



VIET NAM: Typhoon Kalmaegi (No. 13)

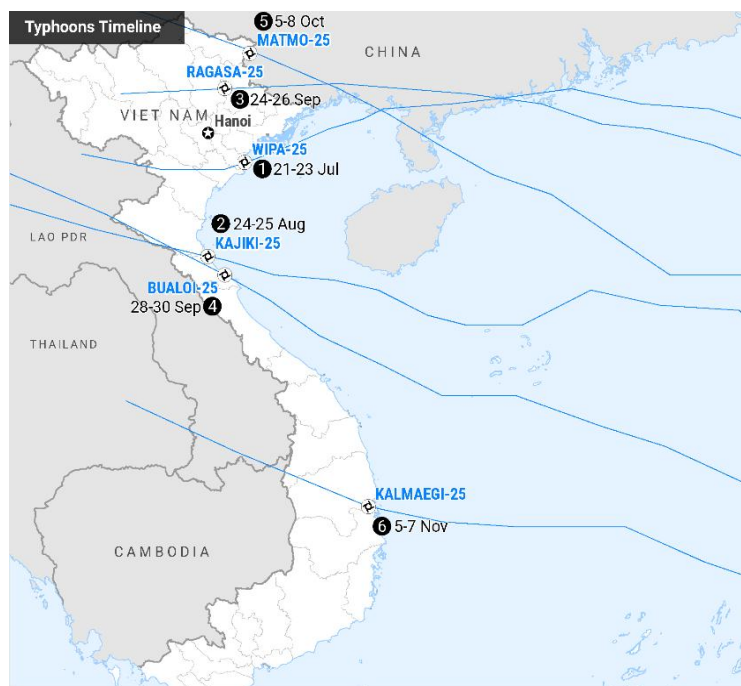
Flash Update No. 1

As of 11 November 2025

This report is produced by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam, in collaboration with humanitarian partners and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OCHA/ROAP).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Typhoon Kalmaegi (No. 13) has caused severe flooding, landslides, and widespread damage to infrastructure across the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast of Viet Nam, with the heaviest impacts reported in Gia Lai, Dak Lak, and Quang Ngai provinces.
- As of 10 November, authorities report six fatalities. A total of 2,413 houses were completely destroyed, and 58,824 houses were damaged or unroofed. Floods also damaged over 39,000 hectares of crops and destroyed 54,285 aquaculture cages, with estimated economic losses of VND 7.85 trillion (approximately US\$305 million).
- More than 61,000 houses were affected, including 2,413 that completely collapsed, mostly in Gia Lai and Dak Lak provinces.
- 61 health facilities were affected in Gia Lai province, including 15 hospitals and 46 commune health stations.
- The overall response is being coordinated under the Joint Response Plan, focusing on immediate life-saving assistance and early recovery in the most affected areas.
- Typhoon Fung-Wong (No. 14) has formed and is located in the East China Sea. According to reports from VDDMA, it will not make landfall in Vietnam but will turn towards the southeast of China. It will be continuously monitored.



Typhoons Timeline Affecting Viet Nam (July–November 2025). Since June, 13 tropical storms or Typhoons hit Viet Nam affecting large parts of the country.

6

Fatalities

61K

Houses Affected

35K

Hectares affected

4.8K

Livestock and Poultry Lost

54K

Aquaculture damaged¹

406K

People targeted for assistance²

¹ Figures and information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment as of 09 November 2025. Figures subject to change with damage assessments ongoing.

² Figures referenced from Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025 covering Oct 2025 - Jun 2026 for six prioritized provinces (Cao Bang, Lang Son, Tuyen Quang, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, Bac Ninh)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Typhoon Kalmaegi (No. 13) made landfall on 6 November, bringing extreme winds and rainfall from 300-500 mm across the Central Highlands and South-Central provinces. The storm triggered widespread flash floods and landslides, causing severe damage to homes, infrastructure, and essential services.

More than 61,000 houses were affected, including 2,413 destroyed, displacing thousands of families, many of whom are temporarily sheltering in schools and community buildings. Power outages continue to affect more than 1.6 million consumers, and landslides have cut major transport routes, including sections of the Ho Chi Minh Road and the North–South Railway.

Agricultural losses are extensive, with nearly 40,000 hectares of crops flooded and over 54,000 aquaculture cages destroyed. The Government is clearing debris to restore access and utilities, but several areas remain at high risk of new landslides and flash flooding. Initial economic losses are estimated at VND 7.85 trillion (approximately US\$305 million).

On 10 November, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) formally requested the support of the United Nations to complement ongoing Government response efforts, noting the scale of needs following successive storms and emphasizing priority requirements for immediate humanitarian assistance and early recovery.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Access Restoration / Early Recovery

- Roads and public spaces remain blocked (particularly in Gia Lai and Dak Lak) by debris and landslides, limiting access to isolated communities. Cash-for-work support is required to accelerate debris removal and restore mobility.
- Rapid repair of critical lifelines (electricity, water, telecommunications) is urgently needed, particularly for health facilities and remote areas.
- Critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and drainage systems needs urgent rehabilitation using climate-resilient standards to restore mobility and essential services.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Households require food assistance and agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, animal feed) to restart production and protect livelihoods. restoration of aquaculture and irrigation systems is required to resume production, while road and market access repair is essential to stabilize food supply chains.

Shelter

- Displaced families require emergency shelter materials and NFIs, as well as tools and equipment for basic repairs. Technical guidance on safe building and “build back better” standards is needed to support reconstruction of damaged and collapsed homes.

Nutrition

- Continuity of essential nutrition services is required for children under five and pregnant and lactating women, including screening for acute malnutrition and distribution of ready-to-use nutrition supplies.
- Priority support targets children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Pre-positioned nutrition supplies are available and ready for dispatch to affected districts based on verified needs assessments.

Health

- While the health system remains functional, limited resources hinder full restoration of damaged facilities and WASH infrastructure. Power outages and debris continue to constrain access, and enhanced disease surveillance is needed to prevent outbreaks of waterborne and foodborne illnesses.

GOVERNMENT AND PARTNER RESPONSE

Government:

The Government of Viet Nam is leading the emergency response. On 6 November, the Prime Minister issued Official Dispatch No. 210/CD-TTg, instructing ministries, provincial authorities and mass organizations to activate the highest-level emergency measures for evacuation, search and rescue, and infrastructure protection. Provincial command centers were activated, and the military, police forces and youth unions were mobilized to assist with evacuations, secure high-risk areas and support immediate response operations on the ground. Sea bans and maritime traffic restrictions were enforced in key coastal provinces, including Da Nang, Quang Ngai, Gia Lai and Dak Lak, to ensure vessel safety, while

authorities prioritized the protection of critical infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities, irrigation systems and power grids. Reservoirs were proactively operated to lower water levels and reduce downstream flood risks.

On 7 November, through Directive No. 212/CD-TTg and Decision No. 2451/QĐ-TTg, the Government allocated VND 80 billion (≈ US\$3.1 million) to Quảng Ngãi, Gia Lai and Dak Lak for emergency relief and early recovery, including debris removal, temporary shelter repair and restoration of essential services. More than 13,000 officers and 547 specialized vehicles were deployed nationwide to conduct evacuations, deliver relief supplies and reach communities cut off by landslides. The Ministry of Health confirmed that essential health services remain operational, no health worker casualties have been reported, and key medical equipment remains functional.

Partners: The Government of Viet Nam, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC), is leading ongoing efforts on debris removal, infrastructure rehabilitation, and livelihood recovery. However, limited funding, access constraints, and prolonged power outages continue to hinder early recovery operations and the timely delivery of assistance to isolated communities. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has ensured continuity of essential health services, with emergency and inpatient care maintained. No health worker casualties have been reported, and key medical equipment such as CT and MRI machines remain intact. The World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have provided water purification tablets 48,000 to CDC Gia Lai and 50,000 to CDC Quang Ngai to improve water safety. Mobile medical teams were deployed to support surveillance, environmental sanitation, and disease prevention.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

The Government of Viet Nam, through the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) and the National Civil Defense Steering Committee (NCDSC), is coordinating national response efforts to Typhoon Kalmaegi. The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO) in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OCHA/ROAP) are supporting information management, situation analysis and partner coordination. Cluster coordination across key sectors including Shelter, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security, Protection, Nutrition, and Early Recovery continue in collaboration with national authorities, United Nations agencies, the VNRC, and humanitarian partners. These efforts are guided by the Joint Response Plan, released on 28 October 2025 in response to earlier typhoons in the year.

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