



# The City Government of Naga

## Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office



NAGA CITY  
DISASTER  
RISK REDUCTION  
AND MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE

**NCDRRMO**

**Resilience**



# CONTINGENCY PLAN



2013-2016



# THE NAGA CITY CONTINGENCY PLAN

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. JOHN G. BONGAT**  
City Mayor and Chairman LDRRMC

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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- City Mayor John G. Bongat who provided the DRRM Office staff with both the resources and moral support required by the planning process;
- The Head of the PSO , Mr.Lito Del Rosario who provided insights and guidelines in the development of this plan
- The various departments of the Naga City Government who willingly shared their data that helped in the finalization of this plan
- The following institutions whose indicators and performance management programmes have been essential in defining a richer and more meaningful state of development in the city, as well as the unique challenges it faces during the planning period:

The Bicol Medical Center – Health and Emergency Management Staff  
Office of the Civil Defense Regional Office no. 5  
The Philippine Red Cross  
The Bureau of Fire Protection –Naga Central Fire Station  
Office of the City Director – Naga City DILG



## Introduction

The Philippines, being in the so-called Circum Pacific belt of fire and typhoon, has always been subjected to constant disasters and calamities. The great ocean and seas around the country, while providing wide avenues for international trade and commerce, and a source of tremendous marine resources also serve as the spawning areas of destructive typhoons and monsoons, as well as geologic hazards. In what ever part of the country we are located, the possibility of our experiencing the gloom and the stark reality of disasters such as typhoons, floods, flash floods, earthquakes and man-made disasters such as fire and conflagration, etc, their resultant toll in lives and properties, is always present. Everyone, even in the safety of his home, has not been spared the sight, now the feeling of loss by the terrific disasters and calamities, not as an abstract tragedy, but in the pictures of stunned faces of the survivors.

Disasters are a main source of risk for the poor, and present a serious obstacle to achieving sustainable social and economic development. Disasters affect the poor most severely; measures taken to manage hazards and reduce their impact provide an effective vehicle to make sustainable advances in the fight against poverty.

The year 2011 -2012 was the costliest year on the record for natural disasters in the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region – trans boundary consequences of flooding in Thailand, the earthquake and tsunami (and cascading effects) in Japan, floods, typhoon and earthquake in Australia and the Philippines, -- which recorded billions in economic losses. (CRED-EMDAT). Because natural disasters have a disproportionate impact on the poor, disaster mitigation and management programs are becoming integral part of poverty alleviation strategies.

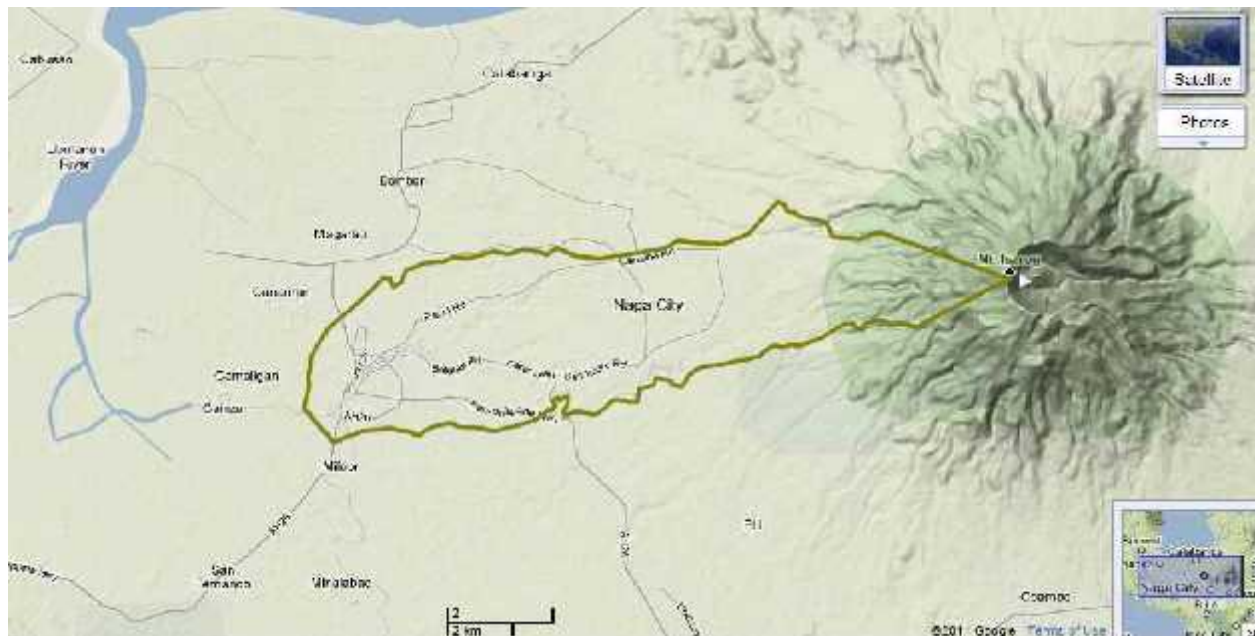
### Brief Historical Background

- Even before the coming of the Spaniards, Naga was already a flourishing community off the riverbanks of Naga River. The name "Naga" is said to have derived its origin from the narra trees, which were then in abundance. The late Fr. Raul Bonoan, S.J. however advanced an alternative theory linking the name to the Nagas, a serpent-worshipping northern Indian tribe that settled near or around water springs,
- In 1573, Spanish troops led by Capt. Juan de Salcedo were amazed to find a community with a fairly well-advanced culture. "Naga was then a premier village with a comparatively sophisticated weaponry and surprisingly advanced technology," the book *Naga City—From Epic to History* said.

The following year, Captain Pedro de Chaves founded Ciudad de Nueva Caceres in honor of Don Francisco de Sande, then governor of the province and a native of Caceres in Extremadura, Spain.

- Nueva Caceres served as capital of Ambos Camarines and later of Camarines Sur province. In 1919, the Americans reclassified the city into a town and restored it to its former name. It regained its status as an independent component city by virtue of Republic Act No. 305 on December 15, 1948 sponsored by Rep. Juan Q. Miranda. On June 6, 1955, it ceased to become provincial capital when the Camarines Sur provincial government moved its seat to neighboring Pili pursuant to RA 1336.

**Figure 1.** Location Map of Naga City. Base map from Google Maps, city boundaries from Comprehensive Land use Plan 2000.



## Geophysical Characteristics

### LOCATION AND AREA

- Naga City is centrally located in the province of Camarines Sur, about 377 kms south of Manila and 100 kms north of Legazpi City, Albay, Nestled at the foot of Mt. Isarog, the city has a total land area of 8,448 hectares.
- On the Philippine Map, it is placed between 13 to 14° North Latitude and between 123 to 124° East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by the towns of Canaman and Magarao; on the East by Mt. Isarog and the capital town of Pili; on the South, by the town of Milaor; and on the West by the town of Camaligan. (See Fig. 1)
- The city's terrain generally slopes upward from west to east. Its city center, trisected by the Bicol and Naga rivers which are fed by creeks and riverines that crisscross the

city, is located near its lowest point, making it susceptible to flooding when heavy rainfall causes these waterways to overflow.

- The low flatlands from the city center up to the upper barangays of Pacol and San Isidro at foot of Mt. Isarog, which accounts for 58% of the total land area, have slopes of 0-3 percent (almost level) to 3-8 percent (nearly level to slightly sloping). On the other hand, the easternmost part covering barangay Carolina has slopes of 8-18 percent while Panicuason, which includes the Forest and Parks Reserve (under NIPAS) has the steepest from 18-30 percent and above.

## CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

- Naga's climatic type falls under Type II. This condition is characterized by a definite absence of dry season and a very pronounced maximum rain period from November to January. The city had an average annual rainfall of 2,104 mm, although this has increased by around 12% to 2,361 mm over the last five years. September and October are usually the wettest, while February and April are the driest. During the same period, average temperature ranged between 26.5 to 27.0° C.

All over the country, environmental risk exist if an area is exposed in a certain levels of danger because of its geography , physical features or proximity particularly to typhoon and flooding. In the Philippines there is an average of 19 typhoon every year visiting the country. It threatens the lives of people, crops and livestock. It destruct properties, public and private properties are destroyed especially if storm winds become too strong. Here in Naga City 17 barangays are situated in the flood prone areas and 10 barangays are threatened by strong winds and flash floods due to its location in the upper part of the city.

With this present condition, The Naga City Disaster Mitigation Program addresses the three faces of disaster, the Pre-disaster, During and after disasters., the Post Disaster Stage .

Naga City with its vision , "Naga SMILES to the World", we need to ensure safety of the lives, buildings, properties, and Life Line Facilities which will encourage more investments, thus improving the city's economic growth through sustainable development, Thus the we share a common vision "Making Naga City Safer ... Before Disaster Strikes.

Naga City is located in the floodplains of Camarines Sur and its urban area was said to be part of San Miguel Bay itself thousands of years ago. The city's topographic feature clearly shows that its urban core is in the lowest lying end of the city's land area. All of the buildup area in the city is within the 0 to less than 5-meter elevation, making the present urbanized area prone to flooding.

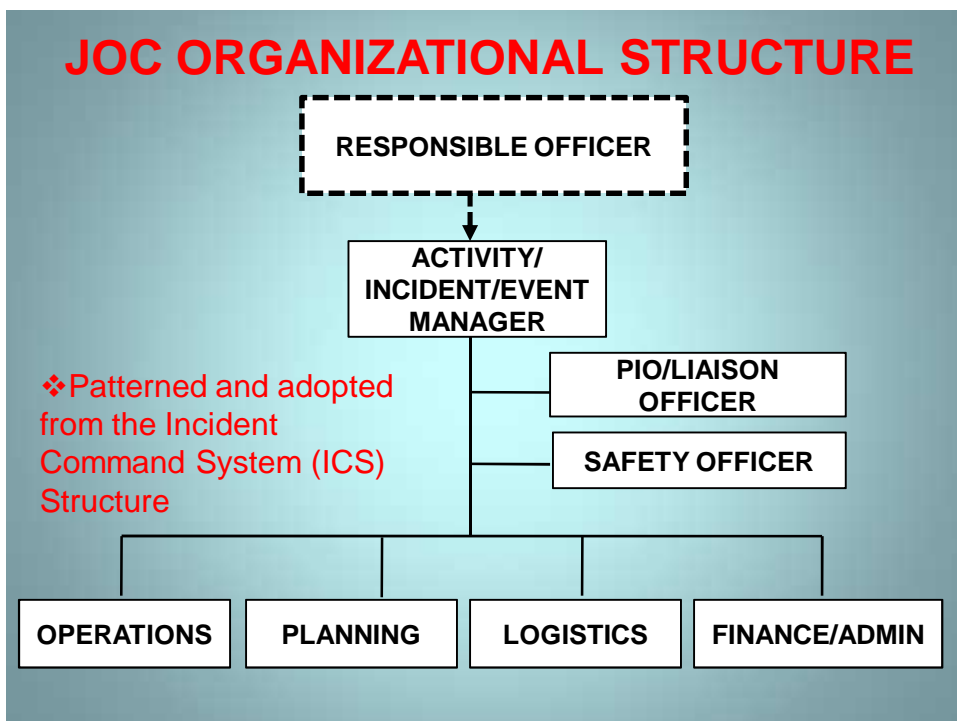
Based on the flood hazard map, the flood-prone area of Naga City covers about 800 ha. Spread over the 17 out of the 27 barangays of the city. The area affected may appear small relative to the total land area of the city (10% of the total). Given this area is inhabited by 85% of the city's aggregate population and the site of most of the main economic activities, the impact of flooding hazard becomes highly significant. For all the flood return period analyzed, the extent of flooding is widespread and disastrous. Most of the flooded areas are located in the vicinity of the Bicol and Naga Rivers on the western side of Naga City. The depth of flooding varies from less than a meter, to more than three meters which was recorded in the barangay Triangulo, Sabang and Mabolo.

The 10 remaining barangays are prone to wind hazard. They are categorized as high hazard area in view of their location and relatively open as well as dispersed settlements. Overall, about 24% of houses or 7,270 out of 29,208 houses are at high risk due to wind hazards at various return periods. ( See Hazard Maps)

### **Leadership Structure**

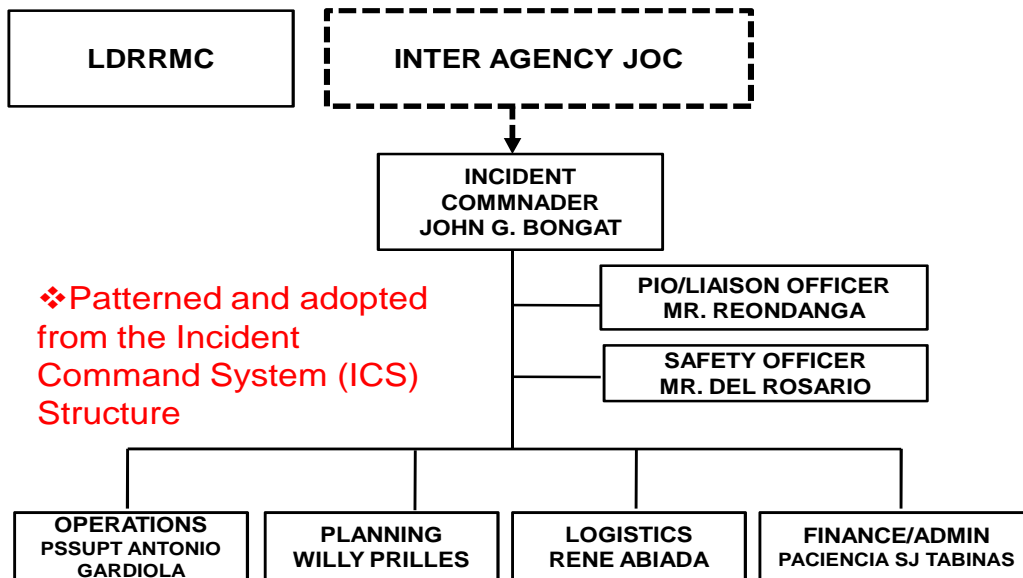
Pursuant to the IRR of the RA 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, the Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council was created through the Executive Order No. 2010-017, on August 24, 2010. Likewise the local disaster risk reduction and management office was also created and was integrated with the Naga City Public Safety Office since that the Ordinance created the office has already an existing DRRM prior to the RA 10121. The equipment and resources as well as the trained personnel are with the Public safety Office. The functional staffing structure conforms with the provisions of the law, and this structure was functioning since then, with proficiency and effectiveness in delivering emergency services. Since then, skills proficiency of the staff were upgraded and

training were conducted among the personnel . Each personnel is capable of delivering emergency response , whether it is medical , water induced hazards, multi terrain and mass casualty . The LGU implements the Incident Command System as well as integrating the Inter – Agency Joint Operations Center and establishing the unified command, engaging multi agency coming from both National and local government as well as non government and private organizations , and successfully putting in place the efficient Incident Command System using the Inter Agency –Joint Operations Center approach. The Incident Management Team was trained and organized , where LCE is the designated Incident Commander, in case it is a planned event the IC delegated to the incident manager where the event taking place. Other Structures remains as well as the effectiveness of the command .





## ICS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



### Guide to Action

Although disasters will be basically felt at the barangay level, it is important to build confidence and self reliance at the barangay level, which can be best effected through timely, supportive and planned interventions by the City Government.

A Counter Disaster Plan is an understanding of the causes of disaster, anticipating its effects to constituents and their environment, knowing the counter measures to prevent or lessen the consequences and applying the appropriate measures effectively. Only a sustained effort and preparedness can make a disaster management plan effective socially acceptable.

The city's Risk and Hazard Maps , were developed by the EDP-GIS unit and was updated by the DRRM personnel to suit up with the current state of city's development plan. This includes the study on the state of the Naga River where barangays are situated that were prone to flooding . Flood hazard maps were developed as well as the population at risk was determined , hence , infrastructural mitigation were developed to minimize the effect of the flooding .

Table 1. Estimated Population at Risk from Regular to Frequent Flooding , 2012

NAGA CITY Flood Prone Barangay		BARANGAY	AREA AFFECTED IN (ha).	POPULATION AT RISK
	1	Abella	0.135	39
	2	Bagumbayan Sur	0.804	163
	3	Dinaga	4.922	64
	4	Igualdad Interior	8.433	2,062
	5	Lerma	15.4	396
	6	Mabolo	118.899	6,966
	7	Penafancia	7.572	1,686
	8	Sabang	26.447	3,839
	9	San Francisco	7.438	211
	10	Sta Cruz	1.44	333
	11	Tabuco	27.286	3,450
	12	Tinago	3.744	129
	13	Triangulo	52.612	3,711
		<b>Total</b>	<b>275.127</b>	<b>23,049</b>

Data Source : DRRMO and CSWDO Naga City 2012  
Risk and Hazard Survey DRRMO

Table 2. Estimated Population at Risk  
Seasonal to Regular Flooding - 2012

Naga City		Barangay	Area Affected in Ha.	Population at Risk
	1	Abella	18.076	5,248
	2	Bagumbayan Norte	25.256	2,100
	3	Bagumbayan Sur	28,083	5,702
	4	Caluag	43.378	13,802
	5	Concepcion Pequena	32.606	2,070
	6	Dayangdang	38.865	1,337
	7	Dinaga	24.063	315
	8	Igualdad Interior	16.420	4,015
	9	Lerma	78.935	2,031
	10	Liboton	130.357	3,203
	11	Mabolo	118.899	6,966
	12	Penafancia	25.352	5,644
	13	Sabang	40.830	5,926
	14	San Felipe	38.563	1,673
	15	San Francisco	29.573	839
	16	Sta Cruz	33.817	7,819

	17	Tabuco	30.602	3,870
	18	Tinago	86.034	2,974
	19	Triangulo	111.041	7,833
		Total	950.750	83,367

Data Source : DRRMO and CSWDO , Naga City 2012

## **Disaster Preparedness**

### **Institutional Arrangements**

This multi-hazard approach in disaster risk reduction and management , proposes that all agencies and departments with their disaster specific functions come under a single umbrella of control and directions to attend to all kinds of disasters, thus understanding and implementing the pre defined Incident Command System will be followed all along.

The existing arrangements, therefore, will be strengthened this administrative arrangement, which proposes the chief executive as the ground commander being the DRRMC Chair will be supported by the Executive Officer with the branch arrangement at the Disaster Emergency Operations Center at City Hall Naga City. The objective is to have a simplified and uncluttered system of disaster response.

### **Disaster Emergency Operation Center (DEOC)**

The Disaster Emergency Operation Center is the center of the operation during disasters or even during normal times. The structure of the DEOC can expand or contract depending on the disaster situation. This is located at the Naga city Public Safety Office where the Central Communications Center is located, that also serves as the Command Center .

The primary function of DEOC is to implement the NDRRM Plan, which includes coordination, operations management, data collection, record keeping, public information, resource management and proposed project to the chairman of the Public Safety Committee for policy development .

The DEOC, its systems and procedures are designed in such a way that information can be promptly assessed and relayed to concerned parties. Rapid dissemination contributes to a faster response and effective decision-making during an emergency. As the master coordination and control point for all counter-disaster efforts, the DEOC is the center for decision making under a unified command. In a disaster situation, the DEOC will come under the direct control of the chief executive. Or any person designated by him as the chief of operations.

The usual activities of the DEOC will be to:

- ☞ Ensure that all barangays continue to regularly update the BDRRM Plan and encourage them to prepare specific plans for areas prone to specific disasters;
- ☞ Continue identify and interact with the Government departments/agencies, laboratories, research institutions and NGO's to evolve mitigation strategies and set-up study groups and task forces for specific vulnerability studies.
- ☞ Serve as the data bank and ensure that mitigation strategies are planned and implemented;
- ☞ Upgrade and update the city DRRM Plan according to the changing situation of the city, and its development trend ;
- ☞ Disseminate the information about the city DRRM Plan to other departments of the city government and barangay level.
- ☞ Organize damage assessment and needs assessment and update the city DRRM Plan accordingly;
- ☞ Ensure that the warning and communication systems and instruments in the DEOC are in working conditions.
- ☞ Ensure that all emergency rescue equipment and personnel are all ready for deployment at any given time and situation .

On the receipt of the warning or alert from any agency which is competent to issue such warning, all community preparedness measures including counter-disaster measures will be put into operation. The chief executive will assume the role of the chief of operations for disaster management with the aid of the DRRM Officer.

The occurrence of disaster would essentially bring into force the following:

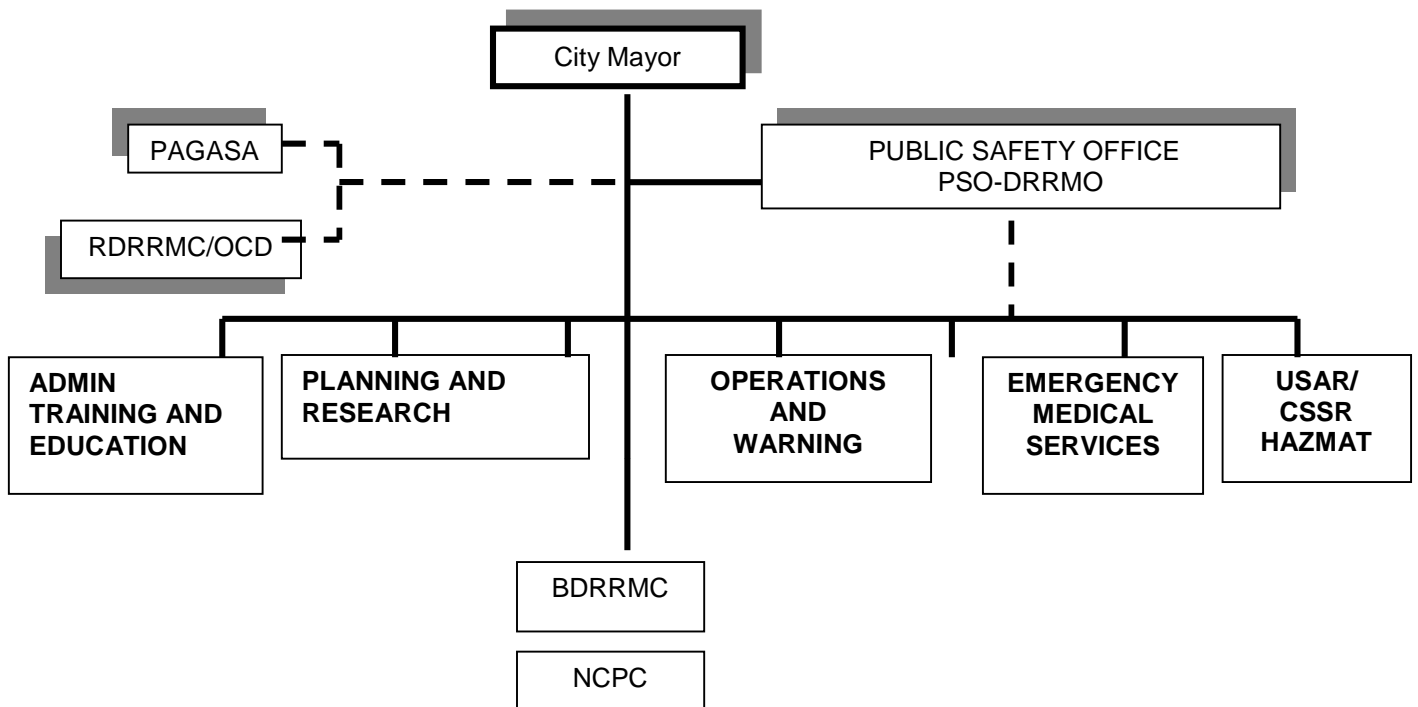
1. The DEOC will be on full alert.
2. The DEOC can expand to include agencies/Office with responsibilities for specific tasks.
3. An on-going UHF RADIO 406.3000 Mhz. will be used for radio communication, wireless communication and hotline contact with the PNP 166, BFP 160, and Ambulance , BMC OPCEN , will be the contact numbers of the DEOC for the dispatch of their personnel, fire trucks and ambulances and other emergency equipment.
4. The DEOC will implement THE HELP LINE 3000 (472-3000, 811-3000, 478-3000) for the use of the key agencies involved in disaster management to be backed up with a mobile cellular number and a VHF communications facility.
5. The DEOC will implement and use an Incident Command System for its operation.

### **Agencies/Office Primarily Responsible in Addressing the Threat**

- ☞ City Mayors Office (DRRMC, City Disaster Management Services)
- ☞ The Naga City Public Safety Office
- ☞ Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
- ☞ Bureau of Fire Protection / Naga City Central Fire Station/BFP SRU/EMS

- ☞ Bicol Medical Center –Health and Emergency Management Staff
- ☞ Department of Education/ Pre Determined Evacuation Centers
- ☞ Naga City Hospital/Emergency Rescue Naga
- ☞ Philippine National Police / Naga City Police Office
- ☞ Philippine National Police/ MARITIME Group
- ☞ City Health Office/ Center for Decease Prevention and Surveillance
- ☞ City Social Welfare and Development Office- Relief Operations
- ☞ City Agriculturist Office
- ☞ City Engineers Office
- ☞ Philippine National Red Cross
- ☞ Naga City Peoples Council
- ☞ KABALIKAT NAGA CENTRAL/Emergency Communications System

### Organizational Structure



### Action Plan

- **Pre-crisis Stage**
  - a.) Implementation of Naga City Disaster Preparedness Plan
  - b.) Rapid Risk Assessment of Vulnerabilities
  - c.) Fire hazard Mapping and Risk Management (assessment )



- d.) Community Based approach to disaster Management Training (Formulation Barangay Disaster Management Plan)
- e.) Natural Disaster Consciousness Month Celebration
- f.) Formulation of Evacuation Plan
- g.) Fire and Earthquake Drills/Emergency Rescue Drills
- h.) Training on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis
- i.) Symposium on “Role of the civic community and the Government on Disaster preparedness”
- j.) Formulation of Information and Education Materials that will address the awareness of the people on what to do Before, During and After a Disaster.
- k.) Institutional Development of Naga City Hospital
- l.) Institutional Development of Naga City Fire Station
- m.) Building Footprints Mapping/Digitizing of Hazard Maps
- n.) Workshop on the Development of Emergency Plan and Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response “**PEER**”

□ **Crisis Stage**

a.) Warning System

A warning system is essential to indicate the onset of a disaster. This may range from alarms (e.g., for fires) and sirens (e.g., for industrial accidents) to public announcements through radio, television etc. (e.g., for typhoons, floods) and other traditional modes of communication (e.g., beating of drums, ringing of bells, hoisting of flag).

In most disaster situations, experience has shown that preparedness measures and appropriate warning systems could significantly reduce the loss of life and property. The importance of warning systems, therefore, hardly needs of emphasis. However, the opportunity for warning does not exist in all cases. Indiscriminate warnings may result in non-responsiveness of the people. It is therefore, necessary that respect to every disaster, a responsible officer is designated to issue the warnings.

The Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is the prime agency responsible for issuing disaster warnings. Additional technical agencies authorize to issue warnings have been listed.

## Primary Elements of Warnings

- Communities in disaster prone areas are made aware of the warning systems through radio communications.
- Alternate warning systems must be kept in readiness in case of technical failures (e.g., power failure).
- All available warning system must be used.
- The warnings should be conveyed in a simple, direct and non technical language to incorporate day-to-day usage patterns.
- The do's and don'ts should be clearly communicated to the community to ensure appropriate actions .

- b.) Implementation of Evacuation Plan
- c.) Implementation of Emergency Plan
- d.) Implementation of Incident Command System
- e.) Relief Operations
- f.) Rehabilitation

### ❑ **Post-Crisis stage**

- a.) Post Disaster Needs Assessment
- b.) Restoration of repairable public utilities
- c.) Replacement of Damaged Infrastructure
- d.) Implementation of Disaster Mitigation Plan
- e.) Post-Disaster Relief
- f.) Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis
- g.) Basic Commodities Price Monitoring

### **a.) Coordinating Mechanism**

- ❑ Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
- ❑ Naga City Public Safety Office
- ❑ COMCEN
- ❑ Naga City Central Fire Station
- ❑ BMC - HEMS
- ❑ Naga City Hospital/Emergency Rescue Naga
- ❑ City Health Office
- ❑ Philippine National Police
- ❑ Metro Naga Water District
- ❑ CASURECO II
- ❑ CDRRMC/OCD/NDRRMC
- ❑ Philippine National Red Cross
- ❑ PAGASA
- ❑ PHILVOLCS
- ❑ MGB

- ❑ City Engineers Office
- ❑ Department Education
- ❑ City Social Welfare and Development
- ❑ BDRRMC's
- ❑ DILG
- ❑ NCPD and other NGO's
- ❑ KABALIKAT NAGA CENTRAL

**b.) Communication Plan**

Development of Information Education and Communication materials. IEC materials that will address the awareness of the people through, what to do Before, During, and After Typhoon and Flooding, their possible evacuation center in case Typhoon, floods or any calamity that strikes the city.

The Central Communications Center (COMCEN) shall be the main communications facility . It has two GENSET that will provide emergency power supply to sustain emergency operations .

**c.) Administration / Logistics**

Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund and Barangay DRRMF is 20% of the annual budget . The LDRRMFIP is the guide on the use of the LDRRMF . This is exclusively used only on the stages in the disaster continuum. The City Government Implements the Mass Casualty Incident Command System in all of its operations, resulting to a zero casualty .

**d.) Directories/Hotlines of Contact Agencies/Action Centers**

OFFICE/ AGENCY	HEAD OF OFFICE	TELEPHONE	VHF FREQ.
CMO/LDRRMC	JOHN G. BONGAT	473-2240 472-3000	148.650 Mhz 406.3000 Mhz
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE	JOSELITO SA. DEL ROSARIO	472-6265 472-3000 811-3000	148.650 VHF 406.3000 UHF
COMCEN	JOSELITO SA DEL ROSARIO	472-3000 811-3000	148.650 VHF 406.3000 UHF
DRRMO	ERNESTO ELCAMEL	472-6265 472-3000	406.3000 UHF 148.650 VHF
LIGA NG BGY	PB VIDAL CASTILLO		406.3000 UHF
BFP- NCFS	F/SINSP. RACHEL VERBO	160	153.250 Mhz
PNP- NCPS	P/SSUPT.	166	

Naga City Hospital	DR. LUNINGNING LUCIANO	168 169 811-4558	147.900 Mhz
NCH- ERN Rescue Center	DR. LUNINGNING LUCIANO	168 169 ,811-4558	147.900 Mhz
PNRC	MRS. NANETTE RODRIGASO	473-9431	
BICOL MEDICAL CENTER-HEMS	MS. WELHELMINA DE CASTRO	811-7800-05	
CITY HEALTH	DR. VITO C. BORJA	811-3316	147.900Mhz
KABALIKAT NAGA CENTRAL	ARTHUR ABONAL		148.650 Mhz

### **j.) INVENTORY OF RESOURCES**

As of January 4, 2014

EQUIPMENT TYPE	NUMBER	STATUS	LOCATION
1. AMBULANCE	4	Running	NCH 2 CHO 2 DRRM 1
2. TRAUMA VAN	1	For Repair	PSO-DRRM 1
3. RESCUE TRUCK	1	New	DRRM
4. COMBI TOOL	1	Operational	DRRM
5. EMERGENCY LIGHT	2	Operational	DRRM
6. GENSET	2	Operational	DRRM
7. ROPE RESCUE Kit	6	Operational	DRRM
8. CARABINERS	17	Operational	DRRM
9. RESCUE 8	5	Operational	DRRM
10. DIVE SET	7	Operational	DRRM
11. RESCUE KIT	7	Operational	DRRM
12. RUBBER BOAT/OBM	1	Operational	DRRM
13. EXTRICATION EQPT	4	Operation	DRRM
14. VARIOUS MEDICAL EQPT, Ambulance Eqpt.	1 LOT	Good for 1000 persons	DRRM

### **Partnership , Volunteerism and Innovation**

Naga City has entered in a MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT in organizing the JOC. This is a multi agency and involves both public and private agencies . The JOC was established through an executive order , where in each agency member shares its resources for the common use .

Directory of Partners and Volunteers (2013 JOC MOU)

Inter Agency –Joint Operations Center

AGENCY	AGENCY HEAD	ADDRESS
LGU-NAGA	HON . JOHN G. BONGAT	City Hall Naga City
Arch. Diocese	Rev. MSGR. RRODEL CAJOT	Archbishop Palace
OCD 5	DIR. BERNARDO RAFAELITO R. BERANARDO	Camp Simeon Ola, Legaspi City
Phil .Army	MGEN. Romeo Calizo AFP	9 IBD , Pili Cam Sur
PNP-PRO5	PCSUPT JOSE ARNE DE LOS SANTOS , PhD	PRO 5 , Camp Simeon Ola
Phil. Navy	CAPT. ROMEL L GALANG	Rawis Legasppi City
Phil. Air Force	COL. AUGUSTO GAITE	Legaspi City
BFP RO5	FSSUPT LEONARDO PRADES	Legaspi City
PNP-MARIG	PSSUPT RENATO ANGARA	LEGASPI CITY
PNP- HPG	PSSUPT JOEL DIMAANO	LEGASPI CIITY
PNP-CSPPO	PCSSUPT RAMON RANARA	CAM SUR
PNP-MARIG	PCINSP RIZALDY CABALLERO	CAM SUR
PCG CAM SUR	LTSG RONNIE ONG JR	CAM SUR
PNP-NCPO	PSSUPT ANTONIO GARDIOLA	NCPO NAGA CITY
BFP NCFS	FCINSP RACHELLE VERBO	BFP-NCCFS
DEPED DCS	DR. EMMA CORNEJO	NAGA CITY
DPWH	DE SIMPLICIO GONZALES	CANAMAN CAM SUR
DOH RO 5	DR. NESTOR SANTIAGO	DOH LEGASPI CITY
BMC	DR. EFREN NERVA	BMC NAGA CITY
BMC HEMS	MS. WILHELMINA DE CASTRO	BMC HEMS
NAGA CITY HOSPITAL	DR. LUNINGNING LUCIANO	NCH-NAGA CITY
CITY HEALTH OFFICE	DR. VITO C. BORJA	CHO – NAGA CITY
PNRC	NANETTE RODRIGASO	PNRC – NAGA CITY
MNWD	ENGR. REY REYES	Naga City
CASURECO II	MS. JANE BARRAMEDA	DEL ROSARIO NAGA CITY
GSD –NAGA CITY	ARTHUR ABONAL	CITY HALL NAGA CITY
KBP	MR . ELMER ABAD	KBP –CAM SUR
KABALIKAT	RENE ABIADA	NAGA CITY
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE	MR. JOSELITO SA DEL ROSARIO	NAGA CITY



## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The City of Naga implement the Incident Command System (ICS) , a planning and management tool to address and coordinate resources during emergencies and disasters with its developed and trained incident management team composed of the members of the Inter Agency Joint Operations Center (IA-JOC) from the members of the LDRRMC. So far , all planned events and major emergencies ICS is used.

## ADVANCED EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Aside from the PAGASA and the Project NOAH , naga city has its own partnership with the TYPHOON 2000—a private operated typhoon warning center located at the city of naga. The LGU's web site " [www.naga.gov.ph](http://www.naga.gov.ph)" is used to warn , alarm and broadcast all impending threats. The Central Communications Center (COMCEN) is the centralized emergency communications facility equipped with the state of the art communications equipment that can dispatch personnel , and resources to respond to all kinds of emergencies . Naga is also a recipient of the DOST-ASTI project where they installed automated rain gauges, water level sensors and a weather station . These all forms part of the city 's mechanism in making naga city safer before disasters strike and having zero casualty during disasters .

## PROTOCOLS ON EMERGENCY DISPATCH

Naga City being the leader in good urban governance, CCTV and computer aided dispatch comprises the functions and system of the COMCEN where trained dispatch officers man the facility 24/7 , they were trained to dispatch personnel needed including police, fire ,medical and disaster emergency. (see attached protocol)

## LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANGEMENT PLAN

Towards a Safer Naga City –Building Resilience through innovation and Partnership  
2014 Work and Financial Plan

### RATIONALE :

Disasters are a main source of risk for the poor , and present a serious obstacle to achieving sustainable social and economic development . Disasters affect the poor most severely; measures taken to manage hazards and reduce their impact provide an effective vehicle to make sustainable advances in the fight against poverty .

The year 2011 -2013 was the costlies on record for natural disasters in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region – trans boundary consequences of flooding in Thailand, earthquake and tsunami (and cascading effects ) in Japan , floods, typhoon and earthquake in Australia and the Philippines and the world's strongest howler –Haiyan (Yolanda) which recorded billions in economic losses. (CRED-EMDAT) . Because natural disasters have a disproportionate impact on the poor , disaster mitigation and management programs are becoming an integral part of poverty alleviation strategies .

Disaster management has evolved somewhat over the past decades with a shift from response to prevention and preparedness to mitigation . The United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction , and in the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 saw many governments and institutions , including Naga City adopt these specific disaster management concepts , namely :

- The all hazards approach (Risk Reduction)
- The Comprehensive approach (incorporating prevention ,preparedness,mitigation response and recovery )
- Integrating Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives
- The Inter Agency Joint Operations approach/ ( incident command system)
- The prepared community ( building resilient communities by adopting the Hyogo Framework of Action )
- Gender Sensitive and Responsive LGU in DRRM

Natural Hazards, such as typhoons, flooding , land instability , earthquakes , urban fires conflagration and power failure have the potential to cause environmental , social and economic loss through damage to habitation, life line facilities, and infrastructure. Land uses that fail to recognize the areas prone to hazard risks are not sustainable and can cause communities and the environment unnecessary harm or damages specially to the business community . Communities need to be developed in a sustainable manner by ensuring a close linkage between hazard mitigation and comprehensive land use planning that focus on future land uses and climate change adaptation .

Good Urban Governance : Towards greater transparency and accountability

Good governance is an area where naga has consistently made significant strides in capitalizing on its gains over the past decades. The city has just made a great leap –

anchored on the development of the concept that promotes greater transparency and accountability . A sustainable community also selects hazard reduction and management strategies that evolve from full participation among all public and private stakeholders. Planning is probably the most comprehensive means of creating sustainability and resilience . Sustainable development is the result of an integral planning process that incorporates (or should incorporate ) a number of considerations regarding hazards such as vulnerability and risk reduction strategies aimed at protecting the environment and economic growth . Hence, implementing hazard mitigation policies is a major vehicle , although it is not the only means that can work in all cases. With naga city's good urban governance experience, such policy incorporates elements of land use management, construction regulations and private – public participation to ensure uninterrupted economic activity. These components are strategies inter-linked to promote cooperation.

### Mainstreaming Gender into Disaster Risk Reduction Process :

Disasters recur periodically in many regions of the world. While the exact timing and extent of future disasters can rarely be predicted, the expectation of their occurrence in the form of future risk can and should be incorporated into development efforts in disaster-prone areas (Parker 2006). Reconstruction and recovery itself can therefore be construed as risk mitigation in preparation for the next expected disaster event. In addition, activities during any of these phases shape the circumstances and the available policy options during the next. For these reasons, the scope of this study will extend to cover risk mitigation and disaster relief alongside our main focus of recovery and reconstruction.

Gender is a central organizing principle in many of the disaster-prone societies. While the experiences of individual women and of individual men in a disaster environment are heterogeneous, the social, economic and political factors join biological differences (such as average physical strength) to shape the respective experiences and needs of women, and men in a group. As men and women are generally interdependent, policies designed to impact on either of these groups are also likely to affect gender relations. Neglecting to take this likelihood into account can have adverse repercussions to the intended outcome of gender-targeted policies.

The necessity of mainstreaming gender into disaster planning, relief and reconstruction for an optimal outcome is increasingly recognized. Relief organizations first moved towards a 'women in development' perspective, which has increasingly given space to a 'gender and development' approach (Byrne and Baden 1995). Within the UN system, the Beijing Platform for Action recognized in 1995 that the impact of natural disasters on women needed to be investigated further. Five years later, the 23<sup>rd</sup> special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" reinforced the findings in the Beijing Platform review, and suggested that a gender perspective should be incorporated into disaster prevention, mitigation and recovery strategies. Its recommendations included that international and regional organizations assist governments in developing gender-sensitive disaster management (UNDAC and ISDR 2001). The most recent landmark

international agreement, the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action, also states as a cross-cutting principle that a gender perspective should be integrated into disaster management, including policies, plans and processes relating to risk assessment, early warning, information management and education and training (Molin Valdés 2006). Naga City itself conducted capacity development programs catered to mothers class, the 4Ps beneficiaries of the 27 barangays in naga city.

### Building Homes ... Rebuilding Lives

The city of government of naga, this year, focused on DRRM programs. It has embraced several development concepts to develop resilient communities , will not only will withstand calamities but also develop mitigation strategies to make life better . The Naga river revitalization program will promote tourism and economic gains in the realms of the DRRM context which will provide new avenues of livelihood and stronger mechanism

### FUNDING THE BUDGET

The proposed budget for the period January to December 2014, will be used to finance the operation and various activities of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office and the DRRM Council . This will entail operational , training and education , capacity building activities, knowledge management , Climate change adaptation initiatives and acquisition of IT Equipment , various communication equipment , as well as personnel protective equipment , to enhance emergency response and facilitate immediate rehabilitation of disaster damages .

PROGRAM APPROPRIATION AND OBLIGATION  
 January to December 2014  
 Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)

	EXPENDITURES	2014 DRRMF (Estimate)	QUICK REACTION FUND 30 %	LDRRMF 70%
	LDRRMF FY 2014	P35,815,115.90		
			P 10,744,534.77	
				P 25,070,581.13
	CONTINUING APPROPRIATION (2013)	18,357,320.00	5,385,696.00	12,566,624.00
	TOTAL LDRRMF 2014	54,172,435.90	16,251,730.77	37,920,705.13
1.	Establishment and Maintenance of Inter – Agency Joint Disaster Operation Center			
	Office Supplies Expenses			100,000.00
	Other Supplies Expenses			100,000.00
	Travelling Expenses-Local			60,000.00
	Foreign			100,000.00
	Telephone Expenses – Mobile			36,000.00
	Telephone Expenses – Landline			24,000.00
	Training and Capacity Building Expenses			2,500,000.00
	DEOC Equipment Expense			800,000.00
	Meals and Snacks for DRRMC Meetings			250,000.00
	Gender in DRRM Program			100,000.00
	Blood Letting and Blood Banking Activities			100,000.00
	Rescue , Emergency Medical and Ambulance Supplies			600,000.00
2	Calamity Insurance Premiums			
	JMR Coliseum			1,400,000.00
	Naga City Peoples Mall			160,000.00
	CBD Building			230,810.20
	Naga City Hospital			12,000.00
	Naga City Abattoir			10,000.00
	BSTC			30,000.00
	City Hall Main Building			60,000.00
	Naga City Science High School			60,000.00
	Naga City Gym			40,000.00
	Naga City Youth Center			12,000.00
	Naga City Seed Montessori			20,000.00
3	Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness			
	Dengue Eradication Program			500,000.00
	Public Health in Emergencies Response		500,000.00	500,000.00
4	Equipment			
	IT Equipment for RVA and CAP Dev.			200,000.00
	Emergency Rescue Equipment			500,000.00
	Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)			350,000.00



	Emergency Response Equipment			300,000.00
	Rubber Boat W/ OBM and Accessories			550,000.00
	Repair and Maintenance of Rubber Boat			100,000.00
	WASAR Immersion Suit			200,000.00
	Portable Ventilator and Nebulizer Set			80,000.00
	HAZMAT Response equipment			600,000.00
	Repair and Maintenance of Rescue Vehicle			800,000.00
	Installation and Maintenance of Automated Weather Station, Rain Gauges and flood water sensor			500,000.00
5	Permits/Fees and Licenses			
	NTC License and Permits - Base Station			73,000.00
	NTC License and Permits – Mobile Station			80,000.00
	NTC License LRM/Operator			12,000.00
6	Relief Assistance for Victims of Disasters and emergencies		2,000,000.00	100,000.00
7	Medicines for Fire and Disaster Victims		1,500,000.00	500,000.00
8	Emergency Rescue Vehicle			3,200,000.00
9	Flood Control and Mitigation Structures		6,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
10.	Naga River Revitalization Project			10,000,000.00
11.	Agriculture Support Fund			500,000.00
11	Fuel Oil and Lubricants		1000,000.00	
12	Medicines for Emergency Workers		50,000.00	150,000.00
13	Establishment and Construction of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center			2,600,000.00
14.	Heavy Equipment for emergency response (Excavator )			10,800,000.00
15.	EMERGENCY STAND-BY POWER			3,200,000
	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (2014)		P16,251,730.77	37,920,705.13

Prepared By:

ERNESTO T. ELCAMEL  
Administrative Officer V  
PSO-DRRM

A P P R O V E D :

JOHN G. BONGAT  
City Mayor and Chairman  
LDRRMC

2014 LDRRMF

# LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FUND ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN (LDRRMFAIP)



JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2014

HON. JOHN G. BONGAT  
CHAIRMAN -LDRRMC



The  
Naga City  
Climate Change  
Action Plan

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2013 – 2016

## Introduction

The global and local climate is changing.

Current climate trends show that the Philippines, like the rest of the world, has exhibited increasing temperatures, with observed mean temperature increase of 0.64°C or an average of 0.01 °C per year-increase from 1951-2010. In the last 59 years, maximum (daytime) and minimum (nighttime) temperatures are also seen to have increased by 0.36 °C and 0.1 °C, respectively.

Moreover, the analysis on tropical cyclone passage over Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao using a 30-year running mean shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of cyclones in the Visayas during the 1971-2000 period as compared with the 1951 to 1980 and 1960 - 1990 periods (PAGASA 2011).

Using a mid-range emissions scenario, the climate projections done by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) for 2020 and 2050 indicate that all areas of the Philippines will get warmer, with largest increase in temperatures in the summer months of March, April and May (MAM). Mean temperatures in all areas in the Philippines are expected to rise by 0.9 °C to 1.1 °C in 2020 and by 1.8 °C to 2.2 °C in 2050.

The climate projections further indicate that, generally, there is reduction in rainfall in most parts of the country during the summer (MAM) season. However, there is likely increase in rainfall during the southwest monsoon season in June, July and August (JJA) until the transition months of September, October and November (SON) in most areas of Luzon and Visayas. Increase in rainfall is also likely during the northeast monsoon months of December, January and February (DJF), particularly in provinces/areas characterized as Type II climate. There is, however, a generally decreasing trend in rainfall in Mindanao, especially by 2050 (PAGASA 2011).

The manifestations of climate change in the form of rising temperature, variability of precipitation, frequency and intensity of typhoons, sea level rise, and the risks of more droughts, floods, heat waves, and forest and grassland fires have impacts on the economy, environment and communities. Given its geographical location, archipelagic formation in the tropical Pacific, and population distribution, the Philippines is greatly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and has already experienced noticeable adverse effects in recent years. Without concerted global and local action, the challenges the country will face as a result of climate change are expected to intensify in the medium or long term.

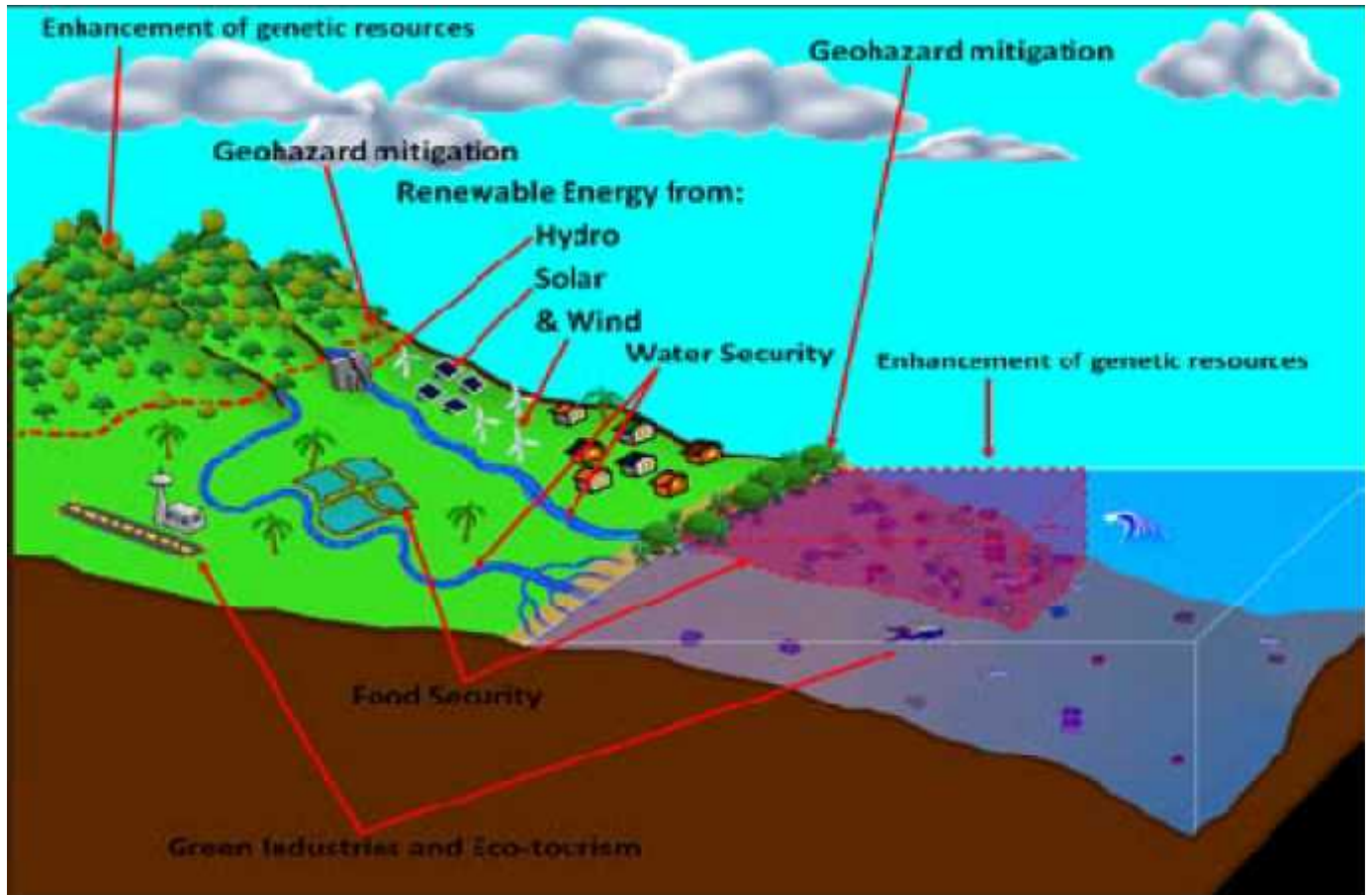
This phenomena, does not spare naga city to be its victim, naga city suffers the effects of this climatic changes.

In response to what has essentially become a global crisis, the city government of naga has developed the Naga City Climate Change Action Plan that aims to provide the policy framework with which to systematically address the growing threats on community life and its impact on the environment.

## THE ACTION PLAN

PRIORITIES	OUTCOMES
1. FOOD SECURITY	The objective of the strategic priority on food security is to ensure availability, stability, accessibility, and affordability of safe and healthy food amidst climate change.
2.WATER SUFFICIENCY	In light of climate change, however, a comprehensive review and subsequent restructuring of the entire water sector governance is required. It is important as well to assess the resilience of major water resources and infrastructures, manage supply and demand, manage water quality, and promote conservation.
3. ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY	Ecosystem resilience and environmental stability during the plan period is focused on achieving one immediate outcome: the protection and rehabilitation of critical ecosystems, and the restoration of ecological services. The objective of the human security agenda is to reduce the risks of women and men
4. HUMAN SECURITY	The objective of the human security agenda is to reduce the risks of women and men to climate change and disasters.
5.CLIMATE FRIENDLY INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	NCCAP prioritizes the creation of green and eco-jobs and sustainable consumption and production. It also focuses on the development of sustainable cities and municipalities.
6.SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	NCCAP prioritizes the promotion and expansion of energy efficiency and conservation; the development of sustainable and renewable energy; environmentally sustainable transport; and climate-proofing and rehabilitation of energy systems infrastructures.
7.KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	<p>The priorities of the NCCAP on knowledge and capacity development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced knowledge on the science of climate change;</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction at the local and community level; and</li> <li>• Established gendered climate change knowledge management accessible to all sectors at the national and local levels.</li> </ul>





Ensured food availability, stability, access, and safety amidst increasing climate change and disaster risks.



## The Naga City's CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE

Naga City is sandwiched between two natural systems that influence its hydrologic cycle - Mount Isarog, to the east, and Southern Luzon's major flood zone, the Bicol River Basin, to the west. Historically, this southernmost section of Luzon, situated within a Type 2 climate zone, is visited by several typhoons a year.

Over a 50-year period, it has been hit by an average of 2.7 typhoons per year. In this third set of city assessments, Naga City appears to have the highest exposure to tropical cyclones. 50-year rainfall data shows average annual rainfall at 2306mm, with significant inter-annual variability. For purposes of comparison, more recent records show average annual rainfall rising only 11% from 1480mm in 1998 to 1653mm in 2011 - the lowest figures of the four cities evaluated in this phase.

Location-wise, Naga City enjoys less of an advantage. The city's proximity to the Bicol River Basin is a reason for concern and improved planning. Geo-hazard maps point out a high susceptibility to flooding. Historical information confirms that Naga's geographical situation has already exposed the city to extended periods of flood-induced isolation.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC SENSITIVITY

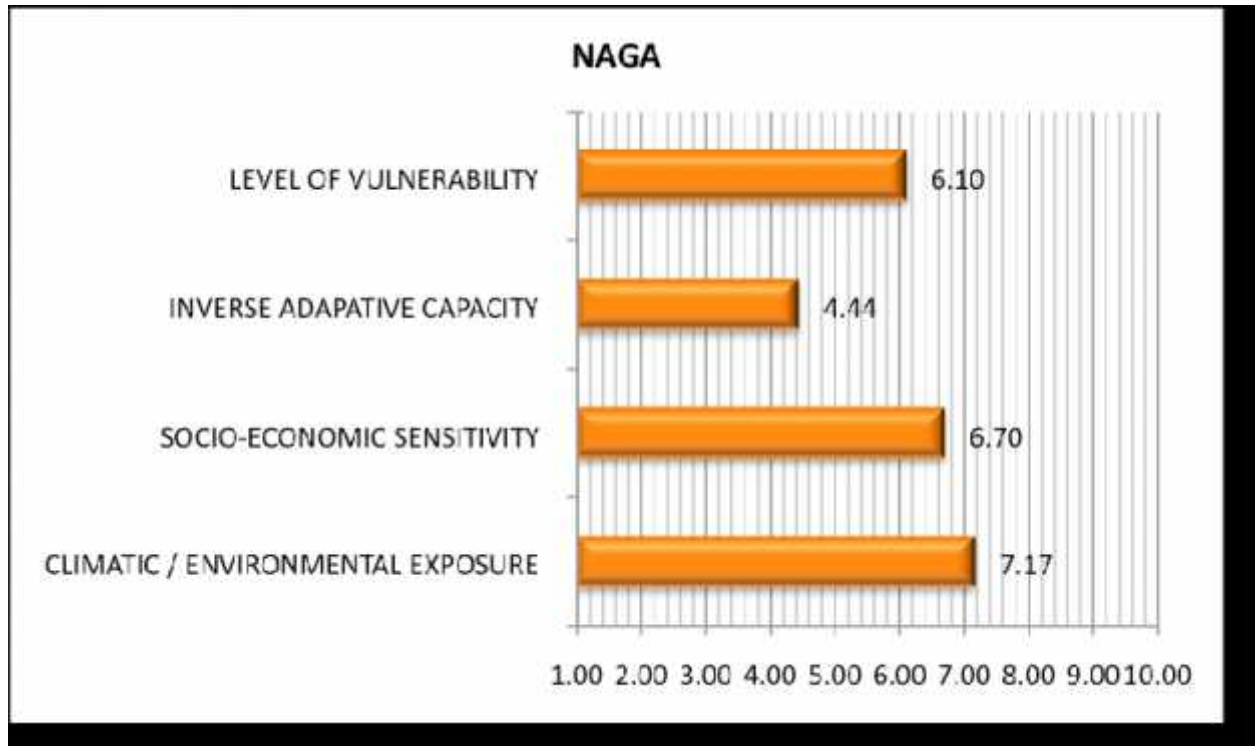
Land Area 84.480 sq km  
2010 Population 174,931  
2010 Pop Density 2,071 / sq km  
Independent Component City, 1st Class

Over 20 years, Naga City's population increased by 52%, from 115,329 in 1990 to 174,931 in 2010. Population density stood at 2,071 / sq km in 2010. In parallel with this, the city registered a 60% increase in housing units, from 19,592 in 1990 to 31,436 in 2007. School enrollment outpaced both population and housing growth, soaring 71%, from 41,904 students in 1992 to 71,521 students in 2011. This is partially due to the fact that the number of schools within Naga grew by 70%, from 89 schools in 1990 to 151 schools in 2011. In contrast, Batangas enrollment increased by 23%, while its population grew by 65%.

For Naga City, agricultural trends appear to be a mixed bag. Palay production dropped 35% from 9,163 mt in 1995 to 5,975 mt in 2012. At the same time, corn production rose 489%, from 960 mt in 1995 to 5,654 mt in 2012. The local spike in poultry production can probably explain this shift in crop preference. Chickens need feed. Commercial poultry output generated a 1856% increase, from 66,729 heads in 1995, to

1,305,703 heads in 2011. For purposes of comparison, swine production trends remain tentative, sliding down slightly from 29,863 heads in 1998 to 25,561 heads in 2011.

## ADAPTIVE CAPACITY



## ASSESSMENT & INTEGRATION

Naga City is a pathfinder. Through the last century or more, the people of Naga have played a defining role in establishing paths that opened many new windows to the beating heart of Luzon's Bicol Region.

As Naga learns how to deal with a climate-defined future, the task of beating new paths, and keeping them viable through innovation and mainstreaming, remains more important than ever. The city should prepare to deal with at least four of the six climate impacts identified in the WWF study.

## **BEFORE A DISASTER**

### **PLANNING**

- Review the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Comprehensive Plan of the City in the context of the hazard assessment result.
- Update on the new trends and policies on Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) formulation.
- Approval of the Local Disaster Risk-Reduction Management Plan.
- Prepare and approve a contingency plan for anticipated hazard.
- Include/incorporate the DRRM and Climate Change Adaptation activities in the Annual Budget.
- Formulate guidelines for Emergency Response Teams, specifying the protocols, duties and responsibilities.
- Enactment of a local policy for the forced and pre-emptive evacuation.

### **ORGANIZING**

- Establish a Local Disaster Risk-Reduction and Management Council.
- Establish a Local Disaster Risk-Reduction and Management Office.
- Ensure that the LDRRM Council is created by the provision of an Executive Order or a Resolution.
- Appoint/Designate a Local DRRM Officer in the LDRRM Office.
- Conduct regular LDRRMC meeting.
- Organize/Establish a Trained Disaster Emergency Response Team.
- Organize a system for volunteers and relief workers.

### **CAPACITY BUILDING**

- Conduct capacity building activities for the local chief executive and the DRRM office personnel (DRRM module incorporated into barangay trainings).
- Conduct of Comprehensive Training Program for Search and Rescue.
- Conduct regular simulation exercises as part of the skills-training for the Emergency Response.

### **ADVOCATING: Informing the Community**

- Provide IEC materials like newspaper, brochures, flyers and poster for early warning and disaster preparedness.
- Intensify disaster preparedness information, Education, and Communication (IEC) through the use of social media.
- Distribute Disaster Guide to the constituents.
- Conduct a quarterly hazard drill (fire, flood, typhoon, storm surges, tsunami and earthquake) down to the household level.

## ASSESSING THE HAZARD

- Ensure the availability of hazard maps.
- Determine the number and location of vulnerable or marginalized individuals that includes elderly, poor, women, children, differently-able person and ethnic minorities.
- Identify the community assets that are susceptible to damaging effects of hazard (physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings and inadequate protection of assets).
- Prepare evacuation maps, signages, and guide for families.
- Conduct rapid assessment and need analysis regarding integrity of infrastructure, public buildings, facilities and flood control structures.

## EARLY WARNING

- Install a rain or water level gauges or visual markers in the strategic areas.
- Update regularly the Community-Based Early Warning System (CBEWS).
- Prepare early-wide warning and alarm system, whether stationary or portable.

## PREPOSITIONING

- Prepare and secure evacuation centers other than public school buildings.
- Acquire possible location for temporary shelter.
- Ensure that the prepared relief goods including cadaver bags are situated in a safe place.
- Acquire a complete disaster and emergency response equipage.
- Preposition DRRM equipment in strategic areas.
- Identify evacuation centers in the safest area in the community to accommodate displaced people.

## PARTNERING

- Establish partnerships with other LGUs for DRRM and emergency response purposes which is supported with Memorandum of Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding.
- Establish partnership with volunteer groups, Civil Society, Business or Private Sector.
- Create a volunteer desk and designate a Volunteer desk Management Officer.
- Establish partnership with business establishment such as groceries, hardware's, funeral parlors and other establishments necessary to support relief and recovery.
- Identify a group of psycho-social professionals from the government, NGO, academe and so on, to facilitate life coaching, and stress debriefing/psycho social care for debriefing, comforting, and processing after the disaster.

## CELEBRATING GAINS

- Initiate innovative practices on DRRM as evidence by recognition, citation or awards received.
- Establish a local awards system for DRR preparedness and response.

## **DURING A DISASTER**

### **COMMUNICATING**

- Mobilize text brigade/blast to the constituent regarding the impact of the disaster.
- Create/establish an operational audio-visual signaling device for PWDs.
- Utilize indigenous communication system for early earnings.

### **MANAGING THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)**

- Activate ICS.
- Activate Incident Command Post/Center.
- Activate Disaster Command Auxiliary Command Center.
- Deploy Emergency Response Teams, Rescue and Medical Team.
- Ensure that the security system is in place.

### **OPERATIONALIZING RESPONSE FACILITIES**

- Activate all designated Evacuation Centers.
- Activate a functional 24-hours Disaster Operation or Emergency Center, or its equivalent.

## **AFTER A DISASTER**

### **CONTINUING A RELIEF ASSISTANCE**

- Manage volunteer groups and relief assistants.
- Provide medical and psycho-social counseling services to families or individuals-in-need.

### **MANAGING THE DEAD AND THE MISSING (when applicable)**

- Collaborate with the barangays, PNP and other agencies in identification of the dead.
- Prepare an inventory of missing individuals in coordination with barangays.
- Activate partnership agreement with funeral parlors and mortuaries for appropriate management of dead bodies.
- Organize search and rescue operations for the missing individuals.

### **POST-DISASTER ASSESSING**

- Conduct Post Disaster Needs Assessment.
- See to it that affected areas are no longer dangerous to evacuees prior to their return.

- Conduct a damage assessment on: (a) local government-owned facilities, buildings and infrastructure; (b) agriculture, i.e., crops, livestock, fisheries, and link damage assessment information to reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts.

#### ENSURING ACCESSIBILITY

- Clear road systems
- Cause the collection of garbage and the total clean-up and clearing of waterways and sewerage systems in the locality within 24 hours.



Republic of the Philippines  
Naga City  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR**



**Executive Order No. 2014 - 06**

**RECONSTITUTING THE NAGA CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NCDRRMC) PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121, DEFINING ITS FUNCTIONS AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFORE**

**WHEREAS**, Section 11 of the Republic Act 10121 otherwise known as "The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010" mandates the organization at the local level of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMC) to replace existing Local Disaster Coordinating Councils (LDCC);

**WHEREAS**, there is a need to reconstitute the Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NCDRRMC) for the term 2013 – 2016 to further promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and stakeholders in the adoption of a holistic, comprehensive, integrated and proactive Disaster Risk Reduction Management approach that is geared towards mitigating socio – economic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change;

**NOW THEREFORE, I JOHN G. BONGAT**, City Mayor of Naga City by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order the following:

Section 1. COMPOSITION. The Naga City Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council shall be composed of the following:

Chairman:	<b>HON. JOHN G. BONGAT</b> City Mayor
Co – chairman:	<b>HON. NELSON S. LEGACION</b> City Vice – Mayor
Members:	<b>MR. ERNESTO ELCAMEL</b> LDRRMO <b>MR. FLORENCIO T. MONGOSO</b> Naga City Administrator <b>HON. CECILIA V. DE ASIS</b> SP Chairperson, Committee on Women <b>DR. VITO C. BORJA</b> City Health Officer <b>MR. WILFREDO B. PRILLES, JR.</b> City Planning and Development Officer <b>MR. JOSELITO DEL ROSARIO</b> Public Safety Officer



**ENGR. LEON V. PALMIANO IV**

City Engineer

**MR. OSCAR OROZCO**

City Environment and Natural Resources Officer

**MR. JAIME REBLANDO**

City Social Welfare and Development Officer

**MR. FRANCISCO MENDOZA**

City Budget Officer

**MR. ARTHUR ABONAL**

General Services Officer

**MRS. EDNA BONGALONTA**

City Agriculturist

**DR. JUNIOS ELAD**

City Veterinary Office

**MRS. VIRGINIA S. PASCUAL**

DILG OIC – City Director

**DR. EMMA CORNEJO**

City Schools Division Superintendent

**MS. NANETTE RODRIGASO**

Philippine National Red Cross

**P/SSUPT. JOSE L. CAPINPIN**

Acting City Director, Naga City Police

**F/INSP RACHEL VERBO**

Naga Central Fire Marshall

**B/Gen. HERSON E. DEPAYSO**

AFP Chief Commander

9<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion

**MR. NICOLAS BEDA PRIELA**

Metro Naga Chamber of Commerce and Industry

**MR. RAMIRO SAMAR**

Chairperson, Naga City People's Council

**DR. AUGUSTO NIEVES**

NCARGE

**MS. MEDITH BOLLOSA**

NCCW

**MR. DANILO LUDOVICE**

NCUPFI

**MR. DANTE M. BELEN**

ICCAFC

Section 2. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NCDRRMC – The Council shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LDRRMPs and annually review, test and develop the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;

2. Ensure the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Local Development Plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;

3. Recommend the implementation of forced and preemptive evacuation of local residents, if necessary;

4. Convene the Local Council once every three months or as necessary

Section 3. An Annual Budget for the Council shall be set aside for the programs, projects and operation of the said council and such budget subject to the final approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod and the City Mayor;

Section 4. All issuances and orders inconsistent with this executive order are hereby repealed, amended and/or modified accordingly;

**LET COPIES** of this Executive Order be furnished all concerned for their information and guidance.

Issued this 24<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2014 at Naga City, Philippines

  
**JOHN G. BONGAT**  
City Mayor

Attested by:

  
**FLORENCIO T. MONGOSO, JR. CSEE**  
City Administrator



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR**  
*City of Naga*



**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2015-002**

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	<b>HON. CECILIA V. DE ASIS</b> SP Chairperson, Committee on Family, Women, and Gender Development
	<b>DR. VITO C. BORJA II</b> City Health Officer
	<b>MR. WILFREDO B. PRILLES, JR.</b> City Planning and Development Officer



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR**  
*City of Naga*



**MR. JOSELITO S.J. DEL ROSARIO**  
Public Safety Officer

**MR. ERNESTO T. ELCAMEL**  
Head, Naga City DRRM Office  
and Emergency Rescue Naga

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**MS. EDNA B. BONGALONTA**  
City Agriculturist

**DR. JUNIOS V. ELAD, JR.**  
City Veterinarian

**MS. VIRGINIA S. PASCUAL**  
OIC - City Director  
Department of the Internal and Local Government  
(DILG)

**DR. EMMA I. CORNEJO, CESO VI**  
Schools Division Superintendent  
DepEd, Naga City

**MS. EMILY B. VIDA**  
OIC-Chapter Administrator  
Camarines Sur Chapter  
Philippine National Red Cross

**P/SSUPT. FILMORE B. ESCOBAL**  
Acting City Director, Naga City Police



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR**  
*City of Naga*



**F/INSP. ALBERTO D. DE BAGUIO, M.B.A.**  
Naga Central Fire Marshall

**B/Gen. HERSON E. DEPAYSO**  
Commander in Chief  
9<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion

**MR. GILBERT N. ALBERO**  
President  
Metro Naga Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
(MNCCI)

**DR. AUGUSTO R. NIEVES**  
Chairperson  
Naga City People's Council (NCPC)

**MS. MARINA G. MALLARI**  
Naga City Association of Retired Government  
Employees (NCARGE)

**MS. MEDITH C. BOLLOSA**  
President  
Naga City Council for Women (NCCW)

**MR. DANILO B. LUDOVICE**  
President  
Naga City Urban Poor Federation Inc. (NCUPFI)

**ENGR. ARNULFO T. DE LOS SANTOS**  
President  
Independent Component City Agriculture and  
Fishery Council (ICCAFC)

**Section 2. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NCDRRMC** – The Council shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LDRRMPs and annually review, test and develop the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;

2. Ensure the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Local Development Plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR**  
*City of Naga*



3. Recommend the implementation of forced and preemptive evacuation of local residents, if necessary;

4. Convene the Local Council once every three months or as necessary

**Section 3.** An Annual Budget for the Council shall be set aside for the programs, projects and operation of the said council and such budget subject to the final approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod and the City Mayor;

**Section 4.** All issuances and orders inconsistent with this executive order are hereby repealed, amended and/or modified accordingly.

LET COPIES of this Executive Order be furnished all concerned for their information and guidance.

Issued this 9<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2015 at Naga City, Philippines

  
**JOHN G. BONGAT**  
City Mayor

Attested by:

  
**FLORENCIO T. MONGOSO, JR. CSEE**  
Department Head II & City Administrator

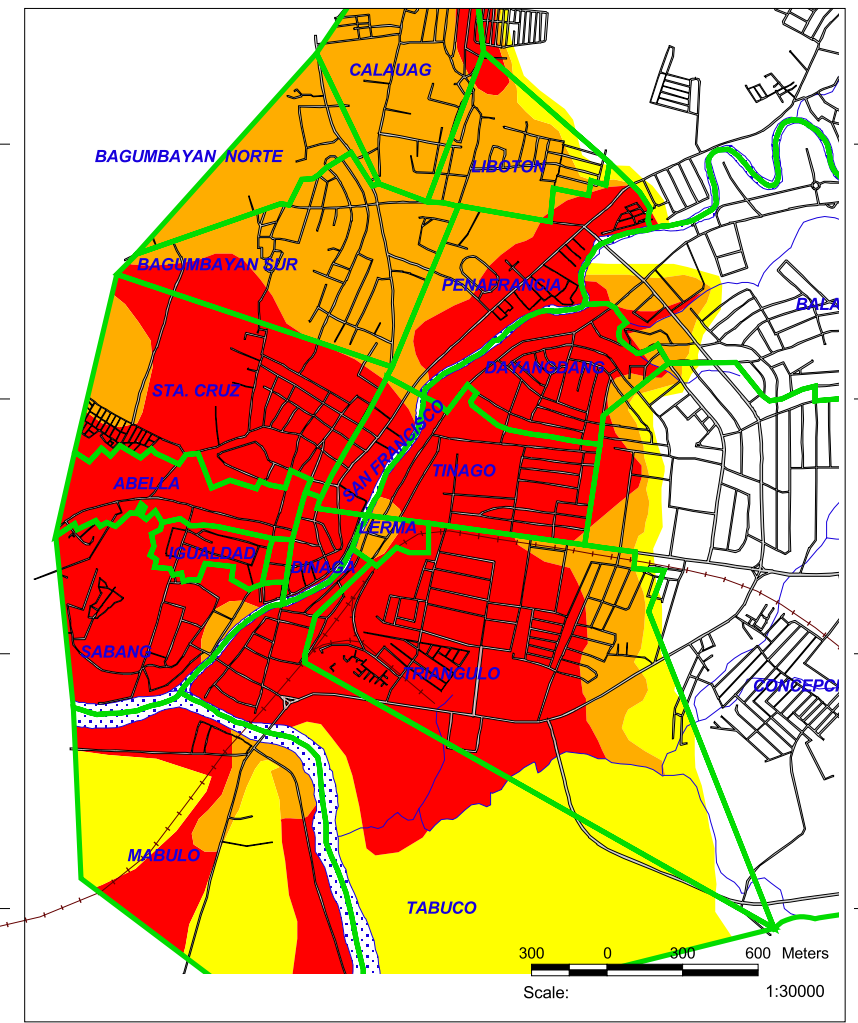
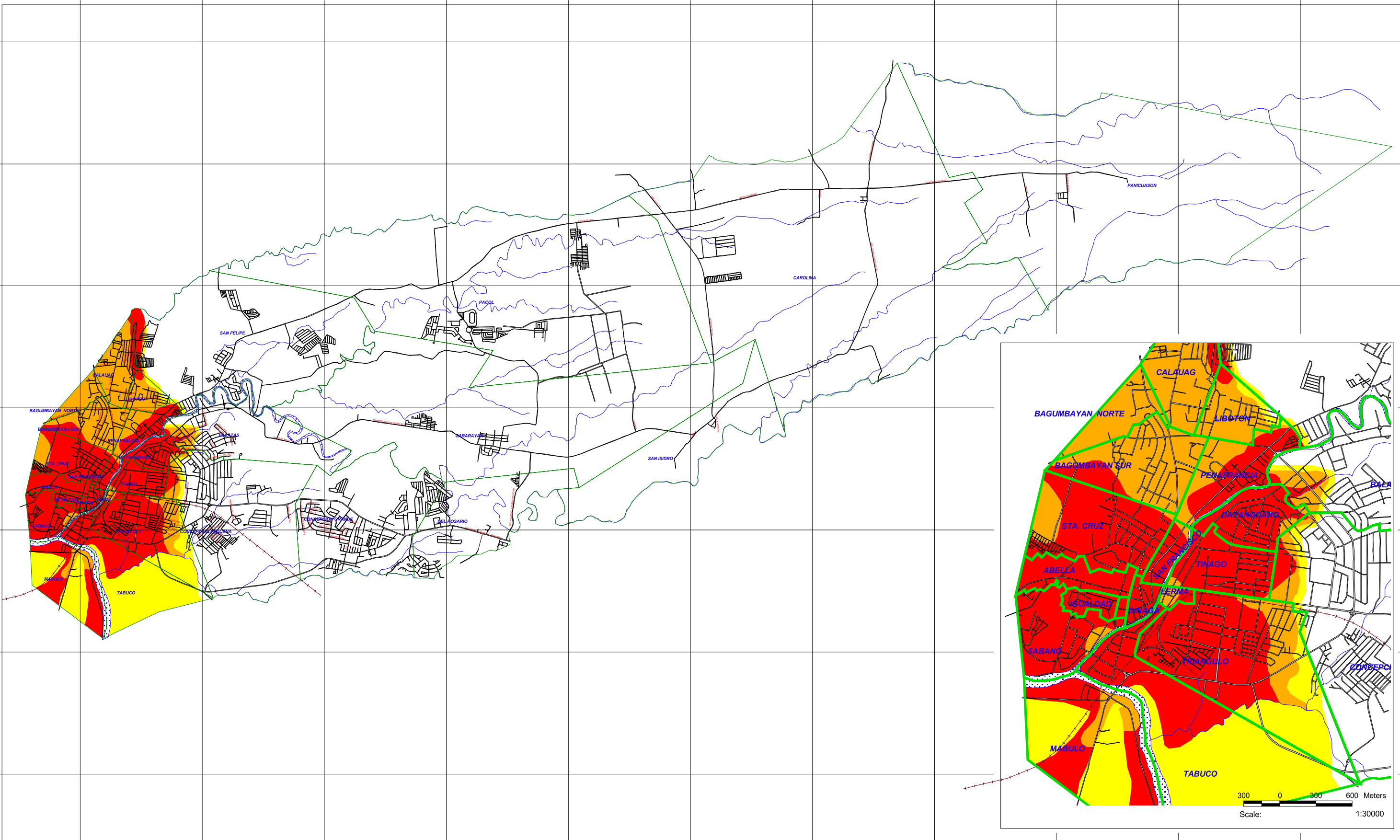




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CITY OF NAGA REGION V  
A PROJECT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NAGA



**FLOOD HAZARD MAP**  
For 10 Year Return Period  
Scale: 1:55000  
PRODUCED AT NAGA CITY GIS CENTER  
ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OFFICE  
visit at: <http://www.naga.gov.ph>

**FLOOD HAZARD MAP**  
For 10 Year Return Period  
high  
med  
low

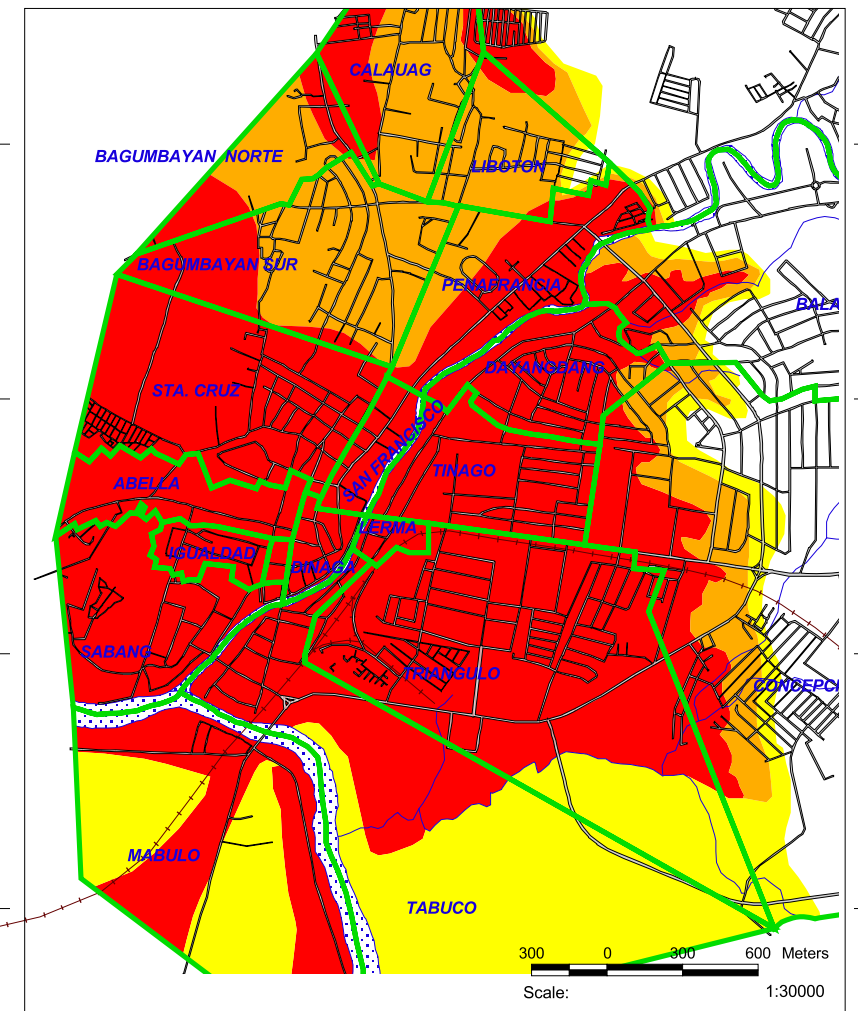
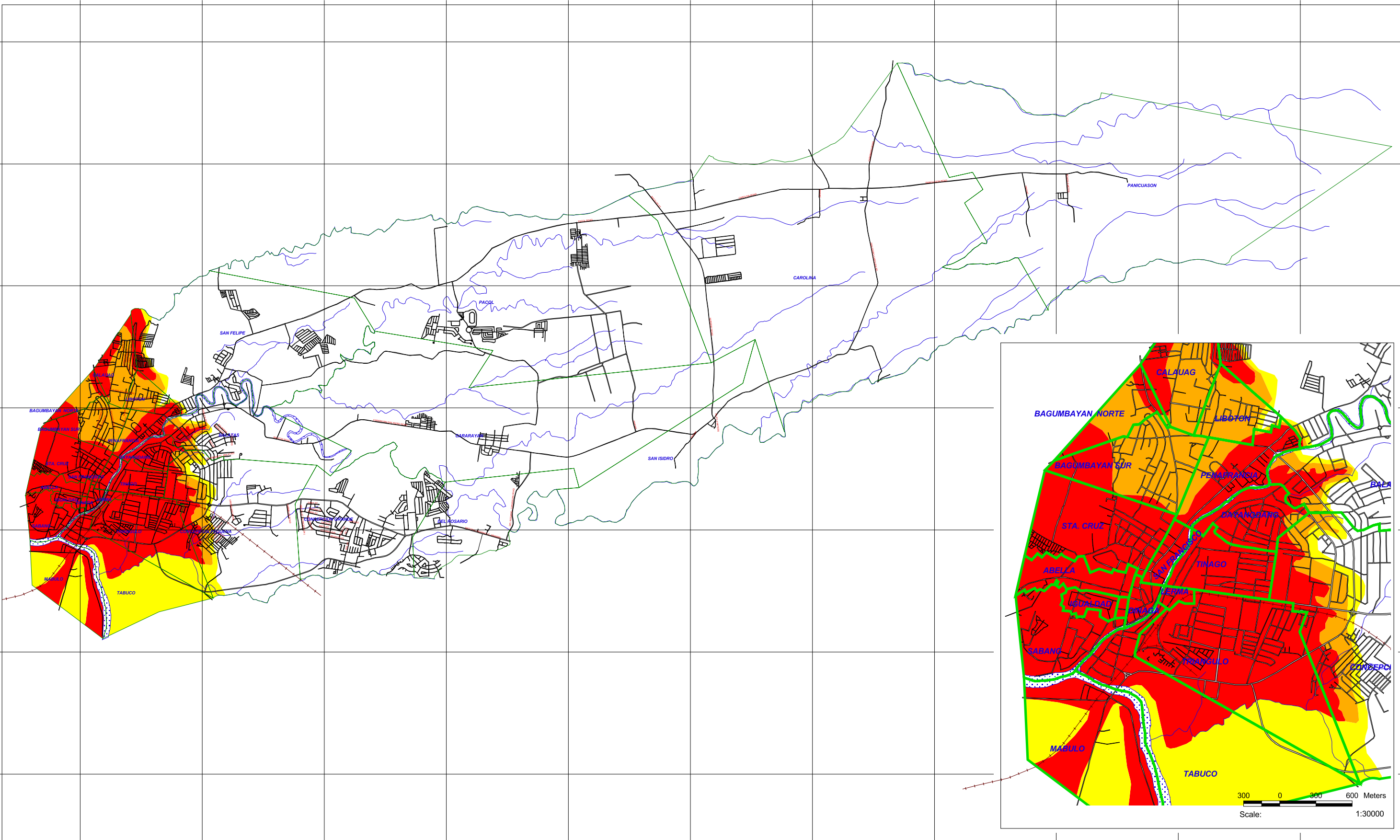
- Railroad
- Roads
- Creeks
- Barangay Boundary
- Almeda Road
- Rivers



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CITY OF NAGA REGION V  
A PROJECT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NAGA

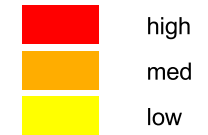


**FLOOD HAZARD MAP**  
For 20 Year Return Period

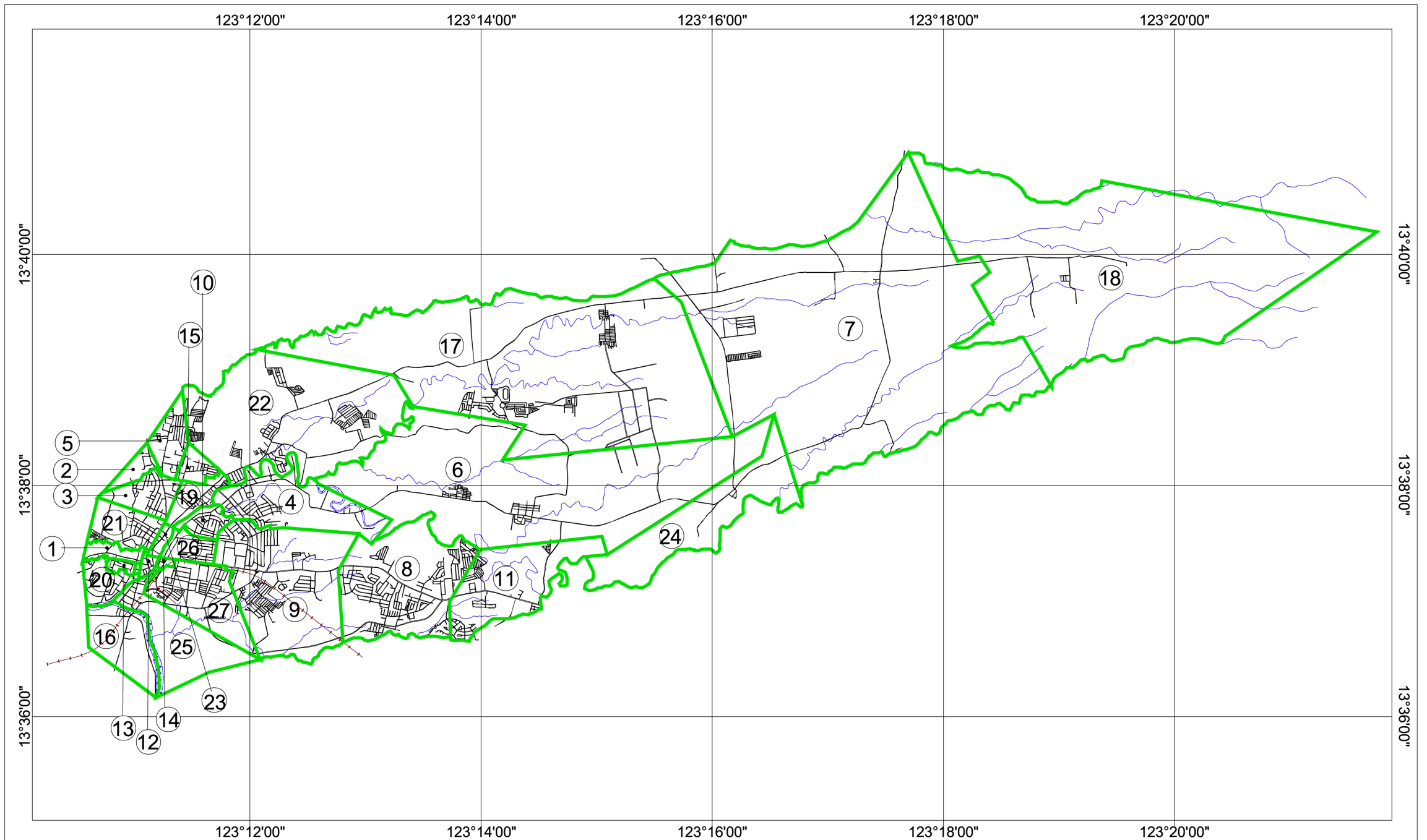


PRODUCED AT NAGA CITY GIS CENTER  
ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OFFICE  
visit at: <http://www.naga.gov.ph>

**FLOOD HAZARD MAP**  
For 20 Year Return Period



- Railroad
- Roads
- Creeks
- Barangay Boundary
- Almeda Road
- Rivers



CITY OF NAGA REGION V  
A PROJECT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NAGA









**Naga City Base Map**

Scale: 1:75000  
0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8 Kilometers



PRODUCED AT NAGA CITY ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OFFICE  
www.naga.gov.ph

- |                     |                      |                  |              |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 ABELLA            | 9 CONCEPCION PEQUEÑA | 17 PACOL         | 25 TABUCO    |
| 2 BAGUMBAYAN NORTE  | 10 DAYANGDANG        | 18 PANICUASON    | 26 TINAGO    |
| 3 BAGUMBAYAN SUR    | 11 DEL ROSARIO       | 19 PEÑAFRANCIA   | 27 TRIANGULO |
| 4 BALATAS           | 12 DINAGA            | 20 SABANG        |              |
| 5 CALAWAG           | 13 IGUALDAD INTERIOR | 21 SANTA CRUZ    |              |
| 6 CARARAYAN         | 14 LERMA             | 22 SAN FELIPE    |              |
| 7 CAROLINA          | 15 LIBOTON           | 23 SAN FRANCISCO |              |
| 8 CANCEPCION GRANDE | 16 MABULO            | 24 SAN ISIDRO    |              |

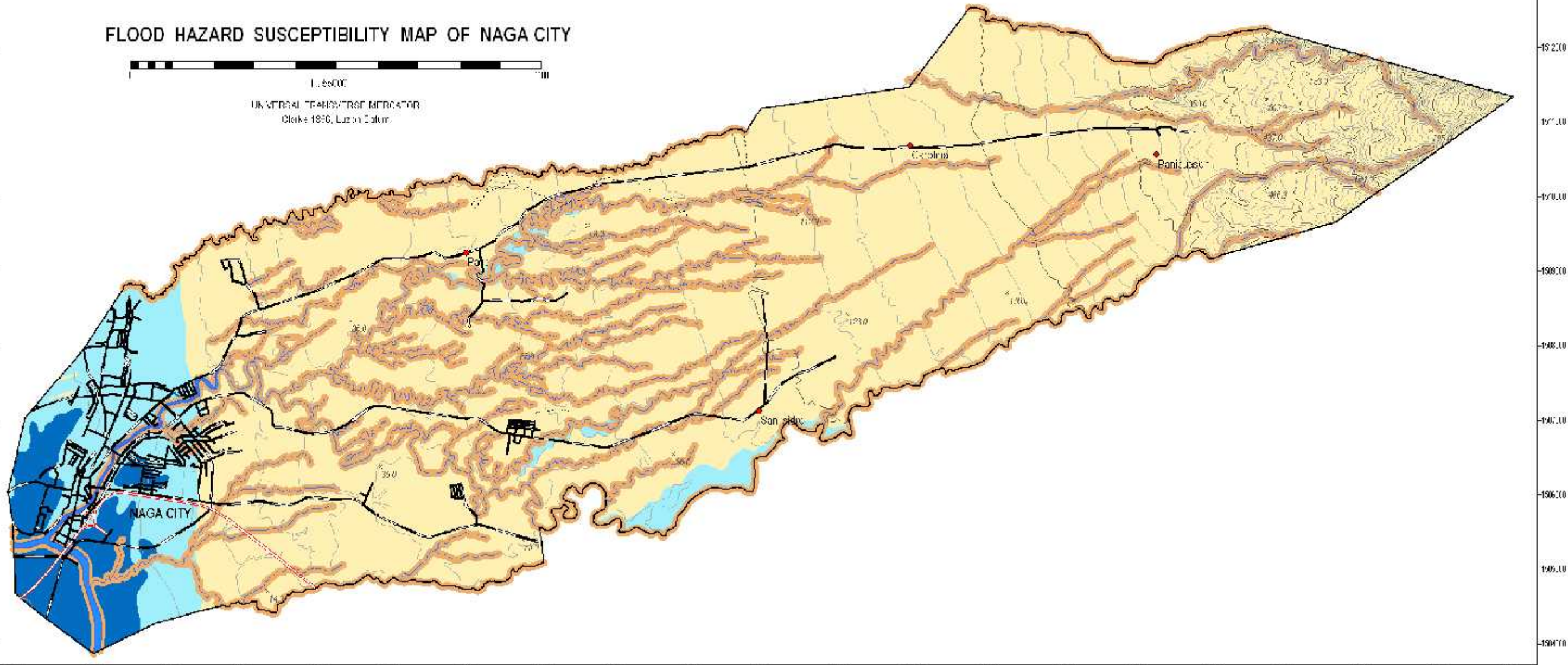
- Legend:**
-  Railroad
  -  Roads
  -  Creeks
  -  Barangay Boundary
  -  Rivers
  -  City Hall Compound



# FLOOD HAZARD SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP OF NAGA CITY



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
Clarke 1856, Luzon Datum



## MAP LEGEND:

### Flood Hazard Susceptibility Zones

- Regularly flooded areas
- Occasionally to rarely flooded areas
- Non flood prone areas
- Areas prone to riverbank erosion

### MAP SYMBOLS:

- Road
- Railroad
- Gravel Road
- River or Creek
- Contour

## EXPLANATIONS:

Flood hazard susceptibility zones were derived based on the geomorphological analysis of landforms and the fluvial system. Information on flood occurrences, flood depths, duration of inundation as well as topographic information supported the geomorphology-based mapping.

### Regularly Flooded Areas:

Areas that are frequently flooded. Moderate to heavy rains of 1 to 2 days could bring about flooding in these areas. Moderate to strong typhoons could submerge these areas 0.5 to 2.0 m. in flood waters for a few days to a few weeks. This type of flood occurs on the backswamps and fluvial basins and on abandoned river channels. Flood waters come from either the Bicol River or Naga River or both. Development of residential and urban settlements in these areas is not recommended.

### Occasionally to Rarely Flooded Areas:

Areas that become inundated during moderate to strong typhoons with high intensity-long duration rains. Flood depths vary from a few centimeters to 1 m. Floods last from a few hours to a few days. In Naga City floods of this severity affect the floodplains of the Bicol River and the incised valley floors on the volcanic footslopes of Mt. Isarog.

### Non Flood Prone Areas:

Areas with no known or reported flood occurrences. The volcanic cone, the lower and upper volcanic footslopes of Mt. Isarog are not prone to floods.



Fieldwork conducted by A.F. Daga  
GIS processing by A.M. Daga  
Digital cartographic processing by A.F. Daga  
Checked by A.F. Just  
Approved by E.A. Juan

Other sources of information:  
1:50,000 scale NAMA Topographic Map  
1:50,000 scale Aerial Photographs, scale 1:40,000  
1:50,000 scale Aerial Photographs, scale 1:50,000  
RVP Satellite Image, Naga City Government  
1:50,000 scale Naga Base Map, Cat 290, Map 2000

Cooperating Institutions:  
MINE AND GEOL. ENGINEERING  
Regional Office No. 5  
Palay, Iloilo City

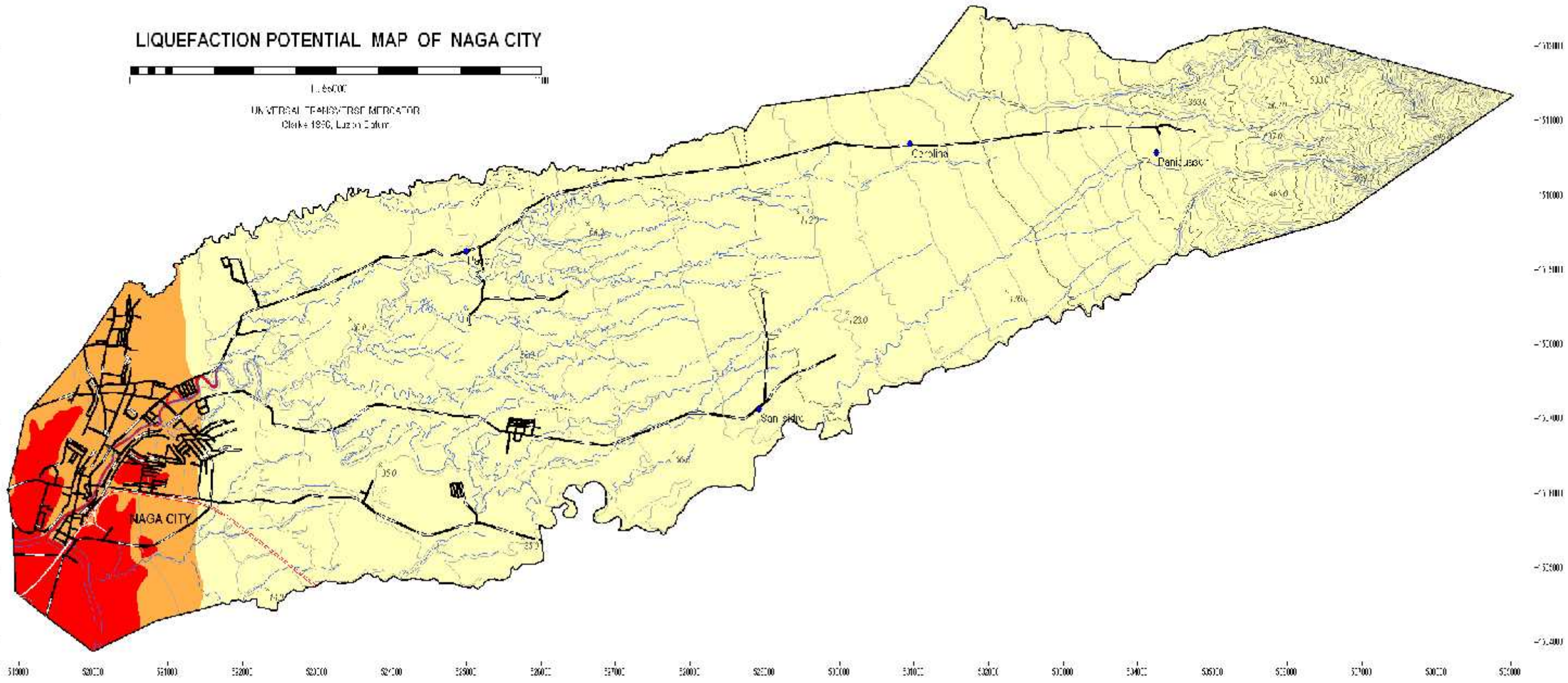




# LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL MAP OF NAGA CITY



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
Clarke 1856, Luzon Datum



## MAP LEGEND:

### Liquefaction Potential Zones

- Areas where liquefaction is likely
- Areas where liquefaction is possible
- Areas where liquefaction is not likely

### MAP SYMBOLS:

- Road
- Railroad
- Gravel Road
- River or Creek
- Contour

## EXPLANATIONS:

There are no reported liquefaction occurrences in Naga City based on several interviews. However zones of different liquefaction potential were derived based on the geomorphological analysis of the city following criteria previously made by Iwasaki and Yasuda.

### Areas where Liquefaction is Likely:

Areas where liquefaction is likely include the riverbed of Bicol River, abandoned river beds and meanders, backswamps and alluvial basins. Liquefaction is likely if a big earthquake occurs with epicenter close to Naga City. These areas are unsuitable for urban development without proper earthquake engineering intervention. Multi-storey buildings should be required of geotechnical studies addressing or mitigating effects of liquefaction.

### Areas where Liquefaction is Possible:

The floodplain of the Bicol River and the fluvial ridges are areas where liquefaction is possible. Buildings having 4 storeys and more should be required of geotechnical studies.

### Areas where Liquefaction is Unlikely:

Areas where the likelihood of liquefaction is unlikely. Most parts of Naga City are not prone to liquefaction because of the underlying compacted tuffs and agglomerates of Mt. Isarog.



Fieldwork conducted by A.F. Daga  
GIS processing by A.B. Daga  
Digital cartographic processing by A.F. Daga  
Checked by A.F. Daga  
Approved by E.A. Juan

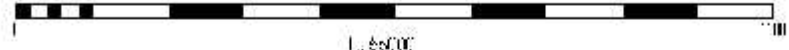
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1:62,500 scale Aerial Photographs, scale 1:5,000  
RVP Stability Image, Naga City Government  
1:50,000 scale Naga Base Map, Contour, Map Division

Geotechnical Engineering and Foundation  
MINES AND GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING  
Regional Office No. 5  
Palig, Tarlac, Marikina

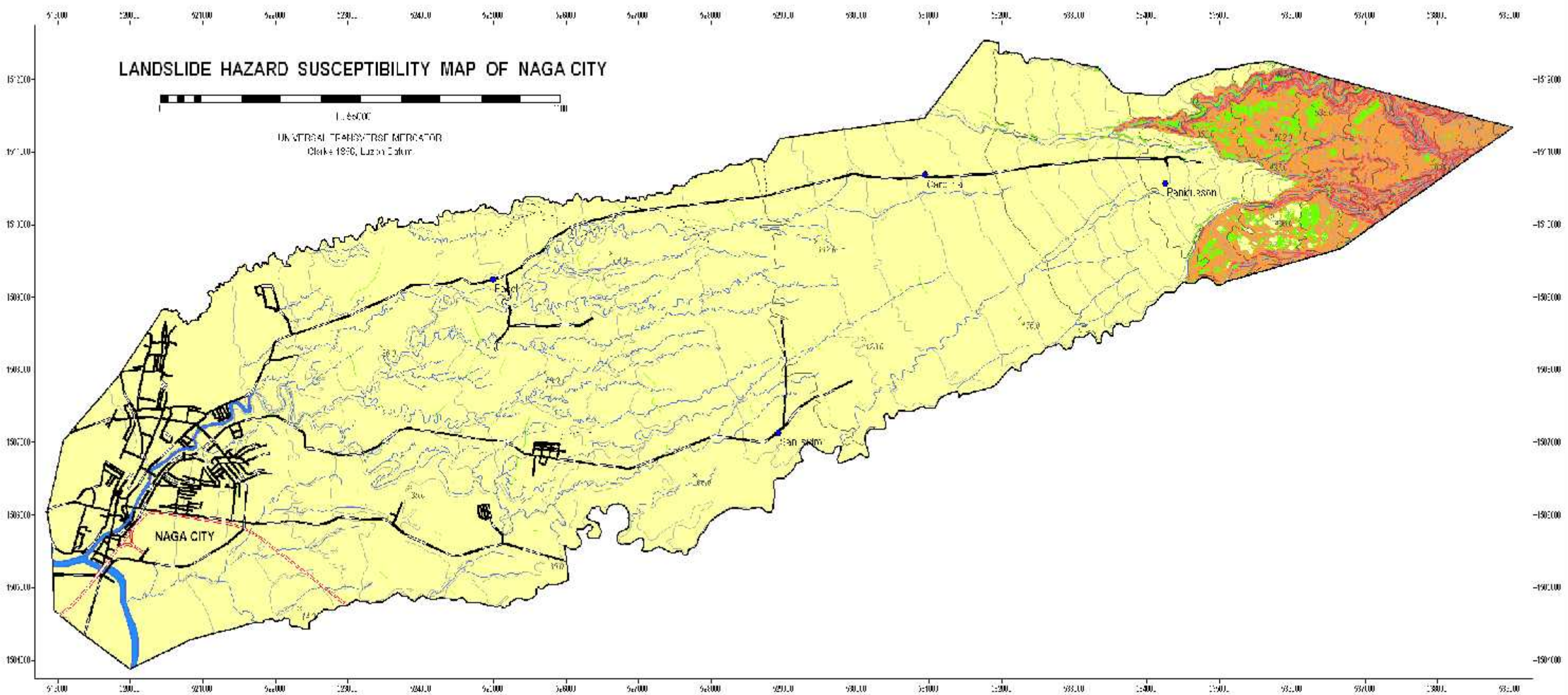




# LANDSLIDE HAZARD SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP OF NAGA CITY



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
Clarke 1856, Luzon Datum



## MAP LEGEND:

### Landslide Hazard Susceptibility Zones

- Absent
- Low Susceptibility to Landslides
- Moderate Susceptibility to Landslides
- High Susceptibility to Landslides

### MAP SYMBOLS:

- Road
- Railroad
- Gravel Road
- River or Creek
- Contour

## EXPLANATIONS:

Landslide hazard susceptibility zones were derived through qualitative map combination using lithology, geomorphology, slope gradient and road buffer distance as parameters. GIS was used in the map combination and subjective weights were assigned to each unit in the parameter map based on field knowledge.

### Areas with High Susceptibility to Landslides:

Areas with equally high probability of occurrence of mass movements particularly rock slides, slumping, debris slides and debris flows. Very steep to extremely steep slopes along volcanic ravines and gullies and on the volcanic cone of Mt. Isarog are rated high susceptibility areas. Areas under high susceptibility are unsuitable for human settlement.

### Areas with Moderate Susceptibility to Landslides:

Areas having moderate likelihood of occurrence of landslides. Most lava flows in the volcanic cone have moderate susceptibilities. Any development should first undergo appropriate evaluation.

### Areas with Absent or Low Susceptibility to Landslides:

Areas where the threat and likelihood of landslide occurrence is either absent or low. These areas are suitable for habitation as long as other geologic hazards are rated absent or low.



Field data collection by: A.E. Dayac  
GIS processing by: A.E. Dayac  
Cartographic processing by: A.E. Dayac  
Checked by: A.E. Dayac  
Approved by: H.S. Juran

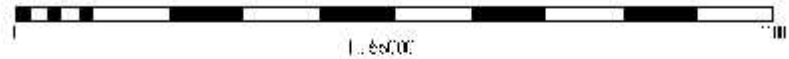
Other Sources of Information:  
1:50,000 scale IGNBR Topographic Map  
1:63,170 Scale Flood map, year 1944/5  
1:63,170 Scale Flood map, year 1950/1  
KVR Submittal Log, Naga City Government  
1:50,000 scale Naga Base Map, CALDSD, Naga City

Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
MINE AND GEOSCIENCES BUREAU  
Regional Office No. 6  
Baling, Cagayan City

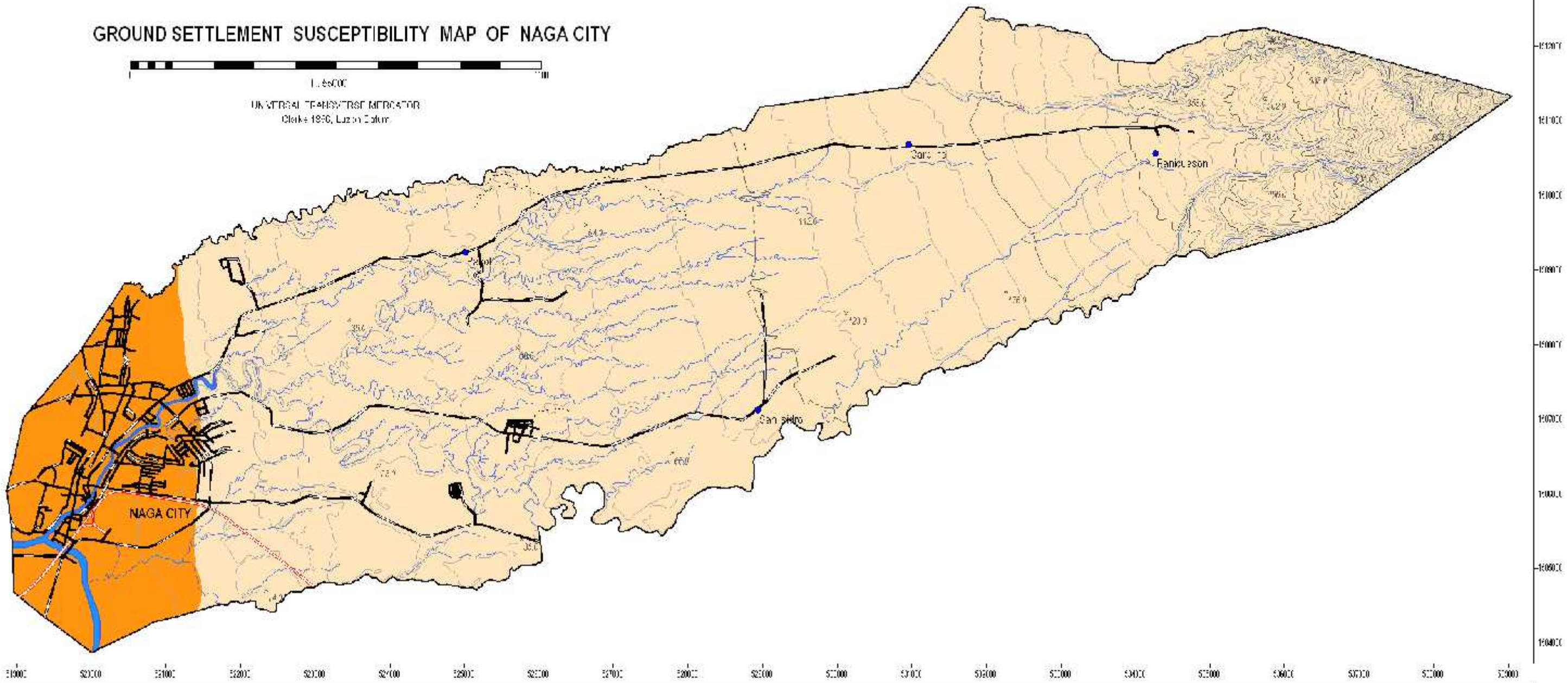




# GROUND SETTLEMENT SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP OF NAGA CITY



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
Clarke 1856, Luzon Datum



## MAP LEGEND:

### Ground Settlement Susceptibility

- Areas susceptible to ground settlement
- Areas not prone to ground settlement

### MAP SYMBOLS:

- Road
- Railroad
- Gravel Road
- River or Creek
- Contour

## EXPLANATIONS:

Areas of possible ground settlement in Naga City were delineated through the analysis of the geomorphological lay of the city and its sub-surface soils.

### Areas Susceptible to Ground Settlement:

Areas where thick fluvial and fluvio-deltaic sands, silts and clays coupled with shallow ground water table are sites of possible ground settlement. The floodplain and the backswamps of the Bicol River and the fluvial ridges are sites of possible ground settlement. Buildings and structures having 3 storeys should be tested for ground settlement. Buildings having 4 storeys or more should undergo detailed geotechnical studies.

### Areas not Prone to Ground Settlement:

These are areas where the possibility of ground settlement is either low or absent. Nevertheless, buildings having 4 storeys and more should undergo geotechnical studies. Unlike in Ocampo and parts of Pili, the lower volcanic footslopes in Naga City are not prone to ground settlement because the unconsolidated sediments and soils on top of the compacted tuffs are less thick.



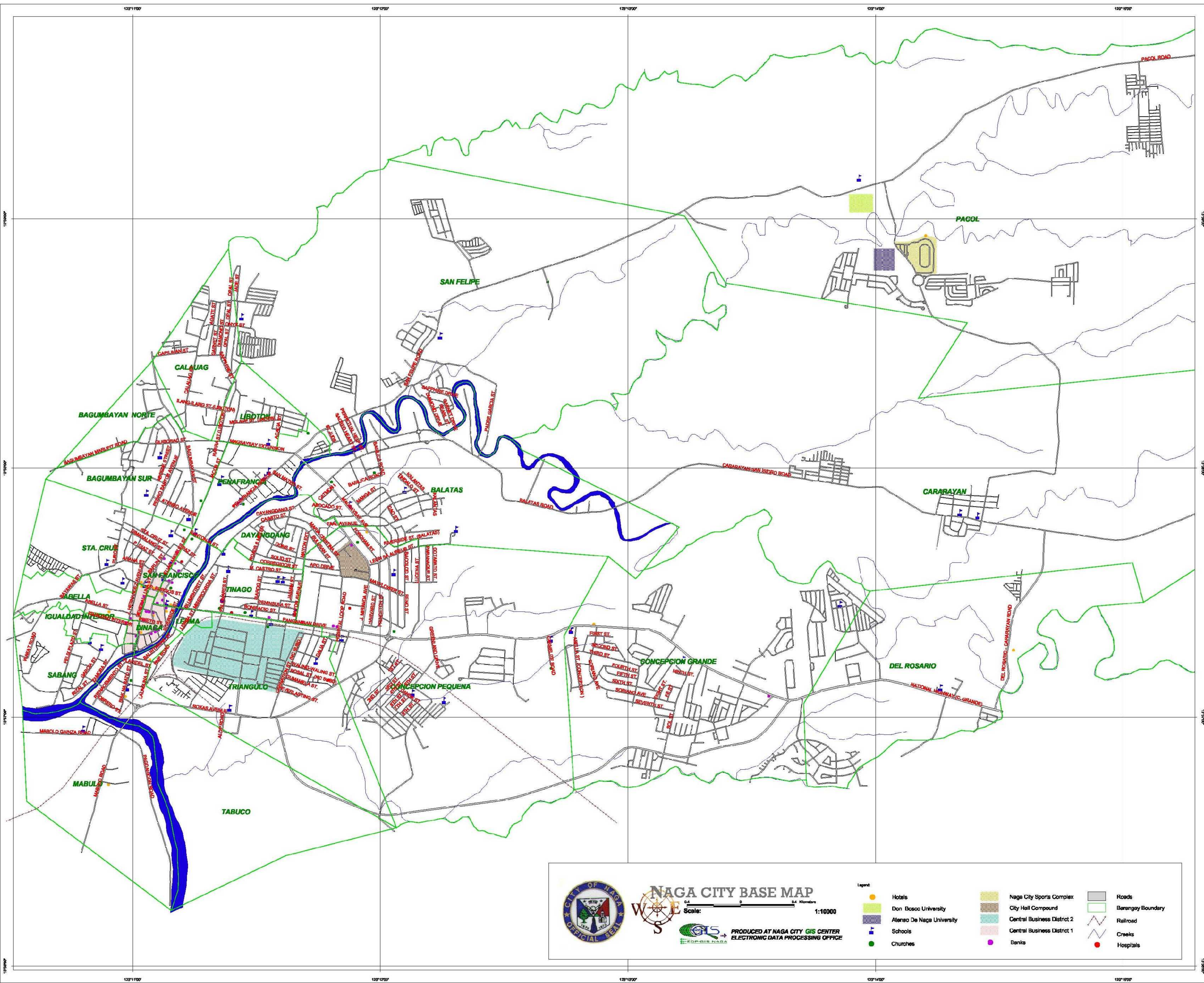
Fieldwork conducted by A.F. Daga  
GIS processing by A.M. Daga  
Digital cartographic processing by A.M. Daga  
Checked by A.F. Daga  
Approved by E.A. Juan


Other sources of information:  
1:50,000 scale NAMRIA Topographic Map  
1:62,500 scale Aerial Photographs, scale 1:40,000  
1:62,500 scale Aerial Photographs, scale 1:5,000  
RVP Satellite Image, Naga City Government  
1:50,000 scale Naga Base Map, Cat 290, Naga Division

Geotechnical Engineering Institute of the Philippines  
MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS BUREAU  
Regional Office No. 5  
Palay, Ilocos Norte










**NAGA CITY BASE MAP**

Scale: 1:10000

PRODUCED AT NAGA CITY GIS CENTER  
ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OFFICE



Legend

<span style="color: orange;">●</span> Hotels	<span style="background-color: #d4edda; border: 1px solid #c3e6cb; padding: 2px;"> </span> Naga City Sports Complex	Roads
<span style="background-color: #d1ecf1; border: 1px solid #bee5eb; padding: 2px;"> </span> Don Bosco University	<span style="background-color: #fff3cd; border: 1px solid #ffeeba; padding: 2px;"> </span> City Hall Compound	Barangay Boundary
<span style="background-color: #d1ecf1; border: 1px solid #bee5eb; padding: 2px;"> </span> Ateneo De Naga University	<span style="background-color: #d1ecf1; border: 1px solid #bee5eb; padding: 2px;"> </span> Central Business District 2	Railroad
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Schools	<span style="background-color: #d1ecf1; border: 1px solid #bee5eb; padding: 2px;"> </span> Central Business District 1	Creeks
<span style="color: green;">●</span> Churches	<span style="color: purple;">●</span> Banks	<span style="color: red;">●</span> Hospitals



## 2014 NAGA CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

January to December 2014  
NAGA CITY

GOAL : Making Naga City Safer Before Disasters Strike by developing resilient communities and strengthening institutional, organizational capacities , legal and policy framework through community based disaster risk reduction programs involving private - public partnerships, through Inter Agency Joint Operations Approach .

Key Areas	Programs/Projects/Activities	Objectives	Expected Output	Timeframe	Responsible Dept/Agency
1.PREPAREDNESS	A. Develop and Strengthen the City's Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	To enhance capacity and develop disaster mitigation strategies	Zero casualty in Disasters and emergencies	January to December	DRRMO/ DILG/LNB/OCD
	1.CITY LEVEL				
	a. Operation and maintenance of DRRMO with the necessary infrastructure, equipment, supplies , materials, communications, personnel and staff pursuant to the IRR of the RA 10 -121 .	Ensure that adequate and appropriate management , technical and operational skills , equipment, supplies and infrastructure are available to provide the necessary preparedness, mitigation, risk reduction services to communities and constituents.	A Facility with EMS, DRRM specialist, CSSR technicians, communications, IT equipment, furniture , and personnel support for different risks and hazards drafted.EOC must have an stand by emergency power supply (GENSET)	January to December	DRRMO/CMO/LBO/SP
	b. Formulation of systems, procedures and protocols in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	To develop emergency dispatch system with response coordination and effective resource mobilization .	27 Barangays were trained, Tanods, Bankat, BPAT and barangay Officials and families were	January to December	DRRM BMC-HEMS BFP, DILG OCD



			trained on the salient features of the IRR of the RA 10-121.		
	c. Operationalization of Emergency Operations Center and Central Communications Center provided with state of the art telephone, mobile, digital, tactical communications and advanced early warning system, to make sure the community and residents were warned in advance.	To deliver efficient and effective early warning system using state of the art technology adoptable to the needs of the community.	EOC Established with a Central Communications Center fully equipped with state of the art facility and necessary equipment , CCTV, Radio Com equipment.	January to December	DRRMO PSO-COMCEN
	d. Knowledge Management 1. Organize Skills training ,Seminars and Drills (eg. DRRM, DANA,SAR, Evac Mgt. EMT Courses for non medical personnel , ACLS, BLS, BST, TOT etc)	To enhance skills and develop effective risk reduction measures, and strategies.	Training Courses developed, Modules, curriculum for different audiences, assessment tools were developed according to curriculum and modules .	January to December	DRRMO BMC-HEMS OCD , DILG
	e. Resource Programming	To Develop capacity development plan and Implement ICS in all operations	Allocate and manage resources according to plan	Continuing	DRRMO, LDRRMC
	1. Contingency Planning	To mainstream DRRM in local development plans , CDP,CLUP , ETC	Contingency plan developed per hazard	January to March	PSO-DRRM-EMR
	2. Stakeholders Forum on DRRM		Forum of DRRM conducted	July –December	DRRMO-EMR/HEMS NCPC
	3. Development of Private Public Partnerships in DRRM		Partnerships forged	Continuing	DRRMO-EMR/HEMS /DOST/DepEd/NCPC
	4. Conduct of Emergency and Evacuation Drills		Emergency Drills Conducted	Quarterly	DRRMO-EMR/BFP/ LIGA/HEMS
	f. Hazard, Risk, Capacity and Vulnerability Assessments and Mapping	Identify, assess and analyze the different hazards, risks, vulnerabilities,	Risk and Hazard maps were developed , analyzed and	Continuing	DRRMO-EMR/EDP/ MGB/OCD/PHIVOLCS

		exposure and capacities to ensure strong policy and planning foundation with gender consideration.	discussed among barangays		
	g. Data Banking	Collection of hazard maps and other related information	Maps were presented to stakeholders	January to December	DRRMO
	h. Advocacy and Awareness Campaign	Increase the level of awareness of the Barangay officials	IEC per hazard developed and tested	January to December	DRRMO
	i. Conduct training and refresher courses to include EMS, CSSR, Fire Search and Rescue, WASAR, ICS, CBDRM	Enhance skills and urban search and rescue techniques	Curriculum developed , training conducted	January to December / Continuing	DRRMO, BFP, BMC-HEMS
	j. Develop School safety Initiatives Organize School DRRMO pursuant to DEP ED order 50s 2011	Enhance Capacity of the school officials in building school safety initiatives	School based DRRMC organized and functional	January to December	DRRMO, BFP, DEP Ed
	k. Installation of Automated Weather Station, Automated flood level monitor and additional Automated rain gauge stations. Maintenance and Operation	To develop local advance early warning system that can be used not only for emergencies but for educational purposes .	When installed data will be used for NOAH and local residents as early warning system aided by the COMCEN	Continuing	DRRMO, DOST, ASTI, DRRMC
	2.Barangay Level				
	a. Organizing	Reorganize, reactivate and strengthen BDRRMC in the barangays through the conduct of trainings and knowledge development .	Barangay Officials Trained and oriented on the RA 10-121, BDRRMC in 27 Barangays Organized and operational, CBDRM training conducted	January to June	DRRMO /Liga ng mga Barangay/ DILG
	1. Organize BDRRMC/Functional and operational	Ensure support, participation, and cooperation of barangays in reducing	BDC-BDRRMC's organized and trained and operational.	January to December	DRRM, LIGA, DILG BMC-HEMS

		disaster risk.			
	2. Conduct rapid Risk Assessment	Identify Risk and hazards	Risk assessment conducted hazards were identified by the stakeholders	January to December	DRRM
	3. Organize ERT in the Barangays as first responders .	Be able to organize a functional ERT	ERT in Barangays organized and trained	January to December	-DRRM) LIGA BMC-HEMS
II-PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	A. Structural Measures – Design , construct Infrastructure that will reduce and mitigate disasters and lessen the impact to communities .	To install measures that would lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and other related disasters. Issue and analyze warnings like flooding magnitude. Geologic Hazards Identified	Coordinate with AdeNu and DOST for a project . AdNu and PSO-DRRM will install flood monitor in Dinaga. DOST-PSO-DRRM will install Automated Rain Gauging System at DRRMO.PHILVOLCS and MGB to assist the city in geologic hazard mapping .	January to December	CPDO/CEO DOST,PICE, ACADEME,DPWH ASCEP
	1. Inventory and assessment of existing Evacuation centers to fit standards and Gender Sensitive	To ensure that evacuation centers must have at least minimum basic requirements for evacuees, ie ; facilities, availability of water and lactation room. Must be gender sensitive .	Coordinate with DepEd, LNB and other agencies concerned for harmonizing transition of evacuees	January to July	PSO-DRRMO LIGA, DepEd GAD
	2. Install advance early warning equipment. With the assistance from DOST, ASTI , will install ARGs,AWS,AWLS in naga city	To facilitate early warning system for naga city.	To have an independent and accurate warning system for Naga City. Install AWS,ARGs,AFLMS	January to December	DRRMO DOST ASTI

	3. Study and review designs and capacity of storm drainage systems.	To review existing capacities of out flow and recommend for additional lines	To mitigate effects of flooding , additional outfalls were constructed	January – June/Continuing	CEO,PSO-DRRMO
	4. Construct Storm drainage system along flood prone areas depending on the review of drainage master plan of the CEO.	To lessen the impact of flooding and to rationalize flood mitigation system	CEO/CPDO will develop storm drainage design that would mitigate flooding and lessen its impact to communities.	Continuing	CEO, CPDO
	5. Develop Anti Dengue Strategies and humanitarian pandemic preparedness	To lessen the impact of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the city	To develop policies and strategies that will lessen the impact of dengue cases in naga city .	Continuing	CHO, DOH, RITM,DRRMO
	6. Incorporate Naga River Revitalization Program into DRRM projects	Incorporate into DRRM plan the Naga River Revitalization program	Bring Naga River into life .	Continuing	CPDO,CEO, CIDA DRRMO
	B. Non Structural Measures	To develop non structural designs and methods that mitigates the impacts of the risks and hazards in the city.	Developed and implement various mitigation strategies for the city officials and other stakeholders	January to December	DRRMO EMR/CPDO/CEO
	1. Formulation of various legislations Regulations, codes in support if DRR	To have a policy and directives on DRRM related ordinances	SP Enacted DRRM Ordinances	January to December	
	2. Mainstream DRR initiatives into city development processes	CDP and other development plans including settlement planning should conform with DRRM	CDP be DRRM compliant	January to June	CPDO, DRRMO
	3. Integrate Community Based Disaster Preparedness in Barangays affected by flooding and other hazards	4Ps beneficiaries and families must be able to respond to emergencies and must be able develop family DRRM Plan .	Must be able know basic and common household emergencies and its intervention	Continuing	DRRMO/LNB/CSWDO/ DILG

	4. Convert regular insurance policy into calamity insurance of various vital city government facilities as risk transfer measures	Coordinate with the GSD and CTO to request GSIS to convert current insurance policy to Calamity Insurance pursuant to the IRR of the RA 10-121	Vital Government infrastructures be insured and recommend to private entities to include calamity insurance for their properties .	Annual	GSD/GSIS/CTO
	5. Develop climate change adaptation plan integrating DRRM in its process.	Develop Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Climate Change Adaptation plan implemented	January to July	ENRO/SP/CPDO
	6. Naga River Revival project	To make naga river livable and revitalized	Bring back to life Naga River	Continuing	CPDO/CDIA/ DRRMO
	7. Reforestation and enhancement of various ecosystems in the city to avert impact of flooding	To revitalize forest eco system	Avert Flooding thru natural reforestation	Continuing	ENRO/DRRMO/DENR
	8. Public Health in Complex Emergencies	Develop Strategies to cope up with Complex emergencies	Prepared Community	Continuing	PSO-DRRM/BMH-HEMS
	9. Nutrition in Emergencies	Develop Nutrition in Emergency Plan	Reduce malnutrition during emergencies	Continuing	DRRM/POPCOM
	10.Enhanced Camp Management	Develop camp management protocols during emergencies .	Manage evacuation camps orderly	Continuing	DRRMO/DSWD/DEPED
	11. Acquisition of Emergency Rescue equipment /USAR equipment	To upgrade rescue equipment for fast and effective response to emergencies	Functional and effective response	Continuing	DRRMO
III RESPONSE	A. Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER)  Develop and Organize an effective and professionalized EMS with a highly trained and qualified EMS Personnel	To provide quick and professionalized emergency medical, trauma, disasters, HAZMAT, fire and public health in emergencies response mechanism.	Professionalized emergency response to various emergencies through well equipped, highly trained personnel.	January to December  Continuing	DRRM,SWMO,CEO BMC-HEMS BFP – SRU BFP- EMS OCD
	1. Provide 24/7 emergency response system through a specialized medical				

	and advanced cardiac life support in different kinds of emergencies and disaster events including Hazmat response .				
	2. Coordinate and enter into an MOA between the City , BMC-HEMS, DOH,TESDA and other agencies that will provide EMT personnel to assist the city government in EMS operations				
	3. Provide rapid deployment of emergency personnel equipped with advanced life support systems				
	4. Develop emergency support mechanism and strategies for anti dengue program				
	5. Acquire medical supplies and equipment for ambulance to provide emergency medical response.				
	6. Acquire additional communication equipment for the COMCEN to facilitate rapid emergency dispatch through an enhanced emergency communications facility .				
	7. Acquire additional Personnel Protective Equipment, for fire, typhoon, flood and medical /trauma emergencies.				
	8. Purchase New Computer system and Printer to be used DRM activities and risk and hazard mapping activities .				
	9. Enhance Nutrition In Emergencies Program				
	10.Acquire new emergency rescue vehicle, emergency excavator				

	equipment for search and rescue and for rapid response operations.				
IV.REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY	A. Provide livelihood support facility for victims of disasters	To facilitate immediate recovery of damages caused by disasters and calamities to normalize economy.	Effective and fast recovery from disasters and emergency with normalized economic activities	Continuing	DRRMO/CSWDO/CAgo/PESO NDRRMC
	B. Provide farm and agriculture support mechanism to fast track recovery of damaged agricultural products.	To reduce farm and agricultural losses	Identify priority projects thru CAgo	Continuing	CAgo/PSO-DRRM
	C. Encourage Public private partnerships to fast track recovery efforts	To develop private – public partnership in DRRM	Coordinate with CSO/NGO's and other organizations for possible partnerships	Continuing	MNCCI/DTI/CMO/PSO

Prepared By :

ERNESTO T. ELCAMEL  
Administrative Officer V

APPROVED

JOHN G. BONGAT  
City Mayor and Chairman CDRRMC

**2013 REV**

The City  
Government of  
Naga  
Central  
Communications  
Center

PSO-DRRM



**[COMCEN PROTOCOL]**



CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

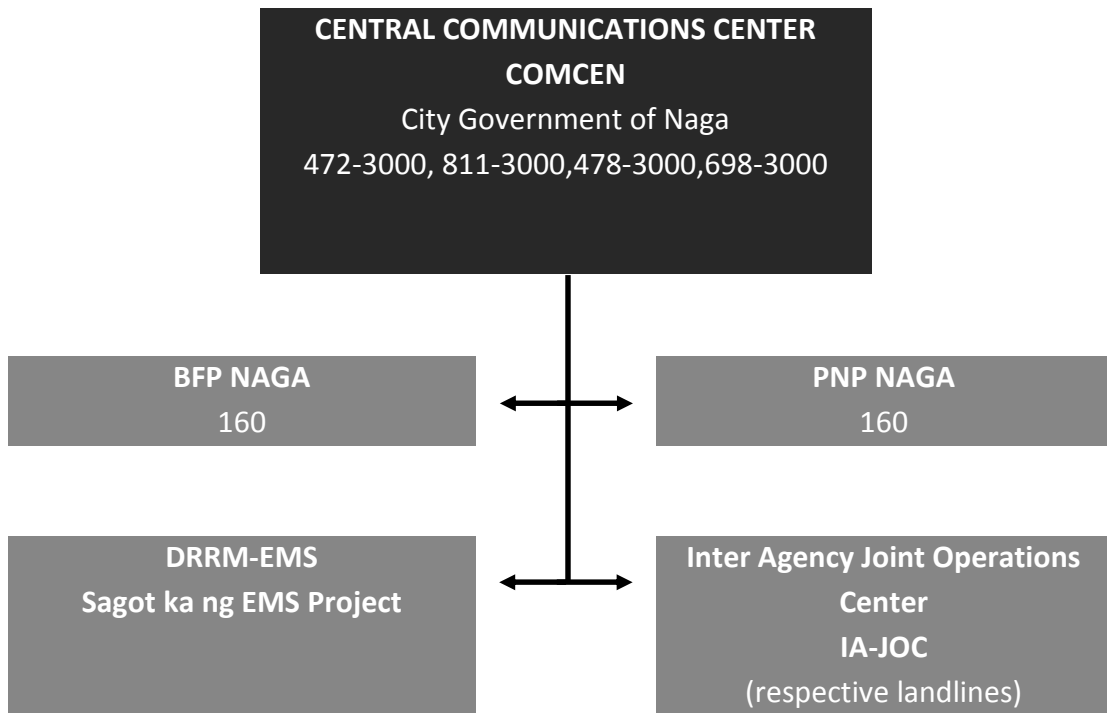
HELPLINE and  
PUBLIC EMERGENCY REPORTING  
SERVICE

OPERATING GUIDELINES

Prepared by the Central Communications Center Technical Working Group

JUNE 2011

**I – ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



**II – DEFINITIONS**

- BAYANTEL - BAYAN Telecommunications
- BFP - Bureau of Fire Protection
- DIGITEL - DIGITAL Telecommunications
- GLOBE - Globe Telecom
- COMCEN - Central Communications Center
- CP - Communications Personnel
- PNP - Philippine National Police
- PSO - Public Safety Officer
- SMS - Short Message Service
- TWG - Technical Working Group
- PSO-EMS - PSO-EMS –Rescue Team/ Ambulance
- DRRM - Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
- HEMS - Health and Emergency Management Staff

**III – POLICY**

These Operating Guidelines have been prepared by the COMCEN TWG, DRRM-EMS, Naga City PNP, the BFP, other national government agencies and private groups. The maintenance and amendment of the information contained in this document is the responsibility of the COMCEN TWG.

The Central Communications Center Helpline and Public Emergency Reporting Service is the primary means through which Nagueños will be able to access local EMERGENCY SERVICES and QUERIES. Emergency calls received through the COMCEN will be treated with concern for the preservation of life and property first and other functions second.

#### **IV – HELPLINE NUMBERS**

COMCEN will maintain the "472-3000" and "811-3000" for calls and 0917-TXTNAGA for SMS. The numbers can be accessed from any telephone service providers – Bayantel, Digitel and Suntel while TXTNAGA is a SMS catered by GLOBE Telecom .

The CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (COMCEN) is located at the Naga City Public Safety Office, ground floor of Raul S. Roco Library, City Hall Compound, J. Miranda Ave., Concepcion Pequeña, Naga City, 4400. All telephone calls for EMERGENCYRESPONSE will be answered by trained communications personnel/tele-communicators/emergency dispatch and transferred to the appropriate response team or agency concerned.

#### **V – ANSWERING GUIDELINES**

The COMCEN personnel responsible for answering calls at the Central Communications Center shall ensure that 95 percent of the calls are answered within two (2) rings. Two rings is recognized as the international standard for emergency service.

All "3000" Telephone Trunks will be answered with:

" COMCEN....  
WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU - *ANO PO MAITATABANG MI?* "  
(Wait for a response)  
"PLEASE STAY ON THE LINE – *HALAT LANG PO*"

Other Questions the Caller ask:

"Do you require Police, Fire or Ambulance?"  
"What is your emergency?"  
"Where is your emergency?"  
"Name, address and telephone number of caller?"  
"Any other details of the emergency?"

With a minimum of questions, the communications personnel will determine the MOST APPROPRIATE AGENCY and will immediately call that agency.

The COMCEN personnel will REMAIN ON THE LINE UNTIL ALL INFORMATION IS GATHERED and shall ensure that ALL OTHER necessary RESPECTIVE AGENCIES are notified as required - fire, police or ambulance service.

In such cases the communication personnel receiving the call or SMS shall:

1. Record the telephone number and location of the caller in case of a disconnection.

The communications personnel will then return call and verify the caller and in turn liaise with the appropriate emergency service agency, or otherwise handle the call.

## VI – SPECIFIC INCIDENTS GUIDELINES

<b>Incident</b>	If patient has <b>No Movement or Response</b>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	EMT (First Responder)
<b>Action</b>	<p>Apply Basic Life Support (BLS) See Protocols DOH –HEMS Guidelines or BLS AHA</p> <p><u>Initial Responses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess responsiveness</li> <li>• Appropriately position the patient</li> <li>• Appropriately position yourself as the rescuer</li> </ul> <p><u>Assessment process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person Collapses,</li> <li>• Possible Cardiac Arrest</li> <li>• Assess Responsiveness</li> </ul> <p><u>Assess Responsiveness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always assume that the victim is in cardiac respiratory arrest or both unless proven otherwise</li> <li>• Establish unresponsiveness with the traditional “shake and shout” step: tap and gently shake the victim and shout “Are you OK”</li> <li>• Advance care, in the form of electrical defibrillation, advanced airway management, and IV medications, must be on the way to the patient as soon as Possible</li> </ul> <p><b>Begin Primary ACBD Survey : Assess breathing (open airway, look, listen, and feel)</b></p> <p><u>A: Assess the Airway</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin with an assessment of the airway, first opening the airway and checking for spontaneous breathing</li> <li>• The basic techniques for opening the airway are the head tilt-chin maneuver and the jaw-thrust manoeuvre</li> </ul> <p><u>Head Tilt-chin Lift</u></p> <p>This maneuver pulls the base of the tongue away from the back of the throat, thus maintaining a more open airway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Open the mouth; inspect the upper airway for foreign objects, vomitus, or blood. If a foreign object is present, remove it with your fingers covered with a piece of cloth.</li> </ul> <p>If there is no possibility of a cervical spine Injury, remove material obstructing the airway by turning the patient on his or her side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Place the edge of one hand on the victim’s forehead. Begin to gently tilt the head back. At the same time place 2 fingers of the other hand under the chin and lift upward, tilting the head back.</li> </ul>

	<p><u>Jaw-Thrust Maneuver</u></p> <p>The jaw thrust maintains the neutral position of the cervical spine while resuscitative efforts continue. Use the jaw thrust when you encounter patients with the combination of possible cervical spine injuries and respiratory compromise or victims of trauma.</p>
<b>Incident</b>	<p><u>Disruption incident I</u></p> <p>Include accidents, Injuries and or illnesses requiring serious medical attention</p>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	CP, EMT, BFP, PNP, EMS, DRRM
<b>Action</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon report, CP assesses the severity or level of incident and notifies entities needed</li> <li>2. Police: provide security and crowd control; in cases of vehicular accidents, apply protocol required, either for comprehensive or TPL EMT: assess, support and transport; in cases of vehicular accidents, if no movement or response, provide BLS and ALS BFP: provide assistance, whether in staff or needed equipment; in cases of vehicular accidents, cease fire if present</li> </ol>
<b>Response Time</b>	<i>With-in 5 min urban, 12 to 15 mins upper barangays.</i>

<b>Incident</b>	<p><u>Disruption incidents II</u></p> <p>Building/domicile emergencies, including, but not limited to fire, bomb threat, or the discovery of a suspicious device</p>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	COMCEN, EMT, DRRM, BFP, PNP
<b>Action</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon report, CP assesses the severity or level of incident and notifies entities needed</li> <li>2. Police: provide security and crowd control; in cases of vehicular accidents, apply protocol required, either for comprehensive or TPL EMT: assess, support and transport; in cases of vehicular accidents, if no movement or response, provide BLS and ALS BFP: provide assistance, whether in staff or needed equipment; in cases of vehicular accidents, cease fire if present</li> </ol>
<b>Response Time</b>	<i>With-in 5 mins.</i>

<b>Incident</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal activities</li> <li>• Discovery of illegal or controlled drugs, alcohol, firearms, or other weapons</li> <li>• Public disturbances</li> <li>• Hostage situations</li> <li>• Whereabouts of escaped criminals</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	CP, PNP
<b>Action</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon report, CP notifies police of the activity being reported</li> <li>2. Police Representative responds with caution</li> </ol>
<b>Response Time</b>	<i>With-in 5 to 7 mins.</i>

<b>Incident</b>	Natural or environmental disasters
<b>Stakeholder</b>	COMCEN, DRRM, EMT, BFP, PNP
<b>Action</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon report, CP assesses the severity or level of incident and notifies entities needed</li> <li>2. DRRM will assess the situation and issue strep /rapid risk assessment</li> <li>3. Police: will provide security and crowd control</li> <li>4. EMT/EMS : provide initial assessment, support and transport BFP: provide assistance, whether in staff or needed equipment</li> </ol>
<b>Response Time</b>	<i>With-in 5 to 7 mins.</i>

<b>Incident</b>	Mental health and substance abuse incidents, Altered Behaviour
<b>Stakeholder</b>	CP, EMT, PNP, CHO, CSWDO, BMC-CMH
<b>Action</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon report, CP assesses the severity or level of incident and notifies entities needed</li> <li>2. Police: will provide security and crowd control EMT: provide initial assessment, application and transport</li> </ol>
<b>Response Time</b>	<i>With-in 5 to 7 mins.</i>

<b>Incident</b>	Reports of any incident or information that need immediate attention and prompt action by the City Government or any of its offices/agencies or some other government agency
<b>Stakeholder</b>	CP, Respective Office / Department
<b>Action</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon report, CP notifies the respective office/department needed</li> <li>2. Response Time based on performance pledges.</li> </ol>
<b>Response Time</b>	<i>3-5 Mins Urban 7-12 Mins Upland Barangay .</i>

# CPR is as easy as **C-A-B**



## **C**ompressions

Push hard and fast  
on the center of  
the victim's chest



## **A**irway

Tilt the victim's head  
back and lift the chin  
to open the airway



## **B**reathing

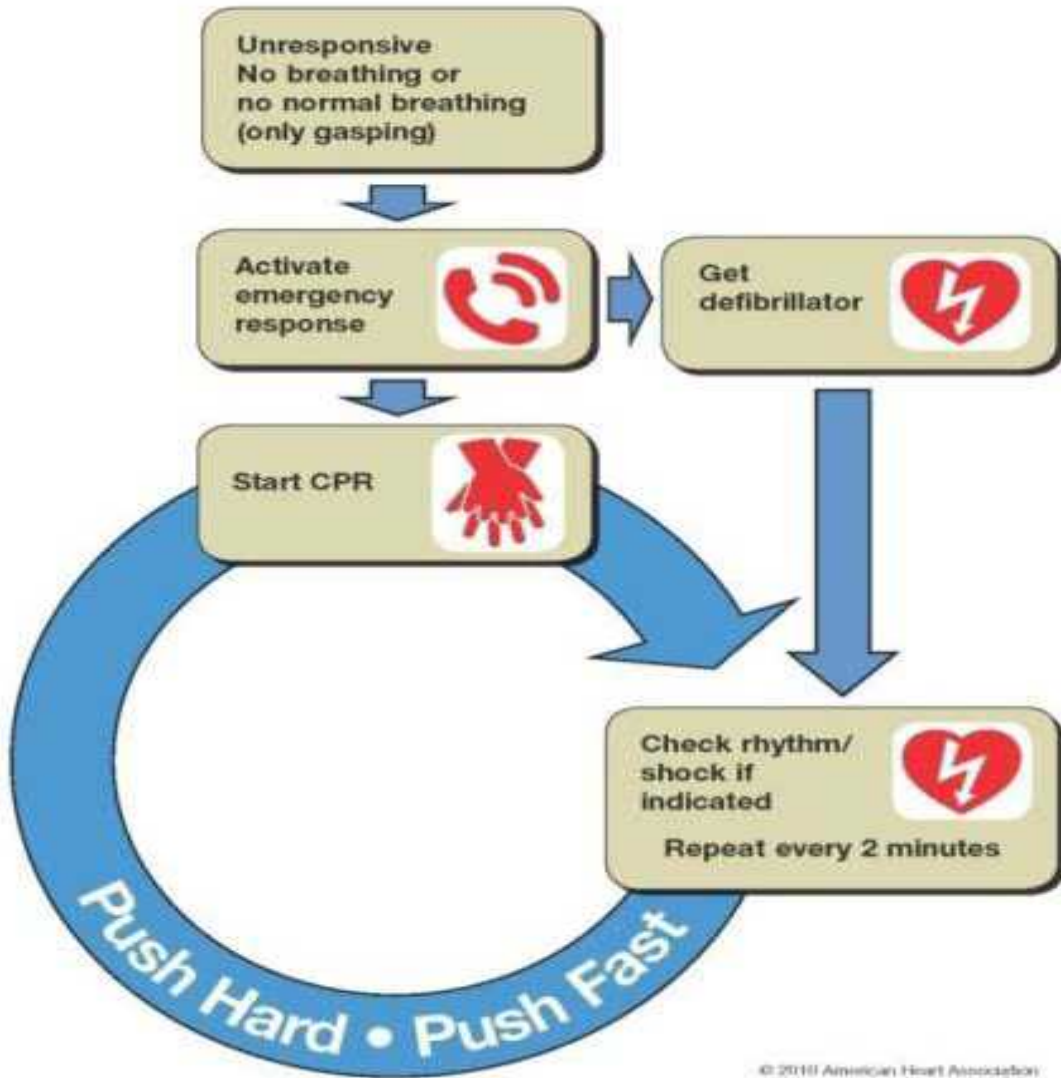
Give mouth-to-mouth  
rescue breaths

American Heart  
Association



*Learn and Live*

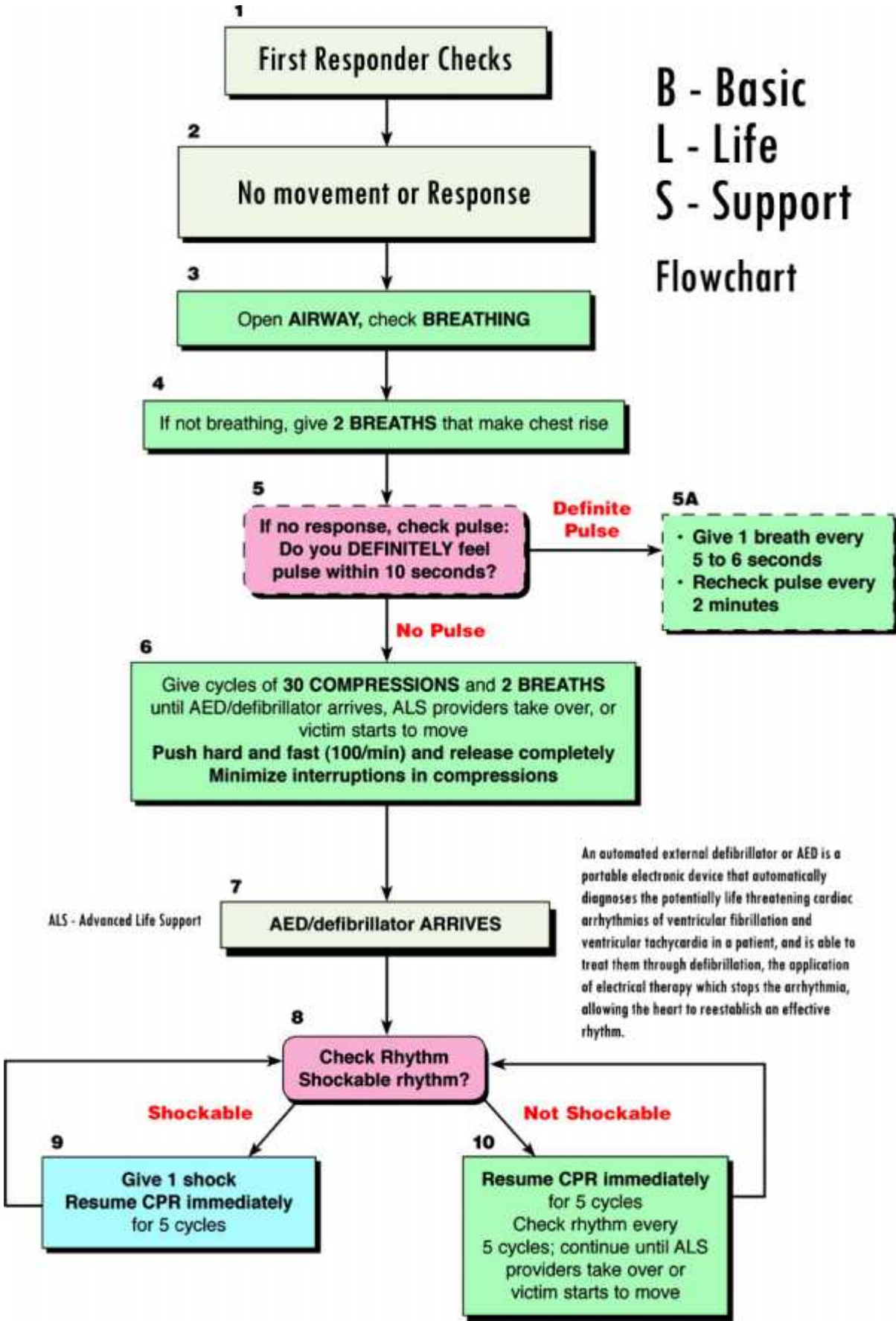
©2010 American Heart Association 10/10DS3849



© 2010 American Heart Association



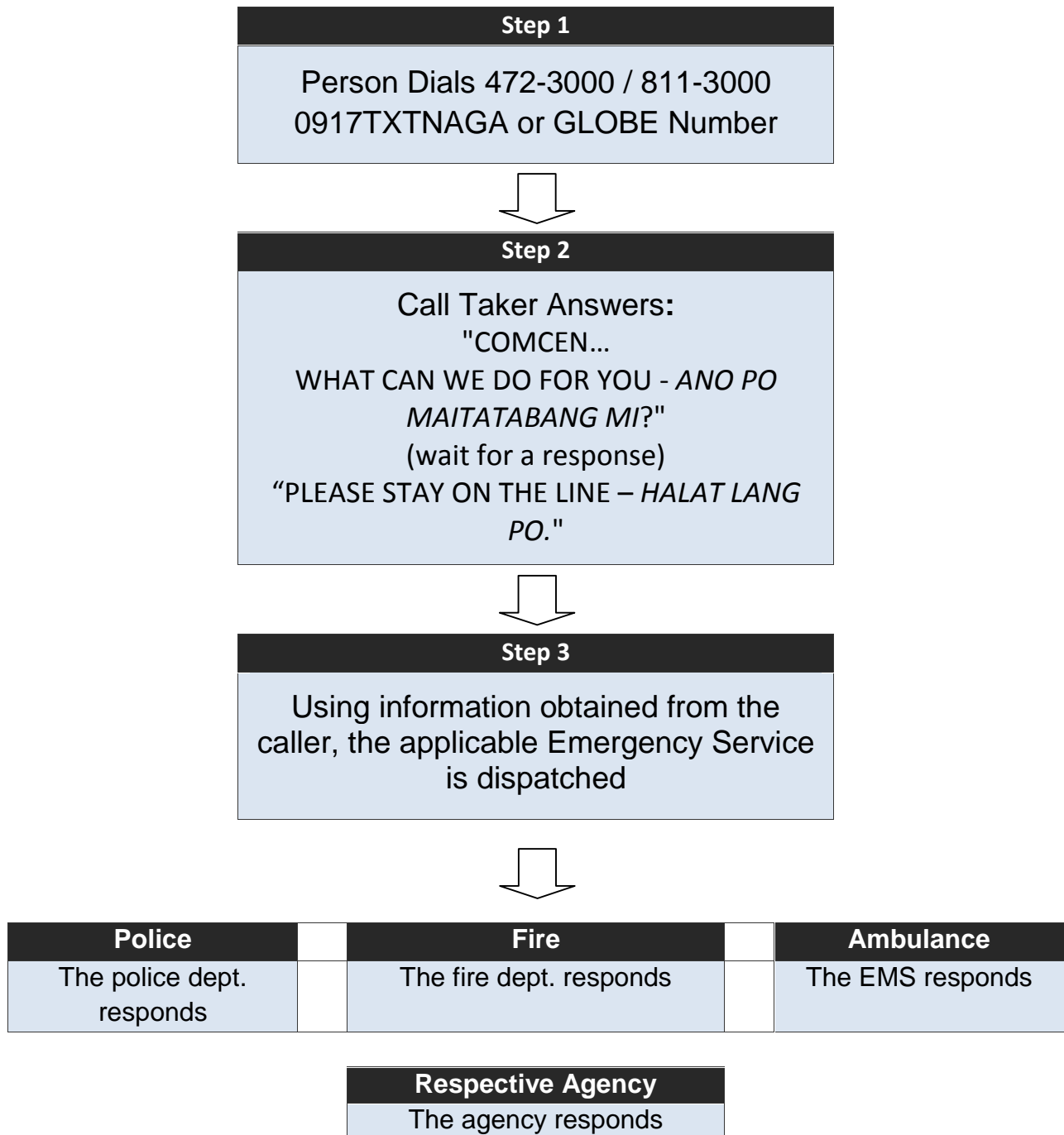
**B - Basic  
L - Life  
S - Support**  
**Flowchart**



**VII – AREA ADDRESSING (EMERGENCY SERVICE ZONES and POST NUMBERING)**

<b>AREA CODE</b>	<b>BARANGAY</b>	<b>POST SERIES</b>
01	ABELLA	0-1000
02	BAGUMBAYAN NORTE	
03	BAGUMBAYAN SUR	
04	BALATAS	
05	CALAUAG	
06	CARARAYAN	
07	CAROLINA	
08	CONCEPCION GRANDE	
09	CONCEPCION PEQUEÑA	
10	DAYANGDANG	
11	DEL ROSARIO	
12	DINAGA	
13	IGUALDAD INTERIOR	
14	LERMA	
15	LIBOTON	
16	MABOLO	
17	PACOL	
18	PANICUASON	
19	PEÑAFRANCIA	
20	SABANG	
21	STA. CRUZ	
22	SAN FELIPE	
23	SAN FRANCISCO	
24	SAN ISIDRO	
25	TABUCO	
26	TINAGO	
27	TRIANGULO	

## “What Happens When I Dial or TXT the Number? ”



ATTACHED IS THE PROTOCOL AND GUIDELINES USED BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF NAGA AND THE NAGA CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE ON ITS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

## I. OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

### A. Rationale

1. To minimize mortality and morbidity in cases of natural and / or made-made disasters.
2. To establish protective measures at the earliest possible time to mitigate damages to lives and properties.

### B. Situational Analysis

The city of Naga is prone to both natural and man-made risks and hazards such as:

- Typhoons /Floods
- Earthquakes
- Fire
- Civil disturbances
- Ground and air accidents
- Chemical and biological accidents

Except for typhoon, flood and civil disturbance, it is presumed that the rest occur without warning.

### C. Operations

1. Disaster preparedness and operations in Naga City shall be spearheaded and supervised by the City Mayor, involving different government and non-government agencies. Team leaders from said agencies shall be responsible for planning and implementing required pro-active and defensive measures approved by the City Mayor.
2. Proficiency training for disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities shall be conducted for all team leaders down to the barangay level. This is to ensure that members are well familiarized with the task and technically trained for survival in all possible conditions.

### D. Execution

#### 1. The City Mayor shall:

- Appoint a qualified City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (DRRMO) and one Assistant Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (ADRRMO)
- Designate at least three (3) On-scene Officers (OSO's) as temporary incident commanders who will immediately proceed on the site in case fire, vehicular

accidents and other natural and man-made disasters. Prior to their arrival, the Barangay captain concerned shall assume a supervisory function until such time that an OSO arrives.

- Appoint members of the Disaster Planning and Control Command for updates and changes needed for effective local disaster management.
- Authorized to conduct regular training exercises for disaster volunteers in effective responses during natural and man-made disasters.
- Prioritize funding, through the Sangguniang Panlungsod, for the purchase of emergency supplies and equipment , including non-perishable food stuff, medicines and other prime commodities, and
- Organize and activate primary and alternate Disaster Emergency Operation and Control Centers at least 48 hours prior to impending disasters.

2. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer shall:

- Prepare the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
- Organize and train volunteers down to the barangay level
- Monitor and maintain disaster mitigation equipment and supplies
- Establish Disaster Damage Assessment Teams in coordination with barangay officials and the City Engineer's Office.

3. Naga City Rescue shall:

- Assume responsibility for training of all volunteers of First Responder and Emergency Medical technician, Water Rescue and Survival.
- Advise the City Mayor on rescue operations and evacuation plans and options prior to expected disasters.
- Coordinate with the City Engineer's Office, BFP, PNP, CSWD and Office of the City Mayor and the CDRRMC on all disaster operations.
- Coordinate with the Camarines Sur Medical society, government and private hospitals, and other partners for assistance when need arises.
- Check all medical emergency kits of barangay health centers as well as vehicles and equipment that will be used in emergency situations.

4. The City School Superintendent shall;

- Make available school buildings for use as evacuation centers upon request of the City Mayor as chair of the CDRRMC.
- Recommend teachers who will undergo training on disaster preparedness and mitigation , camp management and incident command system
- Ensure that teachers are available for mobilization and assistance when need arises.

5. The Barangay Captains, Councilmen and Tanods shall:

- Recommend officials and residents who will undergo training on disaster preparedness and mitigation
- Promote the safety of their constituents through the use of available equipment and shelter
- Organize community drills and training

## II. DISASTER EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

### A. Situational Analysis

To ensure effective and efficient responses in times of disaster, the City Mayor shall require a trained group of personnel and volunteers to initiate preventive measures, consolidate damage assessment, and propose policies that will facilitate smooth and effective operation of the City Government in the event of natural or man-made disasters.

### B. Management Committee

The Disaster Preparedness and Control Command shall be directed and supervised by a Management Committee that will be composed of the following:

- 1.City Mayor – shall function as overall head and provide general control and supervision on various aspects of disaster management.
- 2.Vice Mayor – in the absence of the City mayor, shall assume responsibilities as overall head and must be responsible for the decking of Kagawads on their daily assigned activities.

3. Sangguniang Panlungsod – shall appropriate funds to support disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities and provide backup management support to the City Mayor.
4. Secretary to the Mayor – shall be responsible for all press statements regarding disaster operations.
5. Disaster Management Officer – shall function as Operations Officer within the Disaster Control Center. Among others, he will confirm emergency situations and correspondingly notify all participating government agencies and NGO'S off such arising situation.
6. Chief, Emergency Rescue Naga – shall receive and assess reports of On-scene Officers as soon as possible, assume local control at the scene, establish On-scene Command, and coordinate operations with the Control Center.
7. City Engineer – shall coordinate with the City Mayor, PNP Station Commander and other transportation entities to provide adequate means of transport for mobilization of evacuees. In addition, he shall provide water supply and temporary sanitation facilities in designated evacuation centers.
8. City Health Officer – shall provide the necessary health services for evacuees assign adequately trained BHA's and Nurses to handle emerging medical cases, and make referrals to hospitals when need arises. He will also supervise the conduct of medical civic actions that will provide free consultation and medicines to affected residents. Finally, he will be responsible for ensuring the potability of water supply to evacuation centers as well as the disinfection of canals in flooded areas to prevent outbreak of illness or epidemics.
9. Chief, Naga City Hospital – shall be responsible for treatment and management of severely-ill patients and make appropriate referrals if necessary. In addition, he will ensure the availability of medicines and other essential supplies of the hospital at all times.
10. OIC, General Services – shall ensure the cleanliness and declogging of all drainage lines within the City before and after disasters.
11. Head, Task Force COMET - shall respond to calls involving cases of robbery hold-up and other peace and order situations.
12. City School Superintendent – shall advise school principals on the need to convert school premises as evacuation centers, assign them and the concerned



teachers to supervise evacuation centers when need arises, consolidate census of evacuees, and assist concerned agencies in the distribution of relief goods.

13. City Social Welfare Officer – shall be responsible for securing relief goods and supplies and distribute them to different evacuation centers, prioritizing severely affected areas.

### III. TYPHOONS AND OTHER NATURAL DISASTERS

#### A. Rationale

To provide maximum protection to all citizens and their properties during severe weather disturbances/ calamities and restore normalcy in the shortest possible time after the occurrence of natural disasters.

#### B. References

- Map of Naga City (Annex )
- Individual Barangay Maps of Naga's 27 Barangays
- Flood Hazard Maps

#### C. Situational Analysis

The City of Naga is located along the typhoon belt and thereby prone to tropical storms and typhoons throughout the year. This occurrence has the capacity to cause severe damage to lives and properties unless effective mitigation measures are put in place. The City Government must therefore be prepared to evacuate people from flood-prone areas to higher levels and billet them in wind-safe buildings

#### D. Activation and Alert System

The City Government task forces for typhoons shall be activated and given sufficient time to prepare prior to impact of severe weather conditions. The following alert system that be adhered to:

1. Typhoon Signal No. 1 – Winds up to 90 Kph is expected within 72 hours
2. Typhoon Signal No. 2 - Winds up to 90 Kph is expected within 48 hours
3. Typhoon Signal No. 3 – Winds up to 90 Kph is expected within 24 hours
4. Typhoon Signal No. 4 – Winds up to 90 Kph is expected within 12 hours

#### E. General Action Plan

1. Activate the Disaster Control Center and ensure that the City Secretary prepares the decking duties of the City Councilor for the Center's operation.
2. Identify typhoon evacuation areas are safe and secure
3. Evacuate residents of houses and buildings that are considered unsafe during typhoons.
4. Reorient Barangay Captains, Kagawads and volunteers as regards to their function and proper coordination with other involved agencies.
5. Prepare ropes, tools, containers for food, water and fuel as well as emergency lights, candles, matches and other supplies and materials that may be needed for repair work.
6. Secure communication equipment and facilities and prepare stand –by power.

#### F. Action Plan for Typhoons Signal No. 1

1. Execute the General Action Plan
2. Public Information Officer (Secretary to the Mayor) shall notify all Barangay Captains about the impending typhoon and current evacuation plan and measures.
3. Initiate clean-up of all clogged canals and drainage lines and secure potential flying objects.
4. Activate Disaster Control Center and assign officers-of-the-day
5. Direct all key personnel involved with disaster preparedness to make themselves available for duty within one hour after notice.

#### G. Action Plan for Typhoon Signal No. 2

1. Complete all action plans required under signal no. 1, if they are not yet completed.
2. PIO shall continue disseminating situationers about the typhoon and responses preparations being made through radio and television
3. Continue securing all potential flying objects.
4. Man the Disaster Control Center on 24-hour basis
5. Advise Barangay Captains of flood-prone areas to prepare to possible relocation to safe houses and evacuation centers.

#### H. Action Plan for Typhoon Signal no. 3

1. Ensure completion of all required under signal nos. 1 and 2
2. Store emergency water and food
3. Secure all movable objects
4. Secure windows and roofs prone to destruction

5. Designate stand-by crews and volunteers for emergency duty
6. Evaluate families living in flood-prone areas
7. Advise recreational facilities and movie houses to cease operations, but groceries and hardwares to remain open
8. Provide hourly report on typhoon status to all residents

## PRIORITIES FOR EVECUTION

### Priority No. 1

- Sick and disabled
- Pregnant women, particularly those in the last trimester of pregnancy
- Mothers with baby/ies and unaccompanied children under her care
- Senior citizens (65 years old and above, semi-invalid)
- Unaccompanied women under 18 years old

### Priority No. 2

- Able-bodied males
- Barangay tanods assigned to secure area

### Evacuation Centers (see attached) ANNEX "A"

#### I. Action Plan for typhoon Signal No. 4

1. Complete all plans under Signal Nos. 2 and 3, if not yet completed
2. Extinguish all fire
3. Recall all government vehicles, place on stand-by and prepare for dispatch
4. Position all emergency crews on stand-by and dispatch to areas needing immediate assistance.
5. Ensure availability of emergency provisions

#### J. Action Plan during Recovery Phase

1. Initiate recall procedure of all government personnel to restore normal operation as soon as possible
2. Conduct damage assessment on all barangays and report results immediately to City Mayor (within 2 hours after typhoon).
3. Return evacuated families back to their homes if these did not sustain total damage.

#### K. Recovery Operations

The City Disaster Preparedness and Control Command, through the Disaster Management Officer and the City Engineers, shall:

1. Coordinate with utility teams consisting of personnel from CASURECO II, MNWD and their respective personnel.
2. Coordinate with building and structural teams composed of Engineering personnel that will determine unsafe structures requiring prior to occupancy and place "OFF LIMITS" sign therein.
3. Coordinate with damage assessment team for evaluation of damages sustained on utilities, bridges, pavements and other structures, as well as the estimated in required their repair or restoration.
4. Coordinate with the City Disaster Operations Chief with regards to information dissemination especially priorities for rehabilitation.

#### IV –EARTQUAKE PREPAREDNESS

1. BEFORE – Prepare your homes, workplace or schools :  
The key to effective disaster prevention is planning :

- Know the earthquake hazards in your area.
- Follow structural design and engineering practices when constructing a house or building.
- Evaluate the structural soundness of the buildings and houses; strengthen or retrofit if necessary.
- Strap or bolt heavy furnitures/cabinets to the walls.
- Check the stability of hanging objects like ceiling fans and chandeliers.
- Breakable items, harmful chemicals and flammable materials should be stored properly in the lowermost secured shelves.

Familiarize yourself with the exit routes.

Know where fire extinguishers, first aid kits, alarms and communication facilities are located. Learn how to use them beforehand.

Prepare a handy emergency supply kit with first aid kit, canned food and can opener, water, clothing, blanket, battery-operated radio, flashlights and extra batteries.

Conduct and participate in regular earthquake drills.

2. DURING – STAY CALM.

When you are inside a structurally sound building or home.. STAY THERE!

- If possible quickly open the door for exit.

- Duck under a study desk or table, and hold on to it, or protect your head with your arms.
- Stay away from glass windows, shelves, cabinets and other heavy objects.
- Beware of falling objects. Be alert and keep your eyes open.

If you're outside.. move to an open area!

- Stay away from the trees
- Move away from steep slopes which may be affected by landslides
- If you're near the shore and feel an earthquake, especially if it's too strong , move quickly to higher grounds. Tsunami might follow

If you're in moving vehicles , STOP and get out ! Do not attempt to cross bridges , overpasses, or flyovers which may have been damaged .

3. AFTER – Be prepared for aftershocks , Once the shaking stops, take the Fastest and safest way out of the building .

Don't ....

- ..... use elevators
- ..... enter damaged buildings
- ..... use telephones unless emergency or necessary
- ..... PANIC

Check ....

- ..... yourself and others for injuries
- ..... water and electrical lines for damages
- ..... For spills of chemical, toxic and flammable materials
- ..... control fires which may spread

If you need to evacuate your residence , leave a message stating where you are going and bring emergency supply kit

# FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES

## SIMPLE HOME FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES

1. Crush your cigarette and cigar stubs thoroughly before discarding them. Provide yourselves with ashtrays. Do not smoke in bed.
2. Oil or gas and other native lamps should be placed away from curtains and other objects that easily catch fire. Do not put them where the wind, children, cats or other moving being may topple them. Put out the flame before going to bed.
3. Do not store any flammable substance or any volatile liquid in the kitchen. Cover the flammable container tightly.
4. Extinguish all live charcoals and embers or concentrate them in the middle of the stove after being through the kitchen chores. Make it a habit to inspect the kitchen before retiring. Most fires in the home occur at night.
5. Keep matches and lighters away from reach of children.
6. Clear the corners and nooks of the house from rubbish, rags and other waste materials.
7. Remove the accumulation of leaves in gutters and other parts of the roof and wood shavings and litters in the attic.
8. Quantities of flammables, such as gasoline, oil, benzene, naphtha, alcohol and other highly flammable materials should be kept in proper containers.
9. Rubbish burning should be done in the yard away from the house wall. Every smoldering coal left from bonfire should be extinguished. Be careful that no flying embers from bonfire would alight on the roof of the houses.
10. Do not use open flames for decorations in the house.
11. Burnable objects, such as firewood, waste paper and rags should not be indiscriminately dumped or strewn in the house. Boxes should be regularly cleaned.
12. Kerosene and oil stoves should be checked for leakage and they should be regularly cleaned.
13. Do not use leaking liquefied petroleum gas installations.

Observe the following precautions against electrical hazards.

1. Check regularly your electrical installations, and have all frayed wiring, damaged sockets, switches, and other defective electrical fixtures changes or repaired promptly.
2. All electrical installations, repairs and changes should be undertaken by competent individuals. Only licensed electricians should be allowed to undertake such work.
3. Never run electrical cords under rugs. Cords of portable appliances should be as short as possible.

4. Do not overload your electrical circuits by profusely putting extra lights and appliances.
5. Combustible and other flimsy materials should not be placed near bulbs.
6. Do not replace blown or busted fuses with coins, wire, or metal to short circuit the current. Lighting circuits should be equipped with 15-ampere fuses.
7. Use only approved types of electrical appliances, and equipment. Do not improvise them.
8. If you find electric irons, fans, or other appliances faulty, have them checked by an expert and have them repaired at once.
9. Do not allow your electrical irons to overheat, nor leave them with the current on.
10. Never touch an electric appliance while you are in a bath, or standing on a grounded metal or object that is a conductor of electricity.
11. Keep the electrical elements of appliances dry. Never immerse electrical appliance in water.
12. Use convenience outlets in the wall, not lamp sockets, for connecting electrical appliances.
13. Don't stand in a puddle or on a deep floor when connecting electric laundry appliance.

#### EMERGENCY ACTION: BURNS

Never apply ointments, butter, or other substances to burns

#### Small heat burns

1. Remove clothing if not stuck.
2. Immerse burned area in lukewarm water or apply cool pack unless skin is open or blistered.
3. Cover burn with sterile or clean dressing.

#### Major heat burns

1. Call for emergency help or rush conscious victim to hospital.
2. Do not remove clothing. Do not immerse in cold water.
3. Cover burn with clean material, keep victim warm, elevate burned feet or legs.
4. If not breathing, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Tilt head, lift chin, pinch nose shut, seal mouth with yours, give 2 full breaths. Repeat: 1 breath each 5 seconds.

#### Chemical burns

1. Promptly call for emergency aid, or rush to hospital if faster.
2. If chemical container nearby, obey first aid steps on it. Keep to show to hospital.
3. Until help arrives, remove clothing from burn and flood burn with water.

DOCTORS SHOULD SEE ALL BURNS, EXCEPT IF SKIN IS REDDENED IN ONLY SMALL AREA.





## NAGA CITY EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

PUBLIC SAFETY	OFFICE COMCEN	4723000 , 811-3000 , 478-3000
NAGA CITY HOSPITAL		168
OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR /		4732240
LDRRMC		

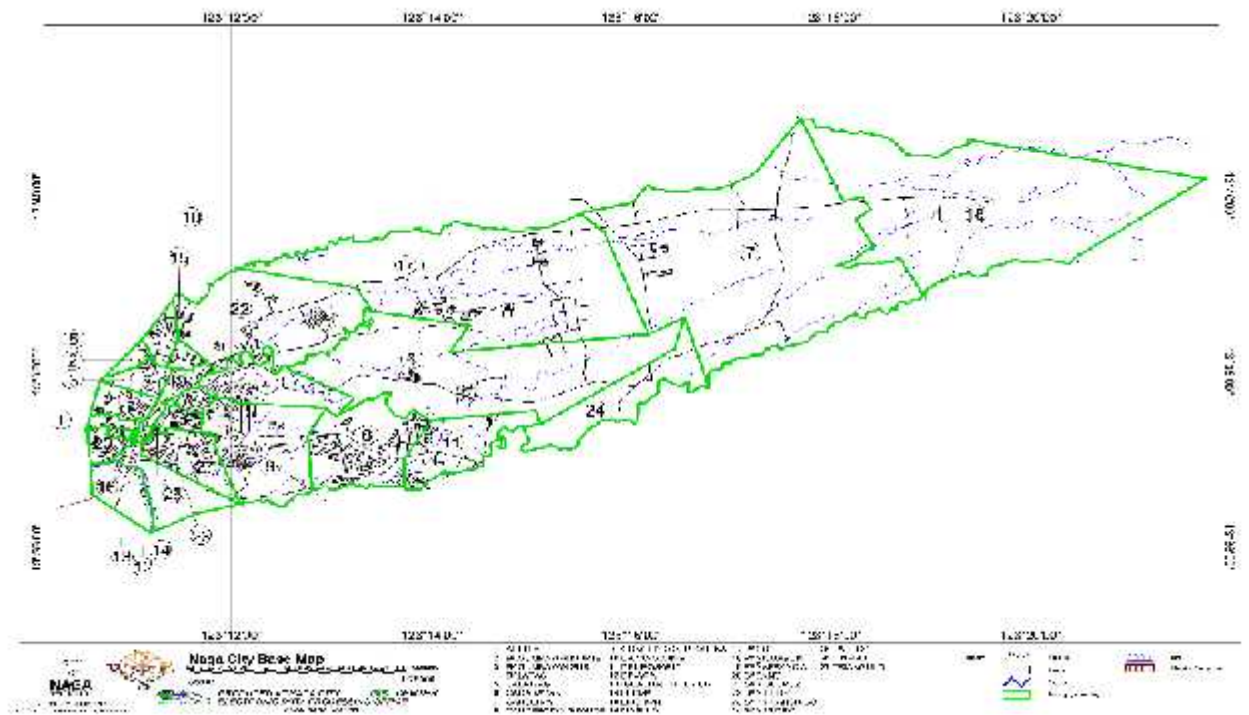
## ANNEXES

1. HAZARD MAPS

2. NAGA CITY MAP

3. GEO HAZARD MAPS

# ANNEX "A" Naga City Map



# 72 Hour Emergency Kit

By Rachel Woods, About LDS Guide, <http://lds.about.com>

## Notes:

- Update your kit every six months (put a note in your calendar/planner) to make sure that: all food, water, and medication are fresh (not expired), clothing fits, personal documents and credit cards are up to date, and batteries are charged.
- Small toys/games are important too as they will provide some comfort and entertainment during a stressful time.
- Older children can be responsible for their own pack of items/clothes too.
- You can include any other items you feel are necessary for your family's survival.
- Some items and/or flavors might leak, melt, "flavor" other items, or break open. Dividing groups of items into individual Ziploc bags might help prevent this.

## Food and Water

(3 day supply of food & water per person when no refrigeration/cooking is available)

- Protein/Granola Bars
- Trail Mix/Dried Fruit
- Crackers/Cereals (for munching)
- Canned Tuna, Beans, Meat, Vienna Sausages, etc ("pop-top" cans might leak/explode & Jerky can "flavor" other items)
- Canned Juice
- Candy/Gum (Jolly ranchers can melt & mint gum might "flavor" other items)
- Water (1 Gallon/4 Liters per person)

## Bedding and Clothing

- Change of Clothing (short and long sleeve shirts, pants, socks, jackets, etc.)
- Undergarments
- Rain Coat /Poncho
- Blankets and Emergency Heat Blankets
- Cloth Sheet
- Plastic Sheet

## Fuel & Light

- Battery Lighting (Flashlights, Lamps)
- Extra Batteries
- Flares
- Candles
- Lighter
- Water-Proof Matches

## Miscellaneous

- Bag or Bags to put 72 hour kit items in (such as duffel bags or hiking back packs, which work great)
- Infant Needs (if applicable)

## Equipment

- Can Opener
- Dishes/Utensils
- Shovel
- Radio (with batteries!)
- Pen and Paper
- Axe
- Pocket Knife
- Rope
- Duct Tape

## Personal Supplies & Medication

- First Aid Supplies
- Toiletries (roll of toilet paper—remove center tube to easily flatten into a zip-lock bag, feminine hygiene, folding brush, etc)
- Cleaning Supplies (mini hand sanitizer, soap, shampoo, dish soap, etc. Warning: Scented soap might "flavor" food items.)
- Immunizations Up-to Date
- Medication (Acetaminophen, Ibuprofen, children's medication, etc.)
- Prescription Medication (for 3 days)

## Personal Documents and Money

(Place these items in a water-proof container!)

- Scriptures (miniature ones are lighter)
- Genealogy Records
- Patriarchal Blessing
- Legal Documents (Birth/Marriage Certificates, Wills, Passports, Contracts)
- Vaccination Papers
- Insurance Policies
- Cash
- Credit Card
- Pre-Paid Phone Cards

## Enhanced DRL Action Plan

Date: Updated on April 25, 2014

### Goal 1 Relocation

#### Action 1: Identify the areas concerned

A comprehensive ocular inspection as well as interview with the local residents was conducted by the City ENRO and Housing and Settlements Development Office in order to determine the actual location and number of families residing in the flood-prone areas along the banks of Naga River. A total of eleven (11) sites were determined and classified as flood-prone areas based on accounts of the residents interviewed. A total of 507 families are confirmed and validated (through records from their respective Barangays) to be residing inside these sites. These are the people who are directly experiencing the perennial problem of flooding.

<b>SITES</b>	<b>Number of affected families</b>
MabuloPagdaiconPuro, Zone 5	236
Tabuco Zone 6	30
Tabuco Zone 7	4
Tabuco Zone 4	10
Pingol Site/Fishing port	16
Mabulo Zone 3(Near Accretion Site)	61
Mabulo Zone 2 (Calsada Resettlement Site)	68
Dayangdang Zone 6, Isla compound	12
Dayangdang Zone 6, back of city gymnasium	29
Peñafrancia Z-7, FamiliaSagrada (Isla Sison)	15
Sabang riverside	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>507</b>

It is noted that most of the informal settlers are located in Mabulo Pagdaicon Puro (zone 5), and relocating these families all at the same time would require huge relocation site. It is therefore recommended to relocate first those who are residing in the immediate riverbanks (probably 10 meters from the easement boundary). Planting of anti-soil erosion plant like Vetiver grass (*chrysopogon zizanioides*) to the vacated areas is a good way of soil preservation. It is also recommended that flowering plants aside from vetiver grass should be planted right after the relocation so that the remaining residents would be reluctant to throw garbage in these vacated areas (considering also the aesthetic value that these flowering plants can contribute to the beautification of the river).

**Action 2:** Meet with Barangay/ Village Officials to inform them about the relocation plan and involve them in the program

Meeting with the Barangay officials is yet to take place. (According to Engr. Campillos, it will be conducted anytime after the Holy week).

**Action 3: Integrated Naga River Revitalization Project (iNRRP) awareness and capacity building**

The Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) first assembly was launched last March 18, 2014. Once the Governing Board of WQMA has been formed, monitoring and creation of appropriate approach on how to improve the water quality will be put in place. This would greatly help in the realization of the objectives of iNRRP.

Water Quality monitoring is being conducted by Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) together with City ENRO. Based on the continuous water sampling that was started last December 2013 up to present (with 22 sampling stations), we have now the information that would form the baseline data in monitoring the river water quality including pH, Temperature, D.O., turbidity, salinity etc. With these data, we can measure then the effectiveness of each key action that is included in the DRL Action Plan. For example, we can compare the quality of the river water before and after the relocation process and evaluate if the action has indeed a positive impact on the river water.

All of the lined-up activities of iNRRP were successfully completed and it is apparent that the first level of awareness has been achieved. The said activities are the following:

**3.1:** Children’s workshop on coming out with a “wish list” for the Naga River entitled “Wish upon my River”

**3.2:** Slogan-and Poster- making contest following the same theme

**3.3:** Senior citizen’s workshop to recapture stories of how clean and valuable the river was to them and the community.

In order for an environmental program to be successful, it needs to be sustainable. It is suggested that follow-up activities should be done on order to “keep the fire burning”. There are various groups that are willing to participate in government initiative especially if it is concerning our environment. We need to come up with activities that are focused on revitalizing the Naga River. Below are some of the possible activities that we can do and the possible group/sector that we can partner with:

ACTIVITY	Partner Group	Tentative date
Clean up drive (along river banks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Academe</li><li>• Religious groups</li><li>• Civic organizations</li></ul>	
Amazing Race Naga River	(Youth sector), bike/skateboard enthusiast, school organizations	
Seminar: “Climate Change Adaptation versus Mitigation” (includes Urban Gardening)	(Women Sector), Ladies in Green, Naga City Council for Women	
Planting of flowering plants (along river banks)	Barangay Officials	

It is recommended to assign a Barangay point person who will be in charge of monitoring and reporting of the river bank's current status.

**3.4:** Mayoral Proclamation 2 dated January 27, 2014 declaring March 8, 2014 and every second Sunday of March thereafter as "Naga River Day", with activities focusing on a 4-pronged approach:

**3.4-A:** Heritage preservation

**3.4-B:** Eco-tourism and business promotion including river transport

Aside from the physical and chemical integrity of the water in Naga River, it is also important to work on its aesthetic aspect. Ways on how to 'beautify' our river should be formulated in order for us to achieve success on eco-tourism. Short term goal would be planting of flowering plants along the stretch of the riverbanks. Select plant species that is tolerant to the kind of environment that the river system can provide. In areas where soil erosion is evident, it is suggested to Vetiver grass or similar plant species. The existing river transport team equipped with two motorized boats will have a dual function, transportation and also for monitoring of river banks.

The "adopt-an-estero" program of EMB would be very helpful in obtaining the goal of iNRRP. In here, all the possible stakeholders will have to commit in adopting a portion or part of the river and they will be the one who will be in charge of cleaning, monitoring and maintenance of that area. Like for instance in academe, they can participate in this program as part of their NSTP subject. Religious organizations are also a good sector to partner with. They are active and willing to participate in government activities concerning environmental protection. A good example of this was the recent clean up drive activity along riverbanks of Naga, participated by Mormons as part of their International Day of Service

Another possible activity is to launch a competition for the most innovative and feasible solution on how to make our river aesthetically beautiful (incorporating the 3 R's of SWM) to be participated by all environmental groups.

**3.4-C:** Environmental protection

In order to make the project sustainable, additional activities should be done (activities that are in line with the objectives of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan).

1. Seminars and workshops on Urban Agriculture. This resource is readily available and is being conducted by the City Agriculture Office. This will be a 2-pronged activity, minimizing the impact of flooding on food security and also Solid waste management (activity will use recycled materials). It is suggested to make this program a competition among all participants in order to keep their interest up.
2. Incorporate in the workshop the general information regarding climate change, disaster risk reduction, emergency drill, first aid, basic survival techniques. This can be facilitated by the DRRMO. This would also address the next key action which is Disaster Resilience.
3. Site inspection should also be done in order to locate the point and non-point source of pollution. Once located, we can then design an appropriate scheme on how to lessen the

negative impact on the river (e.g. filtering system). Based on the results of study conducted by Ateneo de Naga (INECAR), eutrophication is evident in Naga River. This is because of uncontrolled discharge of liquid waste from sewerage, business establishments and agricultural run-off.

4. Installation of additional floating barrier in selected points along the river in order to trap floating solid waste and make the collection efficient. There is an existing float barrier that is installed near Tabuco Bridge, but it is apparent that this is insufficient as volume of solid waste is still visible along the stretch of the river.
5. Eco-blocking of riverbank portions where erosion is evident and where planting of Vetiver Grass is deemed insufficient.

#### **3.4-D: Disaster resilience**

Basing on the geo-hazard map, we can determine the area most vulnerable to flooding. We can then install early warning system in these areas as well as conduct emergency drills. We can also assign emergency evacuation sites as well as point person in particular area in case of calamities. These would significantly increase the disaster preparedness of the people.

Adopt the 'building back better' principle and educate the people regarding this.

#### **Action 3-A: Infrastructure development in connection with iNRRP**

The construction of five mini-wharves has been successfully completed equipped with 2 motorized boats. This alternative means of transportation could positively impact the level of awareness of the people, making us realize the significance of the river system. It is important to have this transport system operational as soon as possible. Additional number of boat is recommended as well as continuous promotion of such river transport.

**Action 4:** Identify possible resettlement sites sufficient for the purpose and acquire the same

**Action 4-A:** Inform and educate the affected families about the project.

In order to achieve high level of acceptance and cooperation, we must conduct meeting with the concerned families and educate them about the objective of the project. We must first orient them regarding the effects of climate change giving emphasis on their vulnerability as residents within the danger zone.

#### **GOAL 2: Flood Mitigation Infra**

**Action 1:** Identify the low-lying and other flood-prone areas

The Mines and Geosciences Bureau already provided us with a geo-hazard map. This would be very helpful in determining the flood prone areas based on elevation.



**Action 2:** Formulate a 3-year development plan

**Action 3:** Prioritize program implementation according to phases.

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Time Frame

Activity	Date	Department/s involved, Participants
Second site inspection (to obtain number of families within the 10m distance from the easement boundary)		ENRO , HSDO
Meeting with village officials regarding the proposed relocation		HSDO, Bgy. Captains of concerned bgy's.
planting of vetiver grass and flowering plants on riverbanks		ENRO, bgy officials, environmental groups
Installation of additional floating barrier		CEO
Urban gardening (seminars and competition)		City Agriculture Office
Adopt-an-estero program		EMB, ENRO, NGO, Business and religious sectors, youth, academe
Seminar/workshop on CCA-DRRM “climate change adaptation versus mitigation”		DRRMO, Members of the concerned families (for relocation), women sector
Ocular inspection (point/non-point source of pollution)		ENRO
Competition on Naga river beautification (most innovative and feasible approach)		Open to all
Risk mapping		Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau
Research/installation of early warning system		DRRMO, CEO
Emergency drills, educating the people on what to do in case of calamities		PSO-DRRMO
Eco-blocking of erosion-prone areas		ENRO, CEO, volunteers
Clean up drive activity along riverbanks		ENRO, Business/Religious groups, civic orgs, academe, NGO
Amazing race Naga River		Sports enthusiasts, bike/skateboard groups, school organizations

# Enhanced DRL Action Plan

Name: **John G. Bongat**      Country: **Philippines**

Organization: Local Government Unit of **Naga City**      Date: Updated on February 20, 2014 (originally prepared November 29, 2013)

## 1) Briefly describe your organization's role in building disaster resilience.

Local governments, like the City of Naga, under existing Philippine laws are **mandated to convene their respective local DRRM councils** chaired by the chief executive, as the need arises, apart from the requirement to establish a permanent/organic office called the city/provincial **DRRM Office** tasked to develop and implement activities aimed at strengthening local capabilities in DRRM covering areas of disaster preparedness, risk reduction, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation. The law likewise requires that **5% of regular local government sources of revenue** be allocated for DRRM, 70% of which being dedicated to preparedness infra and non-infra activities while the remaining 30% to response and rehabilitation efforts, among others.

## 2) What are the major challenges faced by your organization in building resilience?

Major challenges would include: a) **relocation** of informal settlers along banks of Naga and Bicol rivers and other low-lying, non-buildable areas, to eliminate constant exposure to risk every time the river swells, avoid health hazards associated with flooding especially to children, women, the elderly, PWD and other vulnerable sectors, and to sustainably do away with difficult pre-disaster evacuation and during disaster response activities; b) **insufficiency of budget**.

## 3) Briefly describe your role in the organization.

My role as chief executive or mayor of our city and head of the local DRRMC and DRRMO is to **set clear goals based on SMART**, and to **engage all stakeholders** in the DRRM activities of the city, given our limited resources.

## 4) What challenges do you face in your role?

A major challenge is political will on the part of the LGU on how it can **overcome possible resistance** to change (relocation), **address socio-economic costs**, coupled with **inadequacy of much-needed funds** that may derail supposed time-bound implementation.

5. Using the chart below, please describe the key (realistic) goals and actions that you need to adopt in order for you and your organization to address the above challenges and make a difference in promoting disaster resilience in your country. Also, please list the expected outcomes, any expected challenges/barriers and strategies for addressing those challenges. Also, note the timeframe for and leadership qualities you'll need in accomplishing each action.

Goal 1: RELOCATION OF INFORMAL SETTLERS ALONG BANKS OF NAGA AND BICOL RIVERS AND OTHER LOW-LYING, NON- BUILDABLE AREAS.			My Leadership Toolkit
Key Actions	Expected Outcomes	Challenges and management strategies	
<p><b>Action 1</b></p> <p>IDENTIFY THE AREAS CONCERNED.</p> <p>Timeframe: 1 WEEK (revised to 4 months or up to end of April, 2014)</p>	<p>The concerned local govt agencies to submit based on existing records, <b>subject to validation. (still finalizing)</b></p>	<p><i>Challenges</i> None. (<b>comprehensive ocular inspection and validation needed to conform to and update existing records</b>)</p> <p><i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i> <b>Will engage the services of the Naga City Urban Poor Federation, to coordinate with the City ENRO, the Housing and Settlements Development Office, and the Barangay Councils particularly the SB Chairpersons on Urban Poor, Environment or similar committee.</b></p>	<p>Qualities that I seek in a mentor: TECHNICALLY COMPETENT</p> <p>Possible Mentors: LOCAL PHIL. INST. OF CIVIL ENGINEERS/ HOUSING AND LAND USE REGULATORY BD./<b>National Housing Authority/habitat for Humanity Foundation</b></p>
<p><b>Action 2</b></p> <p>MEET WITH BARANGAY/VILLAGE OFFICIALS TO INFORM</p>	<p>Full cooperation of the brgy councils concerned. (<b>still ongoing; need for a general seminar-workshop among barangay officials in order to input their</b></p>	<p><i>Challenges</i> Political will. (<b>tap the Liga ng mga Barangay or a non-government organization or CSO to assist the local govt to</b></p>	<p>Qualities that I seek in a mentor: WITH AUTHORITY OVER BRGY OFFICIALS</p>

<p>THEM ABOUT THE RELOCATION PLAN AND INVOLVE THEM IN THE PROGRAM.</p> <p>Timeframe: 3 WEEKS (revised to 6 months or up to end of June, 2014)</p>	<p><b>ideas on the plan and specific strategies to be undertaken upon implementation, with special focus on hazards or exposure thereto, vulnerability and how barangay leaders can be capacitated in dealing with the issue of relocation)</b></p>	<p><b>avoid political damage or politics)</b></p> <p><i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain objective</li> <li>2. Listen to suggestions to arrive at a compromise strategy</li> <li>3. <b>Prepare and finalize a doable, time-bound plan of action</b></li> </ol>	<p>Possible Mentors: DILG, Mines and Geosciences Bureau, the city's CPDO, ENRO, Solid Waste Management Office, Natural Waterways Management Council, Flood Mitigation Board, LDRRMO</p>
<p><b>Action 3 (additional initiatives on the Naga River)</b></p> <p><b>INTEGRATED NAGA RIVER REVITALIZATION PROJECT (iNRRP) AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING.</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: 4 MONTHS for the preparatory activities and multi-stakeholder planning</b></p>	<p><b>Action 3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Children's Workshop on coming out with a "wish list" for the Naga River entitled "Wish Upon My River" (DONE)</b></li> <li>2. <b>Slogan- and Poster-making contest following the same theme (on Feb. 27)</b></li> <li>3. <b>Senior Citizens' workshop to recapture stories of how clean and valuable the river was to them and the community. (DONE)</b></li> <li>4. <b>Issued Mayoral Proclamation No. 2 dated Jan. 27, 2014 declaring March 8, 2014 and every second Sunday of March every year thereafter as "Naga River Day", with activities focusing on revitalizing the Naga River based on a 4-pronged approach: a) heritage preservation, the Naga River being the venue of the 304-year old religious fluvial procession in honor of Bicol's Patroness, Our Lady of</b></li> </ol>	<p><i>Challenges</i></p> <p>Political will. (tap the Liga ng mga Barangay or a non-government organization or CSO to assist the local govt to avoid political damage or politics)</p> <p><i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Explain objective</li> <li>5. Listen to suggestions to arrive at a compromise strategy</li> <li>6. <b>Prepare and finalize a doable, time-bound plan of action</b></li> </ol>	<p>Qualities that I seek in a mentor: <b>GOOD IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZING</b></p> <p>Possible Mentors: National government agencies like the DILG, Mines and Geosciences Bureau, the DENR, DPWH, the city's CPDO, ENRO, Solid Waste Management Office, Natural Waterways Management Council, Flood Mitigation Board, LDRRMO, barangay councils of riverine barangays, various private stakeholders from the academe, NGOs, Pos, CSOs, Office of the Congressman from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Legislative District of Camarines Sur, etc.</p>

<p><b>Action 3-A</b></p> <p><b>INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE iNRRP</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: 6-YEAR development plan for the construction of infrastructure that will start in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2014 (the construction of 5 miniwharves along the Naga River, however, was commenced last year and will be completed by April 2014), including relocation of informal settlers.</b></p>	<p><b>Penafrancia, where more than a million pilgrims flock to Naga every September; b) eco-tourism and business promotion, including river transport; c) environmental protection; and d) disaster resilience (DONE)</b></p> <p><b>Action 3-A</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Pre-feasibility study on how to revitalize the Naga River (DONE, courtesy of CDIA)</b></li> <li><b>2. Lack of sufficient funds from the local government</b></li> <li><b>3. Need to raise funding from national government sources</b></li> </ol>	<p><b>Action 3-A</b></p> <p><i>Challenges</i> <b>How to raise funding for the needed infrastructure.</b></p> <p><i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Update the cost estimates from the pre FS</b></li> <li><b>2. Solicit funding from the national government</b></li> <li><b>3. Obtain a loan facility while the cost of materials and construction is still low and at the same time spur economic development, etc. as a result of the infra</b></li> <li><b>4. Prepare and finalize a doable, time-bound plan of action</b></li> </ol>	
<p><b>Action 4 (formerly action 3)</b></p> <p><b>IDENTIFY POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT SITES SUFFICIENT FOR THE PURPOSE AND ACQUIRE THE</b></p>	<p><b>Action 4</b> Land acquisition, taking into consideration affordability and socio-economic implications.</p>	<p><b>For Actions 4 &amp; 4-A</b></p> <p><i>Challenges</i> <b>How to keep the fire burning, or how to sustain the multi-stakeholder involvement, and</b></p>	<p>2.</p>

<p>SAME.</p> <p>Timeframe: 2 YEARS</p> <p>Action 4-A</p> <p>INFORM AND EDUCATE THE AFFECTED FAMILIES ABOUT THE PROJECT'S NECESSITY AND URGENCY AND THE RESULTING BENEFITS THEY WILL ENJOY, AND ORGANIZE THEM AS ASSOCIATIONS WITH RESPECTIVE SETS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS FOR PURPOSES OF ENGAGING THEM AND DEVELOPING HIGH LEVEL OF ACCEPTABILITY OF THE PROJECT.</p> <p>Time Frame: 1 YEAR</p>	<p><b>Action 4-A</b></p> <p>Cooperation of affected communities as key to better outcomes</p>	<p><b>raise funding for the needed infrastructure.</b></p> <p><i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Explain objectives</b></li> <li><b>2. Listen to suggestions to arrive at a compromise strategy</b></li> <li><b>3. Prepare and finalize a doable, timebound plan of action</b></li> </ol>	
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<b>Goal 2: CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL STORM DRAINAGES AND/OR CATCH BASINS IN LOW-LYING AND FLOOD-PRONE AREAS.</b>			My Leadership Toolkit
Key Actions	Expected Outcomes	Challenges and management strategies	
<b>Action 1</b>  IDENTIFY OTHER LOW-LYING AND OTHER FLOOD-PRONE AREAS. Timeframe: 1 WEEK <b>(revised to 4 months or up to end of April, 2014)</b>	The CEO tasked to submit identified areas based on existing records. <b>(to be assisted by the NC Flood Mitigation Board and the NC Waterways Management Council)</b>	<i>Challenges</i> none  <i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i> N/A	Qualities that I seek in a mentor: N/A  Possible Mentors: N/A
<b>Action 2</b>  PROGRAM A 3-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN BASED ON SPENDING CAPACITY.  Timeframe: 2 MONTHS <b>(revised to 4 months or up to end of April, 2014)</b>	Preparation of design, POWs/detailed engg based on topographic survey.	<i>Challenges</i> Capability to finish the plans within prescribed period given manpower <b>and resource</b> limitations  <i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Honest assessment of capability</i></li> <li>2. <i>In case of incapability, to source out preparation of plans and specs</i></li> </ol>	Qualities that I seek in a mentor: ABILITY TO FINANCE  Possible Mentors: <b>City Development Council, DBM, DBP, LBP</b>
<b>Action 3</b>  PRIORITIZE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION ACCORDING TO PHASES (1st to 3rd year) BASED ON NEEDS ASSESSMENT, AND BID OUT	Considering that flooding records are readily available, outcomes are easy to attain	<i>Challenges</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess internal financial capacity;</li> <li>2. Entertain funding from external sources</li> </ol>	Qualities that I seek in a mentor: ABILITY TO FINANCE  Possible Mentors: <b>LDRRMO, LOCAL Finance Committee, Sangguniang</b>

<p>THE DIFFERENT/SPECIFIC PROJECTS, AND CONSTRUCT. Timeframe: 3 YEARS</p>		<p><i>Strategies to Address Challenges:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Necessity of detailed plans and specs and program of works, and execution in accordance therewith</b></li> <li><b>2. Need for a project manager who will focus on execution</b></li> </ol>	<p>Panlungsod</p>
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3. Use this table to workout a feasible time frame to accomplish the action points you have outlined in your action plan.

Action/Activities	JAN To APR 2014	JAN to JUN 2014	JAN to DE C 2014	JAN to DE C, 2015	JAN to DE C, 2016	JAN to DE C 2019						
<b>Goal 1 RELOCATION</b>												
Action 1 IDENTIFY CONCERNED INFORMAL SETTLERS	X											
Action 2 MEET WITH VILLAGE OFCLS TO INFORM AND ENGAGE THEM		X										
Action 3 INRRP AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING  Action 3-A INRRP INFRA DEVELOPMENT	X					X						



Action 4 IDENTIFY SUITABLE RESETTLEMENT AREAS				X									
Action 4-A INFORM, EDUCATE, ORGANIZE FOR HIGH ACCEPTABILITY			X										
<b>Goal 2 FLOOD-MITIGATION INFRA</b>													
Action 1 IDENTIFY OTHER FLOOD-PRONE AREAS	X												
Action 2 FORMULATE 3-YR FLOOD CONTROL DEV PLAN	X												
Action 3 PRIORITIZE PROJ IMPLEMENTATION ACCDG TO PHASES					X								

4. Names and Contact information for other team members:

THE CONCERNED DEPT HEADS C/O CITY GOVT OF NAGA

5. Initial plan for meeting with team members: WILL EXPLAIN THE 2 GOALS, HINGED ON OUR VISION OF BUILDING A DISASTER RESILIENT CITY. **(DONE)**