

# Citizens' Disaster Response Center

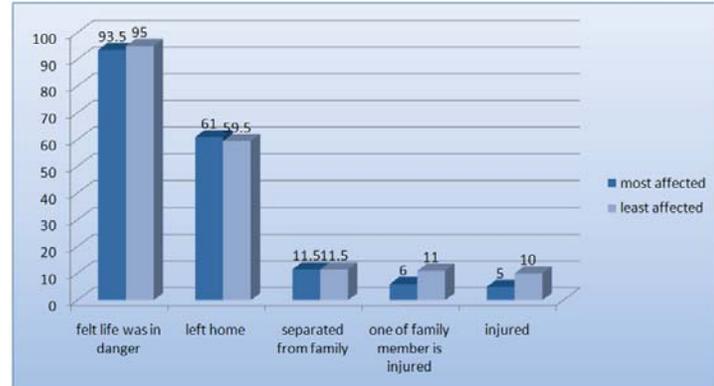
**Contact:**  
 Lourdes Louella E. Escandor  
 Citizens' Disaster Response Center (CDRC)  
 72-A Times St., West Triangle Homes  
 Quezon City, Philippines 1104  
 Phone: +63 2 929 98 20  
 Fax: +63 2 929 98 22  
 E-mail: cdrc\_1984@yahoo.com  
 Url: www.cdrc-phil.com

## Survey Site: Albay, Philippines

Figure 1: Map of the Philippines and Albay



Figure 2: Specific experiences during disaster



## Background of the Study

Albay province, located in the Bicol Region in the southern part of Luzon (one of the three island groups in the Philippines), is one of the most typhoon-prone provinces in the Philippines. The area is located on the typhoon belt and experiences an average of two major destructive typhoons per year. In November 2006, Albay was one of the areas hardest-hit by Typhoon Reming (International name: Durian). The typhoon brought 466 millimeters of rainfall, the highest in 40 years. A number of communities in Albay were immediately buried under tons of rocks and mud that rushed down from Mayon Volcano's slopes during the typhoon.

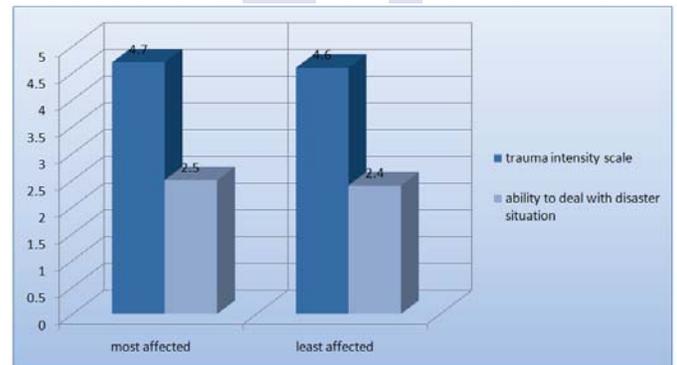
The MICRODIS survey was conducted in the municipality of Polangui and the city of Legazpi in Albay. Eight villages were identified from the sampling. There were 400 household interviews (50 for each barangay) conducted for the quantitative component; and 4 focus group discussions and 12 in-depth interviews for the qualitative part.

## Summary Statistics

### Social Impacts

- A very large majority of the respondents (93.5 and 95 percent in most affected and least affected areas) shared the apprehension that their lives were in danger during disaster.
- Majority (61 to 59.5 percent) evacuated during disaster. They left their homes and sought shelter elsewhere.
- The disaster event was "extremely" traumatic for the respondents based on the trauma intensity scale of 4.6 to 4.7 for least and most affected areas (1 denotes "not at all" which translate that the experience did not in any way generate any emotional trauma and 5 denotes the "extreme" impact of the event.)
- Respondents indicated low ability in dealing with the situation.

Figure 3: Social impact and extent of coping



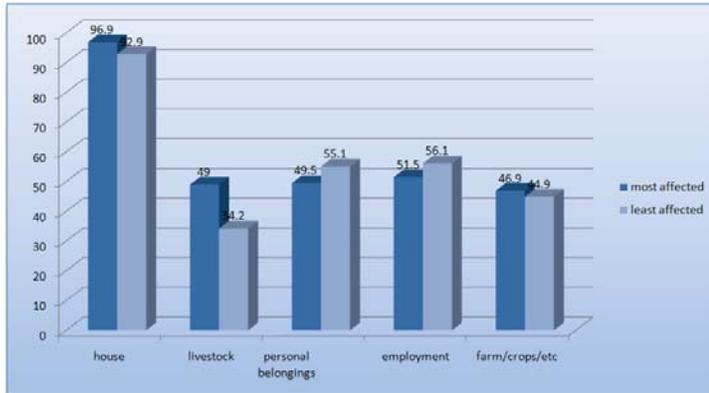
## Economic Impacts

- Except for two households in Albay, all incurred damages to their properties and sources of livelihood.
- Nine out of every ten respondents reported damage to their houses.
- Aside from their dwelling units, one-half of those in affected areas suffered loss of livestock and personal belongings and loss of employment. On the other hand, in the least affected areas in Albay, the three top items in which substantial percentage of households declared losses are personal belongings, employment and farm or shop.
- Two out of every ten believe that their economic position is worse than before while six out of every ten claimed it got much worse.

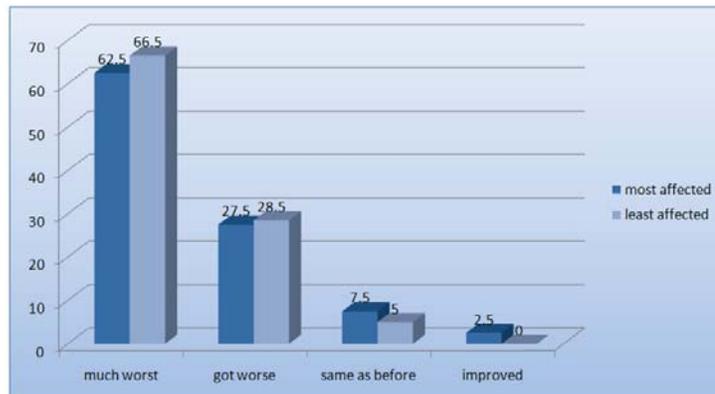
# Citizens' Disaster Response Center

**Contact:**  
 Lourdes Louella E. Escandor  
 Citizens' Disaster Response Center (CDRC)  
 72-A Times St., West Triangle Homes  
 Quezon City, Philippines 1104  
 Phone: +63 2 929 98 20  
 Fax: +63 2 929 98 22  
 E-mail: cdrc\_1984@yahoo.com  
 Url: www.cdrc-phil.com

**Figure 4: Percent of households incurring economic damages**



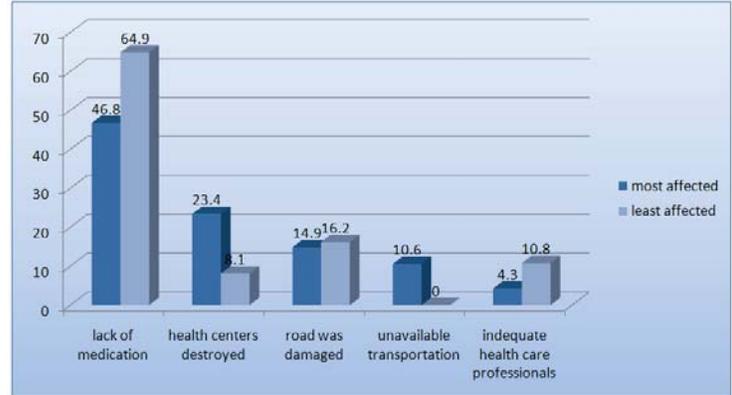
**Figure 5: Extent of disaster effect on economic position**



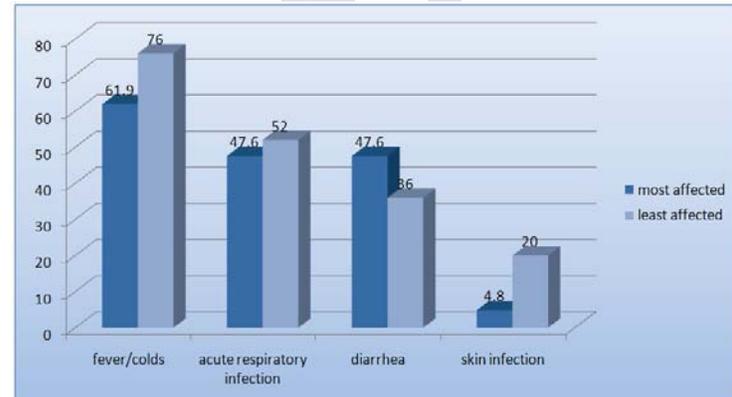
## Health Impacts

- One out of every four believed that access to health services as compromised after disaster.
- The difficulty to access health services was exacerbated by the destruction of health centers in Albay especially in most affected areas. Other reasons given for poor access to health services include lack of doctors and nurses and unavailable transportation.
- Other major reason for inaccessibility of health services was due to lack of medicine. Damage to road may inhibit access of people; visits to health centers may not be possible because of impassable roads. Moreover, obtaining the needed medicine may have been delayed, thus compromising the health of those who need to be attended to.
- Four types of infectious diseases were identified by the respondent: diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin infections, and fever/colds.

**Figure 6: Reasons for poor access to health care after disaster (multiple response)**



**Figure 7: Infectious diseases for children since occurrence disaster**



## Country Team Principal Investigator:

Dr. Maria Teresa Sharon C. Linog  
 Research Institute for Mindanao Culture  
 Xavier University, Ateneo de Cagayan  
 Cagayan de Oro 9000  
 Tel.no +63.8822.723.116 loc 3328  
 Fax no +63.8822.723.228  
 Email: docsha\_linog@yahoo.com

## Source:

Cabaraban, Magdalena, et al.  
 Preliminary integrated country report:  
 Philippines (draft). Xavier University, 27  
 September 2009.