ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

SITUATION UPDATE

TROPICAL CYCLONE YAGI AND SOUTHWEST MONSOON PHILIPPINES AND VIET NAM

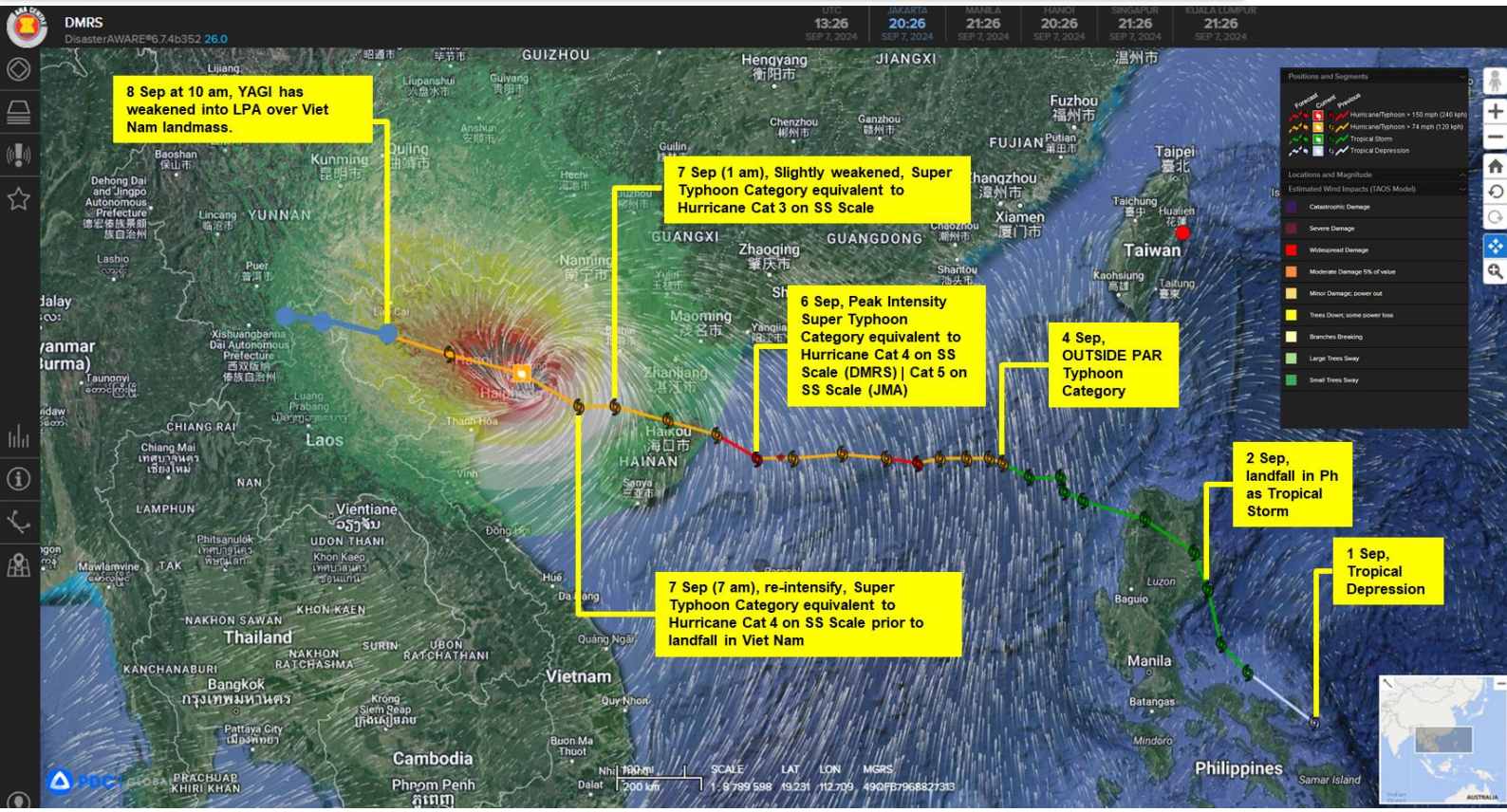
Sunday, 8 September 2024, 2200 HRS (UTC+7)

No. **1**

This Situation Update is provided by the AHA Centre for use of the ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders. The information presented is collected from various sources, including but not limited to ASEAN Member States' Government Agencies, UN, IFRC, NGOs, Humanitarian and Dialogue Partners, and News Organisations.

Tropical Cyclone YAGI & Southwest Monsoon

Figures are the updates from NDRRMC Situation Report No. 13 and VDDMA report on 8 September 2024



20 Dead in the Philippines

5 Dead in Viet Nam

26 Missing in the Philippines

13 Missing in Viet Nam

22 Injured in the Philippines

186 Injured in Viet Nam

7.6K Houses Damaged in the Philippines

3.3K Houses Damaged in Viet Nam

80.8K Displaced Persons in the Philippines

51.3K Evacuated Persons in Viet Nam

1. HIGHLIGHTS

a. **Meteorological History (Philippines)**: On 1 September, the tropical disturbance INVEST 92W east of Visayas developed into a Tropical Depression “ENTENG” (PAGASA). It moved west-northwestward towards mainland Luzon as it continued to intensify into a Tropical Storm with international name YAGI. Tropical Cyclone YAGI enhanced the Southwest Monsoon which further brought heavy to torrential rainfall over Luzon and parts of Visayas (Figure 1) in the Philippines. On 2 September, TC YAGI made its initial landfall in the vicinity of Casiguran, Aurora, the Philippines. On 4 September, TC YAGI left the Philippine Area of Responsibility at 0400 HRS UTC+7 according to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA).

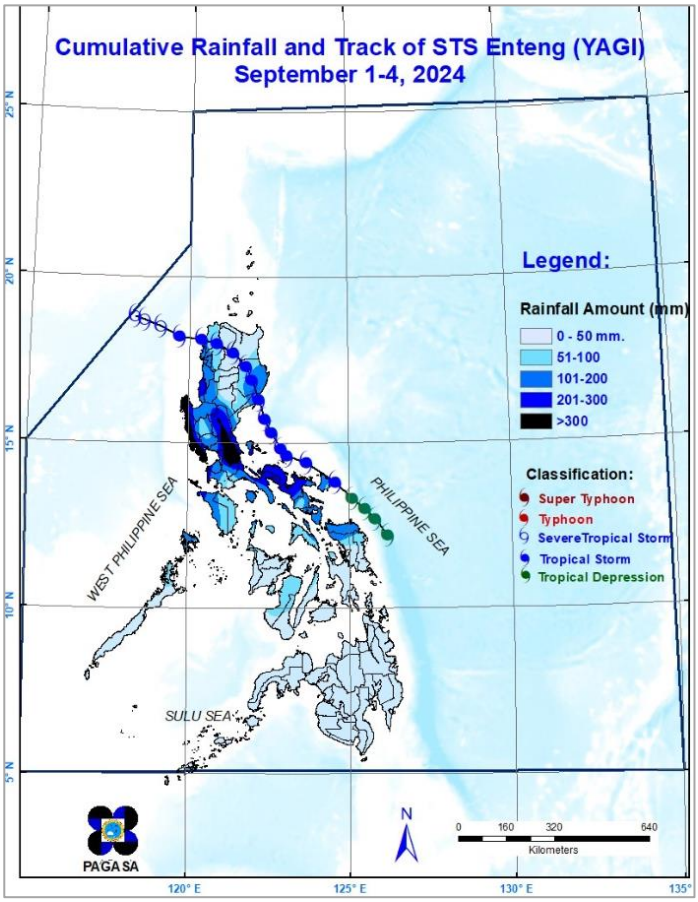


Figure 1. Cumulative rainfall from 1-4 September during the passage of TC YAGI in the Philippines, with some areas that received more than 300mm rainfall that resulted to widespread flooding and rain-induced landslides. (Source: PAGASA)

b. **Meteorological History (Viet Nam)**: From 4-7 September, TC YAGI made its way from the Philippine Area of Responsibility across the West Philippine Sea-South China Sea-Viet Nam’s East Sea going through a series of intensification towards Hainan, China and continued to Northern Region of Viet Nam. YAGI made its second landfall over Hainan, China as a Super Typhoon, equivalent to Hurricane Category 5 on Saffir Simpson Scale. TC YAGI slightly weakened after this landfall, followed by re-intensification as it entered the Gulf of Tonkin. According to the NCHMF, TC YAGI made landfall over the border of Quang Ninh - Hai Phong Province at 1330H UTC+7 (Figure 2) 7 September as a Super Typhoon, equivalent to Hurricane Category 4 on Saffir Simpson Scale, with maximum sustained winds at 213 km/h. On 8 September

at 1000 HRS UTC+7 TC YAGI has weakened into a low-pressure area over the Viet Nam landmass and expected to weaken and gradually dissipate in the next 12 hours (Figure 2).

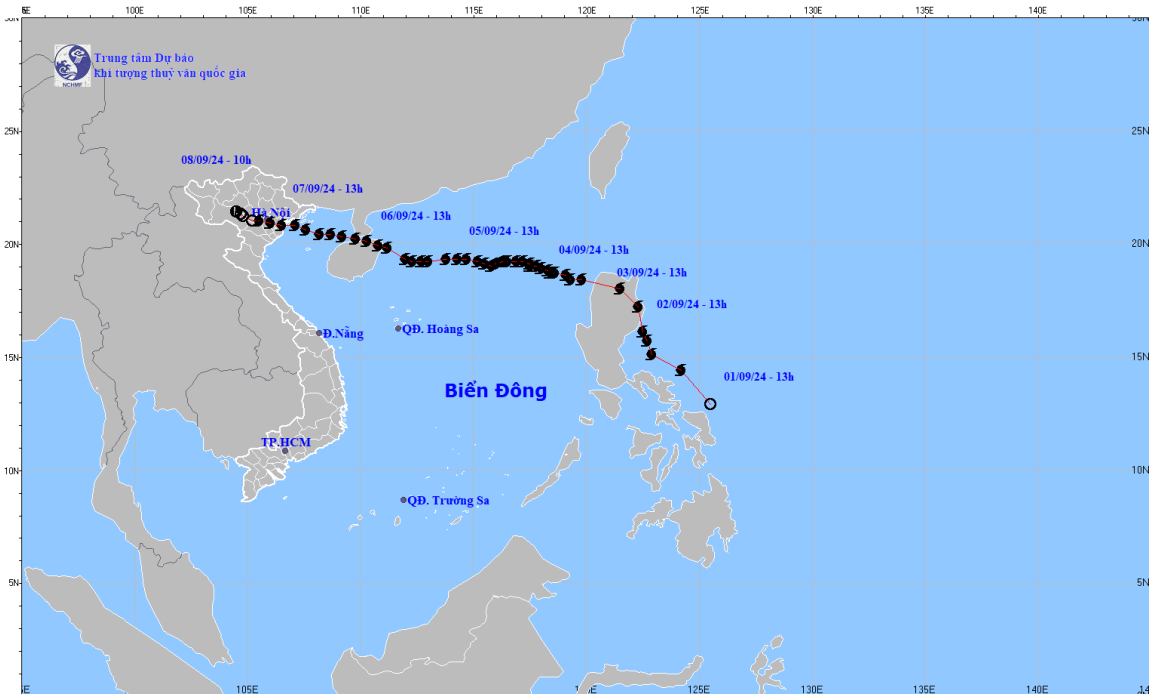


Figure 1. TC YAGI Meteorological History (Data source: NCHMF).

c. **Preparedness and Response**.

- In the Philippines, on 2 September 2024, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operation Centre (NDRRMOC) alert level escalated its alert status from WHITE to RED for the Combined Effects of the Southwest Monsoon and Tropical Cyclone YAGI in the Philippines. On 7 September, the NDRRMOC alert status was lowered into BLUE Alert. As of 8 September, NDRRMOC status remains on BLUE Alert.
- In Viet Nam, the Prime Minister issued Official Dispatch No. 86/CD-TTg dated 3 September and No. 87/CD-TTg dated 5 September, 2024 directing focused emergency response to TC YAGI and post-storm floods.
- Following the request of assistance from NDRRMC-OCD to the AHA Centre in the Philippines and impacts in Viet Nam, the AHA Centre raised its alert level from YELLOW (heightened monitoring) to ORANGE (preparedness to response) on 7 September. The AHA Centre also sent a sympathy letter and offer of assistance to VDDMA Viet Nam on 8 September.

2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS

a. 1 September 2024 (UTC+7)

- 0800 HRS: A low-pressure area east of Eastern Visayas developed into a tropical depression with the Philippine local name “Enteng”, and further gained the international name YAGI.
- 1000 HRS: Tropical Cyclone YAGI intensified into a Tropical Storm level near Catanduanes, the Philippines.

b. 2 September 2024 (UTC+7)

- 1300 HRS: TC YAGI made landfall in the vicinity of Casiguran, Aurora, the Philippines at tropical storm level.

- 1500 HRS: TC YAGI intensified into a Severe Tropical Storm level at 165 km West Northwest of Laoag City, Ilocos Norte, the Philippines

c. 4 September 2024 (UTC+7)
   - 1600 HRS: TC YAGI located outside the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR)

d. 6 September 2024 (UTC+7)
   - TC YAGI intensified and reached its peak as a Super Typhoon level, equivalent to Hurricane Category 5 on Saffir Simpson Scale with maximum sustained winds at around 259 km/h prior to its landfall to Hainan, China.

e. 7 September 2022 (UTC+7)
   - ~0100 HRS: TC YAGI weakened after landfall in Hainan, equivalent to Hurricane Category 3 on Saffir Simpson Scale
   - 0700 HRS: TC YAGI slightly intensified prior to landfall over Viet Nam landmass with maximum sustained winds at 213 km/h or equivalent to Hurricane Category 4 on Saffir Simpson Scale.
   - ~1330 HRS: TC YAGI (Viet Nam local name as Storm No. 3) made landfall in Quang Ninh - Hai Phong Province as a Super Typhoon level, equivalent to Hurricane Category 4 on Saffir Simpson Scale.

f. 8 September 2022 (UTC+7)
   - ~1000 HRS: TC YAGI has weakened further from into a low-pressure area over Viet Nam landmass with maximum winds below 39 km/h and is forecasted to gradually weaken and dissipate in the next 12 hours.

3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Impacts in the **Philippines** (as of 0700 UTC+7, 08 September 2024)

a. Affected population: **714,360 families (2,553,203 persons)** affected in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V, VI, VII, VIII, CAR, NCR (CATASTROPHIC Disaster based on DMA guidelines); **80,842 displaced** in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V , VI, VII, VIII, CAR, and NCR – **33,430 of which are in 439 evacuation centres** while 47,412 others are taking temporary shelter in friends/relatives' homes (NDRRMC).
b. Damages: **24.4M USD worth of damages** have been reported (infrastructure, houses, agriculture and livestock); 7**,622 damaged houses** (7,129 partially, 493 totally); **175 road sections**, **32 bridge sections** (NDRRMC).
c. Critical lifelines: **65 cities/municipalities** experienced power outages (98% restored); 1 city/municipality had communication outage/issues (restored).

Impacts in **Viet Nam** (as of 0600H UTC+7, 8 September 2024)

a. Affected population: **5 people** (Quang Ning – 3, Hai Phong -1, Hai Duong -1); **186 injured** (Quang Ninh – 157, Hai Phong – 13, Hai Duong – 5, Ha Noi – 10); and **13 people missing** (Tien Thanh – 7, Hong Gai -6) (VDDMA)
b. Damages: **3,279 houses**; **401 electric poles were broken; many shops, offices, and schools had their roofs blown off or were damaged**; many advertising signs and telecommunication poles were broken; urban trees were uprooted and broken on the roads in the provinces and cities of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Hai Duong, Hanoi. **116,192 hectares of rice and crops were flooded and damaged** (concentrated in Hai Phong: 6,750 hectares; Thai Binh: 76,345 hectares; Hai Duong 11,200 hectares; Bac Ninh: 11,009 hectares; Hanoi: 6,218 hectares; Hung Yen: 11,505 hectares; Ha Nam: 7,418 hectares, Hanoi: 6,218 hectares, Bac Ninh: 8,762 hectares); 5,027 hectares of fruit trees were damaged (concentrated in Hai Phong: 1,000 hectares; Thai Binh: 1,385 hectares, Hung Yen 1,818 hectares); 1,116 aquaculture cages were damaged (mainly in Quang Ninh 1,000 cages). (VDDMA)
c. Critical lifelines: **Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Hai Duong, and Hanoi suffered widespread power and communication outages**; the power grid system

has 06 500 kV lines, 16 220 kV lines, and 58 110 kV lines that have not yet been restored to operation. (VDDMA)

Anticipated Risks

a. Remnants of TC YAGI and the Southwest Monsoon

Cambodia

- According to MOWRAM, TC YAGI will affect southwest monsoon condition over Cambodia. This situation may result in heavy rainfall with thunderstorms, lighting, and wind gust over several provinces in Lowlands (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Tbong Khmum, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Takeo, and Phnom Penh), Highlands (Kampong Speau, Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratanakkiri, Mondukiri, Cardamom Mountains), and Coastal (Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, Kampot, Kep, and Bokor) areas in Cambodia
- According to the MRC, heavy rains in the next 24 hours can cause flash floods in Mondul, Kiri, and Ratana Kiri.

Lao PDR

- Although Tropical Cyclone YAGI has weakened into a low-pressure area, heavy rainfall is still anticipated in several areas of Lao PDR.
- In the next 24 hours, Phongsali, Luangprabang, Oudomxay, Vientiane, Xaysomboun, Xiengkhuang, Bolikhamxay, Khammuane, Saravane, Savannakhet, and Attapeu can expect heavy to very heavy rainfall.

Thailand

- Some areas in the North and the upper Northeast, and the East are forecast to have heavy rain and strong winds due to the effects of Southwest Monsoon and TC YAGI (TMD). Particularly in the North, Eastern, and Southern regions including Bangkok and its vicinity, heavy rainfall and accumulated rain may cause flash floods and forest runoff, especially on hillsides near waterways and lowlands (TMD)
- According to the MRC, heavy rains in the next 24 hours can cause flash floods in Chiang Rai.

b. Tropical Disturbances

As of this reporting period, three tropical disturbances are being monitored in the vicinity of the region:

- INVEST 92B
  - An area of convection (INVEST 95W) was located near 17.5N 85.6E approximately 701 km west-southwest of Sittwe, Myanmar.
  - Maximum sustained surface winds are around 45–50 km/h (23–28 knots). Minimum sea-level pressure is estimated to be near 1001 hPa.
  - Global models indicate steady development over the next 24 hours.
  - Potential development of a significant tropical cyclone within the next 24 hours is HIGH.

- INVEST 95W
  - An area of convection (INVEST 95W) located near 8.5N 159.1E, approximately 2,974 km east of Mindanao, the Philippines.
  - Maximum sustained surface winds are around 33–43 km/h (18–23 knots). Minimum sea-level pressure is estimated to be near 1006 hPa.
  - Global models indicate steady development with a northwestward track over the next 2-3 days.

- Potential development of a significant tropical cyclone within the next 24 hours is MEDIUM.

- INVEST 94W
  - An area of convection (INVEST 94W) located near 24.4N 135.4E, approximately 1,528 km east-northeast of extreme Northern Luzon, the Philippines.
  - Maximum sustained surface winds are around 25–35 km/h (13–18 knots). Minimum sea-level pressure is estimated to be near 1006 hPa.
  - Global models suggest the system is expected to track northwestward over the next 48 hours where it will find favorable conditions for development.
  - Potential development of a significant tropical cyclone within the next 24 hours in LOW.

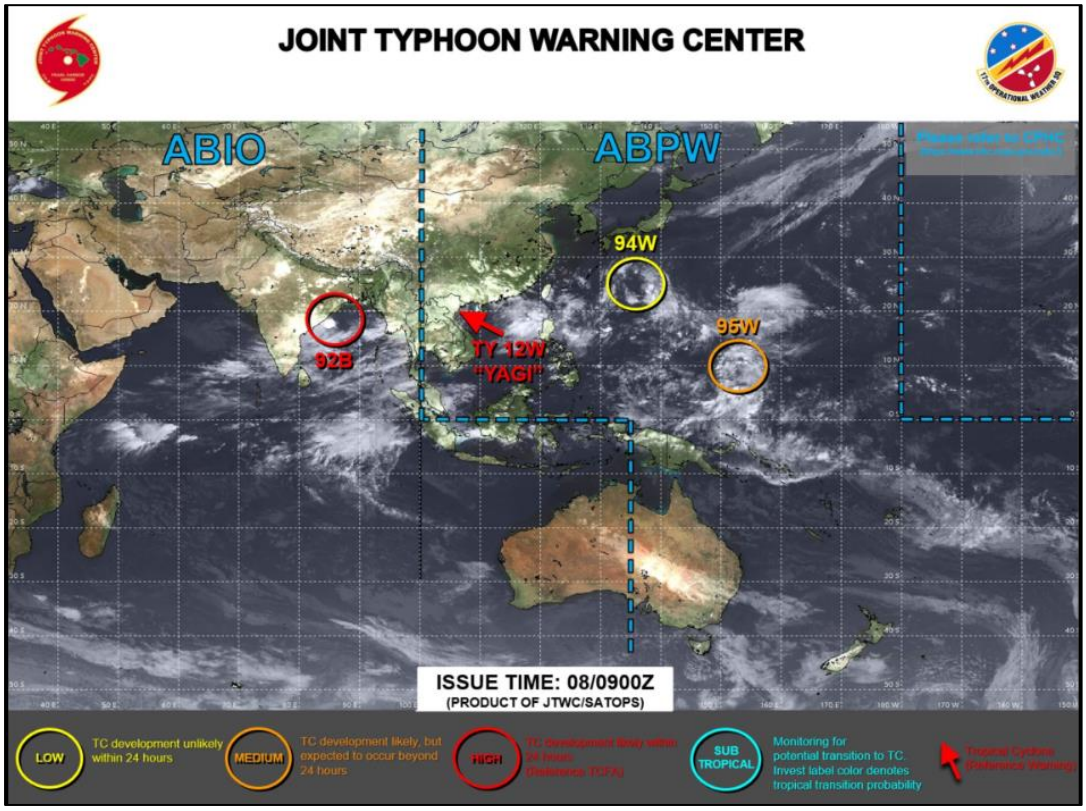


Figure 2. The development of three tropical disturbances within the vicinity of the region are currently being monitored for their potential to affect the weather conditions in the region (Source: JTWC).

c. Seasonal Forecast and ENSO Conditions

- Southwest Monsoon Southwest Monsoon conditions were observed over the ASEAN region. The Southwest Monsoon season is characterised by wet weather and drier conditions over the northern and southern ASEAN region respectively. In the latter part of October, Southwest Monsoon conditions typically transition into the inter-monsoon period. During this period, the monsoon rain band typically shifts southwards towards the Equator. This results in increased shower activities over the equatorial region and the prevailing winds are usually light and variable in direction over the region
- La Niña conditions are predicted to develop during September-October 2024. The IOD is currently neutral, with either neutral or negative IOD conditions

during September-November 2024. Both La Niña and negative IOD events tend to bring wetter than average rainfall to parts of the ASEAN region.

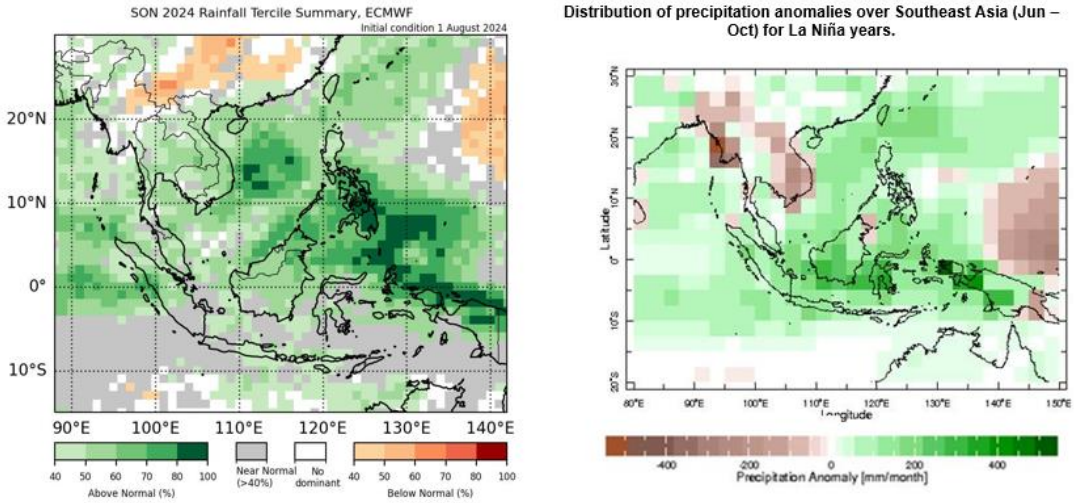


Figure 3. 2024 Rainfall Tercile summary and distribution of precipitation anomalies over Southeast Asia from June to October for La Niña years. (Source:ASMC).

d. Sub-seasonal forecast of the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC), for the period of 2 – 15 September 2024, wetter conditions are predicted for much of the northern ASEAN region in the period of 2 – 15 September. Warmer than usual temperature is predicted over most of the Maritime Continent for the period of 2 – 15 September.

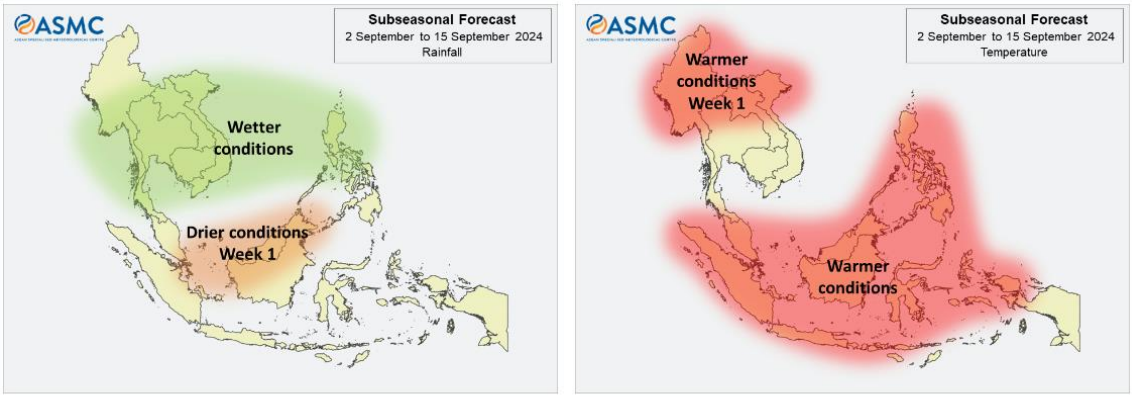


Figure 1: Rainfall Outlook Figure 2: Temperature Outlook

Figure 4. Subseasonal Weather Outlook (Source: ASMC)

4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by the Philippine Government (as of 0700 UTC+7, 8 September 2024)

a. Operational

- NDRRMOC issued memoranda regarding 1) raising the alert status to RED ICOW TC "ENTENG" and Southwest Monsoon, 2) EPR protocols, and 3) activation and standby status of National Response Clusters ICOW TC "ENTENG"
- Following the updates from PAGASA, the Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operation Centre (NDRRMOC) conducted PDRA Analyst and Core Group Meetings on 31 August and 1 September 2024.

- Conducted coordination meeting with DOST-PAGASA, relevant line ministries, and concerned regional offices on 1 and 2 September.
- Disseminated emergency alert warning messages to affected provinces.
- Activated Virtual EOC on 2 September 2024
- A total of 39 cities/municipalities were declared under State of Calamity over CALBARZON (37), Region 5 (1), and Region 8 (1).
- On 7 September, the NDRRMOC alert status was lowered into BLUE Alert. As of 8 September, NDRRMOC alert status sill on BLUE Alert

b. Costs of Humanitarian Assistance
   - A total of 3.40M USD worth of assistance has been provided to affected families in Region 1, 2, 3, CALABARZON, 5, 6, 7, 8, CAR, and NCR.

c. Response Cluster EEIs
   - Food and Non-Food Items (F/NFI). 304,128 FNFIs provided (303,336 of which are FFPs distributed to Regions NCR, 2, 3, CALABARZON, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and 792 pcs of which are family kits, family tents, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, shelter kits, and sleeping kits provided to affected families in Regions 2, 5, 6, and 8
   - Search Rescue and Retrieval (SRR). A total of 712 Search, Rescue, and Retrieval (SRR) personnel deployed to regions 1, 2, 3, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, 5, 6, BARMM, CAR, and NCR. 139 SRR assets were deployed and a total of 2,076 persons were rescued.
   - Emergency Telecommunications. 522 emergency telecommunications equipment/resources available and ready for deployment.
   - Law and Order. 818 personnel and 135 mobility resources deployed in Regions 2, 3, CALABARZON, 5, and NCT to conduct patrolling and provision of security in evacuation centres.
   - Education. Currently, 19 schools are used as evacuation centres in Regions 3 and CALABARZON.
   - Health. A total of 9.32K USD worth of augmented health commodities augmented to CHDs/LGUs in Regions NCR, 3, CALABARZON, and 5. A total of 953 consultations were conducted in evacuation centres in Central Luzon. A total of 649.22K USD worth of prepositioned logistics in CHDs 2, CALABARZON, 7, 8, and BARMM.
   - Logistics. 39 assets deployed from OCD, DSWD, WFP, BFP, and DPWH. A total of 116 hauling assistance were provided from JTF-NCR, BFP, and PCG.

Response by the Government of Viet Nam (as 8 September 2024)

a. The Prime Minister issued Official Dispatch No. 86/CD-TTg dated 3 September and No. 87/CD-TTg dated 5 September, 2024 directing focused emergency response to TC YAGI and post-storm floods.
b. On 6 September, a working delegation of Government leaders and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development inspected and directed storm response: 1) The working delegation of Deputy Prime Minister Tran Hong Ha inspected and directed in Quang Ninh and Hai Phong, 2) The working delegation of Minister Le Minh Hoan inspected and directed in Nam Dinh and Thai Binh.
c. The NCHMF provides early storm forecast bulletins to serve response direction.
d. The Department of Dyke Management and Natural Disaster Prevention and Control has increased its 24/7 duty
e. Localities organize on-duty shifts, monitor forecast and warning information and deploy storm response; send working groups directly to the scene to inspect and review response work; deploy measures to ensure dike safety and downstream safety when operating hydroelectric reservoirs.
f. Review response plans in case of strong storms making landfall, focusing on evacuating people, ensuring safety of dikes, dams, aquaculture and protecting production.

g. Evacuation of around 52,979 people over Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, and Ninh Binh.
h. On 9 September, the Government of Viet Nam has scheduled the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership meeting to update on the impact and needs.

Response by the AHA Centre

a. On 31 August, the AHA Centre EOC started to monitor the development of INVEST 92W, which later evolved into Tropical Cyclone YAGI. Information was subsequently disseminated internally within the AHA Centre.
b. On 1 September, the AHA Centre EOC start to coordinate with EOC focal points from NDMO Lao PDR, the Philippines' NDRRMC-OCD, and VDDMA Viet Nam.
c. On 1, 4, and 6 September, the AHA Centre issued Flash Updates 1, 2, and 3 on the combined impacts of the Southwest Monsoon and Tropical Cyclone YAGI.
d. On 3 and 6 September, in collaboration with NDRRMC-OCD, the AHA Centre dispatched DELSA items from the Satellite warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines, to communities affected by Tropical Cyclone YAGI and the Southwest Monsoon. These items included Family Kits and Personal Hygiene Kits.
e. Following a request for assistance from NDRRMC-OCD in the Philippines and considering the impacts in Viet Nam, the AHA Centre elevated its alert level from YELLOW (heightened monitoring) to ORANGE (preparedness to respond) on 7 September.
f. On 8 September, the AHA Centre sent a letter of sympathy and an offer of assistance to Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA).

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTION

Recommendations

a. General public and humanitarian partners are advised to monitor information on the hazards and disaster impacts from official government sources. These information on the impacts and current situations from the official government sources can be accessed through the Philippines's National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) website at https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/ and Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) website at http://phongchongthientai.mard.gov.vn/.
b. Information on the early warning of the weather and climate conditions from official government sources can be accessed through the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) website at https://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/ and National Centre for Hydro - Meteorological Forecasting (NCHMF) website at https://www.nchmf.gov.vn/kttvsite/.

The AHA Centre's Plan

a. The AHA Centre is closely coordinating with the NDRRRMC-OCD Philippines for the mobilisation of the ASEAN relief items from the DELSA satellite warehouse in Quezon City.
b. The AHA Centre is preparing ASEAN relief items located at DELSA Regional Warehouse in Subang, Malaysia for a possible deployment to Viet Nam.
c. ASEAN relief items located at DELSA Regional Warehouse in Subang, Malaysia and DELSA satellite warehouse in Chainat, Thailand are on standby for a potential mobilisation to Viet Nam, and other ASEAN Member States which is potentially impacted by Tropical Cyclone YAGI and Southwest Monsoon.
d. The AHA Centre remains ready to support and provide additional assistance, if and when requested by NDRRMC Philippines and VDDMA Viet Nam, and other potentially affected ASEAN Member States.
e. The AHA Centre will continue its close coordination with the NDRRMC Philippines and VDDMA Viet Nam and will issue necessary updates accordingly.

f. The AHA Centre continues heightened monitoring of the development of weather conditions and hazards that may affect the region. The AHA Centre continues to closely coordinated with the NDMOs of the countries under monitoring.
g. The AHA Centre will continuously update the impact information in the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet) on the Combined Effects of the Southwest Monsoon and Tropical Cyclone YAGI with the following identification number AHADID AHA-TC-2024-001370-PHL for the impacts in the Philippines and AHA-TC-2024-001370-VNM for the impacts in Viet Nam

Prepared by:
The AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

ABOUT THE AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre - ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management - is an inter-governmental organisation established by 10 ASEAN Member States – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

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