



VIET NAM: Multiple Typhoons and Floods

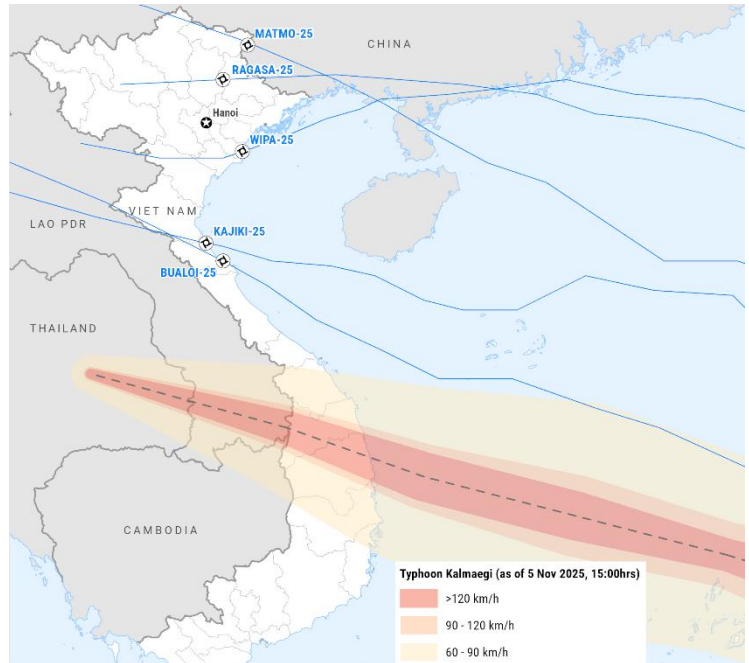
Situation Report No. 01

As of 12 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 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It covers the period from 25 October to 7 November 2025.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Prolonged heavy rainfall and flooding triggered by Typhoons 10 (Bualoi) and 11 (Matmo) severely affected Bac Ninh, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang provinces.
- The typhoons resulted in 85 deaths, 11 missing and 199 injured people.
- 546,000 houses are damaged, inundated, or unroofed.
- Over 2.5 million school children in major urban centers are affected by the compounding effects of multiple floods and typhoons; at least 1600 schools were significantly damaged.
- Approximately 50,000 hectares (ha) of crops were submerged or damaged, 600,000 heads of livestock and poultry perished.
- Hundreds of kilometers of coastline and river dikes suffered from erosion and damage.
- Continued rainfall forecasted for Typhoon 13 (Kalmaegi) from 6-7 November expected to worsen flooding and delay recovery.



Paths of previous typhoons and forecast path of Typhoon 13 Kalmaegi expected to strike Viet Nam on 6-7 November 2025.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

In September and October, 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 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 agricultural 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, causing secondary flooding and landslides in the northern regions.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Large numbers of homes were damaged, flooded or lost their roofs, with many households now requiring emergency shelter (tents or temporary structures), repair kits, roofing materials and support to restore livable housing. Many people lost crops, livestock and income because of flooding and landslides. Immediate food assistance (including hot meals or food parcels) and support to rebuild livelihoods (agricultural inputs, cash assistance) are essential, particularly for early recovery.

Over 1.2 million people suffered disrupted water supplies and sanitation services in 11 provinces in the north and central regions. While Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces reported no damage, Quang Tri experienced pipeline destruction, and Hue faced 11 incidents at water treatment plants, affecting 2,487 households before repairs were completed. Da Nang reported eight damaged facilities, and Quang Ngai suffered extensive pipeline damage across 84 water supply systems, requiring an estimated 33,180 million VND for repairs and reconstruction. These events highlight the urgent need for resilient water infrastructure and rapid response mechanisms to ensure safe water access during natural disasters.

Schools and health facilities were also damaged, disrupting access to learning and medical care. Restoration and support for children's return to school, repair of clinics, and mental health/protection services are needed. Women, children, older people and persons with disabilities also face elevated risks (e.g. displacement, gender-based violence (GBV), disrupted services). Protection monitoring, safe spaces, and inclusive assistance are required.

In response, the Government of Viet Nam activated disaster response mechanisms at national and provincial levels, deploying over 85,000 personnel for search and rescue, evacuation, and relief operations. Emergency assistance—including food, tents, life jackets, and rescue boats—is being delivered to affected communities, while restoration of electricity and communications continues.

Prior to the typhoons making landfall, the Ministry of Health (MoH) issued urgent instructions to activate emergency response plans, ensure 24/7 readiness, and prepare Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) for deployment. Hospitals were stocked with essential medicines and equipment to treat injuries and maintain care for chronic conditions while mobile teams were established to monitor outbreaks and support early detection. Central hospitals (e.g., Bạch Mai, Việt Đức) were also placed on standby to support local health units. Emergency hotlines and teams were activated.

Meanwhile the international humanitarian community under the overall coordination of the Intersector Coordination Group (ISCG) is working in support of Government efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable households with shelter/non-food items (NFI), food security, education, health, protection and agriculture and livelihood support.



*Debris covered streets following floods in central Viet Nam.
Photo: UNDP*

Early Recovery

Needs

- Cash-for-work and community-based recovery schemes to provide short-term income, including debris clearance, environmental sanitation, and rehabilitation of public assets in Da Nang and Hue provinces.
- Restoration of essential public and community infrastructure (roads, small bridges, irrigation and drainage systems, electricity networks) to resume basic services and local economic activities in 50 communes.
- Urgent repairs and rehabilitation and re-equipping of unmet community facilities (community halls, schools, health stations, cultural houses) to restore access to essential services.
- Support for jobs/livelihood restoration through rehabilitation of unmet productive infrastructure and facilitation of market access for flood-affected populations, with emphasis on poor and vulnerable households.
- Provision of technical assistance to local authorities and communities for recovery planning, and resilient reconstruction aligned with “build back better” principles.

Response

- UNDP established national long-term agreements with service providers for cash delivery and for non-food item (NFI) supply, enabling rapid activation of cash-for-work and shelter repair programmes in the affected provinces.
- Preparatory coordination with provincial authorities is underway to support debris clearance and rehabilitation of community infrastructure.

Gaps & Constraints

- Lack of funding and resources to support large-scale recovery phase for central Viet Nam, noting that resources were allocated to northern Viet Nam following typhoon Bualoi and Matmo.
- Funding gaps for repairs and rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructure.
- Lack of an integrated, multi-sectoral recovery approach at community level.

Education

Needs

- **Immediate needs:** Immediate access to critical education supplies for children in affected provinces, including textbooks, individual learning kits (school bags, notebooks, pens) and boarding essentials (blankets, pillows) for ethnic minority boarding schools.
- Development and dissemination of 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.
- Provision of cash support for students’ families to cover essential needs (e.g., school materials, uniforms), encouraging children to return to school and prevent dropouts.
- **Early Recovery Needs:** 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.

Response

- UNICEF is providing support to restore access to education for 25,000 children in Cao Bang, Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen and Lang Son by procuring critical education supplies.
- Save the Children is providing cash transfers to affected households to improve living conditions, together with learning materials in the provinces of Ha Tinh (Dong Tien and Thanh Khe communes), Bac Ninh (Yen The commune), Thanh Hoa (Yen Nhan, Bat Mot, Kim Tan and Cong Chinh communes).
- Plan International distributed dignity kits for school girls alongside awareness-raising communication activities, provided microfinance support to retrofit water and sanitation facilities in schools, enhanced school counseling’s rooms and raised awareness about protection needs in Tuyen Quang.

- ActionAid Viet Nam is providing bed materials, kitchen utensils and school supplies for pupils in Can Ty and Phu Linh communes alongside cash assistance.
- CARE is supporting schools in Thuan Hoan and Tan Tien communes of Tuyen Quang with learning materials.
- WVI-Vietnam is supporting desks, chairs and teaching, learning kits in Hoa Quy, Thanh Phong communes (Thanh Hoa province); food aid to students in Son Mai, Minh Long communes (Quang Ngai province).

Gaps & Constraints

- Financial resources for the Education Sector's emergency response remain extremely limited.
- Many schools reopened in unsafe environments that pose significant risks to children. Waterlogged furniture left unreplaced can lead to contamination and create sharp hazards, while shared learning materials damaged by flooding may harbor mold and bacteria, increasing health risks. Urgent funding is required to replace damaged furniture and learning materials and to restore safe, hygienic learning spaces.
- The likelihood of multiple typhoons striking the same areas complicates both emergency response and preparedness efforts.
- Repeated disasters within a short timeframe, combined with a new governance structure at provincial and local levels, have made assessments difficult.
- Reporting remains inconsistent across provinces due to varying indicators and categorization methods.

Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods

Needs

- Rapid agricultural damage and needs assessment covering crops, livestock, aquaculture, and irrigation systems.

Response

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE) is coordinating with provincial Departments of Agriculture and Environment (DAEs) to share preliminary damage information with partner organizations.
- The Government approved an emergency relief package of VND 350 billion (approx. US\$13.2 million) to support Hue City and the provinces of Quang Tri and Quang Ngai impacted by floods.
- WVI-Vietnam is providing multipurpose cash assistance in Co Lung, Pu Luong, Quy Luong, Tan Thanh communes (Thanh Hoa province); Trang Dinh, That Khe communes (Lang Son); Van Han, Van Lang communes (Thai Nguyen). Support for clearing rice fields in Tan Thanh commune (Thanh Hoa province). Provision of livestock (cows) in Quy Luong, Pu Luong, Co Lung communes (Thanh Hoa province). Provision of poultries (pigs, duck, chicken) in Xuan Thai, Xuan Du, Yen Tho, and Thanh Ky communes (Thanh Hoa province).

Gaps & Constraints

- Electricity outages and damaged roads hinder both data collection and the recovery of transport and supply chains.
- Local stocks of seeds, seedlings, and animal feed may be insufficient to support the upcoming planting season, given crop and livestock losses.

Health

Needs

- Support vital needs (food, drinking water) for patients and health care workers who are isolated in some hospitals.
- Restoration of water and power supply right after flood waters recede.
- Resumption essential health services.
- Enhanced disease surveillance (especially for outbreaks, waterborne diseases, and food poisoning).
- Public awareness on hygiene and disease prevention during and after flooding.
- Funding for infrastructure repair.

Response

- The Prime Minister instructed authorities to deploy all available resources to deliver assistance to communities affected by flooding, isolation, and landslides. The directive emphasized ensuring that no citizen is left without food, medical supplies, or access to healthcare services.
- Hospitals and health centers across affected provinces were placed on 24/7 emergency duty. The Ministry of Health (MoH) mandated continuous staffing to ensure immediate medical attention for flood victims.
- Healthcare facilities directed to stockpile critical medicines, disinfectants, medical tools, and backup power systems to maintain operations in case of isolation or infrastructure damage.

- The MoH ordered intensified monitoring of potential disease outbreaks, along with environmental sanitation measures and the provision of clean water and safe food to prevent public health risks.
- Provincial Departments of Health are actively collecting data on damages and healthcare needs, reporting daily to the MoH to support coordinated response efforts.
- At Hue Central Hospital, the military enabled the safe relocation of patients and medical equipment to higher floors, safeguarding healthcare services from rising floodwaters.
- WHO in collaboration with UNICEF and MoH provided emergency support of 100,000 water purification tablets for cleaning water to affected communities in Da Nang.

Gaps & Constraints

- Some commune health stations remain isolated due to flooding.
- Several health facilities sustained major infrastructure damage; while some services resumed, full recovery requires additional resources.
- Disease monitoring in isolated communities and evacuation centers remains limited.
- Data collection and reporting capacity are weak in affected areas.

Nutrition

Needs

- Screening and treatment for children under-5 affected by acute malnutrition at moderate and severe levels with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).
- Multi-micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women and for stunted under-five children as preventive measures.
- Nutrition consultation for lactating mothers/mothers of young children on infant and young child feeding to ensure adequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices.
- Intensive training for local health staff to enable them to deliver required nutrition intervention services.
- Supportive monitoring and supervision to ensure quality of the interventions.
- Increased knowledge and skills of targeted women and child caregivers on prevention and control of malnutrition in emergency situations through integrated communication and education.

Response

- The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) and UNICEF conducted intensive training and provided 372 cartons of RUTF to heavily affected communes in Nghe An, Son La, Dien Bien.
- UNICEF and NIN co-led the development of the Nutrition Sector Emergency Response Plan and conducted rapid nutrition assessments in the most affected areas of Cao Bang, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, Lang Son, Bac Ninh. Findings will be shared with government agencies and international partners in the second week of November.
- To address heightened malnutrition risks, 900 cartons of nutrient supplements are ready to be distributed to reach 6,000 children in the following weeks.
- Close monitoring of losses and damages related to nutrition from typhoons in Hue, Da Nang, Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai. Nutrition related impacts often emerge gradually over time from access disruptions to food sources, livelihoods, and health and WASH services.

Gaps & Constraints

- Local authorities are heavily burdened with immediate issues and need support to plan and implement nutrition interventions, especially screening and treatment of acute malnutrition.
- Food assistance has focused on hunger prevention and lacks coordination to achieve nutrition balance, which is especially important for pregnant & lactating women and children.
- Limited supplies of RUTF and micronutrient supplements for children under-five across the country due to limited local emergency preparedness planning and prepositioning of supplies and procurement delays.
- Lack of intensive training for commune and village health workers on essential nutrition interventions and communication.
- Local authorities have very limited resources to provide intensified monitoring activities, communication activities, and home visits for children being treated for acute malnutrition.

Protection and Gender (Gender-based Violence and Child Protection)

Needs

- Typhoons and floods exacerbated existing gender inequalities, increasing risks of GBV and child protection concerns, especially for women, girls, people with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children in special circumstances, and LGBTIQ+ people.
- Flooding and displacement disrupted access to GBV and child protection services, including hotlines and case management.
- Families face heightened stress, anxiety, and depression, requiring mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). An estimated over 500,000 women and children are in need of MHPSS.
- Damaged infrastructure reduced access to safe spaces for women and children.
- Many have lost identity and civil documentation, complicating access to services.
- Increased risk of harmful coping mechanisms such as child labor, early marriage, and family separation.

Response

- UNICEF is scaling up mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for 25,500 children through community and school platforms. Together with the relevant authorities it will support strengthening child protection case management for 600 children and reaching 75,000 people with awareness messages on violence prevention, GBV and exploitation.
- UNFPA is distributing 2,250 dignity kits to women and girls at risk of GBV in affected provinces, including Thanh Hoa, Thai Nguyen, Cao Bang, Tuyen Quang, Lang Son. Emergency community and school-based psychosocial support services for children, adolescent girls, and caregivers.
- Provision of emergency case management, including cash and safe referrals for child protection in emergencies (CPIE), GBV in emergencies (GBViE), and MHPSS. UN Women in process obtaining approval for Partner Agreement with Nghe An provincial Red Cross to distribute cash for livelihood recovery to 487 vulnerable women in Tan An and Van Kieu communes.
- Emergency community and school-based psychosocial support services for children, adolescent girls, and caregivers.
- Integration of emergency response mechanisms to reinforce child protection (CP) and GBV systems, and identify/support dedicated multi-purpose and safe spaces for women and adolescent girls.
- WVI-Vietnam is supporting repair of foundation and fence for Khu Kha, Luan Khe kindergartens, Tan Thanh commune (Thanh Hoa province).

Gaps & Constraints

- Government restructuring dissolved or merged child protection units at the district and commune levels, creating significant gaps in coverage and overburdening frontline workers.
- Many case managers for child protection and GBV are para-social workers or volunteers without formal training, especially in case management.
- The national social sector workforce is insufficient to meet the needs of affected people.
- Existing government systems for tracking and managing protection cases are still in early development and need strengthening.

Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

Needs

- **Immediate needs:** Rapid distribution of emergency shelter kits and NFIs to displaced households.
- Essential and winterization items (blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, warm clothes).
- Kitchen sets and hygiene items.
- Safe evacuation shelter solutions for affected families, including host community support and transitional shelter.
- Cash-based shelter (house repairs)/NFIs interventions to restore household assets and dignity.
- Coordination with WASH and Health sectors to ensure integrated support in evacuation centers and flooded communities.
- Monitor access constraints and adapt delivery modalities accordingly.
- **Early Recovery needs:** Rebuilding houses for poor and near-poor households and other vulnerable households
- Repairing and equipping evacuation centers.
- Ensuring safety and access in emergency shelters for women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and people with disabilities.
- Providing community support items (e.g. shovels, brooms, electricity generators, chainsaws, first aid kits, search and rescue items) to aid the rehabilitation of public facilities and prevent further damage.
- Providing technical assistance/ training on safe housing and build back better.

Response

- IOM distributed cash for house repairs to 62 households in Lao Cai.
- Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) distributed 2,250 household kits, 570 house repair kits, and 5,263 boxes of P&G water purification powder and 8,2 billion VND in Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Cao Bang, Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho, Tuyen Quang, Lao Cai, Lang Son, and Bac Ninh provinces. VNRC also distributed cash and P&G water purification powder to Hue, Da Nang, Lam Dong and Quang Ngai.
- ISET-International in Viet Nam distributed 800 life vests, 160 scaffolds, and seven pumping machines in Hue Province.
- Samaritan's Purse distributed relief items for 1,850 households in Tuyen Quang, Ha Tinh and Da Nang.
- Plan International distributed 200 packs of household supplies and 570 packs of dorm supply for 2 boarding schools in Tuyen Quang.
- WVI-Vietnam is supporting housing repair in Xuan Thai, Xuan Du, Yen Tho, Thanh Ky; Thach Quang and Thanh Vinh communes (Thanh Hoa province). Provision of household kits (NFI) in Van Nham, Yen Binh communes (Lang Son province), Thong Nong and Bao Lac communes (Cao Bang province).

Gaps & Constraints

- Funding for shelter recovery remains insufficient given scale of damage; more assistance is needed for the sector in early recovery and restoration phase.
- Access remains challenging as flooding, landslides and road damage have disrupted routes to affected areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- **Immediate needs:** Widespread contamination of drinking water sources, latrine overflow, and solid waste accumulation increase the risk of diarrheal disease. Emergency chlorination and safe water supply are required for weeks in the worst-affected communes.
- Distribution of essential WASH supplies (gender responsive hygiene kits, water containers, filters, purification tablets, etc.) to affected households, schools, evacuation centers, and other critical facilities.
- Provision of cash transfers to support household-level WASH recovery, enabling affected populations to meet their specific hygiene and sanitation needs.
- Dissemination of targeted WASH-related messages via various channels (Zalo, TV, social media, etc.) to affected communities to promote safe hygiene practices and prevent disease outbreaks.
- Ensure WASH facilities are restored and constructed for affected schools and evacuation places.
- **Early Recovery Needs:** Financial and technical support for the repair and rehabilitation of damaged WASH infrastructure in communities, schools, healthcare facilities, and public institutions.
- Building the capacity of provincial and commune partners on WASH in Emergency response and community-based disaster risk reduction, given the challenges of two-tier government structures.

Response

- Assistance is being delivered through established partnerships and pre-existing agreements with key government entities, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the Ministry of Health, other relevant ministries, and provincial authorities.
- The Government of Australia provided 756 hygiene kits while JICA provided 40 water treatment equipment.
- AHA Center provided 2,000 hygiene kits. The Singaporean Government also supported with hygiene kits.
- VNRC provided water purification powder and instruction leaflets in Hue, Da Nang, Lam Dong, and Quang Ngai; Ninh Binh; Thanh Hoá; Nghệ An; Hà Tĩnh; Quảng Trị; Cao Bằng; Thái Nguyên; Phú Thọ; Tuyên Quang; Lào Cai; Lạng Sơn; Bắc Ninh.
- World Vision provided drinking water to people in isolated areas in Da Nang, and household kits, and WASH (water tanks, water filters, hygiene kits, and cash for household WASH repairs) to Thai Nguyen, Coa Bang and Lang Son.
- Samaritan's Purse provided hygiene kits in Da Nang, Ha Tinh, and Tuyen Quang, water filters, hygiene kits, and drinking water in Lang Son.
- WHO provided 48,000 Aquatab tablets to the Da Nang CDC.
- Plan International provided 300 households with water filters, dinity kits for schoolgirls, and awareness-raising activities and provided microfinance support to retrofit water and sanitation facilities in the community and schools in Tuyen Quang province.
- CARE provided hygiene kits to 400 households in Tuyen Quang province.
- Oxfam implemented WASH interventions, including cash assistance for vulnerable groups, water and hygiene kit distribution, risk communication, cash-for-work for infrastructure repair, disaster preparedness training, gender and inclusion courses, and water quality testing in eight communes of Thai Nguyen.

- UNICEF restored safe water and hygiene access for nearly 40,000 people in Lang Son, Cao Bang, and Thai Nguyen through bottled water, tanks, hygiene kits, and Aquatabs. A second batch of 800 tanks, 800 bottled water units, 800 hygiene kits, and 80,000 Aquatabs was delivered to four communes in Thai Nguyen and Cao Bang, providing life-saving support to the most affected populations.
- WASH supplies are currently being distributed across the three provinces in Lang Son, Cao Bang and Thai Nguyen, and UNICEF will implement a “cash plus” approach for WASH recovery to support 1,300 vulnerable households in 10 communes of Thai Nguyen and Cao Bang.

Gaps & Constraints

- Insufficient funding for medium- and long-term recovery of WASH services in communities, schools, and public institutions.
- Ongoing disasters and typhoons are expanding the affected areas, making response and preparedness increasingly challenging.
- Inadequate WASH damage reporting: key indicators such as households lacking clean water and damaged water supply systems are often missing. There is an urgent need to strengthen WASH damage assessment and reporting at local and provincial levels.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

Coordination of the humanitarian and early recovery response is being managed through the Viet Nam Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership, which includes national authorities, international stakeholders, and local agencies. The partnership is focused on integrating efforts, ensuring that relief reaches the most affected populations efficiently. Regular coordination meetings and updates are being shared across platforms to enhance situational awareness and response effectiveness, with the VDMA committing to sharing information regularly every 24 hours.

In 2024, the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) was established with sector leads for the following sectors: Education, Food Security, Agriculture & Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Protection (incl. Child Protection & GBV), Shelter/NFI, WASH and Early Recovery. The ISCG serves as the primary humanitarian coordination forum for international humanitarian organizations and national and international NGOs. As a sub-group of the ISCG, the Cash Working Group (CWG) in Viet Nam has coordinated efforts to harmonize cash-based assistance, standardizing the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and aligning cash transfer calculation methods. Regular CWG meetings have facilitated the sharing of updates, challenges, and lessons learned, while addressing operational issues with financial service providers.

Background on the crisis

Between May and October 2025, Viet Nam endured one of its most intense typhoon seasons in decades, with eleven storms, including Wipha, Kajiki, Bualoi, and Matmo, causing cascading humanitarian impacts across northern and central provinces. Torrential rains, landslides, and river overflows damaged over 546,000 homes and disrupted essential services, including health care, education, water supply, and electricity. In the six most affected provinces (Cao Bằng, Lạng Sơn, Tuyên Quang, Phú Thọ, Thái Nguyên, and Bắc Ninh) more than 1.1 million people were impacted, with 812,000 identified as in need of assistance. The destruction of crops, livestock, and infrastructure has deepened vulnerabilities, especially among poor and disaster-prone communities. The Government of Viet Nam activated its national disaster response mechanism and issued an international appeal for support. On 28 October 2025, a Joint Response Plan was launched to address urgent needs and support recovery, with a focus on shelter, WASH, protection, and livelihoods, while strengthening resilience to future climate shocks.

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