

ONF ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

WEEKLY DISASTER **UPDATE**

Week 26 26 June – 2 July 2023



The AHA Centre, GRAHA BNPB 13th floo va Pramuka Kay, 38, East Jakarta 13120 Ir

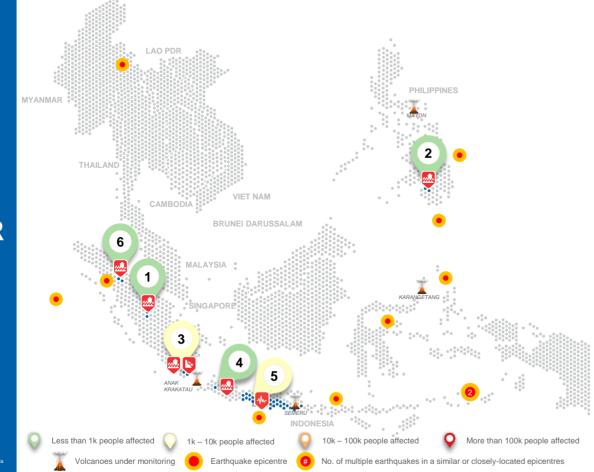
ed Meteorological Centre (ASMC); Join Centre (JTMC);

BNDB BMKC DVMBC NDRRMC. PHIVOLCS. DSWD:

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ies, comments, and/or suggestions, each us through dma@ahacentre.org





26 June 2023

26 June 2023

(Lampung)

29 June 2023

29 June 2023

30 June 2023

1 July 2023

01 Indonesia, Flooding in Kuantan Singingi (Riau)

02 Philippines, Flooding in Cotabato (Region XII)

04 Indonesia, Flooding in Bogor (West Java)

06 Indonesia, Flooding in Toba (North Sumatra)

05 Indonesia, M6.0 Earthquake in Java

03 Indonesia, Flooding and Landslide in Tanggamus

REGIONAL TALLY



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Note: Estimations are based on data reported/confirmed by National Disaster Management Organisations of each respective ASEAN Member State and other verified sources

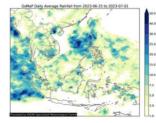
REGIONAL SUMMARY:

For the twenty-sixth week of 2023, a total of 7 disasters (floods, landslides, and earthquake) affected the region. Indonesia and the Philippines have reportedly been affected. Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) of Indonesia reported floods and landslides in Riau. Lampung. West Java, and North Sumatra: and M6.4 Earthquake (corrected to M6.0) in Java. The Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that backflow of water from Mindanao River caused flooding in Cotabato (Region XII)

HIGHI IGHT.

According to Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (BMKG), an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.4 at a depth of 25 km (corrected to M6.0 with 67 km depth) occurred on 30 June at 1957 HRS UTC+7, 86 km Southwest of Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. As of 3 July, BNPB reported that the M6.4 earthquake in Java (Indonesia) has impacted Yoqvakarta. Central Java, and East Java Province of Indonesia. According to the report. around 380 families, 1 person dead, 23 injured, 1 slightly injured, 1 moderately injured, and 7 families displaced. The report of damages includes 436 houses (403 slightly, 30 moderately, and 3 heavily damaged), 15 offices. 10 worship places, 14 educational facilities, 1 health facility, and 15 other facilities. Local disaster management authorities have carried out necessary actions to address the situation including data collection and evacuation operations.

HYDRO-METEO-CLIMATOLOGICAL:



For the past week, data from the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) showed medium to high 7-day average rainfall spreading across Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua in Indonesia: northern parts of Lao PDR: Luzon and Mindanao in the Philippines: northern and southern parts of Thailand: and northern and southern parts of Viet Nam. As of reporting, there are no active tropical cvclone advisories for the region (JTWC).

GEOPHYSICAL:

Eleven (11) significant earthquakes (M≥5.0) were recorded by Indonesia's BMKG. Myanmar's Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), and the Thai Meteorological Department (TMD). Mount Semeru (alert level III) and Ibu (alert level II) in Indonesia, and Mayon Volcano (alert level 3), Taal (alert level 1), and Kanlaon (alert level 1) in the Philippines reported recent volcanic activity according to Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi (PVMBG) and PHIVOLCS.

OUTLOOK:

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC), for the coming week, warmer than usual temperature is expected over much of the ASEAN region, including most of Mainland Southeast Asia, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and the southern and southeastern Maritime Continent. For the regional assessment of extremes, there is small increase in chance for a very heavy rainfall event to occur in southern Philippines; and moderate increase in chance in southern Thailand and small increase in chance in southern and eastern Mainland Southeast Asia, northern Philippines, Java, Sulawesi, Maluku Islands for extreme hot conditions. El Niño conditions are likely to develop in the second half of the year. At the seasonal timescale during June to August, El Niño events bring drier conditions to much of the southern ASEAN region.