



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

WEEKLY DISASTER UPDATE

Week 34
17 – 23 August 2026

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SOURCES

ASEAN Disaster Monitoring & Response System (DMRS);
ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet); ASEAN
Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC); ASEAN
Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC); Joint Typhoon
Warning Centre (JTWC);

Indonesia: BNPB, BMKG, PVMBG;
Lao PDR: NDMO;
Myanmar: DMH;
Philippines: NDRRMC, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS;
Thailand: DDPM;
Viet Nam: VDDMA;
Various news agencies.

DISCLAIMER

The AHA Centre was established in November 2011 by the
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member
States to facilitate cooperation and coordination among
Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations
and international organisations in disaster management and
emergency response.

This update consists of significant disaster cause by natural
hazards events that occurred in ASEAN Member States –
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR,
Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand,
Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. The disasters recorded include
Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Tsunami, Volcano, Wind,
Landslide, and Storm.

The use of boundaries, geographic names, related
information, and potential considerations for response are
for references, not warranted to be error-free or implying
official endorsement from ASEAN Member States.

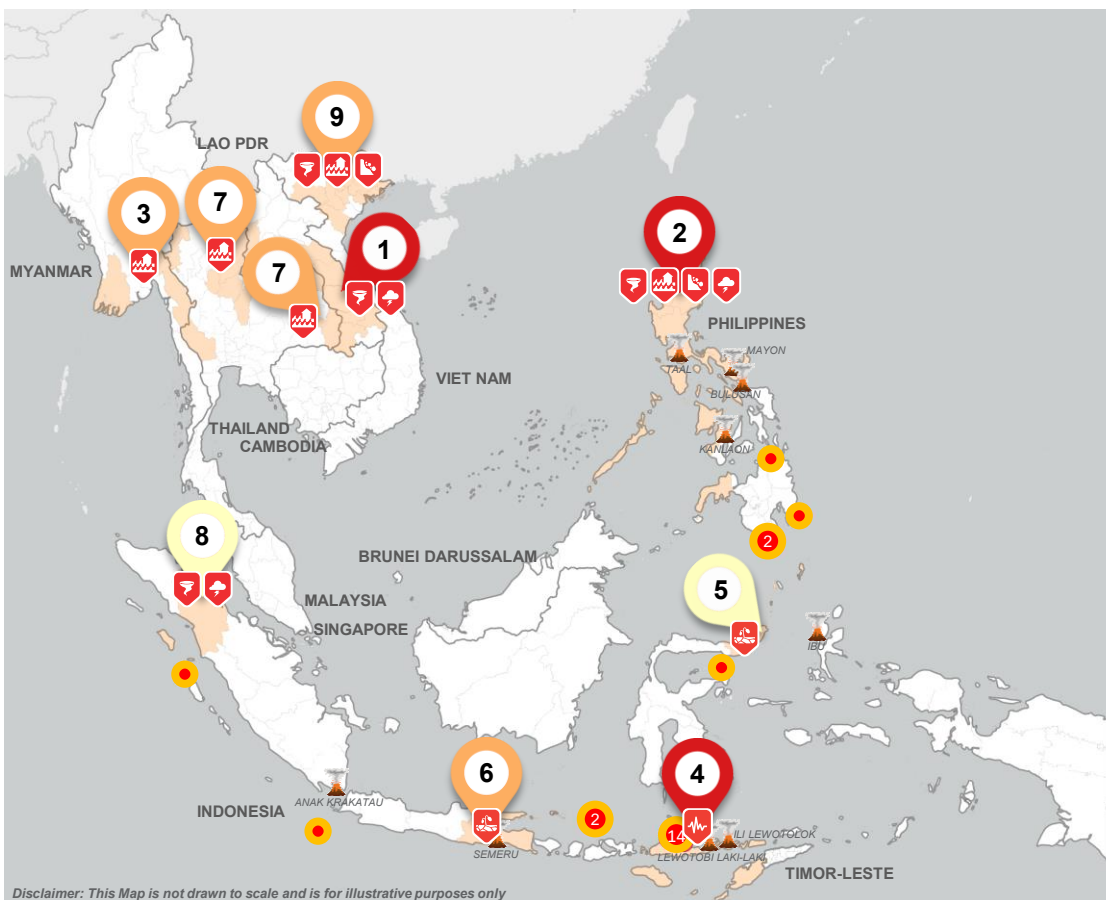
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Disclaimer: This Map is not drawn to scale and is for illustrative purposes only



REGIONAL TALLY

110.6K
AFFECTED
PERSONS

32
DISPLACED
PERSONS

32.9K
AFFECTED
HOUSES

4
DEAD

-
MISSING

-
INJURED

01 Lao PDR, Flooding and Storms in 8 Provinces (TC MAYSAK and Southwest Monsoon) from week 23

3 June 2026

02 Philippines, Flooding, Landslides, Storms, and Strong Winds in Regions I, II, III, IVA, IVB, V, VI, IX, CAR, and NCR (Combined Effects of Southwest Monsoon and TCs GAENARI and KUJIRA) from week 31

30 July 2026

03 Myanmar, Flooding in Aungmye and Kayah from week 31

30 July, 11 August 2026

04 Indonesia, M7.7 Earthquake in East Nusa Tenggara from week 33

30 July, 11 August 2026

05 Indonesia, Drought in Bitung (North Sulawesi)

17 August 2026

06 Indonesia, Drought in Malang (East Java)

17 August 2026

07 Thailand, Flooding in Central, Northern, and Northeastern

18 August 2026

08 Indonesia, Storms and Winds in Medan (North Sumatra)

18 August 2026

09 Viet Nam, Flooding, Landslides, and Strong Winds in Northern Region (Tropical Cyclone NARRA)

22 August 2026

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:

During the thirty-fourth week of 2026, a total of 9 disaster events were reported across ASEAN, including droughts, floods, landslides, storms, and wind-related disasters in Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In addition to these events, disaster situations continued to be reported across the region. In Indonesia, the impacts of the M7.7 earthquake continued to be reported, while Lao PDR and Myanmar continued to experience flooding and storms associated with Southwest Monsoon and Tropical Cyclone MAYSAK. In the Philippines, disaster situations continued to be reported as a result of the Southwest Monsoon and Tropical Cyclones GAENARI and KUJIRA.

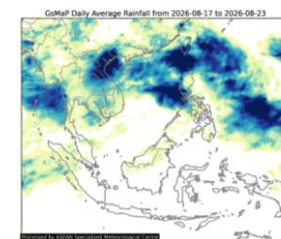
In Indonesia, *Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB)* continued to report drought conditions across several provinces, as well as storms and strong winds in North Sumatra. Meanwhile, in Thailand, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (*DDPM*) reported flooding across several provinces in Central, Northern, and Northeastern Regions. Lastly, in Viet Nam, Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (*VDDMA*) reported impacts from Tropical Cyclone NARRA and the Southwest Monsoon across several provinces in Northern Region.

HIGHLIGHT:

On 24 August, *BNPB* continued response operations for the M7.7 Earthquake in East Nusa Tenggara. According to the *BNPB press conference on 24 August*, the reported impacts increased to 100 fatalities, 1,603 injured persons, and 180,327 displaced persons, with 73,818 houses damaged and 1,915 public facilities affected or damaged. Response and relief operations remain ongoing, with authorities continuing to assess the situation and provide assistance to affected communities. Response efforts include optimising in-country resources, accelerating logistics delivery to hard-to-reach areas, strengthening emergency health services, and transitioning towards integrated evacuation and temporary shelter arrangements.

Meanwhile, flooding continued to affect Mainland Southeast Asia, with impacts reported in Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In Lao PDR, flooding has continued since Week 33 due to the combined effects of Tropical Cyclone MAYSAK and the Southwest Monsoon, with the situation remaining severe in Champasak and Khammouane as of reporting, according to NDMO. In Myanmar, flooding has also been reported since Week 31, according to *DDM*. In Thailand, flooding since 18 August has affected approximately 28K households across 11 provinces and resulted in 3 fatalities, according to the *DDPM* report as of 0600H UTC+7 on 24 August. As of reporting, flooding remained in five provinces, with water levels generally receding except in Phitsanulok and Ubon Ratchathani. In Viet Nam, impacts from Tropical Cyclone NARRA were reported in Son La, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Bac Ninh, Hanoi, and Thanh Hoa. According to *VDDMA* as of 0600H UTC+7 on 24 August, 457 houses were damaged and 3,678 houses were flooded. The AHA Centre continues to closely monitor the situations and remains ready to support affected ASEAN Member States should the need arise.

HYDRO-METEO-CLIMATOLOGICAL:



During the past week, data from the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (*ASMC*) across Mainland Southeast Asia, including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam, with highest rainfall observed over Northern Viet Nam, Central Lao PDR, and Northeastern Thailand, associated with development of TC NARRA and enhanced Southwest Monsoon. High rainfall was also observed over Luzon, the Philippines. As of reporting, TC NARRA is expected to move away from Mainland Southeast Asia but may continue to bring impacts, including enhanced monsoon conditions and increased rainfall across Mainland Southeast Asia (*NCHMF*, *DMRS*, *JTWC*).

GEOPHYSICAL:

Twenty-three (23) significant earthquakes ($M \geq 5.0$) were recorded by Indonesia's *Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (BMKG)* and the Philippines Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (*PHIVOLCS*), including several aftershocks associated with the M7.7 earthquake in East Nusa Tenggara. Mount Anak Krakatau (alert level III), Semeru (alert level III), Lewotobi Laki-laki (alert level III), Ili Lewotok (alert level II), and Ibu (alert level II) in Indonesia, and Taal (alert level 1), Mayon (alert level 2), Bulusan (alert level 1), and Kanlaon (alert level 2) volcanoes 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, for the coming week, drier conditions are predicted over parts of southeastern Mainland Southeast Asia and the southern ASEAN region, while warmer-than-usual temperatures are expected across much of the ASEAN region, except for most of Mainland Southeast Asia and the southern Maritime Continent. For assessment of extreme, there is a small increase in the likelihood of extreme rainfall over parts of northern Mainland Southeast Asia, while extreme hot conditions are likely over southern Borneo, with increased chances across the western and central Maritime Continent, Papua, the Philippines, and parts of northern and southeastern Mainland Southeast Asia. The El Niño – Southern Oscillation (ENSO) monitoring system state is “El Niño Conditions”. Models strongly agree that the El Niño conditions will very likely become strong in August – September 2026. During El Niño at this time of the year, it is typically drier for much of the Maritime Continent.