

Flooding Resiliency of Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines Residences Through Rainwater Catchment and Storage System

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ABSTRACT

Urbanised areas in Northeastern Mindanao have a problem of addressing flooding occurrences. This study primarily aimed to provide insights into how the rainwater catchment system of uptown communities and their cooperation could increase flood resiliency of downtown communities in the Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines. This research employed quantitative analysis of the eleven (11) year (2010-2020) data from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration - Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur station. The recommendable optimum rainwater storage capacities for a given number of household occupants, roof areas at run-off efficiency of 90%, and three (3) day rainfall characteristics at 36.9% averaged probability of exceedance were initially determined. Through scenario analysis, uptown communities emptying their rainwater storages before heavy downpour occurs could provide sufficient flood volume reduction and buffer time for downtown communities to prepare. The output of this research is vital in the environmental planning, management, and policies of cities and regions.

INTRODUCTION

Human life was never out of challenges. Disasters disturb natural, constructed, and social environments, affecting communities and people. They can be caused by climatic, geophysical, technical, or human-caused events, or a mix of these (Liu et al., 2018; McCoy et al., 2014; Bourque, et al., 2007). A database was created from 1970 until 1999 to estimate the hazard of life from Atlantic tropical storms in the

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contiguous United States and surrounding coastal seas (Rappaport, 2000). During those thirty (30) years, freshwater floods were responsible for more than half of the six hundred (600) deaths in the United States caused directly by tropical storms or their remnants, with most deaths occurring in inland counties (Rappaport, 2000). The flood deaths that are most easily identifiable are those that occur as a result of drowning or trauma, such as being struck by items in fast-flowing waters (Adikari et al., 2010; Ahern et al., 2005; Jonkman & Kelman, 2005). Bernard et al. (2001) explained that because of the increased overall water volume, rapid water flow rates, and a limited warning period in which to seek refuge, flash floods caused by massive rainfalls in short intervals are the deadliest. Studying and anticipating how global climate change may impact severe rainfall, flooding frequency, and size (Schumacher, 2017). With good disaster conditions and a lack of preparation and mitigation, disaster is just around the corner, ready to strike (Khaerani, 2022).

Because of its location, typhoons, tropical depressions, and persistent heavy rainfall (B. Racoma et al., 2021) are the most common causes of flooding in the Philippines (Corporal-Lodangco & Leslie, 2016). Since the mid-twentieth (20th) century, the country's extreme rainfall intensity and frequency have risen, and tropical storms and cyclones—often accompanied by storm surges, strong winds, flooding, and landslides—have produced fatal and expensive disasters (Yonson, 2019; Cinco et al., 2016; Franta et al., 2016). Furthermore, climate models suggest that precipitation would (continue to) drop in the dry season while increasing in the rainy season until mid-century, increasing the risk of flooding and landslides (Tubog et al., 2023; Cabrera & Lee, 2018; Froude & Petley, 2018).

Human activities are related to these problems. It has been known that urbanisation has caused detrimental effects on the environment (Johnson et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2019; Newman, 2006) especially on vegetation (Brandalise et al., 2019; De Carvalho & Szlafsztein, 2019; Guan et al., 2019; National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), 2015; Pandey & Seto, 2015) eventually leading to increased flood risks (Mahmoud & Gan, 2018; Chen et al., 2015; Li et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2008). Along with it, the informal settlers' expansion and a lack of tenure have also pushed many to squat in marginal and hazard-prone places such as flood-prone zones, riverbanks, along the seashore, and on steep hillsides, making them exposed to natural hazards such as flooding (Swiss NGO DRR, 2014). In addition, bronchitis, respiratory tract infection, influenza, chickenpox, measles, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, leptospirosis, dengue fever, hypertension, and heart disease are all linked to one or more of the flood variables: exposure, height, or duration (Okaka & Odhiambo, 2018; Yonson, 2018). This also causes flood-related diseases, costing the government a lot of money and putting a lot of strain on afflicted families, pushing non-poor households into poverty (Jha et al., 2018) and the marginalised further into poverty (Yonson, 2018; Torti, 2012).

Government investment in infrastructures alongside sustainable policy direction plays a critical part in protecting the welfare of urban and rural residents. An example is the building flood mitigation structures which contributed to society's flood mitigation efforts have been thoroughly researched and improved throughout the years (Madden et al., 2023; ; Basack et al., 2022; Nurjanah & Apriliani, 2021; Starominski-Uehara, 2020; Sayers et al., 2013; de Bruijn, 2004). However, community resilience is not solely a government responsibility but also involves the active engagement and participation of the community members themselves (Shi et al., 2022; Pramudita & Nugroho, 2021; Sulaiman et al., 2019; Vårheim et al., 2018; Zamboni, 2017). While researchers (Fewkes & Warm, 2000; Alfonso et al., 2019; Chang et al., 2018; Gerolin et al., 2010; Jameson & Baud, 2016; Vaes & Berlamont, 2001) have already justified the use of household rainwater harvesting systems to help buffer flood occurrence, only few contextualised it in the Philippines as part of countermeasures to flooding were made (A Oraya, 2023; Ching Tan, 2023; Bañados & Quijano, 2022). Finding the optimum storage tank sizes in the context of local climatic conditions is still challenging (A Oraya, 2023).

This study aimed to optimise the sizing of rainwater tank storage for housing development concerning its climate type. For this case, Surigao del Sur, Philippines, has a Type II climate defined as a no-dry season with a very pronounced maximum rain period from November to January (DOST- PAG-ASA, n.d.). Furthermore, this intended to do one of its functionalities – simulating the reduction of flood and providing an efficient buffer period based on the capacity of rainwater tanks to harvest rainwater. The outcome of this study shall enable us to formulate policies that can add to the body of knowledge and alter social behaviours in responding to the call for risk reduction.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A community manifesting resiliency meets the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), contributing to the disaster mitigation efforts of the locality and the country. A resilient community also gathers and reserves the financial resources needed from a variety of sources, including national capital markets, for climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, as well as response and reconstruction in the event of natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, floods, and storm surges that are endemic to the East Asia Region (Costa et al., 2016). Resiliency becomes evident during disastrous and hazardous events, especially during floods. Floods are the natural hazard with the highest frequency and the widest geographical distribution worldwide (United Nations, 2021; World Meteorological Organization, 2021; CRED, 2019; Chandrappa et al., 2011). Flood hazards continuously disrupt human living conditions globally, so flood resiliency became a framework for risk reduction in water-related disasters (Liao, 2012). To better understand the concept of resiliency in this study, the author anchored on Brujin's (2004) definition of resilience as the ability of a system to maintain its most important processes and characteristics when subjected to disturbances. Systems may be about engineering, ecological, or socio ecological. Specifically, Zevenbergen et al. (2020) classified engineering resilience as an outcome that relies on the design, adaptation, construction, and deployment of flood-resilient technologies and structures in reducing the recovery time after failure, consequences during failure by floodwater and the probability of failure focusing on flood hazard mitigation.

Interagency Efforts

The Philippines is one of the most vulnerable countries in Southeast Asia, continuously being at risk of floods (Noor & Maulud, 2022; Thomalla et al., 2017). Heavy rainfall and precipitation caused by weather systems contribute to minor and major flooding incidents in the country. Recently, the Philippines reported that floods damaged two hundred and ninety-three (293) houses due to Southwest Monsoon rains (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, 2021). Continued interagency efforts have mitigated flood casualties and damages in the country through flood advisories, warnings, and bulletins. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), with the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) as its implementing arm, serves as the main frontline in informing and responding to the local government units (LGU). NDRRMC communicates and collaborates with the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) in exercising flood management (Unite, 2021). It operates under the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF), which anchors the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP). At present, the NDRP expects all LGUs to have emergency plans for Hydro-Meteorological Hazards (typhoons, monsoons, low-pressure areas, flooding, storm surge, and rain-induced landslides) along with their Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs) in place (Alcantara & Christopher, 2019).

Before NDRRMC was implemented through the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, the Republic Act 6716 (RA), known as the Rainwater Collection and Springs Development Law of 1989, was promulgated. RA 6716 seeks to provide for the Department of Public Works and

Highways' (DPWH) construction of water wells and rainwater collectors, the development of springs, and the rehabilitation of existing water wells in all barangays in the Philippines.

Rainwater Harvesting Systems for Flood Reduction

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is an engineering method known for collecting water from storms and rainfalls (Jamali et al., 2020; Semaan et al., 2020; Farreny et al., 2011; Imteaz et al., 2011; Helmreich & Horn, 2009). However, the practice of RWH is not limited to the collection of water alone but also poses several advantages, which include mitigating flood and enabling environment-friendly engineering design (Vojinovic et al., 2021; Jamali et al., 2020; World Bank, 2019; Teston et al., 2018; Melville-Shreeve et al., 2016; Burns et al., 2010). These advantages motivated countries to the scientific design of cost-effective and highly efficient rainwater harvesting systems, which ensures sustainability and efficiency in supplying water and maintaining urban structures during heavy rainfall events (Pelak & Porporato, 2016; Chiu et al., 2015; Matos et al., 2013; Esguerra et al., 2011; Roebuck et al., 2011). Over the years, installing rainwater harvesting technologies to mitigate floods has continued to be a subject of scientific inquiry.

There were contrasting views. It was stressed that RWH mainstream techniques can only mitigate slight rain (Qin, 2020; Mentens et al., 2006). Another case study by Kim & Yoo (2009) simulated that the flood reduction effect is estimated to be only 1% when using 10% of the entire city area as the rainwater collecting surface. On the flip side, some posited (Alfonso et al., 2019; Chang et al., 2018; Jameson & Baud, 2016; Gerolin et al., 2010; Vaes & Berlamont, 2001; Fewkes & Warm, 2000) that indeed rainwater promoting rainwater harvesting systems to significantly reduced flood incidence. Freni & Liuzzo (2019) concluded that RWH systems are essential in lowering flood volumes and averting potential drainage system breakdowns during storm events, and in flooded regions, they can be decreased by up to 100% during minor rainfall events. A rainfall event with a depth of up to 50 mm might result in a 35% reduction in a flooded area. For heavy rainfall events, the reduction in inundated areas is minimal. In the Philippines, Borgonia & Fornis (2020) simulated a rooftop rainwater harvesting system in Mandaue City and reported that flood volume reduced from 6.03% to 15.27%. Most literature emphasised the efficiency of rainwater harvesting systems on flood reduction in urban areas while decreasing efficiencies during heavy or severe rainfalls (Borgonia & Fornis, 2020; Qin, 2020; Mentens et al., 2006) have been observed. In any case, both sides scientifically explored avenues to explain its effectiveness and efficiency.

However, urban residences have different topographies from the countryside. There is significant uncertainty regarding contextualised quantitative comparisons of how much rainfall volume is observed from one region to the other. Furthermore, most methodologies used in determining storage sizes were weekly (Xu et al., 2020) or monthly rainfall data (Nguyen & Han, 2017; Imteaz et al., 2012), which may not be relevant in Type II Climate areas. Through these gaps, the researchers are optimistic about obtaining significant results.

METHODOLOGY

Precipitation Data

The initial objective of this research is to recommend storage capacities that apply to different factors. Researchers (Matos et al., 2013; Imteaz et al., 2010; Khastagir & Jayasuriya, 2010) evaluated the dependability of rainwater tanks or storage under several scenarios, including climatic conditions, roof areas, tank sizes, household water needs, and the percentage of total demand met by rainwater. Recorded precipitation is vital in the analysis (Nguyen et al., 2018; Furumai, 2016; Matos et al., 2013; Moruzzi et al., 2012; Imteaz et al., 2011; Islam et al., 2011; Khastagir & Jayasuriya, 2010; Pachpute et al., 2009).

The climatic conditions of this study were based on eleven (11) years (2010 to 2020) of rainfall data gathered from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-

ASA) Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region. Because it does not rain every day, this research recommended considering the three (3) day accumulation. Thus, calculating the average accumulated three (3) day rainfall for the eleven (11) years recorded yields the equation.

	$RainfallAve_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=2010}^{2020} x_j$	(1)
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where, x_j is the three (3) days of accumulated rain for the year j , and N is the number of years (11 years).

Probability of Exceedance

Thomas and Martinson (2007) expressed that sizing rainwater storage is accompanied by roughly 30% uncertainties due to the generalisation of precipitation data from different locations. Rainwater catchment and storage system design should be based on estimations of rainfall depths that can be predicted with varying probabilities or return periods rather than the long-term rainfall data average because rainfall varies over time (Dirk, 2013). The statistical probability, also known as the probability of exceedance, refers to the likelihood that actual rainfall will be equal to or greater than the expected rainfall depth over time (Dirk, 2013). The likelihood of exceedance, P_x , of the eleven (11) year three (3) day rainfall data as explained below using statistical tool regression coefficients.

	$P_x = Ae^{-Bx} + P_0$	(2)
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where x is the three (3) day rain inputs. Every averaged three (3) day data distributed over the year has a certain chance of exceeding. The rainfall depths may then be estimated using the mean probability of exceedance.

The three (3) day rainfall run-off is computed using the following equation to determine the harvestable rain, RR (Khastagir et al., 2010; Khastagir & Jayasuriya, 2009)

	$RR = R_{eff} \times C_R \times A$	(3)
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where R_{eff} is the three (3) day rain volume per unit area (m^3/m^2) at the calculated probability of exceedance, C_R is the constant of run-off, and A is the roof area coupled to the tank (m^2). The constant of run-off used was 0.90 for smooth and impervious surfaces (Kinkade-Levario, 2007).

Water Demand/Requirement

Since rainfall data is on hand and the demand for the analysis daily, it would be justifiable to be consistent with the daily use of time (Xu et al., 2020; Freni & Liuzzo, 2019; Zhang & Hu, 2014; Burns et al., 2010; Kim & Yoo, 2009). Daily water consumption per capita was used to determine rainwater tanks. This paper was simulated based on the number of consumers according to water demand and the average water utilisation. When a lengthy rainfall time series is used to simulate the demand as a continuous drawdown, knowing the daily variance of the household's water use is of minimal relevance (Vaes & Berlamont, 2001; Fewkes & Warm, 2000). Researchers (Freni & Liuzzo, 2019; Nguyen et al., 2018; Lopes et al., 2017; Campisano & Modica, 2012; Ghisi, 2010) used two (2) to five (5) numbers of residents per household. With the average household size in the Philippines in 2020 being 4.4 people per household (ESRI, 2013), this research used the range from two (2) to five (5) people per household.

Rainwater Tank Optimisation

Determining optimal rainwater tanks entails many benefits in rural residences involving efficient collection and installation. This research followed the methods of Nguyen & Han (2017) in optimising the sizes of rainwater tanks with modifications in the variables. A simple rainwater harvesting, and storage system comprises a rooftop, downpipe, first flush, storage tank, water supply, and overflow (see Figure 1 below).

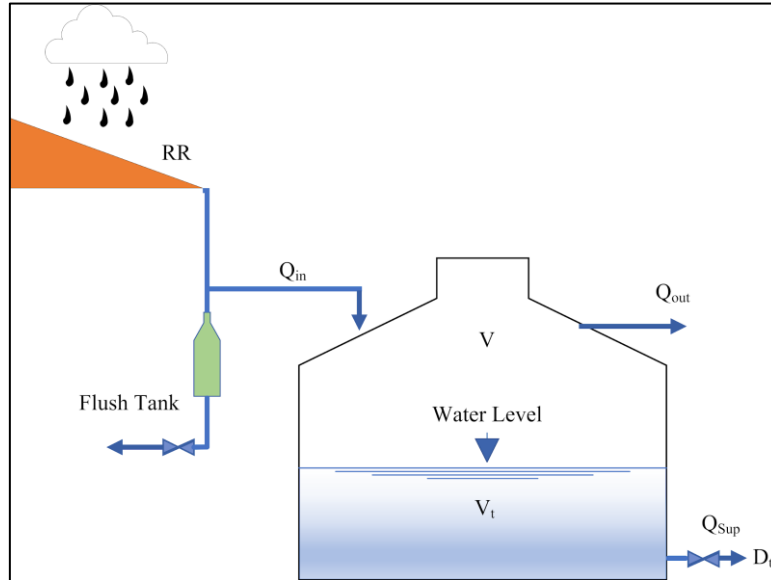


Fig. 1. Simple Rainwater Harvesting and Storage System

Sources: Authors, 2023

Initially, simulation of the water flow (equation 4) in a rainwater tank as a precursor in determining the water balance (equation 5) with the following:

	$Q_{in,t} = R_{eff} \times A \times C_R \times 0.001 = RR \times 0.001$	(4)
	$V_t = V_{t-1} + Q_{in,t}\Delta t - Q_{out,t}\Delta t - Q_{sup,t}\Delta t$	(5)

where:

$Q_{in,t}$ is the inflow rate into the rainwater tank ($m^3/\text{three (3) day}$) at time t and is the same as the run-off flow rate from the roof in three (3) days;

V_t is the cumulative water stored in the tank (m^3) at time t ;

V_{t-1} is the cumulative water stored in the tank (m^3) at time $t-1$;

Δt is the time increment (three (3) day);

$Q_{sup,t}$ is the water supply rate from the rainwater tank ($m^3/\text{three (3) day}$) at time t ; and

$Q_{out,t}\Delta t$ is the overflow rate from the tank ($m^3/\text{three (3) day}$) at time t .

$Q_{sup,t}$ and $Q_{out,t}$ can be mathematically described as follows:

if $V_t \leq 0 \rightarrow Q_{sup,t} = 0$; and

if $V_t > 0$, the water supply is limited by the cumulative water stored and inflow quantity in the tank.

	$V_{t-1} + Q_{in,t}\Delta t < D_t\Delta t \rightarrow Q_{sup,t}\Delta t = V_{t-1} + Q_{in,t}\Delta t$	(6)
	$V_{t-1} + Q_{in,t}\Delta t \geq D_t\Delta t \rightarrow Q_{sup,t} = D_t$	(7)

where:

D_t is the water demand (m^3/day) based on the product of average water consumption with an average estimate of hundred and fifthly (150) litres per capita per day for personal hygiene, sanitation, laundry, and kitchen activities (Andres & Loretero, 2021; Berwanger & Ghisi, 2018), and the number of household members.

If $V_t \leq V \rightarrow Q_{out,t} = 0$

where V is the full capacity volume of the storage tank.

If $V_t > V$ the tank is full

	$Q_{out,t}\Delta t = V_{t-1} - V + Q_{in,t}\Delta t - Q_{sup,t}\Delta t$	(8)
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The analyses provided the basis for the optimisation of rainwater tanks; a high water-saving value indicates that higher tap water can be saved by using rainwater and is mathematically described as:

	$Water Saving = \sum_{t=1}^T Q_{sup,t}\Delta t$	(9)
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The above discussion is presented in Figure 2 below in the yearly (T_{sim}) simulation algorithm.

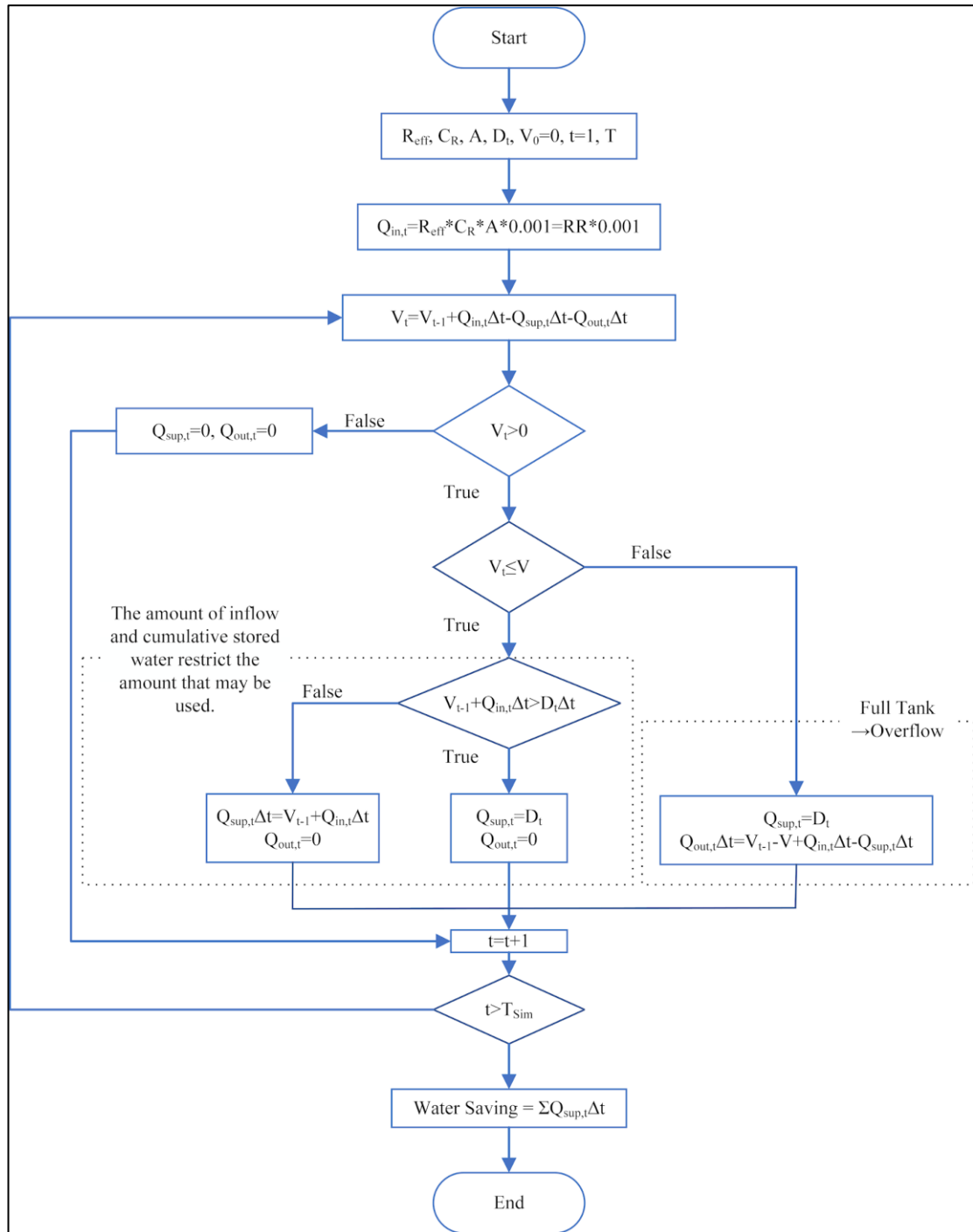


Fig. 2. Water Balance Algorithm

Sources: Authors, 2023

<https://doi.org/10.24191/bej.v21i1.479>

This study collected daily rainfall data for Surigao del Sur, Caraga (Region 13), Philippines. The rainfall data were analysed with a 36.9% average probability of exceedance. A typical roof area range was quantified conservatively (Figure 1), and a range of tank sizes ranging from 0.5 to 3 m³ was considered. In equation 1, 0.9 is a constant value based on the estimated run-off efficiencies considering smooth, impervious surface joints in residential houses in the Surigao del Sur, Caraga region (Region 13). Combined variables were identified in estimating optimal rainwater tank storage, roof area, and household water demand. Optimal value was accomplished when a curve's values begin to saturate, demonstrating less returns in progress (Bayoumy, et. al., 2020; Mahmoudi & Feylizadeh, 2018; Kubanek, 2017).

Table 1. Simulation parameters in determining optimal rainwater tank storage

Variables	Range of Values
A	1 - 200 m ²
S (water storage capacity)	0.5 - 3 m ³
D _t	150 liters per capita

Sources: Authors, 2023

Flood Reduction and Time Buffer Simulation

The rainwater harvesting systems are essential in reducing flood volumes and averting potential drainage system breakdowns during storm events. Nonetheless, the magnitude of rainfall impacts these systems' efficacy (Freni & Liuzzo, 2019). Various studies used different rain classifications (Golz et al., 2016; Lu et al., 2021; Langousis & Veneziano, 2007). The PAG-ASA (n.d.) have quantitative values starting from very light rains (exposed surfaces do not get wet irrespective of duration), light rains (rate of fall: from trace to 2.5 mm per hour), moderate rains (rate of fall: from 2.5 to 7.5 mm per hour), and heavy rains (rate of fall: greater than 7.5 mm per hour). This study's simulation was based on 15, 30, 45, and 60 millimetres per hour of rainfall intensity.

Flood buffers were analysed utilising the transposed no-water day. In the same analogy of pre-releasing waters as a significant dam management strategy in reducing flood impact (Ishak & Hashim, 2018; Ahmed & Mays, 2013; Chen et al., 2012; Huang & Hsieh, 2010; Valeriano et al., 2010; Viseu & Almeida, 2009), rainwater storages, especially from uptown urban areas, maybe emptied before heavy rains and storms. It can be mathematically expressed as:

$$T_{buffer} = V \div Q_{in,t} \quad (10)$$

where:

T_{buffer} is the buffer or the time duration to fill the water tanks;

V is the tank volume;

$Q_{in,t}$ is the inflow rate.

DISCUSSIONS

Findings revealed that the calculated probability of exceedance ranges between 15.54% and 50% in each three (3) day of a year, as presented in Fig. 3 below. Its average is 36.9% ($R^2=0.977$), and integrating it to the yearly three (3) day accumulated rain depth and run-off coefficient of 90% is illustrated in Figure 4, showing the harvestable rain, RR, when multiplied by the roof area.

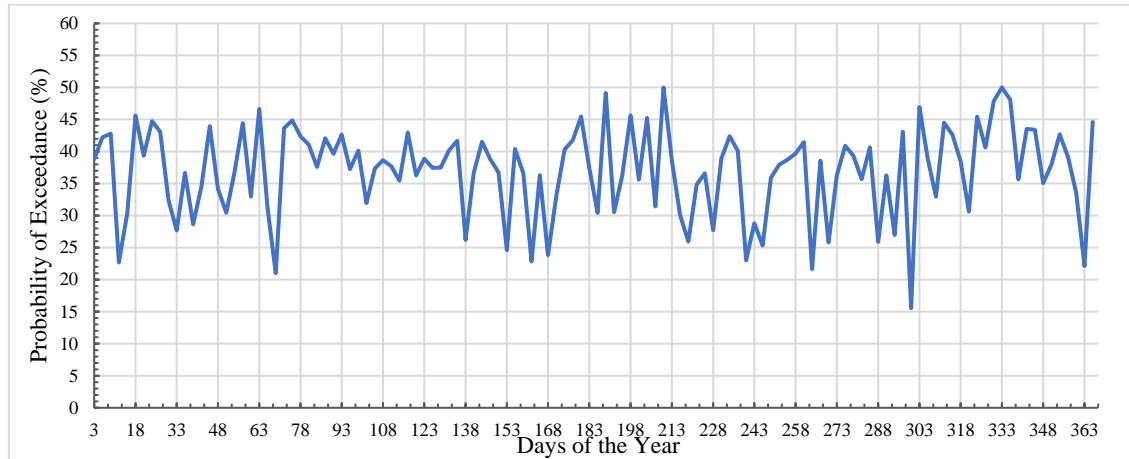


Fig. 3. Probability of Exceedance

Sources: Authors, 2023

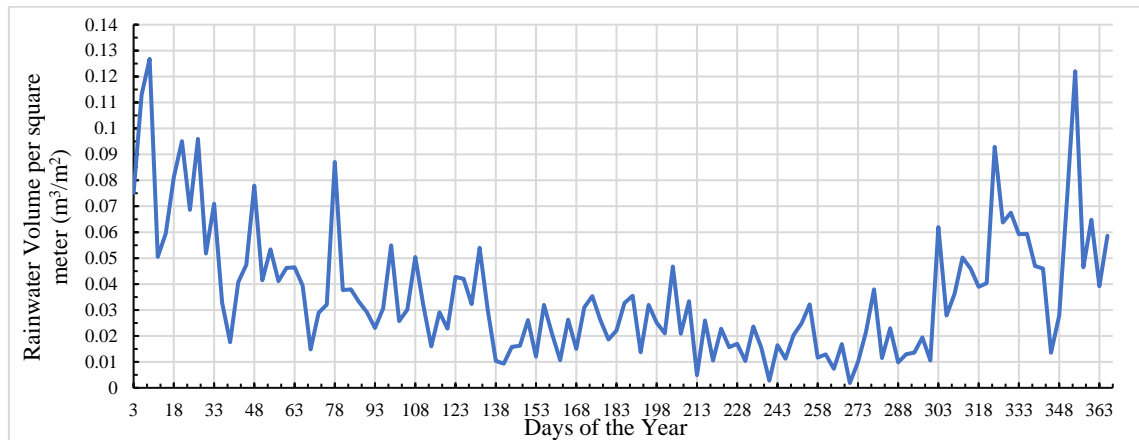


Fig. 4. Three (3) day rainfall volume per unit area collected with 90% run-off efficiency with a 36.9% probability of exceedance in Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region Philippines

Sources: Authors, 2023

Figure 5 below illustrates the yearly three (3) day water-saving characteristics of tank sizes S0.5 (black=0.5 m³), S1 (red=1m³), S2 (blue=2m³), and S3 (green=3m³) plotted on various roof areas (0.9 run-off factor) concerning the number of household users H2 (2 persons), H3 (3 persons), H4 (4 persons), and H5 (5 persons). Optimum sizes also vary depending on the number of consumers per household. For H2, the savings are steeped on roof areas within the range of 0 m² to 15 m² until the curve bends and gets less efficient until its benefit ceases on areas between 70 m² to 80 m². H3 has optimum benefits with 0 m² to 20 m² and less beneficial onwards until all tank sizes would only have minute savings from 90 m² and beyond. The greater the number of consumers, the higher our tank sizes are optimised and plotted on larger roof areas.

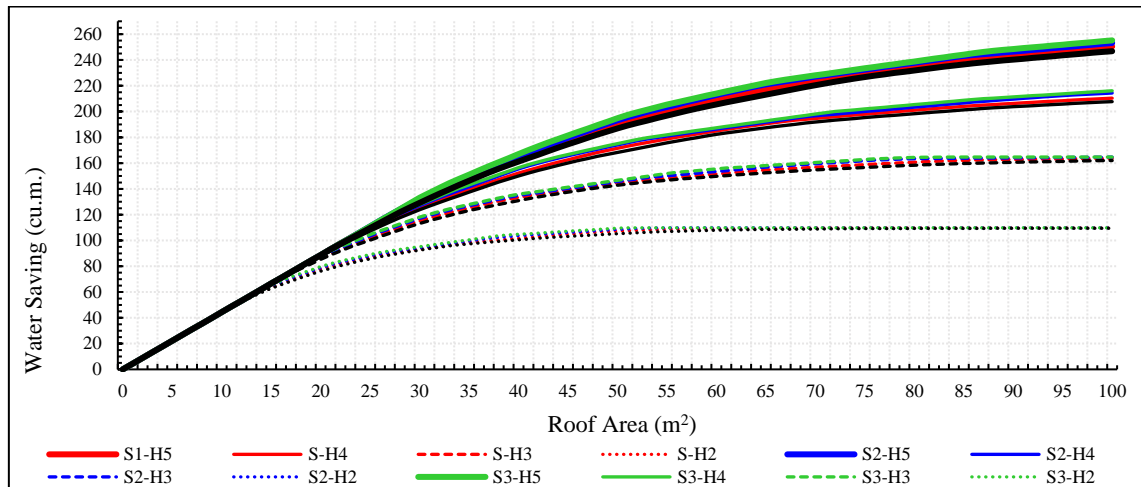


Fig. 5. Yearly water savings as a function of storage sizes, water demand, roof area, and rainfall characteristics at 36.9% probability of exceedance in Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region

Sources: Authors, 2023

Households may now decide how large their rainwater system is based on how they weigh the benefits and costs. Prices vary on the sizes of tanks or storage, depending on the availability of funds. One should remember that in most cases, one large tank will cost around 23.3% less than three (3) smaller tanks of equal size (Thomas & Martinson, 2007, p. 71).

Figure 6 to Figure 9 below illustrates the time duration for a tank to fill (in hours) of tank sizes S0.5, S1, S2, with respect to roof areas (run-off factor is 0.9) on the severity of rainfall. Consequently, storage of different sizes will have faster (less time needed) to get filled as roof areas increase (Allen & Haarhoff, 2015; Imteaz et al., 2011; Lopes et al., 2017; Ward et al., 2010). RWH tanks' efficiency for flood protection has been determined to depend on rainfall factors since RWH tanks have less influence on the surcharge from the drainage network as rainfall depth, intensity, and duration increase (Jamali et al., 2020). Nevertheless, time which is vital against flood risks (Rapant & Kolejka, 2021; Hapuarachchi et al., 2011; Konstantine P. Georgakakos, 2006; Creutin & Borga, 2003; K. P. Georgakakos, 1986) will be given to downtown settlers to react should the local government request, or uptown communities empty their storages before predicted heavy rain.

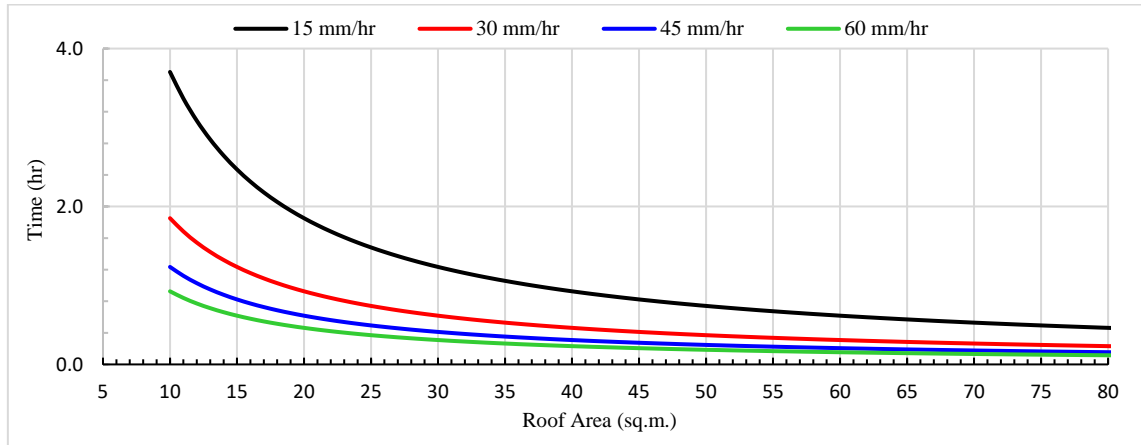


Fig. 6. Time duration to fill 0.5 cubic meter tank (S0.5) on different rainfall intensities (mm/hr)

Sources: Authors, 2023

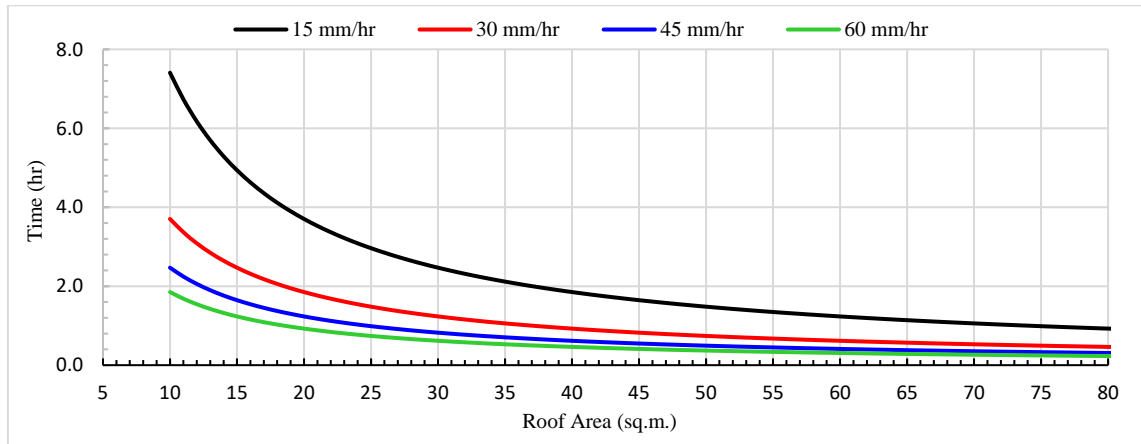


Fig. 7. Time duration to fill 1 cubic meter tank (S1) on different rainfall intensities (mm/hr)

Sources: Authors, 2023

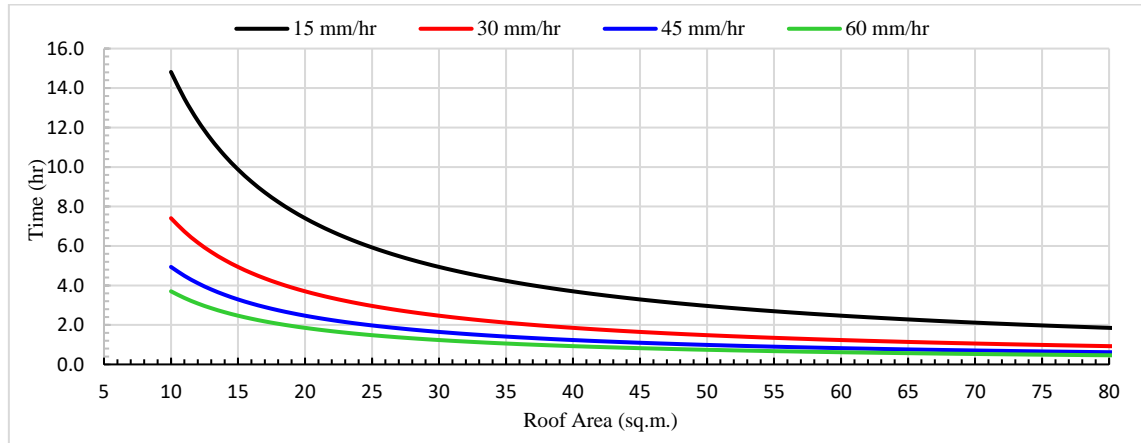


Fig. 8. Time duration to fill 1 cubic meter tank (S2) on different rainfall intensities (mm/hr)

Sources: Authors, 2023

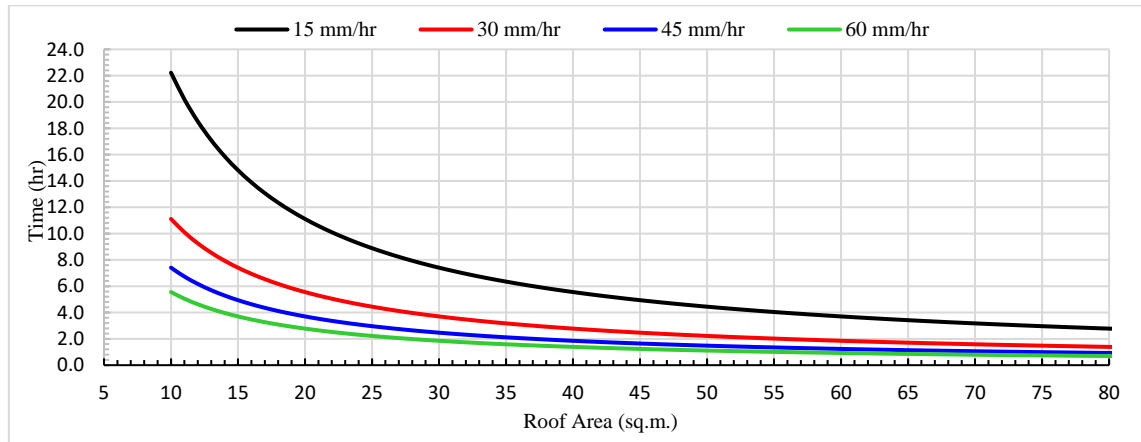


Fig. 9. Time duration to fill 1 cubic meter tank (S3) on different rainfall intensities (mm/hr)

Sources: Authors, 2023

Housing Project Types, and Rainwater Catchment and Optimum Storage Size

Table 2 illustrates the yearly water savings based on the output that generated Figure 5, given the housing types (HLURB, 2009; HLURB, 2008) in the Philippines, indicating the orange-highlighted values as the optimum rainwater tanks or storage sizes (curve starts to saturate) for each type (see Appendix A). Results suggest that socialised housing projects have an optimised one (1) cubic meter rainwater storage. In contrast, the economic housing, medium-cost housing, and open market housing units may be provided with two (2) cubic meter storage. As the requirement of affordable housing would limit the profit for housing developers, the least values were recommended to buffer their expenses (Saleh et al., 2022; Moghayedi et al., 2021; Uwayezu & Vries, 2020; Olanrewaju & Idrus, 2019)

Table 2. Yearly water savings based on housing project types optimised rainwater storage capacity

Housing Project Type	Minimum Floor Area (sq. m.)	Probable Roof Area (sq. m.) with one (1) meter roof overhang	Yearly Water Savings (in cubic meters) Given the Rainwater Storage Capacity for a Typical of Four (4) Family Members			Yearly Water Savings (in cubic meters) Given the Rainwater Storage Capacity for a Typical of Five (5) Family Members		
			1 Cu. M.	2 Cu. M.	3 Cu. M.	1 Cu. M.	2 Cu. M.	3 Cu. M.
Socialized	18	39	150	153	154	160	163	164
Economic	22	45	163	166	167	177	179	181
Medium Cost	30	56	180	182	183	202	205	207
Open Market	42	72	196	198	200	226	229	230

Sources: Authors, 2023

Flooding Resiliency Simulation

The types of knowledge utilised and the amount of ownership by the various entities participating in governance processes impact its successful application in urban management (Hordijk & Baud, 2006). Adaptive forms of governance in cooperation with the community are best suited to dealing with the uncertainty and complexity involved with social-ecological systems reacting to natural problems (Fournier et al., 2016; Lo et al., 2015; Eriksen & Selboe, 2012; Frank et al., 2011; Marfai et al., 2008). Flood-resilient communities are best served by governments that adopt proactive and aggressive actions, whether via laws, legislation, or incentives (Cao, 2023; Ibrahim, et. al., 2023; Warsilah & Choerunnisa, 2023; Chang et al., 2018; Driessen, et. al., 2016; Vale, 2014). Brankenridge et al. (2017) recommended that regions of near-yearly flooding be subjected to the strictest development or land-use rules to protect water conveyance and storage during significant floods.

Consider a hypothetical scenario wherein a group of residential housing projects will be constructed in an uptown part of a city in Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines. Based on the information, the immediate local government unit (LGU) has already implemented an ordinance requiring rainwater catchment and storage for new establishments, particularly housing projects, for water-saving and flood risk reduction (Ilyasa et al., 2020; Lusiana & Widiyarta, 2021). Optimum sizes of storage were recommended from the result of this study. Suppose there are thousand (1000) of economic housing units with designed household dwellings for four (4) to be built. Based on Figure 1, the developer provided a two (2) cubic meter capacity rainwater reservoir, saving hundred and sixty-six (166) cubic meters yearly. When a service provider imposes a Php 20.00 per cubic meter of water for the entire year, there will be Php 2,320 savings for each dwelling. Furthermore, the project's expected yearly water stress reduction in the area will be 166,000 cubic meters.

Now, suppose an incoming heavy rain with forecasted rain intensity of 45 mm/hr is coming, and all these uptown residents heeded the request of the LGU to empty their storage a day prior. Therefore, the run-off reduction in downtown areas will be 2,000 cubic meters, giving a valuable reaction time of at least 1.097 hours or 65.82 minutes (refer to Appendix B and Figure 2) for the community to react to possible floods brought by that volume of water. Research suggests that the Expected Annual Damage (EAD) of flooding would decrease by up to 30% (Jamali et al., 2020) with a 28-35% floodwater decrease (Akteer et al., 2020; Freni & Liuzzo, 2019) once Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) tanks were installed with accompanied water-saving advantages.

CONCLUSION

This research provided information about optimised rainwater catchment and storage systems appropriate for Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines residents. Yearly water savings vary regarding the reservoir capacity, the number of consumers, and roof areas. There are suggested limitations of catchment areas

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concerning storage and vice versa because there is part of the curve whereby combined sizes of roof areas and storage as savings variables would cease to provide benefits. Integrated residential rainwater harvesting facilities in uptown areas could significantly reduce heavy rainfall and derivatively reduce floods among low-lying communities. Furthermore, it also provides sufficient time for preparation in downtown areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (i) The researchers only utilised eleven (11) years of data from PAG-ASA Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines. For higher accuracy, it is recommended to use thirty (30) years or more precipitation data;
- (ii) It is recommended for the Local Government Unit within Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, to craft and implement local ordinances about rainwater harvesting facilities of incoming residential housing projects for austerity measures, relieve water stress in the area, increase the community's resilience against flood risks, and provide sufficient time for downtown communities to react to flooding;
- (iii) It is also recommended to residents in Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region to install rainwater harvesting and storage systems in their homes to: (a) ensure water supply in the aftermath of natural hazards (earthquakes, typhoons, tsunamis, landslides, liquefaction) or man-made disasters (like terrorism and insurgencies) that may disrupt water pipes or power supply resulting in the water supply cut-offs; (b) minimise the chance of water disruption for both scheduled and unscheduled repair and maintenance of water systems; (c) sustain women and children's hygiene and sanitation; (d) be part of the solutions to turbidity issues of water supplies during heavy rain occasions; and as a positive response to DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-02 entitled "Promoting the Construction of Rainwater Collectors in All Barangays in the Philippines to Mitigate the Adverse Impact of Climate Change"; and
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluating the policy through research for enhancement is recommended regularly.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors conducted this research without any self-benefits or commercial or financial conflicts and hereby declare the absence of conflicting interests with the North Eastern Mindanao State University as the funder.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Anastacio G. Pantaleon, Jr. and Franco G. Pantaleon conceptualised the central research idea, provided the research framework, conducted the research, and wrote and revised the article. They also anchored the review and revisions and approved the article submission. Jun Rey S. Lincuna provided vital insights, carried out data analysis and graphical presentations, and was assisted by Leo Ian D. Jovero.

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Appendix B

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0.1	0.0000	37.03708	740.7407	1481.4814	2222.2222	0.0027	49.5495	970.9709	1941.9419	2912.9129	0.0045	62.8487	1256.9487	2513.8974	3770.8461	0.0054	74.0740	1481.4814	2962.9629	4444.4444	0.0063	85.3093	1706.1886	3412.3771	5118.5657	0.0072	96.5446	1930.8914	3861.7828	5792.6742	0.0081	107.7799	2155.5949	4311.1898	6447.2847	0.0090	119.0152	2380.2980	4760.5964	7016.7977	0.0099	130.2505	2605.0011	5209.9081	7666.2994	0.0108	141.4858	2829.7042	5659.2199	8371.7997	0.0117	152.7211	3054.4073	6108.5316	8821.2997	0.0126	163.9564	3279.1104	6557.8433	9370.7997	0.0135	175.1917	3503.8135	7007.1550	9919.9997	0.0144	186.4270	3728.5166	7456.4667	10469.2997	0.0153	197.6623	3953.2197	7905.7784	11018.4997	0.0162	208.8976	4177.9228	7854.4800	11567.6997	0.0171	220.1329	4402.6259	8303.7917	12116.8997	0.0180	231.3682	4627.3290	8753.1034	12666.0997	0.0189	242.6035	4852.0321	9202.4151	13215.2997	0.0198	253.8388	5076.7352	9651.7268	13764.4997	0.0207	265.0741	5301.4383	10101.0385	14313.6997	0.0216	276.3094	5526.1414	10550.3502	14862.8997	0.0225	287.5447	5750.8445	11000.6619	15412.0997	0.0234	298.7800	5975.5476	11450.9736	15961.2997	0.0243	310.0153	6200.2507	11900.2853	16510.4997	0.0252	321.2506	6424.9538	12350.5970	17060.0997	0.0261	332.4859	6649.6569	12800.8987	17619.6997	0.0270	343.7212	6874.3600	13251.2004	18179.2997	0.0279	354.9565	7099.0631	13701.5021	18738.8997	0.0288	366.1918	7323.7662	14151.8038	19298.4997	0.0297	377.4271	7548.4693	14602.1055	19858.0997	0.0306	388.6624	7773.1724	15052.4072	20417.6997	0.0315	399.8977	7997.8755	15502.7089	20977.2997	0.0324	411.1330	8222.5786	15953.0106	21536.8997	0.0333	422.3683	8447.2817	16403.3123	22096.4997	0.0342	433.6036	8671.9848	16853.6140	22656.0997	0.0351	444.8389	8896.6879	17303.9157	23215.6997	0.0360	456.0742	9121.3910	17754.2174	23775.2997	0.0369	467.3095	9346.0941	18204.5191	24334.8997	0.0378	478.5448	9570.7972	18654.8208	24894.4997	0.0387	489.7801	9795.5003	19105.1225	25454.0997	0.0396	501.0154	10020.2034	19555.4242	26013.6997	0.0405	512.2507	10244.9065	20005.7259	26573.2997	0.0414	523.4860	10469.6096	20456.0276	27132.8997	0.0423	534.7213	10694.3127	20906.3293	27692.4997	0.0432	545.9566	10919.0158	21356.6310	28252.0997	0.0441	557.1919	11143.7189	21806.9327	28811.6997	0.0450	568.4272	11368.4220	22257.2344	29371.2997	0.0459	579.6625	11593.1251	22707.5361	29930.8997	0.0468	590.8978	11817.8282	23157.8378	30490.4997	0.0477	602.1331	12042.5313	23608.1395	31050.0997	0.0486	613.3684	12267.2344	24058.4412	31609.6997	0.0495	624.6037	12491.9375	24508.7429	32169.2997	0.0504	635.8390	12716.6406	24959.0446	32728.8997	0.0513	647.0743	12941.3437	25409.3463	33288.4997	0.0522	658.3096	13166.0468	25859.6480	33848.0997	0.0531	669.5449	13390.7499	26309.9497	34407.6997	0.0540	680.7802	13615.4530	26760.2514	34967.2997	0.0549	692.0155	13840.1561	27210.5531	35526.8997	0.0558	703.2508	14064.8592	27660.8548	36086.4997	0.0567	714.4861	14289.5623	28111.1565	36646.0997	0.0576	725.7214	14514.2654	28561.4582	37205.6997	0.0585	736.9567	14738.9685	29011.7600	37765.2997	0.0594	748.1920	14963.6716	29462.0617	38324.8997	0.0603	759.4273	15188.3747	29912.3634	38884.4997	0.0612	770.6626	15413.0778	30362.6651	39444.0997	0.0621	781.8979	15637.7809	30812.9668	40003.6997	0.0630	793.1332	15862.4840	31263.2685	40563.2997	0.0639	804.3685	16087.1871	31713.5702	41122.8997	0.0648	815.6038	16311.8902	32163.8719	41682.4997	0.0657	826.8391	16536.5933	32614.1736	42242.0997	0.0666	838.0744	16761.2964	33064.4753	42801.6997	0.0675	849.3097	16985.9995	33514.7770	43361.2997	0.0684	860.5450	17210.7026	33965.0787	43920.8997	0.0693	871.7803	17435.4057	34415.3804	44480.4997	0.0702	883.0156	17660.1088	34865.6821	45040.0997	0.0711	894.2509	17884.8119	35315.9838	45599.6997	0.0720	905.4862	18109.5150	35766.2855	46159.2997	0.0729	916.7215	18334.2181	36216.5872	46718.8997	0.0738	927.9568	18558.9212	36666.8889	47278.4997	0.0747	939.1921	18783.6243	37117.1906	47838.0997	0.0756	950.4274	19008.3274	37567.4923	48397.6997	0.0765	961.6627	19233.0305	38017.7940	48957.2997	0.0774	972.8980	19457.7336	38468.0957	49516.8997	0.0783	984.1333	19682.4367	38918.3974	50076.4997	0.0792	995.3686	19907.1398	39368.6991	50636.0997	0.0801	1006.6039	20131.8429	39818.9998	51195.6997	0.0810	1017.8392	20356.5460	40269.3015	51755.2997	0.0819	1029.0745	20581.2491	40719.6032	52314.8997	0.0828	1040.3098	20805.9522	41169.9049	52874.4997	0.0837	1051.5451	21030.6553	41620.2066	53434.0997	0.0846	1062.7804	21255.3584	42070.5083	53993.6997	0.0855	1074.0157	21480.0615	42520.8100	54553.2997	0.0864	1085.2510	21704.7646	42971.1117	55112.8997	0.0873	1096.4863	21929.4677	43421.4134	55672.4997	0.0882	1107.7216	22154.1708	43871.7151	56232.0997	0.0891	1118.9569	22378.8739	44322.0168	56791.6997	0.0900	1130.1922	22603.5770	44772.3185	57351.2997	0.0909	1141.4275	22828.2801	45222.6202	57910.8997	0.0918	1152.6628	23052.9832	45672.9219	58470.4997	0.0927	1163.8981	23277.6863	46123.2236	59030.0997	0.0936	1175.1334	23502.3894	46573.5253	59589.6997	0.0945	1186.3687	23727.0925	47023.8270	60149.2997	0.0954	1197.6040	23951.7956	47474.1287	60708.8997	0.0963	1208.8393	24176.4987	47924.4304	61268.4997	0.0972	1220.0746	24401.2018	48374.7321	61828.0997	0.0981	1231.3099	24625.9049	48825.0338	62387.6997	0.0990	1242.5452	24850.6080	49275.3355	62947.2997	0.0999	1253.7805	25075.3111	49725.6372	63506.8997	0.1008	1265.0158	25300.0142	50175.9389	64066.4997	0.1017	1276.2511	25524.7173	50626.2406	64626.0997	0.1026	1287.4864	25749.4204	51076.5423	65185.6997	0.1035	1298.7217	25974.1235	51526.8440	65745.2997	0.1044	1309.9570	26198.8266	51977.1457	66304.8997	0.1053	1321.1923	26423.5297	52427.4474	66864.4997	0.1062	1332.4276	26648.2328	52877.7491	67424.0997	0.1071	1343.6629	26872.9359	53328.0508	67983.6997	0.1080	1354.8982	27097.6390	53778.3525	68543.2997	0.1089	1366.1335	27322.3421	54228.6542	69102.8997	0.1098	1377.3688	27547.0452	54678.9559	69662.4997	0.1107	1388.6041	27771.7483	55129.2576	70222.0997	0.1116	1399.8394	27996.4514	55579.5593	70781.6997	0.1125	1411.0747	28221.1545	56029.8610	71341.2997	0.1134	1422.3100	28445.8576	56480.1627	71890.8997	0.1143	1433.5453	28670.5607	56930.4644	72450.4997	0.1152	1444.7806	28895.2638	57380.7661	73000.0997	0.1161	1456.0159	29119.9669	57831.0678	73549.6997	0.1170	1467.2512	29344.6700	58281.3695	74109.2997	0.1179	1478.4865	29569.3731	58731.6712	74658.8997	0.1188	1489.7218	29794.0762	59181.9729	75208.4997	0.1197	1500.9571	30018.7793	59632.2746	75758.0997	0.1206	1512.1924	30243.4824	60082.5763	76307.6997	0.1215	1523.4277	30468.1855	60532.8780	76857.2997	0.1224	1534.6630	30692.8886	60983.1797	77406.8997	0.1233	1545.8983	30917.5917	61433.4814	77956.4997	0.1242	1557.1336	31142.2948	61883.7831	78506.0997	0.1251	1568.3689	31367.0000	62334.0848	79055.6997	0.1260	1579.6042	31591.7031	62784.3865	79605.2997	0.1269	1590.8395	31816.4062	63234.6882	80154.8997	0.1278	1602.0748	32041.1093	63684.9899	80704.4997	0.1287	1613.3101	32265.8124	64135.2916	81254.0997	0.1296	1624.5454	32490.5155	64585.5933	81803.6997	0.1305	1635.7807	32715.2186	65035.8950	82353.2997	0.1314	1647.0160	32939.9217	65486.1967	82902.8997	0.1323	1658.2513	33164.6248	65936.4984	83452.4997	0.1332	1669.4866	33389.3279	66386.7999	84002.0997	0.1341	1680.7219	33614.0310	66837.1016	84551.6997	0.1350	1691.9572	33838.7341	67287.4033	85101.2997	0.1359	1703.1925	34063.4372	67737.7050	85650.8997	0.1368	1714.4278	34288.1403	68188.0067	86200.4997	0.1377	1725.6631	34512.8434	68638.3084	86750.0997	0.1386	1736.8984	34737.5465	69088.6101	87309.6997	0.1395	1748.1337	34962.2496	69538.9118	87859.2997	0.1404	1759.3690	35186.9527	69989.2135	88408.8997	0.1413	1770.6043	35411.6558	70439.5152	88958.4997	0.1422	1781.8396	35636.3589	70889.8169	89508.0997	0.1431	1793.0749	35861.0620	71340.1186	90057.6997	0.1440	1804.3102	36085.7651	71790.4203	90607.2997	0.1449	1815.5455	3



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