

Country situation on estimation of carbon stock change in mineral soils

Country PHILIPPINES

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Emission Shares of the Agriculture Sector

In 2010, **43.152 Mt CO₂e** was emitted by the sector, making it the **secondlargest emitting sector** in the national inventory.

> PHL GHG emissions 0.3% of total global emissions



Emission shares of agriculture subsectors, 2010 national GHGI.

National Organic Carbon Maps

- 1. Through FAO-GSP Philippine Soil Organic Map 2015 (Baldwin Pine, 2017)
- Through Pillar 4 of FAO-GSP and AFACI-SOIL Project we have recalibrated the SOC of 2015 to SOC map of 2020, and we will be submitting to FAO-GSP this December, 2022 the updated national SOC map (*Andrew Flores, 2020*) and
- 3. Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential (GSOCseq) v1.0, with corresponding GSOCseq Country Report (*Montalla et.al, 2021*) submitted to FAO-GSP

Philippine Soil Organic Carbon Maps





SOC Sequestration Potential(SOCseq) Map



SOCseq is the removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere into the soil carbon pools through plants, plant residues and other organic solids.

 one of the most costeffective and impactful strategies to mitigate climate change (IPCC, 2019)





The projected SOCseq at year 2040 for the Philippines, with the the adoption of high/intensive sustainable soil management practices, a net positive gain of carbon in the soil will be observed at around 3.7 t C ha⁻¹ sequestration rate 1. No climate targets (NDC or other) related to soil organic carbon

2. As per the Department of Agriculture, Philippine agriculture is already a net carbon sink with 3.6 Million hectares of coconut plantations with more than 347 million nut bearing trees plus thousands of young trees. Carbon sequestration by the coconuts is estimated at (86.76 Mt CO₂e) twice the carbon emission (43.152 Mt CO₂e) from the other agricultural sectors.

