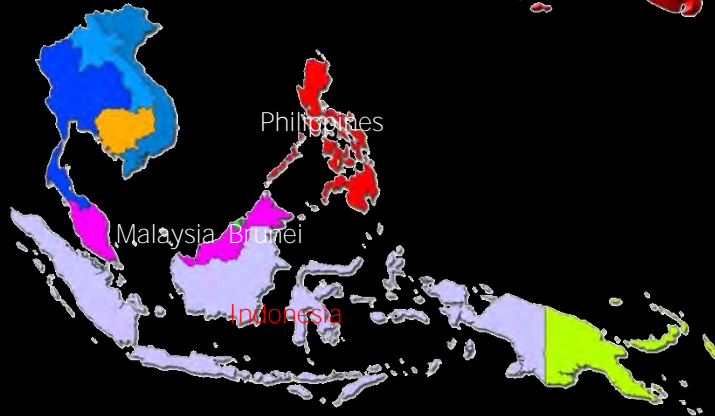




PUERTO PRINCESA CITY

A Carbon-Neutral City

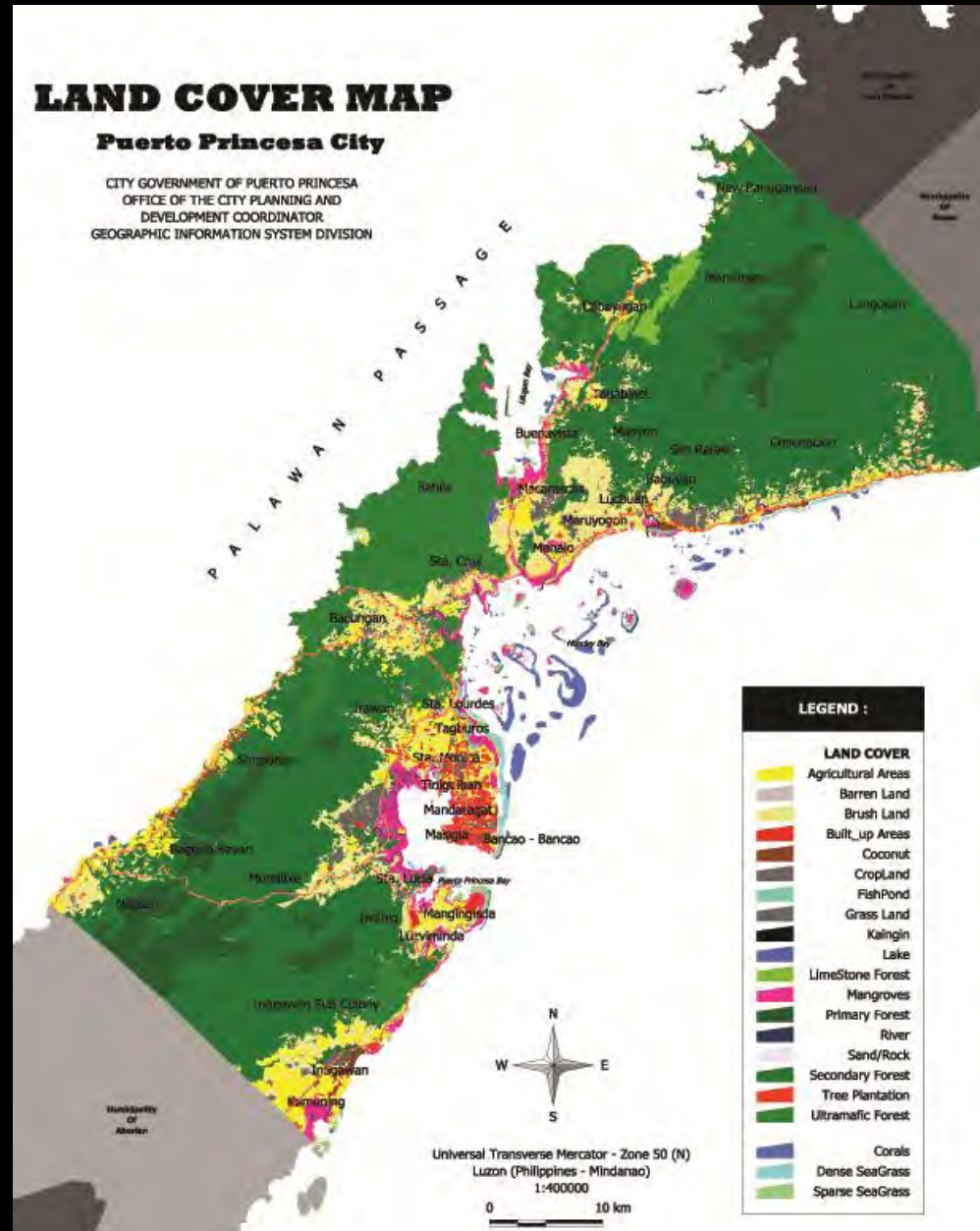
CITY PROFILE



- ✓ Lies in the heart of the Philippine's "Last Ecological Frontier"
- ✓ Land Area: 253,984 Hectares
- ✓ 2010 Population: 225,995
- ✓ Annual Growth rate: 3.68%
- ✓ Urban Area is roughly 6% of the City's total land area
- ✓ 77% of the population reside in the urban area

Introducing the Geophysical Base of Puerto Princesa

- ☑ Land Area: 2,549.82 sq.Km.
- ☑ Topography & Slope
 - ☑ Flat to gentle – 24%
 - ☑ Moderate – 11%
 - ☑ Rugged to very Steep – 65%
- ☑ Land Cover
 - ☑ Forest – 72.9%
 - ☑ Primary Forest – 7.38%
 - ☑ Secondary Forest – 51.67%
 - ☑ Limestone – 0.85%
 - ☑ Ultramafic Forest – 13%
 - ☑ Cultivated – 8.84%
 - ☑ Built –Up – 1.78%
 - ☑ Mangrove – 2.67%



ECONOMY



✓ TOURISM

- ✓ 2010 Tourist Income: P3.7B
- ✓ 2010 Tourist Arrivals: 425,142
- ✓ Most Number Foreign Visitors:
American, Korean, German,
Japanese, Chinese, Canadian,
Australian, French & Swiss

✓ FISHING

- ✓ Coastline stretches over 416Kms.
- ✓ Coastal waters cover 327,583 Has.
- ✓ Supplies more than 50% of fish requirements in Metro Manila

PUERTO PRINCESA

IN THE PAST

*Was a microcosm of the Philippine's
environmental drift..our forests and our
seas were the favorite sources of income
by both the needy and the greedy...*



Uncollected garbage / dirty streets

Forest cover greatly reduced from 75% in 1976 to less than 52 % in 1992



Illegal logging activities

Slash and Burn Farming
Kaingin (Swiden Farming)

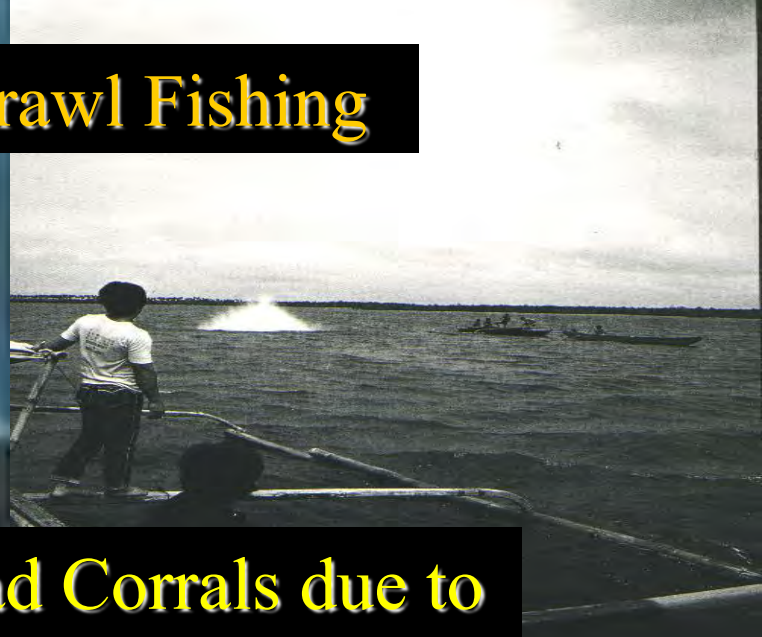


Muro-ami

Cyanide Fishing

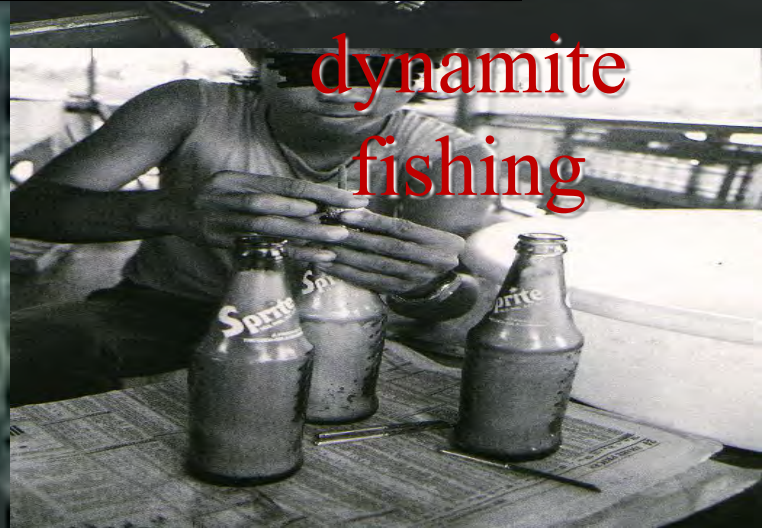


Trawl Fishing



Dead Corrals due to

dynamite
fishing





Air Pollution due to Carbon Emission

Vision:

A model in sustainable development exhibiting the character of **a city in a forest** embodying the balance and harmony between development and environment



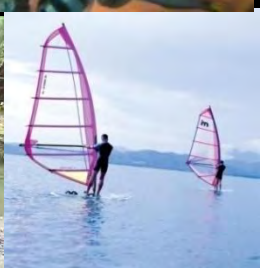
City Brand:
The City in a Forest



Vision:

To the outside world, Puerto Princesa is:

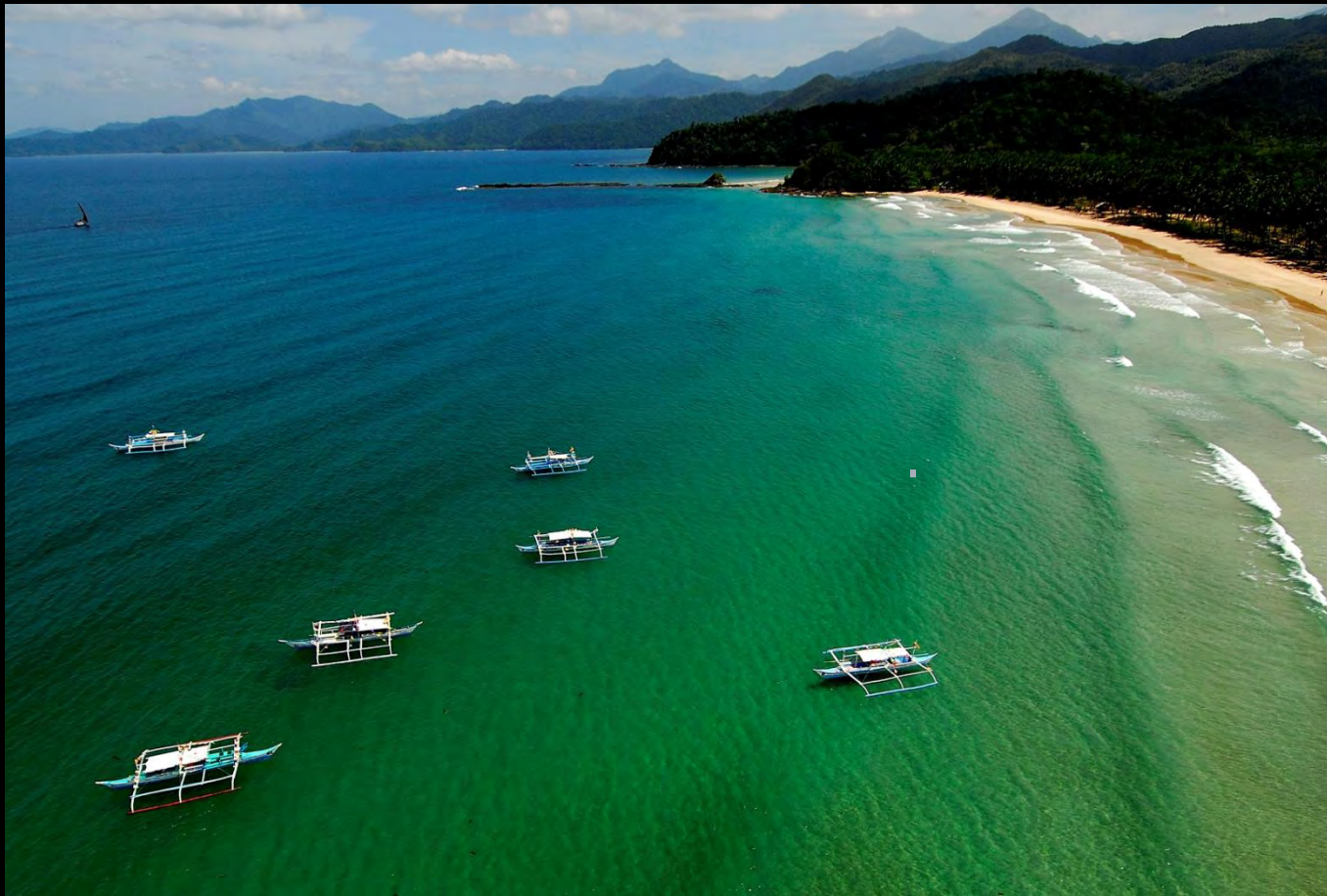
- a center for applied research on ecology, ecosystems, terrestrial and marine flora and fauna; indigenous knowledge systems, practices and folkways and systems; and in environmental governance initiatives; and
- a preferred destination for visitors seeking ecotourism experience and healthful recreation



Key Management Concept

- ☑ *Protect* what is left of our resources
- ☑ *Rehabilitate* what has been destroyed
- ☑ *Plan* for intelligent utilization

Bantay Dagat (Bay Watch)



Primary role is to protect and conserve the city's coastal and marine ecology

FEAST OF THE FOREST

“Pista Y Ang Cagueban”



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Love Affair with Nature

FEB 14- VALENTINE'S DAY MANGROVE REFORESTATION



To protect & conserve the remaining mangrove/ beach forest tree species, and to rehabilitate denuded urban coastal areas

TRICYCLE SA KABUHAYAN AT EKOLOHIYA (TRIKE) PROJECT



Established the TRIKE Fund for tricycle drivers & operators to finance the retrofitting & LPG conversion program for 2-stroke engines and the investment on alternative livelihood



Tricycle Traffic Management Scheme (50:50 Traffic Scheme)

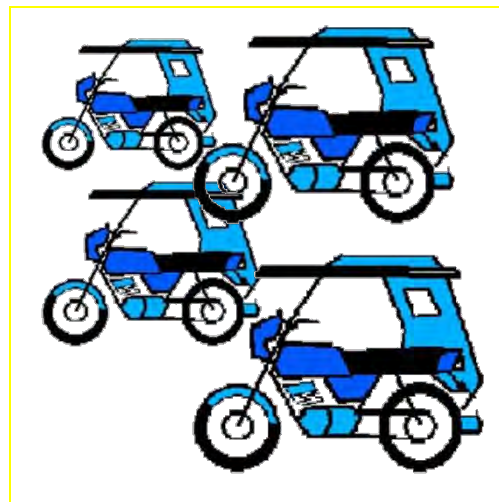


Traffic Management (color coding)

Reduced air and noise pollution by at least 20%

Improved traffic flow by 14%

Increased drivers' income by 50%



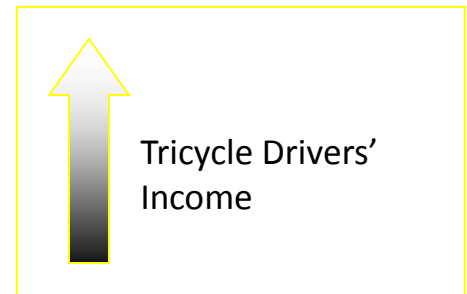
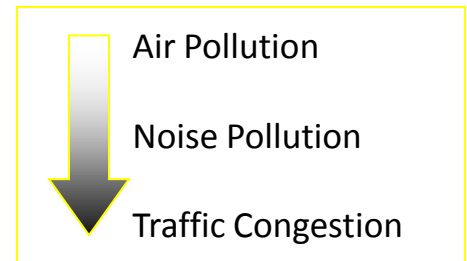
GROUP 1:

Monday
Wednesday
Friday



GROUP 2:

Tuesday
Thursday
Saturday



FIRST ENGINEERED SANITARY LANDFILL IN THE PHILIPPINES



With our comprehensive environmental programs

**Forest cover increased from 52% in 1992
to 72% at present**

**Puerto Princesa:
A CARBON-NEUTRAL CITY**

Net Emissions

-1,456 Kilotonnes (Kt) Co₂-eq

A carbon-neutral city (technically carbon-negative), the city emits only 206 kt CO₂-eq compared to the -1,662kt CO₂-eq of GHG it sequesters from the atmosphere

Puerto Princesa believes that pursuing a low carbon pathway is morally correct



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MODEL CITIES PROGRAMME

“Community-Based Ecological Management Project”

Objectives:

- To increase waste diversion rate from 55% to 70%, intensify campaign on community waste segregation and composting at source and to ensure no open burning of solid waste;
- To promote and implement low cost technology on domestic wastewater treatment in selected pilot “purok”

Activity 1. Re-Orientation on “Ecological Solid Waste Management Act” (Republic Act 9003) and the Use of Effective Microorganism Extended (EME), Bokashi and Takakura Method of Composting



263 participants composed of village leaders, NGO representatives, academe and city government employees (September 15-16, 19-21, 2011)

Activity 2. Coordination Meeting for Environmentally Sustainable Barangay (Model Purok) – November 29, 2011



Objectives/Agenda:

1. Orientation of stakeholders on:
 - a) Institutionalization of ESC model at barangay level;
 - b) Monitoring of tangible outputs/ impacts of activities
2. Formulation of strategies for Environmentally Sustainable “Purok”
 - a) Core group formation per barangay
 - b) Selection of model purok in each barangay
 - c) Clustered household training or house to house campaign on ESWM and domestic wastewater treatment

Activity 3. Capability Building of Core Group for Environmentally Sustainable “Puroks”

(December 16, 2011)

General Objective:

To orient the members of the core group on ESWM and Clean Air Act Management. It also aimed to capacitate the participants to conduct IEC campaign in their respective puroks.

Specific Objective:

At the end of the seminar workshop, the participant would be able to undertake proper segregation of solid wastes; methods of environment friendly disposal of solid waste; and to understand the importance of good air quality.



Activity 4. Capability Building of Homeowners Associations on Appropriate Technology on Domestic Wastewater (February 17, 2012)

Specific Objectives:

At the end of the training, the participants would be able to:

- Prepare Effective Microorganism Extended (EME) and EM mudballs;
- Prepare media for vetiver and grow propagated vetiver grass;
- Practice low-tech domestic waste water treatment in their household, and share the technology they learned from the training to other members of the Homeowners' association.



Activity 5. Training on Recycling of Residual and Agri-Wastes (February 20-22, 2012)



Specific Objectives:

At the end of the training, the participants would be able to:

- prepare and make herbal soap and body scrub from over ripened fruits and peelings;
- crochet sando bag into cellphone case, utility bags, etc;
- make chandelier from empty soda bottles;
- make lanterns and bags from used drinking straws;
- make flower vase, artificial flowers, pictures frames from colored glossy magazines;
- make charcoal from used paper and agri-wastes; and
- make decorative blocks from residual wastes

Activity 6. Capacity Building on Large Scale Composting Methods (February 28-29, 2012)

General Objectives:

To capacitate the officials of rural barangay on large scale composting methods.

Specific Objectives:

At the end of the training, the participants would be able to:

- a) Adopt the preferred composting methods for their Barangay; and
- b) Determine the quality of compost to be produced through coordination with other agencies.



NEXT ACTIVITIES:

- ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation of participating puroks by an NGO partner, the Palawan NGO Network Inc., together with the City Solid Waste Management Board TWG and the City Clean Air Management Board;
- ✓ Paralegal Training for Clean Air Management Enforcers

Success Factors:

- ☑ Active participation and involvement of the various sectors of the community
- ☑ Economic impact of the policies and programs implemented were addressed
- ☑ Involved the stakeholders in the policy/program development and implementation
- ☑ Coordination and transparency were maintained at various levels of implementation
- ☑ Political will and full commitment of the highest policy maker

Philosophy and Paradigm of Puerto Princesa City

"Environmental security is the highest form of national security. The supply quality of the Sources of Life – the Land, the Air and the Waters – are the essential elements of a people and of a country and the base of all economic activity. The availability of these life-sources and services are hereby placed in the highest form of importance and as the main cornerstone of our political priority."