Weekly Flood Situation Report for the Mekong River Basin

Prepared at: 25/06/2019, covering the week from the 18th to 24th June 2019

Weather Patterns, General Behaviour of the Mekong River and Flood Situation

General weather patterns

During the week of 18th to 24th June 2019, the weather bulletins and maps were issued by the Thailand Meteorology Department (TMD). It was stated that the scattered to fairly widespread thundershowers with isolated heavy rain and the developed low pressure (L) at the upper of the Mekong region in China and move pass the Philippines toward the South China Sea, and the total rainfall is lower than long term average about 10%. This influences the prevailing Southwest Monsoon over in the Mekong Region. Figures 1 & 2 presented the weather map for 18th and 24th June 2019.

![Weather map for 18th June 2019](image1.png)

![Weather map for 24th June 2019](image2.png)

**Figure 1:** Weather map for 18th June 2019

**Figure 2:** Weather map for 24th June 2019

Tropical depressions (TD), tropical storms (TS) or typhoons (TY)

No TD, TS or TY was presented in LMB during this week.

Other weather phenomena that affect the discharge

According to the Asian Specialized Meteorological Center (ASMC), wetter than usual conditions are forecasted over the southern parts of Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as over Cambodia in the second fortnight of June 2019. Based on the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) monitoring, it is expected to bring wetter than usual conditions over the southern parts of the Mekong Sub-region. Figure 2 showed the rainfall outlook over southern Southeast Asia.

![Subseasonal Forecast](image3.png)

**Figure 2:** The predicted higher likelihood of below-normal rainfall over southern Southeast Asia
Figure 3: Weekly Rainfall Distribution over the LMB from 18th to 24th June 2019
Over weather situation

The weather of this week was scattered thundershowers with moderate rain of the Southwest monsoon. Consequently, in this week there was moderate rainfall covered from upper part of Vientiane and Paksane, including the 3S area. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 mm. Rainfall in the floodplain area of Cambodia and the Mekong Delta in Vietnam also showed between 50 to 100 mm. The weekly rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 3 and daily rainfall at key stations in the Lower Mekong Basin are shown Table A2.

General behaviour of the Mekong River

During the last week, the water levels at stations from upper to middle part of LMB has been decreasing significantly, due to low rainfall and the inflow operation upstream part.

For stations from Chiang Saen and Luang Prabang

Water levels from 18th to 24th June 2019 at Chiang Sean station were decreased and reached below their long-term average (LTA-1980-2018), while at Luang Prabang station water levels followed the same trend as upstream which decreased significantly since middle of June this year. It was likely also nominated by hydro power dam operation upstream (tributaries) and downstream (Xayaburi) which could realise some downstream.

For stations from Chiang Khan, Vientiane and Nong Khai and Paksane

Water levels from 18th to 24th June 2019 at these stations were also follow the same trend of upstream inflow from Luang Prabang, which water level were reached to their LTAs condition.

For stations from Nakon Phanom/Thakhet to Mukdaha/Sovannakhet

Water levels from 18th to 24th June 2019 at Nakhon Phanom/Thakhet to Mukdahan/Sovannakhet stations were also followed the same trend of upstream inflow from Paksane, which water level were reached below their LTAs condition.

For stations from Khong Chiam to Pakse

Water levels from 18th to 24th June 2019 at Khong Chiam to Pakse stations were also decreased and reached below their LTAs condition.

For stations from Stung Treng to Kompong Cham/ Phnom Penh to Koh Khel/Neak Luong

Water levels from 18th to 24th June 2019 at Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham and Phnom Penh stations were decreased and reached below their LTAs condition, followed the same trends as upstream inflow, although slightly rainfall occurred in these areas.

Tan Chau and Chau Doc

Water levels from 18th to 24th June 2019 at these 2 tidal stations were also maintained fluctuated over their LTAs but did not follow the same trend as previous years as indicated in Annex C for water level hydrographs. It might affect by the El Nino process in the South China Sea.

Note: For more detail the flood situation from upstream to downstream during the last week, the hydrograph of water level at each key station is showed in Annex C.

Conclusion

From 18th to 24th June 2019, the trend of water levels at Chiang Sean was decreased due to the low rainfall in early Wet Season and some parts of operation of hydropower dams on the Lancang River in Yunnan, China. The impact could obviously see the decreasing water level to downstream of Phnom Penh at Chaktomuk of Cambodia.
Based on a hydrological phenomenon, the inflow contribution of water from the upstream of Lancang-Mekong in China to the Mekong mainstream is about 11% in total during the Wet season from June to October. The whole inflow of water into the lower Mekong basin is influenced more by tributaries and a direct rainfall distribution.

According to the Asian Specialized Meteorological Center (ASMC), wetter than usual conditions are forecasted over the southern parts of Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as over Cambodia in the second fortnight of June 2019. Based on the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) monitoring, it is expected to bring wetter than usual conditions over the southern parts of the Mekong Sub-region.

The abnormal raised water levels at Luang Prabang is still impacted by the impounding hydropower at Xaiyaburi Dam. It is needed to further investigate and discuss among the relevant stakeholder (MRCSC, DMH and Hydro-per dam companies) about the reasons cause of these rising water levels and solution. In general, water levels in the Mekong mainstream were staying below their LTAs, although there are reported of raining in some areas.

On the other hand, the hydrological conditions (rainfall and flows) of the Mekong River during early Wet Season 2019 (June) is characterized as low flow and low rainfall, compared to the long-term average. This caused a low-water level in the mainstream and many tributaries in rainfed watershed areas of the Lower Mekong Basin. This low-flow condition is likely caused by the low rainfall and the impact of hydropower operation at upstream parts.

For more detail information of flood forecasting outcomes and its system, please see the following annexes:
- tables and graphs for water level and rainfall for the last week in Annex A
- a graph for accuracy in Annex B
- a table of forecast achievement in Annex B
- tables and graphs for performance in Annex B
- the water level graphs showing the observed water level for the season in Annex C
### Table A1: observed water levels

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### Table A2: observed rainfall

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Figure A1: Observed water level and rainfall for Jinghong, Chiang Saen, and Luang Prabang.
Figure A2: Observed water level and rainfall for Chiang Khan, Vientiane, Nongkhai, and Paksane
Figure A3: Observed water level and rainfall for Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan and Savannakhet.
Figure A4: Observed water level and rainfall for Khong Chiam, Pakse, Stung Treng, and Kratie
Figure A5: Water level and rainfall for Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac and Port), and Koh Khel
Figure A6: Water level and rainfall for Neak Luong, Prek Kdam, Tan Chau and Chau Doc
Annex B: Accuracy and performance

Accuracy

“Accuracy” describes the accuracy of the adjusted and published forecast, based on the results of the MRC Mekong Flood Forecasting System, which are then adjusted by the Flood Forecaster in Charge taking into consideration known biases in input data and his/her knowledge of the response of the model system and the hydrology of the Mekong River Basin. The information is presented as a graph below, showing the average flood forecasting accuracy along the Mekong mainstream.

In general, the overall accuracy is fair for 1-day to 5-day forecast lead time at stations in the upper and lower parts of the LMB. However, the accuracies at downstream reaches of the LMB stations at Tan Chau and Chau Doc for 4-day to 5-day forecast were considered large. This could be effected by the abnormal tidal on the Mekong and Bassac rivers.

The above differences due to three main factors: (1) internal model functionality in forecasting; for which the parameter adjustment in the model is not possible especially at stations in the upper part and in the Mekong delta where are affected by tidal; (2) the adjustment by utilizing the practical knowledge and experience of flood forecaster-in-charge; and (3) the forecasted accumulated rainfall was not well represented and abnormal tidal trends.

Figure B1: Average flood forecast accuracy along the Mekong mainstream
**Forecast Achievement**

The forecast achievement indicates the % of days that the forecast at a particular station for a lead-time is successful against a respective benchmark (Table B2).

Table B1: Evaluation performance forecasting (from 18 to 24 June 2019) base on New Benchmark (%).

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Table B2: Evaluation performance forecasting (from 18 to 24 June 2019) base on Old Benchmark (%).

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<th>Stung Treng</th>
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Unit in %

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Unit in cm

Note: An indication of the accuracy given in the Table B2 is based on the performance of the forecast made in 2008 from the new flood forecasting system and the configuration for the 2009 flood season and is published on the website of MRC (http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/accuracy.htm).

A new set of performance indicators that is established by combining international standards and the specific circumstances in the Mekong River Basin, is applied officially for the flood season of 2011 onward.
Performance

Performance is assessed by evaluating a number of performance indicators, see table and graphs below:

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Table B3: Overview of performance indicators for the past 7 days including the current report date

Data Delivery - Delivery Times

Week is the week for which this report is made; Month is actually the last 30 days (or less if the flood season has just begun); Season is the current flood season up to the date of this report.
Figure B2: Data delivery times for the past 8 days including the current report date

Figure B3: Missing data for the past 8 days including the current report date

Figure B4: Flood forecast completion time

Figure B5: Flood forecast stations without forecast

Figure B6: Second forecast needed
Annex C: Season Water Level Graphs

This Annex has the water level graphs of the report date. These graphs are distributed daily by email together with the Flood Bulletins.

HYDROGRAPHS OF THE MEKONG AT MAINSTREAM STATIONS
IN FLOOD SEASON FROM 18 to 24 JUNE 2019

Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Jing Hong

Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Chiang Saen
Mekong River Commission
Regional Flood and Drought Management Centre

Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Thakhek

Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Savannakhet

Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Mukdahan