



Viet Nam: Typhoon Yagi and Floods

Situation Report No. 5

As of 23 October 2024

This report is produced by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam, in collaboration with Sector Leads, humanitarian partners, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It covers the period from 18 September 2024 to 23 October 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 23 October, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) reported 321 deaths, 24 people missing, and 1,978 people injured. Many homes, healthcare facilities, schools were also damaged because of Typhoon Yagi and subsequent rains and landslides.
- The Typhoon affected 3,6 million people across 26 provinces, with the response prioritizing 1,6 million people in 11 provinces. Efforts are focused on reaching 570,000 individuals in need, targeting 300,000 in the three hardest-hit provinces: Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang.
- To date, the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for Typhoon Yagi has received only USD 3,1 million (of the total USD 68,9 million (4,5%). The JRP, launched on 27 September, aims to meet the identified humanitarian needs and support recovery efforts, with USD 31,7 million for immediate response and USD 37,2 million for early recovery, totaling USD 68,9 million.
- The Government, through MARD/VDDMA, is leading a Multi-Sector Assessment (MSA) to evaluate the disaster's damage, economic loss, and recovery needs across key sectors. The UN Resident Coordinator is overseeing the involvement of the UN and development partners, with technical leadership provided by UNDP. An orientation workshop, led by the Government and open to all humanitarian actors, was held on 23 October.

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN
TYPHOON YAGI AND FLOODS
VIET NAM

September 2024-
June 2025

ISSUED
27 September 2024



321

Fatalities

24

People
missing

350K

Hectares
crops flooded

283K

Homes
damaged

122K

Households
evacuated

1,978

People
injured

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 18 October, significant response and recovery efforts continue following Typhoon Yagi's landfall in northern Viet Nam on 7 September. The typhoon, combined with five subsequent days of heavy rainfall, resulted in widespread flooding and landslides across 26 provinces, causing extensive damage to infrastructure, homes, and public facilities. The Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority has reported 321 fatalities, 24 people missing, and nearly 2,000 injuries.

The impact on housing has been severe, with approximately 284,000 homes damaged or destroyed, including 84,000 affected by flooding. Schools and healthcare services have also been disrupted, with 2,350 schools and 745 healthcare facilities suffering damage. Many schools remain closed, and the operational health facilities are struggling to meet the increased demand for medical services due to injuries and heightened risks of waterborne diseases.

The agricultural sector has been particularly hard hit, with approximately 286,660 hectares of rice fields and 63,350 hectares of other crops and vegetables damaged. Nearly 44,556 cattle and over 5,75 million poultry have died or were swept away, impacting food security and disrupting the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and agricultural workers. The loss of rice crops, which were nearing harvest during the main planting season, has further exacerbated food insecurity in the region. The destruction of critical infrastructure, such as irrigation systems as well as dykes and dams, has also complicated recovery efforts.

Overall, the disaster has affected an estimated 3,6 million people, with response efforts prioritizing 1,6 million in 11 provinces, including the three hardest-hit provinces: Yen Bai, Lao Cai, and Cao Bang. Within these areas, 570,000 people are considered to be in urgent need, with 300,000 targeted for immediate assistance.

The [Joint Response Plan](#) for Typhoon Yagi, jointly launched by the UN, Government and development partners on 27 September, aims to mobilize USD 68,9 million, including USD 31,7 million for immediate humanitarian response and USD 37,2 million for early recovery efforts. The plan focuses on addressing urgent needs and supporting the restoration of essential services across eight key sectors.

To further assess the damage and plan recovery efforts, a Multi-Sector Assessment has been initiated, led by the Government in coordination with the UN and development partners. The assessment will evaluate the full extent of damage, economic loss, and recovery needs across key sectors. An orientation workshop, led by the Government and open to all humanitarian actors, is scheduled for 23 October to facilitate coordination for the assessment. The assessment will be led by the UN Resident Coordinator, with technical leadership from UNDP.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Government of Viet Nam continues to lead all humanitarian and early recovery efforts in response to Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding. Immediate humanitarian needs remain significant, particularly for vulnerable populations, with a focus on food security, emergency shelter, health services, and access to safe water and sanitation. However, the response is also progressively shifting towards early recovery, aiming to rebuild livelihoods, restore essential services, and strengthen resilience against future disasters. International humanitarian partners, including the United Nations, are supporting these efforts by providing critical supplies, technical assistance, and facilitating coordination to ensure an effective response and a smooth transition to recovery.

The government has allocated VND 100 billion (approximately USD 3,9 million) to five provinces, including Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Yen Bai, and Hung Yen, to mitigate the consequences and stabilize people's lives after Typhoon Yagi (Decision 943/QD-TTg dated 9th September 2024). On 10 September 2024, the government issued Decision 953/QD-TTg to release 200 tonnes of rice to support disaster-affected people in 14 provinces, including Lao Cai, Hoa Binh, Son La, Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Yen Bai, Tuyen Quang, Phu Tho, Bac Giang, Thai Nguyen, and Lang Son. y. To date, the Government of Viet Nam provided more than VNĐ350 billion (USD 14,26 million) to the affected areas, with more support expected.

The [Joint Response Plan](#) has also been published on the [Humanitarian Action Platform](#) by UNOCHA. Incoming resources need to be registered through the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#) platform. The [4W matrix](#), led by the Government,

remains the central tool for tracking ongoing response efforts and coordinating activities across partners. To date, the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for Typhoon Yagi has received only USD 3,1 million (of the total USD 68,9 million (4,5%)¹.

International support to Viet Nam's response efforts continue. A total of USD 2 million was allocated through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for sectors addressing WASH, Education with a child protection focus, and Shelter in the two of the three hardest-hit regions. The CERF allocation will support coordinated humanitarian interventions in Yen Bai and Lao Cai provinces, focusing on vulnerable populations, ensuring access to clean water, safe schooling, and psychosocial support, provide cash assistance for shelter repairs and essential non-food items, targeting those most affected by the typhoon. During the reporting period, humanitarian partners, in coordination with the Government, continued to address immediate needs while transitioning to early recovery.

The Education Sector reached 23,179 affected children with services in nine districts of two affected provinces, including the distribution of textbooks, learning kits, and humanitarian cash transfers. The Health Sector supported the establishment of the Public Health Emergency Operation Center, and provided non-food items such as blankets, mosquito nets, and hygiene supplies to affected households. It also initiated procurement of medical equipment and provided cash assistance to pregnant women. The Nutrition Sector distributed 12 tons of life-saving therapeutic products, screened 37,000 children for malnutrition, and provided treatment for 626 children with acute malnutrition. Protection efforts included the distribution of 1,000 blanket packages and dissemination of gender equality and GBV communication materials. Shelter and non-food item support benefitted affected households through cash grants, household items, and support for housing repairs. The Food Security, Agriculture, and Livelihoods Sector has been providing immediate relief and livelihood support through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Ongoing cash distributions are taking place across the affected provinces to aid recovery efforts.

¹ Based on the latest 4W matrix data, approximately USD 23,2 million has been mobilized through contributions from embassies, UN agencies, INGOs/NGOs, and the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC). These figures represent the overall response funding and are not specific to the activities and the three priority provinces identified by the JRP.

Response by Sectors

Early Recovery

Needs:

- USD 4,1 million 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.

Response:

A Multi-Sector Assessment was initiated; it is led by the UN-RCO with technical lead of UNDP. A preliminary meeting was held on October 14th to discuss the following:

- VMSA Coordination Mechanism
- Sector Team Functions
- VMSA Timeline
- Confirmation of Development Partner Leads and Contributors
- Identification of Government Lead Ministries/Agencies for the Identified Sectors
- Next Steps

The VMSA aims to assess the impact of Typhoon Yagi and provide evidence-based recommendations for the sustainable and resilient recovery of affected communities, considering both existing and future risks.

The **specific objectives** include:

- (iv) Assess the socio-economic impact of the storm and floods;
- (iv) Identify priority needs for affected households and critical sectors of the economy with particular focus on resilient recovery, reconstruction with indicative costs;
- (iv) Propose enhancements to climate and disaster-risk management capacity at national and sub-national levels; and,
- (iv) Recommend policy measures to support prevention, mitigation, recovery, and building back better.

Phase 1 ACTIVITY 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)

- In Ha Giang Province, the response has involved engagement with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ha Giang Cooperative Alliance, and the Ha Giang Provincial People's Committee to ensure local acceptance and collaboration in implementing support efforts.
- The response includes the development of a detailed implementation plan with criteria for selecting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and households to receive non-conditional cash support and other technical assistance. A transparent cash transfer modality has been established in coordination with relevant partners.
- The sector response includes the delivery of food kits to 77 households and multi-purpose cash assistance for house repairs to 92 households in Ngo Quyen, as well as unconditional cash transfers to 178 households in Ba Thuoc.
- Planned response activities are set to take place in Thach Thanh, Ba Thuoc, and Quan Hoa districts (Thanh Hoa province), Da Bac, Yen Thuy, and Lac Son districts (Hoa Binh province), and Tran Yen, Van Yen, Luc Yen, Yen Binh, and Van Chan districts (Yen Bai province), involving Shelter and NFI support, WASH, and Protection through multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and in-kind assistance.
- Conditional cash assistance will be provided to households for house repairs, along with support for repairing community infrastructure in Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Yen Bai, and Lao Cai.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited funding provided to the sector

- Limited coordination among members
- Most of the efforts are focused on immediate life assistance

Education

Needs

- Children in the worst affected areas experienced a learning loss of 60 to 120 hours due to school closures, in the onset of the emergency and more than 960,000 children and adolescents need educational support in 11 affected provinces.
- Teaching equipment, school furniture, computer laboratories and books were ruined by floods and landslides at homes and schools. Teachers and school-aged children need mental health and psychosocial support due to the impact of the emergency.

ABOUT 1M SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN NEED IMMEDIATE EDUCATION SUPPORT

Response

During the reporting period, the members of the Education Sector have reached a total 23,179 affected children and parents (49% female) with education services in nine districts of 2 affected provinces with following details:

- 22,787 children benefitted from the distribution of textbooks, early childhood education (ECE) kits, learning kits containing backpack, notebook, stationary and other learning supplies, to support continued development and learning of children in 8 districts in Lao Cai and Ha Giang provinces.
- Humanitarian cash transfer was initiated benefitting 392 beneficiaries (270 parents and 122 children) aiming at improving equitable access to learning in Lao Cai province.
- More members plan to deliver education activities from distribution of learning supplies to cash for households before the end of November 2024 in affected provinces.

Gaps and constraints

- Detailed education needs assessment is required to inform evidence-based planning and emergency response due to limited access to available data and information on the ground.
- Members of the Education Sector have limited sources to scale up their education in emergency responses to the affected provinces.

Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods

Needs:

- In the wake of Typhoon Yagi, the affected communities faced challenges related to food security, agriculture, and livelihoods as households have lost access to both stored food and regular sources of income. Immediate food assistance was provided by the central and local governments. Emergency relief efforts continue to address these needs while also laying the groundwork for longer-term solutions.
- Agricultural losses are severe, with extensive damage to crops, livestock, and fisheries. Many smallholder farmers have seen their fields submerged, leading to the loss of staple crops like rice, maize, and vegetables, which are vital to local food systems and income generation. Additionally, infrastructure supporting agriculture—such as irrigation systems and farming tools—has been destroyed, further delaying recovery efforts. Rehabilitation of farmland and the replanting of crops will require immediate support, including the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and farming tools, debris clearance as well as technical assistance to restore production.



Rice and Canna Edulis crops were severely damaged after being submerged in floodwaters for four days Minh Quan and Quy Mong communes, Tran Yen district, Yen Bai province, Source: FAO

- Livelihoods have been severely impacted, with many households dependent on farming, fishing, and small-scale enterprises losing their primary sources of income. Support for livelihood restoration is crucial to help families regain their economic stability. This includes not only financial assistance, such as cash transfers, but also assistance in rebuilding businesses, providing access to markets, and restoring productive assets. In the medium to long term, efforts should focus on building resilience through sustainable agricultural practices, climate-smart technologies, and diversified livelihoods, ensuring that affected communities can better withstand future shocks.

Response:

- The Government of Vietnam has played a critical role in supporting food security, agriculture, and livelihoods following Typhoon Yagi and the subsequent flooding in the northern provinces. In the immediate aftermath, the government swiftly mobilized resources to provide emergency relief, including food supplies to affected households.
- The government has allocated VND 100 billion (approximately USD 3,9 million) to five provinces, including Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Yen Bai, and Hung Yen, to mitigate the consequences and stabilize people's lives after Typhoon Yagi (Decision 943/QD-TTg dated 9th September 2024).
- On 10 September 2024, the government issued Decision 953/QD-TTg to release 200 tonnes of rice to support disaster-affected people in 14 provinces, including Lao Cai, Hoa Binh, Son La, Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Yen Bai, Tuyen Quang, Phu Tho, Bac Giang, Thai Nguyen, and Lang Son.
- Local authorities, such as those in Yen Bai, have joined the central government's efforts to provide recovery support to the affected communes. The Provincial People's Council issued Resolution No. 77/2024/NQ-HDND dated 30th September, which includes regulations on certain provisions and levels of support for agricultural production damages caused by the impact of Typhoon No. 3 in 2024 in Yen Bai Province.
- Local and international agencies and organizations, including FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, Care International, Oxfam in Vietnam, and Plan International, have stepped in to provide immediate relief and support for livelihood restoration through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Cash distributions have been ongoing in the affected provinces.



The sector conducts household visits to validate beneficiary list for Conditional Cash Grant assistance, Source: FAO

- Additionally, the sector has initiated cash-for-work programs to help rehabilitate damaged infrastructure farmlands, employing affected individuals in the process. This not only accelerates recovery but also provides much-needed income to families whose livelihoods were severely disrupted.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In addition to emergency assistance, efforts are now focused on restoring livelihoods.
- In alignment with Yen Bai provincial resolution, local authorities are currently reviewing and compiling statistics on agricultural production damages to plan assistance for those affected by Typhoon Yagi to plan for support. According to this resolution, the level of support for agricultural damage is presented as below.

Items	Damage level	Support level
Rice (pure and hybrid) cultivation areas	Over 70%	VND 10 million/hectare
	From 30 to 70%	VND 5 million/hectare
Maize and other Cash crop cultivation areas	Over 70%	VND 7 million/hectare
	From 30 to 70%	VND 4 million/hectare
Mulberry trees	Over 70%	VND 15 million/hectare
Traditional fish farming areas	Over 70%	VND 20 million/hectare
	From 30 to 70%	VND 10 million/hectare
Rehabilitation and restoration of agricultural production areas buried by debris – paddy land		VND 10 million/hectare
Rehabilitation and restoration of other agricultural production areas buried by debris – maize, vegetables, mulberry		VND 5 million/hectare

- Programs have been planned to rehabilitate damaged farmlands and infrastructure, allowing communities to regain some economic stability. However, challenges persist. In many places, farmlands remain buried under sand and need clearance. The need for long-term recovery plans, including rebuilding agricultural systems and improving disaster preparedness, is clear.

Health

Needs:

- Overall Situation
 - The Yagi Typhoon caused widespread devastation, with 345 people reported dead or missing and 1,978 injured. Over 840 healthcare facilities sustained damage, severely disrupting access to medical services in affected regions.
 - The total estimated damage to healthcare facilities in the 13 most affected provinces exceeds 10 million USD, with infrastructure, equipment, and essential medicines heavily impacted.
 - Sporadic cases of infectious diseases due to the deteriorating environment have been reported in affected provinces, including melioidosis, leptospirosis, food poisoning, and tetanus. The risk of dengue outbreaks has also been recorded in multiple cities and provinces.
 - 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 because of the typhoon, floods and landslides, and the distress caused by homes, properties and livelihoods being destroyed.

840+

Health care facilities
damaged

No	Province	Number of health care facilities damaged			Damage (million VND)	Damage (USD)
		Hospital	Health center	CHS		
1	Lao Cai	3	-	31	50,000	2,027,164
2	Yen Bai	1	2	35	24,826	1,006,527
3	Cao Bang	-	-	5	244	9,893
4	Lang Son	1	3	21	806	32,678
5	Ha Giang	-	-	4	960	38,922
6	Hung Yen	9	16	-	4,054	164,362
7	Bac Giang	6	11	33	2,848	115,467
8	Bac Ninh	5	14	80	4,736	192,013
9	Nam Dinh	2	2	21	242	9,811
10	Phu Tho	-	1	8	110	4,460
11	Thai Binh	20	-	260	5,909	239,570
12	Hai Phong	14	15	218	69,911	2,834,421
13	Quang Ninh	-	-	-	91,000	3,689,438
TOTAL					255,645	10,364,727

Table. Estimated number of health care facilities damaged by province, October 2024²

- Prioritized needs in health sector (short and medium term):
 - Support the full resumption of essential health services, ensuring sufficient supplies of essential medicines and vaccines, including cold chain equipment, and monitoring.
 - Ensure best efforts to prevent and respond to infectious disease outbreaks and strengthen vector control to minimize the risk of dengue outbreaks.
 - Provide mental health and psychosocial support.

Response:

- Assessment and coordination
 - On 18 September and 3 October, the World Health Organization (WHO) convened two health sector partner meetings to foster collaborative support. These meetings aimed to share crucial information regarding the impact of the typhoon and the needs of local stakeholders, facilitating communication between international partners and national and local counterparts. Working documents have been distributed to ensure all partners are aware of each other's work, preventing duplication of efforts and effectively addressing gaps in need.
 - Health sector representatives participated in Joint Assessment Teams (JAT) in Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Lao Cai, and Yen Bai on 10-14 September.
 - Coordination efforts are ongoing to collect information for the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), with ongoing consultations with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other partners.
 - The health sector conducted field visits and consultations in Dien Bien, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, and Cao Bang provinces to review and validate the damage and needs for support.
- Monitoring, prevention, and response to infectious diseases:
 - Technical assistance is being provided to the MOH to establish the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC) and develop guidance to monitor and prevent infectious diseases.
 - Health messages on risks related to floodwater, landslides, and food- and water-borne diseases are being disseminated through social media and local communication channels.
- Procurement of equipment necessary for maintaining and restoring essential health services:

² Estimated by the Secretary of Office of the Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Search and Rescue of the Ministry of Health.

- Emergency support projects have been developed, in consultation with provincial health authorities, in alignment with Decree 50/2020/NĐ-CP regarding international emergency aid for disaster relief and recovery.
- Requests from affected provinces for medical equipment, such as cold boxes, refrigerators, and medical kits, have been reviewed, with local procurement processes initiated to supply the needed items.
- Non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets, mosquito nets, soap, and sanitary pads, have been distributed to approximately 1,200 individuals in Ha Giang and 2,200 individuals in Phu Tho. This distribution is part of an ongoing effort to support typhoon-affected communities, with additional hygiene supplies and public health messages planned.
- Mental health and psychosocial support:
 - A rapid assessment on the impact of the typhoon on mental health and the need for psychosocial support is planned, with capacity-building activities for local communities to follow.
- Risk communication and community engagement:
 - Communication materials are being distributed in collaboration with the MOH to affected areas, utilizing social media, local networks, and ethnic minority language broadcasts to deliver health safety messages.
- Maternal health:
 - Cash assistance and safe motherhood information are being provided to 500 vulnerable pregnant women in Yen Bai and Lao Cai through coordination with provincial health departments and partners.
- Other prioritized areas:
 - Ongoing consultations with the MOH aim to assess further needs and provide additional support as requested by central and local authorities

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a funding gap to respond to immediate and long-term needs in health sectors. However, the health sector has continued mobilizing funding support for health emergency response

Nutrition

Needs:

- 3,000 under 5 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 11,000 of them are estimated to be suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and need to be screened and treated using life-saving therapeutic products
- 30,000 pregnant women in need of MMN supplementation
- 40,000 children under 5 in need a supplemental dose of Vitamin A high dose capsules

220,000 children under five need nutritional screening

3,000 SAM AND 11,000 MAM children in need of treatment

Response:

- Sector specific nutrition rapid assessments were conducted in six most affected provinces (18-21 Sep.2024) (*Lao Cai, Yên Bái, Lạng Sơn, Cao Bằng, Thái Nguyên, Bắc Kạn*). Assessment reports were widely shared with local government, within the sector and beyond.
- 12 tons of life-saving therapeutic products; 1.700,000 tablets of multiple micronutrient (for pregnant women), and 50.000 doses of Vitamin A high dose (200.000 iu), 5.000 handy nutrition IEC materials were distributed to 223 selective communes (14 districts) of the six targeted provinces.
- 37.000 children under five in six provinces were screened for detection of SAM and MAM status. The screening campaign is in process and number increasing will go on
- First 350 SAM and 1,748 MAM children were detected. 626 first of them with acute malnutrition (310 SAM and 416 MAM) have been admitted for treatment
- Distribution of MNT and Vitamin A to the targeted women and young children are ongoing in 220 selected communes

Gaps & Constraints:

- Capacity of the implementation system in detection and treatment of SAM and MAM children at commune levels are significantly weak. Intensive training will start soon but will take time. That will limit the speed of roll out of the intervention.
- Nutrition supplies (life-saving therapeutic) in storage for SAM and MAM children are empty - waiting for the new procurement & arrival of the supplies (anticipated new supplies will be available in end of Oct.2024)

- Gaps of fundings for field monitoring and for nutrition home counselling's (performed by Government side)
- Gaps of funding for procurement of the RUTF for treatment of 11,000 MAM children

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

Needs:

- Destruction and loss of identity and civil documentation
- Interrupted essential services for GBV survivors
- 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 and protection services
- 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.
- Need for strengthening Social Service workforce including to respond to the increased protection needs of vulnerable population, especially women, old people and children
- 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.

2,8M

TOTAL REQUIREMENT
(USD)

Response:

- The Protection sector has distributed 1,000 blanket packages, benefiting approximately 4,000 individuals, including women and family members, across four districts in Lao Cai province (Bao Yen, Muong Khuong, Bat Xat, and Simacai). Gender Equality (GE) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) communication messages have also been disseminated to affected communities to raise awareness and provide support.
- A Special Situation Thematic Update on Gender and Protection for the Typhoon Yagi Response was developed and released on 23 September to provide a comprehensive understanding of the needs and gaps within the Protection sector.
- In collaboration with the sector partners, 20,000 leaflets and 100 posters on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) have been distributed for inclusion in emergency kits. The materials outline six core PSEA principles and provide information on reporting mechanisms for survivors.
- Multi-sector assessments, including a focus on Gender & Social Inclusion and Protection, are being conducted to ensure a comprehensive understanding of needs in the affected areas and to guide response efforts effectively.

Child protection sub-sector:

- The Child Protection sub-sector has distributed Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE) kits and learning kits across multiple provinces, including Phu Tho, Yen Bai, Quang Ninh, Thai Nguyen, Hoa Binh, Ha Giang, Lao Cai, and Lang Son, to support children and families affected by Typhoon Yagi. Distribution efforts are ongoing, with additional kits being delivered to areas such as Hai Phong, Bac Giang, and other affected locations.

- Awareness materials on CpiE have been disseminated widely, including 17,200 leaflets with key messages on mental health, drowning, and violence prevention. These materials reached both children and caregivers in the most impacted communities. Additionally, 5,700 leaflets on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) emphasized that humanitarian aid is free and should not be linked to any form of favor or exploitation.

- Efforts in Ha Giang province, particularly in Hoang Su Phi district, included the distribution of 1,600 hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, and learning materials, prioritizing girls in the most affected areas. Awareness sessions were conducted to provide key messages on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, reporting mechanisms, and access to protection services at the community and school levels. Training sessions were held for school counselors and frontline staff to enhance their skills in supporting women and children affected by violence.

- The sector conducted sensitization/trainings on Safeguarding, and PSEAH to local stakeholders who are engaged in program activities including staff/ representatives from People's Committee/Council, Red Cross, DOET, and other relevant stakeholders including Child Protection Committees, Women's Union, Youth Union and community collaborators and project participants in Luc Yen and Yen Binh districts. Partners were equipped with training on Basic Psychosocial Support to provide essential services for children and women in need in Luc Yen and Yen Binh districts. In addition, awareness-raising activities on child protection and GBV prevention in post-disaster settings in Luc Yen and Yen Binh districts, Yen Bai province were conducted.

- The sector also provided hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits and learning kits/equipments in affected school in Lao Cai and Yen Bai province, disseminated posters/leaflets that convey the key messages on child protection and GBV prevention, conducted awareness sessions to deliver key messages on child protection and GBV prevention and response in post disasters to affected communities, including reporting mechanism and referral pathways and conducted capacity building for teachers and communication sessions for parents/caregivers on violence against children at affected schools and community areas.

GBViE sub-sector:

- The GBV in Emergencies (GBViE) sector is ensuring the continuous provision of GBV services, including One Stop Service Centers (OSSCs) and GBV hotlines. Activities include repairing OSSCs in affected provinces, providing counseling services, and distributing Dignity Kits (containing hygiene supplies, safety tools, and information on available support services) to GBV survivors and women at risk. Capacity-building efforts for GBV service providers focus on addressing secondary trauma to improve support quality during recovery. Communication materials are being developed to promote available GBV services.
- The GBViE sector, in collaboration with relevant authorities, is planning to collect disaggregated data on the impact of the crisis on women and girls, particularly GBV survivors, to inform gender-sensitive response plans. Multi-sector assessments, including GBV-focused evaluations, are underway to ensure a comprehensive understanding of needs and gaps.
- Psychological counseling and support are being provided in affected schools, including regular support sessions and group counseling for children. Trainings are also being conducted for teachers, commune staff, and school counselors to identify post-disaster psychological and GBV-related risks, along with basic counseling skills for supporting women and children affected by violence. These efforts aim to strengthen response mechanisms at the community and school levels.

No.	Provinces	Child protection in emergencies (CPIE) kits	Learning kits
1	Phu Tho and Yen Bai provinces Benefiting 1,875 girls and 2,168 boys affected	1,942	2,101
2	Quang Ninh, Thai Nguyen, Hoa Binh, Ha Giang, Lao Cai and Lang Son provinces Benefiting most affected children and families	3,758	3,699
3	Hai Phong, Lang Son, Bac Giang and other affected locations is underway	300	200

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delay in the delivery of the dignity kits (DK) due to consuming times of collecting DK items in the context of the high demand during the post-crisis recovery.
- Logistical challenges caused by damaged infrastructure and access issues in some remote areas might have further delayed the full distribution of dignity kits.
- Limited disaggregated data on the impact of the typhoon on women and girls, especially GBV survivors, is hindering efforts to fully assess needs and develop tailored interventions.
- Insufficient resources and budget constraints are restricting the scale-up of GBV services across all affected areas, leaving some communities with unmet needs.
- Absence of on-going project documents with affected provinces challenges integrated and timely support delivery
- Unavailability and/or lack of data related to gender issues and protection perspectives to explicit reflection human impacts by the Yagi.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- Immediate needs for repairing 3,237 houses for poor, near-poor, and households with people with disabilities (damage 30-50 per cent)
- Immediate needs for repairing 15,666 houses for poor, near-poor, and households with people with disabilities with partial damage of less than 30 per cent
- Immediate needs for provision of non-food items for 51,421 other flooded affected homes that lost personal and household items
- Winterization kits, including warm clothes, blankets for daily uses

For transition into early recovery phase (up to 9 months after Yagi typhoon):

- Rebuilding of 2,267 houses that were severely damaged (50% and more) with priority on poor, near-poor households
- Repairing public/ social/ community infrastructure (for facilities not covered by other sectors in 30 communes of 11 provinces)
- Need to ensure safety and security for women, girls, boys, and LGBTIQ+ individuals in emergency shelters, as well as access for people living with disabilities.
- Support to women, especially female headed households in rebuilding efforts.

Immediate needs:

- Repairing houses for poor, near-poor, and households with disabilities
- Providing non-food items, including winterization kits (warm clothes, blankets) for flooded homes
- Ensuring safety and access in emergency shelters for women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and people with disabilities

For early recovery phase (up to 9 months after Yagi typhoon):

- Rebuilding houses for poor and near-poor households and other vulnerable households
- Repairing public/community infrastructure

Response:

- Approximately USD 7,6 million has been disbursed or committed to support emergency response and early recovery efforts in the Shelter and NFI sector as of 17 October 2024.
- The majority of support consists of non-food items (NFIs) such as kitchen kits, household kits, blankets, mosquito nets, buckets, hygiene kits, and cash grants to meet the immediate needs of affected households.
- Emergency dispatches have included:
 - 264 hygiene kits, 120 kitchen kits, 600 blankets, 264 shelter tool kits, 600 sleeping mats, 522 tarps, and 360 bed nets delivered to Yen Bai province.
 - 300 family tents, five multi-purpose tents, and 800 kitchen sets distributed in Yen Bai province.
 - Various NFIs including blankets, mosquito nets, solar-powered lamps, and cooking utensils valued at USD 1 million.

- Water purifiers and multi-purpose plastic sheets for shelter.
- Additional distributions included:
 - 11,573 kitchen kits, 7,500 solar lights, 17,170 blankets, 500 emergency rescue kits, and 30,497 other NFIs (such as mosquito nets, children's backpacks, buckets, and bins) provided to affected areas including Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Phu Tho, Tuyen Quang, and Yen Bai.
- Support for affected households also included:
 - 700 gender-sensitive household kits distributed in Yen Bai.
 - A total of USD 1,388,000 mobilized for house repairs, cash grants, and community infrastructure in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Quang Ninh, and Hai Phong.
 - 850 hygiene kits, 55 tarpaulins, and 55 inox water tanks provided in Ha Giang and Phu Tho.
 - An additional USD 2,388,000 mobilized for household kits, housing repairs and reconstruction, cash grants, and evacuation center rehabilitation in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, and Lang Son.
- Further assistance efforts:
 - 7,498 blankets and 4,500 mosquito nets distributed to approximately 1,600 households in Lao Cai.
 - Multi-purpose cash support provided to 1,185 households in Lao Cai and 921 households in Yen Bai.
- The sector's response has been supported by various partners, contributing to the overall effort, including the distribution of NFIs and cash assistance across multiple provinces.

Gaps:

- More assistance is needed for the sector in early recovery and restoration phase, especially for Shelter repairs and reconstruction

Constraints:

- Although in-kind assistance was timely, it is difficult to consolidate the households reached/ received assistance because NFI were delivered in different batches through different local partners
- Many donors/ organizations provided assistance from a multi-sector approach, especially for NFI, therefore it is difficult to quantify the support per sector. E.g. NFI support to one province include household kits, kitchen sets, water filters, water tanks, textbooks and backpacks, etc.
- Many emergency support in the first few weeks after the typhoon can't be quantified regarding households reached

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- 570,000 people in the 11 most affected provinces come from poor and vulnerable households with pre-existing issues related to water supply and sanitation.
- 300,000 people include 110,300 women; 75,100 boys and girls under 17; and 21,200 people with disabilities who need safe sanitation and hygiene services due to damage and flooding of their household sanitation facilities and disruption to fecal management services.
- 590 schools and 570 healthcare facilities were damaged and require immediate safe water, sanitation and hygiene support to avoid the spread of disease.
- The following medical equipment are needed for maternal, newborn and child healthcare and immunization for provinces of Dien Bien, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, and Cao Bang: 500 units of cold boxes; 51 units of refrigerators for commune health centers; 3,000 units of medical handbags for village health workers and village midwives; and 500 units of scales.
- As a result of disruption to health services, there is a need to organize outreach sessions to provide healthcare checkups for pregnant women, mothers, and newborns.
- Given the high risk of disease outbreaks, there is a need to organize trainings for healthcare workers and support monitoring on prevention and control of infectious diseases, and care and support for pregnant women, mothers, and newborns.

570K people in need of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene

192,676 pregnant women

279,000 newborns

281,000 children under 1 year old in need of critical health interventions and vaccination

Response:

- Coordinate the WASH sector for emergency responses and early recovery in affected provinces. This involves managing response mapping to avoid duplication efforts and the Joint Response Plan with all organizations in the WASH in Emergencies working group. The sectoral joint response plan was shared with partners and actors in the WASH and relevant sectors.
- **The key response activities include:**
 - (1) Delivered lifesaving WASH supplies to almost 23,000 affected households as well as evacuation centers, schools, and healthcare facilities (including water tanks, water filters, water treatment tablets, water containers, hygiene kits, and cash assistance as needed).
 - (2) Planning to rehabilitate and replace damaged or destroyed water supply systems, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.
 - (3) Conducting social and behavior change communication to prevent potential water-borne disease outbreaks in the affected provinces by promoting safe hygiene behaviors, including menstrual hygiene for women and girls in communities and institutions.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The water supply systems, including small-scale and household water supply and sanitation facilities, are severely damaged, and the funding will only be able to support a few centralized water supply points or focus on schools and healthcare stations to give the best benefit.
- Data on actual needs for early recovery still needs to be updated.
- Gaps of funding for procurement of medical equipment, organization of outreach sessions and trainings for healthcare workers.
- Constrains in timely procurement of medical supplies and equipment as procurement of these items will have to be either offshored or local modality with Local Procurement Agreement (LPA) granted by UNICEF Supply Division in advance.

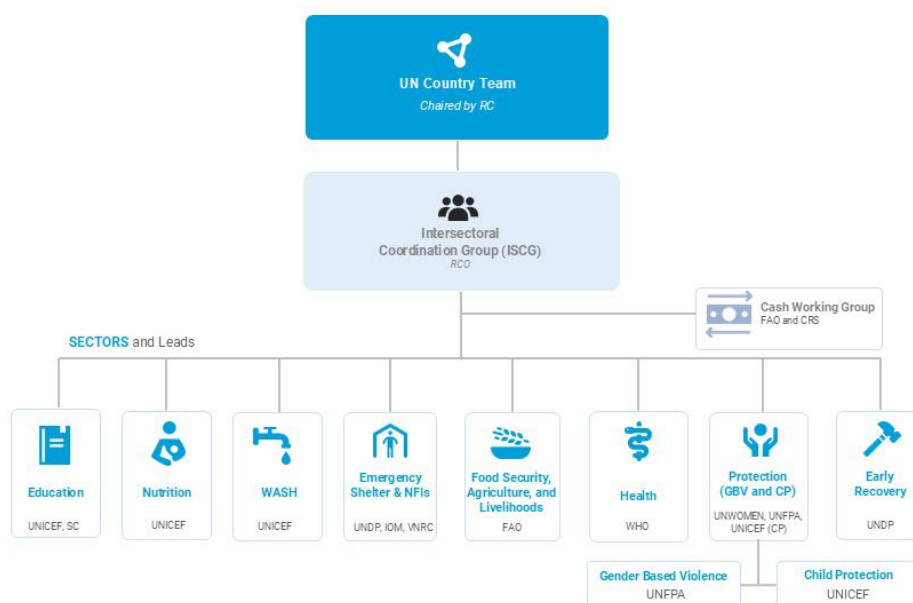
GENERAL COORDINATION

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

On 16 September, the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ICG) was officially established with sector leads for the following sectors: Education, Food Security, Agriculture & Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Protection (incl. Child Protection & GBV), Shelter/NFI, WASH and Early Recovery.

In addition, the Cash Working Group (CWG) in Vietnam has coordinated efforts to harmonize cash-based assistance, standardizing the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and aligning cash transfer calculation methods. Regular CWG meetings have facilitated the sharing of updates, challenges, and lessons learned, while addressing operational issues with financial service providers. Members are also exploring joint approaches for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, supported by technical input from the regional CWG.

Viet Nam Humanitarian Coordination Structure



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