

AMBITIOUS CITY PROMISES

Engaging citizens. Driving climate action.

City Profile: Parañaque City (Philippines)

IKI Ambitious City Promises project

As of 12 December 2017



City Overview

The City of Parañaque occupies an aggregate land area of 46.57 km², and is the fourth largest city in the National Capital Region (NCR).

As a large city booming with business centers, residential hubs, and industrial pockets, the rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization caused a leap in its energy consumption, worsening traffic conditions, increased waste generation, and consequently, its GHG emissions.

Accordingly, the local government of Parañaque has demonstrated their commitment to low emission development and a climate adaptive agenda.

Population	588,126 (2016)
Area (km²)	46.57
Main geography type	Coastal
GDP (USD)	
Main economy sector	Tertiary sector (services)
Annual gov. operational budget (USD)	85,969,755 (2015)
GHG emissions	1,027,669.14 tCO ₂ e
Emissions target	10% by 2020 compared to 2010 levels
Mayor	Edwin Olivarez
No. of gov. employee	54,531

GHG emissions

In 2010, the City of Parañaque's emissions are coming from three main sources: stationary energy, transportation, and waste. The largest emitter at 45.95% is the electricity sector mainly because the city is highly urbanized. The second contributor is transportation at 30.74% from the fuel used by the city's public utility and private vehicles; third is the waste sector at 23.31%. Based on its 2010 GHG inventory, the total GHG emission of Parañaque City is 1,027,669.14 tCO₂e.

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Residential consumers contribute the highest percentage of emissions in the stationary energy sector at 208,016 tCO₂e. The commercial and industrial sub-sectors contribute 173,269 tCO₂e and 84,528 tCO₂e respectively. The high traffic rate is caused by the over reliance of people residing in numerous subdivisions on private vehicles and lack of public transportation to move people in and out of the city. The waste sector is one of the more important areas of focus as this sector directly affects the daily life of the communities, local governments implement policies and programs to improve waste disposal and management. Solid waste contributed 4,924 tCO₂e and wastewater emissions from the residential sector contributed 15,746 tCO₂e.

Targets and actions

Parañaque city has committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 10% by 2020 compared to its 2010 levels. The city through its Solid Waste and Environmental Services Office (SWAESO) formulated their GHG Management Framework Plan as a step towards achieving the target. This however, needs to be updated to reflect the more recent developments in the city.

The City Government of Parañaque is engaged in various initiatives to reduce GHG emissions. Below is an overview of the local government unit's (LGU) major programs, and projects, and activities that have helped meet the objectives of the climate action initiative:

- The LGU is switching to more **energy efficient lighting** (e.g. CFLs, LEDs) and practicing energy conservation measures for government offices. The city is also considering the possibility of incorporating solar energy into its energy mix.
- The LGU is implementing the **anti-smoke belching law** of the Clean Air Act (Republic Act 8749) within its jurisdiction. The act hopes to lessen the amount of GHG emissions from gasoline and diesel-powered Vehicles through mandatory emission testing and apprehension of violators. The city is also improving its public transportation through the construction of a city integrated bus terminal and a mono-rail program. Likewise, they are also advocating the use of non-motorized transportation.
- The city's **Solid Waste Management Program** requires all households to segregate their biodegradable from non-biodegradable wastes at source. They also launched the "Search for Cleanest and Greenest Barangay" where ecological solid waste management programs are instituted.
- The **Urban Gardening Program**, where residents of different barangays allow the utilization of their vacant lots for planting organic crops, helped reduce waste due to the promotion of composting. It also provided co-benefits in terms of improving the communities' access to healthier food choices.

For the Ambitious City Promises project, the city expressed interest to develop an updated Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) which showcases both adaptation and mitigation pillars. The LCCAP will be further integrated into the city's Comprehensive Development and Land Use Plans.

Initiatives and awards

Parañaque is a Compact-committed city with active initiatives on solid waste management, waterways clean-up, rehabilitation, and preservation, monitoring of pollution generators along waterways, solar-powered streetlights, and others. Further, the city has been participating in the Worldwide Fund for Nature's (WWF) One Planet City Challenge (then Earth Hour City Challenge), allowing the LGU to highlight and showcase their progress towards local climate action.

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