

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN
MULTIPLE TYPHOONS AND FLOODS (2025)

Oct 2025 - Jun 2026

VIET NAM

ISSUED
28 October 2025



Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

In recent months, Viet Nam has faced one of the most challenging typhoon seasons in decades. A succession of powerful storms and tropical depressions has battered the northern and central provinces, bringing torrential rains, devastating floods and widespread landslides. These disasters have disrupted lives and livelihoods, destroyed homes, damaged vital infrastructure and placed immense pressure on essential services across multiple provinces.

The cascading impact of these events has once again revealed both the fragility and the resilience of communities confronting the growing consequences of climate change. From the mountains of Cao Bằng and Lạng Sơn to the plains of Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Thái Nguyên and Bắc Ninh, thousands of families have been forced to evacuate or rebuild amid recurring shocks that strike before recovery from previous ones can be completed.



I commend the Government of Viet Nam and in particular the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment for its leadership, rapid mobilization, and coordination in responding to these multiple emergencies. The Government's decisive actions in search and rescue, relief distribution, and damage assessment have saved countless lives and laid the groundwork for a coherent and inclusive recovery effort.

This Joint Response Plan represents a continuation of the strong partnership between the Government, the United Nations, the Red Cross, and national and international partners. Building on the joint rapid needs assessments co-led by VDDMA and the UN, the plan identifies the most urgent humanitarian and recovery needs of the affected population, while setting a course toward long-term resilience and climate-adaptive recovery.

As we collectively support the affected provinces, we are reminded that every crisis presents an opportunity to strengthen systems and capacities for the future. The lessons from this year's response reaffirm the importance of investing in risk-informed development, anticipatory action, and disaster risk reduction, ensuring that recovery today builds the resilience of tomorrow.

Our response must therefore go beyond meeting immediate humanitarian needs. It must also empower local institutions, strengthen community preparedness, and promote inclusive recovery that leaves no one behind, especially women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities. This is the essence of resilience: the ability not only to withstand shocks, but to adapt and thrive in their aftermath.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all partners, Government agencies, provincial authorities, the UN Country Team, the Viet Nam Red Cross, civil society and the donor community, for their tireless efforts and solidarity. Your continued support is essential to ensure that life-saving interventions are sustained and that recovery efforts are adequately resourced.

Ms. Pauline Tamesis
United Nations Resident Coordinator, Viet Nam

At a Glance

PRIORITIZED PROVINCES

1.1M

PEOPLE AFFECTED
(IN 6 PRIORITIZED PROVINCES) *

6

PROVINCES
PRIORITIZED

812K

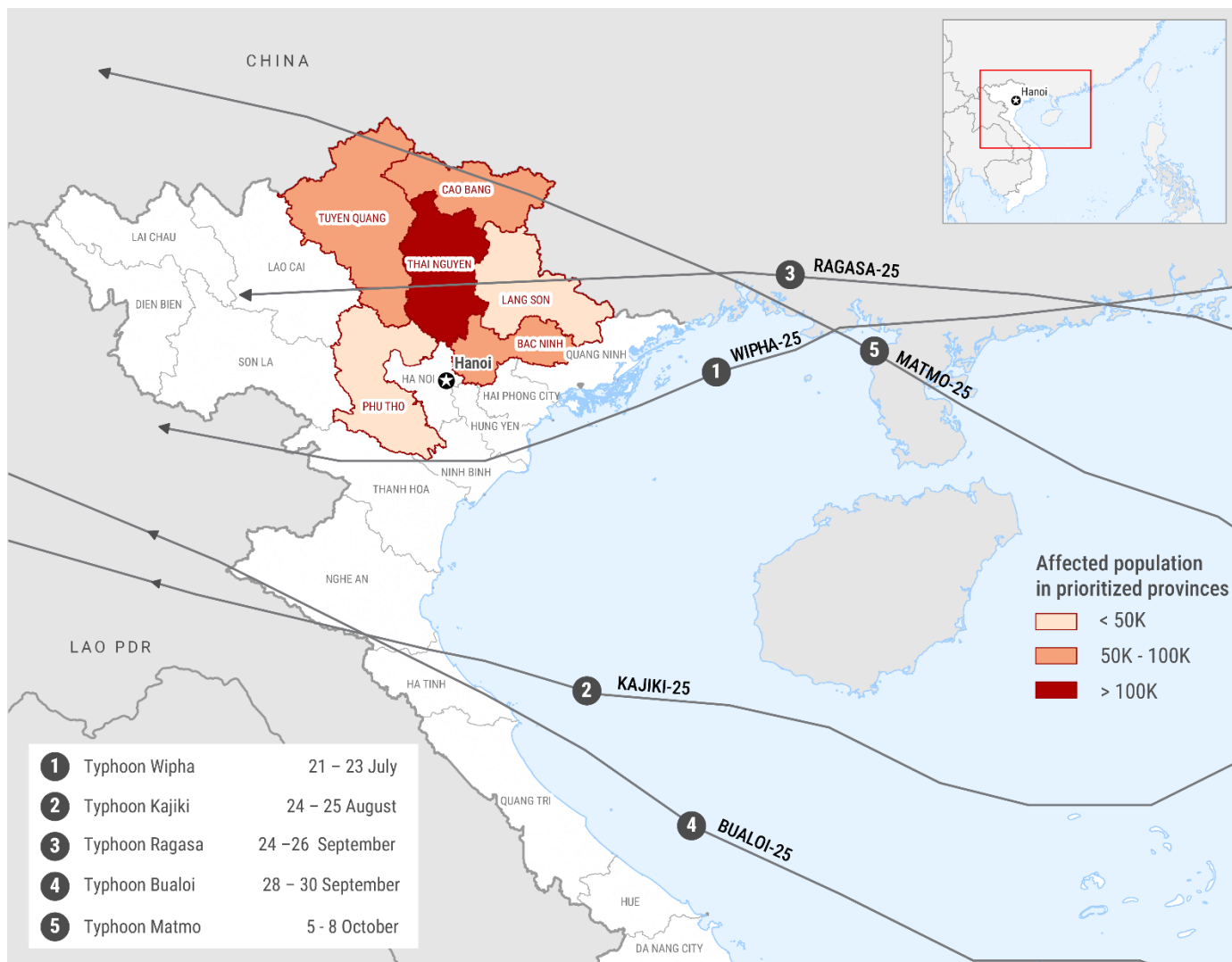
PEOPLE IN NEED

406K

PEOPLE TARGETED

49.4M

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED
(US\$)



Map Sources: VDDMA, OCHA, UNCS, and GDACS

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

*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 and based on Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) findings.

Summary - Needs, Targets and Requirements

812K

PEOPLE
IN NEED

406K

PEOPLE
TARGETED

49.4M

TOTAL
COST (US\$)



Education

101K

54K

2,0M



Food Security,
Agriculture and
Livelihoods

812K

406K

12,3M



Health

150K

60K

2,8M



Nutrition

107K

66K

1,0M



Protection

180K

36K

1,4M



Shelter/NFI

437K

218K

12,9M



Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene

189K

100K

11,9M



Recovery

606K

340K

5,0M

Situation Overview

Overview of the crisis

In 2025, Viet Nam faced one of its most severe and prolonged typhoon seasons in decades. Eleven typhoons and tropical depressions struck or influenced the country between May and early October, bringing relentless rains, floods, and landslides across northern and central provinces. The compounding impact of these consecutive events, particularly Typhoon No. 10 (Bualoi) and Typhoon No. 11 (Matmo), triggered extensive humanitarian needs and widespread damage to housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods.

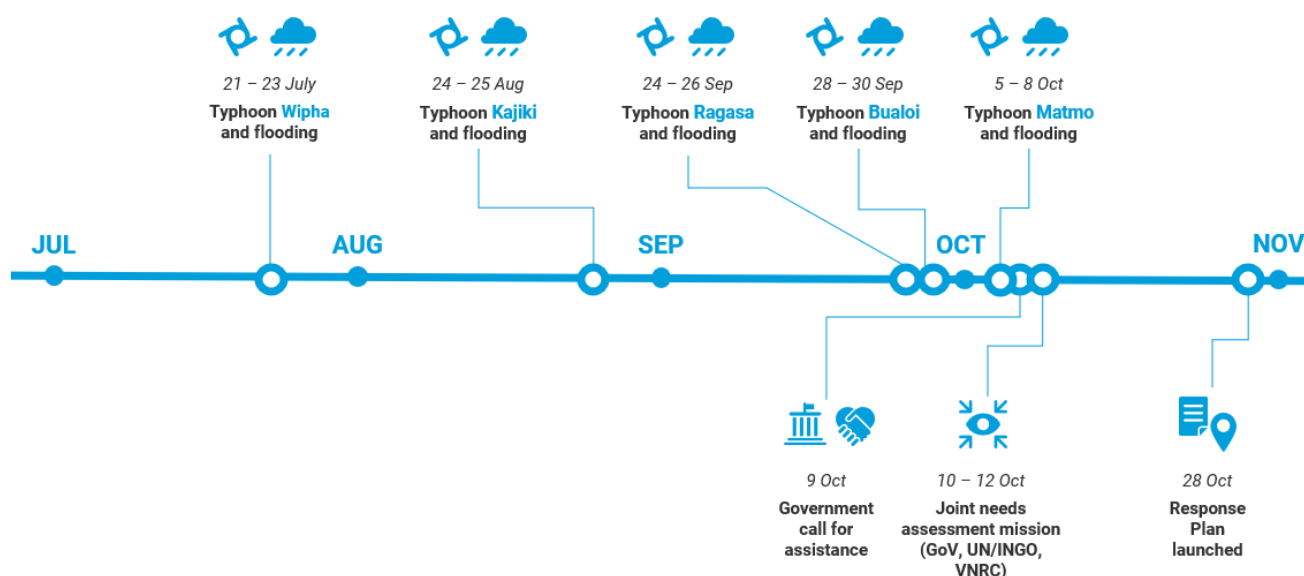
Typhoon Bualoi made landfall between Quảng Trị and Hà Tĩnh provinces on 28–29 September, delivering torrential rainfall exceeding 400–500 mm in some areas. Within days, Typhoon Matmo added heavy rainfall to already inundated basins. The two storms arrived less than a week apart, overwhelming drainage systems, breaching river dykes, and cutting road access across multiple provinces.

As of 14 October, across the country, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) reported 85 deaths, 11 missing persons, and 199 injured, mostly due to floods and landslides linked to Bualoi and Matmo with more than 546,000 houses were damaged, inundated, or unroofed. At least 171 health facilities and over 1,600 schools sustained damage, while hundreds of roads and bridges were destroyed or rendered impassable.

Agricultural losses were also significant. Over 206 hectares of agriculture land were damaged, together with 63 dykes and nearly 650 irrigation systems. Power outages affected more than 3 million people, and about 210,000 households remained without electricity in early October. In major urban centers, including Hà Nội, floodwaters disrupted public transport, closed schools for some 2.5 million students, and caused localized shortages of clean water.

The Government of Viet Nam activated its national disaster response mechanism immediately after Bualoi's landfall, mobilizing local authorities, rescue forces, and resources for mass evacuations and emergency relief. Over 53,000 people were pre-emptively evacuated from high-risk areas, while military and police units conducted search-and-rescue operations in mountainous areas. Above-average rainfall persisted through mid-October, posing secondary flooding and landslides in the northern regions.

Timeline of key events



Main Humanitarian Needs

Humanitarian Impact

Across the six provinces prioritized in this joint response plan, Cao Bằng, Lạng Sơn, Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Thái Nguyên and Bắc Ninh, the impact of consecutive typhoons has been severe, with widespread losses to housing, agriculture and essential services, affecting over 1.1 million people.¹

Shelter conditions have been particularly affected, with more than 256,000 houses damaged, unroofed or flooded, forcing thousands of families to seek temporary shelter with relatives, in schools or in public buildings. In low-lying and peri-urban areas, floodwaters remained for days, leaving households isolated and exposed. Many homes and essential household items, such as beds, cooking equipment, clothing and educational materials, were completely lost. The affected population faces prolonged recovery needs, particularly among poorer families whose houses were already fragile or located in flood-prone zones.

Basic services have been severely disrupted. More than 560 schools and over 150 health facilities were damaged, interrupting education and primary health care for tens of thousands of people. Several communes experienced power outages and telecommunications failures for multiple days. Health services are gradually resuming but face shortages of medicines, disinfectants and essential equipment, alongside the risk of skin infections, eye irritation and gastrointestinal illness due to contaminated water and exposure to polluted floodwaters.

¹ The figures highlighted here reflect, as much as possible, the impact assessed by the Rapid Needs Assessment in the 6 prioritized provinces.

Water and sanitation conditions remain critical. Nearly 216,000 people currently lack access to clean water and safe sanitation, as community and household wells and small-scale supply systems were submerged or destroyed. Rural water-treatment plants and pipelines were heavily damaged, and solid waste and animal carcasses have contaminated surface-water sources. Immediate needs include safe drinking water, water-purification supplies and hygiene kits, alongside the restoration of rural water systems and sanitation infrastructure.

Agriculture and livelihoods have suffered extensive damage. Around 50,000 hectares of crops and 4,800 hectares of aquaculture were destroyed, and tens of thousands of livestock and poultry were lost. Many affected families have lost their main source of income and food production, with limited capacity to recover before the next planting season. Immediate livelihood support and agricultural inputs, such as seeds, tools and fertilizers, are urgently required.

Protection and psychosocial needs are also acute. Displacement, loss of housing and isolation have increased distress among affected populations, particularly women, children and older persons. Families living in overcrowded temporary shelters face heightened risks of gender-based violence, exploitation and neglect. The psychological toll is evident in communities that experienced repeated evacuations and destruction within weeks.

Initial estimates from the six provinces indicate combined economic losses exceeding USD 418 million. Beyond the material damage, the compounding crises have deepened the vulnerability of already poor and disaster-exposed communities, underscoring the urgent need for integrated recovery assistance in housing, livelihoods, WASH, education and protection.

The following tables summarize the scale of impact and sectoral priorities guiding the joint humanitarian response:



EDUCATION: Repair and rehabilitate damaged schools, dormitories, and WASH facilities to allow the safe return of children to learning. Replace lost teaching and learning materials, develop and distribute social and behavioral change messaging to promote children's return to school, and provide teacher training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and child protection to address distress among students and staff.



FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS: Provide emergency food assistance and cash support to affected households while restoring agricultural production through the provision of seeds, tools, livestock restocking, and rehabilitation of irrigation systems. Support early livelihood recovery and promote resilient farming practices.



HEALTH: Rehabilitate damaged health facilities and replace essential medicines and equipment to restore basic healthcare delivery. Support disease prevention through water disinfection and distribution of first aid kits, while providing psychosocial first aid and mental health care for affected people and frontline workers.



NUTRITION: Ensure immediate access to life-saving nutrition services for children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Screen and treat acute malnutrition, distribute multi-micronutrient supplements, promote exclusive breastfeeding, and monitor household food security to prevent deterioration of nutritional status.



PROTECTION: Strengthen community-based protection systems to safeguard women, children, and other at-risk groups. Provide dignity kits, psychosocial first aid, and safe spaces

in evacuation centres. Integrate gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation, and referral services across all response sectors.



SHELTER AND NFIs: Support urgent shelter repair and transitional housing solutions for families whose homes were damaged or destroyed. Provide essential non-food items and construction materials and promote safer-housing practices in high-risk areas. Shelter remains a top priority across all affected provinces.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Restore rural water systems and repair damaged infrastructure to ensure access to safe water for households, schools, and health facilities. Distribute hygiene kits, water filters, and purification tablets, and conduct hygiene promotion to prevent disease outbreaks in flood-affected areas.



RECOVERY: Support the restoration of community infrastructure, essential services, and local markets through cash-for-work and livelihood recovery schemes. Strengthen local disaster management capacity and promote “build back better” reconstruction to enhance resilience against future shocks.

Strategic Objectives



Save lives and ensure access to life-saving assistance

Provide affected communities with safe shelter, clean water, health care and essential services to meet urgent needs and prevent further loss of life.



Reduce vulnerability to disease, protection risks and displacement

Restore access to safe water, health, education and protection services, with special attention to the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities.



Support recovery and restoration of livelihoods

Enable affected households to recover through cash assistance, repair of local infrastructure, and restoration of income-generating activities to build resilience against future shocks.

Response Strategy

The Joint Response Plan will target the most vulnerable population out of approximately 1.1 million people affected across the six northern provinces of Cao Bằng, Lạng Sơn, Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Thái Nguyên, and Bắc Ninh, where consecutive typhoons have caused the most extensive damage. Within these provinces, the plan will prioritize communities with high poverty rates, isolated mountainous areas, and communes where access to shelter, safe water, health care, and livelihoods remains critically constrained. The response will place particular emphasis on households headed by women, those including older persons, people with disabilities, children, and ethnic-minority groups. Under the overall leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and in close coordination with the Government of Viet Nam, the plan has been developed by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), sector coordinators, and their partners, including UN agencies. It defines critical priorities to complement and augment the national response, ensuring coherence between humanitarian and development actors.

The plan covers a nine-month period (October 2025 – June 2026) and integrates life-saving relief expected to be completed by late December 2025, with recovery activities being implemented throughout the plan's duration. Humanitarian and recovery activities will therefore run in parallel, allowing communities to rebuild homes, livelihoods, and local services while urgent assistance continues to meet immediate needs.

Approach

The response will focus on:

- Shelter and household recovery as the cornerstone of the operation, ensuring safe, dignified housing and access to essential non-food items for families whose homes were destroyed or damaged.
- Cash-based assistance as a primary delivery modality wherever markets function, to address urgent household needs and accelerate livelihood recovery.
- Protection and safeguarding integrated across all sectors, ensuring that women, girls, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups can safely access services and participate in decision-making.
- Restoration of essential services, water, sanitation, health, education and local infrastructure, to prevent further deterioration in living conditions and enabling recovery.
- Livelihood and community resilience through rehabilitation of agricultural systems, cash-for-work and local market revitalization, contributing to longer-term risk reduction.

Timeline

The response will maintain flexibility across a nine-month horizon:

Months 0–3: Immediate life-saving interventions, shelter repair, WASH, food and cash assistance, protection and health.

Months 0–9: Recovery interventions such as rehabilitation of homes, schools, water systems and community infrastructure; restoration of livelihoods; and support to local governance capacities. Social and behaviour change messages will promote children's return to school and a resumption of routine. This continuum ensures recovery begins as relief is delivered, reducing dependency, restoring self-reliance and strengthening resilience to future shocks.

The plan provides a framework of coordinated priorities and indicative resource requirements to guide collective action by humanitarian and development partners in support of the Government's leadership.

Government-led response

The Government of Viet Nam is leading all humanitarian and recovery efforts in response to the consecutive typhoons and floods, mobilizing national ministries, the armed forces and local authorities to conduct rapid relief and recovery operations. Initial actions have focused on life-saving interventions, including search and rescue, damage assessments, emergency shelter, food, WASH and the restoration of essential services, while recovery priorities are being scaled up in coordination with international partners. In the northern mountainous and low-lying provinces, national and provincial authorities are prioritizing food assistance; the provision of safe water and sanitation; housing repairs; the restoration of education and health services; and the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure. Across the affected regions, efforts continue to clear debris, repair transport routes, restore electricity and reopen schools and health facilities.

To date, the Government has allocated more than VND 400 billion (approximately USD 15.2 million) and 2,000 tons of rice to affected provinces, with additional financial packages under consideration to support longer-term recovery and livelihood restoration. In line with the Government's official request for international support, issued through the National Steering Committee for Civil Defense in October 2025, this joint plan is designed to complement and reinforce national relief and recovery efforts, ensuring that international assistance is closely coordinated with Government priorities and directed to the most affected and vulnerable communities.

Recent and ongoing assessments

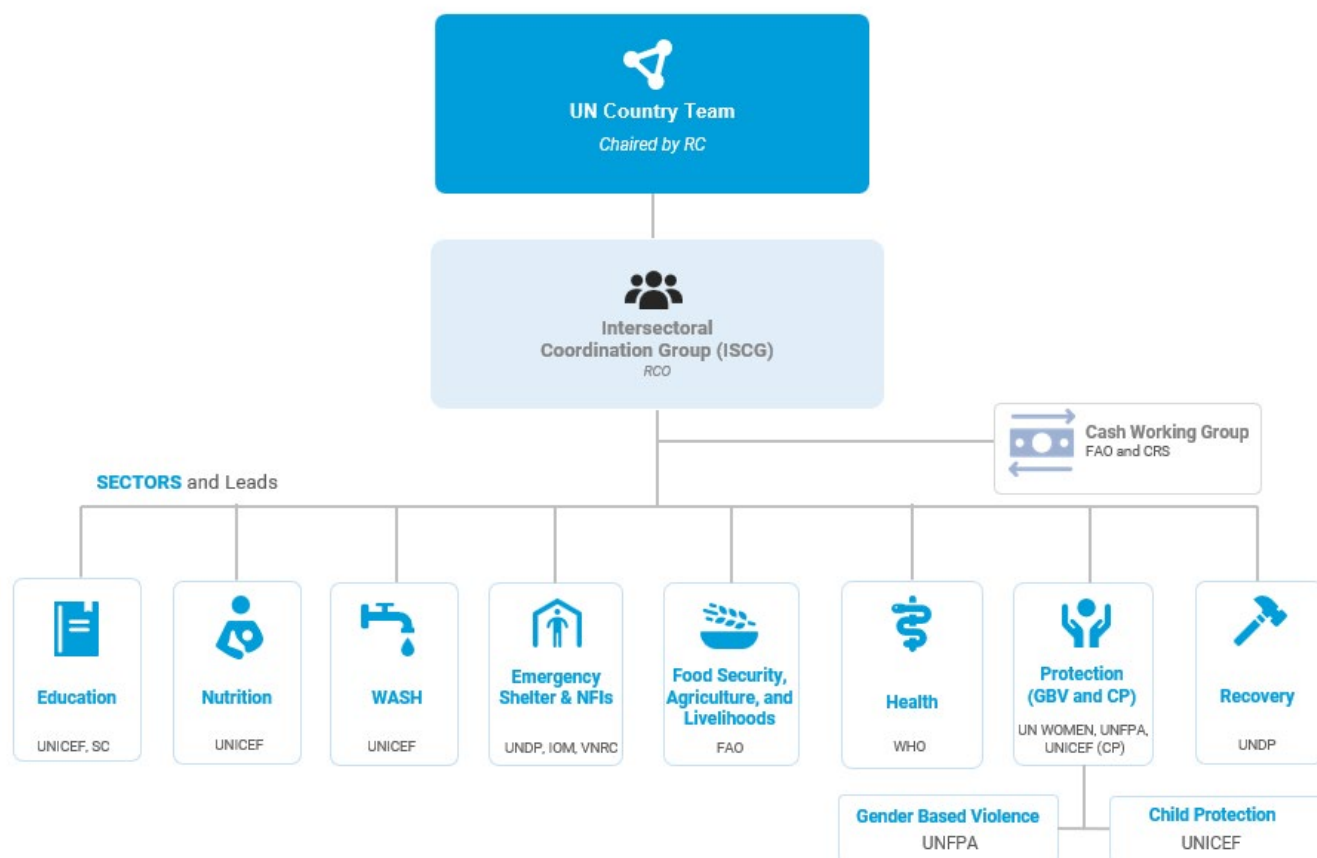
Following Typhoons Bualoi and Matmo, the Government of Viet Nam, through the VDDMA under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), led the establishment of Joint Assessment Teams (JATs) comprising representatives of national authorities, UN agencies and humanitarian partners. Between 10 and 12 October 2025, the JATs conducted Rapid Needs Assessments (RNAs) across six of the most affected provinces, Cao Bằng, Lạng Sơn, Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Thái Nguyên and Bắc Ninh, to document the scale of impacts and define priority humanitarian and recovery needs across key sectors.

The assessments, carried out in close coordination with provincial Disaster Management Committees, provide the consolidated evidence base for this Joint Response Plan, which aligns with and complements the Government's national recovery strategy and the official request for international support issued in October 2025.

Coordination

Coordination of the humanitarian and recovery response is managed through the Viet Nam Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP), which brings together national authorities, international stakeholders and local agencies. The partnership integrates efforts to ensure relief reaches the most affected populations efficiently. Regular coordination meetings and situation updates are shared across platforms to enhance awareness and response effectiveness, with VDDMA providing partners with frequent information on needs and damages.

Viet Nam Humanitarian Coordination Structure



On 14 October 2025, the UN Resident Coordinator, in her capacity as co-chair of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Partnership (DRRP), co-chaired a meeting with the Government of Viet Nam, attended by the diplomatic community, to discuss Rapid Needs Assessment findings and agree on key response priorities across the affected provinces. The meeting, attended by members of the ISCG and key partners, helped confirm sectoral priorities and coordination mechanisms to guide the collective response.

Cross-cutting considerations

This plan applies a comprehensive approach to protection, accountability and inclusion across all sectors of the multi-typhoon recovery effort. It is guided by the Safeguarding Protocol for Vulnerable Groups in Humanitarian and Development Contexts, jointly developed by UN Women and the VDDMA. This inter-agency framework ensures that all recovery actions uphold the principles of do-no-harm, impartiality and respect for the dignity, rights and agency of affected people.

The plan recognizes that the recent sequence of typhoons has amplified existing vulnerabilities and heightened protection risks, particularly for women, children, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and older persons. Limited access to services, loss of income, displacement and social disruption have increased exposure to GBV and other forms of abuse and exploitation. In this context, the JRP prioritizes safeguarding and gender-responsive recovery as core commitments across the response.

Accountability to Affected People

Accountability to Affected People (AAP) is embedded throughout the plan to ensure that the perspectives and priorities of affected communities inform decision-making. Participatory engagement, inclusive consultations and multi-channel feedback and complaint mechanisms will strengthen transparency and responsiveness. By maintaining regular two-way communication and ensuring that information on assistance is accessible to all, the JRP seeks to enhance community ownership and trust, making recovery efforts more effective and equitable.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The JRP also reaffirms the UN system's zero-tolerance policy on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). All partners are expected to apply survivor-centred, confidential and accessible reporting and referral procedures in line with Viet Nam's inter-agency PSEAH framework. Capacity-building and awareness activities will reinforce ethical conduct and ensure that beneficiaries and staff alike are informed of their rights and the available channels for reporting misconduct.

Gender Responsive Programming

Gender-responsive and inclusive programming is a cornerstone of this plan. Sectoral interventions will address the differentiated needs of women, men, girls and boys, ensuring equitable access to services and resources. Women's participation and leadership will be promoted in recovery planning, livelihood restoration and community preparedness initiatives. This inclusive approach not only mitigates protection risks but also contributes to restoring livelihoods, strengthening social cohesion and building resilience over the longer term.

Cash and Voucher Assistance

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) constitutes a significant component of the ongoing and planned interventions under this Joint Response Plan. The use of CVA reflects both the preferences of affected populations and the Government's recognition of CVA as an effective and efficient response modality. Sectors implementing cash-based interventions (CBIs) include Food Security and Livelihoods, Shelter and NFIs, WASH, Education, Health, Protection and Recovery, employing a combination of multi-purpose cash and complementary modalities such as sector-specific cash transfers, vouchers, cash linked to service delivery and cash-for-work (CFW) to address diverse needs.

Findings from the joint rapid needs assessment and market analysis in Cao Bằng, Lạng Sơn, Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Bắc Ninh and Thái Nguyên indicate that, despite initial disruptions, local markets resumed functionality within days after floodwaters receded. Both authorities and affected households expressed a clear preference for CVA, noting that markets were accessible and that Viet Nam Post remained the preferred delivery channel. Essential goods and shelter materials were widely available, and local vendors reported sufficient supply capacity to meet demand without significant supply-chain disruption.

CVA interventions, through multi-purpose cash (MPC) transfers, are recommended during the first three months to meet urgent needs. For the recovery phase, CBIs in the Food Security and Livelihoods and Shelter/NFIs sectors are prioritized to restore essential livelihoods and strengthen household resilience.

The MPC transfer value is based on the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), estimated at VND 5.7 million (US\$216) for an average household of four members. The Cash Working Group (CWG) has agreed that each MPC transfer will cover 70 per cent of the MEB: VND 4.0 million (US\$152) per household with three or more members, and VND 2.4 million (US\$91) for households with two or fewer members. The CWG-recommended daily wage for CFW (unskilled labour) is VND 300,000.

All types of cash interventions used in the emergency phase and recovery phase (including Multi-Purpose Cash, Cash-for-Work, and sector-specific cash assistance) amount to a total of nearly US\$21 million which constitutes an estimate of 42% of the total JRP budget.

The largest shares of cash assistance are with the Shelter/NFIs and FSAL, and smaller portions in the Education, Health, WASH, Protection and Recovery sectors.

Monitoring framework

Sector coordinators, through the ISCG and the UNCT, will report on progress in implementing sector activities under this plan. The ISCG will use the Government's online 5W system to track and coordinate implementation, including the number of people reached. Data on achievements will, wherever possible, be disaggregated by sex and age. Monthly monitoring reviews will be prepared, with sector leads submitting updates on ongoing and completed activities, and people reached, to the UNCT.

In parallel, funds received by agencies to implement activities under this plan will be tracked in the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) to monitor coverage and gaps. Dashboards will be developed and shared with stakeholders to visualize progress and shortfalls, supporting informed decision-making and timely corrective action.



Response Monitoring (5W) Tool

Sector Plans

Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
100.5K	54.1K	2.0M

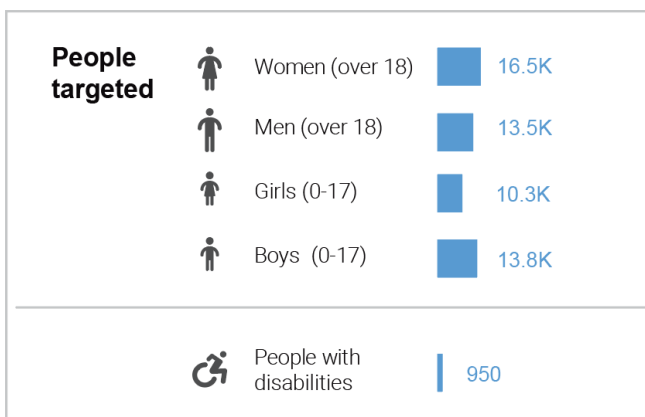
Sector impacts and key needs

The education sector has been severely affected by consecutive typhoons and floods, disrupting the learning environment for tens of thousands of children. Across the six prioritized provinces, 560 schools and learning facilities, including preschools, primary, secondary and boarding institutions, have sustained varying levels of damage. Many satellite schools in remote and mountainous communes were inundated for days, with classrooms, dormitories and school grounds filled with mud and debris. In provinces such as Thái Nguyên and Bắc Ninh, floodwaters reached up to two metres inside classrooms, while in Tuyên Quang and Phú Thọ, landslides destroyed parts of boarding schools and rendered others unsafe for reopening.

More than 50,000 sets of teaching and learning materials and 25,000 sets of textbooks have been lost, depriving students and teachers of essential tools. In several boarding schools, dormitory supplies, furniture and computers were damaged beyond repair. School closures, ranging from several days to over two weeks, have interrupted learning for thousands of students, many of whom already faced educational disparities due to remoteness and poverty.

The cumulative effects of infrastructure damage, loss of materials and prolonged interruption of classes are expected to have long-term implications for learning outcomes and psychosocial well-being. Teachers report heightened distress among students following repeated evacuations and exposure to disasters. At the same time, schools that served as evacuation centres face added strain on facilities and sanitation systems, requiring urgent WASH interventions to ensure safe reopening.

The impact of the typhoons has created urgent needs for both education continuity and recovery. Immediate humanitarian gaps include the provision of safe learning spaces, essential educational materials, and psychosocial support. Recovery efforts are needed to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and strengthen the resilience of schools to future disasters.



Priority needs:

- Rehabilitation and repair of damaged school buildings, including classrooms, dormitories, and electrical systems.
- Restoration of school WASH facilities (toilets, handwashing stations, clean water access), especially in schools used as evacuation centres.
- Replacement of destroyed teaching and learning materials, textbooks, and basic furniture (desks, chairs, and computers).
- Provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to students and teachers affected by repeated displacement and loss.
- Support to restore educational continuity in remote and ethnic minority boarding schools, ensuring inclusive access for girls, children with disabilities, and poor households.



Nông Phương Thảo, 7 at Yên Bình Lower Secondary School in Yên Bình commune, Lạng Sơn province. (Photo: UNICEF)

Priority response activities

To address education needs, interventions are prioritized to ensure that vulnerable students can return to safe, supportive learning environments as quickly as possible. In addition, life-saving messages will promote protective behaviors, encourage continued education and foster resilience through informed, community-wide engagement. With schools often serving as emergency shelters, educators are on the front lines supporting displaced families, managing trauma and maintaining stability. Training will cover disaster risk reduction, climate-change response and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to help educators meet urgent community needs and sustain care throughout the crisis.

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0 - 3 months)

- Provide immediate access to critical education supplies for children in the six disaster-affected provinces, including textbooks, individual learning kits (school bags, notebooks, pens) and boarding essentials (blankets, pillows) for ethnic-minority boarding schools.
- Develop and disseminate life-saving messages to children, teachers, caregivers and communities to reduce harmful coping strategies in the aftermath of disasters, such as school dropout and child labour.
- Provide cash support for students' families to cover essential needs (e.g., school materials, uniforms), encouraging children to return to school and preventing dropout.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Deliver training for teachers and education managers to respond effectively to the immediate impacts of climate-related disasters.
- Repair school facilities to ensure basic learning conditions, including WASH facilities, classrooms, kitchens, yards and fences.
- Organize awareness-raising events for children to enhance knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction and climate-change adaptation.

- Improve school resilience by applying the MoET Safe School Framework and related initiatives (e.g., Green School models, Global Comprehensive Safe School Model), including strengthening school disaster-management plans and conducting school drills.
- Strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national education institutions to respond to emergencies in an evidence-informed way through improved data collection, monitoring and evaluation before, during and after emergencies, using digital solutions.

Sector Lead Contacts

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Government Counterpart

Ministry of Education and Training

Sector Members

UNICEF, Save the Children International, Plan International, Room to Read, UNESCO, GIZ, and others.

Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods



PEOPLE IN NEED

812.0K

PEOPLE TARGETED

406.0K

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

12.3M

Sector impact and key needs

Consecutive typhoons and the resulting floods have severely disrupted agricultural production and rural livelihoods across the six most affected provinces: Cao Bằng, Lạng Sơn, Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Bắc Ninh and Thái Nguyên. Rural communities in these provinces rely heavily on smallholder farming and aquaculture as their primary sources of income and food security, leaving them acutely vulnerable to climate shocks.

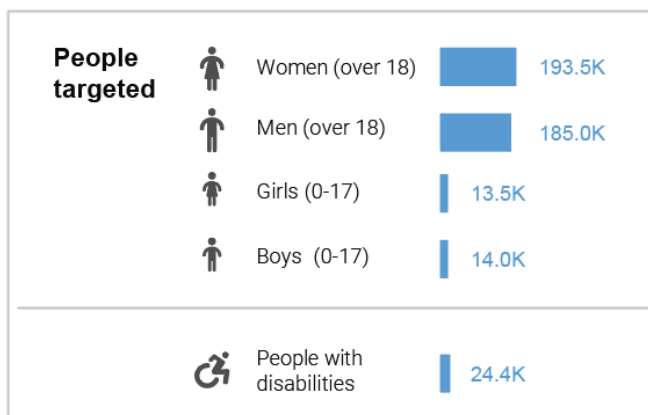
According to the VDDMA and Joint Assessment Team (JAT) reports, as of mid-October 2025

approximately 50,000 hectares of cropland were damaged or destroyed, along with the loss of nearly 600,000 livestock and poultry. Around 3,281 hectares of aquaculture ponds were inundated or washed away, while extensive damage to irrigation and water-management systems threatens the upcoming winter–spring cropping season. Entire rice fields were submerged during harvest time, resulting in yield losses of up to 70 per cent in some communes. These cumulative losses have significantly reduced household food availability and income, deepening the vulnerability of smallholder and subsistence farmers.

Although local markets largely resumed after floodwaters receded, recovery remains uneven. Essential food prices are broadly stable, but vegetable prices have increased by 20–30 per cent, reflecting localized shortages. Damaged infrastructure, road inaccessibility and sediment-filled fields continue to hinder production and supply chains in remote communes.

The compounding impact of the typhoons has generated urgent humanitarian and early-recovery needs across the FSAL sector. Immediate support is required to stabilize food consumption and household income, while medium-term recovery interventions are essential to restore agricultural productivity and strengthen resilience to future climatic shocks.

Field observations from JATs deployed by the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP) confirm that destruction of productive assets occurred just before the harvest period, compounding economic losses for already vulnerable farming households. Rice crops were almost entirely lost, and many farmers who were preparing for harvest suffered yield reductions of up to 70 per cent in affected communes. While some households managed to harvest part of their crops before the typhoon and retained limited food stocks for short-term consumption, many others lost their entire harvest and are expected to face food shortages over the next two to three months as ad hoc assistance wanes. The combined loss of crops, livestock and



aquaculture assets has left thousands of rural households without income-generating opportunities and facing food gaps. Large numbers of livestock and poultry perished, further reducing household food sources and income.

Priority needs

- Immediate food assistance (preferably through cash-based transfers) to help affected households meet consumption needs.
- Temporary income support via Cash-for-Work (CFW) schemes for rehabilitation of agricultural land and irrigation canals.
- Restoration of small-scale livestock production, focusing on restocking poultry and providing veterinary care and animal feed.
- Provision of agricultural inputs, including seeds (vegetables, rice and maize), fertilizers and tools, to enable replanting before the winter–spring cropping season (January–February 2026), coupled with climate-smart agricultural practices to promote sustainable productivity and resilience.
- Repair and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems and drainage infrastructure to restore agricultural productivity.
- Targeted livelihood-recovery support for women-headed households and ethnic minorities in the most affected northern provinces.



*Damaged crops fields in Đức Long commune, Cao Bằng province.
(Photo: UNICEF)*

Priority response activities

The FSAL response will prioritize immediate food assistance followed by early-recovery interventions to restore agricultural production and strengthen resilience. Activities will focus on the most affected provinces, targeting smallholder and subsistence farming households, with particular attention to women-headed households and ethnic minorities.

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Provide multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) to enable affected households to meet urgent food and basic needs.
- Implement cash-for-work (CFW) programmes to support debris clearance and the rehabilitation of agricultural land and irrigation channels, providing temporary income opportunities.
- Support the restoration of small-livestock production, prioritizing poultry restocking and the provision of feed and veterinary services.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Provide essential agricultural inputs (vegetable and rice seeds, fertilizers and tools) to restart production for the winter–spring cropping season (Jan–Feb 2026), supporting gender-responsive, inclusive and build-back-better (BBB)-aligned livelihood restoration.

- Rehabilitate irrigation and drainage systems, and repair rice-field embankments, to enable sustained agricultural recovery.
- Provide technical support and agricultural extension services to promote resilient, climate-adaptive farming practices.
- Facilitate market recovery and value-chain linkages to strengthen income generation and local food-system recovery.

Sector Lead Contacts

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Government Counterpart

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Sector Members

FAO, UNICEF, ILO, UN Women, Plan International, Save the Children, Oxfam, Viet Nam Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision International.



Health

PEOPLE IN NEED

150.0K

PEOPLE TARGETED

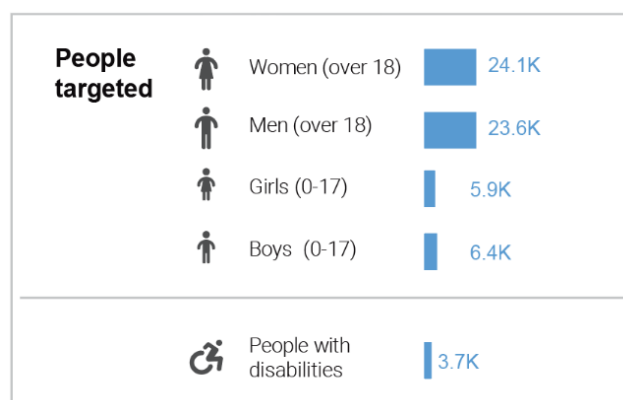
60.0K

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

2.8M

Sector impact and key needs

Extensive flooding, landslides and dam breaches destroyed infrastructure and hampered access to health care for hundreds of thousands of people. In Thái Nguyên, Bắc Ninh, Cao Bằng and Lạng Sơn provinces, over 150 health facilities, including 50 hospitals and 100 commune health stations, sustained significant structural damage. Flooding cut power and access to clean water, destroyed medical supplies and patient records, and rendered critical equipment such as X-ray and ultrasound machines unusable. The loss of cold-chain systems further disrupted delivery of vaccines and temperature-sensitive medicines.



The collapse of essential water and sanitation systems in health facilities has heightened infection risks and limited the capacity to maintain safe service environments. Routine care, including maternal health, immunization and chronic disease management, has been suspended in many areas. Emergency and referral services have struggled to cope with the surge in injuries, infections and acute illness.

Public-health risks remain acute. Stagnant floodwaters have become breeding grounds for mosquitoes and bacteria, increasing risk of dengue, diarrhoeal disease and skin infections. Contaminated food and water, coupled with overcrowded shelters and inadequate hygiene, have further raised the likelihood of respiratory and food-borne diseases.

The psychological toll is also significant: displacement, loss of homes and prolonged uncertainty have triggered widespread stress, anxiety and trauma among affected populations and frontline health workers.

Immediate priorities focus on restoring essential health services; ensuring access to safe water and sanitation in health facilities; replenishing medicines and hygiene supplies; and providing cash assistance to pregnant women to sustain maternal care. Medium-term priorities include repairing damaged health infrastructure, re-establishing cold-chain systems, enhancing disease surveillance and vector control, and expanding community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.

This joint response will initially target 50 commune health stations, 35 in Thái Nguyên and 15 in Cao Bằng, the areas most severely affected by multiple typhoons and subsequent flooding.

Priority needs

Restoration of health infrastructure

- Rebuild and repair damaged health facilities to resume services.

- Replace destroyed medical equipment and restore damaged cold-chain systems for vaccines.

Re-establishment of health services

- Restart routine services, including immunization, maternal health and chronic-disease care.
- Deploy mobile health teams to reach isolated or displaced populations.

Strengthening disease surveillance

- Enhance monitoring and early-warning systems to detect and respond to outbreaks quickly.
- Implement vector-control measures (e.g., mosquito spraying) to prevent disease spread.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)

- Scale up community-based mental-health services to support recovery and resilience.
- Train health workers in psychological first aid (PFA) and trauma care.

Sexual and reproductive health (SRH)

- Provide cash assistance to pregnant women to encourage utilization of maternal-health services.
- Supply vital medical equipment for maternal and newborn care.
- Conduct Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) training to strengthen preparedness and response in future crises.

Priority response activities

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Ensure access to clean water and electricity for affected health-care facilities (HCFs) and restore essential services.
- Provide water purification support in HCFs (water-purification tablets and equipment such as filters).
- Oversee the prevention and control of food- and water-borne illnesses and other infectious diseases by promoting environmental sanitation, maintaining personal hygiene, and enhancing early warning and rapid response systems (EWAR).
- Conduct risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) in affected areas.
- Provide cash assistance to pregnant women and essential medical supplies to HCFs in affected areas.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Monitor, use best efforts to prevent, and, if needed, respond to disease outbreaks; ensure availability of essential medicines and equipment to maintain essential (including routine) health services.
- Procure equipment necessary to maintain and restore essential services (e.g., village health packages, obstetric kits, other critical equipment) and provide the support needed to deliver those services.
- Build capacity of local health-care workers on MHPSS and SRH services; provide vital equipment for maternal health services in primary health-care facilities affected by disasters.



Damaged Yên Bình Commune Health Station, Lạng Sơn Province
(Photo: WHO)

- Undertake urgent repairs to damaged HCFs, including the restoration of cold-chain equipment.
- Provide in-kind technical assistance for the prevention and control of infectious diseases, the resumption and maintenance of essential health services, and coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners.

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Ministry of Health

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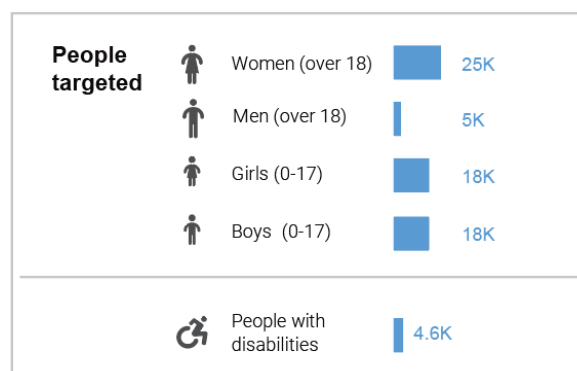


Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
107.0K	66.0K	1.0M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoons and the subsequent flooding have significantly disrupted the nutritional well-being of people in northern and central Viet Nam, particularly children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Displacement forced many families into temporary shelters, where food shortages, lack of clean water and poor sanitation conditions increase the risk of malnutrition-related disease and further deteriorate nutritional status. Prolonged flooding also disrupted local market supply chains, raising food prices in some areas and making it difficult for affected populations to access affordable, nutritious food. Damage to roads and bridges created physical barriers for those seeking nutrition services. Disruptions in access, health facilities and functioning markets have directly affected household food security. In the medium and long term, nutritional needs are expected to escalate due to the destruction of agricultural land, loss of livestock and loss of livelihoods.



Among the most vulnerable groups are approximately 77,000 children under five and about 5,000 pregnant and lactating women who are at risk of malnutrition due to disrupted access to essential nutrition services and food sources. In particular, approximately 13,000 children under five have already been affected by malnutrition before the flood and urgently need nutrition interventions to prevent further health deterioration. The response will prioritize specific nutritional support for children under five, pregnant women, and nutrition communication and education to support infant and young child feeding practices.

Priority needs

The floods have created critical nutrition needs requiring urgent attention, particularly among children under five and pregnant women. Key humanitarian and recovery needs include:

- Treatment of acute malnutrition among children under five (outpatient/inpatient care per national protocol).
- Micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women and for children at risk of, or affected by, stunting.
- Restoration of essential nutrition services for women and children, and scale-up of programmes such as nutrition counselling on infant and young child feeding.

Priority response activities

In selecting targets for intervention, the nutrition sector prioritizes high-risk groups, pregnant women and children under five, living in severely affected, high-poverty and remote areas. Additional factors include the presence of ethnic minorities and the pre-crisis capacity of local health and nutrition services, which indicate the need for external support in the aftermath of the typhoons.

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Screening and treatment for 10,000 current and newly arisen cases of acute malnutrition using RUTF.
- Nutrition supplement for 10,000 children under 5 currently suffer from stunting to prevent them from falling into acute malnutrition.
- Provide micronutrient supplement and nutrition counselling for 5,000 pregnant and lactating women.
- Intensive training for 400 local health workers on nutrition interventions in emergency, with focus on screening and treating acute malnutrition in children under 5.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Continuous screening and treatment of acute malnutrition in children under 5.
- Further provision of nutrition supplement for 16,000 children under 5 suffering from stunting to prevent them from falling into acute malnutrition.
- Intensive training for 400 local health workers on infant and young child feeding to prevent malnutrition.
- Nutrition communication for parents and caregivers on infant and young child feeding to prevent malnutrition.

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Government Counterpart

National Institute of Nutrition/Ministry of Health

Sector Members

NIN/MOH, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, A&T, World Vision, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Plan International, Health Bridge



Protection

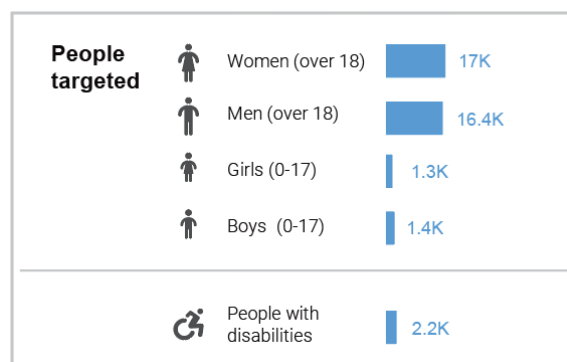
PEOPLE IN NEED
180.0K

PEOPLE TARGETED
36.0K

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.4M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoons and the subsequent floods, exacerbated existing gender inequalities, placing women, girls and other vulnerable groups at heightened risk of violence and exploitation. In addition to poor and near-poor households, vulnerable groups include pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, older persons, ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children in special circumstances and LGBTIQ+ people, who face compounded risks and have limited capacity to cope, adapt and recover. Due to traditional gender roles, women often shoulder the bulk of unpaid care work, which intensifies during crises as they care for children, older persons and the sick, limiting their participation in recovery efforts and decision-making and further marginalizing them during response and recovery. Widespread flooding in the Northern and North Central regions isolated communities and complicated the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Women, children, people with disabilities and older persons are particularly affected by restricted access, further limiting their ability to seek assistance or obtain relief, essential services and information.



Gender-Based Violence

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 such violence in the previous year (MOLISA, GSO and UNFPA, 2020). There is a strong linkage between violence against women and violence against children, including secondary impacts on children who witness GBV in the home. These pre-existing vulnerabilities have intensified due to heightened household stress, displacement, use of emergency shelters, lack of secure WASH facilities and loss of livelihoods. The typhoons and floods also damaged physical infrastructure and communications, isolating communities and disrupting GBV support services, including critical hotlines. Health-care facilities, already overwhelmed by flood-related injuries, struggled to prioritize GBV-specific services, further straining support for survivors. Overall, 150 health facilities in six provinces were affected, exacerbating gaps in essential services. Priority needs include the immediate reactivation of GBV services, distribution of dignity kits and provision of psychosocial support for vulnerable women and children. Recovery efforts must ensure gender-segregated spaces in shelters and include women and girls in decision-making.

Child Protection

Child-protection (CP) concerns are significant, with children at high risk of neglect, abuse, child labour, trafficking and exploitation even prior to the typhoons. According to the National Survey on SDG-related indicators on women and children (GSO/UNICEF), 72 per cent of children aged 1–14 years experience

violent discipline at home. The risk of early marriage is also elevated, with 34.3 per cent of women in the northern mountainous region married before age 18. The consecutive typhoons have increased protection risks: damage to homes, schools and health facilities, displacement and livelihood loss have heightened violence, neglect, exploitation and psychosocial distress. Children from poor, ethnic-minority and remote communities are especially vulnerable to child labour, early marriage and trafficking, with many left in the care of older relatives who may be unable to provide adequate protection. Access to safe spaces and support, especially psychosocial support, remains limited due to damaged infrastructure. These challenges are compounded by recent government restructuring that dissolved district-level CP units and merged commune-level units, placing additional burdens on frontline workers and creating coverage gaps at subnational levels.

Government leadership and system capacity

The Government of Viet Nam plays a central role in protection efforts, including case management for GBV and CP. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Ministry of Health (MoH) oversee gender and protection responses, coordinating with provincial authorities to implement GBV and CP interventions. Systems for tracking and managing protection cases exist through local departments and should enable timely support; however, restructuring has left the system in a nascent phase requiring strengthening across the two-tier local-government structure. Hotlines and reporting mechanisms were disrupted, and the national social-service workforce remains insufficient to meet needs. An accreditation and licensing scheme for social workers was introduced in September but is new and not yet implemented. Consequently, many case managers for CP and GBV are para-social workers or volunteers without formal training, particularly in case management, resulting in under-assessment of GBV, CP and gender-equality needs and insufficient support.

Priority needs

- Loss of identity and civil documentation.
- Heightened stress, anxiety, depression and distress due to the crisis, requiring mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through community and school platforms.
- Increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect of children, requiring case management.
- Greater likelihood of harmful coping practices, including child labour and child marriage.
- Family separation and disruption of protective networks due to displacement or movement for economic/education reasons (e.g., to secure income, livelihoods, or residential care placements), requiring caregiver support in parenting and safe coping strategies.
- Increased risks of GBV, including intimate partner violence, requiring case management and clinical management of rape (CMR).
- Lack of safe spaces for women and children.
- Menstrual health needs among women and girls in affected areas, including menstrual hygiene materials and information on available GBV support services.

Priority response activities

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Distribute emergency supplies (dignity kits; child protection in emergencies kits, including personal safety and hygiene items; learning kits).
- Provide emergency case management, including cash assistance and safe referrals for CPiE, GBViE and MHPSS.

- Deliver community- and school-based psychosocial support (PSS) for children, adolescent girls and caregivers.
- Establish and strengthen case-management systems for women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities (PWD) at risk of, or affected by, abuse, neglect or exclusion; disseminate information on community feedback and referral mechanisms in coordination with local authorities and grassroots organisations to safeguard protection and accountability.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Raise awareness and share information on protection risk mitigation and access to services (including CPiE, MHPSS, GBViE, PSEA), with hotlines publicised and functional.
- Deploy mobile registration teams and grievance hotlines to assist people who lost civil documents, facilitating reissuance of identity cards, birth certificates and other essential papers; support civil-registration offices, social-protection centres and employment-service facilities to ensure equitable access to administrative services.
- Strengthen CP and GBV systems by integrating emergency response mechanisms and SOPs.
- Identify and support dedicated, multi-purpose safe spaces for women and adolescent girls.
- Ensure safer programming through risk-mitigation measures, safety audits and regular consultations with women and girls.
- Enhance community resilience, including parenting support and women- and adolescent-led preparedness and recovery initiatives.
- Continue rollout of community- and school-based PSS.
- Continue case management and safe referrals for CPiE, GBViE and MHPSS, with a focus on sustained support toward recovery.
- Strengthen gender-equality programming: integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across preparedness, response and recovery through gender-responsive DRR planning and CBDRM implementation.

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Government Counterpart

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Sector Members

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



Shelter/NFIs

PEOPLE IN NEED

436.7K

PEOPLE TARGETED

218.4K

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

12.9M

Sector impact and key needs

The devastating floods caused by typhoons have left a trail of destruction. Over 38,000 people were forced to flee their homes, many escaping to rooftops as water levels rose dangerously. More than 256,000 homes were damaged or submerged, and thousands remain underwater even a week later.

Thai Nguyen and Bac Ninh provinces were among the worst hit, with flooding in over 219,000 homes and personal belongings swept away. In Tuyen Quang, many houses were completely destroyed or left unsafe to live in. Another 826 homes suffered serious structural damage (at 50% and above). Most families lost everything, their homes, belongings, and tools, as well as their sources of income. Many shelters are still flooded, and families cannot return. Some homes had been reduced to nothing more than precarious rooftops, offering no real protection.

Evacuation centers are overcrowded and lack clean water and proper sanitation. Host families supporting displaced relatives are running out of resources.

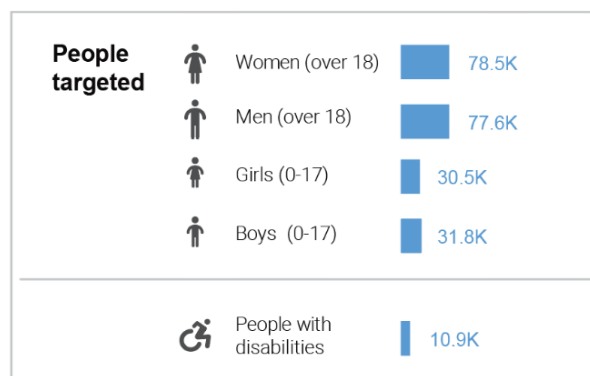
The storms also damaged key public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and community centres, cutting off access to basic services. Landslides and ongoing flooding have left many areas isolated.

With more extreme weather patterns forecasted by the Viet Nam Meteorological and Hydrological Administration due to the impact of La Niña, the risk of further flooding and landslides remains high. Continued rainfall could delay home rebuilding efforts and deepen the isolation of affected populations, especially for families who are already struggling.

Priority needs

Typhoon Matmo and previous typhoons have left 218,367 people in urgent need of essential non-food items. Households, especially the poor and near-poor households, lack basic necessities. Many homes have suffered severe flood damage requiring immediate repairs. Overcrowded and under-resourced evacuation centres are exacerbating protection risks for vulnerable groups such as women and children, who face increased threats of gender-based violence and disease. In response, immediate shelter and NFI needs are:

- Ensure immediate access to non-food essentials, including blankets, mosquito nets, and cooking utensils, to address basic needs and improve living conditions in temporary shelters. These items must be distributed in a gender-sensitive manner to ensure equitable access. In addition, cash-based interventions are recommended to provide households with the flexibility to prioritize according to their specific circumstances.



- As many displaced individuals are sheltering in community infrastructure, it is vital to ensure these sites are safe, accessible, and adequately resourced. Humanitarian assistance must be delivered equitably, with attention to age, gender, and disability considerations.
- There is an urgent need to support housing repairs and reconstruction, particularly for poor households, to prevent further displacement and vulnerability, especially with winter approaching and the risk of additional disasters.
- Cash-for-work (CFW) programmes are crucial to support poor and near-poor men and women in rebuilding efforts. Activities may include rubble removal, shelter repair, reconstruction of public facilities, and transportation of construction materials.

Priority response activities

Families impacted by the disasters urgently require basic household supplies and materials to repair damaged shelters. Prompt assistance for home repairs is essential to enable affected individuals to either return to their residences or access safer accommodation. In the coming three to nine months, there will be a continued need for non-food essentials, including items such as kitchen utensils, clothing, mosquito nets, and various household goods. In addition, ongoing shelter support should include provision of repair kits, construction tools, and technical advice. Reconstruction efforts must respect cultural practices, particularly for ethnic minority communities in the targeted provinces. Restoration of both community facilities and social infrastructure is also vital.

The Shelter Sector will prioritize cash-based interventions to support the most vulnerable populations, such as women and girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, and children. In coordination with the Protection Sector, these efforts will help mitigate risks like gender-based violence by ensuring evacuation sites are safe and responsive to the needs of women and girls, as well as by improving housing security and preparing communities for future disasters and climate challenges.

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Provision of non-food items, including household essential items and winterization kits (warm clothes, blankets) for the most vulnerable affected individuals.
- Provision of shelter repair kits for around 1,195 households across the six most affected provinces.
- Provision of community recovery items (shovels, brooms, generators, chainsaws, first aid kits, search and rescue kits) to aid the rehabilitation of living environment, public facilities and support service delivery.
- Promotion of safe, inclusive and accessible emergency shelters for women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and people with disabilities that remain displaced across the six most affected provinces.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 0 - 9 months)

- Repairing and reconstruction of severely damaged homes, with priority on poor and near-poor households and other vulnerable households
- Repairing and equipping public/community infrastructure to serve as safe, inclusive and accessible evacuation centres
- Providing technical assistance on safe housing and building back better
- Support to households in repairing or rebuilding damaged shelters using safer, climate-resilient technical designs and locally sourced materials, prioritising vulnerable families and promoting community engagement and skills development in construction.

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Government Counterpart

Ministry of Agriculture and Environment/VDDMA, Ministry of Construction

Sector Members

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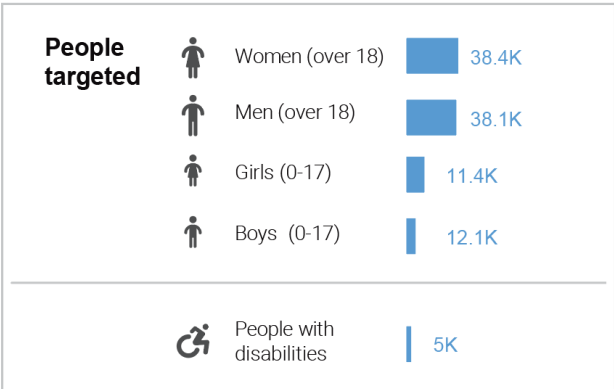
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
189.0K	100.0K	11.9M

Sector impact and key needs

Consecutive typhoons and floods have caused widespread damage to water-supply systems, leaving thousands of households without access to safe drinking water. Across the six prioritized provinces, piped networks were disrupted or destroyed, and many families are now relying on contaminated household wells and springs. In several mountainous and low-lying communes, sedimentation and flood debris have blocked gravity-fed systems, severely constraining water availability for domestic use and agriculture.



An estimated 189,000 people from poor and vulnerable households have been directly affected, many of whom already lacked reliable water and sanitation services before the disasters. As of 2024, approximately half of rural households did not have access to piped water, relying instead on self-supply systems now rendered unsafe due to contamination from mud, waste and floodwaters.

Sanitation and hygiene needs are acute. Around 100,000 people require urgent assistance to restore safe sanitation and hygiene conditions after widespread damage to household latrines, septic tanks and faecal-sludge systems. Households that lost water tanks and hygiene items, such as soap, menstrual products and detergent, remain at high risk of disease. The destruction of water-storage and treatment supplies has left many communities unable to ensure the safety of their drinking water.

Public-service facilities have also been severely affected. Damage to 560 schools and 150 health-care facilities has disrupted safe water and sanitation for students, teachers and patients. In some schools used as evacuation centres, WASH facilities are non-functional or lack privacy, creating additional health and protection risks.

Health and protection concerns are escalating. Poor WASH conditions have increased the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, while overcrowded shelters and unsafe sanitation facilities have heightened gender-based violence (GBV) risks, particularly for women and adolescent girls who must walk long distances to fetch water or resort to open defecation. These risks are compounded by the absence of lighting and lockable latrines in evacuation sites.

Immediate priorities include:

- Rehabilitate damaged water systems.
- Restore safe sanitation in communities, schools and health centres.
- Provide emergency hygiene supplies and safe water-storage containers.
- Ensure gender- and disability-sensitive facilities, with separate, safe sanitation areas for women, men and persons with disabilities, to protect public health and personal safety.

- Promote safe hygiene behaviours through communication and engagement, including ending open defecation and supporting menstrual hygiene management.

Priority needs

- Rehabilitate and upgrade WASH infrastructure in affected communes using climate-resilient designs.
- Support service providers with water safety planning and faecal-sludge management to restore essential services.
- Engage communities to promote safe hygiene behaviours, safe sanitation practices and the elimination of open defecation.
- Restore WASH services in schools and health-care facilities, integrate them into recovery plans and ensure inclusive access.
- Strengthen coordination and capacity-building through the WASH in Emergencies Technical Working Group, with a focus on knowledge sharing and sustainability.

Priority response activities

In response to the crisis, the WASH sector will implement a phased approach beginning with immediate humanitarian interventions alongside early-recovery actions. Immediate relief (0–3 months) will focus on life-saving WASH services for displaced and affected populations, particularly in the six most-affected provinces. Target groups include displaced households, women and girls, school-aged children and health-care workers. Activities will prioritise access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent disease outbreaks and support the continuity of essential services. Coordination will be led by the VDDMA under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), with support from UNICEF and partners through the WASH in Emergencies Working Group.

As the situation stabilises, the transition to recovery (up to 9 months) will begin, focusing on the rehabilitation of damaged WASH infrastructure and the strengthening of community resilience. This phase will target the same vulnerable groups, with added emphasis on restoring services in schools and health-care facilities. Recovery efforts will be guided by risk assessments and designed to withstand future climate shocks, with attention to gender sensitivity, protection risks and accessibility for persons with disabilities. Coordination will continue through the WASH in Emergencies Technical Working Group, with expanded support for capacity-building and knowledge sharing among partners.

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Conduct needs assessments and analysis, including consolidated, updated, disaggregated data on the affected population.
- Provide life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene supplies for households and evacuation centres.
- Provide temporary water-supply services and ensure water quality, sanitation and hygiene services for households and evacuation centres.
- Provide temporary WASH services and supplies for schools, learning centres and health-care facilities.
- Promote safe hygiene behaviours through communication activities, including eliminating open defecation and supporting menstrual hygiene management, to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks.
- Strengthen WASH sector coordination and information management, including needs assessment, monitoring and reporting.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Promote safe hygiene behaviours through social and behaviour change, including menstrual hygiene for communities and institutions.
- Rehabilitate and replace damaged or destroyed water-supply systems, working with service providers and improving water quality.
- Rehabilitate and replace damaged or destroyed household WASH facilities, working with water and sanitation service providers; support fecal-sludge management for households, including cash assistance for WASH recovery.
- Rehabilitate and/or replace damaged or destroyed WASH facilities in schools, including improvements to drinking-water safety and quality; rehabilitation of water-supply facilities and storage; and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities and handwashing with soap.
- Strengthen WASH sector coordination and information management, including response monitoring, reporting and lessons-learned documentation and dissemination.

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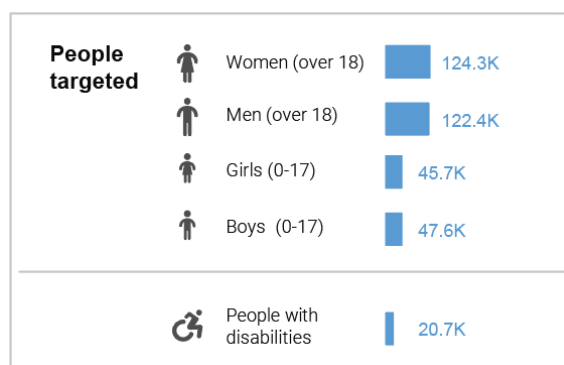
Recovery



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
606.0K	340.0K	5.0M

Sector impact and key needs

Typhoons Bualoi and Matmo brought catastrophic destruction across northern Viet Nam, striking many areas that were already socio-economically vulnerable and still recovering from previous disasters. The storms caused widespread flooding, landslides, and infrastructure collapse, with particularly severe impacts in Cao Bang, Lang Son, Tuyen Quang, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, and Bac Ninh provinces. These are regions characterised by high poverty rates, limited access to essential services, and a strong presence of ethnic minority communities, where fragile infrastructure and constrained adaptive capacity left households acutely exposed.



Together, the two typhoons inundated over 256,000 houses, with over 1,000 completely destroyed and 4,700 severely or partially damaged. The combined impacts also caused extensive disruption to public transport, electricity, education, health, and water systems across nearly half of Viet Nam's provinces. A total of 560 schools, 150 health care facilities, and 56 water supply systems were damaged, leaving an estimated 215,000 people without access to safe water. The destruction of 25 bridges and extensive road damage cut off remote communes, hampering the delivery of relief assistance and the transport of recovery materials. Flooding also swept away civil documentation and household assets, further limiting access to administrative and social protection services.

Livelihoods were severely affected, with widespread agricultural and aquacultural losses. Floods damaged nearly 50,000 hectares of rice and crops, 2,476 hectares of aquaculture, and resulted in the death of over 9,000 livestock and 607,000 poultry. Damage to 160 irrigation structures and other flood-control works reduced agricultural productivity, undermined food security, and heightened exposure to subsequent climatic hazards.

Preliminary assessments consolidated by the VDDMA indicate that the scale of recovery needs is unprecedented, encompassing emergency shelter, food and water assistance, and the large-scale rehabilitation of schools, health care facilities, irrigation systems, and public transportation and local infrastructure. Immediate priorities across affected areas include restoring safe shelter, water supply, and essential public services, clearing debris, and undertaking urgent repairs to critical community infrastructure to prevent further humanitarian deterioration.

In the medium term, recovery efforts must focus on reviving livelihoods, rehabilitating essential community assets, and restoring social and economic functions disrupted by the typhoons. Equally vital is the strengthening of local capacity to support an inclusive, climate-resilient, and environmentally sustainable recovery that reduces vulnerability and builds long-term resilience to future shocks.

Priority needs

- The recovery needs following Typhoons Bualoi and Matmo remain acute, requiring coordinated and multi-sectoral interventions to restore essential public services, rebuild infrastructure, and revitalise livelihoods across the affected provinces. While immediate response efforts have addressed the most urgent humanitarian needs, sustained support is crucial to enable a full transition from relief to sustainable recovery and resilience-building.
- Extensive destruction was reported across the northern provinces, with over 100 communes recording severe damage to schools, health facilities, cultural houses, and other critical community assets. Cash-for-work schemes for reconstruction and community-led debris clearance are urgently needed to restore access to markets, schools, and livelihoods, while simultaneously injecting short-term income into affected households.
- Further assistance is essential to rehabilitate water supply, irrigation, and transport systems, repair and rebuild household shelters, and support the restoration of agricultural production and small-scale enterprise activities. The total recovery requirement needed to address the combined economic losses of USD 418 million and support approximately 1.1 million people across affected provinces.
- In addition, an estimated 10,000 people lost access to civil registration and essential legal documentation, underscoring the need to restore administrative services and facilitate the reissuance of civil documents through mobile registration units and grievance redress mechanisms. The damage sustained by local governance structures and service delivery infrastructure has further disrupted public service provision, exacerbating social vulnerability and delaying recovery.
- To strengthen resilience and reduce future disaster risks, capacity-building for local authorities and communities in disaster risk management and preparedness is urgently required. Embedding recovery actions within the framework of “Building Back Better” principles will ensure that reconstruction is inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable, safeguarding lives and livelihoods against future shocks.

Priority response activities

Recovery functions as a cross-cutting pillar within the overall response to Typhoons Bualoi and Matmo, working in close coordination with the WASH, Shelter/NFI, Education, Health, Protection, and Livelihoods sectors to ensure that humanitarian actions contribute to sustainable and inclusive recovery outcomes. Its interventions focus on restoring community infrastructure, revitalising livelihoods, managing debris, and stimulating local economic recovery, thereby enabling other sectors to re-establish essential services more effectively.

The sector adopts a multi-faceted, locally led, and resilience-focused approach, addressing both immediate post-disaster needs and the underlying drivers of vulnerability. Guided by the principle of “Building Back Better,” recovery efforts seek to promote the long-term resilience of people, ecosystems, and infrastructure.

The immediate response and recovery interventions are designed as a coherent and complementary package, ensuring that life-saving assistance is delivered rapidly while simultaneously restoring essential services, rebuilding local systems, and strengthening community resilience to support sustainable recovery. The recovery sector coordinates closely with other sectors through established coordination mechanisms to ensure clear scope delineation, targeted beneficiary selection, and effective coordination to avoid duplication of assistance. In addition, the interventions adopt a cross-sectoral and integrated approach that promotes sustainability, fosters inclusive participation, and embeds climate resilience considerations across all recovery actions to ensure long-term, adaptive community development.

I) Immediate humanitarian response activities (0- 3 months)

- Community debris removal and environmental sanitation campaigns. Implementation of community-led debris clearance, waste management, and sanitation campaigns, including cleaning, disinfection, and the restoration of essential facilities such as schools, communal health care stations, and communal offices, to ensure safe and healthy environments via CFW programmes.
- Emergency repair of critical access roads and bridges. Undertaking emergency repairs to access roads, small bridges, and drainage systems to restore basic functionality, enable relief operations, and facilitate community mobility. Comprehensive rehabilitation and upgrading will follow in the recovery phase.
- Cash assistance for the most vulnerable households. Provision of cash transfers to the most vulnerable households to meet urgent and cross-sectoral needs, including food, hygiene items, shelter materials, and essential services. This intervention goes beyond single-sector cash assistance by adopting a comprehensive and context-responsive approach, aligning support packages with local market assessments and community priorities. Beneficiaries will receive simple guidance and rapid instructions to optimize household expenditure, strengthen financial decision-making, and ensure that assistance contributes effectively to early recovery, and local economic revitalization.

II) Transition to recovery activities (up to 9 months)

- Post-disaster and sectoral recovery assessments. Participatory recovery assessments will be conducted to identify sectoral priorities, integrating gender equality, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion to ensure that recovery planning and programming are coordinated, evidence-based, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups.
- Rehabilitation of community and public infrastructure. Restoration of essential community infrastructure, including roads and public buildings, with reinforcement of flood protection and drainage systems to ensure accessibility, safety, and inclusivity for all.
- Restoration of climate-resilient non-agricultural livelihoods and market access. Provision of direct technical and financial assistance to vulnerable and affected non-agricultural MSMEs and households through cash assistance, debt relief, and micro-grants to support job restoration and enterprise reactivation. The intervention will also promote skills development and small business support in processing, services, and other non-farm sectors, combining vocational and business training with financial literacy and market linkage support to help diversify income sources and strengthen adaptive capacities.
- Job restoration and enterprise/cooperatives reactivation. Support the rapid restart of cooperative and micro-enterprise operations severely disrupted by the typhoons through small grants, temporary wage subsidies, and short-term employment schemes to resume production, rehire workers, and restore local services, accelerating job recovery and economic activity.
- Repair and rehabilitation of early warning systems and climate services. Restore and reactivate existing EWS and climate information services through repairs, re-establishment of local alert networks, and training of community focal points. These efforts will rapidly reinstate critical warning capacities and ensure vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, and persons with disabilities, can access timely, actionable information to reduce future risks.
- Community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction training. Deliver community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) training incorporating business continuity and livelihood recovery planning to help maintain and restore local economic and production activities, emphasising the participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities; and provide rescue and emergency equipment as well as technical capacity building for first responders and evacuation shelters to strengthen local preparedness and resilience capacities.

Sector Lead Contacts

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Government Counterpart

MAE/VDDMA, Provincial People's Committee

Sector Members

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

Ways to Support the JRP

Contributing through aid organizations

Direct 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>

UN Viet Nam Pooled Fund

UN Viet Nam Pooled Fund is a joint financing mechanism that supports coherent and coordinated UN actions under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026 towards achieving the SDGs and Viet Nam’s national development priorities. Administered by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, the Fund mobilizes and allocates resources through thematic windows, including the Emergency Response Window, to deliver inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development results, particularly for the most vulnerable. For more information, please visit:

<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/vn400>

Make an in-kind contribution of goods

While humanitarian assistance is urgently needed, companies should avoid unsolicited in-kind donations that may not match assessed needs or meet international quality standards. Cash contributions remain the most effective and flexible form of support. If you wish to provide in-kind support, please coordinate first through the UN’s Connecting Business initiative (CBi)—a joint OCHA/UNDP platform that engages private-sector networks before, during and after emergencies, together with OCHA and the UN RCO in Viet Nam. For more information, please contact the CBi Secretariat at:

<https://www.connectingbusiness.org/>

Global and regional funding mechanisms

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 at:

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

The Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Fund (APHF) is one of OCHA's newest Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds established in 2024. Operationally managed from the Regional Office in Bangkok, the APHF provides a flexible and cost-effective way to expand pooled funding to more countries, with modalities that are scalable to needs on the ground. Funding is directed when and where most urgently needed for localized and sustainable humanitarian action in the region. Like all OCHA's Country-Based Pooled Funds, the APHF is designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources. APHF builds on the success of the CBPFs and operates in line with the CBPF global guidelines and is governed by the same protocols. Find out more about the APHF at:

<https://www.unocha.org/regional-humanitarian-pooled-fund-asia-pacific>

Registering and recognizing your contributions

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 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. We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent request for support. Please report your contribution to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online form at:

<https://fts.unocha.org>

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN

MULTIPLE TYPHOONS AND FLOODS (2025)

VIET NAM