

Weekly Dry Season Situation Report for the Mekong River Basin

Prepared on: 31/12/2019, covering the week from 24th to 30th December 2019

Weather Patterns, General Behaviors of the Mekong River and Outlook Situation

General weather patterns:

From 24 to 30 Dec 2019, there was no rainfall in the LMB. Based on the weather outlook bulletins and maps issued by the Thailand Meteorology Department (TMD) were used to verify the weather condition in the LMB. They stated that for the next 2 months from December 2019 to February 2020, the total rain of northern, northeastern, eastern and central parts including within the area of Bangkok Metropolitan and Vicinity would be reached about 20% to 30% below normal condition. They stated that some westerly wind waves from Myanmar may pass the Upper Thailand causing the area to meet thunder rain, gusty wind at some areas and possibly falling hail. **Figures 1 & 2** presented the weather map for 25 and 30 December 2019.

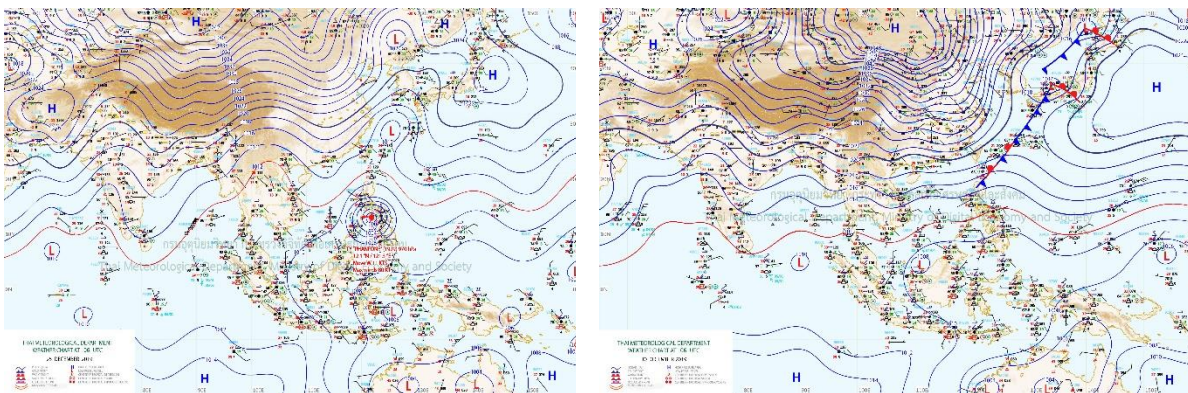


Figure 1: Summary of weather condition over the LMB from 25 and 30 Dec 2019

General behavior of the Mekong River:

This week from 24 to 30 Dec 2019, water levels from Chiang Saen were increased due to the inflow from China, varied from 0.03 m to 0.11 m which could draw water levels at this station upper than its LTA. However, water level trend at Luang Prabang and Chiang Khan are likely impacted by hydropower dam at Xayaburi, in which they fluctuated, varied from 0.02 m to 0.08 m. Water levels at stations at the middle part of LMB from Vientiane to Pakse were slightly increased but the water levels were close to their minimum levels. Follow the same trend of water levels from upstream, stations at Stung Treng, Kratie, Chaktomuk on the Bassac, Phnom Penh Port and Neak Luong were also close to their minimum levels. For the 2 tidal stations at Tan Chau and Chau Doc, water levels increased the same trends as minimum levels in December 2019. The actual water levels at most of the key station are staying below their LTAs and even Min Levels (see its hydrograph in **Annex B**).

For stations from Chiang Saen and Luang Prabang

Water levels from 24 to 30 Dec 2019 at Chiang Saen station were increased, due to the inflow from Jinghong (as observed during the wet season from June to October). At this station water levels decreased from 0.03 m to 0.11 m. However, at Luang Prabang station, water levels were fluctuated and stay close to its historical Maximum Levels. Water levels at this station sometime increased rapidly in 0.35 m, due to the reservoir operation of upstream and downstream at Xayaburi. It was observed that the Luang Prabang stations is likely nominated by hydro power dam operation upstream (tributaries) and downstream (Xayaburi) in which water levels always fluctuated above their LTAs, during the impounding reservoir at Xayaburi from end of October 2018 to May 2019.

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

Water levels from 24 to 30 Dec 2019 at Chiang Khan station were likely also nominated by upstream hydropower dam of Xayaburi, which was noted that water levels fluctuated from 0.02 to 0.08 m. The current observed water levels at Chiang Khan, Vientiane/Nong Khai and Paksane stations are close to their historical minimum levels.

For stations from Nakhon Phanom to Pakse

Water levels from 24 to 30 Dec 2019 at Khong Chiam to Pakse stations were found slightly decreased, varied from 0.02 to 0.04m. The current water levels at these stations area still below their minimum historical levels.

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

Water levels from 24 to 30 Dec 2019 at Stung Treng, Kratie and Kompong Cham were continued to slightly decrease, varied from 0.02 m to 0.08 m. The current water levels at Stung Trend, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Chaktomuk Koh Khel, Phnom Penh Port and Neak Luong were close to their historical minimum levels (1980-2018). For Prekdam on the Tonle Sap, water levels are stayed above its Minimum levels.

Tan Chau and Chau Doc

Water levels from 24 to 30 Dec 2019 at the 2 tidal stations at Tan Chau and Chau Doc were slightly decreased, follows the same trends of their minimum levels due to the tidal effect from the sea. Water levels were kept the same trends as minimum levels since early December 2019 and the actual water levels are stayed below their LTAs

According to the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), Sea surface temperature (SST) variability in the tropics Neutral, which has no major impact.

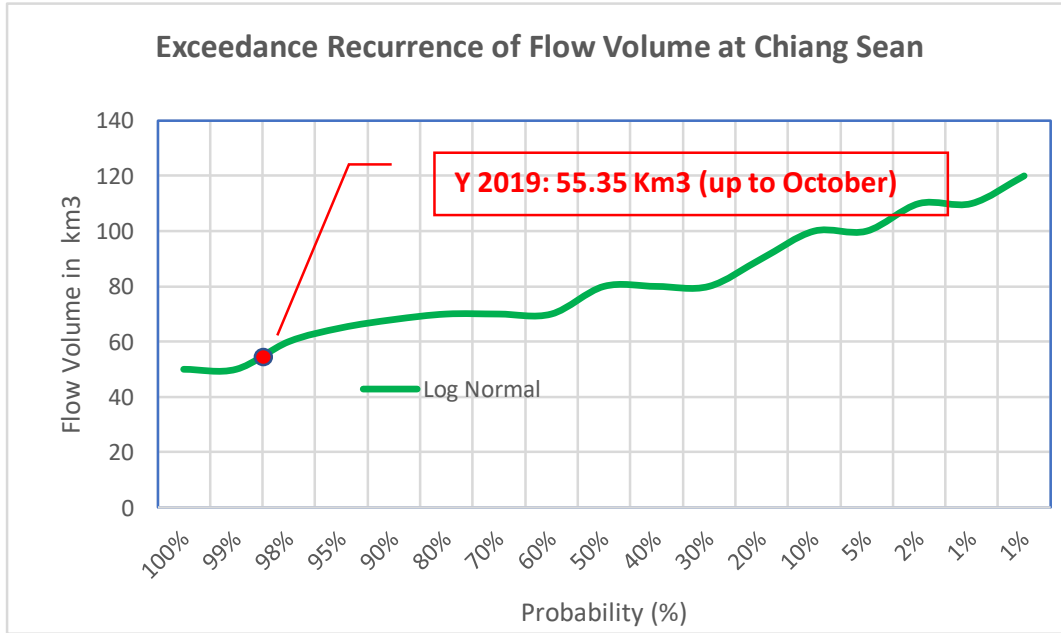
Discussion and Conclusion

From 24 to 30 Dec 2019, the trend of water levels at Chiang Sean were continued to increase due to the inflows from Jinghong and no rainfall. Water level at Chiang Sean is relied from inflow from Jinghong Hydropower Station on Lancang and its catchment rainfall. The impact could obviously see the gradually increasing water level to downstream to Vientiane/Nong Khai. Based on a hydrological phenomenon, the inflow contribution of water from the upstream of Lancang-Mekong in China to the Mekong mainstream is about 16% in total during the Dry season from Nov to May, while 24% in the Wet season (Adamson. 2010). The whole inflow of water into the lower Mekong basin is influenced more by inflow from tributaries and the direct rainfall catchment.

The low inflows from upstream and less rainfall in catchments, resulting water levels from Paksane to Pakse are drastically dropped below their minimum levels. Also, from Stung Treng, Kratie and Kompong Cham stations water levels are followed the same trend from upstream which stay below their minimum levels.

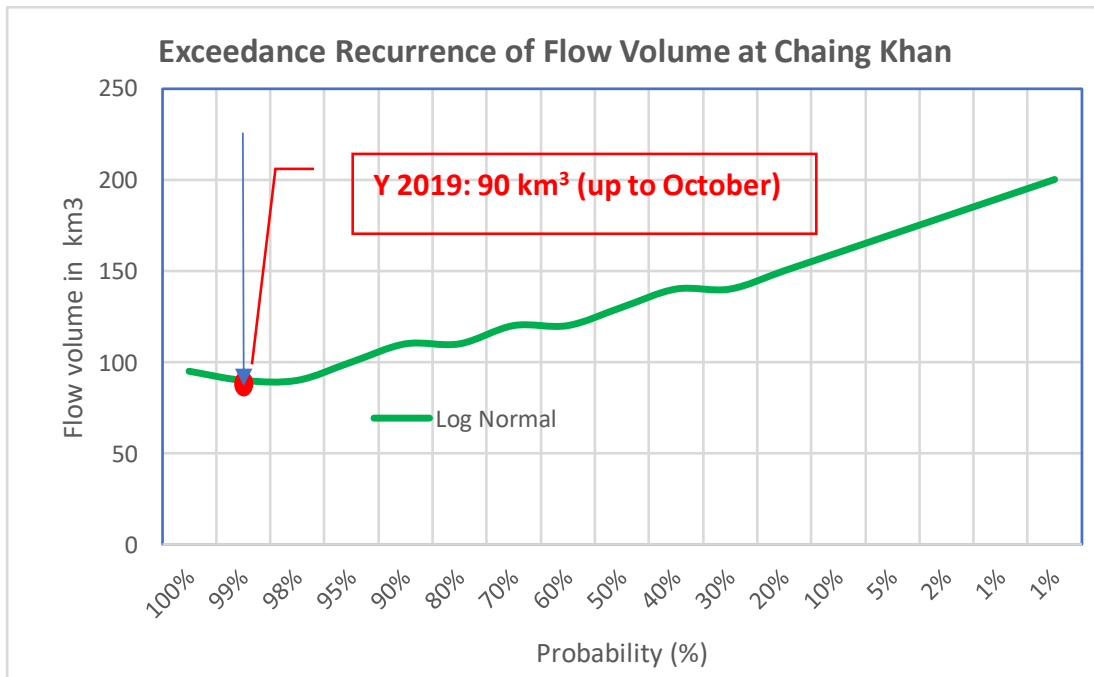
Based on the Exceedance Recurrence of the Minimum Flow Volumes at Chiang Sean, Chaing Khan and Kratie referred to historical data availability and the flows volume up to October 2019, it showed the current situation at these stations are considered as critical low flows in between ***50 to 100 year of return period of low flow condition***. **Figure 2** showed the Exceedance Recurrence Flow Volume with the table of probability condition of highlighted the low flows condition at Chiang Sean, Chiang Khan and Kratie.

A. Chaing Sean Station

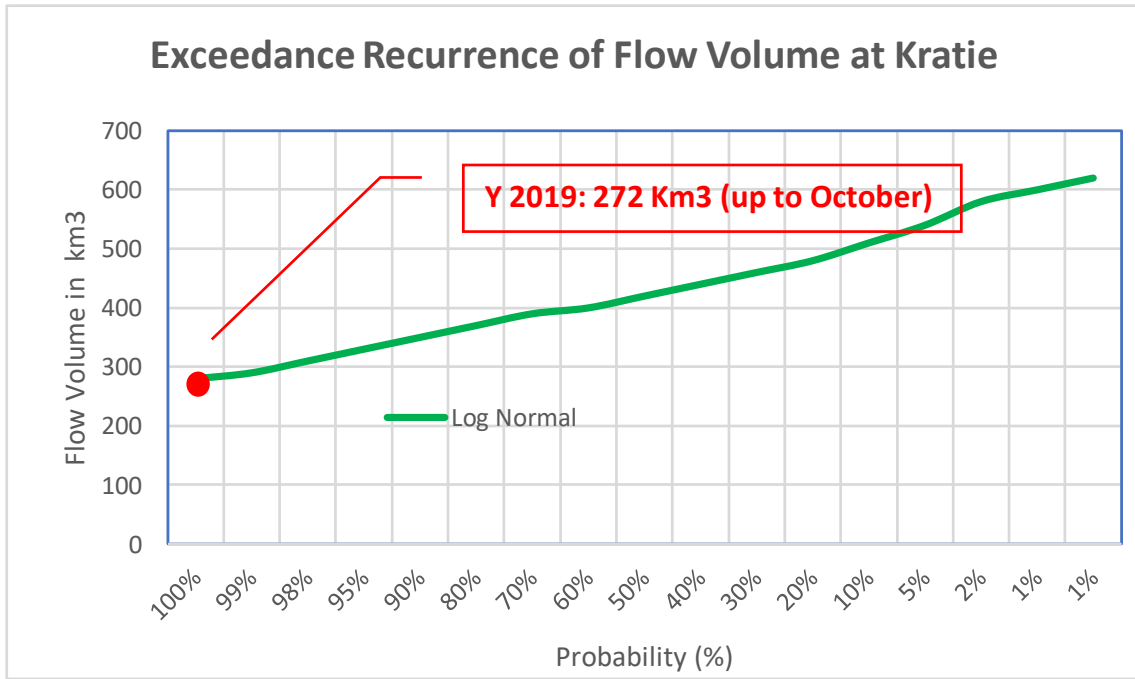


Probability	Recurrence Year	Log Normal [km ³]	Y2019 [km3]	Conditions
100%	200	50		Critical Low Flow
99%	100	50		
98%	50	60	55.35	Low Flow
95%	20	65		
90%	10	68		
80%	5	70		Normal Flow
70%	3	70		
60%	2	70		
50%	2	80		
40%	3	80		
30%	3	80		
20%	5	90		
10%	10	100		High Flow
5%	20	100		
2%	50	110		
1%	100	110		
1%	200	120		

B. Chiang Khan Station



Probability	Recurrence Year	Log Normal [km ³]	Y2019 [km ³]	Conditions
100%	200	50		Critical Low Flow
99%	100	50		
98%	50	60	55.35	Low Flow
95%	20	65		
90%	10	68		Normal Flow
80%	5	70		
70%	3	70		
60%	2	70		
50%	2	80		
40%	3	80		
30%	3	80		
20%	5	90		
10%	10	100		High Flow
5%	20	100		
2%	50	110		
1%	100	110		
1%	200	120		



Probability	Recurrence Year	Log Normal [km ³]	Y2019 [km ³]	Conditions
100%	200	280	272	Critical Low Flow
99%	100	290		
98%	50	310		Low Flow
95%	20	330		
90%	10	350		
80%	5	370		Normal Flow
70%	3	390		
60%	2	400		
50%	2	420		
40%	3	440		
30%	3	460		
20%	5	480		High Flow
10%	10	510		
5%	20	540		
2%	50	580		
1%	100	600		
1%	200	620		

Flow data period: 1925-2019

Figure 2: Exceedance Recurrence Flow Volumes and Probability of Low Flow condition at Chiang Saen, Chiang Khan and Kratie

Based on the low flow analyses of the Mekong from Chiang Saen to Kratie, the upcoming **Dry Season** can be possible of facing some problem, related to the shortage of drinking water and agricultural production, fishery production, ecological systems, biodiversity, bank erosion, salinity intrusion in the Mekong Delta and waterway transport because not enough water for fish spawning

and also aquatic lives ect. The reduced water flow could also affect to the expanding unsaturated soil which cause bank erosion and salinity intrusion from the sea.

The Trend of water level and its Outlook

According to a notification from China's Ministry of Water Resources that the Mekong River Commission Secretariat received yesterday, the tests of the "equipment of the power station" will result in water outflow decrease from the dam from 1,200 – 1,400 cubic meters per second (m³/s) to between 800 – 1,000m³/s from 1-3 January 2020.

The amount of water flow will be further reduced to its lowest point of 504-800m³/s on January 4 before it is restored to its original volumes, the notification said.

Based on the MRC's observed and forecasting water levels, the tests will see the water level in Chiang Saen – the first monitoring station on the Mekong River in Thailand located approximately 300km away from Jinghong – drop between 0.50 and 1 meter during January 1 – 6, 2020.

The stretches from Vientiane to Paksane of Lao PDR, including Nongkhai of Thailand, will experience a 0.02 – 0.70-meter decrease in their water levels during January 6 – 10, 2020.

In the Mekong mainstream from Thailand's Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan and Khong Chiam to Lao PDR's Thakhek, Savannakhet and Pakse, their water levels will fall between 0.02 and 0.50 meters during January 12 – 14, 2020.

In Cambodia, the water levels along the Mekong River in Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh, Koh Khel and Neak Luong will drop from 0.02 – 0.25 meters during January 15 – 18, 2020.

For Viet Nam's Tan Chau on the Mekong River and Chau Doc on the Bassac River, water levels will fluctuate under their long-term averages (LTAs) with different trends from last year 2018.

For details information on water levels and rainfall at each key station, **Annex A** and **Annex B** are presented as follows:

- Tables presents observed water levels and rainfall from last week (**Annex A**)
- The water levels hydrographs showing the observed water levels for the dry season (**Annex B**)

Annex A: Graphs and Tables

Table A1: observed water levels

Unit: m

2019	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Mukdahan	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Koh Khei	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc
24-12-2019	-	2.40	8.66	4.35	1.58	1.78	3.49	1.51	1.98	1.28	2.83	7.14	2.95	2.28	2.13	2.22	1.46	1.30	1.47
25-12-2019	-	2.46	8.61	4.34	1.45	1.67	3.29	1.53	2.03	1.26	2.84	7.46	3.02	2.27	2.22	2.24	1.42	1.39	1.52
26-12-2019	-	2.46	8.56	4.40	1.30	1.50	3.21	1.47	2.03	1.30	2.85	7.68	3.24	2.31	2.25	1.95	1.54	1.40	1.50
27-12-2019	-	2.46	8.51	4.38	1.30	1.51	3.05	1.39	2.00	1.34	2.77	7.70	3.26	2.33	2.34	1.86	1.55	1.38	1.49
28-12-2019	-	2.48	8.59	4.30	1.35	1.52	3.04	1.29	1.94	1.40	2.80	7.48	3.32	2.36	2.39	1.85	1.44	1.39	1.50
29-12-2019	-	2.60	8.55	4.28	1.30	1.49	3.08	1.20	1.86	1.39	2.79	7.48	3.22	2.36	2.39	1.76	1.54	1.14	1.24
30-12-2019	-	2.55	8.22	4.37	1.26	1.44	2.90	1.17	1.80	1.30	2.70	7.46	3.16	2.37	2.38	1.76	1.56	0.90	0.97

Table A2: observed rainfall

Unit: mm

2019	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Mukdahan	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Koh Khei	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc	
24-12-2019	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-12-2019	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-12-2019	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-12-2019	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-12-2019	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-12-2019	-	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-12-2019	-	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: No data available from China during the Dry Season

Annex B: Season Water Level Hydrographs

This Annex showed water level hydrographs of each key station. These hydrographs distributed weekly water level for River Monitoring purpose.

HYDROGRAPH AT 7 AM OF MEKONG TONLE SAP AND BASSAC AT MAINSTREAM STATIONS IN DRY SEASON UP TO 30 DECEMBER 2019

