

Typhoon Haiyan 2013

- SE Asia
- Philippines – most affected country
- Landfall on November 7th 2013
- 15m high waves
- 400m
- Category 5 storm on Saffir-Simpson scale

Background info / Context

- Monitoring began on Nov 2nd
- It was tracked, travelling westward
- Category 5 on Nov 6th
- Predicted to have sustained wind speeds of 230km/h

Prediction

3 P's

Planning / protection

- Public storm warning given
- Highest warning released on Nov 7th
- Mandatory evacuation of some areas especially those prone to flooding and risk of landslides
- Classes cancelled
- Major disaster plan put into place on Nov 8
- Government emergency shelters not placed on high enough land to escape the storm surge.

- 6,190 deaths
- 14.1 million affected
- 1.1. houses affected
- 4.1 millions homeless

Social

Eco

En

- \$12b damage
- \$53m rice lost
- 75% local farmers and fishermen lost income

- Rainfall caused flooding
- 1.1million tonnes of crop destroyed

Primary

Effects

Secondary

Social

Eco

En

- Disease from contaminated water
- Power cuts
- Lost education

- Airport damaged
- Looting
- Price of rice rose by nearly 12%

- Mangroves contaminated
- Flooding caused landslides
- Farmland contaminated

- 800,000 evacuated
- Equipment and medication distributed
- Aid – 3 days later – 1 million food packs and 250,000 litres of water
- \$1.5billion in foreign aid pledged.

Short term relief

Responses

Long term

- Storm surge warning system
- Plant mangroves
- No-build zones in coastal areas
- Storm surge shelters built
- Charities like Oxfam replaced fishing boats

Hurricane Katrina 2005

- 29th August 2005,
- Hit southern states of USA including the city of New Orleans in Louisiana and the state of Mississippi.
- Category 4 storm on Saffir-Simpson scale when hit landfall
- Storm surges reached over 6m in height
- 80% of New Orleans was flooded due to the rain and storm surge

Tracking by NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) was able to predict the pathway of the hurricane and estimated wind speeds from when it entered the Gulf of Mexico.

- 1800 deaths
- 1 million people were made homeless
- 1,200 people drowned in the floods.
- Despite an evacuation order, many of the poorest people remained in the city.
- People sought refuge in the Superdome stadium.
- Conditions were unhygienic, and there was a shortage of food and water.

- Looting was common throughout the city.
- \$300 billion in total damages

- The National Guard was mobilised to restore and maintain law and order in what became a hostile and unsafe living environment.
- The poorest regions of the city, without cars were hit hardest and survivors felt betrayed by their government.

Background info / Context

Prediction

3 P's

Planning / protection

Social

Eco

En

Primary

Effects

Secondary

Social

Eco

En

- 3 million people were left with no electricity.
- As people remained in the superdome, unable to return home, tensions were high and many felt vulnerable and unsafe.

- Oil facilities were damaged and as a result petrol prices rose in the UK and USA.
- Cotton and sugar cane crops were destroyed

Delicate coastal habitats were destroyed

Short term relief

Responses

Long term

- \$50 billion in aid was given by the government.
- The UK government sent food aid during the early stages of the recovery process.
- Some residents of New Orleans no longer able to get home insurance to cover the impact of hurricanes.

- New Orleans was one of the worst affected areas because it lies below sea level and is protected by levees. These protect it from the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchartrain.
- The levee defences were unable to cope with the strength of Katrina, and water flooded into the city.
- Although many people were evacuated, it was a slow process and the poorest and most vulnerable were left behind