



The City Government of Naga

Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office



CONTINGENCY PLAN FLOODING

2023-2028

THE NAGA CITY CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR FLOODING

Making Naga City Safer Before Disasters Strikes by developing resilient communities and strengthening institutional, organizational capacities , legal and policy framework through community based disaster risk reduction activities involving private - public partnerships.

HON. NELSON S. LEGACION
City Mayor and Chairman LDRRMC

INTRODUCTION

This contingency plan covers the planned activities to be undertaken in 2023-2028 flood season with scenarios for the likely occurrence of floods based on the previous flood experience and rainfall forecasts. It is found that most parts of the district receive normal to heavy rainfall between July to December.

The Contingency Plan drawn on historical data and experiences of the occurrence of disasters such as flood and/or dry spells as building block for coming up with panning assumptions and likely scenarios should such hazards occur during the 2023-2028 rainy seasons.

The overall objective of the Contingency Plan is to support the timely, consistent and coordinated response to anticipated floods in the 2023-2028 rainy season, thus the effectively minimizing the impact of the floods on human population, livelihoods, lifelines and the environment. This will in turn help reduce the scale of humanitarian needs to the affected population. Although the emphasis of the plain is on floods, the plan has an in built flexibility that allows it to embrace other hazards such as drought and disasters related to flood i.e. cholera and other water borne diseases.

This contingency plan shall be implemented at three stages i.e. before the floods, during and after the floods. Preparedness activities before the emergency are informed by barangay response plans.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN

The overall objective of the Contingency Plan is to support the timely, consistent and coordinated response to anticipated floods, thus effectively minimizing the impact of the floods on human population, livelihood and the environment. This will in turn help reduce the scale of humanitarian needs to the affected population. The plan also has an in built flexibility that allows it to embrace other hazards such as drought and other water borne diseases should they occur anywhere in the city.

The specific objectives the contingency plan aims at addressing are as follows:

1. To improve the management and coordination of preparedness, response and rehabilitation arrangements
2. To improve early warning information sharing to ensure effective response
3. To ensure timely resource mobilization and response
4. To reduce the risk of secondary hazards i.e. water borne diseases
5. To ascertain the type and quantities of assistance to be required as a result of the emergency
6. To identify and define the roles and responsibilities of all partners in emergency response
7. To utilize emergency and recovery assistance as baseline towards building long term interventions

ANATOMY OF FLOODING

CP FORM 2: Anatomy of the Flooding

Root Causes	Early Warning Signs	Triggering Factors	Existing Mitigating Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location of the Philippines • Occurrence of storms and typhoons: more than 15 times a year • Wet Season: July to December • Climate Change • Heavy Rains • Natural Phenomenon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAG-ASA Weather Bulletin/ Advisory • Tri-Media (TV, Radio, Internet) • Monitoring of community based early warning systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper waste disposal • Clogged drainage • Low lying areas • Occurrence of high tide along with heavy rainfall • Heavy Downpour of Rain • Tropical Cyclone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Structural measures like declogging, dredging activities, waterways clean up • Structural measures such as flood control structures and functional drainage system • Declogging, desiltation and dredging

CP FORM 1: Hazard Identification and Participation

HAZARD	RATE	PROBABILITY REMARKS	RATE	IMPACT REMARKS	AVERAGE	RANK
Typhoon	5	The event is expected to occur in most or many cases will result to multiple casualty and probably death Geographic Location	5	Damage to properties Damage to lifeline and communication facilities Injuries	5	1
Earthquake	1	The event is expected to occur in most or many cases will result to multiple casualty and probably death Geographic Location	3	Damage to private and government infra	2	4
Fire	3	The event might occur at some time	2	Minor loss to properties	2.5	3

		and probably will				
Landslide	2	Minimal occurrence/ seldom occurrence probably in upper barangay	1	Minor loss to properties	1.5	54
Flooding	4	The event is expected to occur in most or many cases will result to multiple casualty and probably death Low lying barangays	4	Damage to properties and livelihood Submerged residential houses Damaged to agriculture	4	2

As seen in the above probability and impact ratings of the hazards, typhoon ranked as top hazard in the City of Naga. Based on the historical records and data, typhoon left most devastation in the lives and properties of the communities.

And the root cause of the occurrence of typhoon in the area can be attributed to its geographic location and considerably because of climate change. Typhoon most likely to occur anytime since the City of Naga is situated in area which is prone to typhoon.

SCENARIO BUILDING

The adapted Worst Case scenario has been from recently documented flooding events in the city. With the availability of Hazards and Vulnerability maps, these have been likewise considered in the worst case scenario. This shall be the basis for the activation of this contingency plan.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

ALERT LEVEL/ WARNING FOR ACTIVATION OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) under the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) monitors atmospheric and meteorological activity such as tropical cyclones and issues warnings if it falls in the Philippine Area of Responsibility indicating where and when the events will occur, how long it will last and what possible consequences are expected. Messages will also be issued giving general advice on precautions to be taken to minimize the loss of life and damage to property, followed by supplementary information and advice as the situation develops. This is further explained in the annex.

The DRRMO constantly monitors and receives information from PAGASA upon issuances of warnings and weather bulletins and thereafter activate the appropriate alert system described within this plan

The Communications Sector will handle public enquiries. The PIO will deal with the media generally. The Security Sector will handle operational matters such as traffic accidents, traffic congestion, road

diversion and road closures. The Search and Rescue, Health/Medical and Evacuation will handle response operations.

Members of the DRRMC will maintain close contact with the DRRMO for updates on meteorological conditions and prevailing effects if any. The DRRMC members through the DRRMO should fully and proactively keep each other informed. This will enable all parties to respond quickly and effectively in a coordinated manner. It will also enable concerned parties to collate all available information, monitor the situation as it develops, identify problems and ensure that departments receive any support necessary.