



Mekong River Commission

Weekly Dry Season Situation Report in the Lower Mekong River Basin

07 May – 13 May 2024

Prepared by
The Regional Flood and Drought Management Centre
13 May 2024

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Key Messages

Key messages for this weekly report are presented below.

Rainfall monitoring and forecast

- In the period of 07 – 13 May 2024, there has been light to heavy rainfall has been observed over the LMB, except in some areas in the Center Higland of Viet Nam.
- During 14 to 20 May 2024, the accumulated rainfall over the entire Lower Mekong Basin is distributed with light to moderate rain. The moderate rainfall will be expected to occur in the northern part of Laos and the western part of Cambodia.

Water level monitoring and forecast

- At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 07 – 13 May 2024, water levels are below the long-term averages (LTAs) except for water level at Luang Prabang, Stung Treng, and Kratie, monitoring stations. However, the 6 monitoring stations remain in normal condition with respect to the flow threshold (PMFM Thresholds). It is also the same condition for Tan Chau and Chau Doc monitoring stations, which are significantly influenced by sea tidal fluctuation.
- In the period of 14 – 20 May 2024, Water levels are forecasted to be increasing at stations from upper part at Chiang Saen to Kratie and decreasing from Kampong Cham to Prek Kdam stations. At Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations, the water levels are predicted to be also fluctuated, resulting from the influence of sea tidal patterns. Water levels at most of the stations are expected to be below their long-term averages (LTAs) except for Luang Prabang, Stung Treng, Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations.

Drought condition and forecast

- During 7-13 May 2024, the LMB was facing from moderate to extreme drought mainly in the middle and southern parts, specifically covering most provinces of Cambodia, middle and southern Lao PDR, most provinces of Thailand, and Central Highland of Viet Nam. The conditions were less serious than those of last week (30 Apr-6 May).
- The next four-month forecast of rainfall indicates that much below average rainfall is predicted for the whole LMB area in May. North-eastern Cambodia, middle and southern Laos and eastern Thailand are likely receiving below average rainfall in June and July, while Cambodia is forecasted to be the wettest area which is likely receiving above average rainfall in June and July. The forecast also indicates that the LMB might receive less than average rain specifically in the middle and south-eastern regions and southern Laos is likely the driest area in the region.

1 Introduction

This Weekly Dry Season Situation Report presents a preliminary analysis of the weekly hydrological situation in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) for **07 – 13 May 2024**. The trend and outlook for water levels are also presented.

This analysis is based on the daily hydro-meteorological data provided by the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Member Countries – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam – and on satellite data. The water level indicated in this report refers to an above zero gauge of each station.

The report covers the following topics that are updated weekly:

- General weather patterns, including rainfall patterns over the LMB.
- Water levels in the LMB, including in the Tonle Sap Lake.
- Flash flood and drought situation in the LMB.
- Weather, water level and flash flood forecast, and
- Possible implications.

Mekong River water levels are updated daily and can be accessed from:

<http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/bulletin.php>.

Drought monitoring and forecasting information is available at:

<http://droughtforecast.mrcmekong.org>

Flash flood information is accessible at: <http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/ffg.php>

2 General Weather Patterns

During the last week, the Lower Mekong Basin influenced by the heat low-pressure. There has been light to heavy rainfall over the Lower Mekong Basin; except in some areas in the Center Higland of Viet Nam.

Figure 1 presents mean sea level pressure over the region. It is forecasted that the upper parts of Lower Mekong Basin will be influenced by a heat low-pressure system from 14 to 20 May. Therefore, in the upcoming seven days, over the Lower Mekong Basin are expected to experience light to moderate rainfall.

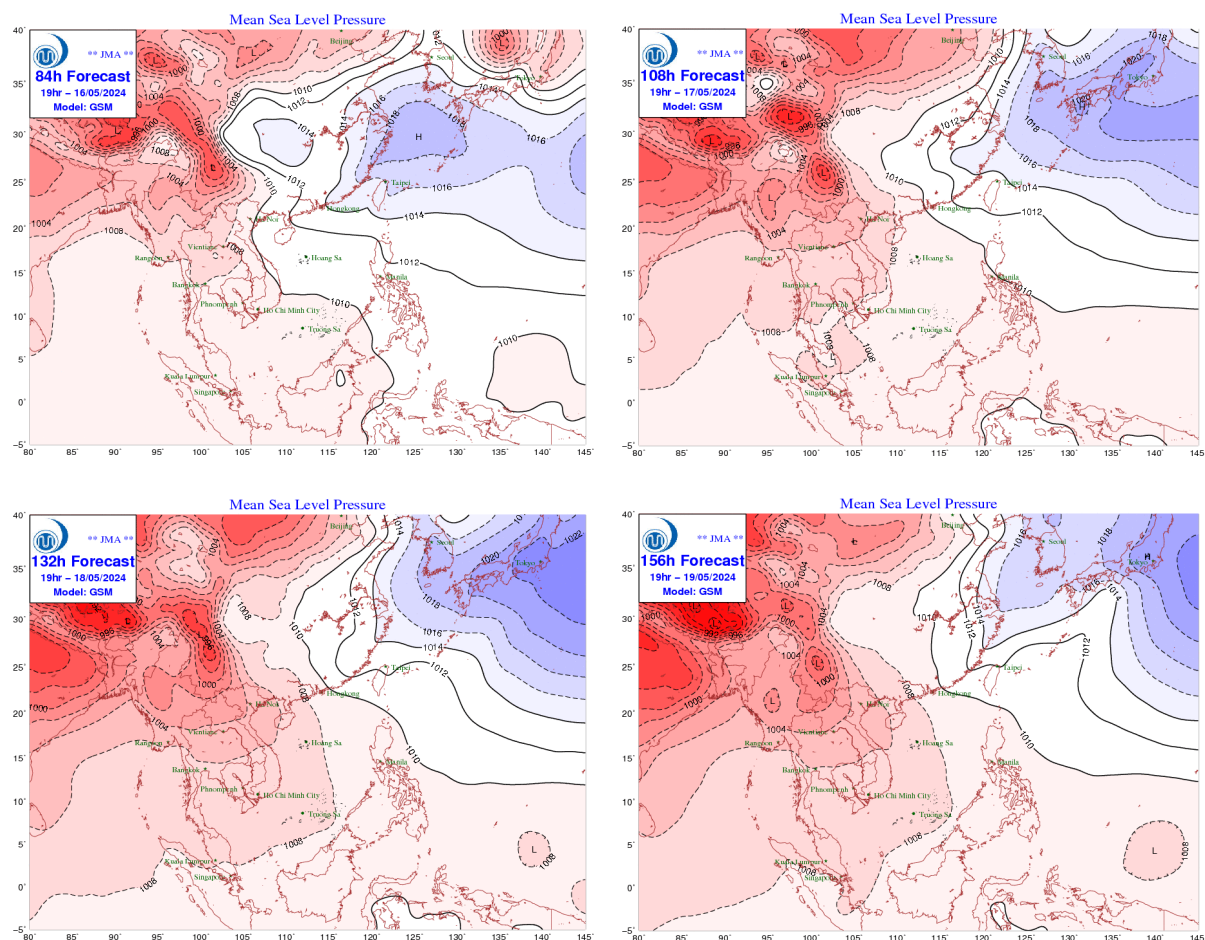


Figure 1: Weather conditions over the LMB

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC, <http://asmc.asean.org/home/>), the subseasonal weather outlook (13 – 26 May 2024) indicates that the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) is likely in normal condition without any significant drier and wetter conditions. Moreover, the warmer conditions are predicted to occur lower to central parts of LMB. **Figure 2** shows the outlook of weather condition from 13 to 26 May 2024 in Southeast Asia based on results from the NCEP model (National Centres for Environmental Prediction).

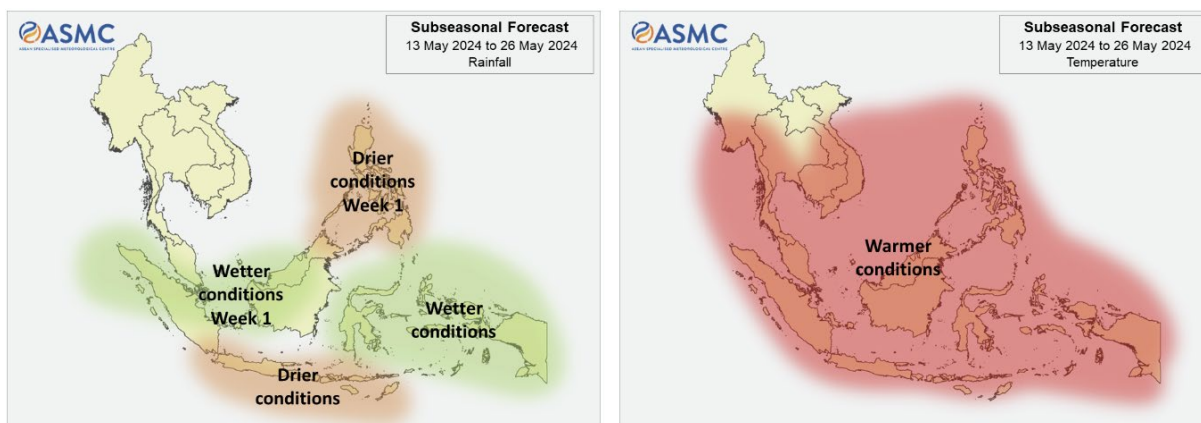


Figure 2: Outlook of wet and dry conditions over the Asian countries by ASMC.

Based on the tropical storm risk (TS) (<https://www.tropicalstormrisk.com/>), there is no active NW pacific system as of 13 May 2024 as displayed in **Figure 3**.

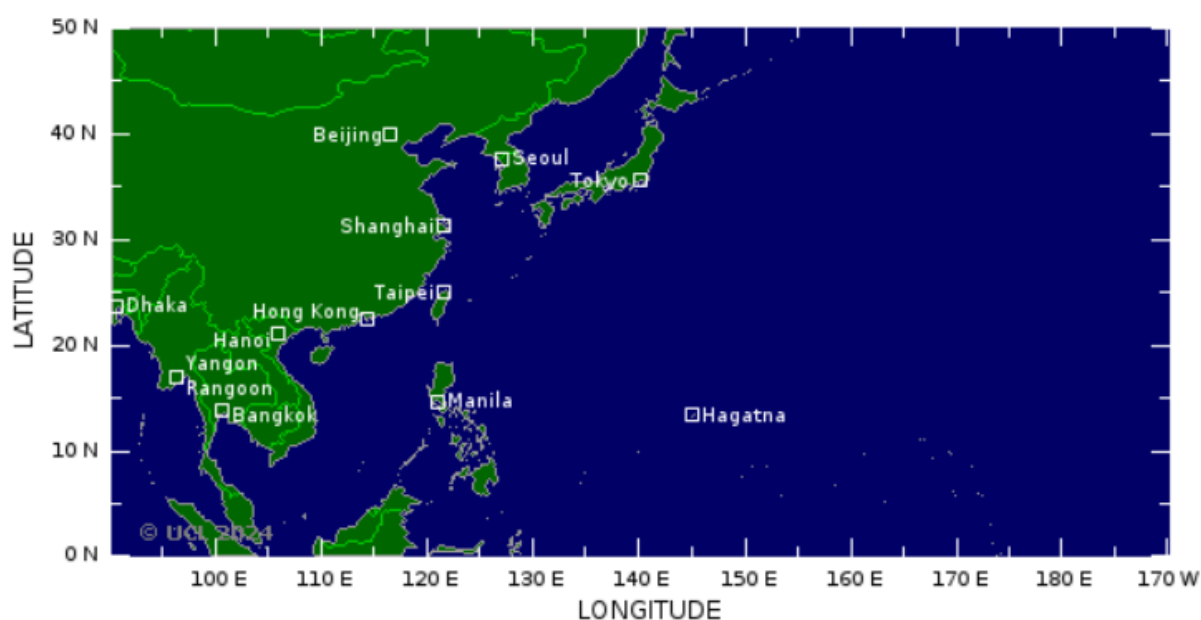


Figure 3: No tropical storm risk observed on 13 May 2024

3. Rainfall and Water Level Monitoring

3.1. Rainfall monitoring

The weekly accumulated rainfall based on the observed data provided by the MRC Member Countries – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam – from 07 May to 13 May 2024 (**Figure 4**). The light to heavy rainfall has been only observed over the LMB, except in some areas in the Center Highland of Viet Nam.

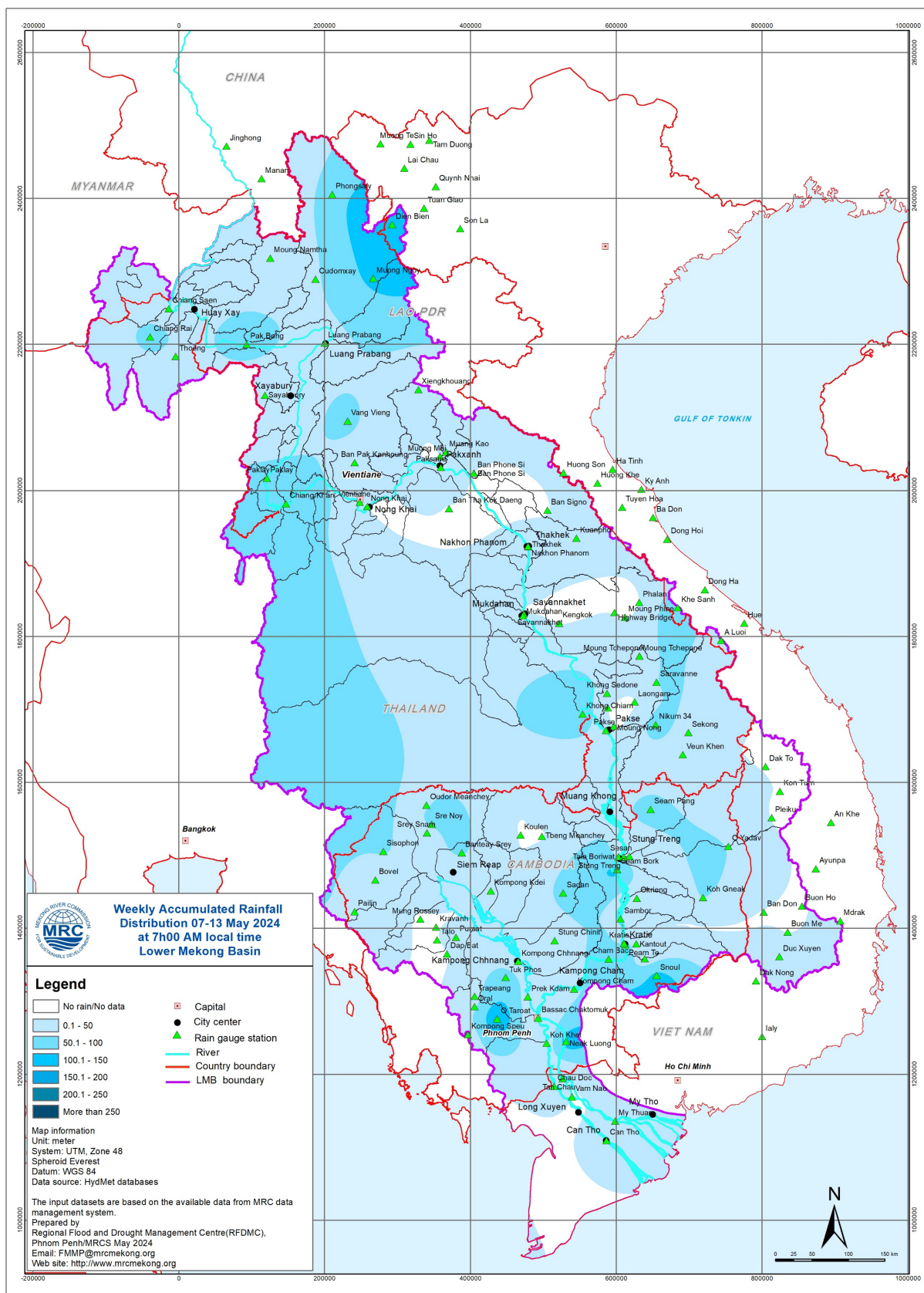


Figure 4: Weekly rainfall distribution over the LMB during 07 – 13 May 2024

3.2. Water level monitoring

The hydrological regimes of the Mekong mainstream are illustrated by recorded water levels and flows at key mainstream stations: at Chiang Saen to capture mainstream flows entering from the Upper Mekong Basin (UMB); at Vientiane to present flows generated by climate conditions in the upper part of the LMB; at Pakse to investigate flows influenced by inflows from the larger Mekong tributaries; at Kratie in Cambodia to capture overall flows of the Mekong Basin; and at Viet Nam's Tan Chau and Chau Doc to monitor flows to the Delta.

The key stations along the LMB and their respective model application for River Flood Forecasting during the wet season from June to October and River Monitoring during the dry season from November to May are presented in **Figure 5**. The hydrograph for each key station is available from the MRC's River Flood Forecasting: <http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/overview.php>.

During 07 – 13 May 2024, the observed water level (WL) at Jinghong hydrological station¹, was almost constant and ranges between 535.41 m and 535.35 m, which are corresponding to the outflow between 944.00 m³/s to 904.00 m³/s (recorded on 7:00 am), respectively (**Figure 6**). The water level in Chiang Saen station also indicated a slight fluctuation ranging from 1.54 m to 1.51 m. At the same period, the water level in Luang Prabang station also slightly increased with an approximate value of 0.64 m from 8.36 m to 9.00 m as compared to the previous week.

During the same period, the water levels observed at upper parts of the basin from Chiang Khan and Vientiane stations, water levels have been slightly increasing from 2.89 m to 3.20 m, and 1.24 m to 1.30 m, respectively. However, water levels at Nong Khai, Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, and Savannakhet has slightly decreased from 0.83 m to 0.76 m, 2.73 m to 2.24 m, 1.5 m to 1.13 m, 2.82 m to 2.48 m, 1.87 m to 1.77 m, and 0.92 m to 0.45 m, respectively. Moving down at Khong Chiam, Pakse, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, and Prek Kdam, water levels are increasing from 2.2 m to 2.31 m, 1.18 m to 1.32 m, 2.64 m to 2.69 m, 7.19 m to 7.31 m, 2.4 m to 2.76 m, 1.41 m to 1.95 m, 0.52 m to 0.95 m, 1.50 m to 1.92 m, and 0.72 m to 1.08 m, respectively. However, only the water level at Neak Luong has dropped from 1.49 m to 1.39 m.

Similar to the previous week, the water levels from 07 to 13 May 2024 at Viet Nam's Tan Chau and Chau Doc fluctuated between their LTA values due to daily tidal effects from the sea. At the Tan Chau station, the water levels varied between 0.97 m and -0.33 m, while at the Chau Doc station, they ranged from 1.19 m to -0.21 m.

¹ Near-real time data of hydro-meteorological monitoring at the Jinghong hydrological station is available at <https://portal.mrcmekong.org/monitoring/river-monitoring-telemetry>.

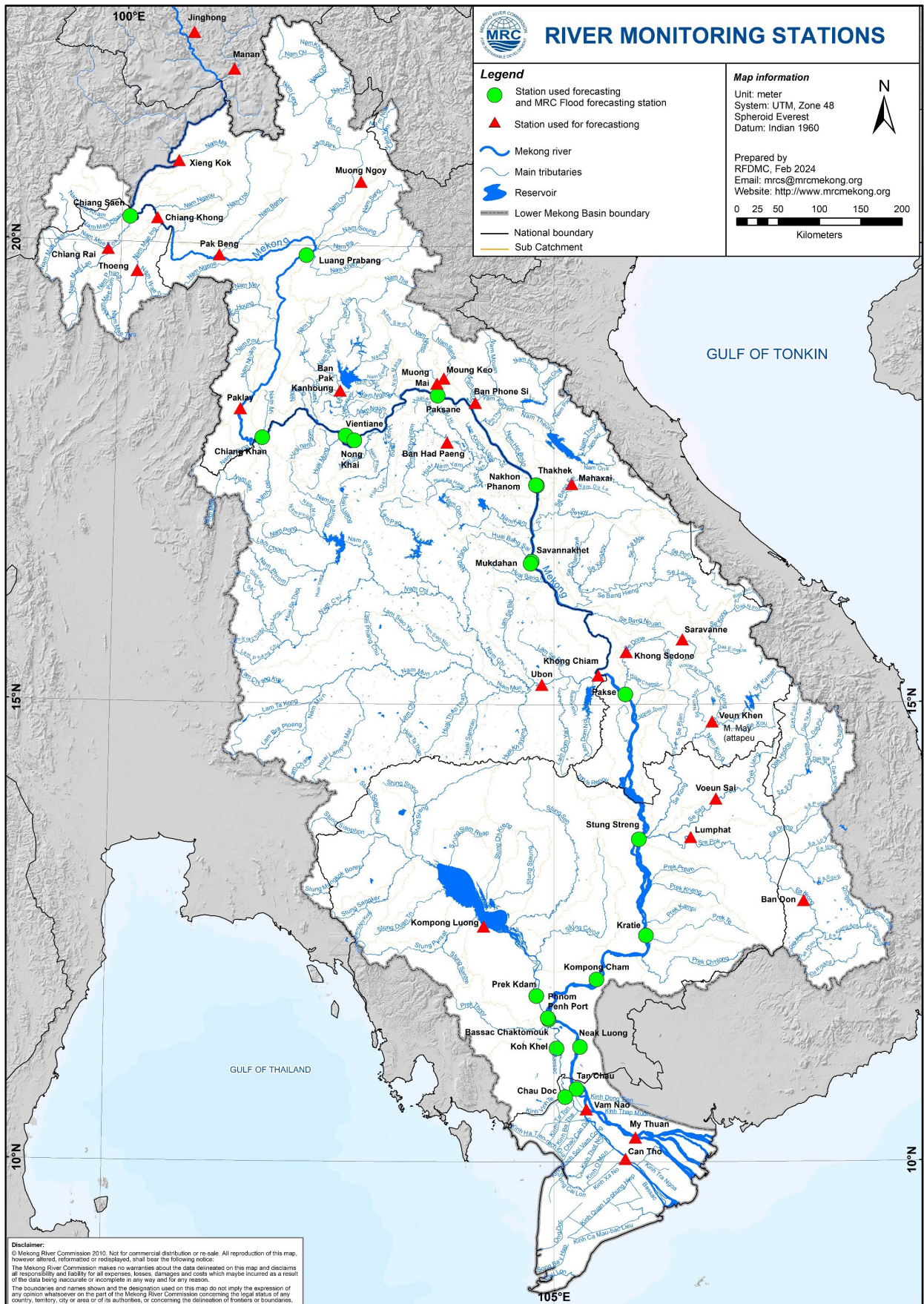


Figure 5: The key stations along LMB for river flood forecasting

The water levels in key monitoring stations on 13 May 2024 are below their long-term averages (LTAs) except for the Luang Prabang, Stung Treng, and Kratie stations. Moreover, all stations with available PMFM thresholds are in normal conditions. The graphics of water level monitoring in all key stations are presented in **Annex A** and the weekly water levels and rainfall at each key station are summarised in **Annex B**.

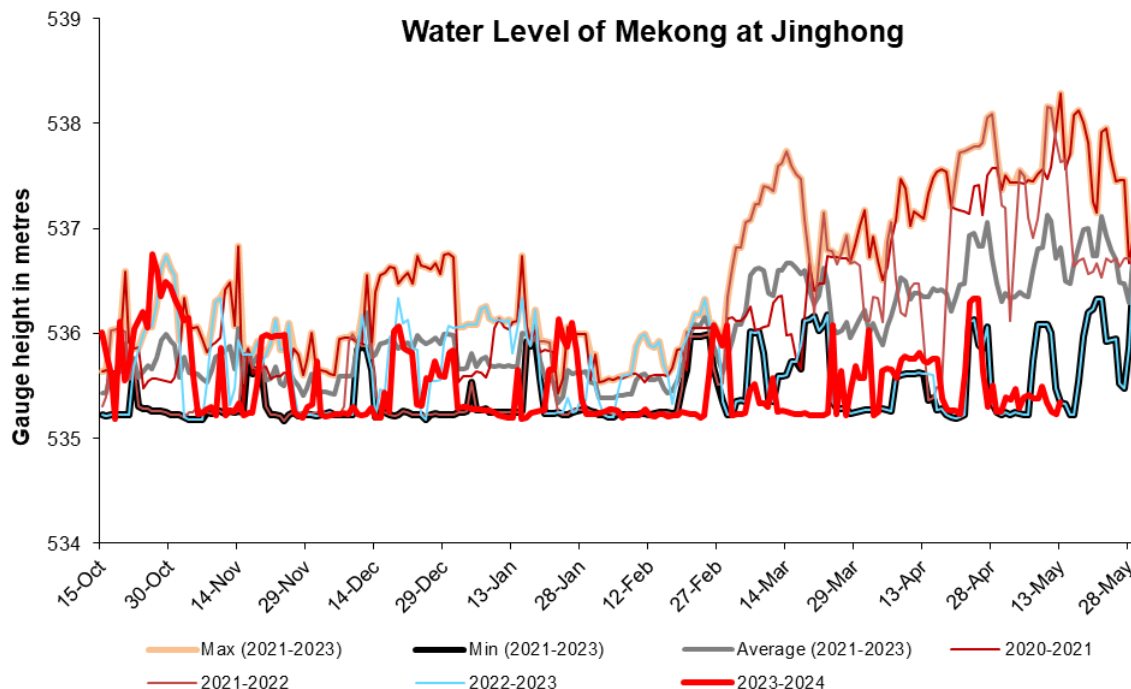


Figure 6. Water level at the Jinghong hydrological station up to 13 May 2024.

At the end of the wet season, when water levels along the Mekong River subside, the outflow of the Tonle Sap Lake (TSL) returns to the Mekong River and then to the Delta. This phenomenon normally takes place between September and October. Based on flow observation at Prek Kdam monitoring station, the outflow of the Tonle Sap Lake took place since 28 September 2023.

The outflow flow is calculated based on a formula of rating-curves using by difference of water levels at Kompong Luong and Phnom Penh Port stations for slop and Prek Kdam as cross-section of the Lake. The formula of flow is as follows:

$$Flow = WL_{Prek\ Kdam}^{1.2} \times \sqrt{|WL_{Phnom\ Penh\ Port} - WL_{Kompong\ Luong}|}$$

Where, WL is water level in m (msl).

The seasonal changes of the inflow/reverse flow and the outflow of the TSL at Prek Kdam in comparison with the flows of 2020, 2021 and 2022, 2023 and their LTA level (1997-2023) are illustrated in **Figure 8**. Up to 13 May 2024, it was observed that the main outflow to Tonle Sap Lake decreased due to no rainfall and less inflows from upstream (**Figure 8**). This decreased outflow of Tonle Sap Lake was most likely caused by low inflows from its tributaries.

The seasonal changes in monthly flow volumes up to 13 May 2024 for the TSL compared with that in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and their LTAs, and the fluctuation levels (1997–2023) are presented in **Table 8**. The mean monthly water volume of the Tonle Sap Lake in April 2024 is lower than its LTA (about 82.48 %), 2023 and 2022 but higher than that in 2019, 2020, and 2021 during the same period (**Figure 8** and **Table 1**).

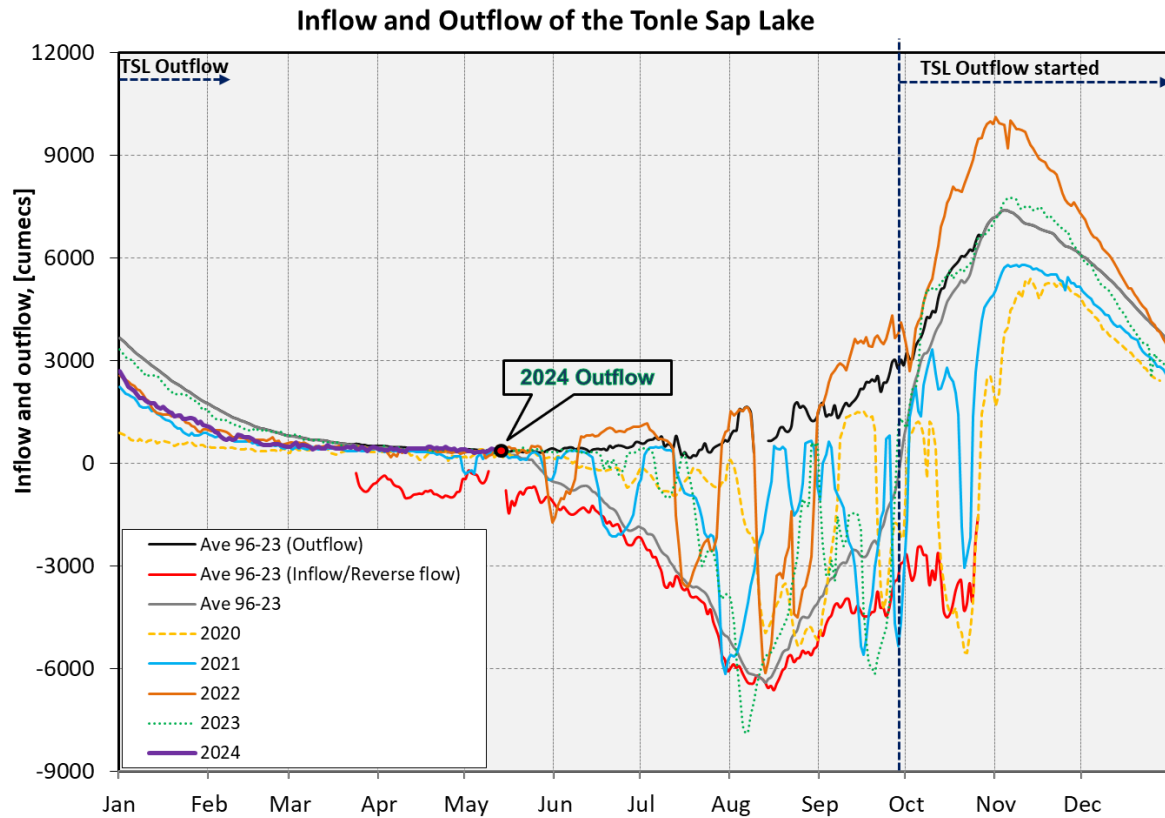


Figure 7: Seasonal change of inflows and outflows of Tonle Sap Lake.

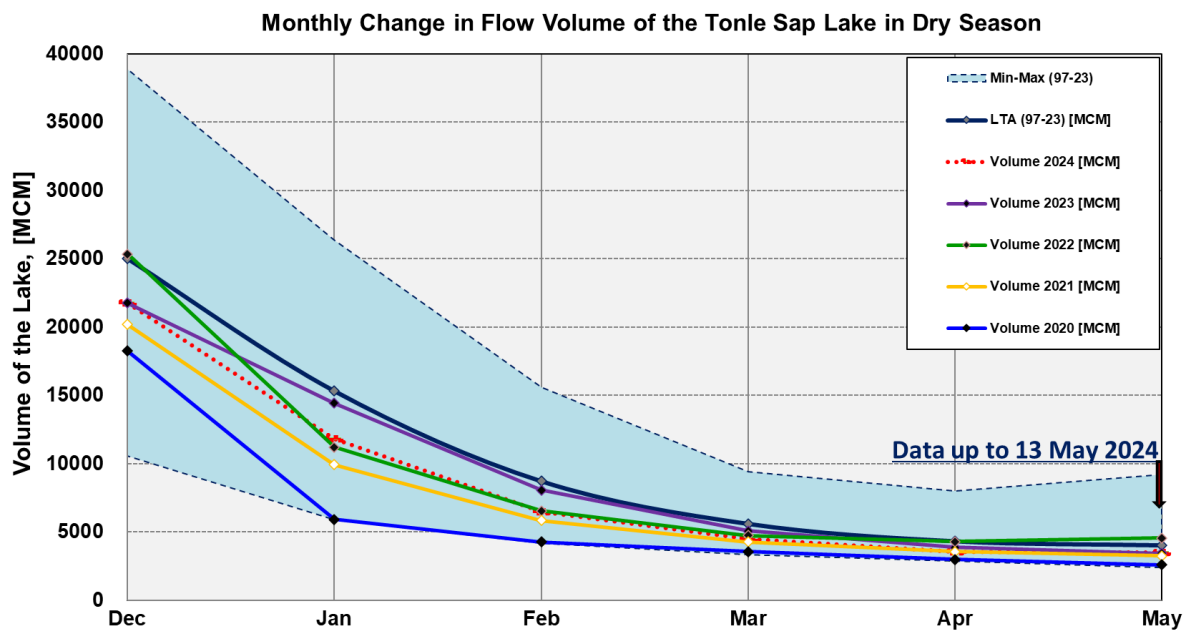


Figure 8. The seasonal change in monthly flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.

Table 1. The monthly change in the flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.

Month	LTA (97-22) [MCM]	Max Volume [MCM]	Min Volume [MCM]	Volume 2019 [MCM]	Volume 2020 [MCM]	Volume 2021 [MCM]	Volume 2022 [MCM]	Volume 2023 [MCM]	Volume 2024 [MCM]	Volume in 2024 [%], compared with its LTA
Jan	15322.86	26357.53	5906.80	10285.31	5906.80	9923.80	11214.32	14422.11	11824.86	77.17
Feb	8723.39	15596.22	4198.60	6019.30	4264.19	5832.97	6558.79	8069.29	6505.88	74.58
Mar	5602.68	9438.24	3347.07	4354.62	3553.99	4264.88	4736.52	5080.64	4488.23	80.11
Apr	4327.36	8009.14	2866.91	3667.47	2992.61	3556.68	4288.31	3884.16	3569.01	82.48
May	4027.82	9176.93	2417.81	3266.43	2594.92	3240.78	4556.83	3438.66	3483.39	86.48
Jun	5699.50	13635.01	2468.70	3517.06	2641.88	3798.29	7489.04	3689.97		
Jul	11188.79	28599.56	2925.86	4001.99	2925.86	5346.73	9703.79	9953.41		
Aug	24070.98	39015.12	4433.46	7622.71	5941.07	10547.80	19554.70	13694.57		
Sep	38787.47	65632.35	12105.31	24194.19	12105.31	16382.34	32860.34	23550.60		
Oct	46562.09	73757.23	19705.50	30358.38	20799.13	27318.21	48199.12	37141.40		
Nov	37739.30	60367.33	18534.61	19112.65	27546.80	28982.93	39452.53	33929.52		
Dec	25009.52	38888.95	10563.49	10577.29	18251.65	20170.76	25346.65	21757.70		
	Critical situation: lower than long-term minimum values (LTMIN)									
	Normal condition: within the range of long-term min (LTMIN) and max (LTMAX) values									
	Low volume situation: lower than long-term average (LTA)									
Unit: Million Cubic Meter (1 MCM = 0.001 km ³)										

Remarks: the volume of Tonle Sap Lake in 2024 is updated until 13 May 2024.

4. Flash Flood in the Lower Mekong Basin

During the weekly monitoring period from 07 May - 13 May, the LMB received light rain in some areas.

According to the MRC-Flash Flood Guidance System (MRC-FFGS) and analysis, flash flood events were not detected during the reporting period over the LMB.

5. Drought Monitoring in the Lower Mekong Basin

5.2. Weekly drought monitoring from 07 to 13 May

Drought monitoring data for 2024 are available from Monday to Sunday every week; thus, the reporting period is normally delayed by one day compared to Flood and Flash Flood reports. We adopt the Index of Soil Water Fraction (ISWF) data obtained from FFGS to represent soil moisture of agricultural indicator for both dry and wet seasons.

- **Weekly Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI1)**

Meteorological drought conditions of the LMB from 7 to 13 May 2024, as shown in **Figure 9**, were mainly severely and extremely dry from the north to the south. Most provinces of Cambodia, most provinces of Laos, all provinces of Thailand and all provinces of Viet Nam within the LMB region were seriously impacted.

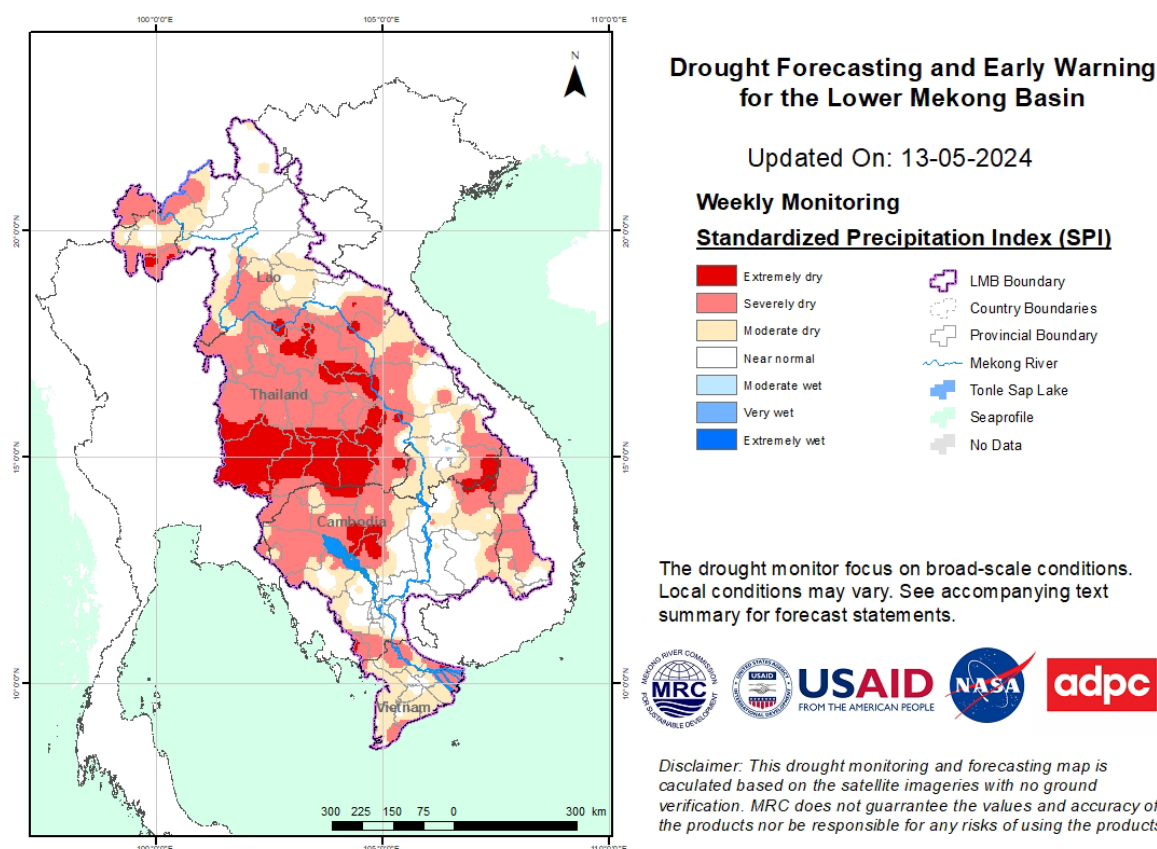
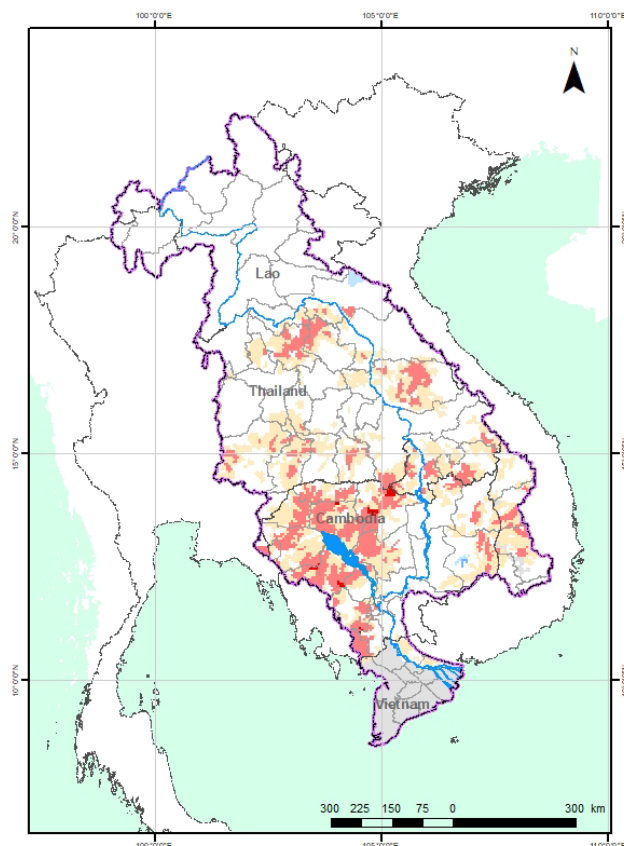


Figure 9: Weekly standardised precipitation index from May 7 to 13.

- **Weekly Index of Soil Water Fraction (ISWF)**

Soil moisture conditions from 7 to 13 May 2024, as displayed in **Figure 10**, were moderately and severely dry over the middle and south due to absence of rainfall. The conditions were better than those of last week (Apr 30-May 6)

Note: The index of soil water fraction presents the current soil water fraction conditions compared with normal month; therefore, it normally shows extremely dry during dry season which is completely different from SPI that is standardized to its specific month of the years. However, this does not mean that the areas are threatened by agricultural drought as generally during transition period of wet and dry seasons and dry season only the irrigated areas are used for agricultural plantation.

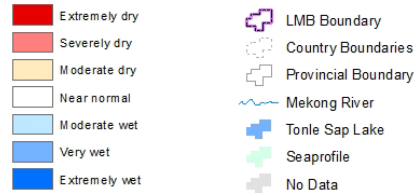


Drought Forecasting and Early Warning for the Lower Mekong Basin

Updated On: 13-05-2024

Weekly Monitoring

Index of Soil Water Fraction (ISWF)



The drought monitor focus on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



Disclaimer: This drought monitoring and forecasting map is calculated based on the satellite imagery with no ground verification. MRC does not guarantee the values and accuracy of the products nor be responsible for any risks of using the products.

Figure 10: Weekly Index of Soil Water Fraction from May 7 to 13.

Weekly Combined Drought Index (CDI)

With the dry conditions of soil moisture, the combined drought indicator (displayed in **Figure 11**) reveals that during May 7-13, the LMB was facing from moderate to extreme drought mainly in the middle and southern parts, specifically covering most provinces of Cambodia, middle and southern Lao PDR, most provinces of Thailand, and Central Highland of Viet Nam. The conditions were less serious than those of last week (30 Apr-6 May).

The impacted areas are listed below:

Number	Country	Province	Moderate	Severe	Extreme	Exceptional
1	Cambodia	Battambang		S	L	
2	Cambodia	Banteay Meanchey		S	S	
3	Cambodia	Kampong Cham				
4	Cambodia	Pursat		S	L	
5	Cambodia	Kampong Chhnang		S	S	
6	Cambodia	Otdar Meanchey		S	S	
7	Cambodia	Preah Vihear		S	S	S
8	Cambodia	Kampong Thom		L	S	
9	Cambodia	Kratie				
10	Cambodia	Monduliri		L		
11	Cambodia	Ratanakiri		L		
12	Cambodia	Tbong Khmum		L		
13	Cambodia	Prey Veng		L		
14	Cambodia	Kampot			S	
15	Cambodia	Takeo		L	S	
16	Cambodia	Svay Rieng		L		
17	Cambodia	Stung Treng		S		
18	Cambodia	Kampong Speu		S		
19	Cambodia	Kandal				
20	Cambodia	Siem Reap		S	L	S
21	Lao PDR	Bokeo				
22	Lao PDR	Luangnamtha				
23	Lao PDR	Phongsali				
24	Lao PDR	Oudomxai				
25	Lao PDR	Loungprabang				
26	Lao PDR	Xayaburi				
27	Lao PDR	Xiangkhouang				
28	Lao PDR	Vientiane				
29	Lao PDR	Vientiane Capital		S		
30	Lao PDR	Xaisomboun				
31	Lao PDR	Borikhamxai		S		
32	Lao PDR	Khammouan		S		
33	Lao PDR	Savanakhet		S		
34	Lao PDR	Salavan		S		
35	Lao PDR	Xekong		S		
36	Lao PDR	Attapu		L	S	
37	Lao PDR	Champasack		L		
38	Thailand	Chiang Mai				
39	Thailand	Chiang Rai		S		
40	Thailand	Payao		S		
41	Thailand	Loei		S		
42	Thailand	Nong Bua Lam Phu		S		
43	Thailand	Nong Kaen		S		
44	Thailand	Nong Khai		S	S	
45	Thailand	Chaiyaphum		S		
46	Thailand	Maha Sarakham		S	S	
47	Thailand	Udon Thani		S	S	
48	Thailand	Sakon Nakhon		S	S	
49	Thailand	Buang Kan		S		
50	Thailand	Nakhon Phanom		S		
51	Thailand	Kalasin		S		
52	Thailand	Mukdahan		S	S	
53	Thailand	Roi Et		S		
54	Thailand	Yasothon		S		
55	Thailand	Amnat Charoen		S		
56	Thailand	Ubon Ratchathani		L		
57	Thailand	Si Sa Ket		S	S	
58	Thailand	Surin		S	S	
59	Thailand	Buri Ram		S	S	S
60	Thailand	Nakhon Ratchasima		S	S	S
61	Viet Nam	Kon Tum		L		
62	Viet Nam	Gia Lai		L		
63	Viet Nam	Dak Nong		S		
64	Viet Nam	Dak Lak		S		
65	Viet Nam	Dong Thap		S		
66	Viet Nam	Tien Giang		S		
67	Viet Nam	An Giang				

Other provinces of the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam have no data

Note: S: short-term drought, less than 1 months; L: long-term drought, more than 1 month

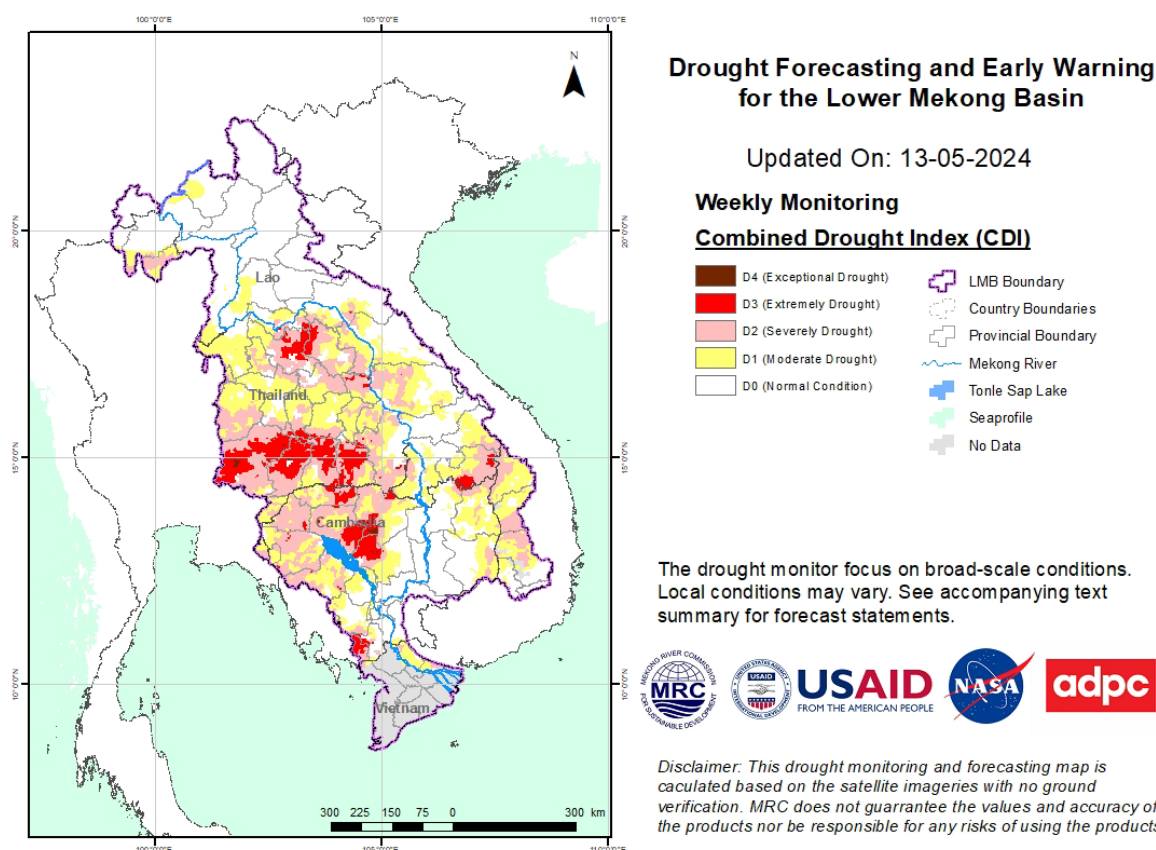


Figure 11: Weekly Combined Drought Index from May 7 to 13.

More information on Drought Forecasting and Early Warning (DFEW) as well as the explanation is available here: <http://droughtforecast.mrcmekong.org/templates/view/our-product>. DFEW provides not only weekly monitoring and forecasting information but also a three-month forecast of drought indicators with seasonal outlook which are updated every month based on international weather forecast models. Details on drought forecast are described in section 6.4 of this report.

6 Weather and Water Level Forecast and Flash Flood information

6.1 Rainfall forecast

During 14 to 20 May 2024, the accumulated rainfall over the entire Lower Mekong Basin is distributed with light to moderate rain based on CHIRPS-GFS (**Figure 12**). The moderate rainfall will be expected to occur in the northern part of Laos and western part of Cambodia.

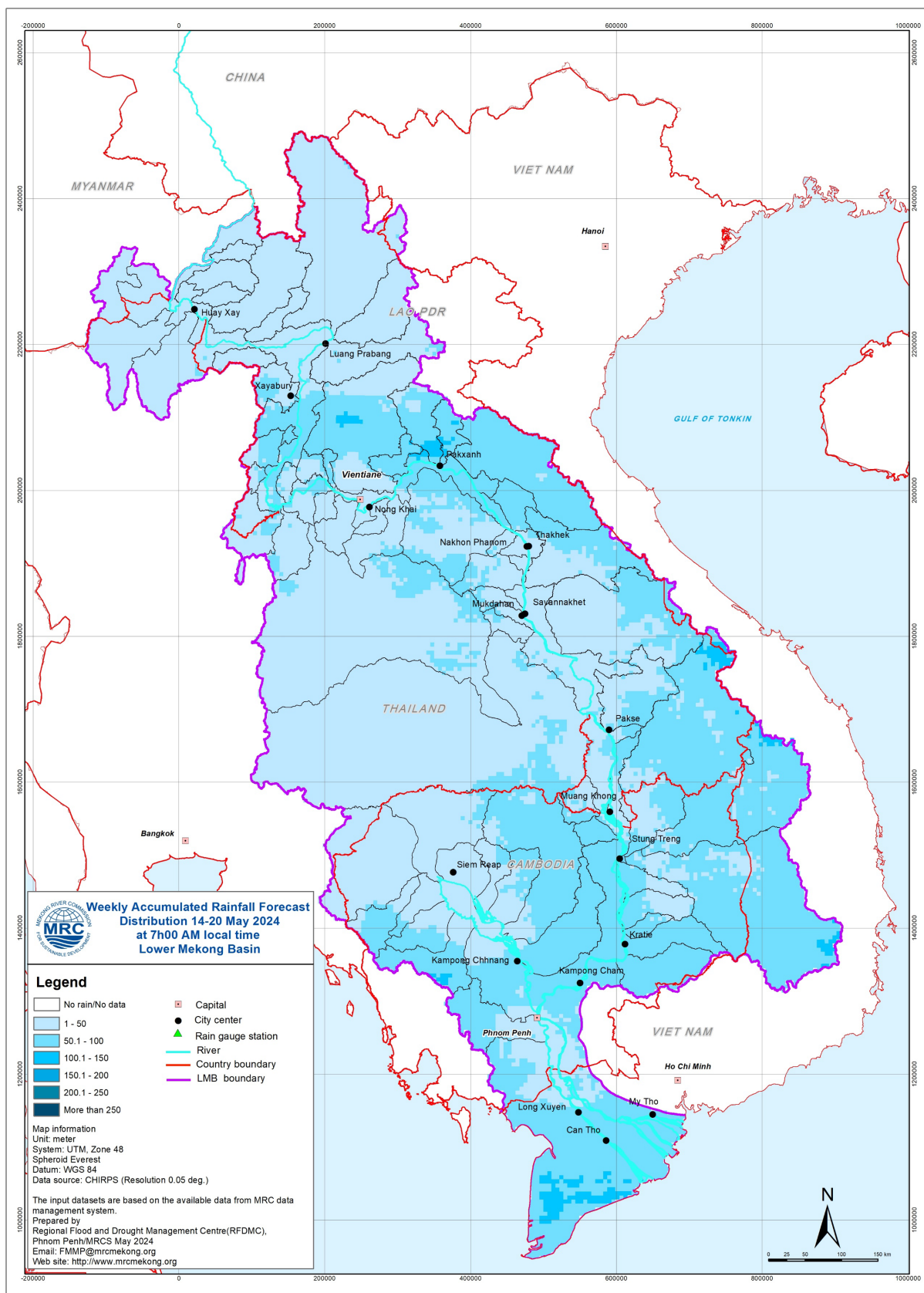


Figure 12: Accumulated rainfall forecast from CHIRP-GFS (13 – 20 May 2024)

6.2 Water level forecast

In Chiang Saen monitoring station, the water level is expected to be fluctuated over the forecasting period of 14 – 20 May 2024. However, it will slightly increase from 1.49 m to 1.87 m. The water level in Luang Prabang stations affected by backwater is likely slightly increasing from 9.12 m to 9.31 m.

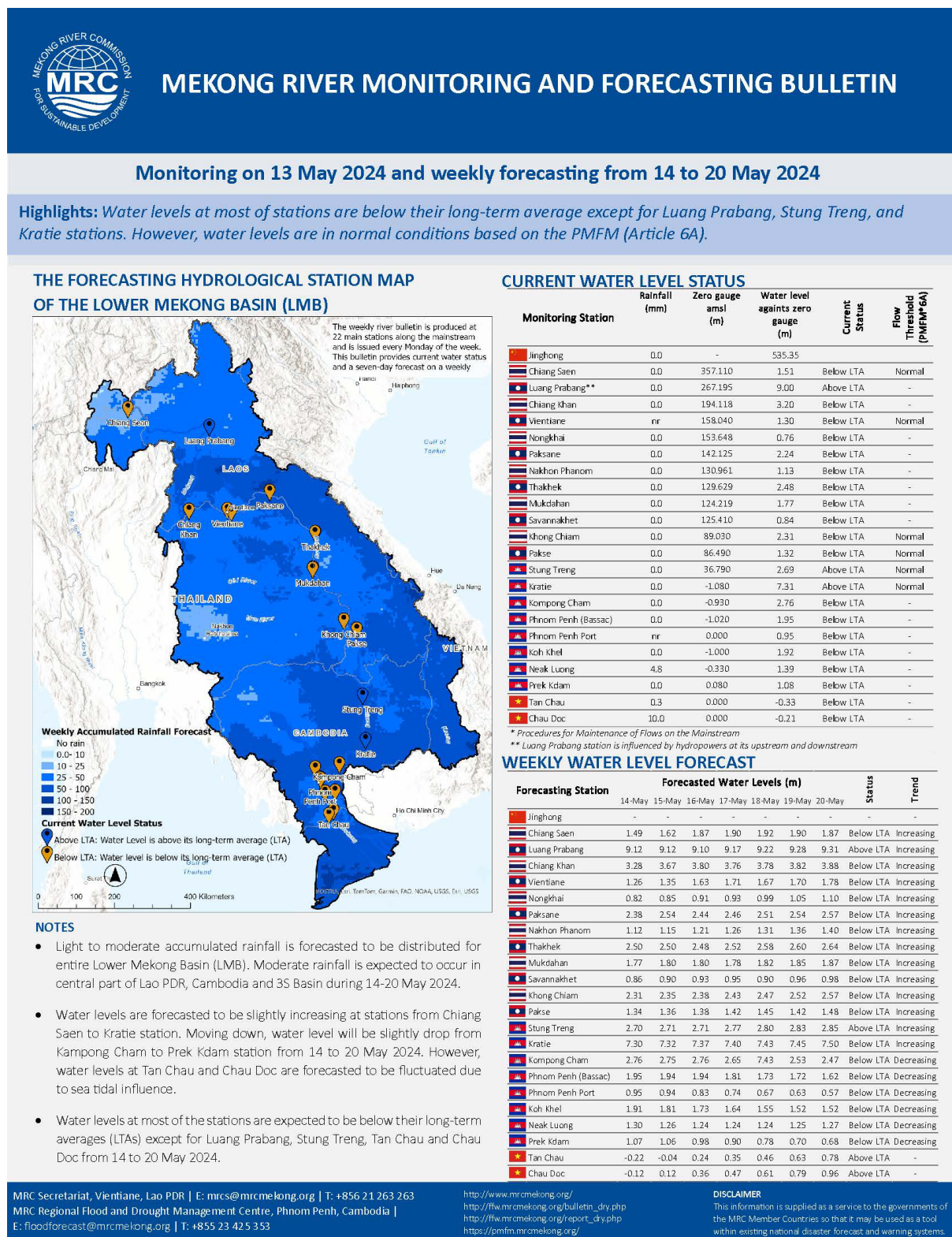
Along the Mekong mainstream, the water levels at upper stretch at Chiang Khan, Vientiane, Nongkhai, Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, Savannakhet, Kong Chiam, Pakse, Stung Treng, and Kratie, water levels will slightly rise of approximately 0.68 m, 0.48 m, 0.34 m, 0.33 m, 0.27 m, 0.16 m, 0.10 m, and 0.14 m, 0.26 m, 0.16 m, 0.16 m, and 0.19 m, respectively. Moreover, water levels at Kampong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, Neak Luong, and Prek Kdam stations, water levels will slightly drop of approximately -0.02 m, -0.10 m, -0.02 m, -0.14 m, -0.08, and -0.08 m, respectively. However, moving down to Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, and Prek Kdam, water levels are predicted to be decreasing approximately -0.29 m, -0.33 m, -0.38 m, and -0.40 m, -0.12 m, and -0.40 m, respectively.

For the Tan Chau station on the Mekong River and Chau Doc station on the Bassac River, water levels will be fluctuating approximately ranging from -0.22 to 1.11 m and -0.12 to 1.17 m, respectively, following daily tidal effects from the sea.

The water levels at key stations are forecasted to be below their LTAs except for Luang Prabang, Stung Treng, Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations from 14 to 20 May 2024.

The weekly River Monitoring Bulletin and forecasting issued on 13 May 2024 can be found in **Table 2**. Results of the weekly river monitoring and forecasting bulletin are also available at <http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/bulletin.php>

Table 2. Weekly River Monitoring Bulletin.



6.3 Flash Flood Information

Flash flood events are not likely to happen in the LMB next week. However, local heavy rain in a short period of time might still be possible with unexpected short flash floods. During the dry season if extreme weather occurs, the information on flash flood guidance for the next one, three, and six hours is updated at <http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/ffg.php>.

Further detailed information on Flash Flood Information Warning, as well as on its explanation, is available for download [here](#).

6.4 Drought forecast

There are several climate-prediction models with different scenarios in the upcoming months. The MRC's DFEWS adopts the global scale of North America Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) that predicts average rainfall in daily average for the next coming three months.

Figure 13 below shows the average daily rainfall forecast from May to August 2024 over the LMB area.

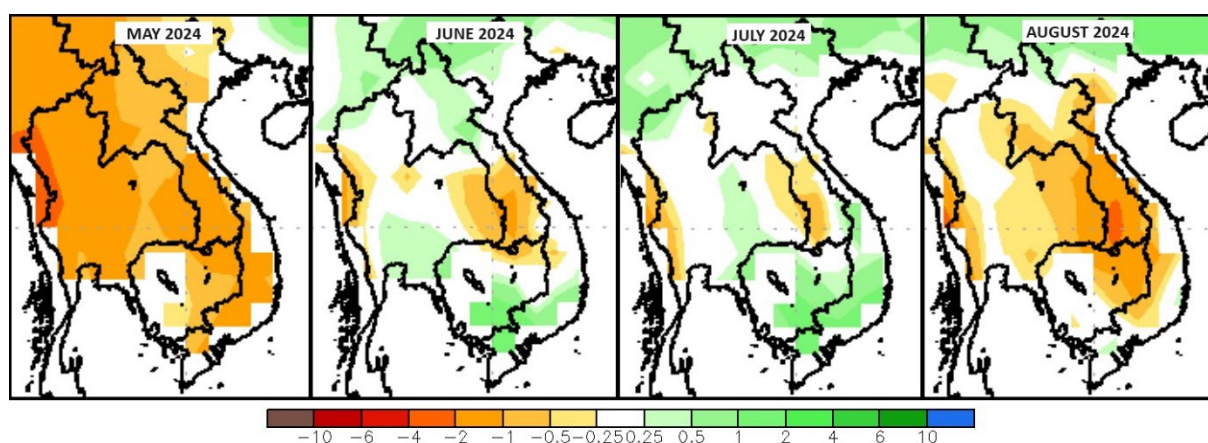


Figure 13. Monthly forecast of rainfall from NMME for May, June, July, and August 2024.

Figure 13 indicates that much below average rainfall is predicted for the whole LMB area in May. North-eastern Cambodia, middle and southern Laos and eastern Thailand are likely receiving below average rainfall in June and July, while Cambodia is forecasted to be the wettest area which is likely receiving above average rainfall in June and July. The forecast also indicates that the LMB might receive less than average rain specifically in the middle and south-eastern regions and southern Laos is likely the driest area in the region.

7 Summary and Possible Implications

7.1. Rainfall and its forecast

In the period of 07 May – 20 May 2024, there has been light to moderate rainfall has been observed over the LMB, except in some areas in the Center Higland of Viet Nam.

During 14 to 20 May 2024, the accumulated rainfall over the entire Lower Mekong Basin is distributed with light to moderate rain. The moderate rainfall will be expected to occur in the northern part of Laos and the western part of Cambodia.

7.2. Water level and its forecast

At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 07 – 13 May 2024, water levels are below the long-term averages (LTAs) except for water level at Luang Prabang, Stung Treng, and Kratie, monitoring stations. However, the 6 monitoring stations remain in normal condition with respect to the flow threshold (PMFM Thresholds). It is also the same condition for Tan Chau and Chau Doc monitoring stations, which are significantly influenced by sea tidal fluctuation.

In the period of 14 – 20 May 2024, Water levels are forecasted to be increasing at stations from upper part at Chiang Saen to Kratie and decreasing from Kampong Cham to Prek Kdam stations. At Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations, the water levels are predicted to be also fluctuated, resulting from the influence of sea tidal patterns. Water levels at most of the stations are expected to be below their long-term averages (LTAs) except for Luang Prabang, Stung Treng, Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations.

7.3. Flash flood and its trends

With the predicted of rainfall for the coming week as mentioned earlier in [section 6.1](#), major flash floods are not likely to happen in the LMB.

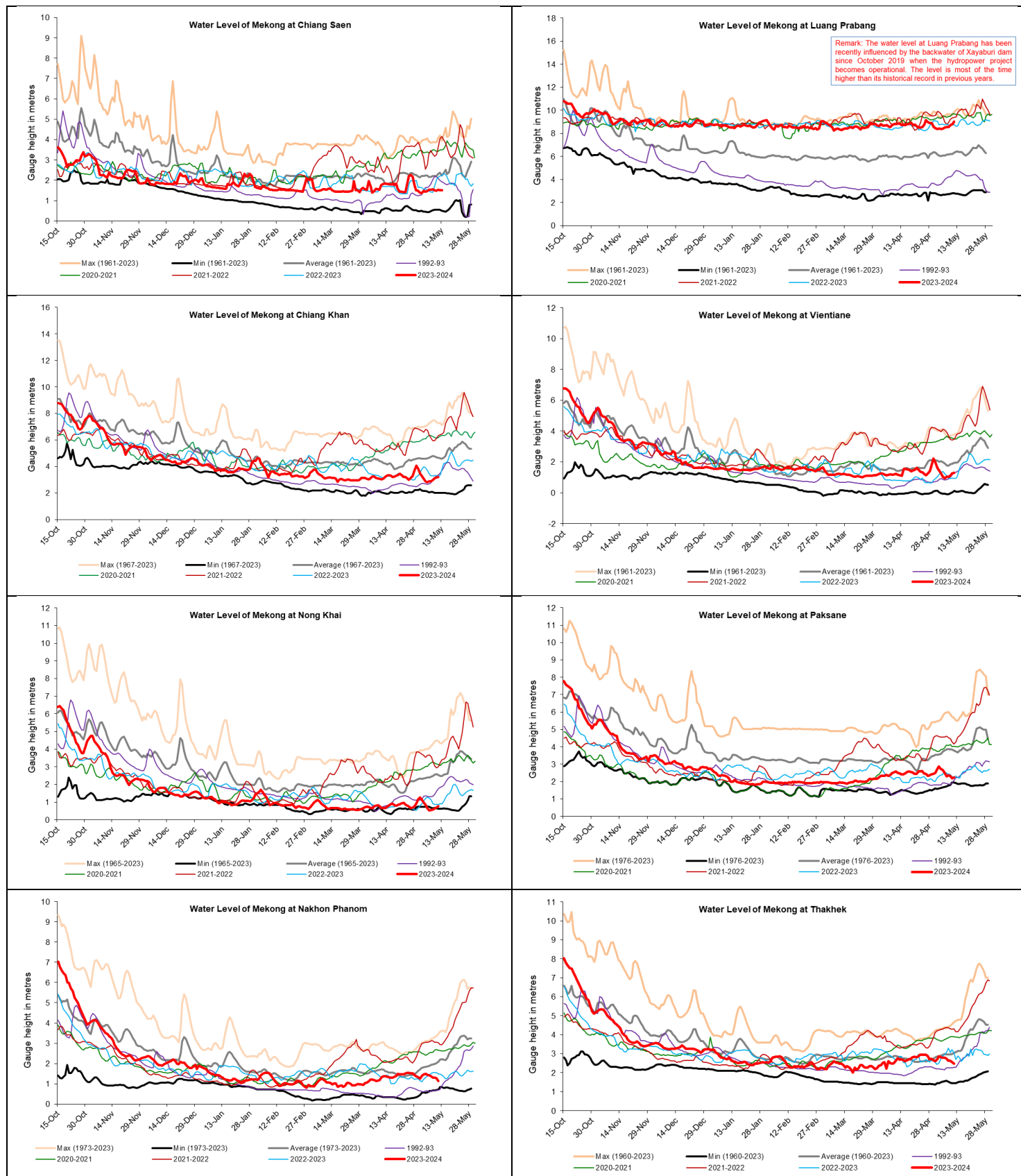
7.4. Drought condition and its forecast

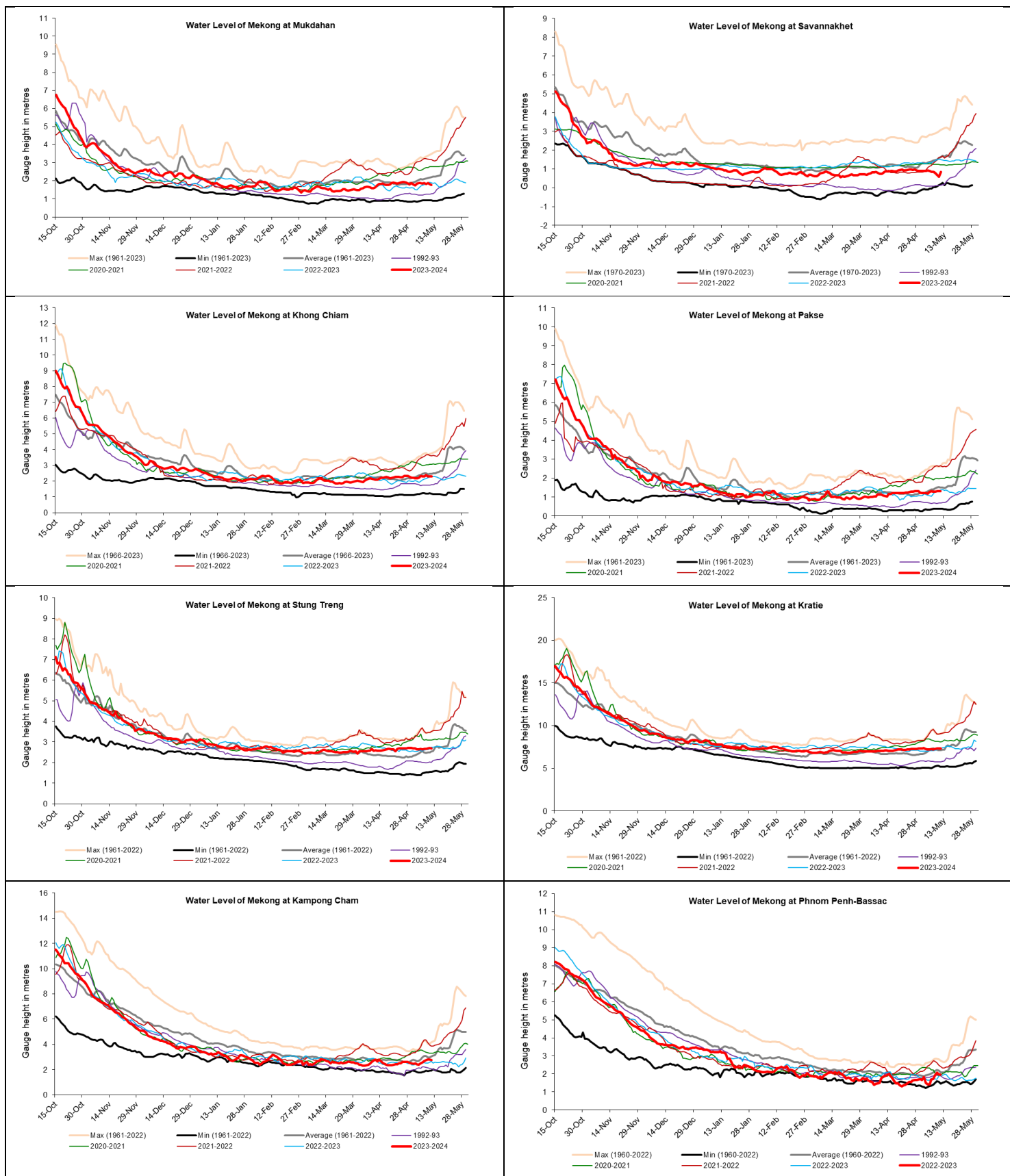
During 7-13 May 2024, the LMB was facing from moderate to extreme drought mainly in the middle and southern parts, specifically covering most provinces of Cambodia, middle and southern Lao PDR, most provinces of Thailand, and Central Highland of Viet Nam. The conditions were less serious than those of last week (30 Apr-6 May).

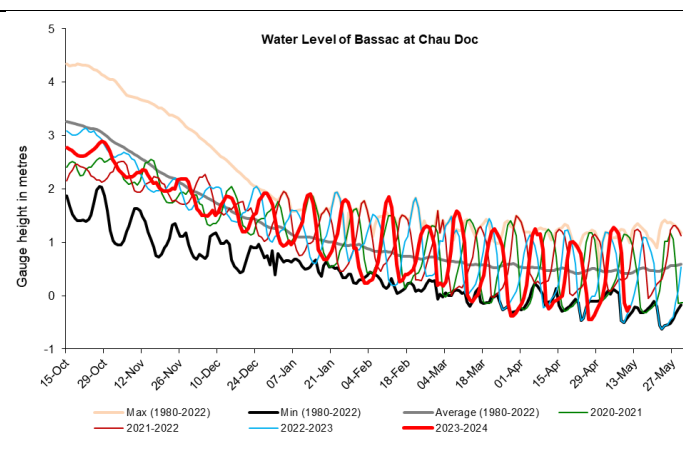
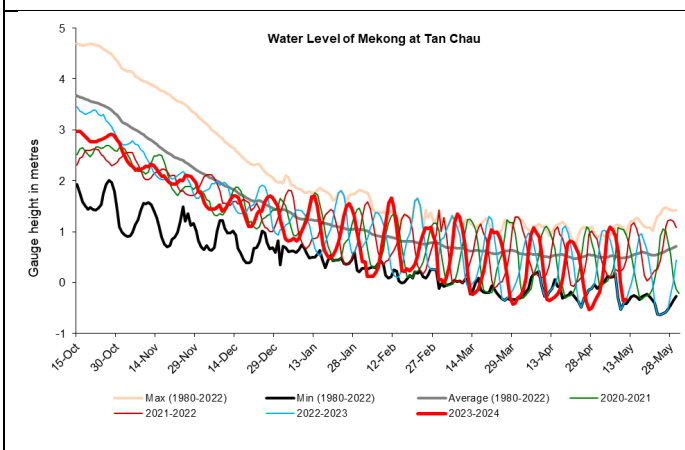
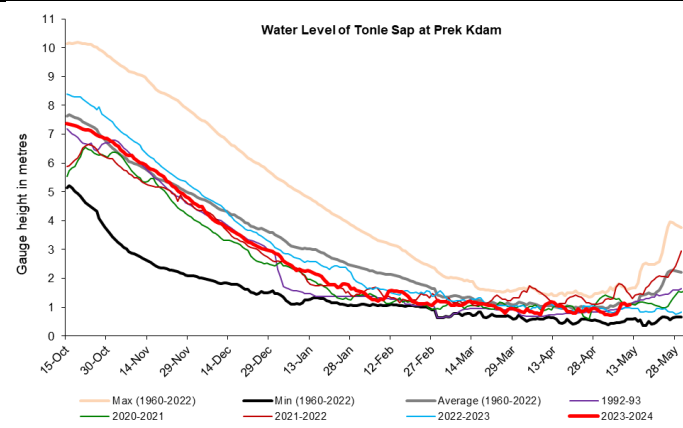
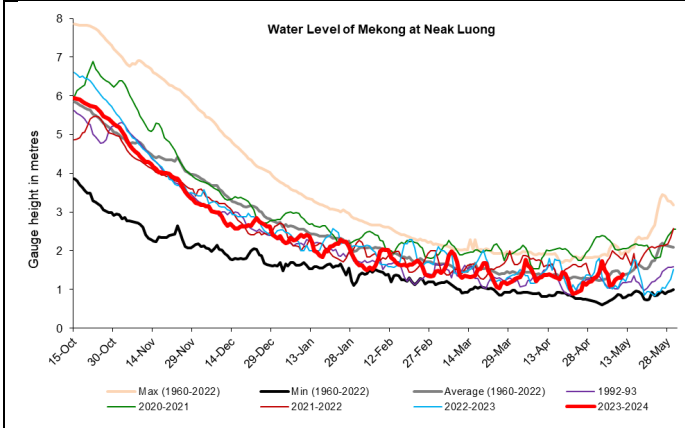
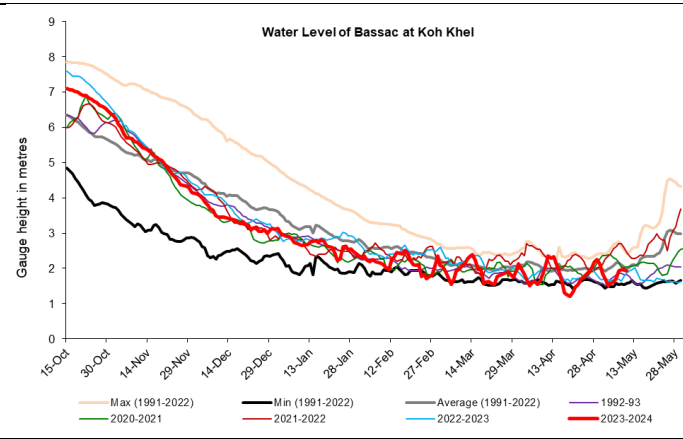
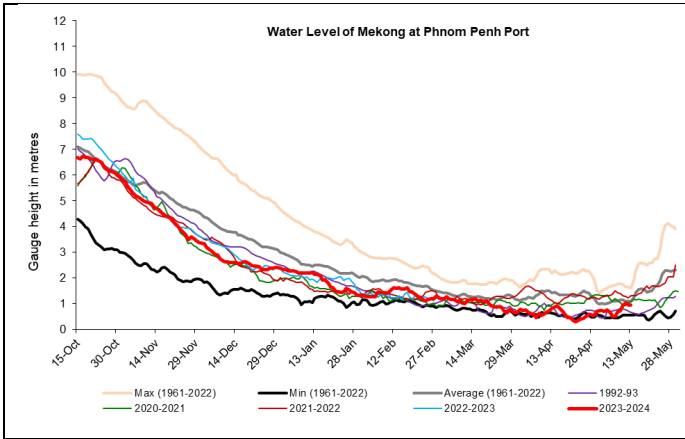
The next four-month forecast of rainfall indicates that much below average rainfall is predicted for the whole LMB area in May. North-eastern Cambodia, middle and southern Laos and eastern Thailand are likely receiving below average rainfall in June and July, while Cambodia is forecasted to be the wettest area which is likely receiving above average rainfall

in June and July. The forecast also indicates that the LMB might receive less than average rain specifically in the middle and south-eastern regions and southern Laos is likely the driest area in the region.

Annex A: Weekly water level monitoring at the 22 key stations







Annex B: Tables for weekly updated water levels and rainfall at the Key Stations

Table A1: Weekly observed water levels

2024	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Thakhek	Mukdahan	Savannakhet	Khong Chiam	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Phnom Penh Port	Koh Khel	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc
07-05-2024	535.38	1.54	8.40	2.82	1.04	0.66	2.66	1.45	2.79	1.89	0.90	2.33	1.26	2.67	7.18	2.48	1.41	0.50	1.56	1.39	0.73	1.09	1.28
08-05-2024	535.38	1.55	8.50	2.90	0.96	0.52	2.50	1.43	2.79	1.86	0.85	2.30	1.30	2.64	7.25	2.56	1.68	0.68	1.61	1.10	0.77	1.03	1.24
09-05-2024	535.49	1.51	8.54	2.90	1.04	0.55	2.31	1.37	2.74	1.87	0.85	2.30	1.28	2.66	7.23	2.70	1.71	0.72	1.70	1.12	0.89	0.91	1.16
10-05-2024	535.35	1.48	8.56	3.00	1.04	0.58	2.36	1.30	2.63	1.83	0.78	2.40	1.29	2.67	7.24	2.76	1.94	0.93	1.92	1.24	1.11	0.60	0.80
11-05-2024	535.25	1.53	8.72	3.10	1.14	0.63	2.32	1.30	2.63	1.88	0.70	2.31	1.30	2.68	7.30	2.80	2.06	1.02	1.96	1.30	1.14	0.00	-0.14
12-05-2024	535.23	1.51	8.78	3.16	1.27	0.70	2.20	1.27	2.57	1.83	0.58	2.29	1.30	2.70	7.30	2.78	1.96	0.95	1.95	1.30	1.07	-0.35	-0.29
13-05-2024	535.35	1.51	9.00	3.20	1.30	0.76	2.24	1.13	2.48	1.77	0.84	2.31	1.32	2.69	7.31	2.76	1.95	0.95	1.92	1.39	1.08	-0.33	-0.21

Table A2: Weekly observed rainfall

2024	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Thakhek	Mukdahan	Savannakhet	Khong Chiam	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Phnom Penh Port	Koh Khel	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc
07-05-2024	0	1.8	0	0	33.6	0	35	0	0	4	1.4	83.7	13	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08-05-2024	6	11.2	0	45.2	0	0	22.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8.9	36.2	0	0	6.2	34.2	8.3	0.2	0.4
09-05-2024	0.5	1	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
10-05-2024	20	0	33.8	2.5	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.4	49.6	13.4	0.2	2
11-05-2024	6.5	2.9	2.8	22.9	0	4.5	0	14.1	19.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13.3	0	0.2	0
12-05-2024	0	5.8	0	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	14.5	7.2	0	0
13-05-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	0.3	10
Sum	33.0	22.7	36.6	72.7	33.6	4.5	0.0	14.1	19.1	5.1	1.4	83.7	13.0	60.0	21.9	36.2	2.5	0	27.6	116.4	28.9	0.9	18.4



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