ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Emergency Shelter Assessment
Typhoon Bopha
Fact Sheet #1

December 16 2012

This factsheet outlines critical data from secondary sources, including the Government of the Philippines, humanitarian actors and key informant interviews in the field.
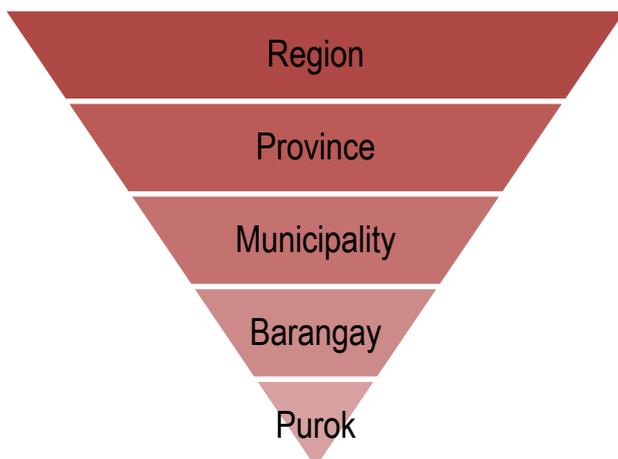
INTRODUCTION

Typhoon Bopha (known in the Philippines as Pablo) made landfall on the island of Mindanao early on December 4th, bringing heavy rain and wind gusts of up to 210 km/h (130mph). The storm caused widespread power cuts, substantial infrastructure damage and flooding in areas at risk of landslides. Bopha comes a year after Tropical Storm Washi, known in the Philippines as Sendong, killed more than 1,500 people in southern Philippines.

Critical damage areas have been identified by initial 'go and see' assessments led by the Department for Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and data from the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee (NDRRMC). The Government of the Philippines (GoP) has requested international support for the provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental.

Based on initial data from a collection of government and single agency assessments, Regions XI and XIII of Mindanao have been identified as the most affected areas. Specifically, the municipalities of Boston, Cateel and Baganga in Davao Oriental province and New Bataan in Compostela Valley province as well as some parts of the southern Caraga region (XIII) are targeted as priority response areas due to the level of impact there.

Figure 1: Philippines Administrative Organization

TARGET AREA PROFILE

The provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental are historically major agricultural producers in coconut and banana. Based on most recent census figures, these two provinces account for thirty percent of all banana production across Regions XI and XIII. Davao Oriental alone produces thirty-nine percent of all coconut coming from these two regions.

Due to the generally rural nature of these two provinces, population clusters are located near each municipality center as well as in barangays that are often located long distances from the municipal center on dirt and gravel roads or in highland areas. This has proven a challenge in the emergency response to Bopha, as some of the further flung barangays have still yet to be assessed in detail or to receive any systematic assistance. *Table 1* shows the population proportion of rural to urban barangays for each of the target municipalities.

Table 1: Rural/Urban Barangays

Municipality	Rural Bgys.	Urban Bgys.
Davao Oriental		
Boston	73%	27%
Cateel	51%	49%
Baganga	46%	54%
Compostela Valley		
New Bataan	81%	19%

The GoP classifies each municipality by its average annual income for the entire municipality. The range of classification runs from 1-5, with 1 being the highest income bracket; 5 the lowest. New Bataan and Baganga are classified as first class municipalities (55M PHP/year), while Cateel is second class (45M-less than 55M PHP/year) and Boston is third class (35M-less than 45M PHP/year). While the target areas are not classified as the lowest, and therefore most vulnerable municipalities, the majority of their inhabitants' income likely comes from agricultural products, which have been significantly affected by Bopha.

IMPACT OF BOPHA

SHELTER

Due to the high winds along the coastal areas, flash floods in lowlands and mudslides in highland barangays, the most catastrophic damage has been to shelters. *Table 2* shows the estimated number of partially and totally damaged houses as a percentage of total households in the municipality.

Table 2: Partially/Totally Damages Houses (Dec 14, 2012)

Municipality	Partially Damaged	Totally Damaged	% of HHs
Boston[2]	1418	2230	100%
Cateel[1]	271	9844	100%
Baganga[2]		6900	86%
New Bataan[2]		7702	100%

[1] data from Cateel Municipality

[2] data from DSWD sitrep December 14, 2012

More detailed figures are beginning to surface, but these estimates indicate that nearly all households in the most affected areas are in need of shelter support. The Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC) plans to provide immediate support for temporary shelters within the next twelve weeks and medium-term support for permanent repair or new construction within the next sixteen months.

Cateel, Davao Oriental, Philippines

LIVELIHOODS

Typhoon Bopha had significant impact on household income due to the agricultural nature of the majority of the affected populations' livelihoods. Entire plantations of banana and coconut have been leveled due to the high winds. Because these crops take

years to mature, the impact of the storm will be felt long into the future. *Table 3* outlines the major agricultural livelihoods losses within each target municipality and *Table 4* shows the highest numbers of livestock losses.

Table 3: Major Livelihoods Losses (ha)

Municipality	Coconut	Banana	Rice
Boston	9300	175	400
Cateel	15300	3000	2800
Baganga	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Bataan	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 4: Major Livestock Losses (heads)

Municipality	Carabao	Hogs	Goats
Boston	20	5000	2500
Cateel	94	3591	261
Baganga	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Bataan	n/a	n/a	n/a

New Bataan, Compostela Valley, Philippines

VULNERABLE GROUPS

As with any disaster, the impact on vulnerable groups is felt most acutely. Data is currently being collected on these groups by a number of organizations (e.g. disabled, elderly, indigenous people). In addition to groups that were classified as vulnerable before Bopha, there also exist many families living in public buildings (e.g. schools) and spontaneous settlements that must be a focus of any immediate response. The ESC assessment is attempting to map many of these concentrations of population in order to identify numbers and locations of people that will need to be relocated immediately.

REACH & THE SHELTER CLUSTER

REACH partners with the shelter cluster as part of a global agreement to facilitate the deployment of assessment teams following humanitarian emergencies with the objective of contributing to a more informed, relevant, and timely response by actors involved in the shelter sector. REACH tools include reports and fact sheets such as this one, as well as mapping data and the use of remote sensing to track developments in an emergency.

This fact sheet is integrated into the Emergency Shelter Cluster coordination response to Typhoon Bopha. It is the first of a series of factsheets, assessment report and maps that will be shared with relevant government and humanitarian actors to inform a more targeted response.