REGIONAL SUMMARY:

For the thirty-fourth week of 2022, a total of 36 disasters (24 floods, 7 landslides, 2 storms, and 3 wind-related) affected the region. Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam have reportedly been affected. Flooding, landslides, and wind-related events due to prolonged moderate to heavy rainfall, strong wind, overflowing of rivers, and unstable soil condition were reported by Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) in Aceh, North Sumatra, West Java, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and West Papua Province in Indonesia. The Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported flooding and landslide caused by Tropical Cyclone MA-ON in Region 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, CALABARZON, CAR, and NCR, and flooding caused by the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) in Region 10. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DPPD) of Thailand reported that Tropical Cyclone MA-ON and the Southwest Monsoon caused floods, storms, and winds which affected 24 provinces in Thailand. Lastly, The Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNMDA) reported that floods, landslides, storms, and wind caused by Tropical Cyclone MA-ON have affected several provinces in Viet Nam.

HIGHLIGHT:

According to the NDRRMC, Tropical Cyclone (TC) MA-ON (Floria) made initial landfall in the east coast of Isabela or Cagayan on the morning of 23 August. At most Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal no. 2 was raised over some provinces in Regions I, II, III, and CAR. As of 29 August, the NDRRMC reported that 91 incidents (floods, landslides and other-related incidents) in Regions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, CARAGA, and BARM. NDRRMC reported the following: 31.9K families (129.8K persons) affected in 486 barangays, 1.6K persons displaced (286 inside evacuation centres, 993 outside), 3 dead, 4 injured; for damages, 72 houses, 486 roads, and 14 bridges were reportedly damaged. 10.3K USD worth of damage to agriculture and infrastructure was reported; for critical lifelines, 57 cities/municipalities reported power outage, 2 cities/municipalities reported water supply interruption, and 1 cities/municipalities reported communication interruption. A total of 154K USD worth of assistance have been provided to the affected persons. The AHA Centre stands ready to support the affected member state, is in constant coordination with NDRRMC-OCD, and continues to monitor the situation.

HYDRO-METEO-CLIMATOLOGICAL:

For the past week, data from the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) showed high 7-day average rainfall spreading across southern parts of Cambodia; Papua, Maluku, Central Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, and North Sumatra in Indonesia; Northern Myanmar; Luzon of the Philippines and Northeastern parts of Viet Nam associated with the development of TC MA-ON. As of reporting time, there are no active tropical cyclone advisories for the ASEAN region (JTWC).

GEOPHYSICAL:

Nine (9) significant earthquakes (Ms5.0) were recorded in the region by Indonesia’s Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (BMKG), Myanmar’s Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). Mount Semeru (alert level III), ibu (alert level II), and Dukono (alert level II) in Indonesia; and Tual Volcano (alert level I), Mayon Volcano (alert level I), and Mount Kintamani (alert level I) in the Philippines reported recent volcanic activity according to the Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi (PVMBG) and PHIVOLCS.

OUTLOOK:

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC), for the coming week, wetter conditions are expected over much of the southern ASEAN region. The highest likelihood for wetter conditions is over areas south of the equator and 5°S. Cooler conditions are expected over parts of the equatorial region. For the regional assessment of extremity, there is a small increase in chance for a very heavy rainfall event to occur over much of the equatorial region; a small increase in chance for extreme hot conditions to occur over western and southern Myanmar. Weak La Niña conditions have been present at the seasonal timescale. La Niña events tend to bring wetter conditions over much of the ASEAN region. A negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is now likely to persist, and negative IOD tends to bring wetter conditions to much of the southern ASEAN region.