



University of the Philippines Rural High School

Xatural Environment in the



Clean Water and Sanitation

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Basic water services



Lack access



Has access



62% - 100%

Basic sanitation services

75+ million





Have access to basic sanitation

Defacate in the open

Lack access to basic sanitation

Safely regulated drinking water



Has access



Sanitation and hygiene

Access to sufficient sanitation has also improved, with 60.64% of its population having access to well-managed sanitation facilities.



()2Affordable and Clean Energy







Philippine Energy Plan (PEP)

PEP seeks to mainstream access of the greater public to reliable and affordable energy services to fuel, local productivity, and countryside development.

Energy Reform Agenda (ERA)



Ensure energy security by developing indigenous energy sources such as renewable energy and hydrocarbon fuels (oil, gas, and coal)



Achieve optimal energy pricing in electricity and oil



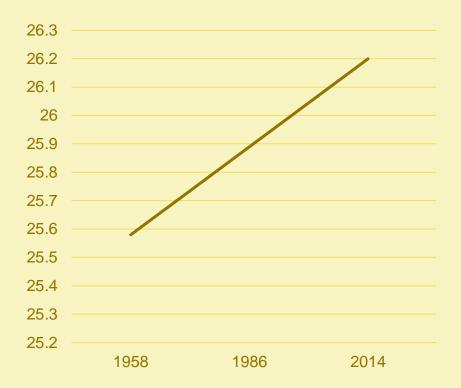
Develop a sustainable energy system by formulating and updating national plans and programs on energy development



Climate



The Philippines had a 0.62°C increase in annual average mean temperature between 1958 and 2014.











Paris Agreement on Climate Change



Reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Life below Water



Plastic pollution

- 0.28 0.75 million tons of plastic
- 60 billion sachets





Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)



DENR has urged the government, private sector, and other stakeholders to collaborate to identify the best solutions to plastic pollution.









- The Philippines is one of the most deforested countries in the tropics.
- The remaining forests are at risk because of illegal logging.





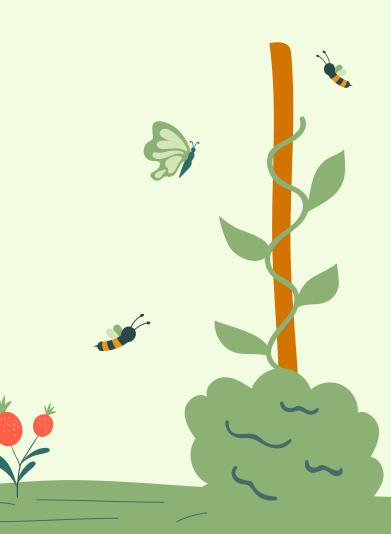
Reforestation goals



Rehabilitate degraded forest areas

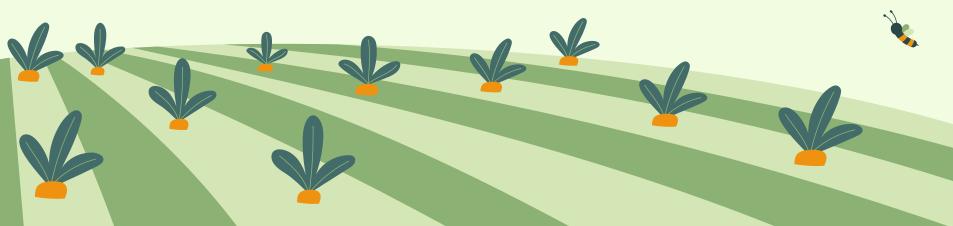


Protect watersheds





National Forestation Program (NFP) intends to reforest 100,000 hectares of land.

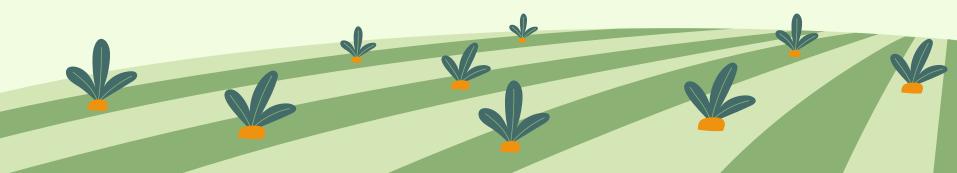








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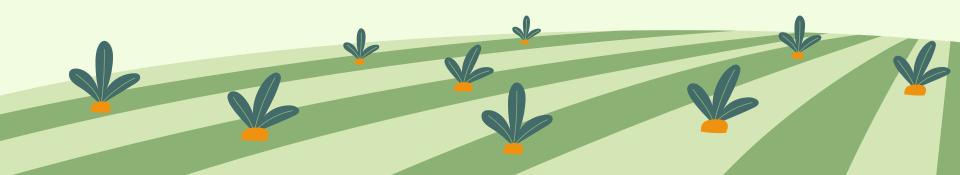








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