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# Natural Hazards

## Typhoon Haiyan Case Study



quiz



### The Big Picture



### Key Terms



**Immediate responses** - The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.



**Long-term responses** - Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.



**Primary effects** - The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it.



**Secondary effects** - The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale.



### Overview

- 📅 November 8<sup>th</sup> 2013
- 🕒 04.40 am
- 📍 Philippines
- ⚙️ NEE
- 🏠 190 MPH
- 🌀 Category 5



Typhoon Haiyan, a category five typhoon, struck the Philippines on 8th November 2013 at 4.40 am. The tropical storm originated in the northwest Pacific Ocean. It is one of the most powerful typhoons to affect the Philippines. Wind speeds of 314 kilometres per hour (195 miles per hour) were recorded.



### Primary Effects

- 6190 people died
- 4.1 million people were made homeless
- 14.1 million people affected
- The overall cost of damage was around \$12 billion
- 1.1 million tonnes of crops destroyed
- 1.1 million houses damaged
- 1 million farmers and 600,000 hectares of farmland affected



### Secondary Effects

- Shortages of food, water and shelter led to outbreaks of disease.
- Survivors fought for food and supplies. Eight people died in a stampede for food supplies.
- Seawater, chemicals and sewerage contaminated surface and groundwater.
- An oil tanker ran aground, causing an 800,000-litre oil leak that contaminated fishing waters.



### Immediate Responses

- Eight hundred thousand people were evacuated following government warning.
- The government provided essential equipment and medical supplies.
- A curfew was introduced two days after the typhoon to reduce looting.
- 1200 centres set up to help the homeless.
- International governments and aid agencies provided food aid, water and shelters.
- Over \$1.5 billion of foreign aid was pledged.



### Long-term Responses

- Build Back Better, the government's response to the typhoon was launched in 2014, to upgrade damaged buildings to protect them from future disasters.
- Aid agencies such as Oxfam provided replacement fishing boats.
- Thousands of homes built away from areas at risk of flooding.