

Viet Nam Country Office

Typhoon Yagi Northern Viet Nam

Situation Report No. 6 UNICEF Response & Recovery Actions and Funding Needs



From left to right, Luu Thi Tram Anh, 36, Lu Van Tuan, 37, Lu Nhat Bao, 13, and Lu Ngoc Anh, 8, sit in their home in Muc village, Lao Cai province. A wall of the home collapsed due to a landslide caused by Typhoon Yagi. To help the family rebuild and recover, UNICEF has provided unconditional cash transfers.

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Reporting Date: 8 November – 18 December 2024

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

- In early September 2024, Typhoon Yagi, the strongest storm in Viet Nam in 70 years, caused extensive, multifaceted damage to life, infrastructure, economic livelihoods, accommodation, social services and social life in 14 of the most affected provinces. Three months after the typhoon children and families in affected areas still face acute deprivations and risks.
- Health and water systems remain damaged, denying 570,000 people access to safe drinking water and clean sanitation, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and interruptions to routine immunization.
- About 220,000 children under five and 70,000 pregnant and lactating women remain at risk of malnutrition due to disrupted health and other services, food shortages and lack of clean water.
- Over 830,000 children in the worst-affected areas experienced a loss of 60-120 hours of learning and are being impacted by the damage to school infrastructure and learning materials. Disruptions of education in typhoon-affected regions, which already have lower learning outcomes, are increasing existing disparities, especially among ethnic minority children.
- Loss of livelihoods and displacement leave an estimated 365,000 families in acute need of cash support to cover basic needs. With high prevailing poverty rates in northern mountainous areas - home to ethnic minorities - the typhoon has further exacerbated vulnerabilities of children and families in precarious situations.
- Due to displacement and compounded economic and psychological stressors on individuals and families, more than 100,000 children face heightened child protection risks - such as neglect, distress, violence, and harmful practices, including child labour and child marriage. Gender-based violence risks prevail for women and girls.
- UNICEF and partners continue delivering assistance to the most vulnerable families in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition, education, child protection and social protection and support ongoing recovery efforts. In Lao Cai province, 1,221 people (260 families) received humanitarian cash assistance.
- UN partners, including UNICEF, the European Union, and the Government, conducted the Viet Nam Multisectoral Assessment (VMSA), a post-disaster assessment launched on 10 December. Guided by the VMSA, UNICEF will support recovery-targeted efforts in WASH, nutrition, education, social, and child protection and strengthen resilience.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS*



320 dead, 25 missing,
1,978 injured.



4 million children live in
the most affected 14
provinces.



570,000 people with
disrupted access to safe
drinking water and
sanitation.



220,000 children under
five and about 70,000
pregnant and lactating
women are at risk of
malnutrition.



830,000 students in the
worst-affected areas
experienced a loss of 60
- 120 hours of learning.



More than 100,000
children face heightened
protection risks such as
neglect and distress,
violence and other
harmful practices.

* Viet Nam Multisector Assessment, United Nations
Viet Nam Joint Response Plan.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The estimated funding requirement for UNICEF's multisectoral response plan to address critical needs and early recovery is US\$ 17 million. UNICEF has mobilized US \$4,220,360, so far with financial contributions from the Irish Government, UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Japanese Government, New Zealand Government, German, US and Korean National Committees for UNICEF, CERF and the private sector.

We are most grateful to our partners and donors for their support and trust. With the current funding gap of US\$ 12.7 million, UNICEF is appealing for additional financial resources from the public and private sectors to address ongoing recovery and resilience-building efforts.

UNICEF Response and Recovery Action

In support of the Government of Viet Nam's timely response and grounded in [UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action](#), to address the priority needs of children, women and families affected by the disaster, UNICEF is leading humanitarian and early recovery efforts to save lives, do-no-harm and ensure mid-to-long term recovery with a focus on resilience building and disaster risk reduction. Some of UNICEF's response efforts include:

WASH and Health:

- By 10 December, over 49,300 people in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen, Bac Kan have received UNICEF WASH supplies, including 5,570 water tanks, 2,000 drinking water bottles, 2,000 ceramic filters, 20,000 water purification tablets, 2,700 hand sanitizers and 2,400 soap bars.

Nutrition:

- Under the supervision of the provincial Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCs), health workers conducted the screening of children for acute malnutrition reaching more than 100,000 children under 5 in 582 communes of six provinces (Lao Cai, Yên Bái, Thai Nguyen, Bac Kan, Lang Son and Cao Bang).
- As a result, 601 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 4,750 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were detected, of which 601 SAM cases (100%) and 1,100 MAM cases were admitted and received treatment at commune health centres.
- Local health systems in all six provinces are benefiting from the ongoing vitamin A - mass distribution nationwide campaign in preparation for a new round of nutritional screening to detect SAM and MAM among over 200,000 under-5 children. The result informs a new treatment round with ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) to be provided by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with the support of UNICEF Viet Nam.

Child Protection:

- 2,957 women and 5,377 children, including 2,764 girls, in Ha Giang, Phu Tho, Yen Bai, Thai Nguyen, Lao Cai, and Hoa Binh provinces, benefited from the Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) kits to address their essential needs.

Education:

- 3,829 children, including 1,777 girls, in Ha Giang, Phu Tho, Yen Bai, Thai Nguyen, Lao Cai, and Hoa Binh provinces, received learning kits to support their learning.

Social Protection:

- Payment verification and post-distribution monitoring for the first batch of UNICEF-supported humanitarian cash assistance to 936 households (3,725 people) in Lao Cai province was completed. In close collaboration with the financial service provider and local authorities, UNICEF addressed issues identified through payment verification. The post-distribution monitoring report is being completed - it will provide findings and recommendations for upcoming programme designs and follow up payments.
- UNICEF supported the second batch of the humanitarian cash transfer distributed to 260 families (1,221 people) in four districts of Lao Cai province (Si Ma Cai, Bao Thang, Van Ban and Bac Ha), in close collaboration with the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) and the Lao Cai Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Overall Coordination, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP):

- To ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP) UNICEF is working with the local Provincial People's Committees (PPCs) and respective provincial departments in affected areas to ensure that children, women and families are well informed about their rights in humanitarian settings, can participate in decisions on humanitarian and recovery efforts and provide feedback. This collaborative approach ensures that interventions are not only effectively targeted but also tailored to address the specific needs of the communities.
- UNICEF has integrated AAP activities in all of its partnerships with four provincial authorities (Dien Bien, Cao Bang, Lao Cai and Yen Bai). Concretely, UNICEF aims to ensure that the humanitarian performance monitoring framework addresses the issues of accountability to affected populations (AAP) and supports information and communication, participation, and feedback and complaints mechanisms as part of the Emergency Response Programme implementation. The Viet Nam AAP Action Plan for emergencies has been developed, aligning with sectoral and emergency response projects. An AAP orientation has been developed and will be used for training for counterparts.
- UNICEF developed a set of Tip Sheets (Carrying Out Consultations with Women and Girls; Responding to Disclosures of Violence; and Carrying Out a Safety Audit) for rolling out in its respective interventions, taking into account existing vulnerabilities, such as sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability, coupled with key messages on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for both adults and children. Additionally, UNICEF has also developed the gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation guidance with targets and indicators to support the planning, monitoring, and reporting of the GBV risk mitigation indicators within the UNICEF Emergency Response Plan. UNICEF has developed materials to train its implementing partners at the subnational level in Yen Bai and Dien Bien provinces and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development at the national level.

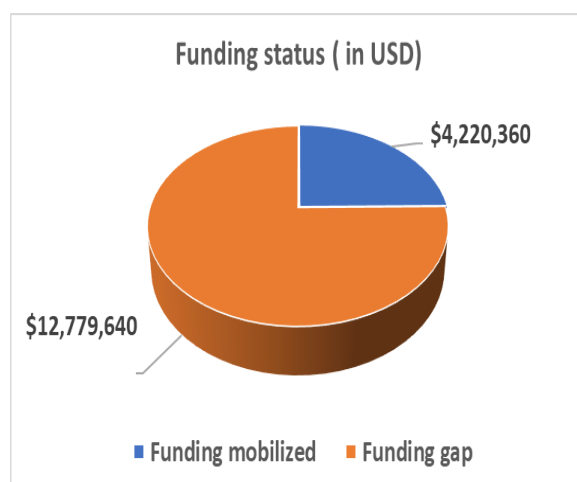
Estimated Funding Needs

The United Nations [Joint Response Plan](#) launched on 27 September with the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA), was developed under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), sector coordinators and their respective members, in consultation with the Government of Viet Nam. It identifies critical response priorities to be covered by UN agencies, NGOs and the Viet Nam Red Cross to support and augment the government's response. The plan includes multi-sectoral humanitarian and early recovery needs with funding asks of US\$ 68.9 million.

UNICEF's multi-sectoral response plan (which is included in the UN Joint Response Plan) stands at US\$ 17 million. It outlines not only immediate humanitarian response needs but also early recovery efforts which integrate resilience and disaster risk reduction efforts to mitigate against future shocks. The current funding gap is US\$ 12.9 million.

Currently, the funding needs by sector are:

Sectors	Funding Requirements
WASH	5,864,400
Nutrition	1,728,000
Health	2,316,600
Education	3,164,400
Child protection and gender-based violence	1,641,600
Social protection/humanitarian cash transfers	1,198,800
Social Behaviour Change and Accountability to Affected Populations	507,600
Coordination (including PSEA, Communications, and Operations)	578,600
Total	17,000,000



Humanitarian and Recovery Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The government's response is coordinated among line ministries through the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) and its standing office, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA). Viet Nam's Disaster Risk and Response (DRR) Partnership, co-chaired by the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and UN Resident Coordinator, is the main forum for coordination of humanitarian and recovery efforts between national and international humanitarian and DRR actors, including government, UN agencies (including UNICEF), bilateral partners and international non-governmental organisations.

UN inter-agency coordination is led by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and with support from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Government of Viet Nam, UN and development partners coordinate their crisis response and recovery efforts through key sectors, each co-led by the respective Ministry and designated agencies to ensure maximum effectiveness. UNICEF leads the WASH and nutrition sectors and co-leads the education (with Save the Children) and child protection sectors— together with relevant government agencies.

UNICEF's response and early recovery activities are closely coordinated with VDDMA (under MARD), the lead government coordination body, and relevant government line ministries, provincial and district authorities. UNICEF's response strategy and plan are fully aligned with the UN Joint Response Plan focused on three strategic goals:

1. Saving lives and alleviating suffering by providing and/or ensuring access to multisectoral assistance and support to the re-establishment of basic services.
2. Reducing the vulnerability of affected populations to disease outbreaks and protection risks by enhancing access to essential services and strengthening protection mechanisms.
3. Creating enabling environments for long-term recovery, livelihood support and reconstruction of affected communities to build resilience to shocks and stresses.

To operationalize its response plan and accelerate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and early recovery efforts, UNICEF signed partnerships with **MARD** for its WASH response/recovery as well as with **Yen Bai, Dien Bien and Lao Cai** provincial authorities and is finalising partnerships with **Cao Bang** as priority provinces targeted by the UN Joint Response Plan.

On 10 December, under the leadership of MARD in cooperation with UN agencies and EU, and in the presence of development partners, launched [the Viet Nam Multi-Sector Assessment \(VMSA\)](#) – a post-disaster assessment. UNICEF and respective line ministries led the assessment for WASH, nutrition, and education sectors and contributed to health, employment, livelihoods and social protection and human impact analysis of damage, loss and recovery needs. The assessment covers 14 out of 26 affected provinces in the coastal, midland, and mountain regions. The report estimates the total damage at VND 36.3 trillion (USD 1.5 billion) with losses of around VND 43 trillion (USD 1.7 billion). Recovery and rehabilitation needs are valued at an estimated VND 54 trillion or USD 2.2 billion for the immediate, medium and long-term recovery of the critical services, infrastructure and livelihood for children and communities. Specifically, the assessment highlights the pressing need to restore and ensure climate-smart health, nutrition, education, social and child protection services and systems for children, and strengthen the resilience of children and their communities to withstand climate shocks and other emergencies. The VMSA will inform the development of a Financing Plan based on the recovery needs and prioritization by the Government of Viet Nam in early 2025.

The swift response by the Government and humanitarian agencies has provided timely essential emergency support to children and families in the most affected areas. Yet, the situation remains critical for children and families who lost everything, many of whom were already vulnerable before the Typhoon. For them, the road to recovery will be long and many of them are at risk of falling into poverty or suffering further marginalization. It is, therefore, crucial to invest in helping communities to build back better, so that when the next climate disaster strikes, they are better prepared.

Human-interest stories and media content

UNICEF continues to highlight the impact of the typhoon on children.

Videos:

- [Communities Affected by Typhoon Yagi Share Their Stories](#)
- [UNICEF explainer](#)

» [More videos](#)

Human-interest stories:

- [Rising from landslides: families rebuilding with resilience after Typhoon Yagi](#)

» [More stories](#)

Photos can be downloaded from [THIS LINK](#)

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