

## Humanitarian impact of Typhoon Yagi

### OVERVIEW

On 7 September, Typhoon Yagi made landfall in northern Viet Nam, bringing maximum sustained winds of up to 210km/hour. Yagi is the strongest typhoon Viet Nam has seen in 30 years (ECHO 09/09/2024 and 08/09/2024; IFRC/VRC 15/09/2024). The typhoon affected nearly half (27) of Viet Nam's 58 provinces. Impacts were particularly severe in the northeastern, coastal Hai Phong and Quang Ninh provinces, alongside Hai Duong, Hanoi, Hoa Binh, Lao Cai, Son La, and Thai Binh, collectively home to 19 million people (around 20% of Viet Nam's nearly 100 million population) (UNICEF 09/09/2024; OCHA 09/09/2024; Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b). By 15 September, Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang, and Yen Bai provinces had declared states of emergency (IFRC/VRC 15/09/2024).

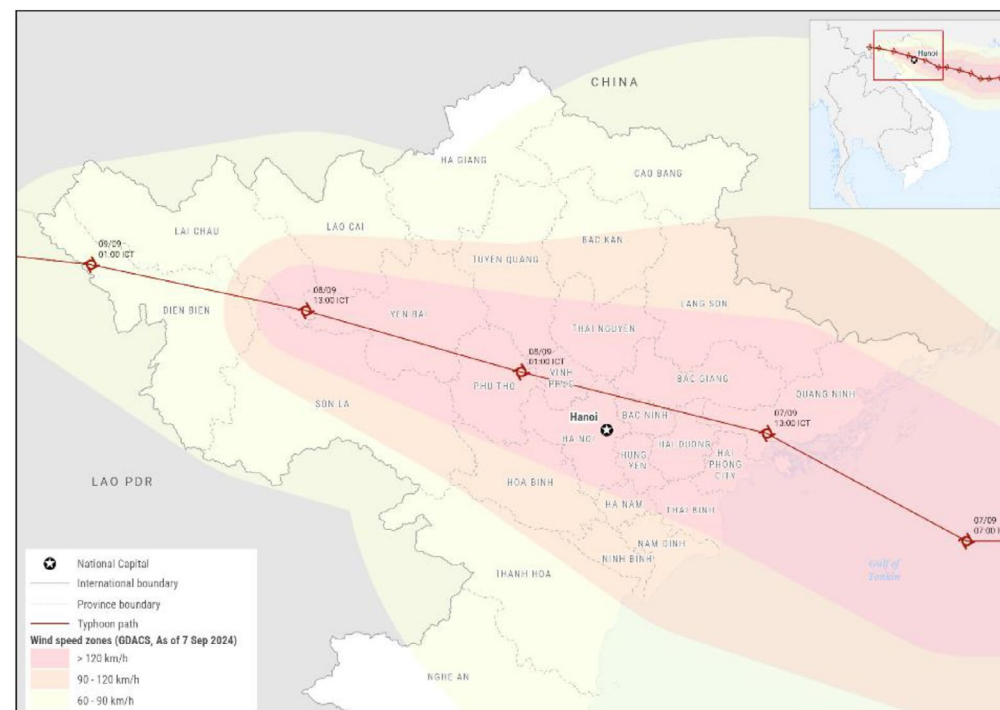
Heavy rainfall until at least 12 September caused additional flooding and landslides, including in Bac Giang, Hanoi, Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, and Yen Bai provinces, most of which have mountainous terrain and communities that are difficult to access (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 12/09/2024 and 14/09/2024; IFRC/VRC 15/09/2024).

By 16 September, the typhoon and subsequent floods and landslides had killed nearly 300 people, left nearly 40 missing, and injured over 1,900. Casualty figures are expected to increase in the coming days as access to more remote, mountainous areas improves (ECHO 17/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024; OCHA 15/09/2024). Humanitarian needs are likely to be particularly high among marginalised rural communities and ethnic minorities, who generally have higher livelihood, health, shelter, WASH, education, and other needs. Ethnic minorities comprise over 55% of the 12.5 million people living in Viet Nam's Northern Midlands and Mountains region, where 14 of the 27 typhoon-affected provinces are located (Govt. of Viet Nam 2020; Open Development Viet Nam 30/03/2019).

The typhoon has aggravated prior damage and needs from monsoon flooding in northern Viet Nam since May 2024. In August 2024 alone, heavy rainfall, floods, and landslides caused casualties and damaged homes, infrastructure, and agricultural land in northern provinces also later affected by Typhoon Yagi, including Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Hanoi, Hoa Binh, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Nghe An, Quang Ninh, Son La, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, Vinh Phuc, and Yen Bai. While the extent to which this damage has been repaired is unknown, access and resource constraints in more remote parts of these provinces have likely prevented rapid repairs (ECHO 30/08/2024, 22/08/2024, 07/08/2024, 01/08/2024, 19/06/2024, 11/06/2024, and 02/05/2024; AHA Centre 24/08/2024 a and 24/08/2024 b).

Typhoon Yagi has also caused significant casualties and damage in Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand (OCHA 16/09/2024).

Map 1. Severity of Typhoon Yagi's impact according to wind speed in affected provinces of northern Viet Nam



Source: OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam (09/09/2024)

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

### Aim

This report analyses humanitarian needs resulting from Typhoon Yagi, anticipated developments for the coming two–three months, and humanitarian constraints and response capacity. The report also highlights pre-existing needs in affected northern provinces, which may compound the typhoon's impact.

### Methodology and limitations

this report is based on secondary data review. Continuing rainfall, flooding, landslides, and associated access constraints limit information on post-typhoon needs, particularly in more remote communities. By 17 September, information on impacts and needs in the worst affected provinces, particularly Quang Ninh and Hai Phong, was emerging, but information regarding other affected provinces remained limited.

Most pre-crisis data is drawn from the most recent (2019) national census (cited as Govt. of Vietnam 2020); the most recent (2022) Household Living Standards Survey, which surveyed 47,000 households in a representative sample of communes and wards across Viet Nam (cited as Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 a); and the 2023 Statistical Yearbook, which compiles statistical data from past government surveys and censuses, including General Statistics Office estimates for demographic, social, and economic indicators in 2023 (cited as Govt. of Vietnam 2023 b). These sources do not provide detailed methodologies for survey collection or the development of 2023 estimates. Where possible, data from these sources has been triangulated with other surveys and studies. Key figures from these sources are presented in Annex 1.

In general, there is limited data on hazard-driven displacement in Viet Nam, which is primarily provided by government institutions. The data available provides a broad overview of the number of people evacuated or displaced without specifying their exact location, conditions, or duration of displacement (IOM 28/06/2024).

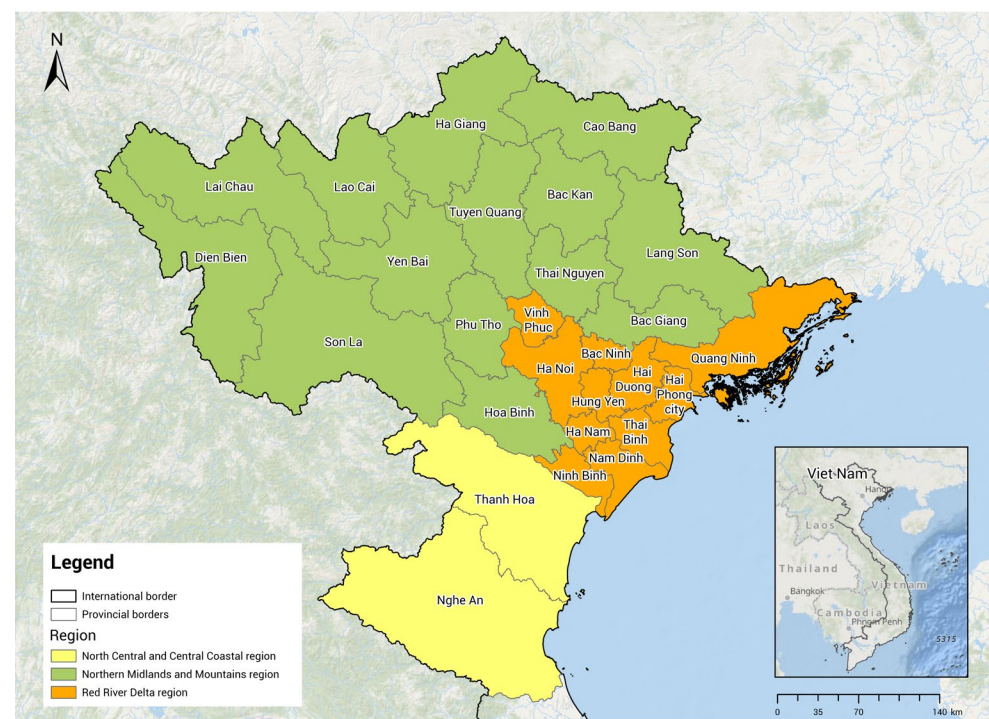
**Geographic terminology:** this report categorises the 27 affected northern provinces according to the socioeconomic regions used by Viet Nam's General Statistics Office, allowing for ease of reference to census and other government data. Typhoon Yagi primarily affected two of the six socioeconomic regions.

The Northern Midlands and Mountains region, which includes 14 provinces: Bac Giang, Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Hoa Binh, Lai Chau, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Phu Tho, Son La, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, and Yen Bai (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023).

The Red River Delta region, which includes 11 provinces: Bac Ninh, Hai Duong, Hai Phong, Ha Nam, Hanoi, Hung Yen, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Quang Ninh, Thai Binh, and Vinh Phuc (WB 01/03/2005; Govt. of Viet Nam accessed 12/09/2024; Govt. of Viet Nam 18/08/2014).

The Typhoon also affected Thanh Hoa province and the northern tip of Nghe An province in the North Central and Central Coastal region (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 09/09/2024; Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b).

### Map 2. Provinces affected by Typhoon Yagi, grouped according to the three affected socioeconomic regions



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam (09/09/2024); Govt. of Viet Nam (2023)

## ANTICIPATED SCOPE AND SCALE

A tropical storm is forecast to hit Viet Nam during the afternoon of 19 September. It is expected that the five central provinces of Da Nang, Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, and Quang Tri will be affected (Reuters 19/09/2024; OCHA 17/06/2011). None of these provinces were affected by Typhoon Yagi; however, increased needs in these provinces may strain the humanitarian response and national resources. Further, by 19 September, the incoming tropical storm was expected to affect five airports: Dong Hoi Airport in Quang Binh, Da Nang International Airport in Da Nang, Phu Bai International Airport in Thua Thien-Hue, Chu Lai Airport in Quang Nam, and Vinh Airport in Nghe An (Viet Nam News 19/09/2024). This may impact the entry of humanitarian supplies and staff into Viet Nam.

By 14 September, water levels in the Cau, Hoang Long, and Thuong rivers were decreasing, but remained dangerously high. Water levels in the Luc Nam and Thai Binh rivers were also relatively high (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 14/09/2024).

By 9 September, UNICEF reported that large hydropower stations and water reservoirs in unspecified northern provinces were overflowing, increasing the risk of landslides and flash floods (UNICEF 09/09/2024). Northern Viet Nam hosts many of the country's large hydroelectric power stations, in provinces including Hoa Binh, Lai Chau, and Son La (Power Technology 09/09/2024; UNICEF 09/09/2024; Viet Nam Electricity 20/06/2019; Open Street Map accessed 11/09/2024). Damage to any of these power stations may lead to long-term power shortages across the country.

Viet Nam's monsoon season also brings heavy rainfall in northern provinces between May–October (WB accessed 11/09/2024). This increases the likelihood of further rainfall and flooding in coming months. Seasonal forecasts indicate a 40–50% (moderate) chance of above-normal rainfall in northern Viet Nam, particularly in the northwest, from September–November (WMO accessed 11/09/2024; IRI accessed 11/09/2024).

## HUMANITARIAN CONSTRAINTS

Mountainous geography in remote parts of northern provinces and extensive damage to infrastructure is complicating humanitarian access (UNICEF 09/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 09/09/2024). The typhoon caused the collapse of multiple road sections and the large Phong Chau bridge in Phu Tho province. By 10 September, the Government had stopped or restricted traffic across other major bridges on the Red River, including the major Chuong Duong bridge in Hanoi (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 09/09/2024; ABC News 11/09/2024; BBC 10/09/2024). By 14 September, 239 road sections in the Northern Midlands and Mountains region had been blocked (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 14/09/2024). Even prior to Typhoon Yagi, many of Viet

Nam's provincial roads were in poor condition, potentially complicating humanitarian access to remote parts of northern provinces. Primary and secondary roads are typically affected by rain and flood-related landslides and congestion from May–December (Logistics Cluster accessed 11/09/2024).

By 14 September, the following railway lines remained damaged, leading to service disruption: Chi Linh-Pha La, Dong Anh-Quan Trieu, Gia Lam-Hai Phong, Hanoi-Dong Dang, Hanoi-Phu Ly, Kep-Ha Long-Cai Lan, Kep-Luu Xa, Mai Pha-Na Duong, and Yen Vien-Lao Cai (OCHA 14/09/2024).

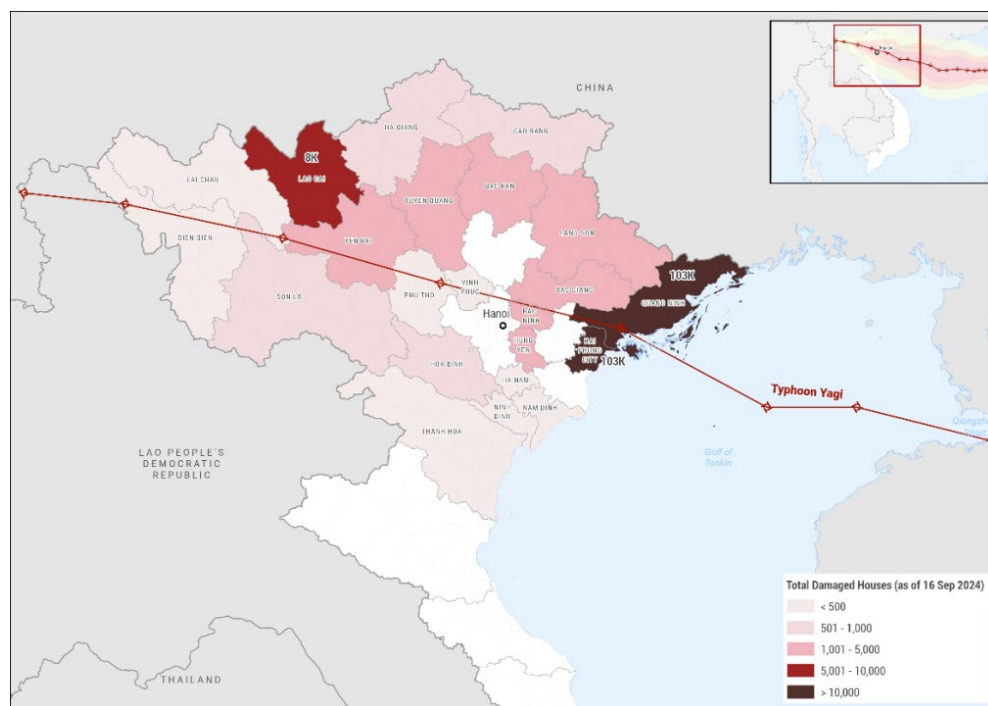
Typhoon Yagi damaged telecommunications infrastructure and power stations across northern Viet Nam. By 17 September, power supply had been restored to over 6 million of 6.1 million of Viet Nam Electricity's customers who had lost power after the typhoon (Viet Nam Plus 17/09/2024; Viet Nam Economy 19/09/2024). It is unclear whether this company serviced all affected people in northern Viet Nam. Any ongoing communications and power outages may hinder humanitarian operations and prevent the Government from using emergency messaging to warn communities of further rainfall and flooding (UNICEF 09/09/2024; ECHO 08/09/2024). Women and girls typically have lower access to phones in Viet Nam, which may prevent them from receiving vital information on both weather forecasts and aid distribution (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024).

In August 2022, the Government of Viet Nam issued Decree No. 58/2022/ND-CP on the Registration and Management of Foreign NGOs, which has led to a longer, more complex process of NGO registration and approval (US-Asia Law Institute 31/01/2023). In August–September 2023, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies reported that recently introduced government regulations on foreign aid were delaying the humanitarian response to extensive flooding in northern provinces (IFRC 30/06/2024).

## CRISIS IMPACTS

### Shelter

Map 3. Severity of typhoon damage to homes by province, 16 September 2024



Source: OCHA (18/09/2024)

By 16 September, it was estimated that Typhoon Yagi had damaged around 237,000 homes across all affected provinces, with the worst impacts in Quang Ninh (103,000 homes damaged or destroyed), Hai Phong (103,000 homes damaged or destroyed), Yen Bai (123,500) and Lao Cai (8,000). An additional 84,000 homes were reported as 'flooded', rather than damaged or destroyed. Damage estimates have been increasing as access to affected areas improves (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024 and 14/09/2024; UNICEF 12/09/2024; OCHA 15/09/2024).

By 18 September, information on the evacuation and displacement of affected people remained limited and conflicting. By 14 September, the Government reported that 100,000 households, or over 130,000 people, had been evacuated from Hanoi and other unspecified locations. The Government also reported that 74,500 households had been displaced (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 12/09/2024; OCHA 15/09/2024; ECHO 15/09/2024; IFRC/VRC 15/09/2024). The reason for the discrepancy between the number of households reported as evacuated and displaced is unknown. It is possible that some of the originally evacuated households have returned and are no longer displaced. It is also unknown whether all evacuated households are in government-run shelters. There is no publicly available information on the exact locations or conditions of government-run shelters.

Shelter conditions were already poor in Viet Nam's Northern Midlands and Mountains region, increasing communities' vulnerability to typhoon damage. The 2019 census found that 15.6% of the region's population lived in temporary shelters, making it the area with the second-highest proportion of people in temporary shelters across the country (Govt. of Viet Nam 2020; Viet Nam News 08/05/2024). The census does not provide information on what constitutes a temporary shelter or why people are living in temporary shelters. High poverty rates in this region, the highest in Viet Nam in 2023, may contribute to a shortage of permanent homes (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b).

### WASH

By 16 September, typhoon-induced damage to nearly 260 water supply systems in 13 unspecified provinces left an estimated three million people with no access to safe drinking water and sanitation (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024; UNICEF 18/09/2024). Disruptions to clean water supply were particularly widespread in Quang Ninh province, especially in Ha Long city and Cam Pha and Quang Yen districts (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 14/09/2024).

Prior to Typhoon Yagi, despite relatively high access to WASH across Viet Nam, particularly in Hanoi and other urban areas, rural parts of northern provinces experienced barriers to accessing sanitation and hygiene. A November 2020 to February 2021 government and UNICEF survey of 14,000 Vietnamese households found that 13% of rural households lacked access to basic sanitation and 12% lacked access to basic hygiene, compared to only 4–5% lacking access in urban areas (UNICEF/Govt. of Viet Nam 12/2021). Among typhoon-affected provinces in 2023, access to improved water and sanitation was particularly low in Lai Chau (8% lacked access to improved water sources and 25% lacked access to improved sanitation sources), Son La (9%, 14%), and Yen Bai (10%, 4%) in the Northern Midlands and Mountains region. This may be attributable to high poverty rates in all three provinces (around 28%, 20%, and 11% respectively) (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b). Typhoon-induced damage to and destruction of WASH facilities will worsen access in these areas, where physical access constraints resulting from flooding and mountainous terrain may delay repairs.



## Health

Damage to WASH infrastructure and the accumulation of contaminated floodwater will likely increase the transmission of vector and waterborne diseases in affected communities. Dengue is endemic to Viet Nam, peaking from June–October. While most cases occur in central and southern areas, dengue is also prevalent in northern provinces, including Hanoi, during the monsoon season (WHO accessed 09/09/2024; Crisis24 16/10/2023). By the end of August 2024, dengue cases had been increasing across Viet Nam since May, reaching nearly 58,000 cases since 1 January (WHO 22/08/2024).

Poor access to WASH in rural areas already contributed to high pre-typhoon rates of diarrhoea, pneumonia, and parasitic infections among children (UNICEF accessed 11/09/2024). Poor access to WASH, contact with contaminated water, and potential overcrowding in shelters and host communities may compound the effects of Typhoon Yagi, leading to increased incidence of these diseases.

People who contract these illnesses may have limited access to healthcare as a result of damage from the typhoon. By 16 September, 570 health facilities had been damaged. It is unclear how many remained operational. Many of those that were operational were overwhelmed by the number of injured people (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024). Communities in rural parts of northern provinces already faced a shortage of nearby health facilities (WB 01/03/2021).

## Livelihoods

It was estimated that the typhoon damaged up to 312,000 hectares of farmland, including 200,000 hectares of rice, 36,000 hectares of maize, 15,000 hectares of cash crops, and 61,000 hectares of other trees. This included over 25,000 hectares of damage in Hai Phong province alone. Nearly three million livestock and over two million poultry were killed across affected provinces. The typhoon also damaged agricultural infrastructure (UNICEF 09/09/2024; ECHO 08/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024; OCHA 15/09/2024; IFRC/VRC 15/09/2024). Damage to agriculture will increase livelihood needs, especially for smallholder farmers and agricultural labourers. In 2022, agriculture constituted the primary employment sector for over 92% of households in the Northern Midlands and Mountain region and 82% in the Red River Delta region (Govt. Of Viet Nam 2023 a).

Typhoon-induced damage also disrupted the main northern mid-June to mid-September planting season (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024). This is likely to delay, reduce, and (in some cases) prevent September–December rice harvesting. Rice production is a particularly important economic activity in Viet Nam, employing 66% of the country's rural labour force, particularly in the typhoon-affected Red River Delta region (WB accessed 11/09/2024; FAO 28/03/2024). A May–June 2024 locust infestation in typhoon-affected provinces – including Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Hoa Binh, Lang Son, Nghe An, Phu Tho, Son La, Thanh Hoa, and Tuyen Quang – had already decreased the number of hectares planted (Tuoi Tre News 15/06/2024; Saigon Times 14/06/2024).

The typhoon sunk around 25 small ships and continuing storms have prevented fishing (UNICEF 09/09/2024; ECHO 08/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 09/09/2024). As the fishing sector provides income to around 10% of Viet Nam's population, particularly in the Red River Delta region, this situation will affect the livelihoods of many communities (FAO 01/2019).

By 14 September, markets in Quang Ninh and Hai Phong – the provinces worst affected by the typhoon – were open and functioning (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 14/09/2024). The status of markets in other, less severely affected but more remote provinces remains unknown.

The typhoon significantly affected businesses across northern Viet Nam, a manufacturing and export hub, damaging factories and stock and leaving businesses without power (VOA 09/09/2024). By 18 September, an unspecified number of factories in both the northeastern coastal city of Hai Phong and Quang Ninh province, which host several multinational corporations, remained closed because of significant damage and a lack of power. Businesses reported that it may take several months to resume operations, potentially affecting the country's economy and livelihoods nationwide in the longer term (France 24 18/09/2024; The Guardian 11/09/2024).

## Food security and nutrition

Typhoon-related disruptions to rice harvesting may increase food insecurity, as rice is a staple starch, particularly in rural areas (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 a; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024). Viet Nam's Global Food Security Index score<sup>1</sup> is 67.9 (0–100 scale, 100 = highest food security), which is higher than the regional average of 62.2 (USAID accessed 11/09/2024). That said, food shortages are relatively common in more remote rural areas, which lack access to commercial rice markets, particularly before the harvest season (ACIAR 28/02/2017).

<sup>1</sup> The score is calculated based on food affordability, availability, quality, safety, and sustainability. While this score provides a relative measure of food security in Viet Nam compared with other countries, it does not provide specific information on the severity of food insecurity

The typhoon's effect on WASH and food security will likely increase child malnutrition, which is a particular concern in Viet Nam, fuelled by high rates of diarrhoea, nematode (worm) infections, and a lack of dietary variance (UNICEF 01/02/2020; ACIAR 28/02/2017). It is estimated that, among children affected by Typhoon Yagi, 300,000 under the age of five were already experiencing stunting and 15,000 were experiencing severe wasting (UNICEF 19/09/2024).

Most schools in affected areas have been closed, disrupting school feeding programmes and potentially aggravating food insecurity and malnutrition among children (UNICEF 09/09/2024).

## Education

The typhoon damaged 1,300 schools, including almost 575 in Hai Phong province alone. The number of damaged schools in other affected provinces was unknown by 17 September (OCHA 15/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 14/09/2024). The Government closed around 570 schools in at least nine provinces, affecting the education of up to 2.5 million children (UNICEF 12/09/2024; STC 20/08/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 09/09/2024). By 16 September, OCHA reported that 'most' affected schools remained closed (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024). As of 15 September, the Government planned to reopen schools by the end of September (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024).

By 14 September, schools were also being used as evacuation centres, including 100 schools in Quang Ninh province (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 14/09/2024).

Prior to Typhoon Yagi, June–August flooding and landslides had already weakened education infrastructure in many typhoon-affected provinces, damaging schools, roads, and bridges and posing a safety threat to children travelling to school (STC 20/08/2024). Ethnic minority children in mountainous areas had particularly low access to education, and typhoon-related disruptions may increase this disadvantage (UNICEF 09/09/2024; Govt. of Viet Nam 2020 and 2021).

Table 1. Net school enrolment rates by socioeconomic region, 2020

REGION	PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT	LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT	UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Red River Delta	96.1%	94.1%	90%
Northern Mountains and Midlands	96.3%	91.6%	73%

Source: Govt. of Viet Nam (2021)

in different parts of the country.

## DRIVERS

### Vulnerability to typhoons and climate change

Viet Nam's typhoon season runs from June–November, with an average of three typhoons annually in the period from 2000–2024 according to the International Disaster Database (US Mission in Viet Nam 30/10/2019; EM-DAT accessed 12/09/2024). Most Typhoon Yagi-affected provinces (including Bac Giang, Dien Bien, Hai Phong, Hanoi, Lang Son, Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Quang Ninh, and Thai Binh) had already been affected by Typhoon Prapiroon on 22 July 2024, which left at least 19 people dead or missing and damaged at least 30,000 hectares of crops (Crisis24 23/07/2024; Reuters 26/07/2024).

Viet Nam's long, densely populated coastline increases its vulnerability to typhoon-induced flooding (Nguyen et al. 20/05/2019). By 2024, the World Bank had ranked Viet Nam among the five countries most vulnerable to climate change, as it is highly exposed to hazards and most of its population and economic assets are located in coastal areas that experience frequent flooding (WB accessed 11/09/2024).

While the impact of climate change on typhoons is complicated, climate change likely increases the strength of these hazards. Warmer air holds higher levels of precipitation, and typhoons gather additional energy from warmer ocean water, allowing them to maintain higher energy over a wider area (NCAS 16/09/2024; BBC 10/09/2024; EuroNews 11/09/2024). Rising sea levels also aggravate storm surges, causing more intense flooding in coastal areas (Euronews 11/09/2024).

## COMPOUNDING FACTORS

### Prior natural hazards

Frequent floods during monsoon and typhoon seasons have decreased community coping capacities and government resources in Viet Nam, including in northern provinces affected by Typhoon Yagi. Provinces across the country have experienced heavy rainfall, flash floods, and landslides since May 2024 (ECHO 30/08/2024, 22/08/2024, 07/08/2024, and 01/08/2024; AHA Centre 24/08/2024 a and 24/08/2024 b). Recovery from August–September 2023 floods, which affected 215,000 people in northern and central areas, was slow, with assessments indicating that livelihood and shelter needs remained high by February 2024. Unrepaired damage and

loss of livelihoods from 2023 flooding has likely increased communities' pre-existing needs in Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Son La, Thai Nguyen, and Yen Bai provinces, all of which were affected by Typhoon Yagi (IFRC 30/06/2024). Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Son La, and Yen Bai all had poverty rates of 10% or higher in 2023, likely contributing to slow reconstruction (see Annex 1 for specific poverty rates).

### Socioeconomic inequalities for ethnic minorities

There are 53 ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam, comprising 14% of the total population, the majority of whom live in the Northern Mountains and Central Highlands regions (IWGIA 20/03/2024). Economic reform has led nationwide poverty to decrease significantly over the past 35 years, falling to an estimated 4.2% by 2022. Poverty remains high, however, among ethnic minorities in remote, agricultural communities, who accounted for nearly 80% of Viet Nam's poor in 2020 (ADB accessed 11/09/2024; WB 10/04/2023). Provinces where ethnic minorities are concentrated also have lower access to WASH and education, as well as a higher concentration of temporary shelters (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b and 2020). Such pre-existing needs increase vulnerability to shelter, WASH, and other damage from natural hazards, and will likely delay recovery.

Table 2. Typhoon-affected provinces with more than 50% ethnic minority residents (2019 census)

PROVINCE	REGION	% OF ETHNIC MINORITIES* (2019)
Bac Kan	Northern Midlands and Mountains	88%
Cao Bang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	95%
Dien Bien	Northern Midlands and Mountains	83%
Ha Giang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	88%
Hoa Binh	Northern Midlands and Mountains	75%
Lai Chau	Northern Midlands and Mountains	84%
Lang Song	Northern Midlands and Mountains	84%
Lao Cai	Northern Midlands and Mountains	66%
Son La	Northern Midlands and Mountains	84%
Tuyen Quang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	57%
Yen Bai	Northern Midlands and Mountains	57%

Source: Govt. of Viet Nam (2020)

\*Categorised as any of Viet Nam's 53 ethnic minorities, with Kinh considered the ethnic majority (IWGIA 20/03/2024).

## RESPONSE CAPACITY

The Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development are leading the response, coordinated by a steering committee established immediately after the typhoon's landing. By 9 September, the Viet Nam Dyke and Disaster Management Authority activated the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership, composed of government bodies, UN agencies, INGOs, and other humanitarian responders. The Government also deployed over 438,000 soldiers, communal hazard response teams, and other responders to coordinate evacuation and relief efforts (UNICEF 09/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 12/09/2024). By 18 September, the Government of Viet Nam had provided over VN350 billion (USD14.26 million) and 200 tons of rice to affected areas (OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024).

The Government's response is supported by the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, OCHA's Regional Office for the Asia-Pacific, UN agencies (including the IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and the WHO), and INGOs including Save the Children and CARE. By 16 September, the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ICG) was established with sector leads for Education, Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter/NFI, WASH and Early Recovery. The results of joint assessments in Hai Phong, Lao Cai, Quang Ninh, and Yen Bai provinces, carried out between 10–14 September, were presented on 17 September (OCHA 09/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 12/09/2024, 14/09/2024, and 18/09/2024). These results are cited in OCHA updates referenced throughout this report.

By 18 September, governments from countries including Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand the UK, and the US had pledged or provided humanitarian assistance to support the response (Govt. Australia 12/09/2024; Govt. US 11/09/2024; Govt. India 15/09/2024; Govt. UK 14/09/2024; Govt. Japan 11/09/2024; OCHA/UNCT Viet Nam 18/09/2024).

In general, Viet Nam has a well-developed legal and policy framework and system, at both the central and local levels, for hazard risk reduction, management, and response. Recent academic and multilateral reviews of these systems have identified gaps, however, including a lack of human resources to implement policies at the local level; inadequate financing, which constrains response to short-term relief and recovery; and inadequate information gathering and sharing between organisations involved in response (Huong et al. 25/09/2022; IOM 28/06/2024; Quang and Thanh 06/05/2023).



## ANNEX 1. PRE-CRISIS BASELINE INFORMATION FOR TYPHOON-AFFECTED PROVINCES

PROVINCE	REGION	TOTAL POP. (2023)	POP. DENSITY (2023, PERSON/KM2)	POVERTY RATE** (2023)	% OF HOUSEHOLDS USING IMPROVED WATER SOURCES*** (2023)	% OF HOUSEHOLDS USING IMPROVED SANITATION**** (2023)
Bac Ninh	Red River Delta	1,517,400	1,844/km2	1%	99.9%	99.9%
Ha Nam	Red River Delta	885,900	1,028/km2	1.7%	100%	100%
Hai Duong	Red River Delta	1,956,890	1,173/km2	0.7%	99.8%	100%
Hai Phong	Red River Delta	2,105,030	1,379/km2	0.3%	100%	100%
Hanoi	Red River Delta	8,587,080	2,556/km2	0.1%	100%	100%
Hung Yen	Red River Delta	1,301,000	1,399/km2	1.5%	100%	100%
Nam Dinh	Red River Delta	1,887,100	1,131/km2	1%	100%	100%
Ninh Binh	Red River Delta			1.1%	99.8%	99.9%
Thai Binh	Red River Delta	1,882,340	1,188/km2	1.5%	100%	100%
Quang Ninh	Red River Delta	1,381,170	223/km2	1.1%	98.7%	97.7%
Vinh Phuc	Red River Delta	1,211,300	980/km2	0.7%	99.9%	100%
Bac Giang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	1,922,700	494/km2	1.5%	100%	99.6%
Bac Kan	Northern Midlands and Mountains	326,500	67/km2	16.7%	92.2%	97.1%
Cao Bang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	547,900	82/km2	21.2%	74.3%	70.8%
Dien Bien	Northern Midlands and Mountains	646,200	68/km2	29.5%	93.1%	88.4%
Ha Giang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	899,900	114/km2	29.1%	80.5%	76.8%
Hoa Binh	Northern Midlands and Mountains	880,470	191.81/km2	6%	95.5%	99.2%
Lang Son	Northern Midlands and Mountains	807,300	97/km2	6.1%	96%	94.5%
Lai Chau	Northern Midlands and Mountains	489,300	54/km2	28.1%	92%	75%
Lao Cai	Northern Midlands and Mountains	779,920	123/km2	13.7%	97%	95%





Phu Tho	Northern Midlands and Mountains	1,530,800	433/km2	3.7%	96.7%	99.8%
Son La	Northern Midlands and Mountains	1,313,340	93/km2	19.8%	90.8%	86.3%
Thai Nguyen	Northern Midlands and Mountains	1,350,300	383/km2	1.7%	99%	99.9%
Tuyen Quang	Northern Midlands and Mountains	812,210	138/km2	7.1%	92.5%	98.4%
Yen Bai	Northern Midlands and Mountains	855,520	124/km2	10.6%	90%	96.2%
Thanh Hoa	North Central and Central Coastal	373,950	336/km2	3.9%	99%	99.5%
Nghe An	North Central and Central Coastal	3,442,000	209/km2	4.7%	97%	95.8%

Source: Govt. of Viet Nam (2023)

**\*\*** According to the Government's multidimensional poverty line for the 2021–2025 period, which classifies someone as 'poor' if: 1) their monthly income is below VND 1,500,000 (around USD 61) for rural areas or VND 2,000,000 (around USD 82) for urban areas; and 2) if they lack access to at least three of six basic services – employment, healthcare, education, housing, clean water and sanitation, or information (Govt. of Viet Nam 29/01/2021).

**\*\*\*** The Government of Viet Nam defines hygienic water sources as “tap water, bore well water, protected dug well water, protected spring water/slot/geo, rain water, purchased water, bottled water, and bottles” (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b). This is consistent with the definition of improved water sources used by UNICEF and the Government of Viet Nam in a 2020–2021 survey of sustainable development goal indicators in Viet Nam (UNICEF/Govt. of Viet Nam 12/2021). The WHO definition of an improved water source excludes bottled water unless water is also available from another improved source (WHO accessed 12/09/2024).

**\*\*\*\*** The Government of Viet Nam defines hygienic sanitation sources as “septic, absorbent, dug latrines (improved with vents, with seats) and composting latrines” (Govt. of Viet Nam 2023 b). This is consistent with the definition of improved sanitation sources used by UNICEF and the Government of Viet Nam in the 2020–2021 survey mentioned above, but does not specify whether sanitation facilities are shared, which would make them unimproved according to the WHO definition (UNICEF/Govt. of Viet Nam 12/2021; WHO accessed 12/09/2024).