Puerto Princesa City

A Carbon-Neutral City
 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%
  - Mangove – 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
Illegal logging activities

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

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 Gubat (Forest Watch)

Tasked to protect, conserve and rehabilitate the city’s 159,135 hectares of forest cover, representing 72% of the City’s total land area.
Primary role is to protect and conserve the city’s coastal and marine ecology
FEAST OF THE FOREST
“Pista Y Ang Cagueban”
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
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%
FIRST ENGINEERED SANITARY LANDFILL
IN THE PHILIPPINES

WELCOME...
PUERTO PRINCESA CITY
SANITARY LANDFILL
FIRST IN THE PHILIPPINES

PUERTO PRINCESA CITY
CLEANEST
AND
GREENEST
COMPONENT CITY

Hall of Fame Award
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.
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:

a) Prepare Effective Microorganism Extended (EME) and EM mudballs;
b) Prepare media for vetiver and grow propagated vetiver grass;
c) Practice low-tech domestic wastewater 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:

a) prepare and make herbal soap and body scrub from over riped fruits and peelings;
b) crochet sando bag into cellphone case, utility bags, etc;
c) make chandelier from empty soda bottles;
d) make lanterns and bags from used drinking straws;
e) make flower vase, artificial flowers, pictures frames from colored glossy magazines;
f) make charcoal from used paper and agri-wastes; and 
g) 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.”