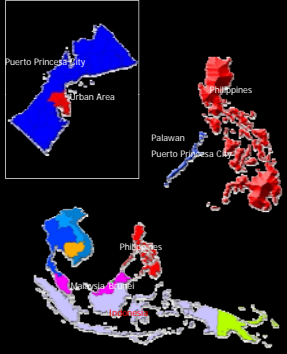




CITY PROFILE



- ☑ Lies in the heart of the Philippine's "Last Ecological Frontier"
- ☑ Land Area: 253,984 Hectares
- ☑ Population: 232,454
- ☑ 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
- ☑ No earthquake faults, no volcanoes, outside of typhoon belt

Puerto Princesa...

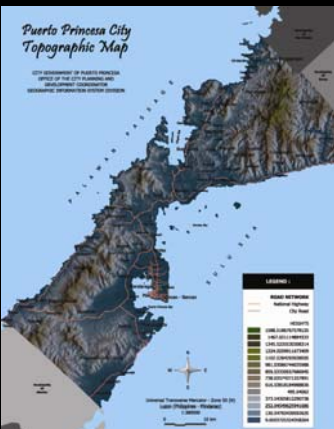
the "Premier Eco-Tourism Destination"



the Preferred Tourism Investment Destination

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
 - ☑ 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: US\$50M
 - ☑ 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

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 folkways and environmental governance initiatives; and
- a preferred destination for visitors seeking ecotourism experience and healthful recreation



Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) & Disaster Risk Reduction & Management (DRRM) in the Local Planning System: The Case of Puerto Princesa City, Philippines

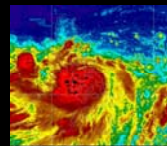
Taxonomy of Natural Hazards in the Philippines

Triggering Phenomena	Associated Events	
Earthquakes	Ground shaking Ground rupture Liquefaction	Landslides Tsunami
Volcanic Eruption	Lava flows Pyroclastic flows Base surges Tephra falls Volcanic gases Earthquakes	Fissuring Tsunami Landslides Debris avalanche Lahars Seiches
Climatic Changes	Storm surges Water-induced landslides Floods Drought	Tropical cyclones Coastal erosion Tidal fluctuations Sea level rise

Sources: DOST-PHIVOLCS, 1994
NEDA-NLUC, 2002

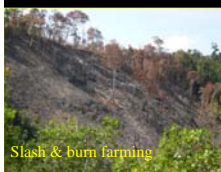
Aspects of Climate Change w/ Potential to Affect the City

- ☑ Sea Level Rise
- ☑ Storm Surge
- ☑ Coastal Erosion
- ☑ Weather Extremes (Flood and Drought)
- ☑ Temperature Rise



Human-Made Disasters

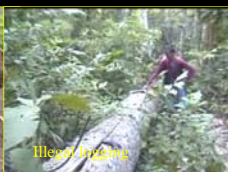
- The Philippines' social, economic and political environment also exacerbates the destructive effect of hazard events.
 - Widespread poverty drives people to engage in risky and unsustainable livelihoods
 - Poverty drives people to inhabit high-risk areas



Slash & burn farming



Charcoal Making



Illegal logging

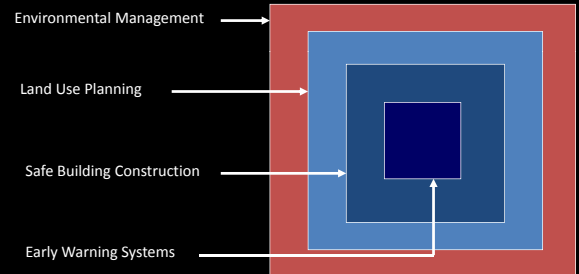
Reactive in Focus

- The Philippine Disaster Management System is essentially reactive, emphasizes preparedness for emergency situations
- Hence, the need to institutionalize proactive modes of disaster mitigation and prevention.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009 (Republic Act 9729) & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2010 (Republic Act 10121)

Opportunities for Reforms to address
fundamental concerns

Proactive Modes of Disaster Risk Reduction



Environmental Management

Reforestation

- 2M trees planted since 1992
- 80 Has. of coastal areas planted w/ mangroves



Ground Demarcation of Forest Zones



River Bank Rehabilitation thru Bio-engineering



Environmental Management



Ban on the shipment of live fish



Ban on the use of compressor in fishing



- Roadside Monitoring & Apprehension
- Phase-out of 2-stroke motorcycle engines by 2012



Phasing-in of more efficient technology

Environmental Management

2003

2005

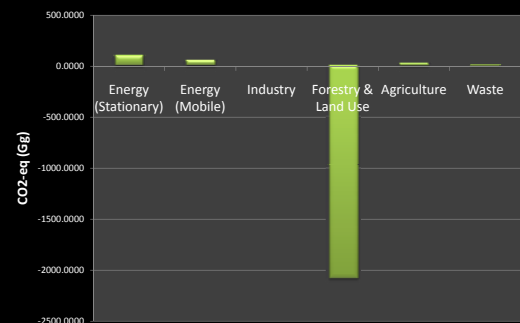


☑ Relocation of coastal informal settlers to safer settlement areas and reclamation for public space and as buffer zone

☑ Solid Waste Management

Preliminary GHG Inventory Results (2009)

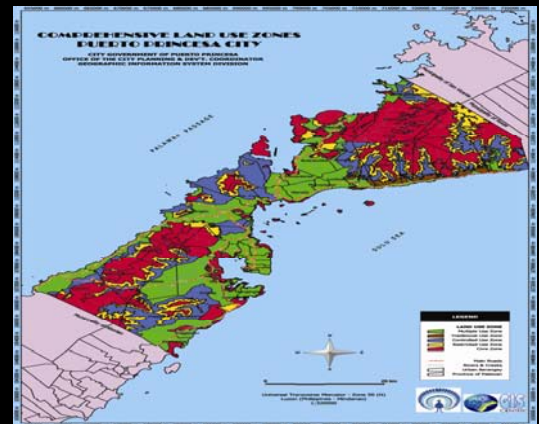
-using IPCC 2006 guidelines
-currently being audited by IPCC scientists



Land Use Planning

- Current example of ridge-to-reef (or total catchment) zoning in the Philippines is the Environmentally Critical Area Network (ECAN) Zoning of Puerto Princesa City in Palawan
- The only local zoning that is enforced through a National Law "Strategic Environmental Plan of Palawan Act" (RA7611)
- The City of Puerto Princesa enacted the ECAN Zoning Ordinance in 2008

ECAN Zoning



ECAN Zoning Provisions

Terrestrial ECAN Zones	Allowed Activities
CORE Zone – Primary Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scientific research, resource inventory and monitoring authorized by the ECAN Board - Allowed traditional activities of indigenous peoples (religious and cultural practices which are not causing ecosystem degradation) - Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded areas (natural regeneration, assisted-natural regeneration) in areas authorized by the Board
Core Zone - Habitat of endangered fauna (excluding habitat located in primary forests)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-obstrusive and non-disruptive ecotourism activities (regulated hiking, sight-seeing, bird watching and photography) in ecotourism areas (within core zones) designated and approved by the Board

Integrating DRRM/CCA in the Comprehensive Planning Process

- Identified/developed projects, services, and regulatory measures targeted to reducing the vulnerabilities and enhancing the capacities of the local population.
- Gave higher weight to risk parameters in the evaluation of projects to be included in the Local Development Investment Program.

Preparing DRRM Contingency Plans

Prevention & Mitigation Measures Identified/ Suggested in the Community Consultations

- o Structural Measures:
 - dikes
 - dams
 - drains
 - sea walls
 - raising of roads and houses
 - permanent houses



Preparing DRRM Contingency Plans

Prevention & Mitigation Measures Identified/ Suggested in the Community Consultations

- o Non-Structural Measures:
 - safety measures
 - community health & sanitation
 - strengthening livelihood & economic opportunities (sustainable agr'l, income generating projects, marketing cooperatives)
 - Planting coastal belts, mangrove reforestation
 - Building Code
 - Legislation supporting community-based disaster management & environmental protection
 - Policy study and advocacy



Preparedness measures:

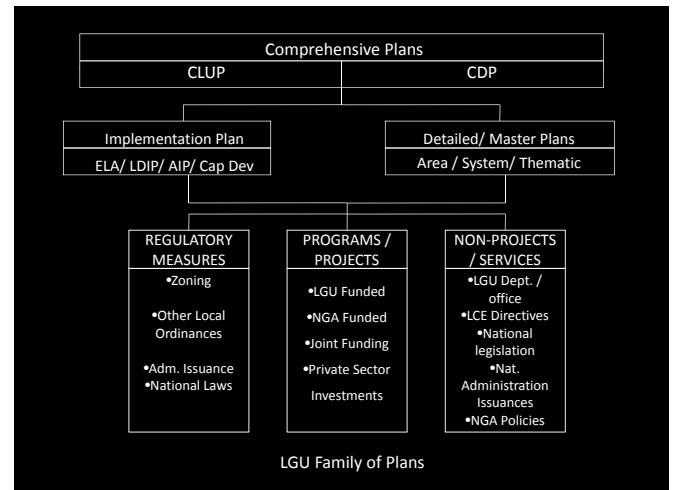
- Individual, family and community preparedness measures: knowing what to do before, during and after a disaster.
- Disaster preparedness training
- Community early warning system
- Public awareness activities: public awareness campaigns such as community meetings and house-to-house information dissemination, posters and pamphlets, poster-making contest for school children, disaster consciousness day/week/month
- Formulation of community counter disaster plan or disaster management plan
- Formation and strengthening of community disaster management organization
- Evacuation drill and disaster simulation exercises
- Strengthening coordination, networking and institutional arrangements
 - Ensuring availability of relief supplies (stockpile) and logistics
 - Evacuation

After the Disaster – Recovery: Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

- Emergency responses:
 - Evacuation and evacuation center management
 - Search and rescue
 - First aid and medical assistance
 - Damage Needs Capacity Assessment
 - Relief delivery (food and drinking water, clothing, blankets, kitchen utensils, etc.)
 - Psycho-social counselling (comforting, prayers, critical stress debriefing)
 - Repair of critical facilities and services
 - Emergency Operations Center (for major disasters)

After the Disaster – Recovery: Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

- Recovery activities:
 - Cleaning-up the debris
 - Rebuilding and strengthening of damaged structures
 - Relocation to safe place
 - Income-generating projects



Philosophy and Paradigm of Puerto Princesa City

(Section 2 of City Ordinance No. 396, otherwise known as **the CODE of CONDUCT for the CONSERVATION, PROTECTION & RESTORATION (CPR) of the Sources of Life 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 protection."

For more information, you may contact the City Government of Puerto Princesa. The main phone numbers are:

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City Mayor

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