






## **DEVELOPMENT OF GHG INVENTORIES IN THE PHILIPPINES**



- The Philippine Government has consistently participated in the worldwide conferences and ratified agreements arising from these.
- The Philippines has also formed the Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC) through Executive Order 220 in 1991 - tasked to provide government with technical support on matters concerning climate change.
- Through the IACCC, the National Action Plan on Climate Change was created in 1997. The plan aims to integrate concerns on climate change into the mainstream processes of development planning by the various agencies of the government.

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- There are also various laws that aim to protect the environment and help reduce emission of greenhouse gases. One of these is Republic Act 8749 otherwise known as "The Clean Air Act" of 1999.


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- At the national level, the government, private sector and non-government organizations are continuously exerting efforts to ease up the heavy dependence on oil and other fossil fuels by harnessing new and renewable sources of energy and waste products to generate energy.

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- The Philippines, its government and its people has made initial steps. Still, the facts and figures speak of the poor state of our ecology.

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- The last decade of the 1900's has witnessed a series of more devastating and more frequent occurrences of typhoons, rains, landslides, drought and warmer weather.

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- The effects of these prolonged and extreme climatic occurrences have cost the country several billions of pesos in damages on its economy and infrastructure, and aggravated the sufferings of millions of poor Filipinos.
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- The increase in devastating climatic occurrences, and the damages and sufferings brought about by these were also experienced in other parts of the world.

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- The preparation of the 1994 inventory was made possible under project PHI/97/G31 entitled "Enabling the Philippines to Prepare Its First National Communication in Response to its Commitment to the UNFCCC", funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme. Following Decision 10/CP.2 (Annex, no. 14), the country adopted 1994 as the national baseline for its GHG emissions inventory.

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- In 2002, the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources through its regional offices began preparing their inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for base year 1999 followed by base year 2000 in the year 2003 and base year 2001 in the year 2004.
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Researches and tests were being conducted to come up with products and practices that will lessen greenhouse gas emissions and protect the Earth's environment.



New and renewable sources of energy and waste products were harnessed to generate energy. These are the following:

- Biomass



Bagasses, and coconut husks and shells accounted for 12 percent of the nation's energy supply, making biomass the country's largest source of indigenous energy. An estimated 16 million tons of agricultural residue is produced annually.




### Biogas

Animal wastes from poultries, piggeries and cattle farms are converted into energy.



### Geothermal



The Philippines is currently producing some 1,093.7 MW from its geothermal plants. This output ranks second in the world in terms of geothermal energy generation which represents only 18% of the total geothermal resources that can be harnessed.



- Hydro-power

There are 42 mini-hydro electric plants with a total capacity of 77.39 MW already operating in the country.

- Wind

A wind turbine system was already pilot-tested in a small town in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte for their power needs. The National Power Corporation has identified the islands of Cuyo, Catanduanes, Basco, Guimaras and Romblon as ideal sites for harnessing wind energy.

- The Philippine National Standards is setting the trend for more eco-efficient practices in the industry sector. PNS 1701 is the local name of ISO 14001, the first standard in the ISO 14000 series. Its intention is to provide all industries, whether in manufacturing or services, with a structure for an environmental management system (EMS).