



Summary Statistics

Philippines

Albay

Typhoon



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albay>

Albay Map



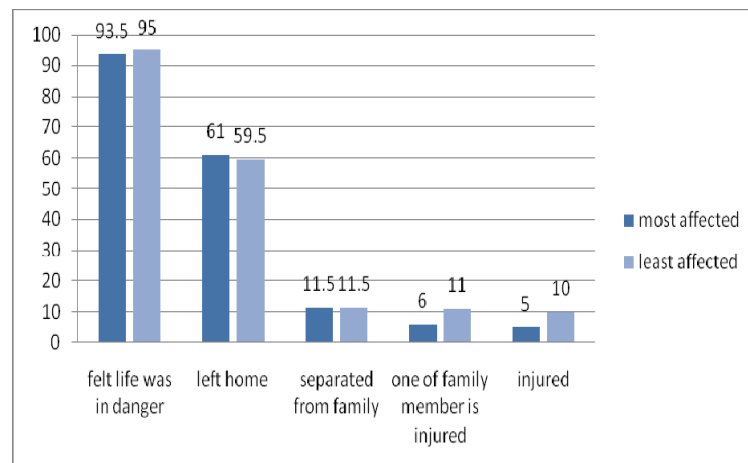
dbmp.philrice.gov.ph/.../ALBAY/index.html

Key Findings

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 adjudged to be “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.)
- Shock, anxiety and fear were the pervasive emotions. Cases of extreme despair are reported and expressions of helplessness are not uncommon.
- Respondents indicated low ability in dealing with the situation.

Graph 1. Specific experiences during disaster





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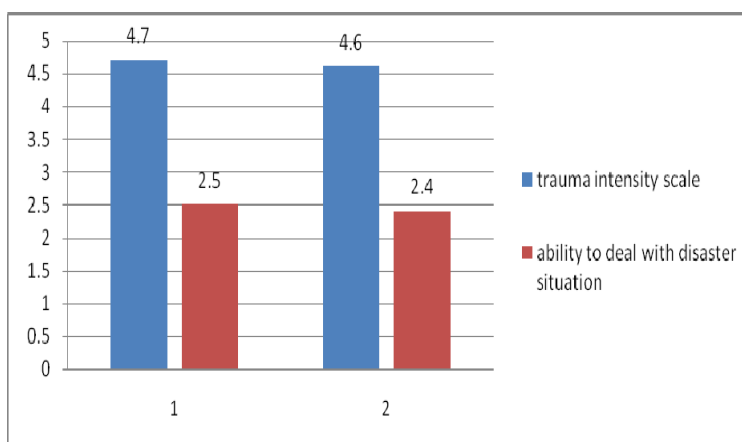
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Graph 2. Social impact and extent of coping





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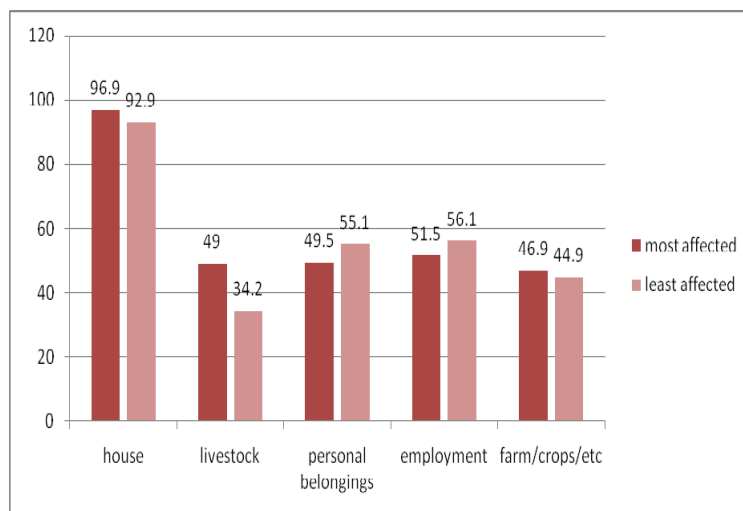
Key Findings

Economic Impacts

Economic Losses in Reference Disaster

- 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.
- Six out of every ten believe that their economic position is much worse than before while two out of every ten claimed it got worse.

Graph 3. Percent of households incurring economic damages





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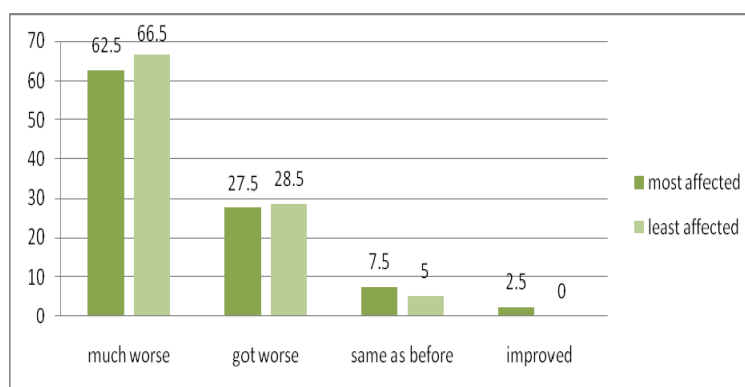
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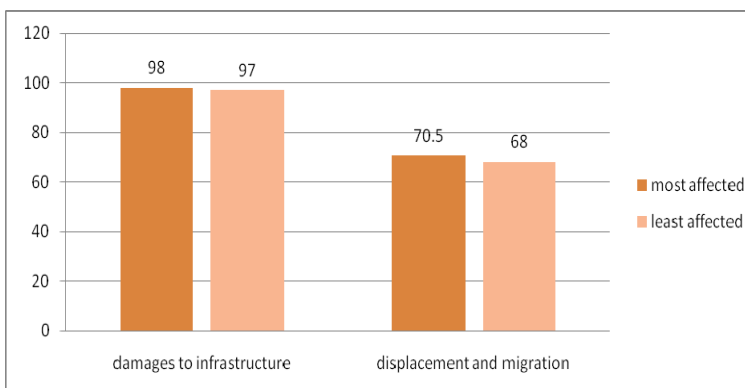
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Graph 4. Extent of disaster effect on economic position



Graph 5. Income loss due to damage to infrastructure and displacement/migration in the most recent disaster



- The data indicate heavy damage in infrastructure as reported by a large majority (98%) affirming. There are four major infrastructures (bridges, roads, power system, and telecommunications) examined as to their impact on income loss.
- Bridges destroyed or rendered impassable by disasters disrupt livelihood activities
- Majority (79%) of households in Albay were temporarily displaced or had migrated because of the recent disaster.



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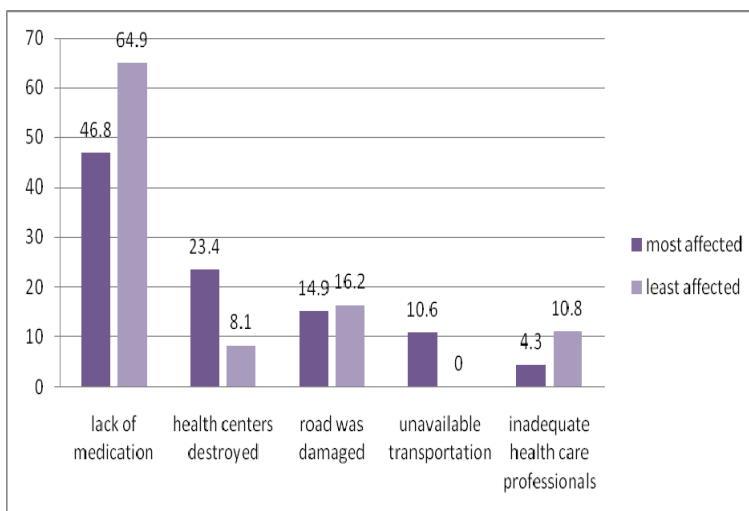
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Health Impacts

- One out of every four believes that access to health services were compromised after disaster.
- Major reason for inaccessibility of health services is 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 be delayed, thus compromising the health of those who need to be attended to.
- 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.
- Four types of infectious diseases were identified and the respondent: diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin infections, and fever/colds.

Graph 6. Reasons for poor access to health care after disaster (multiple response)





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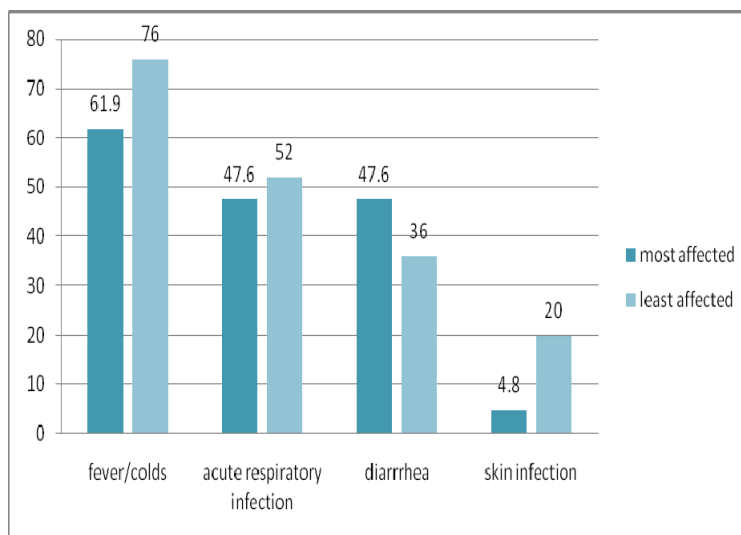
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Key Findings

Graph 7. Infectious diseases for children since occurrence disaster



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