



Mekong River Commission

Weekly Wet Season Situation Report in the Lower Mekong River Basin 07 – 13 July 2026

Prepared by
The Regional Flood and Drought Management Centre
14 July 2026

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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: mrcs@mrcmekong.org | www.mrcmekong.org

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Key Messages

Key messages for this weekly report are presented below.

Rainfall monitoring and forecast

- From 07 – 13 July, light to moderate rainfall is forecast in some areas in the LMB, with localized heavy rainfall events anticipated in some areas, especially in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, and the 3S basin.
- Next week, from 14 – 20 July, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecasted in some areas in the LMB, especially in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S basin.

Water level monitoring and forecast

- At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 13 – 17 June 2026, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream are in normal conditions. The total accumulated reverse flow to TSL is 00.93 Km³. However, the 6 monitoring stations remain in normal condition with respect to the flow threshold (PMFM Thresholds). It is also the same condition for Tan Chau and Chau Doc monitoring stations, which are significantly influenced by sea tidal fluctuation.
- In the period of 14 – 18 June 2026, Water levels at the upper part from Chiang Saen to Paksane and from Phnom Penh (Bassac) downstream are expected to rise, while from Nakhon Phanom to Savannakhet, they are expected to remain stable. However, from Khong Chiam to Kompong Cham, the water levels are expected to rise. Water levels at Tan Chau and Chau Doc are expected to be fluctuated due to tidal fluctuations.

Drought condition and forecast

- From 7 – 13 July, according to the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI), no significant drought conditions were observed across the majority of the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB). However, localized drought conditions persisted in some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand, and Cambodia.
- The weekly forecast from 14 - 20 July 2026 indicates that no drought conditions are expected across the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB), except some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand and Cambodia during the coming week based on the Combined Drought Index.

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 **07 – 13 July 2026**. 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 (14 – 20 July 2026), the moderate southwest monsoon prevails over the lower part of the LMB while the low-pressure cell over upper part. Moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast in some areas in the LMB, especially in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S basin.

Figure 1 presents mean sea level pressure over the region

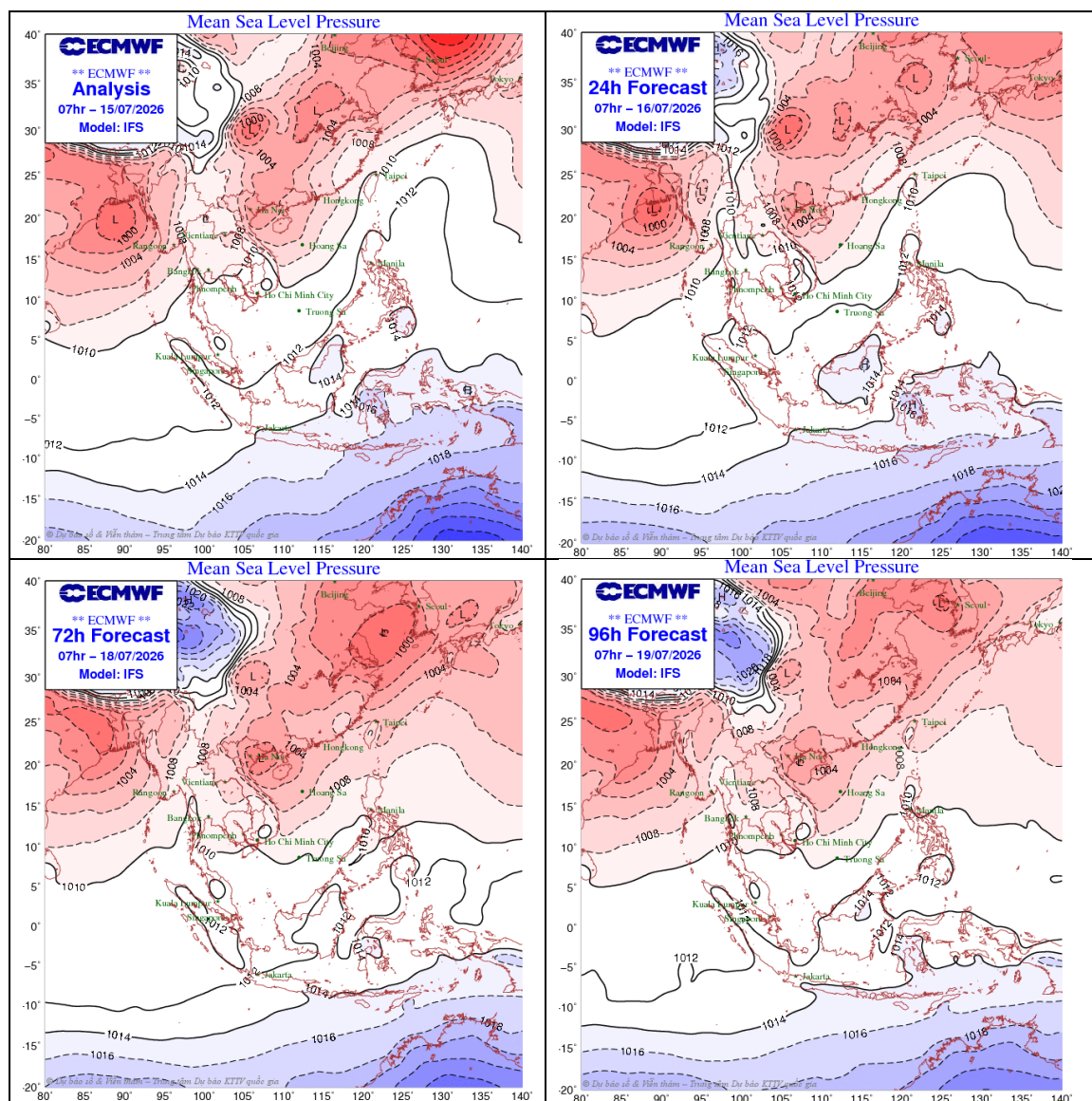


Figure 1: Weather conditions over the LMB

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC, <http://asmc.asean.org/home/>), the sub seasonal weather outlook (06 – 19 July 2026) indicates that wetter conditions are predicted over much of the LMB in Week 1 (6 – 12 July), while warmer than usual temperatures are predicted over much of the LMB in the next fortnight (6 – 19 July). **Figure 2** shows the outlook of weather condition from 06 to 19 July 2026 in Southeast Asia based on results from the NCEP model (National Centres for Environmental Prediction).

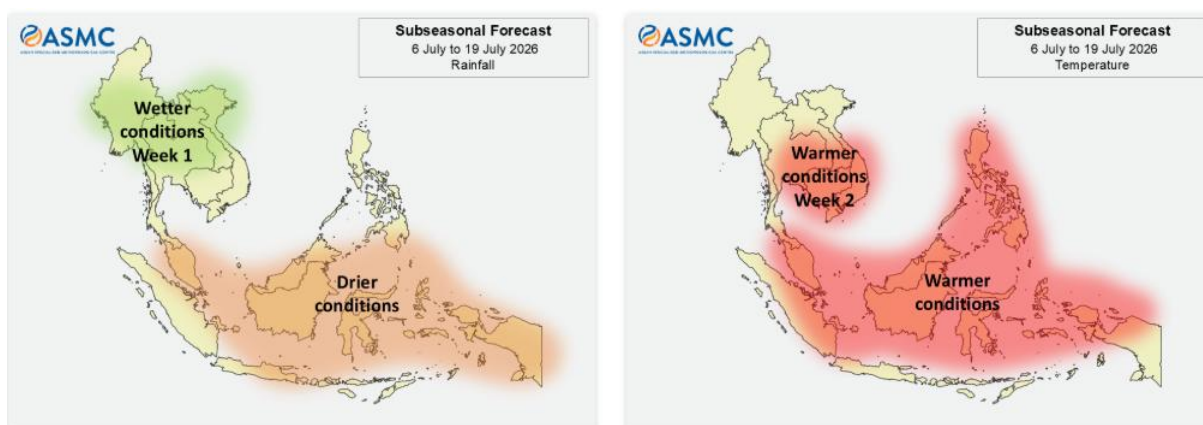


Figure 2: Outlook of wet and dry conditions over the Asian countries by ASMC.

Based on the tropical storm (https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/weather_map/#lang=en), there is one active tropical depression namely Haishen in the central pacific. However, it may not significantly affect the LMB (Figure 3).

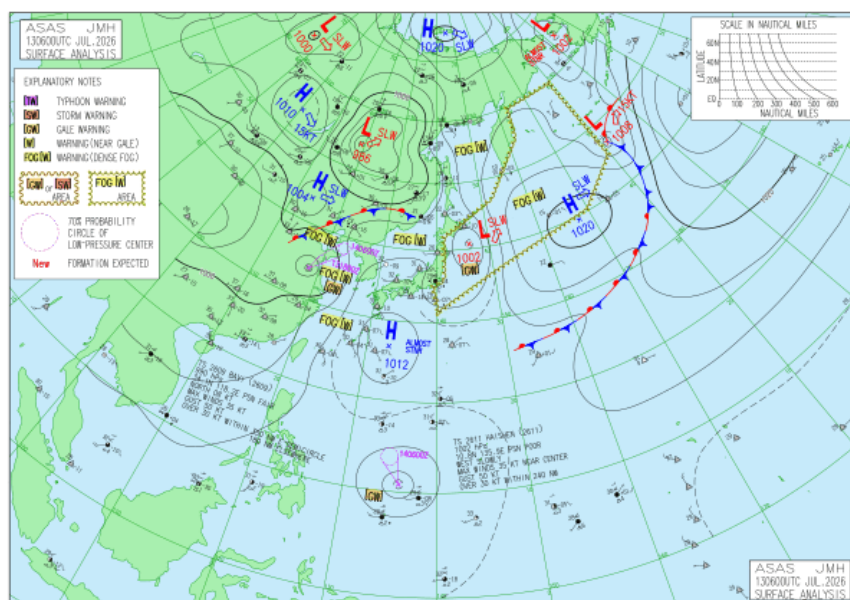


Figure 3: Tropical storm observed on 13 July 2026

3. Rainfall and Water Level Monitoring

3.1. Rainfall monitoring

The weekly accumulated rainfall based on the observed data provided by the MRC Member Countries – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam – from 07 – 13 July (Figure 4). Isolated thunderstorm and moderate to heavy rain occurred in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, Cambodia, the Mekong delta, and the 3S basin.

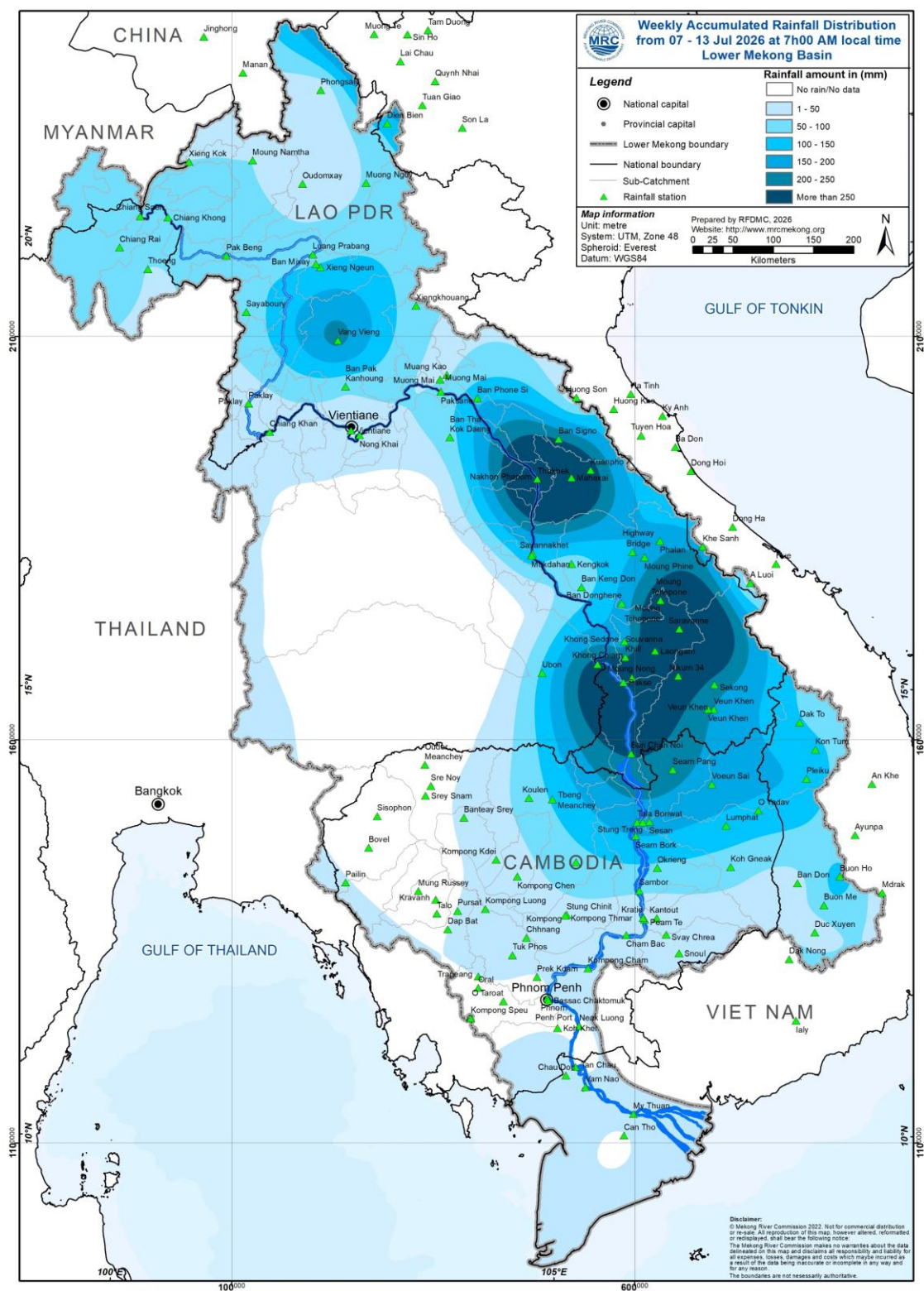


Figure 4: Weekly rainfall distribution over the LMB during 07 – 13 July 2026

3.2. Water level monitoring

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

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

During 07 – 13 July 2026, the observed water level (WL) at Jinghong hydrological station¹, was almost constant and ranges between 536.15 and 536.52 m, which are corresponding to the outflow between 1,480.00 m³/s to 1,840.00 m³/s (recorded on 7:00 am), respectively (**Figure 6**). The water level in Chiang Saen Station also indicated a slight fluctuation ranging from 3.60 m to 3.67 m. At the same period, the water level in Luang Prabang Station also decreased with an approximate value of -0.65 m from 10.63 m to 9.98 m as compared to the previous week. In addition, at Chiang Khan, the water level has decreased from 8.22 m to 7.07 m.

The water levels at Vientiane, Nongkhai, and Paksane, stations have decreased from 5.80 m to 4.81 m, 4.83 m to 3.84 m, and 6.49 m to 5.337 m, respectively. However, at Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, Savannakhet, Khong Chiam and Pakse, the water levels have increased from 5.53 m to 6.49 m, 7.23 m to 8.21 m, 5.35 m to 6.95 m, 3.77 m to 5.34 m, 5.12 m to 8.50 m, and 3.58 m to 7.42 m, respectively.

Water levels at Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompng Cham, Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, Neak Luong and Prek Kdam stations also have increased from 3.88 m to 7.01 m, 9.31 m to 15.59 m, 3.74 m to 8.80 m, 2.10 m to 4.68 m, 1.12 m to 3.64 m, 1.96 m to 3.67 m, 1.26 m to 3.12 m, and 1.38 m to 3.58 m, respectively.

Similar to the previous week, the water levels from 07 to 13 July 2026 at Viet Nam's Tan Chau and Chau Doc fluctuated between their LTA values due to daily tidal effects from the sea. At the Tan Chau station, the water levels varied between -0.32 m and 1.64 m, while at the Chau Doc station, they ranged between -0.37 m and 1.63 m.

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

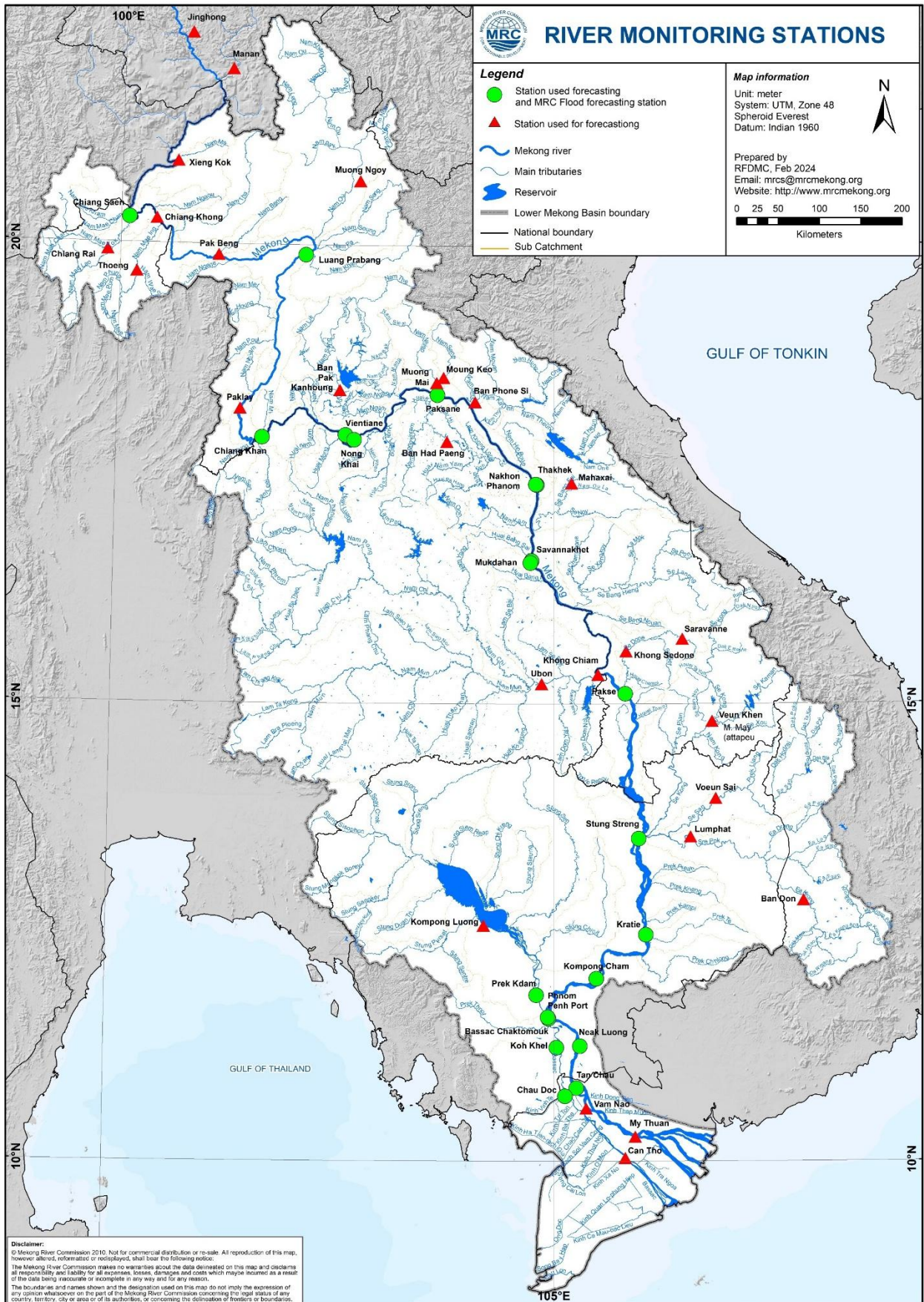


Figure 5: The key stations along LMB for river flood forecasting

The water levels in key monitoring stations on **13 July 2026** 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**.

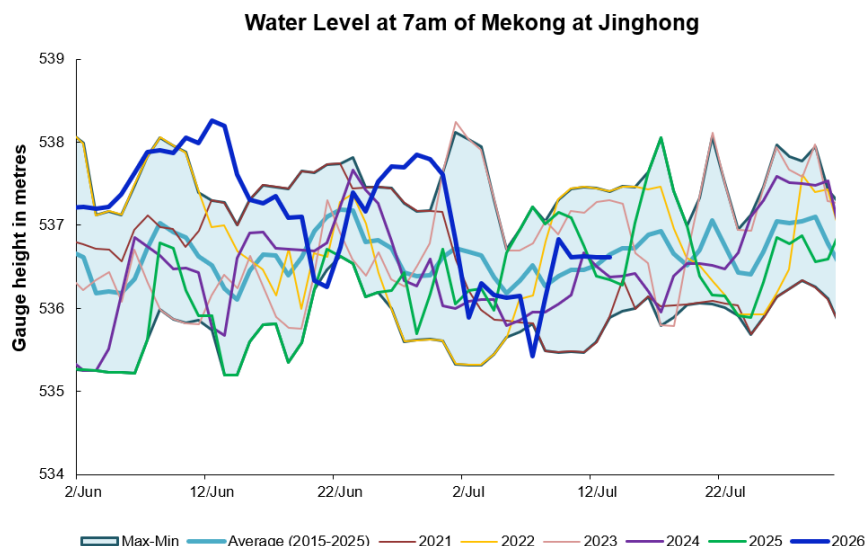


Figure 6. Water level at the Jinghong hydrological station up to 13 July 2026.

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 has yet taken place on 10 July 2026.

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:

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

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

The current total accumulated volume of reverse flow to the lake is **0.93 Km³** updated on **13 July 2026 (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 (1996-2025) are illustrated in **Figure 8**.

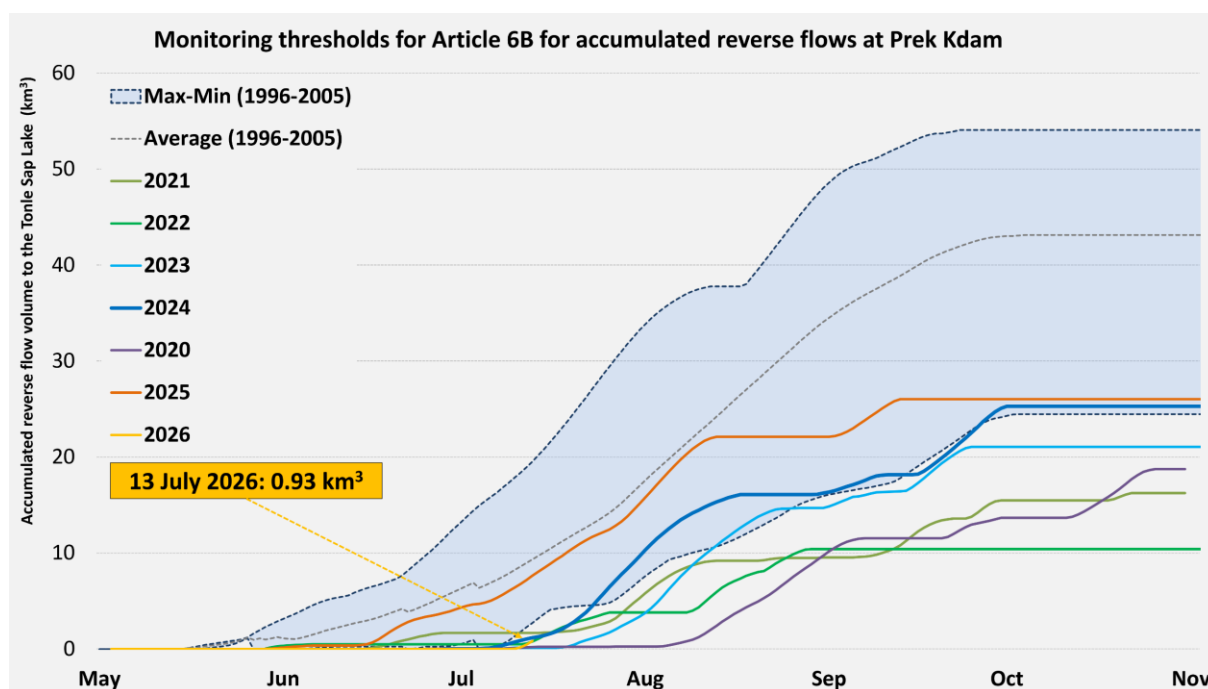


Figure 7: Total accumulated reverse flow to Tonle Sap Lake updated on 13 July 2026.

The seasonal changes in monthly flow volumes up to **13 July 2026** for the TSL compared with that in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and their LTAs, and the fluctuation levels (1996–2025) are presented in **Table 8**. The mean monthly water volume of the Tonle Sap Lake in June 2026 is lower than its LTA (about 68.56 % of its LTA), 2022, 2025 and higher than 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2024 during the same period (**Figure 9 and Table 1**).

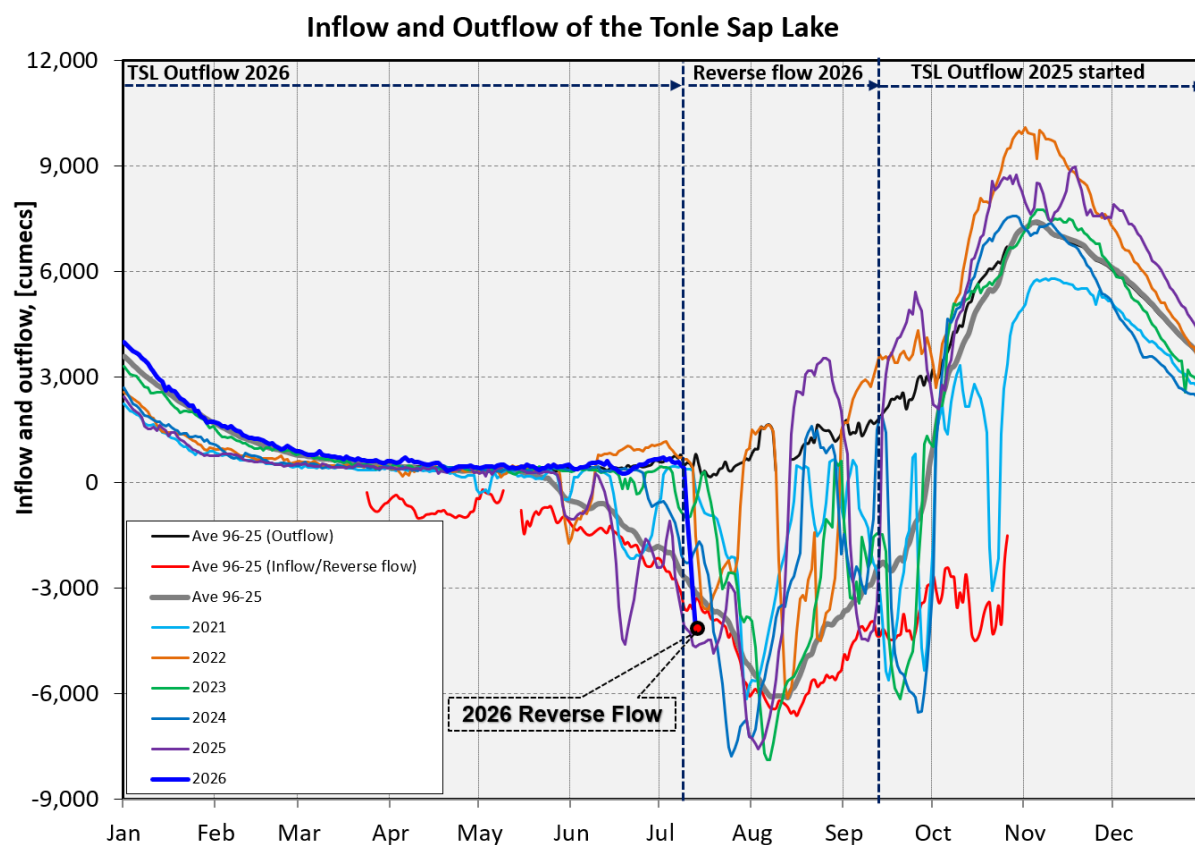


Figure 8: Seasonal change of inflows and outflows of Tonle Sap Lake.

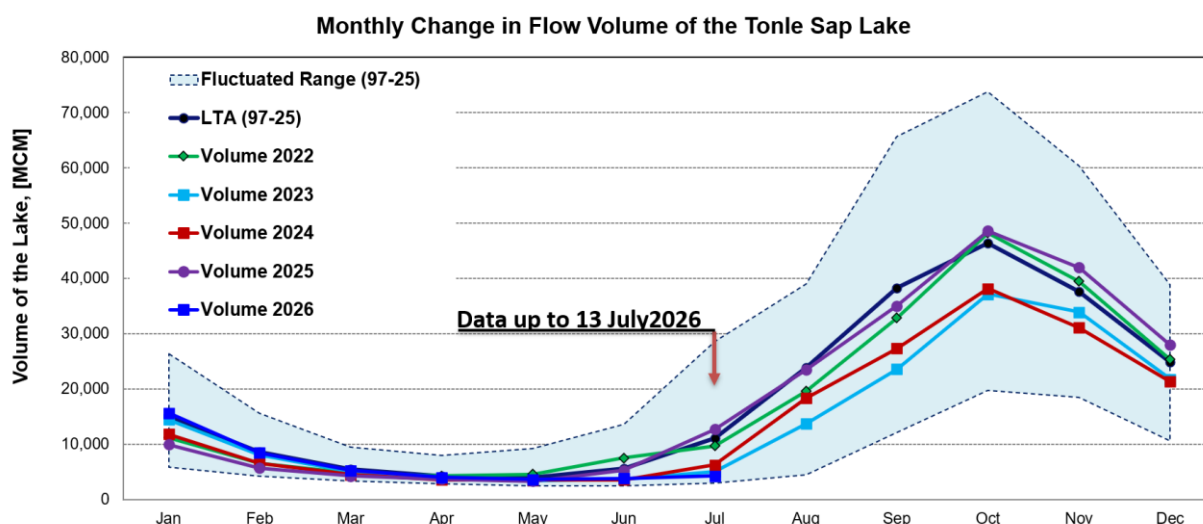


Figure 9. The seasonal change in monthly flow volume of Tonle Sap Lake.

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

Month	LTA (97-25) [MCM]	Max Volume [MCM]	Min Volume [MCM]	Volume 2020 [MCM]	Volume 2021 [MCM]	Volume 2022 [MCM]	Volume 2023 [MCM]	Volume 2024 [MCM]	Volume 2025 [MCM]	Volume 2026 [MCM]	Volume in 2026 [%], compared with its LTA
Jan	15016.17	26357.53	5906.80	5906.80	9923.80	11214.32	14422.11	11824.86	9927.00	15639.19	104.15
Feb	8543.47	15596.22	4198.60	4264.19	5832.97	6558.79	8069.29	6505.88	5690.52	8447.12	98.87
Mar	5522.42	9438.24	3347.07	3553.99	4264.88	4736.52	5080.64	4488.23	4256.33	5252.98	95.12
Apr	4279.51	8009.14	2866.91	2992.61	3556.68	4288.31	3884.16	3569.01	3697.92	4000.18	93.47
May	3985.91	9176.93	2417.81	2594.92	3240.78	4556.83	3438.66	3517.79	3322.45	3607.70	90.51
Jun	5612.10	13635.01	2468.70	2641.88	3798.29	7489.04	3689.97	3586.07	5278.20	3847.87	68.56
Jul	11070.72	28599.56	2925.86	2925.86	5346.73	9703.79	5062.21	6247.29	12706.40	4246.18	38.36
Aug	23851.22	39015.12	4433.46	5941.07	10547.80	19554.70	13694.57	18304.81	23464.06		
Sep	38261.48	65632.35	12105.31	12105.31	16382.34	32860.34	23550.60	27310.26	35010.86		
Oct	46341.38	73757.23	19705.50	20799.13	27318.21	48199.12	37141.40	38139.87	48583.60		
Nov	37653.83	60367.33	18534.61	27546.80	28982.93	39452.53	33929.52	31056.48	41943.59		
Dec	24911.64	38888.95	10563.49	18251.65	20170.76	25346.65	21757.70	21328.51	27941.36		
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 2026 is updated until 13 July 2026.

4. Flash Flood in the Lower Mekong Basin

During the weekly monitoring period from 07 – 13 July, the LMB received moderate to heavy rainfall 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 Lao PDR and Cambodia during the reporting period as shown in **Figure 10 & Table 2**.

Table 2. Detected flash flood in the LMB on 13 July2026

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
Samlout	Battambang	Moderate	Stueng Trang	Kampong Cham	Moderate	Stueng Trang	Kampong Cham	Moderate
Stueng Trang	Kampong Cham	Moderate	Aoral	Kampong Speu	High-Risk	Aoral	Kampong Speu	High-Risk
Aoral	Kampong Speu	Moderate	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Moderate	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Moderate
Sandan	Kampong Thom	Moderate	Chum Kiri	Kampot	Moderate	Chum Kiri	Kampot	Moderate
Sambour	Kratie	Moderate	Sambour	Kratie	Moderate	Sambour	Kratie	Moderate
Kaoh Nheaek	Mondul Kiri	Moderate	Kaoh Nheaek	Mondul Kiri	Moderate	Kaoh Nheaek	Mondul Kiri	Moderate
Pechr Chenda	Mondul Kiri	Moderate	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Moderate	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Moderate
Kaev Seima	Mondul Kiri	Moderate	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Moderate	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Moderate
Ou Reang	Mondul Kiri	Moderate	Ta Veang	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Ta Veang	Ratana Kiri	Moderate
Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Moderate	Veun Sai	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Veun Sai	Ratana Kiri	Moderate
Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Moderate	Koun Mom	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Ta Veang	Ratana Kiri	High-Risk
Rovieng	Preah Vihear	Moderate	Ou Ya Dav	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Koun Mom	Ratana Kiri	Moderate
Phnum Kravanh	Pursat	Moderate	Lumphat	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Koun Mom	Ratana Kiri	Moderate
Ta Veang	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Svay Leu	Siem Reap	Moderate	Ou Ya Dav	Ratana Kiri	Moderate
Veun Sai	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Siem Pang	Stung Treng	Moderate	Lumphat	Ratana Kiri	Moderate
Koun Mom	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Moderate	Svay Leu	Siem Reap	Moderate
Ou Ya Dav	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Siem Bouk	Stung Treng	Moderate	Siem Pang	Stung Treng	Moderate
Koun Mom	Ratana Kiri	Moderate	Sesan	Stung Treng	Moderate	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Moderate
Svay Leu	Siem Reap	Moderate				Siem Bouk	Stung Treng	Moderate
Banteay Srei	Siem Reap	Moderate				Sesan	Stung Treng	Moderate
Siem Pang	Stung Treng	Moderate						
Sesan	Stung Treng	Moderate						
Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Moderate						
Siem Bouk	Stung Treng	Moderate						

FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE IN THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN								
In the next 1hrs			In the next 3hrs			In the next 6hrs		
Provinces	Districts	Level	Provinces	Districts	Level	Provinces	Districts	Level
Sanamxay	Attapeu	Moderate	Sanamxay	Attapeu	Moderate	Sanamxay	Attapeu	Moderate
Sanxay	Attapeu	Moderate	Pakkading	Bolikhamxay	Moderate	Pakkading	Bolikhamxay	Moderate
Viengthong	Bolikhamxay	Moderate	Phonthong	Champasak	Moderate	Phonthong	Champasak	Moderate
Pakkading	Bolikhamxay	Moderate	Paksong	Champasak	Moderate	Paksong	Champasak	Moderate
Phonthong	Champasak	Moderate	Moonlapam	Champasak	Moderate	Sukuma	Champasak	Moderate
Paksong	Champasak	Moderate	Hinboon	Khammuane	Moderate	Moonlapam	Champasak	Moderate
Sukuma	Champasak	Moderate	Nakai	Khammuane	Moderate	Hinboon	Khammuane	Moderate
Moonlapam	Champasak	Moderate	Nakai	Khammuane	Moderate	Nakai	Khammuane	Moderate
Pathoomph	Champasak	Moderate	Nhommalat	Khammuane	Moderate	Bualapha	Khammuane	Moderate
Hinboon	Khammuane	Moderate	Bualapha	Khammuane	Moderate	Nhommalat	Khammuane	Moderate
Nakai	Khammuane	Moderate	Thakhek	Khammuane	Moderate	Mahaxay	Khammuane	Moderate
Bualapha	Khammuane	Moderate	Mahaxay	Khammuane	Moderate	Thakhek	Khammuane	Moderate
Nhommalat	Khammuane	Moderate	Nongbok	Khammuane	Moderate	Xaybouath	Khammuane	Moderate
Mahaxay	Khammuane	Moderate	Xaybuly	Savannakhet	Moderate	Nongbok	Khammuane	Moderate
Thakhek	Khammuane	Moderate	Vilabuly	Savannakhet	High-Risk	Xaybuly	Savannakhet	Moderate
Xaybouath	Khammuane	Moderate	Phine	Savannakhet	High-Risk	Vilabuly	Savannakhet	High-Risk
Nongbok	Khammuane	Moderate	Khanthabo	Savannakhet	Moderate	Phine	Savannakhet	High-Risk
Ngoi	Luangprabang	Moderate	Nong	Savannakhet	Moderate	Xaybuly	Savannakhet	Moderate
Xaybuly	Savannakhet	Moderate				Khanthabo	Savannakhet	Moderate
Vilabuly	Savannakhet	Moderate				Nong	Savannakhet	Moderate
Outhoomph	Savannakhet	Moderate						
Xaybuly	Savannakhet	Moderate						
Outhoomph	Savannakhet	Moderate						
Khanthabo	Savannakhet	Moderate						
Phine	Savannakhet	High-Risk						
Nong	Savannakhet	Moderate						
Xienghon	Xayaboury	Moderate						
Ngeun	Xayaboury	Moderate						
Morkmay	Xiengkhuang	Moderate						

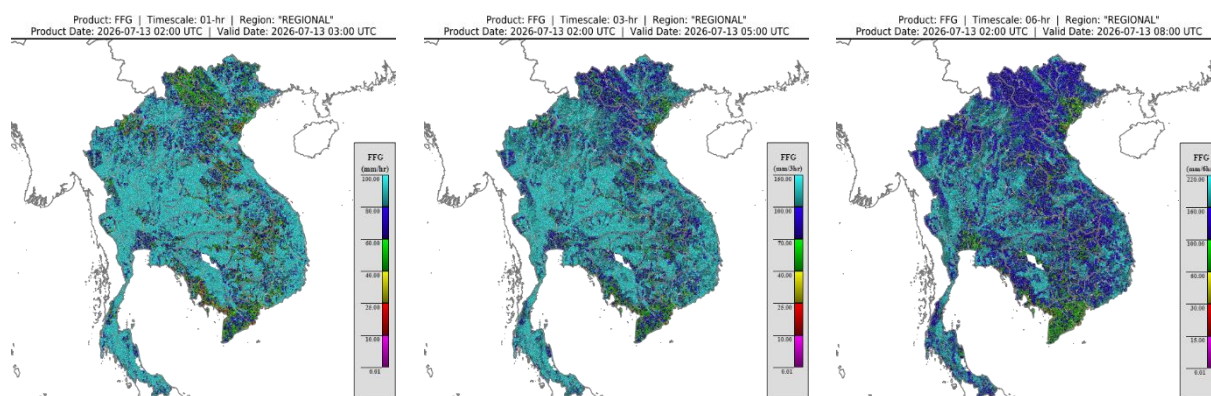


Figure 10. Flash Flood Guidance for the next 1-hr, 3-hr and 6-hr on 13 July

5. Drought Monitoring in the Lower Mekong Basin

5.2. Weekly drought monitoring from 07 – 13 July 2026

Drought monitoring data for 2026 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 07 – 13 July, as shown in Figure 9, the LMB was experiencing normal to moderate wet conditions over the region, except some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand, and the lower part of Cambodia.

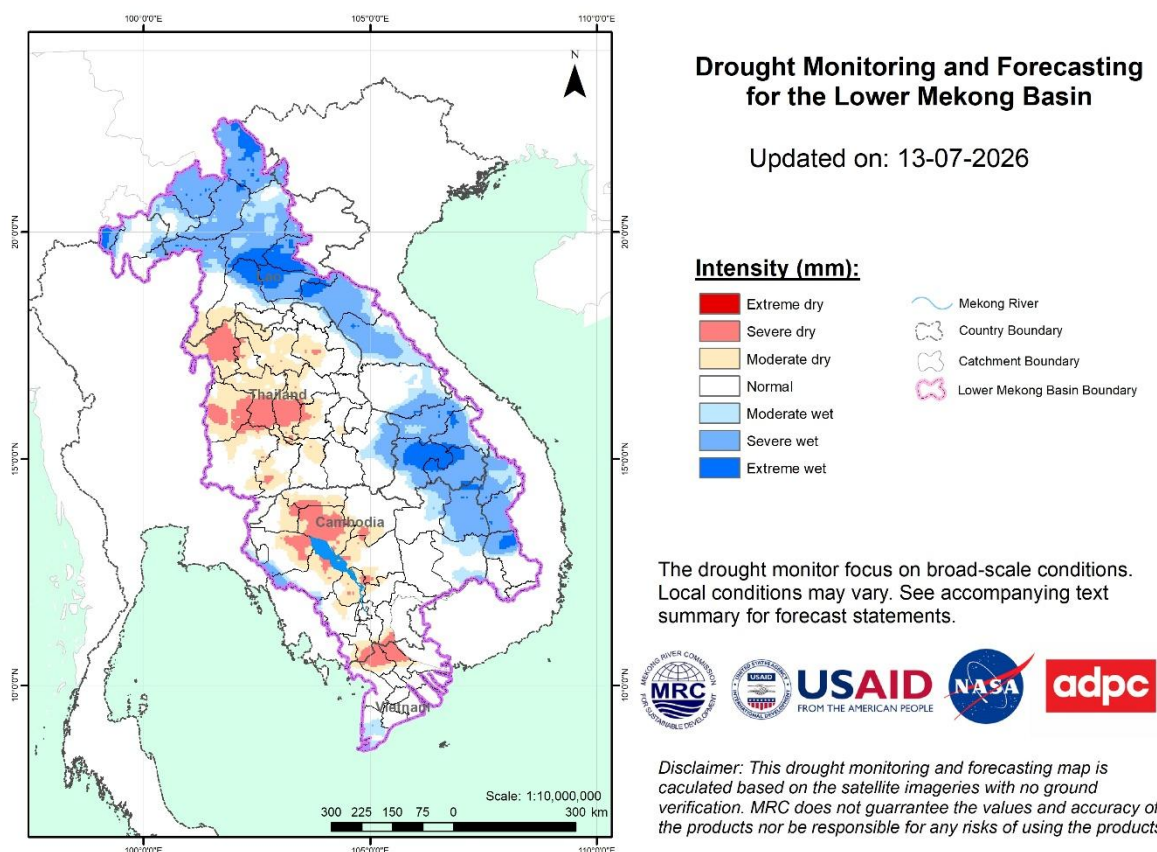
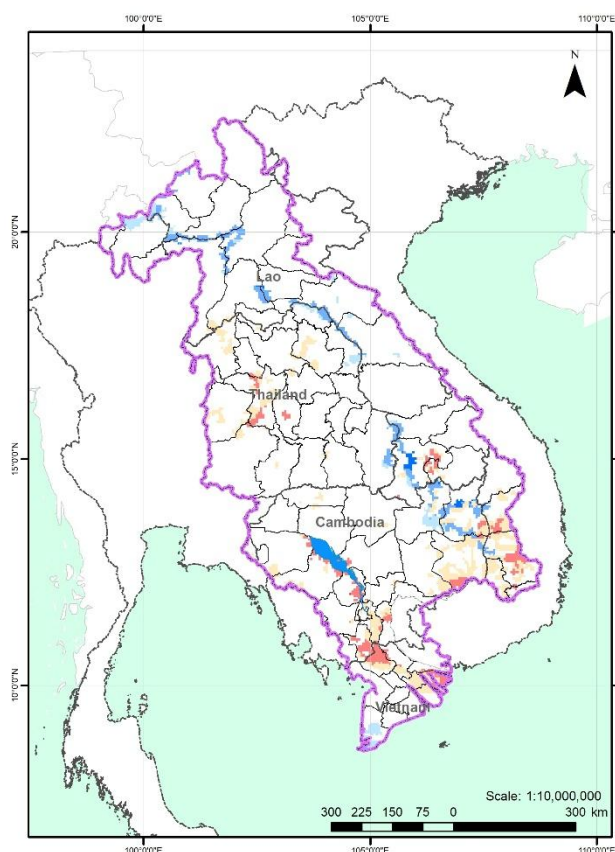


Figure 11: Weekly standardized precipitation index from 07 – 13 July

- **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 07 – 13 July, the LMB was experiencing normal conditions, except some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand, the central part of Lao PDR, and the lower part of Cambodia.



Drought Monitoring and Forecasting for the Lower Mekong Basin

Updated on: 13-07-2026

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 12: Weekly Index of Soil Water Fraction from 07 – 13 July.

Weekly Combined Drought Index (CDI)

The combined drought indicator, **Figure 13**, shows that no significant drought conditions were observed across the majority of the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB). However, localized drought conditions persisted in some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand, and lower part of Cambodia.

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	Nakhon Phanom				
2	Cambodia	Battambang					27	Lao PDR	Champasak					52	Thailand	Nakhon Ratchasima				
3	Cambodia	Kampong Cham					28	Lao PDR	Khammouan					53	Thailand	Nong Bua Lam Phu				
4	Cambodia	Kampong Chhnang					29	Lao PDR	Louangnamtha					54	Thailand	Nong Khai				
5	Cambodia	Kampong Speu					30	Lao PDR	Oudomxai					55	Thailand	Phayao				
6	Cambodia	Kampong Thom					31	Lao PDR	Salavan					56	Thailand	Roi Et				
7	Cambodia	Kampot					32	Lao PDR	Savannakhet					57	Thailand	Sakon Nakhon				
8	Cambodia	Kandal					33	Lao PDR	Vientiane					58	Thailand	Si Sa Ket				
9	Cambodia	Koh Kong					34	Lao PDR	Vientiane Capital					59	Thailand	Sa Kaeo				
10	Cambodia	Kratie					35	Lao PDR	Xaignabouli					60	Thailand	Surin				
11	Cambodia	Monduliri					36	Lao PDR	Xaisomboun					61	Thailand	Ubon Ratchathani				
12	Cambodia	Otdar Meanchey					37	Lao PDR	Xekong					62	Thailand	Udon Thani				
13	Cambodia	Pailin					38	Thailand	Amnat Charoen					63	Thailand	Yasothon				
14	Cambodia	Phnom Penh					39	Thailand	Bueng Kan					64	Viet Nam	Dak Lak				
15	Cambodia	Preah Sihanouk					40	Thailand	Buri Ram					65	Viet Nam	Gia Lai				
16	Cambodia	Preah Vihear					41	Thailand	Chaiyaphum					66	Viet Nam	Kon Tum				
17	Cambodia	Prey Veng					42	Thailand	Chantaburi											
18	Cambodia	Pursat					43	Thailand	Chiang Mai											
19	Cambodia	Ratanakiri					44	Thailand	Chiang Rai											
20	Cambodia	Siem Reap					45	Thailand	Kalasin											
21	Cambodia	Stung Treng					46	Thailand	Khon Kaen											
22	Cambodia	Takeo					47	Thailand	Loei											
23	Cambodia	Tboung Khmum					48	Thailand	Maha Sarakham											
24	Lao PDR	Attapu					49	Thailand	Mukdahan											
25	Lao PDR	Bokeo					50	Thailand	Nakhon Nayok											

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

Moderate Severe Exceptional

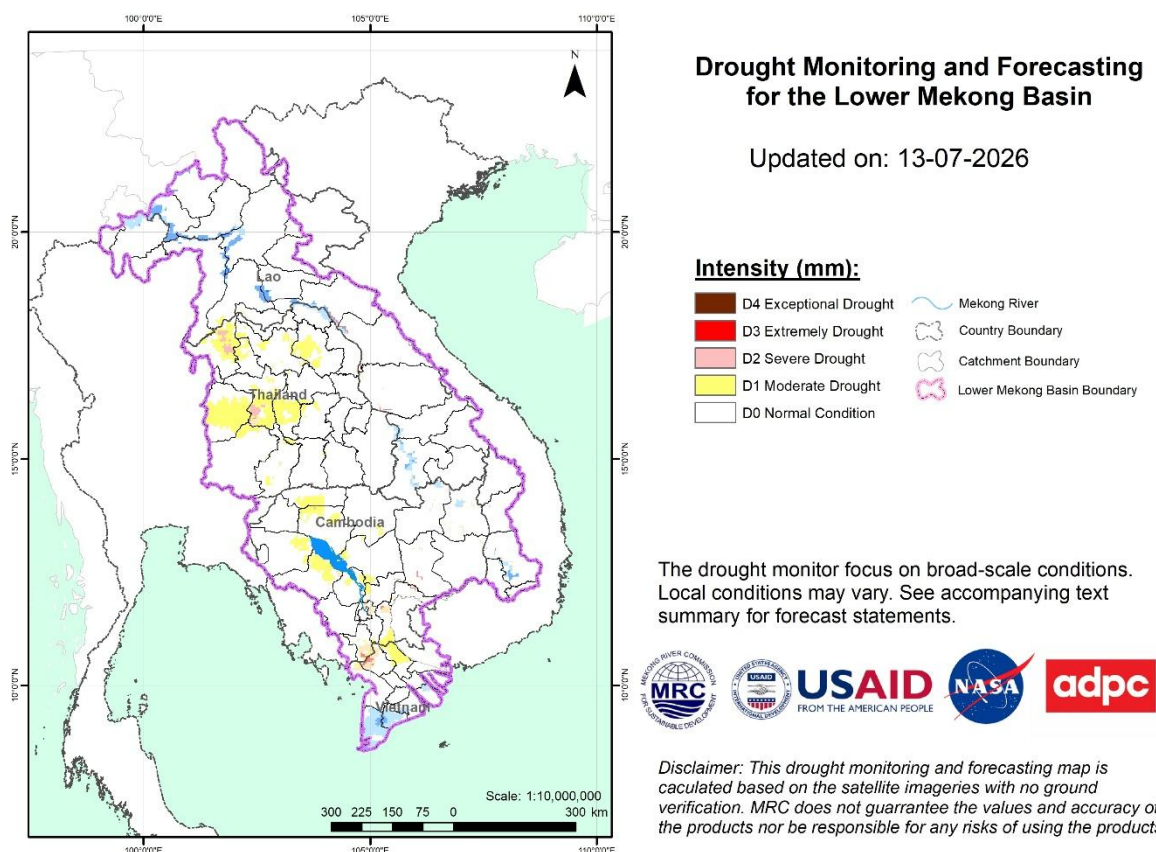


Figure 13: Weekly Combined Drought Index from 07 – 13 July

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

6 Weather and Water Level Forecast and Flash Flood information

6.1 Rainfall forecast

During 14 - 18 July, the accumulated rainfall over the entire Lower Mekong Basin is distributed with moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast in some areas in the LMB, especially in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S Basin based on CHIRPS-GFS (**Figure 12**).

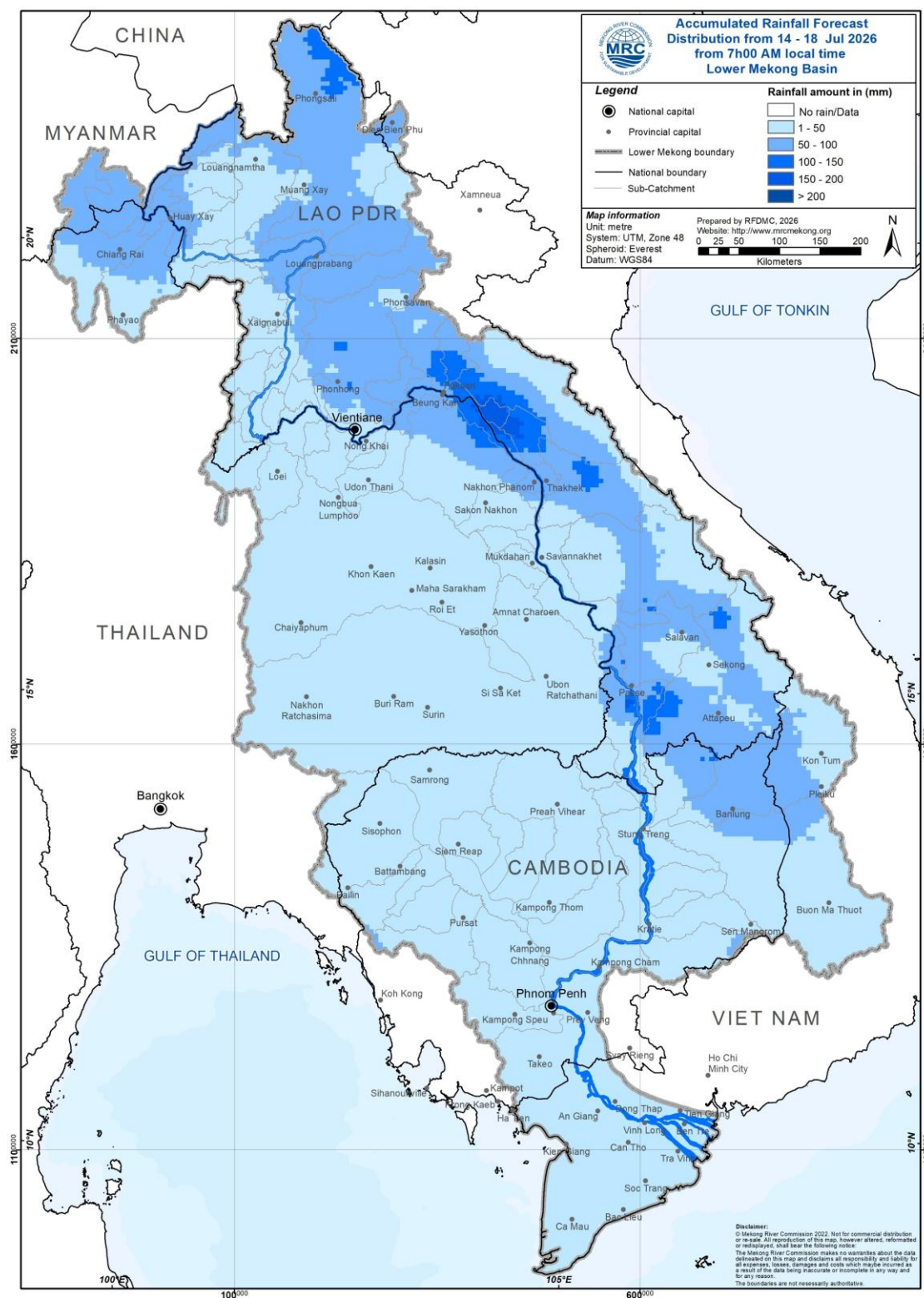


Figure 14: Accumulated rainfall forecast from CHIRPS-GFS (14 – 18 July 2026)

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 **14 – 18 July 2026**. Water levels at the upper part from Chiang Saen to Paksane and from Phnom Penh (Bassac) downstream are expected to rise, while from Nakhon Phanom to Savannakhet, they are expected to remain stable. However, from Khong Chiam to Kompong Cham, the water levels are expected to rise. Water levels at Tan Chau and Chau Doc are expected to be fluctuated due to tidal fluctuations.

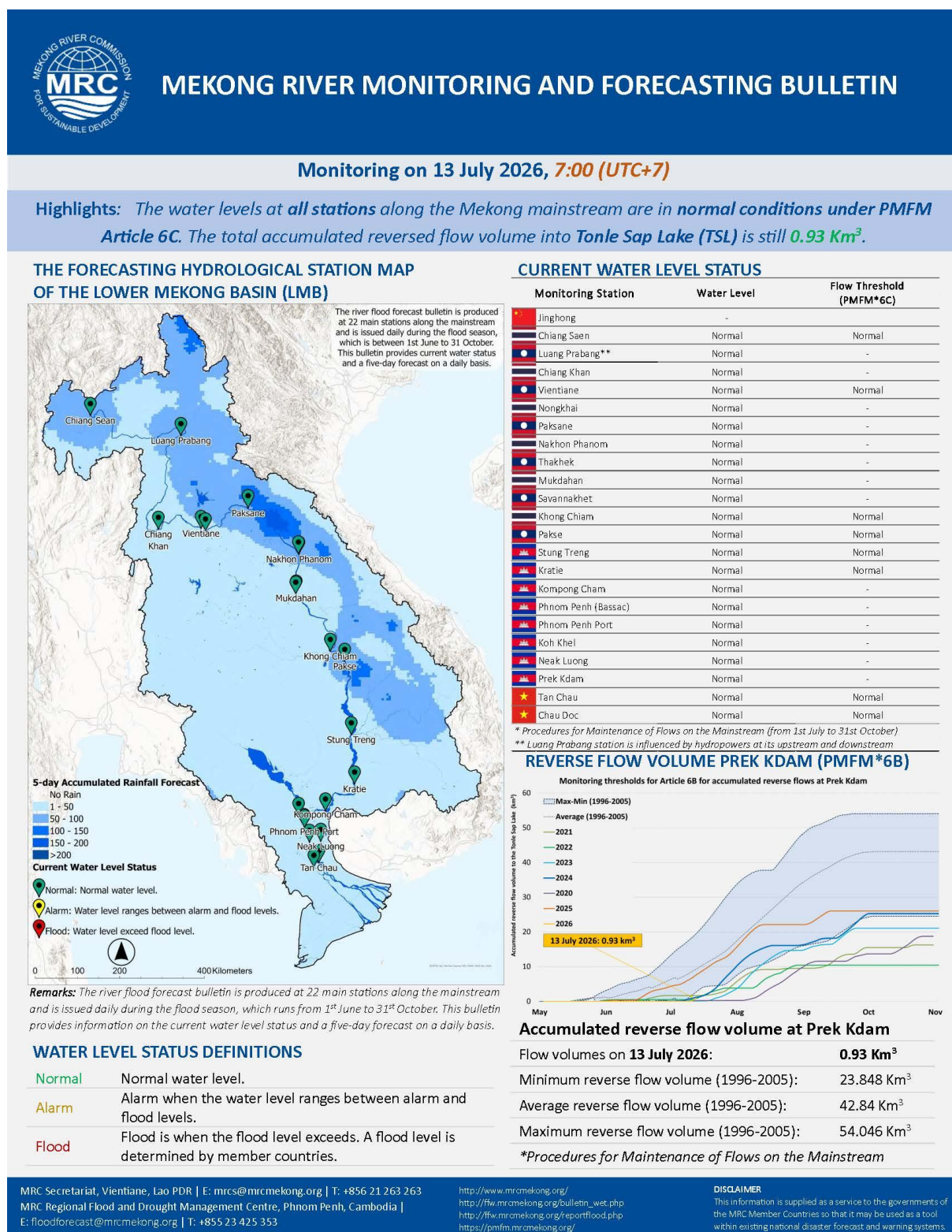
At Chiang Saen, Luang Prabang, Chiang Khan, Vientiane, Nongkhai and Paksane station, water levels are expected to rise approximately 0.19 m, 0.56 m, 0.73 m, 0.42 m, 0.42 m, and 0.21 m, respectively. However, at Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Mukdahan, and Savannakhet, the water levels are expected to remain stable.

At Khong Chiam, Pakse, Stung Treng, Kratie, and Kompong Cham station, the water level is expected to drop approximately -0.82 m, -0.87 m, -0.73 m, -1.19 m, and -0.85 m respectively. However, at Phnom Penh (Bassac), Phnom Penh Port, Koh Khel, Neak Luong and Prek kdam stations, the water levels are also expected to increase approximately 0.10 m, 0.11 m, 0.03 m, 0.13 m, and 0.04 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 1.64 m m & 1.19 m m and 1.63 m & 1.18 m, respectively, following daily tidal effects from the sea.

The weekly River Monitoring Bulletin and forecasting issued on **13 July 2026** 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 14 to 18 July 2026

Highlights: *Moderate to heavy rainfall are likely to occur in several parts of LMB. Water levels from Chiang Saen to Paksane and Phnom Penh Port downstream are expected to rise, while from Khong Chiam to Kompong Cham, 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)	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)
	12-Jul		12-Jul	13-Jul	14-Jul	15-Jul	16-Jul	17-Jul	18-Jul							
✳️ Jinghong	7.5	-	536.61	→ 536.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiang Saen	26.5	357.110	3.62	→ 3.67	↓ 3.57	→ 3.65	→ 3.66	→ 3.71	↑ 3.86	11.50	12.80	-	↑ 0.19	0.19	7.64	8.94
Luang Prabang	47.2	267.195	9.59	↑ 9.98	↑ 10.34	→ 10.41	→ 10.32	→ 10.38	↑ 10.54	17.50	18.00	-	↑ 0.56	0.56	6.96	7.46
Chiang Khan	0.0	194.118	7.12	↓ 7.07	→ 7.08	↑ 7.36	↑ 7.65	↑ 7.85	→ 7.80	14.50	16.00	-	↑ 0.73	0.78	6.65	8.15
Vientiane	0.0	158.040	4.96	↓ 4.81	↓ 4.62	↓ 4.51	↑ 4.99	↑ 5.30	→ 5.23	11.50	12.50	-	↑ 0.42	0.49	6.20	7.20
Nongkhai	0.2	153.648	3.94	↓ 3.84	↓ 3.66	↓ 3.48	↑ 3.89	↑ 4.29	→ 4.26	11.40	12.20	7.35	↑ 0.42	0.45	7.11	7.91
Paksane	5.0	142.125	5.66	↓ 5.37	↓ 5.11	→ 5.04	→ 5.09	↑ 5.35	↑ 5.58	13.50	14.50	-	↑ 0.21	-0.33	7.92	8.92
Nakhon Phanom	96.0	130.961	6.58	↓ 6.49	↓ 6.39	↓ 6.28	→ 6.19	→ 6.28	↑ 6.42	11.50	12.00	9.04	→ -0.07	-0.30	5.08	5.58
Thakhek	92.5	129.629	8.20	→ 8.21	↓ 8.11	→ 8.02	↓ 7.91	→ 8.01	↑ 8.15	13.00	14.00	-	→ -0.06	-0.30	4.85	5.85
Mukdahan	31.0	124.219	7.05	↓ 6.95	→ 6.87	↓ 6.75	→ 6.69	→ 6.75	↑ 6.98	12.00	12.50	-	→ 0.03	-0.26	5.02	5.52
Savannakhet	24.8	124.219	5.45	↓ 5.34	→ 5.28	↓ 5.16	→ 5.09	→ 5.16	↑ 5.38	12.00	13.00	-	→ 0.04	-0.25	6.62	7.62
Khong Chiam	50.5	89.030	8.94	↓ 8.50	↓ 8.21	↓ 7.92	↓ 7.71	→ 7.64	→ 7.68	13.50	14.50	-	↓ -0.82	-0.86	5.29	6.29
Pakse	56.8	86.490	7.70	↓ 7.42	↓ 7.16	↓ 6.92	↓ 6.76	↓ 6.61	↓ 6.55	11.00	12.00	-	↓ -0.87	-0.87	3.84	4.84
Stung Treng	67.0	36.790	7.09	↓ 7.01	↓ 6.86	↓ 6.64	↓ 6.49	↓ 6.35	↓ 6.28	10.70	12.00	-	↓ -0.73	-0.73	3.84	5.14
Kratie	0.9	-1.080	15.41	↑ 15.59	↓ 15.47	↓ 15.23	↓ 14.94	↓ 14.63	↓ 14.40	22.00	23.00	-	↓ -1.19	-1.19	6.53	7.53
Kompong Cham	0.0	-0.930	8.36	↑ 8.80	↑ 8.86	↓ 8.67	↓ 8.38	↓ 8.16	↓ 7.95	15.20	16.20	-	↓ -0.85	-0.85	6.34	7.34
Phnom Penh (Bassac)	0.0	-1.020	4.24	↑ 4.68	↑ 4.93	↑ 4.99	↓ 4.94	↓ 4.87	↓ 4.78	10.50	12.00	-	↑ 0.10	0.31	5.51	7.01
Phnom Penh Port	nr	0.070	3.12	↑ 3.64	↑ 3.90	↑ 3.96	↓ 3.91	↓ 3.84	↓ 3.75	9.50	11.00	-	↑ 0.11	0.32	5.54	7.04
Koh Khel	0.0	-1.000	2.96	↑ 3.67	↑ 3.88	↑ 3.93	↓ 3.88	↓ 3.78	↓ 3.70	7.90	8.40	-	↑ 0.03	0.26	3.97	4.47
Neak Luong	0.0	-0.330	3.00	↑ 3.12	↑ 3.30	↑ 3.40	→ 3.38	↓ 3.29	↓ 3.25	7.50	8.00	-	↑ 0.13	0.28	4.10	4.60
Prek Kdam	0.0	0.080	3.18	↑ 3.58	↑ 3.76	→ 3.77	↓ 3.73	↓ 3.67	↓ 3.62	9.50	10.00	-	↑ 0.04	0.19	5.73	6.23
Tan Chau	0.6	0.000	1.52	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.74	→ 1.75	↓ 1.67	↓ 1.45	↓ 1.19	3.50	4.50	-	↓ -0.45	0.10	1.75	2.75
✳️ Chau Doc	5.5	0.000	1.51	↑ 1.63	↑ 1.73	→ 1.74	↓ 1.66	↓ 1.44	↓ 1.18	3.00	4.00	-	↓ -0.45	0.10	1.26	2.26

*: 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 14 July, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream are in normal conditions (PMFM Article 6C). The total accumulated reverse flow to TSL is **0.93 Km³**.
- In the next 5 days, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected to occur in some areas in the upper and central part of Lao PDR, the southwestern part of Cambodia, & the 3S Basin.
- For 14 – 18 July, water levels from Chiang Saen to Paksane are expected to rise, while from Khong Chiam to Kompong Cham, they are expected to drop. However, from Phnom Penh Port downstream they are expected to rise. No stations are expected to reach either alarm or flood levels.

DISCLAIMER

This information is supplied as a service to the governments of the MRC Member Countries so that it may be used as a tool within existing national disaster forecast and warning systems.

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

The weekly forecast from 14 - 20 July 2026 indicates no drought conditions are expected across the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB), except some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand and Cambodia during the coming week based on the Combined Drought Index (the detailed areas in the table below). Figure 13 below shows the weekly forecasts for SPI and CDI.

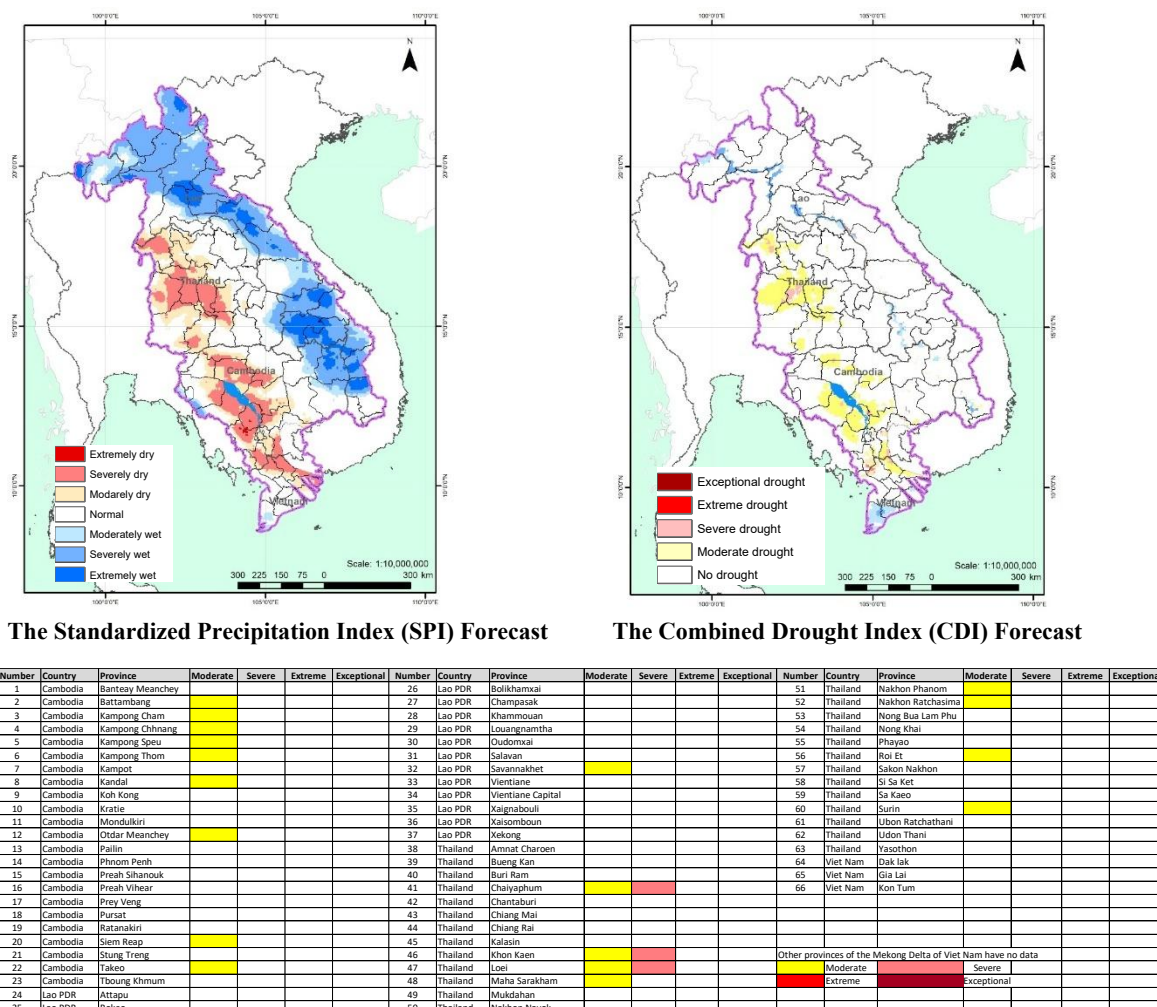


Figure 13 The weekly drought forecast is based on the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI).

7 Summary and Possible Implications

7.1. Rainfall and its forecast

From 07 – 13 July, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred in some areas in the LMB, with localized heavy rainfall events was in some areas, especially in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, and the 3S basin.

Next week, from 14 - 20 July, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast in some areas in the LMB, with localized heavy rainfall events anticipated in some areas, especially in the northern and central part of Lao PDR, the northeastern part of Cambodia, and the 3S Basin.

7.2. Water level and its forecast

At 22 key monitoring stations along the Mekong mainstream from 13 – 17 June 2026, water levels at all stations along the Mekong mainstream are in normal conditions. The total accumulated reverse flow to TSL is 00.93 Km³. However, the 6 monitoring stations remain in normal condition with respect to the flow threshold (PMFM Thresholds). It is also the same condition for Tan Chau and Chau Doc monitoring stations, which are significantly influenced by sea tidal fluctuation.

In the period of 14 – 18 June 2026, Water levels at the upper part from Chiang Saen to Paksane and from Phnom Penh (Bassac) downstream are expected to rise, while from Nakhon Phanom to Savannakhet, they are expected to remain stable. However, from Khong Chiam to Kompong Cham, the water levels are expected to rise. Water levels at Tan Chau and Chau Doc are expected to be fluctuated due to tidal fluctuations.

7.3. Flash flood and its trends

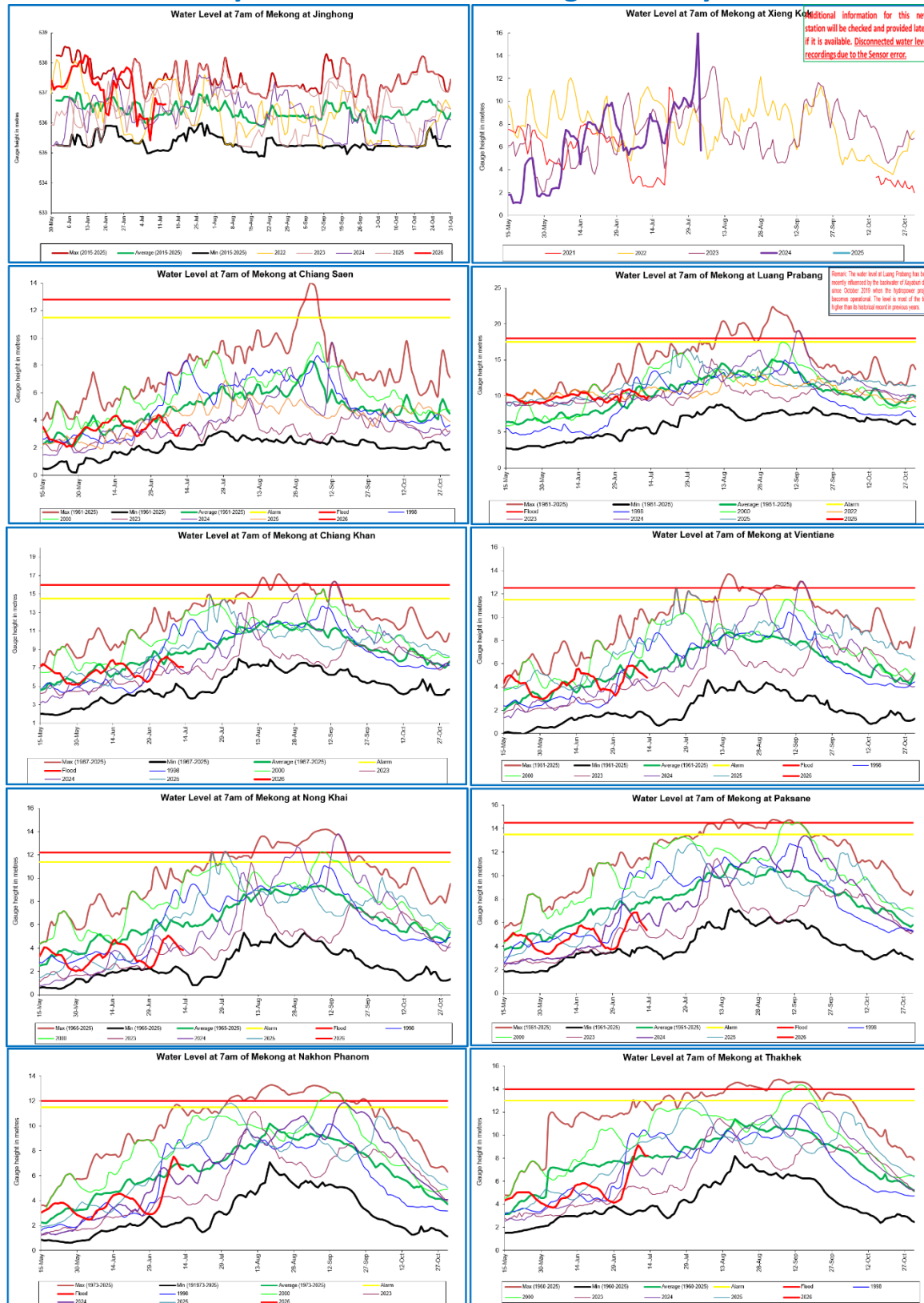
With the predicted of rainfall for the coming week as mentioned earlier in part 2, the flash flood guidance from low to high level will likely be detected in some areas of the LMB.

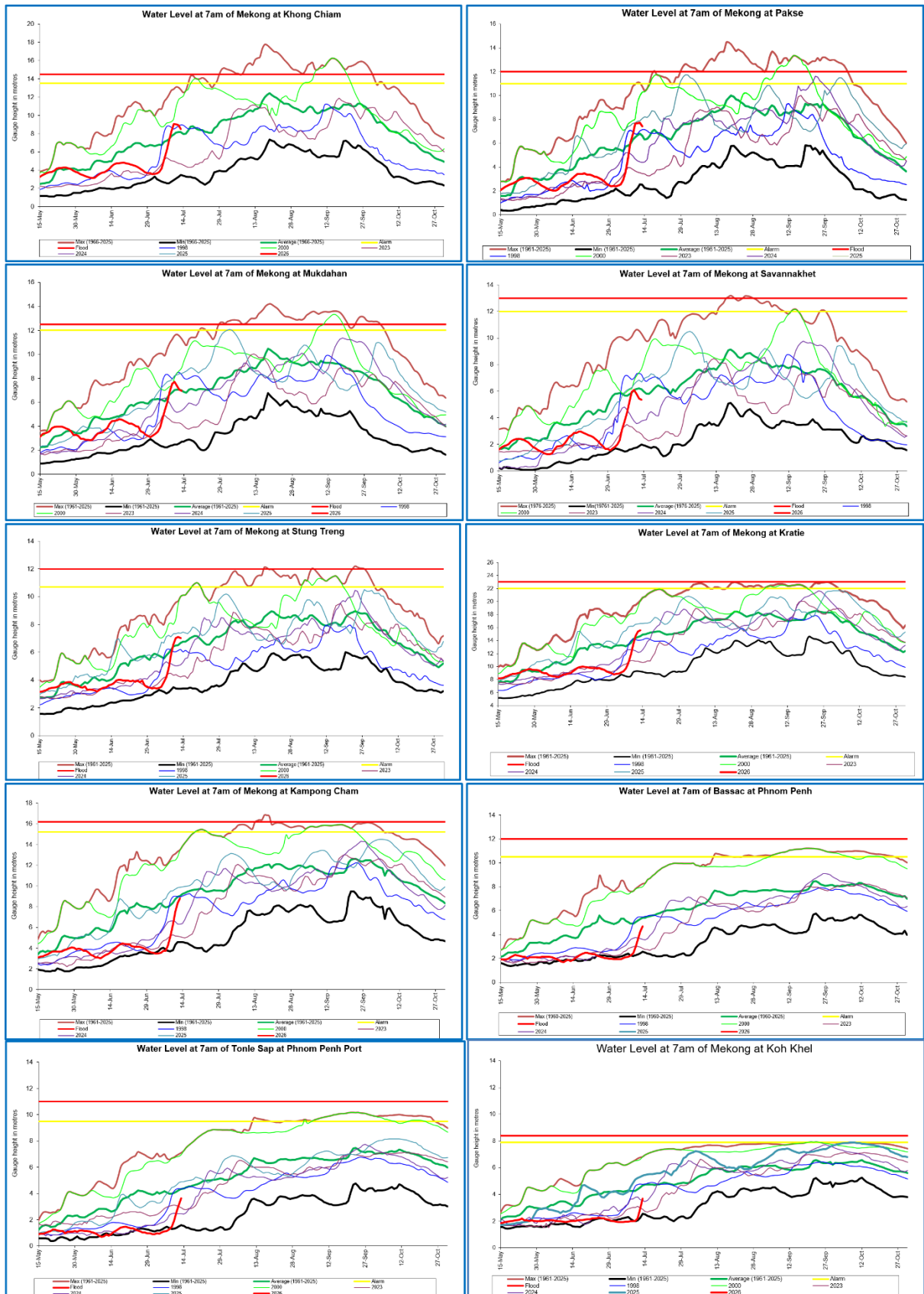
7.4. Drought condition and its forecast

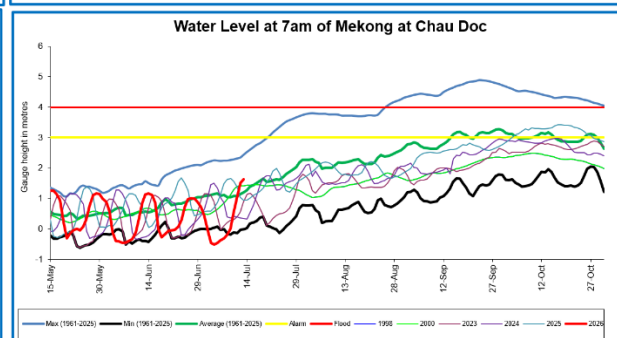
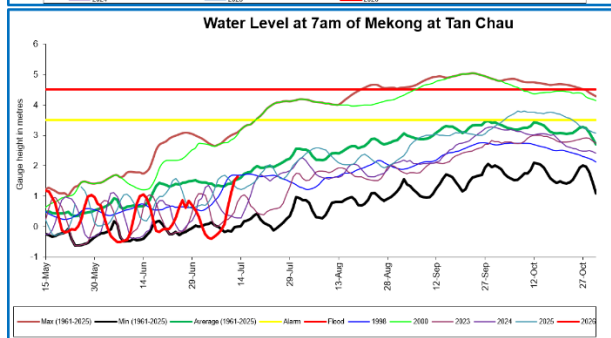
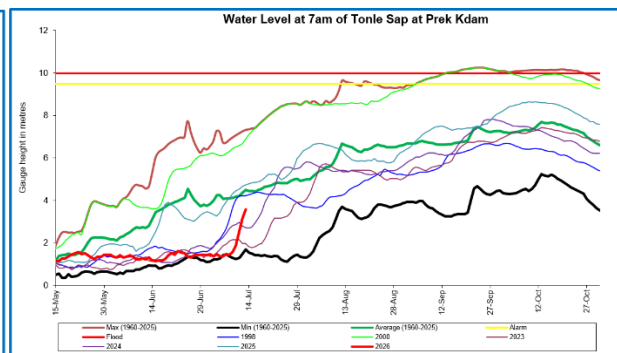
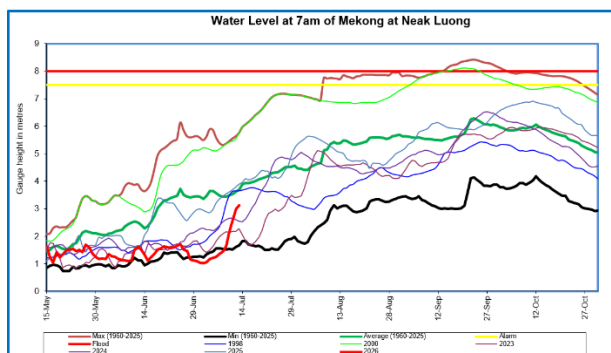
From 07 – 13 July, according to the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI), no significant drought conditions were observed across the majority of the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB). However, localized drought conditions persisted in some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand, and lower part of Cambodia.

The weekly forecast from 14 - 20 July 2026 indicates that no drought conditions are expected across the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB), except some areas in the northeastern part of Thailand and Cambodia during the coming week based on the Combined Drought Index.

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

2026	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Thakhek	Mukdahan	Savannakhet	Khong Chiam	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Phnom Penh Port	Koh Khel	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc
07-07-2026	535.42	3.37	10.61	8.01	5.85	5.06	6.79	6.15	7.80	5.96	4.38	6.16	4.64	4.21	9.71	3.74	2.15	1.14	1.97	1.36	1.48	-0.22	-0.30
08-07-2026	536.12	3.19	10.39	7.82	5.70	4.88	6.87	7.01	8.64	6.82	5.19	7.28	5.94	4.86	10.50	4.25	2.25	1.26	1.99	1.44	1.45	-0.11	-0.18
09-07-2026	536.83	2.89	10.08	7.60	5.50	4.63	6.88	7.53	9.12	7.55	5.94	8.26	6.78	5.84	11.86	5.10	2.44	1.45	2.00	1.64	1.58	0.09	0.00
10-07-2026	536.62	2.88	9.90	7.33	5.26	4.40	6.28	7.29	8.88	7.70	6.09	9.08	7.66	6.58	13.44	6.30	2.96	1.95	2.03	2.16	1.86	0.63	0.54
11-07-2026	536.63	3.21	9.96	7.10	5.15	4.14	5.88	6.90	8.52	7.38	5.77	9.00	7.68	7.02	14.72	7.52	3.60	2.59	2.18	2.56	2.58	1.14	1.07
12-07-2026	536.61	3.62	9.59	7.12	4.96	3.94	5.66	6.58	8.20	7.05	5.45	8.94	7.70	7.09	15.41	8.36	4.24	3.12	2.96	3.00	3.18	1.52	1.51
13-07-2026	536.62	3.67	9.98	7.07	4.81	3.84	5.37	6.49	8.21	6.95	5.34	8.50	7.42	7.01	15.59	8.80	4.68	3.64	3.67	3.12	3.58	1.64	1.63
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

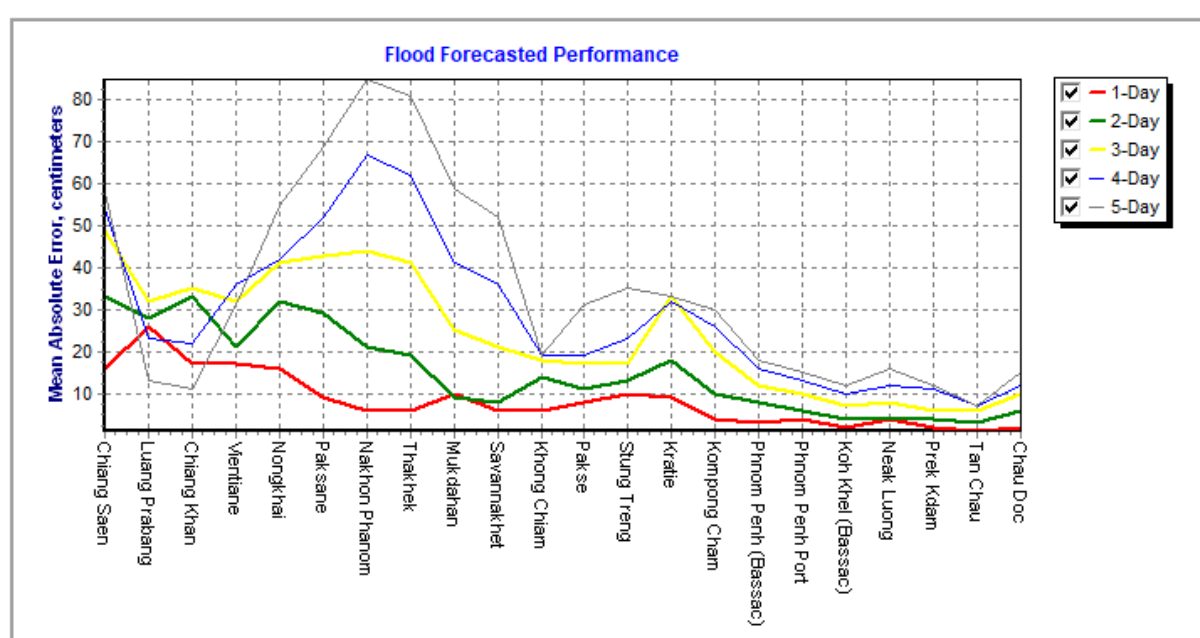
2026	Jinghong	Chiang Saen	Luang Prabang	Chiang Khan	Vientiane	Nongkhai	Paksane	Nakhon Phanom	Thakhek	Mukdahan	Savannakhet	Khong Chiam	Pakse	Stung Treng	Kratie	Kompong Cham	Phnom Penh (Bassac)	Phnom Penh Port	Koh Khel	Neak Luong	Prek Kdam	Tan Chau	Chau Doc
07-07-2026	0	1.5	6.8	15	21.2	85.4	21.4	1.4	11.4	2	0	79.3	3.1	14	18	19	29.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
08-07-2026	45	34.5	23.6	4	6.7	42.6	42.8	13.3	11.4	41	12.2	26.7	19	0	0	0	19.3	0	0	25.9	23.4	0	0
09-07-2026	8	50.5	5.2	6.1	19.9	4.5	8.2	6.4	6	0.8	2.2	0	0	10	4.5	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-07-2026	7	10.4	2.2	0	0	0.2	11.4	25	36.5	0	2.4	1.1	0	15.5	34.4	6	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0.4
11-07-2026	8	65	0	0	1	4	97.4	172.9	177.6	22.6	17.6	8.5	2.9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-07-2026	7.5	0.5	23.6	0	1	1.2	75	44.7	36.5	28.1	29.6	26.8	42.4	27	63	7.5	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	5
13-07-2026	9.5	21.9	1.6	5.8	11	14.7	37.7	12.5	11.1	24.1	22.6	13.3	21.9	0	5.6	4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	13.5
Sum	85.0	80.8	20.6	20.0	60.8	152.6	293.9	276.2	290.5	118.6	86.6	155.7	89.3	79.5	125.5	67.5	50.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	23.4	0.0	19.2

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 14 to 18 July 2026.

The forecasting values from 14 to 18 July 2026 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.



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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