



## FACT SHEET: NAVOTAS CITY

QUICK FIGURES	
<b>Population:</b>	259,805*
Growth rate:	0.78%
Density:	234 persons/sqm.
No. of registered PWDs:	2,254
<b>Total land area:</b>	1,069 Ha.
<b>Total no. of brgys.:</b>	18
<b>Aggregate shoreline length:</b>	12.5 km
<b>No. of households:</b>	62,148*
Average size:	4.2
No. of informal settler families:	7,594
<b>Primary industry:</b>	Fishing
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	12.35% (as of 2015)



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*\*Based on the Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2022*

### 1. LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

- Navotas is a flat and narrow strip of highly urbanized coastal areas located in the extreme northwest shore of Metro Manila.
- The total land area includes the reclaimed area currently being utilized by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority.
- It is bordered by:
  - Obando, Bulacan in the north;
  - a system of riverways comprised of the Binuangan River, Daang Cawayan River, Dampalit River, Batasan River, Navotas River, Bangkulasi channel, Malabon channel, and the Estero de Maypajo on the east
  - the city of Manila to the South
  - Manila Bay to the West

### 2. POPULATION AND HOUSING:

- Most houses, especially in the coastal areas, are made of light materials and are heavily compressed due to the lack of space.
- In 2014, there were around 10,395 informal settler families, over 57% of which lived along coastlines. This was reduced to 7,594 through in-city and off-city relocation.
- There are 4 in-city relocation sites in San Roque and Tanza, with most of the residents coming from households previously located at the coastal areas.
- Socialized housing costs Php 400.00 every month, excluding water and electric bills. The contract is up to 25 years.



## 3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Main source of livelihood: fishing industry
  - More than 90% of the population of Navotas City have livelihoods that are related to the fishing sector. However, the Navotas Fish Port Complex is controlled by the national government, which means that only a small part of the income of the port is translated to funds for the Navotas City government.
- There are 7,538 registered and recorded fisherfolk from the 12 barangays involved in fisheries production.
  - This definition is limited to those who possess registered fishing boats or vessels, and does not include other fisherfolk workers such as divers, shell gatherers, sea labourers, and those that rent boats.
- There are 948 business establishments that are engaged in commerce and trade.
  - These range from *sari-sari* stores (small scale stores) to service providers to large shipyards. Establishments related to fishing represent only 8% of this while the majority is dominated by manufacturing establishments that also include manufacturing fish-based products which is at 30.92%.
- According to small fisherfolk, income has decreased in the past years due to fish moving into deeper waters due to continuous coastal degradation and loss of fish habitat.
- During rainy seasons when fishing is not viable, the fisherfolk population turn to driving pedicabs and other odd jobs to earn income. Income from these livelihood activities are less than minimum wage at an average of Php 150.00 per day

## 4. HEALTH

- There is 1 health center per 20,000 persons
  - No. of general hospitals: 1
  - No. of health centers: 11
- Some 16.66% of kindergartens to Grade 6 students are malnourished and 15.99% are severely malnourished.
- There are Barangay Health Workers and Barangay Nutrition Scholars in every barangay.

## 5. INFRASTRUCTURE

- Flood control:
  - A river wall to prevent the entry of water
  - “Bombastik” Pumping Stations to drain the water outside the city
- There is a current project that aims to build a dike around the coastline. However, this could adversely affect the main livelihood of the communities by cutting off small fishing vessels’ access to the sea.
- There are also plans for major reclamation activities, initially being dubbed as the “Navotas City Business Park,” which will cover major parts of the city’s coastline from Manila to parts of Bulacan.

## 6. PROTECTIVE SERVICES

- Protection services are integrated in the local development plans. However, the Philippine National Police still has limitations in understanding the concept.
- There is an increase of victims of child abuse from 143 in 2015 to 185 in 2016 as well as sexual abuse, from 41 in 2015 to 47 in 2016.



## 7. ENVIRONMENT

- The Navotas-Malabon River, the city's major body of water, is greatly polluted. Annual concentration of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) exceeds the water quality standard by ten times.
- The city is the catch basin of the whole Malabon-Navotas-Tullahan-Tinajeros (MaNaTuTi) river system. Industries located in the river basin, from Quezon City down to Malabon and Navotas, have turned the water quality to class D, which can be inhospitable to aquatic life.
- There is a mangrove area in the barangay of Tanza which serves as a site for the migration of birds. This is a protected area. However, a landfill was constructed beside the mangrove area that residents believe is contributing to the pollution of the river. Residents also report sightings of mangroves being cut down in the area.
- The City Environmental and Natural Resources Office conducts annual clean-up drives in the coastal areas and the mangrove area.
- The city council acknowledges that pollution and environmental degradation have negatively impacted the livelihood of many residents.

## 8. DISASTERS

- **Flooding**
  - Navotas is a tidal flat and, thus, is at high risk of flooding. It is also affected by tidal fluctuations.
  - The last major typhoon that damaged the city was Typhoon Nesat (*Pedring*) in 2011. The coastlines were hit by storm surges. Residents had to evacuate to school buildings, and say evacuation was difficult due to the lack of space and other basic services such as water supply.
  - Challenges to evacuation: There is a lack of lands where evacuation centres can be built. Current evacuation centers are limited and do not have enough facilities to provide decent living conditions to evacuees
- **Earthquake**
  - High risk of liquefaction, especially for structures that are 3-storeys and higher
  - Navotas is one of three cities that are expected to be most affected by an earthquake in terms of damages and rate of casualties. The worst-case scenario is a 7.2 magnitude earthquake which will result in 740 casualties, 12,417 injured, 135,763 displaced, and 100% of the population affected.
  - Displacement could last an average of six months while clearing and rehabilitation efforts are being implemented.
  - High risk of tsunamis following the movement of the Manila Trench. It will take approximately one hour before the tsunami hits the shores of Navotas, according to PHIVOLCS (Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology).
- **Fire**
  - There are also incidences of fire, especially in urban poor residences where houses are made of light materials and are cramped with one another.
  - There were 35 recorded fire incidents from 2011-2014. The most recent incident was in Tangos North in November 2018.
  - There is a major fire station located in barangay Sipac-Almacen, with three serviceable sub-stations. There is a total of 74 personnel at the fire station for the whole city.
- The Earthquake Contingency Plan for Navotas was updated from March to May of 2018 and was facilitated by the MOVE UP and PFR projects.
- DRRM planning in previous years was mainly done by the Planning Officer and DRRM Officer. Now, the planning process involves all relevant departments of the city LGU.



## 9. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT: ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES

Date	Activity
October 2017	Stakeholders Mapping
	Stakeholders Meetings
March 2018	Training of trainers for Resilient Livelihoods
March 2018	Earthquake Contingency Planning Workshop – LGU level
April 2018	Integrated Risk Management trainings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City LGU</li> <li>• Barangay Tangos</li> <li>• Barangay Tanza 1</li> <li>• Barangay Tanza 2</li> <li>• Barangay Daanghari</li> </ul>
April 2018	Community Risk Assessments Workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barangay Tangos</li> <li>• Barangay Tanza 1</li> <li>• Barangay Tanza 2</li> <li>• Barangay Daanghari</li> </ul>
June 2018	Disaster Preparedness pre-activities
June 2018	Barangay Social Preparation Activities
July 2018	Technical Working Group meetings
July 2018	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Planning orientation
July-September 2018	Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
August 2018	Household Surveys
August 2018	Risk Mapping
September 2018	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Planning

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