

PaSTI-Philippines progress firmly

Under the strong leadership and support by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the PaSTI-Philippines project has been producing steady results. In FY2022, PaSTI supported developing GHG data collection system with a usage of existing Measurement and Reporting system which is known as the Sustainability Reporting to be run by Securities and Exchange Commission, Philippines (SEC) in 2023. As a key step for developing the M&R system, PaSTI conducted meetings on collaboration for corporate reporting on GHG emissions by DENR, Climate Change Commission (CCC) and SEC to clarify the roles of stakeholders, and institutional and legal arrangements needed.

MRV Framework & Gap Analysis			BASELINE / CURRENT STATE	INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE MRV
Goal: Effective GHG M&R & Private Sector Climate Action	How: Standards & Methodologies	Accounting Protocol	GHG protocol In place	Emission reduction protocol.
		Reporting Platform	IPCC - GHG & Status In place	Mapping of methodologies for each IPPU and waste sector stakeholders & software used
		Reporting Program	SEC Sustainability Reporting Reporting of GHG only for PLCs; Scope 1, 2 totals only; scope 3 optional	DENR & SEC collaborate to expand the reporting requirement for GHG
	Revenue: Low	Measurement	CCC GHG Reporting Program In place, not operational; lack of driver	DENR to collab with CCC to operationalize the reporting platform
		Measurement	Database of GHG and Waste industry players DENR has a mapping of industry players and is currently building a GHG inventory	Review and Enhance existing database of GHG emissions per company, upload in CCC
		Measurement	Capacity to create a GHG data dashboard Capacity is in place, but can be improved	Provide capability building based on training needs
	Why: Delivered	Measurement	GHG Accounting & Reporting Capability is in place for PLCs, no data on non-PLCs	Provide capability building for companies that do not have capability
		Measurement	Mitigation Action Large companies have their mitigation actions	Encourage companies to report their mitigation action
		Measurement	Sustainability Awards Awards for Private sector climate action are in place	Explore collaboration with awards giving body for data sharing
	Why: Delayed	Measurement	Fiscal incentives? None and unlikely to be passed by government	No action needed
Measurement		SEC Mandate (Expanded) In place, review process is ongoing.	DENR & SEC collaborate to expand the reporting requirement to require details	
Measurement		Regulation BSR San. Fin (Expanded) In place but banks are not required to disclose client's GHG data to BSR, only risks	DENR to explore with BSR to cover regulation on reporting of GHG emissions to BSR.	

Photo of a gap analysis of GHG MRV framework in the Philippines

In addition, online study sessions with DENR, SEC and CCC was held to elaborate GHG reporting format for IPPU sector and draft legal documents for proceeding the collaboration.

PaSTI-Thailand held 2 seminars in FY2022

Since PaSTI-Thailand project launch last year, continuous efforts and cooperation were made between the two countries. In FY2022, two online seminars regarding “*Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas, and transparency related scheme(s) in waste production company to implementing Climate Change Act in Thailand*” were conducted.

The first online seminar held in September produced the following outputs: 1) identified CO₂ (generated by incineration of waste), CH₄ (generated by landfilling waste), and N₂O as GHGs from the waste sector, and Japanese methodology and GHG protocols were introduced as calculation methods for these gases, 2) created an automatic calculation sheet for CH₄ based on the same concept as that in Japan, and there is no particular objections to this approach, and 3) many participants in the business sector agreed that it would be desirable to establish an easier methodology for calculating GHG emissions, similar to that in Japan. The development of an automatic GHG emission calculation sheet (Version 1.0) which requires only entering the amount of waste was welcomed by many participants.

Based on the results of the first seminar, the second seminar was more in-depth. The participants discussed what actions could be taken regarding the methodology for wastes such as solvent waste, solvent-contaminated waste, and oil-contaminated waste. Those wastes were likely to get incinerated as long as they were classified as industrial wastes, however, it is introduced that the IPCC Guidelines (2006 version) and the Japanese calculation manual can be referred to. In addition, it was noted that double-counting issues should be avoid in the case that solvent wastes were ever to be landfilled. Those landfilled solvent wastes would be emitted as NMVOCs rather than as GHG emissions, could evaporate into the air. The participants discussed those issues for deeper understanding of developing a methodology in the Thai context.

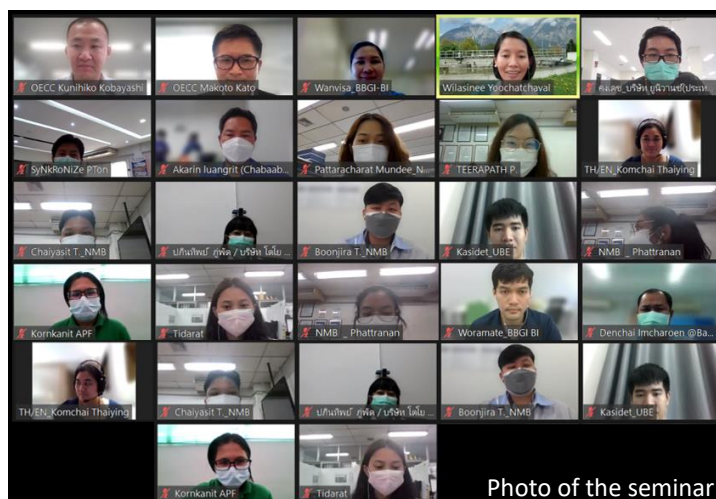


Photo of the seminar

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<https://www.env.go.jp/earth/ondanka/pasti/en/index.html>

Viet Nam project updates: Vietnamese translated guidelines have been introduced

Viet Nam is moving forward with great efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the revised 2020 Law on Environmental Protection. Beginning with the submission of an NDC in 2020, the country introduced several action plans and measures, including the 2050 Carbon Neutral Declaration at COP26 in 2021, the Decree on the Law on Environmental Protection on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures, in January 2022 (No. 6/2022/ND-CP), the update of the National Climate Change Strategy for 2050 (No. 896/QĐ-TTg) in July 2022, and the update of the NDC in November 2022.

In this context, PaSTI-Viet Nam project conducted a survey on brick production, which was stipulated in the 2020 NDC, by focusing on facilitative environment and creation of incentives based on those newly introduced domestic system in FY2022. The data on cement production and the calculation of emission reductions had already been obtained in previous years. This data was useful for building materials and waste materials.

Energy savings in the manufacture of fired bricks was of interest when the INDC was submitted in 2015 and was positioned as an option in the 2020 NDC, which followed suit, and was therefore included in this year's survey. From the survey, it was found that it is not easy to quantify the effect of brick production because many small and medium-sized enterprises are not subject to the energy audit and GHG emissions reporting system, and because they use the same facilities as various types of ceramic production.

In FY2022, PaSTI-Viet Nam provided a Vietnamese translation of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. In addition, as there have been many additions and updates to the methodology, especially for industrial wastewater treatment, the relevant areas of the 2019 Methodology Report was also shared to stakeholders.

(The reports are published on the PaSTI official website: <https://www.env.go.jp/earth/ondanka/pasti/en/publication/index.html>)

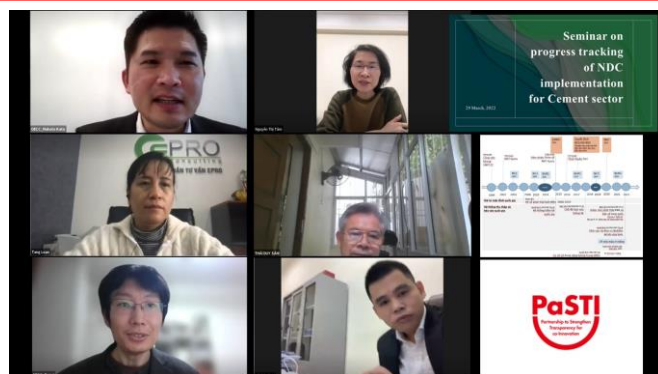


Photo of the first seminar

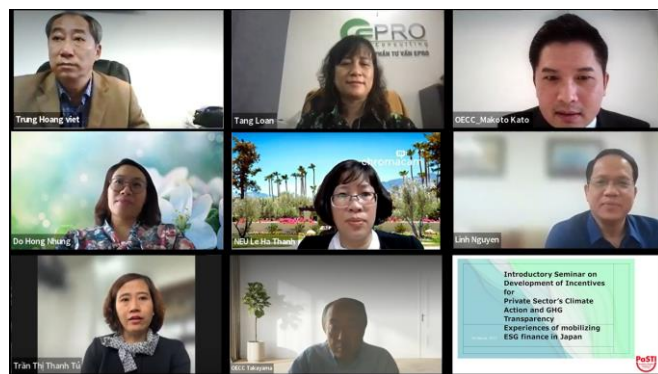


Photo of the second seminar

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