Mekong River Commission

Weekly Wet Season Situation Report in the Lower Mekong River Basin

30 September – 06 October 2025

Prepared by
The Regional Flood and Drought Management Centre
06 October 2025

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Key Messages

Key messages for this weekly report are presented below.

Rainfall monitoring and forecast

- From 30 September – 06 October, isolated thunderstorm and moderate to heavy rain occurred in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, the northern and northeastern part of Thailand, the northeastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S basin.
- Next week, from 07 - 13 October, isolated thunderstorm and light to moderate rainfall are expected to occur in some areas in the LMB.

Water level monitoring and forecast

- At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 30 September – 06 October 2025, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream have been in normal conditions except for Tan Chau and Chau Doc, which have reach alarm levels, and the flow threshold (PMFM 6C) are under normal conditions.
- In the period of 07 – 11 October 2025, Water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream from Chiang Saen to Chiang Khan are expected to rise, while from Vientiane downstream, they are expected to decline in the next 5 days. At Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations, the water levels are predicted to be also fluctuated and continue being at alarm level till 11 October.

Drought condition and forecast

- During 30 September – 06 October, the LMB were facing normal to wet conditions.
- In October and November 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 Mekong Delta. However, in October, the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be lower than the LTA by around 5 - 15 mm, except for some areas in the southern Lao PDR, northern Cambodia, and the 3S Basin.
- The forecast indicates that no drought conditions are expected in over the LMB in September and October. In November, some areas in the northern part of Lao PDR and northeastern part of Thailand are likely to occur moderate drought 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 **30 September** – **06 October 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

Next week, the high-pressure area may impact over the upper part of the LMB from 08 – 09 October, then lower pressure area may impact over the LMB from 10 – 13 October, isolated thunderstorm and light to moderate rainfall are expected to occur in some areas in the LMB.

Figure 1 presents mean sea level pressure over the region

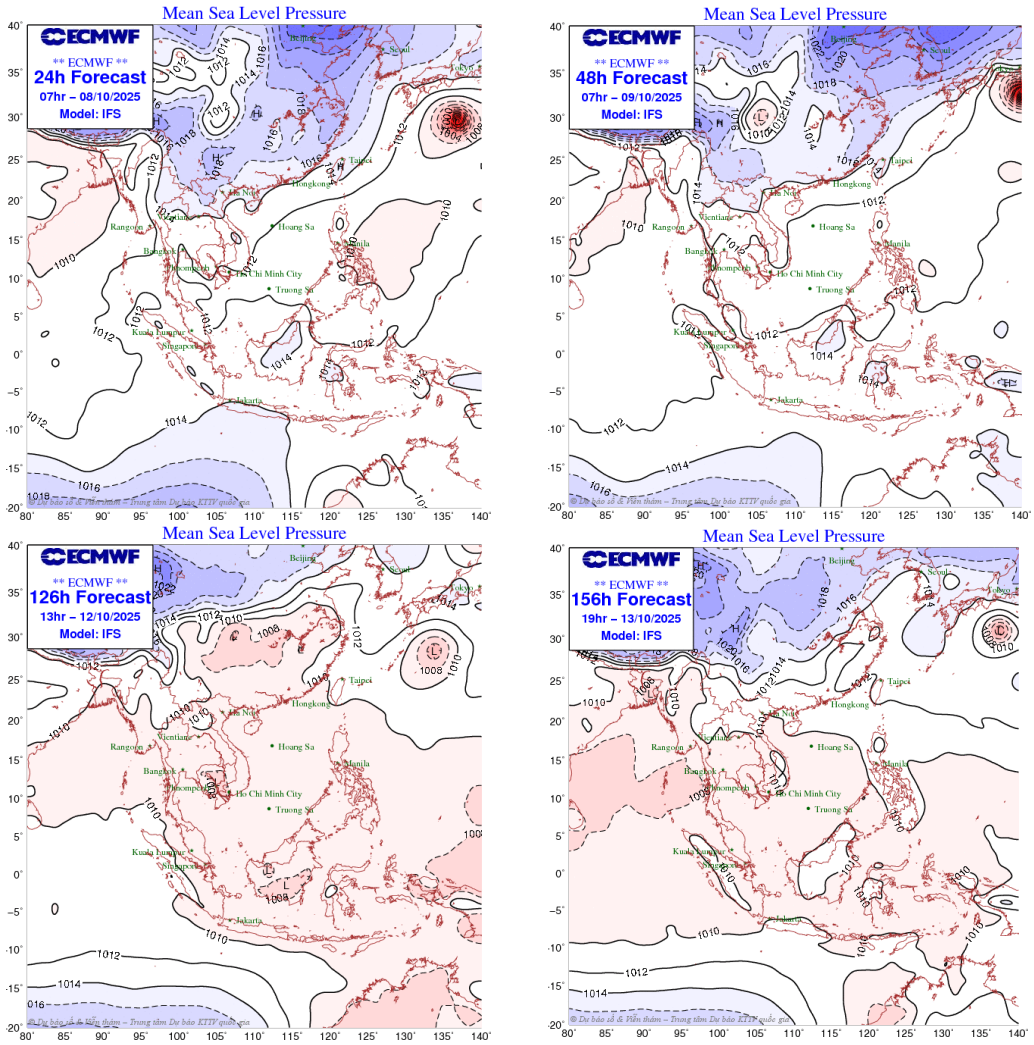


Figure 1: Weather conditions over the LMB

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC, http://asmc.asean.org/home/), the sub seasonal weather outlook (29 September – 12 October 2025) indicates that the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) are not expected to experience significant regional anomalies for both wet and dry conditions. **Figure 2** shows the outlook of weather condition from 29 September to 12 October 2025 in Southeast Asia based on results from the NCEP model (National Centres for Environmental Prediction).

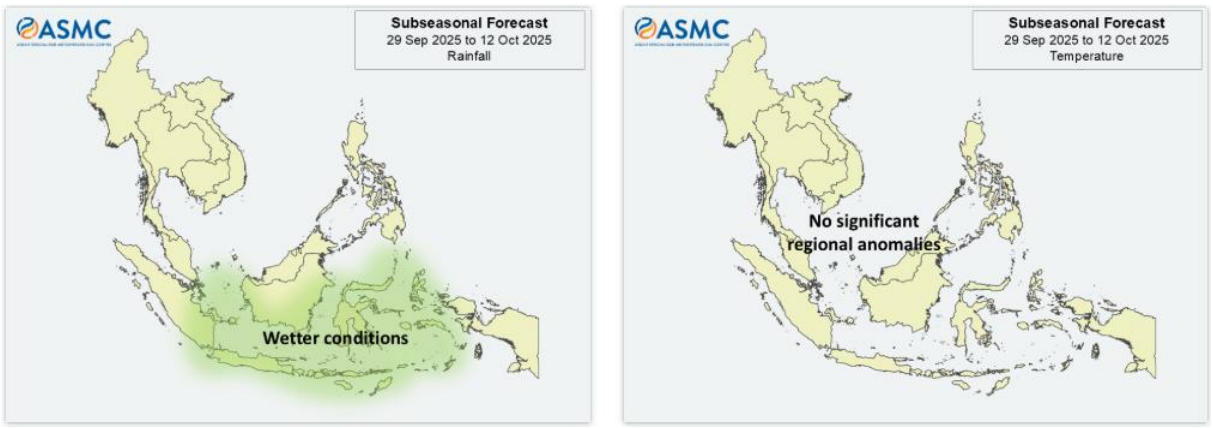


Figure 2: Outlook of wet and dry conditions over the Asian countries by ASMC.

Based on the tropical storm (https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/weather_map/#lang=en), there is no any active tropical storm and tropical depression that potentially affect the LMB (**Figure 3**).

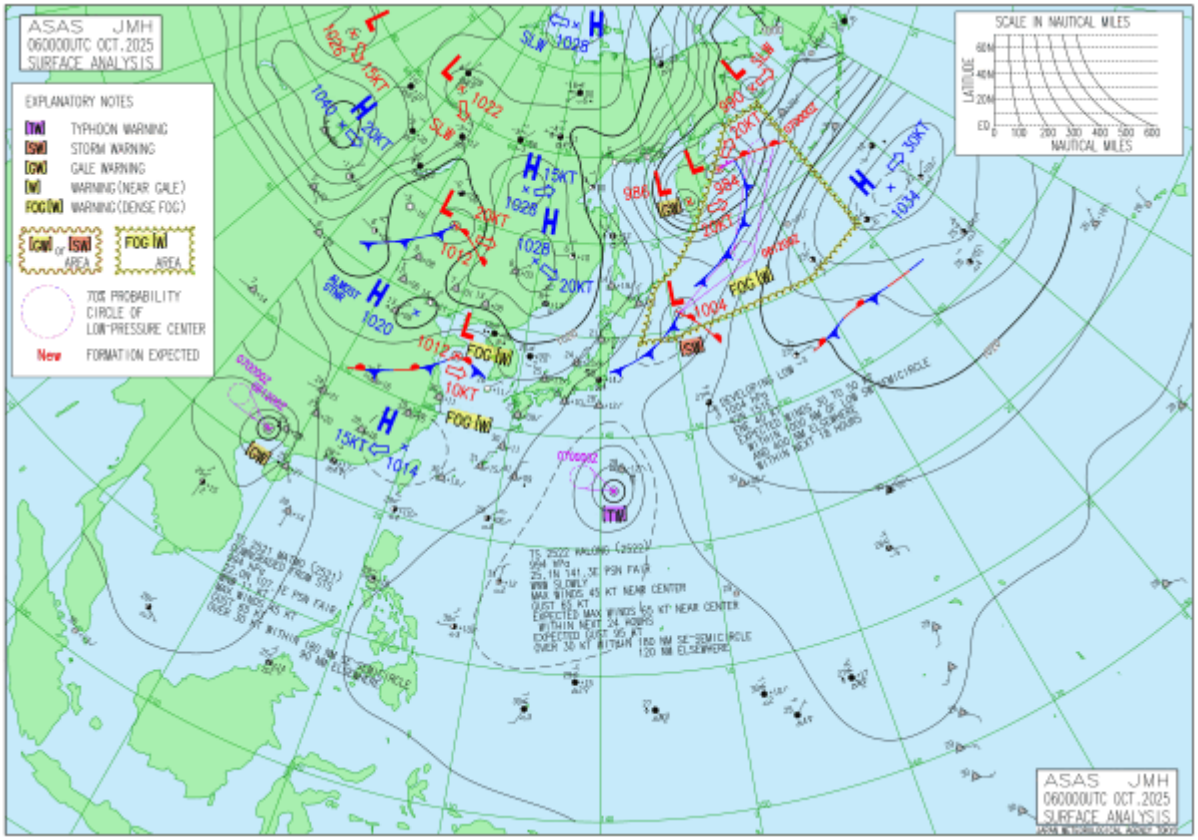


Figure 3: Tropical storm observed on 06 October 2025

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 30 September – 06 October 2025 (**Figure 4**). Heavy rain occurred in the LMB including the upper & lower part of Lao PDR, the central and eastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S basin.

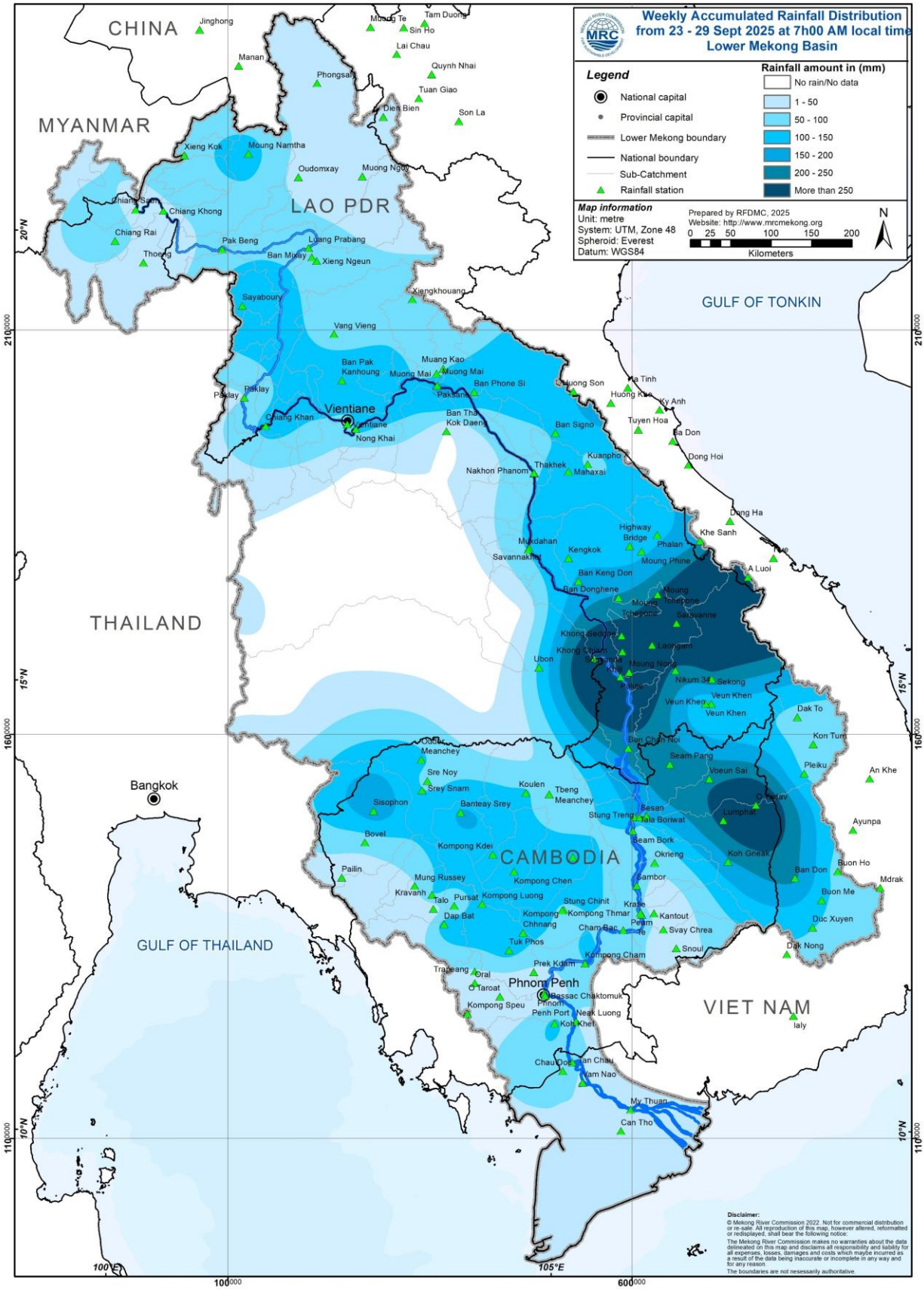


Figure 4: Weekly rainfall distribution over the LMB during 30 September – 06 October 2025

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 30 September – 06 October 2025, the observed water level (WL) at Jinghong hydrological station[1], was almost constant and ranges between 536.58 and 537.21 m, which are corresponding to the outflow between 1,810.00 m^3/s to 2,340.00 m^3/s (recorded on 7:00 am), respectively (**Figure 6**). The water level in Chiang Saen Station also indicated a slight fluctuation ranging from 43.56 m to 4.59 m. At the same period, the water level in Luang Prabang Station also increased with an approximate value of 0.66 m from 11.50 m to 12.16 m as compared to the previous week. In addition, at Chiang khan, the water level has increased from 10.15 m to 10.70 m.

The water levels at Vientiane, Nongkhai, Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, Savannakhet, Khong Chiam and Pakse stations have increased from 8.63 m to 9.13 m, 8.31 m to 8.83 m, 9.72 m to 10.79 m, 8.53 m to 10.02 m, 9.72 m to 11.22 m, 8.49 m to 10.30 m, 6.96 m to 8.73 m, 12.19 m to 13.24 m, and 10.32 m to 10.98 m, respectively.

Water levels at Stung Treng, and Kratie, stations also have decreased from 10.40 m to 10.04 m, 21.61 m to 21.45 m, respectively. However, at Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, and Prek Kdam, water levels have increased from 13.88 m to 14.46 m, 9.04 m to 9.51 m, 7.68 m to 8.12 m, 7.58 m to 7.85 m, 6.38 m to 6.78 m, and 8.06 m to 8.53 m, respectively.

Similar to the previous week, the water levels from 30 September to 06 October 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 3.21 m and 3.71 m, while at the Chau Doc station, they ranged between 2.71 m and 3.22 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.

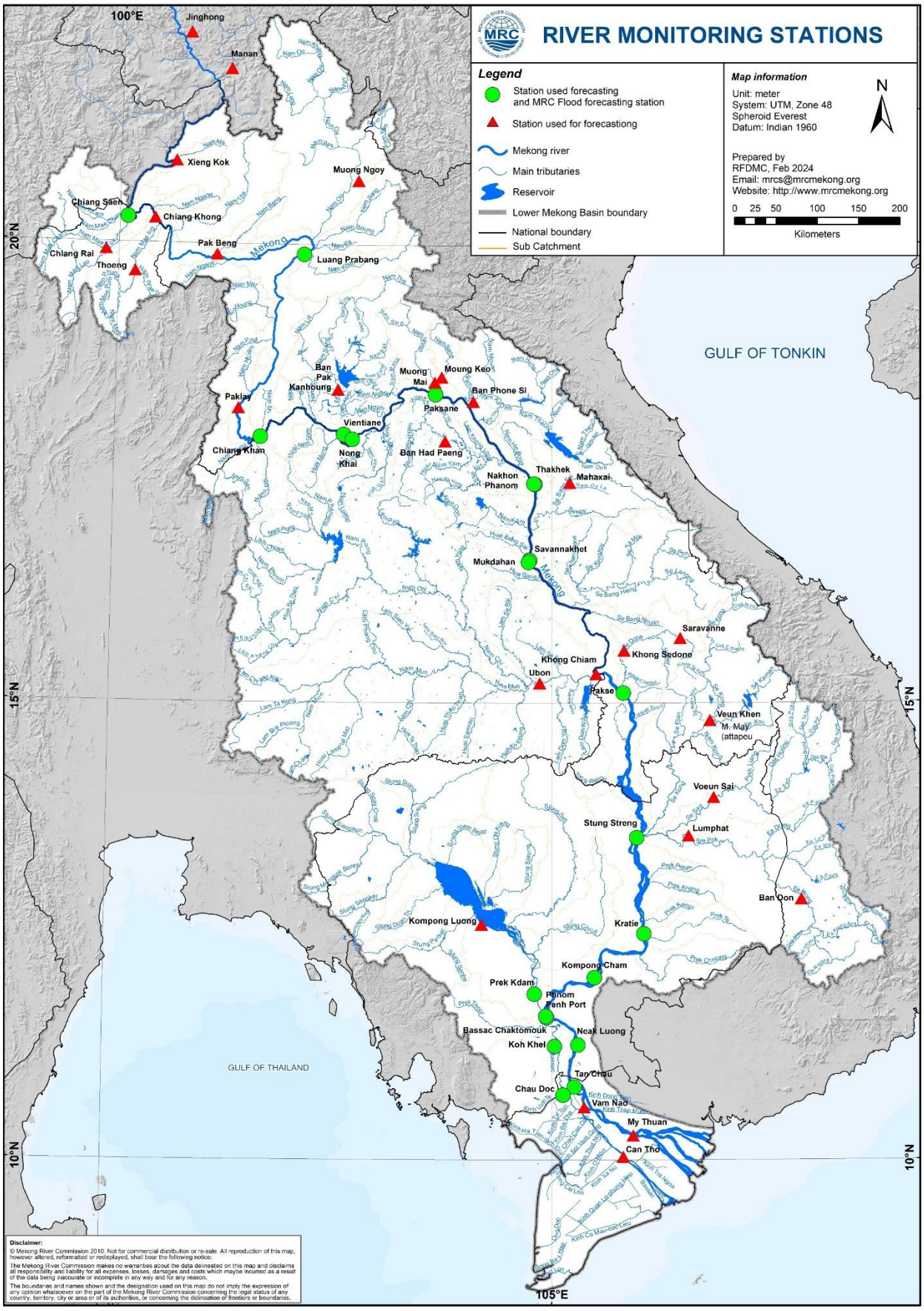


Figure 5: The key stations along LMB for river flood forecasting

The water levels in key monitoring stations on **06 October 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**.

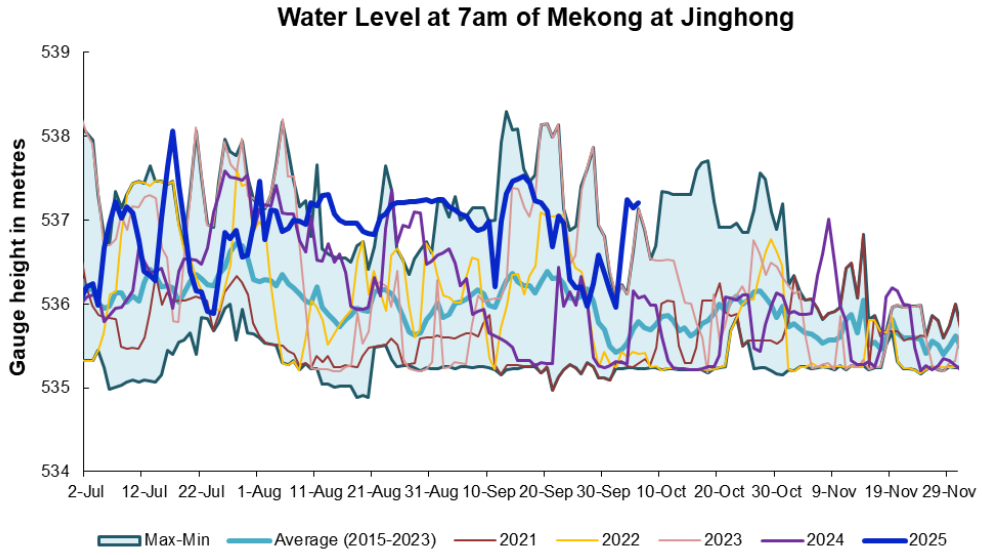


Figure 6. Water level at the Jinghong hydrological station up to 06 October 2025.

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 slope 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 current total accumulated reverse flow to the lake is **26.15 Km^3** (**Figure 7**). 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 8**. Up to **06 October 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 8)**.

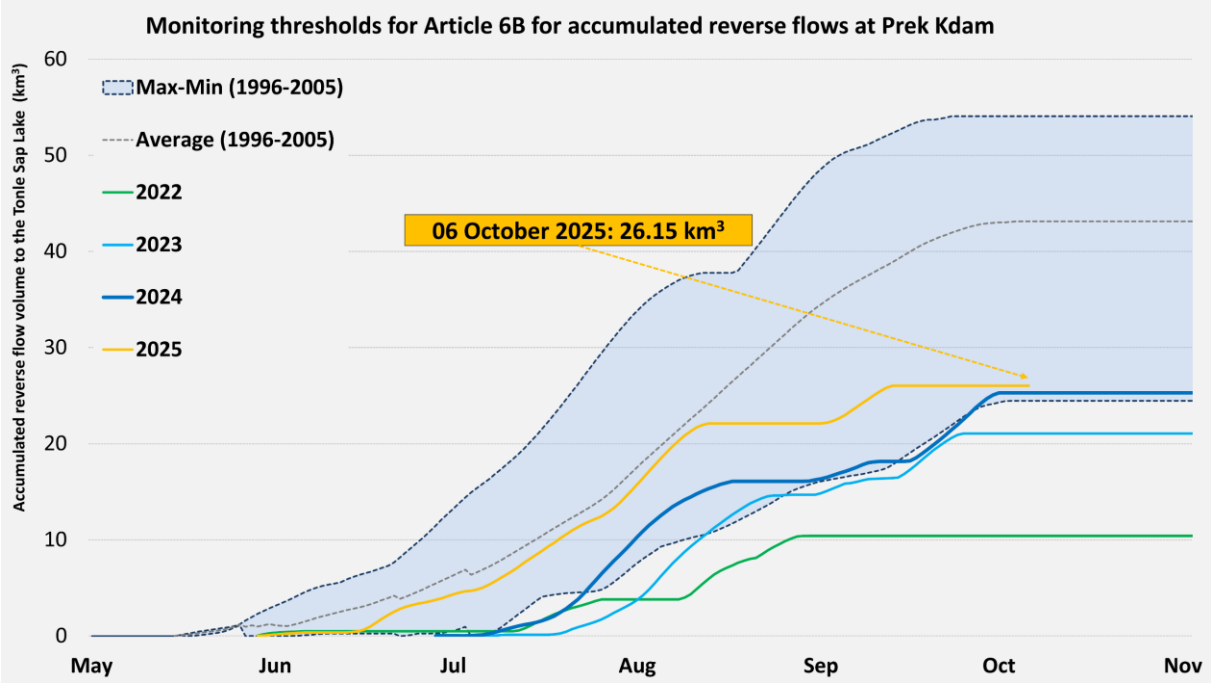


Figure 7: Total accumulated reverse flow to Tonle Sap Lake updated on 06 October 2025.

The seasonal changes in monthly flow volumes up to **06 October 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 September 2025 is lower than its LTA (about 91.23 %) and higher than all recent years from 2020 during the same period **(Figure 9 and Table 1)**.

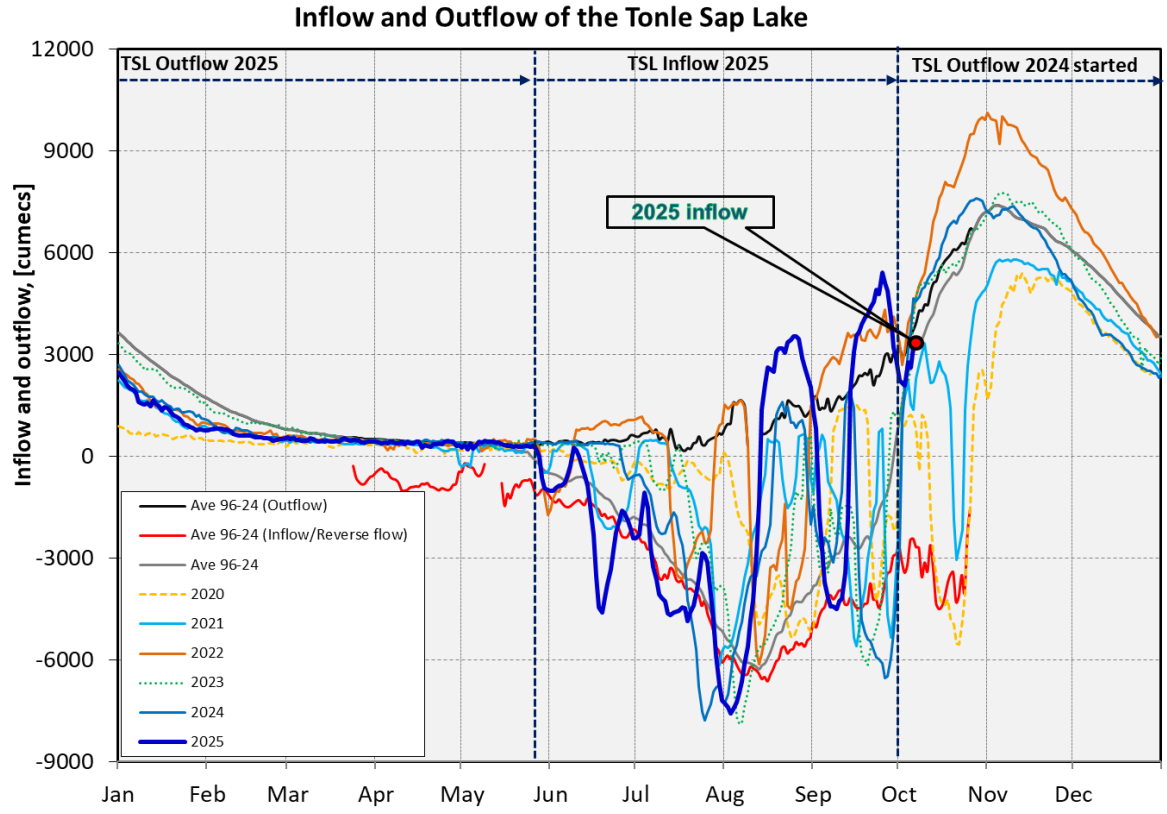


Figure 8: Seasonal change of inflows and outflows of Tonle Sap Lake.

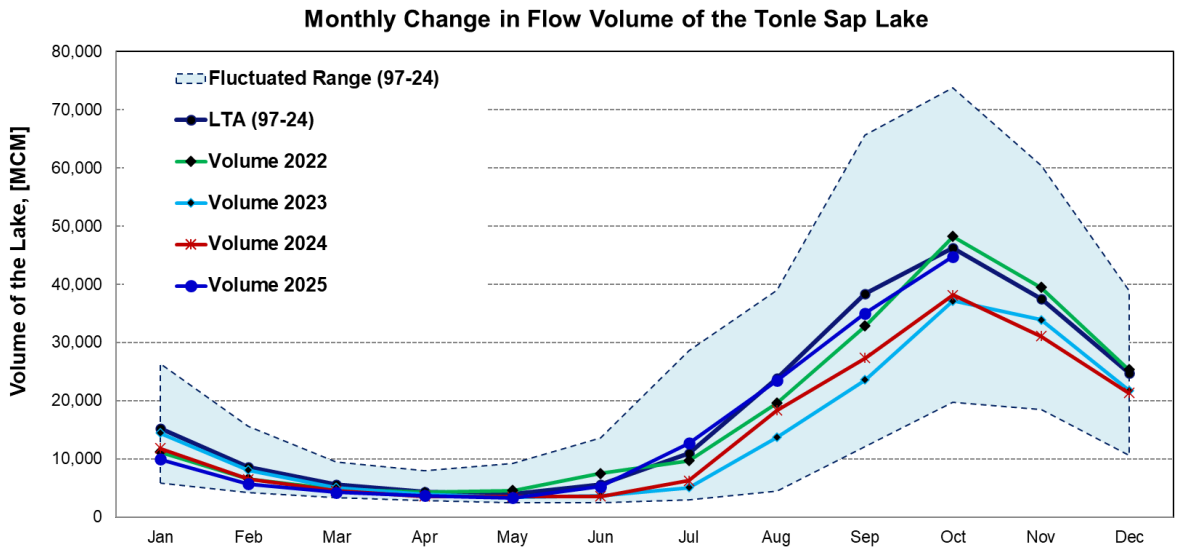


Figure 9. The seasonal change in monthly flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.

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

Month	LTA (97-24) [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	23464.06	98.32
Sep	38377.57	65632.35	12105.31	39654.01	24194.19	12105.31	16382.34	32860.34	23550.60	35010.86	91.23
Oct	46261.30	73757.23	19705.50	41847.54	30358.38	20799.13	27318.21	48199.12	37141.40	44787.89	96.82
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 untill 06 October 2025.

4. Flash Flood in the Lower Mekong Basin

During the weekly monitoring period from 30 September – 06 October, 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, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam during the reporting period as shown in **Figure 10** & **Table 2**.

Table 2. Detected flash flood in the LMB on 30 September

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	Kaoh Nheaek	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Kaoh Nheaek	Moderate
Mondul Kiri	Kaoh Nheaek	High	Mondul Kiri	Ou Reang	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Ou Reang	Moderate
Mondul Kiri	Ou Reang	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Pechr Chenda	Moderate	Mondul Kiri	Pechr Chenda	Moderate
Mondul Kiri	Pechr Chenda	Moderate	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	Moderate	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	Moderate
Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Andoung Meas	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Andoung Meas	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Andoung Meas	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Koun Mom	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Koun Mom	High
Ratana Kiri	Ban Lung	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Ou Chum	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Ou Chum	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Bar Kaev	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Ta Veaeng	High	Ratana Kiri	Ta Veaeng	High
Ratana Kiri	Koun Mom	High	Ratana Kiri	Veun Sai	Moderate	Ratana Kiri	Veun Sai	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Ou Chum	High	Stung Treng	Sesan	Moderate	Stung Treng	Sesan	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Ta Veaeng	High	Stung Treng	Siem Bouk	Moderate	Stung Treng	Siem Bouk	Moderate
Ratana Kiri	Veun Sai	High	Stung Treng	Siem Pang	Moderate	Stung Treng	Siem Pang	Moderate
Stung Treng	Sesan	Moderate	Stung Treng	Thala Barivat	Moderate	Stung Treng	Thala Barivat	Moderate
Stung Treng	Siem Bouk	Moderate						
Stung Treng	Siem Pang	High						
Stung Treng	Thala Barivat	High						

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN LAO PDR								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**
Champasak	Champasac	Moderate	Champasak	Phonthong	Moderate	Champasak	Phonthong	Moderate
Champasak	Pathoomph	Moderate	Khammuane	Thakhek	Moderate	Khammuane	Thakhek	Moderate
Champasak	Phonthong	Moderate	Khammuane	Xaybouath	Moderate	Khammuane	Xaybouath	Moderate
Khammuane	Thakhek	Moderate	Xaysomboun	Longxan	High	Xaysomboun	Longxan	High
Khammuane	Xaybouath	High	Xiengkhuang	Morkmay	High	Xiengkhuang	Morkmay	High
Savannakhet	Vilabuly	Moderate						
Savannakhet	Xaybuly	Moderate						
Xaysomboun	Longxan	High						
Xiengkhuang	Morkmay	High						

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN THAILAND								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**
Amnat Charoen	Pathum Rat Vong Sa	Moderate	Khon Kaen	Ban Fang	High	Khon Kaen	Ban Fang	High
Bueng Kan	Bung Kan	Moderate	Khon Kaen	Khao Suan Kwang	Moderate	Khon Kaen	Khao Suan Kwang	Moderate
Burirum	Phutthaisong	Moderate	Maha Sarakham	Chiang Yun	Moderate	Maha Sarakham	Chiang Yun	Moderate

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN THAILAND								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**
Chaiyaphum	Ban Thaen	Moderate	Mukdahan	Dong Luang	Moderate	Mukdahan	Dong Luang	Moderate
Khon Kaen	Ban Fang	High	Mukdahan	Muang Mukdahan	Moderate	Mukdahan	Muang Mukdahan	Moderate
Khon Kaen	Khao Suan Kwang	High	Nakhon Ratchasima	Khong	Moderate	Nong Bua Lamphu	Muang Nong Bua Lamphu	Moderate
Maha Sarakham	Chiang Yun	Moderate	Nong Bua Lamphu	Muang Nong Bua Lamphu	Moderate	Nong Khai	Muang Nongkhai	Moderate
Mukdahan	Dong Luang	Moderate	Nong Khai	Muang Nongkhai	Moderate	Roi Et	Kaset Wisai	Moderate
Mukdahan	Kamchai	Moderate	Roi Et	Kaset Wisai	Moderate	Sakon Nakhon	Nikhom Num Un	Moderate
Mukdahan	Muang Mukdahan	Moderate	Sakon Nakhon	Nikhom Num Un	Moderate	Surin	Sangkha	Moderate
Nakhon Ratchasima	Khangsanamnang	Moderate	Surin	Sangkha	Moderate	Surin	Sikhoraphum	Moderate
Nakhon Ratchasima	Khong	Moderate	Surin	Sikhoraphum	Moderate	Ubon Ratchathani	Warin Chamrap	Moderate
Nong Bua Lamphu	Muang Nong Bua Lamphu	High	Ubon Ratchathani	Warin Chamrap	Moderate			
Nong Bua Lamphu	Non Sang	Moderate	Udon Thani	Kumphawapi	Moderate			
Nong Khai	Muang Nongkhai	Moderate	Udon Thani	Nong Han	Moderate			
Roi Et	Kaset Wisai	Moderate						
Sakon Nakhon	Nikhom Num Un	High						
Sakon Nakhon	Waritchaphum	Moderate						
Si Saket	Prang Ku	Moderate						
Surin	Sangkha	Moderate						
Surin	Sikhoraphum	Moderate						
Ubon Ratchathani	Si Muang Mai	Moderate						
Ubon Ratchathani	Warin Chamrap	Moderate						
Udon Thani	Kumphawapi	Moderate						
Udon Thani	Nong Han	Moderate						
Udon Thani	Nong Sang	Moderate						
Udon Thani	Nong Wau So	Moderate						
Udon Thani	Thung Fon	Moderate						

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN VIET NAM								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Level**
Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Moderate	Gia Lai	Duc Co	High	Gia Lai	Duc Co	High
Gia Lai	Duc Co	High	Gia Lai	Ia Grai	Moderate	Gia Lai	Ia Grai	Moderate
Gia Lai	Ia Grai	Moderate	Gia Lai	Mang Yang	Moderate	Gia Lai	Mang Yang	Moderate
Gia Lai	Mang Yang	Moderate						
Gia Lai	TX. PleiKu	Moderate						

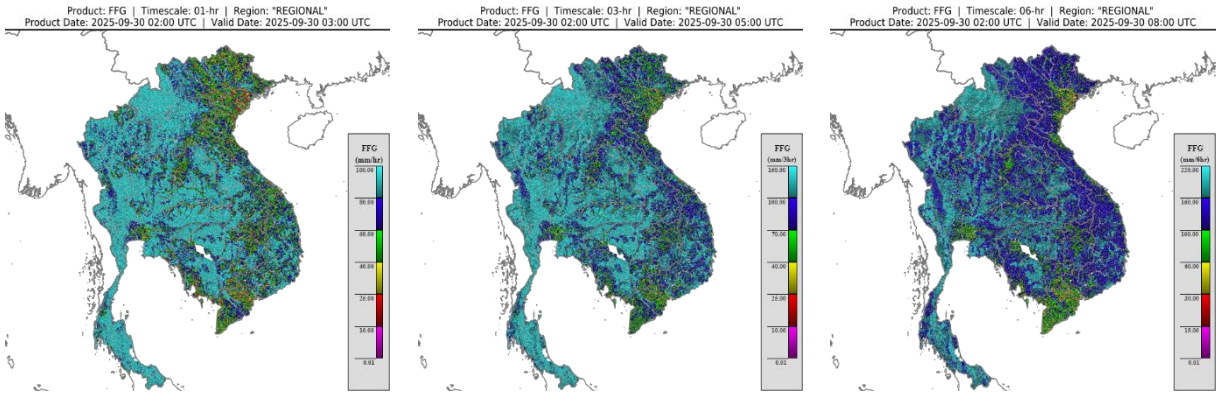


Figure 10. Flash Flood Guidance for the next 1-hr, 3-hr and 6-hr on 30 September

5. Drought Monitoring in the Lower Mekong Basin

5.2. Weekly drought monitoring from 30 September – 06 October 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 30 September – 06 October, as shown in Figure 9, the LMB were facing normal to wet conditions.

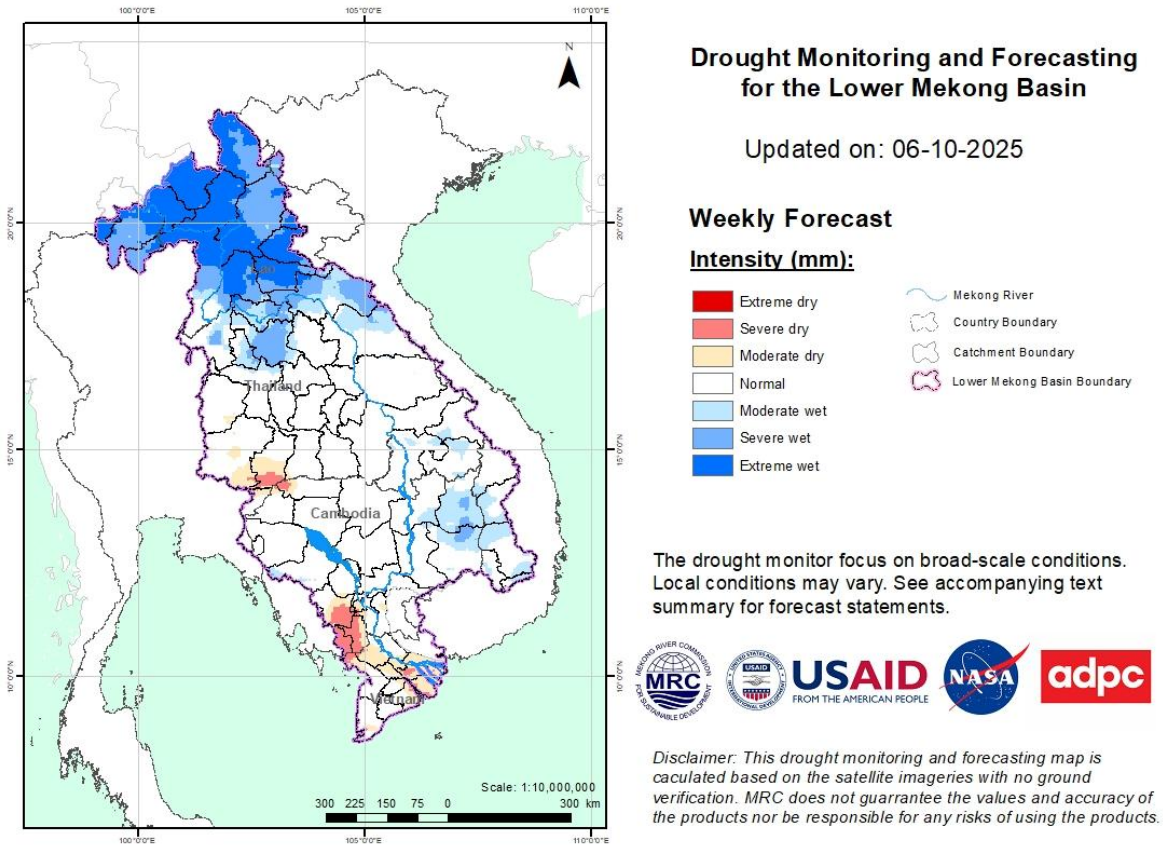


Figure 11: Weekly standardized precipitation index from 30 September – 06 October

- **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 30 September – 06 October. the LMB was facing normal to wet conditions.

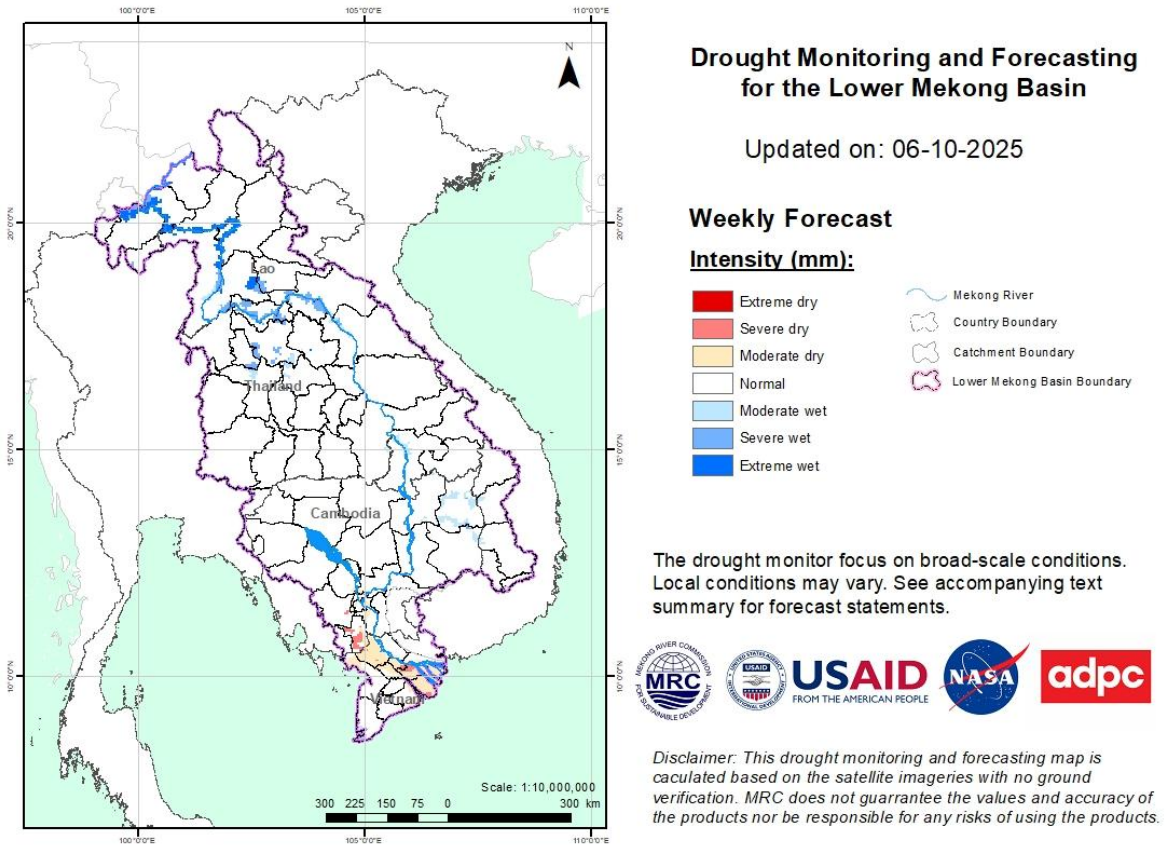


Figure 12: Weekly Index of Soil Water Fraction from 30 September – 06 October.

- **Weekly Combined Drought Index (CDI)**

The combined drought indicator, **Figure 11**, shows that no drought in most areas, except some areas experienced moderate drought. The impacted areas are listed below:

Number	Country	Province	Moderate	Severe	Extreme	Exceptional	Number	Country	Province	Moderate	Severe	Extreme	Exceptional
1	Cambodia	Banteay Meanchey					8	Thailand	Buri Ram				
2	Cambodia	Kampong Speu					9	Thailand	Nakhon Ratchasima				
3	Cambodia	Kampot					10	Thailand	Sa Kaeo				
4	Cambodia	Kandal											
5	Cambodia	Otdar Meanchey					Other provinces of the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam have no data						
6	Cambodia	Phnom Penh						Moderate		Severe			
7	Cambodia	Takeo						Extreme		Exceptional			

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

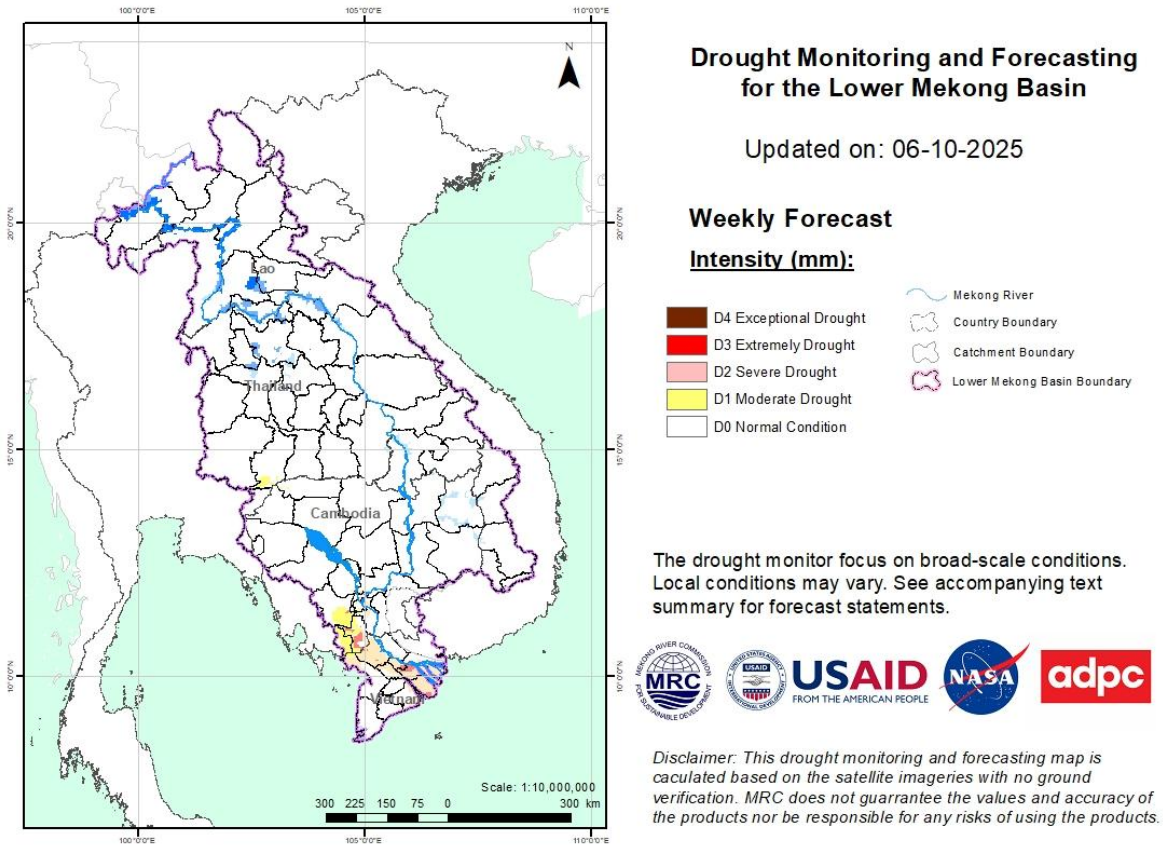


Figure 13: Weekly Combined Drought Index from 30 September – 06 October

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 07 - 11 October 2025, the accumulated rainfall over the entire Lower Mekong Basin is distributed with light to heavy rain based on CHIRPS-GFS (**Figure 12**). Isolated thunderstorm and light to moderate rainfall are expected to occur in some areas in the LMB.

Figure 14: Accumulated rainfall forecast from CHIRPS-GFS (30 September – 04 October 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 **07 – 11 October 2025**. Water levels from Chiang Saen tot Chiang Khan are expected to rise, while from Vientiane downstream, they are expected to drop. Water levels at Tan Chau and Chau Doc are expected to be at Alarm levels till 11 October.

In Chiang Saen monitoring station, the water level is expected to be fluctuated over the forecasting period of **07 – 11 October 2025** with increasing trend. The water level in Luang Prabang stations affected by backwater is likely slightly increasing within a range from 12.16 m to 12.31 m. In addition, at Chiang Khan, water level is also expected to rise approximately 0.22 m in the next five days.

At Vientiane, Nongkhai, Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, Savannakhet, Khong Chiam and Pakse stations, the water levels are also expected to decline approximately 0-0.13 m, -0.11 m, -1.05 m, -1.05 m, -1.04 m, -0.97 m, -0.97 m, -1.62 m, and -1.32 m, respectively.

At Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac) and Phnom Penh Port stations, the water levels are also expected to drop approximately -0.77 m, -1.85 m, -0.81 m, -0.16 m, and -0.16 m, respectively. However, from Koh Khel downstream, water levels are expected to remain stable.

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 3.17 m & 3.78 m and 3.22 m & 3.33 m, respectively, following daily tidal effects from the sea.

The weekly River Monitoring Bulletin and forecasting issued on **06 October 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

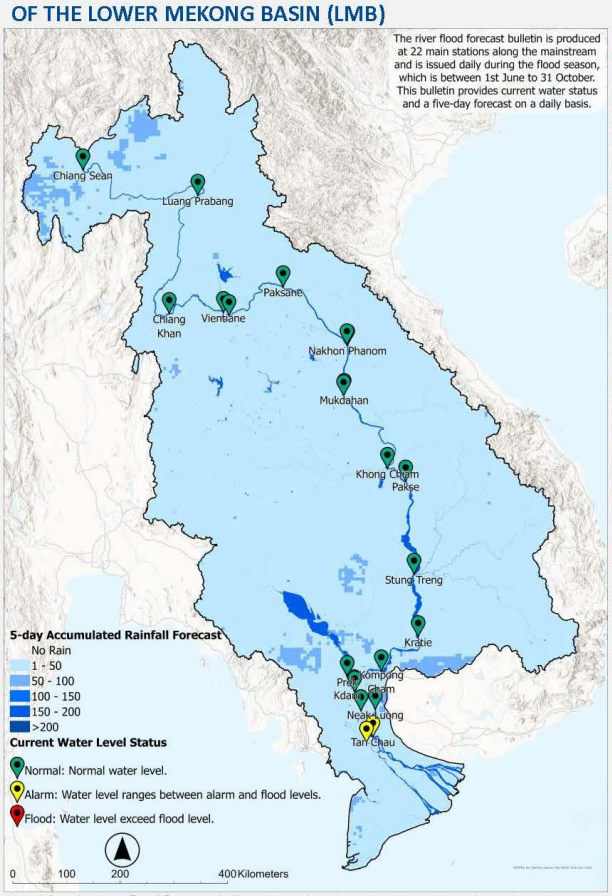
Table 3. River Monitoring and Forecasting Bulletin.

MEKONG RIVER MONITORING AND FORECASTING BULLETIN

Monitoring on 06 October 2025, *7:00 (UTC+7)*

Highlights: *The water levels at **all stations** along the Mekong mainstream are in **normal conditions** except for **Tan Chau & Chau Doc** which are still at ALARM LEVEL. The accumulated reversed flow volume into TSL is still **26.15 Km³**.*

THE FORECASTING HYDROLOGICAL STATION MAP OF THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN (LMB)



Remarks: *The river flood forecast bulletin is produced at 22 main stations along the mainstream and is issued daily during the flood season, which runs from 1st June to 31st October. This bulletin provides information on the current water level status and a five-day forecast on a daily basis.*

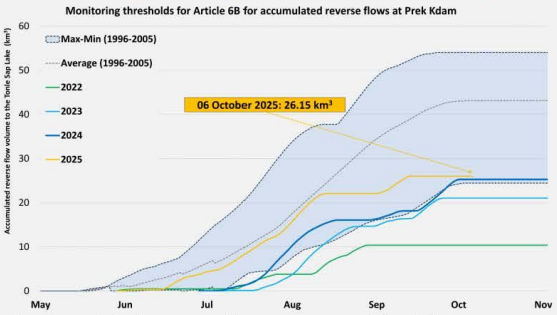
CURRENT WATER LEVEL STATUS

Monitoring Station	Water Level	Flow Threshold (PMFM*6C)
Jinghong	-	
Chiang Saen	Normal	Normal
Luang Prabang**	Normal	-
Chiang Khan	Normal	-
Vientiane	Normal	Normal
Nongkhai	Normal	-
Paksane	Normal	-
Nakhon Phanom	Normal	-
Thakhek	Normal	-
Mukdahan	Normal	-
Savannakhet	Normal	-
Khong Chiam	Normal	Normal
Pakse	Normal	Normal
Stung Treng	Normal	Normal
Kratie	Normal	Normal
Kompong Cham	Normal	-
Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Normal	-
Phnom Penh Port	Normal	-
Koh Khel	Normal	-
Neak Luong	Normal	-
Prek Kdam	Normal	-
Tan Chau	ALARM	-
Chau Doc	ALARM	-

** Procedures for Maintenance of Flows on the Mainstream*

*** Luang Prabang station is influenced by hydropowers at its upstream and downstream*

REVERSE FLOW VOLUME PREK KDAM (PMFM*6B)



Accumulated reverse flow volume at Prek Kdam

Flow volumes on **06 October 2025**:	**26.15 Km³**
Minimum reverse flow volume (1996-2005):	23.848 Km³
Average reverse flow volume (1996-2005):	42.84 Km³
Maximum reverse flow volume (1996-2005):	54.046 Km³

**Procedures for Maintenance of Flows on the Mainstream*

WATER LEVEL STATUS DEFINITIONS

Normal	Normal water level.
Alarm	Alarm when the water level ranges between alarm and flood levels.
Flood	Flood is when the flood level exceeds. A flood level is determined by member countries.

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http://www.mrcmekong.org/
http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/bulletin_wet.php
http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/reportflood.php
https://pmfm.mrcmekong.org/

MEKONG RIVER MONITORING AND FORECASTING BULLETIN

Forecasting from 07 to 11 October 2025

***Highlights: Moderate** to **heavy rainfall** is likely to occur in **several parts of LMB**. Water levels at almost stations are in **normal conditions** except for **Tan Chau & Chau Doc,** which are expected to continue being at ALARM LEVELS.*

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)	Low-lying 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)
	05-Oct		05-Oct	06-Oct	07-Oct	08-Oct	09-Oct	10-Oct	11-Oct							
Jinghong	0.0	-	537.15	→ 537.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiang Saen	0.0	357.110	4.49	→ 4.59	→ 4.59	→ 4.56	→ 4.59	↑ 4.69	↑ 4.83	11.50	12.80	-	↑ 0.24	-0.03	6.67	7.97
Luang Prabang	0.0	267.195	12.89	↓ 12.16	→ 12.18	→ 12.20	→ 12.18	→ 12.23	→ 12.31	17.50	18.00	-	↑ 0.15	0.02	5.19	5.69
Chiang Khan	0.0	194.118	10.66	→ 10.70	→ 10.65	↓ 10.49	→ 10.53	↑ 10.75	↑ 10.92	14.50	16.00	-	↑ 0.22	-0.22	3.58	5.08
Vientiane	0.0	158.040	8.89	↑ 9.13	↑ 9.46	↓ 9.13	↓ 8.76	→ 8.85	↑ 9.00	11.50	12.50	-	↓ -0.13	-0.37	2.04	3.04
Nongkhai	0.0	153.648	8.76	→ 8.83	↑ 9.12	↓ 8.76	↓ 8.42	↑ 8.55	↑ 8.72	11.40	12.20	7.35	↓ -0.11	-0.41	2.28	3.08
Paksane	0.4	142.125	11.14	↓ 10.79	↓ 10.62	↓ 10.47	↓ 10.19	↓ 9.81	→ 9.74	13.50	14.50	-	↓ -1.05	-1.05	2.88	3.88
Nakhon Phanom	0.2	130.961	10.46	↓ 10.02	↓ 9.75	↓ 9.55	↓ 9.45	↓ 9.16	↓ 8.97	11.50	12.00	9.04	↓ -1.05	-1.05	1.76	2.26
Thakhek	0.9	129.629	11.67	↓ 11.22	↓ 10.94	↓ 10.75	↓ 10.63	↓ 10.37	↓ 10.18	13.00	14.00	-	↓ -1.04	-1.04	2.07	3.07
Mukdahan	8.2	124.219	10.69	↓ 10.30	↓ 10.06	↓ 9.94	↓ 9.79	↓ 9.63	↓ 9.33	12.00	12.50	-	↓ -0.97	-0.97	1.94	2.44
Savannakhet	0.0	124.219	9.11	↓ 8.73	↓ 8.56	↓ 8.38	↓ 8.24	↓ 8.08	↓ 7.76	12.00	13.00	-	↓ -0.97	-0.97	3.44	4.44
Khong Chiam	22.7	89.030	13.60	↓ 13.24	↓ 12.66	↓ 12.31	↓ 12.08	↓ 11.88	↓ 11.62	13.50	14.50	-	↓ -1.62	-1.62	0.84	1.84
Pakse	nr	86.490	11.25	↓ 10.98	↓ 10.50	↓ 10.18	↓ 10.01	↓ 9.82	↓ 9.66	11.00	12.00	-	↓ -1.32	-1.32	0.50	1.50
Stung Treng	0.0	36.790	10.07	↓ 10.04	↓ 9.88	↓ 9.70	↓ 9.55	↓ 9.41	↓ 9.27	10.70	12.00	-	↓ -0.77	-0.77	0.82	2.12
Kratie	0.0	-1.080	21.56	↓ 21.45	↓ 21.21	↓ 20.72	↓ 20.22	↓ 19.90	↓ 19.60	22.00	23.00	-	↓ -1.85	-1.85	0.79	1.79
Kompong Cham	0.0	-0.930	14.50	↓ 14.46	→ 14.45	↓ 14.36	↓ 14.13	↓ 13.87	↓ 13.65	15.20	16.20	-	↓ -0.81	-0.81	0.75	1.75
Phnom Penh (Bassac)	0.0	-1.020	9.51	→ 9.51	→ 9.51	→ 9.51	↓ 9.47	↓ 9.41	↓ 9.35	10.50	12.00	-	↓ -0.16	-0.16	0.99	2.49
Phnom Penh Port	nr	0.070	8.12	→ 8.12	→ 8.12	→ 8.12	↓ 8.08	↓ 8.02	↓ 7.96	9.50	11.00	-	↓ -0.16	-0.16	1.38	2.88
Koh Khel	0.0	-1.000	7.85	→ 7.85	→ 7.85	→ 7.85	→ 7.85	→ 7.84	→ 7.83	7.90	8.40	-	→ -0.02	-0.02	0.05	0.55
Neak Luong	0.0	-0.330	6.76	→ 6.78	→ 6.79	→ 6.79	→ 6.79	→ 6.78	→ 6.76	7.50	8.00	-	→ -0.02	-0.02	0.71	1.21
Prek Kdam	0.0	0.080	8.51	→ 8.53	→ 8.55	→ 8.57	→ 8.57	→ 8.55	↓ 8.52	9.50	10.00	-	→ -0.01	-0.01	0.93	1.43
Tan Chau	1.2	0.000	3.66	↑ 3.71	↑ 3.76	→ 3.78	→ 3.79	→ 3.79	→ 3.78	3.50	4.50	-	↑ 0.07	0.08	-0.29	0.71
Chau Doc	nr	0.000	3.13	↑ 3.22	↑ 3.26	↑ 3.30	→ 3.32	→ 3.33	→ 3.33	3.00	4.00	-	↑ 0.11	0.11	-0.33	0.67

**: Low-lying flood levels have been requested by Thailand to be included for specific stations including Nongkhai (7.35 m), Nakhon Phanom (9.04 m) and Beung Kan (7.58 m) stations*

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 Savannakhet; 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 **06 October**, water levels at **all stations** along the Mekong mainstream are in **normal conditions** except for **Tan Chau & Chau Doc** which are at ALARM LEVEL.
- In the **next 5 days, from 07 – 09 October, moderate to heavy rainfall** is expected to occur in some areas in the **northern part of Lao PDR, the northern, northeastern part of Thailand**, & **the northwestern part of Cambodia**.
- For **07 – 11 October**, water levels from **Chiang Saen to Chiang Khan** are expected to **rise**, while from **Vientiane downstream** they are expected to **drop**. At **Tan Chau and Chau Doc**, water levels are expected to continue being at ALARM LEVELS.

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http://www.mrcmekong.org/
http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/bulletin_wet.php
http://ffw.mrcmekong.org/reportflood.php
https://pmfm.mrcmekong.org/

6.3 Flash Flood Information

With moderate to heavy rainfall for next week, 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

In **Figure 15**, In October and November 2025 the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be higher than the LTA by around 5 - 20 mm, except for some areas in the Mekong Delta. However, in December and January, the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be lower than the LTA by around 5 - 15 mm, except for some areas in the eastern part of the LMB including the 3S basin.

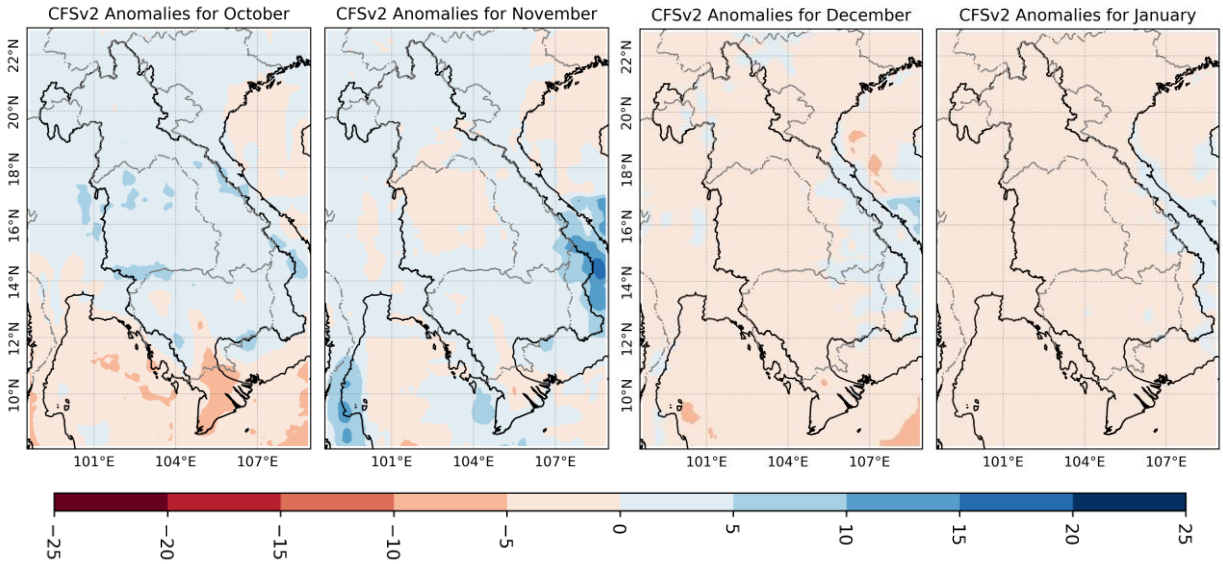


Figure 15: Seasonal forecast of rainfall anomalies for October 2025 to January 2026 based on CFSv2 (NCEP-NOAA)

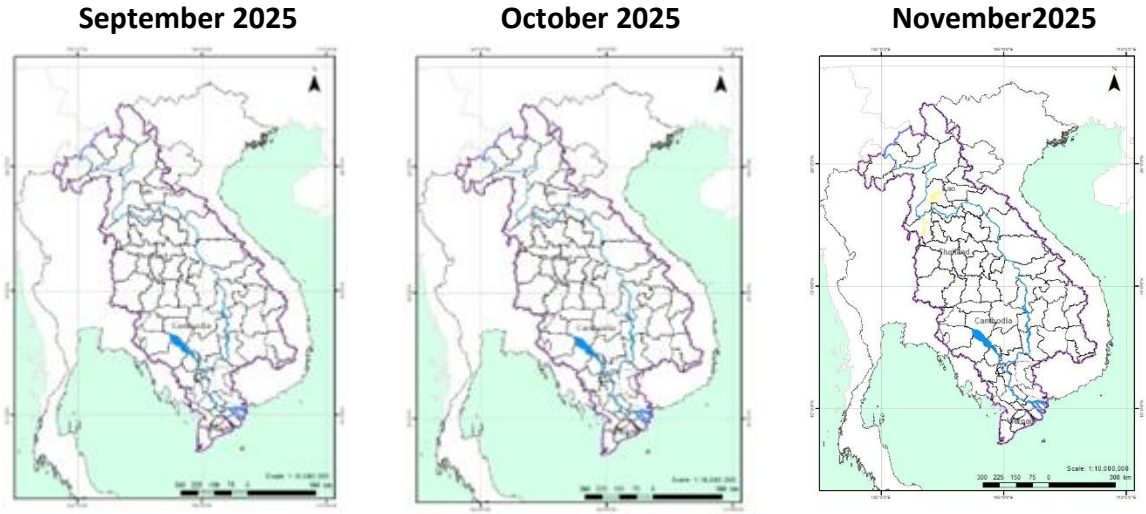


Figure 16. Monthly forecasts of combined drought indicators from September to November 2025

Figure 14 indicates that the monthly drought forecast for the upcoming three months (September to November) use the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI). The forecast indicates that no drought conditions are expected in over the LMB in September and October. In November, some areas in the northern part of Lao PDR and northeastern part of Thailand are likely to occur moderate drought using the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI).

7 Summary and Possible Implications

7.1. Rainfall and its forecast

From 30 September – 06 October, isolated thunderstorm and moderate to heavy rain occurred in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, the northern and northeastern part of Thailand, the northeastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S basin.

Next week, from 07 - 13 October, isolated thunderstorm and light to moderate rainfall are expected to occur in some areas in the LMB.

7.2. Water level and its forecast

At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 30 September – 06 October 2025, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream have been in normal conditions except for Tan Chau and Chau Doc, which have reach alarm levels, and the flow threshold (PMFM 6C) are under normal conditions.

In the period of 07 – 11 October 2025, Water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream from Chiang Saen to Chiang Khan are expected to rise, while from Vientiane downstream, they are expected to decline in the next 5 days. At Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations, the water levels are predicted to be also fluctuated and continue being at alarm level till 11 October.

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.

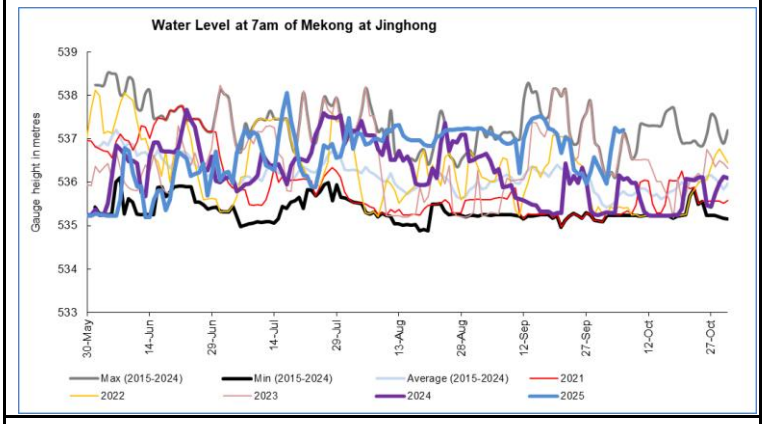
7.4. Drought condition and its forecast

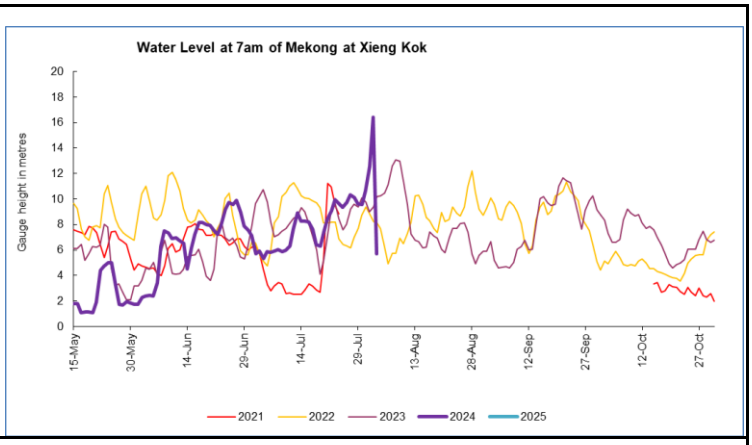
During 30 September – 06 October, the LMB were facing normal to wet conditions.

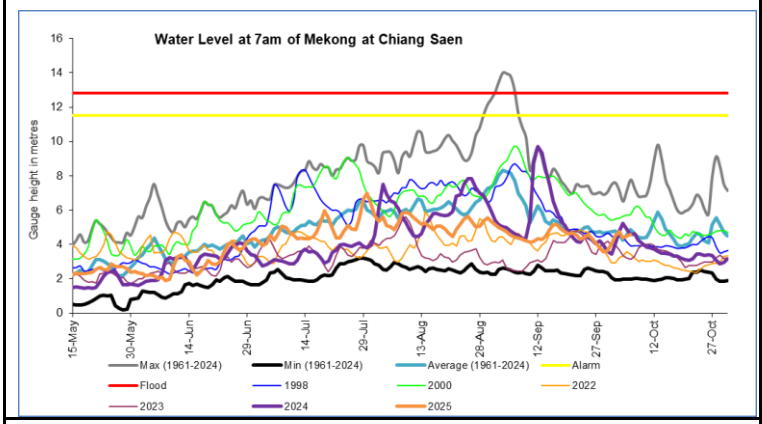
In October and November 2025, the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be higher than the LTA by around 5 - 25 mm, except for some areas in the Mekong Delta. However, in October, the total amount of rainfall in most areas of the LMB will be lower than the LTA by around 5 - 15 mm, except for some areas in the southern Lao PDR, northern Cambodia, and the 3S Basin

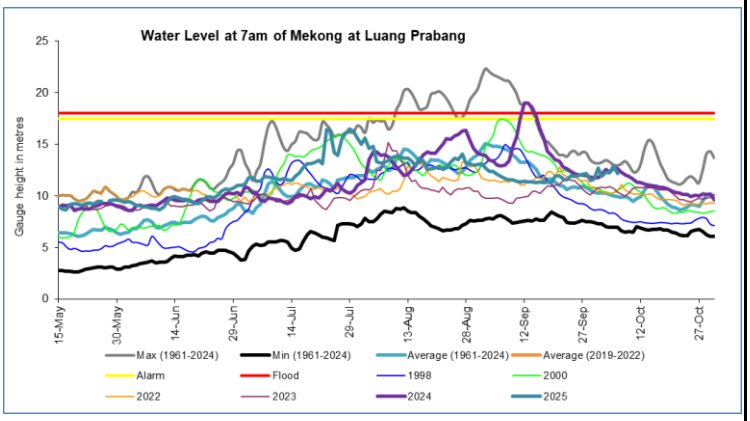
The forecast indicates that no drought conditions are expected in over the LMB in September and October. In November, some areas in the northern part of Lao PDR and northeastern part of Thailand are likely to occur moderate drought using the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI).

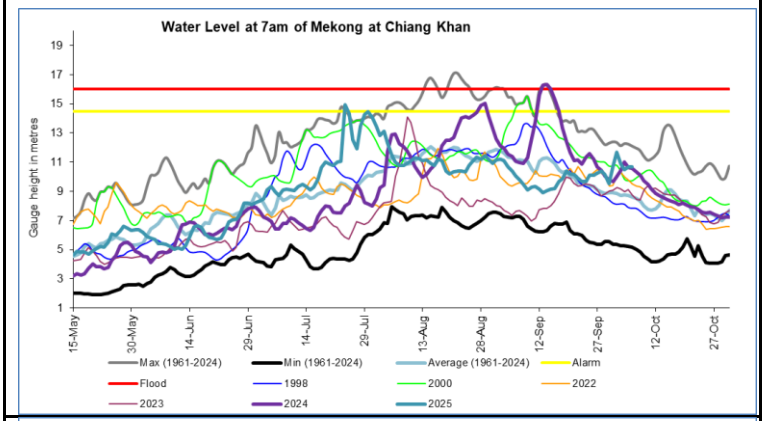
Annex A: Weekly water level monitoring at 22 key stations

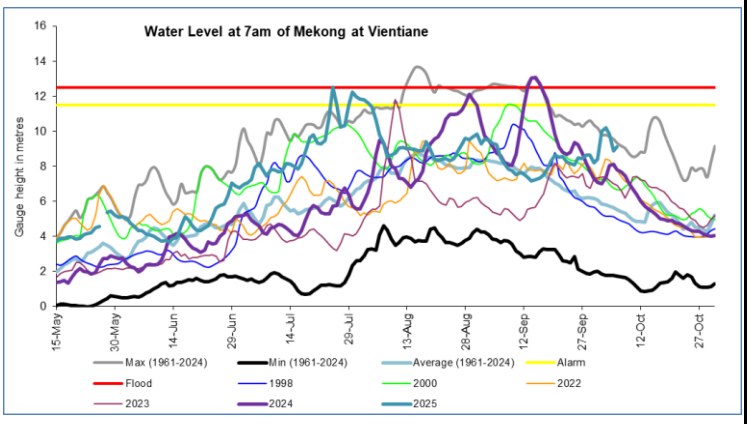


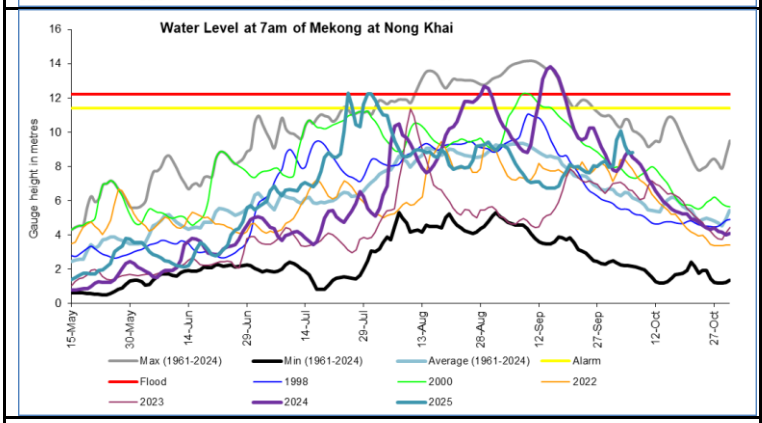


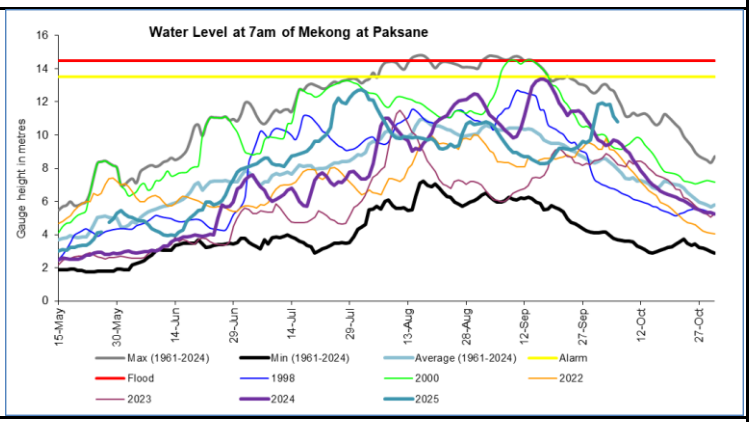


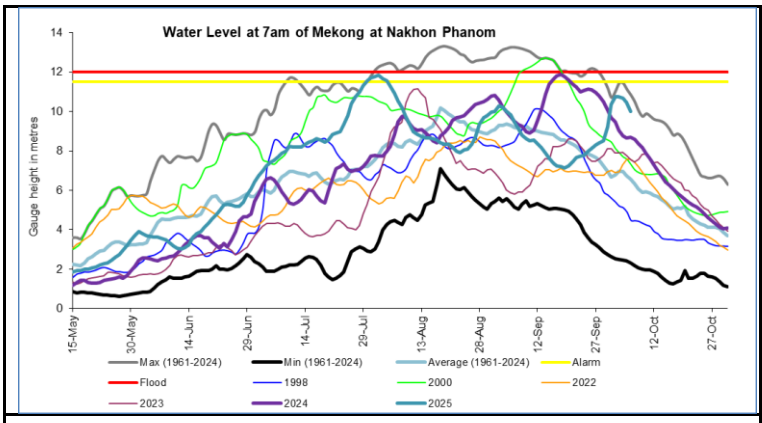


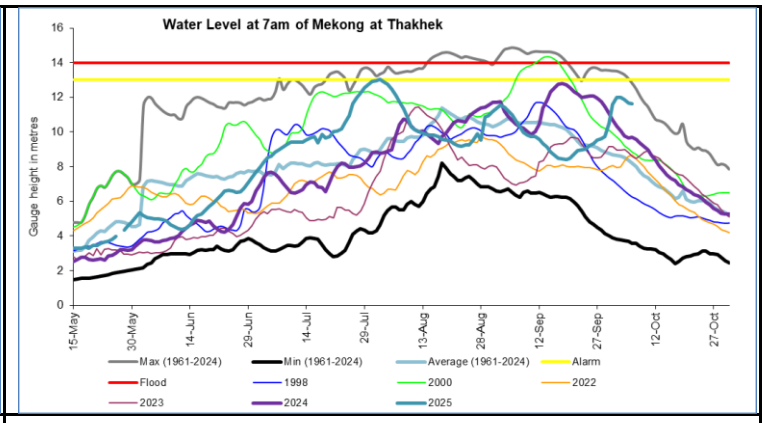


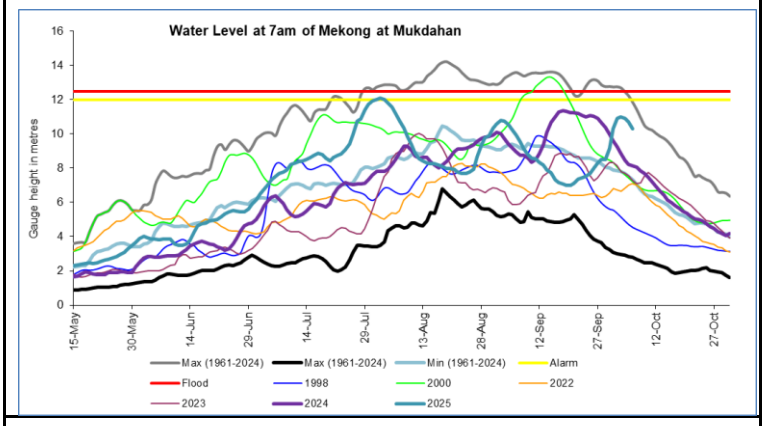







Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Nakhon Phanom
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Average (1961-2024)
Alarm
Flood
1998
2000
2022
2023
2024
2025


Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Thakhek
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Average (1961-2024)
Alarm
Flood
1998
2000
2022
2023
2024
2025


Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Mukdahan
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Alarm
Flood
1998
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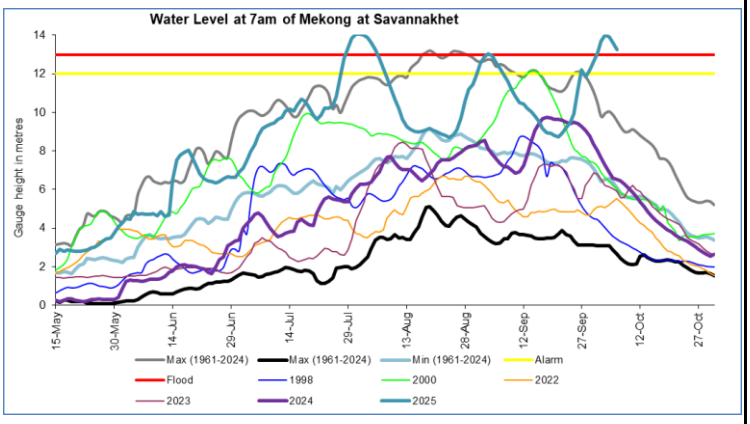
2024
2025


Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Savannakhet
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
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Alarm
Flood
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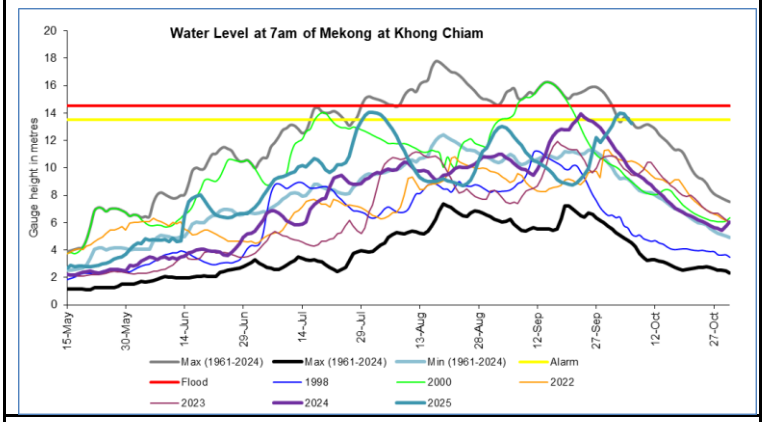
2025


Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Khong Chiam
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
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13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
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Max (1961-2024)
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Min (1961-2024)
Alarm
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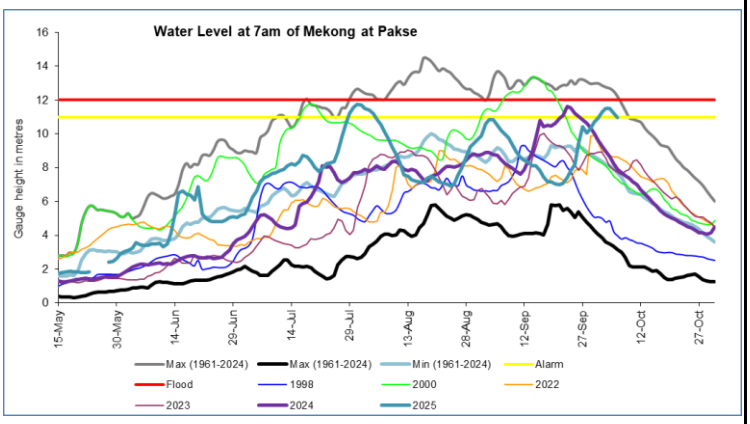
Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Pakse
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
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12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
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Alarm
Flood
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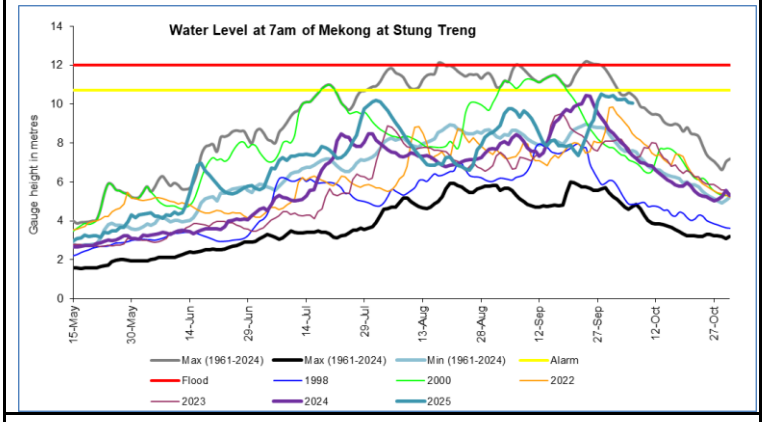
Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Stung Treng
Gauge height in metres
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30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
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12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
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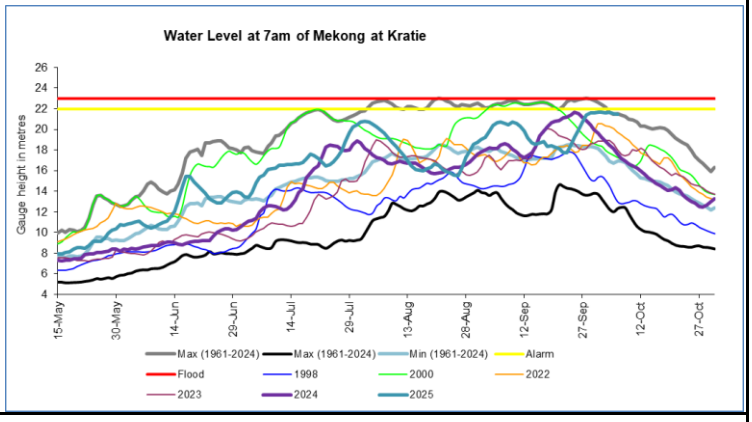
Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Kratie
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Alarm
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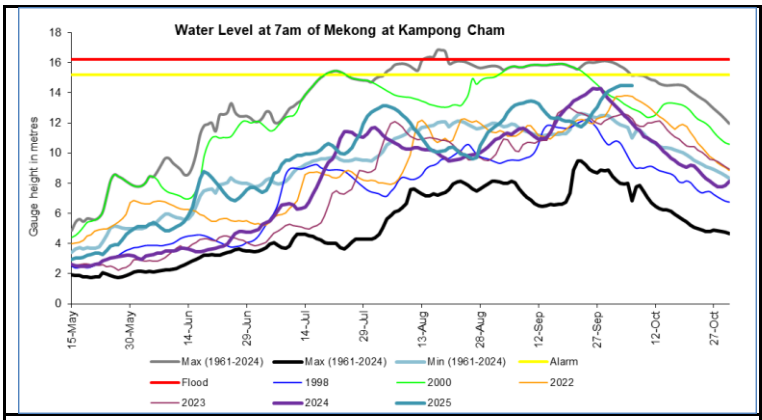
Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Kampong Cham
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
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12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Alarm
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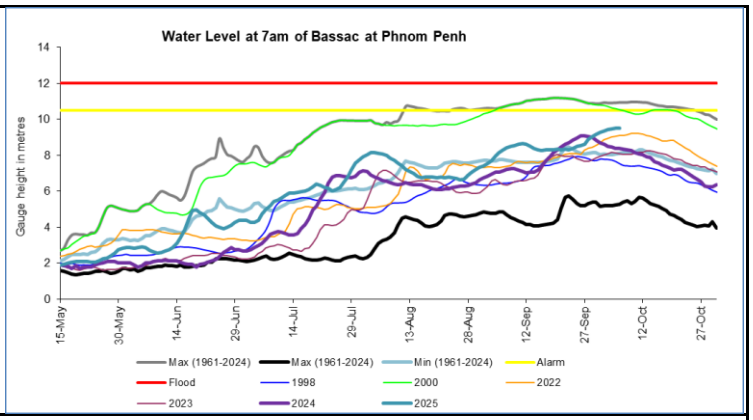
Water Level at 7am of Bassac at Phnom Penh
Gauge height in metres
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30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Alarm
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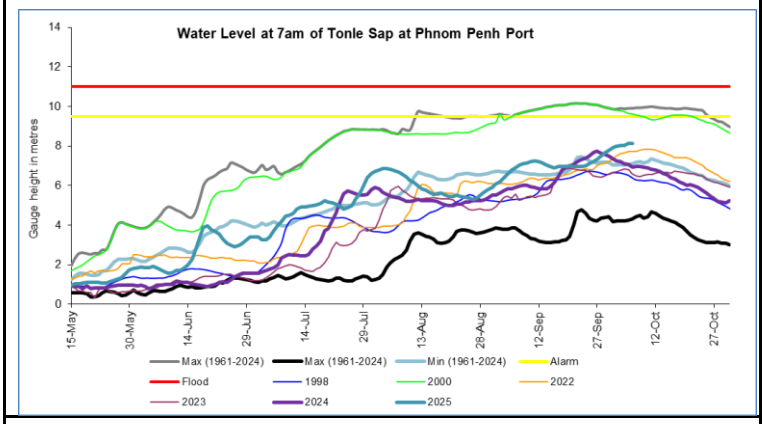
Water Level at 7am of Tonle Sap at Phnom Penh Port
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
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Alarm
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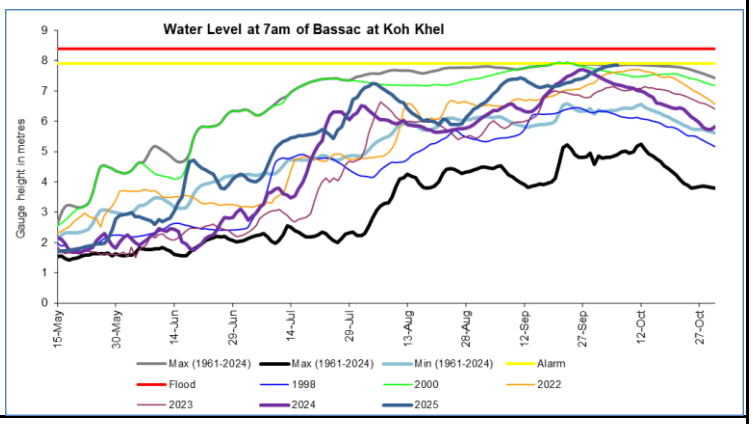
Water Level at 7am of Bassac at Koh Khel
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
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12-Oct
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Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
Min (1961-2024)
Alarm
Flood
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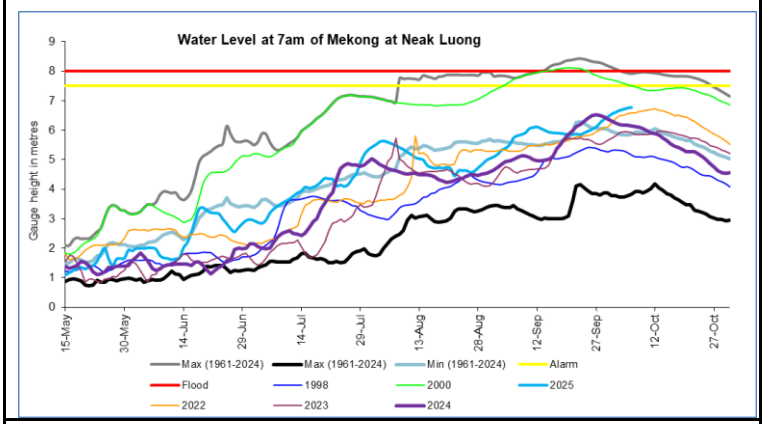
Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Neak Luong
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
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12-Sep
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Max (1961-2024)
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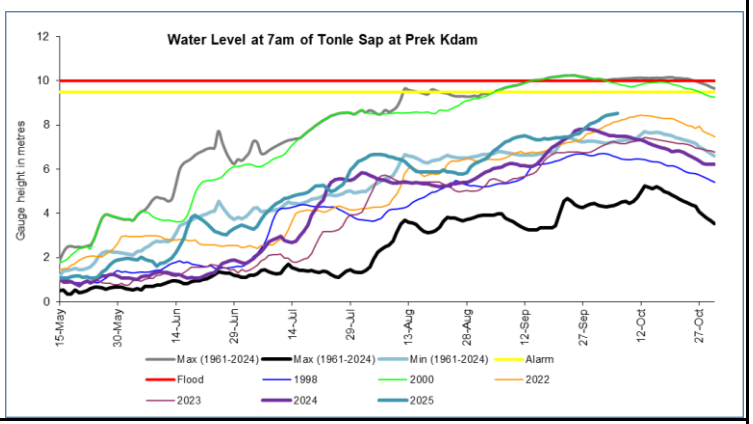
Water Level at 7am of Tonle Sap at Prek Kdam
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
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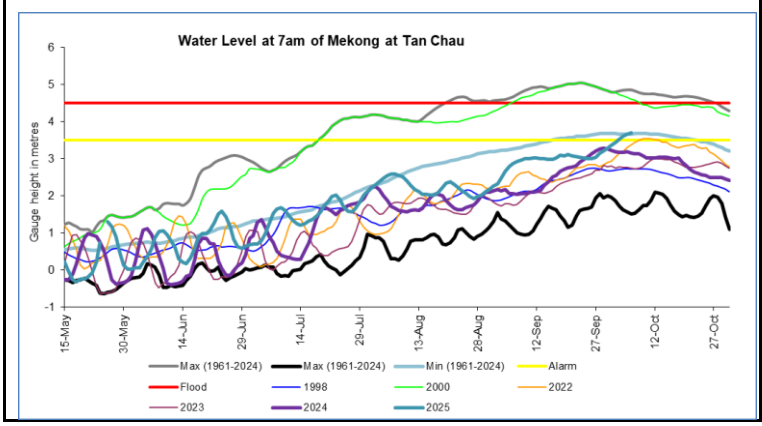
Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Tan Chau
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
29-Jul
13-Aug
28-Aug
12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
Max (1961-2024)
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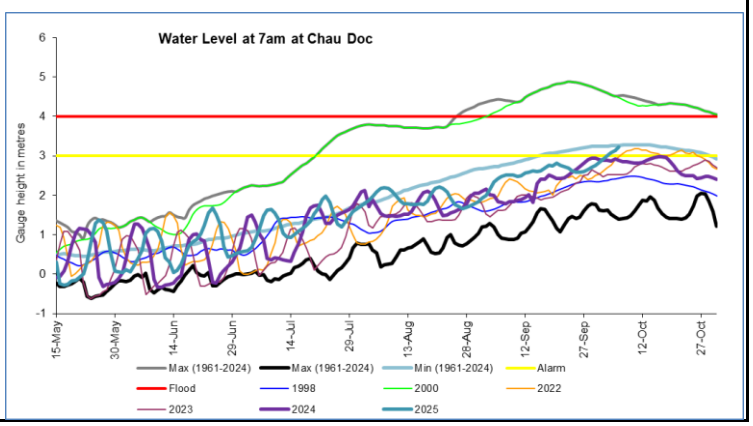
Water Level at 7am at Chau Doc
Gauge height in metres
15-May
30-May
14-Jun
29-Jun
14-Jul
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12-Sep
27-Sep
12-Oct
27-Oct
Max (1961-2024)
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Alarm
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Annex 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
30-09-2025	536.37	3.64	11.6	9.51	8.2	7.96	10.91	9.23	10.48	9.15	7.61	12.6	10.72	10.39	21.61	14.1	9.15	7.78	7.65	6.46	8.12	3.29	2.76
01-10-2025	536.17	4.06	12.7	10.76	8.41	8.05	11.85	10.36	11.58	10.28	8.71	13.06	10.93	10.45	21.66	14.26	9.26	7.9	7.71	6.56	8.22	3.37	2.84
02-10-2025	535.96	4.51	11.88	11.7	9.98	9.54	11.95	10.76	11.98	10.93	9.38	13.7	11.28	10.23	21.64	14.4	9.35	7.98	7.76	6.62	8.34	3.44	2.92
03-10-2025	536.7	4.72	12.3	10.85	10.18	10.06	11.8	10.74	11.97	11	9.43	14	11.5	10.23	21.62	14.48	9.42	8.04	7.81	6.68	8.42	3.53	3.01
04-10-2025	537.25	4.39	12.22	10.47	9.84	9.22	11.87	10.67	11.87	10.92	9.39	13.92	11.48	10.25	21.63	14.5	9.47	8.04	7.82	6.72	8.46	3.61	3.09
05-10-2025	537.15	4.49	12.89	10.66	8.89	8.76	11.14	10.46	11.67	10.69	9.11	13.6	11.25	10.07	21.56	14.5	9.51	8.12	7.85	6.76	8.51	3.66	3.13
06-10-2025	537.21	4.59	12.16	10.7	9.13	8.83	10.79	10.02	11.22	10.3	8.73	13.24	10.98	10.04	21.45	14.46	9.51	8.12	7.85	6.78	8.53	3.71	3.22
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	6.04	8.00	10.00	4.50	4.00

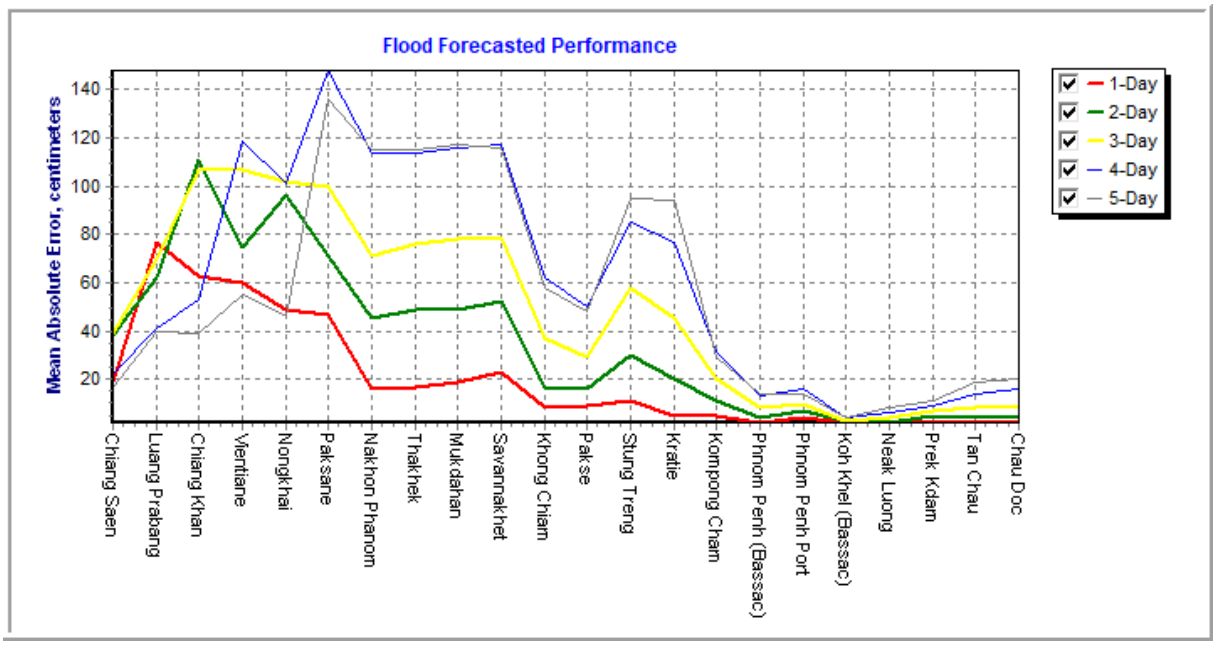
Table A2: Weekly observed rainfall

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
30-09-2025	16.5	9.5	73.4	17	18.5	70	84	48.5	49	43.6	111.2	8.4	25.9	6.5	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7	20.3
01-10-2025	23	11.5	21.6	28	3.6	0	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.5	0	0	2.4	0	16.7	3.7
02-10-2025	15	4.2	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56.5	11.9	0	0	0	0	7.4	12.2	0.5	0.2
03-10-2025	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.8	0	0	47.4	78.5	0	0	0	0	6.3	0	0
04-10-2025	0	0	15.2	2.5	10	0	7.6	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	20	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	13.1
05-10-2025	0	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.5	7.6	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.4
06-10-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.9	8.2	0	22.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0
Sum	64.0	80.8	20.6	20.0	32.1	70.0	98.9	48.7	50.1	51.8	112.6	60.9	25.9	83.0	88.7	98.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	18.5	32.9	37.7

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 30 September to 06 October 2025.

The forecasting values from 30 September to 06 October 2025 show that the overall accuracy is fair for a four-day to five-day forecast in lead time (less than 250 cm) for most 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 in some stations such as Vientiane, Nongkhai, Paksane, Nakhon Phanom, and Mukdahan.



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.

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