

Natural Hazards

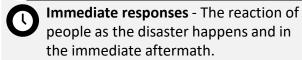
Typhoon Haiyan Case Study

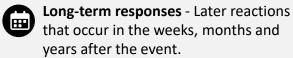


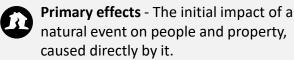


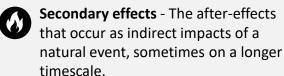


(All) Key Terms









November 8th 2013 Output November 8th 2013 Output NEE Philippines Category 5 Output Philippines SAMAR Tacloban Category 5 LEYTE

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.

tim) 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.