



Philippines' first BTR: Lessons Learned and Sharing of Experience

22nd Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventories in Asia (WGIA22)

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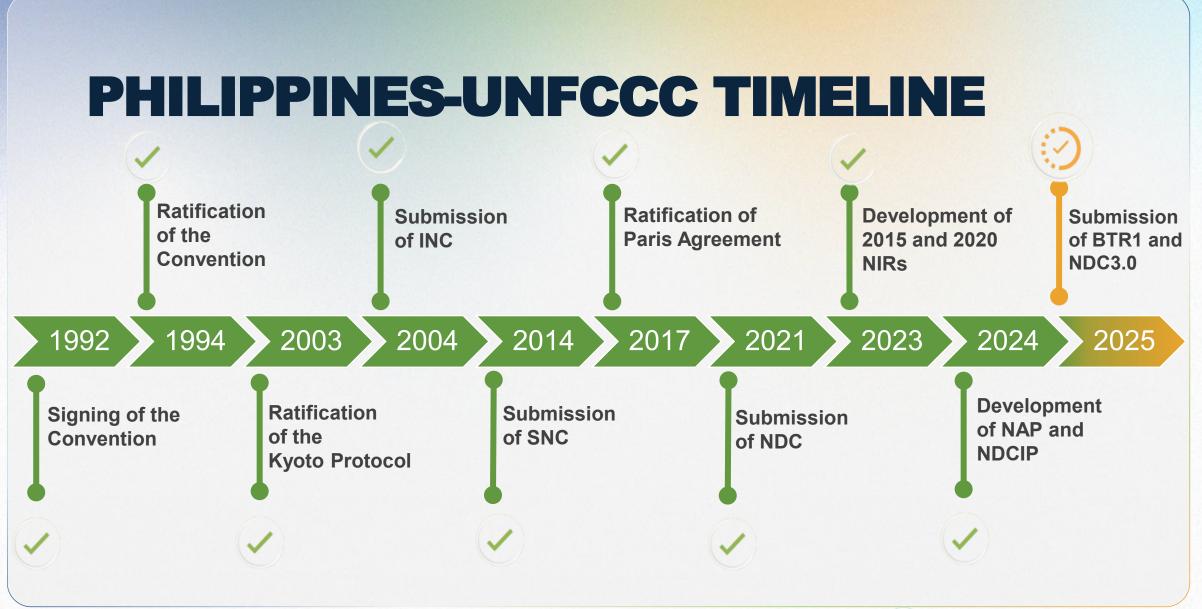


Presentation Outline

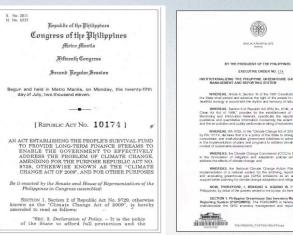
- i. Climate Change Commission
- ii. Philippines-UNFCCC Timeline
- iii.Legal Bases
- iv. National GHG Inventories
- v. PH BTR1
- vi.Challenges and Lessons Learned vii.Objectives of PH Transparency



- Established by Republic Act No. 9729, as amended by RA 10174
- Lead policymaking body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate to ensure mainstreaming of climate change
- One of the National Focal Points to the UNFCCC; lead government agency for Transparency and Climate Reports
- Attached to the Office of the President



LEGAL BASES





- Climate Change Act, as amended: Mandates the CCC to formulate strategies to mitigate emissions
- Executive Order No. 174, s.2014: Institutionalizes the GHG inventory management and reporting system
- CCC Resolution 2018-003: Guidance Document Provides guidance to agencies in preparing and submitting GHGI
- Office · CCC Order 2019-122: Institutional arrangements within CCC to implement E.O. 174









waste, IPPU, FOLU



Department of Energy

energy



Department of Transportation

transport



agriculture

Authority

Philippine Statistics
Authority

assist in data collection and analysis

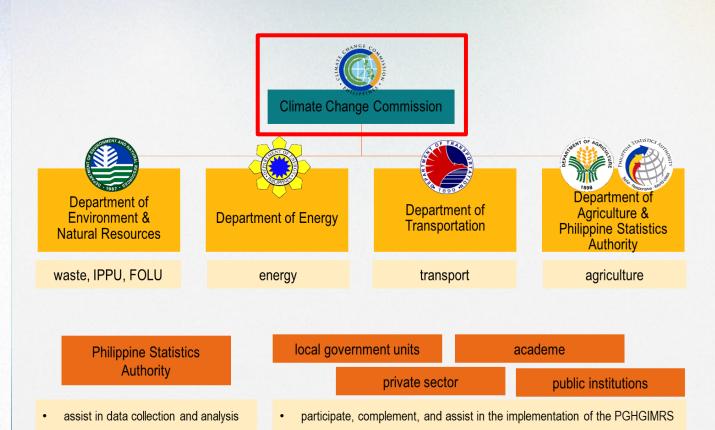
local government units

academe

private sector

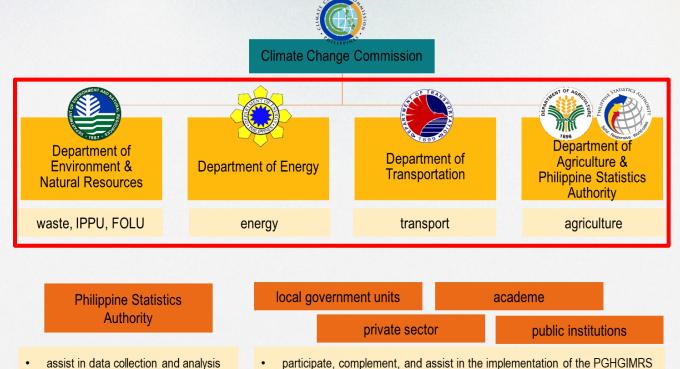
public institutions

participate, complement, and assist in the implementation of the PGHGIMRS



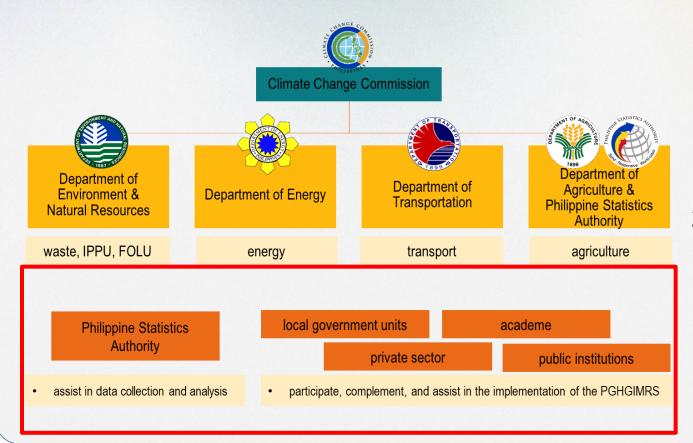
OVERALL LEAD AGENCY

- Provide direction and guidance
- Develop archiving, reporting, monitoring, and evaluating GHGI
- 3. Provide continuous capacity building
- Conduct the National GHGI QA/QC



ROLES OF LEAD AGENCIES

- Conduct and monitor sectorspecific GHG inventory
- 2. Report GHGI to CCC based on the agreed reporting scheme and timeline



Support Institutions

- Data collection and analysis
- 2. Participate, complement, and assist in the implementation

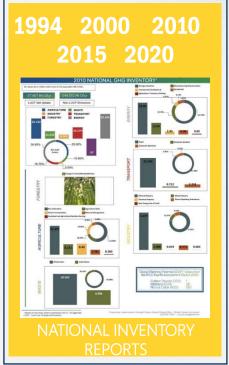
SUMMARY OF PH GHG INVENTORIES

Year	1994	2000	2010	2015	2020	
Methodology Used	1996 IPCC	1996 IPCC	2006 IPCC	2006 IPCC	2006 IPCC	
Global Warming Potential	AR2	AR2	AR4	AR5	AR5	
Sector GHG Emissions (GgCO2e)						
Energy (with Transport)	50,038	69,667	77,279	106,143	129,286	
Industry/IPPU	10,603	8,610	8,363	23,176	30,122	
Agriculture	33,130	37,003	43,152	52,704	54,080	
FOLU/ LULUCF	-126	-105,111	-37,007	35,668	-25,935	
Waste	7,094	11,599	15,559	15,297	16,772	
Total (without FOLU)	100,864	126,879	144,352	197,319	230,260	
Total (with FOLU)	100,738	21,767	107,345	232,988	204,325	

SNAPSHOT OF PH GHG INVENTORIES

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS submitted (2004 & 2014)



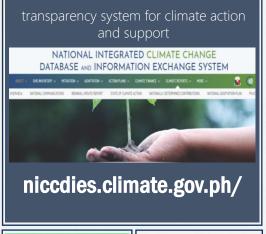














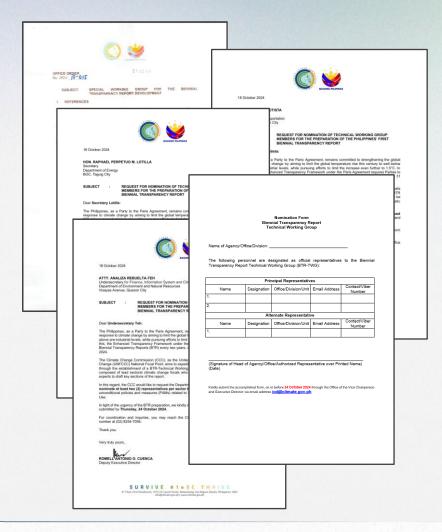
Philippines' First BTR (PH BTR1)





- The Philippines, a country highly vulnerable to climate change, stands at the frontline of global climate action.
- BTR reaffirms the Philippines' commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.
- This Report provides a transparent and comprehensive overview of the nation's progress in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures that enable the transition toward a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines.
- The Philippines' BTR was prepared by the Government of the Philippines, led by the Climate Change Commission (CCC).

PH BTR1 Technical Working Group



- CCC established an interagency Technical Working Group.
- CCC requested an (i) official nomination from NGAs and invited local climate change experts to join the TWG and (ii) concurrences.
- Series of meetings and workshops were conducted
- Submitted last 31 March 2025 to the UNFCCC

PH BTR1 OUTLINE





Chapter	Assignment	Information Reference/Source	
National GHG Inventory	PGHGIMRS (EO 174 agencies)	Sectoral GHG Inventory Reports	
Tracking NDC Implementation Progress	NDC Technical Working Group (w/unconditional PAMs)	NDCIP, NDC PAMs matrices	
Adaptation	CCC	NAP and NCCAP	
FTC Support Needed and Received	CCC and DEPDev	ODA Portfolio, NDCIP	
Flexibility	PGHGIMRS and NDC TWG	GHG Inventory Reports and NDCIP	
Areas for Improvement	All agencies		
Annexes			
Common Reporting Template	PGHGIMRS	IPCC Software and GHG Inventory Reports	
Common Tabular Formats	NDC TWG	NDC Text, NDCIP, ODA Portfolio	

PH GHG INVENTORY AS BASIS FOR PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Nationally Determined Contribution Communicated to the LINECCC on 15 April 202:

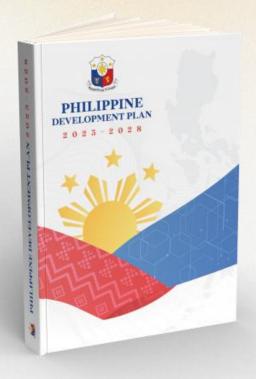
The Republic of the Philippines submits its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21 of the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Philippines NDC supports the country's national development objectives and priorities of sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, and social and climate justice, and the transformation of its socio-economic sectors towards a climate and disaster-resilient and low carbon economy.

The Philippines shares the view that the NDC is a means to communicate opportunities for transforming our world with gender-responsive sustainable development options through the commitment of Parties to support and complement each other's endeavors in accordance with the partnership arrangement under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Developed through a whole-of-government-and-society approach, the Philippines' NDC upholds the importance of meaningful participation of women, children, youth, persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity, differently abled, indigenous peoples, elderly, local communities, civil society, faith-based organizations, and the private sector, and recognizes the indispensable value of inclusion and collaborative participation of local governments in implementing climate actions. It shall enable a market signal to support local and foreign direct green investments. The NDC recognizes the private sector as the country's main engine of economic growth and transformation, and promotes its full engagement in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Philippine NDC (2021)



Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 (Chapter 15)

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Early planning and coordination are crucial
- Institutional arrangements need strengthening
- Data availability and quality remain a core challenge
- Capacity building must be continuous and targeted
- Iterative learning improves outcomes
- Time constraints and resource limitations must be anticipated
- Leverage existing reports and systems

Objectives of PH Transparency

Policy Formulation

Progress Tracker

4 Ps

Promote Convergence

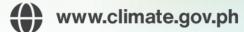
Provision of Finance





Thank you!

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