

Drought









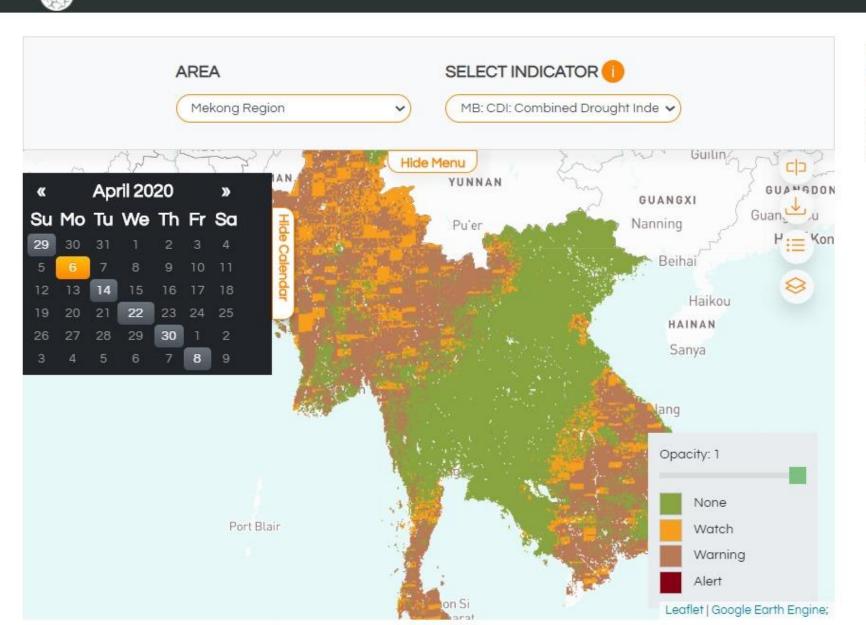
MEKONG DROUGHT AND CROP WATCH



INTERACTIVE MAP

CREATE BULLETIN

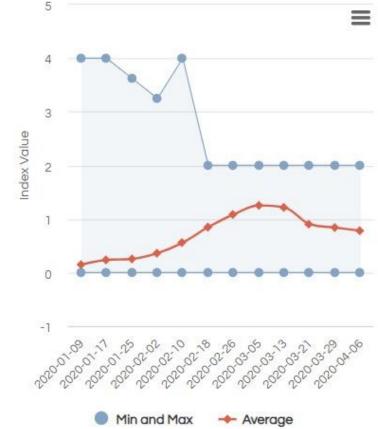
HOW TO USE ▼



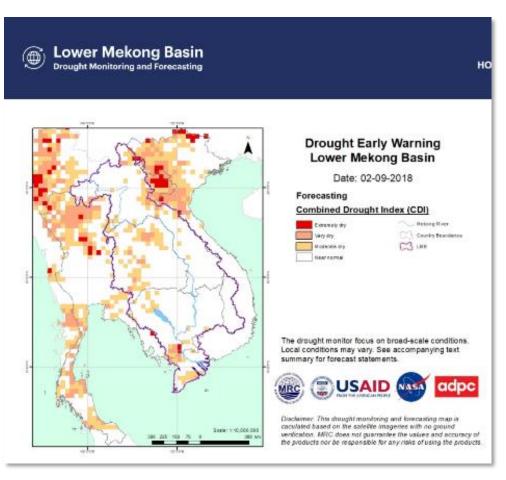


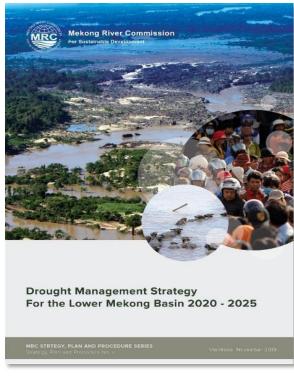
SELECT PERIODICITY 3 Months

An area chart compares Min and Max values of nowcast and forecasted data of MB: CDI: Combined Drought Index in Mekong region | Periodicity: 3 Months



MRC's Drought Monitoring and Forecasting



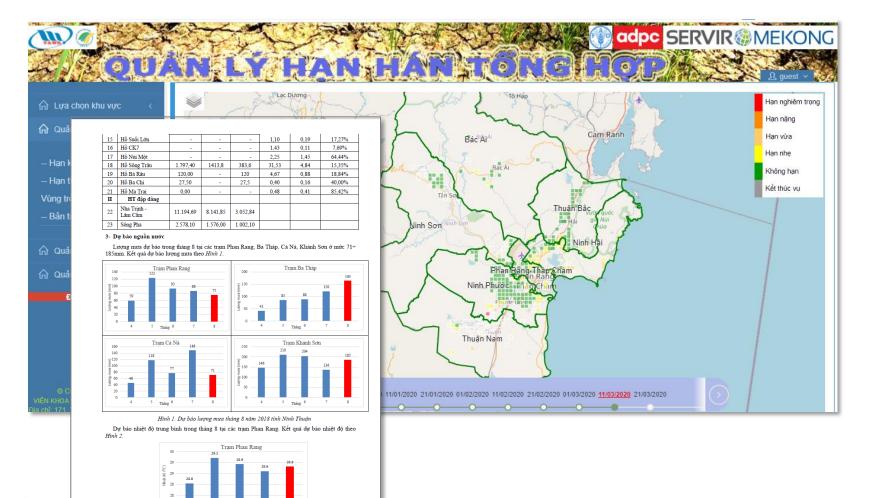


The Mekong River
Commission (MRC)
integrated ADPC/SERVIRMekong drought monitoring
and forecasting in its
Regional Strategy 20202025 and Drought Early
Warning web platform.





Vietnam's Drought Bulletins



Ghi chú: Ouan trắc: Dư báo theo mô hình dư báo RHEAS-ADPC

Vietnam Academy for Water Resources

incorporated ADPC/SERVIR-Mekong drought monitoring and forecasting data in its information portal and the drought bulletins disseminated to provincial governments.



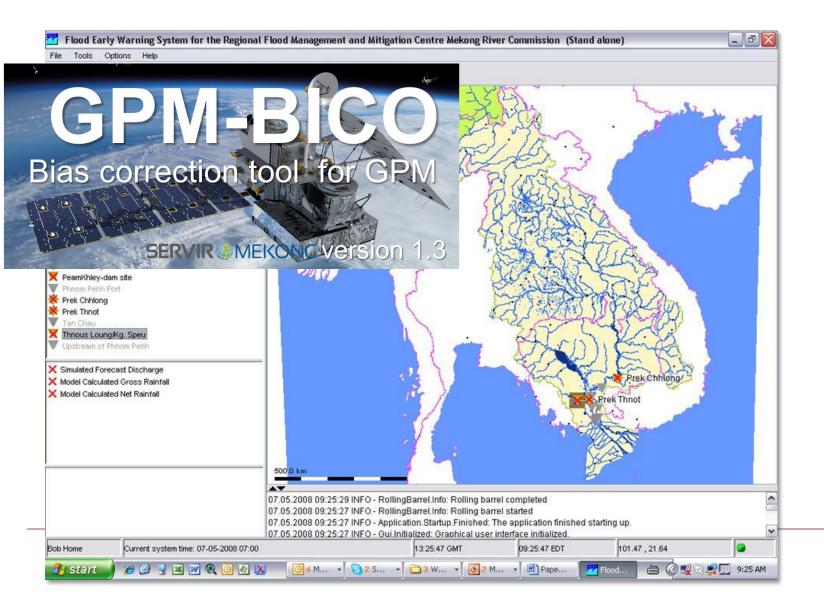


Floods





MRC's Flood Forecasting

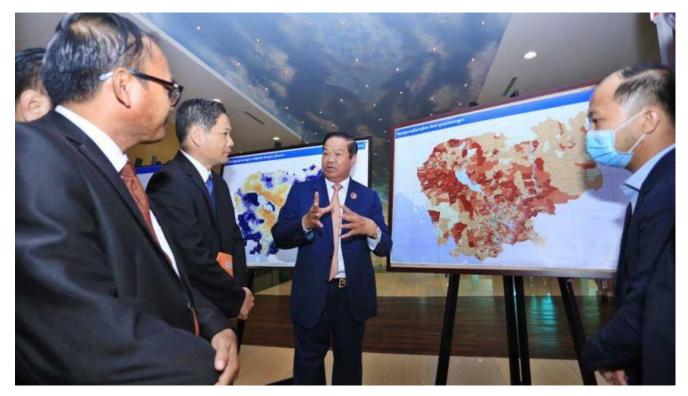


MRC's Mekong Flood **Forecasting System** (Mekong-FEWS) integrated ADPC/SERVIR-Mekong satellite-based precipitation data – improving accuracy and increasing lead time from 6 to 10 days.





Flood Mapping in Cambodia



Source: Phnom Penh Post, "Prism warning system upgraded," July 20, 2020

WFP and the Humanitarian
Response Forum adopted
ADPC/SERVIR-Mekong's flood
and drought data into its
Platform for Real-Time
Information Systems (PRISM) for
Cambodia



Humanitarian Response Forum

FLOOD SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 1 October, Cambodia has experienced heavy rainfall across much of the country. As of 26 October, about 175,872 households in 14 provinces, including Phnom Penh, are reported to be affected by flash floods. In these areas, houses, infrastructure (roads, schools, health centres) and agricultural land have been inundated. The worst affected provinces are listed in the table below. Flood waters have receded in some areas. More rainfall is forecasted from approaching tropical storms Saudel and Molave, which will cross Vietnam this week.

FLOOD IMPACT DASHBOARD



175,872 households affected



14,299 households displaced



38 persons have died



161,552 houses affected



22 health centres affected



686 schools affected



2,148,433 meters of road affected



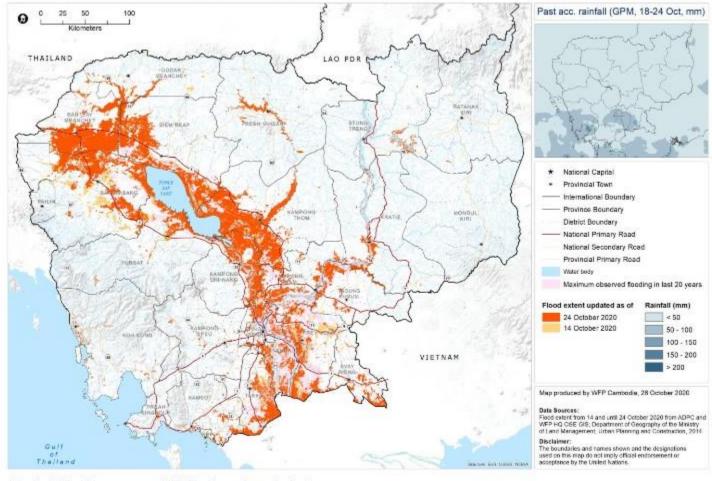
329,754 ha of agricultural land affected

FLOOD IMPACT BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE*

Province	Households	Households	Deaths	Houses	Health centres affected	Schools	Length of road affected (meter)	Agricultural land affected (hectare)	Report date by PCDM
Battambang	66,088	4,592	-	66,067		316	1,188,703	164,116	21-Oct
Banteay Meanchey	41,927	5,437	23	41,927	8	191	74,996	75,620	26-Oct
Pursat	29,172	1,911	6	24,772	3	26	336,588	47,190	26-Oct
Kampong Thom	11,709	-	6	11,709	1	92	87,989	11,481	22-Oct
Phnom Penh	5,587	1,593		4,965	-	-	10,000	1,350	21-Oct
Kandal	6,538	129		2,558	5	22	142,761	10,604	26-Oct
Svay Rieng	3,480	36		1,196	1	1	16,760	2,504	26-Oct
Kampong Speu	2,421	212	-	1,697	-	1	16,229	3,196	26-Oct
Pailin	1,310	253	1	1,227	-	2	55,670	4,784	21-Oct
Stung Treng	1,226	57	1	861	1	3	71,950	1,209	26-Oct
Takeo	1,948			1,948	-	3	102,221	1,868	21-Oct
Siem Reap	3,680	29	1	2,280	2	15	36,436	1,302	21-Oct
Preah Vihear	365	46	+	345	-	-	3,480	2,986	26-Oct
Oddar Meanchey	421	4			1	14	4,650	1,544	21-Oct
TOTAL	175,872	14,299	38	161,552	22	686	2.148.433	329,754	

^{*}Data presented above is the latest available from Provincial Committees for Disaster Management, Due to the time lag in reporting and rapidly evolving situation the flood impact data is subject to change each day.

SATELLITE-DETECTED WATER (as of 24 October 2020)

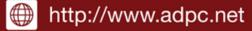


*Provincial-level maps are available for six provinces in the Annex.

TECHNICAL NOTE: The daily satellite-detected water (as of 24 October) displayed in this map was produced by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and SERVIR-Mekong program. Additional satellite data from ESA Sentinel-1 on 14 October and a five-day flood detection composite from NOAA VIIRS between 20-24 October were produced by the World Food Programme Headquarters Geospatial Support Unit. The maps in this sitrep were prepared by the World Food Programme Cambodia. Flood extent was extracted from this data by considering annual permanent and recurrent surface water; note that this is not validated in the field and the maps provide a snapshot that is subject to satellite revisit time and data latency. Satellite imagery is also susceptible to image artifacts.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION







http://www.drrprojects.net



Group: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (@ADPCnet

