



Viet Nam: Typhoon Yagi and Floods

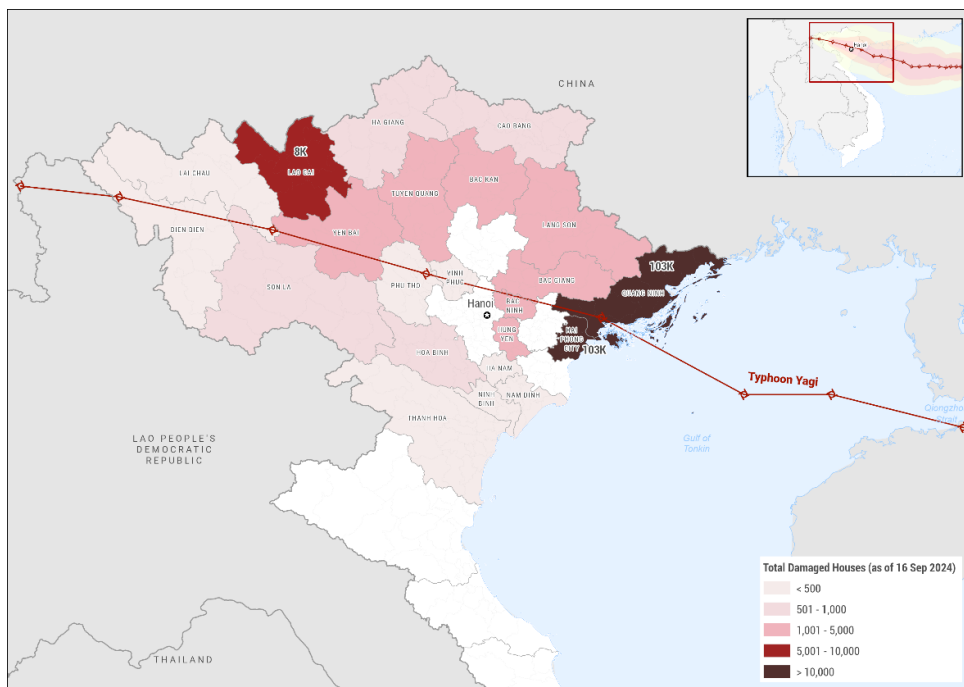
Situation Report No. 4

As of 18 September 2024

This report is produced by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam, in collaboration with Sector Leads, humanitarian partners, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It covers the period from 15-18 September 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 16 September, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) reported some 291 fatalities, 38 people missing and 237,000 homes damaged as a result of Typhoon Yagi and subsequent rains and landslides.
- Some three million people are affected, including 1.3 million people in 26 provinces who suffered from damaged and flooded homes.
- An additional 84,000 homes were flooded, and 1,530 schools and 570 health facilities were damaged.
- The Joint Assessment Teams (JAT) deployed to Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces finalized their assessment missions and shared their initial findings.
- According to the Minister of Planning and Investment, Typhoon Yagi caused VNĐ40 trillion (US\$1.6 billion) worth of damage.
- To date, the Government of Viet Nam has provided more than VNĐ350 billion (\$14.26 million) and 200 tons of rice to the affected areas, with more support expected.
- On 17 September, a Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP) meeting was held in which VDDMA presented the results of the three joint assessments, highlighting priority humanitarian needs.
- On 16 September the Resident Coordinator activated the Intersector Coordination Group (ICG) together with Heads of UN Agencies to coordinate the humanitarian and early recovery response activities and is developing an immediate need and early recovery joint response plan.
- Serious concerns exist over a current tropical depression in the East Sea which is forecasted to strengthen into another possible typhoon and follow a similar path as Typhoon Yagi.



Source: Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) as of 16 September.

291
Fatalities

38
People missing

251K
Hectares crops flooded

237K
Homes damaged

100K
Households evacuated

1,922
People injured

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Eleven days after Typhoon Yagi made landfall in northern Viet Nam, authorities are engaged in massive response and recovery efforts. The typhoon and subsequent five days of heavy rains led to flooding and landslides in central and northern provinces, causing significant damage to homes and public buildings, disrupting basic services. Most schools remain closed, and those health facilities spared from damage are overwhelmed due to the number of injuries and increased risks of waterborne diseases.

On 16 September, the VDDMA reported 291 fatalities, 38 people missing and 237,000 homes damaged as a result of the typhoon, rains and landslides. An additional 84,000 homes were flooded, and 1,530 schools and 570 health facilities were damaged. According to the Minister of Planning and Investment, initial damage assessments from the typhoon amounted to VNĐ40 trillion (\$1.6 billion) in damages. Some three million people are affected, including 1.3 million people in 26 provinces who suffered from damaged and flooded homes.

Typhoon Yagi and subsequent floods also severely impacted food security, agriculture, and livelihoods. Extensive agricultural land was submerged, causing significant damage to crops and disrupting the main rice planting season, which runs from June to September. Rice, a staple for many households, was damaged just before harvesting, challenging food insecurity in the affected regions. This disruption not only affects immediate food supplies but also jeopardizes the future income and resilience of farming households. Livestock losses further reduced food resources and income streams for rural families. According to VDDMA as of 16 September, approximately 251,000 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged, and 2.96 million livestock perished.

The floods also destroyed critical infrastructure, including irrigation systems, further exacerbating the challenges faced by affected communities. Livelihoods, particularly those of smallholder farmers and agricultural laborers, were severely disrupted, resulting in reduced incomes and heightened long-term vulnerability. Assistance is essential to restore food security, revive agricultural production, and provide alternative livelihoods, helping communities rebuild more resiliently.

From 12-14 September the last of three joint assessment missions to Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces took place. Initial findings by the JATs indicate that in Lao Cai province some 5,000 homes were damaged, with 50 per cent of affected areas lacking clean water and electricity. In Yen Bai, some 23,400 homes were damaged, with river water rising to levels not seen in 60 years. 22 flooded and 59 damaged schools require repairs to reopen. Priority needs of affected people include food, drinking water, blankets, water containers and essential household and personal hygiene items. This follows previous joint assessments to the affected provinces of Quang Ninh and Hai Phong.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Government of Viet Nam is leading all humanitarian and early recovery efforts following the typhoon and subsequent rains. Current Government efforts are focused on life-saving interventions, damage assessments, provision of emergency shelter, food and basic services, with the support of international development and humanitarian partners, but are likely to place further emphasis on early recovery in the coming weeks. The United Nations, in collaboration with the Government, is leading international humanitarian coordination efforts and providing essential supplies, while also supporting early recovery planning for key sectors such as livelihoods, health, and education. UN agencies, including the RCO, are also bringing additional surge capacity to support ongoing response efforts. On 18 September, in a meeting with the Resident Coordinator, the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development reiterated the four humanitarian sectors they sought UN support on, including WASH, Shelter, Health and Education, together with the preference for cash transfers for those most affected.

National Response: On 15 September, the Prime Minister presided over a conference to address the aftermath of Typhoon Yagi, the early recovery needs of affected people, the restoration of production and promotion of economic growth. The Prime Minister outlined the following six major tasks to address the typhoon aftermath and restore growth for the remainder of 2024:

- Search for missing people, treat the injured and provide temporary shelter for those who have lost their homes, and provision of basic services.
- Stabilization of the affected populations, including assessment and compensation for damages, provision of safe temporary shelters and completion of resettlement buildings before 31 December. This includes the prioritization of repairs of schools and facilities to ensure that children can return to school by the end of September, with tuition fee reductions for those affected.

- Implement measures to promote business and production recovery, policies for credit support, insurance payments, supply chains, seeds, fertilizer and industrial and service recovery.
- Implement measures to promote growth and control inflation, with a focus on public investment, national programmes and controlling costs to avoid market manipulation and inflation.
- Implement measures to maintain political and social stability.
- Enhance international cooperation, while promoting self-reliance while calling for community solidarity.

On 17 September, a Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP) meeting was held in Hanoi in which VDDMA presented the results of the three joint assessments, highlighting priority humanitarian needs. The Government of Viet Nam also introduced a tentative timeline of the response, including immediate search and rescue operations, followed by a three-month period of emergency relief, and a subsequent 9–12-month period for recovery and reconstruction. Urgent humanitarian needs remain ready-to-eat meals, drinking water, hygiene kits, education and school kits, temporary shelter, shelter repair kits, nutrition supplements, and cash-for-work initiatives. The Government also indicated that with markets reopening and now functional, there was a preference among both those affected and authorities for the use of cash transfers as a modality. To date, the Government of Viet Nam provided more than VNĐ350 billion (\$14.26 million) and 200 tons of rice to the affected areas, with more support expected.

International Response: International support to Viet Nam's response efforts continues. On 15 September, the Government of India provided 35 tons of emergency supplies, consisting of water purifiers, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, water tanks, water containers with taps, and solar-powered lamps. The same day, the Government of Japan delivered emergency relief supplies, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, including water purifiers. On 16 September, New Zealand also announced a NZD 1 million (US\$617,000) contribution to support Vietnam's recovery efforts. This follows the three flights of ASEAN relief items on 13 and 14 September which included family and personal hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and shelter repair kits.

Response by Sectors

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Reconstruction and repair of schools, kindergartens and education facilities.
- Reconstruction and repairs of healthcare facilities.
- Restore livestock lost and damages to rice fields.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding to scale early recovery activities.

Education

Needs:

- Rebuilding of 13 schools in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Lang Son provinces.
- Provision of essential supplies for schools such as water, water purification, boarding facilities, etc.
- Teaching-learning aids and recreational kits: bags, notebooks, pens, textbooks, etc.
- Access to safe schools and catch-up lessons for those whose schooling was interrupted.
- Mental health and psychosocial support for both teachers and children.
- Increased risk of girls dropping out from school depending on length of recovery time.

805

damaged
schools

Response:

- Activation of Education Sector Group in Emergency in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET).
- Utilization of data from MOET to inform mapping of needs and responses from sector members.
- Provision of water, teaching and learning aids to affected schools.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Need for essential education supplies for 500 schools.
- Teaching-learning aids for 100,000 children in the eight most affected locations.

Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods

Needs:

- Restoration of the 312,000 hectares of damaged agricultural land of which 200,000 hectares are rice fields, 15,000 hectares cash crops, 36,000 hectares maize, and 61,000 hectares of other trees.
- Targeted response efforts for women, who represent close to half of agriculture workers (49 per cent) in Viet Nam. In total, 63 per cent of rural women in the labor force are engaged in agriculture compared to 57 per cent of men.

Response:

- In kind (agricultural inputs) and in cash for livelihood support.
- Cash assistance to pregnant women residing in the most severely damaged ethnic minority districts in Yen Bai and Lao Cai provinces to purchase essential foods and items to meet their and their families' nutrition and other basic needs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In kind (agricultural inputs) and in cash for livelihood support for the next rice plantation early next year.
- Debris clearing for plantation of cash crop for early Winter season. Priority is given to planting maize and vegetables before the next rice plantation in January.
- Rice seeds suitable for each geographical location.

Health

Needs:

- Supplies of clean water for health-care facilities.
- Damage assessment to health-care facilities and resumption of health service provision.
- Monitoring, prevention and response to infectious diseases (especially food/water borne).
- Possible needs for essential medicines, vaccines and medical equipment Mental health / psychosocial support.
- Women's access to essential health services, including maternal and reproductive healthcare due to damaged infrastructure.
- Access to routine services, including healthcare checkups and vaccinations for women and children.
- Supply and repair of essential medical equipment for maternal and child health care.
- Rebuilding or repairing damaged infrastructure of healthcare facilities.
- Medical equipment to replace those damaged or lost.
- Enhancing infection prevention and control in health facilities.
- Monitoring of disease outbreaks associated with flooding such as diarrhea and dengue.

Response:

Assessment and coordination

- Participation in the JATs in Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces on 10-14 September.
- Health sector partner coordination meeting on 18 September to discuss priorities and planned interventions.

Supplies of clean water for health-care facilities

- On 13 September distribution of 1,008,000 Aquatabs (water purification tablets) and 500 Jerry Cans to localities in eight provinces for water purification support.
- 2,000,000 Aquatabs distributed to Thai Nguyen Department of Health.
- 200 cans of 20-litre water containers to Lao Cai General Hospital.

Monitoring, prevention and response to infectious diseases

- Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the establishment of the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC) and the development of guidance to monitor and prevent infectious diseases.
- Published content on social media channels on harm risk and health protection, including floodwater/landslide dangers (injury, food and water-borne diseases).
- Cobranded and shared content with MOH communications network for social media and Zalo channels.
- Support to health authorities and impacted communities through Voice of Viet Nam and loudspeaker broadcasts of health safety messages in multiple ethnic minority languages.

- Engagement with the MOH to assess the needs and support central and local government in requests for assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited information about the impact on health sectors, challenging needs assessments. Recent observations from the JAT mission in Lao Cai and Yen Bai indicate that a comprehensive evaluation of losses and needs is difficult due to access constraints related to geography and landslides.
- Funding gap to respond to immediate and long-term needs as the health sector is usually not prioritized in the early response phase.
- 20,000 clean delivery kits, 2,000 medical handbags, newborn equipment (150 phototherapy units and 250 units of newborn digital scale), 2,000 hand sanitizers, cold chain equipment and healthcare waste equipment.
- Outreach sessions for pregnancy checks up, newborn care, and vaccinations.
- Detailed data on the level of damage of healthcare facilities, availability of clean water and electricity supply in health care facilities. This includes data on the availability of essential medications and medical supplies at health care facilities.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 15,000 children with moderate and severe wasting require urgent treatment and support.
- 30,000 pregnant women need multiple micronutrient supplements.
- 50,000 children aged 6-59 months need a supplemental dose of vitamin A.
- Prioritization of specific needs of pregnant and lactating women

Response:

- Conduct an initial Rapid Nutrition Assessment in the most affected provinces.
- Distribution of essential nutrition supplies (RUTF, multiple micronutrients, and high-dose vitamin A capsules) to targeted women and children.
- Provision nutrition IEC materials to local health offices for distribution.
- Coordination and mapping of nutrition response efforts across agencies.
- Procure additional nutrition supplies.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient RUTF supply for treatment of children under 5 with acute malnutrition.



Protection and Gender (incl. Child Protection & Gender Based Violence)

Needs:

- Dignity kits for women and girls in affected areas, including information on available support services for GBV survivors.
- Disaggregated data for the development of the gender sensitive responding plan.
- Specific assessments on GBViE to better understand the risks and identify targeted interventions.
- Integrated GBV interventions in the overall emergency response.
- Capacity building for service providers on secondary trauma to support GBV survivors in post-typhoon recovery.
- Child Protection: 1,142,176 vulnerable children in eight affected provinces are facing increased protection risks, stress, psychosocial distress and anxiety, due to the compromised care and protection environment
- Targeted support for children with disabilities, orphans, working children, and those from poor households.
- Provision of services to address anxiety, psychosocial distress, and the psychological impact of evacuation and storm exposure.
- Need to address the specific needs of key vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, people living with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, child-headed households, and LGBTIQ+ individuals, who require tailored support during the response and recovery phases.
- Interruption of protection and GBV services, including one-stop centers, along with limited hotline availability due to infrastructural damage, poses a critical challenge. There is a need to restore these services urgently to ensure access to reporting mechanisms and support for survivors of violence and exploitation.

- High risk of early marriage for girls - in the Northern Mountainous region 34.3 per cent of women are married before 18, crisis especially loss of a parent, can increase risk for girls.
- Integration of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services into the humanitarian response to address trauma experienced by women and men, including support for survivors of GBV and those facing mental health issues due to the loss of livelihoods and family members.
- With women and girls having 5-8 per cent less access to phones on average in Viet Nam—likely higher in the impacted areas—and with major telecommunications still down, there is a need to ensure key information reaches women through community-based mechanisms and alternative communication channels.
- Need for gender-specific relief items, such as hygiene kits (sanitary pads, diapers, etc.), kitchen utensils, and household supplies. These are essential for maintaining dignity and well-being, particularly for women and caregivers in the affected areas.
- Support the rebuilding of women’s livelihoods in the informal sectors, particularly agriculture and aquaculture. Women and other vulnerable groups often have less access to information and financial services for recovery, further highlighting the need for targeted interventions to support their economic empowerment. Additionally, women face an increased care burden, limiting their ability to engage in cash-for-work and other recovery initiatives.
- LGBTIQ+ individuals, especially transgender people, face unique vulnerabilities in the aftermath of the disaster. Need to ensure their access to safe shelter, GBV services, and inclusive health services to address their protection and medical needs during the crisis.

Response:

- Repair of the One Stop Service Center in Quang Ninh and replacement of the broken equipment to ensure the provision of uninterrupted services for GBV survivors.
- Production of communication materials/products to advertise services provided by hotline and the OSSC.
- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits to women and girls at risk of GBV in the affected areas.
- Provision of cash assistance to GBV survivors in Quang Ninh and nearby provinces.
- Collaboration with VDDMA to collect disaggregated data and support for integrating GBV interventions in emergencies.
- Collaboration with UN and relevant stakeholders to conduct the specific assessment of GBViE.
- With the Viet Nam Farmers Union, ensured the GBV hotline continues to provide counselling support services on GBV nationwide, with attention to the Yen Bai province.
- Capacity building for service providers on coping with secondary trauma.
- 264 hygiene kits in Yen Bai, Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang and Ha Giang provinces, and gender sensitive household kits in Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces.
- Development of a GBV Safety Audit tool for evacuation centres, brief guidance for frontline workers to handle disclosure of violence and developing guidelines on child protection and the prevention of GBV in evacuation sites.
- 10,000 Child Protection in Emergency kits for children in special circumstances and impoverished families impacted by the typhoon.
- Child Protection: Co-leading the Working Group in Child Protection in Emergency with government for a well-coordinated and effective support in response to child protection risks.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delays in the procurement and delivery of the dignity kits due to logistical challenges, expected to take at least three weeks for completion.
- Insufficient resources and budget constraints in scaling up services in all affected areas.
- Delays in the delivery of support services and the accessibility to GBV hotline, particularly in remote areas, due to power outages.
- Limited access to GBV services in areas heavily affected by the typhoon and flood.
- Initial assessments lack Gender-Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and age-disability-disaggregated data, limiting the ability to identify and address the specific needs of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups.
- While some hygiene kits and gender-sensitive items have been distributed, overall, the support provided lacks sufficient focus on the unique protection needs of women and girls.
- Due to the suspension of services and damaged infrastructure, protection issues are likely being under-reported.
- Without strategic efforts to include women in recovery planning and decision-making, especially at the local level and particularly in traditionally male-dominated sectors, women’s needs and contributions may be overlooked.
- There is a current gap in directly linking cash-based interventions (CBIs) and the specific protection needs of prioritized vulnerable groups mentioned above. Interventions should ensure that cash assistance addresses both immediate financial relief and longer-term protection outcomes.

- Integration of MHPSS services into humanitarian responses remains insufficient. Current efforts do not fully account for the distinct needs of both women and men in processing trauma, particularly related to loss and the risk of stress-induced gender-based violence.
- There is a gap in ensuring that all responders receive mandatory safeguarding and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training. The response needs strong messaging, comprehensive reporting mechanisms, and linkages between PSEA cases and GBV and Child Protection services to provide adequate survivor support.
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP): Effective complaints and feedback mechanisms are not consistently established, particularly those that include protection service referral pathways. There is a gap in adequate staffing to manage and respond to complaints, particularly related to GBV, Child Protection, and other protection concerns.
- Child Protection: Prolonged school closures leaving children at increased risk of neglect and disengagement.
- Lack of adequate protection and support services for the large number of vulnerable children.
- Limited emergency psychosocial support services to address psychosocial distress among children.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- Rebuilding of 2,504 houses and reparations of 15,666 houses
- Household non-food items for affected households.
- Need to ensure safety and security for women, girls, boys, and LGBTIQ+ individuals in emergency shelters, as well as access for people living with disabilities.
- Support to women, especially female headed households in rebuilding efforts.

Response:

- Provision of temporary shelters, Non-food items, water filters.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Rebuilding of 2,504 houses and reparations of 15,666 houses

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Support for three million people in affected areas facing difficulty in accessing safe drinking water and sanitation as reported by the MARD.
- Rehabilitation of 258 damaged piped water supply systems across 13 provinces as reported by the MARD.
- Restoration of WASH facilities in schools, health stations, and public institutions.
- Separate facilities for men and women to reduce the risk of sexual harassment and assault and incorporate privacy measures, such as locks on doors and
- Access water to water for women; walking 1 - 10 kilometers in difficult terrain to collect water for drinking and cooking.

258

water supply systems
damaged

Response:

- 2,000,000 Aquatabs (water purification tablets).
- Conducted a rapid joint needs assessment in affected provinces.
- Co-lead with the Government to coordinate the WASH in Emergency Working Group in developing response strategies and plans among partners.
- In collaboration with Directorate of Water Resources (DWR), organized the WASH Emergency Working Group to develop a response plan and provide regular updates.
- Provision of WASH supplies to 13 provinces (Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Dien Bien, Phu Tho, Bac Giang, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen, Hanoi, Bac Kan, Vinh Phuc) including water containers, Aquatabs, drinking water filters, and hygiene products such as pads, tampons, toothbrushes, toothpaste, soap, detergent, shampoo, towels, and feminine wash.
- Rehabilitation and repair of WASH facilities and water supply systems for institutions, communities, schools, and health stations to address urgent needs, particularly for women and children in the remote and most affected communities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of disaggregated data on affected children and the damage to WASH facilities caused by floods and risks from anticipated disasters.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Coordination of the humanitarian and early recovery 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.

On 16 September, the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ICG) was officially established with sector leads for the following sectors: Education, Food Security, Agriculture & Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Protection (incl. Child Protection & GBV), Shelter/NFI, WASH and Early Recovery. Some sectoral meetings have already started taking place with several others planned for this week. An immediate needs and early recovery joint action plan is currently being developed, prioritizing the 11 provinces of Bac Giang, Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang and Yen Bai. The next ICG meeting with Sector Leads is scheduled for 19 September where details of the plan are expected to be finalized.

For further information, please contact:

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