

13 August 2022, Saturday



**DENR**

# **NEWS ALERTS**

# **NEWS CLIPPINGS**

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INITIATIVES SERVICE





# Clogged canals cause heavy floods in Manila

BY BELLA CARIASO

**T**HE Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) said that canals clogged with plastic bottles and buildup of grease and oil contributed heavily to flooding in Manila last week.

"The declogging operations last year have uncovered a significant amount of plastic bottles and grease and oil buildup along drainage canals in Manila. These were observed to come from business establishments and the wanton disposal of garbage in the streets," DENR Manila Bay Coordinating Office (MBCO) Director Jacob Meimban said.

Based on the data, areas in Metro Manila generate at least 12,500 tons of garbage per day. Quezon City ranked number one with 3,600 tons followed by the cities of Manila and Caloocan,

each generating about 1,200 and 913 tons daily, respectively.

The DENR through the MBCO held an interagency meeting with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA), and the Manila City government to address the flooding.

Meimban added that Taft-United Nations, Padre Faura, and Ermita-Malate areas that have experienced heavy flooding last week will be prioritized as these are low-lying and flood-prone areas.

"The DPWH and MMDA, with the support of the DENR and city of Manila, are now working on interventions for the declogging of drainage canals, especially in the identified areas," Meimban added.

Meimban said the agency is planning to provide funding for the declogging operations as well as install mobile pumping stations in the Baywalk area, reconstruct floodgates, and devise other flooding interventions in coordination with other government agencies.

During the meeting, the DPWH sought assistance from Maynilad Water Services Inc. in the cleanup of drainage lines and disposal of wastes after declogging operations.

The DPWH will work on long-term plans to abate flooding around Manila, especially in the city's low-lying areas by constructing more box culvert canals and pumping stations along T.M. Kalaw and Taft Avenue, in order for the floodwaters to recede immediately.

The measures include the construction of additional drainage connection systems and box culverts, construction of pumping stations and interceptors, and equipment to remove wastes clogging the drainage pipes.

For his part, DENR Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs Jonas Leones said that the holistic design of the Manila Bay rehabilitation already involves mitigating measures to accommodate heavy rains and prevent flooding.

"A part of the overall rehabilitation plan is to install mitigating strategies and infrastructures that address flooding. These measures, which are managed by the DPWH and MMDA, are necessary as these ultimately affect the Manila Bay waters," Leones said.



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## DENR to boost Manila flood control defenses

By CORY MARTINEZ

**IMPLEMENTING** immediate flood control strategies and long-term defenses will be strengthened to prevent the recurrence of flooding in Manila last week.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through its Manila Bay Coordinating Office (MBCO), in coordination with the mandamus agencies of the Manila Bay rehabilitation, made this commitment during the recently-held inter-agency meeting wherein they discussed the reinforcement of collective actions to address the recent flooding experienced in the city of Manila.

Also present during the meeting were representatives from the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA), and the Manila city government.

Jonas R. Leones, DENR Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs, explained that the "holistic" design of the Manila Bay rehabilitation already involves mitigating measures to accommodate heavy rains and prevent flooding.

"A part of the overall rehabilitation plan is to install mitigating strategies and infrastructures that address flooding. These measures, which are managed by the DPWH and MMDA, are necessary as these ultimately affect the Manila Bay waters," Leones said.

Meanwhile, MBCO Director Jacob Meimban said Taft-United Nations, Padre Faura, and Ermita-Malate areas that experienced heavy flooding last week will be prioritized as these are low-lying and flood-prone areas.

"The DPWH and MMDA, with the support of the DENR and city of Manila, are now working on interventions for the declogging of drainage canals, especially in the identified areas," Meimban added.





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Editorial

**Hindi masolusyunan ang problemang baha**

**D**EKADA '70 pa ang perwisyong baha sa Metro Manila at hanggang ngayon, problema pa rin ito at tila wala nang magawang solusyon ang pamahalaan ukol dito. Kapag umulan, marami na ang kinakabahan, lalo ang taga-Maynila sapagkat papasok na naman sa kanilang mga bahay ang baha. Sa Sampaloc, Maynila, karaniwan na ang baha sa ganitong buwan. Walang natandaan na hindi bumaha sa Sampaloc. Kapag umapaw ang España Blvd. tiyak nang magiging lawa ang mga kalsada sa Sampaloc. Marami na naman ang maglilimas ng tubig-baha na pumasok sa kani-kanilang mga bahay. Ang nakadidiri, hindi lamang tubig ang pumasok sa bahay kundi pati na rin ang mga basura.

Noong nakaraang Agosto 5, nagmistulang malaking parking area ang Taft Avenue at Kalaw St. Ang dahilan: hindi makalampas sa hanggang hita na baha ang mga maliliit na sasakyan. Napilitang maglakad sa baha ang mga pasahero sapagkat wala nang pumapasadang dyipni at maski mga taksi.

Itinuturong dahilan nang pagbaha sa mga kalsada sa Maynila ay ang dolomite beach na proyekto ng nakaraang administrasyon. Ayon sa Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), nagsaayos at naglinis na sila ng mga drainages at iba pang daluyan ng tubig baha kaya nakapagtataka kung bakit mabagal ang pagbaha ng tubig.

Itinanggi naman ng Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) na ang dolomite beach ang dahilan nang pagbaha sa Maynila at iba pang lungsod.

Mahusay magturuan at magsisihan ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan kapag nangyari na ang problema. Para mailigtas ang sarili ay gagawa ng kung anu-anong dahilan at maninisi.

Kung nagawa na ng DPWH at MMDA ang kanilang tungkulin, bakit patuloy ang pagbaha sa Metro Manila. Bakit walang pagbabago? Bakit patuloy ang problema.

Hindi kaya basurang plastic ang dahilan kaya ayaw bumaba ang tubig-baha? Nararapat alamin ang dahilan ng problema at lapatan ng solusyon. Maawa sa mga taga-Metro Manila na madalas sinasalanta ng baha.





# Phivolcs warns of Taal volcanic smog, acid rain

By ROMINA CABRERA

Citing increased sulfur dioxide emissions from Taal Volcano, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) warned the public yesterday against volcanic smog or vog and acid rain.

Phivolcs said 13,572 tons per day of sulfur dioxide emissions, which produced "significant volcanic smog" over the Taal caldera was recorded on Thursday.

Vog was observed between 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Residents of Barangay Banyaga in Agoncillo; Poblacion 5, Boso-Boso and Gulod in Laurel, and Poblacion in Talisay, Batangas complained of sulfurous stench.

"As a reminder, vog consists of fine droplets containing volcanic gas... which is acidic and can cause irritation of the eyes, throat and respiratory tract with severities depending on gas concentration and duration of exposure," Phivolcs said in an advisory.

Persons with health conditions such as asthma, lung disease and heart disease, as well as the elderly, pregnant women and

children were advised to avoid outdoor activities to protect themselves from vog.

Phivolcs said people should cover their nose, preferably with an N95 face mask, and drink plenty of water and seek help from a doctor if serious effects are experienced.

Meanwhile, acid rain, which can be generated during rainfall, may cause damage to crops and affect metal roofs.

Damage to crops due to acid rain was reported in Cabuyao, Laguna.

Phivolcs said sulphur dioxide flux in Taal has averaged 7,818 tons per day since July 15, an

increase of more than five times since May.

Degassing activity or upwelling of volcanic fluids in the main crater lake and emission of steam-rich plumes that rose up to 2,800 meters were observed on Thursday.

Five volcanic tremors that lasted for three to eight minutes were recorded.

Phivolcs said Taal remains under Alert Level 1. This means the volcano is still in abnormal condition and sudden steam-driven or phreatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, minor ashfall and lethal accumulation or expulsion of volcanic gas can occur.





## Taal gas emissions increase

Phivolcs disclosed an increase in degassing activity, in the form of visible upwelling of volcanic fluids, in the Main Crater Lake since the early weeks of August.

BY LADE KABAGANI

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) reported Friday that there is an increase in volcanic sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas emission, reaching 13,572 tons daily from the Taal volcano's main crater.

Phivolcs said that the event has produced "significant volcanic smog" or vog over the Taal Caldera and it is expected to drift east to the north-northeast of the Taal Volcano Island.

SO<sub>2</sub> flux has been increasing from an average of 7,818 tons per day since 15 July, significantly higher than the recorded average of 1,289 tons daily between May and mid-July 2022.

The seismology bureau also disclosed an increase in degassing activity, in the form of visible upwelling of volcanic fluids, in the Main Crater Lake since the early weeks of August.

Vog over the Taal Caldera was observed to thicken between 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Thursday, with the emission of voluminous steam-rich plumes last night rose 2,800 meters above the volcano.

The sulfurous stench was reported by residents of Banyaga, Agoncillo; Poblacion 5, Buso-buso, and Gulod in Laurel; and Poblacion 1 in Talisay, Batangas.

"Crop damage that likely resulted from acid rain was reported in Cabuyao, Laguna last 8 August 2022," the advisory read.

Phivolcs also reported a total of five shallow volcanic tremors, three to eight minutes in duration, were recorded in the past observation period.

It also warned the public that vog consisting of fine droplets and containing volcanic gas such as SO<sub>2</sub> must be acidic and can cause irritation of the eyes, throat, and respiratory tract. Its severities will depend on the gas concentrations and durations of exposure.

Phivolcs advised communities that may be affected by vog to limit their exposure by preventing outdoor activities as well as keeping their doors and windows closed.

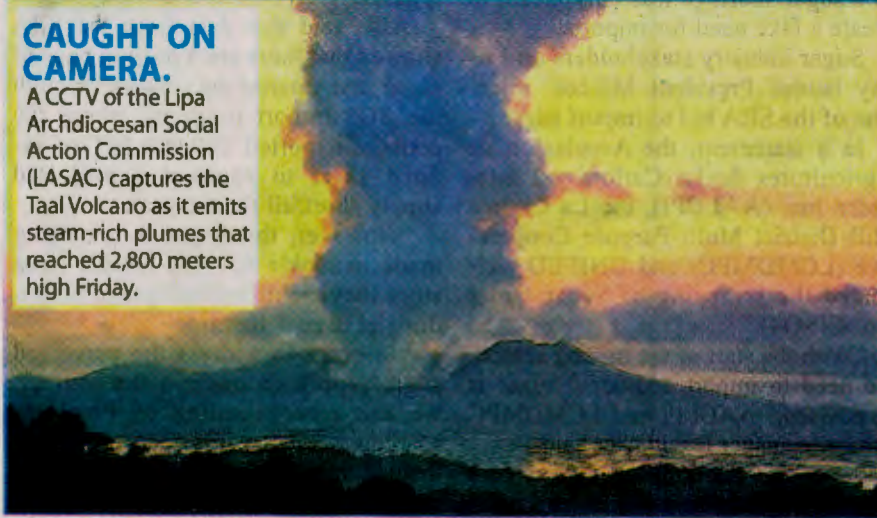




## Taal Volcano acts up anew, emits significant 'vog'

### CAUGHT ON CAMERA.

A CCTV of the Lipa Archdiocesan Social Action Commission (LASAC) captures the Taal Volcano as it emits steam-rich plumes that reached 2,800 meters high Friday.



TAAL Volcano emitted plumes that rose up to 2,800 meters on Friday, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology said.

Five volcanic tremors and a low-level background tremor were also recorded in the past 24 hours, lasting for three to eight minutes.

Alert Level 1 was maintained over the volcano, which means sudden steam-driven or phreatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, minor ashfall, and expulsions of volcanic gas could threaten areas within Taal's permanent danger zone.

A high volcanic sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission reaching 13,572 tons was

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### Taal...

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observed over the volcano Thursday.

This has produced "significant volcanic smog" or vog over the Taal Caldera.

Sulfurous stench was reported by residents of Banyaga, Agoncillo; Poblacion 5, Buso-buso, and Gulod

in Laurel; and Poblacion 1 in Talisay, Batangas.

"Since the beginning of August 2022, there has been an increase in degassing activity in the form of visible upwelling of volcanic fluids in the Main Crater Lake, and emission of voluminous steam-rich plumes that last night rose 2,800 meters above Taal Volcano Island," the Phivolcs said in an advisory.

Vog consists of fine droplets

containing volcanic gas which is acidic and can cause irritation of the eyes, throat, and respiratory tract in severities, depending on the gas concentrations and durations of exposure.

People who may be particularly sensitive to vog are those with asthma, lung disease and heart disease, the elderly, pregnant women, and children.

Phivolcs advised communities that

may be affected by vog to avoid outdoor activities to limit their exposure; as well as to keep their doors and windows closed.

It also urged residents to wear a mask (ideally an N95) and to drink plenty of water to reduce throat irritation.

Phivolcs added that crop damage that likely resulted from acid rain was reported in Cabuyao, Laguna this month.

Entry into the TVI, especially the

vicinities of the Main Crater and the Daang Kastila fissure, must remain strictly prohibited, according to Phivolcs.

Local government units are also urged to continuously assess previously evacuated barangays around Taal Lake for damage and road accessibilities, and to strengthen preparedness, contingency and communication measures in case of renewed unrest.






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# Increased gas emission, vog observed in Taal Volcano anew

A HIGH volcanic sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission reaching 13,572 tons was observed over the Taal Volcano on Thursday, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) reported Friday. /Page 11

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This has produced "significant volcanic smog" or vog over the Taal Caldera, and the volcanic gas is expected to drift east to north-northeast of the Taal Volcano Island (TVI).

In an advisory on Friday, Phivolcs said vog was observed to thicken between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursday. Sulfurous stench was reported by residents of Banyaga, Agoncillo; Poblacion 5, Busobuso and Gulod in Laurel; and Poblacion 1 in Talisay, Batangas.

"Since the beginning of August 2022, there has been an increase in degassing activity in the form of

visible upwelling of volcanic fluids in the Main Crater Lake, and emission of voluminous steam-rich plumes that last night rose 2,800 meters above TVI," the advisory read.

Vog consists of fine droplets containing volcanic gas which is acidic and can cause irritation of the eyes, throat and respiratory tract in severities, depending on the gas concentrations and durations of exposure.

People who may be particularly sensitive to vog are those with asthma, lung disease and heart disease, the elderly, pregnant women and children.

Phivolcs advised communities that may be affected by vog to avoid outdoor activities to limit their exposure as well as to keep their doors and windows closed.

It also urged residents to wear a mask (ideally an N95) and to drink plenty of water to reduce throat irritation.

Meanwhile, for the past 24 hours, five shallow volcanic tremors three to eight minutes in duration were recorded. These tremors signify fluid or gas movement.

Phivolcs added that crop damage that likely resulted from acid rain was reported in Cabuyao, Laguna this month.

Taal Volcano is still under Alert Level 1 (low-level

unrest), which means sudden steam-driven or phreatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, minor ashfall and expulsions of volcanic gas could threaten areas within Taal's permanent danger zone.

Entry into the TVI, especially the vicinities of the Main Crater and the Daang Kastila fissure, must remain strictly prohibited, according to Phivolcs.

Local government units are also urged to continuously assess previously evacuated barangays around Taal Lake for damage and road accessibilities, and to strengthen preparedness, contingency and communication measures in case of renewed unrest. **PNA**





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THE EXPONENT OF PHILIPPINE PROGRESS  
SINCE 1900  
**MANILA BULLETIN**  
THE NATION'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

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## Taal Volcano smog blankets neighboring communities

By ELLALYN DE VERA-RUIZ

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) on Friday, Aug. 12, advised residents around Taal Volcano in Batangas to avoid outdoor activities as the active volcano continues to emit a high level of sulfur dioxide the past 24 hours.

"A total of 13,572 tons per day of volcanic sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas emission from the Taal Main Crater was recorded yesterday (Aug. 11) that produced significant volcanic smog or vog over Taal Caldera," Phivolcs said in an advisory issued on Friday, Aug. 12. **►5**





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## Taal Volcano smog blankets neighboring communities 1◀

"Airborne volcanic gas is expected to be drifted to the general east to north-northeast of Taal Volcano Island or TVI based on air parcel trajectory data from PAGASA," it added.

Phivolcs said that Taal Volcano averaged 7,818 tons of SO<sub>2</sub> per day since July 15, from an average of 1,289 tons per day between May and mid-July 2022.

"Since the beginning of August 2022, there has been an increase in degassing activity in the form of visible upwelling of volcanic fluids in the main crater lake and emission of voluminous steam-rich plumes that last night rose 2,800 meters above TVI," it pointed out.

### 'Vog' threats

Phivolcs said that volcanic smog or "vog" over the Taal area started to "thicken" between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursday.

It added that sulturous stench was reported by residents of Banyaga, Agoncillo; Poblacion 5, Boso-boso, and Gulod, Laurel; and Poblacion, Talisay, Batangas.

"Vog consists of fine droplets containing volcanic gas such as SO<sub>2</sub>, which is acidic and can cause irritation of the eyes, throat and respiratory tract with severities depending on the gas concentrations and durations of exposure," Phivolcs said.

"People who may be particularly sensitive to vog are those with health conditions such as asthma, lung disease and heart disease, the elderly, pregnant women and children," it added.

Phivolcs advised those vulnerable to vog to limit their exposure by avoiding outdoor activities, staying indoors, and shutting doors and windows to block out vog.

Likewise, residents were urged to cover their nose, "ideally with an N95

facemask."

"Drink plenty of water to reduce any throat irritation or constriction. If belonging to the particularly sensitive group of people above, watch over yourself and seek help from a doctor or the barangay health unit if needed, especially if serious effects are experienced," Phivolcs added.

Moreover, crop damage likely caused by acid rain was also reported in Cabuyao, Laguna on Aug. 8.

Acid rain can be generated during periods of rainfall and volcanic gas emission over areas where the plume disperses, causing damage to crops and affecting metal roofs of houses and buildings.

### Alert Level 1 remains

Phivolcs said Taal Volcano remains under Alert Level 1, which means it was still in an abnormal condition and should not be interpreted to have ceased unrest nor ceased the threat of eruptive activity.

"Should an uptrend or pronounced change in monitored parameters forewarn of renewed unrest, the alert level may be raised back to Alert Level 2," it said.

"Conversely, should there be a return of monitoring parameters to baseline levels after a sufficient observation period, the alert level will be further lowered to Alert Level 0," it added.

Under Alert Level 1, sudden steam-driven or phreatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, minor ashfall and lethal accumulations or expulsions of volcanic gas can occur and threaten areas within the TVI.

"Phivolcs strongly recommends that entry into TVI, Taal's permanent danger zone or PDZ, especially the vicinities of the main crater and the Daang Kastila fissure, must remain strictly prohibited," it said.





Our Best Kept Secret



BRO. CLIFFORD T. SORITA

THE Catholic of the Catholic Church uses the word stewardship in terms of the earth. The Bible tells us that God gave us the earth to use wisely for our generation and the next. We need to use the resources to support human life. If we over-use the resources, you're stealing from the next generation. And so, we need to be good stewards of what God has given to us. We don't own them. We share them with the next generation. This means it is our responsibility to steward it, to use and create resources that are renewable. That would be the best stewardship. Instead of using resources that cannot be replaced, we have an obligation in stewardship of the earth to find resources that are renewable so that the next generation isn't stuck with the lack of resources that God has given to them. And it's our responsibility to make sure that those resources are available to them.

We need to do what we can to renew resources, rather than waste them. We also may not be the person that caused problems, but we are responsible to fix it. Like it or not, we are in it together when it comes to stewardship issues. We are responsible not for its cause, but we are responsible for dealing with the problem. If we inherit problems caused by other people, our job is to be responsible in lessening the harm that any problem has caused in the world - pollution or the misuse of resources and environmental damage. We need to take care of the world that God has given to us to take care of for the next generation.

## MINING AND STEWARDSHIP

In the context of mining, Stewardship can be observed if it can strategically address three crucial concerns: (1) Environmental Degradation; (2) Dislocation of Indigenous People; and (3) Inequitable Sharing of Mining Benefits.

The fears of ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION can be allayed if government can truly be responsive in fully implementing Environmental Impact Assessment and imposition of the ECC (Environmental Compliance Certificate); mandatory deposits of environmental protection and mine rehabilitation fund; multi-partite monitoring teams involving community representatives, environmental insurance coverage; and rehabilitation of abandoned mines.

To avoid the DISLOCATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE it must be the policy of the state that NO MINING PROJECTS can be allowed without the community of Indigenous People's (IP) free and prior informed consent. This will ensure not only the protection of our compatriot's rights under the law but likewise guarantee long term community acceptability and support. Moreover, if the IPs would issue their consent, the implementing rules of the Mining Act provides that IPs would be given at least 1% of the mining company's annual gross revenue, in support of the IP community socio-economic and livelihood projects.

Finally, in addressing the INEQUITABLE SHARING OF MINING BENEFITS the release of the LGU's 40% share of all taxes and fees derived from the exploration of the locale's natural resources must be free from all bureaucratic problems. Furthermore, all operating mining companies (as mandated by law) must promptly implement the required Social Management and Development Program (SDMP) for the benefit of the host communities. The SDMP should be a program developed and agreed upon between the company and the community. This program is to be supported by fund support from the mining com-

panies, in an amount equivalent to at least 1% of the annual direct mining and milling costs.

In the spirituality of stewardship, the environment should never be sacrificed - that "an economy respectful of the environment will not have the maximization of profit as its only objective, because environmental protection cannot be assured solely on the basis of financial calculations ... The environment is one of those goods that cannot be adequately safeguarded or promoted by market forces" (St. John Paul II, Centesimus Annus).

As explained in Catechism, no. 2402: "In the beginning God entrusted the earth and its resources to the common stewardship of mankind to take care of them, master them by labor, and enjoy their fruits. The goods of creation are destined for the whole human race. However, the earth is divided up among men to assure the security of their lives, endangered by poverty and threatened by violence. The appropriation of property is legitimate for guaranteeing the freedom and dignity of persons and for helping each of them to meet his basic needs and the needs of those in his charge. It should allow for a natural solidarity to develop between men."

God did not expect only one person to be the steward of all creation. Rather, He blessed Adam and Eve and made them fruitful. Filling the earth is the means by which the earth becomes subdued by man. This essential truth is embodied in the right to life. Each person born contributes to the well-being of society. Through prayer, work, and discovery, each person allows others to grow in knowledge and holiness. Thus, no one person rules the earth. Collectively, we are stewards of the earth. We are not only responsible for the earth; we are also accountable for it.

For any personal comments or suggestions, you may call 0917-4805585 or email me at csorita@yahoo.com.





## Successive droughts tighten grip on Morocco farms and villages



A herd of sheep walk over cracked earth at al-Massira dam in Ouled Essi Masseoud village, some 140 kilometers (85 miles) south from Morocco's economic capital Casablanca, on August 8, 2022 amid the country's worst drought in at least four decades. Residents of Morocco's Ouled Essi Masseoud village are suffering from a series of successive droughts, prompting them to rely solely on sporadic supplies in public fountains and from private wells. **AFP**

### By Kaouthar Oudrhiri

OULED ESSI MASSEoud, Morocco—Mohamed gave up farming because of successive droughts that have hit his previously fertile but isolated village in Morocco and because he just couldn't bear it any longer.

"To see villagers rush to public fountains in the morning or to a neighbor to get water makes you want to cry," the man in his 60s said.

"The water shortage is making us suffer," he told AFP in Ouled Essi Masseoud village, around 140 kilometers (87 miles) from the country's economic capital Casablanca.

But it is not just his village that is suffering—all of the North African country has been hit.

No longer having access to potable running water, the villagers of Ouled Essi Masseoud rely solely on sporadic supplies in public fountains and from private wells.

"The fountains work just one or two days a week, the wells are starting to dry up and the river next to it is drying up more and more," said Mohamed Sbai as he went to fetch water from neighbors.

The situation is critical, given the village's position in the agricultural province of Settat, near the Oum Errabia River and the Al Massira Dam, Morocco's second largest.

Its reservoir supplies drinking water to several cities, including the three million people who live in Casablanca. But latest official figures show it is now filling at a rate of just five percent.

Al Massira reservoir has been reduced to little more than a pond bordered by kilometers of cracked earth.

Nationally, dams are filling at a rate of only 27 percent, precipitated by the country's worst drought in at least four decades.

#### Water rationing

At 600 cubic meters (21,000 cubic feet) of water annually per capita, Morocco is already well below the water scarcity threshold of 1,700 cubic meters per capita per year, according to the World Health Organization.

In the 1960s, water availability was four times higher—at 2,600 cubic meters.

A July World Bank report on the Moroccan economy said the decrease in the availability of renewable water resources put the country in a situation of "structural water stress."

The authorities have now introduced water rationing.

The interior ministry ordered local authorities to restrict supplies when necessary, and prohibits using drinking water to irrigate green spaces and golf courses.

Illegal withdrawals from wells, springs or waterways have also been prohibited.

In the longer term, the government plans to build 20 seawater desalination plants by 2030, which should cover a large part of the country's needs.

"We are in crisis management rather than in anticipated risk management," water resources expert Mohamed Jalil told AFP.

He added that it was "difficult to monitor effectively the measures taken by the authorities."

Agronomist Mohamed Srairi said Morocco's Achilles' heel was its agricultural policy "which favors water-consuming fruit trees and industrial agriculture."

#### Key sector

He said such agriculture relies on drip irrigation which, although it can save water, paradoxically results in increased consumption as previously arid areas become cultivable.

The World Bank report noted that cultivated areas under drip irrigation in Morocco have more than tripled.

It said that "modern irrigation tech-

nologies may have altered cropping decisions in ways that increased rather than decreased the total quantity of water consumed by the agricultural sector."

More than 80 percent of Morocco's water supply is allocated to agriculture, a key economic sector that accounts for 14 percent of gross domestic product.

Mohamed, in his nineties, stood on an area of parched earth not far from the Al Massira Dam.

"We don't plough the land anymore because there is no water," he said, but added that he had to "accept adversity anyway because we have no choice." **AFP**





## Inter-convention synergies: Ramsar, biodiversity and climate change



AMBASSADORS'  
CORNER

AMADO S.  
TOLENTINO JR.

**A**LTHOUGH addressed separately in international law, the concept of wetlands per Ramsar Convention (mangroves, rivers, lakes, peatlands, rice paddies, fishponds, etc.); biodiversity (conservation of species of plants and animals for food security, availability, accessibility, affordability, among others); and climate change (global warming, sea level rise, droughts, heat waves, wildfires, floodings, outbreak of infectious diseases, among others) are interdependent, interacting with one another. Their interrelationship is manifest in the way wetland resources and services are affected by climate change and, in turn, by the fact that while climate change is a major threat to biodiversity, destruction of biodiversity contributes to climate change to a great extent.

Scientific reports show that changes in climate have exerted additional pressure and have already affected biodiversity, which by itself can help build ecosystem resiliency and help to mitigate the effects of climate. An example is deforestation, to which is attributed one-fifth of total greenhouse gas emissions. Halting deforestation and preserving biodiversity are ways of developing carbon sinks which can contribute significantly to climate change mitigation. In the same way, serious international environmental concern has been fueled by reports of the degradation of peatlands and other wetlands

in many parts of the world due to drainage and fires with associated impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity conservation.

### Effects in Asia

There are many examples of these effects in Asian countries: 1) Climate change threatens the trans-boundary Mekong River on which people from five Asean countries depend for a healthy life and food security; 2) In Chilika Lake (India), plankton and aqua plant populations are changing due to change in the climate with adverse impacts on fisheries and livelihood; 3) From Malaysia, a study warns of the danger to the future of migratory birds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway because of the threats posed by climate change; 4) In the Philippines, coral

reefs such as the Tubbataha Reefs in Palawan are suffering from mass coral bleaching resulting from increased seawater temperature, and new strategies are required to build up ecosystem resilience to climate change; 5) In Bangladesh, the ecologically sensitive St. Martin's Island, among others, is suffering from coral damage and coastal erosion, and decisive management actions are required to stem the threats to wetland and biodiversity conservation in the area.

And when Typhoon "Odette" hit the Philippines in December 2021, it was proven that biodiversity helps in disaster risk reduction. There were fewer casualties in places with intact natural ecosystems like those with thicker forests and mangrove areas.

During the last two years, as Asian

► **TolentinoA5**

countries battled the Covid-19 pandemic, climate change was pointed to as the fastest way for diseases to cross borders. As warmer temperature expands, the range of disease-carrying animals and insects are exposed to it. As a consequence, viruses quickly spread across Asia.

Be that as it may, at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands held in Valencia (Spain), a resolution of relevance to rice-producing Asian countries reports on the rice paddy as a wetland type, and the impacts of changes in climate and uncontrolled pesticide use not only on rice production but also on the conservation of diverse species found therein.

Actually, wetlands have always been implicitly recognized as a cross-cutting ecosystem type in deliberations about the Convention on Biological Diversity. The COP in Korea emphasized the critical importance of coastal wetlands for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, in particular for migratory bird species, sustainable livelihood, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The COP invited parties to give due attention to the conservation and restoration of coastal wetlands.





■ TOLENTINO FROM A4

## Inter-convention synergies

### Ramsar and CBD

Synergies and collaboration between the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are evidenced by a COP resolution, which called upon countries to "take action to minimize

the degradation as well as promote the restoration and improve management practices of peatlands and other wetland types that are significant carbon stores or have the ability to sequester carbon and are considered as mitigating factors as well as to increase the adaptive capacity of society to respond to the changes in those ecosystems due to climate change."

The CBD COP 7, on the other hand, called for synergies between CBD and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including its Kyoto Protocol (now Paris Agreement on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions). A technical expert group on biodiversity and climate change to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was set up to examine the scientific impact of climate change on biodiversity and provide advice for the integration of biodiversity considerations in the UNFCCC.

The CBD COP 10 in Nagoya (Japan) further expanded the scope of cooperation. It requested the secretariat to develop joint activities with other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially in the areas of marine and coastal biodiversity, protected areas and biodiversity and climate change. The COP also noted the importance of biodiversity in inland water ecosystems, recognizing the important work on wetlands of the Ramsar Convention in mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change.

Later, the Ramsar Convention was included in the joint liaison group

meetings among the Rio Conventions (biodiversity, desertification, climate change) to further cooperate on joint actions and operations on climate change issues. The joint action presupposed institutional coordination not only at the international level but at the regional and national levels as well. Meaning, there should be synergy at the domestic level in regard to the objectives of CBD and the Ramsar Convention, and the actions they require to be addressed including climate change concerns.

Such collaboration, cooperation, coordination and synergy between the Ramsar Convention and the CBD were extended to other related MEAs — Desertification Convention, Convention on Migratory Species, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna, as well as NGOs, which can provide a link between and among conventions.

A Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to, among others, reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health is on the way to formal adoption. To think that the United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres had confirmed that the world faces an unprecedented global hunger crisis. There is a real risk that multiple famines will be declared in 2022. And 2023 could be worse.

### Expanding connectivity

The Conference of the Parties of multilateral environmental agreements

on wetlands and biodiversity so far held during the last two decades of the 21st century pointed at expanding their close connectivity with the leading environmental problem at hand — climate change.

The UNFCCC is just one MEA whose program of work on mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change does not substantially address wetlands conservation and biodiversity concerns. But, on the other hand, the CBD and the Ramsar Convention have important roles in addressing climate change. They should continue to capitalize on linkages between their already existing programs and climate change concerns in order to raise their political standing. The two conventions must continue developing and implementing policies that promote their objectives without aggravating the causes and effects of climate change. There is much that the Ramsar Convention and the CBD can do to create more synergies with each other and these could include activities such as establishing corridors to help species migration, encouraging more planting of drought resistant crops and restoring degraded habitats.

If governments were to seriously acknowledge their responsibilities and bring with them the general public, including the business sector (as corporate social responsibility), it would be a big boost to successful governance of wetlands and biodiversity as they relate to the serious climate change problem confronting Asia and the rest of the world.





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# Sustainable construction group brings eco-friendly products to Mindanao

Holcim Philippines launched ECOPlanet to a number of its ready-mix concrete and contractor partners in South Mindanao on 29 July at SM Lanang with an overview of the product and the company's overall sustainability thrust.

One of the country's trusted building solution providers, Holcim Philippines, Inc., has announced that its environmentally friendly products have already reached Mindanao, as Holcim EcoPlanet made a debut in Davao, true to its quest to provide partners with sustainable and high-performance building material at the said region.

"The launch of ECOPlanet is further proof of our commitment to continue supporting the sustainable development of Davao and Mindanao. ECOPlanet provides our partner the best material for building durable and lasting infrastructure to support population growth and development while being more respectful of the environment," said Holcim Philippines President and CEO Horia Adrian.

Holcim Philippines launched ECOPlanet to a number of its ready-mix concrete and contractor partners in South Mindanao on 29 July at SM Lanang with an overview of the product and the company's overall sustainability thrust.

The company also introduced its Balik-Plastic waste management program wherein partners may turn over plastic bags for cement to the company to be reused by recycling partners or converted to alternative fuels and raw materials in making cement through co-processing at its Davao plant.

Launched in July 2021, ECOPlanet is a global range of green cement developed by international building solutions leader Holcim Group.

It was introduced in the Philippines last November as a general-purpose cement with at

least a 30 percent lower carbon footprint than normal cement.

Being a blended cement, ECOPlanet is made with less virgin raw materials and delivers superior durability and strength for structural applications.

The availability of ECOPlanet further expands Holcim Philippines' range of building solutions in the region.

In the company's several decades of operations in Davao, the company has proudly supplied cement to a number of important infrastructures that support progress and improve people's lives such as the Davao International Airport, Davao Coastal Road, Davao Bypass Road, and the Tagum City Flyover.

RAFFY AY



HOLCIM Philippines gathers a number of its customers in SM Lanang in Davao during the launch of its most environment-friendly blended cement ECOPlanet last 29 July.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF HOLCIM





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## Pepsi-Cola pursues PH green initiatives

PEPSI-COLA Products Philippines Inc.—the exclusive manufacturer of PepsiCo beverages in the country—continues to pursue green initiatives as part of its commitment to celebrate the recently concluded World Environment Day. This is in line with its sustainability targets on water stewardship, resource management and inclusive business.

PCPPI strengthened its lightweighting efforts to reduce plastic content in its products and packaging. It also spearheaded tree-planting and creek cleaning activities in areas where it operates.

“PCPPI aims to create a positive impact on society. One way to do this is by implementing programs focused on environmental sustainability. This allows us to operate in the present while creating a more promising future for all,” said PCPPI president and chief executive Frederick Ong.

PCPPI reduced its virgin plastic resin usage to more than 231.78 metric tons from January to April 2022. The company also reduced its carton packaging material usage and saved as much as 62.13 MT of carton after it changed from standard to sleek can designs.

The material for its label thickness reduction efforts was also changed. PCPPI replaced non-recyclable PVC (Polyvinyl chloride) materials with recyclable PET (polyethylene terephthalate).





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## Arctic warming 4x faster than rest of Earth — study

PARIS, France (AFP) - The Arctic has warmed nearly four times faster than the rest of the planet over the last 40 years, according to research published Thursday that suggests climate models are underestimating the rate of polar heating.

The United Nations' climate science panel said in a special report in 2019 that the Arctic was warming "by more than double the global average" due to a process known as Arctic amplification.

This occurs when sea ice and snow, which naturally reflect the Sun's heat, melt into sea water, which absorbs it instead.

While there is a long-held consensus among scientists that the Arctic is warming quickly, estimates vary according to the timeframe studied and the definition of what constitutes the geographic area of the Arctic.

A team of researchers based in Norway and Finland analyzed four

sets of temperature data gathered by satellite studies since 1979 - the year when satellite data became available - over the entire Arctic circle.

They found that on average the data showed the Arctic had warmed 0.75C per decade, nearly four times quicker than the rest of the planet.

"The take in the literature is that the Arctic is warming about twice as fast as the globe, so for me it was a bit surprising that ours was so much higher than the usual number," Antti Lipponen, co-author from the Finnish Meteorological Institute, told AFP.

The study, published in the journal *Communications Earth & Environment*, found significant regional variations in warming rate within the Arctic circle.

For example, the Eurasian sector of the Arctic Ocean, near the Svalbard and Novaya Zemlya archipelagos, has warmed as much as 1.25C per decade - seven times faster than the rest of the world.

The team found that even state-of-the-art climate models predicted Arctic warming to be approximately one third lower than what the observed data showed.

They said this discrepancy may be due to previous modeled estimates being rendered out of date by continued Arctic modeling.

"Maybe the next step would be to take a look at the models and I would be really interested in seeing why the models do not reproduce what we see in observations and what impact that is having on future climate projections," said Lipponen.

As well as profoundly impacting local communities and wildlife that rely on sea ice to hunt, intense warming in the Arctic will have worldwide repercussions.

The Greenland ice sheet, which recent studies warn may be approaching a melting "tipping point," contains enough frozen water to lift Earth's oceans some six meters.

"Climate change is caused by humans. As the Arctic warms up its glaciers will melt and this will globally affect sea levels," said Lipponen.

"Something is happening in the Arctic and it will affect us all."





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# Solar power gaining momentum

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said solar unit costs had dropped 85 percent between 2010 and 2019, while wind fell 55 percent.

PARIS (AFP) — Generating power from sunlight bouncing off the ground, working at night, even helping to grow strawberries: Solar panel technology is evolving fast as costs plummet for a key segment of the world's energy transition.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) says solar will have to scale up significantly this decade to meet the Paris climate target of limiting temperature rises to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The good news is that costs have fallen dramatically.

In a report on solutions earlier this year, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said solar unit costs had dropped 85 percent between 2010 and 2019, while wind fell 55 percent.

"There's some claim that it's the cheapest way humans have ever been able to make electricity at scale," said Gregory Nemet, a professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and a lead author of that report.

Experts hope the high fossil fuel prices and fears over energy security caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine will accelerate the uptake of renewables.

Momentum gathered pace on Sunday with the ambitious United States (US) climate bill, which earmarks \$370 billion in efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by 2030.

An analysis by experts at Princeton University estimates the bill could see five times the rate of solar

additions in 2025 as there were in 2020.

Nemet said solar alone could plausibly make up half of the world's electricity system by mid-century, although he cautioned against looking for "silver bullets."

"I think there really is big potential," he told *AFP*.

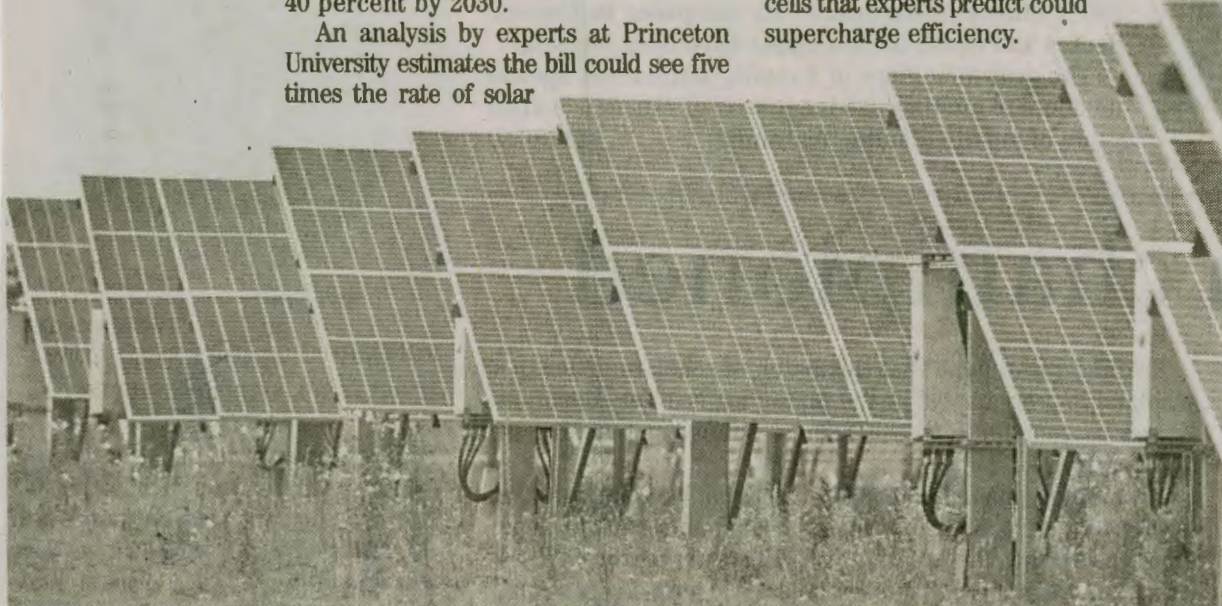
The "photovoltaic effect" — the process by which solar cells convert sunlight to electrical energy — was first discovered in 1839 by the French physicist Edmond Becquerel.

After decades of innovations, silicon-based solar cells started to be developed in the US in the 1950s, with the world's first solar-powered satellite launched in 1958.

The IPCC said of all energy technologies, small-scale ones like solar and batteries have so far proved quicker to improve and be adopted than bulkier options like nuclear.

Today, almost all of the panels glimmering on rooftops and spreading across vast fields are made in China using silicon semiconductors. But the technology is changing quickly.

In a recent report, the IEA said these new solar cells have proven to be one-fifth more efficient in converting light to energy than standard modules installed just four or five years ago. There are also a host of new materials and hybrid cells that experts predict could supercharge efficiency.



JEAN-FRANCOIS MONIER/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

**Sustainable** This solar facility in Le Mans, northwestern France has 572 photovoltaic panels expected to produce 11,400 megawatt-hours per year that can cover the power consumption of 4,500 homes.





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## Mountain pass' ice cover melting

GENEVA, Switzerland (AFP) – The thick layer of ice that has covered a Swiss mountain pass for centuries will have melted away completely within a few weeks, a ski resort said Thursday.

Following a dry winter, the summer heatwaves hitting Europe have been catastrophic for the Alpine glaciers, which have been melting at an accelerated rate.

The pass between Scex Rouge and Tsanfleuron has been iced over since at least the Roman era.

But as both glaciers have retreated, the bare rock of the ridge between the two is beginning to emerge – and will be completely ice-free before the summer is out.

“The pass will be entirely in the open air in a few weeks,” the Glacier 3000 ski resort said in a statement.

While the ice measured around 15 meters thick in 2012, the ground underneath “will have completely

resurfaced by the end of September.”

The ridge is at an altitude of 2,800 meters in the Glacier 3000 ski domain and effectively marks the border between the Vaud and Wallis cantons in western Switzerland.

**Heatwaves hitting Europe have been catastrophic for the Alpine glaciers.**

Skiers could glide over the top from one glacier to the other. But now a strip of rock between them has emerged, with just the last remaining bit of ice left.

Glaciologist Mauro Fischer, a researcher at Bern University, said the loss of thickness of the glaciers in the region will be on average three times higher this year compared to the last 10 summers.

Skiers may soon glide on a strip of rock.





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## European drought dries up rivers, kills fish, shrivels crops

LUX (AP) – Once, a river ran through it.

Now, white dust and thousands of dead fish cover the wide trench that winds amid rows of trees in France's Burgundy region in what was the Tille River in the village of Lux.

From dry and cracked reservoirs in Spain to falling water levels on major arteries like the Danube, the Rhine and the Po, an unprecedented drought is afflicting nearly half of the European continent.

It is damaging farm economies, forcing water restrictions, causing wildfires and

threatening aquatic species.

There has been no significant rainfall for almost two months in Western, Central and Southern Europe. And the dry period is expected to continue in what experts say could be the worst drought in 500 years.

Climate change is exacerbating conditions as hotter temperatures speed up evaporation, thirsty plants take in more moisture and reduced snowfall in the winter limits supplies of fresh water available for irrigation in the summer.





### **Sapat na suplay ng tubig sa mga iskul tiniyak ng Manila Water**

Tiniyak ng East Zone concessionaire Manila Water na may sapat na suplay ng tubig sa mga paaralan na magagamit ng publiko lalo na ang mga mag-aaral sa pagbubukas ng klase ngayong Agosto 22.

Ayon sa Manila Water patuloy ang kompanya na magkakaloob ng 24/7 na ligtas at malinis na suplay ng tubig sa mahigit 7 milyong customers sa Eastern Metro Manila at Rizal Province lalo na sa mga paaralan.


Sa nakalipas na dalawang taon nang umarang-kada ang pandemic sa bansa, patuloy ang Manila Water sa pagpapatupad ng mga proyekto na pupunan sa pangangailangan ng tubig ng publiko oras na bumaba ang suplay sa Angat Dam na siyang nagsusuplay ng 90 percent ng tubig sa Metro Manila.

May 1,300 paaralan ang nasa service area ng Manila Water. Tumutulong din ang kompanya sa maintenance work sa iba't ibang mga paaralan tulad ng pagpapalating may tubig sa rest rooms, faucets, at handwashing areas sa mga paaralan.

"It has always been Manila Water's commitment to ensure that vital institutions, such as schools, are provided with ample safe water supply and effective wastewater and sanitation services all year round. Coming from two years of online classes, we took the initiative, ahead of any government program, to do a more extensive assessment of the water supply and wastewater management situation in schools in the East Zone," pahayag ni Dittie Galang, head ng Manila Water Corporate Communication. (*Angie dela Cruz*)







Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
**NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES BOARD**  
26th Floor, NIA Bldg., EDSA, Quezon City, Philippines 1100

**PRIMEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE CORP.**  
Applicant.

Case No. 22-3375

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

This is an application for Certificate of Public Convenience to operate and maintain a waterworks system within the municipality of Palo, Tanuan, Tolosa, Sta. Fe, Pastrana, Tabon-Tabon, Dagami and Tacloban City, province of Leyte, with the following proposed rates:

**PROPOSED TARIFF**

**Residential and Institutional**

Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40 m3
½"	P139.50	28.20	30.80	35.80	41.70	41.70
¾"	P223.50	45.10	49.30	57.20	66.70	66.70
1"	P447.00	90.30	98.50	114.50	133.40	133.40
1 ½"	P1,117.50	225.70	246.30	286.20	333.50	333.50

**Residential and Commercial**

Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40m3
½"	P139.50	28.20	30.80	35.80	41.70	41.70
¾"	P223.50	45.10	49.30	57.20	66.70	66.70
1"	P447.60	90.30	98.50	114.50	133.40	133.40

**Commercial and Industrial**

Pipe Size	0-15 m3 (min.)	16-30 m3	31-500 m3	501-1000 m3	Over 1000 m3
½"	P922.50	71.50	83.40	100.20	100.20
¾"	P1,474.50	114.50	133.50	160.30	160.30
1"	P2,950.50	228.90	267.00	320.70	320.70
1 ½"	P7,375.50	572.30	667.40	801.70	801.70
2"	P18,439.50	1,430.70	1,668.50	2,004.30	2,004.30
3"	P33,190.50	2,575.20	3,003.30	3,607.70	3,607.70
4"	P66,382.50	5,150.40	6,006.60	7,215.40	7,215.40

**Bulk**

Pipe Size	Per cu.m.	Pipe Size	Per cu.m.
1"	P178.80	¾"	P89.40

**Others**

This application will be initially heard by the Board on **30 August 2022**. The hearing will start at **9:00 o'clock in the morning** at the NWRB-WUD Conference Room, 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Leyte 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 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2022.

By Authority of the Board:  
  
**Dr. SEVILLO D. DAVID, Jr., CESO III**  
Executive Director

**Affected Parties:**

The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Palo, Leyte	The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Sta. Fe, Leyte
The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Tanuan, Leyte	The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Pastrana, Leyte
The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Tolosa, Leyte	The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Tabon-Tabon, Leyte
The Secretary Sangguniang Bayan Dagami, Leyte	The Secretary Sangguniang Panlungsod Tacloban City, Leyte
The Barangay Chairmen All the affected Barangays in the Municipalities of Palo, Tanuan, Tolosa, Sta. Fe, Pastrana, Tabon-tabon, Dagami & Tacloban City, Leyte	The General Manager Leyte Metropolitan Water District Brgy. 74, Lower Nalatala Tacloban City 6500, Leyte

MT - Aug. 13, 2022





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**PRIMEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE CORP.**  
Applicant.

Case No. 22-3359

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

This is an application for Certificate of Public Convenience to operate and maintain a waterworks system within Cadiz City, province of Negros Occidental, with the following proposed rates:

**PROPOSED TARIFF**

**Residential and Institutional**

Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40 m3
½"	P117.50	23.80	28.20	29.80	32.90	36.90
¾"	P188.00	38.10	45.10	47.80	52.70	59.00
1"	P376.00	76.20	90.30	95.50	105.40	117.90
1 ½"	P940.00	190.60	225.70	238.80	263.50	294.90

**Residential and Commercial**

Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40m3
½"	P117.50	23.80	28.20	29.80	32.90	36.90
¾"	P188.00	38.10	45.10	47.80	52.70	59.00
1"	P376.00	76.20	90.30	95.50	105.40	117.90

**Commercial and Industrial**

Pipe Size	0-15 m3 (min.)	16-30 m3	31-500 m3	501-1000 m3	Over 1000 m3
¾"	P846.00	59.60	73.80	89.50	89.50
1"	P1,353.00	95.40	118.10	143.30	143.30
1 ½"	P2,706.00	190.70	236.20	286.50	286.50
2"	P6,765.00	476.80	590.60	716.30	716.30
3"	P16,914.00	1,192.00	1,476.50	1,790.70	1,790.70
4"	P30,444.00	2,145.60	2,657.70	3,223.30	3,223.30
6"	P80,889.50	4,291.10	5,315.30	6,446.50	6,446.50

**Bulk**

Pipe Size	Per cu.m.	Pipe Size	Per cu.m.
1"	P150.40	¾"	P75.20

This application will be initially heard by the Board on **30 August 2022**. The hearing will start at **9:00 o' clock in the morning** at the NWRB-WUD Conference Room, 8<sup>th</sup> 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 **Negros Occidental** 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 17<sup>th</sup> day of June 2022.

By Authority of the Board:

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

**Affected Parties:**

The Secretary  
Sangguniang Panlungsod  
Cadiz City, Negros Occidental

The Barangay Chairmen  
All the affected Barangays w/in  
Cadiz City, Negros Occidental

The General Manager  
Cadiz City Water District  
Burgos St., Cadiz City  
Negros Occidental

MT - Aug. 13, 2022



**PRIMEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE CORP.**  
Applicant.

Case No. 22-3376

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

This is an application for Certificate of Public Convenience to operate and maintain a waterworks system within Dasmariñas City, Cavite, with the following proposed rates:

**PROPOSED TARIFF**

**Residential and Institutional**

Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40 m3
½"	P132.00	26.70	31.70	38.00	44.80	51.50
¾"	P211.00	42.60	50.70	60.70	71.60	82.30
1"	P422.00	85.30	101.30	121.50	143.20	164.70
1 ½"	P1,054.50	213.20	253.30	303.70	358.10	411.60

**Residential and Commercial**

Pipe Size	0-5 m3 (min)	6-10 m3	11-20 m3	21-30 m3	31-40 m3	Over 40m3
½"	P132.00	26.70	31.70	38.00	44.80	51.50
¾"	P211.00	42.60	50.70	60.70	71.60	82.30
1"	P422.00	85.30	101.30	121.50	143.20	164.70

**Commercial and Industrial**

Pipe Size	0-15 m3 (min.)	16-30 m3	31-500 m3	501-1000 m3	Over 1000 m3
¾"	P951.00	76.10	103.00	122.80	122.80
1"	P1,521.00	121.70	164.70	196.50	196.50
1 ½"	P3,042.00	243.40	329.50	392.90	392.90
2"	P7,605.00	608.60	823.70	982.30	982.30
3"	P19,011.00	1,521.50	2,059.20	2,455.70	2,455.70
4"	P34,219.50	2,738.70	3,706.60	4,420.30	4,420.30
6"	P88,439.00	5,477.40	7,413.30	8,840.50	8,840.50

**Bulk**

Pipe Size	Per cu.m.	Pipe Size	Per cu.m.
1"	P168.70	¾"	P84.40

This application will be initially heard by the Board on **30 August 2022**. The hearing will start at **9:00 o' clock in the morning** at the NWRB-WUD Conference Room, 8<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2022.

By Authority of the Board:

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

**Affected Parties:**

The Secretary  
Sangguniang Panlungsod  
Dasmariñas City, Cavite

The Barangay Chairmen  
All the affected Barangays in  
Dasmariñas City, Cavite

The General Manager  
Dasmariñas Water District  
Camerillo Avenue,  
Dasmariñas City, Cavite

MT - Aug. 13, 2022