

PRESS RELEASE

Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics Component 3: Residuals

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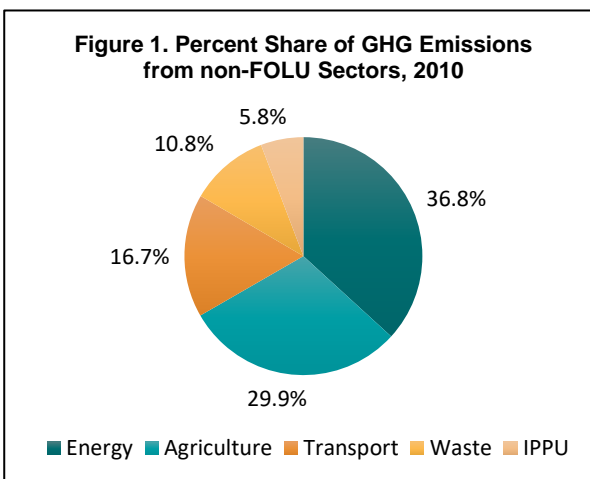
Reference No. 2021-431

Residuals are flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of consumption, production or accumulation.¹ The Component 3 of the Compendium of the Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) compiles statistics on emissions to air, generation and management of wastewater, and generation and management of waste.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2010, the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions amounted to a total of 107.35 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). The GHG emissions from non-forestry and land use (FOLU) sectors summed to a total of 144.35 million metric tons of CO₂e while the FOLU sector sequestered 37.01 million metric tons of CO₂e. (Table 3.1)

The energy sector contributed 36.8 percent to the total GHG emissions from non-FOLU sectors. Energy industries, manufacturing industries and construction, solid fuels, and oil and natural gas are the sub-categories under the energy sector. The agriculture sector, on the other hand, had the second largest share (29.9%) to the total non-FOLU GHG emissions in the country. Sources of GHG emissions under the agriculture sector include rice cultivation, enteric fermentation and manure management of livestock and poultry, management of agricultural soils, and burning in croplands and grasslands. The transport sector had the third largest contribution of 16.8 percent. This sector includes road transport, water-borne navigation, and domestic aviation. (Figure 1 and Table 3.1)



¹ Definition based on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013

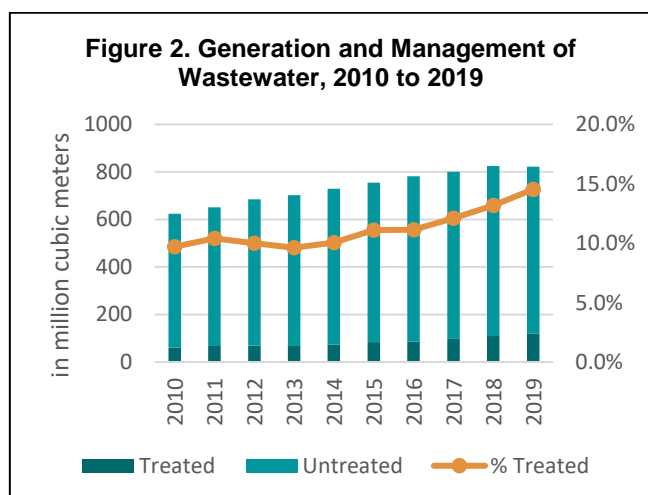


Wastewater

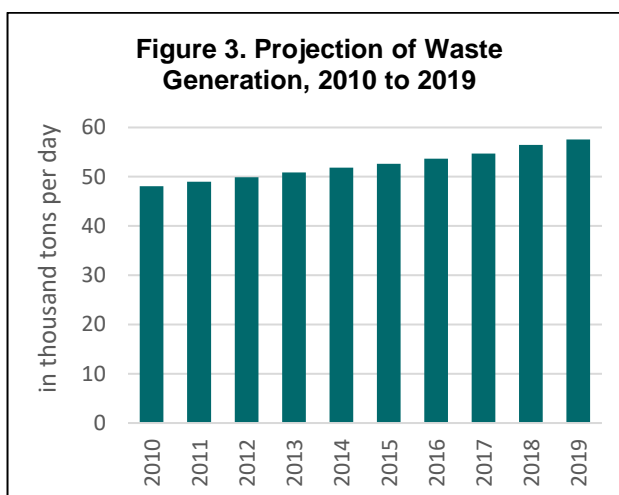
The volume of wastewater generated increased from 624.46 million cubic meters in 2010 to 821.55 million cubic meters in 2019 for the east and west zones of Metro Manila², collectively. The percentage of wastewater collected and treated relative to the amount of wastewater generated exhibited an increasing trend during the ten-year period. From 9.7 percent in 2010, the percentage of wastewater collected and treated grew to 14.5 percent in 2019 for the east and west zones of Metro Manila, collectively. (Figure 2 and Table 3.3)

Projection of Waste Generation

The projected waste generation increased by 19.8 percent from 48,070 tons per day in 2010 to 57,579 tons per day in 2019. The projection of waste generation is derived by waste generation rate per capita multiplied by the population. (Figure 3 and Table 3.4)



Source of Data: Manila Water Company, Inc. and Maynilad Water Services, Inc.



Source of Data: Environmental Management Bureau

DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.

Undersecretary

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

NSI
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Attachments:

1. Statistical Tables
2. Technical Notes
3. Infographics

² East zone of Metro Manila refers to areas serviced by Manila Water Company, Inc. and West zone refers to areas serviced by Maynilad Water Services, Inc.