

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN

TYPHOON YAGI AND FLOODS

VIET NAM

September 2024-
June 2025

ISSUED
27 September 2024



Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

On 7 September, Typhoon Yagi, Viet Nam's strongest in 30 years, struck the northern part of the country with powerful winds and days of heavy rains, resulting in devastating floods and landslides. The destructive force of this typhoon has brought immense challenges to thousands of families and communities, severely impacting livelihoods, homes, critical infrastructure and the provision of basic services. As Viet Nam faces increasing risks of extreme weather events due to the growing effects of climate change, Typhoon Yagi is yet another reminder of the urgent need to bolster our collective efforts in responding to immediate needs, early recovery, building resilience and preparing for the future.

I commend the Government of Viet Nam for its strong leadership and swift mobilization in response to this disaster. The Government has demonstrated impressive capacity in meeting the immediate needs of those affected, saving lives, and providing essential relief. This decisive action has been pivotal in stabilizing the situation and ensuring that urgent humanitarian needs are met despite the significant challenges on the ground.

The impact of Typhoon Yagi has not only heightened humanitarian needs but also disrupted livelihoods, particularly among vulnerable communities dependent on agriculture and small-scale trade. The international community has responded in solidarity with Viet Nam, swiftly offering in-kind and financial support. Together, we must now work towards life-saving efforts while transitioning to early recovery, to ensure that communities can rebuild stronger and more resilient in the face of future disasters.

Our collective efforts must focus on "building back better" to increase resilience against future climate-related shocks. This means not only addressing immediate life-saving needs but also investing in longer-term recovery and preparedness to mitigate the effects of future disasters.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all partners and stakeholders who have contributed to the response efforts thus far. The support provided by the international community, civil society, and local actors has been invaluable. However, the needs remain immense, and we cannot do this alone. I urge donors to continue their generous support for this joint response plan to ensure that critical life-saving activities are fully funded and that we can transition to recovery and resilience-building for the people of Viet Nam.

Together, we can support Viet Nam in this challenging time and ensure a brighter, more resilient future for all.



Ms. Pauline Tamesis
UN Resident Coordinator, Viet Nam

At a Glance

AFFECTED

3.6M

people affected *

26

provinces affected

240,599

homes destroyed/damaged

PRIORITIZED

1.6M

people affected (in 11 provinces) *

11

provinces included and

3

provinces prioritized

570K

people in need

300K

people targeted

FUNDING REQUIRED

31.7M

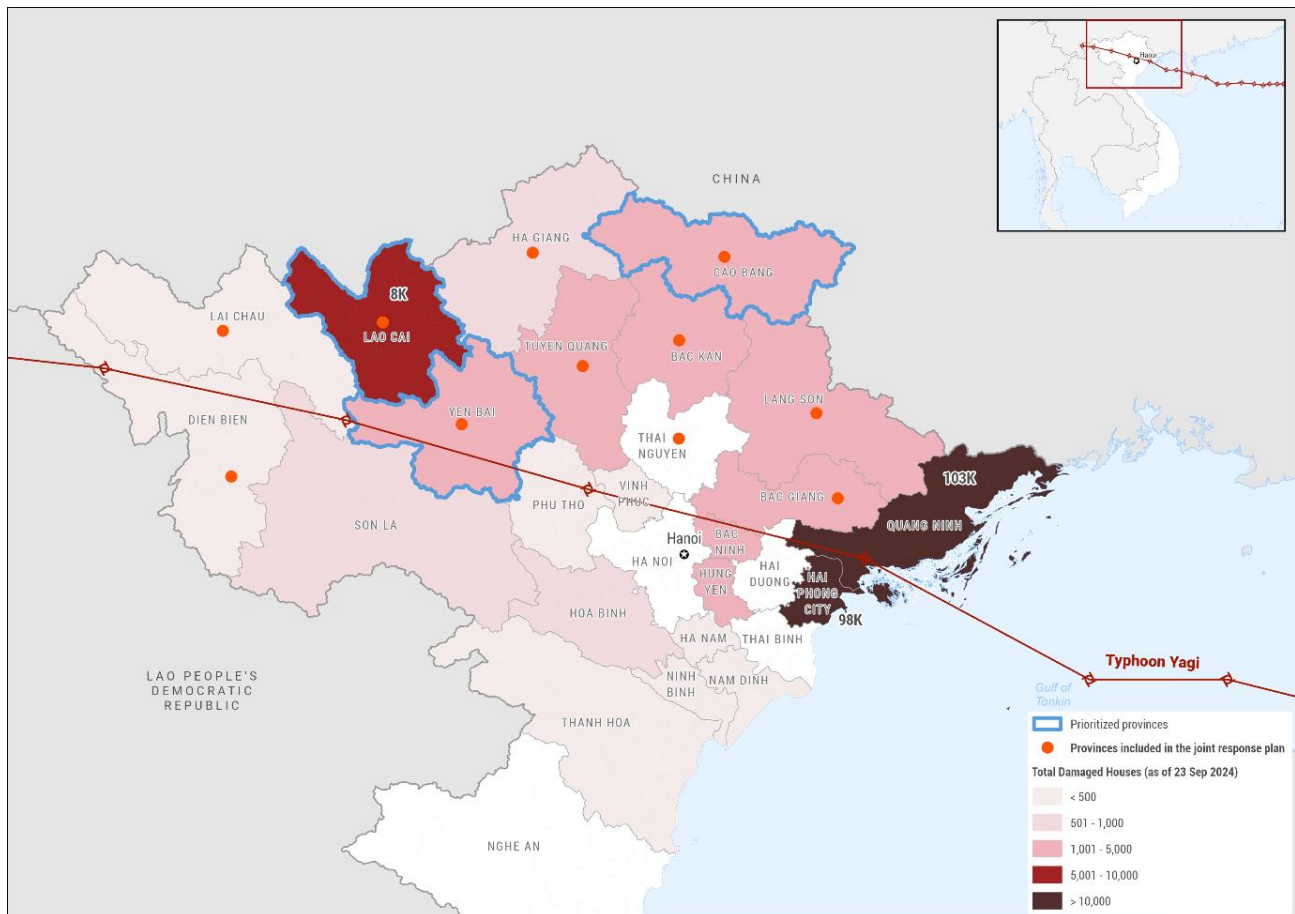
Immediate Response (\$US)

37.2M

Early Recovery (\$US)

68.9M

TOTAL (\$US)



* The number of affected population was estimated using people affected by house damages, flooding of houses and damage to water systems and self-supply water sources as reported by VDDMA, MARD and WASH sector.

Funding Requirements

570K

PEOPLE
IN NEED

300K

PEOPLE
TARGETED

31.7M









IMMEDIATE
RESPONSE
COST (\$US)

37.2M

EARLY
RECOVERY
COSTS (\$US)

68.9M

TOTAL
COST

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE COST (\$US)	EARLY RECOVERY COSTS (\$US)	TOTAL COST
 Education	324K	217K	4,0M	2,0M	6,0M
 Food Security	198K	139K	4,3M	8,5M	12,9M
 Health	488K	97K	1,5M	4,3M	5,8M
 Nutrition	570K	260K	2,3M	0,8M	3,1M
 Shelter/NFI	290K	73K	7,5M	4,3M	11,8M
 Protection	488K	146K	1,1M	1,7M	2,8M
 WASH	570K	300K	7,8M	14,7M	22,4M
 Early Recovery	440K	270K	3,3M	0,9M	4,1M

Situation Overview

Overview of the crisis

Typhoon Yagi, Viet Nam's most powerful typhoon in 30 years, struck the northern part of the country on 7 September, bringing with it strong winds and five days of heavy rains that lead to widespread flooding and landslides. Originating as a tropical depression in early August, Yagi intensified into a typhoon as it moved northwestward. Before making landfall, the storm passed through parts of East Asia, bringing heavy rains and strong winds to the Philippines, Taiwan, and parts of China. It gained strength as it moved west due to favorable atmospheric conditions, including warm sea surface temperatures, which allowed it to gather moisture and intensify. By early September, Yagi had developed into a typhoon, generating sustained winds of around 120 kilometers per hour.



Flooded neighborhood near the Red River, Hanoi. Photo: UNICEF/Pham Ha Duy Linh

As Yagi approached the Vietnamese coastline, weather authorities closely monitored its path. Coastal areas were on high alert as the typhoon was predicted to bring torrential rains, flooding, and the risk of landslides. Before making landfall, authorities directed more than 51,000 fishing boats and 220,000 crew members to shore and protected bays, while almost 53,000 people living in floating fish farms or vulnerable housing were evacuated. After the storm struck, more than 74,500 households (130,000 people) were relocated to safer areas in flood zones.

Heavy rainfall caused river and stream levels to rise rapidly, with the Thao, Lo, Thương, Gam, Thai Binh, lower Red, Lục Nam, and Hoang Long rivers all surpassing Alarm Level 3, the top and most critical level, leading to widespread flooding. The storm's impact was particularly severe in rural mountainous and coastal areas, where many homes were damaged or destroyed, and agricultural lands inundated or destroyed by landslides. Two of the most affected provinces, Lao Cai and Yen Bai, had suffered from 23 days of rain in August, and with soil already saturated with water, bore the brunt of the impact. Lao Cai experienced large-scale flash floods and landslides, while Yen Bai recorded more than 1,000 landslides, mostly smaller but widely dispersed.

While early warning systems and preemptive evacuations helped reduce casualties, Typhoon Yagi significantly impacted livelihoods, displacing thousands and damaging critical infrastructure. The agricultural sector, already vulnerable due to ongoing weather changes, was hard-hit, with severe losses reported in rice and vegetable crops, as well as livestock. The Ministry of Planning and Investment estimates material losses at approximately VNĐ50 trillion (US\$2 billion).

Timeline of Key Events

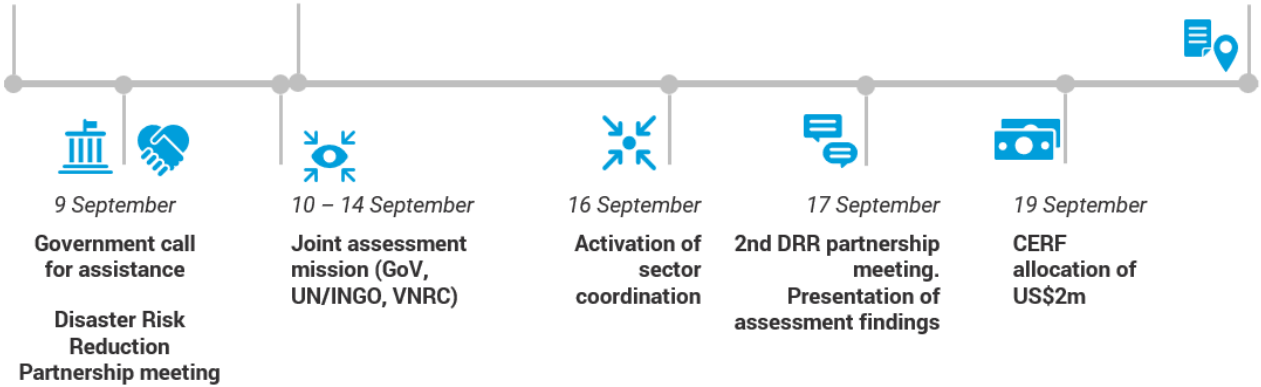


7 September

Typhoon Yagi and subsequent 5 days of rainfall

27 September

Response Plan launched



Of concern is Viet Nam's ongoing monsoon season that brings heavy rainfall to the northern provinces and lasts from May to October, increasing the likelihood of further rainfall and flooding in coming months. Seasonal forecasts indicate a 40–50 per cent (moderate) chance of above-normal rainfall in northern Viet Nam, particularly in the northwest, from September–November.¹

Humanitarian Impact

Typhoon Yagi affected 3.6 million people in nearly half (26) of Viet Nam's 63 provinces, exacerbating vulnerabilities in communities already at risk from climate-related disasters. The typhoon, floods and landslides led to the deaths of 307 people and injured over 1,900 people. Across the country over 240,599 homes, 1,530 schools, and 570 health facilities were damaged, with another 73,248 homes submerged in floodwaters.² An estimated 72,591 people now need safe shelter after their homes were destroyed or severely damaged. Overcrowded and under-resourced evacuation centers pose protection risks, particularly for women and children, who face heightened threats of gender-based violence and communicable diseases. Households classified as poor and near poor even before the successive floods lack the resources for materials to repair their homes.

The joint response plan focuses on the 11 northern mountainous provinces, where 1.6 million people were affected and 51,421 homes were flooded, and 21,170 homes and 592 schools were damaged. The plan prioritizes the three most affected provinces of Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang that had pre-existing high levels of vulnerabilities and suffered the brunt of damages. Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang provinces account for more than 90 per cent of the severely damaged houses across the 11 northern provinces. Socio-economic development was already lower in Viet Nam's Northern Midlands and Mountain region, than in other regions, increasing communities' vulnerability to typhoon damage. The 2019 census found that 15.6 per cent of the region's population lived in temporary shelters, making it the area with the second highest proportion of people in temporary shelters across the country.³

¹ [WMO accessed 11/09/2024](#); [IRI accessed 11/09/2024](#)

² Viet Nam Disaster and Dike Management Authority, 19 September 2024

³ [Gov. of Viet Nam 2019](#)

Typhoon Yagi and subsequent floods also severely impacted food security, agriculture, and livelihoods. Extensive agricultural land was submerged, causing damage to crops and disrupting the main rice planting season from June to September. Rice, a staple for many households, was damaged just before harvesting, challenging food security. In 2022, agriculture constituted the primary employment sector for over 92 per cent of households in the Northern Midlands and Mountain region and 82 per cent in the Red River Delta region,⁴ jeopardizing the future income and resilience of a large share of the population. Livestock losses further reduced food resources and income streams for rural families.



Destroyed homes in Tran Yen District, Yen Bai province. Photo: UNDP

Floods destroyed critical infrastructure, including irrigation systems, further exacerbating challenges faced by affected communities. Livelihoods, particularly those of smallholder farmers and agricultural laborers, were disrupted, resulting in reduced incomes and heightened long-term vulnerability. Many healthcare facilities remain without power or clean water, essential for even the most basic health service provision. Flooding and landslides destroyed essential medical supplies and equipment, including stocks of medicines and vaccines, cold chain equipment for storing vaccines, computers containing patient data, and basic equipment for healthcare workers including personal protective equipment. The destruction of and damage to classrooms and school learning facilities also left many students without a place to learn. Flooded or collapsed buildings rendered many schools unusable, and some could remain closed for weeks, if not months.

Frequent floods during monsoon and typhoon seasons had already decreased community coping capacities and Government resources in Viet Nam, including in northern provinces affected by Typhoon Yagi. Since May 2024 provinces across the country experienced heavy rainfall, flash floods, and landslides. According to ACAPS Briefing Note, recovery from the August–September 2023 floods, which affected 215,000 people in northern and central areas, was slow, with assessments indicating that livelihood and shelter needs remained high by February 2024.⁵ Unrepaired damage and loss of livelihoods from 2023 floods likely increased communities' pre-existing needs in Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Son La, Thai Nguyen, and Yen Bai provinces, all of which were affected by Typhoon Yagi.

⁴ [Govt. of Viet Nam, 2023](#)

⁵ [ACAPS Briefing Note, 18 September 2024](#)

Main Humanitarian Needs

Typhoon Yagi severely affected the northern mountainous regions of Viet Nam, areas characterized by challenging terrain, limited accessibility and higher socio-economic vulnerability. The average poverty rate across the 11 northern mountainous provinces stands at almost 18 per cent, much higher than the national average of 4.2 per cent, with poverty rates in the hardest-hit provinces—Cao Bang (23.6 per cent), Yen Bai (16.6 per cent), and Lao Cai (15.6 per cent)—further exacerbating the vulnerabilities. Given the high poverty rates in Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang provinces, the affected populations in these provinces are particularly vulnerable, with limited resources to recover from the extensive damage caused by Typhoon Yagi. Ethnic minorities comprise over 55 per cent of the 12.5 million people living in Viet Nam’s Northern Midlands and Mountains region⁶, where 14 of the 26 typhoon-affected provinces are located. Of the 1,744 severely damaged houses in the 11 northern provinces, 1,622 are located in Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang, highlighting the need for focused intervention in these provinces. The disaster not only halted but reversed development gains made in recent years to lift these populations out of poverty, pushing them back into hardship and thereby also increasing the risk for human trafficking.

Many communities lost everything, including their homes, livelihoods, essential infrastructure, and sources of income. The damage to approximately 200,000 hectares of rice fields is especially concerning as the second harvest season approaches in October, resulting in a complete loss. For most farmers, this bi-annual rice harvest is their sole source of income, and this loss will severely disrupt their livelihoods, exacerbating long-term vulnerability. The combination of physical destruction and economic loss requires a comprehensive, multisectoral response that not only restores lives and livelihoods but also considers psychosocial impacts caused by sustained hardship, both physically and mentally.



EDUCATION Prioritize the repair of damaged schools, provision of educational materials and teacher training on mental health psychosocial support, child protection to ensure children can safely return to learning environments as quickly as possible.



FOOD SAFETY, AGRICULTURE and LIVELIHOODS Distribute emergency food assistance while supporting agricultural recovery to support food availability and livelihoods.



HEALTH Rebuild and strengthen health services, ensuring access to essential medical care and addressing the psychosocial needs of the affected communities.



NUTRITION Provide immediate access to critical nutrition interventions for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women to ensure the high rates of preexisting malnutrition do not worsen.



PROTECTION Safeguarding vulnerable groups, including children, women, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, ensuring their access to services and mitigating risks of exploitation, abuse and harmful practices.



SHELTER and NFIs Urgent repair to damaged homes and provision of transitional shelter solutions to ensure affected populations have safe and secure living conditions.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Provide immediate access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services while restoring damaged infrastructure to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure safety.



Early Recovery A cross-cutting focus on restoring basic infrastructure, community services, and local governance will be critical to support the long-term resilience and recovery of affected areas.

⁶ [Govt. of Viet Nam, 2020](#)

The main humanitarian needs are multifaceted. Immediate life-saving interventions, led by the Government with support from international humanitarian and development partners, are focused on providing emergency shelters, shelter repair kits, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education support, social protection, including humanitarian cash assistance, and the restoration of basic services. In the coming months, the emphasis will shift toward early recovery, as affected areas recuperate. The joint response plan outlines an initial three-month phase of immediate humanitarian assistance, followed by a nine-month early recovery phase. This recovery phase will prioritize reconstruction, recovery, and resilience-building, ensuring a comprehensive, multisectoral approach to “build back better.”

Strategic Objectives



1. Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing and/or ensuring access to multisectoral assistance and support to the re-establishment of basic services.



2. Reduce the vulnerability of affected populations to disease outbreaks and protection risks by enhancing access to essential services and strengthening protection mechanisms.



3. Create enabling environments for long-term recovery, livelihood support and reconstruction of affected communities to build resilience to natural shocks.

Response Strategy

The joint response plan will focus on the needs of the 300,000 most vulnerable affected people across the 11 northern provinces (Bac Giang, Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, and Yen Bai), prioritizing the three provinces of Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang, where high poverty rates and pre-existing vulnerabilities have made the impact of the typhoon even more severe⁷. Of those people targeted for assistance, some 216,031, are men and women, 83,969 are boys and girls, and 24,000 are people with disabilities. The joint response plan will ensure that the acute needs of the most vulnerable households are met, including women headed households, and those with older persons, people with disabilities and children.

Under the overall leadership of the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) the plan was developed by the Intersector Coordination Group (ISCG), sector coordinators and their respective members, in consultation with the Government of Viet Nam. It aims to identify those critical response priorities to be covered by UN agencies, NGOs and the Viet Nam Red Cross in order to augment the wider Government response. The joint response plan will cover a period of nine months (September 2024-June 2025) and will consider both the immediate

⁷ “Multidimensional Poverty Survey of 2022” by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs

humanitarian needs and early recovery activities, which are mainstreamed and integrated through all sector plans. Sectors involved in the plan worked in close coordination with each other to ensure that planned priority activities have the most significant impact on the lives of the most vulnerable people. The two phases of the response timeline for the response plan are as follows:

- Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)
- Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

The plan summarizes coordinated response priorities of UN and NGOs and articulates the financial resources required to implement priority programs. The plan provides accountability to Government by outlining the coordinated support that will be prioritized by international organizations, including priority sectors and interventions. The plan also focuses on supporting acute needs of the most vulnerable – poor, near poor, pregnant and lactating women, ethnic minorities, children, elderly, people with disabilities, and the displaced, with strategic consideration given to cross cutting issues (cash, gender, protection, environment).

Government-led response

The Government of Viet Nam is leading all humanitarian and early recovery efforts in response to the typhoon and subsequent floods. Initial Government efforts are focused on life-saving interventions, damage assessments, provision of emergency shelter, WASH, food and basic services, with the support of international development and humanitarian partners, but will place further emphasis on early recovery in the coming months.

In northern mountainous areas, the Government's immediate focus is on providing food, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, housing repairs, debris cleanup, restarting education and preventing disease outbreaks. Efforts were also made to locate missing people, prepare evacuation plans, and restrict access to high-risk areas. Long-term priorities include improving resilience building, disaster risk reduction (DRR) capabilities, such as enhancing forecasting and early warning systems, developing disaster risk maps, and strengthening community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM). Infrastructure upgrades are also key, particularly ensuring dam and reservoir safety, improving flood warning systems, and relocating communities from high-risk zones while securing sustainable livelihoods.

For low-lying delta and coastal areas, the Government is focusing on four main areas: reinforcing dikes, especially along the Red River – Thai Binh system; providing food, clean water, and housing repairs; draining flooded croplands to restore agricultural production; and repairing community infrastructure like power and communication systems. 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.

Recent and ongoing assessments

In the aftermath of Typhoon Yagi, the Government created Joint Assessment Teams (JATs) consisting of the Viet Nam Disaster and Dike Management Authority (VVDMA), under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), development partners and UN agencies, which were tasked with conducting missions to assess damages and identify priority recovery needs, with a focus on most vulnerable communities. Three JATs were sent to the provinces of Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, and Yen Bai/Lao Cai between 10 and 14 September. With the conclusion of the assessment, the MARD presented the results of the needs assessments on 15 September, highlighting both immediate- and medium-term priorities for addressing the impacts of Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding. Space Charter was also activated on 10 September for satellite image analysis of affected areas and UNOSAT supported with analysis of population exposed to the typhoon and flooding.⁸

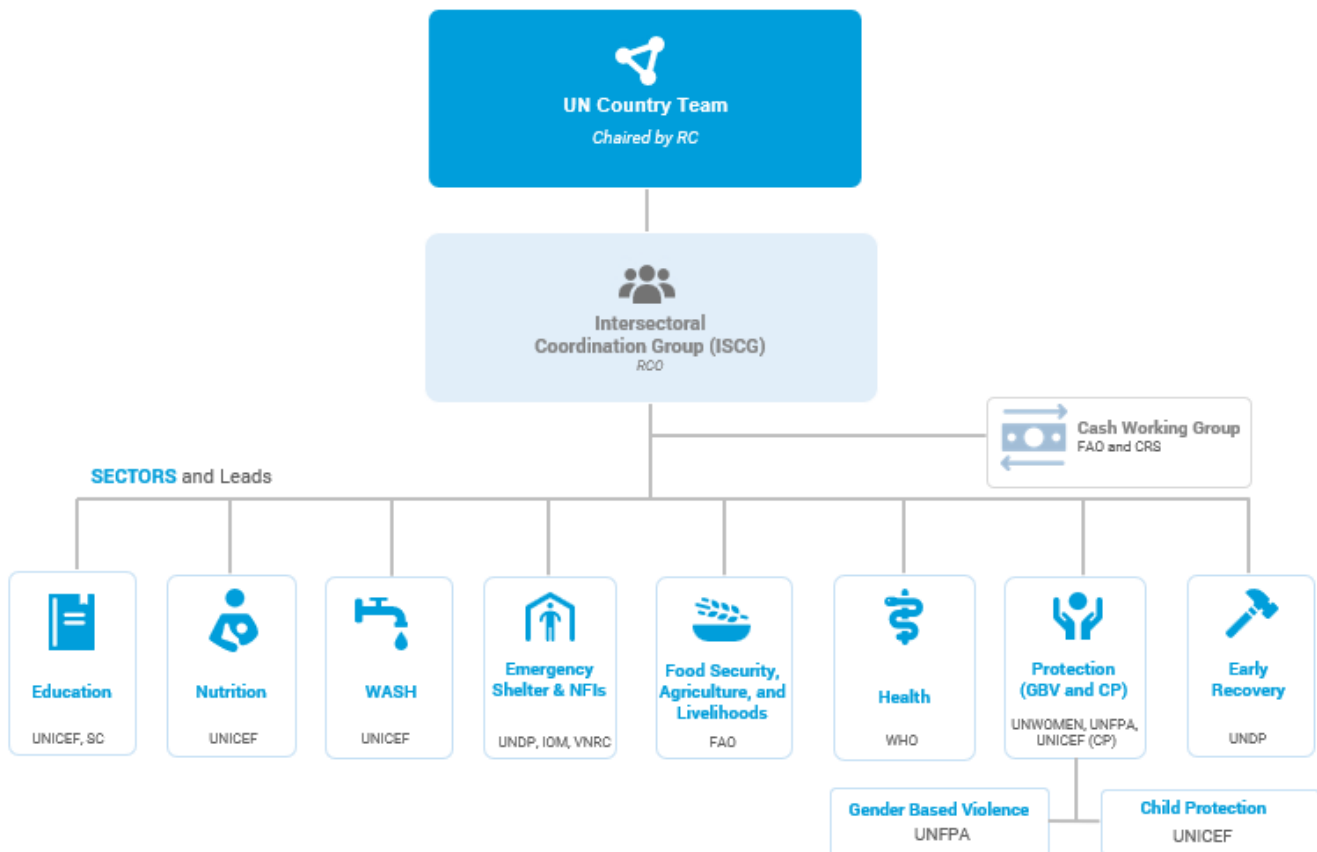
⁸ [Space Charter, 10 September 2024](#)

Coordination

Coordination of the humanitarian and early recovery response is being 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 that relief reaches the most affected populations effectively. Regular coordination meetings and updates are being shared across platforms to enhance situational awareness and response effectiveness, with the VDDMA sharing information regularly with partners related to needs and damages.

On 16 September, the ISCG was activated by the Resident Coordinator with sector coordinators representing the following sectors: Education, Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Protection (incl. Child Protection & GBV), Shelter/Non-food items (NFI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and Early Recovery. This led to subsequent sector meetings which identified priorities within each sector and proposed activities to target the most vulnerable. ISCG meetings are held on a weekly basis and report to the UN Country Team which is meeting with increased and regular frequency. Cash and voucher interventions are coordinated in the Viet Nam Cash Working Group, which reports to the ISCG.

Viet Nam Humanitarian Coordination Structure



Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

To ensure a coordinated and effective response to Typhoon Yagi's impact, integrating AAP into the overall response strategy is critical. AAP principles, based on Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidance, ensure that the voices of the affected populations are central to decision-making processes, especially in disaster response, recovery, resilience building and preparedness. The UN system, in collaboration with the Government of Viet Nam, local authorities, and international/national NGOs will ensure that mechanisms for feedback, participation, and information dissemination are embedded throughout the response. This includes clear communication channels that allow affected communities to express their needs, concerns, and preferences. Listening to their voices not only enhances the dignity of affected populations but also ensures that interventions are appropriate, timely, and reflective of local needs.

All actors involved—UN agencies, international/national NGOs, and Government—must prioritize their roles in implementing AAP as a collective strategy. Stakeholders must ensure that information about available services reaches the most vulnerable, while feedback loops allow communities to shape recovery efforts. By doing so, humanitarian actors will foster trust, increase transparency, and empower communities, creating a foundation for early recovery and preparedness. This also means adapting operational modalities to ensure that aid is delivered in ways that acknowledge community capacities and ensure equitable access, particularly for women, children, and marginalized groups. This way, AAP will enhance the quality of the humanitarian response while laying the groundwork for resilience and long-term recovery.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

AAP and PSEA are intrinsically linked, since sexual exploitation and abuse is the most severe abuse of accountability to people in need. Like AAP, all actors involved should consider PSEA as a priority. The UN reiterates its zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the UN system, including agencies, funds and programs.

In addition to the AAP, the UN system, in collaboration with the Government of Viet Nam, international/national NGOs, and local authorities, will implement PSEA measures that encompass accessible reporting, assistance for survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse, and enhanced accountability among organizations. Equitable access to information and assistance for all, especially the most vulnerable, is a priority. For that, the UN must ensure that information sharing via various channels occurs. The UN shall disseminate information materials about its zero-tolerance policy and the PSEA reporting mechanism, both among service providers and beneficiaries. Additionally, PSEA training for responders is essential. Regular PSEA training conducted by the UN for its personnel and implementing partners shall be enhanced by specific training for responders sent to the field.

Gender Responsive Programing

Typhoon Yagi exacerbated existing gender inequalities, placing women, girls, and vulnerable groups at increased risk of violence and exploitation. In addition to poor and near-poor households, vulnerable groups include pregnant and lactating women, people living with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children, including those in special circumstances⁹, and LGBTIQ+ people, who face compounded risks with limited capacities to cope, adapt and recover.

The response will use targeted approaches and ensure specific needs of vulnerable groups are included in design and delivery of response actions, including through direct engagement and feedback from affected populations. With access challenges due to the remote and mountainous locations of impacted communities, it is essential to ensure key information on assistance and recovery reaches women through community-based mechanisms and alternative communication channels.

⁹ Children in special circumstances refer to those who are unable to exercise their rights to life, protection, nurture and education, and need a special assistance and intervention of the Government, families and society so that they can live safely and fall in line with their families and the community. - Clause 10, Article 4, Law on Children 2016

The response will ensure localization through consulting and engaging with women directly and ensuring their active participation in recovery planning and decision-making, particularly in protection programming and the reconstruction of livelihoods within agriculture and informal sectors. Prioritizing their involvement ensures that recovery efforts are inclusive, responsive to child- and gender-specific needs, and better equipped to address the unique challenges the most vulnerable children, women and girls and LGBTIQ+ people face.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

A significant portion of ongoing and planned response interventions involve the use of CVA, reflecting the preference of affected people, and that of the Government of CVA as an effective response modality. CVA represents about 21 per cent of the overall planned response activities of the plan. The sectors using CVA for the response are Food Security and Livelihoods, Shelter & NFIs, Health, and Protection, with activities using a multi-purpose cash (MPC) and mixed-modality approach: sectoral cash or cash plus in-kind and/or service delivery.

The JAT rapid assessment and cash and market analysis in Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces showed that despite initial disruptions, local markets became functional days after the typhoon, except in some isolated communities and areas affected by landslides. Authorities as well as households revealed a preference for CVA, with households reporting easy access to markets, and the post office being the preferred delivery mechanism, with home delivery service for people living with disabilities. The availability of essential goods and shelter materials remained largely unchanged, and local traders/vendors reported being able to meet demand for key items with no disruption to supply chains.

CVA will be directly linked to protection needs, prioritizing vulnerable groups including, pregnant and lactating women, people living with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, child-headed households, and LGBTIQ+ individuals, and ensure that the CVA addresses both immediate financial relief and longer-term protection outcomes. Most of the CVA in the plan is in the form of MPC as it empowers affected people, offering flexibility in addressing immediate needs. MPC is based on the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) estimated at VND 5 million (US\$203) for an average household size of four people. The MPC transfer value is 70 per cent of the MEB which is equivalent to VND 3.5million (US\$142).

Monitoring Framework

Sector coordinators, through the ISCG and UNCT, will report the progress made on the implementation of sectoral activities under this plan. The ISCG will utilize the Government's online 4W matrix to track and coordinate the implementation of sectoral activities, including the number of people reached. Data on the achievements will, wherever possible, be disaggregated by sex and age. Monthly periodic monitoring reviews will be prepared, with sector leads reporting on ongoing/completed activities and people reached to the UNCT.

Simultaneously, the funds received by agencies to implement the activities under this plan will be tracked on Financial Tracking Service¹⁰ to inform funding coverage and gaps. Dashboards will be developed and shared with stakeholders. This will help to identify achievements and gaps in collective actions for informed decision-making and support to take necessary corrective measures.

¹⁰ [OCHA Financial Tracking Service](#)

Sector Plans

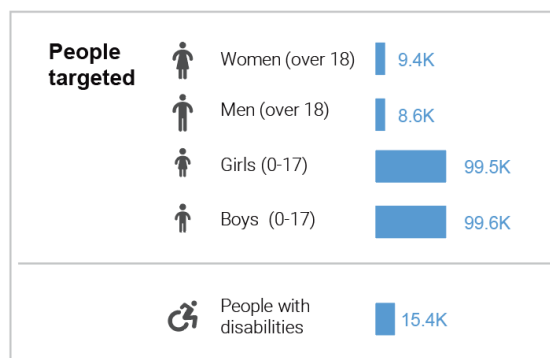
Education



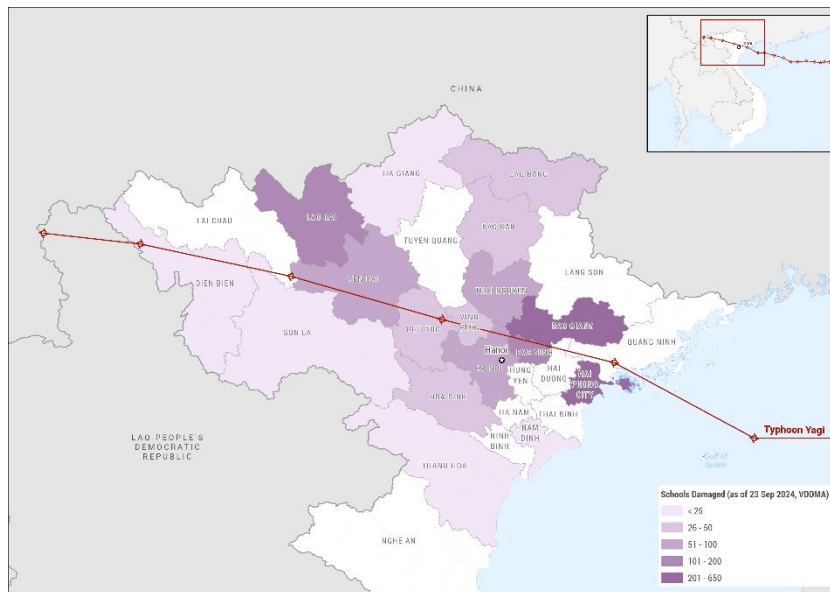
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
324K	217K	4.0M	2.0M	6.0M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoon Yagi and the ensuing floods caused widespread disruptions to the education sector in northern Viet Nam, directly impacting over 355,200 school-aged children in the 11 prioritized provinces where an estimated 592 schools were either fully or partially damaged, including 17 schools that need to be completely rebuilt. Home and school damages, together with the evacuation of people to other area, have increased the risk of prolonged interruptions in the education of affected children and reduced the protective space that schools provide.



The hardest-hit areas include rural, ethnic minorities and low-income communities, where children already faced multiple barriers to education. Flooding destroyed school supplies, books, and learning materials, further hindering educational access as well as access to school feeding programs and psycho-social support. Many children, particularly from poor households, lost their essential school items, making it difficult for them to return to school when they reopen. Children with disabilities are also disproportionately affected, with many facing additional mobility challenges that prevent them from accessing temporary learning centers or schools.



Girls face an increased risk of dropping out of school, as they are often expected to take on caregiving roles at home. Economic strains may push families to prioritize the education of boys over girls, further marginalizing them. Immediate needs include repairing schools, catch-up lessons, and psychosocial support for students, with a focus on preventing girls from dropping out.

The destruction of classrooms and school facilities left many students without a place to learn and to be protected and supported. Flooded or collapsed buildings have rendered many schools unusable, and some could remain closed for weeks, if not months. The typhoon also disrupted the school calendar, affecting not only regular schooling but also important support services for children. In some affected areas, schools were also used as evacuation centers, which might delay their reopening. Physical access challenges in accessing schools might lead to increased absenteeism, with an estimated 10,000 students unable to attend classes for an extended period due to road closures, damaged infrastructure, or displacement.

Humanitarian and Early Recovery Needs

The education sector faces immediate and long-term recovery challenges following Typhoon Yagi. The key humanitarian and early recovery needs include:

- Provision of life saving supplies for schools (water system, water purification, hygiene kits, boarding facilities, etc.)
- Provision of teaching, learning materials, textbooks, computers, and recreational kits including for sports.
- Rebuild 13 destroyed schools in Yen Bai, Lao Cai, Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces.
- Rehabilitation of damaged schools and learning spaces.
- Conduct MPC transfers and cash plus modality to selected locations.
- Provision of teacher training and support on: (i) mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for students and for themselves; (ii) school related gender-based violence (SRGBV), PSEA; (iii) social emotional learning (SEL) and transferable skills to boost resilience, adaptation, and positive attitude.
- Support school recovery through implementation of safe and climate smart school framework.

Priority response activities

Rebuilding of schools, rehabilitation of damaged schools, provision of life saving supplies, teaching, learning materials, textbooks and computers will be prioritized for level 1 and level 2 affected provinces, followed by recreational kits. These are humanitarian interventions given the important protective space that schools provide for children. The rest of the activities mentioned above are for transition to early recovery. Provinces under level 3 will be supported after level 1 and 2. Education Sector members assume that most of the rebuilding and rehabilitation of damaged schools will be led by the Government thus no such activities appear in the tables below.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Provision of life saving supplies, teaching, learning materials, and other school supplies for Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang	13,910	428	642	6,548	6,292	2,500,000
2	Conduct MPC transfer and cash plus to Lao Cai, Yen Bai	16,000	4,080	3,920	4,080	3,920	1,000,000
3	MHPSS, PSEA teacher training and support to students in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Lang Son	65,600	816	784	32,640	31,360	500,000
Total						4,000,000	

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Provision of teaching, learning materials, and other school supplies for Dien Bien, Bac Giang, Bac Kan, Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang	24,700	760	1,140	11,628	11,712	900,000
2	Conduct MPC transfer and cash plus to Cao Bang	6,400	1,632	1,568	1,500	1,700	400,000
3	MHPSS, PSEA, SRGBV, climate smart school, SEL & transferable skills teacher training and support to students in 11 provinces	94,300	920	1,380	46,920	45,080	700,000
Total							2,000,000

Implementation strategy

The Education Sector's response to Typhoon Yagi focuses on restoring access to safe and quality learning environments for children and ensuring the continuity of education in affected areas. The response activities aim to rapidly repair or provide temporary learning spaces, ensure access to learning materials, and offer psychosocial support to children impacted by the disaster. These interventions align with the strategic objectives of the broader joint response plan, which includes restoring essential services, ensuring the safety and well-being of children, and supporting community recovery.



Destruction caused by Typhoon Yagi in Hoa Sen Kindergarten in Quang Ninh province. Photo: UNICEF

The Education Sector response will be implemented in close coordination with the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), local authorities, as well as international and local NGOs. Local education authorities will play a key role in identifying priority areas for intervention. Community-based organizations will be engaged to ensure that the needs of marginalized children, including those with disabilities, are addressed.

In terms of gender, girls often face additional barriers to education during emergencies, such as increased domestic responsibilities and protection risks like GBV. The education response will prioritize the return of girls to school by providing gender-segregated sanitation facilities, access to menstrual hygiene management (MHM) products.

In terms of addressing the cross-cutting issue of disability inclusion, the response will focus on ensuring that temporary learning spaces are accessible, and that learning materials are available in formats accessible to

children with different forms of disabilities and impairments. Disability-inclusive education practices will be promoted to support their full participation in learning.

On AAP and community engagement, the education response will ensure that communities, parents, and students are engaged in decisions that affect the restoration of education services. Communication will be conducted in local languages, using preferred channels such as community meetings, local radio, and school assemblies to explain the different interventions and available support services.

In terms of protection mainstreaming, psychosocial support services will be integrated into the education response to help children deal with the impacts of displacement, loss, and destruction. Teachers and school staff will receive training on identifying signs of trauma and providing basic psychosocial support, with referrals to specialized services as needed.

To enhance localization and community involvement, local education authorities, community leaders, and parents will be actively involved in planning and implementing education response and recovery activities including identification of priority schools for rehabilitation ensuring that the education response is responsive to local needs and concerns.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
UNICEF	Tara O'Connell	taoconnell@unicef.org
UNICEF	Le Anh Lan	lalan@unicef.org
Save the Children	Nguyen Hai Dang	nguyenhai.dang@savethechildren.org
MOET	Pham Van Sinh	pvsinh@moet.gov.vn

Government Counterpart

MOET

Sector Members

UNICEF, Save the Children, Aide et Action, World Vision, Plan International, UNESCO, Viet Nam Association of Education for All, Room to Read, Teach For Viet Nam, GIZ-TVET Programme, Football for All in Viet Nam, Wise Consulting Finland, Viet Nam Association for Non-public Preschool Education, EU Delegation, and US Embassy.



Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
198K	139K	4.3M	8.5M	12.9M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoon Yagi and subsequent floods, compounded by landslides in mountainous areas had widespread effects on people, particularly in rural and mountainous areas, where communities rely heavily on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Large swaths of agricultural land, which form the backbone of the rural economy, were submerged, leaving farmers without a source of income as crops were washed away and livestock perished. Torrential rains and widespread flooding destroyed large areas of farmland, wiping out essential crops such as rice, vegetables and maize, and vegetables, critical for both

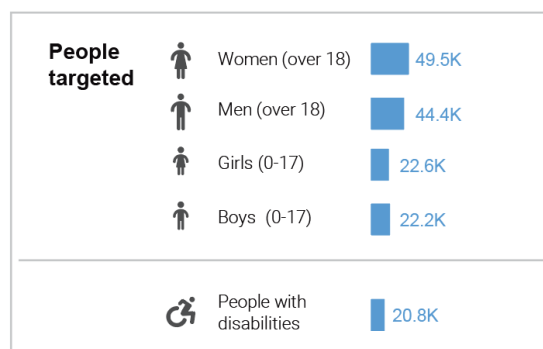
consumption and income generation. The loss of crops created an immediate food shortage and poses a longer-term threat to food security in these already vulnerable regions. The displacement of people to safer areas also disrupts income-earning activities, especially in agriculture. Livestock loss further weakened household food security and economic stability, as these are often key assets for rural families.

As of 16 September, 251,000 hectares of damaged agricultural land were flooded or damaged. Irrigation systems, key for crop production, were damaged, limiting farmers' ability to replant crops in time for the next harvest. The northern provinces of Viet Nam, especially those affected by Typhoon Yagi and floods (e.g., Bac Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai), have a high concentration of smallholder farmers. Estimates suggest that in some of the hardest-hit provinces, 70 per cent of households rely on farming as their main source of livelihood. Damage to these crops not only disrupts their food security but also their income generation. Some local markets were disrupted, with roads blocked or damaged, preventing the transportation of goods to market. By the time the JAT carried out a rapid assessment in Yen Bai and Lao Cai from 12 to 14 September, local markets in the assessment areas were already operational after flood waters receded and roads were cleared.

About 2.9 million poultry and 26,000 livestock were lost or swept away. Landslides triggered by heavy rains exacerbate the devastation, particularly in the northern mountainous provinces including Lao Cai and Yen Bai. Livelihoods, particularly those of smallholder farmers and agricultural laborers, were severely disrupted, resulting in reduced incomes and heightened long-term vulnerability. This confluence of crop destruction, livestock loss, limited access to food, and income loss has significantly deepened food insecurity in these provinces. Total economic losses are estimated at VND 40 trillion (US\$1.6 billion) which could potentially reduce the annual GDP growth rate by about 0.15 per cent compared to the growth scenario of 6.8-7 per cent¹¹

At the onset, the floods severely limited physical access to affected areas, creating major challenges for delivering humanitarian assistance. In mountainous areas like Lao Cai, Ha Giang, and Dien Bien, landslides made many roads impassable, cutting off villages from external assistance.

The impacts of Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding created severe humanitarian and early recovery needs across the affected northern provinces. These needs span across critical areas such as food security, agriculture, livelihoods, and access to basic services.



¹¹ <https://baotintuc.vn/thoi-su/ban-hanh-nghi-quyet-ve-khac-phuc-hau-qua-bao-so-3-day-manh-khoi-phuc-san-xuat-kinh-doanh-20240918081311570.htm>

Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods

- **Gaps in Food Availability:** Flooding destroyed crops, disrupted market access, and led to the loss of stored food supplies, leaving many households unable to meet their immediate food needs. Those whose houses were damaged are likely facing food insecurity, particularly in rural and isolated communities.
- **Crop Losses:** Flooding destroyed rice fields, maize, vegetables, and other staple crops just before the harvest season. In Bac Giang, Lao Cai, and Ha Giang provinces an estimated 30,000 hectares of agricultural land was affected.
- **Market Disruption:** The disruption of markets due to flooded roads and infrastructure impacted food availability in local markets, driving up food prices by 10 per cent. However, according to JAT, vendors in the affected provinces of Yen Bai and Lao Cai indicated maintaining a good supply of items needed and would not increase the price as an indication of community solidarity.
- **Livestock Losses:** Many farmers lost livestock (chickens, pigs, and cattle), which are essential assets for food and income. The loss of livestock in affected areas left thousands of households without a means to recover their agricultural livelihoods. Immediate support is required to help families restock livestock.
- **Damage to Irrigation Systems:** Irrigation channels, vital for crop production in these regions, were damaged, especially in Bac Kan, Yen Bai, and Tuyen Quang provinces. If farmers are unable to resume planting for the next season, long-term food security and income generation for 20,000 farming households will be threatened.
- **Income Loss:** Farmers, livestock rearing, and cash laborers lost their sources of income due to the destruction of crops, livestock, and agricultural infrastructure. Approximately 70 per cent of the population in these provinces rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, and the impact of the floods has led to an estimated 34,670 households needing urgent livelihood assistance to rebuild and sustain themselves in the recovery period.
- Loss of jobs/income in the non-agriculture sector are addressed under the Early Recovery Sector.



Flood damaged crops in Yên Bái province. Photo: Yên Bái Provincial Natural Disaster Prevention Committee

Priority response activities

Priority response activities for life saving and transition to early recovery include delivering immediate food assistance and livelihood recovery in the most affected areas of the prioritized 11 provinces. The sector aims to provide food assistance to approximately 21,170 households (84,680 people), prioritizing vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, women-headed households, children, elderly people, and those with disabilities. The sector's livelihood recovery program will target 34,670 farmers with agricultural seeds and

livestock, to help restore production. In Viet Nam, women represent 49 per cent of the agricultural workforce, and 63 per cent of rural women are engaged in agriculture compared to 57 per cent of men.

Proposed activities include:

- MPC/Unconditional Cash Grant
- Cash for Work to clear canals and debris for farming
- Restoration of agricultural production (BBB, gender-responsive and inclusive sustainable livelihood)
- Identify climate-adaptive agricultural production options
- Teaching/promoting climate-smart farming techniques
- Training on agriculture production and value chains to increase income (through cooperatives)
- Strengthening women's climate-resilient livelihoods and participation for greater resilience to disaster and climate change in Lao Cai province.

These activities will be coordinated within the sector, local authorities and community organizations to ensure effective implementation and reach the most affected populations.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Providing food assistance through Unconditional Cash Grants	84,689	41,540	43,140	8,468	8,468	3,000,000
2	Improving income for female smallholder farmers through Cash for Work to clear canals and debris on their farm.	11,000	3,520	3,927	1,760	1,793	1,340,000
Total						4,340,000	

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Strengthening women's climate-resilient livelihoods and participation for greater resilience to disasters and climate change in Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces	1,500	200	1300			400,000
2	Restoration of agricultural production (BBB, gender-responsive and inclusive sustainable livelihood)	34,000	10,880	12,138	5,440	5542	7,930,000
3	Teaching/promoting climate-smart farming techniques	1,100	352	392	176	179	100,000
4	Training on agriculture production and value chains to increase income (through cooperatives)	1,100	352	392	176	179	100,000
Total						8,530,000	

Implementation strategy

The sector response activities are strategically aligned with the overarching objectives of the joint response plan, aiming to address immediate needs while promoting early recovery and resilience. The sector's approach focuses on restoring food security and revitalizing livelihoods in the most affected provinces. Selected activities include distributing food assistance, and agricultural inputs, which directly correspond to the identified needs of vulnerable populations.

Coordination and Implementation: Coordination will be facilitated through the sector, and partnerships with local organizations and authorities to ensure efficient implementation. Regular meetings will be held with stakeholders, including community representatives, to align efforts and share resources. The sector will leverage cash-based modalities where appropriate, allowing affected families to choose their own priorities, which enhances their dignity and promotes local market recovery. This strategy complements Government initiatives, ensuring activities are aligned with national recovery plans.

Addressing Cross-Cutting Issues

- **Gender and Inclusion:** Sector is committed to integrating gender considerations into needs analysis and response activities. Assessments will disaggregate data by gender and age, ensuring that the specific needs of women, men, boys, and girls, including people with disabilities, are identified and addressed. Response activities will prioritize the unique challenges faced by women and vulnerable groups.
- **AAP and Community Engagement:** AAP will be a cornerstone of the sector's strategy, with a focus on empowering communities to engage with the response process. The sector will conduct outreach initiatives to inform communities of their rights and available services, utilizing preferred communication channels to facilitate feedback. This will include establishing hotlines and suggestion boxes for ongoing community input.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** The sector will implement sector-wide feedback mechanisms, including hotlines and community forums, to ensure continuous dialogue with affected populations. This will allow it to assess the effectiveness of activities and make necessary adjustments based on community feedback.
- **Local Partner Involvement:** Local partners and community members will play a crucial role in the planning and design of response activities. The sector will establish participatory mechanisms, such as focus group discussions and community consultations, to incorporate their insights and preferences. Additionally, corrective actions will be implemented based on feedback received from communities, ensuring that their voices shape our response efforts.
- **Protection Mainstreaming and PSEA:** Protection considerations will be integrated into all aspects of the response, with specific measures to ensure PSEA. The sector will conduct risk assessments and provide training for staff and local partners on protection issues, ensuring a safe environment for all community members.
- By focusing on these key areas, the sector response strategy aims to not only meet immediate humanitarian needs but also lay the groundwork for sustainable recovery and resilience in affected communities.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
FAO	Nguyen Thi Thanh Van	nguyen@fao.org

Government Counterpart

MARD/VDDMA and other relevant technical departments

Sector Members

UNICEF, ILO, UN Women, Plan International, Save the Children, Oxfam, Viet Nam Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Humane Society International

Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
488K	97K	1.5M	4.3M	5.8M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoon Yagi caused extensive damage to healthcare facilities and public health infrastructure in northern provinces, especially in the three prioritized provinces, elevating risks of food and water borne infectious disease outbreaks, and disruptions to essential health services.

According to the most recent estimates from MARD and data from the JATs in Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces, at least 570 healthcare facilities were damaged or destroyed. The most affected provinces are Lai Cai, Yen Bai, Thai Nguyen and Cao Bang. Many healthcare facilities are still without power or reliable supplies of clean water, which are essential for even the most basic health service provision.

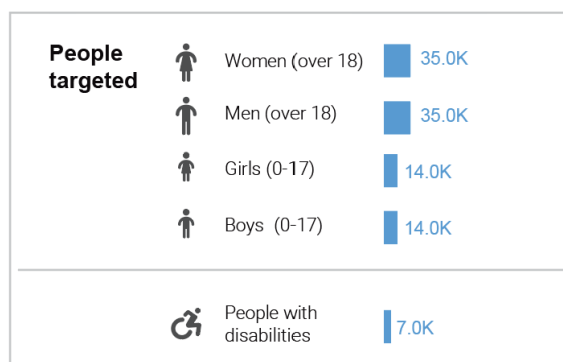
In many cases, flooding and landslides destroyed essential medical supplies and equipment, including stocks of medicines and vaccines, cold chain equipment for storing vaccines, computers storing patient data, and basic equipment for healthcare workers including personal protective equipment.

Damage to water and sanitation systems and facilities, stagnating, standing and contaminated water pose a risk of infectious diseases such as acute diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid. Furthermore, impacted communities are also at risk of food poisoning and food-borne diseases, respiratory infections, eye and skin infections, as well as mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue.

Communities are also at risk from disruptions to routine health services. Any disruptions to routine immunization services poses a risk of vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks, especially as routine immunization coverage rates have not yet been restored to pre-COVID levels following disruptions during the pandemic and the impact of prolonged stock-outs in 2023 following procurement challenges. People living with chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes face risk of complications if their supplies of medication and other management services provided by local health services are disrupted.

The mental health impacts of the typhoon and its aftermath have not yet been quantified but will also be significant. People and communities in most affected areas are experiencing trauma as a result of the typhoon, floods and landslides, and the distress caused by homes, properties and livelihoods being destroyed.

Urgent needs include ensuring access to clean water and hygiene and sanitation supplies (including soap and disinfectants) in healthcare facilities, for sanitation and basic patient care; and supplies of basic equipment and essential medicines to support resumption of basic health services. Short- and medium-term needs include repairs to healthcare facilities to support full resumption of essential health services; ensuring sufficient supplies of essential medicines and vaccines, including cold chain equipment; monitoring, best efforts to prevent, and response to infectious disease outbreaks; strengthening vector control to minimize risk of dengue outbreaks; and need for mental health and psychosocial support services.



Priority response activities

Phase I – Immediate needs (0 – 3 months)

Ensure access to clean water (and electricity) for affected healthcare facilities, and support restoration of essential health services.

- Ensure access to clean water and basic hygiene supplies in healthcare facilities, through provision of water purification tables, temporary water storage devices, and basic water filtration systems, in close coordination with the WASH sector.
- Emergency supplies of basic equipment and essential medicines to support resumption of basic health services in damaged healthcare facilities.
- Risk communication messages in local languages, to alert communities to health risks posed by flooding and landslides and measures they can take to protect themselves and their families.

Phase II – Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

Monitor, best efforts to prevent, and if needed, respond to disease outbreak. Ensure availability of essential medicines and equipment to maintain essential (including routine) healthcare services.

- Reduce the vulnerability of the affected population to disease outbreaks, including food/water and vector-borne disease and respiratory infection, through strengthening disease surveillance systems, increasing vector control efforts, strengthening immunization and facilitating rapid response.
- Continue risk communication and community engagement in local languages, including ethnic minority languages, regarding health risks and measures to prevent and protect families and communities.
- Enhance access to essential medical services through replenishment of critical drugs, including antibiotics, antivirals, vaccines and treatments for chronic conditions.
- Resume public health services in the affected communities by repairing (where possible) damaged healthcare facilities and replenishing destroyed medical equipment.
- Provision of mental health and psychosocial support services to those people in most affected areas experiencing trauma, which are context-appropriate and responsive to community needs.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Replenish basic equipment for resumption of essential health service	34,000	12,000	12,000	5,000	5,000	1,500,000
Total							1500,000

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Monitoring, prevention, and response to outbreaks of foodborne and waterborne infectious diseases WASH in healthcare facilities	97,000	35,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	200,000
2	Risk Communication to the general public in affected areas (including activity in Phase I)	97,000	35,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	50,000
3	Provision of essential medical supplies, including medicines and vaccines, to the affected areas	97,000	35,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	1,000,000
4	Procure equipment necessary for the maintenance and restoration of essential health services, including medical devices, electronic devices, and other critical equipment and support in providing necessary health services	97,000	35,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	2,500,000
5	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	45,000	16,000	16,000	6,000	6,000	200,000
6	In-kind Technical Assistance for prevention and control of infectious disease, resuming and maintaining essential health services and coordination with MOH and partners	97,000	35,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	350,000
Total						4,300,000	

Implementation strategy

- All planned priority response activities are in line with the strategic objectives of the joint response plan and were developed based on the need assessments from the JAT missions, discussion with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other health partners and considers gender and vulnerable groups.
- Planned activities will be implemented in coordination and collaboration with Government counterparts and health partners, including:
 - In-depth needs assessment with MOH and the Department of Health in the affected provinces.
 - Establishing health partners platform for information sharing, coordination and collaboration.
 - Closely communicating with other sectors in the ISCG.

Implementation status will be monitored and evaluated with the Government and partners considering the need for gender responsiveness, AAP, PSEA, and localization.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
WHO	Angela Pratt – Lead	Pratta@who.int
WHO	Sangjun Moon – Co-lead	smoon@who.int

Government Counterpart

MOH Department of Planning & Finance (DPF), MOH General Department of Preventative Medicine (GDPM), MOH Viet Nam Medical Service Administration (VAMS), MOH Viet Nam Health Environment Management Agency (VIHEMA)

Sector Members

MOH Department of Planning & Finance (DPF), MOH General Department of Preventative Medicine (GDPM), MOH Viet Nam Medical Service Administration (VAMS), MOH Viet Nam Health Environment Management Agency (VIHEMA), UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, USAID, USCDC.



House damaged in Tran Yen district, Yen Bai province. Photo: UNDP

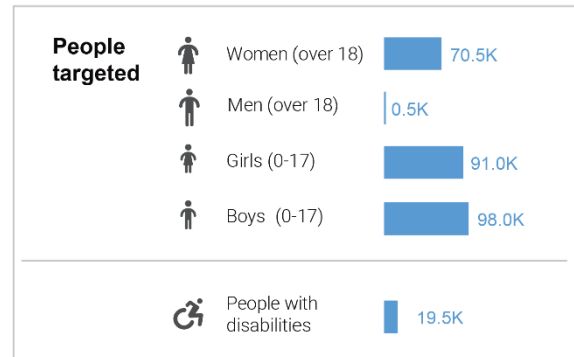
Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
570K	260K	2.3M	800K	3.1M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoon Yagi and the subsequent flooding significantly disrupted the nutritional well-being of people in north Viet Nam, particularly children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. An estimated 570,000 people were directly impacted by the disaster. Typhoon Yagi caused floods and disrupted local market supply chains, increasing food prices in some areas, making it difficult for affected populations to access affordable and nutritious food. Damage to roads and bridges also created physical barriers for those seeking nutritional services. Disruptions in access, health centers and functioning markets had a direct impact on household food security, pushing families deeper into food and nutrition crises. Displacement, alongside the loss of crops, assets and livelihoods and interruption of supply chains, also has the potential to create a food and nutrition crisis in the aftermath of the typhoon.



The northern mountainous provinces have one of the highest rates of household poverty and the largest number of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. Prior to the typhoon, the nutrition status of women and children was of concern with 26 per cent of children under 5 being stunted and 58 per cent with Zinc deficiency. Only 36 per cent of children from 6-24 months (about 2 years) have a minimum acceptable diet. As a result, there is 1.3 per cent children under 5 with severe wasting at any time. In addition, there are 26 per cent of pregnant women with anemia and 63 per cent with Zinc deficiency – indicating lack of access to pre-natal health care. Pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 were the most affected by Typhoon Yagi among others. About 220,000 children under five and about 70,000 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to be vulnerable. These groups are particularly at risk of malnutrition due to temporarily disrupted access to essential nutrition services, food shortages, and lack of clean water. Poor sanitation conditions increase the risk of malnutrition-related diseases which further worsens the nutritional status of vulnerable groups.

Nutritional needs have escalated, particularly for pregnant and lactating women due to the destruction of agricultural land and loss of livestock. This has a direct impact on the food security of vulnerable groups. Pregnant and lactating women require micronutrient supplements, and children under five need urgent nutrition interventions to prevent malnutrition, especially the screening, detection and treatment of children with acute malnutrition. The response will prioritize specific nutritional support for pregnant and lactating women, including supplemental multiple micro-nutrients and CVA. Nutrition education for mothers and caregivers will be integrated into recovery programs to support infant and young child feeding practices. The response also focuses on detection and treatment for children for severe wasting to protect them from risk of morbidity.

Humanitarian and Early Recovery Needs

The impact of Typhoon Yagi resulted in critical nutrition needs that require urgent attention, particularly among the most vulnerable groups such as children under five, pregnant and lactating women and individuals living in remote areas. Key humanitarian and early recovery needs include:

- Malnutrition screening and treatment
- Restoration of nutrition services
- Support for nutrition programs such as Infant and Young Child Feeding, etc.

Priority response activities

In the analysis for the selection of the population and the targets for prioritization, the Nutrition Sector used several factors like the severity of damages, poverty rates, population density in reference to number of high-risk groups like pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and the presence of ethnic minorities. Another important factor was the capacity of the health and nutrition system and its service quality pre-crisis using performance indicators.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Provision of nutrition education in communities	15,000	5,000	10,000			100,000
2	Support screening of children under 5 for detection of acute malnutrition	220,000			110,000	110,000	300,000
3	Treatment of children with acute malnutrition	14,000			7,000	7,000	500,000
4	Provide nutrition supplements for children to prevent stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies	40,000			20,000	20,000	500,000
5	Provide supplemental dose of vitamin A high dose capsule for children 6-59 months of age	35,000		35,000			200,000
6	Provide supplemental dose of vitamin A high dose capsule for children 6-59 months of age	50,000			27,000	23,000	100,000
7	Provide nutrition counselling for pregnant and lactating women	35,000		35,000			300,000
8	Intensive training for local health workers on nutrition interventions management	1,000	500	500			300,000
Total							2,300,000

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Nutrition sector coordination, capacity building, and knowledge sharing related to the response.						100,000
2	Support screening/detection and treatment for 200,000 children with acute malnutrition (SAM and GAM) for treatment given using the RUTF	100,000			55,000	45,000	100,000
3	Treatment for 10,000 children with acute malnutrition (SAM and GAM) using the RUTF	10,000			5,500	4,500	400,000
4	Provide supplementation of multiple micro-nutrients for 35,000 pregnant women in 6 provinces at most affected	35,000		35,000			100,000
5	Provide nutrition counselling for 100,000 lactating women	15,000		35,000			100,000
Total							800,000

Implementation strategy

The Nutrition Sector’s response to the typhoon focuses on ensuring that children, adolescents and women have access to diets, services and practices that improve their nutritional status. A key element in the implementation strategy was to conduct an initial rapid assessment in nutrition to gain a comprehensive understanding of health center damages and nutrition needs in the affected areas. This assessment ensured that the specific needs of vulnerable populations, including women, children, and marginalized groups, were identified and addressed throughout the response.

Following this assessment, the Nutrition Sector formulated a detailed response interventions specifically targeting the most affected regions, particularly those exhibiting high levels of pre-existing vulnerabilities, ensuring that interventions are inclusive and responsive to the needs of all community members. This is in collaboration with provincial health authorities and under the overall guidance of the National Institute of Nutrition.

The sector will prioritize the immediate selection and implementation of essential nutrition interventions, focusing on high-impact actions where supplies and capacity are readily available for delivery. This includes providing support for restoring the functionality of service delivery points to ensure continuous access to nutrition services. The sector lead will mobilize resources to restore and maintain health facilities, including technical assistance and the provision of necessary supplies.

Strengthening collaboration among key partners—including UN agencies, government bodies, INGOs, local government and health sector—will be essential for effective implementation. The sector will leverage the Nutrition in Emergencies Working Group (NIE WG) as a critical coordination platform to strategize and monitor plans, ensuring that all partners are aligned in their efforts and facilitating intersectoral coordination to address the multifaceted nature of nutrition in emergencies.

To ensure the effectiveness of our interventions, the sector will establish a sector monitoring system that employs selective performance indicators to continuously monitor field activities. Reporting mechanisms will be designed for regular updates from partners, enabling real-time adjustments to the response as needed. Additionally, the sector will implement a feedback mechanism to capture the voices of affected populations and beneficiaries, ensuring their perspectives are integrated into the response strategy. This inclusive approach will enhance the relevance and effectiveness of our interventions, while also contributing to the overall capacity strengthening of government and local entities involved in the response.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
UNICEF	Nguyen Dinh Quang	Ndquang@unicef.org
National Institute of Nutrition –MOH	Vu Van Tan	vuvantan.ninvn@gmail.com

Government Contact

NIN/MOH

Sector Members

UNICEF, NIN/MOH, WHO, FAO, A&T, World Vision, Save The Children, Plan International, Health Bridge, The Tay Nguyễn Institute for Hygiene and Epidemiology



Family being rescued from their inundated homes in Hanh Phuc Hamlet, Xuan Phuong Commune, as the authorities respond to those affected from Typhoon Yagi's impact and subsequent rains. Photo: UNICEF/Do Khuong Duy

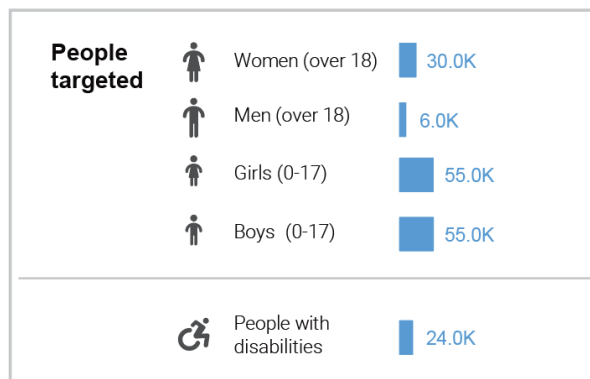


Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
488K	146K	1.1M	1.7M	2.8M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoon Yagi exacerbated existing gender inequalities, placing women, girls, and vulnerable groups at increased risk of violence and exploitation. In addition to poor and near-poor households, vulnerable groups include pregnant and lactating women, people living with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children in special circumstances, and LGBTIQ+ people, who face compounded risks with limited capacities to cope, adapt and recover. Due to traditional gender roles, women often bear the brunt of unpaid care work, which intensifies during crises as they care for children, the elderly, and the sick. This limits their ability to engage in recovery efforts and decision-making processes, further marginalizing women during disaster response and recovery. Landslides and flooding in remote areas, particularly in Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces, isolated communities, making it difficult to deliver humanitarian assistance. Women, children, people with disabilities, and elderly are particularly affected by this limited access, further restricting their ability to seek assistance or access essential services.



Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Nearly two in three women in Viet Nam have experienced one or more forms of violence perpetrated by a husband in their lifetime, with 31.6 per cent reporting in the previous year (based on MOLISA, GSO and UNFPA 2020¹²). There is also a strong linkage between violence against women and violence against children and a secondary impact on children, with children being witness to gender-based violence in a domestic setting. This pre-existing vulnerability has heightened due to increased stress in families, displacement and staying in emergency shelters due to destruction of homes and lack of secure WASH facilities as well as loss of livelihoods. The typhoon caused extensive damage to physical infrastructure and communication systems, leading to significant disruptions in gender-based violence support services. Additionally, the gender-based violence hotline, a crucial helpline for reporting incidents and seeking help, was cut off due to power outages and telecommunications disruptions. Healthcare facilities, already overwhelmed by flood-related injuries, struggled to prioritize gender-based violence-specific services, further straining the capacity to support survivors. Overall, 570 health facilities were affected, exacerbating existing gaps in the availability of essential services. Priority needs include the immediate reactivation of gender-based violence services, the distribution of dignity kits, and psychosocial support for both vulnerable women and children. Recovery efforts must ensure gender-segregated spaces in shelters and involve women and children, including girls, in decision-making.

¹² Summary Report: Results of the National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019 - Journey for Change.

Child Protection (CP)

Child protection concerns are also significant, with children at high risk of neglect, abuse, child labour, trafficking and exploitation even prior to the typhoon. According to the National Survey on Sustainable Development Goals related indicators on women and children by the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam (GSO) and UNICEF, 72 per cent of children aged 1-14 years old experience violent discipline at home. Additionally, the risk of early marriage for girls is heightened, with 34.3 per cent of women in the northern mountainous region married before the age of 18. Compounded economic and psychological stressors on individuals and families increase the likelihood for women and children to experience violence, abuse and exploitation, resorting to negative coping mechanisms and harmful practices including child labour and child marriage. Prolonged displacement and associated risks further compromise children and caregivers' mental health psycho-social well-being.

The Government of Viet Nam plays a central role in leading protection efforts, including case management of gender-based violence and child protection cases. The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) oversees protection responses, coordinating with provincial authorities to implement gender-based violence and child protection interventions. The Government has established systems for tracking and managing protection cases through local departments, which should allow women, children, and other vulnerable groups to receive timely support, but the protection systems are in a nascent phase of development. Existing systems, such as hotlines to report protection concerns, were disrupted and the national social sector workforce's strength and capacity is insufficient to meet the needs of affected people. An accreditation and licensing scheme of social workers was introduced in Viet Nam in September but is new and has not been implemented. Therefore, case managers for child protection and gender-based violence are often para social workers or volunteers without formal training, particularly on case management. As a result, gender-based violence prevention and child protection needs are not adequately assessed and fail to receive the required support.

Humanitarian Needs:

- Destruction and loss of identity and civil documentation.
- Heightened stress, anxiety, depression, and distress due to the crisis requiring mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions.
- Increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect of children requiring case management
- Increased risk of adopting harmful coping practices, such as child labour and child marriage.
- Family separation and disruption of protective networks due to displacement and/or driven by economic and educational opportunities (to secure income/livelihoods/placement in residential care) requiring support to caregivers in parenting and safe coping mechanisms.
- Increased risks of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, requiring case management and clinical management of rape.
- Lack of safe spaces for women and children.
- Women and girls in affected areas require menstruation management materials and information on available gender-based violence support services.

Priority response activities

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Distribution of emergency supplies (child protection in emergencies kits including personal safety and hygiene kits; learning kits)	36,500	3,000	3,500	15,000	15,000	780,000
2	Provision of emergency case management, including cash and safe referrals for CPIE, GBViE, and MHPSS	750	25	225	200	300	150,000
3	Emergency community and school-based PSS services for children, adolescent girls and caregivers	40,000	2,000	8,000	15,000	15,000	150,000
Total						1,080,000	

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Essential awareness and information dissemination on protection risk mitigation, and access to services (including CPIE, MHPSS, GBViE, PSEA, including hotlines)	600,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	280,000
2	CP and GBV system strengthening through integration of emergency response mechanisms	2,000	600	1,400			270,000
3	Identify and support dedicated multi-purpose and safe spaces for women and adolescent girls	2,000		1,000	1,000		420,000
4	Safer programming through risk mitigation, safety audits, and consultations with women and girls.	75,000		25,000	25,000	25,000	95,000
5	Enhance community resilience, including through parenting support, women and adolescent led preparedness and recovery initiatives	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	170,000
6	Continued roll out of community and school-based PSS	100,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40,000	270,000
7	Continued case management and safe referrals for CPIE, GBViE, and MHPSS with focus on longer support towards recovery.	1,500	50	250	300	400	220,000
Total						1,725,000	

Implementation strategy

The Protection and Gender Working Group (PGWG) prioritizes restoring critical gender-based violence and child protection services, with a focus on vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls. The strategy strengthens systems both formally and informally, adopting a multi-sectoral and community-based approach centered on women and girls' empowerment. Activities are conducted in consultation with women, girls, and boys to ensure their needs and voices are central to the response. The PGWG is co- led by UN Women and Viet Nam Women's Union and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/ Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority, and the two sub-sectors under it are Child Protection in Emergency (led by UNICEF) and Gender-based Violence in Emergency (led by UNFPA). The working groups will coordinate member activities in close coordination with local authorities, civil society organizations, and community networks to ensure effective, localized interventions. Gender and protection considerations are integrated throughout, with sex- and age-disaggregated data guiding gender-sensitive interventions and community consultations ensuring participation.

Cross-cutting issues such as Gender, AAP, and PSEA are addressed through community feedback mechanisms, safe reporting channels, and staff training on PSEA protocols. Both formal systems and informal community structures are leveraged to ensure broad engagement, while local partners, particularly women-led organizations, play a key role in design and implementation. Feedback mechanisms are in place to adapt activities based on community input, ensuring the response remains inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to the evolving needs of affected populations.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
UN Women	Luong Nhu Oanh	luong.oanh@unwomen.org
UNFPA	Quynh Anh	hathiquynh@unfpa.org
UNICEF	Le Hong Loan	lhloan@unicef.org

Government Counterpart

MARD/VDDMA, MOLISA, MOET

Sector Members

UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, CARE Viet Nam, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, Child Fund, Plan International, World Vision, Oxfam, Help Age.

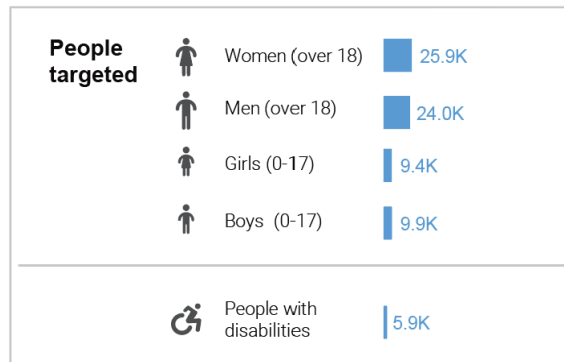
Shelter



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
290K	72.6K	7.5M	4.33M	11.8M

Sector impact and key needs

The impact of the typhoon and subsequent floods on the population has been staggering. More than 130,000 people were displaced, many forced to leave their homes due to extensive flooding and damage. Nationwide, over 240,000 houses were damaged, with 73,248 submerged in floodwater. In the 11 hardest-hit provinces, 51,421 homes were flooded and 21,170 homes damaged. Particularly in Lao Cai and Yen Bai, over 1,420 houses were completely destroyed, with more than 70 per cent of structures collapsed, while 847 houses sustained severe damage (50-70 per cent). Additionally, 3,237 houses were significantly damaged (30-50 per cent), and 15,666 experienced partial damage (less than 30 per cent). These losses left thousands of families without shelter, amplifying the already critical need for emergency housing solutions. Current evacuation sites do not always meet basic needs, including adequate access to water and sanitation facilities. Resources for many families who are hosting their relatives and families who have lost their homes are also stretched.



These losses left thousands of families without shelter, amplifying the already critical need for emergency housing solutions. Current evacuation sites do not always meet basic needs, including adequate access to water and sanitation facilities. Resources for many families who are hosting their relatives and families who have lost their homes are also stretched.

Critical public infrastructure and essential services were also heavily impacted by Typhoon Yagi, including cultural centres. Landslides and floods buried roads, bridges, and important infrastructure, isolating many communities and cutting off access to essential services. In mountainous areas, steep terrain made recovery efforts even more difficult, with many transport routes still blocked by debris.

The ongoing threat of extreme weather compounds the challenges. According to the Viet Nam Meteorological and Hydrological Administration, the country faces a volatile weather outlook due to La Niña, with unpredictable storm patterns and rainfall expected to continue. This increases the risk of further flooding and landslides, particularly in areas already destabilized by Typhoon Yagi. The potential for additional extreme weather events threatens to undermine recovery efforts, as continued rains could delay the rebuilding of homes and infrastructure and further isolate affected communities.

The humanitarian needs resulting from Typhoon Yagi are immense and pressing. An estimated 72,591 people are in urgent need of safe shelter after their homes were destroyed or severely damaged. Overcrowded and under-resourced evacuation centers pose significant protection risks, particularly for women and children, who face heightened threats of gender-based violence and communicable diseases. Households classified as poor and near poor before the floods lack the resources to buy materials to repair their homes.

Immediate shelter needs are critical and multifaceted. First, it is essential to ensure that evacuation sites are safe and functional with equitable access to humanitarian assistance, considering age, gender, and disability. Second, there is an urgent need to secure adequate housing for those affected, with a particular focus on the poor to prevent further vulnerabilities before the onset of winter and potential additional disasters. Third, cash-for-work programmes are crucial for supporting poor and near-poor men and women in their recovery efforts, including tasks such as rubble removal, shelter repair, reconstruction of public facilities, and transport of construction materials. Lastly, access to gender-responsive non-food items is necessary, including blankets, mosquito nets, and cooking utensils, to address basic needs and improve living conditions in temporary shelters.

Priority response activities

Shelter repair materials and essential household items are critically needed by affected families. Immediate housing repair support is required to help families return home or find safer shelters. Over the next three to nine months, shelter needs will include toolkits, repair materials, and technical guidance, along with essential non-food items such as cooking utensils, kitchenware, clothing, and mosquito nets. It's crucial to rebuild and repair homes in a culturally sensitive manner, considering the 27 ethnic minority groups who reside in prioritized provinces. Additionally, community and social infrastructure must be rebuilt and repaired.

The Shelter Sector response will ensure that the acute needs of the most vulnerable households are met, including women and girls, older persons, people with disabilities and children. In coordination with the Protection Sector, these interventions will address issues around gender-based violence, including access to safe evacuation centers (adequately addressing the needs of women and girls), safe housing, while enhancing preparedness for future natural hazards and climate extremes.

Phase I (first 3 months)

1. Repair houses of extremely vulnerable households specifically targeting poor and near-poor households, and households with people with disabilities, who are unable to retrofit / repair their damaged houses through unconditional cash grants and technical shelter assistance, based on community consultations and inclusive participatory planning (houses damaged up to 50 per cent).
2. Provide essential non-food items and repair kits through cash grants or in-kind: Affected families and hosting families urgently need shelter repair materials and essential household items to return home or find safer shelter. The sector aims to provide either all or some of the following items: tarpaulins, toolkits, fixing materials, and technical guidance for housing repairs, along with non-food items like cooking utensils, clothing, hygiene kits, winterization kits, and protective gear (costed at US\$85)

Phase II (up to 9 months)

1. Rebuild houses for the poor, near-poor households, and households with people with disabilities, whose houses were destroyed or swept away (targeting houses completely and severely damaged from 50 to 100 per cent damaged).
2. Repair public/social/community infrastructure serving as evacuation facilities (and not covered by other sectors). This can be done through cash for work. The standard rate of VND 250,000 (US\$10) per person per day will be applied. All CVA will be coordinated closely with the Cash Working Group.

Additional activities:

- Conduct immediate trainings (before the repairs take place) for male and female staff, and male and female construction workers on floods and storms resilient housing and repair techniques to strengthen the resilience of affected communities to cope with and recover from the impacts of the floods and future storms and floods.
- Technical audits on shelters repaired by communities to ensure compliance with relevant standards and other safety protocols.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Housing repairs for poor, near-poor, and households with people with disabilities (damaged 30-50 per cent).	3,237	1,609	1,628	1,709	1,528	1,618,500
2	Housing repairs for poor, near-poor, and households with people with disabilities with partial damage (less than 30 per cent).	15,666	7,786	7,880	8,272	7,394	3,916,500
3	NFIs for other flood affected homes that lost personal and household.	51,421	25,556	25,556	27,150	24,271	1,928,288
Total							7,463,288

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Rebuild severely damaged (50 per cent and more) homes with priority on poor, and near-poor households.	2,267	1,127	1,140	1,971	1,070	2,833,750
2	Repair public/social/community infrastructure (for facilities not covered by other sectors in 30 communes in 11 provinces).	9,000	4,473	4,527	4,752	4,248	1,500,000
Total							4,333,750

Implementation strategy

The Emergency Shelter/NFI sector response strategy for typhoon and flood response in Viet Nam focuses on providing prompt access to emergency and more durable shelters that ensure safety, health, privacy, and dignity for displaced populations and those impacted by the disaster. The strategy includes the following key elements:

1. **Coordination and Implementation:** Close collaboration among local organizations, international partners, and UN agencies to ensure coherence and support for Viet Nam's emergency response and recovery efforts.
2. **Local Leadership:** Involvement of local organizations and authorities in assessments, meetings, and initiatives to tailor the response to local needs.
3. **Strategic Use of CVA:** Use of conditional cash, MPC assistance, and cash for work to support shelter-related needs, with the Viet Nam Post Office handling cash transfers.
4. **Complementarity with Government:** Aligning with national disaster management plans and working closely with government agencies.
5. **Community-Driven Approaches:** Ensuring interventions include community engagement and follow cultural and social practices.
6. **Protection and Gender Inclusion:** Promoting participation of all gender identities, age groups, disabilities, and ethnic minorities, and addressing specific needs, risks, and concerns.
7. **Monitoring and Learning:** Implementing a strong monitoring system to track progress and measure effectiveness, ensuring continuous improvement.

8. Data Collection: Collecting and analyzing sex, age, and disability disaggregated data to guide the emergency response.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
Viet Nam Red Cross	Nguyen Vinh Hoa	hoa.nv@vnredcross.org.vn
IOM	Mitsue Pembroke	mpembroke@iom.int
UNDP	Duong Van Hung	Duong.van.hung@undp.org

Government Counterpart

MARD/VDDMA, MOC

Sector Members

CRS, World Vision, Habitat for Humanity Viet Nam, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, ActionAid, UNICEF ADRA, East Meets West Foundation



Family members clean up their house damaged by Super Typhoon Yagi, at Cầm Đông market on 8 September, in Cầm Phả, Quang Ninh Province. Photo: UNICEF/ Pham Ha Duy Linh

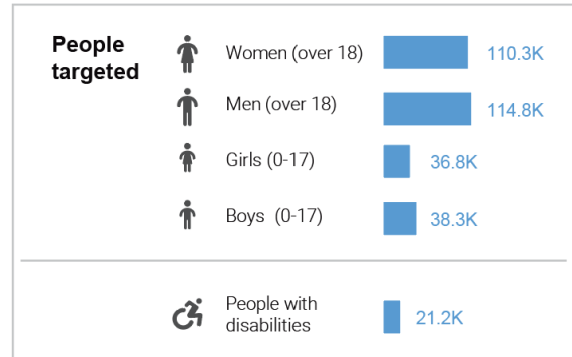


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
570K	300K	7.8M	14.6M	22.4M

Sector impact and key needs

An estimated three million people in the 26 affected regions are struggling to access safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, posing dire risks to health and safety, of which 1.6 million affected people in the 11 most affected provinces. According to the MARD as of 18 September, 269 piped water supply systems across 13 provinces were damaged. From this total, an estimated 570,000 people are from poor and vulnerable households or had poor pre-existing access to water supply and sanitation services. Around half of the population lacked piped water supply prior to the typhoon, relying on wells or other household water supplies that they managed themselves. These systems include wells with pumps as well as gravity fed systems from springs; rapid needs assessment teams report that these have been contaminated by mud and flood waters.



In addition, an estimated 300,000 people need safe sanitation and hygiene services following damage and flooding of their household sanitation facilities and disruption to fecal sludge management services. These households also had their water storage tanks destroyed, losing access to water storage inside their homes and have an immediate need for storage containers and treatment supplies to ensure water is safe to drink. They have lost access to hygiene items, and are in need of non-food items like soap, menstrual pads, toothbrushes, toothpaste, detergent, towels, and others. An estimated 590 schools and 570 healthcare facilities were damaged, and need immediate safe water, sanitation and hygiene support to avoid the spread of disease and ensure the provision of education and healthcare services. Damage figures are being collected and updated regularly.

These impacts are affecting provinces with a high underlying level of vulnerability. In the Northern Midlands and Mountain regions, only 36 per cent of households had an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed. An estimated 15 per cent of households lacked even basic sanitation services; combined, these deprivations contribute to poorer underlying nutrition and health in these provinces. Lack of safe WASH following the typhoon creates high risk of fecal-orally transmitted diseases, causing diarrhea, skin and eye infections, and acute respiratory infections, which have already been reported by health workers.

Lack of safe sanitation also creates protection risks, associated risks of gender-based violence, as women and girls are forced to open defecate far from their homes. Women and girls also face significant challenges accessing clean water post-typhoon, with reports of women walking up to 10 kilometers to collect water, increasing their vulnerability to sexual harassment. An estimated 63 per cent of rural women are engaged in subsistence farming and household responsibilities, including water collection. Immediate priorities include the repair of WASH facilities, ensuring separate sanitation facilities in evacuation centers for women and men to reduce the risk of gender-based violence, and privacy measures as door locks. WASH interventions with a protection component will be coordinated with the Protection Sector.

Priority response activities

Phase 1: Emergency Response (0-3 months)

Under the joint response phase, the focus will be on immediate, life-saving needs through supply assistance and provision of essential WASH services as well as coordination of the response. Specific areas in need will be refined based on ongoing needs assessments, which are still emerging.

For water supply, to avoid the spread of disease, the immediate focus will be on provision of emergency water supply for drinking, cooking and domestic needs to displaced populations through water trucking or establishment of temporary water points, as well as the distribution of bottled water where needed. Affected people will be provided with water-related supplies (or CVA when appropriate): water containers and water treatment materials (filters, water purification tablets) and water tanks. Water treatment and water quality monitoring will be ensured, including provision of supplies and testing equipment. For piped water supply, immediate restoration of water supply services may be provided through support to service providers, subsidy for vulnerable households, and low-interest loans through the Viet Nam Bank for Social Policy for eligible households.

For sanitation, the focus will be on the provision of temporary, mobile and/or semipermanent latrines, adhering to protection standards, for displaced populations, as well as operation and maintenance and eventual decommissioning of latrines, to ensure the immediate containment of excreta. Households will be supported with distribution of toilet repair kits or cash assistance for quick fixes to household toilets. For hygiene, the immediate focus will be on the distribution of WASH kits containing essential NFIs, including dignity supplies specifically for women and girls with attention to menstrual hygiene needs. As distributions proceed, there will be hygiene promotion through interpersonal communication and large-scale campaigns to ensure use of safe WASH facilities and services and inform affected people of the increased disease risks.

Damaged healthcare facilities require immediate WASH repairs to support the continuity of healthcare services, particularly childbirth, immunization, and nutrition services. In addition, the sector will provide WASH supplies to support water treatment for healthcare workers and patients, handwashing with water and soap or disinfectant, waste management, and environmental cleaning in healthcare facilities to prevent the spread of diseases. The WASH Sector will also support the immediate provision of WASH in schools and other learning centres to ensure that children have a safe learning environment. This will include immediate quick fix repair of damaged water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, as well as the provision of WASH supplies to support water treatment for students and teachers, handwashing with water and soap or disinfectant, and environmental cleaning in schools as well as menstrual hygiene for girls.

Lastly, the WASH Sector will coordinate under the leadership of the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), with support from UNICEF, at the national and sub-national levels, through the WASH in Emergency Working Group. This will include support to information management, including assessments, monitoring and reporting, for the WASH Sector.

Phase II: Transition to Early Recovery (month 0-9)

At the request of the DWR, the transition to early recovery will start immediately. This will include reconstruction and re-establishment of priority damaged or destroyed water supply and sanitation systems, together with service providers. For both water supply and sanitation, rehabilitation will be guided by on-site risk assessments and designed to be durable to future climate shocks. For water supply, this will also include engaging with service providers and communities to strengthen water safety planning and management capacity to identify and reduce future risks, as well as support to Government's water quality monitoring, including provision of supplies and testing equipment. This will include support to stabilize and re-establish damaged or destroyed sanitation facilities through direct support or CVA where possible. Partners will engage with communities to strengthen behaviors around the use of safe sanitation services, open defecation prevention, and support to service providers to resume fecal sludge management services. The transition will

include engagement with communities around improved hygiene behaviors through interpersonal communication and large-scale campaigns to ensure use of safe WASH facilities and services, including menstrual hygiene.

Schools and learning centres, along with healthcare facilities, will have significant needs in the transition to early recovery, as facilities are rehabilitated and resume their services. School management committees will be engaged to assess WASH needs and integrate WASH into school management plans or recovery plans and trained on priority areas. This will lay the groundwork for subsequent rehabilitation, replacement and expansion of damaged or destroyed WASH facilities, ensuring they are designed to be resilient to future climate shocks, and use renewable energy when possible.

Partners will ensure facilities and services are gender sensitive, reduce protection risks, and are accessible for people with disabilities. Students will be engaged in social and behavioral change for safe WASH services, including menstrual hygiene. Healthcare facilities will be assessed using the WASH FIT (the Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool) approach to identify early recovery needs for WASH, and healthcare workers and managers will be trained assessments as well as WASH service operation and maintenance, effective infection prevention and control (IPC), and environmental cleaning. In healthcare facilities, the focus will be on rehabilitation, replacement and expansion of damaged or destroyed WASH facilities, environmental cleaning and healthcare waste management, ensuring they are designed to be resilient to future climate shocks, and use renewable energy where possible.

In the transition to early recovery, coordination support to the DWR through the WASH in Emergencies Technical Working Group will continue, but with additional support to capacity building and knowledge sharing on the response between partners.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Provide life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene supplies for households and evacuation centres	150,000	57,375	55,125	19,125	18,375	4,500,000
2	Provide temporary water supply services and ensure water quality for households and evacuation centres	60,000	22,590	22,050	7,650	7,350	1,800,000
3	Provide temporary sanitation and hygiene services for households and evacuation centres	18,000	6,885	6,615	2,295	2,205	540,000
4	Provide temporary WASH services and supplies for schools and learning centres	45,000			22,500	22,500	675,000
5	Provide temporary WASH services and supplies for healthcare facilities	112,500	57,375	55,125			250,000
6	Strengthen WASH sectors coordination and information management, including needs assessment, monitoring and reporting						50,000
Total							7,765,000

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Rehabilitation and replacement of damaged or destroyed water supply systems, working with service providers, and improve water quality	105,000	40,163	38,588	13,388	12,863	6,300,000
2	Rehabilitation and replacement of damaged or destroyed sanitation systems, working with service providers, and faecal sludge management for households	105,000	40,163	38,588	13,388	12,863	5,250,000
3	Promote safe hygiene behaviours through social and behaviour change, including menstrual hygiene for community and institutions	300,000	114,750	110,250	38,250	36,750	1,500,000
4	Rehabilitation and/or replacement of damaged or destroyed WASH facilities in affected schools, including the improvement of drinking water safety and quality, rehabilitation of water supply facilities, water storage, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities and handwashing with soaps.	45,000			22,500	22,500	1,250,000
5	Rehabilitation and replacement of damaged or destroyed WASH systems in healthcare facilities, including infection prevention and control, environmental cleaning, and healthcare waste management	78,750	40,163	38,588			350,000
Total						14,650,000	

Implementation strategy

The WASH Sector will prioritize effective leadership and coordination under the DWR through the WASH in Emergencies Technical Working Group to fill gaps and avoid duplication throughout the response. Government and local organizations will be at the forefront of the response and transition to early recovery, supported through capacity building and technical assistance from other WASH sector partners. The DWR will continue to provide Typhoon Yagi impact reports and information on assessments and monitoring. Filling existing information gaps will also be a priority for the WASH Sector. In the transition to early recovery, coordination will continue, but with additional support to capacity building and knowledge sharing on the response between partners.



Girl playing next to household water tank provide by UNICEF to flood affected family in Yen Bai Province. Photo: UNICEF

The response strategy is focused on assessing risks to public health and gender-based violence. The plan to rehabilitate and repair WASH systems focuses on urgent needs, particularly for vulnerable women, children, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities in the most remote and severely affected areas. It prioritizes high-impact interventions, meeting essential emergency needs with a view towards long-term restoration efforts.

To ensure sustainability and leverage the humanitarian-development nexus, partners will aim at restoring WASH services to the safely managed service level, with a focus on water quality and safe containment of toilets in affected areas. These will be informed by climate risks assessments with measures to reduce the vulnerability of WASH services to these climate risks.

For an inclusive response, partners will ensure facilities and services are gender sensitive, reduce protection risks including risks of gender-based violence, and are accessible for people with disabilities. The WASH Sector will continue to include Viet Nam Women's Union in coordination and will seek out new partnerships with organizations of persons with disabilities and other rights groups that can provide advice and assistance to strengthen the quality of the response. With support from UN agencies, responding partners will be trained in PSEA.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
Department of Water Resources/MARD	Mr. Luong Van Anh – Deputy General Director	luonganh75@gmail.com
	Mr. Pham Quoc Hung – Head of Rural Water Supply Division	hungpq.tl@gmail.com
UNICEF	Maharajan Muthu – Chief of Child Survival, Development and Environment	mmuthu@unicef.org
	Nguyen Hien Minh – WASH Specialist (alternative)	thnguyen@unicef.org

Government Counterpart

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Department of Water Resources (Divisions of international cooperation, rural water supply, National Centers for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Viet Nam Disaster and Dike Management Authority of Viet Nam/DDMA, IWEM), Viet Nam Women's Union

Sector Members

MARD: Department of Water Resources (Divisions of international cooperation, rural water supply, National Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Viet Nam Disaster and Dike Management Authority of Viet Nam/DDMA, IWEM), MOH Viet Nam Health Environment Management Agency (VIHEMA), MoET, Viet Nam Women's Union, The Viet Nam Red Cross Society

UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, Save the Children International, Church World Service, ADRA, CARE Viet Nam, Samaritan's Purse, Oxfam, FHI 360 / Alive & Thrive, Gravity Water, Plan International, Child Fund Australia

Early Recovery



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	EARLY RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
440K	200K	3.3M	880K	4.1M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoon Yagi caused widespread devastation across 26 northern provinces, with 11 provinces particularly affected. These areas, already facing high poverty rates and a significant presence of ethnic minorities, suffered substantial losses to personal assets, housing, and livelihoods. Women, children, and ethnic minorities, already vulnerable pre-crisis, were disproportionately impacted by the disaster.¹³

The storm caused extensive damage to infrastructure and essential services, delaying early recovery efforts. Damage to critical transport infrastructure, including roads and bridges, isolated several communities. In remote mountainous areas, landslides and flooding cut off access to many communes. Some areas are only reachable by foot or motorbike, making it difficult to deliver aid and recovery materials.

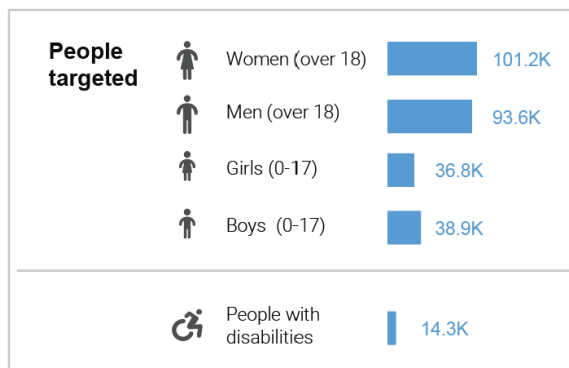
Agriculture, the primary livelihood in these provinces, was severely disrupted. In addition, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) were disrupted, together with their supply chains and access to markets. This isolation disrupted local markets, limiting access to essential goods and raising some prices, which could further prolong the recovery period. This will require support to enterprises and cooperatives in the form of micro-grants and technical assistance. Providing access agricultural inputs, such as seeds and livestock, will be essential for restoring livelihoods.

It is estimated that approximately 9,000 people¹⁴ might have lost access to civil registration and/or other critical legal documents. There was also damage to local administrative infrastructure, including registration databases, employment service centers and social protection/care centers.

The most vulnerable groups in the affected provinces include ethnic minorities, informal/daily wage workers, and women-led households, many of whom were already facing challenges related to poverty and limited access to social services. The destruction of assets and livelihoods further intensified their vulnerability, making the path to recovery even more difficult.

Priority response activities

Early recovery efforts following Typhoon Yagi address the humanitarian-development needs of affected people, community infrastructure repair, debris removal, and restoring economic and productive activities, which will be critical for the affected communities; all of which is mainstreamed under the response plan of the sector.



¹³ Annex 1 Additional details on the socio-economic drivers of vulnerability in the 11 target provinces.

¹⁴ Based on the number of people residing in households having suffered “complete” or “hefty” damage, assuming these households lost legal documents – 2,267 houses damaged with 4 people/household.

The Early Recovery Sector will emphasize local ownership and capacity building, with interventions designed based on a deep understanding of the context to start identifying and addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities, as well as the immediate impacts of a crisis.

The aim of the sector's response is to foster self-sustaining, locally led, and resilient recovery processes post-disaster while implementing preparedness measures to mitigate the effects of future crises in a "building back better", greener, and safer approach. "Building back better" guides the sector approach to disaster recovery to strengthen the long-term resilience of people, natural ecosystems, and infrastructure, ensuring that affected populations emerge from crises resilient enough to withstand future shocks; strategic interventions that do not perpetuate existing risks and patterns of vulnerabilities and introduce sustainable, locally-led alternatives.

Early recovery response also facilitates mainstream social protection across the humanitarian program cycle, including assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring. Lessons need to be drawn upon identifying possible policy changes that can make the social protection system more adaptive and shock responsive to future shocks.

Phase I: Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 – 3 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Safe debris removal and disposal: Support debris clearance and clearance of agricultural lands, repair of small portions of roads, and small infrastructure, through emergency employment opportunities (e.g: cash-for-work schemes)	13,478	6,669	6,779	3,639	3,504	1,218,500
2	Non-agricultural Livelihood Support and Restoration: Provide direct technical and financial assistance to help the most vulnerable and affected non-agricultural MSMEs; HHBs (cash assistance, debt reliefs, micro-grants)	5,000	2,485	2,515	1,350	1,300	1,200,000
3	Rapid support to those suffering from the loss of civil documentation and set up mobile registration teams and hotlines to provide support to individuals needing to re-register their civil document; restore access to civil registration services	30,000	14,910	15,090	8,100	7,800	200,000
4	Support the rapid development and dissemination of information to communities on grievance mechanisms that respond to local authorities and grassroots organizations.	40,000	19,880	20,120	10,800	10,400	250,000
5	Restore access to other key administrative services, including social care/protection centres and employment service centres during the early recovery phase	10,000	4,970	5,030	2,700	2,600	200,000
6	Support local Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) to mainstream social protection across the humanitarian response cycle, including assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring implement. Case management for women, older people, people with disabilities and children affected or at risk.	20,000	9,940	10,060	5,400	5,200	200,000
Total						3268,500	

Phase II: Transition to early recovery (up to 9 months)

No.	Activity	Targeted people (People planned to reach)					Cost (US\$)
		Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
1	Technical support for designating safe areas for shelters and evacuation re-construction; and designing solutions	20,000	9,940	10,060	5,400	5,200	130,000
2	Multi-sectoral assessments to inform recovery needs and strategies for all sectors	30,000	14,910	15,090	8100	7800	100,00
4	Provide support to information-sharing on good recovery practices with technical leads of sectors, and various agencies, and identify and scale-up interventions with high replication potential during disasters and ensure resources are directed where they are most needed	21,000	10,437	10,563	5,670	5,460	100,000
5	Strengthening Govt capacity to track and monitor beneficiaries' system and evaluation systems for recovery activities to track financial resources mobilised from national and international sources to support priorities identified in the recovery plans	21,000	10,437	10,563	5,670	5,460	220,000
6	TA and Training to enhance DONRE DARD response and recovery capacity (10,000	4,970	5,030	2,700	2,600	330,000
Total						880,000	

Implementation strategy

The early recovery plan will target interventions that are broadly beneficial for the whole communities in the most affected provinces. By nature, these activities, most of which are soft activities, do not fall into any thematic sectors. Multi-sectoral coordination, especially with sector leads, the Red Cross, Fatherland Front, provincial authorities, employers' and workers' organisations and cooperative alliances will be promoted. A mechanism will be put in place to ensure accountability and information-sharing.

To address cross-cutting issues, gender-sensitive approaches will be integrated into all activities, ensuring equal access and participation for women, men, and vulnerable groups. AAP will be prioritized by establishing clear feedback mechanisms, while protection mainstreaming and safeguarding measures will mitigate risks and prevent exploitation, including PSEA.

Sector Lead Contacts

Agency	Name	Email
UNDP	Duong Van Hung	duong.van.hun@undp.org

Government Counterpart

MONRE, MARD/VDDMA, PPC

Sector Members

UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, WVV, CARE, CRS, SC, ILO, IOM, UN Women, WHO

Four Ways to Support the JRP

Donating through the Joint Response Plan

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly to aid organizations participating in the Joint Response Plan framework. To get the latest updates and donate directly to organizations participating in the response, please visit:

<https://reliefweb.int/country/vnm>

Contributing through the Central Emergency Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website at:

<https://unocha.org/cerf/donate>

Make an in-kind contribution of goods and services

While humanitarian assistance is needed urgently, the United Nations urges companies to refrain from sending unsolicited donations that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards. Donors are highly encouraged to send cash rather than in-kind donations. Donations-in-kind are useful when they meet a pre-identified need on the ground for which supply through other means (procurement, prepositioned stock) is not available. In other circumstances they may not fit needs, can potentially be administratively burdensome (placing demands on thinly stretched emergency personnel), and may undermine local markets (where local supply is available).

For any additional questions about in-kind donations, please reach out to OCHA and UNRCO Viet Nam with as much detail as possible, including what you wish to donate and how much, the estimated market value, your time frame for delivery, details on shipping and any other conditions. We will then guide you to the most appropriate recipient organization(s). Companies with employees, suppliers, or customers in the country or region, or those with existing agreements with responding humanitarian organizations should aim to provide support directly to these groups. For more information, please contact OCHA's Private Sector Engagement Advisor at ocha-ers-ps@un.org.

Registering and recognizing your contributions

We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent request for support. OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at:

<https://fts.unocha.org>

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN

TYPHOON YAGI AND FLOODS

VIET NAM