

Presidential Communications Operations Office

Presidential News Desk

**TALK TO THE PEOPLE OF
PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE
ON CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)**

[21 June 2021]

PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE: I think we are ready. So I'd like to welcome the resource persons. Thank you for participating in this dialogue. It is important that we know where we are and where we are going in this time of multiple problems, especially in the mutation of COVID-19.

So there's a news --- I usually listen to international news roundup every evening and I had the opportunity to listen very carefully the discussion of the new variant COVID-19 D. So we need your advice and it could spell the, well, agony or the happiness of the Filipino people.

This is something which I cannot decide alone because I am not a medical person and I would need and welcome every advice that I can get from everybody who has the good grasp of the problem.

So, we begin today with a discussion of --- before we --- you have a report, Secretary Duque?

DOH SECRETARY FRANCISCO DUQUE III: Mr. President, I would like to respectfully suggest that since you have opened up the matter of the variant --- the Delta variant, the D --- the COVID-19 Delta variant and we have the Technical Advisory Group of Experts, Dr. Edsel Salvana, Dr. Anna Ong-Lim and Dr. Issa Alejandria joined in also by the head of the Philippine Genome Center-UP National Institutes of Health Dr. Cynthia Saloma and also Dr. Eva Cutiongco-dela Paz. These are all the members, concurrently constituting the Task Force on COVID-19 variants. And now the most alarming of the variants as we all have been informed about is the Delta variant.

So, Mr. President, if I may just ask that we recognize Dr. Edsel Salvana to make the presentation on the Delta variant.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Dr. Salvana, kindly.

DR. EDSSEL SALVANA: Thank you, Mr. President. I would like to acknowledge what you had mentioned that the Delta variant is really very scary and this is all the more reason why we really should police our borders po kasi it only takes one variant to get in and then puwedeng mag-India-like surge po tayo kasi mataas po talaga 'yong number of people na kayang i-infect ng isang taong mayroong Delta variant. Kung 'yong dating virus po natin ay 'yong original virus dalawa lang po iyong nai-infect, itong Delta variant up to eight po.

So it's up to --- four times more contagious than the original virus from Wuhan po. So this will really be a big disaster if we do not keep it out of the country po.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: I am willing to listen and you can go with your presentation. We are very happy to hear from you.

DR. SALVANA: Thank you, Mr. President. Basically the --- this is a short talk about how we can keep the variants out, including the Delta variant po, and why our quarantine recommendations are going to protect our borders po.

But basically the rationale for our 10 plus 4 strategy, as you are aware, the 10 days in facility quarantine upon arrival and we test on the seventh day, and then we have four more days of home quarantine is really designed to protect our country against the any COVID that is coming from abroad because it takes about 14 days for COVID to show itself kung matagal na po. Kung hindi pa po siya nagpapakita on the 14th day, most likely wala po talagang COVID 'yong taong 'yon.

But if they get infected at the time of arrival, then if we keep them in the quarantine, in the facility for 10 days at least hindi po nila ma --- hindi nila mahahawahan 'yong mga kasama nila sa bahay --- by the time we release them on the 10th day, they are almost no longer contagious.

Now, ang problema po if they try to test them on arrival, almost certainly kung nahawa 'yong person na 'yon in transit, hindi pa po magte-test positive

`yon. So arrival testing is not recommended by the Technical Advisory Group and this is why we test it on the 7th day para kung nahawa man sila in transit, we have a good chance of picking it up. But more importantly, if we do not release them until the 10th day, even if our test did not work, the chances that that person will be able to spread into the community even if that is a variant is very, very low. And then idinagdag pa po natin `yong four days na additional na home quarantine para `yong 14 days po na original as you had mentioned will be followed.

Maybe I will try to share my presentation kasi `yong ano po kasi hindi naano.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: We have the syllabus of your chart. We are following --- nandito...

DR. SALVANA: Ah okay sige... Okay, po, sir. Ah okay, sige po, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: We were provided with the syllabus.

DR. SALVANA: Okay, sige, sir. So `yong 10 plus 4, as I have mentioned, iyong ano po kasi on the slide that shows `yong RT-PCR result, you can see naman po that Day 1 to 3 of exposure, the RT-PCR will not be positive at all po.

And then it is only on the 8th day where there is the highest chance of testing positive but again the --- it is really the 10th day quarantine that lowers the risk. Kasi po itong graph po na nakikita niyo, which is from the Centers for Disease Control, `yong blue and purple po are what tells you what is the risk of transmitting to somebody if you only do one day of quarantine, two days of quarantine, three days of quarantine, all the way to 10 days of quarantine assuming somebody is infected in transit.

And you can see po on the 10th day, halos zero na po `yong risk na makakahawa ang isang tao. But if you release them on the third or the fifth day, mataas pa po `yong risk talaga, more than 20 percent to 40 percent the shorter you go.

And then po this is really worth it kasi there is really no risk of exposing the family as opposed to sending them home after doing arrival testing. And we know that arrival testing will miss up to 60 percent of the cases because the people might not be --- might not test positive with RT-PCR yet kasi ano po talaga sila false negative, masyado pa pong maaga. And, of course, we need to keep out the Delta variant, which is very dangerous.

So iyong sa Taiwan po ang nangyari --- hindi pa 'to variant 'yong pinag-uusapan natin --- iyong nangyari was they shortened the quarantine of their pilots from 5 days to 3 days, eh nagkaroon po talaga sila ng outbreak. And this is really bad because ngayon alam naman natin Taiwan did very, very well and what ended up happening was that they were ano --- they now have a surge; and this is because they shortened the quarantine.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Shortcuts, that's the problem with shortcuts.

DR. SALVANA: Yes po, Mr. President. And then 'yong variants of concern po 'yong pinag-uusapan na po natin na Delta, iyon po 'yong latest apat na po ang ating variants of concern: Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta. Wala pa po tayong community transmission ng Gamma at Delta and we really want to keep it that way, and that is why very important po 'yong stringent protocols natin.

Iyong Delta po, as I have mentioned, is 60 percent increased transmission over Alpha or 'yong UK variant, which has already 60 percent increased transmission over the original virus from Wuhan. So mabagsik po talaga ito. If we thought Alpha was mabagsik, 'yong UK variant, mas mabagsik po itong Indian variant, 'yong Delta.

And, of course, there's also the finding that 'yong mga partially vaccinated 'yong one dose pa lang, nahahawa pa rin po sila kasi mukhang itong Delta really needs two doses para maprotektahan po nang maayos. Iyong one dose po is not very good at protecting against Delta.

In the Philippines po, we've already had 17 cases of Delta pero all incoming travelers po and the protocols that you have approved have caught all of them po. So we have to continue and make sure that this is implemented nationwide because puwede po talaga tayong malusutan if we do not implement the strict protocol in all our borders because again it only takes one.

And so we have to be cautious po with our quarantine rules. Sabihin ko rin po kasi 'yong napag-usapan niyong face shields, the Delta variant is also 40 percent more infectious outdoors, 60 percent more infectious indoors. So it would be nice po to have an extra layer of security na even if hindi naman required, the TAG will still recommend to continue to use face shields even outdoors, especially with the threat of the Delta variant.

And, of course, we do consider the hardships of our OFWs who are fully vaccinated na matagal po talaga 'yong quarantine, but it is something that

we have to study very carefully, especially with this new threat of the Delta variant.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Salamat po, Dr. Salvana. Alam mo kasi when I mentioned about the face shield, I was only shooting the breeze with the congressmen, the members of Congress who were there. I never said with finality that we will do away with the face shield.

Now, I will agree with you considering that this D variant is very aggressive and it can proliferate in so much short period of time. We may experience a second wave much more serious than the first.

Ang problema diyan is I do not think that it will require the same vaccines that we are using now. The scientists, you people, you have to come up with something to fight COVID-19 D. Eh wala pa tayo niyan.

Second is we cannot afford it. Iyong nangyari sa ating, 'yong first wave, it has depleted really the resources of government. Now, another one would be disastrous for this country. That is why the stricter you are, the better.

I am --- I'd like to tell you now, tatal ikaw ang nauna na nagsalita, we will retain the --- I will apologize to the Filipino people that this thing was being discussed openly and many thought that we were ready to do away with the face masks. But with the kind of aggressive infection that poses a very grave danger to...

It's a small inconvenience, actually. I know that it is inconvenient really to be wearing the mask, adjusting it from time to time. But that is only a very small price to pay than rather gamble with doing away with it and courting disaster. Kasi ang transmission, it's accepted by all that it could be transmitted through the eyes and through the nose. So I am --- I am left with no recourse but really to adopt your recommendation.

But I'd like to tell you that beforehand, when I was, I said, reviewing the international news, noong narinig ko ito, I said baka nagkamali talaga kami discussing about this in public because people thought that it was a done deal. No, it was not. It was just a casual chat.

As of now, the face mask is on. Wala tayong magawa --- the face --- ah the face shield, importantly, the mask. Iyon na lang ang pangkontra ko kasi it is to the national interest, I said, that we must triple our effort because, I said, we do not know if it would require a new vaccine, which has to be invented first; and second, we cannot afford a second wave because it might be far

worse than the first, and then we will have a problem of our economy, and I said it would be a disaster for the country.

Dr. Duque... Yes.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESPERSON HARRY ROQUE: Sir, Mayor, clarification lang po, kasi 'yong naging apila po ng IATF is para sa mandatory wearing of face shield in enclosed / indoors spaces of hospitals, schools, workplaces, commercial establishments (such as but not limited to food establishments, malls, public markets), public transport and terminals, and places of worship.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: I'm doing away with that. That was just a suggestion, actually. It was put into writing, but it never came to my --- wala sa table ko.

SEC. ROQUE: Opo, opo.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: And I said long before that they --- they were reduced in writing, maybe, 'yong mga narratives nila, I was really bent on restoring the mandatory use of the face shield kasi ---

SEC. ROQUE: Indoors and outdoors po?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: --- kasi takot ako.

SEC. ROQUE: Opo. Indoors and outdoors po 'no para malinaw po?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Lahat.

SEC. ROQUE: Lahat po?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: We go back to the --- the normal, before. So balik talaga lahat.

SEC. DUQUE: Mr. President...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: And the --- itong quarantine must be strictly followed.

SEC. ROQUE: Thank you, Mayor, for the clarification.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: No exception, no exception. Whether or not vaccinated somewhere else, it would depend on the medical persons to decide on what to do with them.

Now, you can present the next speaker.

SEC. DUQUE: Mr. President, just to raise a clarificatory point. The IATF resolution on the wearing of the face shield will now be enforced as is, sir, 'yong dati natin na resolution, sir.

So that means outdoor and indoor... Iyong sa outdoor, 'yong as enumerated by Sec. Roque will stay, Mr. President. So sa malinaw lang po tayo, kung ano 'yong dating IATF resolution on the mandatory wearing of the face shield stays, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: I'm constraint really to go back to the old practice because of this danger posed by the D variant. Kung wala lang sana 'yan, especially, I said, with the narratives that goes with it in the international news and even dito sa locally, it's scary.

So I cannot afford to place the nation, the national interest of the Republic by just, you know, sometimes adopting this and being lenient to this. I said, I know that it is a very tedious, if you may, but it is really to prevent a disaster of our nation.

So, Secretary Duque who is your next resource person?

SEC. DUQUE: Yes, Mr. President, if the issue on the wearing of the face shield has been resolved, although, of course, we have our --- they prepared a presentation on why it is important to continue with the policy of the face shield wearing. Would you like to listen to that presentation, Mr. President?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Yes, of course.

SEC. DUQUE: Okay, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: It would be good to...

SEC. DUQUE: May we have Dra. Anna Ong-Lim and the other members of the TAG to make the presentation?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: It will further our education somehow.

SEC. DUQUE: Yes, Mr. President. Thank you so much, Mr. President.

DR. ANNA LISA ONG-LIM: Thank you po, Mr. President, and good evening to the rest of the attendees.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Good evening, ma'am.

DR. ONG-LIM: This is Dr. Anna Ong-Lim. Are you seeing my screen?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: I see you.

DR. ONG-LIM: Kita na po 'yong screen? May I request the Secretariat to please present it?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Yeah. The PowerPoint is there.

DR. ONG-LIM: Okay. I think we need to go back a couple of slides. So on behalf po of the Technical Advisory Group, composed of myself, Dr. Salvana and Dr. Alejandria, I've been tasked to make a short presentation about the face shields.

And just to start off, mayroon po tayong several na policies and resolutions na kailangan pong balikan. So last December 2020, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Infectious Diseases under the Resolution No. 88 mandated the wearing of face shields whenever people would go out of their residences. And this is because it was known to be effective in reducing the risk of transmission between persons, it was available, and it was also low-cost as an intervention.

And following these issuances, the Department of Health, the Department of Trade and Industry, as well as DOLE, DOTr, DILG, DPWH, the Philippine Sports Commission, and the Games and Amusements Board, issued a JMC 2021-0001 to provide specific provisions for implementing measures in various settings like communities, workplaces, business establishments, film and audio visual activities, as well as physical activities and sports, and in active and public transport.

[Next slide, please.]

So, there are actually several findings from studies conducted by different teams kasama na po 'yong grupo ni Doctors Chu et al., and this is published internationally, and they indicated that mayroon pong evidence that eye protection such as face shields actually are able to reduce 78 percent infection such as through the ocular route, which occurs either by droplet or

aerosol or self-inoculation dahil po 'pag nahahawakan po natin 'yong mata natin, siyempre puwede pong doon pumasok 'yong mikrobyo.

Likewise, they also demonstrated that the use of masks reduced infection by 85 percent and physical distancing also reduced infection by 82 percent. With every additional meter of separation producing even more protection and data was able to support this distancing up to 3 meters.

So sabi po nung authors, siyempre wala pong nag-iisang intervention na puwede pong magbigay ng buong proteksyon. But of course, 'pag pinagsasama-sama po natin 'to nakakatulong. And this is what we advise in our minimum public health standards as necessary for mitigation of transmission of COVID-19.

[Next, please.]

Mayroon pa rin pong study na conducted po in India and this is actually a real life demonstration where the use of face shields could have reduced exposure of field workers who were actually doing surveillance doon po sa kanilang mga communities. And this led to 62 healthcare workers who did not wear face shields visiting almost 6,000 homes 'no na 12 po doon ay na-infect noong wala pa pong face shield na ginagamit. Pero noong minandate (mandate) na pong gumamit ng face shield itong mga community-based teams, 50 of the healthcare workers who were required to wear face shields, none of them were infected as they visited almost 20,000 homes where almost 3,000 individuals tested positive for SARS-CoV-2.

So dito po sa study na 'to, nakikita po natin 'yong real life effect noon pong paggamit ng face shield. Noong wala pa pong face shield, may mga nai-infect na healthcare workers. Noon pong gumamit na sila ng face shield kahit pareho po 'yong ginagawa nila at nagbabahay-bahay at nag-i-interview, wala pong nahawa sa kanila.

So with that 'no, dahil po sa proteksyon na maaaring ibigay ng face shield at sa patuloy na pagdami ng COVID-19 variants na napatunayan naman nating mas nakakahawa, inirerekomenda na ipagpatuloy ang pagsuot ng face shield sa labas ng bahay. So this is recommendatory, it's strongly recommended.

Pero we submit na dapat po sana 'pag nasa loob po or indoors tulad ng mga establishments or workplaces ay dapat maging mandatory ang pagsuot ng face shield dahil nga po 'yong ventilation ay hindi po natin makontrol nang maayos.

Habang mataas pa po ang bilang ng mga kaso ng COVID sa ating bansa at habang marami pa rin po ang hindi nababakunahan, we strongly recommend na mas maigi po 'yong magdoble-ingat para maiwasan ang tuluyang pagdami ng mga kaso.

Maraming salamat po.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you, Doktora.

Apparently, from --- up to now, since we started, there seems to be really where it weighs heavily in favor of just retaining the original protocols: social distancing, the mask, and the face shield. And kung gusto mo talagang masigurado, in face of the danger of COVID five, then we might add another layer: iyong eyeglass plus the face shield.

Hindi pa naman siguro kung hindi ka lang reckless talaga, you do not use your hands... Eh ako pa naman sanay 'yong --- sanay ako dito iyong I --- I play with my... Iyong nakita man ninyo minsan ang ano ko nakaganoon na. I don't know but it's a bad habit. Kaya tinatalian ko na lang itong isang kamay ko para hindi ko na talaga mahatak.

I accept your recommendation. This is twice over na. So I'd like to thank the panel and I'd like to thank also that you recommended the safest way for the Filipinos. Salamat po. *[applause]* I salute you.

Now sa... There's another one, kay Secretary Briones, iyong face-to-face. Ma'am, we might differ in our opinions about the matter but for as long as there is really no vaccination, all. Tatal naman 'pag na-vaccine --- nabakunahan na and it hinges really on how industrious Secretary Galvez is. He is buying all... Ang... Ito...

Ito lang sabihin ko sa inyo ha. In the last meeting, Carlos Dominguez III, the Secretary of Finance, said clearly that we have the money already reserved for the vaccines and it's there. So we can buy as much as many vaccines as required maski na sumobra. Mas mabuti 'yang sumobra kaysa magkulang. And we pray that Secretary Galvez will be guided by the Lord so that he can really go where the vaccines are.

Ang sa ano, ma'am, dito sa face-to-face, I think I am not inclined to agree with you. I'm sorry but mahirap. I... I cannot... I cannot gamble on the health of the children. I hope you'd understand.

DEPED SECRETARY LEONOR BRIONES: Yes, Mr. President. There are two basis for the DepEd position on the matter of opening of classes and face-to-face.

One of course, which we consider very heavily is the impact on the economy because education and the economy are closely --- are closely linked. And the second, of course, is the legal basis for the opening of classes and all other activities.

We have a law which was passed last year, Mr. President, wherein it is the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Education, who will decide on the matter of opening of classes and, therefore, also on other activities. That part, we are familiar with. We have all the data.

But there is another aspect and we recognize it, especially after this briefing and the meetings of the IATF, the matter of the health of our children and of our teachers, Mr. President. We're talking about 27 million children and 847,000 teachers. That is where, Mr. President, agreed with you even as the public strongly excoriated and criticized and cursed the Department of Education.

But we said that you are protected by law and we cannot play around with the UK variant. And this time again, always we try to keep ourselves prepared. Just in case if things get better, if the numbers are flattened, and if there is more hope, then if you say "open the schools," we will open the schools.

But considering the latest report a few minutes ago and last week, we would not in any way oppose *[unclear]* of law. And secondly, the matter of health and the dangers that are posed to our 27 million children is not within our line of expertise.

We cannot match the professional knowledge of the health people. And this is why we always say that we rely on the Department of Health and the wisdom of the President. So there is really no problem, Mr. President. I came hoping for support for our learning continuity program na maski 100 pilot... We identified actually, Mr. President, 1,900 schools which might qualify. We kept on bringing it down na we said maski 100.

But listening to the briefing and listening to your decision, we don't have any reservations because we all know the effect. And especially the idea, Mr.

President, having also our children vaccinated because we are told that children are now more prone and perhaps are vulnerable, and we would not want to risk 27 million children and our teachers.

And besides, we are part of the executive, and what the executive decides, we support and we cooperate, especially on a professional matter, Mr. President.

So we are withdrawing our request in light of your decision and we accept fully your decision, which is a very well-informed decision, if I may say so. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you, Secretary Briones.

I'd like to just --- I respect, I'm a lawyer, I respect the judiciary and I can assure them that we will follow the orders. But at this time of a national emergency, I would just like to inform the courts that I will not follow them. I will insist on what is necessary to protect the people. It is not what the legal book says about, well, in the matter of stopping the protocols, the requirements by law.

Si Gwen naman, she went to see me the other week, and I assured her that we are fair and we would like to... I see the --- the wisdom in her view. But, I said, the overwhelming notion among us in government and the medical doctors, simply do not agree with her.

So you... I leave the fate of Governor Garcia sa DILG. There are some mechanics that can be put into action to, well, compel obedience. Not because we want to be mas marunong, but remember, I said, that all our decisions are based on what the medical people say, period.

Secretary Roque?

SEC. ROQUE: Well, with all due respect to Secretary Año po, I read a link that Secretary Año said, and it is not Governor Gwen Garcia who filed the TRO, it is Lawyer Benjamin Cabrido Jr., just for accuracy po.

But I assure you that we have also explained as much as we could to the good governor that the scope of presidential powers on police power in protecting the health of the people 'no remains paramount. Although it's an interesting legal question, but I think in the end, without second guessing the court, it is important to highlight that one of the most important power, executive power, is the power to protect the public from a health risk. Thank you po.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: So the courts are put on notice that what we have here is a national emergency. That's why we came up with a proclamation declaring this pandemic is of national interest.

So 'yong mga korte, hindi naman sabihin huwag na lang ninyo ipalabas kasi magkakaroon tayo ng ano diyan impasse. And I do not want to lock horns with the judiciary, I said, nirerespeto ko. But there are times that, you know, may panahon na --- there is always a time that the courts can function normally and maybe grant injunctions and all. But this time, I said, they are put on notice that hindi ako magpipigil. I will not obey the courts in a matter now of management the pandemic.

I do not want anybody from any government agency or department messing up with a situation which is, I said, is being managed because it is very dangerous to the country. Hindi ako maniwala sa ano --- I advise the courts, 'wag na lang ninyong ilabas. 'Pag ilabas ninyo diyan talagang magkaka --- there will be a ruckus. And I'll be forced --- I am --- I will just say that I am here to protect the people. And for as long as I'm guided by reason, that's factual, backed up by studies, then I will follow what the medical science would tell me. That is my answer.

SEC. DUQUE: Thank you very much, Mr. President, for the strong words of reassurance and I am sure this will assuage the fears of our implementing units in the province of Cebu because they have really raised the matter before the IATF for the last several days that they are really fearful of the

consequences that they might be held to court or filed cases against if they do not follow the provincial ordinance and the executive order that was issued by Governor Gwen. So...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Yes, ganito 'yan eh ---

SEC. DUQUE: Yes, sir. Thank you.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: --- sinabi niya sa akin that there is an ordinance. An ordinance of a local government unit cannot be more --- cannot be higher than a national policy, which is the policies that we are dishing out, and that mere policies, they are guided by the proclamation and they are --- they are the laws of the --- iyon 'yong batas.

Because of the emergency ganito itong batas natin, this is how we do it. So not all cases can really be the subject of an injunction or a TRO for that matter. I'm sorry but hindi lahat na bagay mag --- that the courts will interfere.

This is not --- this is not a question of justice and equity. This is a question of survival of the nation. And I will not allow any court for that matter. I'm putting notice on --- hindi ako susunod.

Now, if you want to --- well, I'm sorry, you know the stakes. Kayo, basta ito ang posisyon ko. Well, what's the next...? Secretary Duque, you have to be the moderator here.

SEC. DUQUE: Yes, Mr. President, thank you very much. Now is my turn to present the usual COVID-19 situationer for the country if you will allow me to make the presentation, Mr. President?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Okay, go ahead.

SEC. DUQUE: Thank you. Magandang gabi po, Mr. President, at sa akin pong mga kapwa kalihim at sa atin pong Senator Christopher Lawrence Bong Go, chair of the Senate Committee on Health and Demography. At sa ngalan po ng Department of Health, ako po ay magbabahagi sa inyo ng isang maikling ulat ukol sa ating COVID-19 situation.

[Can we have the second slide, please?]

Sir, ito po 'yong aking sinasabi na bagong kaso natin sa taas, may total of 1,364, 239. Today, we have reported 5,249 new cases. At of these total cases, 55,847 are active cases and the recoveries number to 1.28 million thereabouts with, again, new 7,053 recoveries included in the report, whereas the case fatality rate is at 1.74 percent.

At ito naman pong sa ating mga active cases, 96.79 percent are mostly asymptomatic and mild to moderate, while the rest, 1,790, or equivalent to 3.21 percent comprised the --- comprises the severe and the critical COVID cases.

[Next slide.]

Nitong nakaraang linggo, Mr. President, bahagyang bumaba sa mahigit na 6,200 ang ating average daily reported cases mula sa mahigit na 6,600 noong June 7 to June 13. At makikita po rito sa slide na ito na patuloy na nagpa-plateau ang paggalaw ng ating mga kaso. Iyong black line po nakikita natin halos direktso na po siya.

[Next slide.]

Kung titingnan ang mga kaso per island group, patuloy ngunit mabagal na ang pagbaba ng mga kaso sa NCR. Ang representative epidemic curve is the blue line for NCR and 'yong Plus areas, green line naman.

So dito ay naging mabagal po ang pagbaba pero bumababa ang mahalaga po rito. At para naman sa rest of Luzon, 'yong pulang linya, nagpapakita ito

ngayon ng mga senyales ng pagbaba mula sa pag-plateau nitong mga nakaraang linggo.

Habang kasalukuyang nagpapakita ang Visayas --- ito naman po 'yong aqua blue --- ng mga senyales ng pagpla-plateau mula sa mabilis na pagtaas noong Mayo hanggang Hunyo. At huli, tumataas ang mga kaso sa Mindanao, 'yon pong orange line sa baba nakikita po natin ay tumaas na po siya, ganoon din susunod na tumataas ang Visayas.

So ito po ay atin pong binibigyang paalala ang atin pong mga local chief executives sa mga naturang lugar na kanila pong dapat i-intensify o paigtingin ang kanila pong PDITR strategy and also improving their vaccination coverage supply per meeting.

[Next slide.]

Kung titingnan naman natin ang average daily attack rate at two-week growth rate ng iba't ibang rehiyon, makikita na ang mga rehiyon sa Mindanao ang karamihan sa ating mga high-risk groups kung saan nadagdag dito ang Regions XI and XII nito pong nakaraang linggo.

At patuloy na tumaas --- tumataas ang average daily attack rate ng CARAGA, 'yan po ang Regions XI and XII. Ngunit bumaba naman ang kanilang TWGR at nangangahulugan ito na patuloy ngunit bumabagal ang pagtaas ng kaso sa mga naturang rehiyon.

Pero special attention to Region VI kasi dito patuloy na tumataas ang kanilang panukatan na ADAR and TWGR ng Region VI. Makikita natin from May 23 to June 5, ang Region VI, 6.28 ang kanyang average new cases per day, tumaas po sa 8.83 per 100,000 population. At ganoon din po ang kanyang two-week growth rate from May 23 to June 5, from 36 percent tumaas po ng 41 percent. So dito po ay binabantayan din natin ang Region VI at ang mga lalawigan at siyudad na bumubuo dito.

Sa kabilang banda naman, ang nananatiling bumababa ang ADAR at stable ang TWGR ng National Capital Region habang malaki ang naging

improvement naman ng Region II na high-risk noong nakaraang linggo. So may improvement. Makikita po natin sa baba, ang Region II ay from 14 percent ang kanyang two-week growth rate, bumagsak po ito sa -21 percent, which is a very good indication of the effectiveness of their interventions. At ganoon din po ang kanilang ADAR, bumaba from 10.95 cases per day per 100,000 population, naging 8.61, although nasa high-risk pa rin po ang kanyang classification.

So ayon po sa ating mga Regional Epidemiology and Surveillance Units, ang kadalasang dahilan ng pagtaas ng mga kaso ay ang pagsagawa ng mga malaking pagtitipon na maaaring maging superspreader events 'no. So we would like to remind that we do everything to make sure that there will be a very, very minimal to zero superspreader events 'no in the various cities, municipalities and provinces.

Dahilan din daw ang kakulangan sa ibang lugar ng TTMFs kung kaya't ang mga close contact ay naka-home quarantine. Pati na ang pagluluwag sa border control protocols ay isa rin sa mga dahilan kung bakit nagkakaroon po ng pagsipa ng mga kaso.

Ang iba pang nakikitang dahilan, ang diskriminasyon umanong nakukuha ng mga COVID-19 positive cases kaya naman kanila pong dini-delay ang pagkonsulta sa mga doktor.

Kami po ay patuloy na nagpapaalala na kapag tingin natin ay na-expose po tayo sa isang positibo na kaso o 'di kaya ay nakaranas ng sintomas na tulad ng COVID-19, agad na po tayong magpakonsulta or mag-isolate na po tayo kaagad. Huwag na po nating hintayin na tayo ay makapanghawa pa at maging --- mapagpatuloy ang kadena ng hawaan. Hindi po tama ito.

[Next slide.]

Improvements naman po in the national healthcare utilization rate. Dito po nananatiling mas mababa ang ating national healthcare utilization rate kumpara noong tayo ay nagpatupad ng ECQ and MECQ noong Abril. Ngunit bahagya pa rin itong mas mataas kumpara sa ating lagay noong Marso bago

ang surge at dahil ito ay sa nararanasang high-risk HCUR at ICU utilization rate sa iba't ibang rehiyon, lalo na po sa Mindanao at Visayas.

Pero dito makikita po natin, Mr. President, overall HCUR bumagsak po tayo by seven points from 54 down to 47 percent. Samantalang ang mga iba pang panukatan: ang isolation beds, COVID ward beds, ICU beds, and mechanical ventilators, lahat po ay nagrehistro ng bawas from -5 percentage points all the way to -12 percentage points for mechanical ventilators.

[Next slide, please.]

Ang HCUR naman, ang healthcare utilization rate sa Region VI, ito naman po ang litrato. Overall HCUR ay from 68 percent, nagkaroon po nang kaunting improvement, naging 65 percent for three points lower utilization rate. At ganoon din po ang iso beds, COVID ward beds, ICU beds, and mechanical ventilators.

Makikita po natin ang COVID ward beds ay tumaas po ng dalawang puntos from 68 percent to 70 percent. At ang ICU beds naman ay naka --- nananatili sa high-risk at 84 percent utilization rate compared to June 13 and the current utilization rate of 84 percent. So hindi po gumalaw 'yan at sana bumaba pa rin po ito, at ang mechanical ventilators ganoon din po.

Ako po ay nananawagan sa atin pong mga hospital chiefs na kailangan po dagdagan nila ang ICU bed capacity. Kung puwede lang pakitaas, i-increase, dagdagan ang ICU bed capacity by converting the isolation beds. Kasi ayan, makikita natin ang isolation beds medyo malaki pa po ang reserve capacity, 60 percent lang po ang kanyang utilization rate ano po. Bumaba pa nga po ito. So magandang i-convert ang isolation beds to ICU beds para lumawig ang kanya pong kapasidad.

Ang ating HCUR naman sa Region XII --- *[Sunod na slide, please.]* --- Region XII ay tulad ng Region VI na sasabayan ng pagdami ng allocated beds for COVID-19 ng Region XII ang pagakyat ng mga kaso sa rehiyon.

At bagama't umakyat, bahagya lamang ang itinaas ng HCUR sa rehiyon mula noong nakaraang linggo at patuloy at mahigpit natin mino-monitor ang ICU utilization sa rehiyon na sa ngayon ay nasa high risk level.

So kung titingnan po natin, although overall --- ang overall HCUR bahagyang tumaas pero 'yong ating COVID --- 'yong ICU beds natin ay tumaas din ito na nasa high risk na rin po at 81 percent or an increase of 3 percentage points 'no. So...

[Next slide.]

Doon naman sa dako ng Region XI, ang healthcare utilization rate dito po ang kanyang June 20 healthcare utilization rate nasa 63 percent, hindi po gumalaw. So pareho pa rin compared to June 13 at 63 percent. Ang isolation beds ay bumaba ng one percentage point. Ang COVID-19 ward bed tumaas po ng apat na puntos; at ang ICU beds, ito po tumaas naman ng eight points at malaki po ang itinaas ng ICU bed utilization sa Region XI.

Ganoon din naman ang --- maigi lang, Mr. President, ang mechanical ventilators natin ay bumababa naman by 10 percentage points. Kaya ibig sabihin po nito ay hindi --- although hindi ganoon kataas ang ating mechanical ventilator utilization rate pero bantayan natin ang ICU beds ano po.

So ganoon din ang ating abiso sa atin pong mga hospital chiefs. Unang-una, kinakailangan itaas po ang COVID bed allocation ng mga pribadong ospital from 20 to 30 percent. At ang pribang --- ang mga pampublikong ospital naman po dapat itaas kaagaran from 30 percent to 50 percent ang COVID bed allocation.

And pangatlo po ay ang conversion ng atin pong mga isolation beds, 55 percent nga lang po as of June 20 to ICU beds para mas mabawasan pa natin ang healthcare utilization rate ng ICU beds at bumaba po ito hangga't sa maaari sa moderate risk classification, which is at 60 to 69 percent.

[Next slide, please.]

Ang HCUR naman sa Region X, ito naman po ay ang overall utilization rate ng kanyang hospital capacity ay bumaba po ng four points; ang isolation beds, all the way ay hindi nagbago; ang COVID-19 ward beds ay bumagsak

po ng 14 percentage points; ang ICU beds naman ay tumaas, medyo nakakatakot po ito, Mr. President, kasi ang laki po ng kanyang itinaas by 24 points. At muli 'yong aking sinabi kanina ay sundin po natin, tumalima po kayo sa abiso ng Department of Health. Sa mechanical ventilators po ay bahagya naman --- malaki din naman ang ibinagsak maigi lang ano po, from 47 percent to 34 percent or 13 percentage points.

[Next slide.]

Ito naman po 'yong atin confirmed COVID-19 deaths by week. Ang total deaths po natin as of today is 23,621. Patuloy naman ang mabagal ngunit bumababa ng ating mga naitatalang mga pumanaw at sa kasalukuyan nasa 56 deaths per day po tayo ngayong Hunyo at nakapagtala na tayo ng 1,150 deaths sa loob ng dalawangpung araw ng buwan na ito. So makikita po natin doon sa table na 'yan ay nasa 56 daily average po tayo --- 56 ano po at sana ito ay hindi na po tataas. Noong May, napakataas po ng ating daily reported deaths 'no at 106 per day. And in fact, noong April kasagsagan natin, umabot tayo ng 121 deaths per day ano po. At so ngayon ay nakikita natin maliwanag at bumababa.

Sa kabuuan po, una, patuloy na nagpa-plateau ang ating mga kaso habang ang Mindanao, ang ating kasalukuyang highest contributor sa ating mga naitatalang kaso kada araw.

Ikalawa, patuloy naman bumaba ang ating naitatalang deaths. Gayunpaman, mas mataas pa rin ang naitala nating deaths ngayong buwan kumpara noong Enero.

At ikatlo naman, habang maganda na nasasabayan ng atin pag-a-allocate ng COVID-19 dedicated beds ang pagtaas ng mga kaso sa Visayas at Mindanao, kinakailangan maging maagap pa ang ibang rehiyon lalo na ang mga rehiyon na nagkaroon ng malaking pagtaas sa ICU utilization rate.

At panghuli na po, kinakailangan nating maging listo at alerto sa pag-aksyon sa dumadaming mga nagkakasakit at naa-admit sa mga ospital. Habang pinananatili natin ang ating mga nasimulan kung gusto natin masugpo ang nararanasang surge sa Visayas at Mindanao.

Pinaaalalahanan namin ang mga rehiyon na i-monitor hindi lamang ang naitatalang kaso kada araw ngunit pati na rin po ang long-term trends na makatutulong sa higit na pagsisiyasat upang maihatid ang pinakaangkop na response strategies.

So ito na lang po, Mr. President, ang pinakahuling bahagi ng aking ulat at handa po akong sumagot sa inyo pong mga katanungan. Maraming salamat po muli.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you, Secretary Duque. May tanong lang ako sa iyo. How many local governments have received --- received the vaccines dito? Ilang siyudad o probinsiya na nabigyan na ng mga bakuna?

SEC. DUQUE: Mayroon po tayong allocation plan, Mr. President, for every region and for every province, cities, and municipalities. But because of the surge in the cases nag-desisyon po ang atin pong IATF at sa pamunuan po ni Secretary Galvez na dagdagan ang mga surge areas, Mr. President.

So mayroon pong report malamang ang atin pong vaccine czar, si Secretary Galvez, patungkol po sa allocation. Ah if...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Sige ho. Sa... Kasi I'm just wondering there are --- in Mindanao, sabi mo, it has surpassed the number of cases doon sa Luzon. Sa dito sa Mindanao, ilan na ang napadapa --- nabigyan ng bakuna?

SEC. DUQUE: The detailed information, Mr. President, is with Secretary Galvez.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Pero I hope that you'd move faster kasi as --- ang ano kasi dito is... Well, as long as we have the supply in steady manner, there is no reason why we should also dilly-dally in the distribution of the vaccines sa in the provinces.

Before I give you the --- sa ano kay --- kay Dr. Domingo, mauna muna tayo dito kay Secretary Galvez so that we would know how much ammunitions we have against the fight of COVID.

NTF COVID-19 CHIEF IMPLEMENTER AND VACCINE CZAR

CARLITO GALVEZ JR.: Mr. President, fellow Cabinet members, Senator Bong Go, magandang umaga po sa ating mga medical experts present today. Sa ngayon po magkakaroon po tayo ng briefing on the updates on our vaccination program.

[Next slide, please.]

Ang number one po is the Philippine --- the Philippine Vaccination Center has reported that we have breached eight million mark last Friday, June 18. We have already received 14,205,870 vaccines with 5,876,820 doses for the month of June. We are expecting to ano to receive 4 million more before the end of June. We will be receiving the COVAX that I will present later.

And then the good news is that the Philippine negotiating team, headed by Usec. Mark Joven and also the DOF team, was able to sign and concluded the Pfizer. We --- Secretary Duque and I signed the supply agreement last ano, last Saturday, which consists of 40 million doses.

This is the biggest deal, Mr. President. And we are already thanking Pfizer for really fulfilling their commitment. That even though the negotiation was long, the delivery is the same time of delivery. And the volume, from originally we are negotiating only 15 [million], they increased it to 40 [million].

And, Mr. President, we will be surprised later on if we will be given the price will be at the ano, the public domain, makikita po natin na napakaganda po ng --- ng binigay po ng Pfizer sa atin. One of the best deal that we ever, ever had. And we really thank si Ambassador Babes Romualdez, ang ating American embassy, and also the American government for really providing us this big volume, and also on time.

Ito po, maganda po ito, dahil kasi baka magamit po natin sa children kasi majority of this volume will be given during the third and fourth quarter, lalo na po sa fourth quarter pagka nag-open up na po tayo ng vaccination po natin. At nakita po natin ang Pfizer na sa ating EUA, puwede na po ang 12 and above.

And then dumating po kahapon 'yong Israeli expert to share their latest experience on vaccination program. Kanina po nagsimula na po kami at maganda po 'yong mga experiences natin, mga protocols and also kung paano nila pinapangalagaan ang kanilang mga vaccines.

Tomorrow, magkakaroon po kami ng extensive discussion on logistics management, on how we will preserve our vaccines so that we will not have wastage and how we can distribute it the soonest possible time as you directed to us, that it will be delivered on time to the provinces.

Kasi po talaga 'yong ibang mga vaccine natin nahihirapan po tayong i-dispose doon po sa rural areas dahil kasi po very ano po, very sensitive and with their experience on ano, with their experience on handling cold storage... Iyong isa pong specialist po doon siya po 'yong parang kasama po sa mga cold storage facility na binigyan po ng authority ng Israel.

And then also, nakakatuwa po 'yong the LGUs are scaling up their daily capacities. Siguro po si Senator Bong Go talagang maya't maya po marami pong tumatawag kasi nauubusan na po sila ng vaccine kasi tumataas po ang mga capacity ng ating mga LGUs, particularly po doon sa mga rural areas at saka sa mga highly urbanized city. Even Cagayan de Oro talagang tumatawag din po dahil kasi ang dami --- mabilis po ang ano, ang consumption nila, from 5,000 to 8,000. Iyong Ormoc ganoon din po; iyong Negros; iyong Iloilo, tumatawag po dahil kasi kayang-kaya na po nila 'yong 5,000 to 8,000 a day.

At nakakatuwa nga po dahil kasi 'yong ibang mga LGU talaga they are increasing their capacity and they are mobilizing --- mobilizing all the ano, the different stakeholders. Mamaya po ipakikita po natin na talagang 'yong iba-ibang mga sektor ay kanilang mino-mobilize at ini-integrate so that they have an increased capacity in the vaccination.

And then kaninang umaga po, diniscuss (discuss) po din namin ng T3, mayroon po tayong tinatawag na Boston Consulting Group na nagbibigay po ng mga information globally kung ano po ang nangyayari worldwide, kasama po 'yong ano, pag-increase ng ano, ng kanilang vigilance on the Delta variant, which we will ano, we will provide some ano, some slide.

And then 'yon po ang inaano po namin, ginagawa rin po namin dahil kasi ang business sector at saka 'yong LGU ay pinagbabantay na po natin din sa Delta variant dahil nakita po natin na napakataas ng kanyang transmissibility at saka mayroon talagang --- 'yong severity mayroon pong talagang medyo ano po siya, dangerous po siya.

So iyon po ang ginagawa po natin para at least 'yong lahat ng stakeholder they will be at continued vigilance and then 'yong tinatawag nating 'yong stringent control and also 'yong tinatawag na preparation sa ating pandemic response on a large scale. So that we can ano, we can have 'yong ano, 'yong tinatawag natin 'yon pong ma-anticipate po natin na alam po natin na 'yong kung ano ang nangyari sa India and we have to anticipate everything in large scale, iyong lahat ng pandemic response po natin.

And then pinakita rin po doon sa ano, sa presentation na in some extent pagka naka-double dose na po tayo, fully vaccinated, ay kaya pong ano, kaya pong iano po 'yong variant. Ibig sabihin mayroon po tayong proteksyon even sa mga variant po. Mamaya po iaano po natin.

And then 'yon nga po ang sinasabi ng ating mga expert na kailangang-kailangan po natin talagang walang compromise sa strong border control. Sinabi nga po doon ng presentation ni Father Nic Austriaco at saka ng ating Boston Consulting Group na 'yong ginagawa po ng Cebu ay very, very dangerous as compared sa stringent policy na ginagawa po abroad.

Even, I believe, 'yong as --- 'yong ano 'yong Israel na fully vaccinated na, talagang 14 days ang quarantine po nila sa mga travel border control po nila. So ganoon po ang karamihan ang policy ng mga ibang mga countries na hindi bumababa ng 14 days, 'yong iba pa nga po 21 days po.

[Next slide.]

Sir, ito po 'yong ating magandang mga numero na sa ngayon po tumaas. Sinabi nga po ni Secretary Duque, na tumaas po 'yong ating tinatawag na working average --- 'yong weekly average po natin. Dati po ka --- noong last week, ni-report ko po sa inyo, 900,000 lang po ang ating naikumpleto sa weekly ano po natin, dito po sa right-hand side. Sa ngayon po nakapagano po tayo, nakapagtala po tayo ng from January --- ah from June 15 to June 20 ng 1.4 million jabs per week. And then June 15 na-breach po natin 'yong ating record na nakapagtala po tayo ng 322,929 jabs.

Ang kagandahan po dito, Mr. President, malapit na po nating matapos 'yong healthcare worker ng first jab. Nakaka-96 percent na po tayo. Iyong atin pong talaan sa ating masterlist ay 1.6 million. Ang atin pong nagkaroon po ng first jab is already 1.5 million. So kaunti na lang po, bale four percent na lang po ang kailangan po natin. At saka ang kagandahan din po doon, 1,067,630 na po ang fully vaccinated na ating healthcare workers.

At tumataas din po ang numero ng mga senior citizens natin at saka 'yong ating may comorbidities na naka-reach na po tayo ng 2 million each. So sa

ating A2, mayroon na po tayong 2,001,758; at sa A3, mayroon na po tayong 2,088,000 na vaccinated or more or less 41 percent.

Nagsimula na rin po tayo sa A4 at 'yong iba po nagsisimula na po sa mga tinatawag nating mga indigent population, 'yong mga poor communities. So mayroon na po tayong nasimulan na 67,185. Ito po talaga 'yong nasa slum areas, talagang kinukuha po natin talaga sila para at least magkaroon po ng tinatawag nating vaccination kasi sila po ang mga marami sa hesi --- mga marami sa hesitant na talagang magpapa-vaccinate, at sila po ang pinaka-vulnerable. Kaya po 'yong guidance niyo po na bakunahan natin ang mga mahihirap, ang ginagamit po nating pagbabakuna po mga Pfizer at saka 'yong ano po talaga. So doon po natin dine-deploy ang ating ano, ating mga bakuna na galing sa COVAX.

So sa ngayon po nadagdagan po ang ating vaccination site. Kung makikita po natin vaccination site, noong huling report ko po is 3,900 lang po ang vaccination site; ngayon is 4,055. So tumataas po ang ating mga vaccination site at ang target po natin, Mr. President, is magkaroon tayo ng more or less 5,000 vaccination site.

Hindi pa po tumutulong dito ang mga mass vaccination site ng ating private sector. Pagka once na dumating na po ang kanilang mga delivery na more or less 1.17, at saka dumating po ang Moderna, next month, ay talagang tataas po. Ang Solaire kaya niya po ang 12,000 kada araw.

Iyong ibang mga vaccination site, kuma --- pumapatak po ng mga 3,000 a day. So 'yon po ang i-establish po ng mga private sector at 'yong mga malls, 'yong mga hotels at saka 'yong mga parking lots ay gagamitin po na mass vaccination site.

[Next slide, please.]

So sa ngayon po tala --- pangalawa pa rin tayo sa ASEAN, at 13 pa rin po sa all Asian countries at 31st pa rin po sa more or less 200 countries globally.

[Next slide, please.]

So ito po ang mga darating pa pong bakuna po sa atin. Nagpapasalamat po tayo sa China dahil kasi ang China po ang pinaka very ano, very faithful po ang kanilang delivery. So this coming June mayroon po tayong 1.5 million at ang inyo pong directive is majority po nito ide-deploy po natin sa mga nagsu-surge at saka 'yong mga provinces na hindi pa po nakakakuha ng kanilang mga vaccine.

So 'yon po ang ating commitment na talagang sana po kaunting pasensya lang po sa ating mga probinsiya dahil kasi pagka pinaghati-hati po natin ang lahat ng mga probinsiya, talagang ang majority po magkakaroon lang po ng 15,000 to 20,000 po ang pinakamalaki. Na-compute na po namin 'yon, Mr. President, na if we have 81 or 81 provinces kasama po ang NCR, talagang ang pinakamalaki pong makukuha ng isang probinsiya is only 15,[000] to 20,000. Iyon lang po talaga.

Kaya po ang mangyayari, nakikita natin madi-dilute po ang ating mga vaccine. Kaya nga po na maganda rin po, Mr. President, iyong mga highly urbanized cities at saka 'yong mga nagsu-surge po ngayon, iyon ang babatuhan po natin ng malalaking volumes po ng mga vaccine.

So sa ngayon po darating po ang June 24 ang Sinovac. And then ang Moderna, June 27. Hopefully, 'yong AstraZeneca po ng COVAX, dumating din po ng June, at saka po 'yong US donation. May commitment po ang US na magbibigay po sila ng kanilang ano kanilang tulong sa atin at ang ipinangako po nila is before the end of June.

And then sa July, we are expecting another 4.5 million of Sinovac. Pero ang sabi po ng Sinovac baka dagdagan po nila ng isang milyon pa 'yan para maging 5.5 million or 6 million. Dahil ang pangako po nila iyong 20.5 million po na Sinovac na ating kinuha sa Asian Development Bank, instead na ide-deliver po nila ang whole stretch ng hanggang November, idi-deliver na po nila 'yong 20 million hanggang September.

So ibig pong sabihin, mas marami po ang maibibigay ngayong month ng June, July, August, at saka September. Tatapusin po nila 'yong delivery by September iyong 20 million. So meaning, minimum na 5 million to 6 million po every month ang ibibigay po nila para po sa ating mga tinatawag natin sa mga probinsiya po natin. Puwede po 'yan i-deploy sa mga probinsiya dahil 2 to 8 lang po ang kanyang requirement.

And then ang COVAX, 4 million. And then Moderna po aakyat po ng another 1 million. Iyong AstraZeneca po, ito po sa private sector po 'to at saka sa LGU. And hopefully iyong Sputnik po ay makapag-deliver na po ng at least 1 million.

[Next slide, please. Next slide.]

Ito po 'yong ano po natin, iyong nagkaroon po tayo ng signing ng 40 million. Napakalaki po ng impact po nito dahil kasi talagang ang ano po nito, ito 'yong biggest ano po natin. And then mag-ano po tutulong po ang US na at least makapag-deliver po nang mas maaga, by August po makapag-deliver na po.

[Next slide, please.]

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Maganda ka diyan ah.

SEC. GALVEZ: Sir?

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Serious masyado 'yan.

SEC. GALVEZ: Sir ---

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Iyong slide mo.

SEC. GALVEZ: Ten o'clock po ng gabi.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Iyong nagpipirma ka.

SEC. GALVEZ: Ten o'clock po ng gabi po 'yon, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Oo.

SEC. GALVEZ: Kasi po ako po ang ano, nasa akin na po ang bola. Nakapirma na po si ano po si Secretary Duque. Ako na po ang huling pumirma.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: The effort is as good as any.

SEC. GALVEZ: Opo. Mabilis pong pumirma si Sec. Duque kaya nung ano ho nahuli po akong pumirma.

[Next slide, please.]

Sir, ito po 'yong pagdating po ng Israel delegates at ito rin po 'yong sa kanan, nagsimula na po tayo ng discussion. Kasama po natin si Sec. Duque, Sec. Del, si Sec. Vince Dizon, at saka po 'yong member ng NVOC. Magagaling po 'yong ano lalo na po 'yong ano 'yong babae, sir, magaling, sir. Siya po ang talagang strategic planner, at the same time, siya ang communication.

Sir, iyong ano po sir, bumisita rin po ako kanina sa ano sir sa Quezon City and maganda po 'yong ano maganda po 'yong tinatawag nating synergy of all sectors. First time po talaga na nakita natin na 'yong sumasama po rito ang national government; 'yong local government; iyong private sector, iyong Unilab po 'yong medical sector; and then kasama rin po dito 'yong mga religious sector, 'yong Caritas at saka 'yong diocese ng Novaliches; and then 'yong academe, iyong FEU-NRM[F].

Nakita po natin na sama-sama po. Iyon po ang kagandahan sa ano sa Quezon City talagang iyong diocese po ng mga ano 'yong mga bishop ay tumutulong po kay mayor. And then kung makikita po natin, 'yong mga mismong ano 'yong mga religious, sila po ang naghihikayat sa mga mahihirap na magpabakuna.

Sa ngayon po parang nakita po natin 'yong uptake po dito sa ano sa mga slum area tumaas po dahil kasi nakita natin malaki po ang influence ng mga ano ng mga medical professionals, at the same time, ng mga religious.

So nakita po natin 'yong cooperation po nito kasi 'yong Unilab ganoon din, nagkakaroon sila ng mga town hall meetings, at the same time, kasama po 'yong Caritas. Sir, for the information of the President, iyong Caritas po noong nagkakahirap-hirap po tayo ng pag-aayuda, kasama po sila ng private sector na nagbigay po ng 7 billion na ayuda. Talaga pong ano talaga pong pumunta po sila sa mga mahihirap.

Nagbibigay po ng mga goods at 'yon po ay nakahingi po sila ng mga donations doon po sa mga conglomerates po natin. Iyon po nakikita po natin talaga na itong sa pandemya, even though there is a separation between the state and the ano the Church, sa pandemya po sama-sama po tayo, Mr. President.

Nakita natin na itong signing of cooperation, talagang tumutulong po ang ating mga kaparian dahil 'yong CBCP, inano na rin po namin. At 'yong karamihan po sa mga CBCP mga seniors, nabakunahan na rin po natin at nagpapasalamat po sila, Mr. President.

And then...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Go ahead.

SEC. GALVEZ: *[Next slide, please.]*

Sir, ito 'yong ano 'yong parang presentation po sa amin ng Boston Consulting Group at saka ng mga expert na nakita po natin na 'yong --- iyong ano 'yong tinatawag natin 'yong itong slide pong ito, ipinakikita po natin sa business sector para po 'yong business sector, at saka 'yong T3 --- 'yong T3 kasi 'yong T3 po 'yan mga conglomerates po 'yan, mahigit na 1,000 conglomerates, binibigyan din po namin ng briefing kung ano po 'yong variant.

So sa presentation po namin, kasama po namin si Father Art --- [Nicanor Austriaco] kasama po 'yong mga experts ng Boston Consulting Group, ito po kung makikita po natin, Mr. President, this briefing ay napakaano po eh.

Kung makikita natin 'yong Beta, ito po 'yong tinatawag na significantly worse, iyong Beta po. Ito po 'yong tinatawag na South African variant. And then kung makikita natin 'yong Delta, dalawa po ang pula diyan. Ibig sabihin, likely increased ang severity at saka 'yong kanyang transmissibility.

Pero ang magandang balita po, sir, is at least 'yong ano po 'yong mga bakuna po pagka naka-double dose na po tayo, mayroon tayong proteksyon. Ibig sabihin, baka bumaba po 'yong proteksyon pero at least nakikita po natin na pagka-fully prote --- pagka ano po tayo doses, at least mayroon tayong added protection.

Kaya po iyon po ang inaano po natin sa ating mga kababayan na talagang as much as possible iyong mga ibang hindi pa nakaka-second dose ay magpa-second dose na po kasi talagang once na hindi po talaga tayo nagkaroon ng second dose, hindi po tayo fully protected from the variants.

So iyon po ang inaano ko lang po, mahal na President, na iyong ating mga LGUs kailangan mag-ano po tayo talaga na hikayatin po natin ang ating mga kababayan na talagang kunin 'yong second dose kasi pagka-first dose, wala po tayo talagang full protection po doon.

Iyon lang po, mahal na Presidente, at marami pong salamat.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you, Secretary Galvez.

Now, we are through with the... Del, you have something to report?

DND SECRETARY DELFIN LORENZANA: Mr. President, I have nothing significant to report tonight, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Ah, okay. So tapos na tayo. Let's go to... But before we proceed any further, I would like to mention the medical experts -- our resource persons nandito who shared their time with us: si Dr. Edsel Maurice Salvana; Dr. Cynthia Palmes-Saloma; Dra. Eva Maria Cutiongco-dela Paz; Dr. Anna Ong; and Dr. Marissa Alejandria. Salamat sa panahon ninyo. I know that it's a little bit of a sacrifice to --- yeah, to be here and to listen and to talk.

Ang sunod kong gustong tawagin si ano kasi binubugbog minsan ito ng criticism, si Dr. Domingo. Dr. Domingo, it's your turn to blast them to pieces.

FDA DIRECTOR GENERAL ERIC DOMINGO: *[laughs]*

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Go ahead.

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Yes, sir, magandang gabi po. Magandang gabi po, Mr. President, at saka sa lahat po ng mga members ng Cabinet, kay Senator Go.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Alam mo, sa totoo lang ---

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Yes, sir. May kaunti lang po akong ano - --

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: --- gawain mo lang 'yang trabaho mo. Do it right and to hell with the criticisms. Demokrasya 'to eh. They are entitled to that right. So... Ikaw naman, you have to take it in stride.

Pareho ka rin ng politiko because we are performing public functions and our actuations are really being observed and people --- other people, maligaya. I mean you cannot please them all. So you just do your duty and forget about the... We have trust in you, the Filipino people. Go ahead.

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Yes, sir, maraming salamat po. Iyong lagi niyo namang sinasabi: "Just do my due diligence and rely on sound science for our decisions." At iyon naman po ang sinusunod natin ano. At

bigyan ko lang po kayo, sir, ng kaunting updates sa ating mga vaccines na ginagamit sa Pilipinas at saka sa buong mundo.

[Can we have the slides, please? Wala. Ayan na po.]

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Let me ask you ---

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: So sa ngayon po, Mr. President... Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Let me ask you, itong trials ba na ito, the vaccines made by several countries? How many countries...?

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Yes, sir, iba-iba pong countries. Sa atin po mayroong apat.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Participating in this...?

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Okay, you have approved 18?

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Ah, sir, these are all over the world, there are now 18. *[President Duterte: Okay.]* May nadagdag po kasi this week na isang vaccine from Iran, and then before that there was one vaccine from Japan.

Pero sa Pilipinas po we have approved eight vaccines po for emergency use authorization, and we have ongoing three clinical trials at may madadagdag po na isang clinical trial ng isang bago pong bakuna, at mayroon pa po tayong pending, 'yong WHO Solidarity Trial for vaccines.

And our vaccine expert panel mayroon pa pong tinitingnan ngayon na dalawa pa pong possible vaccine clinical trials. So maaari pong umabot ng mga anim or pito 'yong clinical trials po ng vaccines dito sa atin, sir.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Let me ask you for purposes of just satisfying the issues surrounding the --- the itong vac --- or itong --- itong Iver...

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Ito lang po 'yong may kaunting updates ako 'no, 'yong kulay green po 'yong Sputnik vaccine ito po 'yong two-dose vaccine na adenoviral vector na magkaiba. They have already written us to say that they might be ano no, amending the emergency use authorization para habaan po 'yong time diff --- time interval between the two doses.

Parang very similar po ito doon sa adenoviral virus --- vaccine natin na AstraZeneca 'no which we now give to 12 weeks. So hinihintay lang po natin 'yong scientific data 'no to support the claim na mas maganda 'pag pinapahabaan po 'yong time interval. And they are also thinking of registering the vaccine as a single dose vaccine similar to the J&J 'no, to the Janssen vaccine na single dose lang po ang binibigay, which is also an adenoviral vector vaccine. And we are waiting for the data to support this kung pong acceptable siya.

Iyong next slide naman po, may isa pa pong bakuna sa atin na may EUA, 'yong Bharat Biotech. This is an Indian vaccine which I think many of the LGUs are interested 'no in procuring through the tripartite agreement.

Noon pong April, nabigyan na po natin ito ng conditional EUA and now they have completed all of the requirements, including po 'yong certification nila ng good manufacturing practice. So they can --- there's no hindrance to them importing the vaccine into the Philippines, except of course, that they have to go through of course the ano 'no the vaccine czar and the Department of Health kasi po under EUA po ito. Hindi pa puwedeng i-market directly 'no sa mga consumers, kung 'di it always has to go through our vaccination program. And iyon pong nasa pinakababa, iyong sa Novavax, another promising vaccine. Nagpadala na po sila ng preliminary data nila and we are waiting na lang po for some --- for them to complete their requirements so that we can continue the evaluation.

At kaunti lang, sir, information po on the ano, on the variants 'no. *[Next slide.]* So since, tandaan --- if ma --- if we ano, remember, talaga pong ang mga vaccines na ginagamit natin ngayon were developed, of course, using the ano 'no, the original COVID-19 virus.

At unti-unti po nagkakaroon siya ng mga mutations. And in fact ito po 'yong list 'no, there are several mutations now started, of course, with the UK variant; nagkaroon po ng South Africa; Brazil; pati po dito sa atin nagkaroon po ng isang variant; and the ones that is of concern now is the Delta variant.

[Next slide.]

Sa United Kingdom po kasi, sa England 'no nagamit nila mostly Pfizer at saka AstraZeneca and they did it quite early, at sila po ngayon 'yong mayroong medyo data 'no showing the effectiveness of the vaccines on both the UK variant and the ano, and the Delta variant.

And the results for ano, so far the data for Pfizer shows that for the UK variant 'yong Pfizer vaccine po mataas pa rin, nare-retain niya iyong mataas na efficacy rate niya of 93 percent. Pagdating po doon sa Delta variant, although bumababa po ng kaunti, mayroon pa rin naman pong 88 percent 'no na efficacy against the Delta variant. So there's a decreasing efficacy as we get more mutations, but hindi naman po completely nawawala ang bisa ng bakuna. It's still a very --- it's still a useful vaccine.

Iyon naman pong AstraZeneca vaccine, ang nakita po nila na ge --- na overall efficacy niya for the UK variant is about 66 percent, at noong tiningnan po for the ano, for the Delta variant it's about 60 percent. So nagagamit pa rin naman po talaga, may protection pa rin na naibibigay.

[Next slide.]

Unfortunately po doon sa mga ---

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Hindi, ganito muna. Sandali lang, sandali lang. So itong AstraZeneca pati 'yong ano 'yong isa --- [*Director General Domingo: Iyon pong Pfizer.*] --- Pfizer, effective --- at least it gives you an ample protection against...?

DIRECTOR GENERAL DOMINGO: Well, sir, ngayon sir, actually po ongoing din naman ang study ng mga --- 'nung it pong --- itong bakuna like Janssen, Moderna, Sinovac, Sinopharm, and Sputnik on the efficacy nila against the Delta variant. Kaya lang wala pa po talagang nasusulat na report 'no.

But initial reports indicate that they are also useful, but of course we expect that it will be a little lower than the original efficacy doon po sa original na variant po ng ating bakuna. So ibig pong sabihin, lahat naman po ng bakunang ito wala naman pong nawawalan completely ng bisa even with the Delta variant.

And kaya nga po gusto nating talagang igiit na unang-una, kailangang pigilin po natin ang pagpasok ng variant na 'to sa Pilipinas. Pero, at the same time, since paunti-unti lang naman po ang nakapasok pa so far, and controlled natin, in case mayroon pong makapasok kailangan pa rin po talaga we should all get vaccinated with the vaccines that are available now. Because this will still protect us and will help us stop the spread even if it comes in, 'yong ito pong ating Delta variant.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Well, given the shortage because hindi naman --- it does not come in trickles but it is not really enough in numbers for comfort. Eh kagaya ng United States, madali sila because everybody had their vaccination. Itong atin, ginusto natin pero kulang.

So 'yan lang ang ano sa atin is we can maybe do it as fast as any other country like America, but because of the limited supply iyan ang ano. Kaya nagdadasal na lang tayo na si Secretary Galvez ma... You know it's sometimes --- anong tawag nito --- it's not desperation but it's exasperating for us like kayo, si Charles, eh kung ano na lang ang ginawa para makakuha. It's so much effort and so much industry poured into the getting

the vaccines pero marami pang masabi. So ako naman, ako kasi hindi ako --
- hindi ako sumasagot. Pero 'pag sumasagot ako, pinup***** i** ko talaga.
Ay wala kang --- ganoon eh.

So dito tayo sa panel. Is there a --- among the medical experts that I have mentioned, is there somebody who would want to give his or her opinion? [Dr. Salvana: Ah, Mr. President, Dr. Salvana po.] Wala --- wala na kayong sabihin? We'll go to now to --- just a short --- Congressman Nograles, maybe a short message or report. The one that you have been giving us on a regular basis.

CABINET SECRETARY KARLO ALEXEI NOGRALES: Yes, Mr. President. Magandang gabi po kay Senator Bong Go at sa mga kasama natin sa Gabinete.

Mr. President, I'd like to report na under the leadership of your National Nutrition Council, the Philippines is --- has become the first country in Southeast Asia and the Pacific to launch the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement 3.0 Strategy. The launch was a success, with almost 8,000 local and international nutrition stakeholders gathered on June 2, 2021 via Zoom and Facebook Live to witness the event.

So this Scaling Up Nutrition 3.0 Movement is committed to fundamental and non-negotiable aspects of effective nutrition action, including equity and the principle of leaving no one behind. So for its third phase, the SUN movement will drive forward gender equality and enshrine youth leadership across the movement.

It will strengthen partnerships to achieve greater impact on nutrition through food systems, health systems, social preparation systems, actions by the private sector; and humanitarian and development actors; and through education and the water sanitation and hygiene or WASH; and climate change adaptation.

Together with that, your Nutrition Research Technical Working Group convened to discuss the plans for the development of a strategic plan for the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition Research Agenda.

So this research agenda is actually a companion plan of our Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2018 to 2022, which aims to provide evidence for the

formulation of policies, selection and design of nutrition interventions, and the improvement of our nutrition program management towards the achievement of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition Goals and Objectives.

So we have nine --- mayroon tayong nine priority trans disciplinary, nutrition thematic areas that aim to guide the generation of research on nutrition in the country.

On our part sa Task Force on Zero Hunger, tuloy-tuloy pa po 'yong aming mga webinar series. We have conducted 12 webinars so far together with development partners, LGUs, academe, private sector, religious, civil society, non-government organizations, farmers' groups, food technology adopters, cooperatives, and micro, small and medium enterprises.

Ginagawa natin, Mr. President, 'yong webinar series para to get more food technology adopters for our Department of Science and Technology-Food Nutrition Research Institute, food products --- nutritious food products.

We also did webinar series to finalizing national food policy po natin. And also 'yong pakikipag-usap sa mga local government units para sa ating Philippines Multisectoral Nutrition Project.

At 'yong pinakalatest, 'yong pagli-link up natin ng mga farmers' groups, farmers' cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises sa pag-access ng Deliver-E online platform. Para 'yong bentahan ng mga ani mula sa mga farmers papunta sa mga buyers ay puwede nang gawin na online, Mr. President.

And finally, tinutulungan din po tayo ng DBM at ng DILG para sa --- kasama ng kanilang "Dagyaw", which is actually a part of their stakeholders' meetings and advocacy campaigns itong "Dagyaw: Usapang Food Security at Nutrisyon", which was a virtual town hall meeting para mapag-usapan ang tungkol sa problema ng kagutuman at nutrisyon on different issues pertaining to nutrition and how a food secure nation can be the key to attain nutritional requirements for the country.

Iyan lang po muna, Mr. President. Thank you.

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Thank you, Secretary Nograles. Now, maybe as --- wala na bang iba? Yes, Secretary Año?

DILG SECRETARY EDUARDO AÑO: *[Please put on my slide.]*

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Si Sal man 'yan.

SEC. AÑO: *[Pakilagay 'yong slide.]*

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Ang ganda ng singsing oh.

SEC. AÑO: Magandang gabi po, Mr. President; fellow public servants; workers in government; Senator Bong Go.

Nais ko lang ibalita ang pagbaba ng bilang ng mga violations on mass gathering at mga hindi pagsusuot ng face mask mula ika-14 hanggang ika-20 araw ng Hunyo. Habang tumaas naman ang naitalang bilang ng mga nahuling hindi sumusunod sa physical distancing.

Sa kabuuan, 2,250 ang ating kinasuhan, magkasama sa not wearing face mask at no physical distancing.

[Next slide.]

Patungkol naman po sa mga nai-report na possible superspreader events mula noong buwan ng Mayo, mino-monitor natin ang progreso ng imbestigasyon at ng mga kasong isinampa laban sa mga tao o opisyal ng barangay na sangkot sa mga superspreader events na ito.

Mapapansin din natin na walang bagong kaso ng superspreader event ngayong linggo. Maituturing na magandang senyales ito na marami ang tumatalima sa mga pahayag at utos ng ating Pangulo na paigtingin ang pagpapanatili ng kaayusan at bantayan ang pagsunod sa lahat ng health and safety protocols na ipinapatupad ng pamahalaang lokal at nasyonal.

Pero atin pa rin pong titingnan 'yong mga reports ng mga nagva-violate ng physical distancing lalo na ang nagsasagawa ng mass gathering.

[Next slide.]

Narito naman po ang datos mula sa ating LGUs, hinggil po sa bilang ng mga taong nabigyan ng bakuna sa kani-kanilang area of responsibility. Nais nating bigyan ng komendasyon ang mga LGUs ng: Quezon City na nakapagbakuna ng 414,850 sa first dose; ang City of Manila na nakapagtala sa first dose ng 326,101; ang Caloocan City naman sa first dose ay 238,768;

at ang Parañaque City na nakapagtala ng second dose, 79,111. Ito ang mga LGUs sa National Capital Region.

Outside naman po ng NCR: nandiyan ang Baguio City na sa first dose ay 99,745, samantala ang nakapag-second dose naman ay 46,157; sa Cebu City, ang first dose nila nakatala sa 55,214, ang second dose naman ay 18,689; at sa Cagayan de Oro City, sa first dose nakapagtala ng 43,462, ang second dose naman ay 16,859.

Ito po ang pagsusumikap nilang makapag-administer ng pinakamaraming first and second dose ng COVID vaccines sa kanilang mga nasasakupan.

Sa ngayon ay 32,275,526 ang bilang ng ating mga kababayang nakapagparehistro ng kanilang intensyong magpabakuna sa kani-kanilang LGUs ayon sa pinakahuling tala ng datos sa Vaccination Monitoring System ng DILG.

[Next slide.]

Dito naman po sa ating nakalap na report mula sa PNP at iba pang sangay ng pamahalaang nagtutulong-tulong upang mapuksa ang pagkalat ng ilegal na droga sa bansa.

Nakita po natin 12 ang nag-surrender; kabuuang operasyon po kontra sa droga, 1,128; at ang naaresto naman ay 1,547. At sa operasyon na ating ginawa, 10 ang napatay dito sa operation na 'to. Kasama po ang isang very notorious drug lord, si Montasir Sabal. Ito po ay isang dating mayor ng Talitay, Maguindanao at sinasabing kasama po o sangkot sa Davao City bombing noong 2016, noong binomba ang night market. Siya din ay isa sa nagsu-supply ng armaments at explosives sa BIFF. At doon po sa follow-up operation ay naka-recover tayo ng tatlong armas, kasama ang isang .50 caliber machine gun.

Sa kabuuan po ng operasyon na ating ginawa, ang lahat ng ahensyang aking nabanggit ay nakasamsam ng pinagsamang shabu at marijuana na may street value na P121,151,138.

Bilang panghuli, nais ko lang banggitin ang paalala na ang bakuna ang pinakamabisang panlaban sa COVID-19. Kaya hinihikayat ko ang lahat ng Pilipinong magparehistro sa pinakamalapit na tanggapan ng lokal na pamahalaan. Muli po kaming nakikiusap na huwag tayo basta-bastang maniniwala sa kung ano-anong impormasyong nababasa sa Internet o sa

social media, at lagi nating kilatisin ang kredibilidad ng anumang impormasyon, lalo na kung tungkol ito sa kalusugan at kaligtasan.

Panawagan naman natin sa ating mga LGUs, hanapan po natin ng paraan at pag-isipan natin ang iba't-ibang istrategiya upang mas marami pa ang maengganyong magpabakuna at upang matulungan din natin ang ating mga kababayang walang access sa computer or Internet na makapagparehistro.

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

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: Salamat, Secretary Año.

Alam mo, itong... If you would notice ha --- I don't know --- pinupublish (publish) ba lahat, Bong, 'yong mga taong naaresto araw-araw? Almost about... Well, on the average, we are arresting all throughout the Philippines something like almost on the average 800 a day bago itong mga sampa sa droga. And every day we are able to cease shabu, including the --- itong mga nag-i-import because there is no laboratory now. It's imported from a country outside of the Philippines.

Ito 'yong ano. Ito 'yong hindi nakikita ng... Kaya ako galit diyan sa ICC na 'yan. Biro mo almost 700, 800 people all over the Philippines are arrested, different people. Hindi 'yan na sabihin mo na recalcitrant na pabalik-balilk. And you can't just imagine almost everyday you look at sa 8888, 'yong sa TV. Kita mo 'yong mga pangalan diyan, minsan umaabot ng isang libo.

How do you...? If you do not move against them, it will destroy our country. Ito narcopolitics 'to eh. There are mayors, iyong iba patay na, well, I'm sorry. Mga ilang mayors, almost last year, iyong mga mayors na namatay mga the other year on the average kasi pumapasok sila sa droga. Now, we are not saying that we are killing them. We kill them because they fight back.

Ganoon talaga ang... A few go to the history ng itong Mexico. Mexico is almost a failed state. Ito 'yong [Sinaloa] ang... They... They... They select the people who run for local government posts. Kaya 'pag magpatuloy ito, saan tayo pupunta? Papaano ang bayan ko nito kung ganoon? Na ako na mismo napakastriko ko. Eh sabi nga nila pumapatay --- pinapatay ko. Ewan ko lang kung totoo 'yan o hindi, tsismis lang naman 'yan. Pero papaano ito? Kaya itong ICC, b***s*** itong...

I will not. Why would I defend or face an accusation before white people? You must be crazy. Iyong mga colonizers ito noon they have not atoned for their

sins against the --- iyong the countries that they invaded, including the Philippines.

Tapos ito ngayon sila, they are trying to set up a court outside our country and making us liable to face them. Eh walang alam ng batas. Ano... Our laws are different. Our criminal procedure is very different. How will you suppose to get justice there?

Kaya ako nag-withdraw. And besides, I said the one thing that --- ang depensa ko is 'yong Rome Statute na-ratify sa Congress. But itong mga unggoy na 'to dahil nga in their desire to itong extrajudicial killing, dumiretso doon sa Rome and appended the treaty that was approved by Congress.

But the law says that after Congress you have to return the treaty to the President because the President now will order the Bureau of Printing to publish the statute or law, lalo na Penal laws, you have to publish it in the Official Gazette and that would put on notice, constructive notice, to all the people na magsabing "there is a law."

That is why kung na-publish na 'yan, you cannot say "ignorance of the law excuses no one." Ganoon 'yan. Hindi nga dumaan ng ano ni... Hindi na binalik nila kay Estrada eh, idineretso na kaagad. In their hurry, they forgot. So how are we supposed to know about this g**d*** laws or itong mga batas nila itong sa ICC? Eh mga u***, tapos mag...

Ako magharap ng mga puti? L**** kayo. Gawin niyo akong... I will... I will readily face a court being accused in a Philippine court before a Filipino judge. Huwag nila akong ma... Lalo na 'yang prosecutor. Iyang... I do not want to insult.

Kagaya itong droga ngayon, kita mo every report ni Secretary Año, did you not notice? Puro droga ang... Anak ng jueteng. And the seizures of drugs are aplenty. So paano itong ating bayan, ganoon na lang? Tapos 'yong mga mayors, mga barangay captains, pumapasok kasi madali ang pera eh.

Kaya karamihan sa inyo namamatay kayong mga p***** --- p***** j** ninyo kasi sinabi na huwag eh. Hindi ba sinabi ko sa inyo: "Do not destroy my country because I will really kill you. Do not destroy the youth of our land because I will kill you." Period. Wala na tayong ano diyan. And I will repeat that before the --- kung gusto nilang marinig sa tribunal. That is the...

Kasi itong droga matagal na ito. Maraming mayors na nga ang namamatay na. And yet it goes on and on everyday, transactions there, transactions there, and we are able to seize in bulk. Minsan umaabot ng bilyon ang p***.

Kaya gusto kong sampalin ko 'yang mga judges diyan. Loko-loko pala kayo eh. My country --- you want my country to go down the drain. Justice --- prosecutor ako. Of course. I can defend myself.

Wala akong sinabi na "you kill Mr. Santos, Alex." Wala, I never said that. But I said I will kill you if you destroy my country. Iyan ang sinabi ko. Iyan ang totoo. And that I concede na sinabi ko talaga 'yan. At sabihin nang sabihin ko 'yan.

Now, maybe as a closing remark, nandito si Secretary Panelo. He's been going around the county. I don't know what's the feedback. How do you... How do you assess, Sal, 'yong ano ng tao? Dito muna sa bakuna. Iyang mga y*** na 'yan na ayaw magpabakuna.

CHIEF PRESIDENTIAL LEGAL COUNSEL SALVADOR PANELO: You know... Eh magandang gabi po, Ginoong Pangulo at mga kasamahan natin sa Senado, kay Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go.

Iyon pong pag-iikot ko, initially iyong mga unang buwan ng pandemya, talagang marami po ang ayaw magpabakuna. Pero habang tumatagal, sa kakapakinig sa paliwanag ng mga doktor, mga scientists po natin, ang panawagan ninyo, panawagan po ng mga secretaries natin, ay unti-unti naman pong bumaba ang bilang.

Katunayan kung matatandaan po ninyo 'yong survey ng Pulse, eh 75 --- 74 percent ang ayaw pong magpabakuna, pero ang pinaka-latest ngayon ay 49 percent. So ang ibig pong sabihin talagang marami na ang gustong magpabakuna, lalong-lalo na nga noong nakita po nila 'yong mga lider nila sa kani-kanilang probinsiya na nagpabakuna at lalo na noong kayo'y nakita na nagpabakuna na rin.

So ibig sabihin talagang kailangan ang bakuna at 'yan lang ang magiging daan upang makabalik po tayo sa normal, upang bumalik sa kalusugan ang ating pangkalakalan o ekonomiya. Ang mga hinaing lang po 'nung mga probinsiya, like halimbawa, sa Batangas, sa Nasugbu; diyan sa Mindoro; at kahit na ho rito sa Maynila, nanggaling tayo diyan sa Tondo; sa Payatas; sa

Holy Spirit, marami pa rin ho ang hindi nababakunahan sa kanila at humihingi sila ng --- nakikiusap sila kung maaari naman ay bigyan na sila.

At sapagkat naririnig na nga nila na marami na ho tayong na --- darating na mga bakuna, kaya iyon ho ang pakiusap nila. Pagdating naman ho doon sa mga madaliang pangangailangan nila, halimbawa 'yong mga informal settlers, eh siyempre humihingi rin po sila ng tulong sa Pangulo at sa pamahalaan na kung maaari naman eh doon sa tinitirahan nila ngayon sa ilalim ng tulay, sa malapit sa estero, sa mga pribadong lupain na hindi naman kanila at napagsusunog pa, hindi mo malaman kung talagang sinadyang sinunog o naaksidenteng nasunog. But ang katotohanan ay talagang wala ho silang bahay, walang matatawag na sariling bubong na hindi na nila iisipin kung sila'y mauulanan o mababaha o ano.

Pero ito naman hong ating mga department secretaries pagka tinatawagan naman po natin, ahora mismo naman ay mayroon kaagad na mga kasagutan. Halimbawa si GM Escalada, noong nagbigay po kayo ng direktiba na bigyan ng mga housing units, aba'y mayroon kaagad nabigyan siya, diyan sa Holy Spirit mga 50 na. At marami pa hong humihingi at sinasabi naman po ni GM Escalada na marami pa naman tayong units diyan sa Sta. Rosa, diyan sa Rizal, at sa Cavite. So natutuwa po sila lalong-lalo na noong kayo'y nag-video call at kinausap niyo sila.

Doon naman po 'yong sa mga... At siya nga pala ho, ang sabi ho nila eh mukhang dito lang sa administrasyon na nangako at ibinigay at immediately, kasi ilang araw lang ho eh inasikaso na 'yong mga walang bahay at sa palagay ko ilang araw na lang eh ibibigay na sa kanila 'yong mga housing units.

Kaugnay naman po doon sa mga problema ng mga mangingisda, ang huli kong --- huli kong kausap na mga mangingisda sa Mindoro eh mukha naman lumuluwag na nang kaunti. Hindi gaya noong nirereklamo sa atin noon na wala ka lang lisensiya eh huhulihin ka na pati ikukulong ka na, pati 'yong mga boat nila eh kinukumpiska pa.

Sa iba naman pong parte ng mga --- mga barangay kapitan, ang hinihingi lang ho talaga nila sa ngayon ha, kung maaari lang maliban pa doon sa

dagdagan 'yong kanilang mga allowances, hinahanap ho talaga nila 'yong --- kasi nasa frontline sila eh, gusto ho talaga nila 'yong bakuna kung maaaring mauna po sila. Bigyan na sila ng bakuna. Iyan ho ang kanilang hinihiling. Iyan ang mahigpit talagang tagubilin kung maaaring iparating natin sa inyo.

Now, Ginoong Pangulo, gusto ko po sanang bigyan --- ibahagi sa inyo ang aking kaisipan kaugnay naman dito sa nangyayari sa Cebu. Sapagkat nakausap ho natin si Governor Gwen Garcia noong isang araw at saka kanina, kani-kanina lang ho, habang nagmi-meeting tayo ay nagkausap ho kami.

Unang-una ho, ibig niyang iparating po sa iyo na wala siyang kinalaman doon sa TRO na finile (file) nung dalawang abugado at hindi siya sang-ayon doon. Pangalawa, noon niya pa ho sinasabi na hindi naman siya lumalabag sa protocol na ibinaba ng IATF at nilagdaan niya naman at inaprubahan. At nagpaliwanag po siya ng mga kadahilanan kung bakit naman ang pinatupad nila ay 'yong ordinansa.

Unang-una, sabi niya, [unclear] "I have an ordinance, eh baka naman ako ang mademanda rito 'pag hindi ko ipasunod" kasi 'yong ordinance nila doon iba sa protocol na ibinaba ng national government.

Sa kanila tatlong araw lamang may swab na tapos iku-quarantine sa bahay. Sa atin naman ay sampung araw, medyo ibinababa sa pito pero naibalik uli sa sampu. Sa tingin ko po, Ginoong Pangulo, iyon pong ginawa ni Governor Gwen Garcia ay hindi po maaaring sabihing talagang intentional na paglabag.

Sa tingin ko, unang-una, hindi niya nga malaman kung iyon bang ordinansa ano ba 'yon susundin ko o hindi? Ako ba madedemanda rito o hindi? Pangalawa, palagay ko mas malakas ho 'yong naririnig ko na paliwanag mismo ng mga OFWs at saka siya na sila po mismo ang nag-aapela kay Governor Gwen Garcia na --- pati na ho 'yong mga returning residents --- kasi nga by imposing 'yon pong sampung araw eh nagrereklamo 'yong returning residents kasi eh ang sabi nila, "Magbabayad kami ng hotel ng sampung araw, eh kamahal-mahal ng hotel."

Eh can you imagine kung apat na libo 'yon ng isang araw, imu-multiply mo by 10 'yon. So wala na ngang pera dahil nga sa pandemya, nadagdagan pa. Pangalawa, iyon namang mga OFWs ang complain naman nila o ang sama ng loob nila ay kaya ho sila umuuwi galing sa Middle East o kung saan mang galing sila nagtatrabaho, dahil mayroon po silang mga personal na dapat na asikasuhin, emergency, may bibisitahing may sakit na miyembro ng pamilya o may namatay, o kung ano pang mga mahahalagang bagay na dapat nilang asikasuhin. At ang paalam nila at binibigay lang na bakasyon eh mahaba na 'yong sampung araw. O eh can you imagine kung sampung araw nga naman eh nandoon ka sa quarantine, natapos na eh babalik ka na. So parang walang halaga 'yong pagpunta nila.

At siyempre parang ang sama-sama ng loob nila bakit parang pinarurusahan sila. O pero pinaliliwanagan naman po natin nga na eh talagang --- unang-una, 'yong ordinansa gaya ng sinabi niyo kanina, cannot prevail over the national policy.

Pangalawa, 'yong patakaran na 'yan ay hindi naman para mayamot sila, mabuwisit sila o sila'y gawin nating maiinis o kaya discomfort sa kanila, kung hindi, iyon naman talaga batay sa siyensiya at nagbibigay ng proteksyon sa kanila. Iyon ang mahalaga ho doon eh.

Kaya sinasabi ho naman ni Governor Gwen Garcia kaya nga daw inanyayahan naman sila ni Dr. Duque kasi iyong mga doktor natin iba rin ang --- iba rin ho kasi ang pananaw, parang mayroon din silang mga trials doon na lumalabas na okay naman daw 'yong ipinatutupad nila.

O kaya 'yon ho ang mga suliranin. Pero ibig niya hong ipahiwatig sa inyo na talagang "I'm not defying the national policy laid down by the national government." Eh talagang tumutugon lang ako sa apela nitong mga OFWs at saka mga returning residents, plus at the same time, mayroong ordinansa. Eh siguro hindi ho siya napayuhang mabuti ng kanyang mga abugado at hindi niya rin alam kung papaano ang diskarte. Pero siguro naman dahil na nga nagkakaroon ng pag-uusap...

PRESIDENT DUTERTE: I --- I understand the plight of Governor Garcia. Pero kasi ito that's a --- probably what happened was she was guided by the ordinance. But itong pandemic kasi it's a national emergency and the --- whatever executive order or whatever is recommended and approved by me, remains to be obeyed.

Ngayon, I cannot make an exception doon para sa Cebu. Now, kung sabihin talaga nila ng --- ang Task Force that you have to go into a quarantine for 10 days, hanggang hindi nag --- hindi nagbago 'yan, wala tayong magawa.

And para sa akin, I understand that they are really eager to go home. Once the plane lands dito sa Pilipinas, ang ano nila is really to go home directly. But the problem is there are rules now to be followed because of the pandemic, the crisis.

So we have to --- they... Alam mo they have to subjugate them, their desires, anuman 'yan, for the national interest of the country.

So all that she has to do is to explain to the DILG. DILG naman ang may jurisdiction diyan eh, hindi naman ang Task Force, hindi naman tayo. It's a...

If you do not want to follow, then the DILG would call your attention. Parang ganoon lang 'yan. Pero I understand the sentiment of most of the returning OFWs and that is really they are itching to be back home. I understand that. It would be something like of a purgatory going home, then finding yourself being sequestered for 10 days.

Ito na lang, you know, Congress appropriated so much money for Bayanihan. I think that if there is --- may residual pa diyan naiwan, it behooves upon the government to pay for the sequestration expenses of the --- the every returning Filipino.

Kaya nga ang binigyan tayo ng malaking pera ng Congress and I think there's still --- nabasa ko sa newspaper ngayon that about 10 billion o --- basta bilyon, remains un --- not utilized.

So 'yang pera na 'yan, I said, dapat 'yan para sa mga returnees na umuwi na wala na ngang pera o may pera man para sa mga regalo sa mga anak.

So I am ordering now everybody, including the government units, i-hotel nila o anuhan, babayaran ng national government 'yan.

As to when? There is money and we will do it as fast as we can. Maybe the DSWD would take care of that or the DILG para mabayaran. I will order to hasten para mawala 'yong dynamics about the expenses of keeping them in sequestration.

Iyon lang ang ano ko. Ang mga --- ang mapartida ko sa'yo is bayaran ng gobyerno. Tell --- tell Gwen that --- sabihin lang niya at 'yong mga hotel, mga motel or whatever, it would not entail any delay. I will see to it that it is implemented immediately, especially in the matter of the payment of the expenses of sequestration. Iyan lang.

Wala naman siguro? I'd like to thank our guests. Ma'am, maraming salamat sa inyo. Please accept our gratitude for helping us. And 'yong nandito, we have to --- there's another Talk to the People program, ito 'yong kausapin ko 'yong mga tao.

But still, it would revolve around itong --- itong mga g*** na ayaw magpabakuna, and they are really the carriers. If you are --- they can, you know, travel from one place to another, carrying the virus and then contaminating other people. Ito 'yong ayaw magpabakuna. Kayong ayaw magpabakuna, ipabakuna ko 'yong itong sa bakuna ng baboy, 'yong Ivermectin. Iyon ang ibakuna ko sa kanila.

Ang tigas ng ulo eh. Kaya 'pag... Don't --- don't get me wrong. There is a crisis being faced in this country. There is a national emergency. Kung ayaw mong magpabakuna, ipaaresto kita. At ang bakuna ay galing --- itusok ko sa puwet mo. P***** i**. Bwiset kayo. Eh hrap na nga tayo tapos nandiyan pa kayo napakaraming dag...

So kung lahat ng Pilipinong nakikinig ngayon, bantay kayo. Don't --- don't force my hand into it, kagaya nitong ano. Strong-arm method 'yan eh. Walang --- walang may gusto niyan. Pero kung hindi kayo magpabakuna, umalis kayo sa Pilipinas. Go to India if you want or somewhere, to America.

But for as long as you are here and you are a human being, and can carry the virus, eh magpabakuna ka. Otherwise, I will order all the barangay captains to have a tally of the people who refuse to be vaccinated. Kasi 'pag hindi 'yong Ivermectin na para sa baboy ang ipatira ko sa iyo. Ayon patay talaga pati ikaw.

I said I'm not --- I'm not... I am just exasperated by, you know, Filipinos not heeding the government. Eh tutal tayo dito wala naman tayong hangarin kung 'di kabutihan ng ating bayan.

So that 40 percent, hanapin ninyo 'yan. Kayong mga barangay captains, I'll task the DILG to do that, to look for these persons and... Kung hindi, I will order their arrest, sa totoo lang.

Why? Because if you are a --- I say, a person na hindi ka vaccinated, you are a carrier of --- a potential carrier --- and to protect the people, I have to sequester you in jail. Mamili kayo: magpabakuna kayo o ipakulong ko kayo sa selda? Sabi ko sa iyo 'yong selda diyan sa mga pulis, walang linis 'yan, eh tamad 'yang pulis maglinis. Nandoon ang lahat --- lahat na ng baho nandoon. Doon kayo.

Ganito na lang, I will think it over very hard, legally, of course. Pero 'pag hindi, ayaw ninyo, ipaaresto ko kayo. That is in pursuance of a policy of our crisis of itong health issue.

So once again, I'd like to thank everybody. And I suppose that this will end our talk now. I hope that I can, maybe, be honored with your presence next time we need it.

Maraming salamat po.

[applause]

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