

PASIG RIVER URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

The Pasig River Urban Redevelopment Project embraces the entirety of the river from Laguna Lake to Manila Bay including its various tributaries. It creates a vital piece of social infrastructure along the entire 27km length of the Pasig that serves as an open and free socio-cultural hub that connects our communities. Across nine segments that highlight the various component cities along the river, the project supports an urbanism that puts focus on our communities and the human environment.

We are all children of the river wherever we live in the city. The Pasig River Urban Redevelopment is the single greatest urban program that touches all our lives and shapes the future of Manila.

The Pasig River is in many ways a reflection of our entire city and our stewardship of it. It is a golden opportunity to help restore the river into a place of pride and beauty. This river story is the story of the Filipino people.

How do you bring a river back to life?

THREE PROPOSED STAGES

1. CLEAN UP AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
2. INTRODUCING LIFE BACK TO THE RIVER
3. MAINTAINING A BALANCE ECOSYSTEM

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Exploration of the various commercial activities that can be located along the rivers edge. Aside from typical establishments such as cafes and restaurants, the efforts are in locating program specific to that area, and in effect place making according to what segment of the river one is on.

5. TRANSPORTATION

The relocation of settlers will be met with contention, especially for people who work in the heart of Manila. Therefore it is important to boost and make improvements to the transport systems both on water and land for ease of mobility.

SIX DEVELOPMENT KEY POINTS

1. URBAN RENEWAL

Urban renewal is the river front becoming a place of interest in itself. As well as the intended connector of landmarks, the esplanades are planted with lush landscaping that maintain the environment's health. Water purifying plants are on the floating barges, while air purifiers are along the whole stretch. In addition, the various treatments to the waters edge as well as the addition of pedestrian bridges, are to encourage to use the river as a point of connectivity, and for social interaction.

2. HOUSING

With the clean up of the river banks, it will be inevitable to relocate the informal settlers who have taken up residence along the waters edge. Housing projects will be proposed on either end of the river at Parola compound in Tondo, and Rizal.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL

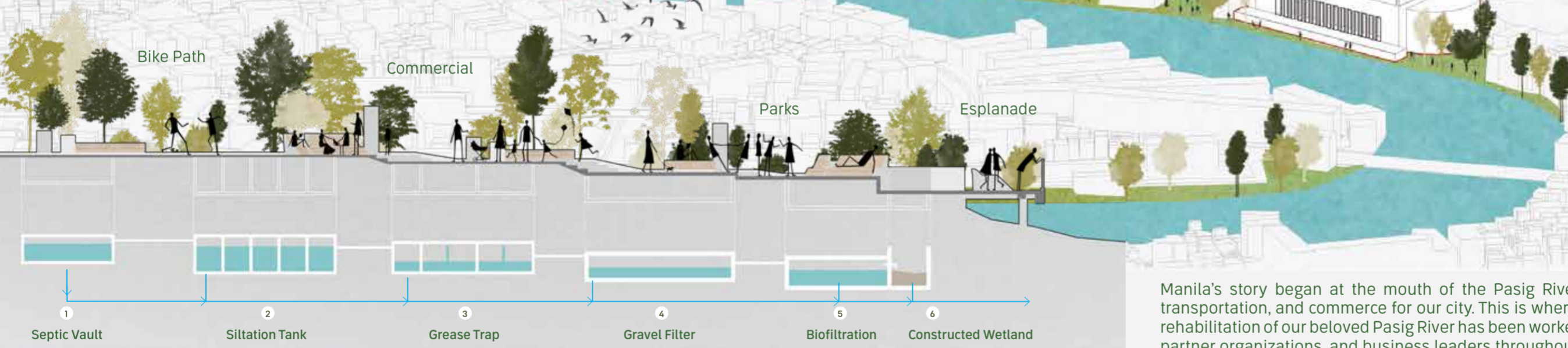
Arguably, one of the most vital components of the project. A successful rehabilitation cannot happen if the water quality itself is not addressed. Starting from the esteros, low cost yet high impact interventions are promoted in the form of trash collection and proper sanitation facilities. Other solutions include green infrastructure; air and water filtering landscape, as well as grey infrastructure which are aerators submerged in the river's edge.

6. CULTURAL

The cultural quarter of Pasig River is rich in buildings which tell the story of Manila's history and growth. Development of the esplanade here will be in respect to the character of its surroundings but also adding layers of what our understanding of Filipino culture is today.

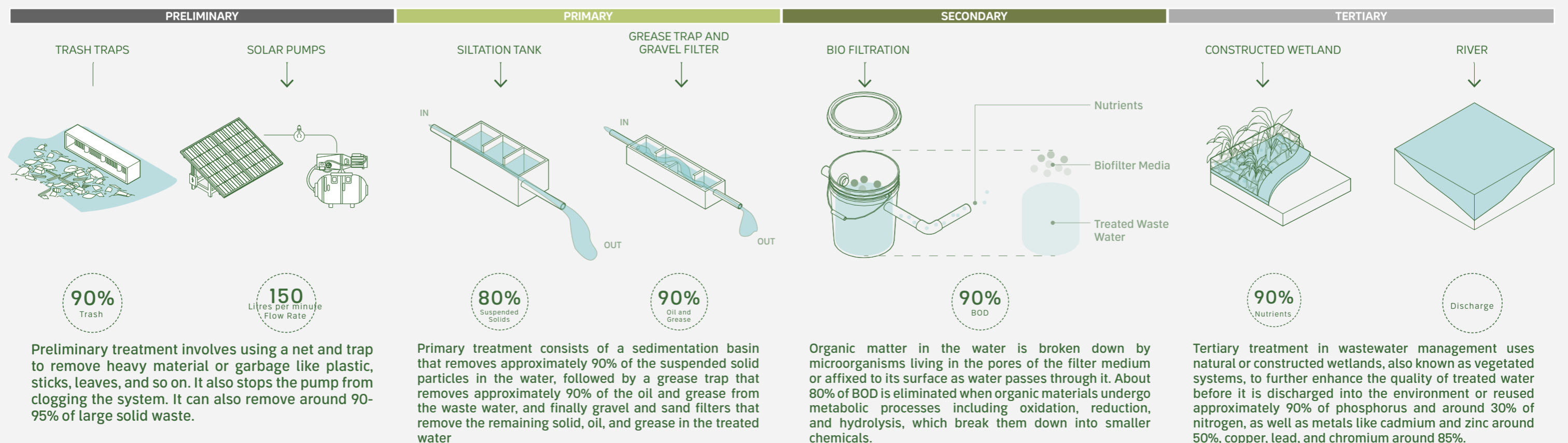
27 KM PASIG RIVER 74 KM ESTUARIES

COMMUNITY LIFE (ABOVE GROUND) WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (WATER LEVEL)



Manila's story began at the mouth of the Pasig River. An essential artery of life, transportation, and commerce for our city. This is where the heart of our city lies. The rehabilitation of our beloved Pasig River has been worked on by many administrations, partner organizations, and business leaders throughout the years.

PASIG RIVER EFFORTS AND WATER QUALITY HISTORY



Preliminary treatment involves using a net and trap to remove heavy material or garbage like plastic, sticks, leaves, and so on. It also stops the pump from clogging the system. It can also remove around 90-95% of large solid waste.

Primary treatment consists of a sedimentation basin that removes approximately 90% of the suspended solid particles in the water, followed by a grease trap that removes approximately 90% of the oil and grease from the waste water, and finally gravel and sand filters that remove the remaining solid, oil, and grease in the treated water

Organic matter in the water is broken down by microorganisms living in the pores of the filter medium or affixed to its surface as water passes through it. About 80% of BOD is eliminated when organic materials undergo metabolic processes including oxidation, reduction, and hydrolysis, which break them down into smaller chemicals.

Tertiary treatment in wastewater management uses natural or constructed wetlands, also known as vegetated systems, to further enhance the quality of treated water before it is discharged into the environment or reused approximately 90% of phosphorus and around 30% of nitrogen, as well as metals like cadmium and zinc around 50%, copper, lead, and chromium around 85%.

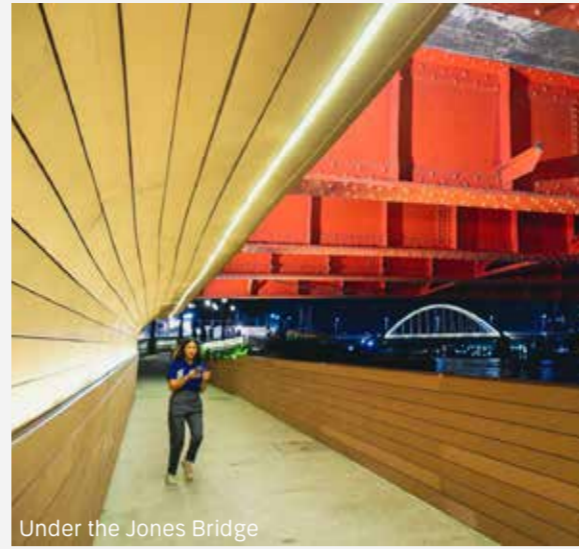
RECENTLY COMPLETED SEGMENT TWO



Bikes along esplanade



Esplanade serving people



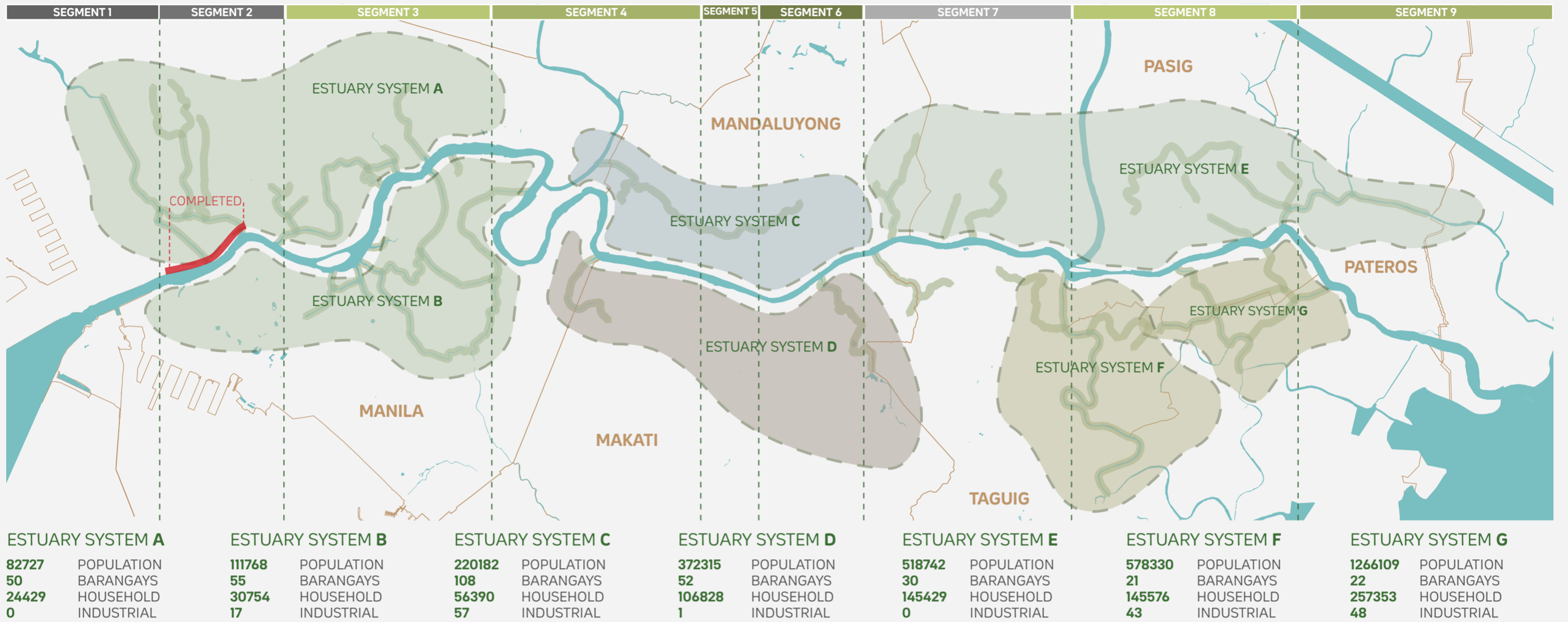
Under the Jones Bridge



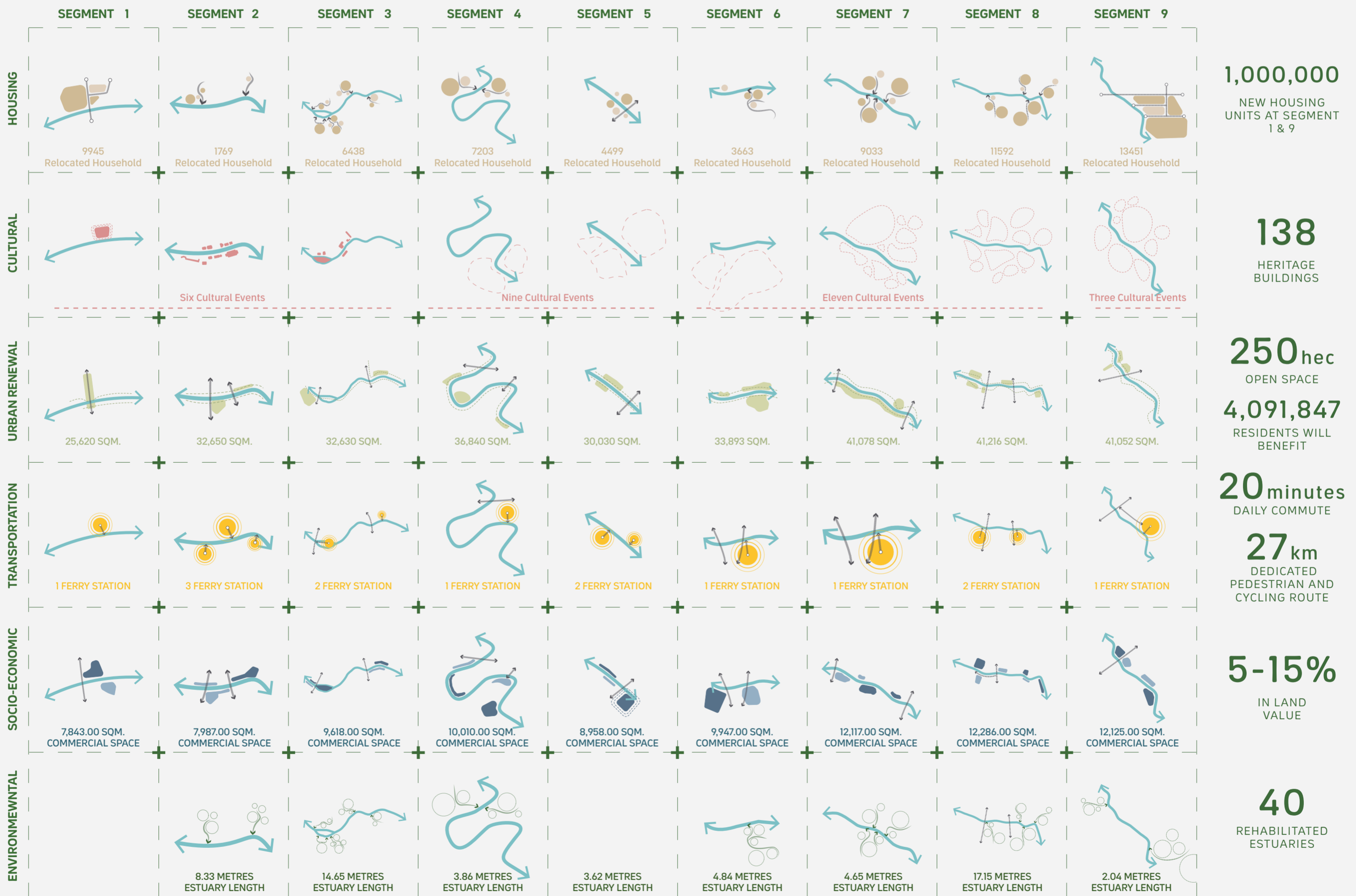
Esplanade at night



Bridge connecting to underpass



SIX DEVELOPMENT KEY POINTS - DATA



INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

