

# Liveable Cities Lab on Building Resilience in a Time of Climate Change

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ALBAY PROVINCE COMMUNITY DISASTER RESILIENCE INITIATIVES

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# THE GOAL ORIENTED INITIATIVE

Albay through the Albay Public Safety & Emergency Management Office had strengthened the ability of vulnerable communities within the complex systems to anticipate, adapt and prepare for any impending threat, respond to, with the government and private sectors and, timely recover from damages or losses using the local resources.

# WHY THE INITIATIVES?

1. The lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations from the eastern seaboard and west coast, Mayon Volcano danger zone, mountainous areas, and the flood plains, are always threatened if not affected by the natural hazards.
2. In the development process, there is the need to “build better forward” to adapt and mitigate, aside from the “build back better” principle applied at recovery phase.

# THE FOCUS

1. Albay Province focuses on resilience that put importance on what the communities can do for.
2. Strengthening their coping mechanisms through education and training.
3. Reducing human and investment exposures by relocating vulnerable population to the newly developed safe communities.
4. DRR/CCA governance through institutionalization, emergency policy enactments and budget allocation to priority life saving programs, projects and strategies.

# SOME RESILIENCE INDICATORS?

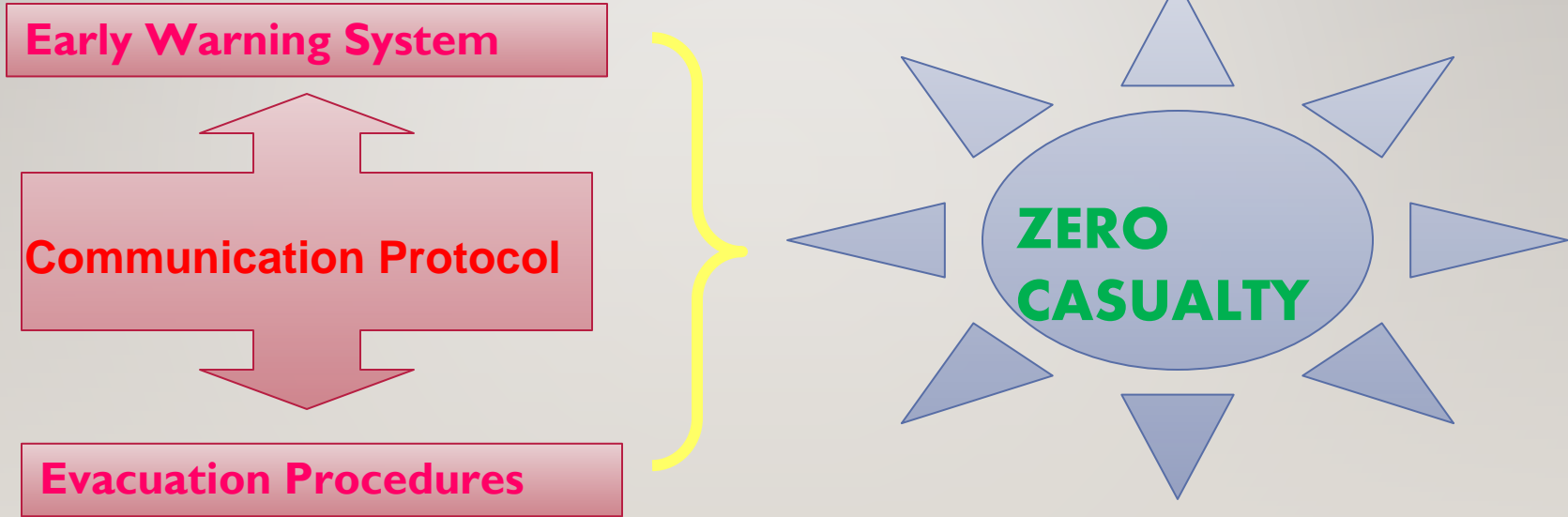
1. Institutionalized Local Governance had produced sustainable DRR/CCA Programs and projects.
2. Zero Casualty was achieved starting from year 1995 and up to the present, right after the creation of the first Disaster Risk Management Office in the Philippines, the Albay Public Safety & Emergency Management Office (APSEMO).
3. Communities are capacitated on warning and evacuation rather than rescue. They were taught how to analyze the warning data for their decision making in protecting their lives and the critical investments.
4. The continuous relocation of the vulnerable population had reduced the human exposures from the danger areas.
5. The province had started a risk-based development planning to ensure that new social and economic investments are less exposed to hazards.

# SOME RESILIENCY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Education and training heighten individuals' risk awareness for a timely and appropriate preparedness and countermeasures.
2. Awareness on the importance of the preemptive health services, water, sanitation and hygiene ensure that no communicable diseases and epidemic occur during emergencies.
3. Micro economic interventions made vulnerable population improve their disaster coping mechanisms.
4. Environmental protection helps reduce the disaster impacts
5. Green Infrastructures mitigate the disastrous effects to population and the investments
6. Political governance and leadership maintains credible partnership on risk mitigation measures with the private sectors.

# THE ALBAY ZERO CASUALTY FORMULA

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# THE ZERO CASUALTY STRATEGY

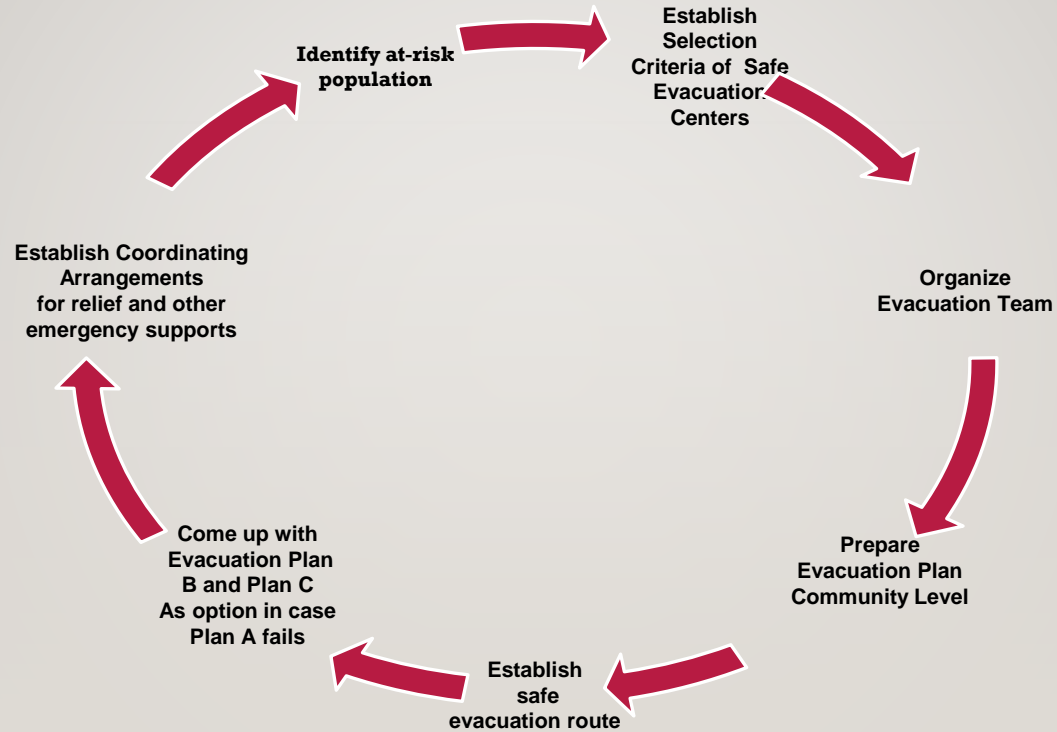
## I. Community-Based Warning System

1. Real-time warning on flood – using hourly rainfall data
2. Landslide – Antecedent rainfall data
3. Mud and debris flow – hourly rainfall data
4. Storm surge – established decision rule using wind data
5. Destructive wind – decision rule using weather data



# EVACUATION PROCEDURES

9



# THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF SAFE EVACUATION CENTERS



# Model Evacuation Centers (JICA)



# THE ESTABLISHMENTS RELOCATION CENTERS

1. Taysan (Legazpi City)
2. Banquerohan (Legazpi City)
3. Sta. Monica (Legazpi City)
4. Anislag Phases 1, 2,3 (Daraga)
5. Baldo 1 (Daraga)
6. Baldo 2 (Daraga)
7. Amore (Daraga)
8. Bascaran (Daraga)
9. Penafrancia (Daraga)
10. Pandan (Daraga)
11. Cullat (Daraga)
12. Balinad (Daraga)
13. Banadero (Daraga)
14. Tagaytay (Camalig)
15. Baligang (Camalig)
16. St. Francis of Assisi (Camalig)
17. Mauraro (Guinobatan)
18. Quitago (Guinobatan)
19. Minto (Guinobatan)
20. Tuburan (Ligao)
21. Lanigay (Polangui)
22. San Andres phases 1 & 2 (Sto. Domingo)



# Model Relocation Sites



