

Presidential Communications Operations Office

Presidential News Desk

TALK TO THE PEOPLE OF PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE

[23 May 2022]

PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE: Magandang gabi po sa mga kababayan natin nakikinig sa "Talk to the People". Maganda 'to so that you have a connect between you and government.

Ang trabaho ko noong nakaraang linggo, May 15, I led the Commencement Exercises of the Philippine Military Academy "Bagsik-Diwa" Class of 2022 in Baguio City. Then on May 18, Wednesday, I attended the Puregold Sari-Sari Convention 2022 at the World Trade Center in Pasay City.

Let me just gloss over the event, ito 'yung — 'yung Puregold has been supporting itong mga sari-sari store, 'yung mga MSMEs, 'yung may mga malalaking tindahan, mayroon naman maliliit. But dito sa ginagawa ni Co, si Mr. Co ang may-ari, salamat sa iyo for helping the little guy na ma-survive itong mga kahirapan ngayon, especially with the pandemic, medyo nag-dive lahat ang income individually and governments, not only the Philippine government but in the entire world.

What makes it worse now followed 'yung pandemic kasi ang problema nito itong sa Russia ngayon pati Ukraine. Alam mo oil, it is really the — it moves the economy and the entire trade and commerce of the entire world. Alam

mo you can — maski saan ka maghanap, it's oil actually. Itong sahig, then the roofing and the ceiling and even this *[taps the mic]* ito it's being manufactured by machineries big ones 'yung mga factory na.

But what moves the movement there — maski saan ka maghanap it's a product of oil kasi oil pinapagana 'yung mga equipment, the machines in a factory that produces everything. Lahat na itong mga gamit, paggawa nito, paggawa nito, it's oil because hindi naman tatakbo 'yung makina nila sa factory kung walang oil. It's the energy actually.

Kaya we are not yet dito sa nuclear level but I hope that the next administration would at least explore now the possibility of itong nuclear... Tatal ang nag-umpisa naman nito si Marcos noon. Nagpagawa siya ng nuclear plant but ano... You know oil is not infinite, may katapusan 'yan. Someday it will dry up.

It would be good for any government to prepare the possibility of making the transition earlier from oil 'yung fossil fuel to nuclear kasi ang nuclear is forever. Kaya lang medyo ma — delikado 'to. You know kagaya ng sa Chernobyl ng Ukraine nagkaroon ng leak and so there was this radiation. Mabuti na lang all nations contributed to the control or fixing the Chernobyl including Russia, which is now attacking Ukraine.

Itong ginagawa — mag-segwe tayo — itong ginagawa ng Russia is actually 'yung wheat, which is the primary ang source niyan is Ukraine pati lahat ng mga harina, everything, hihina ito because may slowdown ng economy ng buong mundo.

Tayo 'yung may gumagamit ng mga sasakyan, you complain everyday that it's getting higher by the hour itong langis. Kaya ang gasolina nating krudo magmahal kasi wala tayo. We are importing the source of energy sa labas, wala tayong atin.

You know ang ano ko ha, my lament, at gusto kong... Alam mo ang Malaysia may oil. Not really in abundance but oil that could at least meet the challenges dito sa baba, 'yung mga sasakyan, public conveyances, mga

train. Ang Brunei mayroon but it's slowly drying up according to the experts and sabi ng King ng Brunei kaya sila sparing ang ano nila ang paggamit.

For as long as there is this crisis, there will be no new normal. It's going to be a hard climb for everybody, hindi lang tayo. At 'yung magtataka kayo maintindihan ninyo sabihin ko sa inyo nagmamahal 'yung langis because always it is the Law of Supply and Demand. Maraming demand, ang supply wala kasi naputol.

So kung saan natin kunin 'yung next fuel natin, I really do not — I cannot speculate. Palabas na ako and ewan ko kung how to solve the problem. You have to solve the war between Ukraine and Russia before we can talk of even returning to normalcy.

Sa pagka ngayon it's a bleak picture because mukhang ayaw pa ni Putin hintuan 'yung giyera at 'yung — ang nakaawa kasi... Ako naman kaibigan ko si Putin eh. Pero the way they are handling the war everyday pati 'yung mga civilian, binobomba na nila. Putin kaibigan ko man siya. You are in control of everything. Anyway you really started the ruckus there na higpitan mo ang mga sundalo mo. Nagwawala eh and killing...

Well, soldiers walang problema 'yan kaya nga may army para pang-away talaga, to fight in case there is a war which is really the reality now. It's not a "special military operation", ginamit ni Putin 'yang word na 'yan. But actually it is really waging a war against a nation — a sovereign nation.

Pati ang... Tayong — tayo nasasaktan na dahil nakikita natin pati sibilyan, anak ng — pati 'yung mga bata. Hindi, hindi... You know, you don't... Iyong kanyon mo huwag mong itutok doon sa residential.

So 'yung embassy ng Russia, kung nakikinig, I am not picking a quarrel with anybody. I said Putin is a friend of mine. But alam mo 'pag nagpunta ka ng — it is your moral obligation to see to it na the civilians, the innocent ones, children, 'yung mata — the elderly, mga babae pati 'yung matata... Vulnerable masyado sila at walang — hindi sila marunong magtago, nandiyan lang sa bahay nila. Maybe they just lock the door and pray to God that it will be a passing episode sa buhay nila, eh namamatay eh. At 'yung libingan nila 'yung tinatapon na lang. They dig the ground tapos doon na

lang, mass grave, pati sundalo, pati na ihalo na 'yung mga matanda pati 'yung mga sundalo na Russian na patay tinatapon na nila kasi the decay is ever-present. Ganoon ang mangyari.

Ako nasasaktan lang ako sa mga inosente talaga. Maraming nagsasabi na pareho daw kami ni Putin nagpapatay. Alam mo gusto ko lang malaman ninyong Pilipino na pumapatay talaga ako. Sinabi ko 'yan sa inyo noon pa. Pero ang pinapatay ko kriminal. Hindi ako pumapatay ng bata o matanda. Magkaiba ang mundo namin ni — 'yung nangyayari ngayon sa Russia pati sa Amerika.

I just want to air my sentiment and I'm sure also the sentiment of everybody here. Maski na nandito si Secretary Lorenzana, Secretary Año coming from the military, alam ko na kung sila rin pasalitain mo, hindi nila gusto 'yang ganoon, kaya i-control mo. Pagka nagbitaw ka ng ganoon na klase, kailangan you have to control na ikaw talaga ang nasusunod and ang pinakauna diyan is protect the innocent, the civilians na wala naman talagang kamuwang-muwang sa giyera na 'yan.

Iyon lang ang ma... Kung narinig sana ako ng Russian Embassy, sabihin nila doon kay Putin na, nagsalita 'yung kaibigan mo, si ano. Paalis na pagka-Presidente pero humihirit pa rin in the name of humanity. Wala akong ano diyan except that hindi natin practice 'yan. It's not the mode that we wage a war na ganoon ang nangyayari.

It's evolving and still ganoon pa rin. Dapat pumasok na si Putin, sabihin, huwag ninyong galawin or at least kung may mga civilians, sabihin mo lang you give them a warning to vacate the place where they are so that they can go to safer grounds. Hindi na 'yung tira ka nang tira diyan, mahirap 'yan.

I am not condemning President Putin. I am just sharing my sentiment which is also the sentiment of every human being na nandito sa kuwartong ito na it's not the way how to fight a war.

Finally, pumunta ako doon sa Postal Corporation Office. Ibinalik nila 'yung Post Office which is really the correct — kasi 'pag magpunta ka maski anong lugar, it's always called "post office". There were changes far and wide in between the years pero tama ito ginawa nilang modernization of Post Office. Online sila lahat.

I have to ask them maybe in the next kung mayroon pang naiwan ako na panahon para sa akin to talk to the people and ask them, itong Post Office,

to explain to the public. Online na sila lahat. The digital era has dawned upon our — maganda ang ginawa nila. So dapat panoorin ninyo.

Mayroong — oo nga pala. May clip man diyan, i-run mo para...

[plays video clip]

Ito `yung Postal na diyan ako bumilib, mga bago na. If I may mention it, Suzuki na `yan, medyo matibay nang kaunti. Iyan online na ang lahat pati pagbayad mo kagaya ng style ngayon, ayan oh. Ako ang hindi marunong niyan.

Iyon ang maganda. Bigyan ka ng ID, ang dali. So wala ng kutso-kutso `yung transaction mo kung magpunta ka doon. Mas menos na ang human intervention. Electronic na lahat eh.

Ito `yung mga bagong mga opisyal natin, mga sundalo. Snappy. Ang una niyan kasi maglakad daw ako. Sabi ko pagdating diyan sa gitna, patay na ako. `Pag natumba ako, iyon na `yun.

Itong mga sundalo natin ito `yung — ito hindi `to ang susunod sa — disiplinado talaga ito. Four years na ang...

Diploma ng valedictorian nila, babae. Pardon. Alam mo sa totoo lang sa buhay ko... Kaya ito marami itong mga kasalanan eh iyong mga violations ng rules and regulation kasi four years `yan. Mayroon `yan silang penalty. Only the president can — iyong clemency.

Nakapagtatawa kasi dalawang klaseng clemency lang ang pinipirmahan ko: iyong sa Bilibid Prison pati itong sa Philippine Military Academy. Iyan na.

Iyan ang si Mister Co sa sari-sari store. Puregold is a...

Before ako magpatuloy, mayroong tayong mga bisita dito. Si Undersecretary Abdullah Dumama ng DOH nandiyan. Magbigay siya ng kaunting update mamaya.

We have Secretary Dizon, National Vaccination Program; si Secretary Año ng DILG, the same iyong ano niya, related report sa vaccination health protocols tapos `yung violation, and the drug scene ng Pilipinas. Nandito si Secretary Borje? Wala naman. Ah. May ano ka? He would report on the Climate Change Commission.

Ang ating mga ibang nandito ngayon mga opisyal si Executive Secretary Salvador Medialdea; Senator Bong Go; Secretary Lorenzana; Secretary Andanar; at may special guest tayo dito si Ms. Mitz Cajayon-Uy, congressman-elect Caloocan City District 2, former executive director ng Council for the Welfare of Children.

Nandito si Mitz. Niyaya namin na makinig o may gusto kang sabihin? Puwede ka mag-speech dito i-oido mo lang. Pasalamat sa tao. Ito si Mitz, leader ko talaga ito na tumutulong sa akin since day one na 2016 election. And day one, she joined me sa journey ko sa presidency.

So we would start with [Undersecretary] Abdullah Dumama. Updates on COVID-19 situation; monkeypox — p***** i** pati 'yung mga unggoy ito nakikialam na sa atin — in non-endemic countries; and the upcoming DOH immunization activities.

[Undersecretary] Dumama, you have the floor. I will just en — mag-interrupt lang ako to make some clarification as we go along. Go ahead.

DOH UNDERSECRETARY DR. ABDULLAH DUMAMA JR.: Hello? Yes. [greetings in Arabic] Magandang gabi po, mahal na Pangulo, Mayor; sa atin pong kagalang-kagalang na senador, Senador Bong Go; atin pong mga kagalang-galang na miyembro ng Gabinete; Congresswoman Mitz; sa lahat ho ng ating mga kababayang nakikinig.

Sa ngalan po ni Secretary Francisco T. Duque III, sa pagkakataon pong ito ako ay mag-uulat ukol sa pinakabagong updates para sa ating COVID-19 response at iba pang paalaala mula po sa Department of Health.

[Next slide, please.]

Nito pong nakalipas na Mayo 17 hanggang 23, 2022 ay may naidagdag na 1,247 bagong kaso o katumbas ho nito is about 178 na kaso kada araw. Bahagyang mas mataas po ito kumpara sa naitalang kaso para sa May 10 to 16, 2022 na 1,085 lamang at may 155 daily cases.

Sa araw po na ito, tayo ay may karagdagang 191 cases. Sa 1,247 na karagdagang kaso sa linggong ito, ang datos po ay nasa loob nung light green na box sa gawing kanan. Sa NCR po, mayroon pong — nagmula po doon 512; sa Region IV-A, 182; sa Region III ay may 128 po; at iyong mga 425 ay nasa mga natitirang mga rehiyon.

Mayroon po tayong 14 na naidagdag na severe and critical case sa talaan. Ang current cumulative case fatality rate naman po natin ay medyo mababa na nasa 1.64 percent. Nakapagtala naman po tayo ng 1,652 recoveries para sa linggong ito. Sa kabuuan po, 98.30 na po ang pambansang cumulative recovery rate.

Ang atin pong national 7-day average positivity rate naman sa kasalukuyan ay nasa 1.1 percent lamang po nitong May 16 hanggang May 22 po. Ang habang ang atin pong RT-PCR testing output ay kasalukuyang nasa 21,160 na po kada araw.

At panghuli po para sa ating utilization rates, national utilization rates, nasa 17 percent po ang ating non-ICU bed utilization rate, habang 15.1 percent po ang ICU bed utilization rate natin.

Out of the 5,586 po na total COVID-19 admission at the national level, 12 percent pa lamang. Nakapagtala rin po tayo sa linggong ito na mga — ng about 178 average daily cases ayon sa onset ng symptoms. Mas mataas po ito ng 15 percent sa ating average na 155 cases per day noong May 10 to 16.

Sa NCR naman po, nakapagtala din tayo ng 73 average daily cases ngayon sa onset — ayon sa onset ng symptoms po sa linggong ito. Mas mataas ito ng 16 percent kumpara sa ating average na 64 cases per day noong May 10 to 16.

So sa nakikita po nating pagtaas ng kaso, mahal na Pangulo, Mayor, kami ay muling nagpapaalala na palaging sumunod sa ating minimum public health standards; palagian po nating magsu — ang pagsuot ng mask; panatilihin po ang wastong ventilation; agarang mag-isolate kapag may naramdamang mga sintomas; at magpabakuna na po ang hindi pa nakatanggap ng primary dose series at magpa-booster naman po once kayo ay eligible na.

[Next slide, please.]

Para naman po sa ating case trends, nananatili po ang Pilipinas at karamihan sa ating mga regions sa minimal risk case classification. Anim na region po ang medyo nasa low risk classification. Ito po 'yung mga Regions III, V, VIII, XII, CARAGA, at BARMM. Ito po ay dulot nung positive growth rates sa nagdaang dalawang linggo.

Samantala po inoobserbahan natin iyong mga region na nakapagtala ng positive rate sa loob po ng huling one week, pitong araw, kasama po rito ay

iyong NCR, Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, at CARAGA. Mapansin niyo po VI and X lamang po ang hindi umangat ang kaso. Sa kabila nito, nananatiling nasa low risk ang average daily attack rate po natin, ang healthcare utilization rates ng buong bansa po at lahat ng mga region.

[Next slide, please.]

Katulad ng ating pagpapanatili ng low risk healthcare utilization rate sa buong bansa, nasa 668 pa lamang po — na lamang po ang kabuuang severe at critical COVID-19 admissions habang ang karamihan ay mild at moderate lamang ang health status. Bahagyang may mataas na — tumaas po ito ng kaunti kumpara noong nakaraang linggo na 625 reported cases.

Para naman po sa ating death o mortalities, patuloy na bumababa ang ating naitalang COVID-19 deaths at the national level. Nitong ikatlong araw ng ling — ng itong ikatlong linggo ng Mayo po, 16 po ang naitala nating nasawi.

[Next slide.]

Nitong nakaraang linggo, na-detect natin sa ating bansa ang ating unang kaso ng Omicron subvariant BA.4 po mula sa isang returning overseas Filipino galing Qatar. Patuloy na binabantayan ng ating Epidemiological Bureau at Regional Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit ang kaso. Huling napag-alaman ko po naka-recover na po ito at ang kanyang mga close contacts.

Ang BA.4 po ay itinuturing na variant of concern ng European Center for Disease Prevention and Control dahil po sa katangian nitong higher transmissibility and posibleng pag-evade sa immune protection. Gayunpaman, wala pa pong patunay na ang variant na ito...

Magpabakuna na po at 'yung hindi pa po nakatang — lalong-lalo na po 'yung mga hindi pa nakatanggap ng — o nakakumpleto ng kanilang primary series, at kung kailangan ng booster para sa mga eligible, magpa-booster na po tayong. Gayundin po 'yung paalala na mariing sumunod sa minimum public health standards.

[Next slide, please.]

Ito rin po 'yung sinasabi niyo, mahal na Pangulo, Mayor, nitong nakaraang linggo, Mr. President, lumalaganap ang balita ukol sa monkeypox 'no. Ang monkeypox ay kabilang sa Orthopoxvirus genus kung saan kabilang rin dito

ang smallpox. Isa itong reemerging disease na nagmula sa tropical rainforest sa West and Central Africa.

[Next slide, please. Next slide. Diyan na tayong Iyan. Ay, hindi, balik niyo po. Iyan.]

Ang unang kaso po ng monkeypox sa ating — sa tao po ay naitala noong 1970 sa isang seven years old na batang lalaki mula sa Democratic Republic of Congo. Ang monkeypox po ay isang zoonotic disease. Ang ibig sabihin po nito, nagmula po ito sa mga hayop.

Bagaman hindi pa natutukoy ang natural reservoir nito, karaniwan pong natutukoy ito sa mga rodents at primates, ibig sabihin niyan mga daga. Bilang isang zoonotic disease, puwede po itong maipasa, una, human-to-human. Kung human-to-human, it's through droplets, body fluids or infected skin na may crack o contaminated clothing or linen.

Ang ikalawa pong route of transmission ay animal-to-human. Puwede pong kagat o bite ng human o scratches, animal to human, raw or minimally processed wild meat o contaminated materials.

Karaniwang sintomas po ng monkeypox ay ang pagkakaroon ng lagnat, rashes at pamamaga ng lymph nodes, 'yun pong mga kula-kulani. Maihalintulad ito sa sintomas ng smallpox, maliban sa swollen lymph nodes. Ngunit ito po ay — sa kabutihang palad — medyo less contagious at less severe po.

Kasalukuyang 12 bansa na po ang may pinakabagong kaso ng monkeypox. Kabilang dito ay siyam na bansa sa Europa, pati na rin sa Estados Unidos, Canada at Australia. Dahil dito po, ang Department of Health ay pinaigting 'yung ano 'no, pinaigting po ng Department of Health, katuwang ng ibang national agencies ang ating four-door strategy.

Ating pagtitibayin ang screening process sa ating mga borders upang maiwasan ang pagpasok ng monkeypox sa bansa. Atin din pong hinihimok ang mahigit — ang mahigpit na pagsunod sa ating minimum public health standards.

Ito na naman po, isa na namang...

[Next slide, please.]

Ito po, Mr. President, mahal na Pangulo, Mayor, panahon na naman po ng tag-ulan. Medyo dahan-dahan na pong tumataas ang kaso sa mga ilang

bahagi ng Pilipinas. So pagdating po ng tag-ulan, rainy season na naman, nagpapaalala po `yung ating depa — Kagawaran ng Kalusugan na sundin ang ating “4S” upang masugpo ang dengue. Ano po `yun?

1. Search and destroy po. Ito po `yung maaaring i-destroy natin `yung mga maaaring pamahayan ng lamok sa pamamagitan ng pagtaob sa mga kagamitang maaaring pag-ipunan ng tubig at pag-itlugan ng lamok katulad ng mga balde, ng mga palanggana na hindi ginagamit, paglinis po ng ating — ng alulod sa ating mga bahay at `yung mga lumang gulong ng sasakyan na nakatambak lamang.
2. Self-Protection. Ito ay sa pamamagitan ng pagsuot ng damit na may mahabang manggas o pantalon o maaaring paggamit po ng insect repellent is recommended.
3. Seek early consultation. Sa unang sintomas pa lang po lamang ng sakit katulad ng pananakit ng tiyan, tuloy-tuloy na pagsusuka, pagdurugo ng gilagid o ilong, dugo sa suka at sa dumi, pamamaga ng atay, pagkapagod o pagkabalisa dapat ho komunsulta na tayo sa pinakamalapit na health center at doktor.
4. Support fogging and spraying sa mga lugar lamang na may pagtaas ng kaso ng dengue.

Kasabay po sa pag... *[Next slide, please.]* Kasabay po sa pagsunod ng “4S” ay isabay din natin `yung four o'clock habit na pagpapanatiling malinis `yung ating bahay sa kapaligiran para — at kapaligiran para maiwasan po ang pagdami ng lamok.

Ito po `yung slide na sinasabi ko po sa inyo kanina, mahal na Pangulo, Mayor, ang “Chikiting Bakunation Day” ay inilunsad upang maibahagi natin ang mga bakuna para sa mga bata na dalawang taon pababa.

Ang goal po natin dito ay mabakunahan ang at least 80 percent of the remaining approximately 1.1 million infants who missed their routine immunization last 2021.

Ang mga bakuna pong ito ay `yung BCG vaccine, Hepatitis B vaccine, Pentavalent vaccine, Oral Polio vaccine, Inactivated Polio vaccine, Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine, at Measles, Mumps, Rubella vaccine.

Noon pong April po, mahal na Mayor, mahal na Pangulo, Mayor, ay ginanap sa priority provinces about 36 areas na may mahigit na 10,000 bata na hindi

pa nakakumpleto ng bakuna. Ngayong May 26 to 27 po ay isinasa — isasagawa na po natin ito sa buong bansa.

Nasubok na po natin ng apat na dekada ang pagiging ligtas at epektibo ng ating mga bakuna. Dumaan na po ito sa masusing pagsusuri ng WHO at ng ating Food and Drug Administration, at pumasa naman po ito sa ating itinalagang — itinalagang standards o pamantayan. At higit sa lahat po, mahal na Pangulo, dapat samantalain po ng lahat ng mga kababayan natin ito dahil ito po ay libre.

Kaya naman po para sa mga nanay, tatay, mga guardians gaya ng lolo at lolo — lola, at iba pa, suportahan po natin 'yung Chikiting Bakunation Days upang bigyang proteksiyon ang ating mga anak laban sa vaccine-preventable diseases.

[Next slide, please.]

Sa kabuuan, mahal na Pangulo, mahal na Mayor, ang Pilipinas at karamihan sa rehiyon ay nananatiling nasa minimal risk habang ang Regions III, V, VIII, XII and CARAGA, and BARMM ay nasa low risk classification po.

Ang naitalang bahagyang pagtaas ng mga kaso ay hindi po nakaapekto sa ating health utilization rate. Maging ang sa mga region po at sa buong bansa, at ito po ay nanatiling nasa low risk utilization rate.

Sa pagpasok po ng BA.4 subvariant sa bansa, inuudyukan po natin 'yung ating mga kababayan, ang publiko, na kumpletuhin ang inyong COVID-19 primary series o magpa-booster na po upang lumakas po ang ating immune system at labanan ang anumang variant ng COVID-19 na darating sa hinaharap kung mayroon po.

Para naman po sa monkeypox, ang DOH, kasama ng iba't ibang ahensiya ng gobyerno ay nagtutulungan po upang maiwasan ang pagpasok nito sa bansa. Pinapaalalahanan natin ang ating mga kababayan na laging sumunod sa minimum public health standards.

At sa huli po, mahal na Pangulo, hinihikayat din namin ang lahat ng mga magulang na suportahan 'yung ating isinasagawang Chikiting Vaccination sa darating na Huwebes at Biyernes, May 26-27, at pabakunahan na po natin 'yung mga chikiting natin laban sa mga vaccine-preventable disease.

Maraming salamat po, mahal na Pangulo. Iyon na lamang po.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you. It's a good presentation. May itanong lang ako. Itong monkeypox, this is not a virulent virus, hindi nakakamatay?

USEC. DUMAMA: Mayroon din pong fatality ito, fatality rate na at least one point — ah one percent lamang po. Hindi naman ho ito gaanong ganoon ka-virulent at hindi ito nagbibigay ng malalang sakit, mahal na Pangulo.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Sana `wag kasi patay lahat ng unggoy dito pagka ganoon, mass execution. Secretary Dizon, sa vaccination program.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE VIVENCIO

"VINCE" DIZON: Good evening. Uh...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: May `yung... Ulitin ko lang `yung sa ano, `yung ang importante dito sa `yung topic ni Abdullah is `yung ano, `yung vaccination ng `yung two years pababa — bata, dapat pabakuna na ninyo.

Totoo. Basta proteksiyon `yang bakuna natin parang ano, hindi makapa — hindi gagana `yung mga... Because you know, if you would only look at it intensely, `yung from COVID-19 we have had so many mutations. Nag-iiba ang anyo nitong — nag-i-spread siya, ibang...

Ewan ko ba itong mga g***** virus na ito. Ngayon pati `yung unggoy na. Mabuti na lang wala masyadong — except for the pets, it's a — hindi naman masyadong marami.

So `yan lang ang ano, `yung less than three years — ah, two years or less magpabakuna na niyo para `yung mga bata ninyo may proteksiyon. At least, sa lahat ng mutants diyan kung tatamaan ka man, may bagong variant, hindi masyado matindi kasi nandiyan na `yung bakuna, may proteksiyon ka na.

Iyon ang gusto kong pumasok sa ulo ng mga... Pabakunahan mo na anak mo. Anak ninyo `yan eh. So huwag ka sanang magkaproblema diyan sa anak mo. Siguraduhin mo na lang na makabakuna pa, tapos may proteksiyon. Eh araw-araw `yung original nagmu-mutate eh. But siguro `yung mother ano nila, `yung COVID-19, kaya pagka bakunado ka medyo may proteksiyon ka.

Huwag ninyong kalimutan ulitin ko `yung mga magulang. I'm appealing to the parents of children 12 and below — two, two, maaga, maaga masyado ito pababa. One-year-old plus, bakuna na para ang proteksiyon nandiyan na.

So `yun. Punta na tayo kay Secretary Dizon.

SEC. DIZON: Good evening, Mayor-Mr. President. Magandang gabi po sa ating mga kababayan. On behalf of Secretary Charlie Galvez, I would like to present a very brief report on the status of the vaccination program.

As you know, Mayor, na tinamaan po ng COVID si Secretary Galvez kasama po ng kanyang pamilya. He and his family are in our prayers for his swift recovery pero awa po ng Diyos eh mild naman po ang kanyang sintomas. Kailangan lang pong magpagaling ng ilang araw, but I think...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Iyan ang gusto nating sabihin, si Secretary Galvez, `yung kingpin talaga sa vaccination, siya `yung tigakuha ng lahat ng bakuna. Noong wala na siyang makuha, ang nakuha niya COVID na. *[laughter]* p***** i**. Pero I hope that he is well and bakunado naman siya, walang problema. Go ahead.

SEC. DIZON: Opo and I think it serves as a reminder, Mayor, to all of us that COVID is still there.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Yeah.

SEC. DIZON: And as you said, maraming pong mutation pero talagang importante talaga bakunado. Kasi kung bakunado ka and boosted ka, kung ikaw ay eligible na, dahil ito talaga ang magsasalba sa iyo. Kasi kung hindi ka bakunado ay medyo — alam po ni Usec. Dumama `yan — eh medyo delikado talaga kapag tinamaan ang mga hindi bakunado.

So with that po, Mayor, I just like to quickly go through the updates. *[Next slide, please.]* Kagaya po ng sinabi ni Usec. Dumama kanina, down to 2,200 cases na active cases na lang po tayo. If I am not mistaken, Mr. President, this is one of the lowest active cases in the world `no, for a country.

Isa po ito sa pinakamababang dami ng mga aktibong COVID cases sa buong mundo. At nakikita naman po natin sa iba't ibang bansa sa Asya, sa iba't ibang bansa pati sa Amerika, pati sa Europe, tumataas pa rin ang mga numbers dahil nga dito sa mga bagong variant na mas ma — mas nakakahawa.

Pero dito po sa atin, despite many mass events because of the recently concluded and successful national election, the observance of Ramadan, the Lenten season, and obviously the full opening of our economy na talaga pong malaking tulong sa ating mga kababayan lalo na sa mga kababayan nating nagtatrabaho pang-araw-araw. Eh despite all of this, we have been

able to successfully keep our cases down. And a huge part of this is really the extent of our vaccination program.

[Next slide, please.]

Very quickly lang po, ito po ang rundown ng active cases. Nakikita po natin pababa na po tayo nang pababa, 2,200 na lang. *[Next slide, please.]* Kagaya po ng sinabi kanina despite the many election-related cases, we did not see a significant spike in the number of cases, and it is, I think, a testament to not only the government's efforts at pushing the vaccines but also the willingness and cooperation of our countrymen and women sa pagsunod po sa ating minimum health standards lalo na po 'yung pagsusuot ng mask.

[Next slide, please.]

Ngayon naman po, ang pinagkakaabalahan po naming lahat sa IATF at sa National Task Force sa pamumuno ni Secretary Lorenzana, Secretary Año, Secretary Galvez at Secretary Duque ay hinahanda na po natin ang transition para po maayos po ang maipapasa natin sa susunod na administrasyon at para po maitutuloy po nila ang ating mga gains nitong mga nakaraang buwan lalong-lalo na sa ating vaccination program.

Important lang po to note the priorities that we have now are number one, to really increase the vaccination levels of some of our provinces as I will show later, especially in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region kung saan lagpas lang po ng 50 percent ang ating vaccination rate. It is the lowest in the country. Kaya po sa mga darating na linggo, magkakaroon po tayo ng mga special vaccination days sa BARMM, especially po ngayon na natapos na po ang Ramadan noong nakaraang mga linggo.

We are also already going to start the aggressively pushing the boosters for 18 years old and above. Ngayon po pinayagan na po ng ating mga experts ang boosters para sa — ang second booster para sa ating mga senior citizens at sa ating healthcare workers at para doon po sa mga mayroong comorbidities.

And kagaya po ng sinabi mo kanina, Mr. President, napakaimportante po nating proteksyunan ang ating mga bata lalo na po ngayon na marami sa kanila ay pumapasok na sa eskuwela. Marami pa po sa kanila ang hindi bakunado. That's why we are really pushing for this and we would like to reiterate your call earlier, Mayor, to the parents kasi 'yung magulang po talaga ang susi diyan. They are the key to push and to allow their children to be vaccinated posthaste.

[Next slide, please.]

Ito po ang ating numbers ngayon, maganda po ang ating numero. With at least one dose, we are already almost 82 percent of the target population. For fully vaccinated individuals, we are already at close to 77 percent of our target population.

Actually na-reach na po natin `yung — ang target po natin talaga noong una, Mr. President, before your term ends ay umabot po tayo ng 70 percent nung ating eligible population. We are very happy to report, Mayor, na as of today, 77 percent na po tayo, na-exceed na po natin `yung inyong target na ibinigay kay Secretary Galvez at sa buong IATF. *[applause]*

Ngayon po ang challenge natin ay talagang magpa-booster po `yung mga nakatanggap na ng two doses at ma-vaccinate natin ang ating mga bata, ang ating mga kabataan.

[Next slide, please.]

So, 81 out of 119 provinces, highly urbanized cities, and independent component cities — pero as you can see, Mayor, and ito po ay sinabi na rin ni Secretary Año noong tinawag po niya ang pansin ng ating mga probinsiya at mga LGU dahil mayroon pa rin pong mga probinsiya. Sa probinsiya po, 40 — only 45 out of 81 provinces or roughly 56 percent of our provinces have reached the 70-70 target, 70 of target population and 70 of seniors.

Sa ating highly urbanized cities, isa na lang po ang hindi umaabot, `yun po ay ang General Santos City sa SOCCSKSARGEN, pero tinutulungan po natin si Mayor Rivera at ang kanyang team para po umabot siya sa target na ito. At mayroon na lang pong isa out of the five independent component cities, Cotabato City in Region XII, ang hindi pa po umaabot.

So tinutulungan po natin ang GenSan at ang Cotabato City at `yung ibang mga probinsiya para umabot po sila. Mayroon po tayong dalawang probinsiya na nakaabot sa target ngayong linggo, `yun po ay ang Sorsogon province sa Bicol at ang Davao Oriental sa Region XI.

Finally po, Mr. President, you will be happy to note na if we look at po our major cities *[next slide please]* at ikukumpara natin halimbawa sa mga ibang siyudad, halimbawa sa Amerika, ang NCR po ay ang kanyang total vaccination ay actually lumagpas po ng 107 percent. Baka po magtaka kayo kung bakit nangyari ito, dahil po ang NCR mayors dahil po sa tulong ng DILG, ng MMDA, at ng ating mga mayors sa NCR, nagbakuna din po sila ng

mga non-NCR residents: sa Bulacan; sa Cavite; Laguna; Rizal; at sa iba pang mga probinsiya.

Dahil alam naman po natin, Mayor, na marami pong mga taga-probinsiya ang nagpupunta sa Metro Manila para magtrabaho. So binakunahan din po ng NCR 'yung mga residente ng ibang probinsiya kaya po lumalagpas siya ng ganyan. Pero kung titingnan po natin ang Cebu, 87.45 percent; Davao City, 85.38 percent. Mas mataas pa po tayo sa mga ilang mga malalaking siyudad sa Amerika tulad ng Los Angeles, New York at pati na rin ang London sa United Kingdom.

So it's really a testament po to the hard work of our mayors, of the national government, and also the private sector na naabot po natin itong mga milestones na ito.

Iyon lang po, doon po nagtatapos ang aming report, Mr. President. Maraming-maraming salamat po sa iyong constant reminders sa ating mga kababayan na magpabakuna at tuloy-tuloy lang po ang pagma-mask dahil 'yung dalawa pong 'yun talaga ang ating ultimate protection against COVID-19. Thank you very much, Mayor.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you, Secretary Dizon. We will have Secretary Año to do the reporting.

DILG SECRETARY EDUARDO AÑO: *[Please put the slide.]* Magandang gabi po, Mr. President; ES Salvador Medialdea; and Senator Bong Go; mga kapwa kong lingkod bayan; mga kababayan, magandang gabi po.

[Next slide.]

Katulad po sa ating programa ng pagbabakuna ay binigyan po natin ng direktiba ang ating mga local government units para po mag-house-to-house vaccination. At ngayong gabi ay magbibigay po ako ng ulat ng ating accomplishments sa house-to-house vaccination ng mga LGUs.

Narito po ang datos mula sa ating mga masisigasig at masisipag na kawani ng lokal na pamahalaan patungkol na ginagawa nilang COVID-19 vaccinations. Patuloy ang pagtaas ng bilang ng nababakunahan at sinusuportahan natin ang inisyatibong ito ng LGUs sa buong Pilipinas upang masigurado nating hindi na muling makakaranas ng surge ang ating bansa.

As of May 22, 811 cities and municipalities ang kasalukuyang nagpapatupad ng house-to-house vaccination, at makikita po dito sa ulat natin na

nakapag-administer na po ng 1,934,807 doses sa tulong ng ating lokal na pamahalaan.

Sa ngayon po makikita natin ay binibigyan natin ng komendasyon ang Region XIII na umabot sa 477,657; sumunod ang Region III sa 421,138; at ang Region XI na umabot naman po sa 246,249. Pinasasalamat po natin ang lahat ng LGU officials and personnel sa kanilang pakikiisa sa ating nationwide vaccination campaign.

At ngayong napapalapit na ang banta ng Omicron BA.4 variant sa bansa, muli tayong nagpalabas ng direktiba upang suyurin ang bawat komunidad, sitio, at kanayunan para mabakunahan ang ating mga kababayang hindi pa rin nakakatanggap o nakakakumpleto ng kanilang COVID-19 vaccines.

[Next slide.]

Dito naman po sa ating community health recorded violations. Mula po May 11 hanggang May 22, makikita po natin na tumaas ang violation ng not wearing of face mask, umabot sa 40,335; pati na rin ang no physical distancing na umabot ng 2,180.

Kaya naman mula nating pinapaalalahanan ang ating mga kababayan, sumunod tayo sa minimum public health standards lalong-lalo na ang pagsusuot ng mask. At sisiguraduhin po natin na ating i-implement ito sa lahat ng antas, sa lahat ng area sa buong Pilipinas.

[Next slide.]

Sa atin naman pong regular na pag-uulat ng ating kampanya against illegal drugs. Sa patuloy na programa ng PNP, ng PDEA, NBI at AFP, at iba pang ahensiya ng pamahalaang nasyonal sa pagsugpo ng iligal na droga. Makikita po natin na sa loob po ng nakaraang araw mula May 11 hanggang May 22, nakapagsagawa tayo ng 1,556 operations. Ang atin pong naaresto ay 1,796.

Wala naman pong naiulat na nasawi sa naturang operasyon. Pero makikita po natin na tumaas na naman o lumaki ang halaga ng shabu at marijuana na ating nakumpiska. Umaabot po sa P295 million or P295,969,774, almost point three billion po sa loob lamang ng 10 araw. Patuloy pa rin nating paiiingtingin ang ating anti-illegal drug operations sa buong bansa.

Iyan lamang po at magandang gabi, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Okay na? I think he's the last speaker for tonight — would be Secretary Borje. Empleyado siya noon ng Malacañan, ngayon sa Climate Change Commission na siya. So sa report niya kung ano ba itong...

Alam mo, Secretary Robert, 'yung ito bang climate change conferences and all, 'yung mga lahat ng mga experts, scientists nagsasabi na it's because of the indiscriminate, maybe, use of the fossil fuel and 'yung footprints ng itong — well, 'yung carbon, 'yung nasa baba natin, has this been addressed really thoroughly and we would — some with a kind of a mandatory requirement for us to do our share of fighting climate change?

CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION VICE CHAIRPERSON AND COMMISSIONER SECRETARY ROBERT BORJE: Maraming salamat po, Pangulong Duterte. Totoo po, ito ay nire-recognize na anthropogenic activities or human activities contribute to climate change. At na-recognize na rin po na kailangang gumawa ng lahat ng pamahalaan ng mundo upang ma-address ito.

Ngayon ito po ay nagagawa sa pamamagitan po nung ating negotiations including the Paris Agreement na sa — through the Nationally Determined Contributions. And dito po sa larangang ito, Mr. President, you will be glad to know that the Philippines set an ambitious 75 percent commitment para mapababa ang ating carbon footprint but —

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Oh, how low?

SEC. BORJE: — but under your guidance, sir, under your guidance, sir, it's a very smart move because about 72 percent are dependent on the commitment of other developed countries to help developing countries like the Philippines. So binibigay natin sa kanila ang responsibilidad na tulungan ang developing countries because as you said, Mr. President, we are only a negligible contributor to greenhouse gas emissions at 0.5 percent. Karamihan na ito ay dulot ng developed world and they have to take responsibility for this.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: You know, unless the industrialized countries would really help with all their might and commit to reduce the carbon emissions, medyo wala tayong maano diyan eh. America is not a member of the — of this commission. Paano ba ito? Because unless they come to their senses, actually, they cannot expect the smaller nations with the least emissions, carbon emissions na pipilitin nila na sumunod tapos sila ayaw.

That's all — that has always been the equation between the rich and poor nations, between the industrialized countries and those that are lagging

behind. So `yan ang... That is really the — what's wrong with the itong... Unless they come up with sanctions but that is very hard to do. Unless may mga sanctions kasi medyo mahirap `yung magpasunod.

But this commitment of ours to reduce our emissions by 70 percent, hanggang – what's the timeline?

SEC. BORJE: Thank you, Mr. President. If I may also, this is why, Mr. President, it's important for us to continue with the clarion call which you made. Essentially, it's climate justice to those who are least responsible for climate change, to those with the least resources, to those who are most vulnerable and at risk. We need to do more. And when we say we need to do more, it's really on the part of the developed nations because they have been largely responsible for greenhouse gas emissions which is the object when it comes to climate change mitigation. Ang developing nations, Mr. President, nasa climate change adaptation tayo, we are on the receiving end.

And in our report, you will find, Mr. President, how hard we have been working along with the international community to raise this issue. You have given us proper guidance to make sure that developed countries need to do their part po.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Well, kagaya ng ano, it's always the small guy that suffers. The poorer nations kagaya — nandito na tayo sa level na `yan or the category that we find ourselves in today at present time.

Just like itong — if I may go back to the strife between Russia and Ukraine. I don't think that it's really Ukraine that's fighting the war now. It's really NATO, the western allies. It's almost a NATO fight. Ang ginagamit lang `yung tao but `yung mga armaments are really the state-of-the-art weapons of the participating nations, Germany, may mga iba.

But overall, it's the poorer nations that really suffer. Ma-climate change tapos you disrupt the normal flow of supplies around the world. Number one is oil. You play a little game there and little do they realize na it's the smaller nations that really suffer from this war going on in Europe.

Iyan ang — `yan ang ano. It's always the poor nations eventually who will suffer. Climate change ganoon rin. The least contributor sa carbon emissions but when there's a calamity, tayo especially countries that's — kagaya natin it's the first country facing the Pacific, tayo ang mauna.

So ganoon ang prayer ko. Kailangan they should participate and participate with all their commitment really to do their thing. Kasi kung ang ginagawa ng ano — walang sanctions at all — ang ginagawa ng mga mayayaman and the industrialized countries heavily `yung ano, they just pay a lip service, `yung ano, nothing more.

That Climate Change Commission is moribund actually a body unless there is a sanction or a commitment that's an ironclad — maybe motivated by their desire to improve the situation dito sa mundong ito, then we can see a li — maybe improvement overall in the — in terms of weather, in terms of pollution, lahat na.

But again, itong equation na ito is never changing. When the big countries, industrial countries, begin to ignore their moral duty and just go ahead and progress by leaps and bounds dito sa gina — kailangan ng... Those that are needed by the world for a normal pace.

Oras na-disrupt `yan... Kaya ang mga kababayan natin hindi nila alam `yan. They do not really realize the impact, the challenges that we face itong sa ano ngayon because it's oil and everything and the trade and commerce, `yung exports natin. Mayroon tayong napapabili sa kanila eh.

But things cease to move when there is a — itong may mga mayaman na... Ewan ko ba. Pero that is really what is — that's the lamentations of the poor. Kaya mahirap talaga na... It's very hard to be poor, to be less than the others.

SEC. BORJE: If I may, Mr. President, importante po `yung sinabi ninyo, participation, cooperation, and good faith kung kaya po't Climate Change Commission is its mandate to really work with our partners in the international community to also — not just just to shed a light, but really to hold accountable the developed countries for what it's done and what it needs to do.

Kung kaya po you've given me the opportunity to meet with the Prime Minister of Japan who has committed to, I think, a hundred billion yen in assistance to Asian Pacific countries when it comes to water management.

I was able to speak with former Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon and he reflects and mirrors your position, Mr. President, na kailangan talaga may aksyon and it's not just commitment.

So if I may, Mr. President, if I can proceed with the report, I'd be most honored po.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Go ahead.

SEC. BORJE: Thank you very much. Maraming salamat po, Pangulong Duterte, sa pagkakataong ito na makapag-ulat ang Climate Change Commission ng isang legacy report ng Duterte administration tungkol sa climate change o nagbabagong klima.

At the outset, we have to recognize that climate change is real. Ito po ay totoo at ito ay nangyayari ngayon. Ito po ay banta sa ating buhay. Climate change is an existential threat.

Now we have — our experts have said that in the IPCC that there will be certain global impacts if we're unable to manage the increase of the temperature of the world by 1.5 degree centigrade.

Ito po, Mr. President, ang maaaring mangyari: destruction of coral reefs, species loss and extinction, lower harvest for staple foods especially in Southeast Asia, increased threats to basic human needs, more frequent droughts and drier seasons, heavier rainfall and stronger typhoons.

In the context of the Philippines, ano po ang top 10 climate-induced risks sa ating bansa? Ito po ay naaayon sa ating national panel of technical experts: rising sea levels, tataas ang ating mga tubig; coastal erosion; flooding; increasing frequency and severity of tropical cyclones, typhoons; extreme drought; temperature increase and rising urban heat index; extreme rainfall; climate-influenced diseases including zoonotic diseases; changing wind patterns; and today, biodiversity laws.

Ano po ang epekto nito? Ang next slide po ay magpapakita ng epekto in a very real way how typhoons affect our people.

[plays video clip]

SEC. BORJE: Ito po sa Surigao, Mr. President, Siargao.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Iyong Odette ba 'to?

SEC. BORJE: Yes. *[Can we stop?]* Totoo po, Mr. President, kalunos-lunos ang nangyayari sa ating bansa at sa ating mga tao. Sa Climate Change Commission sinasabi namin buhay at kabuhayan ng tao ang nakataya.

Ano pa ang epekto sa Pilipinas? Our economic growth is hindered. Bumabagal po ang ating paglago bilang ekonomiya dahil sa climate change, dahil sa dami ng disasters na dapat nating mina-manage.

In the past decade, we lost P506.1 billion due to climate change hazards and geological hazards. That's about US\$10 billion. Ano pa po? Climate change threatens food security. Ang ating mga farmers ay apektado ang kanilang mga ani. Dahil dito, tataas ang presyo ng ating mga pangunahing bilihan.

Typhoon Odette damages for agriculture are estimated at... Developing states or PSIDS, ang Pilipinas bilang archipelago, we risk losing our coastlines and entire islands.

Sa ibang bansa, coastlines metro ang pinag-uusapan. Sa ating bansa, ito po ay coastlines. Hindi lang coastlines kung hindi buong isla. That's about 167,000 hectares of seashore land on 171 coastal towns in 10 provinces.

Ano pa po? Dahil sa climate change, nababagong klima, ang mga tao natin are forced to migrate at karamihan po dito, 80 percent ay kababaihan.

What have we done, Mr. President, under your administration? You served as the chairperson of the Climate Change Commission and you have given directions, clear, so that we would be able to address the impacts of climate change.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Robert.

SEC. BORJE: Yes, sir?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: If I may ask, is there any meeting between now until the end of my term? In between. Mayroon ba kami? Is there any meeting or convention or something?

SEC. BORJE: Yes, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Ako na ang pupunta doon. Ah, hindi, talaga. Ano ba talaga ang gusto ninyo? Kasi ako, itapon ko 'yung lahat ng basura sa dagat. Hindi na ako mag-landfill. Bakit?

Eh kung ganoon kayo, tapos lip service lang nga. You do not really honor commitments insofar as the changing of the climate — itong sa planet na ito.

Kung — if they maintain their attitude towards this challenging huge task, eh taon-taon tayong babasagin dito sa ano. Now, eh kung mag-ano sila, I said they start to reduce the carbon footprints sa ano nila, eh di gawain nila.

Kung hindi, magpunta ako doon, sabihin ko sa meeting, kung may meeting man, ako na ang magpunta. Saan? Sa Geneva?

SEC. BORJE: There are two meetings right now na nakaabang, Mr. President. Una ay sa Stockholm, Sweden. That's Stockholm+50. Ang mga ministers po ng mundo ay pupunta doon. Pagkatapos ay ang Bonn, which is the intersessional meeting, SB 56 which is the lead-up to COP 27 na gaganapin naman po sa Sharm el-Sheikh.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Where is the other site? Sweden and — ?

SEC. BORJE: Sweden and then Bonn, Germany, and then COP 27 will be in October in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, Mr. President.

It's important that —

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Malapit man doon sa giyera baka hindi na tayo makabalik.

SEC. BORJE: Let me just, if I may, Mr. President, during the Asia-Pacific Water Summit, the 4th Asia-Pacific Water Summit in Japan, you did give a very strong message on challenging people, challenging governments that business as usual approach cannot prosper and must not be countenanced dahil nga po we are experiencing a climate emergency.

And we will continue to do that po whether in Stockholm or in Bonn, Germany if not even with a stronger sense of urgency and stronger language para po malaman ng mga tao na talagang importante at talagang we hope to account those who are most responsible for climate change.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: I'm not trying to be funny, but can you raise hell in the next meeting?

SEC. BORJE: We will do everything that we can, Mr. President, given your mandate was to really raise not just a clarion call but to give all our stakeholders and should-be partners a realization that this cannot happen any further.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Kasi kung malipat ko lang itong bagyo, ibigay ko ito sa Amerika pati sa Europe. But the problem is wala tayong magawa kasi it's the poor guy that really suffers.

DND SECRETARY DELFIN LORENZANA: Mayor.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Yes?

SEC. LORENZANA: Just to follow up on your statement na lip service lang 'yung ginagawa ng mga developed countries, iyong pinakaimportante 'yung agreement sa Paris Agreement, 'di ba Robert?

Ngayon, noong presidente si President Trump in June 1, 2017, he announced that the US would cease or stop all participation in the Paris — 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change Mitigation.

So wala na 'yung US doon sa Paris ano. Ewan ko lang kung ibabalik ni Biden.

SEC. BORJE: He said na ibabalik niya po, sir.

SEC. LORENZANA: Ibabalik niya. Pero ito 'yung mga ginagawa ng developed countries that they pay lip service to the climate change problem.

SEC. BORJE: If I may, also, sir, there was a disturbing report recently in a UK paper that developed countries are actually investing in oil exploration, traditional fossil fuels. And this is an affront to what we are doing, the global effort to really mitigate the effects and the impacts of climate change.

And we will be very frank, Mr. President, when we are in Stockholm and when we are in Bonn, we will be very frank and we will tell them what needs to be heard.

You have taught us, Mr. President, never to be afraid if you are in the right, if you feel that you are working for the greater interest not just of the country but really of the entire world. And truly, the voice of the developing world must be heard and we are committed to do that at the Climate Change Commission, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: What is happening is that they see the damage and as an atonement maybe for their failure to help planet Earth, ang ano lang nila magpabigay sila ng mga aid in dollars 85,000... Sabihin mo we don't need that. What we need is your positive agreement to — or a positive...

SEC. BORJE: Action.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: ...commitment to improve the — iyong carbon emissions lang nila. Because you know, we are facing the Pacific. The warming there, tumataas na 'yun. Mainit na ang tubig sa Pacific rim.

Ngayon, pagdating ng... It's melting and you know, there's... The ice in the — in both Arctic pati Antarctic are melting and so nag — ang tubig lumalaki. Mag-ano ng malamig, that is where the typhoon is... Iyan ang gestation ng sitwasyon natin.

Pagbalik mo doon, you bang the — [*slams the table*] — iganoon mo. P***** i** ninyo, ano ba? Is there a chance for us to agree? Or is there a chance for you to face the sanction if you do not? Because kaming mga --- we, the poorer nations really suffer much.

Ang Pilipinas because iyong Pacific Ocean, doon nag — it's boiling there because of the temperature, it's getting hot. Then pagdating nitong malamig, then it starts to you know, boil and it graduates into a typhoon.

Alam kaya ng mga g***** 'yan? Alam ba nila 'yan o hindi?

SEC. BORJE: Alam po dahil ito po ay nakapaloob sa IPCC report po ng United Nations and always...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Sampalin mo na lang.

SEC. BORJE: ...and always po, we will do as you have directed, Mr. President, in Stockholm and in Bonn, Germany. And we will make sure that our voice, not just as the Philippines, but as part of the developing world and part of the island developing states that our concerns should be heard and not just heard but acted on.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Sabi ko sa iyo kung puwede lang kasi at the end of my term na. I should have decided to go there in one of your meetings at magbigay ako ng lecture sa lahat. The way your are doing it, you are punishing actually the poor nations.

They can withstand iyong mga buildings nila. But tayo, karami nating mga squatters. Kita mo naman ang atip nila plastic. Kung hindi iyang mga billboards na discarded, then they make a makeshift. Tapos pagdating ng bagyo, ayun.

Wala kasing sanction eh. The... You know, if you really want compliance about anything in this planet, you have to have sanctions for violations or

there are rules and you know, if you do not follow the rules, then the consequences are there. But who gets the most suffering? It's us, iyong mahihirap.

SEC. BORJE: If I may, Mr. President, it's a very revolutionary idea. Sanctions are employed against states that do not follow norms of international law.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Unless there is sanction, walang mangyari dito. Just like America, it has withdrawn from all agreements regarding climate change. Kaya gusto nating gumanti rin, wala man tayong magawa.

And we are nearing to a disaster because what's happening there is not a war between Russia and Ukraine. It is already a war between NATO by proxy ang Ukraine against Russia. Iyan ang nangyayari diyan.

Now, things get really worse. We might have a third world war. I hope it would be limited to a tactical ano lang weapons used and not iyong pagka pinindot nila 'yung the red button therefore they go nuclear, malas lang tayo.

Pero mabuti 'yan tabla-tabla na tayong lahat. Now we can really say, ay at last, God has made us equals because we are going to hell, everyone of us.

SEC. BORJE: If I may, sir, just to briefly go through your legacy, what we have done.

Number one, we've demonstrated strong political will for pro-environment initiatives. These include the closing of Boracay, and then undertaking the comprehensive Manila Bay Rehabilitation Program, and making sure there's a moratorium on new coal-fired power plants.

Next, we've operationalized National Greenhouse Gas inventory, ito po ay just for monitoring and evaluation para malaman natin and ma-generate ang data and track 'yung emission po natin essential para makapagdesisyon tayo at magbigay ng polisiya. Kasama din po dito ang pagratipika ng Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Next, we have come up with the first Nationally Determined Contribution. Again, 75 percent more ambitious than the rest. But still smart because the majority, more than 70 percent, are conditioned on the assistance to be provided by developed countries.

And we're saying, Mr. President, na hindi tayo nanghihingi ng dole out. Hindi tayo namamalimos. What we are asking for is a responsible partnership because we are least responsible for climate change.

Next, under your administration, we've formulated climate policies such as the National Climate Risk Management Framework na gagamitin ng iba't ibang ahensiya para po to increase the resiliency and our climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Kasama din po dito, Mr. President, pag-advocate natin ng relevant laws. Dito po, kasama ang RA 11201, ang DHSUD, housing that considers climate change. Sabi po ng ating DHSUD, ang mga bahay po na ginagawa ngayon ay kino-construct para it withstand the challenges of climate change towards resilient communities.

Ang RA 11285 din po ang Energy Efficiency Act ay nagbibigay ng insentibo para sa mga energy conservation efforts. These are steps in the right direction. We have also opened access to international climate finance like through the Green Climate Fund.

Mr. President, pinapunta po ninyo ako ng Korea at kinausap ko po ang Green Climate Fund. Una po, ang sabi ko sa kanila I want to discuss bakit nahihirapan ang Pilipinas. When they came to the presentation, Mr. President, they said they would like to apologize because they've discovered two areas in which there are gaps within Green Climate Fund. Sila na po mismo ang nag-identify ng kanilang kamalian at gagawin po nila ang lahat para po ma-correct po ito, Mr. President.

Next, we have scaled up domestic public budget and investments in climate change. Under your presidency po, the National Climate Public Budget, just from 2019 to 2022, it increased from P199 billion to P282 billion in 2022. Ito po ay naka-lodge sa iba't ibang ahensiya ng pamahalaan. From 25 national government agencies in 2020, we now have 145 participating in our Climate Change Expenditure Tag Compliance para po malaman natin, Mr. President, ang ginagawa, nagastos, at ito po ay ina-account po ng ating pamahalaan.

Kasama din po dito ang pag-empower sa ating local governments through capacity building and technical support. Ang Communities for Resilience Program or CORE ay nagaganap na sa 100 — I'm sorry, 1,000 — 167 LGUs at ngayon po ay kasama ng 124 state universities and colleges. And nagpapasalamat po kami sa DILG, Mr. President, dahil sila ay partner namin para talagang maibigay sa LGU ang kaalaman tungkol sa climate change.

Mr. President, under your administration also, we've strengthened climate resilience through adaptation and mitigation interventions. Kasama na rin dito ang local indigenous knowledge, ginagamit natin ang kaalaman ng ating indigenous peoples para matutunan natin ang best practices sa climate change adaptation. Kasama din po ang pag-monitor at evaluate ng mainstreaming ng climate change programs natin sa iba't ibang sangay ng pamahalaan.

Now, Mr. President, what do we need to do since we are in the final days of this administration? Ito po, kung inyong mamarapatin ang recommendation ng Climate Change Commission. In the transition to green development and a low- carbon economy, we need to pursue concrete actions.

We want to take a three-pronged approach: policy; programs & projects; and promotions. When we say promotions po, it's really information and education. Bakit? Dahil ang kaalaman po ng climate change ay medyo mababaw pa. We would have to be very honest. Kailangan po alam ng lahat, hanggang sa barangay, kung ano ang climate change at anong impact nito at bakit importanteng malaman ito dahil buhay at kabuhayan ang nakasalalay.

Kailangan po, Mr. President, we have to change the paradigm, focus firmly for the present and the future. And ang sinasabi po nila build-back-better. Ang sinasabi po natin: more than build- back-better, we must build right at first sight. When you say build-back-better, ibig pong sabihin nito may isang kalamidad pa na kailangang i-experience. We no longer want calamities and disasters to be experienced. Kailangan po we build right at first sight.

Ito po, Mr. President, are our recommendations: inform and enhance access to climate information; embed climate information for policy coherence gamit po ang ICT, `yan po ay website ng Climate Change Commission kung saan nakikita ang National Integrated Climate Change database and information exchange system.

Kailangan din po mag-issue ng relevant policies on impact valuation of climate change and disasters, at suportahan ang mga pending bills para ma-increase ang ating kaalaman at ating kakayanan para ma-combat ang climate change.

Push, Mr. President, for policies to increase renewable energy share in the energy mix. Right now, in the 2020 Philippine Energy Plan, renewable

energy accounts for 19.29 percent of the total primary energy supply. We may need to do more.

[Next.]

Develop local science and technology for climate change adaptation and mitigation. By doing this, Mr. President, hindi po tayo aasa sa iba't ibang bansa para tayo maka — magkaroon ng ating kakayanan para sa climate change adaptation and mitigation.

And then mobilize the People's Survival Fund for local climate adaptation solutions. One billion pesos po ito, Mr. President. Right now, the utility rate is 31 percent, gusto ho naming i-akyat ito para sa 100 percent para magamit na ho ng ating mga LGUs.

And speaking of LGUs, we will engage LGUs to be more active with the assistance of our National Panel of Technical Experts and state and universities — state colleges and universities; and increase information and communication hanggang sa barangay level, hindi lang po sa local government.

And then, finally, Mr. President, foster multistakeholder partnerships for climate investments and finance. Katulad nga ho nito, meeting po namin with former UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and he agreed and committed to help open pathways for financing for the Philippines.

And ito po 'yung punto ninyo, Mr. President, stronger voice in climate negotiations especially in climate justice. Ito po ay picture ng inyong speech noong kayo ay nag-deliver nito sa 4th Asia- Pacific Water Summit in Kumamoto, Japan.

Of course, we have to pursue the generation of green jobs and quicker transition to a greener economy and on a micro level para sa mga tao po. Kahit ano po — kahit tayo po ay nag-iisa, may maiaambag tayo. So accelerate climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives through use of climate resilient crops; proper solid waste management; conduct of massive reforestation; promotion of active mobility; and harnessing renewable energy, among others, through a whole-of-government and a whole-of- society approach.

Masasabi lang namin, Mr. President, to close, the building blocks are there for a climate-resilient Philippines. The framework and plan of actions are in place and the recommendations have been made.

You may consider, Mr. President, that you have set up the next administration to succeed, not to fail. You've set it up to succeed, because we know, Mr. President, at your heart and at the very core of your administration, all you want is for the entire Philippines, our dear nation, to succeed.

Maraming salamat po. Daghang salamat.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Alam mo, Robert, we will continue really to suffer the itong climate change, insofar as the Philippines is concerned, kasi tayo, until now, ang kinakailangan natin na para umandar `yung mga factories, coal. Most of — lahat coal. Kakaunti lang `yung guma — naka — well, connect with `yung mga planta sa energy nila doon sa power, `yung iba coal talaga ang ginagamit.

But have you been to Villanueva? I think it's...

SEC. BORJE: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Have you been to the — sa factory na...

SEC. BORJE: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Kung masunod lang sana ng mga factories `yang ganoon, ever conscious of their duty to help the country. It's using coal but they have added so many layers of cleaning the exhaust. Wala ka naman makita na ano, wala kang makita na — you do not see any ano doon. Except that — nandoon ka ba? They have this aviary.

Beside the plant is an aviary kasi `yun ang ano nila sa pollution. Mayroon doong vegetation at may mga ibon. At the first to suffer in ano `yung pollution, kung sobrang pollution, itong — `yung ano nila is the aviary.

It's not really much actually. They continue to use coal but somehow they have — they made up for something that's really very — almost deadly sa ano. I hope we can transition to nuclear, pag-usapan na.

The next administration might want to just start the ball rolling and just — maski i-discuss na because we have to educate so many people. And the fact that we are fighting an insurgency, `yan ang problema. You cannot have a nuclear plant somewhere there without the ever-present vandalism or destruction itong mga NPA.

Alam ko ayaw nila `yan eh. They pretend to be knowledgeable in everything so that nagre-resist sila ng mga ganoon. And yet, they have nothing to show to the public, to the people of the Philippines, except the destruction and the killing that they have perpetrated over the years. Ganoon `yan eh.

So wala naman sigurong mag-ano, si — you are the last. Maybe next meeting we can make the story complete by — `yung mga projects na ginawa natin for the country. Not really for the next — kanila — `yung --- bahala na rin sila sa panahon nila. But `yung ano lang nagawa natin.

But `yung — ang kaba ko because noon, milyon-milyon lang `yung shabu. Now, they are reporting the biggest haul was how much, sir? [*Secretary Año: 11 billion, 1.6 tons.*] P***** i**, tonelada. They should be able to kill the drug lords without mercy. Hayaan mo `yang human rights na `yan. Hindi makatulong sa bayan natin `yan.

They are just... You know, itong human rights, they are — all they have to do — all that they can do really is posturing, hanggang diyan lang `yan sila. They cannot help the country, they — well, they `yung — they continue the war. Pero ako basta ako galit ako sa droga. Presidente ako o hindi, galit talaga ako sa inyo.

Kaya we can continue this fight even if I am already a civilian. Mahirap itong shabu na `to, sabi ko sisirain ang bayan nito. They will make the Philippine society dysfunctional. Kaya sabi ko, I'd rather — I'd be happy to see you dead than alive kayong mga drug lords. Iyong basurero, the peddlers, ano na `yan.

Pero ako, galit talaga ako. `Pag ginawa mo `yan sa bayan ko, para na ring tinatapos mo ang buhay namin. So gusto kong dapat malaman `yan ng mga durugista. I will forever remain your enemy. Iyan ang tandaan ninyo. Maraming salamat po. [*applause*]

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