



Response focus

The PAGASA (local weather agency) issued warnings for 48 hours, prior to landfall, leading to the evacuation of 750,000 people. The Philippines government requested international assistance - declaring a 'State of National Calamity' - one day after Haiyan made landfall. International was delivered using the 'cluster approach' of the UN 'Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA). This co-ordinated the response from nation states, UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to evaluate the impacts of the typhoon and respond to the needs of the local population in a co-ordinated and purposeful way to minimise loss of life and improve the speed of economic, social and environmental recovery. The initial response was to clear infrastructure to allow resources to enter affected areas; subsequently, after meeting immediate needs, it focused on rebuilding the hundreds of thousands of damaged/destroyed homes. Although nation states provided significant materials to enable this, the role of NGOs was also critical at a local level.

Philippines		Life expect.	69.2y
HDI (2017)	0.699 (113th)	Poverty	18.2%
GDPpc (2018)	\$2951	Internet use	55.5%
Urban pop.	46.9%	Water/Sanit.	92%/73%

Super Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda



3 November—11 November 2013

Landfall multiple times on 8th November across several islands, principally Eastern Samar, Leyte, and Visayas

Quick facts

The Philippines has over 7000 islands // Haiyan was the 25th storm in 2013 // Winds of 313 km/h were recorded // Second deadliest typhoon to ever hit Philippines // \$5.8 billion economic cost

Statistics

Landfall was at 0440 // Storm surge reached at least 5m // W1-minute sustained winds reached 313 km/h // 281.9mm rain (most within a 12-hour period) // \$5.8 billion rebuilding cost // 10th most deadly Pacific typhoon with 6340 deaths // The Bohol and Cebu regions had experienced a 7.2 magnitude earthquake two weeks previously // over 14 million people were affected // 550,000 houses were destroyed, 580,000 severely damaged // 6 million lost their source of income // 30,000 boats destroyed // significant agricultural and infrastructure destruction

Short-term hazards

Storm surge // extreme rainfall // widespread flooding // 195mph winds // wind-blown debris // landslides // mudslides // loss of sanitation // lack of food/water/shelter // oil spill

Long-term hazards

Reduced resilience to future typhoons/earthquakes/volcanic activity // increased risk of disease due to degraded healthcare provision // increased risk of malnutrition // greater physical exposure to future events

Short-term impacts

\$5.8 billion economic impact // extensive infrastructure damage // 30,000 boats destroyed // nearly 2-million homeless // disease outbreaks // breakdown in functioning government // looting // communications damaged/destroyed; most roads and airports blocked

Long-term impacts

Over 70,000 hectares of farmland degraded // habitat loss // Reduced environmental resilience to similar events due to loss of vegetation/tree cover // oil-spill damage to mangrove ecosystems // reduced standard of living // degraded social assets and infrastructure.