



Mekong River Commission

Weekly Wet Season Situation Report in the Lower Mekong River Basin

05 – 11 August 2025

Prepared by
The Regional Flood and Drought Management Centre
12 August 2025

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Mekong River Commission

Documentation and Learning Centre

184 Fa Ngoum Road, Unit 18, Ban Sithane Neua, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane 01000, Lao PDR

Telephone: +856-21 263 263 | E-mail: mrcc@mrcmekong.org | www.mrcmekong.org

Content

Content	i
List of Figures.....	ii
List of Tables.....	iii
Key Messages	iv
1 Introduction	1
2 General Weather Patterns	2
3. Rainfall and Water Level Monitoring	3
3.1. Rainfall monitoring	3
3.2. Water level monitoring	5
4. Flash Flood in the Lower Mekong Basin	9
5. Drought Monitoring in the Lower Mekong Basin	10
5.2. Weekly drought monitoring from 05 - 11 August 2025.....	10
6 Weather and Water Level Forecast and Flash Flood information	13
6.1 Rainfall forecast.....	13
6.2 Water level forecast	15
6.3 Flash Flood Information.....	18
6.4 Drought forecast	18
7 Summary and Possible Implications	19
7.1. Rainfall and its forecast.....	19
7.2. Water level and its forecast	19
7.3. Flash flood and its trends.....	19
7.4. Drought condition and its forecast	19
Annex A: Weekly water level monitoring at 22 key stations.....	22
Annex B: Tables for weekly updated water levels and rainfall at the Key Stations	25
Annex C: Performance of the weekly flood forecasting.....	29

List of Figures

Figure 1: Weather conditions over the LMB.....	2
Figure 2: Outlook of wet and dry conditions over the Asian countries by ASMC.....	3
Figure 3: Tropical storm risk observed on 11 August 2025.....	3
Figure 4: Weekly rainfall distribution over the LMB during 05 – 11 August 2025	4
Figure 5: The key stations along LMB for river flood forecasting	6
Figure 6. Water level at the Jinghong hydrological station up to 11 August 2025.	7
Figure 7: Seasonal change of inflows and outflows of Tonle Sap Lake.	8
Figure 8. The seasonal change in monthly flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.	8
Figure 9. Flash Flood Guidance for the next 1-hr, 3-hr and 6-hr on 11 August	10
Figure 10: Weekly standardized precipitation index from 05 - 11 August.....	11
Figure 11: Weekly Index of Soil Water Fraction from 05 - 11 August.	12
Figure 12: Weekly Combined Drought Index from 05 - 11 August	13
Figure 13: Accumulated rainfall forecast from CHIRPS-GFS (12 – 16 August 2025).....	14
Figure 14. Monthly forecasts of combined drought indicators for August, September and October 2025	18

List of Tables

Table 1. The monthly change in the flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.	9
Table 2. Detected flash flood in the LMB on 11 August	9
Table 3. River Monitoring and Forecasting Bulletin.....	16

Key Messages

Key messages for this weekly report are presented below.

Rainfall monitoring and forecast

- In the period of 05 - 11 August 2025, isolated heavy rainfall is likely to occur in the upper of the northern part of Lao PDR and the northern part of Thailand near Lao PDR border, the remaining areas are expected to occur light rainfall.
- From 12 - 18 August, thunderstorms and isolated heavy rain is likely to occur in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Thailand, the 3S Basin, the southwestern part of Cambodia, and the Mekong delta.

Water level monitoring and forecast

- At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 05 – 11 August 2025, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream have been in normal conditions, which have not reached alarm or flood levels, and the flow threshold (PMFM 6C) are under normal conditions. 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 12 – 16 August 2025, the water level all stations are not expected to reach alarm and flood levels. The water levels at Chiang Saen and those from Paksane to Savannkhet are expected to rise, while at other stations (Luang Prabang & Chiang Khan) and from Khong Chiam downstream, are expected to drop. At Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations, the water levels are predicted to be also fluctuated, resulting from the influence of sea tidal patterns.

Drought condition and forecast

- During 05 - 11 August, some areas in the upper and central part of the LMB were facing normal to wet conditions including the northern part of Lao PDR, and the northeastern part of Thailand. However, some areas in the central and lower part of the LMB including the central part of Lao PDR, Cambodia, the 3S Basin and Mekong delta were facing moderate to severe drought.
- The next three-month from August to October 2025, the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be higher than the LTA by around 5 - 25 mm, except for some areas in the lowland areas of Cambodia, and the Mekong Delta. Overall, in the next 3 months, rainfall will be mainly concentrated in the central part of the LMB and higher than the LTA from 10 – 25 mm.
- The forecast indicates that no drought conditions are expected in over the LMB from August to October 2025 using the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI).

1 Introduction

This Weekly Wet Season Situation Report presents a preliminary analysis of the weekly hydrological situation in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) for **05 – 11 August 2025**. 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://ffp.mrcmekong.org:8000/bulletin/>

2 General Weather Patterns

Curently, the low-pressure cell covers upper part of the LMB while the moderate southwest monsoon prevails over the lower part of the LMB.

From 12 - 18 August, thunderstorms and isolated heavy rain is likely to occur in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Thailand, the 3S Basin, the southwestern part of Cambodia, and the Mekong delta. The remaining areas are likely to occur light to moderate rainfall.

Figure 1 presents mean sea level pressure over the region

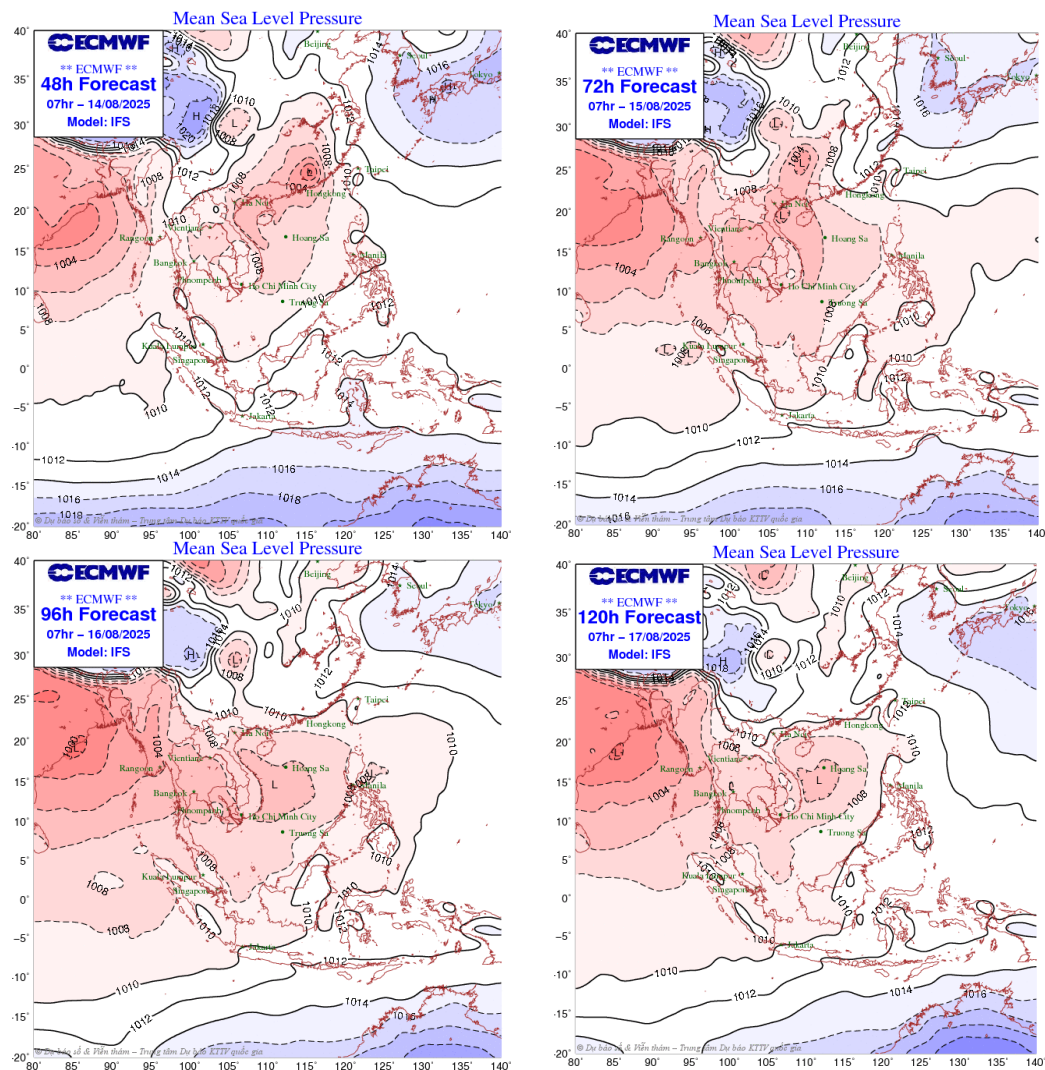


Figure 1: Weather conditions over the LMB

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC, <http://asmc.asean.org/home/>), the sub seasonal weather outlook (04 – 14 August 2025) indicates that the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) is likely in wetter condition in from lower to central part. However, it is also expected to experience warmer condition for the entire basin. **Figure 2** shows the outlook of weather condition from 04 to 17 August 2025 in Southeast Asia based on results from the NCEP model (National Centres for Environmental Prediction).

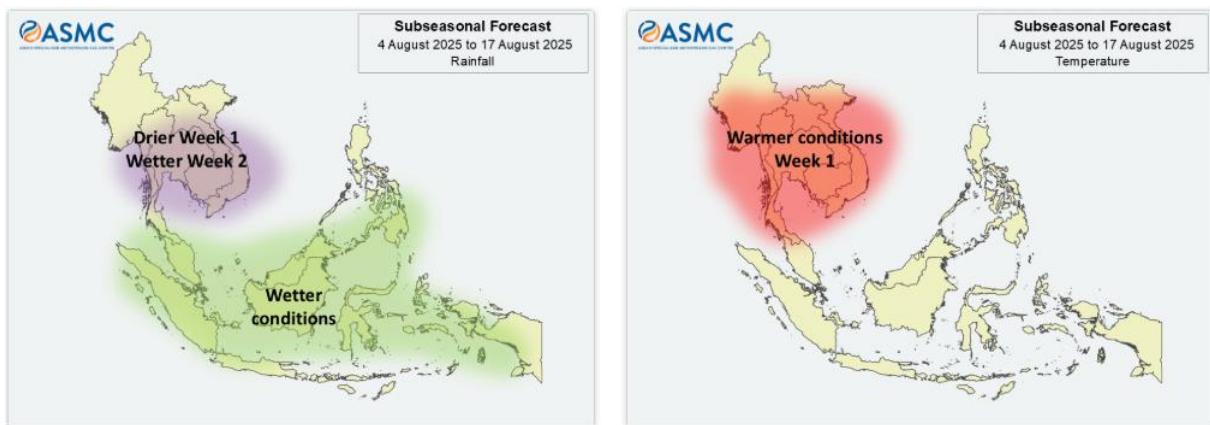


Figure 2: Outlook of wet and dry conditions over the Asian countries by ASMC.

Based on the tropical storm risk (TS) (https://www.ima.go.jp/bosai/weather_map/#lang=en), there is no active Tropical Storm (TS) at NW pacific system as of 11 August 2025 (Figure 3).

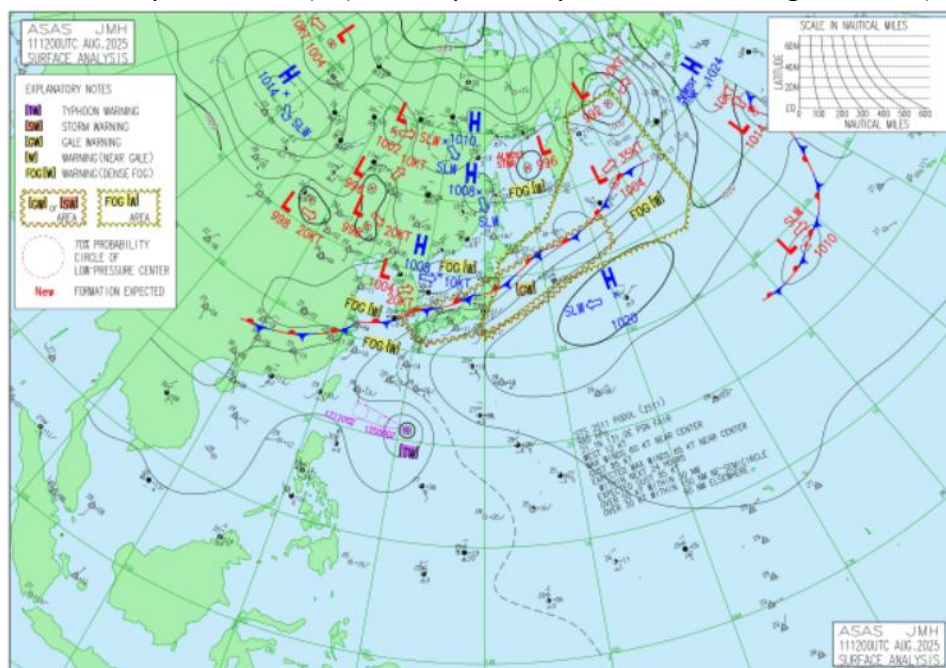


Figure 3: Tropical storm risk observed on 11 August 2025

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 05 - 11 August 2025 (Figure 4). The heavy rainfall has been observed over the LMB in the upper and central parts of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Thailand, the eastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S basin.

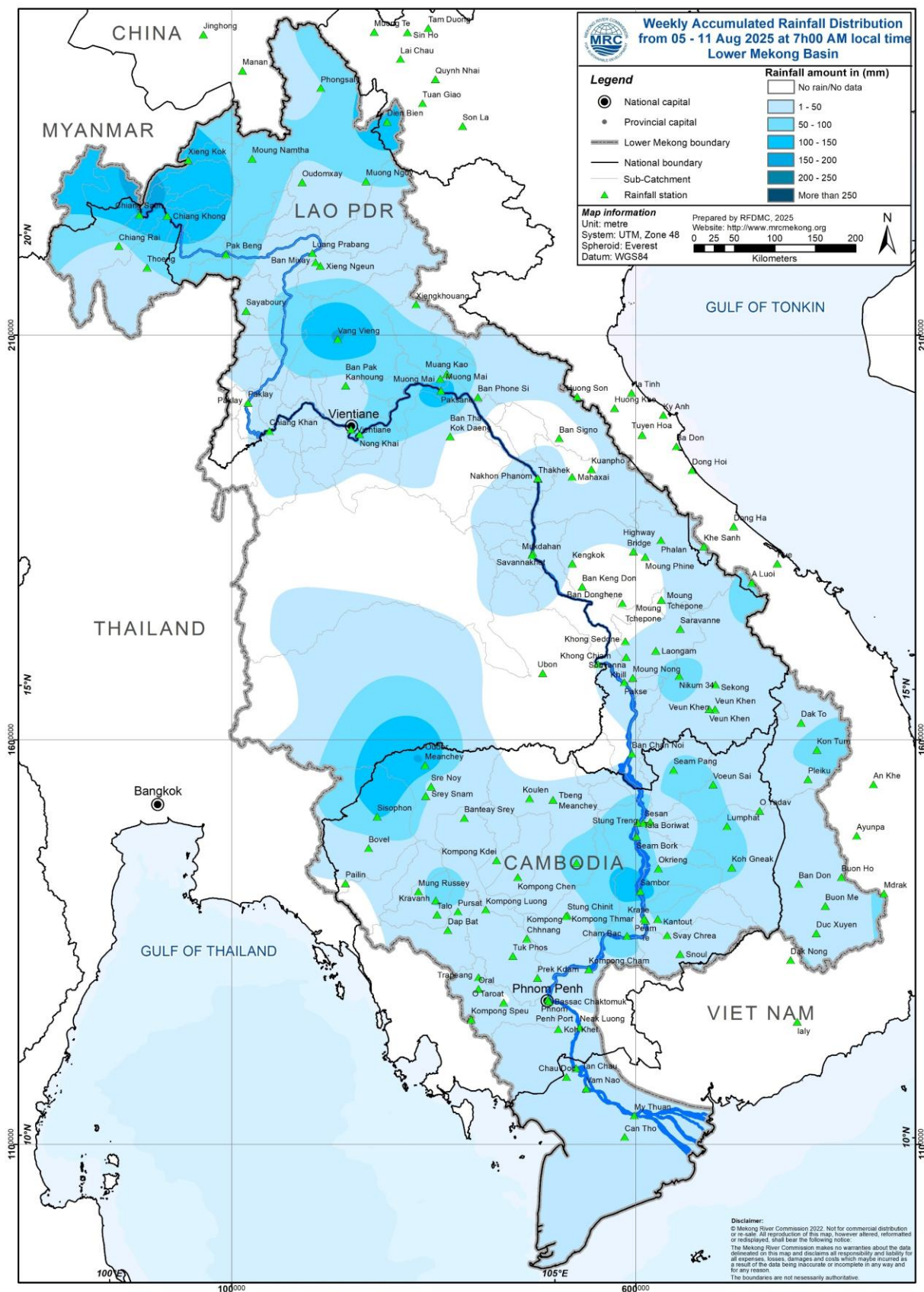


Figure 4: Weekly rainfall distribution over the LMB during 05 – 11 August 2025

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 05 – 11 August 2025, the observed water level (WL) at Jinghong hydrological station¹, was almost constant and ranges between 537.11 and 537.17 m, which are corresponding to the outflow between 2,250.00 m³/s to 2,300.00 m³/s (recorded on 7:00 am), respectively (**Figure 6**). The water level in Chiang Saen Station also indicated a slight fluctuation ranging from 5.11 m to 5.56 m. At the same period, the water level in Luang Prabang Station also decreased with an approximate value of -1.02 m from 14.82 m to 13.80 m as compared to the previous week. In addition, at Chiang Khan, the water level also decreased from 12.31 m to 11.29 m.

The water levels at Vientiane, Nongkhai, Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, Savannakhet, Khong Chiam and Pakse have decreased from 10.91 m to 9.04 m, 10.96 m to 8.94 m, 12.09 m to 9.79 m, 11.56 m to 8.97 m, 12.75 m to 10.15 m, 11.81 m to 8.88 m, 10.22 m to 7.27 m, 13.60 m to 10.16 m, and 11.22 m to 8.34 m, respectively.

In addition, the water levels at Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, Neak Luong and Prek Kdam also have decreased from 9.65 m to 7.62 m, 20.51 m to 17.92 m, 13.12 m to 11.62 m, 8.14 m to 7.40 m, 6.86 m to 6.15 m, 7.24 m to 6.65 m, 5.64 m to 5.18 m, and 6.66 m to 6.44 m, respectively.

Similar to the previous week, the water levels from 05 to 11 August 2025 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 2.48 m and 2.29 m, while at the Chau Doc station, they ranged from 1.97 m and 1.86 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>.

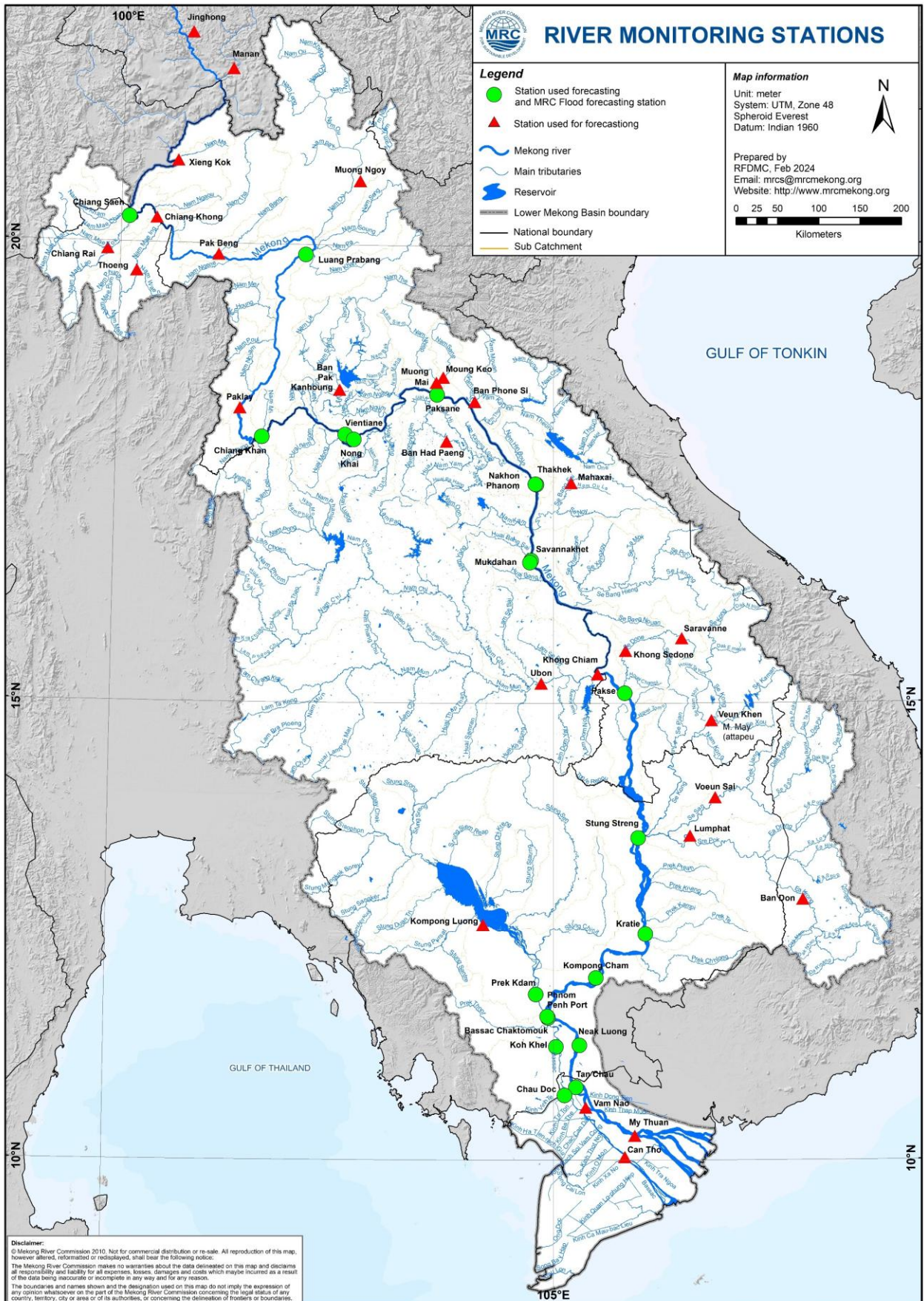


Figure 5: The key stations along LMB for river flood forecasting

The water levels in key monitoring stations on 11 August 2025 are in normal conditions, which have not reached alarm or flood levels. 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**.

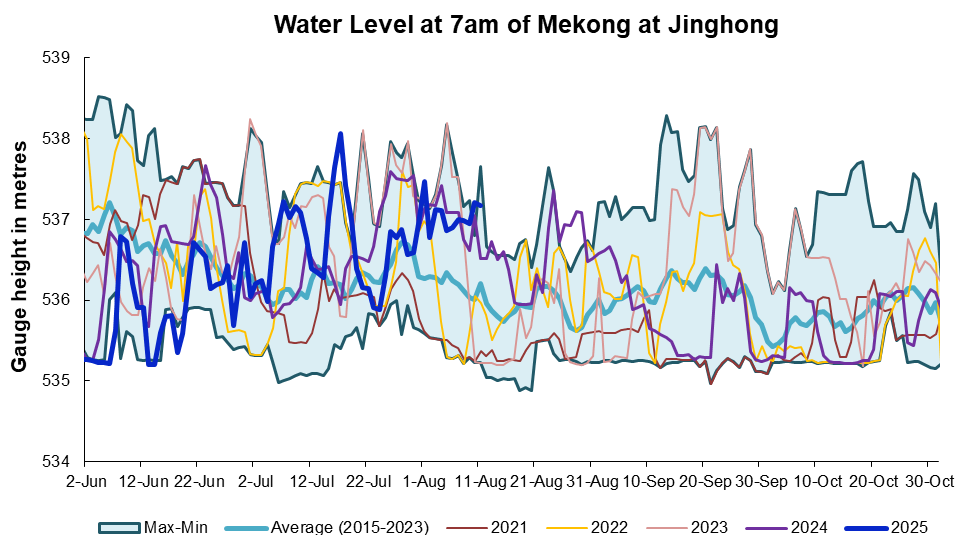


Figure 6. Water level at the Jinghong hydrological station up to 11 August 2025.

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 inflow (reverse flow) of the Tonle Sap Lake took place since 29 May 2025.

The inflow 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:

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

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 (1997-2024) are illustrated in **Figure 7**. Up to 04 August 2025, it was observed that the inflow to Tonle Sap Lake is relatively higher than its LTA due to significant high inflows from upstream (**Figure 7**).

The seasonal changes in monthly flow volumes up to 11 August 2025 for the TSL compared with that in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and their LTAs, and the fluctuation levels (1997–2024) are presented in **Table 8**. The mean monthly water volume of the Tonle Sap Lake in July

2025 is higher than its LTA (about 115.18 %) and all recent years except for 2019 during the same period (**Figure 8 and Table 1**).

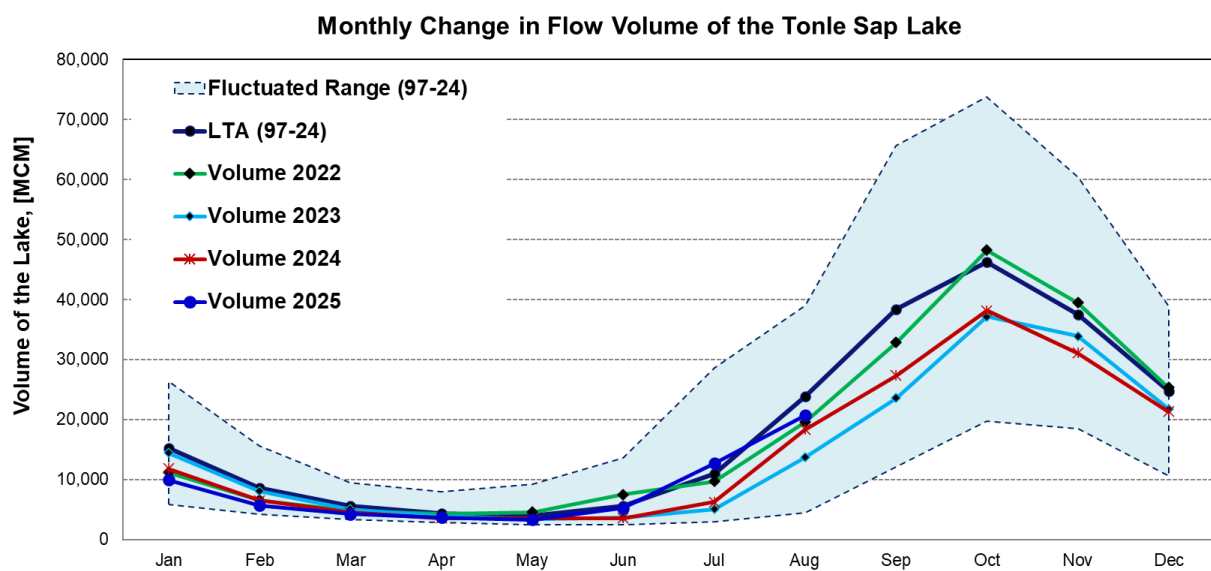
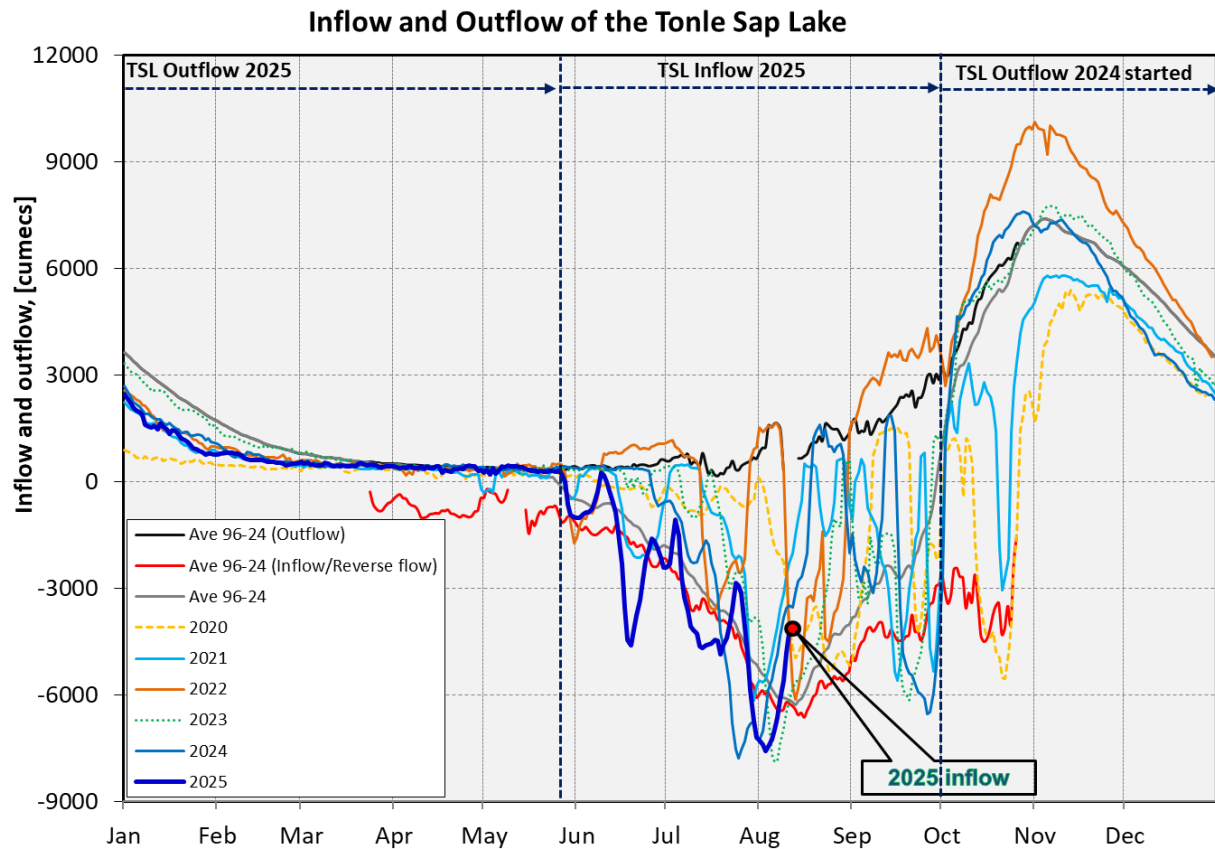


Table 1. The monthly change in the flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.

Month	LTA (97-24) [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 2025 [MCM]	Volume in 2025 [%], compared with its LTA
Jan	15197.93	26357.53	5906.80	13080.39	10285.31	5906.80	9923.80	11214.32	14422.11	10341.91	68.05
Feb	8644.19	15596.22	4198.60	7302.32	6019.30	4264.19	5832.97	6558.79	8069.29	5690.52	65.83
Mar	5564.35	9438.24	3347.07	4852.74	4354.62	3553.99	4264.88	4736.52	5080.64	4256.33	76.49
Apr	4300.28	8009.14	2866.91	4282.78	3667.47	2992.61	3556.68	4288.31	3884.16	3697.92	85.99
May	4009.61	9176.93	2417.81	4356.44	3266.43	2594.92	3240.78	4556.83	3438.66	3322.45	82.86
Jun	5624.02	13635.01	2468.70	8465.20	3517.06	2641.88	3798.29	7489.04	3689.97	5278.20	93.85
Jul	11012.31	28599.56	2925.86	14964.58	4001.99	2925.86	5346.73	9703.79	5062.21	12706.40	115.38
Aug	23865.05	39015.12	4433.46	23407.37	7622.71	5941.07	10547.80	19554.70	13694.57	20718.80	86.82
Sep	38377.57	65632.35	12105.31	39654.01	24194.19	12105.31	16382.34	32860.34	23550.60		
Oct	46261.30	73757.23	19705.50	41847.54	30358.38	20799.13	27318.21	48199.12	37141.40		
Nov	37500.63	60367.33	18534.61	33663.58	19112.65	27546.80	28982.93	39452.53	33929.52		
Dec	24795.31	38888.95	10563.49	23079.82	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 average (LTA) 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 2025 is updated until 11 August 2025.

4. Flash Flood in the Lower Mekong Basin

During the weekly monitoring period from 05 - 11 August, the LMB received light to heavy rain and thunderstorms in some areas.

According to the Southeast Asian Flash Flood Guidance System (SEAFFGS) and analysis, flash flood guidance was detected at low to high level in the next 1, 3 and 6 hours in some areas in Cambodia during the reporting period as shown in [Figure 14](#) & [Table 2](#).

Table 2. Detected flash flood in the LMB on 11 August

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN CAMBODIA								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	Districts	Level	Provinces	Districts	Level	Provinces	Districts	Level
Kampong Cham	Stueng Trang	Moderate	Kampong Cham	Stueng Trang	Moderate	Kampong Cham	Stueng Trang	Moderate
Kratie	Preaek Prasab	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Ou Reang	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Ou Reang	Moderate
Mondul Kiri	Kaoh Nheaek	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Pechr Chenda	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Pechr Chenda	Moderate
Mondul Kiri	Ou Reang	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Koun Mom	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Koun Mom	Moderate
Mondul Kiri	Pechr Chenda	High	Ratana Kiri	Ou Chum	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Ou Chum	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Koun Mom	High	Ratana Kiri	Ta Veaeng	High	Ratana Kiri	Ta Veaeng	High
Ratana Kiri	Ou Chum	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Veun Sai	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Veun Sai	Moderate

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN CAMBODIA								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	Districts	Level	Provinces	Districts	Level	Provinces	Districts	Level
Ratana Kiri	Ta Veang	High	Stung Treng	Siem Pang	Moderate	Stung Treng	Siem Pang	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Veun Sai	Moderate						
Stung Treng	Siem Pang	Moderate						

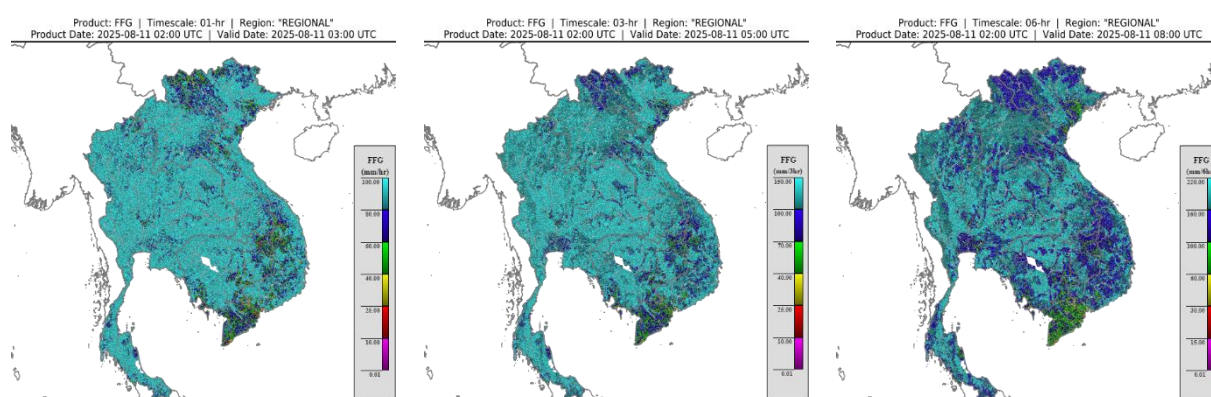


Figure 9. Flash Flood Guidance for the next 1-hr, 3-hr and 6-hr on 11 August

5. Drought Monitoring in the Lower Mekong Basin

5.2. Weekly drought monitoring from 05 - 11 August 2025

Drought monitoring data for 2025 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 indicator shows that from 05 - 11 August, as shown in Figure 9, some areas in the upper and central part of the LMB were facing normal to wet conditions including the northern part of Lao PDR, and the northeastern part of Thailand. However, some areas in the central and lower part of the LMB including the central part of Lao PDR, Cambodia, the 3S Basin and Mekong delta were facing moderate to severe drought.

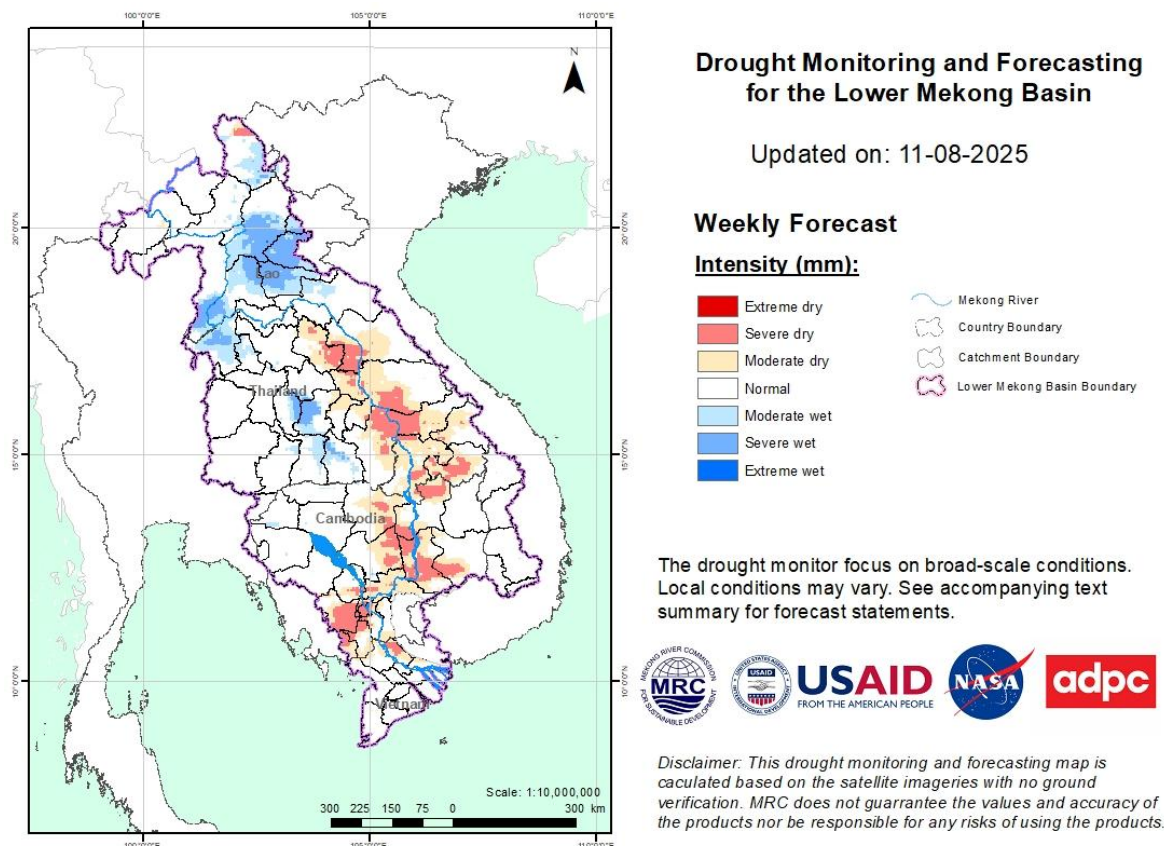
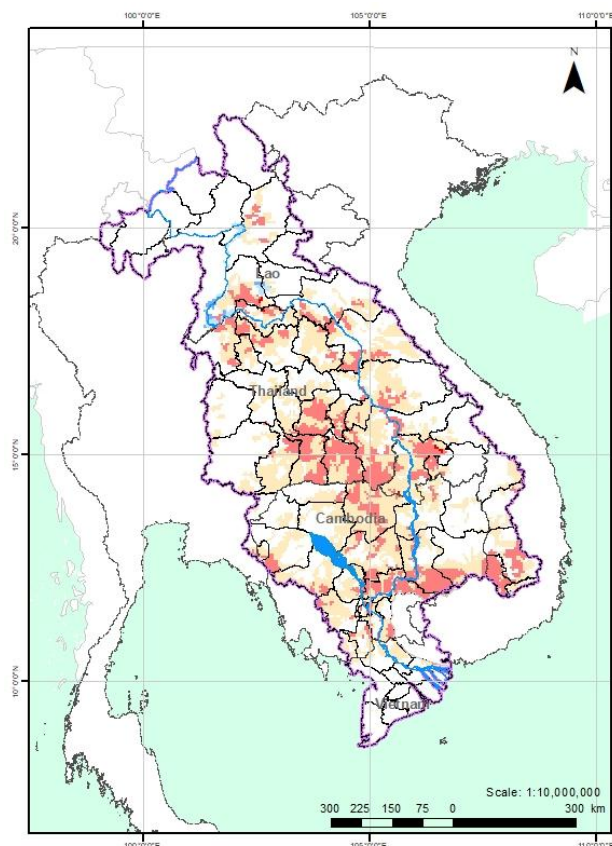


Figure 10: Weekly standardized precipitation index from 05 - 11 August

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

No drought over the LMB by the Index of Soil Water Fraction, as displayed in **Figure 10**, during the monitoring week from 05 - 11 August. The LMB was facing normal to severely condition, except some areas in the northern part of Lao PDR.



Drought Monitoring and Forecasting for the Lower Mekong Basin

Updated on: 11-08-2025

Weekly Forecast

Intensity (mm):



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 imageries 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 11: Weekly Index of Soil Water Fraction from 05 - 11 August.

Weekly Combined Drought Index (CDI)

The combined drought indicator, **Figure 11**, that some areas experienced moderate to severe drought in the central and lower part of Cambodia, the central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Thailand (near Lao PDR's border), and the 3S basin (for details see the table below).

The impacted areas are listed below:

Number	Country	Province	Moderate	Severe	Extreme	Exceptional	Number	Country	Province	Moderate	Severe	Extreme	Exceptional	Number	Country	Province	Moderate	Severe	Extreme	Exceptional
1	Cambodia	Banteay Meanchey					26	Lao PDR	Bolikhamsai					51	Thailand	Mukdahan				
2	Cambodia	Battambang					27	Lao PDR	Champasak					52	Thailand	Nakhon Phanom				
3	Cambodia	Kampong Cham					28	Lao PDR	Khammouan					53	Thailand	Nakhon Ratchasim				
4	Cambodia	Kampong Chhnang					29	Lao PDR	Louangnamtha					54	Thailand	Nong Bua Lam Phu				
5	Cambodia	Kampong Speu					30	Lao PDR	Louangphabang					55	Thailand	Nong Khai				
6	Cambodia	Kampong Thom					31	Lao PDR	Oudomxai					56	Thailand	Phayao				
7	Cambodia	Kampot					32	Lao PDR	Salavan					57	Thailand	Phetchabun				
8	Cambodia	Kandal					33	Lao PDR	Savannakhet					58	Thailand	Roi Et				
9	Cambodia	Koh Kong					34	Lao PDR	Vientiane					59	Thailand	Sakon Nakhon				
10	Cambodia	Kratie					35	Lao PDR	Vientiane Capital					60	Thailand	Si Sa Ket				
11	Cambodia	Monduliri					36	Lao PDR	Xaignabouli					61	Thailand	Sa Kaeo				
12	Cambodia	Otdar Meanchey					37	Lao PDR	Xaisomboun					62	Thailand	Surin				
13	Cambodia	Pailin					38	Lao PDR	Xekong					63	Thailand	Ubon Ratchathani				
14	Cambodia	Phnom Penh					39	Lao PDR	Xiangkhouang					64	Thailand	Udon Thani				
15	Cambodia	Preah Sihanouk					40	Thailand	Amnat Charoen					65	Thailand	Yasothon				
16	Cambodia	Preah Vihear					41	Thailand	Bueng Kan					66	Viet Nam	An Giang				
17	Cambodia	Prey Veng					42	Thailand	Buri Ram					67	Viet Nam	Binh Phuoc				
18	Cambodia	Pursat					43	Thailand	Chaiyaphum					68	Viet Nam	Dak lak				
19	Cambodia	Ratanakiri					44	Thailand	Chantaburi					69	Viet Nam	Kon Tum				
20	Cambodia	Siem Reap					45	Thailand	Chiang Mai					Other provinces of the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam have no data						
21	Cambodia	Stung Treng					46	Thailand	Chiang Rai											
22	Cambodia	Takeo					47	Thailand	Kalasin											
23	Cambodia	Tboung Khmum					48	Thailand	Khon Kaen											
24	Lao PDR	Attapu					49	Thailand	Loei											
25	Lao PDR	Bokeo					50	Thailand	Maha Sarakham											

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

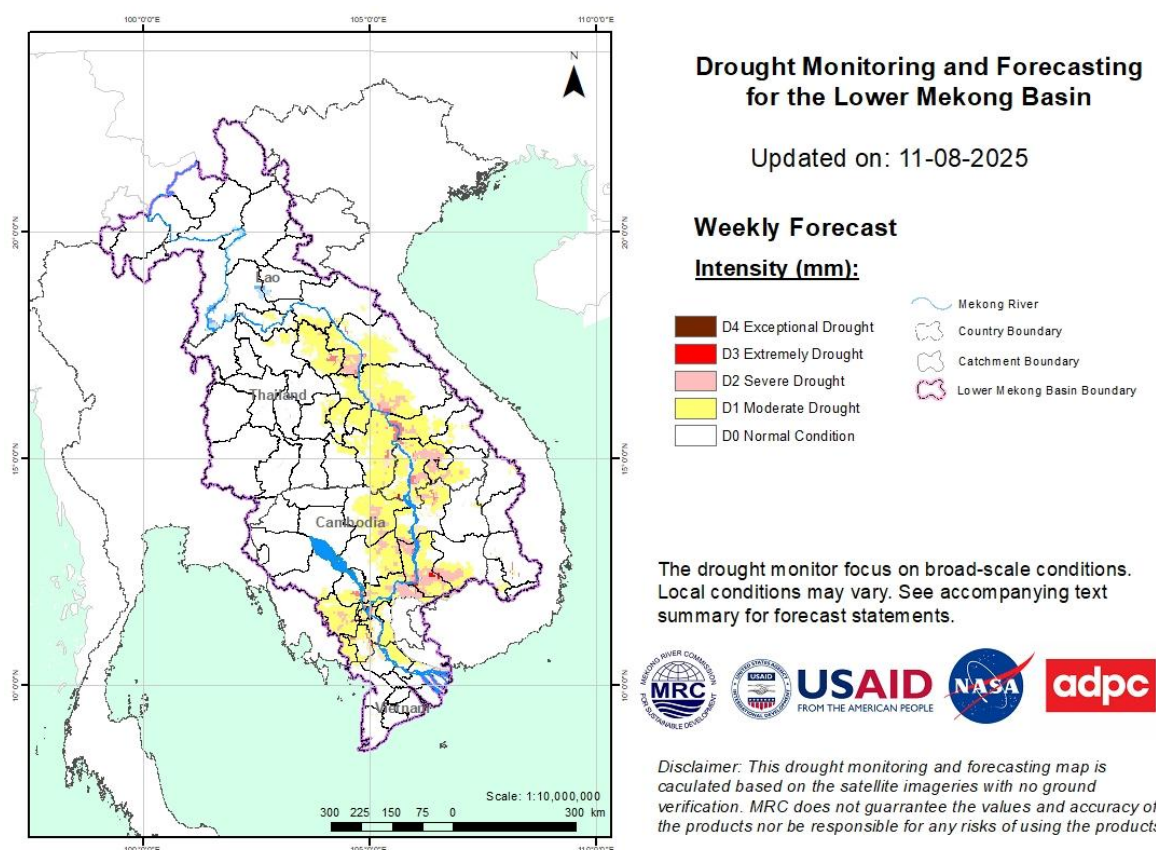


Figure 12: Weekly Combined Drought Index from 05 - 11 August

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 12 - 16 August 2025, the accumulated rainfall over the entire Lower Mekong Basin is distributed with light to heavy rain based on CHIRPS-GFS (**Figure 12**). Thunderstorms and isolated heavy rain is likely to occur in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Thailand, the 3S Basin, the southwestern part of Cambodia, and the Mekong delta.

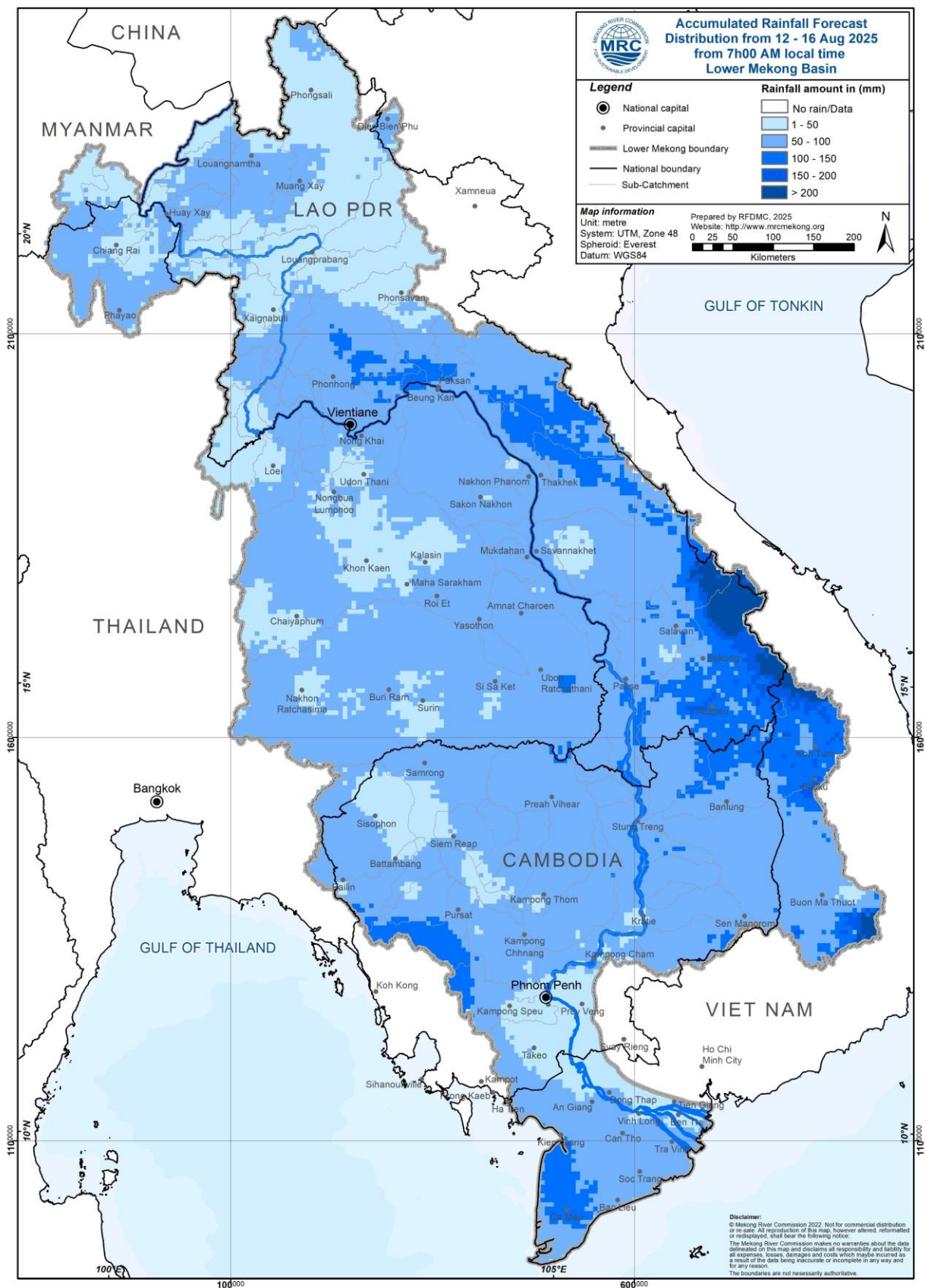


Figure 13: Accumulated rainfall forecast from CHIRPS-GFS (12 – 16 August 2025)

6.2 Water level forecast

During the wet season, from June 1st to October 31st each year, daily riverine flood forecasts are conducted for 22 stations along the Mekong mainstream, with a forecast lead time of five days. This report will describe the forecast water level for a period of 12 – 16 August 2025. The water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream are not expected to reach alarm and flood levels within the next 5 days.

In Chiang Saen monitoring station, the water level is expected to be fluctuated over the forecasting period of 12 – 16 August 2025. However, it will be expected to slightly increase from 5.56 m to 5.81 m. The water level in Luang Prabang stations affected by backwater is likely slightly decreasing within a range from 13.80 m to 13.25 m. In addition, at Chiang Khan station, the water level is also expected to drop approximately -0.26 m. Water levels at Vientiane and Nongkhai stations are expected to remain stable for the next 5 days.

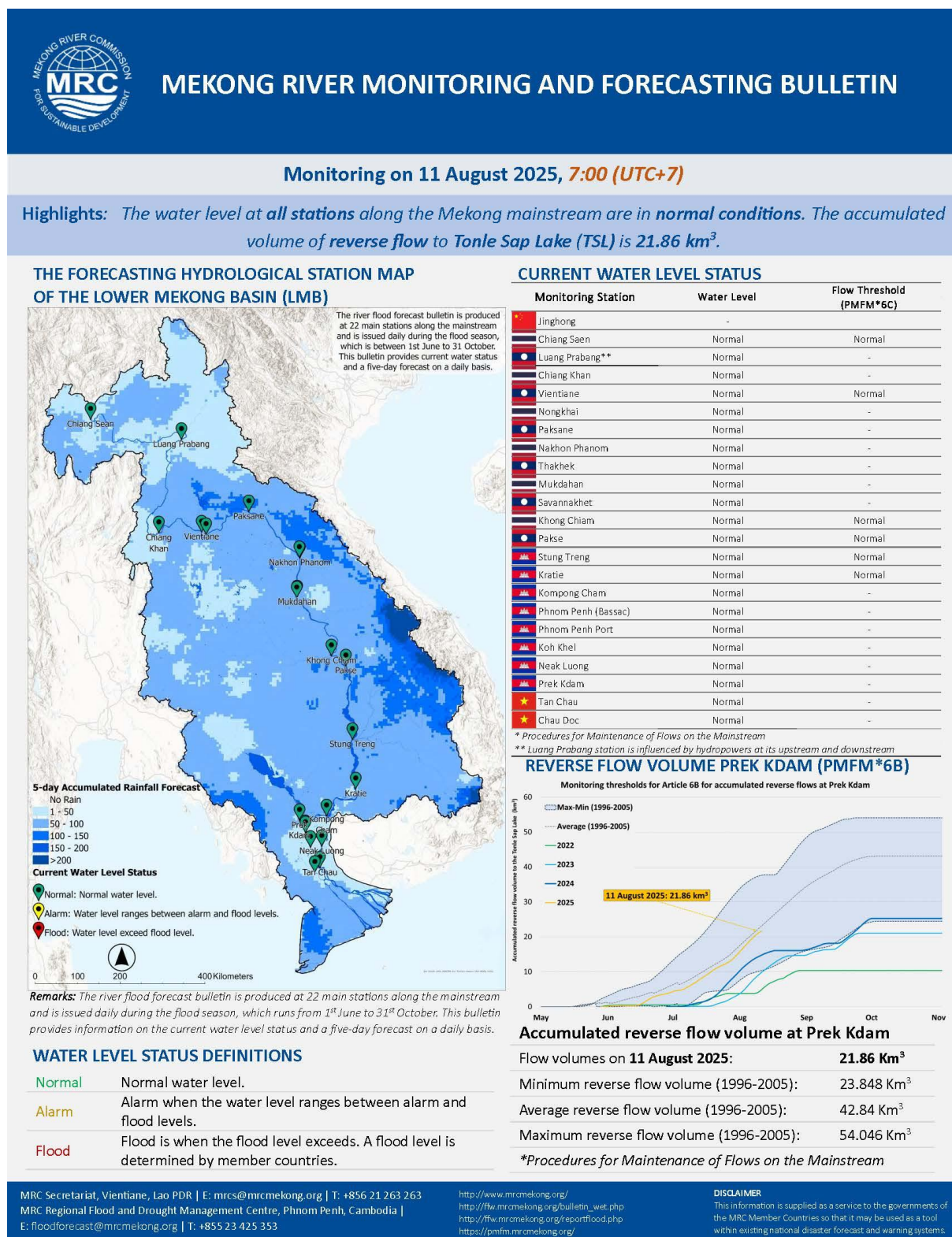
The water levels at Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, and Savannakhet, stations are expected to slightly increase in the next 5 days with approximately value of 0.91 m, 0.78 m, 0.76 m, 0.40 m and 0.42 m, respectively. However, at Khong Chiam and Pakse, the water levels are expected to drop approximately -0.50 m and -0.30 m, respectively.

At the floodplain in Cambodia from Stung Treng station downstream, the water levels are expected to increase. At Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, Neak Luong, and Prek Kdam, the water levels are expected to decrease approximately -0.72 m, -1.11 m, -1.01 m, -0.26 m, -0.27 m, -0.19 m, -0.30 m, and -0.20 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 between 2.29 m & 2.48 m, and 1.86 m & 2.04 m, respectively, following daily tidal effects from the sea.

The weekly River Monitoring Bulletin and forecasting issued on 11 August 2025 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 3. River Monitoring and Forecasting Bulletin.



Forecasting from 12 to 16 August 2025

Highlights: *Isolated heavy rain is likely to occur in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the 3S Basin. Water levels at from Paksane to Savannkhet station are expected to increase, while at other stations, they are expected to drop.*

Forecasting Station	24 h Observed Rainfall (mm)	Zero gauge above M.S.L (m)	Observed Water Level against zero gauge (m)		Forecasted Water Level (m)					Alarm Level (m)	Flood Level (m)	Forecasted Water Levels Change in 5 days (m)	Max. Water levels change within next 5 days (m)	Min. distance to alarm level within next 5 days (m)	Min. distance to flood level within next 5 days (m)
	10-Aug		10-Aug	11-Aug	12-Aug	13-Aug	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug						
Jinghong	0.0	-	537.21	↓ 537.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiang Saen	0.0	357.110	5.80	↓ 5.56	↓ 5.35	→ 5.41	↑ 5.57	↑ 5.71	→ 5.81	11.50	12.80	↑ 0.25	0.25	5.69	6.99
Luang Prabang	0.0	267.195	13.88	↓ 13.80	↓ 13.62	↓ 13.31	↓ 13.08	→ 13.10	↑ 13.25	17.50	18.00	↓ -0.55	-0.72	3.88	4.38
Chiang Khan	3.8	194.118	11.13	↑ 11.29	→ 11.26	↓ 11.15	↓ 11.00	→ 10.93	→ 11.03	14.50	16.00	↓ -0.26	-0.36	3.24	4.74
Vientiane	8.5	158.040	8.76	↑ 9.04	↑ 9.28	→ 9.38	→ 9.36	↓ 9.23	↓ 9.07	11.50	12.50	→ 0.03	0.34	2.12	3.12
Nongkhai	12.0	153.648	8.66	↑ 8.94	↑ 9.20	→ 9.37	→ 9.35	↓ 9.22	↓ 9.01	11.40	12.20	→ 0.07	0.43	2.03	2.83
Paksane	40.0	142.125	9.84	↑ 9.79	↑ 10.08	↑ 10.30	↑ 10.50	↑ 10.65	→ 10.70	13.50	14.50	↑ 0.91	0.91	2.80	3.80
Nakhon Phanom	0.2	130.961	9.32	↓ 8.97	↓ 8.86	↑ 9.06	↑ 9.45	↑ 9.62	↑ 9.75	11.50	12.00	↑ 0.78	0.78	1.75	2.25
Thakhek	1.9	129.629	10.28	↓ 10.15	↓ 10.03	↑ 10.23	↑ 10.54	↑ 10.75	↑ 10.91	13.00	14.00	↑ 0.76	0.76	2.09	3.09
Mukdahan	3.5	124.219	9.35	↓ 8.88	↓ 8.65	→ 8.55	↑ 8.80	↑ 9.08	↑ 9.28	12.00	12.50	↑ 0.40	0.40	2.72	3.22
Savannkhet	0.0	124.219	7.74	↓ 7.27	↓ 7.07	↓ 6.96	↑ 7.20	↑ 7.48	↑ 7.69	12.00	13.00	↑ 0.42	0.42	4.31	5.31
Khong Chiam	0.0	89.030	10.70	↓ 10.16	↓ 9.68	↓ 9.32	→ 9.23	↑ 9.40	↑ 9.66	13.50	14.50	↓ -0.50	-0.94	3.82	4.82
Pakse	3.0	86.490	8.78	↓ 8.34	↓ 7.93	↓ 7.66	↓ 7.60	↑ 7.81	↑ 8.04	11.00	12.00	↓ -0.30	-0.74	2.96	3.96
Stung Treng	18.5	36.790	7.89	↓ 7.62	↓ 7.41	↓ 7.23	↓ 6.96	↓ 6.88	→ 6.90	10.70	12.00	↓ -0.72	-0.74	3.29	4.59
Kratie	0.0	-1.080	18.33	↓ 17.92	↓ 17.58	↓ 17.33	↓ 17.14	↓ 16.93	↓ 16.81	22.00	23.00	↓ -1.11	-1.11	4.42	5.42
Kompong Cham	0.0	-0.930	11.96	↓ 11.62	↓ 11.32	↓ 11.09	↓ 10.90	↓ 10.73	↓ 10.61	15.20	16.20	↓ -1.01	-1.01	3.88	4.88
Phnom Penh (Bassac)	0.5	-1.020	7.55	↓ 7.40	↓ 7.35	↓ 7.27	↓ 7.22	↓ 7.18	↓ 7.14	10.50	12.00	↓ -0.26	-0.26	3.15	4.65
Phnom Penh Port	nr	0.070	6.27	↓ 6.15	↓ 6.09	↓ 6.01	↓ 5.96	↓ 5.92	↓ 5.88	9.50	11.00	↓ -0.27	-0.27	3.41	4.91
Koh Khel	0.0	-1.000	6.74	↓ 6.65	↓ 6.61	↓ 6.54	↓ 6.51	→ 6.48	→ 6.46	7.90	8.40	↓ -0.19	-0.19	1.29	1.79
Neak Luong	0.0	-0.330	5.26	↓ 5.18	↓ 5.12	↓ 5.05	↓ 5.00	↓ 4.94	↓ 4.88	7.50	8.00	↓ -0.30	-0.30	2.38	2.88
Prek Kdam	14.2	0.080	6.46	↓ 6.44	↓ 6.37	↓ 6.33	↓ 6.29	↓ 6.26	→ 6.24	9.50	10.00	↓ -0.20	-0.20	3.13	3.63
Tan Chau	12.2	0.000	2.40	↓ 2.29	↓ 2.20	→ 2.18	↑ 2.25	↑ 2.34	↑ 2.48	3.50	4.50	↑ 0.19	-0.09	1.02	2.02
Chau Doc	0.0	0.000	1.98	↓ 1.86	↓ 1.76	→ 1.74	↑ 1.81	↑ 1.90	↑ 2.04	3.00	4.00	↑ 0.18	-0.10	0.96	1.96

WATER LEVEL FORECASTING DEFINITIONS

↑	Rising water level.
→	Stable water level: stable water level is defined as a daily change of less than 10cm from Chaing Saen to Savannkhet; less than 5cm at Pakse and Stung Treng; and no more than 3cm from Kratie downstream.
↓	Falling water level.
X	No data available.
Alarm stage	Alarm stage is when the water level ranges between alarm and flood levels.
Flood stage	Flood stage is when the flood level exceeds. A flood level is determined by member countries.

NOTES

- On **11 August**, water levels at **all stations** along the Mekong mainstream are in **normal conditions**. As of now, the total **accumulated reverse flow** volume into the TSL is **21.86 km³**.
- In the **next 5 days**, during **12 – 16 August**, **isolated heavy rain** is likely to occur in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the 3S Basin, the southwestern part of Cambodia, and the Mekong delta.
- For **12 – 16 August**, water levels at **Chiang Saen** and those from **Paksane to Savannkhet** are expected to **increase**, while at other stations (**Luang Prabang & Chiang Khan**) and from **Khong Chiam** downstream, are expected to **drop**.

6.3 Flash Flood Information

With heavy to very heavy rainfall for next week in 12 - 18 August, flash floods might be detected in some areas in the LMB. And local heavy rain in a short period of time is possible with unpredictable short flash floods. Further detailed information on Flash Flood Guidance Information, as well as on its explanation, is available for download [here](#).

6.4 Drought forecast

From August to October 2025 (**Figure 13**), the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be higher than the LTA by around 5 - 25 mm, except for some areas in the lowland areas of Cambodia, and the Mekong Delta. Overall, in the next 3 months, rainfall will be mainly concentrated in the central part of the LMB and higher than the LTA from 10 - 25mm.

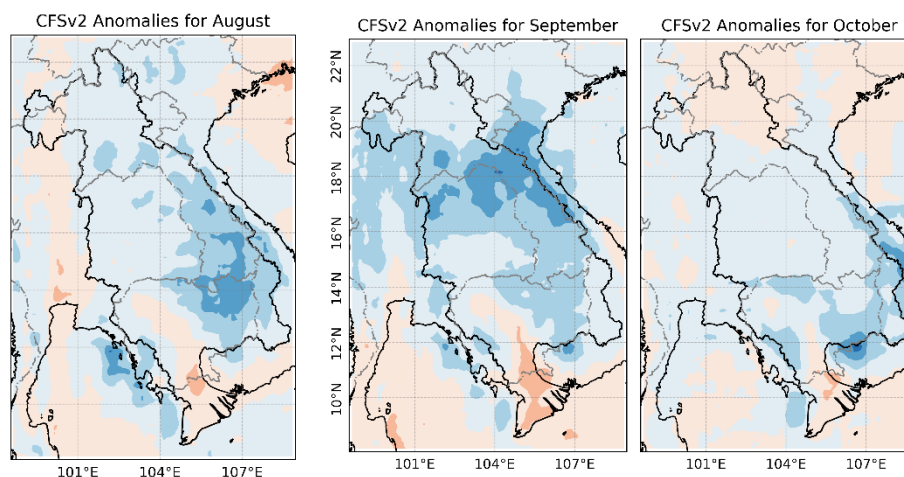


Figure 13 Seasonal forecast of rainfall anomalies for August to October 2025 based on CFSv2 (NCEP-NOAA)

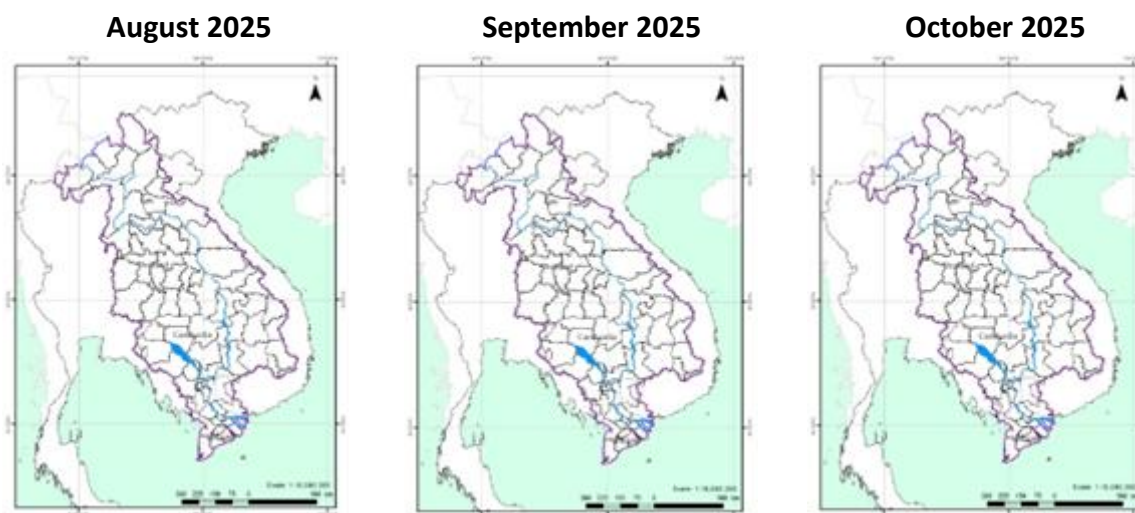


Figure 14. Monthly forecasts of combined drought indicators for August, September and October 2025

Figure 14 indicates that the monthly drought forecast for the upcoming three months (August, September, and October 2025) use the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI). The forecast shows that no drought conditions are expected in over the LMB from August to October 2025.

7 Summary and Possible Implications

7.1. Rainfall and its forecast

In the period of 05 - 11 August 2025, isolated heavy rainfall is likely to occur in the upper of the northern part of Lao PDR and the northern part of Thailand near Lao PDR border, the remaining areas are expected to occur light rainfall

From 12 - 18 August 2025, thunderstorms and isolated heavy rain is likely to occur in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Thailand, the 3S Basin, the southwestern part of Cambodia, and the Mekong delta.

7.2. Water level and its forecast

At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 05 – 11 August 2025, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream have been in normal conditions, which have not reached alarm or flood levels, and the flow threshold (PMFM 6C) are under normal conditions. 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 12 – 16 August 2025, the water level all stations are not expected to reach alarm and flood levels. The water levels at Chiang Saen and those from Paksane to Savannkhet are expected to rise, while at other stations (Luang Prabang & Chiang Khan) and from Khong Chiam downstream, are expected to drop. At Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations, the water levels are predicted to be also fluctuated, resulting from the influence of sea tidal patterns.

7.3. Flash flood and its trends

With the predicted of rainfall for the coming week as mentioned earlier in part 2, the flash flood guidance from low to high level will likely be detected in some areas of the LMB.

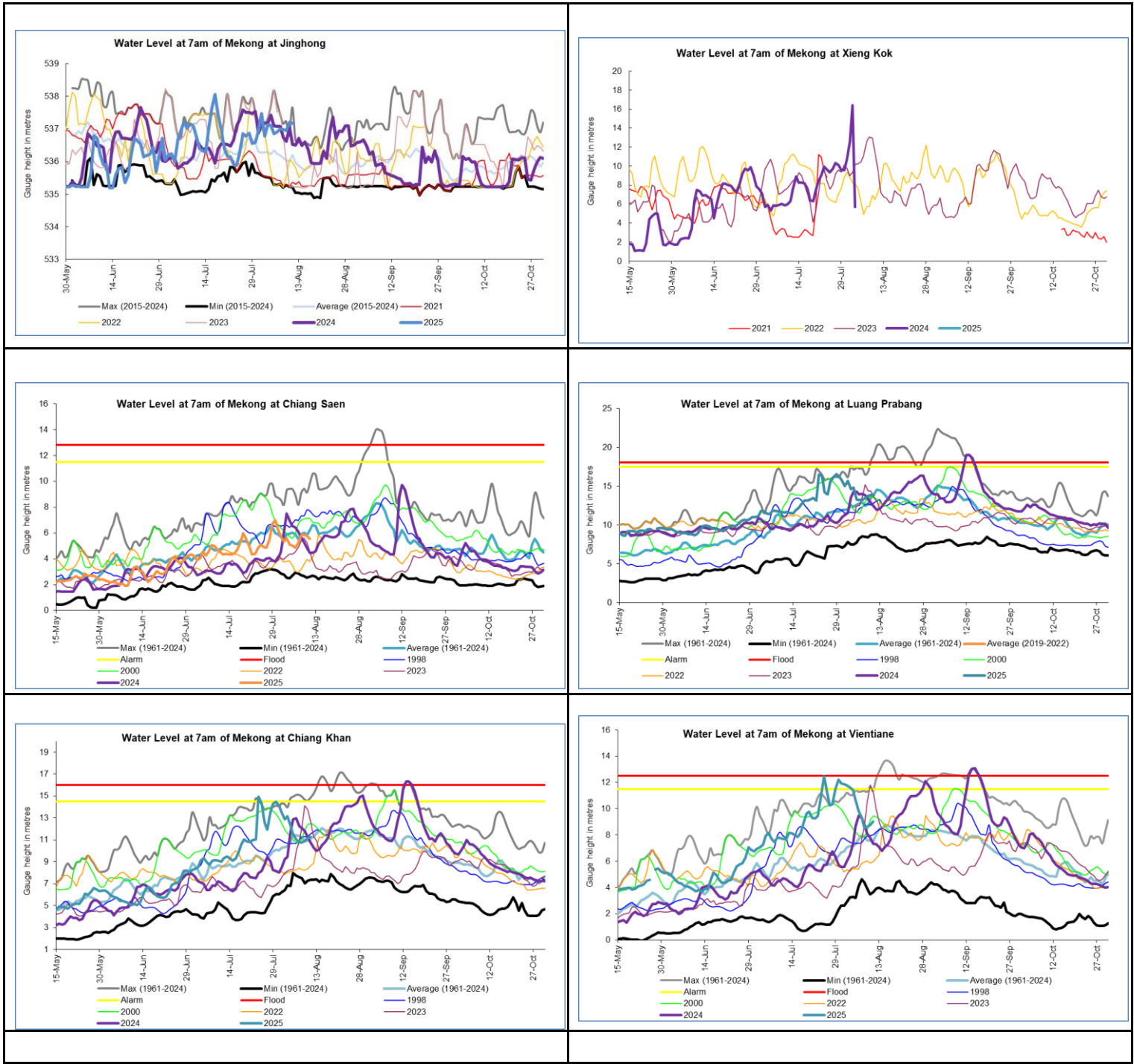
7.4. Drought condition and its forecast

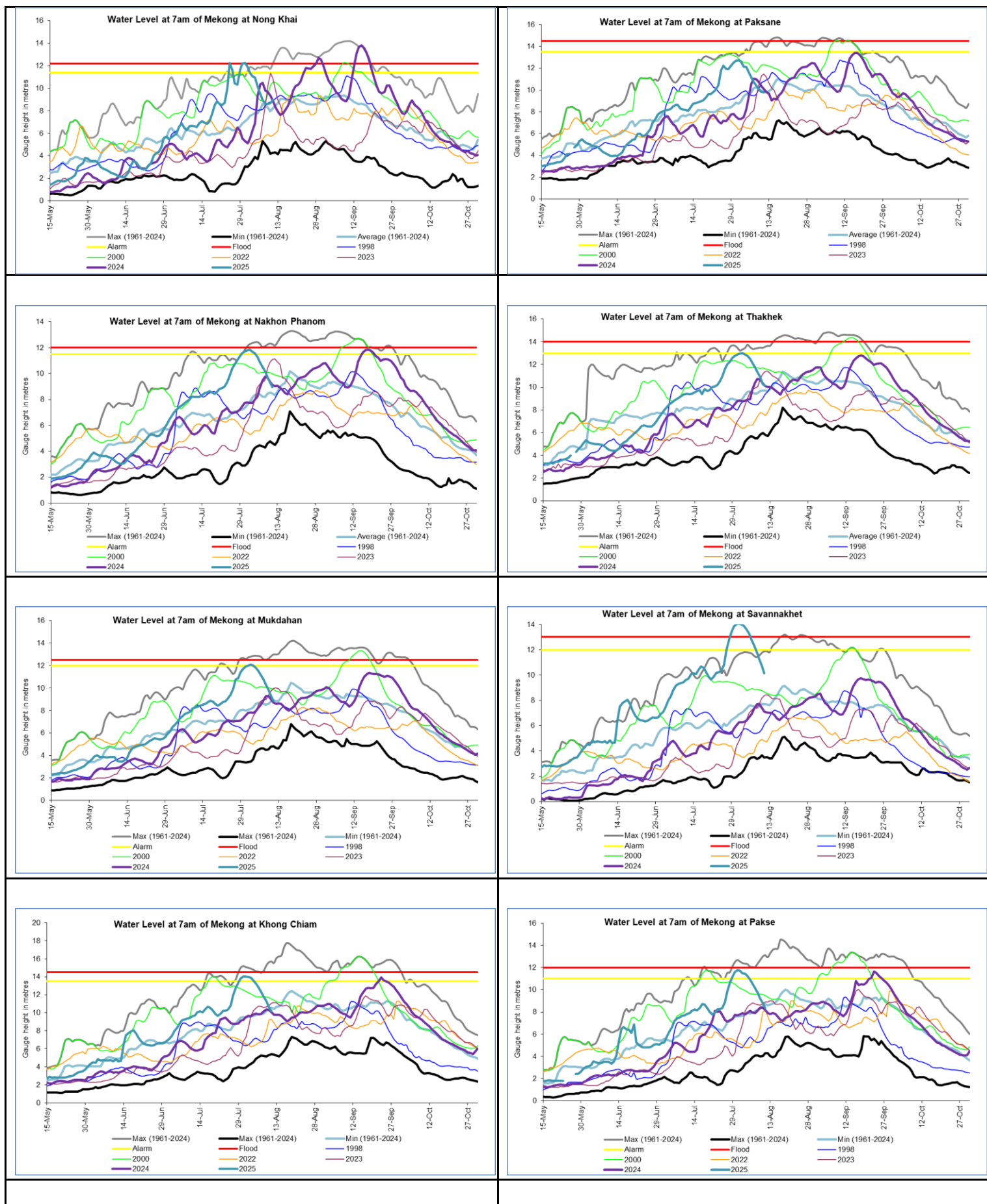
During 05 - 11 August, some areas in the upper and central part of the LMB were facing normal to wet conditions including the northern part of Lao PDR, and the northeastern part of Thailand. However, some areas in the central and lower part of the LMB including the central part of Lao PDR, Cambodia, the 3S Basin and Mekong delta were facing moderate to severe drought.

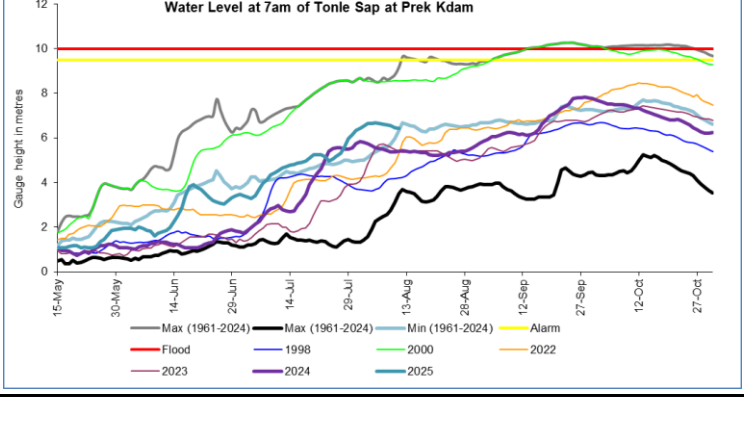
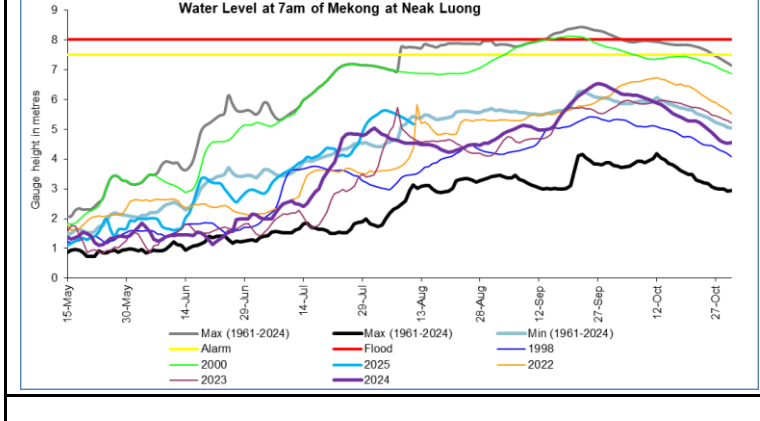
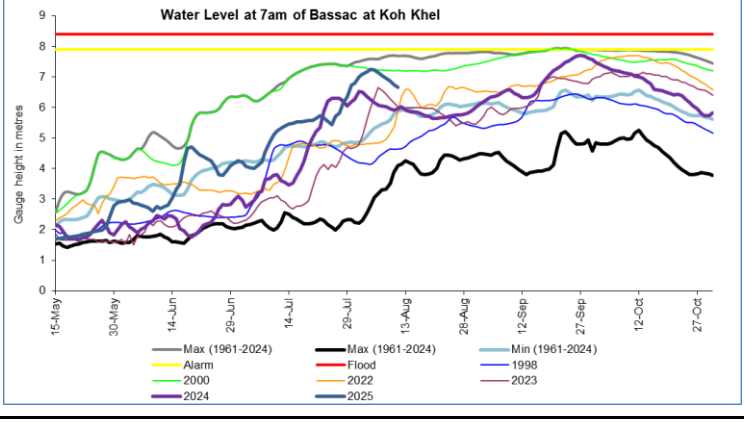
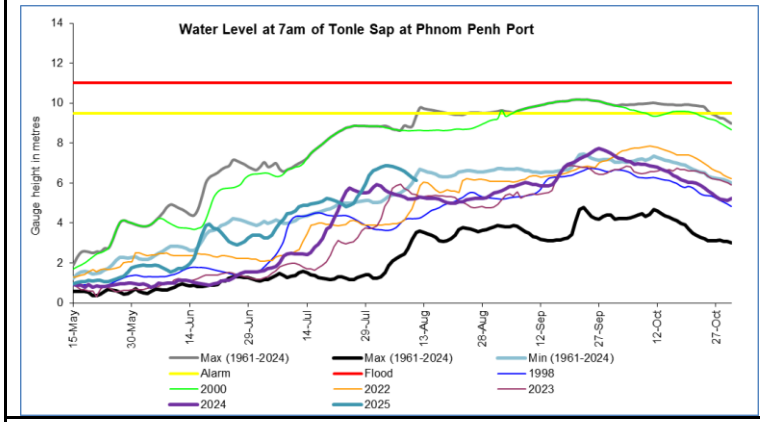
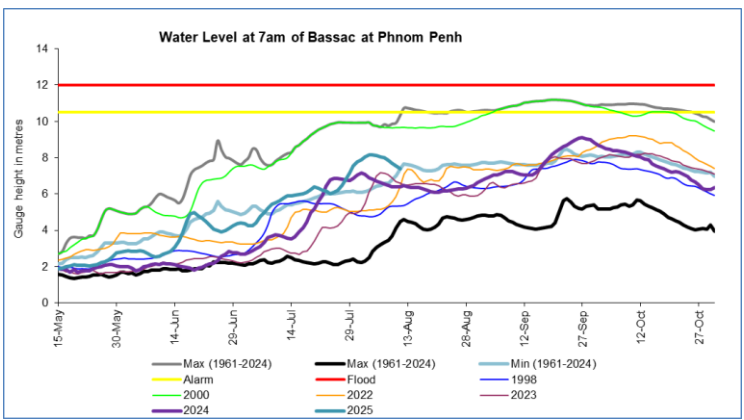
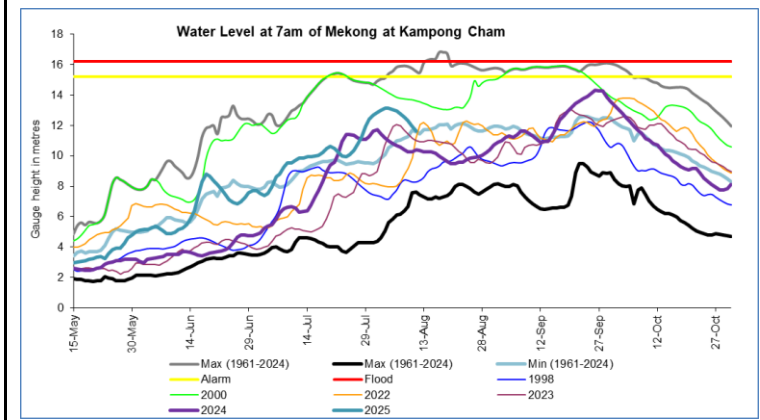
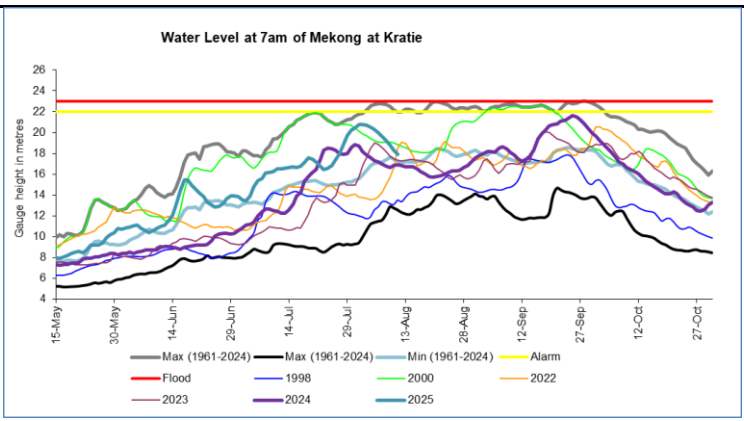
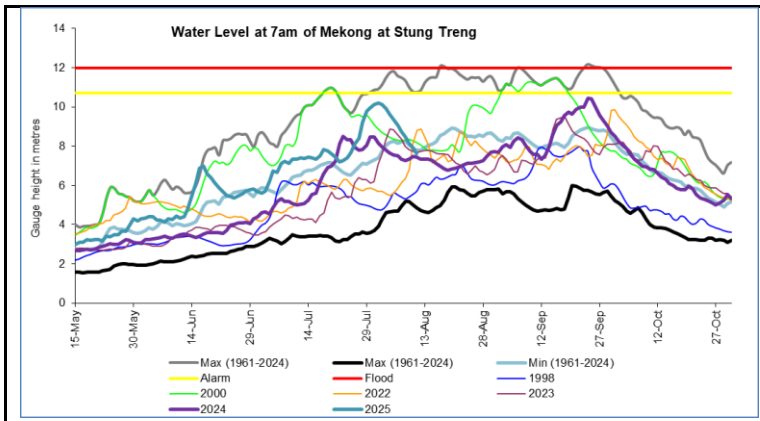
The next three-month from August - October 2025, the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be higher than the LTA by around 5 - 25 mm, except for some areas in the lowland areas of Cambodia, and the Mekong Delta. Overall, in the next 3 months, rainfall will be mainly concentrated in the central part of the LMB and higher than the LTA from 10 - 25mm.

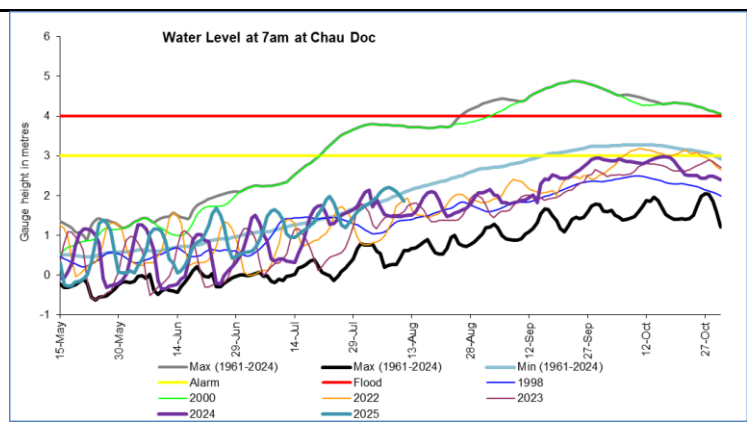
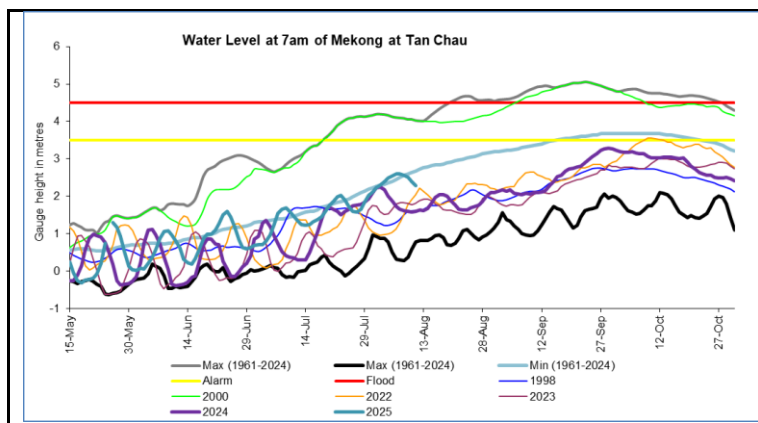
The forecast indicates that no drought conditions are expected in over the LMB from August - October 2025 using the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI)

Annex A: Weekly water level monitoring at 22 key stations









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

Table A1: Weekly observed water levels

2025	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
05-08-2025	536.86	5.03	13.3	11.5	10.6	10.2	11.64	11.28	12.47	11.6	9.94	13.25	10.9	9.36	20.27	13.04	8.11	6.82	7.22	5.6	6.68	2.55	2.09
06-08-2025	536.9	4.85	13.18	11	9.8	9.48	11.17	10.91	12.13	11.2	9.57	12.8	10.6	9.06	19.97	12.94	8.06	6.76	7.14	5.55	6.66	2.59	2.17
07-08-2025	537	5.28	13.22	10.8	9.31	8.96	10.76	10.53	11.73	10.8	9.12	12.32	10.1	8.76	19.62	12.76	8	6.69	7.04	5.49	6.62	2.59	2.2
08-08-2025	536.99	5.81	13.46	10.8	8.56	8.63	10.39	10.17	11.33	10.3	8.17	11.77	9.7	8.47	19.24	12.54	7.85	6.58	6.96	5.42	6.58	2.56	2.18
09-08-2025	536.95	5.88	13.74	10.9	8.65	8.58	10.02	9.77	10.9	9.84	8.24	11.26	9.22	8.16	18.78	12.3	7.71	6.44	6.87	5.35	6.55	2.51	2.11
10-08-2025	537.21	5.8	13.88	11.1	8.76	8.66	9.84	9.32	10.28	9.35	7.74	10.7	8.78	7.89	18.33	11.96	7.55	6.27	6.74	5.26	6.46	2.4	1.98
11-08-2025	537.17	5.56	13.8	11.3	9.04	8.94	9.79	8.97	10.15	8.88	7.27	10.16	8.34	7.62	17.92	11.62	7.4	6.15	6.65	5.18	6.44	2.29	2.29
Flood level		12.80	18.00	16.00	12.50	12.00	14.50	12.50	14.00	12.50	13.00	14.50	12.00	12.00	23.00	16.20	12.00	11.00	7.90	8.00	10.00	4.50	4.00

Table A2: Weekly observed rainfall

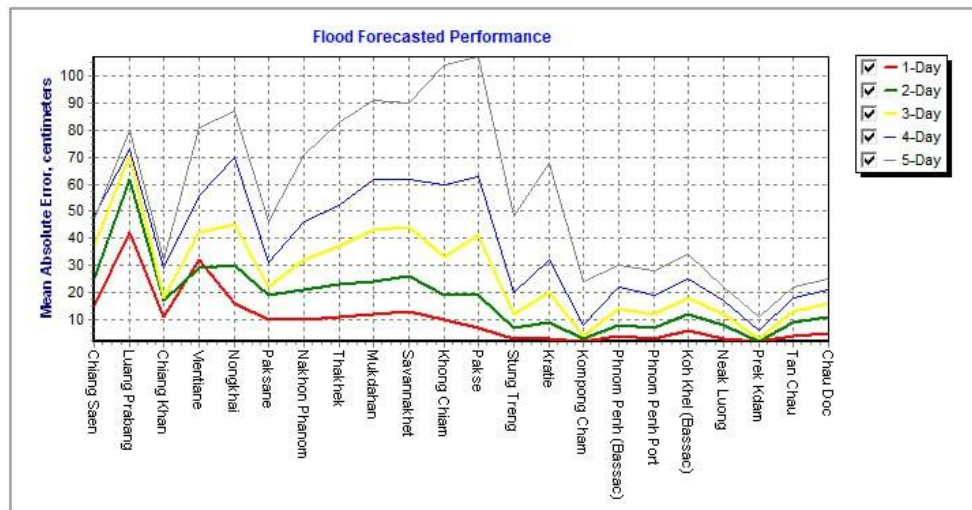
2025	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Thakhek	Mukdahan	Savannakhet	Khong Chiam	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Phnom Penh Port	Koh Khel	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc
05-08-2025	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06-08-2025	1	0	2.8	0	0	0	59.2	21.3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.3	0	0
07-08-2025	35	27.6	6.6	0	37.2	53.4	21.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7	0
08-08-2025	31.5	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09-08-2025	1.5	25.5	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	26	0	4	0	0	3.6	0	0	0
10-08-2025	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	5.7	0.3	0.3	36.8	16	1.2	7	23	7.4	22.8	0.9	0	26.4	0	18.3	30	7
11-08-2025	0	0	0	3.8	8.5	12	40	0.2	1.9	3.5	0	0	3	18.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	14.2	2.29	0
Sum	70.5	80.8	20.6	20.0	45.7	65.4	126.4	21.8	2.2	40.3	21.0	1.2	15.0	41.5	33.4	22.8	5.4	0.0	26.4	3.6	49.8	39.0	7.0

Annex C: Performance of the weekly flood forecasting

“Accuracy” here refers to the state where data recorded in the MRC’s Mekong River Flood Forecasting System are cleaned and verified.

The adjustment of flood forecasting outcomes from the flood forecasting system requires flood forecasters to have extensive knowledge in hydrology and statistical modelling for estimating the relationships between stations upstream and downstream in the Mekong River Basin. Flood forecasting performance presented in the graph below shows the average flood forecasting accuracy at each key station along the Mekong mainstream from 05 to 11 August 2025.

The forecasting values from 05 to 11 August 2025 show that the overall accuracy is fair for a four-day to five-day forecast in lead time (less than 250 cm) for all of the stations from the upper to the lower parts of the Mekong River with combine information of rainfall and reservoirs' operation in this area during the report period. Moreover, the sudden release from hydropower also contribute to the low accuracies.



Note: The higher percentage of flood forecasting accuracy is due to several key factors as follows:

- Chiang Saen station is influencing by hydropower upstream operation from China.
- Luang Prabang to Chiang Khan and Paksane to Stung Treng to Kratie have been influenced by hydropower operations upstream, tributaries inflows.
- The influence of heavy rainfall caused by storms and hydropower operations from upstream, tributaries inflows and the lower part of the Mekong floodplain, including the 3S (Stung Treng and Kratie).
- Fluctuations of the water levels at Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations were due to daily tidal effects of the sea in the Mekong Delta.
- Satellite rainfall data were not representative of the actual rainfall at ground stations in some areas of the Mekong region.



Mekong River Commission Secretariat

P. O. Box 6101, 184 Fa Ngoum Road, Unit 18 Ban Sithane Neua, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane 01000, Lao PDR

Tel: +856 21 263 263. Fax: +856 21 263 264 www.mrcmekong.org

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