

20 OCTOBER 2021, WEDNESDAY



# NEWS ALERTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE



## DENR launches waste segregation mobile game for kids

OCT 19, 2021, 8:34 PM

Santiago Celario  
Writer

AS an alternative tool to practice proper waste segregation, a mobile app especially designed for children 5 to 8 years of age was launched by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The app "Basura Buster" is a web-based gaming application that teaches players proper waste segregation in an educational and entertaining manner.

It was one of the projects under the DENR's Solid Waste Management Advocacy Campaign, which seeks to instill better environmental behavior among Filipinos.

Through the campaign, the DENR will be enlisting the youth by strengthening partnerships and collaborations, technology, as well as information, education, and communication.

"Amidst the pandemic, solid waste management is undoubtedly one of the biggest challenges in our country today. And as technology is evidently valuable in the education of children, we have created this educational game app to build a firm foundation on managing solid waste while they are still young," said DENR Secretary Roy A. Cimatu.

"I'd like to invite parents and children to download the Basura Buster game app on their phones and tablets. Through this app, we hope to spread awareness, change behavior, and train kids on environmental protection that they can practice at home," added DENR Undersecretary for Solid Waste Management and Local Government Units (LGUs) Concerns Benny D. Antiporda.

Basura Buster is free for download at the Google Play Store.

It is a simple drag and drop game where players will place "falling" trash in the correct trash bin.

Trash bins are color-coded according to the nationally accepted standards to educate kids on proper segregation and disposal—green for biodegradable waste, black for residual, blue for recyclable, and yellow for household healthcare.

On the other hand, DENR said built with fun animation, each correct match allows players to earn points and get the chance to advance to the next level or lose "lives" and repeat the level for incorrect matches.



The Basura Buster App is a project by the DENR's Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service and DENR-Environmental Management Bureau's Solid Waste Management Division. (Santiago Celario)

Source: [https://opinyon.net/national/denr-launches-waste-segregation-mobile-game-for-kids?fbclid=IwAR18KV8S\\_6PuW6jqmJuMioPKCoprS3Mtn9HVJdJ6PiYVpZwUxfQwLd2ka](https://opinyon.net/national/denr-launches-waste-segregation-mobile-game-for-kids?fbclid=IwAR18KV8S_6PuW6jqmJuMioPKCoprS3Mtn9HVJdJ6PiYVpZwUxfQwLd2ka)

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## Mobile app sa tamang pagtatapon ng basura inilunsad ng DENR



October 19, 2021 @ 7:05 PM 11 hours ago

MANILA, Philippines – Upang maging alternatibong paraan sa tamang paghihiwalay ng basura inilunsad ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ang “Basura Buster” mobile gaming application na idinisenyo para sa mga batang may edad na lima hanggang walong taon.

Sa press release ayon sa DENR ang Basura Buster ay isang web-based gaming application na magtuturo sa manlalaro sa tamang paghihiwalay ng basura sa “educational at entertaining manner.”

Ito ay inilunsad bilang isa sa mga proyekto sa ilalim ng DENR’s Solid Waste Management Advocacy Campaign, na layuning maitanim sa isipan ng mga Pilipino ang mas mabuting environmental behavior.

Sa pamamagitan ng kampanyang ito, isasama ng DENR ang kabataan para mapalakas ang pakikiisa, pakikipagtulungan, at teknolohiya at maging ang information, education at communication.

“Amidst the pandemic, solid waste management is undoubtedly one of the biggest challenges in our country today. And as technology is evidently valuable in the education of children, we have created this educational game app to build a firm foundation on managing solid waste while they are still young,” saad ni DENR Secretary Roy A. Cimatu.

“I’d like to invite parents and children to download the Basura Buster game app on their phones and tablets. Through this app, we hope to spread awareness, change behavior, and train kids on environmental protection that they can practice at home,” dagdag ni DENR Undersecretary for Solid Waste Management and Local Government Units (LGUs) Concerns Benny D. Antiporda.

Kaugnay nito ayon sa DENR ang Basura Buster ay libreng maida-download sa Google Play Store. Ito ay simpleng “drag and drop game” kung saan ang mga manlalaro ay ilalagay ang mga nalalaglag na basura sa tamang trash bin.

Color-coded din ang mga trash bins batay na rin sa nationally acceptable standards upang maturuan ang mga bata sa tamang paghihiwalay at pagtatapon ng basura – ang kulay green ay para sa biodegradable waste, black para sa residual, blue para sa recyclable at yellow para naman sa household healthcare.



Ito ay ginawa na may kasamang fun animation, bawat tamang “match” ay makadaragdag sa puntos ng manlalaro at makapupunta sa susunod na level ngunit kapag nagkamali ay maaaring matalo at at mababawasan ang buhay at uulitin ang level para sa incorrect matches.

Ang Basura Buster App ay proyekto ng DENR Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service at DENR-Environmental Management Bureau Solid Waste Management Division. *Santi Celario*



# Manila Bay dolomite beach reopens; swimming still banned

By Catherine Teves **October 19, 2021, 8:05 pm**



*(PNA file photo)*

**MANILA** – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) plans to implement measures against wading and swimming in the water along the recently re-opened Manila Bay dolomite beach in Manila.

Such a plan aims to protect public health as DENR Undersecretary Jonas Leones said the concentration of fecal coliform bacteria in its water is still high.

"The water appears clean but is not yet safe so we have to place limits there," he said after people flocked to the beach that re-opened on October 16 this year.

The development of the dolomite beach comprises Phase 1 of the beach nourishment project the DENR is undertaking as part of Manila Bay's rehabilitation.

The DENR-led rehabilitation aims to make Manila Bay's water fit again for swimming and other contact recreational activities as the Supreme Court ordered in 2008.

Among the rehabilitation activities the government is undertaking to comply with the order is cleaning the waters of Manila Bay and its tributaries to reduce the coliform level.

To further help protect public health, the DENR is reminding the dolomite beach's prospective visitors to observe basic health protocols against the coronavirus disease while in the area.

The protocols are wearing face masks, maintaining at least one meter distance from other people, and washing hands frequently. **(PNA)**



# DENR exec admits difficulty enforcing health protocols in Dolomite beach

Published October 19, 2021, 2:45 PM

by [Joseph Pedrajas](#)

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) did not expect the deluge of people when it reopened to the public the Dolomite beach in the Manila Bay during the weekend.

DENR Usec. Jonas Leones admitted on Tuesday, Oct. 19, that they “could not separate” people violating social distancing from one another as most goers were families.

“Ang problema natin doon ‘yung mga strangers eh na di talaga magkakakilala, kaya nga nangyari samin doon...talagang ang hirap mong iimplement dahil napakabilis talaga ng bugso ng dami ng tao lalo na noong Sunday talaga (Our problem there was the crowding of people who were completely strangers with each other. What happened to us was we had a hard time implementing health protocols because of the deluge of people, especially last Sunday),” he said in a DZBB interview.



Ali Vicoy/MANILA BULLETIN

Leones also said it was not DENR’s intention to reopen the Dolomite beach at the time the alert level status in Metro Manila was downgraded.

He said “it had already been planned” to be opened during the weekend as “several parts of the beach are already finished.”

“Nasabik yung mga tao eh. Parang delubyo pag pumasok don sa gate eh (People were very excited. They stormed the gates),” he said.

Leones said the agency would implement by Wednesday several protocols in the beach to avoid people, especially children, from swimming in the Manila Bay, which is not yet safe for such activity.



# DENR exec aminadong hirap sa pagpapatupad ng health protocols sa Dolomite beach

By **Bombo Dave Vincent Pasit** -October 19, 2021 | 3:17 PM

Hindi inasahan ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) na pupunta ang maraming tao nang kanilang buksan ulit sa publiko ang Dolomite beach sa Manila Bay noong weekend.

Aminado si DENR Usec. Jonas Leones na hindi nila halos maihiwalay sa isa't isa ang mga taong lumalabag sa social distancing gayong karamihan sa mga nagpunta ay pawang magkakamag-anak.

Nilinaw naman ni Leones na hindi intensyon ng DENR na itaon ang pagbubukas ulit ng Dolomite beach sa panahon na ibinaba ang alert level status sa Metro Manila.

Sa katunayan, matagal nang naka-plano ang reopening ng Dolomite beach noong weekend gayong ilang bahagi nito ay tapos nang maayos.

Kaya naman simula bukas, magpapatupad ang kagawaran ng ilang protocols sa beach para mapigilan ang mga tao, lalo na ang mga bata, sa pagligo sa Manila bay, gayong hindi pa rin ligtas ito paliguan.





## Local tourists relish ‘freedom’ at dolomite beach

October 19, 2021 3 min read

**MANILA** – Aside from a clear view of the sunset, Filipinos now have another reason to flock to the Manila Bay along the Roxas Boulevard shoreline.

The dolomite beach has reopened to the public after months of rigid quarantine protocols due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic that limited people, especially children and the elderly, from going out.

On Monday morning, families and groups of friends were seen enjoying Manila’s new attraction that welcomed the public on Saturday as Metro Manila was downgraded to Alert Level 3.

Libraries, archives, museums, galleries, exhibits, parks, plazas, public gardens, and scenic viewpoints also reopened in Manila.

The dolomite beach allowed visitors at 5:30 a.m. on Monday, two and a half hours earlier than the 8 a.m. soft opening during the weekend.

In an interview by PTV-4, families relished the opportunity of “freedom” even for just a short while.

*“Napakasaya nila. Pagod na pagod sila paglakad namin mula sa Luneta pero nung makita ‘yung beach, tuwang tuwa silang dumiretso sa dagat at nagtampisaw (They were so happy. They got tired walking from Luneta to here but as soon as they saw the beach, they got excited and went straight to the water to play),”* Mericar said of her children.

Groups of cyclists were also seen parking their bikes outside the beach’s entrance.

Benjamin said he used to just imagine going to the dolomite beach and usually takes a peek when he passes by the area.

*“Dati nadadaan namin siya pero sarado pa so hindi pa allowed ‘yung mga tao pumunta. Since may napabalita na may mga tao ng pumupunta, sinadya namin para makita din namin ‘yung ganda ng dolomite beach (We used to pass by this area but it was still close then. When we heard that people were already coming here, we planned the trip so we, too, can also see the beauty of the dolomite beach),”* he said.



Couples were also spotted by the beach.

*“Sana pagdating ng araw maalagan ito ng mga susunod na pangulo at mabantayan. Tulad nito na-umpisahan na. Wala na sana kokontra (I hope the next president will take care of this area. It has been started so I hope nobody is no longer against it),”* Buddy said.

Visitors may stay as long as they want but only 300 individuals at a time will be allowed in until 6 p.m. daily.

Food, drinks, pets, picking up dolomite sand, spitting, and littering are not allowed.

Vaccination is not required but masks but must be worn at all times.

“We are overwhelmed by the outpouring of support from the public which made the reopening of the Manila Bay Dolomite Beach truly successful,” Environment Secretary Roy Cimatu said in a statement on Saturday.

The 140-meter beach area comprises Phase 1 of the Manila Bay Beach Nourishment Project.

Marshals are all over area to remind the public of safety protocols. **(PNA)**



**PINAGPIYESTAHAN** ng mga kabataan kasama ang kanilang mga magulang ang dalampasigan ng Manila Bay Dolomite Beach kahapon ng umaga sa Roxas Blvd. matapos na ipatupad ang Alert Level 3 sa Metro Manila.  
Kuha ni **MHAR BASCO**

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2020/09/03/denr-hit-for-planning-to-fill-manila-baywalk-with-white-sand/>



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LOOK: Tuloy pa rin ang pagdagsa ng mga tao sa Dolomite Beach sa Manila Bay ngayong umaga ng Martes, October 19. Mapapansing may mga marshall na ring nag-iikot sa nasabing beach upang maipatupad ang minimum health protocols sa lugar. | Report ni RH29 Boy Gonzales #DZRHNationwide



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# Wrong or right, Filipinos spent a break at a beach made of dolomite

Published October 19, 2021, 12:12 AM

by [Manila Bulletin](#)



Last weekend was unlike any other as Metro Manila residents found themselves frolicking on the beach, waiting for the sunset, and feeling alive as if there was no pandemic. No one can blame them since the majority of people were cooped up in their homes for more than a year.

That weekend destination is the controversial dolomite beach at the Manila Bay, which is much derided for being a useless project—even a massive waste of public funds—by critics and environmentalists. On the other hand, proponents of the dolomite beach project say that it is just part of a long-term multi-process rehabilitation and that it could “help improve the mental health of Filipinos.” They also reason that it is being done in other parts of the world, too. So why not in our own Manila Bay?

Whatever the debate might be brewing for so long between the pro- and anti-dolomite beach must not be in the thoughts of those who were seen at this beach last weekend. Social media feeds were inundated with photos of the pinkish white beach sand and the famous Manila Bay sunset. Those interviewed by a television crew at the beach were all profuse with their praises, with an elderly man in tears saying that this was his first time to see Manila Bay like this after all these years.

Again, there were critics who said that this was all “for show”—a cosmetic airbrush meant to hide the underlying degradation of marine life and devastating pollution streaming in its waters. At this early, however, it would be too hard—and too harsh—to judge the merits of a dolomite beach; but for the crowd that gathered there, they were just too happy to be there.

This must be the same sentiment of people who went to Divisoria, Quiapo, the malls, and the parks. Last weekend saw a surge of people going out for leisure activities and shopping. More cars were on the road so there was traffic buildup in some places, something which we “missed” during the lockdowns. More families were dining in restaurants or even going out of Manila to visit Bulacan, Batangas, especially popular destinations such as Tagaytay and Nasugbu. This is all welcome news since that the moribund tourism industry is now getting some life from people spending money for food, transport, and accommodations, which in turn helps businessmen recoup their investments and brings employees back to their work.



Amid all these, the scourge of COVID-19 is still not over. Though new cases were dropping below the 10,000 level, it doesn't mean that we can throw caution to the wind and feel the freedom of pre-pandemic times. Health experts have even warned that hospital beds were still being filled up by COVID patients, especially the unvaccinated.

The Alert Level 3 of NCR is not a sign that we have more freedom, but more of a boost for businesses to survive this last quarter. Whether COVID cases would rise once again remains to be seen, but as of the moment, a day at the beach gave a lot of people some semblance of normalcy, and with it, a sense of relief amid the pandemic.



## DENR partners with German economic agency

October 19, 2021

The Department of Natural Resources project is part of

THE Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) entered into a partnership with The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development towards achieving the sixth of the 10 Socio-Economic Agenda that ensures security of land tenure, encourage investments and address bottlenecks in land titling.

This DENR project is also part of the "Ambisyon Natin 2040." It is a 25-year visioning led by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) that seeks Filipinos' enjoyment of a "strongly rooted, comfortable and secure life."

The sixth of the 10 Socio-Economic Agenda states that government's aim is to "ensure security of land tenure to encourage investments and address bottlenecks in land management and titling." The project, titled "Responsible Land Governance in Mindanao" aims to orient local governments and communities including indigenous cultural communities in Misamis Oriental (Region 10), Davao del Sur (Region 11) and Agusan del Sur (Region 13-CARAGA) on the management of public lands.

A study on the operations of the DAR-DENR-LRA-NCIP Joint Administrative Order No. 1 in Regions 10 and 13-Caraga was conducted to determine if joint committees are functioning on the ground. DAR stands for Department of Agrarian Reform, LRA for the Land Registration Authority, and the NCIP for National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. Laws and policies also serve as an enabling environment for responsible land administration and management.

The DENR is proposing a review of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and a unified map to identify existing tenurial (land titling) instruments. The unified map would make it easier for national and local government units to access data to carry out their own mandates. For more details, visit <https://growthfeatures.com/2021/10/03/denr-partners-with-german-economic-agency-for-security-of-land-tenure-in-mindanao-to-encourage-investments-economic-development/> (Growth Publishing for FASPS-DENR)



## 6,000 bats seized, 4 poachers nabbed in Bulacan raid

Ramon Efren Lazaro - The Philippine Star October 20, 2021 | 12:00am

MALOLOS, Philippines — More than 6,000 wrinkle-lipped bats were seized from four poachers at the Biak-na-Bato National Park in Bulacan.

Only around 100 bats were found alive and immediately released into the wild.

Paquito Moreno Jr., Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)-Central Luzon office executive director, said the bats were confiscated from Rolando Santiago, Reynante Donito Gonzales, Rejie Mangahas and Ronald Santiago, all residents of Barangay Biak-na-Bato in San Miguel town.

Wrinkle-lipped bats, which are believed used as exotic food, are classified as vulnerable species under DENR Administrative Order 2019-09 or the Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and their Categories.

The raid was conducted by joint teams of the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office in Baliwag, San Miguel police and National Anti-illegal Logging Task Force at the Biak-na-Bato National Park.





## 6K paniki na idedeliber sa resto naharang

By Abante News — Last updated Oct 19, 2021

METRO



PHOTO COURTESY FACEBOOK.COM/DENR/OFFICIAL



TIMBOG ang apat na “Batman” matapos mabuking na nagtatago ang mga ito ng mahigit na 6,000 wrinkle-lipped bats o paniki sa San Miguel, Bulacan.

Naaresto sila sa bahagi ng Biak-na Bato National Park (BNBNP).

Ayon sa pulisya, dadalhin ng mga suspek ang paniki sa mga exotic restaurant. Papalo umano ito sa halagang P90,000 pag nabenta.

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Ang mga paniki ay ikinukonsidera ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) na nasa listahan ng mga vulnerable species sa ilalim ng Administrative Order No. 2019-09 o ang Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and their Categories.

Kinilala naman ang nahuling suspek na sina Rolando Santiago, Reynante Gonzales, Rejie Mangahas, at Ronald Santiago. Sa ngayon ay laya na ang mga ito matapos na magpiyansa

Kasong paglabag sa National Integrated Protected Areas System Law, ang kakaharapin ng mga ito. (Kiko Cueto)



Hindi lang banta sa kalikasan, peligroso rin sa kalusugan ang nabistong pagbebenta umano sa nasa 6,000 paniki bilang exotic food. Apat na suspek sa Bulacan ang nalambat sa operasyon.



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[#FrontlinePilipinas](#) | Arestado ang apat na lalaking nanghuhuli ng mga paniki sa San Miguel, Bulacan. Nakuha sa kanila ang nasa 6,000 wrinkle-lipped bats sa isinagawang operasyon ng DENR sa Biak-na-Bato national park.

For more videos, visit us at [www.news5.com.ph](http://www.news5.com.ph).



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## 5 arestado sa illegal quarrying



October 19, 2021 @ 7:20 PM 11 hours ago

MANILA, Philippines – Limang indibidwal na sangkot sa iligal na pagmimina ang inaresto ng National Bureau of Investigation-Environmental Crime Division (NBI-EnCD) sa Tarlac.

Kinilala ni NBI Officer-in-Charge (OIC)-Director Eric B. Distor ang mga suspek na sina Ronald Pangilinan Malig, quarry operator; Kier Gania Arciga, backhoe operator; Mark Joshua Avengoza Sampang, loader operator; Danilo Umali Malabanan, truck driver; at Arnold Salak Cadiang, elf-truck driver.

Ayon kay Distor, nakatanggap ang NBI-EnCD ng impormasyon hinggil sa umanoy illegal mining/quarrying activities na isinasagaw sa munisipalidad ng Capas, Concepcion, Bamban, at Tarlac City.

Ikinasa ang serye ng surveillance operations sa nasabing munisipalidad sa mga nakumpirmang quarry sites sa nasabing mga lugar.

Naaktuhan ng NBI-EnCd kasama ang DENR-MGB Region III, sa target na lugar ang pagsasagawa ng anti-illegal mining operation ng limang indibidwal.

Nang hingan ng mga dokumento, walang maipakita si Malig dahil lara sila ay arestuhin.

Kinumpiska rin ang 3 excavator, 2 wheel loader, 1 22-wheeler truck na loaded ng buhangin at isang 6-wheeler truck na may karhang buhangin at 40 cubic meter river sand material na tinatayang aabot sa halagang P8,396,000.

Ipinagharap ng kasong paglabag sa “Philippine Mining Act of 1995” ang limang naaresto sa Municipal Trial Court of Capas-Bamban-Concepcion, Capas, Tarlac . **Jocelyn Tabangcura-Domenden**



# Consolacion town residents oppose reclamation project, appeal to PRRD

Published October 19, 2021, 8:20 AM

by [Calvin Cordova](#)

CEBU CITY – Calls to scrap the planned 235-hectare reclamation project in Consolacion town, northern Cebu are snowballing.

After the workers of the six ship yard companies that will be affected by the project, residents of Barangay Tayud, Consolacion have also expressed their opposition.

At least 120 Tayud residents on Sunday, October 17, signed a manifesto of appeal, asking President Rodrigo Duterte to stop the implementation of the on the Seafront City project.

These residents include habal-habal drivers, tricycle drivers, operators of carenderia and owners of boarding houses that serve workers and visitors of the six shipyards that operate in Tayud, whose foreshore land the municipal government want to take over to pave the way for their reclamation project.

“We are poor residents who can’t afford to live in expensive subdivisions or get an apartment unit. We survive on fishing and doing hard labor like working in shipyards that are located in our barangay. Some of us, like the vendors and tricycle and habal-habal drivers, earn from the operation of the shipyards and other businesses in our community, read the petition.

“And the risk of losing both our homes and our source of livelihood while we are still suffering from a pandemic is unbearable. We are begging that you listen to our pleas,” they added.

Some of the residents rely on fishing for livelihood and to disprove the supposed claims of Mayor Joannes Alegado and other town officials that Barangay Tayud is no longer rich in marine resources, at least 20 fishermen went out to the sea near the shipyards to catch fish early Sunday morning.

The fishermen later brandished their catch.

“We are registered voters of Barangay Tayud and most of us have lived in the barangay all our lives. This was where we were born, where we studied, got married and raised our children,” the petition read.

The workers lamented that they were never consulted by the municipal government nor were they invited in a public hearing on the project.

Based on the 2020 census, Tayud’s population has reached more than 23,000.

Source: <https://mb.com.ph/2021/10/19/consolacion-town-residents-oppose-reclamation-project-appeal-to-prrd/>



## Lubao LGU leads bamboo planting project



**BAMBOO PLANTING.** Lubao Mayor Esmeralda Pineda, Philippine Bamboo Inc. President Ed Manda and Tere Melad of Insular Foundation lead the groups that planted 480 propagules of kawayang tinik, kawayang kiling, and yellow bamboos in a three-hectare land along the Porac-Gumain River. (Contributed photo)

October 19, 2021

THE local government unit (LGU) of Lubao, in cooperation with the Philippine Bamboo Inc. and Insular Foundation, spearheaded a bamboo planting activity at Sta. Catalina, Lubao last Friday, October 18, 2021.

Led by Mayor Esmeralda Pineda, Philippine Bamboo Inc. president Ed Manda and Tere Melad of Insular Foundation, the groups planted 480 propagules of kawayang tinik, kawayang kiling, and yellow bamboos in a three-hectare land along the Porac-Gumain River.

According to Engr. Danilo Aquino, Municipal Planning and Development Council (MPDC) officer, bamboo planting is one of the local government's initiatives to provide livelihood to communities from bamboo crafts and products.

Councilor Edgar Dabu, Committee on Environmental Protection chairman; Liga ng mga Barangay President Roland Sibug; barangay captains; and personnel from MPDC, Materials Recovery Facility, Lubao Bamboo Hub, PH Bamboo Inc. and Insular Foundation participated in the said planting activity. **(PR)**



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Nasa higit 150 mga mangrove ang itanim ng Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) Station Southern Leyte sa 500-square-meter na mangrove forest sa Barangay Manhilo, Maasin, Southern Leyte.

Bukod sa nakatutulong na mapigilan ng mga ugat nito ang soil erosion sa mga shoreline, nagiging breeding habitat sa maraming marine life ang mga bakawan. Nagsisilbi rin itong natural coastal defense sa mga storm surge.

📍: Philippine Coast Guard



👍❤️ 408

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## NZ hikes spending vs climate change

By [Agence France-Presse](#) October 19, 2021

**WELLINGTON:** New Zealand pledged on Monday to quadruple foreign aid spending on climate change, addressing its "woefully inadequate" response to the challenge in recent decades.

As representatives from around the world prepare for a landmark UN summit on global warming, Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern said Wellington would lift its climate aid budget to \$930 million over four years.

Ardern said at least half the money would go to Pacific island nations, many of which are low-lying and face being swamped by rising seas.

"We need to continue to step up our support for our Pacific family and neighbors who are on the front line of climate change and need our support most," she said in a statement.

Ardern said the money would help communities withstand damaging storm surges, rising seas and increasing extreme weather that brought flooding and drought.

New Zealand's existing climate aid budget is rated "critically insufficient" by monitoring website Climate Action Tracker with the country's overall response to global warming listed as "highly insufficient."

The increased funds from 2022 to 2025 will make New Zealand's per capita contribution to global climate finance equal to Britain's.

Climate Change Minister James Shaw said comparatively wealthy countries, such as New Zealand, had a duty to help vulnerable nations prepare for climate change.

"Our history over the last 30 years has been woefully inadequate when it comes to the scale of the challenge," he told Radio New Zealand.

"What that's left us with now is only a few years remaining to dramatically reduce the greenhouse gases that we put into the atmosphere."

Ardern has described climate change as a generation-defining issue and Shaw said her government had introduced a strong suite of policies over the past four years.



# Natural regeneration: when to let forests restore themselves

Allowing forests to reestablish themselves is increasingly being recognised as a more cost-effective strategy for meeting ambitious forest restoration targets.



A rainforest in Lake Sentarum National Park in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Image: [CIFOR](#), [CC BY-NC-ND 2.0](#)

By Mike Gaworecki, [Mongabay.com](#)

Oct. 19, 2021

In May, the UK Forestry Commission [announced a grant program](#) designed to encourage the creation of new English woodlands as a means of mitigating climate change, boosting biodiversity, and reducing flooding.

The program will make 15.9 million pounds (\$21.7 million) available in its first year to “provide greater financial incentives for landowners and farmers to plant and manage trees,” according to a statement a Forestry Commission spokesperson provided to Mongabay. But tree planting isn’t the only woodland-creating activity the grant supports: For the first time ever, the British government will also pay landowners for allowing forests to naturally reestablish themselves.

UK environmentalists have welcomed the new policy supporting natural regeneration. “We’re really pleased that the UK Government [is] finally giving financial support for the natural regeneration of trees, rather than just for planting trees,” Guy Shrubsole, policy and campaigns coordinator for the NGO Rewilding Britain, told Mongabay.

Rewilding Britain has [called for a doubling of woodland cover](#) by 2030 and argues that natural regeneration should be considered “the default approach” to achieving that goal. It has a number of advantages over planting trees. For one thing, natural regeneration is cheaper, since you don’t have to [collect seeds, grow seedlings, plant them, and maintain them](#) to ensure their survival. And, as Shrubsole pointed out, natural regeneration “produces a far more biodiverse, species-rich habitat than tree planting alone.”

He added: “Planting saplings invariably leads to trees all with the same age structure, arranged in serried ranks, and with a limited mix of tree and plant species. Tree-planting schemes also overlook the vital importance of scrub — a ‘successional habitat’ that is created when saplings, brambles and other plants are allowed to naturally regenerate — which is hugely important for biodiversity.”

Natural regeneration can occur on its own. Think of the hardwood forests of the eastern United States, which were almost entirely cleared by the mid-1800s for timber and farmland, and have now regenerated to the point that you’d be forgiven for thinking many of them are primary forest.

But when you're talking about restoring a forest that has been cleared for intensive use, such as farming or pasture, it's usually more effective to employ what's known as assisted natural regeneration. This involves a little more work than just stepping back and letting trees grow, like putting up fences to keep cattle, deer and other animals from grazing on new growth, selectively removing vegetation that can threaten the survival of resprouting saplings, and addressing the pressures that lead to logging and other disturbances. All of these activities entail some upfront costs, so "cost-effective" certainly doesn't mean "free."

[Tree-planting schemes are abundant these days](#), and they're touted as one of the best tools we have to combat climate change, species extinction, and a whole host of other environmental crises. But natural regeneration is increasingly being recognised as a more cost-effective strategy for meeting ambitious forest restoration targets like the pledges made under the Bonn Challenge, a global initiative to restore 350 million hectares (865 million acres) of degraded and deforested land by 2030.

So, when is it best to let forests restore themselves?

Karen Holl, an expert in restoration ecology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, said she agreed that forest restorers should consider natural regeneration first, before tree planting. "When I'm talking to people about tree planting campaigns, what I always say is, first of all, we should call it tree growing, not planting," Holl told Mongabay. "People immediately think, 'Let's plant trees.' But the default should be, 'Will they regenerate on their own?'"

If the answer is "no," for a given site, then it makes sense to move on to planting trees, Holl said. She cited three conditions conducive to natural regeneration: proximity of flora and fauna that can act as seed sources and dispersers; high levels of resprouting in the current system; and low-intensity past land use.

The presence of nearby seed sources is the most fundamental requirement for natural regeneration, and perhaps its most important limitation. Natural regeneration will not work everywhere; in areas with no nearby standing forests or woodlands, tree planting is necessary. Exactly what "nearby" means is subject to some debate, however.

Shrubsole's chief criticism of the UK's new fund for forest creation is that it restricts funding for natural regeneration to sites within 75 meters (246 feet) of a standing forest or other seed source. By contrast, the [latest science](#) by the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology shows that some tree species in England can regenerate as far as 122 m (400 ft) from the nearest seed source, and another [study](#) suggests the distance may be even farther.

There can be a lot of variation in the rates of recovery when ecosystems are left to naturally regenerate, which is perhaps one reason why the relative certainty of planting trees often takes precedence. Holl and her collaborator, Rakan Zahawi, director of the Charles Darwin Foundation in Ecuador, conducted a decade-long [study](#) of natural regeneration on former agricultural land in Costa Rica.

It showed that the best predictor of how well any given site would recover was what it did in the first couple years of being disturbance-free. If tree seedlings were established within that time, Holl said, sites generally recovered well. If not, they didn't.

"If somebody asks me, 'Do you think natural regeneration would work?' I'll say 'Do you need to plant next year? Could you give it two years and see what happens?'" she said. "If things are going to regenerate naturally, it happens pretty quickly. It's very practical advice, too, it doesn't take a lot of resources."

Forest restorers also need to take social factors into account. A [2014 article](#) published in the journal *Restoration Ecology*, for instance, identified direct and indirect costs related to natural regeneration. Projects that leave forests to restore themselves often require longer recovery times, which can give the impression that they have failed.

“In the worst case scenario, this can lead to the premature termination of a project by a landowner who would like to see more rapid or visible results,” Zahawi and Holl wrote in the paper.

The researchers also wrote that, in some cases, local people perceive land undergoing passive restoration as abandoned, and this can lead to “unanticipated uses, such as ranchers who may unintentionally or intentionally allow livestock to graze the ‘unused’ forage grass, thus setting back recovery efforts.” Then there are the more direct costs, like purchasing the materials to build and maintain fences, and the labor required to keep vigilant watch over the site.

These social factors could make it difficult, if not impossible, to set aside many types of land for two years in order to determine whether or not it is suitable for natural regeneration. And there are some places where natural regeneration might be ecologically feasible, but simply won’t work socially because landowners want to plant trees with direct economic value.

Luckily, according to Renato Crouzeilles, senior manager at the International Institute for Sustainability, Brazil, and a professor at Universidade Veiga de Almeida, “You don’t need to just wait two years to see if [natural regeneration] happens. You can predict where there is higher likelihood or not for it.”

Crouzeilles led a [2020 study](#) that looked at the potential for natural regeneration on the 75.5 million hectares (187 million acres) of land that have been deforested in Brazil’s Atlantic Forest. He and his team used remote-sensing data to determine where natural regeneration occurred spontaneously in the Atlantic Forest over the past 25 years and analyzed those places to build a model for predicting what areas will be suitable for natural regeneration in the future.

They found that, of the 34.1 million hectares (84.3 million acres) of current forest cover in the Atlantic Forest, some 2.7 million hectares (6.7 million acres), or 8 per cent, regenerated naturally between 1996 and 2015. Based on their analysis, Crouzeilles and co-authors say 2.8 million more hectares (6.9 million acres) could be restored via natural regeneration, and another 18.8 million hectares (46.5 million acres) could be restored using assisted natural regeneration, by 2035. All of this, they estimate, would cost \$90.6 billion less than actively planting those areas with trees.

The model the researchers built for the Atlantic Forest showed that the most important variable was distance to forest remnants: They found that some 90 per cent of naturally regenerated sites occurred within 192 meters (630 feet) of other forested areas.

Crouzeilles said he’s hopeful these findings can encourage more policymakers around the world to follow the lead of the UK Forestry Commission and invest in natural regeneration.

“Governments need to recognise natural regeneration. They don’t recognise natural regeneration because there is higher uncertainty, and what we are trying to do is reduce the uncertainty,” he told Mongabay. “The same for the private sector. They will not invest in something that has higher uncertainty and higher risk.”



Crouzeilles is now using the same data to determine where landowners are keeping the naturally regenerated forests standing and where they are cutting them down again. “We are interviewing them to understand why they cut or not, what could change their mind, if it’s awareness, if it’s financial incentives, and how much we should pay for this,” he said. In other words, having built a model to predict which areas meet the biophysical requirements for natural regeneration, Crouzeilles is now attempting to determine the most conducive socioeconomic conditions.

Which isn’t to say that natural regeneration, or any one restoration strategy, is a panacea for all of the environmental problems we’re facing today, Crouzeilles is quick to point out. It’s also crucial that we optimise for the environmental and social benefits forest restoration can deliver, and not just the highest number of trees we can put in the ground.

“Restoration is a means to many ends. Restoration is not the end. The number of trees is not important,” he said. “What you need to measure is amount of area, but also the benefit that it provides: social benefits, jobs, income, biodiversity, extinction, connectivity, carbon sequestration, water, air.”

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# Biosurveillance of markets and legal wildlife trade needed to limit pandemic risk: experts

Almost 90 per cent of the 180 recognised RNA viruses that can harm humans are zoonotic in origin. But disease biosurveillance of the world's wildlife markets and legal trade is largely absent, putting humanity at significant risk.



Baby monkey in cage, Jatinegara Market, Jakarta, Indonesia. Image: [Wolf Gordon Clifton/Animal People, Inc., CC BY 4.0.](#)

By Gloria Dickie, [Mongabay.com](#)

Oct. 19, 2021

Before the coronavirus pandemic shut down Wuhan's wildlife markets in 2020, it was common to see [dozens of species](#) and hundreds of wild animals crammed into cages, stacked one on top of the other.

A walk through the Huanan Wholesale Seafood Market revealed king rat snakes (*Elaphe carinata*), bamboo rats (*Rhizomys sinensis*), Amur hedgehogs (*Erinaceus amurensis*), raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) and hog badgers (*Arctonyx albogularis*) peering out from wire and glass cages. Marmots (*Marmota himalayana*), sold for food, commanded more than \$25 per kilogram (\$11 per pound). Hedgehogs cost just \$2 per kilo (90 cents a pound). All held the possibility of being a vector for zoonotic disease.

Between May 2017 and November 2019 — the point at which the SARS-CoV-2 virus is presumed to have spilled over into humans from an unknown animal host — more than [47,000](#) individual animals, including 31 protected species, were sold in Wuhan's markets. Multiply that by the uncounted wildlife markets across Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere, and the scale of risk to humanity becomes clear.

But although [almost 90 per cent](#) of the 180 recognised RNA viruses that can harm humans are zoonotic in origin, meaning they come from a nonhuman animal, disease surveillance of the world's wildlife markets and trade is largely absent, according to experts.

There is no internationally recognised standard for managing the legal wildlife trade based on disease risk, and no global pathogen screening measures are currently in place for wildlife or products consumed as food or transported around the world. Multilateral treaties like [CITES](#) do regulate the international trade in endangered plants and animals to safeguard imperiled species, but few equivalent regulations exist to protect human health, and only a handful of countries exercise strict veterinary import controls over wildlife.

In response, scientists around the world are [now calling for](#) increased biosurveillance and regulation of the world's wildlife markets and wildlife trade to prevent future zoonotic spillover events and pandemics. Failure to act now could be catastrophic to humanity.

*Bringing biosurveillance to biodiversity hotspots*

Following a series of [zoonotic spillovers linked to bats](#) — Nipah, SARS, MERS, Hendra and Ebola — researchers monitored a single cave in southwest China for four years. Their work turned up [11 novel coronaviruses](#). Subsequently, between 2015 and 2017, 0.6 per cent of rural residents in the provinces of Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong in southern China [tested positive](#) for prior bat coronavirus antibodies, indicating close interaction between species.

This and other evidence has caused scientists with the [Wildlife Disease Surveillance Focus Group](#) to urge that countries significantly ramp up wildlife testing in areas with a high risk of emerging infectious diseases and implement advanced screening technology. The focus group is composed of experts from the University of Edinburgh, University of Melbourne, the Natural History Museum of Vienna, the San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, and Washington University in Saint Louis.

But such careful surveillance will require bold new financial, political and systems development commitments. There are currently just 125 reference laboratories around the world certified to screen for one or more target animal pathogens. However, these labs don't conduct sweeping surveys of potential pathogens, and the distribution of the facilities doesn't reflect the realities of disease risk: more than half are concentrated in Europe and North America, while Southeast Asia, Africa, and Central and South America pose a much higher risk of being the source of emerging infectious zoonotic diseases.

“There are places with incredible biodiversity where you have many potential targets for diseases to jump from one species to another,” explains Mrinalini Erkenwick Watsa, a researcher with the San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance and a focus group member. But there are few labs located at these critical human-wildlife interfaces to screen for pathogens, creating a serious biosurveillance bottleneck.

There is evidence that centralised surveillance facilities can yield good results, asserts the focus group. For example, PREDICT, a project of USAID's Emerging Pandemic Threats program, was launched in 2009 with the aim of serving as an early-warning system for zoonotic spillover. Researchers ultimately screened 164,000 animals and humans and detected 949 novel viruses in zoonotic hotspots across 30 countries.

But the world's epidemiological labs are also subject to political whims. In late 2019, the Trump administration [ended federal funding](#) for PREDICT.

“We need to do more broad-scale surveillance,” says Watsa. “It cannot only be left in the hands of governments because governments are political and funding is tied to that.”

Watsa and her colleagues argue that the first step must be to establish a cost-effective, decentralised disease biosurveillance system that would allow public health professionals and wildlife scientists in remote areas, especially near booming wildlife markets, to test for pathogens year-round, at source, with modern mobile technologies that allow for whole genome sequencing, [metagenomic analysis](#), and [metabarcoding](#) of pathogens. As things stand, restricting these activities to a few central labs impedes global surveillance efforts, possibly delaying rapid response to a spillover event.

This year, Watsa, working with the [San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance](#) and the [Amazon Conservation Association](#), along with other partners, established an *in situ* laboratory at [Los Amigos Biological Station](#) in southeastern Peru. The [Biosafety Level 2 lab](#) will screen animals in the surrounding rainforest for viruses and parasites to establish a general picture of which kinds of pathogens and parasites are present in different species. The facility has already taken samples from nearly 1,000 mark and recapture animals, including primates, bats and frogs. Scientists will use this information to develop rapid tests for targeted infectious diseases that can then be used to screen wildlife far away from a lab (in wildlife markets, for example), in

hopes of generating a faster global response to potential spillover events.

This approach, Watsa says, is more proactive than updating international regulations or creating new treaties, which takes significant time. “This is something we can do right now to make [markets] safer for people consuming food and safer for wildlife.”

### ***Monitoring the global legal wildlife trade***

Even with stricter surveillance of wildlife markets, the spread of pathogens could still evade detection, say some experts, partly due to the illegal wildlife trade which sees millions of animals trafficked across international borders annually. Of 17 shops inspected at the Wuhan wet market, for example, none posted origin or quarantine certificates, indicating some animals were potentially there illegally. Indeed, in the months following the coronavirus outbreak, environmental groups [pointed a finger](#) at the illegal trade, estimated to be worth as much as [\\$23 billion](#), and its associated spillover risks.

But importantly, scientists [argue](#) that the legal wildlife trade poses a far greater risk to humanity. “Even though we only see a small part of the illegal wildlife trade, the legal wildlife trade is substantially larger by at least [three] orders of magnitude,” says Vincent Nijman, an anthropologist at Oxford Brookes University who studies the wildlife trade.

One significant surveillance gap within the legal trade: Shipments often aren’t properly inspected. Instead, border agents, often lacking in sufficient numbers and in technical training, conduct superficial sweeps of declared goods to ensure that cargo descriptions match contents — that a spiny softshell turtle (*Apalone spinifera*) isn’t actually a vulnerable Chinese softshell turtle (*Pelodiscus sinensis*), for example. But such inspections only capture about 10 per cent of the trade, says Nijman, and possible infection in a transported species is rarely monitored.

“Most countries have health and quarantine facilities at ports of entry, but not all of these are effective,” confirms Chris Shepherd, executive director of [Monitor](#), a wildlife trade-focused nonprofit. Moreover, many animals never cross international borders; they’re hunted in the wild and moved within a country’s boundaries. “The legal trade is considered low risk and so some countries don’t take these issues very seriously,” Shepherd says. As a result, zoonotic disease spillover and spread can become well established inside a country before being identified — with the rest of the world a mere airplane flight away.

At market, animals are kept in conditions Shepherd describes as “horrific.” Cages, containing a myriad of species are typically piled high, with the animals in the bottom row covered in feces and other body excretions that could carry disease. Some animals are sold as pets, others for food. “In the open meat markets, like in Myanmar, Cambodia, or Laos, the hygienic conditions are terrifying. There are not effective measures in place to ensure these places aren’t hubs of disease,” Shepherd says. “These markets are a ticking time bomb.”

Gaps in sanitation, inspection and surveillance have left the door wide open for future zoonotic spillover events. “Parasites and diseases don’t read documents — they don’t care if something is traded legally or illegally,” says Nijman, who adds that “Where we’ve gone in the wrong direction is [focusing entirely on the illegal trade](#) in wild animals. We can make massive [public health] gains by looking at the legal trade and scaling up inspections.”

### ***Rapidly assessing risky business***

Earlier this year, researchers working with [WWF](#) and universities in Hong Kong released [a rapid risk assessment tool](#) for use in wildlife markets in the Asia-Pacific region in hopes of improving on-the-ground monitoring as countries work toward broader regulatory treaties.

“A complete shutdown [of the legal wildlife trade] would be ideal, but it’s not realistic,” explains Eric Wikramanayake of WWF’s Asia-Pacific Counter-Illegal Wildlife Trade Hub and the paper’s lead author. “There are so many wildlife markets, ranging from small villages to wildlife restaurants to large urban markets, and some communities are dependent on wildlife products for nutrition.”

Though there’s a push for better hygiene in markets — separating animals and increasing hand-washing by butchers — sanitation improvements can only [marginally reduce](#) spillover risk. “All wildlife carry some kind of virus or bacteria or pathogen, but some are more virulent than others,” explains Wikramanayake. In other words, if high disease-risk taxa are being traded, it doesn’t matter how clean someone’s hands are. Monitoring is vital.

The new assessment tool, a risk matrix, will help government authorities in public health and wildlife sectors assess markets and trade situations for zoonotic disease risk, based on the kind of trade and the particular wildlife taxa available for sale.

Wikramanayake and his colleagues first established 11 generalised trade situations, determined by three variables: transmission risk, spread potential, and zoonotic virus risk. These variables rely on elements such as market size, hygiene, animal stress, the turnover of people moving through a market, and how far buyers might travel after visiting a market. Each scenario is given a qualitative score representing risk.

Next, the team ranked disease risk from different taxonomic groups. Recent [studies](#) have found that just 26.5 per cent of mammal species in the wildlife trade host three-quarters of known zoonotic viruses. Because we know that HIV originated in nonhuman primates, and Ebola came from bats, these groups — along with small rodents, pangolins, Viverridae (civets and mongooses), wild birds, and Mustelidae (weasels and badgers) — are deemed to be in the high-risk category, while reptiles, fish, amphibians and elephants are considered low risk.

Trade situations and taxonomic risk are then combined in a matrix to help officials assess the spillover risk associated with specific wildlife markets. Using these criteria, small town markets were found to be of consistently high risk, while large urban markets, like the one in Wuhan, were generally of medium risk. A primate or bat (a high-risk species) sold in a small village market (where risk is greater), would therefore be deemed one of the highest-risk scenarios for zoonotic spillover.

It’s now possible to create effective risk assessment tools like this one, Wikramanayake says, due to the rapid increase in the number of studies dealing with emerging infectious diseases. “Thirty years ago, that information would not have been available,” he says. But the 2003 SARS outbreak spurred great advancements in research on zoonotic spillover, though regulation has lagged.

Wikramanayake hopes this and other field evaluation tools can be deployed in hotspots around the globe. WWF is now working with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the World Organisation for Animal Health to implement the new tool.

“Given the opposition to wildlife trade bans, it is more likely that more nuanced approaches will emerge that balance market risk levels with subsistence hunting and use of wildlife by rural people,” notes the *OneHealth* study.

### ***An outright ban?***

Not everyone agrees that shutting down the legal wildlife trade writ large is an impossible or undesirable strategy. Sue Lieberman is vice president of international policy for the Wildlife Conservation Society and previously served as chief of the US Government CITES Scientific Authority. She says that increased surveillance and species-by-species restrictions aren’t sufficient.





“If you’re only screening for known viruses or only looking at the riskiest species, you’re going to miss things,” she says. “We need to look at the whole commercial trade in wildlife and ask why we should continue using [wild animals] for human consumption. The risk is just too high.”

Lieberman rejects the notion that the legal wildlife trade is meeting significant nutritional demands that can’t be easily replaced. “It is a source of food security for a small percentage of people, but it’s a non-essential luxury for many. In the markets in Wuhan, Indonesia, Kinshasa, or Brazzaville, it’s cheaper to get chicken or fish. Wildlife is a specialty item.”

In response to the Covid-19 outbreak, China temporarily banned the consumption of most wildlife for food. Then, in 2021, it cemented that decision in a [new law](#). The government is in the process of [buying out wildlife farms](#), though China’s new regulation contains loopholes. It doesn’t, for example, apply to wildlife used in traditional medicine. “This [ban] hasn’t affected food security — it’s not causing hunger in China,” Lieberman notes.

Indeed, some countries are taking an ambitious approach to shutting down the wildlife trade. Gabon banned the sale and consumption of bats and pangolins in March 2020. Vietnam cracked down on [wildlife imports](#) into the country and stopped the movement of wildlife between provinces. And at the end of August 2021, Hong Kong’s legislature [passed a bill](#) to consider wildlife smuggling as organized crime, meaning traffickers will now be subject to [harsher penalties](#) and authorities will be permitted to conduct in-depth investigations.

At the international level, the World Health Organization (WHO) in April [asked](#) governments to stop the trade in live wild-caught mammals. And 25 heads of government are [urging](#) the WHO to create an international pandemic treaty, albeit one to deal with vaccine rollout and prevent spillovers from escalating into pandemics. Lieberman hopes the WHO will consider greater at-source protections to prevent spillover in the first place. “For health and disease, it makes more sense to ban it all,” she says.

“Even if it’s a one in a million chance that a virus will jump from an animal to people ... we believe any level of risk is not acceptable,” says Lieberman. “Look at Covid-19. Look at how many millions have died and the devastating economic losses. All wildlife are a risk.”

*This story was published with permission from [Mongabay.com](#).*



# Plastic additives found in 52% of seabirds around the globe: study

**Kyodo News**

Posted at Oct 17 2021 08:58 AM

TOKYO - More than half the world's seabirds have accumulated plastic chemical components in their bodies, a recent study by an international team of researchers showed, highlighting a worrying trend regarding the impact of plastic pollution on marine fauna.

The joint study, conducted by 18 universities and research institutes in Japan and six other countries, analyzed an oil secreted from the preen gland just above the tail of 145 seabirds from 32 species in 16 different locations around the world, detecting plastic additives in 76 of them, or 52 percent.

"Ingestion of plastic by seabirds is growing on a global scale. There is an urgent need to switch to low-toxicity additives that do not accumulate in the bodies of living organisms," said Hideshige Takada, a professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology who was involved in the study.

The researchers' findings were released in an article published last Monday in the journal of Environmental Monitoring and Contaminants Research.

The additives found in the seabirds included two flame retardants and six stabilizers to prevent plastic from deteriorating due to ultraviolet rays.

Species in which the contaminants were found included the streaked shearwater from Awashima Island, Niigata Prefecture, the least auklet from St. Lawrence Island, an island belonging to the United States in the Bering Sea, and the blue petrel from South Africa's Marion Island in the sub-Antarctic.

Chemicals were also found in a gentoo penguin on the French islands of Kerguelen in the southern Indian Ocean.

UV328, a UV stabilizer that is being considered for regulation under an international treaty, was found in seabirds on Ecuador's Galapagos Islands among other locations.

Plastics were also directly observed in the stomach of some seabirds, including Hawaiian petrels from Hawaii and flesh-footed shearwaters from Western Australia, both of which exhibited high concentrations of additives.

The team estimated that up to 30 percent of seabirds in the study had accumulated the chemicals after directly ingesting plastic, while the remainder are believed to have been exposed via their diet.

**==Kyodo**

Source: <https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/10/17/21/plastic-additives-found-in-52-of-seabirds-around-the-globe-study>

20 OCTOBER 2021, WEDNESDAY



**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

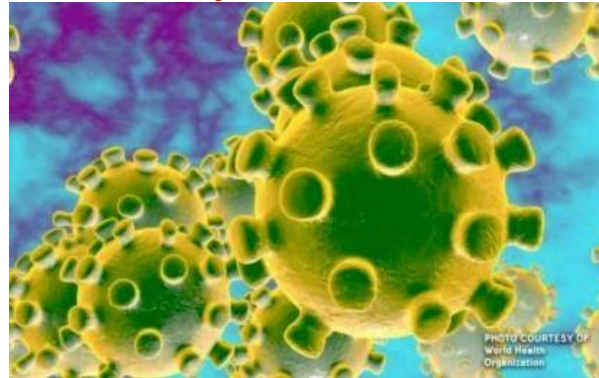
# **COVID-19 NEWS**

**STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE**



# 9K new Covid-19 recoveries; active infections down to over 63K

By Ma. Teresa Montemayor **October 19, 2021, 5:03 pm**



**MANILA** – An additional 9,609 patients have beaten the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), pushing the country’s overall recovery count to 2,627,126 as of Tuesday.

The Department of Health (DOH), in its latest Covid-19 bulletin, said recoveries account for 96.2 percent of the total 2,731,735 infections since the start of the pandemic last year.

It also logged 4,496 new cases -- the lowest in nearly three months since July 28, when the country logged 4,478 new infections. The active case count is currently at 63,637.

Meanwhile, 211 new deaths brought the death toll to 40,972.

The latest figures showed 79 percent of the active cases are mild, 5.2 percent are asymptomatic, 4.8 percent are severe, 8.97 percent are moderate, and 2 percent are in critical condition.

“There were 47 duplicates removed from the total case count as 31 of these are recoveries. Moreover, 145 cases previously tagged as recovered were reclassified as deaths after final validation,” it said.

The DOH data on Oct. 17, likewise, showed that 12.4 percent of 35,766 who were tested turned out positive for Covid-19.

All laboratories were operational on Oct. 17 but seven of them were not able to submit their data to the Covid-19 Document Repository System (CDRS).

Based on data in the last 14 days, the seven non-reporting laboratories contribute, on average, 2.8 percent of samples tested and 2.0 percent of positive individuals.

To date, 60 percent of 4,300 intensive care unit beds, 47 percent of 21,000 isolation beds, 46 percent of 14,900 ward beds, and 43 percent of 3,300 ventilators dedicated to patients with Covid-19 are in use nationwide.

Meanwhile, 54 percent of 1,500 intensive care unit beds, 40 percent of 4,900 isolation beds, 41 percent of 4,200 ward beds, and 38 percent of 1,000 ventilators reserved for patients with Covid-19 are being used in the National Capital Region. **(PNA)**

Source: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1157132>

# Philippines logs 4,496 new COVID-19 cases, 7 labs without data

Philstar.com October 19, 2021 | 4:01pm



Residents of Antipolo, Rizal line up for the satellite voters registration of the Commission on Elections on Oct. 13, 2021 for the May 2022 national and local elections.

The STAR / Michael Varcas'

MANILA, Philippines — The Department of Health on Tuesday reported 4,496 new coronavirus cases to bring the Philippines' total caseload to 2,731,735.

Today's numbers active cases down by 5,195 from the 68,832 on October 18. While cases were down below 5,000 for the first time today, DOH said seven laboratories did not submit testing results.

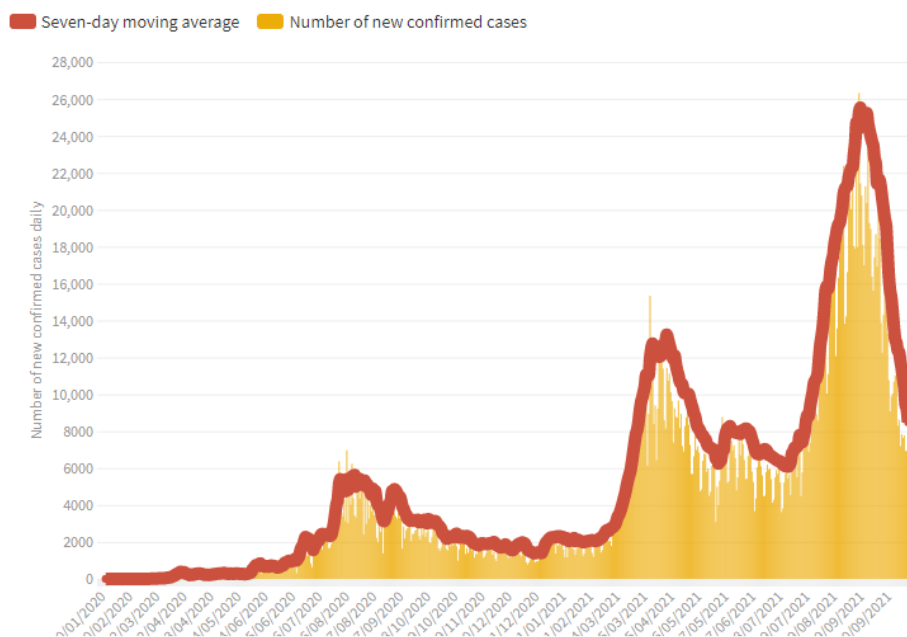
"The relatively low cases today is due to lower laboratory output last Sunday, October 17," the agency added.

**Active cases:** 63,637 or 2.3% of the total

**Recoveries:** 9,609 bringing the number to 2,627,126

**Deaths:** 211, or now 40,972 overall

**COVID-19 cases in the Philippines**



Source: Department of Health • As of October 19, 2021, 4 p.m.



### Alert level scheme expanded

The government announced the alert level system of the granular lockdown would begin to take effect in [other regions](#) apart from Metro Manila starting October 20.

Education officials said only [30 public schools](#) so far would be allowed to begin face-to-face classes next month.

The Research Institute of Tropical Medicine said there is [no evidence](#) to claims that a Philippine Red Cross laboratory produced false COVID-19 test results.

Some 38,811 of 123,848 [persons deprived of liberty](#) under the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology have completed their COVID-19 vaccine, according to a spokesperson.

In Metro Manila, the virus's [reproduction rate](#) has gone down to its lowest since May this year, an OCTA Research fellow said.



# Paghihigpit muli, hindi malabong mangyari kapag nagpabaya ang publiko

By [RadyoMaN Manila](#) - Oct. 19, 2021 at 10:37am



Ngayong ibinaba na sa Alert level 3 ang Metro Manila, walang puwang ang pagpapabaya.

Sa Laging Handa public press briefing, sinabi ni Department of Health o DOH Technical advisory group & Infectious Disease Specialist Dr. Edsel Salvana, hindi naman nangangahulugang wala na ang banta ng COVID-19 bagkus, tinitimbang lamang ng pamahalaan ang kaligtasan at hanapbuhay ng mas nakararaming Pilipino.

Paalala pa nito na nananatiling dominant variant pa rin sa ngayon ang Delta variant na mas mabilis makapanghawa.

Aniya, kapag hindi ito na-sustain ay walang imposible na ibalik tayo sa mas mahigpit na restrictions.

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Aniya, kapag hindi ito na-sustain ay walang imposible na ibalik tayo sa mas mahigpit na restrictions.



# New alert level system expanded outside NCR

Published 15 hours ago on October 19, 2021 04:28 PM

By [MJ Blancaflor](#) @tribunephil\_MJB



The government has expanded the imposition of its experimental quarantine system outside of Metro Manila, placing 19 provinces and cities under varying alert levels until the end of the month.

Malacañang announced Tuesday that the Inter-Agency Task Force for Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF) had approved the pilot run of the Covid-19 alert level scheme in the provinces.

“Starting Wednesday, we will expand the new alert level system outside Metro Manila,” presidential spokesperson Secretary Harry Roque said in a televised briefing, two weeks after the quarantine scheme was piloted in the capital region.

“If we prove that this alert level system is effective, then we will implement it on a nationwide basis,” he added.

While results on the pilot implementation of the alert level system have yet to be released, Roque said it may have been successful in controlling the spread of Covid-19 cases in Metro Manila, which saw a downward trend in infections the past two weeks.

Under Resolution 114 ratified by the IATF, Negros Oriental and Davao Occidental have been placed under alert level 4, the second strictest of the five-tier experimental lockdown scheme.

Meanwhile, the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Rizal, Siquijor, Davao City and Davao del Norte have been placed by the task force under alert level 3, similar to Metro Manila’s quarantine level.

Batangas, Quezon Province, Lucena City, Bohol, Cebu City, Lapu-Lapu City, Mandaue City, Cebu Province, Davao de Oro, Davao del Sur, and Davao Oriental were classified under alert level 2.

Alert Level 1 is not yet hoisted in any province or city. Roque said areas should vaccinate at least 70 percent of its senior citizens, people with comorbidities, and eligible population before it can be included in the new lockdown system.

The alert level scheme is the government’s new strategy to curb infections without imposing region-wide lockdowns, allowing some businesses to operate at a specific capacity.

In areas under alert level 4, indoor dining is limited to fully-vaccinated individuals at 10 percent of venue capacity. It expands to 30 percent under alert level 3, 50 percent under alert level 2, and 100 percent under alert level 1.





Meanwhile, takeout or delivery services are allowed at 100 percent capacity at any alert level.

For gyms and fitness studios, indoor operations are allowed at 10 percent of capacity under Alert 4, 30 percent under Alert 3, and 50 percent under Alert 2.

The said capacity restriction also applies to indoor meetings, conferences, and exhibitions, said Roque.

Regardless of alert level, workers in the concerned establishments should be fully-vaccinated and group activities remain prohibited, Roque said.

Indoor and outdoor cinemas, on the other hand, remain closed under alert level 4. Their indoor operations are allowed at 30 percent under alert level 3, 50 percent under alert level 2, and 100 percent under alert level 1, provided that moviegoers are fully-vaccinated.

Outdoor operations are also permitted at 50 percent under alert level 3, 70 percent under alert level 2, and 100 percent under alert level 1.

The Philippines has so far reported 2.7 million individuals who have acquired Covid-19, of which 2.6 million have recovered. Some 41,000 Filipinos have died of the disease.



# Removing test, quarantine of fully-vaxxed welcomed

BY ANTHONY CHING  
*@tribunephl\_ton*

AirAsia Philippines welcomed the announcement of the four AirAsia destinations in the Philippines that have scrapped the use of a negative RT-PCR test and mandatory quarantine for fully vaccinated passengers arriving from Metro Manila.

AirAsia Philippines spokesperson Steve Dailisan said that the easing of restrictions has always been a welcome development for the airline.

“While we strongly push for more relaxed travel requirements, we also continuously advise our guests to be extra cautious and responsible travelers as we all live and adapt to the new normal in air travel.”



PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF SBG

velopment, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation and Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office. Go is the principal author and sponsor of Republic Act 463 or the Malasakit Centers Act of 2019.

Passengers coming from Manila entering Bacolod, Iloilo, Tacloban and Cagayan de Oro City will no longer be asked to present their negative RT-PCR test as an entry requirement. Instead, they just need to upload the digital copy of their vaccination cards for the S-Pass.

Meanwhile, Cebu Province has completely scrapped the testing requirements regardless of vaccine status of the passengers, in lieu of a medical certificate taken 24 hours prior to departure date which confirms that passengers do not manifest any Covid-19 symptoms.

**The noticeable increase in seats sold and our healthy load factor shows that we are ending 2021 with a very strong path to recovery.**

While other destinations like Bohol, Caticlan (Boracay), Davao, General Santos City, Puerto Princesa and Zamboanga will continue to require negative RT-PCR tests taken at least 72 hours prior to departure.

AirAsia Philippines has also welcomed this positive development with additional frequency of flights that is guaranteed by a “No cancellation” policy, meaning, all passengers can be assured that their flights will depart on schedule, except for any unforeseen factors outside the airline’s control.

**Daily flights**  
Beginning last Monday,

(18 October 2021), AirAsia Philippines will fly daily from Manila to Boracay, Cebu and Tacloban. Meanwhile, the airline will also continue to fly to Iloilo (4x weekly), Davao, Bohol and Zamboanga (3x weekly), Puerto Princesa, Bacolod and General Santos City (2x weekly) on schedule.

Dailisan added that Filipinos are known to be family-centric. With All Souls’ Day and All Saints’ Day nearing, we expect more people to fly and visit their loved ones in the provinces especially since the occasion falls on a long weekend.

Since the relaxing of travel restrictions last month, AirAsia Philippines load factor continues to increase. AirAsia PH’s average load factor was up to 73 percent during the first half of October. Top destinations include Bacolod, Bohol, Cebu and Boracay.

Seats sold for the period between 16 August to 14 October for Boracay were recorded significantly higher than previous months, at a whopping 173 percent higher than in the period from July to mid-August, which was followed by Bohol at 137 percent and Cebu at 68 percent stronger.

“The noticeable increase in seats sold and our healthy load factor shows that we are ending 2021 with a very strong path to recovery. Due to strong pent-up demand we are confident that the increased flight frequency will support our guests’ clamor to fly again and reconnect with their families in the provinces,” Dailisan added.



# EDITORIAL - Dagsa ng mga tao, naghahatid pangamba

(Pilipino Star Ngayon) - October 20, 2021 - 12:00am



Nang ibaba sa Alert Level 3 ang Metro Manila noong Sabado dumagsa agad ang mga tao sa mall, parke, beach at iba pang matataong pamilihan gaya ng Divisoria. Tatagal ang alert level hanggang Oktubre 31, batay sa kautusan ng Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF). Ayon sa IATF, maaring magluwag pa pagsapit ng Nobyembre.

Sa pagluluwag, dinagdagan ng kapasidad ang mga customer ng mga restaurant at iba pang mga establisimyento. Kasunod nang pagluluwag sa Metro Manila, target na ring magbaba ng alert level system sa Calabarzon, Cebu at Davao.

Talagang dumagsa ang mga tao sa mall, park at beach sa unang araw ng pagluluwag. Parang mga baka na nakawala sa kural. Parang mga bilanggong nakalaya sa piitan.

Sa Marikina River Park, dagsa ang mga tao. Pati mga bata ay kasama sa pamamasyal. May mga nagdala pa ng pagkain at doon nagsalu-salo. Halos maghapon sa park ang mga tao. Ang problema, dikit-dikit na sila. Bagama't may mga face mask, nagbibigay pangamba na maaaring magkahawahan dahil sa pagkumpol-kumpol.

Sa Dolomite Beach sa Roxas Boulevard, dumagsa rin ang mga tao. Sabik na sabik namasyal sa puting buhangin na itinambak. May mga batang kasama na nagsipaglaro pa sa beach. May nagsi-selfie. Kapansin-pansin ang pagkakadikit-dikit ng mga tao. Kahit may mga face mask ang mga tao, hindi pa ring maiwasang baka kumalat ang virus.

Kung ang mga beach resort at parke ay dinagsa, mas lalong maraming tao sa Divisoria. Noong Sabado, marami na ang namimili sa Divisoria at dito mahirap maipatupad ang social distancing at pagsusuot ng face mask. Hindi naman mababantayan ng mga pulis ang mga mamimili na nasa loob ng gusali.

Ngayong papalapit na ang Pasko, tiyak na dadagsa ang mga tao sa Divisoria at iba pang mga pamilihan. Kailangan pa ring ipatupad sa mga matataong lugar ang health protocol. Kahit pa nasa Alert Level 3 ang Metro Manila, hindi pa rin dapat magkampangante sapagkat posibleng kumalat muli ang virus.

Alalahanin na narito pa sa paligid ang virus – lalo ang Delta variant na mabilis makahawa. Huwag sanang maging kampangante. Huwag abusuhin ang pagluluwag at baka mas malaking problema ang kaharapin.

Source: <https://www.philstar.com/pilipino-star-ngayon/opinyon/2021/10/20/2135295/editorial-dagsa-ng-mga-tao-naghahatid-pangamba/amp/>



## SA AYAW MAGPABAKUNA: NO PAY-NO WORK NA, OUT PA SA MISA



October 19, 2021 @ 1:04 PM 18 hours ago

DUMARAMI ang mayayamang bansang nagpapairal ng sapilitang pagbabakuna laban sa COVID-19 at ang hindi susunod, mawawalan ng maraming karapatan, kasama na ang sa sahod at pagkakaroon o pananatili sa trabaho.

Kabilang sa mga pinakahuling nagpapairal ng sapilitang pagbabakuna ang Canada at Italy.

Nauna rito, nagpairal na ang United States at France.

### SA CANADA

Iginiit ni Prime Minister Justin Trudeau nitong nakaraang Oktubre 6, 2021 na sa katapusan ng buwang ito ang pinakahuling araw ng pagbabakuna at kailangan nang pairalin ito sa lahat ng empleyado ng pamahalaan at transportasyong panghimpapawid at tren.

Nauna rito, gaya sa Nova Scotia, umiiral na rin ang sapilitang pagbabakuna nang dalawang beses sa lahat ng empleyado ng mga eskwela at health care worker.

Natataranta na rin sa pagsunod ang lahat ng mga employer na naatasang tiyakin na bakunado na ang lahat ng kanilang mga empleyado.

Sinomang hindi bakunado ay mawawalan na ng karapatang tumanggap ng sahod o mawalan na ng empleyo nang tuluyan.

Libo-libong empleyado na ang kumokontak ng mga abogado upang ipaglaban ang kanilang mga karapatan na huwang magbabakuna subalit aligaga ang mga abogado sa pagtatanggol sa kanila.

Pahayag ng mga abogado, umiiral na ang desisyon ng mga awtoridad na mas mahalaga ang public health kaysa indibidwal na karapatan.

At ang mga abogado na mismo ang nagsasabing maaaring maganap ang maramihang tanggalan sa trabaho.

Gayunman, nasa 80 porsyento na umano, mula edad 12 pataas ang bakunado at kakaunti na lang ang bilang ng mga ayaw magbabakuna.

### SA ITALY

Nagaganap ang mga malakihang demonstrasyon laban sa batas para sa sapilitang pagbabakuna o pagpapa-kita ng negatibong resulta ng COVID test o paggaling sa nasabing sakit.



Kailangang makapagpakita ang mga obrero ng COVID o Green Pass bilang patunay ng pagiging bakunado, negatibong test at paggaling sa sakit.

Nitong nagdaang araw lamang, lumabas sa mga lansangan ang nasa 100,000 obrero para labanan ang batas na pinaiiral na ng pamahalaan ni Prime Minister Mario Draghi.

Nagsimulang umiral ang batas nitong Oktubre 15, 2021 na nagsasabing dapat lahat ng obrero sa buong bansa ay bakunado na at ang hindi, maaaring hindi na makasahod at masibak sa trabaho.

Gaya ng Canada, nasa 80 porsyento na rin ng mga mamayan ang bakunado, mula sa edad 12 pataas.

Kahit pinoprotesta ang batas, marami naman ang humihiling na bigyan sila ng hanggang katapusan ng buwang ito para makapagpabakuna.

Subalit hindi natinag ang pamahalaan.

Kasama sa mga nagpoprotesta ang libo-libong obrero sa mga pantalan at dayuhang tsuper ng mga truck na bakunado naman ngunit hindi kinikilala ng European Medicines Agency ang naibakuna sa kanila.

Naisipan ng Italy na pairalin ang sapilitang pagbabakuna bilang isa sa mga bansang may napakaraming nagkakasakit sa COVID-19 at namamatayan.

May mahigit nang 4.7 milyong nagka-COVID na ikinamatay ng mahigit 131,000. Kasama sa mga namatay na direkta o may kaugnayan sa COVID ang mahigit 200 paring Katoliko.

### **SA UNITED STATES**

Kabilang sa mga naunang bansang nagpairal ng sapilitang pagbabakuna sa maraming uri ng kanilang mga mamamayan ang United States at France.

Nabanggit na natin sa mga nakaraang isyu na lahat ng empleyadong federal o national government ay dapat nang mabakunahan at kung hindi, masisibak sila sa trabaho.

Kasama sa sakop ng sapilitang pagbabakuna ang mga kompanyang may mahigit 100 empleyado.

Nitong huli, inihayag na ng US Navy na lahat ng kanilang mga tropa ay dapat magpabakuna at ang mga ayaw, tatanggalin na sa empleyo.

Patakaran nang lahat ng sundalong Amerikano sa loob at labas ng US ay dapat sapilitang mabakunahan.

### **SA FRANCE**

Noong Setyembre 14, 2021, sinimulan nang pairalin ang sapilitang pagbabakuna sa lahat 2.5 milyong health worker na nakatalaga sa mga ospital, alagaan ng mga maysakit at matatanda at iba.

Dapat umanong mabakunahan ang lahat empleyado sa mga ospital, paramedic, social worker, kasama na ang mga pribadong doktor at sinomang aayaw, mawawalan ng trabaho.

Nakatakda namang pagbotohan sa parlamento ang sapilitang pagbabakuna sa lahat ng nasa edad 24-59 at sa Enero 1, 2022, sapi-litan na ang pagbabakuna sa lahat ng mama-mayan.

Ito'y para masugpo na ang COVID-19 na patuloy na dahilan ng pagkakasakit na ng mahigit 7 milyon na ikinamatay na ng mahigit 117,000.



## SA PILIPINAS?

Nanatili ang patakarang boluntaryo ang pagpapabakuna at walang pilitan.

Pero napansin ba ninyo na mismong ang mga simbahan Katolika ay pinapapasok lang para sa misa ang mga bakunado at sa labas lang ang mga hindi bakunado?

Makiramdam ang dapat makiramdam!

Anomang reklamo o puna, iparating lang sa [www.remate.ph](http://www.remate.ph) o i-text sa 0921-4303333.



# **#OneDENR**

**Covid-19  
Situation and Response**



# DOH COVID-19 CASE BULLETIN # 584

## OKTUBRE 19, 2021

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

PORSYENTO NG AKTIBONG KASO

# 2.3%

TOTAL NG AKTIBONG KASO  
**63,637**

PORSYENTO NG GUMALING

# 96.2%

TOTAL NG GUMALING  
**2,627,126**

PORSYENTO NG NAMATAY

# 1.50%

TOTAL NG NAMATAY  
**40,972**

MGA BAGONG KASO **4,496**

MGA BAGONG GUMALING **9,609**

MGA BAGONG NAMATAY **211**

KABUANG BILANG NG KASO **2,731,735**

MGA NAGPOSITIBO HULING OKTUBRE 17

DATOS NGAYONG OKTUBRE 19  
AYON SA REPORTS NOONG OKTUBRE 17

# 12.4%

PORSYENTO NG MGA  
NAGPOSITIBO

# 35,766

BILANG NG  
TINEST

HALOS

# 84.2%

ANG MILD AT  
ASYMPTOMATIC  
NA KASO!

**A**LAMIN  
ANG TAMANG  
IMPORMASYON

KABUANG PILIPINAS

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (4.3K TOTAL BEDS)

**60%**  
Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (21.0K TOTAL BEDS)

**47%**  
Utilized

WARD BEDS (14.9K TOTAL BEDS)

**46%**  
Utilized

VENTILATORS (3.3K TOTAL VENTILATORS)

**43%**  
Utilized

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PUNO NA BA ANG ATING MGA OSPITAL?

ICU BEDS (1.5K TOTAL BEDS)

**54%**  
Utilized

ISOLATION BEDS (4.9K TOTAL BEDS)

**40%**  
Utilized

WARD BEDS (4.2K TOTAL BEDS)

**41%**  
Utilized

VENTILATORS (1.0K TOTAL VENTILATORS)

**38%**  
Utilized

KALAGAYAN NG MGA  
AKTIBONG KASO

Mild 79.0%

5.2% Asymptomatic

2.0% Critical

4.8% Severe

8.97% Moderate



## UPDATE AND MESSAGE OF THE DAY

The relatively low cases today is due to lower laboratory output last Sunday, October 17.

Panatilihin natin ang ating masusing pag-iingat saan man tayo naroroon, dahil ang **Minimum Public Health Standards** ang susi sa ating kaligtasan. Kasabay nito, agad ding makipag-ugnayan sa ating **BHERTS o One COVID Referral Center** sa oras na makaramdam ng sintomas, upang mabawasan ang pagkakataong makahawa pa. 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](https://kontracovid.ph)



Manatiling ligtas!

I-download ang StaySafe App

O Gamiting ang WEBAPP  
at pumunta sa [Staysafe.ph](https://staysafe.ph)

MAYROON PANG KATANUNGAN? SUMANGGUNI LAMANG SA SUMUSUNOD:

OfficialDOHgov

@DOHgovph

[doh.gov.ph](https://doh.gov.ph)

(02) 894-COVID / 1555



20 OCTOBER 2021, WEDNESDAY



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**Please click this link:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8FqokBVWB8Q>

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#manilabayupdate #dolomitesand #battleofmanilabay



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