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Zone description of philippines

Countries using UTC+08:00 are yellow. Philippine Standard Time (PST[1] or PhST;[2] Filipino: Pamantayang Oras ng Pilipinas), also known as Philippine Time (PHT), is the official name of the time zone used in the Philippines. The country uses only one time zone, at offset UTC + 08:00, but has used daylight saving time for a short time in the 20th century Geographic Data Geographically, the Philippines is located at 116°40′ and 126°34′ east of Prime Meridian, and physically located in UTC + 08:00 time zone. Philippine Standard Time is maintained by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). The Philippines shares the same time zone with China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Malaysia, Singapore, Western Australia, Brunei, Irkutska, Central Indonesia, and most of Mongolia. The history of Philippine Standard Time was created by Batas Pambansa Blg. 8 (which defines the metric system), approved on December 2, 1978 and implemented on January 1, 1983. The Philippines is one of the few countries to officially and almost exclusively use the 12-hour clock in non-military situations. [quote required] [questionable - discuss] From 1521 to 1844, the Philippines had the same date as Mexico because it was a Spanish colony delivered and controlled through Mexico until Mexico's independence in 1820, December 30, 1844 immediately followed Wednesday, January 1, 1845, which added 1 day or 24 hours to local time. This meant that the International Date Line moved from going west from the Philippines to go to the eastern side of the country. [3] At that time, the local average time was used to install watches, which means that each site uses its own local time based on its length because the time was measured by locally observing the sun. Time in the Philippines Use period Time offset from GMT Time name to 184 December UTC−15:56 (Manila) local average utc−16:12:16 (Balaketer, farthest western isles) UTC−15:33:35 (Davao Oriental, Eastern Area) January 1, 1845-10 May, 1899 UTC + 08:04 (Manila) Local Average Time UTC + 07:47:44 (Balabac, Western Islands) UTC + 08:26:25 (In Davao Oriental , Eastern Region) May 11, 1899 - October 31, 1936 UTC + 08:00 Philippine Standard Time November 11 , 1936 - January 31, 1937 UTC + 09:00 Philippine Daylight Time February 1, 1937. 30 April UTC+08:00 Philippine Standard Time 1 May 1942 - October 31, 1944 UTC+09:00 Tokyo Standard Time November 1, 1944-11, 1954, 1954 UTC+09:00 Philippine Daylight Time 1954 July 21 – March 21, 1978 UTC+08:00 Philippine Standard Time Of March 22, 1978 – 20 September 1978 UTC+09:00 Philippine Daylight Time September 21, 1978 - 20 May 1990 UTC+08:00 Philippine Standard period 21 May 1990 to 28 July 1990 Philippine Daylight Saving Time July 29, 1990 - Currently UTC + 08:00 Philippine Standard Time Use Daylight Saving Time Main article: Daylight Saving Time in Philippines Since 1990, The Philippines did not observe summer time, although it was used for a short time during the presidency of Manuel L. Quezon from 1936 to 1937, Ramon Magsaysay 1954, Ferdinand Marcos in 1978, and Corazon Aquino in 1990. [4] Juan Time Television and Radio Stations in the Philippines display time but ranged from a few seconds to minutes. In September 2011, the Department of Science and Technology proposed synchronizing time across the country in an effort to deter them from being held back. PAGASA installed a ruby, GPS receiver, time interval counter, distribution booster and computer to help calculate the time difference with each satellite in its antenna area. [5] On 15 May 2013, President Benigno Aquino III signed Republican Law No 10535, better known as the Philippine Standard Time (PST) Act, as a final step in the implementation of Juan Time. [7] Since 1 June 2013, all government offices and media networks have to synchronize stopwatches with the PAGASA rubidies atomic clock. [8] [9] In addition, the first week of January will be regularly observed as National Time Awareness Week. IANA time zone database iana time zone database is one zone in the Philippines file zone.tab, named Asia/Manila. Date and time format Main article: Date and time specified in the Philippine date standard: January 20, 2021 formal (public documents): 20th day in January 2021 or 2021. on January 20, 2021 Filipino: ika-20 ng Enero, 2021 or 20 Enero 2021 Passport: 20 01 2021 Time Standard: 12-hour clock Military/Scouting: U.S. Military Time Public Transport and Marathon events: 24-hour clock common spoken language indigenized Spanish terminology (original Spanish spelling in older backyard; AM radio stations and daily conversation) 8:41 - Caves otso kwarenta y uno (A las ocho cuarenta y uno) 5:30 - Caves singko y medya (A las cinco y media) 3:00 - Caves tres (A las tres; en punto, literally meaning to dot, can be added to designate o Clock.) English Obtained (Business, Legal and Others) 8:41 - Eight forty-one PM 5:30 PM -- Five Thirty AM 3:00 pm -- Three O'Clock or Three PM 12:00 - Twelve Midday or Twelve Noon - Twelve PM rarely used, because it might be confused with Midnight 12:00 AM – Twelve Midnight – Twelve AM is rarely used because it could be confused with the fluorescent Filipino Begins with indigenized Spanish (original spelling in brackets) and ends with Tagalog – Umag starts at 5:00 and ends at 11:59. Tanghalì is noon. Hapon starts at 12:00 and ends at 5:59 pm. Gabí starts at 6 p.m. and ends at 12:00, which is Hatinggabi. Madalíng Araw starts at 12:01 and ends at 4:59. Except for very formal Filipinos rarely use vernacular numbers during the story. 8:41 P.M. - Alas otso kwarenta y uno (A las ocho cuarenta y uno) ng gabí or Apatnapú't-isá (ng minuto) makalipas ng ikawaló ng gabí 5:30 A.M. – Alas singko y medya (A las cinco y media) ng umaga or Tatlumpûng minuto makalipas ng ikalimá ng umaga or ikalimá at kalaháti ng umaga 3:00 P.M. – Caves tres (A las tres) ng hapon o Ikatló ng hapon 12:00 P.M. – Caves dose (A las doce) ng tanghalì o Ikalabíndalawá ng tanghalì 12:00 A.M. – Alas dos ng madalíng araw (A las dos) o Ikalabíndalawá ng hatinggabí 2:00 A.M. – Alas dos ng madalíng araw (A las dos) o Ikalawá ng madalíng ar Reference ^ Medina, Marielle (4 January 2017). National Time Consciousness Week. Philippine Daily Inquirer. Inquirer Research. Retrieved 6 January 2018. ^ DOST encourages Pinoys to follow ph standard time. Philippine News Agency. Inquirer of The Republic of Canada. January 5, 2018. Retrieved 6 January 2018. ^ R. H. van Gent. History of the international data line. Webspace.science.uu.nl. Retrieved 30 December 2011. ^ Summer time dates for Philippines – Manila from 2010 to 2019. timeanddate.com. ^ Juan Time: Filipino time to redefine | ABS-CBN News ^ Cebu Daily News 2011 ^ Republican Act No. 10535. Official Journal. Government of the Philippines. 15 May 2013. ^ PHL Standard Time to counter'Filipino time' starting June 1st GMA News Online. ^ Are you on Philippine Standard Time? | ABS-CBN News Sources Cebu Daily News (31 December 2011). Watches and countdowns set inJuan Time. Archived from the original on 6 January 2018. External links Official Time Philippines according to Philippine Standard Time World Time Zone Abbreviations, Description and UTC Offset Time Zone Manila, Philippines Retrieved from 12:21:17 Lauantai 6. Helmikuu 2021Fullscreen OffsetTime Zone Abbreviation & NameExample CityCurrent Time The Philippines has only 1 time zone, Philippine Time (PHT), which is 8 hours before Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). No December 31, 1844 the Philippines is one of only a few countries in the world with a 24-hour time zone change in their history books. In 1844, the national redrew International Date Line (IDL) to simplify trade relations with its Asian neighbors, essentially moving from one side of the IDL to the other. This meant that local time in the Philippines jumped from 30 December 1844 to 1 January 1845, effectively removing 31 December from the calendar. Time standardized in 1899 in 1899, the Philippines adopted pht for its standard time. Until then, every place in the country had observed its sun's average time. The country continued to use PHT as standard time through the 20th century and up to the present day. The only exception was the period 1942-1945, Japan occupied the country during World War II and turned the clocks 1 hour ahead to Japan Standard Time. Need help? PhilippinesAdvertising Home Time Zones World Philippines ManilaLauantai 6. Helmikuu 2021Fullscreen Popup WindowFullscreenExitAdvertising Philippines Time – is shortened as PHT Philippines is GMT/UTC+8h during Standard Time Philippines misses daylight saving time. Since the Philippine government received its first World Bank loan in 1957, the bank's development projects in the country have produced significant results for its citizens. Over the past three decades, the Bank's assistance has expanded to a wide range of projects and analytical work, policy advice and capacity development to support the country's development agenda. Key projects and results: The Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) has helped to increase rural incomes, improve farm and fisheries productivity and improve market access across the country since its launch in 2015. It has supported provincial planning, rural infrastructure and the development of agricultural businesses. It has used instruments such as the prevention of geographical tags, value chain analysis and extended vulnerability and suitability assessments to help drive public investment in a modern, value chain and climate-resilient agriculture and fisheries sector. The project has helped support provincial planning for priority agricultural commodities and investments in all 81 provinces. Since 2015, the project has benefited a total of 323,501 beneficiaries, of which 147,238 or 46 percent are women. A total of 260 485 beneficiaries are provided by infrastructure sub-projects, including agricultural roads, irrigation and water supply; 63 016 beneficiaries using sub-projects of agricultural enterprises or sub-projects. Once all implementation sub-projects have been completed, a total of 758 329 beneficiaries are expected to benefit. The results of the household survey show that farmers and fishermen's households benefiting from completed infrastructure and sub-projects of agricultural enterprises have increased annual household real income growth by 36 per cent. The Participatory Irrigation Development Project (PIDP) has supported the improvement of 58 irrigation systems across the country. Since the start of the project at the end of 2009, irrigation infrastructure has been rehabilitated and modernised, serving almost 126 180 hectares, benefiting almost 196 440 farmers and their families. It has also provided organisational development and capacity-building activities for more than 924 irrigation associations. Between 2009 and 2018, when the project was closed, farmers' average paddy rice yields increased by 17 % from 4.27 tonnes per hectare to five metric tonnes in the wet season and from 4.48 tonnes per hectare to tonnes per hectare dry season. The Bank has supported the government's educational programme through the Education, Capital and Accountability Programme Support (LEAPS) project in the field of early-stage reading and mathematics, with a particular focus on children from disadvantaged backgrounds. The project has benefited around 4.4 million students, teachers, school leaders and other staff from the Department of Education by improving teaching and learning in reading and mathematics. Specifically, the project has trained about 34,000 Grade 1-3 teachers and 10,000 school leaders in early literacy and numeracy learning strategies. Good improvements have been recorded for reading and maths scores for 2nd and 3rd grade students. LEAPS has also successfully helped the Department of Education develop and implement a department-wide financial management and operations manual, and have trained 14,121 target schools in a new performance incentive scheme. Social Welfare and Development Reform Project II (SWDRP II) is supporting the government's conditional remittance program (CCT), known as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino program, which helps low-income households invest in education and health for children under 18. In view of the success of the project, the Bank approved additional funding for SWDRP II for the period 2019-2021. The recently approved Philippines Recipient FIRST Social Protection Project complements the ongoing SWDRP II by supporting the Pantawid program and helping the government use digital tools to modernize social protection delivery. The Articlewid programme has had a significant impact on reducing total poverty and food insecurity among recipients and has become one of the largest CCT in the world, supporting more than 4.3 million households since April 2020. The programme is implemented in 145 cities and 1481 municipalities in 80 provinces across the country. It is estimated that the program has reduced total poverty in the Philippines in 2017 by 1.3 percentage points: from an estimated pre-Pantawid rate of 19.8% to a post-Pantawid rate of 18.5%. In addition, the programme's poverty focus helped reduce national income inequality by 0.6 percentage points from 46.8% before Pantawid to 46.2% according to Pantawid. The Articlewid programme increased gross registration rates for children aged 12-17 by 4.9 percentage points, compared with 80.4% and by 10 percentage points (from an initial level of 60.8%) for the age of 16-17.The program also helps to reduce the gender gap in registration between boys and girls aged 6-14 years by 30%. The Pantawid encourages poor women to use mother and child health services such as prenatal care: nearly 8 out of 10 pregnant Pantawid households have the recommended number of prenatal checkups. It also promotes safer births by doctors and improved children's access to healthcare, long-term well-being of the beneficiary households. More recently, SWDRPII also made resources available to DSWD to respond to the urgent needs of Pantawid beneficiaries during the COVID-19 crisis. In response to a request from the Philippine Government, the World Bank approved in April 2020 to disburse all additional SWDRP II funding to DSWD in order to provide timely assistance to Pantawid recipients. Although the funds have been disbursed in full, the World Bank will continue to provide technical assistance and quality assurance to effectively and effectively implement the Pantawid Program.The Pantawid recipients are selected through Listahanan, the national household

targeted system for poverty reduction in the Philippines, which reaches three out of four households across the country. The objective selection of beneficiaries has helped to ensure that government programmes are more targeted to those who need them most. Poorer communities have benefited from projects addressing their priority needs through a community-led development approach. Since June 2020, the National Community-driven development project (NCDDP) has covered a total of 18,781 barangays (villages) in 827 municipalities in 827 municipalities in 827 municipalities, benefiting 7.8 million households. It has funded a total of 27,333 Community sub-projects, 97% of which have been completed. Around 37 % of the sub-projects carried out by communities were access services (e.g. village roads, pedestrian bridges, footpaths), followed by social services (e.g. day-care centres, classrooms, health stations) of 32 %. A total of 1,048,757 community volunteers have been mobilized by women holding 63% of leadership positions on community volunteer committees. When the COVID19 pandemic hit the country, the project reacted quickly to 2,566 barangays or villages in 123 municipalities, benefiting around 590,000 households. The Department for Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) adjusted the existing drom guidelines to comply with covid19-related protocols, which include community mobilisation in small groups rather than general assemblies to ensure physical distancing. The sub-project menu was also extended to support community activities in terms of pandemic preparedness and/or early recovery/early rehabilitation response measures. The preparedness response included (i) mobilizing/organizing community volunteers into the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) in accordance with the DILG guidelines; (ii) the designation/improvement of existing Community installations so that they can be used as an isolation unit in accordance with the DOH Protocols; (iii) the provision of additional facilities and/or equipment to allow community healthcare workers to COVID19 cases; (iv) early detection and/or surveillance of displaced persons displaced by COVID19 and COVID19; and (v) organising a covid19 treatment referral system. Replies to early recovery could include: (i) providing temporary employment, mainly through a cash-for-work scheme; (ii) providing capacity building/skills training for the development of enterprises, (iii) support for business development and (iv) promoting employment. Through the National Road Improvement and Management Project II, the World Bank has supported the country's efforts to establish a road management system to ensure the modernisation and maintenance of the national road network in an environmentally friendly, social and financially sustainable manner. Implemented by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the project has improved 295 kilometers and rehabilitated the 1200 kilometer road. It has awarded contracts to ensure the long-term maintenance of these roads. More importantly, it has helped to improve the efficiency of DPWH's planning procedures and management in maintaining the national road network. To strengthen the government's ability to prevent disaster risks, respond and recover from natural disasters, the Bank has provided a third disaster risk management policy loan. The funding also supports the urgent needs created by the COVID-19 crisis. It has been combined with technical assistance to help improve the capacity of national and local authorities to prepare disaster recovery plans and to develop strategies to finance reconstruction efforts. With its global experience in the aftermath of the disaster, the Bank has worked with the government to help develop effective disaster relief programmes and build back better infrastructure and communities. The Bank's assistance has also been extended to conflict-affected areas in the country, helping to support better governance, access to services, job creation and better institutional development of citizens' security and justice. The mindanao Trust Fund's reconstruction and development project aims to improve the prospects for peace and development in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao by improving social and economic recovery. A total of 577 community infrastructure, livelihoods and functional literacy in 314 conflict-affected communities. Almost 650 000 people are now benefiting from clean water, better roads, more post-harvest equipment and better access to agriculture and fishing equipment. Last Updated: 16 Oct 2020

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