RESPONSE TO TYPHOON HAIYAN IN VIET NAM

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Introduction

TY Haiyan-1330

*In the morning 04/11, a TD in the SE far from the Philippines strengthened into TS and became the 30th TS in the Northwest Pacific with the name of HAIYAN. After formation the Haiyan moved very fast to the direction between West and West-North-West with gradually strengthening intensity from 12, 13 then 16, 17 Beaufort grade. *In the early morning 08/11, The super typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines.

*in the evening of 08/11, the Super Typhoon Haiyan entered the Viet Nam East Sea and became the TS No14. After that Haiyan moved almost west-northwestward about 30 - 35 km/h with the weakened intensity of 15-16 Beaufort grade.

*At noon 09/11, Haiyan turned to moved northwestward then continued changing its movement to north-northwestward almost parallel with the coast of Central Viet Nam

In the early morning of 11/11, HaiYan finally made landfall in Quangninh Province. A peak gust of 41 m/s was recorded at Coto Island (48/834), and accumulated precipitation total was 461mm which was recorded at Mauson (48/86). A central pressure value of 973.8 mb was also recorded at 1830Z in BachLongvi (48839).

Super Typhoon Haiyan (1330) life cycle characteristics

Track and Intensity



Wind speed estimated by satellite image



Observed maximum sustained wind speed and gust wind at some stations during TS Haiyan landing

TT	Station	Maximum wind speed	Time/date	Gust
1	Móng Cái (Quảng Ninh)	<mark>17 m/s (BG 7)</mark>	01h47 [°] /11/11	<mark>26 m/s (BG 10)</mark>
2	Sơn Động (Bắc Giang)	20 m/s (BG 8)	04h10 [°] /11/11	28 m/s (BG 10)
5	<mark>Uông Bí (Quảng Ninh)</mark>	<mark>16 m/s (BG 7)</mark>	02h35 ³ /11/11	28 m/s (BG 10)
6	Cô Tô (Quảng Ninh)	27 m/s (BG 10)	00h30'/11/11	41 m/s (BG 13)
7	Bãi Cháy (Quảng Ninh)	30 m/s (BG 11)	01h31'/11/11	37 m/s (BG 13)
8	Bạch Long Vĩ (Hải Phòng)	30 m/s (BG 11)	23h28'/10/11	39 m/s (BG 13)
<mark>9</mark>	Phủ Liễn (Hải Phòng)	20 m/s (BG 8)	02h11 ^{'/} 11/11	32 m/s (BG 11)
10	Hòn Dấu (Hải Phòng)	14 m/s (BG 7)	02h51 [°] /11/11	24 m/s (BG 9)
<mark>13</mark>	<mark>Thái Bình</mark>	20 m/s (BG 8)	01h01 ^{'/} 11/11	25 m/s (BG 10)
<mark>17</mark>	<mark>Văn Lý (Nam Định)</mark>	17 m/s (BG 7)	00h26 ['] /11/11	<mark>26 m/s (BG 10)</mark>
29	Huế	6 m/s (BG 4)	08h32'/10/11	13 m/s (BG 6)
30	Đà Nẵng	7 m/s (BG 4)	02h25/10/11	14 m/s (BG 7)
<mark>33</mark>	<mark>Lý Sơn (Quảng Ngãi)</mark>	<mark>21 m/s (BG 9)</mark>	<mark>07h00'/10/11</mark>	<mark>28 m/s (BG 10)</mark>

Observed minimum pressure at some stations during TS Haiyan landing

TT	Station/Province	P Min	Time
1	Móng Cái (Quảng Ninh)	998,8mb	02h30'/11/11
2	Bắc Giang	995,9mb	04h35'/11/11
<mark>3</mark>	<mark>Cô Tô (Quảng Ninh)</mark>	<mark>987,2mb</mark>	<mark>01h30'/11/11</mark>
<mark>4</mark>	<mark>Bãi Cháy (Quảng Ninh)</mark>	<mark>981,2mb</mark>	<mark>03h30'/11/11</mark>
<mark>5</mark>	<mark>Phủ Liễn (Hải Phòng)</mark>	<mark>989,4mb</mark>	<mark>02h30'/11/11</mark>
<mark>6</mark>	<mark>Hòn Dấu (Hải Phòng)</mark>	<mark>986,1mb</mark>	<mark>02h25'/11/11</mark>
7	Thái Bình	995,6mb	02h48'/11/11
8	Bạch Long Vĩ (Hải Phòng)	973,8mb	23h14'/10/11
9	Nam Định	997,0mb	03h00 [°] /11/11
10	Văn Lý (Nam Định)	<mark>996,</mark> 9mb	01h35 [°] /11/11

Rainfall distribution

- The total 3 days (9-11 Nov) accumulated rainfall in North Central provinces was normally 20 – 40mm, somewhere was 60 – 80mm and greater than 100mm such as in S\u00e5m Son 103mm and T\u00e5nh Gia (Thanh H\u00e5a) 128mm, Qu\u00e5nh Luu 125mm and H\u00e5n Ngu (Ngh\u00e5 An) 200mm, Hurong Son 132mm and H\u00e5 T\u00e5nh 109mm
- The rainfall at coastal area from Quảng Bình Phú Yên normally was 40 80mm, somewhere was 100 150mm and more such as in Nam Đông: 317mm and Huế city: 151mm, Tam Kỳ: 189mm and Trà Bồng (Quảng Ngãi): 157mm
- The rainfall at Red river delta normally was 40 80mm, somewhere was 90 120mm and more such as in Son Động (Bắc Giang province): 164mm, Thái Bình: 123mm and Văn Lý (Nam Định province): 150mm
- The rainfall at Lang Son, Hải Phòng and Quảng Ninh province where directly affected by Haiyan typhoon normally was 100 300mm, in some places there was extreme rainfall recorded as in Đình Lập: 303mm, Mẫu Son: 461mm, Bãi Cháy: 364mm, Cửa Ông: 309mm and Tiên Yên: 388mm.

- 4 Nov.: Early warning of TD
- Morning 5 Nov.: Early warning of TS than STS, TY, super Typhoon
- Night 6 Nov.: Issue "TS near East Sea" and warning the Haiyan could enter East Sea in the coming 48 – 60h. High relevant officials including PM were constantly and dully informed of the behaviors of Haiyan. Issue 4 bulletins/day.

= > Strict order to fishermen to go back to nearest safe shelter ports



- Morning 8 Nov.: Tele-conference among NHMS forecasting offices headed by Vice Minister of MONRE.
- Afternoon 8 Nov.: Letter of request was sent to WMO, Typhoon Committee, regional forecasting centers for assistance
- Evening 8 Nov.: Issue "TS in the East Sea" (since this time, issue 8 bulletins/day). MONRE Vice Minister and some NHMS staff also made an immediate mission to give onsite direction and assist Mid-Central RHMC.



Evening 8 Nov.:

PM Nguyen Tan Dzung chaired the CCFSC teleconference; Prime Minister has called on the ministries and agencies concerned to do all they can to minimize human and material losses. He said: "Preventing typhoon Haiyan is the task of the political system, party committees, governments, the army, police and the relevant agencies of all levels. We must mobilize all available resources to minimize human and property losses".



Evening 8 Nov.: ...

2 Vice PMs: Deputy Prime Ministers Nguyen Xuan Phuc and Hoang Trung Hai left for central provinces to inspect preparations for the super typhoon Haiyan. They ordered the evacuation should be completed before 7:00 p.m. 9 Nov.

MARD minister cum Chairman of CCFSC - Mr. Cao Duc Phat went to the central provinces to give on-site instruction of preparation for Haiyan. 6 task forces was sent to central provinces to inspect and protect dykes, dams and other irrigation works.

The Foreign Ministry has sent a diplomatic note to the Embassies of China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia in Vietnam and the Vietnamese Embassies abroad, asking for all possible support in case of emergency....







Noon 09/11: When TY Haiyam passed 112E, NHMS issued "Near shore typhoon" and warned of the TY movement speed, possible change of direction, affected area, etc.. More than 600,000 people in Mid-central provinces were evacuated. Nearly 200,000 people in the North-Central provinces were ready for evacuation.



Noon 10 Nov.: When the TY center was about 190km East of Thua Thien-Hue prvince, issue "Urgent TS" and give warning for coming 12h of TY speed (about 30-35km/h), direction (along coast from Thua Thien-Hue to Nghe An), then it may change direction to NWN-N with slowed down speed of 15km/h and land coastal provinces in the North Viet Nam. Hourly bulletins were issued. Evacuated people in central provinces went back home in order



Early morning 11 Nov.: Haiyan landed Hai Phong-Quang Ninh provinces

Working with Mass Media to deliver information:

- ✤ 07/11: work closely with VTV1
- 09/11: provide information to VTV1, News Agency TV, HTV9, VTC14, VOV and 12 newspaper agencies.
- 10/11: provide information to VTV1, News Agency TV, HTV9, VTC14, VOV, QPTV, ANTV, VTC1 and 23 newspaper agencies.
- From 15h30 p.m, 09/11 to 04h00 a.m., 11/11, collaborate with VTV1 in setting up a live TV bridge with provinces to provide continuous updated forecasts and warnings to serve prevention and preparedness activities.
- ✤ 10/11: Provide information of Haiyan to CCTV.
- During Haiyan, some private SMS providers voluntarily sent messages of typhoon Haiyan information to the users in the possibly affected area.

International co-operation:

♦08/11: Send letter to WMO, TCS, TC Members, Regional forecasting centers, ADPC

◆09/11-11/11: Receive prompt and valuable responses from WMO, TCS and some developed forecasting centers (JMA, CMA, HKO, NWS) providing advises, recommendations, information of:

Forecast products (TC track; storm surges)

Disaster management measures and Public weather services focusing in:

•To secure communication channel with the high-level decision-making authority

•To send clear message from the highest authority to the public about the potential threats and necessary response

•To take joint actions with DRR agencies for evacuation of people in the areas at risk

•To keep close contact with media for dissemination of updated warnings and advisories.

Mr. Michel Jaraud, WMO Secretary General:"It is excellent illustration of WMO spirit and effectiveness"

Damage caused by Typhoon Haiyan

In life: No one was killed when Haiyan made landfall, **4 missing and 84** others were injured.

In property: 75 collapsed and 2526 damaged and drifted houses; 316 hectares of rice were damaged; 49096 hectares of industrial crops and fruit fields were damaged; 1089 m³ of soil, stone and roads tumbled down



Damage caused by Haiyan...



Preliminary evaluation of Forecasting quality of NWP models and International warning centers



Direct position error of international warning centers (BK: Beijing; GA: Guam; VNN: NCHMF) is calculated up to 00Z 10 Nov 2013



Direct position error of global and regional NWP models (GSM-JMA; GME-DWD; GFS-NCEP; NAVGEM- US Navy; IFS-ECMWF; WRF-NCHMF) is calculated up to 00Z 10 Nov

2013







LESSON LEARNED

- The early warning is very important: NHMS has changed the standard operational forecasting procedure when recognized that Haiyan would possibly make landfall in Viet Nam
- In case of Haiyan, all socio-political system from the national (prime minister directly controlled all activities related to Haiyan) to local levels joined the prevention, response and mitigation activities
- The public weather services: All mass media facilities (television, newspaper, internet, social networks, etc.) were used to disseminate and update the latest information of the typhoon Haiyan
- Final decision should be updated according to the latest forecast bulletin: the evacuation decision was changing respectively according to the change of TC track and predicted area of landfall of Haiyan
- International cooperation in sharing forecast products and DRR experience is very important

Acknowledgement

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