikinaalarma ng IUCN o ng International Union for Conservation of Nature at isinama sa "Red List of Threatened Species."

Sa bisa ng Commonwealth Act No. 73 noong 1939 ay ipinagbawal ang pagpatay, pananakit at paghuli sa mga Tamaraw maliban na lamang kung para sa pagtataaggol ng sarili sa oras ng pag-atake nito.

Noon namang 1979 ay binuo ang Tamaraw Conservation Project upang bigyang solusyon ang nakababahalang pagkaubos nito at pagtatatag ng Tamaraw Gene Pool sa Rizal, Occidental Mindoro.

Sa ilalim ng Republic Act No. 9147 o ang Wildlife Con-

servation and Protection Act of 2002 ay mas hinigpitan ang parusang kakanitir ng indibidwal, grupo o korporasyong mananakit sa Tamaraw at iba pang hayop ilang sa alinmang bahagi ng bansa.

Ayon sa DENR-BMB, may namataang breeding sa paligid ng Mt. Igit-Baco at Aruyan sa isla ng Mindoro.

Bagama't nalulungkot, buo ang pag-asa ng DENR-BMB na maisasalba pa mula sa pagkaubos ang Tamaraw dahil gagawin ng departamentong katuwang ang pribadong sektor ang kanilang lahat ng kakayahan at magagawa para hindi lamang sa lumang piso makikita ang ganitong hayop na "source of national pride" natin.

Kung nais ninyo malaman ang TAMANG IMPORMASYON, TAMANG SERBISYO ni AGARANG SERBISYO LADY, i-search sa YOUTUBE CHANNEL, "HILDA ONG" at sa Facebook Fanpage "TV, RADIO HILDA ONG", Huwag kalimutan i-click ang salitang "SUBSCRIBE", "LIKE" at "SHARE".



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

The Manila Times

PAGE

UPPER
LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

10-11-22

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

Waking up to the climate threat

Global effort to fight climate change intensifies, but is it too little, too late?

BY BEN KRITZ

EXTREME weather events throughout 2021 and 2022 have sharpened the focus of world policymakers on the need to address climate change more aggressively, something that — perhaps understandably — took a back seat to public health and economic crises brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic.

But while actions such as the passage of a sweeping climate bill in the United States and record-high funding for vulnerable countries' climate change mitigation and adaptation needs are encouraging, there is a great deal of concern that not enough is being done fast enough to prevent a global climate catastrophe.

Current conditions

Ahead of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 6th Assessment Report that will be published later this year or early next year, the most recent comprehensive update on the condition of Earth's climate was the 2021 State of the Climate report, published in August by the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society. The annual report, which is led by scientists from the United States' National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), collates research and observational data from more than 530 scientists in 60 countries as well as data collected by thousands of environmental monitoring stations on land, sea, the polar regions, and aboard satellites.

The report paints a rather alarming picture. The concentrations of the two most dangerous greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane, reached their highest levels in 2021. CO2 levels hit 414.7 parts per million, not only the highest since modern measurements began but also the highest in at least the past one million years based on paleoclimatic

records. Methane concentrations of 18 parts per billion were also the highest ever recorded and the report noted that this had increased at a faster rate every year since 2014.

The warming trend also continued at a rapid pace last year, with annual global surface temperatures ranging from 0.21 to 0.28 degrees Celsius above the 1991-2020 average. The past seven years (2015-2021) have been the warmest on record and global warming has more than doubled its pace since 1981. The global annual surface temperature now stands at 1.1 to 1.3 C above the pre-industrial average, meaning there is virtually no chance of limiting warming to the +1.5-C target of the 2015 Paris Accord and other agreements. At the current pace of warming, the threshold will be crossed before the end of this decade.

As predicted by climate models, the world's oceans have responded to the general warming by rising. The mean sea level was at a historic high in 2021 and is now at an average of 3.8 inches or 97 mm, higher than it was in 1993 when highly accurate measurements from satellites first began.

In one slight bit of relief for the planet, the report noted that sea surface temperatures were slightly lower last year than in 2019-2020 due to the cyclical La Niña weather pattern. However, they were still 0.29 C higher than the 1991-2020 average, with about 57 percent of the total ocean surface experiencing at least one marine heat wave, i.e., much higher than average temperatures for a given time of the year, at



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Founded Since 1945

The Manila Times

#1
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

170471022

TITLE:

WAKE UP TO THE CLIMATE THREAT

PAGE

2/2

DATE



The warming trend also continued at a rapid pace last 2021, with annual global surface temperatures ranging from 0.21 to 0.28 degrees Celsius above the 1991-2020 average. PHOTO FROM PIXABAY

some point in 2021.

Finally, the report revealed that 2021 was another unusually active year for tropical storms, with a total of 97 named storms during the Northern and Southern Hemisphere storm seasons. This was less than the 104 recorded in 2020 — again, due to the La Niña — but well above the 1991-2020 average of 87. Three of the five busiest storm years between 1980-2021 have occurred since 2018 and the report made a special note that Super Typhoon "Odette" ("Rai") in December 2021 was the third-costliest storm on

record for the Philippines.

In a statement following the release of the 2021 State of the Climate report, NOAA Administrator Dr. Rick Spinrad said: "The data presented in this report are clear — we continue to see more compelling scientific evidence that climate change has global impacts and shows no sign of slowing. With many communities hit with 1,000-year floods, exceptional drought, and historic heat this year, it shows that the climate crisis is not a future threat but something we must address today."

► Waking up F2



TITLE:

PAGE

3/0

DATE

WAKING UP FROM F1

The climate threat

Addressing the climate crisis

The landmark 2015 Paris climate accord established two key principles. First, every country accepted responsibility for reducing its own emissions of greenhouse gases. Second was the recognition that the developed world, which is responsible for the bulk of climate damage, must assist more climate-vulnerable developing countries with their climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Thus, for example, the Philippines' nationally determined contribution (NDC) of a 75-percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 is largely conditional on receiving aid from the developed world. In its NDC, the government only commits to about a 2.75-percent reduction without outside assistance. This is considered reasonable because the Philippines and other developing countries in similar situations contribute very little of the annual global greenhouse gas emissions.

Global climate action carries a hefty price tag, so another key part of the Paris agreement was the setting of a target of \$100 billion in annual contributions from the developed world. This has yet to be reached. In 2019, climate funding pledges — but not actual contributions — reached \$79 billion, the highest to date; the amount dropped considerably the next year due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

There are signs, however, that recent alarming assessments of the state of the environment are encouraging more aggressive efforts. The World Bank Group recently announced that its climate-related funding for 2021 had increased by 19 percent to \$31.7 billion in fiscal year 2022 and now accounted for 36 percent of its financing. Similarly, the Asian Development Bank reported earlier in the year that it had distributed \$4.7 billion in climate financing in 2021, about three-fourths of which was for climate mitigation projects.

A notable example of one of these in

this region was the launch of the Energy Transition Mechanism in the Philippines and Indonesia, which provides funding support to retire coal generating plants and replace them with renewable energy. Other multilateral development banks and dedicated climate financing vehicles such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Fund have also ramped up their spending.

On a national level, however, responses have been mixed. One move seen as significant progress was the recent passage of the Inflation Reduction Act in the US, which contains \$369 billion in spending for climate and clean energy programs. While the planned programs are intended for domestic use in the US, the fact that the world's biggest economy is also the world's biggest polluter has not been lost on overseas observers.

Elsewhere, some countries such as Japan and Australia have increased climate-related spending in their official development assistance programs (ODA), while others are scaling back. Germany recently announced that it would be cutting its ODA budget for the coming year, largely due to the economic downturn caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. So far, Germany is the only major European funding source to make such an announcement, but it is widely expected that others will follow suit.

With an ever-increasing body of scientific data showing that effects of climate change are accelerating, scientists are now warning that some long-feared impacts, such as significant sea level rise and more widespread droughts, almost certainly will occur at temperature increases lower than most climate models have predicted up to now. In that light, news that some countries are scaling back their efforts, even if for otherwise understandable reasons, is cause for alarm. Increased efforts elsewhere to accelerate the pace of climate action may not be enough to prevent serious economic and social disruptions.



TITLE:

PAGE

1/2

70-11-22
DATE

Understanding extreme weather events

BY ARLIE CALALO

AS the Earth gets hotter, frequent and more intense weather events have unfolded around the world.

Extreme weather events are considered by the United States' National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine as those that produce unusually high or low levels of rain or snow, temperature, wind or other effects.

The collective said that global warming had contributed to the intensity of heat waves by increasing the chances of very hot days and nights. Warming air also boosts evaporation, which can worsen droughts.

Global warming increases water vapor in the atmosphere, which can lead to more frequent heavy rain and snowstorms. It also causes sea levels to rise.

That rise, along with more rainfall, can result in destructive flooding. And while global warming is likely making hurricanes more intense, scientists don't know yet if it increases the number of hurricanes each year.

The effect of global warming on the frequency, intensity, size and speed of hurricanes remains a subject of scientific research.

The Philippines, which is lashed by at least 20 typhoons a year, has seen its share of extreme weather

events.

The most recent storm to have pounded Luzon — "Karding" ("Noru") — is in this category, having gained intensity so fast that it became a super typhoon in just six hours.

Weather-related extreme events are often short-lived and include heat waves, heavy downpours, tornadoes, tropical cyclones and floods, Science and Technology Secretary Renato Solidum Jr. said.

The former chief of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) said that these extreme events either persist longer or emerge from an accumulation of weather or climate events.

Situated between the South China Sea and the Western Pacific Ocean, the Philippines is more prone to typhoons and storm surges than some countries.

One of the world's most disaster-prone nations, the Philippines is located along the boundary of major tectonic plates and at the center of a typhoon belt. Its islands are regularly hit by floods, typhoons, landslides, earthquakes,

volcanic eruptions and droughts.

Typhoons are the most common disasters in the country, followed by earthquakes and volcanoes.

"The climate change that is happening now is attributed to the rapid increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. Future climate change conditions are therefore projected based on different possible scenarios or changes in GHG concentrations that are influenced by the level of mitigation that humans could implement," Solidum said.

"Extreme heat is a definite threat to people living in warm countries, which is those along the equator and within the tropics, which includes the Philippines. Sea level rise is also a threatening issue for coastal communities and requires a lot of attention, especially for an archipelagic country such as ours," he added.

The National Capital Region is one of several areas often hit by floods. Other areas most prone to floods are the Bicol Region, particularly the province of

Camarines Sur; Agusan del Sur; Surigao del Sur; and the cities of Manila, Mandaluyong, Makati, Marikina, Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela.

The National Academies said that understanding global warming's impacts on extreme weather is important because it can help inform choices about managing risks.

For example, if a community knows that increased rainfall from global warming had turned what was previously a "500-year

flood" into a "100-year flood" (more accurately, a flood with a 1-in-500 chance of happening each year now having a 1-in-100 chance), it may make different choices about how to manage land, what and where people can build, or whether to build a flood wall.

It said that extreme weather events were influenced by many factors in addition to global warming, including seasonal and natural climate patterns such as the El Niño or La Niña.



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Printed Since 1898

The Manila Times

PA
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

TITLE: UNDERSTANDING 6 EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS PAGE 2/2

NOV 11-22
DATE



Global warming increases water vapor in the atmosphere, which can lead to more frequent heavy rain and snowstorms. PHOTO FROM PIXABAY



TITLE:

PAGE

1/2

DATE

Marcos wants 20 priority measures passed

BY JOCELYN MONTEMAYOR

PRESIDENT Marcos Jr. yesterday submitted to the Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council (LEDAC) around 20 priority measures that he wants passed as soon as possible.

Senate President Juan Miguel Zubiri said that during first the LEDAC meeting convened by Marcos, the Senate and House of Representatives presented 26 priority measures which both houses "pledged" to pass to speed up the country's recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Zubiri said 20 of the 26 priority

measures were mentioned by the President in his first State of the Nation Address (SONA).

Speaker Martin Romualdez assured the President of the House's commitment to pass "with dispatch" 30 vital measures for job creation, health and economic recovery. He was referring to 30 of 32 priority bills approved in the LEDAC meeting on its common legislative agenda (CLA).

"The House and the Senate will give these (30) measures utmost priority. President Marcos clearly spelled out a road map of governance in the next six years for economic recovery, with agriculture as

the major engine for growth and employment," Romualdez said.

Also adopted as the 31st and 32nd CLA measures during LEDAC were the SIM Registration Act, which was signed into law later by the President, and the postponement of the barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan elections (BSKE) which Chief Executive is yet to sign into law.

"Maraming salamat sa isang produktibong pagpupulong (Thank you for a productive meeting)," the President said on Facebook after the meeting of the LEDAC which he said serves as a consultative and advisory body

about proposed laws and programs that aim to raise the economy.

The Office of the Press Secretary, also on Facebook, said among issues discussed are priority measures that the President endorsed during his first SONA, guidelines in determining the CLA of the executive and legislative branches, and reforms needed COVID-19 Vaccination Program Act.

The priority measures are the National Government Rightsizing Program (NGRP), Budget Modernization Bill, Government Financial Institutions Unified Ini-

See MARCOS ► Page B2



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE



PAGE

UPPER
LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

10-11-22

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

LEDAC tackles SONA priority measures

By **ALEXIS ROMERO**

The priority measures enumerated by President Marcos during his inaugural State of the Nation Address (SONA) were tackled yesterday during the first meeting of the Legislative-Executive Development Advi-

sory Council (LEDAC) under his administration.

Office of the Press Secretary (OPS) officer-in-charge Cheloy Garafil confirmed that all the priority bills listed in an earlier statement about the meeting were discussed by the council, which

Turn to Page 2



TITLE:

LEDAC Taskforce ...

PAGE

2/2

10-11-22

DATE



President Marcos met with the Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council yesterday to discuss the administration's legislative priorities, particularly in responding to economic challenges.

LEDAC From Page 1

is composed of key executive officials and congressional leaders.

Among the priority measures mentioned in the statement were the bill on the National Government Rightsizing Program, budget modernization bill, proposed Government Financial Institutions Unified Initiatives for Distressed Enterprises for Economic Recovery law and the unified system of separation, retirement and pension.

Economic measures that were tackled during the meeting included the proposed E-Governance Act, National Land Use Act, the third tax package or the valuation reform bill, proposed Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act and the Internet Transaction Act or E-Commerce law.

Bills related to national security discussed were the proposed National Defense Act, mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and National Service Training Program, the measure seeking to establish a medical reserve corps and bills seeking to create the National Disease Prevention Management Authority, Virology Science and Technology Institute and Department of Water Resources.

Also included in the LEDAC agenda were the enactment of an enabling law for the natural gas industry, amendments to the Electric Power Industry Reform Act, amendments to the Build-Operate-Transfer law and possible amendments to the COVID-19 Vaccination Program Act.

The proposed P5.268-trillion national budget for 2023 was not mentioned in the OPS's statement, but Marcos has certified it as urgent.

If the President certifies a bill as urgent, it may be approved by Congress on second and third

reading on the same day.

Success

Senate President Juan Miguel Zubiri yesterday called the first LEDAC a success as Congress committed to pass at least six priority measures.

Zubiri presented a total of 26 priority bills, 20 of which were priority measures mentioned by Marcos in the SONA last July 25.

"It's very timely that we had our first LEDAC right before the budget season. That is going to take up most of our time in the plenary once we resume session, and we needed this LEDAC to identify the bills we must make room for alongside the budget," Zubiri said.

He added that the conference was "proof of statesmanship and multi-partisanship at work, where Senate can engage the other branch while upholding its independence and initiative on policies that serve the national interest and people's welfare."

Marcos and leaders of Congress have had a productive meeting where both branches reaffirmed their commitments to a common legislative agenda, according to Zubiri.

"We have pledged passage of bills that will accelerate our pandemic recovery, insulate our hardworking families from the inflationary fallout from global disruptions, and anchor our regions and sectors on stronger fundamentals to build resiliency and secure our future," the senator said.

Zubiri gave assurance that the Marcos administration "can expect the same level of working relationship and coordination between our respective chambers' leadership in passing priority legislation."

Senate Majority Leader Joel Villanueva said Marcos expressed support for his Senate Bill 129 or the proposed Trabaho Para Sa Lahat ng Pilipino Act.

- With Paolo Romero



MARCOS

tiatives to Distressed Enterprises for Economic Recovery (GUIDE), E-Governance Act, National Land Use Act, Tax Package 3, Valuation Reform Bill, Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (PIFITA), and the Internet Transaction Act or E-Commerce Law.

Unified System of Separation, Retirement and Pension, National Defense Act, Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and National Service Training Program (NSTP), and establishment of a Medical Reserve Corps, a National Disease Prevention Management Authority, a Virology Institute of the Philippines, and a Department of Water Resources.

Also included in the priority bills are an enabling law for the natural gas industry, and amendments to the Electric Power Industry Reform Act or EPIRA (Republic

Act No. 9136), the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Law, and the COVID-19 Vaccination Program Act.

6 MEASURES

Zubiri said the Senate and HOR have agreed to pass six important measures before the end of the year, including on establishment of the Medical Reserve Corps, National Disease Prevention Management Authority/Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines, Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and National Science Training Program; amendments to the Build-Operate-Transfer Law, and Condonation of Unpaid Amortization and Interest Loans of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries.

The rest of the priority bills are National Government Rightsizing Program, Budget Modernization Bill, Tax Package 3: Real Property

Valuation and Assessment Reform Bill, Tax Package 4: Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (PIFITA), E-Governance Act, Internet Transactions Act/E-Commerce Law, Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) Unified Initiatives to Distressed Enterprises for Economic Recovery (GUIDE) Bill, Department of Water Resources, Unified System of Separation, Retirement and Pension for Military and Uniformed Personnel; National Land Use Act, National Defense Act, Enabling Law for the Natural Gas Industry, Amendments to the Electric Power Industry Reform Act, Regional Specialty Hospitals, Magna Carta for Filipino Seafarers, Waste-to-Energy Law, Amendments to the Passport (Lifetime Validity for Senior Citizens), and Negros Island Region.

The SIM Registration Act, the first law passed in the 19th Congress, was also part of the list.

Zubiri said con-

vening the LEDAC was "very timely right before the budget season" as both the legislature and the executive have now identified the measures needed.

"This morning's conference was proof of statesmanship and multi-partisanship at work, where the Senate can engage the other branch while upholding its independence and initiative on policies which serve the national interest and people's welfare," he added.

RULE 10

At the House, Romualdez said that to expedite the passage of the bills, the House will continue to invoke Rule 10, Section 48 of the House, which authorizes committees to dispose of priority measures already filed and approved on third reading in the immediately preceding Congress.

He said the House "is in full support of the President's entire legislative agenda, including the key priority measures for legislation he

has asked Congress to consider."

In addition to the 20 priority measures identified by the President, Romualdez said, the Senate and the House of Representatives have identified an additional 12 priority bills, including the newly signed SIM Registration Act and BSKE as part of LEDAC's CLA.

Romualdez said the 10 out of the 12 additional measures are: establishment of regional specialty hospitals and of the Negros Island Region; magna carta of Filipino seafarers; proposed new Philippine passport act and an apprenticeship act; waste-to-energy bill; bill providing free legal assistance to military and uniformed personnel; proposed magna carta for barangay health workers; and creation of a Leyte ecological industrial zone and an Eastern Visayas Development Authority.

The LEDAC, created through R.A. 7640 on Dec. 9, 1992, serves as a consultative and advisory body to the President as the head of the national economic and planning

agency for further consultations and advice on certain programs and policies essential to the realization of the goals of the national economy.

Under the law, it shall meet at least once every quarter but it may be convened by the President for special meetings, as may be necessary. The first LEDAC meeting was held in May 1993.

The 20-member LEDAC is chaired by the President and the members are the Vice President, seven members of the Cabinet designated by the President, three members of the Senate designated by the Senate President, three members of the House of Representatives designated by the Speaker, and a representative each from local government units (LGUs), the youth sector, and the private sector.

The last LEDAC meeting was convened by then President Rodrigo Duterte on September 20, 2017. — *With Raymond Africa and Wendell Vigilia*



Improved policies vs natural hazards sought

The government is pursuing the institutionalization of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program that will be implemented in all levels of the local government units

BY LADE KABAGANI
@tribunephil_lade

The Office of the Civil Defense and the National Risk Reduction and Management Council are keen on intensifying efforts to improve the national government's policies and programs to effectively address the country's vulnerability to natural hazards and calamities.

NDRRMC spokesperson and OCD Assistant Secretary Raffy Alejandro said the government is pursuing the institutionalization of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program that will be implemented in all levels of the local government units including in regional, provincial, and municipalities nationwide.

"Because of the extreme effects of climate change, we need to adapt new technologies or systems that would really enhance our country's disaster response and risk management capability," Alejandro said.

He said that there is a need to integrate the master plans on hazards and risk reduction into the local planning as well as to further improve the risk-informed planning at the local levels.

Because of the extreme effects of climate change, we need to adapt new technologies or systems that would really enhance our country's disaster response and risk management capability.

"When we do local planning, the land used must be integrated to the hazards and other elements on risk reduction in coming up with our local plans," Alejandro said.

He added that the OCD continues to provide capacity-building efforts to the national, provincial, and local officials "to better address risk reduction and disaster response."

Meanwhile, Alejandro said that as the Philippines is considered a hazard-prone country, preparedness against possible hazards brought by natural calamities and disasters must be improved and people must adapt to the current climate situation.

"The Philippines is really in the heart of every disaster, our country is a hazard-prone area. Our population is increasing and with that — our capacity to respond, to conduct resilient disaster management program should be evolving and need to be adaptive," Alejandro said, referring to the result of the WorldRiskIndex report 2022.



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Founded Since 1908

The Manila Times

62
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

10-11-22

TITLE :

PAGE 1/2

DATE

Greening the city with native trees



BY DAPHNE OSEÑA PAEZ

IN a perfect world, there will be a park within a five-minute walk from your house. In the Philippines, however, urban parks are rare. They are mostly found in some gated subdivisions or cemeteries. There are national parks like Rizal Park and the Quezon Memorial Circle but very few Filipinos can have access to a park within five minutes. We are lucky if we even see a tree, more so a native one.



The Philippine native acacia is *Acacia confusa*. TMT PHOTO

Our village park has decades-old trees like narra, kupang (*Parkia timoriana*) and acacia. It was there that I learned there are right and wrong trees depending on geography. What we think are acacia trees lining McKinley Avenue and UP Diliman aren't actually acacia. They are commonly known as rain trees (*Samanea saman*) originating from South America. The Philippine native acacia is *Acacia confusa*. It is smaller and rare. I have never seen one. Rain trees were introduced to the Philippines during the Spanish colonial period and were widely

used by American landscape planners. They are well-loved because they have a majestic canopy with a silhouette of lace-like leaves.

In this era of building sustainable cities, conserving biodiversity and correcting the sins of the past, we now know better than to plant rain trees again. We choose native trees so we can preserve local habitats. Some introduced or exotic tree species are invasive and harmful to the local ecology.



Greening the city with native trees

Many decades-old rain trees in UP were felled by Typhoon "Milenyo" in 2006 and "Glenda" in 2014 because their roots were shallow and brittle. A 2016 report by the UP College of Architecture revealed that narra was the best native tree to replace the fallen rain trees because it had the similar wide, arching canopy with roots that can withstand typhoons.

We need to protect and promote native trees for ecological reasons, but they are also beautiful to use for urban landscaping. I have 25-year-old narra and ylang-ylang trees in our suburban house. The other day, four fancy yellow birds were whistling from the narra tree while I was having morning coffee. The narra blooms every April or May. The dainty yellow flowers are subtly scented like fresh baby cologne. The ylang-ylang, the base of expensive European perfumes, has yellow-green flowers and nothing rivals its fragrance at dawn and dusk. My little pocket of green is a climate activist's paradise in the middle of one of the most densely populated cities in the world.

Mike Asinas, a horticulturist who used to work for Ayala Land, saw the early years of Fort Bonifacio's conversion into BGC. Foreign consultants from the previous developer recommended exotics like jacaranda from Australia that bloom with pretty purple flowers. But many of those trees couldn't survive BGC's concrete conditions. Mike advocated for native trees instead, and it was difficult to source native tree seedlings in the mid-'90s. Now, with heightened awareness and appreciation, there are more native tree nurseries. If you are lucky, you can get free seeds and seedlings from hobbyists. There are over 19,000 members in the Philippine Native Tree Enthusiasts (PNTE) Facebook group, where I learned to germinate and grow narra from seed to tree. Members of the group help each other identify native trees and share sightings of rare native trees.

Mike told me about the typhoon-resistant native dita trees he planted in Serendra. It is strong with deep roots. The dita (*Alstonia scholaris*) shoots up to 40 meters tall with finger-like clusters of leaves that stay close to the trunk. It is the perfect street tree and can thrive even in narrow sidewalks. You can see dita trees in front of the UST seminary, along Ayala Avenue, around Nuvali and Westgrove, and one in Binondo near 168 Mall. Look for them in October when they bloom with fragrant greenish-yellow flowers.

There are no laws mandating the use of Philippine native trees. In the absence of open spaces and parks, city governments can plant native trees along sidewalks or avenues or in parking lots instead. The PNTE Facebook group recommends these native trees for urban streetscapes: balitbitan (*Cynometra ramiflora*), katmon (*Dillenia philippinensis*), molave (*Vitex parviflora*), bitaog (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), dita, pamitoyen (*Calophyllum pentapetalum*), ipil (*Intsia bijuga*), bani (*Pongamia pinnata*), siar (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*), kamuning (*Murraya paniculata*), bagawak morado (*Clerodendrum quadriloculare*), and banaba (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*). They have been tried and tested in small pockets surrounded by concrete.

There are native trees like the kalumpang (*Sterculia foetida*) though, that aren't advisable in dense urban settings and are best grown in parks and forests. Despite its beautiful flowers and edible seeds called "wild almonds," the scent of kalumpang flowers have been described as foul.

Richer countries, in a race to lower carbon emissions, are designing enviable green cities. What we lack in green technology, infrastructure and urban parks can be made up for by planting native trees. It is old-fashioned, sentimental and relatively cheap. The results are fantastic — better air quality, a canopy cover that makes walking and outdoor activities comfortable, an overall reduction in temperature, and colorful flowers. And if you're lucky like me, you won't need to walk five minutes to see a park, but you wake up to the sounds of rare birds chirping from fragrant ylang-ylang and narra trees.

In this era of building sustainable cities, conserving biodiversity and correcting the sins of the past, we now know better than to plant rain trees again. We choose native trees so we can preserve local habitats.



Gov't action crucial for PH's blue economy bid

THE Philippines is gifted with rich marine ecosystems that unfortunately have largely been taken for granted. Only in the last decade or so has the concept of a "blue economy" gained prominence and proponents say the government has a critical role to play if the country is to keep benefiting from the ocean's bounty.

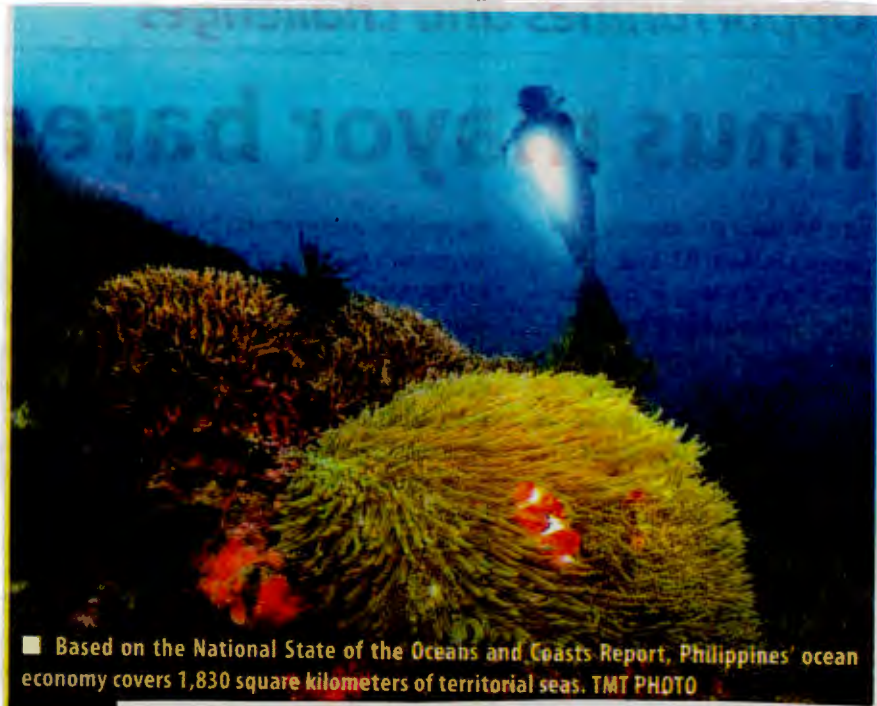
The World Bank defines "blue economy" as "the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs while ensuring ocean ecosystem health." In the Philippines, the ocean

represents an important source of income and resources given that the country is an archipelagic nation with one of the world's longest coastlines and most biodiverse marine environments.

Based on the National State of the Oceans and Coasts Report, Philippines' ocean economy covers 1,830 square kilometers of territorial seas; the coastlines of its more than 7,000 islands span a total of 36,289 km. Up to 62 percent of the country's population resides and works in coastal areas, with 2.15 million involved in ocean economy industries.

The ocean economy contributes \$11.9 billion in gross value added, accounting for seven percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) has said. Coastal and marine tourism is the largest sector of the Philippines' blue economy, contributing an estimated \$3 billion or more than P158.78 billion and providing employment to 900,000 workers.

However, the ocean economy shrank by 32.6 percent in 2020, the Philippine Statistics Authority reported last year, posting a



■ Based on the National State of the Oceans and Coasts Report, Philippines' ocean economy covers 1,830 square kilometers of territorial seas. TMT PHOTO

gross value added of just P617.20 billion from P916.31 billion in 2019. Its share of GDP was said to be 3.4 percent, just half of the PEMSEA estimate.

Threats and challenges

Gloria Estenzo Ramos, vice-president of the non-profit conservation group Oceana Philippines, said a number of issues needed to be addressed by the government in relation to the pursuit of a robust blue economy.

These include the need to improve habitat protection such as increasing and enhancing the coverage of marine protected areas (MPAs) and sustainably managing these and other critical marine ecosystems like mangroves and

be top of mind in the government's blue economy thinking.

"Healthy coral reefs are important for sustaining fisheries, the livelihood of millions of Filipinos, and it also has an extra value for tourism. But our coral reefs have been in decline since the 1970s," she told The Manila Times.

Studies have shown that these delicate ecosystems are being hit the hardest by the climate crisis, which is a very serious threat to the world's oceans. Rising temperatures have been blamed for causing coral bleaching, which along with ocean acidification can cause die-offs or even extinctions of marine species.

"If the government is true to its definition of 'blue economy' as the sustainable management of our marine resources, the Philippines is still far from that vision," Santiago



TITLE:

GOV'T REITERATES COMMITMENT TO PH'S BLUE ECONOMY 2/2
BTD

DATE

seagrass, she added.

"[This] should be included in the development framework and strategy. Coastal and marine resources are undervalued if not valued at all, leading to their continued destruction and overexploitation of these resources," Ramos said.

Mangroves, in particular, benefit fisheries and also provide coastal protection measures "yet these are illegally cut and converted so we lose the key ecosystem values that we could have derived from these resources," she continued.

"The threats to coastal and marine resources are not being addressed, such as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; overfishing; marine pollution; sedimentation; unhampered dump-and-fill; seabed quarrying; and other coastal projects."

Moreover, Ramos noted that national database gaps on the state of mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs, and fishing grounds were among the manifestations of the lack of value accorded to the country's marine habitats and ecosystems.

Sustainable ocean tourism

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) says that sustainable ocean tourism can be part of the blue economy if the provision of livelihoods and economic growth occurs along with marine resources protection. However, countries will have to move away from purely extractive business models and integrate conservation, protection, and rehabilitation into the equation.

The ADB, which has recognized that ocean tourism contributes significantly to the Philippine economy, also says that proper management of tourism in marine environments can propel developing countries forward and help achieve several of the UN-sponsored Sustainable Development Goals.

To spur ocean tourism growth, Oceana's Ramos said the government must ensure that adequate support is provided to local coastal tourism enterprises, which should also be encouraged to embrace sustainable tourism.

"The ... greatest assets ... can be found in our coastal and marine environment and thus, [this] should be capitalized [on] by our tourism sector," she said. "However, this should be contingent on the quality and the level of protection provided to these resources."

Climate action urged

For Greenpeace Southeast Asia country director Lea Santiago, preserving coral reef ecosystems in relation to the climate crisis need to

said. "For example, there is still much to be done in order to ensure sustainable fisheries."

Citing a recent study, Guerrero said that only one third of the country's marine protected areas were well managed as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and commercial fishing in municipal waters remained rampant.

"If you look at our rich marine biodiversity, for example around Verde Island, considered the world's center of the center of marine shorefish biodiversity, it's at risk from fossil fuel infrastructure that doesn't only abet the climate crisis but has direct impacts on the marine ecosystems in the area," she added.

"[P]ursuing the blue economy will not be successful unless the government pursues urgent climate action. Climate mitigation and adaptation actions and demanding urgent climate action globally ... need to be part of the measures to be pursued by the government," she continued.

"We can't have a blue economy without first ensuring that we have a climate resilient and climate responsive economy."

Ramos noted that from 2013 to 2017, the Philippines was part of the global partnership on Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), a World Bank-led initiative.

"With this, the country has established a more developed framework for the blue economy compared to other countries in the region. However, these are not appropriately adopted as we continue to lose coastal and marine habitats. These important resources could have been the source of revenues that can drive local and national economies," she said.

Gov't reiterates commitment

Last December, the Philippine government joined 10 other East Asian nations in pledging support and commitment to invest in ocean governance.

Then Environment Secretary Roy Cimatu said the Philippines would push through with the implementation of the PEMSEA Roadmap to 2030 and the 2022-2027 Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia Implementation Plan.

He cited the need to strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders on the "spectrum of effective area-based conservation measures" and important marine areas. He also asserted a commitment to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture as well as emerging blue economy industries.

EIREENE JAIREE GOMEZ



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Founded Since 1988

The Manila Times

16
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

NOV 11-22

TITLE:

PAGE

DATE

RED SEA REEFS OFFER LAST REFUGE FOR CORALS

MARSA ALAM, Egypt: Beneath the waters off Egypt's Red Sea coast a kaleidoscopic ecosystem teems with life that could become the world's "last coral refuge" as global heating eradicates reefs elsewhere, researchers say.

Most shallow water corals, battered and bleached white by repeated marine heat waves, are "unlikely to last the century," the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said this year.

That threatens a devastating loss for the hundreds of millions of people worldwide who depend on the fish stocks that live and breed in these fragile ecosystems.

Even if global warming is capped within Paris climate goals of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, 99 percent of the world's corals would be unable to recover, experts say.

But Red Sea coral reefs, unlike those elsewhere, have proven "highly tolerant to rising sea temperatures," said Mahmoud Hanafy, professor of marine biology at Egypt's Suez Canal University.

Scientists hope that at least some of the Red Sea corals — 5 percent of the total corals left worldwide — could cling on amid what is otherwise a looming global collapse.

"There's very strong evidence to suggest that this reef is humanity's hope for having a coral reef ecosystem in the future," Hanafy said.

Eslam Osman from the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia said: "It is crucial that we preserve the northern Red Sea as one of the last standing coral refuges, because it could be a seed bank for any future restoration effort."

Livelihoods for millions

The impacts of coral loss are dire: they cover only 0.2 percent of the ocean floor, but are home to at least a quarter of all marine animals and plants, helping sustain livelihoods for half a billion people worldwide.

Global warming, as well as dynamite fishing and pollution, wiped out a startling 14 percent of the world's coral reefs between 2009 and 2018, according to the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.

Graveyards of bleached coral skeletons are now left where once vibrant and species-rich ecosystems thrived.

Recent studies have shown the



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE

Founded Since 1945

The Manila Times

16
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL

CARTOON

TITLE:

RED SEA REEF

PAGE

2/3

10-11-22
DATE



LAST STAND Striated surgeonfish (*Ctenochaetus striatus*) and royal angelfish (*Pygoplites diacanthus*) swim by a coral reef off the dive spot of Abu Dabbab along Egypt's southern Red Sea coast north of Marsa Alam on Sept. 17, 2022. AFP

northern Red Sea corals are better able to resist the dire impact of heating waters.

"We have a buffer temperature before the coral sees bleaching," Osman said. "One, two, even three degrees [Celsius] of warming, we're still on the safe side."

Osman said one theory explaining the corals' apparent resilience to heat is due to "evolutionary memory" developed many thousands of years ago, when coral larvae migrated north from the Indian Ocean.

"In the southern Red Sea, coral larvae had to pass through very warm waters, which acted as a filter, only letting through species that could survive up to 32 degrees Celsius (89 degrees Fahrenheit)," Osman said.

However, scientists warn that even if Red Sea corals survive surging water temperatures, they risk being damaged from non-climate threats — pollution, overfishing and habitat destruction including from coastal development and mass tourism.



TITLE:

RED SEA REEFS...

PAGE

3/8

DATE

"When non-climate threats increase, the vulnerability to climate change increases as well," Osman said.

'Global responsibility'

Reefs off Egypt are hugely popular among divers, and some Red Sea dive sites are operating at up to 40 times their recommended capacity, Hanafy said.

Fishing, another huge pressure, must drop to a sixth of current rates to become sustainable, he said.

For Hanafy, protecting the reef is a "global responsibility" and one which Red Sea tourism businesses — which account for 65 percent of Egypt's vital tourism industry — must share.

Local professionals say they have already witnessed damage to parts of the delicate ecosystem.

One solution, Hanafy said, is for the environment ministry to boost protection over a 400-square-kilometer (154-square-mile) area of corals known as Egypt's Great Fringing Reef.

More than half already lies within nature reserves or environmentally-administered areas, but creating one continuous protected area would sup-

port the coral by "regulating activities and fishing, implementing carrying capacity plans and banning pollution," Hanafy said.

Further south, off Sudan, a near absence of tourism has shielded pristine corals from polluting boats and the wandering fins of divers.

But, despite their greater resilience, the corals are far from immune to climate change, and the reefs there have experienced several bleaching events over the past three decades.

For Sudan, a country mired in a dire economic and political crisis including a military coup last year, monitoring the coral is "difficult" without funding, Sudan's Higher Council for the Environment and Natural Resources said.

Off both the Egyptian and Saudi coasts, corals face the threats of coastal development, including sewage and sedimentation from construction runoff, Osman warned.

The great irony, he said, is that, while the natural wonders of the Red Sea corals that have drawn tourists and developers, the increased man-made pressures are in turn accelerating their destruction.

AFP



10-11-22

TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____

2 LPA naispatan sa labas, loob ng 'Pinas

DALAWANG low pressure area (LPA) o sama ng panahon ang binabantayan ng Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (Pagasa) sa labas at loob ng bansa.

Nakita ang LPA na nasa loob na ng Philippine Area of Responsibility sa layong 590 kilometro sa silangan ng Tuguegarao City sa Cagayan.

Ayon kay weather specialist Ober Bad-

rina, maliit pa ang tsansa na maging ganap itong bagyo habang inaasahan ang pagkilos nito patungo sa western portion ng Northern Luzon, kabilang ang Batanes, Babuyan, at Cagayan.

Samantala, walang direktang epekto sa bansa ang LPA na nasa labas ng bansa mula sa layo nitong 1,880 kilometro sa silangan ng Eastern Visayas.



10-11-22

TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____

Antique niyugyog ng 4.1 na lindol

**Ni JUN I.
LEGASPI**

NIYUGYOG ng magnitude 4.1 na lindol ang Antique, Lunes, Oktubre 10, 2022, ayon sa Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs).

Sa monitoring ng ahensya, ang sentro ng pagyanig ay nasa may 011 kilometro ng timog silangan ng Anini-y, Antique.

Ayon sa Phivolcs, tectonic ang origin ng lindol at umaabot sa 017 kilometro ang lalim ng lupa ng naturang lindol.

Bunsod nito, haramdaman ang pagyanig sa lakas na Intensity 4 sa Anini-y, Antique at Intensity 3 sa Tobias Fornier, Antique.


Wala namang inaasahang aftershocks at wala ding naiulat na pinsala kaugnay ng pagyanig.



TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES BOARD
8th Floor NIA Bldg., EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1100

GOODHANDS WATER SPECIALISTS, INC.,
Applicant. Case No. 22-3405

----- X
SECOND NOTICE OF HEARING
----- X

Applicant, an authorized operator of the waterworks system within Deca Homes Tanauan Subdivision, Barangay Balele, Tanauan City, province of Batangas, applies for the renewal of Certificate of Public Convenience and authority to increase water rates as follows:

PROPOSED TARIFF

Public Tap						
Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40m3
1/4"	P 174.50	38.40	41.90	48.90	55.80	59.30

Residential and Institutional						
Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40m3
1/4"	P 181.00	40.70	45.00	48.90	55.80	59.30

Commercial and Industrial					
Pipe Size	0-15 m3 (min)	16-30 m3	31-500 m3	501-1000 m3	Over 1000 m3
1/2"	P 1,047.00	87.30	104.70	104.70	104.70

Bulk		Others	
Pipe Size	Per cu. m.	Pipe Size	Per cu. m.
1"	P 231.40	1/4"	P 115.70

This application will be initially heard by the Board on 7 November 2022. The hearing will start at 9:00 o' clock in the morning at the NWRB-WUD Conference Room, 8th Floor, NIA Building, EDSA, Quezon City, at which time applicant shall present its evidence.

At least fifteen (15) days prior to the scheduled hearing, applicant shall publish this notice once in a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Batangas and serve by personal delivery or registered mail a copy of the (i) application and its attachments, and (ii) this notice, to all affected parties appearing on page 2 hereof.


Parties opposed to the granting of the application must file their written opposition supported by documentary evidence on or before the above scheduled date of hearing, furnishing a copy of the same to the applicant.

Failure on the part of any person affected to file its opposition on time and to appear at the hearing will be construed as a waiver of their right to be heard. The Board will proceed to hear and decide the application based on the evidence submitted.

Likewise, failure by the applicant to appear at the hearing shall amount to lack of interest on its part and the instant application shall be dismissed accordingly.

Witness the Honorable Executive Director of the National Water Resources Board this 13th day of September 2022.

By Authority of the Board:


Dr. SEVILLO D. DAVID, Jr., CESO III
 Executive Director

Affected Parties:

The Secretary Sangguniang Panlungsod Tanauan City, Batangas The Barangay Chairman Barangay Balele Tanauan City, Batangas	The Homeowners Assn. President Deca Homes Tanauan Subdivision Barangay Balele Tanauan City, Batangas The General Manager Tanauan Water District Pres. Laurel Hi-way Tanauan City, Batangas 4232
---	--



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE



9
PAGE

UPPER
 LOWER

PAGE 1
STORY

BANNER
STORY

EDITORIAL


CARTOON

00-11-22

DATE

TITLE:

PAGE



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES BOARD
6th Floor NIA Bldg., EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1100

BP WATERWORKS, INC.,
Applicant. Case No. 22-3387

-----X
SECOND NOTICE OF HEARING
-----X

This is an application for Certificate of Public Convenience to operate and maintain a waterworks system within Deca Homes Iloilo Subdivision, Barangays Pandac, Jibao-an and Balabag, municipalities of Pavia and Sta. Barbara, province of Iloilo, with the following proposed rates:

PROPOSED TARIFF

Public Tap						
Pipe Size	0-5 m ³ (min)	6-10 m ³	11-20 m ³	21-30 m ³	31-40 m ³	Over 40 m ³
1/4"	₱ 167.50	36.80	40.20	46.90	53.60	56.90

Residential and Institutional						
Pipe Size	0-5 m ³ (min)	6-10 m ³	11-20 m ³	21-30 m ³	31-40 m ³	Over 40 m ³
1/4"	₱ 175.50	38.50	41.50	54.20	60.60	66.90

Commercial and Industrial						
Pipe Size	0-15 m ³ (min.)	16-30 m ³	31-500 m ³	501-1000 m ³	Over 1000 m ³	
1/4"	₱ 1,003.50	83.70	100.40	100.40	100.40	

Bulk		Others	
Pipe Size	Per cu.m.	Pipe Size	Per cu.m.
1"	₱ 224.90	3/4"	₱ 112.50

This application will be initially heard by the Board on 7 November 2022. The hearing will start at 9:00 o' clock in the morning at the NWRB-WUD Conference Room, 8th Floor, NIA Building, EDSA, Quezon City, at which time applicant shall present its evidence.

At least fifteen (15) days prior to the scheduled hearing, applicant shall publish this notice once in a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Iloilo and serve by personal delivery or registered mail a copy of the (i) application and its attachments, and (ii) this notice, to all affected parties appearing on page 2 hereof.


Parties opposed to the granting of the application must file their written opposition supported by documentary evidence on or before the above scheduled date of hearing, furnishing a copy of the same to the applicant.

Failure on the part of any person affected to file its opposition on time and to appear at the hearing will be construed as a waiver of their right to be heard. The Board will proceed to hear and decide the application based on the evidence submitted.

Likewise, failure by the applicant to appear at the hearing shall amount to lack of interest on its part and the instant application shall be dismissed accordingly.

Witness the Honorable Executive Director of the National Water Resources Board this 13th day of September 2022.

By Authority of the Board:



Digitally signed by
Seville D. David, Jr.
DN: cn=Seville D. David, Jr., o=NWRB, ou=EDSA, c=PH
Date: 2022.09.13 12:15:00+0800

Dr. SEVILLE D. DAVID, Jr., CESO III
Executive Director

Affected Parties:


<p>The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Pavia, Iloilo</p> <p>The Secretary Sanggunilang Bayan Sta. Barbara, Iloilo</p>	<p>The Barangay Chairmen Barangays Pandac, Jibao-an & Balabag Municipalities of Pavia & Sta. Barbara Province of Iloilo</p> <p>The Homeowners Assn. President Deca Homes Iloilo Subdivision Barangays Pandac, Jibao-an & Balabag Municipalities of Pavia & Sta. Barbara Province of Iloilo</p>
---	--



TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES BOARD
8th Floor NIA Bldg., EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1100

BP WATERWORKS, INC.,
Applicant. Case No. 22-3393

----- x

SECOND NOTICE OF HEARING

Applicant, an authorized operator of the waterworks system within Bahayang Pag-Asa Subdivision, Barangays Molino V, Molino III, Espeleta I-III, Bagong Silang, Pinagbuklod, Magdalo, Maharlika, Pasong Buaya II and Buhay na Tubig, in the cities of Bacoor and Imus, province of Cavite, applies for the renewal of Certificate of Public Convenience and authority to increase water rates as follows:

PROPOSED TARIFF

Residential and Institutional						
Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min.)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40m3
1/4"	₱ 195.00	43.90	48.60	49.70	53.10	56.50

Commercial and Industrial					
Pipe Size	0-15 m3 (min.)	16-30 m3	31-500 m3	501-1000 m3	Over 1000 m3
1/4"	₱ 1,129.50	94.20	113.00	113.00	113.00

This application will be initially heard by the Board on **7 November 2022**. The hearing will start at **9:00 o' clock in the morning** at the NWRB-WUD Conference Room, 8th Floor, NIA Building, EDSA, Quezon City, at which time applicant shall present its evidence.

At least **fifteen (15) days** prior to the scheduled hearing, applicant shall publish this notice once in a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Cavite and serve by personal delivery or registered mail a copy of the (i) application and its attachments, and (ii) this notice, to all affected parties appearing on page 2 hereof.


Parties opposed to the granting of the application must file their written opposition supported by documentary evidence on or before the above scheduled date of hearing, furnishing a copy of the same to the applicant.

Failure on the part of any person affected to file its opposition on time and to appear at the hearing will be construed as a waiver of their right to be heard. The Board will proceed to hear and decide the application based on the evidence submitted.

Likewise, failure by the applicant to appear at the hearing shall amount to lack of interest on its part and the instant application shall be dismissed accordingly.

Witness the Honorable Executive Director of the National Water Resources Board this 13th day of September 2022.

By Authority of the Board:



Dr. SEVILLO D. DAVID, Jr., CESO III
Executive Director

Affected Parties:

The Secretary
Sangguniang Panlungsod
Bacoor City Cavite

The Secretary
Sangguniang Panlungsod
Imus City, Cavite

The Homeowners Assn. President
Bahayang Pag-Asa Subdivision
Barangays Molino V, Molino III,
Espeleta I-III, Bagong Silang,
Pinagbuklod, Magdalo, Maharlika,
Pasong Buaya II & Buhay na Tubig
Bacoor City & Imus City, Cavite

The Barangay Chairmen
Barangays Molino V, Molino III,
Espeleta I-III, Bagong Silang,
Pinagbuklod, Magdalo, Maharlika,
Pasong Buaya II & Buhay na Tubig
Bacoor City & Imus City, Cavite

The Administrator
Metropolitan Waterworks &
Sewerage System
MWSS Compound, Katipunan Road
Balara, Quezon City



STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATION
AND
INITIATIVES
SERVICE




NO 11-22

TITLE: _____

PAGE _____

DATE _____


 Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 Office of the Regional Director
 Regional Office XI, Km. 7, Lanang, Davao City, 8000 Philippines
 Telephone Nos. (082) 234-0811/233-2779/234-5599
 Email: oredenxi@yahoo.com Website: r11.denr.gov.ph

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the award granted to Mr. Tirso Dalondonan on March 22, 1967 covering Lot 6, Block 4, Psd-41087 of the Pangit Barrio Site Residential Subdivision, Brgy. Pangit, Maco, Davao de Oro which is under the jurisdiction of this Office is deemed CANCELLED for his failure to comply with the provisions of Republic act No. 477 as amended and the same is hereby declared VACANT.

This particular lot shall be disposed of to qualified applicants pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 477, as amended, and Presidential Decree No. 967 and 1304.

Davao City, Philippines

BAGANI FIDEL A. EVASCO
 Regional Executive Director