



Ongoing Flooding Situation in Central Vietnam

Flooding situation in central Vietnam on November 25, 2025

Due to severe and continuous rainfall from November 16–22, widespread flooding intensified across the central region of Vietnam, particularly in Dak Lak, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai, and Lam Dong. Total rainfall accumulation ranged from 500 to 1,900 mm. Dak Lak province is reported some of the highest levels, and several areas received up to 800 mm. These conditions caused many houses to be submerged under 1.5 to 3 meters of water. This flooding has been described as among the worst recorded in parts of the region in recent decades, resulting in extensive damage to agriculture and livestock, as well as posing serious risks to human life.

While Vietnam typically experiences heavy rainfall from June to September, storms are now occurring more frequently and causing greater damage to households and crops. The ongoing flooding has been further compounded by tropical cyclone Koto, which developed over the Philippine Sea, combined with La Niña conditions expected to persist from January to February 2026. These factors are likely to bring wetter-than-average rainfall and could prolong flooding even as water levels begin to recede.

Damage and losses

Impact on the affected area

Several provinces in central Vietnam, particularly Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Lam Dong, and Khanh Hoa, have been severely affected for an extended period. Recent reports recorded multiple fatalities and missing persons in Quang Tri, Hue, Da Nang, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Khanh Hoa, and Lam Dong. Nearly 202,567 houses were impacted, and extensive damage to infrastructure, including roads, homes, and farmland, left many areas inaccessible due to high water levels. Agricultural losses were significant, with rice fields, other high-value crops, livestock, and poultry destroyed or swept away. Large amounts of debris scattered across fields and residential areas have also increased the risk of disease outbreaks.

Vietnamese authorities stated that recovery efforts are underway despite additional impacts from the approaching tropical depression, later named tropical cyclone Koto. Many evacuees have begun returning home after spending several days in temporary shelters. Overall, the disaster has caused extremely severe damage, estimated at 13,748 billion VND (approximately 522 million USD), according to the Vietnam Disaster and Dike Management Authority (VDDMA).

Agricultural devastation

Agricultural land:

- Vietnam: Widespread damaged provinces were reported from Quang Tri, Hue, Da Nang, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Khanh Hoa, Quang Ngai, and Lam Dong.

Affected crops:

- Vietnam: Several provinces were affected, contributing to the loss of crops, livestock, and aquaculture. Details are as follows:
 - Quang Tri: 79 hectares of rice and upland crops, and 10 hectares of other crops.
 - Dak Lak: 30,529 hectares of rice and upland crops, 38,967 hectares of other crops, and 99,498 aquaculture cages lost.
 - Lam Dong: 4,570 hectares of rice and upland crops, and 50 aquaculture cages lost.
 - Da Nang: 59 hectares of rice and upland crops, and 53 hectares of other crops.
 - Gia Lai: 249 hectares of rice and upland crops, and 150 aquaculture cages lost.
 - Khanh Hoa: 16,321 hectares of rice and upland crops, 223 hectares of aquaculture lost, and 922 aquaculture cages lost.
 - Quang Ngai: 4 hectares of other crops.

Government responses and countermeasures

The Vietnamese government has ordered assistance for isolated communities, ensuring rescued residents receive essential supplies such as food, clean water, and other necessities. Those whose homes remain inaccessible continue to stay in designated safe shelters. The Prime Minister, government staff, and relevant ministries are urgently implementing disease-prevention measures and deploying medical teams to support affected people, while closely monitoring ongoing weather conditions. In addition to government efforts, relief items from various organizations are being delivered to Dak Lak province. However, prolonged rainfall caused by a low-pressure system along the south-central coast continues to increase the risk of landslides, flash floods, mudslides, and flooding in low-lying areas. In response, authorities have banned all vessels from operating at sea, along coastal zones, and near river mouths, and local officials remain ready to assist residents and visitors as needed.

Sources:

1. ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
2. The Vietnam Disaster and Dike Management Authority (VDDMA)
3. Storm alert, central Vietnam, especially Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Lam Dong, and Khanh Hoa Provinces, U.S. Embassy & Consulate in Vietnam. <https://vn.usembassy.gov/storm-alert-central-vietnam-dak-lak-gia-lai-lam-dong-and-khanh-hoa-november-2025/>
4. Images of the deadly floods that have hit central Vietnam, Le Monde. https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2025/11/26/images-of-the-deadly-floods-that-have-hit-central-vietnam_6747866_4.html