



# VIET NAM: Typhoon Yagi

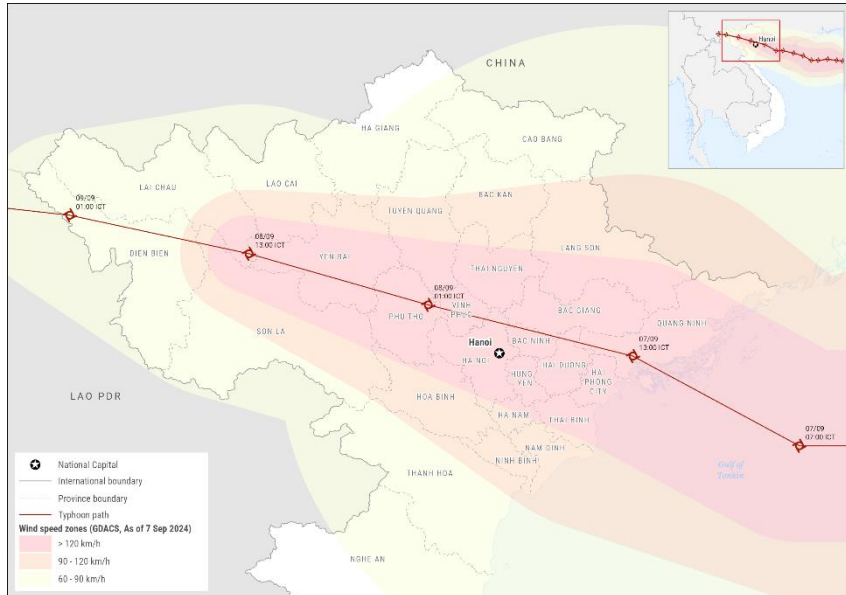
## Situation Update No. 1

As of September 9, 2024.

This report is produced by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam (RCO), in collaboration with humanitarian partners and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It covers the period from 7 to 9 September 2024.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- On 7 September, Typhoon Yagi, the most powerful storm to hit the South China Sea in 30 years, made landfall in northern Viet Nam. The storm caused widespread damage in multiple provinces, with Quang Ninh and Hai Phong provinces, where wind speeds reached 213 km/h,<sup>i</sup> being the most affected.



- 58 fatalities and 40 missing persons reported, with 746 people injured due to landslides and flash floods.
- Over 52,000 individuals evacuated due to severe flooding and landslides, with relocations focused on coastal and high-risk areas, including 96 households in Binh Lieu District of Quảng Ninh province.
- Approximately 184,000 hectares of rice, secondary crops and fruit trees damaged or flooded, 47,566 houses damaged or destroyed, and significant damage to power infrastructure, bridges, and educational facilities.
- The Government of Viet Nam, with support of local authorities, mobilized a large-scale response, deploying over 438,000 officers, soldiers, communal disaster response teams, and mass organization members, assisting in evacuations, and coordinating with national and international partners for immediate relief efforts.
- Before hitting Viet Nam, the typhoon brought devastation to the Chinese island of Hainan and to the Philippines, killing at least 24 people and injuring dozens of others.

**53K**  
Affected people  
(displacement)

**58**  
Fatalities and 40 missing

**184K**  
Hectares crops damaged or flooded

**47,566**  
Houses damaged

**438,275**  
People and 6,642 vehicles mobilized

**746**  
People Injured

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

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Typhoon Yagi, which developed in early September, intensified into a super typhoon in the East Sea before making landfall in Quang Ninh and Hai Phong provinces of Viet Nam on 7 September. The storm brought destructive winds (up to 213km/h) and heavy rainfall, leading to severe flooding and landslides across 26 provinces, including Quang Ninh and Hai Phong provinces where the storm's impact was most severe. In Binh Lieu district, heavy rains caused rivers to swell significantly, reaching peak water levels of 8,173 cm. On 8 September, the typhoon weakened further into a low-pressure area over Viet Nam with maximum winds below 39 km/h and was forecasted to gradually weaken and dissipate. However, with ongoing rains in the north of the country, authorities have warned of sustained or new flood risks.

58 people are confirmed dead and 40 missing, with most casualties related to landslides and flash floods in mountainous districts. 52,979 people were evacuated from flood areas and those prone to landslides, including Binh Lieu district where significant damage to homes and infrastructure occurred. Displaced populations are sheltered in Government-led locations, with priority given to vulnerable groups including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. However, there are ongoing needs for additional shelter, food, and essential services across affected areas.

Widespread power outages affected key provinces, with hundreds of electric poles damaged or destroyed, leading to power cuts to thousands of households and public facilities. Transportation networks were severely disrupted, including the collapse of multiple road sections and a major bridge, impacting mobility and access for emergency response teams and affected people. Key transportation hubs, including four northern airports, were temporarily closed. Humanitarian access to some affected areas remains a challenge due to ongoing floods and landslides, affecting access to search and rescue teams and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Over 183,000 hectares of agricultural land was damaged, including rice, secondary crop and fruit trees, leading to significant losses in food security and livelihoods for affected communities. This includes approximately 173,000 affected hectares of rice and secondary crops and 11,000 hectares of fruit trees. Schools in 12 northern provinces, including Hanoi, were closed. Damage to educational facilities, including the partial roof loss of an elementary school and other structural damages in schools was reported.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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The Government of Viet Nam is implementing and leading the response strategy, activating multiple levels of emergency response led by the Prime Minister and coordinated through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Response measures include the evacuation of over 52,000 people from high-risk areas, with local and national teams coordinating relocation to safe shelters, and the mobilization of 438,000 officers, soldiers, communal disaster response teams, and mass organization members, along with 6,642 vehicles, to support evacuation, debris clearance, and infrastructure repair efforts. Efforts to restore essential services, including power and communication, are ongoing with prioritization of repairs to damaged utility poles and restoration of communication networks. According to the Government of Viet Nam the primary humanitarian needs of those affected remain food, WASH, non-food items (NFIs), and cash for critical shelter repairs.

On 9 September, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA), through the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, officially requested international support for Viet Nam's humanitarian response and recovery efforts. This led to an activation of international humanitarian efforts, with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), OCHA ROAP and other agencies preparing to undertake joint assessments and mobilization of in country relief stocks. The AHA Centre offered to mobilize 2,000 household tool kits, 1,000 home improvement kits, 1,000 kitchenware sets, and 3,000 personal hygiene kits. These efforts are focused on addressing immediate needs such as food, water, NFIs, and the repair of critical infrastructure.

Joint assessment teams are scheduled to visit the hardest-hit areas, including Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, and Binh Lieu, on 10-11 September. These assessments will provide critical data to inform response plans and address gaps in the current relief efforts.

## HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

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Response coordination is managed through the Viet Nam Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP), which includes national authorities, international stakeholders, and local agencies. The partnership is focused on integrating efforts and ensuring relief reaches the most affected populations efficiently. Regular coordination meetings and updates are shared across platforms to enhance situational awareness and response effectiveness.

In collaboration with OCHA's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), the Resident Coordinators Office for Viet Nam (RCO) also requested pre-impact exposure analysis and post-disaster satellite imagery analysis from UNOSAT to assess inundation and damages. The Rapid Needs Assessment template, jointly developed in 2020, along with the Sudden-Onset Contingency Plan, was shared with relevant agencies and the DRRP to facilitate timely data collection. The RCO is also actively exploring international funding mechanisms with the support of ROAP and engaging in discussions with countries that expressed interest in potential funding commitments.

The RCO serves as the focal point for information sharing and coordination with the Government of Viet Nam, the DRRP, and the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) to ensure a unified response. UN agencies lead the following sectoral responses: WASH - UNICEF; Emergency Shelter and NFIs - UNDP and IOM; Health - WHO; Food Security, Agriculture, and Livelihoods - FAO; Protection - UN Women and UNFPA; Child Protection Sub-sector - UNICEF; Nutrition - UNICEF; Education - Co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children; Early Recovery - UNDP.

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<sup>i</sup> As reported by the National Center for Hydrometeorological Forecasting of Viet Nam.

**For further information, please contact:**

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