



ENHANCING DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN VIETNAM

Droughts in the Lower Mekong region cause significant environmental and economic impacts, including loss in agricultural productivity and decreased food and water security. These impacts are exacerbated by climate change, further highlighting the need for improved governance and local decision-making across many sectors.



DROUGHT FORECASTING

The service uses a hydrologic modeling and data assimilation framework. This automates the deployment of water resource nowcasting and forecasting applications which utilize a suite of satellite and model datasets called the Regional Hydrological Extremes and Assessment System (RHEAS).



PARTNERING/ MONITORING

To better understand and plan for droughts, SERVIR-Mekong partnered with the Vietnam Academy for Water Resources (VAWR) to co-develop a **web-based drought monitoring service** to help strengthen food security.



TRACKING CROP OUTPUTS



The RHEAS model has led to an official agreement with SERVIR-Mekong to begin **tracking rice crop yield outputs**.



Collaboration between SERVIR-Mekong and VAWR in developing the RHEAS has helped to establish consensus on current crop conditions, which is being used by policy makers and growers to track rice crop yield outputs.

SERVIR connects space to village by helping developing countries use satellite data to address critical challenges in food security, water resources, weather and climate, land use, and natural disasters. A partnership of NASA, USAID, and leading technical organizations, SERVIR develops innovative solutions to improve livelihoods and foster self-reliance in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

