



# VIET NAM: Typhoon Yagi and Floods

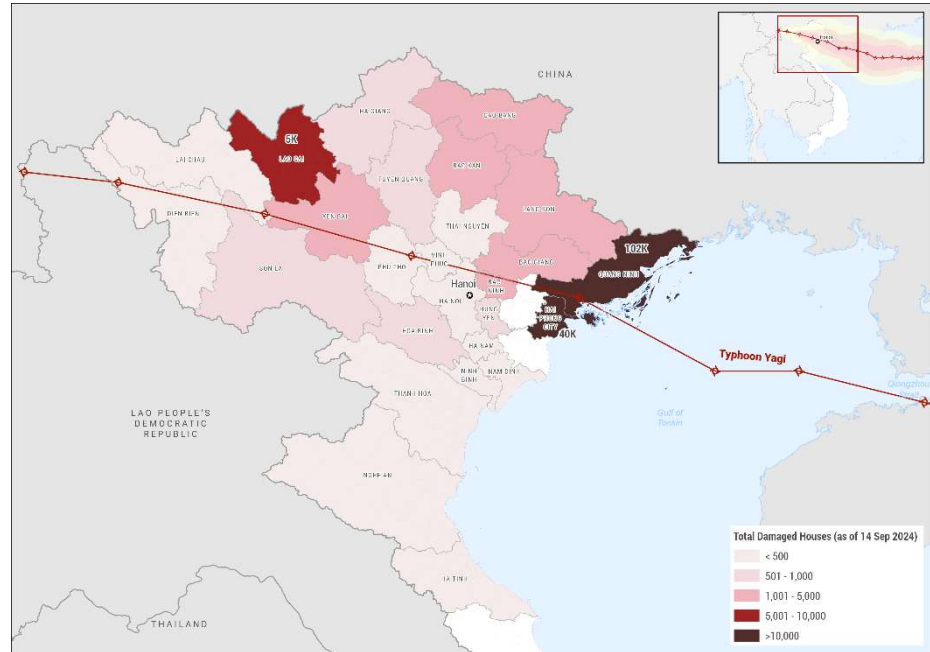
## Situation Update No. 3

As of 14 September 2024

This report is produced by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam, in collaboration with humanitarian partners and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It covers the period from 13-14 September 2024.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Eight days after Typhoon Yagi struck northern Viet Nam, authorities are engaged in a massive recovery effort. Heavy and prolonged rains followed for five days, raising river levels, triggering floods and landslides in northern Viet Nam.
- As search and rescue teams continue their efforts, the number of casualties as a result of Typhoon Yagi and subsequent floods and landslides rose to 273 people and 78 people missing<sup>1</sup>.
- The typhoon displaced over 74,500 families, closed schools, disrupted healthcare, and increased the risk of waterborne diseases
- On 9 September, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) appealed to the international community to support in relief and recovery efforts, with UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and several countries, including Australia, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, India, Russia and the US, responding with emergency supplies and funds.
- From 10-14 September the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP) dispatched three joint assessment teams to Lao Cai-Yen Bai, Quang Ninh, and Hai Phong provinces to evaluate damages and needs, with initial assessment findings from Quang Ninh and Hai Phong provinces now available.



Source: Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA), 14 Sept 2024

# 273

Fatalities

# 78

People missing

# 183K

Hectares crops flooded

# 168K

Homes damaged

# 100K

Households evacuated

# 1,900

People injured

<sup>1</sup> Government of Viet Nam Loss and Damage Report as of 14 September 2024.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

---

Eight days after Typhoon Yagi struck northern Viet Nam, authorities are engaged in a massive recovery effort. Heavy and prolonged rains that followed for five days after the typhoon, raised river levels, and triggered floods and landslides in northern Vietnam. The typhoon and subsequent rains led to significant damage to homes and infrastructure in the northern regions and areas around the capital Hanoi. As of 14 September, at least 273 people are reported dead with 78 people missing, however, the number of casualties is likely to rise as first responders continue to reach hard to access or inaccessible mountainous areas.

The typhoon and subsequent floods led to the evacuation of 100,000 people and caused extensive damage to an estimated 168,000 homes, 550 health facilities, and 805 schools, and to power and water shortages to hundreds of thousands of households. In the northern midland and mountainous provinces, 239 road sections remain blocked with the Ministry of Transport coordinating with relevant authorities to manage traffic and reopen roads as quickly as possible. Railway lines (Hanoi-Phu Ly, Gia Lam-Hai Phong, Dong Anh-Quan Trieu, Kep-Ha Long-Cai Lan, Yen Vien-Lao Cai, Hanoi-Dong Dang, Kep-Luu Xa, Mai Pha-Na Duong, Chi Linh-Pha Lai) were also damaged leading to train travel disruptions due to broken poles, fallen trees, flooding, and landslides. However, in other basic services, restorations are ongoing; as of 12 September, electrical supply was restored to nearly 5.6 million of the approximately 6.1 million affected people.

More information related to impact and needs associated with the typhoon and subsequent rains is becoming available as the preliminary findings of the joint assessment missions are released. In Quang Ninh province, 70,629 households were affected by flooding, and over 1,200 hectares of crops were damaged. Significant damage to high-rise buildings, government offices, coastal industrial infrastructure and schools was also reported. 100 schools and 107 community cultural centers were designated as temporary shelters for those needing to evacuate their homes. Some schools in the more remote areas suffered heavy damage to their infrastructure, which may take these schools much longer to be fully operational again. Due to lack of electrical power, clean water supply is intermittent in the province, particularly in the most affected areas such as Ha Long city, Cam Pha, and Quang Yen districts.

In Hai Phong province, more than 40,000 homes and facilities were damaged, in addition to 573 damaged schools and 135 health centers. Due to the school damage and lack of electric supply, most schools remain closed. More than 25,000 hectares of crops and 3,380 hectares of aquaculture were damaged, raising concerns over livelihood opportunities during the recovery period, and a call by authorities for livelihood support. In both provinces, markets were observed to be open and functioning, allowing for humanitarian partners to plan cash interventions for most affected families to meet their basic needs, including shelter repair.

In the next 24 hours it's expected that flood waters on the Cau, Thuong, and Hoang Long rivers will continue to decrease but remain above the third warning level. The water levels of the Luc Nam and Thai Binh rivers will also continue to decrease but remain above the second warning level. The Red River in Hanoi is expected to fall below the first warning level. With a cessation of the typhoon related rains and receding flood water, the true extent of the loss and damages is expected to become clearer as search and rescue operations wind down and authorities focus on coordinating relief and recovery efforts, particularly to those most affected and most vulnerable pre-crisis.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

---

The Government of Viet Nam is leading all humanitarian and recovery efforts following the typhoon and subsequent rains. Current Government efforts are focused on rescue and life-saving interventions, rapid assessments, provision of emergency shelter, food and basic services, with the support of international development and humanitarian partners. The United Nations, in collaboration with the Government, is leading international humanitarian coordination efforts and providing essential supplies, including non-food items, clean drinking water, water storage, and water purification materials, while also supporting early recovery planning for key sectors such as livelihoods, health, and infrastructure. UN agencies, including the RCO, are also bringing additional surge capacity to support ongoing response efforts.

In Education, UN agencies and NGOs are supporting by raising awareness of parents and community members of the need for children to return to school when conditions permit and ensure information flow to parents/communities related to the need for mental health and wellbeing support to children who have experienced the trauma. Agencies are also procuring and distributing school supplies, books, play equipment, and other educational materials to support continuous learning.

In Health, agencies and NGOs are procuring and distributing emergency medicine kits and other essential supplies and supporting the restoration of essential healthcare services, including immunization and other early childhood development and maternal child health interventions for women and children at health facilities and through outreach. Support is also being provided for procurement and supply of relevant equipment including cold chain and healthcare waste management. Partners are also working closely with authorities to monitor and prevent food and waterborne diseases, and other infectious diseases, over the coming weeks and months.

In Nutrition, agencies and NGOs are carrying out an Initial Rapid Assessment on in the most affected provinces and supporting the screening of children under five in the most affected communes for the detection of severe wasting (SAM) and moderate wasting (MAM) for a timely-triggered response. Nutrition supplies and supplements to support prevention and treatment of severe acute malnutrition are also being procured.

In WASH, agencies and NGOs are procuring and distributing WASH supplies and treatment, personal hygiene and dignity kits to the most vulnerable families with children, health centres and schools in the most affected communities. Agencies are also rehabilitating and repairing WASH facilities for communities, school children and health stations to address urgent needs, particularly for people in remote and most affected communities. This includes emergency supply of one million water purification tablets and 500 water containers for 15 million liters of purified drinking water.

According to the latest information provided by the Viet Nam Disaster and Dike Management Authority (VDDMA), urgent humanitarian needs include ready-to-eat meals, drinking water, hygiene kits, education and school kits, temporary shelter, shelter repair kits, nutrition supplements, and cash-for-work initiatives.

Currently, essential needs are gradually being met for people in the most disaster-affected areas. The central government and local authorities are prioritizing multi-purpose cash assistance initiatives and cash-for-work support to address these needs. In the near future, a coordinated and comprehensive medium- and long-term recovery strategy must be developed to support the restoration of livelihoods, housing, and infrastructure (including roads, bridges, schools, and health centers).

## HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

---

Coordination of the response is being managed through the Vietnam DRRP, which includes national authorities, international stakeholders, and local agencies. The partnership is focused on integrating efforts, ensuring that relief reaches the most affected populations efficiently. Regular coordination meetings and updates are being shared across platforms to enhance situational awareness and response effectiveness, with the VDDMA committing to sharing information regularly every 24 hours.

The UN is activating its humanitarian coordination structure, with the first meeting of sector coordinators expected on 16 September to discuss response priorities, establish a monitoring system and develop a appeal/response plan. On 17 September, a joint DRRP meeting is taking place for authorities to provide a situational update, the latest figures and the initial results of the joint needs assessments taking place. Humanitarian partners will seek to gain an understanding of Government priorities, gaps, and what is required to ensure the most affected and vulnerable are able to receive assistance. An inter-sector group meeting will follow on 18 September with the group likely to begin to meet weekly in Hanoi.

For further information, please contact:

**Ralf Heidrich**, JPO Climate Change and Environment, [ralf.heidrich@un.org](mailto:ralf.heidrich@un.org), Tel: +84 865423625  
To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: [ralf.heidrich@un.org](mailto:ralf.heidrich@un.org)