

# Weekly Flood Situation Report for the Mekong River Basin

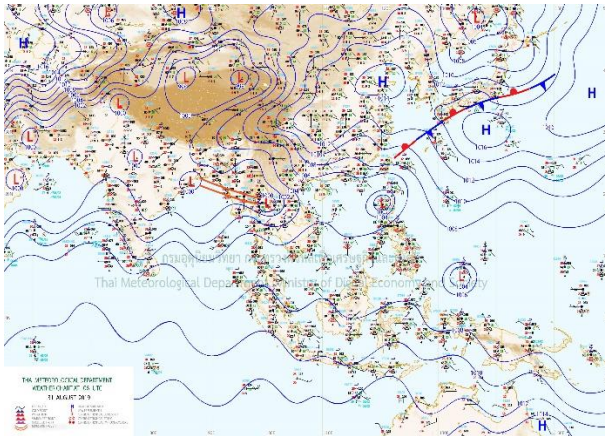
Draft by KHEM Sothea

covering the week from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 and potential trend next week

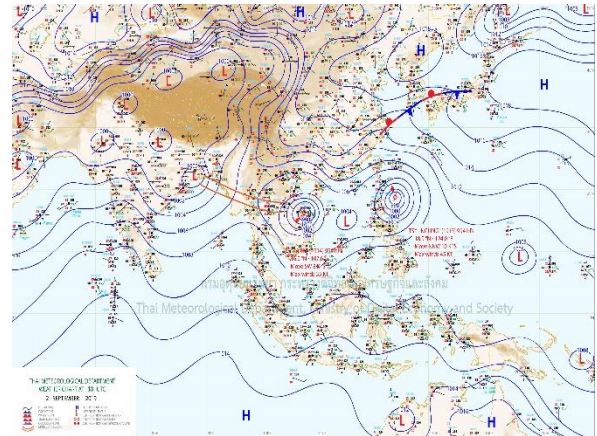
## Weather Patterns, General Behaviour of the Mekong River and Flood Situation

### General weather patterns

During the week from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019, the weather outlook bulletins and maps issued by the Thailand Meteorology Department (TMD) were used to verify the weather condition in the LMB. The low pressure was observed at the middle part of LMB (Khong Chiam/ Pakse and the 3S area), which attracted rainfall in these locations during this week. The abundant rainfall often occurs at the end of August and early September with more rain amount than previous months due to the tropical cyclones of PUDOL tracking from Vietnam. Additionally, some tropical cyclone was moved and toward the central highland of Vietnam and will hit the Vietnam and middle part of the LMB at the end of August and early September 2019. **Figures 1 & 2** presented the weather map for 31<sup>th</sup> Aug and 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019.



**Figure 1:** Weather map for 31<sup>th</sup> Aug 2019



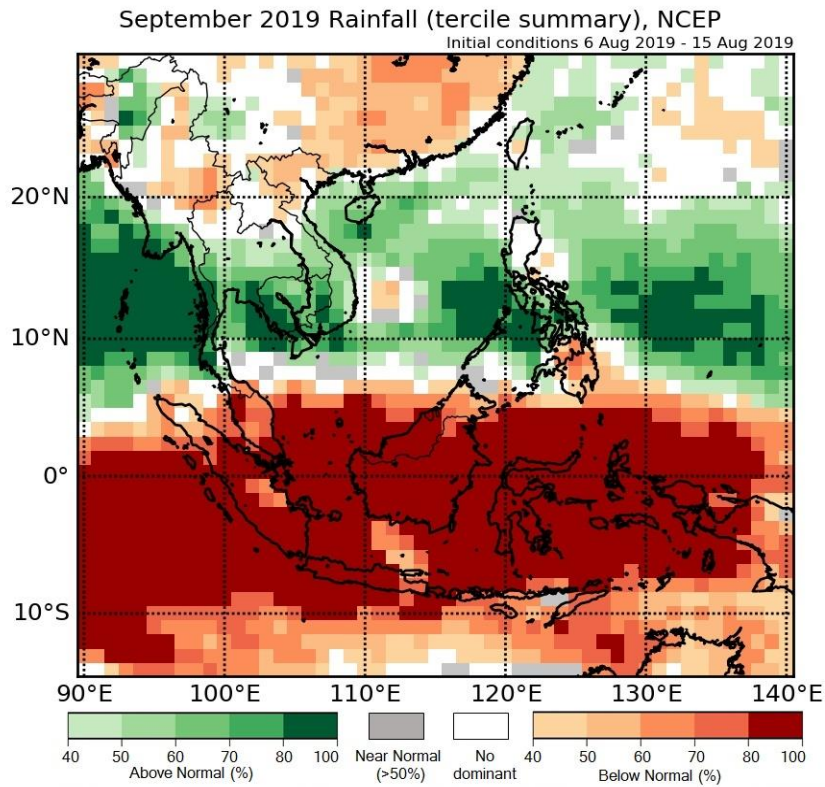
**Figure 2:** Weather map for 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019

### Tropical depressions (TD), tropical storms (TS) or typhoons (TY)

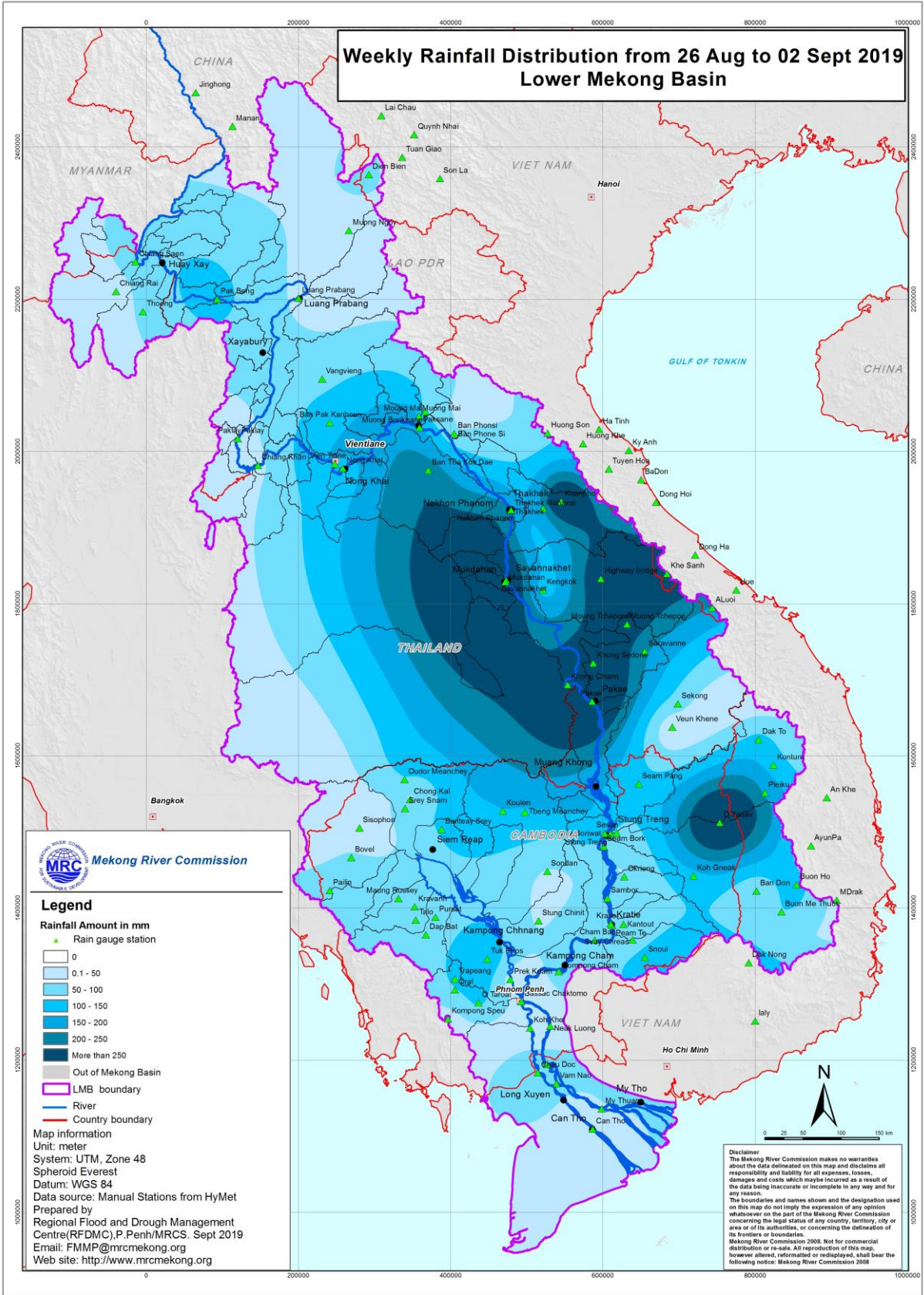
No TD, TS or TY was presented in LMB during this week.

### Other weather phenomena that affect the discharge

According to the Asian Specialized Meteorological Center (ASMC), climatologically, the prevailing Southwest Monsoon conditions are expected to persist till October 2019. The above-normal rainfall is predicted over the Northeastern parts of Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam in September- 2019. In terms of temperature, warmer-than-average conditions can be expected over the equatorial ASEAN region and the inland areas of Thailand. **Figure 2** showed the rainfall outlook over Southeast Asia in September 2019.



**Figure 2:** The predicted of above-normal rainfall in September 2019 in Southeast Asia

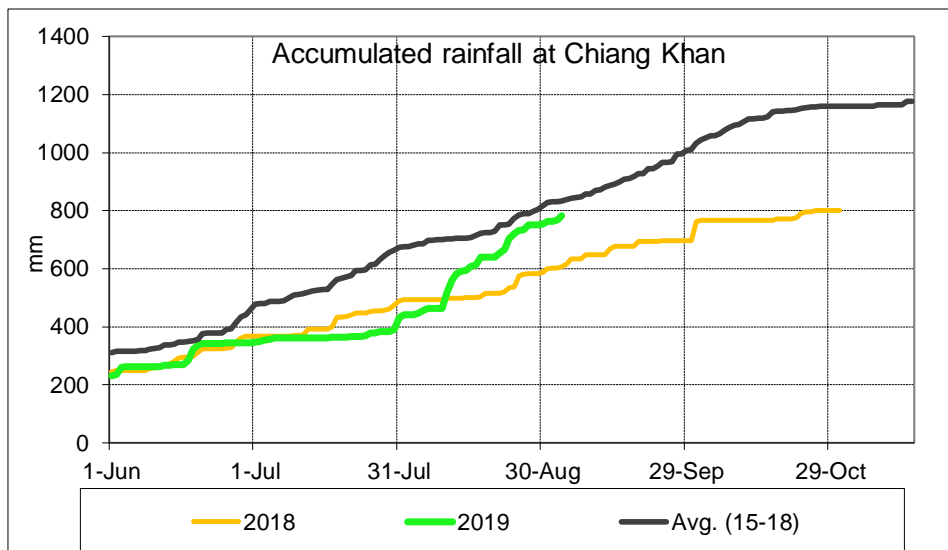
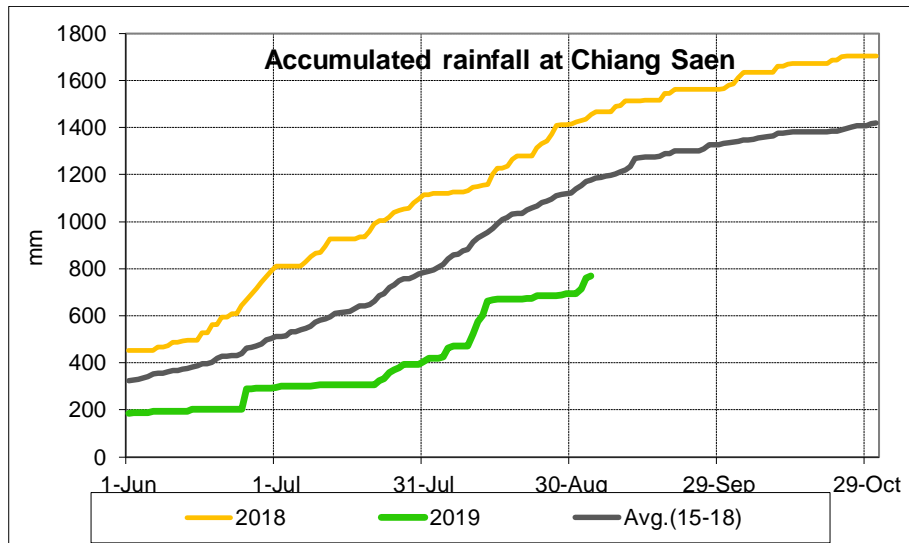


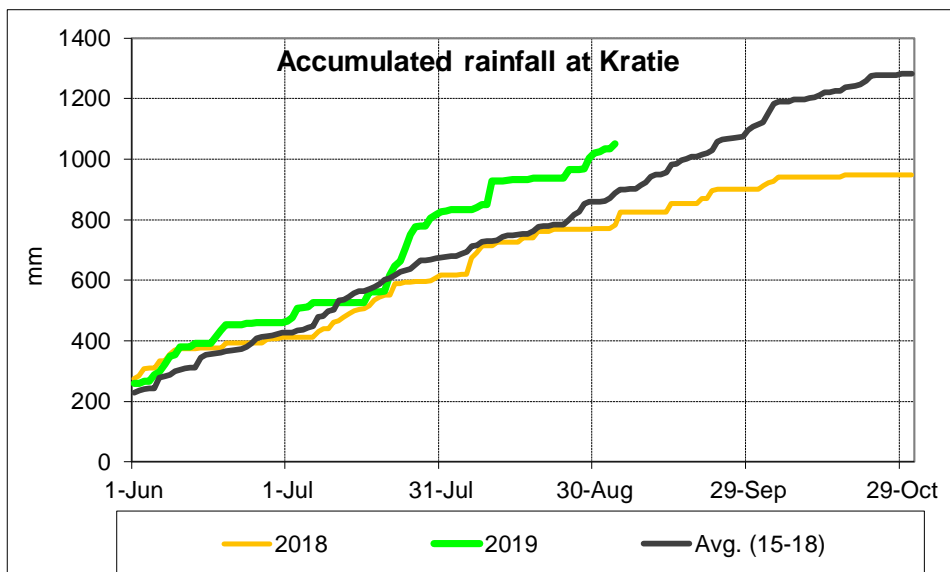
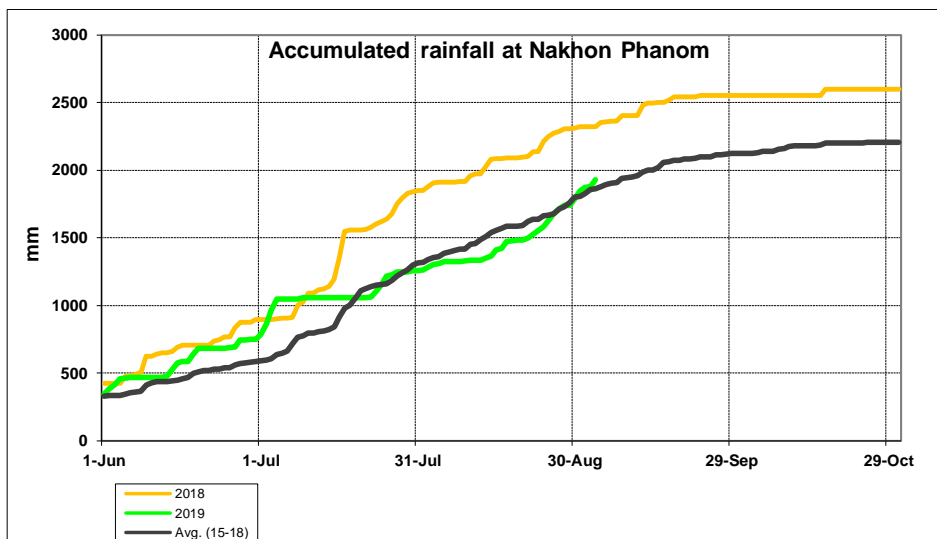
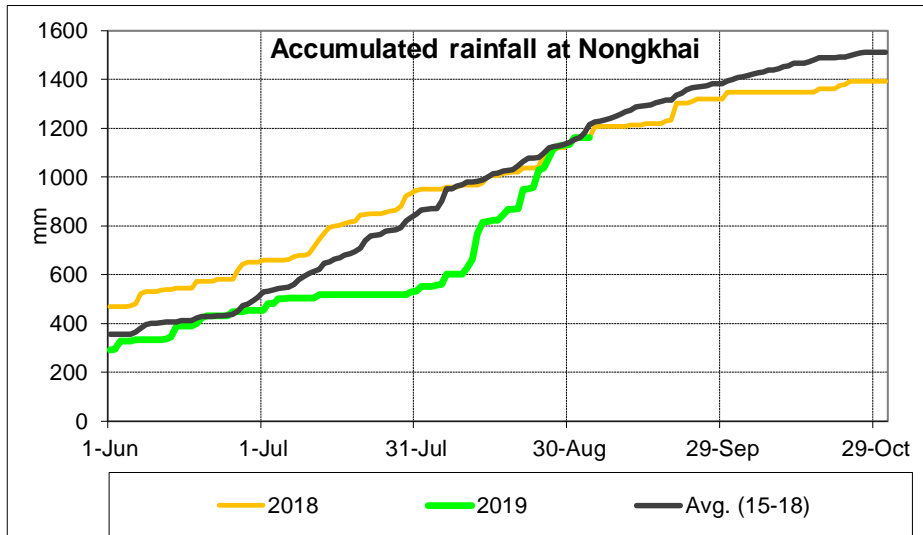
**Figure 3: Weekly Rainfall Distribution over the LMB from 26<sup>th</sup> Aug to 02<sup>nd</sup> Sept 2019**

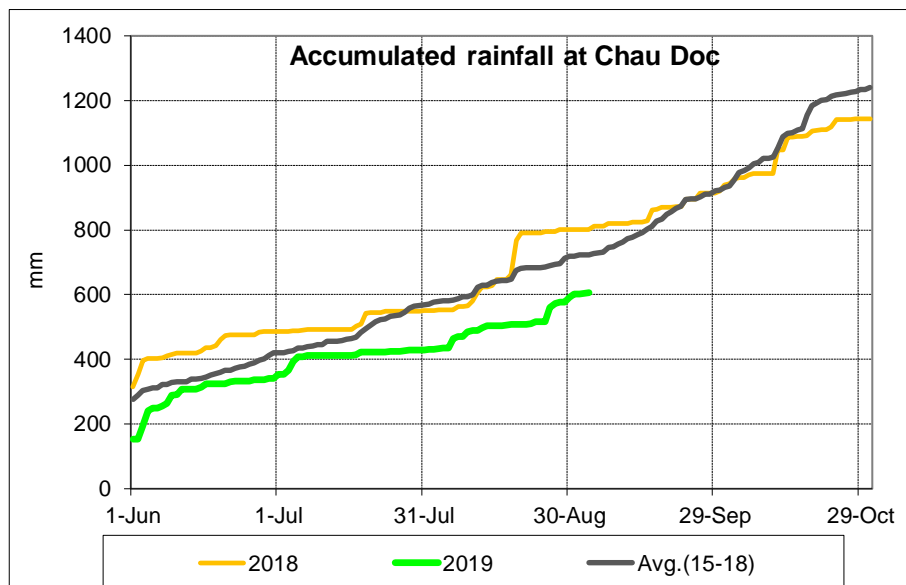
### Over weather situation

The weather of this week was brought heavy rainfall due to the Typical Cyclone PODUL and tropical depression. Consequently, in this week there was heavy rainfall covered from in the middle part of LMB, focused at Sovanakhet to Pakse varied from 100 mm to more than 250 mm. The weekly rainfall distribution in the Lower Mekong Basin from 26<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 is showed in **Figure 3**. The accumulated rainfall in the specific location at Chiang Saen, Chiang Khan, Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Kratie and Chau Doc up to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 are showed in **Figure 4**. It indicated the end of August' s rainfalls were high from Nakhon Phanom to Kratei, compared to their LTAs.

It was observed that last week rainfall distribution overt the LMB varied from place to places, which showed the less rainfall in the upper most part (Chiang Saen to Nong Khai), except at Nakhon Phanom and Kratei rainfalls were about and higher than their LTAs.







**Figure 4:** Accumulated Rainfall up to 03<sup>rd</sup> September to 2019 in specific stations over the LMB

### **General behaviour of the Mekong River**

During last week, water levels from Chiang Sean to Vientiane/Nong Khai fluctuated over their drought year 1992s, except at Luang Prabang station where water level was higher than its 1992's water levels. This likely be affected by the operation of upstream inflow from tributaries and the downstream at Xayaburi. Water levels at stations at the middle part of LMB from Paksane to Pakse have been increasing significantly, due to heavy rainfalls brought by the Typical Cyclone PODUL from 31<sup>st</sup> Aug to 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019. Water levels from Khong Chiam, Pakse and Stung Treng were higher than their ALARM levels, which represented of heavy rainfall in this area.

#### ***For stations from Chiang Saen and Luang Prabang***

Water levels from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 at Chiang Sean station were slightly decreased due to the decreased outflow from Jinghong from 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August for power grid maintenance (Notification dated on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019 to MRCS) and water levels were still staying below its drought year 1992 (1980-2018). At this station water levels decreased from 0.01 m to 0.27 m. At Luang Prabang station, water levels were also increased varied from 0.08 to 0.40 m (27 August 2019). The current water level at this station is higher than its levels of drought year 1992. It was observed that the Luang Prabang stations is likely nominated by hydro power dam operation upstream (tributaries) and downstream (Xayaburi) in which water levels always fluctuated above their LTAs, during the impounding reservoir at Xayaburi from end of October 2018 to May 2019.

#### ***For stations from Chiang Khan, Vientiane and Nong Khai and Paksane***

Water levels from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 at these stations were also followed the same trend of upstream inflowed from Chiang Sean. The observed water levels at Chiang Khan, Vientiane/Nong Khai and Paksane stations were also slightly increased varied from 0.01 m to 0.24 m and stayed upper than their historical drought year in 1992.

#### ***For stations from Nakhon Phanom/Thakhet to Mukdaha/Sovannakhet***

Water levels from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 at Nakhon Phanom/Thakhet to Mukdahan/Sovannakhet stations were increased due to rainfalls contribution from the inflow catchment areas, which varied from 0.02m to 0.61m. The current water levels at these stations are in between the drought year 1992 and their LTAs (1980-2018).

#### ***For stations from Khong Chiam to Pakse***

Water levels from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 at Khong Chiam to Pakse stations were significantly increased from 0.04 m to 1.79 m during the Podul rainstorm from 31<sup>st</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019. The current water levels at these stations are reached to their ALARM and close to their FLOOD levels.

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

Water levels from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 at Stung Treng, Kratie and Kompong Cham were also significantly increased from 0.11 m to 1.14 m due to the heavy rainfalls bring by Podu cyclone in the area. It was found that water levels at Stung Trend and Kratie stations are close to their ALARM levels, while at Komapong Ahcma, Chaktomuk on the Bassac, Phnom Penh Port and Prekdam on the Tonle Sap and Neak Luong on the Mekong are close to their LTAs levels (1980-2018).

**Tan Chau and Chau Doc**

Water levels from 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019 at these 2 tidal stations were still maintaining fluctuated over their LTAs. Their water levels were not followed the historical trend based on the observation of long-term hydrograph of these 2 stations (See **Annex A**). The different trend of water level hydrographs might affect by the El Nino process in the South China Sea, based on the information done by Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).

According to the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), Sea surface temperature (SST) variability in the tropics can significantly impact on the global climate through atmospheric circulation. El Niño event, which are identified by SST fluctuations from the central to the eastern equatorial Pacific (NINO.3), are widely known examples of this. The NINO3 index is one of several El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) indicators based on sea surface temperatures. The ENSO Forecast Probabilities based on JMA/MRI-CGCM2 is presented in **Figure 5**.

According to the ASMC, the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) has been downgraded to “Neutral” status at this time. While warmer sea-surface temperature (SSTs) remain over the Nino3.4 Region.



**Figure 5** ENSO forecast probabilities based on JMA/MRI-CGCM2

**Discussion and Conclusion**

From 27<sup>th</sup> Aug to 03<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019, the trend of water levels at Chiang Sean were slightly decreased based on the decreased outflow from Jinghong from 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August for power grid maintenance (Notification dated on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019 to MRCS) and low rainfall in catchment areas. Water flow realised from Jinghong Hydropower Station on Lancang was considered strong impact at this station. The impact could obviously see the gradually decreasing water level to downstream to Vientiane/Nong Khai. Based on a hydrological phenomenon, the inflow contribution of water from the upstream of Lancang-Mekong in China to the Mekong mainstream is about 16% in total during the Wet season from June to October. The whole inflow of water into the lower Mekong basin is influenced more by tributaries and a direct from catchment rainfall distribution.

However, water levels from Khong Chiam to Kratie were drastically increased from 0.15 m to 1.79 m due to the Typical Cyclone PODUL, which brought heavy rainfall (<250mm) in this area.

The initial conclusion (for discussion) is that the regional tail off in water levels is a combined response to regional low rainfall conditions and dam operation at the upper most (Chiang Saen to Vientiane/Nong Khai).

On the other hand, the hydrological conditions (rainfall and flows) of the Mekong River during early Wet Season 2019 (Aug-Sep) is characterized low at the upper part but high at the lower part from Khong Chiam to Kratie based on heavy rainfall.

*Note:* For detail information on the current flows and water levels situation from upstream to downstream, **Annex A** presented hydrographs of water level at the 22 key stations on the Mekong River.

### **The Trend of water level and its Outlook**

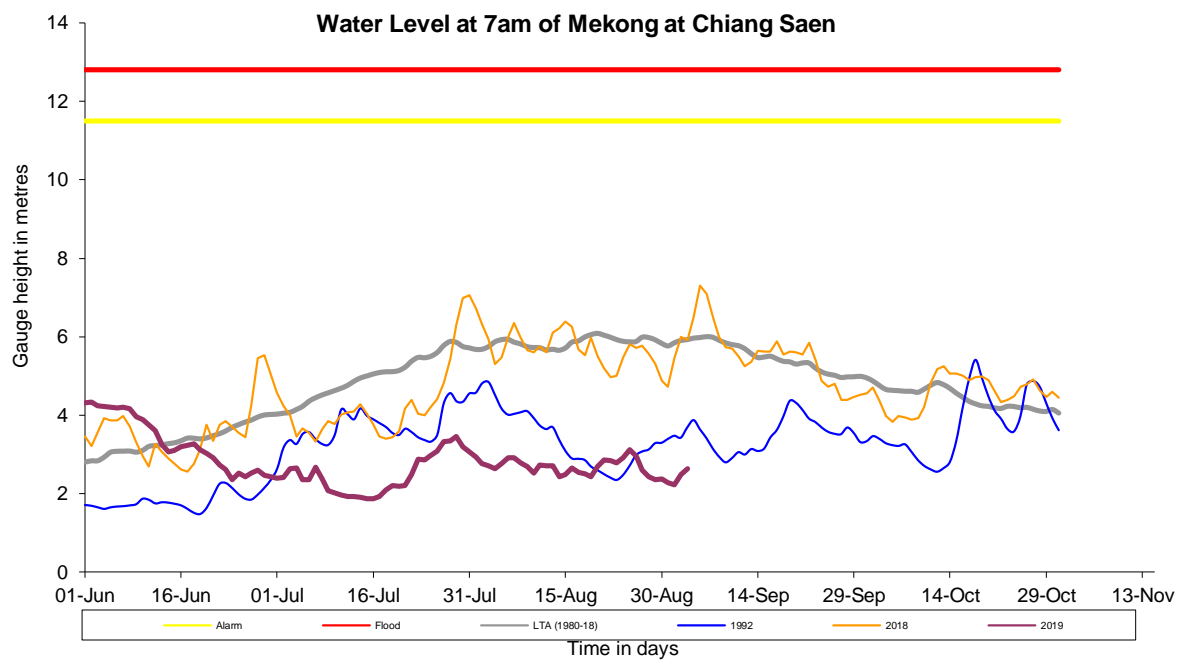
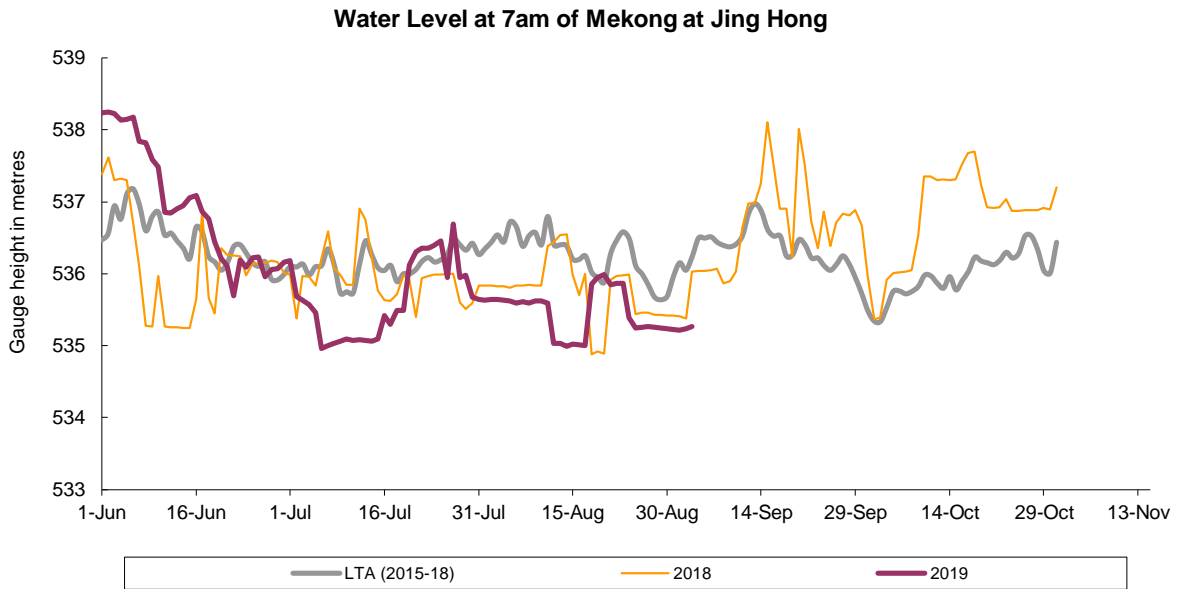
Based on of the daily river flood forecasting outcomes for next week from 4<sup>th</sup> to 08<sup>th</sup> Sept 2019, water levels at Chiang Saen will slightly increase from 0.02 to 0.10 m, while the water level of the station at Luang Prabang will be fluctuated due to the impact of the inflow from reservoir operation upstream and downstream of this station, which could also be impacted downstream at Nong Khai station. From Paksane to Sovanakheth, water levels will rapidly increase from 0.03 m to 1.80 m due to continuing heavy rainfall over 250 mm over the catchment area including the 3S area. The 5 days forecasted rainfall of NOAA (GFAS) of showed normal abnormal rainfall will continue in this month.

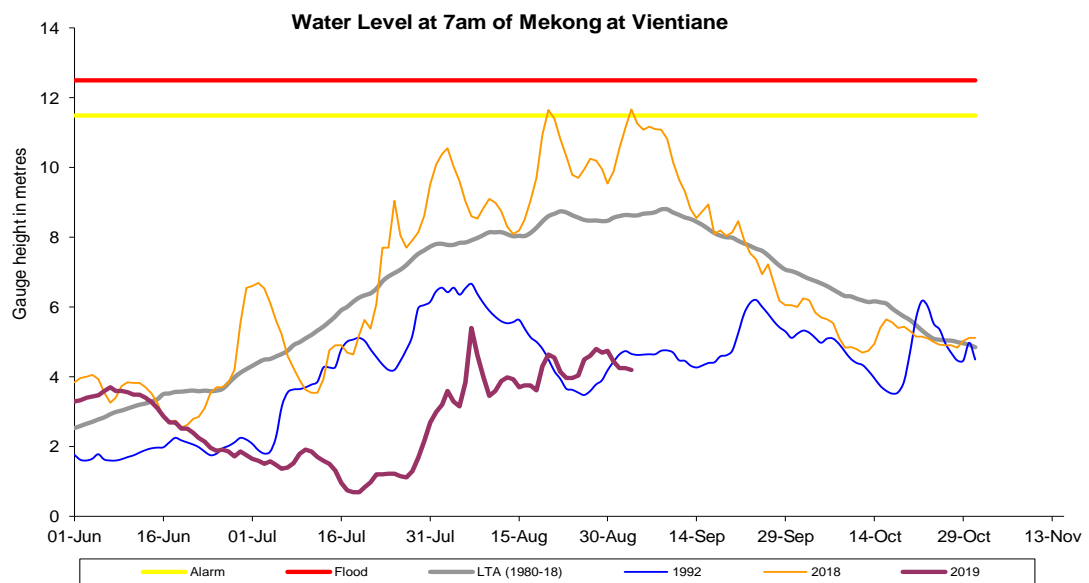
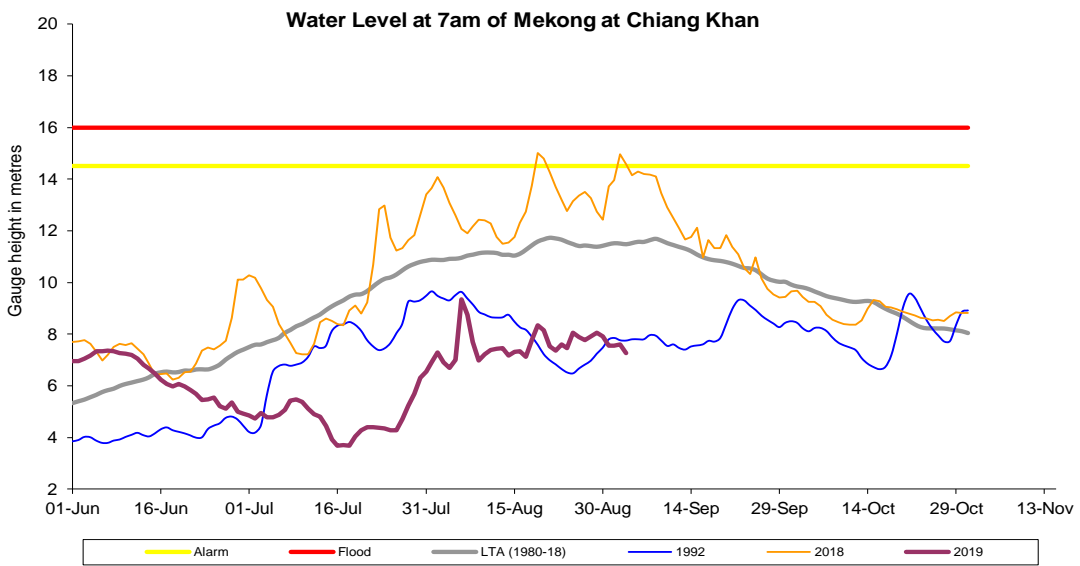
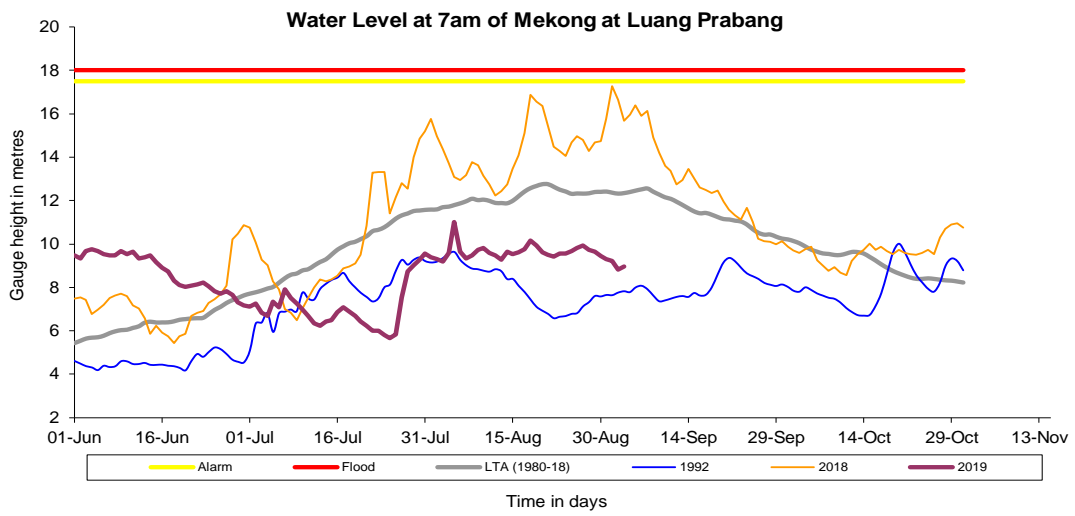
From Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompaong Cham, Chaktomuk, Tole Sap at Phnom Penh Port, Prekdam on the Tonle Sap and Neak Luong on the Mekong, the 5 days forecasting from 4<sup>th</sup> to 08<sup>th</sup> Sept 2019, showed the water level will increased from 0.11 m to 0.67 m.

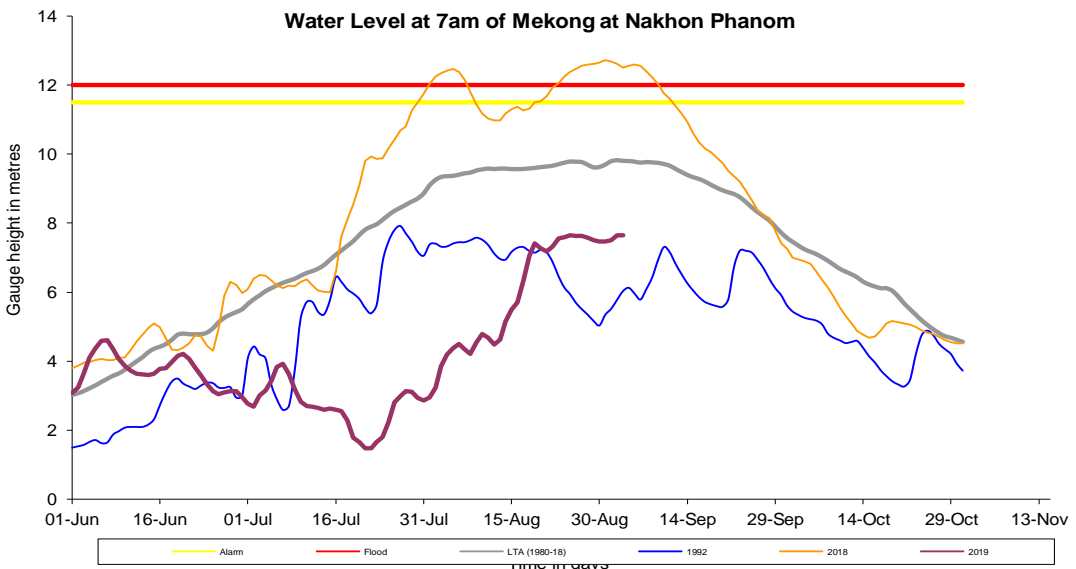
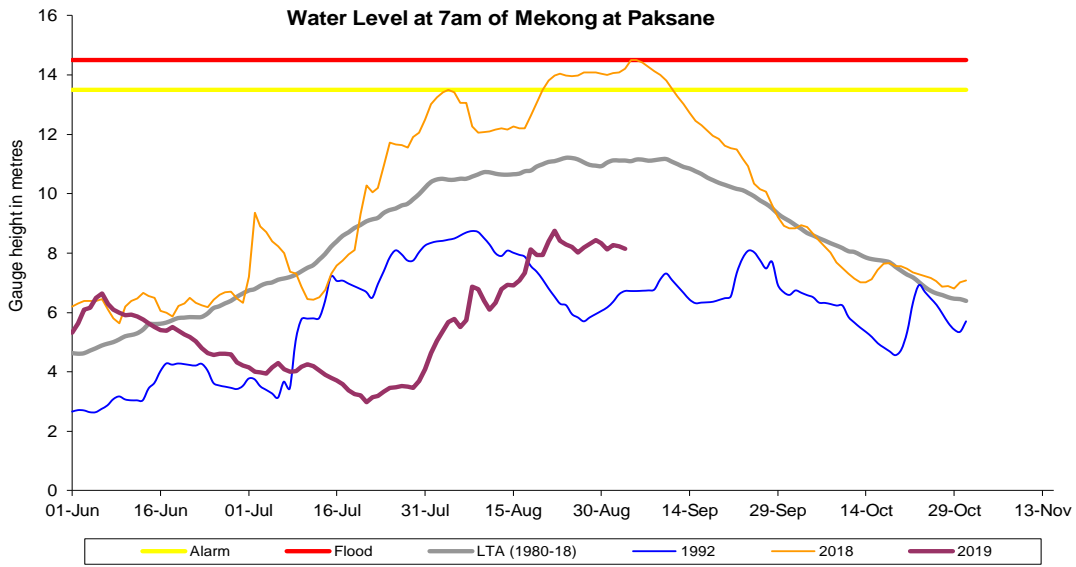
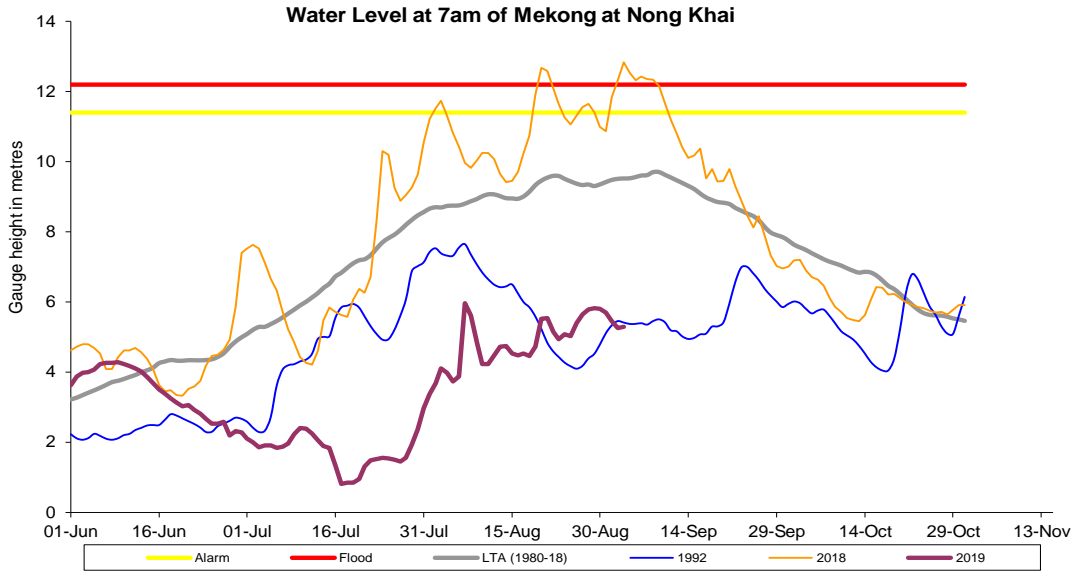


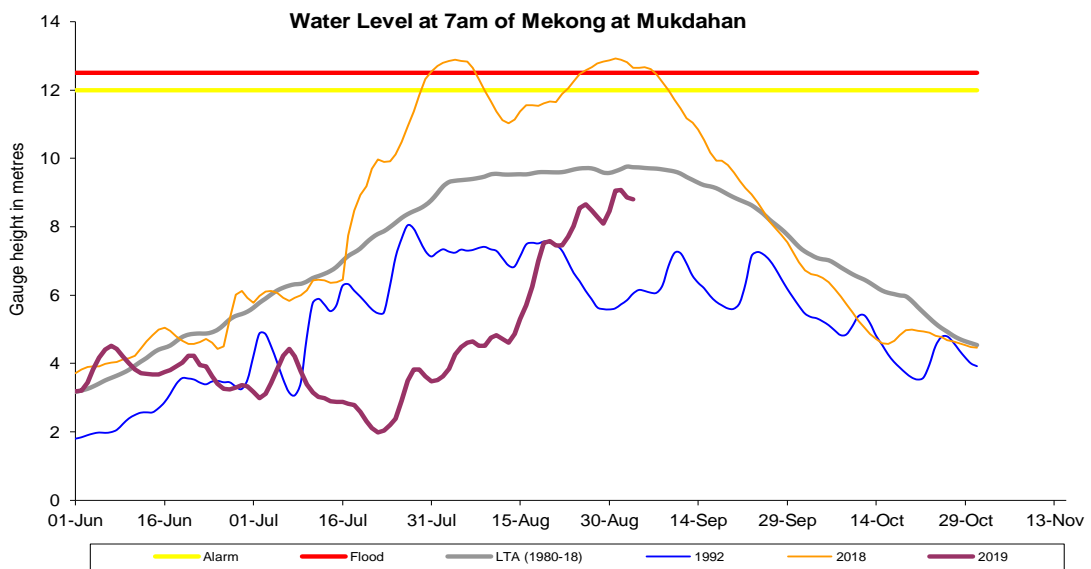
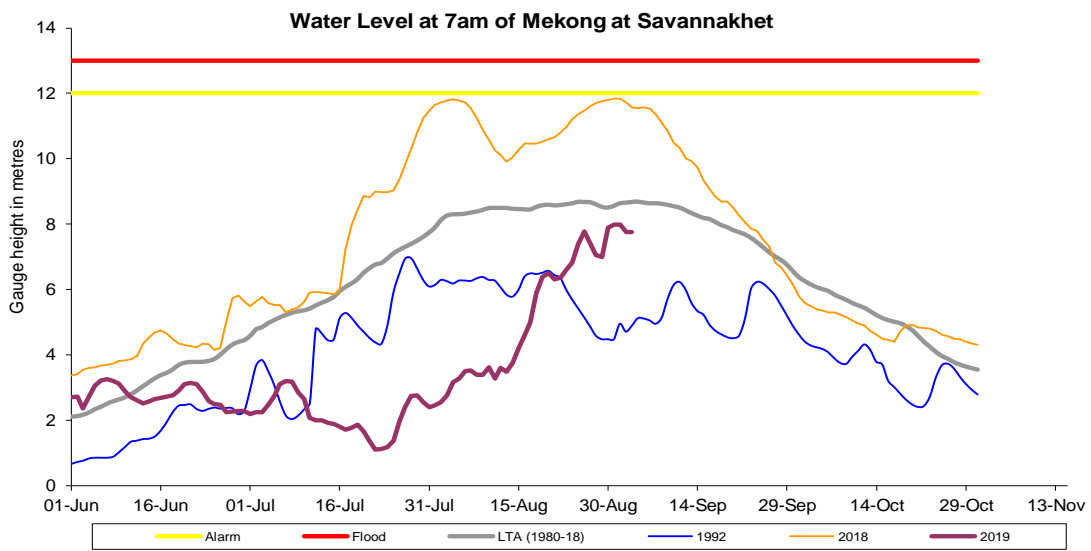
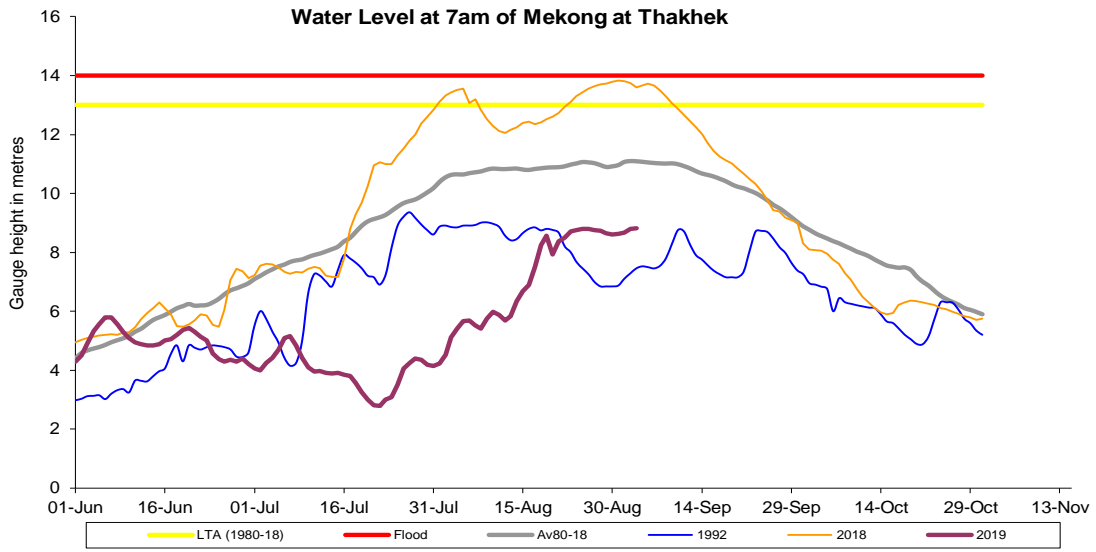
## Annex A: Seasonal Water Level Hydrographs

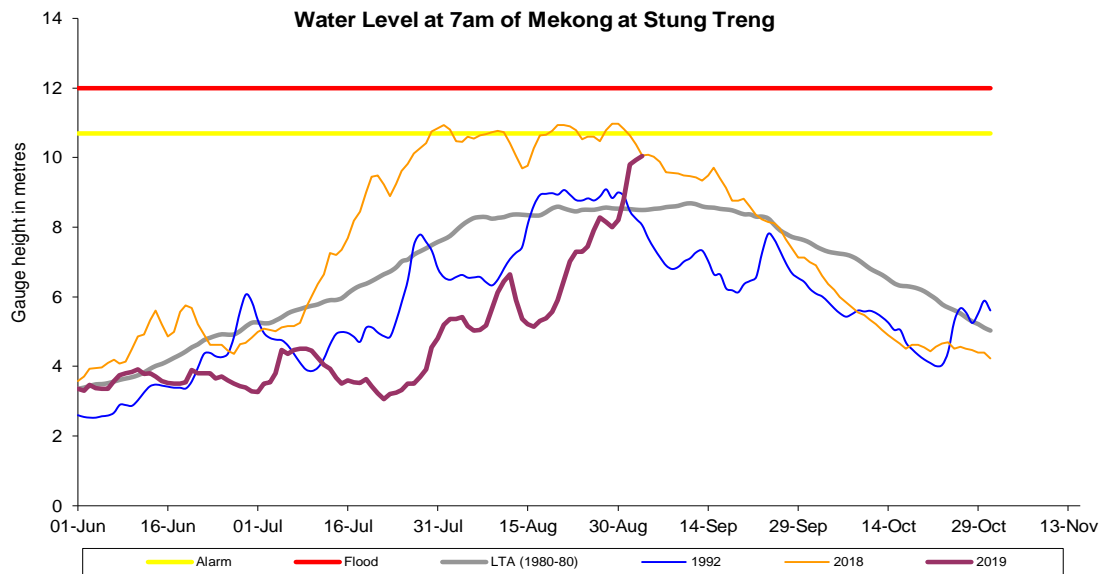
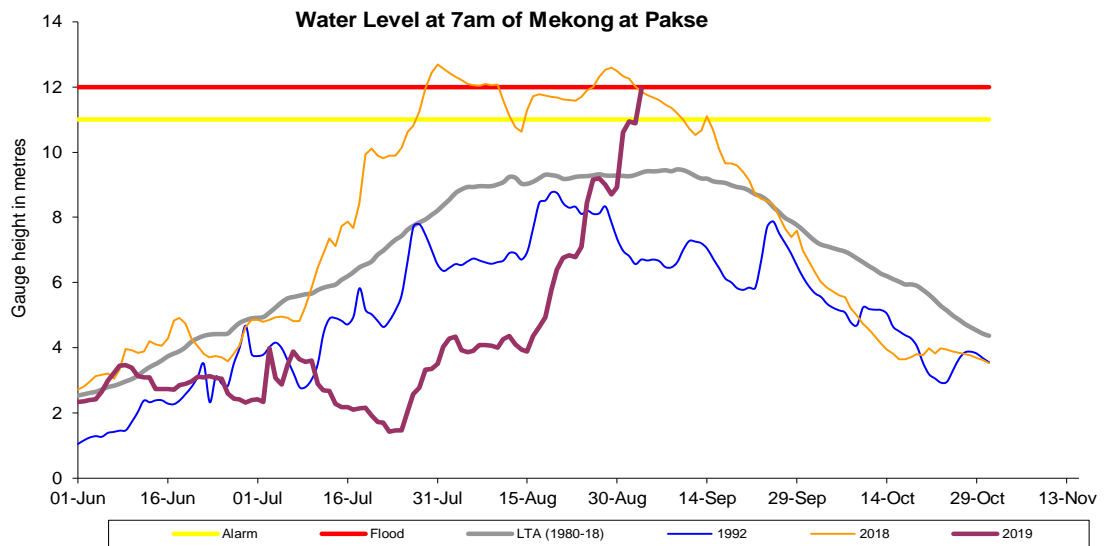
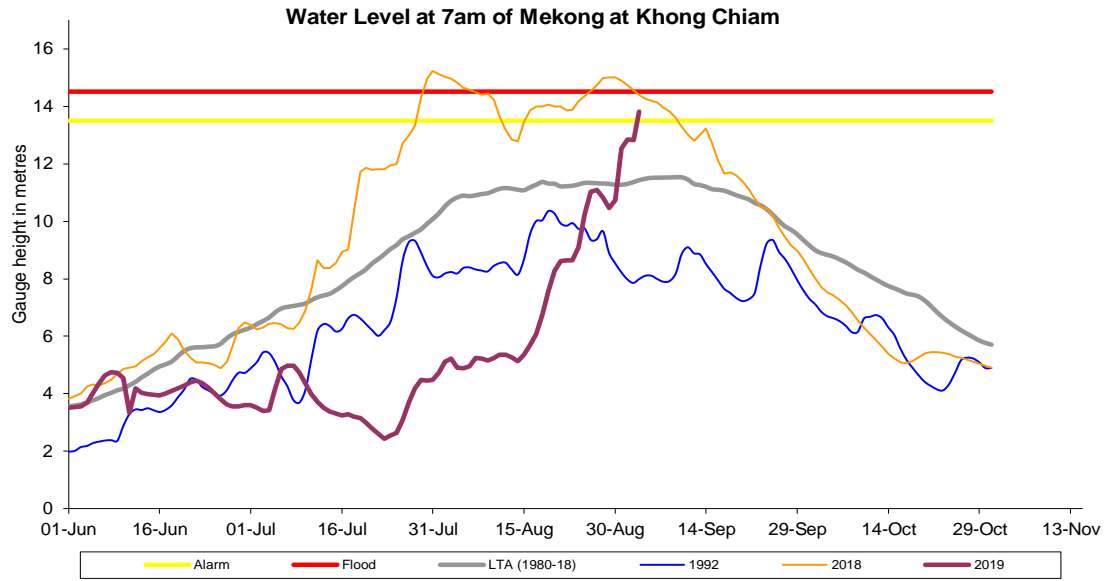
### HYDROGRAPHS OF THE MEKONG AT MAINSTREAM STATIONS IN FLOOD SEASON FROM UP TO 03<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 2019



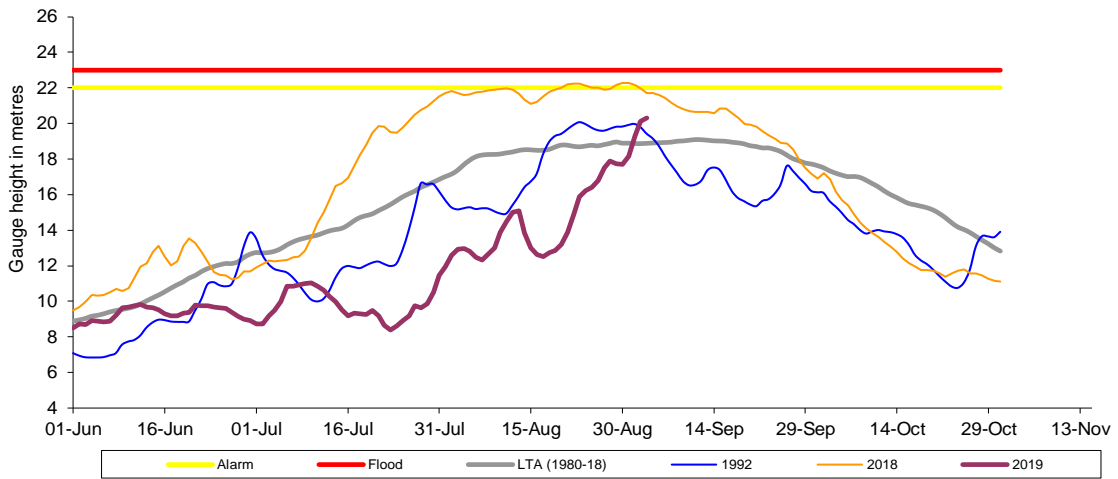




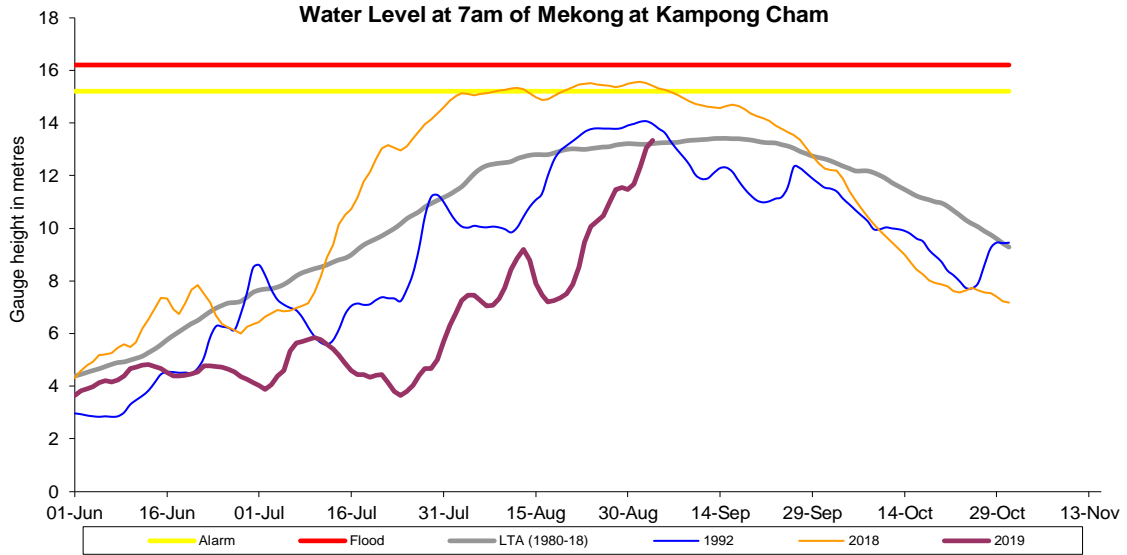




**Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Kratie**



**Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Kampong Cham**



**Water Level at 7am of Mekong at Phnom Penh Chaktomuk**

