



# FloodGuard:

AI-driven Flood Prediction and Alert  
System for Flood-Prone Regions in  
ASEAN

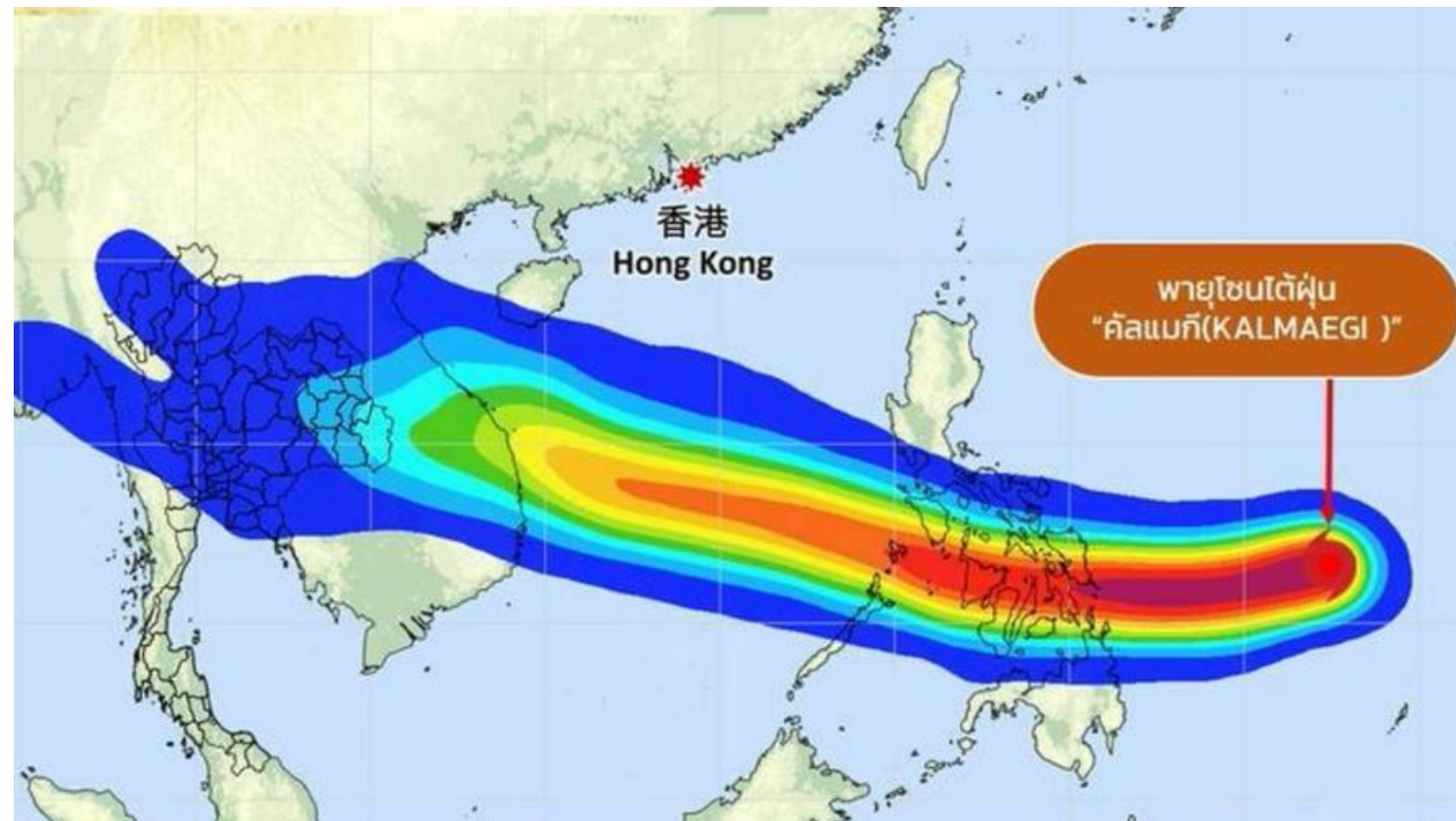
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“Floods are Transboundary by Nature.”



KALMAEGI: 7-9 November 2025

## Frequent and severe flooding:

- Southeast Asia faces recurring flash floods causing widespread human, agricultural, and economic losses.

“The hotter the ocean,  
the more powerful the storm.”



Chiang Mai, Thailand

## Outdated monitoring systems:

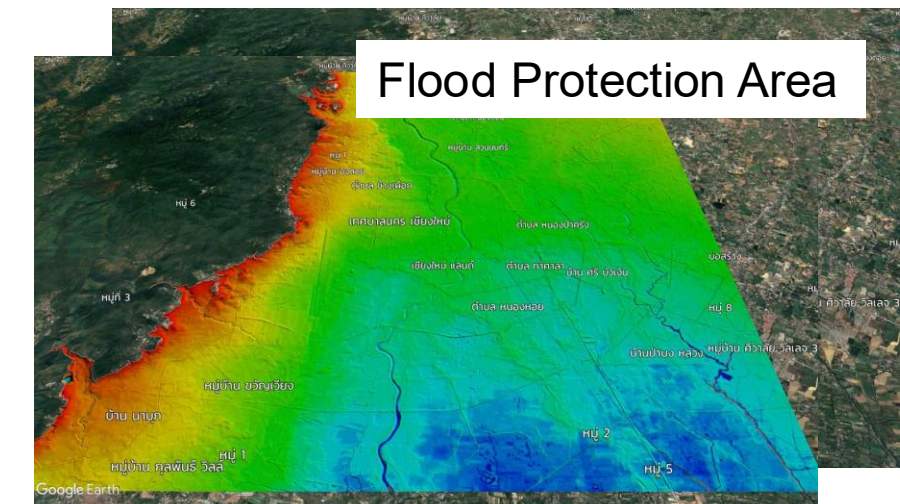
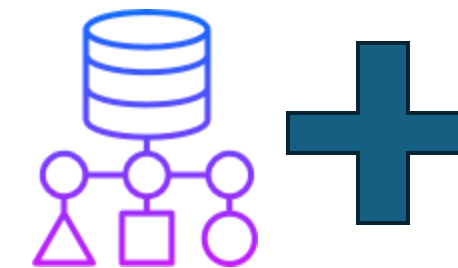
- Rely on manual observation and simple alerts
- Too slow and inaccurate to prevent large-scale damage

## WP1: System Architecture & IoT Integration

- **Design** an end-to-end architecture connecting distributed IoT sensors
- **NICT's NerveNet**, ensuring continuous data flow even during disasters.

## WP2: Data Processing Pipeline

- **Synchronization** of heterogeneous data sources:
- Rainfall data, river water levels, weather forecasts, IoT sensors, and historical flood records.
  - Thai Meteorological Department (TMD)
  - Hydro-Informatics Institute (HII)
  - ASEAN Specialized Meteorological Centre (ASMC)
  - NOAA Climate Data Store / GFS



## WP3: AI Model Development:

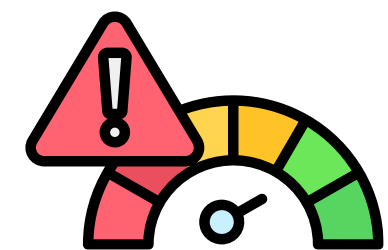
- Recognize temporal and spatial patterns -> Flood prediction and Risk assessment in tropical regions.
- Random Forest, XGBoost, and LSTM
- Transformer Encoder: (many stations → regional-scale flood prediction)
- Hybrid flood nowcasting: rainfall map + station time series → CNN + LSTM



### WP4: Field Deployment & Validation:

- Integrated system in multiple ASEAN flood-prone areas to validate model performance with live data and refine system reliability.
- Transformer Encoder Model: Combine all per-country features
  - [Philippines] → [Vietnam] → [Cambodia] → [Laos] → [Thailand] → [Myanmar]
  - Learning spatial-temporal dependencies by multi-head attention
  - **Transformer Encoder:** Feed Forward + Residual + LayerNorm

“To learn the spatiotemporal relationships across countries, for example, rainfall in Vietnam two days ago may affect river levels in Laos today.”



### WP5: Multi-channel Alert Dissemination:

- Implement an adaptive alert platform that communicates risk levels (low to emergency)

### WP6: Capacity Building & Knowledge Transfer:

- Training, workshops, and joint research activities to enhance local expertise,
- Open data sharing

- Thai Meteorological Department (TMD)  
<https://data.tmd.go.th/api/index1.php>

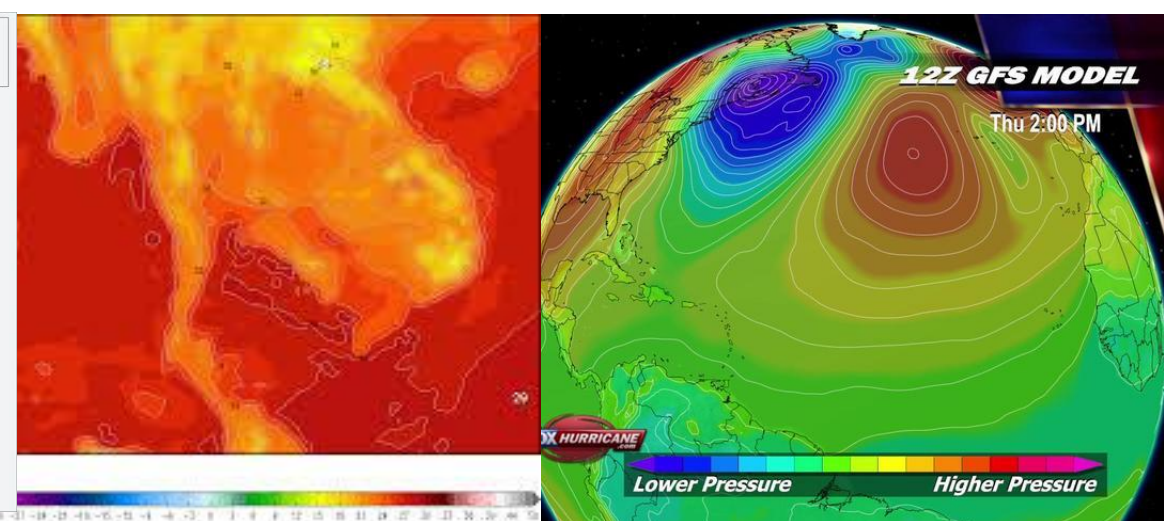
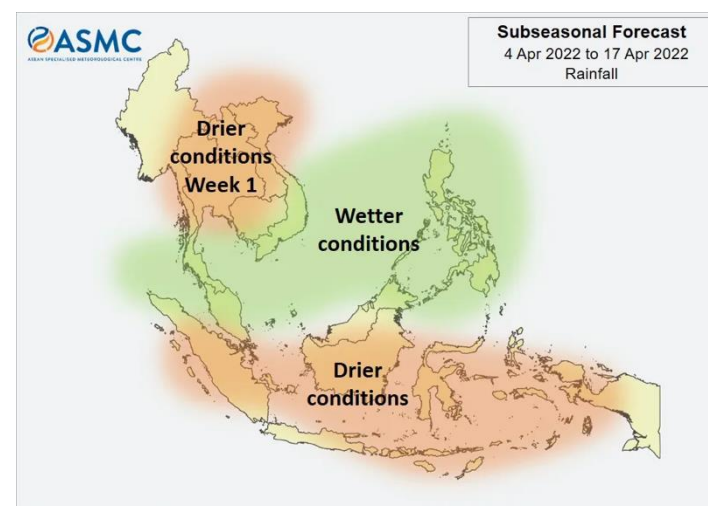
### API RainRegions:

RegionName  
ProvinceName  
Station  
StationNameEnglish  
Latitude  
Longitude  
cRainfall Unit="millimeter"

### API WeatherForecast7Days:

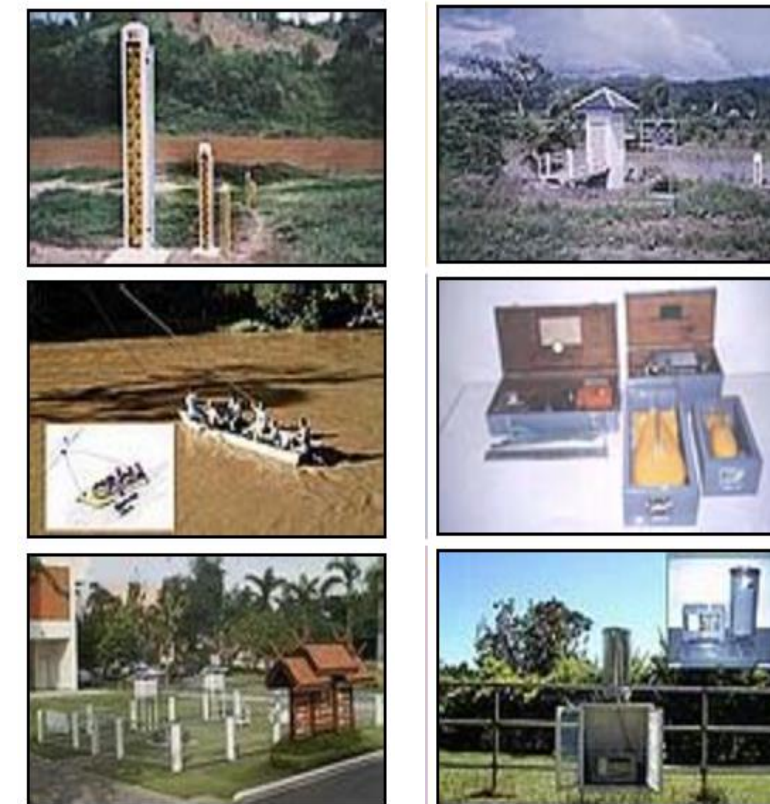
ProvinceNameEnglish  
ForecastDate  
MaximumTemperature  
MinimumTemperature  
WindSpeed  
WindSpeed  
PercentRainCover

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# FloodGuard: AI-driven Flood Prediction and Alert System for Flood-Prone Regions in ASEAN

## HYDROLOGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT CENTER FOR UPPER NORTHERN REGION



### Hydrological Inputs:

Avg Annual **Rainfall**  
Max Rainfall Intensity  
**Catchment Area**

### River and Flow Characteristics:

**Channel Capacity**  
**River Length / slope**  
Max Flow Velocity

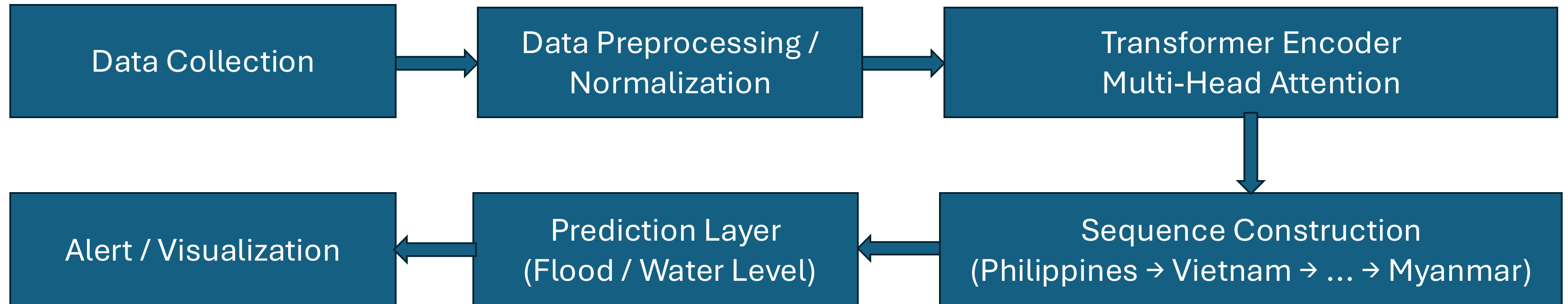
### Statistical / Historical Data:

Year(s) of Bank Overflow  
Max and Min Recorded Levels  
**Discharge Statistics**

**Water level**  
**Previous Day Rain**

### Purposed Method : Integrated system in multiple ASEAN flood-prone areas

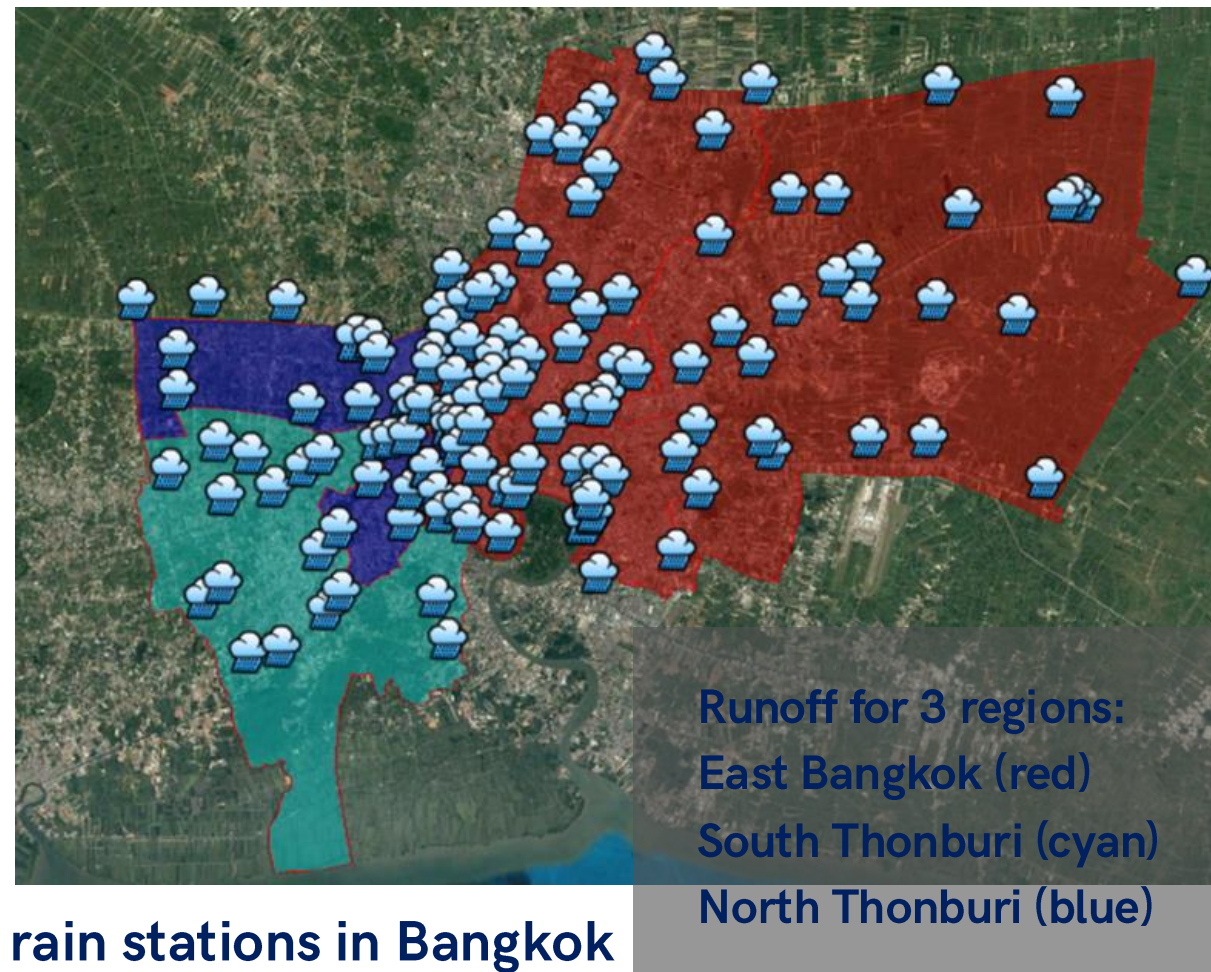
- Transformer Encoder Model: Combine all per-country features such as
  - [Philippines] → [Vietnam] → [Cambodia] → [Laos] → [Thailand] → [Myanmar]



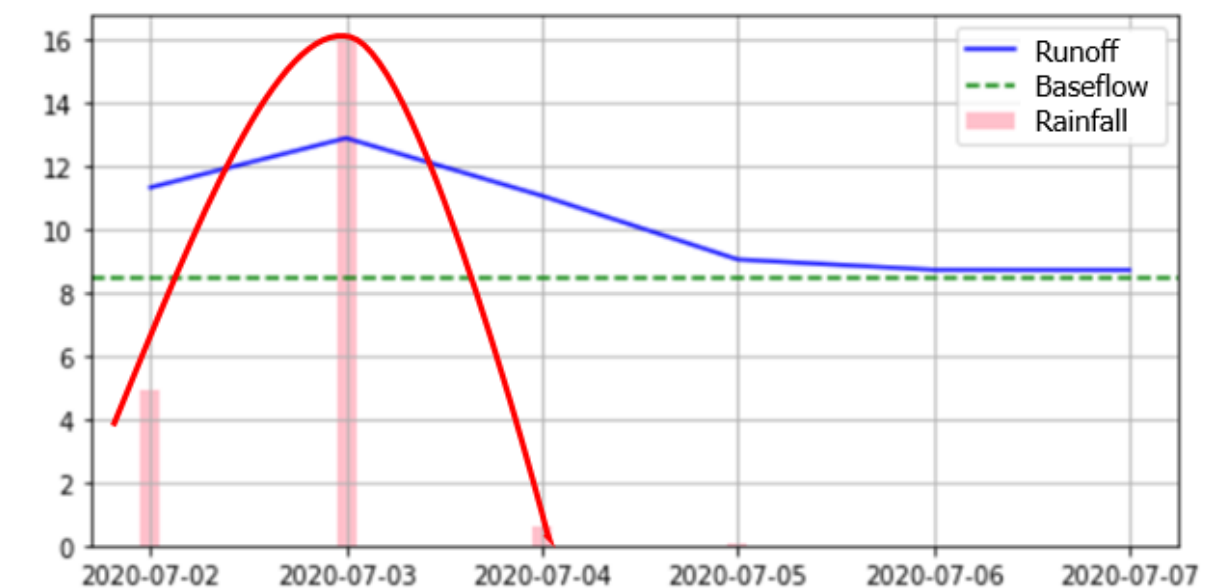
### Expected Output:

- Cross-border Rainfall Propagation
- Hydrological Influence Map via Attention Weights → data-driven spatial dependency map
- Temporal Lag Insights: Lead time of early warning system

### Development of an Empirical-Based Rainfall-Runoff Model Using Observation and Forecast Precipitation: A Case Study in Bangkok, Thailand

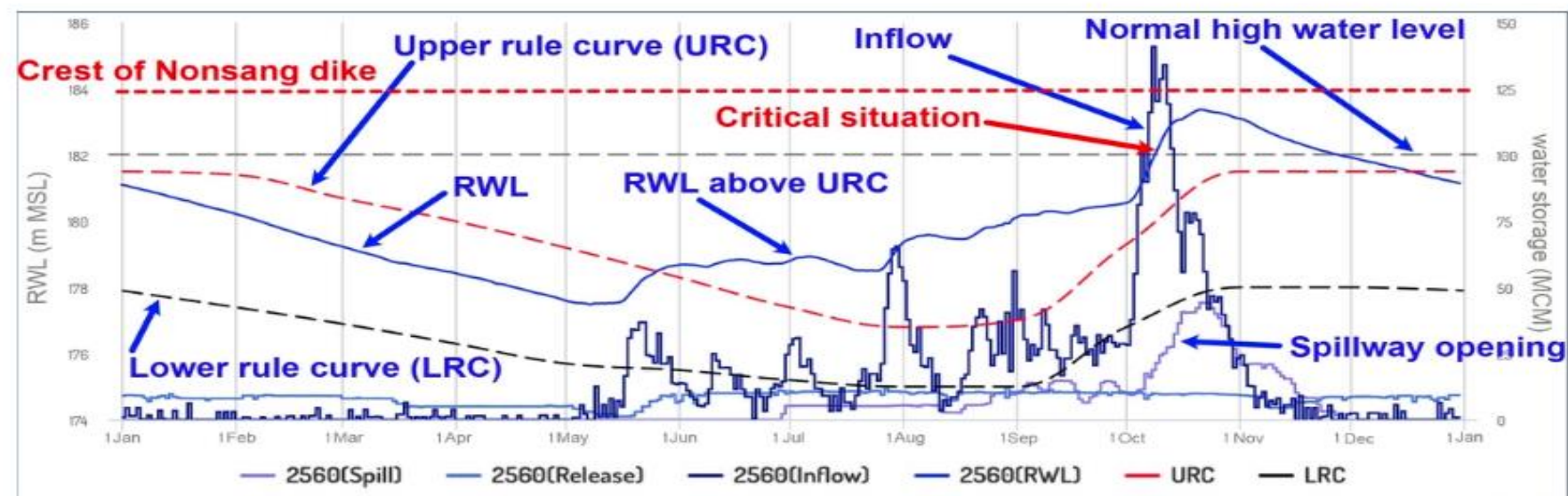


$$Runoff = Baseflow + Storm\ flow$$

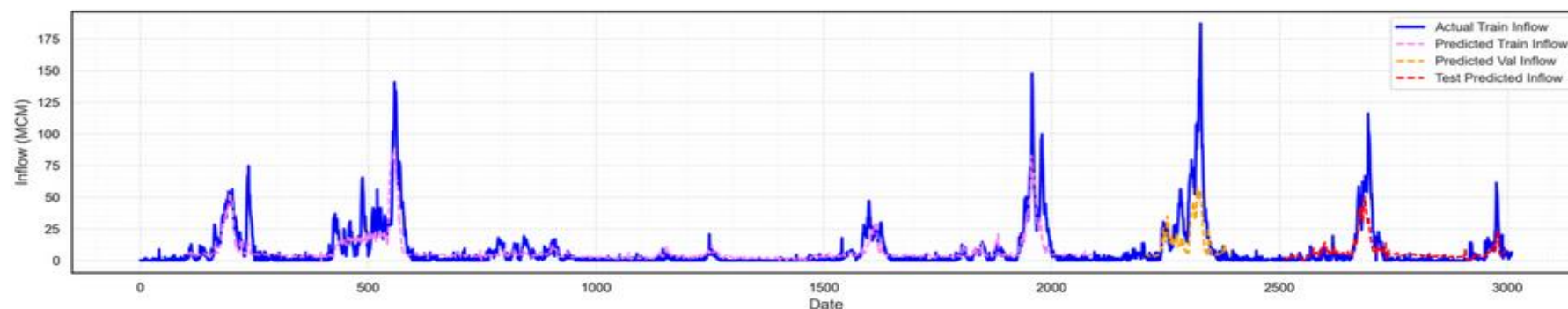


## Predict flood, Control Water Salinity

## RNN-Driven Inflow Forecasting for Dam Safety Monitoring Using Local Meteorological Data



Water situation at Ubol Ratana dam in 2017.



Inflow prediction compared to actual inflow in 2nd iteration.

**Dam safety systems: the issue regarding inflow prediction for dam safety management.**

## FloodGuard: AI-driven Flood Prediction and Alert System for Flood-Prone Regions in ASEAN

## FireSpot & Smoke Detection in Chiang Mai

### Database Construction:

Ongoing Research



Visual IoT, Satellite Imaging, and Data Fusion

Joint Research with the University of Bristol 'AI-Driven Visual IoT and Data Fusion for Early Detection of PM2.5 from Biomass Burning in Chiang Mai

## Scientific and Technological:

- Advances AI applications in hydrology and disaster management, integrating IoT, satellite data, and deep learning for real-time flood forecasting.
- Provides a scalable, open-source model adaptable to multiple ASEAN environments

## Collaborative:

- Fosters cross-border cooperation among ASEAN institutions and partners

## Societal:

- Enhance community safety and disaster preparedness, reducing loss of life and property in flood-prone areas.

## Broader and Long-term:

- Contributes to ASEAN's digital and climate resilience goals under the SDGs framework.

### OUTPUT

AI-driven Flood Prediction Model in ASEAN

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Open-access Datasets and Open-source Codes for supporting regional research

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Real Time Alert System providing rapid risk-level communication

### OUTCOME

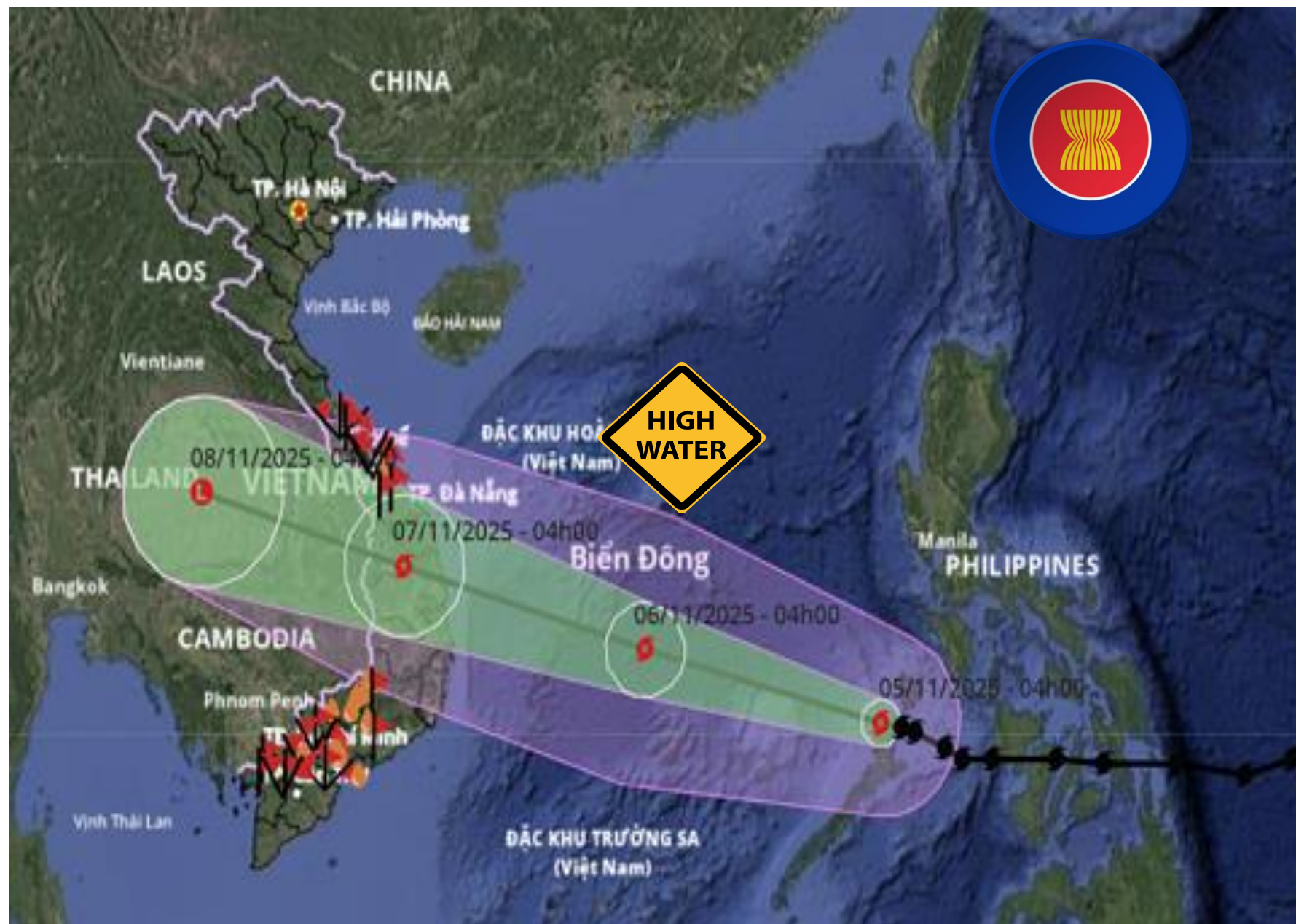
A replicable model for AI-driven environmental disaster management

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Strengthened ASEAN capacity in AI and resilient communication technologies

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Reduced loss of life and property through timely early warnings



Floods are Transboundary by Nature.

Shared Data = Stronger AI Prediction.

Disaster risk reduction benefits all ASEAN citizens.

Long term:

**Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Monitoring Platform**

- Integration of Multi-Hazard Data Ecosystem
- **Floods**, wildfires, PM2.5 air pollution, and mine-related water contamination.

# Thank You

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