

1 Supporting Information for

2
3 **Socio-hydrology, politicization of water science and implication of the Eyes on Earth Study on the contemporary research**
4 **dialogue in the Lancang-Mekong Basin**

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13 **Disclaimer:** The list of water-related events presents a sample of water-related events alongside the EoE Study and MDM. The chronology of the events may not be
14 fully complete due to the potential occurrence of micro-events and other low priority activities during the literature review. If you identify any missing water-related
15 events and other errors, please feel free to contact the authors.

16 **Table S1. Chronology list - politicization of the EoE Study (April 2020-September 2021)**

No.	Event	Date	Stakeholders	Content
1	Eyes on Earth (EoE) Study has been published	10 APR 2020	EoE Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) Pact United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about the changing the water level at Chiang Saen • Raised concerns about the Chinese water reservoirs and their ability to affect the natural water flow
2	New York Times commentary on EoE Study	13 APR 2020	New York Times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarized key findings of the EoE Study • Emphasized the direct cause of Chinese mainstream dams on severe droughts in 2019 • Emphasized the broader geopolitical implications of Chinese water projects on downstream countries • Raised public awareness about the EoE Study findings
3	Stimson Centre (SC) commentary on EoE Study	13 APR 2020	SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised public awareness about the EoE Study findings • Raised concerns over the “new evidence” from the EoE Study • Emphasized the importance of hydrological data sharing
4	Mekong River Commission (MRC) unofficial commentary on EoE Study	15 APR 2020	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about the authenticity of the EoE Study findings • Raised concerns about the misinterpretation of EoE Study • Provided recommendations for improving the accuracy of the EoE Study
5	Thailand unofficial commentary on EoE Study	17 APR 2020	Benar News	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand’s government called for investigating the EoE Study • Stressed that main focus should be paid to drivers of water flow restrictions
6	EoE commentary on EoE Study	19 APR 2020	EoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated general conclusions from the EoE Study • Emphasized that the “natural flow from the upper Mekong basin was greatly impeded” by Chinese mainstream reservoirs
7	Australia-Mekong Partnership for Environmental Resources & Energy Systems (AMPERES) commentary on EoE Study	19 APR 2020	AMPERES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about the politicization of the EoE Study • Raised concerns about the authenticity of the EoE Study • Provided recommendations for improving the accuracy of the EoE Study findings
8	MRC official commentary on EoE Study	21 APR 2020	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluded that more scientific evidence about the 2019 drought need to be done before blaming upper Mekong dams • Warned against misinterpretation of the EoE Study that should provide “more robust and enhanced reliability of the study”

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that the “influence of hydropower operations in China is less evident further downstream” • Stressed that the low water flow “appear[s] to be caused by hydro-meteorological conditions, [...] [particularly] the abnormal low rainfall, [...] lower water contributions from the Mekong tributaries, and the prolonging of the low water conditions from 2019 with drier areas and lower storage” • Highlighted that to “increase the transparency of dam operations, [...] demonstrate cooperation in good faith, [...] [and] address misperceptions by the public, [...] [China and other] MRC Member Countries will also need to provide more data on their dam operations, [...] covering the entire Mekong River basin, not just the lower reaches”
9	Shuang Geng commentary on EoE Study	21 APR 2020	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China (MOFA PRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quoted the New York Times article instead of the EoE Study • Labelled the EoE Study as a “groundless report” • Stressed ongoing China’s actions to address the concerns • Re-affirmed to share the year-round hydrological data • Highlighted that China has also suffered from droughts
10	1st interview with Stimson Center researcher	22 APR 2020	SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responded to the criticism over the SC commentary • Raised awareness about the EoE Study conclusions • Discussed shortcomings in China’s water policy and ongoing development pathways in environmental protection • Stressed the potential geopolitical disputes and call for advancing transboundary water governance, particularly in terms of hydrological data sharing and water notifications over the upstream water operations
11	Michael Pompeo’s commentary on water cooperation	22 APR 2020	U.S. Department of the State (USDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns over the EoE Study conclusions • Demanded further clarification of the upstream dam operation
12	Foreign Correspondents’ Club of Thailand (FCCT) public discussion	23 APR 2020	FCCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the EoE Study findings and potential implications • Reiterated the key EoE Study conclusions
13	Michael DeSombre commentary on water cooperatoin	25 APR 2020	US Embassy in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the US achievements Mekong basin development • Determined to find out “why more water did not flow from China”
14	Aalto University commentary on EoE Study	28 APR 2020	Aalto University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about the reliability of the EoE Study findings • Raised concerns about the Stimson’s Center commentary • Proposed the recommendations for improving the EoE Study
15	2nd Interview with Stimson Center researcher	3 MAY 2020	Cambodianess SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the importance of the EoE Study as the method “how much water should be available to downstream countries if China’s dams weren’t altering flow” • Reiterated that “China’s dams restricted nearly all of that water from the Mekong mainstream” • Discussed other environmental cumulative effects affecting the natural water flow

16	4th LMC Joint Working Group meeting	21 MAY 2020	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the institutional design of the Lancang-Mekong Water Cooperation Information Platform (LMWCIP) • Committed to share more hydrological data and advance water cooperation
17	Michael DeSombre commentary on China-Thailand relations	30 MAY 2020	US Embassy in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about “China’s actions that are contributing to droughts” • Emphasized other security challenges in the Mekong sub-region • Reiterated that “USA is better friend and from China may come only disappointment”
18	3rd interview with EoE Study and Stimson Center researcher	30 MAY 2020	Tuoi Tre News EoE SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the benefits, drivers and implications of the EoE Study • Emphasized that authors “are not trying to be involved in policy or politics” but advance the water cooperation in hydrological data sharing • Highlighted the disappointment from negative research criticism, particularly from the MRC • Discussed China’s ulterior motives and negative consequences of Chinese mainstream dams on downstream countries
19	4th interview with Stimson Center researcher	16 JUN 2020	SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debated the misconceptions and speculations over the EoE Study • Emphasized “impartiality” of scientists and objectivity of research conclusions • Highlighted China’s ulterior motives but noted that “China did not do any kind of nefarious actions” • Confirmed that based on their past observations, knowledge and conducted interviews, they can only “speculate about the effects of upstream water operations” • Stressed the benefits of the remote sensing and application on monitoring “the South China Sea military operations (CSIS AMTI) and forced detention centers for Uyghurs in Xinjiang” • Discussed if “naming and shaming model” is more for media than research and how can constructively facilitate further cooperation with China to promote fair, transparent and cooperative arrangements
20	David R. Stilwell commentary on	14 JUL 2020	US Secretary Bureau of East Asia and Pacific (USB-EAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the Mekong challenges and EoE Study findings • Emphasized that Beijing used its cascade of dams to hold back water • Reiterated that Chinese dams are contributing to the droughts • Encouraged to read the Stimson Center’s commentary on this issue
21	Tsinghua University Study	15 JUL 2020	Tsinghua University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-affirmed that Chinese dams did not cause the droughts in 2019 • Emphasized that Chinese dams have positive effects on water flow
22	Lu Xing commentary	17 JUL 2020	LMWCIP Yunnan University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the technical and other shortcomings of the EoE Study • Debated about other cumulative effects on the natural water flow • Emphasized the importance of depoliticization activities and highlighted a growing politicization of water science that undermine trust between Mekong countries

23	Dialogue Forum 4 Mekong meeting	27 JUL 2020	Center for Social Development Studies (CSDS) MRC International Rivers (IR) others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debated current challenges and geopolitical implications on the transboundary water management in the Mekong Basin • Raised concerns about the transboundary hydrological changes since 2014 • Emphasized the politicization of the EoE Study and future development pathways
24	SC-EoE commentary on Tsinghua Study	31 JUL 2020	Bangkok Post Stimson Center EoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the vulnerability of Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong Delta against irregular water changes • Responded to the Tsinghua University Study findings and comparison with the EoE Study • Emphasized the technical and other shortcomings of Chinese researchers that are based on “false and (self-serving) premise”
25	Aalto University commentary on Tsinghua Study	3 AUG 2020	Aalto University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the shortcomings and benefits of the Tsinghua Study • Emphasized lack of innovations, robust data and broader context supporting the research conclusions • Provided recommendations for improving the research findings
26	CSDS seminar on the EoE Study	6 AUG 2020	CSDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the geopolitical implications of the EoE Study • Emphasized that EoE Study conclusions are based on the incomplete data
27	MRC report on the connection between Chinese dams and severe droughts	7 AUG 2020	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-affirmed that Chinese dams were not responsible for severe droughts in 2019 • Emphasized that more research needs to be shared for firm conclusions • Encouraged Mekong countries to share more hydrological data
28	Keqiang Li commentary on advancing water cooperation during 3rd LMC Leader’s Meeting	25 AUG 2020	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmed the commitment to share year-round hydrological data • Reiterated to “offer more assistance within its capacity to other Lancang-Mekong countries for better utilizing water resources” • Emphasized China’s determination to advance water cooperation
29	MRC commentary on Keqiang Li comment	25 AUG 2020	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about too complex institutional design of the LMWCIP • Recommended to develop the LMWCIP in collaboration with the MRC • Recommended to replicate data-sharing schemes according to the MRC
30	Tsinghua University response to SC-EoE commentary	25 AUG 2020	Tsinghua University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that the July 2019 droughts were caused by hydro-meteorological aspects, not by Chinese mainstream dams • Re-iterated that their study was “peer-reviewed” by various scholars within and outside of the Lancang-Mekong Basin • Discussed the controversies over the EoE Study conclusions • Stressed that EoE Study has numerous shortcomings and is at “best inaccurate and worst based on the wrong premise” • Proposed to build knowledge and facts through “solid scientific understanding”

31	M. Pompeo commentary on Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUP)	2 SEP 2020	USDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the importance of the MUP to keep the legacy of the Lower Mekong Initiative since 2009 • Committed to strengthening the autonomy, economic independence, and sustainable development of the Mekong partner countries • Re-affirmed the US determination to advance the all-round development, ensure autonomy, economic independence and sustainable growth of Mekong partners
32	David R. Stilwell commentary on China's water policy	3 SEP 2020	Lee Kuan Yew School (LKY) USB-EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that "China manipulates the water flow for its own profit" • Accused Chinese information "unverifiable" and not transparent • Emphasized that whenever the EoE Study "is accurate or not", transparency is more important • Reiterated "devastating (impacts) on food and water security throughout the region" and raised worries about hydrological data sharing)
33	Lijian Zhao response to David R. Stilwell commentary	8 SEP 2020	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized to "stop politicizing water resources and exaggerate China's threat" • Reiterated to "stick to the facts" and "quote the EoE Study findings with caution"
34	1st Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUP) Meeting	9 SEP 2020	MUP US government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmed the US determination to enhance transparency, good water governance and regional cooperation • Showed the US determination to ensure the Mekong's natural environment and economic autonomy • Emphasized the US determination to "halt China's aggressive and destabilizing policies in the Mekong sub-region"
35	Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) Symposium on Water Conservancy	18 SEP 2020	LMC United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) International Hydropower Association (IHA) China government Myanmar government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed better resolutions for Myanmar's water facilities and deal with looming water-use crisis • Debated the ongoing challenges such as COVID-19 pandemic, sustainable management and better utilization of water resources, women empowerment, improved water supply development and sharing the experience about water shortage with downstream countries • Analysed the El Niño phenomenon in 2016 and 2019 and politicization of mainstream dams
36	2nd LMC Virtual Joint Working Group of Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation on the Provision of Hydrological Information of the Lancang River Meeting	24 SEP 2020	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the hydrological data sharing from the Yunjinghong and Man'an hydrological stations starting from 1st November 2020 • Emphasized to facilitate better hydrological information sharing and monitoring the flood seasons to improve forecast and prevent the natural disasters within the Mekong River • Stressed the preparation for joint establishment of the LMWCIP

37	Webinar on new book on China and Southeast Asia	26 SEP 2020	SC New York Times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced Sebastian Strangio new book called “Dragon’s Shadow: Southeast Asia in the Chinese Century” • Discussed the future pathways for Southeast Asia and current geopolitical challenges, including in terms of transboundary water management
38	Webinar on Damming the Mekong	27 SEP 2020	SC SFT India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the importance of the EoE Study findings • Identified water vulnerabilities and other challenges for downstream countries • Narrated the existing challenges with South Asian international rivers
39	Michael Pompeo commentary on China’s water policy	5 SEP 2020	USDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concern about China’s lack of transparency on upstream dam operations • Reiterated that China’s “malign and destabilizing activities in the Mekong, including manipulation of Mekong river water flow” negatively affect downstream countries
40	Project assessment meeting on Lancang-Mekong water resources and climate change	13 OCT 2020	University of Gothenburg Southern University of Science and Technology Beijing Normal University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the preliminary report and comments from multi-stakeholders on rational water resources use in the Lancang-Mekong Basin • Outlined the schedule and set the agenda for the next meeting
41	David R. Stilwell commentary on China’s water policy	15 OCT 2020	USB-EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns over China’s unilateral manipulation of the water flow • Encouraged China to share year-round hydrological data with the MRC
42	Indo-Pacific Conference on Strengthening Governance of Transboundary Rivers	15 OCT 2020	Stimson Center US politicians LMC governments others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed current opportunities and challenges for Indo-Pacific Asia • Stimson Center researchers encouraged the US government to advance regional collaboration and include China into the transboundary water governance if possible
43	24th MRC Dialogue Meeting	22 OCT 2020	Ministry of Water Resources of People’s Republic of China (MWR PRC) MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed to share the year-round hydrological data with the MRC • Committed to advance LMWCIP sharing mode • Discussed the advancements in Joint Study on the Changing Patterns of Hydrological Conditions of the Lancang-Mekong basin and Adaptation Strategies since December 2019
44	LMC Technical Sharing and Capacity Building on Green Hydropower Development workshop	22 OCT 2020	LMC LMC governments Nanjing Hydraulic Research Institute (NHRI) others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the LMWCIP institutional design and data sharing • Shared experience about the sustainable development • Emphasized the significance of the water resources cooperation and sustainable development of the Mekong River • Stressed the importance of active participation of the LMC countries

45	Cambodia Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) Conference on Sustainable Mekong	26 OCT 2020	CICP US Embassy in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed sustainability of the Mekong River • Debated the opportunities from the MUP • Discussed the impact of the EoE Study and water data democratization
46	Zhong Yong Commentary on LMWCIP	27 OCT 2020	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-affirmed the provide the year-round hydrological data • Emphasized the importance of the LMWCIP for water cooperation • Stressed the need of “high degree of trust and scientific methods”
47	LMWCIP trial test started	1 NOV 2020	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMWCIP started the trial test of sharing the year-round hydrological data
48	Webinar on China-India Environmental Politics	14 NOV 2020	SC Oregon State University National University of Singapore (NUS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed China-India geopolitical tension over the Himalayan region • Debated about current environmental challenges in Asia • Emphasized the importance of international rivers, particularly Mekong and Brahmaputra in the context of China water politics
49	Webinar on Chinese infrastructure development projects in Southeast Asia	16 NOV 2020	SC National University of Malaysia (NUM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the transformation of the Belt and Road Initiative since 2013 • Reinterpreted Chinese infrastructure investments in Southeast Asia alongside the new book “Rivers of Iron: Railroads and Chinese Power in Southeast Asia” • Debated impact of China on Southeast Asia development, including in terms of Mekong River Basin
50	Zhaohui Luo commentary on data sharing	24 NOV 2020	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated China’s commitment to share year-round hydrological data • Reaffirmed closer collaboration with water cooperation mechanisms
51	LMWCIP has been launched	27 NOV 2020	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that China’s government fulfilled the promise for sharing the year-round hydrological data • Highlighted that China improved collaboration with the MRC • Emphasized that China provided notifications about the upstream water plans
52	Zhaohui Luo commentary on China’s water policy	30 NOV 2020	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-iterated China’s commitment to share year-round hydrological • Re-affirmed commitment to deepen water resources cooperation • Stressed the need to eliminate “external interruptions” that “sabotage sub-regional cooperation” • Emphasized that “the Mekong sub-region as an arena of common development, rather than a battlefield of geopolitics” • Emphasized the replicability of China’s Ecological Civilization model
53	Chunying Hua commentary on LMWCIP	1 DEC 2020	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the LMWCIP as progress in data sharing and technological innovations • Re-affirmed the commitment to promote water cooperation
54	Mekong People’s Council Forum	1 DEC 2020	US Embassy in Thailand Australian Embassy in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups of people from eight Thai provinces (Chiang Rai, Loei nong Khai, Bueng Kan, Mukdahan, Amnat Charoen, Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani) on behalf of Mr. Niwat and Somkiat Kuenwongsa established the Mekong People’s Council

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized to share information about the impacts of “blasting rapids” project in the Golden Triangle, enhance monitoring of the transboundary environmental impacts and produce policy recommendations for the government
55	David R. Stilwell commentary on China’s water policy	12 DEC 2020	Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS) MUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the US-China Bilateral Relations in history that is “unjustified” • Emphasized that there are “a lot of misinformation and assumptions on both sides” and “refutes false claims of propagandists” towards Beijing • Reiterated that “PRC has acted in recent years with an increasing hostility toward the USA” and emphasized secretary M. Pompeo statement that the USA “encouraged China’s rise for decades even when that rise was at the expense of American values, western democracy security and good common sense” • Refused the accusations that NGOs are “insidious subversives” of China’s development and a “black hand” of the US government
56	MDM platform has been launched	14 DEC 2020	MUP SC EoE Chino Cenega Foundation (CCF) Blue Raster others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined to provide near real-time hydrological monitoring • Designed to “counter inaccurate statements” • Aimed to create incentives for transparency and data sharing • Focused on empowering “stakeholders to make data-driven decisions in negotiations and improve transboundary river governance” • Intended as a tool to provide early warning of impending floods and droughts • Used as a leverage to “increase policymaker and public understanding of the benefits of natural river flow and reduce the risk of ecological breakdown in the Mekong”
57	Wenbin Wang commentary on MDM	14 DEC 2020	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciated the MDM as a constructive action • Reaffirmed to fight against the “malicious moves” of the external interference that can “drive a wedge” between Mekong countries • Emphasized the need to advance the LMC cooperation on the basis where “facts speak louder than words”
58	Launch of the MDM webinar	16 DEC 2020	MUP SC FCCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the commitment of the MDM to show the current water situation and other water challenges for the basin, and encourage multi-stakeholders to make their own research alongside the MDM datasets • Outlined the drivers of launching the MDM since 2019 when Mekong journalists wanted to examine the unnatural water impacts, keep updated about water changes that can be easily verifiable for local communities and provide estimates of the virtual gauges to provide information that never has been shared before • Explained that wetness index is a complicated comprehensive indicator, Eyes on Earth Study authors did not know so much about the Mekong River before 2019 and MDM is not intended to be “one data set” among the others to define current trends • Reiterated that Eyes on Earth is an independent NGO which provided important input about transboundary water impacts of upstream dams, particularly on the Tonle Sap and Mekong Delta and other supporters • Stressed the replicability of the MDM worldwide, China’s zero consultation and willingness to deepen the cooperation with the MRC and other regional partners, particularly Japan, South Korea and ASEAN

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted the establishment of the LMWCIP as an important step in sharing hydrological data despite the concerns about the quality and scope of the shared information • Reaffirmed that MDM will complement the leadership of the MRC, better equips Mekong regional leaders to assess trade-offs, secure open and prosperous Mekong Region, facilitate best practices, deepen mutual trust among countries, increase the transparency of water data, strengthen local water governance with local communities, encourage downstream countries to press for even more information, ensure sound water management and providing MDM as evidence of further US commitments to build trust and transparency • Responded to the criticism that the MDM can serve as a tool of political tension in US-China relations and discussed the “weaponization of water data” on other Asian international rivers by upstream countries
59	MDM shared David R. Stilwell commentary	17 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC USB-EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared David. R. Stilwell commentary from Bloomberg where he stressed that “China’s 11 mainstream dams are coordinated to maximize hydropower production for Beijing’s use with little consultation or consideration given to those who suffer its effects downstream” (Facebook)
60	MDM informed about open support from the Vietnam government	18 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an article from the Soha news to emphasize the open support for the MDM from the Vietnam government (Twitter)
61	MDM thanked Tyler Roney	18 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanked Tyler Roney for sharing the MDM opening webinar (Twitter)
62	MDM responded to the China Daily article	18 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responded to the article from Jonathan Cheng • Rejected the speculation that the MDM is influenced by US funds or policy-makers
63	Xingjun Yu commentary on the water situation	19 DEC 2020	MWR PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that China is willing to exchange experience and technology with other LMC countries on flood and drought disasters as well as water resources management and conservation • Highlighted the establishment of the LMC in March 2016 and existing development pathways of the LMC, particularly the LMC Joint Working Group on Water Resources Cooperation
64	MDM informed about Mekong water situation	22 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visualized 27 reservoirs within the basin and emphasized that 11 “mega-dams” are fully loaded with water (Facebook/Twitter)
65	MDM raised concerns about Nam Ou Cascade	29 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about Nam Ou 5 reservoirs in northern Laos where the water dropped about 3 meters over the last week (Facebook/Twitter) • Committed to put more attention on other dams on Nam Ou Cascade (Facebook/Twitter)
66	MDM raised concerns about Chinese datasets	30 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDM raised concerns about “erratic peaks” along the Buyan River, a major Mekong tributary (Facebook)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the need for further research of the potential impact of 7 dams on the Buyan River that are widely “understudied outside of China” (Facebook) • Highlighted that “understudied Buyan dams [have] total 58 MW [capacity]” (Twitter)
67	MDM criticized upstream dams for impact on fishery	30 DEC 2020	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “pumping & dumping hurts fish catches downstream in #Thailand” since most Chinese dams are “producing power during days and filling at night” (Twitter)
68	1st MDM alert announced	5 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified the abnormal change of the water level between 31st December 2020 to 4th January 2021 (Facebook) • The change of the water level was reported by the local people living nearby the Chiang Saen and John Roberts who shared a photo from near Chiang Saen between 3-4 January 2021 (Facebook) • Emphasized the commentary from Stimson Center researchers who pointed out on “devastating impact of sudden shocks on fish recruitment” and even though “1 meter might not mean much in China but it means a lot to fishers downstream” (Twitter) • Reiterated that “China’s Jinghong dam causes the Mekong mainstream to drop >1 meter in 48 hours at the Golden Triangle, Thailand” • Highlighted that “no notification from China to MRC” has been sent nor from “China’s own data portal” where “message never came through” despite China’s data portal promises (Twitter)
69	MDM criticized the upstream water operation	5 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that there were “no notification from China” (Twitter) • Pointed out that “this kind of sudden shock to the Mekong can be devastating for fish recruitment” and “do millions of \$\$ in damage to poor fishing and farming communities” (Twitter) • Emphasized that “1 meter might not mean much in China but it means a lot to fishers downstream” (Twitter)
70	MDM criticized the China’s LMWCIP promises	5 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimed that “China's own data portal shows the sudden drop but message never came through” despite China's data portal promises (Twitter)
71	Stimson Center researcher shared visualization of the water fluctuation	5 JAN 2021	SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared visualization of the water fluctuation between 2nd January to 24th January to demonstrate the Jinghong hydropower dam restrictions • Emphasized that “China sent no notification to downstream countries since 31st December” when the fluctuation started

72	LMWCIP announced the planned water maintenance	5 JAN 2021	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed downstream countries about planned Jinghong hydropower maintenance • Stessed that Jinghong hydropower dam will “operate with the outflow at 1000m³/s from 5th to 24th January, 2021 so as to conduct the maintenance for the transmission lines of the power grid, and it will be gradually restored to normal operation status afterwards” • Committed to inform about “any other significant variation of the outflow” in a timely manner”
73	MRC shared LMWCIP notification about the planned maintenance of the power grid	6 JAN 2021	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC received the notification from China’s Ministry of Water Resources about the planned maintenance of the power grid • The notification followed up the LMWRC announcement in 2019 which already counted with the planned maintenance of the power grid • MRC informed downstream countries about lowering the water level and asked China for further specifications about restoring the water flow • China committed to restoring the water level until 24th January 2020
74	MDM continued to criticize LMWCIP	6 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that “China provided no notification of the sudden and unusual change that will impact fish and farming processes downstream” (Facebook) • Emphasized that “Xiaowan & Nuozhadu are releasing water, but Chiang Saen experiences >1 meter drop in 48hrs” (Twitter)
75	MDM thanked John Roberts	7 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDM thanked John Roberts for “pointing out the sudden drop on Monday” and emphasized that his work “was the spark leading [MDM authors] to dig deeper” (Twitter)
76	MDM emphasized the role of citizen science	7 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that despite “all those expensive satellites & hard worked indices, we have low tech gauges!” (Twitter) • Shared photos nearby Chiang Saen (Twitter)
77	MDM criticize LMWCIP for timely notification	9 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimed that “keeping them honest is all part of the job” (Twitter) • Stressed that MDM “prompts the PRC to belatedly notify downstream neighbors of sudden water flow restrictions behind their massive Mekong dams” (Twitter)
78	5th interview with Stimson Center researcher	11 JAN 2021	SC River and Delta Researcher Center (RDRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed “virtual gauges”, wetness index and the importance of the MDM as well as Mekong Infrastructure Tracker programs • Highlighted impact of water peaking on Tonle Sap Lake ecosystem
79	MDM corrected information in datasets	12 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that despite the “continued restrictions at Jinghong hydropower dam”, there is “a slight increase in flow at Chiang Saen since 11th January 2021” (Facebook) • Highlighted that the “wetness values are generally near the expected value in the winter season, which means that the ground is frozen (not wet). Although there appears to be some liquid water in several pixels, which are normally frozen at this time of the year” (Facebook)
80	1st Friends of Mekong Policy Dialogue	12 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed sustainable water resources management and closer collaboration with the ASEAN • Discussed other challenges related to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) and the need for advancing natural resources management and environmental protection

81	MDM informed about water situation	20 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmed that China “notified restrictions thru 1/24 but its Jinghong dam is already releasing water, likely passing water from falling reservoirs at Xiaowan & Huangdeng” (Twitter) • Emphasized that “some dams in Lower #Mekong also shedding water, but river conditions along #Thai/#Lao at rock bottom” (Twitter)
82	MDM shared photos from John Roberts	22 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared photos from John Roberts and stressed that “it looks like the river will stay low for the coming days @elehelp #China’s Jinghong dam is restricting water once again after small releases last week” (Twitter)
83	2nd MDM alert announced	23 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerted downstream countries for preparing on China’s upstream dam restrictions and potential impacts (Facebook) • Emphasized that these restrictions continue “to bite hard” and “looks as though they slammed the #Mekong doors shut to the lowest level so far this year at midnight, brace yourselves” (Twitter) • Raised concerns about the droughts in Chiang Saen and Chiang Khong • Stressed that “sudden drops are devastating to local fish populations, wetlands, and the people that depend on them” (Facebook)
84	LMWCIP Seminar on Water Supply and Watershed Management	27 JAN 2021	LMC MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the management of Lower Sesan 2 hydropower dam and ensuring water safety for villagers living along the bank • Determined to promote people’s livelihood and strengthen the technical exchange between China and Cambodia in rural water conservancy
85	MDM informed about water situation	27 JAN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that “China’s Jinghong Dam restrictions ended 1/24” • Emphasized that “major reservoirs above Jinghong showed no change over the last week, but expect releases post 1/24. Most Lower #Mekong dams released water. • Highlighted that “river levels still rock bottom at Chiang Saen, Pak Chom, & Don Sahong”
86	CICP webinar on ASEAN new challenges	28 JAN 2021	CICP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed geopolitical struggle between China and USA, particularly in terms of Mekong water disputes
87	MDM shared a commentary from John Roberts	1 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that John Roberts is observing daily fluctuations and severe lows along the Mekong in Thailand’s Chiang Rai province” after 24th January 2021 • Emphasized that “no notification from China once again” has been issued • Stressed that “Did they turn off the #Mekong taps again?”
88	MDM shared an article about sudden water fluctuation impacts	1 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared the article from Radio Free Asia about the water peaking phenomenon and the impact on local communities, particularly fishermen and farmers downstream on the river
89	3rd MDM alert announced	2 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerted that the “Jinghong dam is restricting as much as as early January when China’s authorities belatedly notified downstream countries of an extended period of water restrictions” until 24th January 2021 (Facebook) • Emphasized that “China’s Jinghong Dam operators once again drive the Mekong to unusually low levels” (Twitter)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that “Latest lows will hit Golden Triangle around midnight Feb 3. Note: 5-day, 1-day operating periods bring sudden, inconsistent ups & downs” (Twitter)
90	MDM informed about water situation	3 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “China's Jinghong dam continues to deliver extreme lows and sudden highs in Golden Triangle” • Stressed that “Nuozhadu & Xiaowan reservoirs still mostly full, holding steady” • Highlighted that “only 55% of natural flow measured at Chiang Saen and only 33% at Vientiane”
91	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) webinar on Data and Information Sharing	3 FEB 2021	UNECE LMWCIP MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed current water challenges and solutions for contemporary data-sharing issues between LMWCIP and MRC • Emphasized the importance of Sustainable Development Goals Target 6.5 on integrated water resources management
92	MDM continued to criticize LMWCIP	5 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that China provided “no relief or release coming from China’s Jinghong Dam to the Mekong downstream” (Facebook) • Emphasized that “no notifications from the Jinghong dam operators once again” came which “drive the Mekong to unusually low levels” (Facebook) • Accused China for “extreme ups and downs in river level in the Golden Triangle that are “extremely damaging for wetlands, fisheries, and local communities” after China’s early notification of Jinghong Dam restrictions that ended on 24th January 2021 (Facebook) • Stressed that “Mainstream #Mekong levels in #GoldenTriangle will remain low for at least 48 hours” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “extremely low levels now sustained for a five day period” (Twitter)
93	MDM informed about water situation	10 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed that “no significant change was observed in river flow alerted by China’s Jinghong Dam” (Facebook) • Emphasized that water which is holt by Xiowan and Nuozhadu dams will “eventually show up downstream” (Facebook) • Stressed that “massive Xiaowan reservoir dropped >7m & that release will eventually show up downstream” (Twitter)
94	MRC raised concerns about the Mekong sustainable water flow	12 FEB 2021	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC raised concerns about the continuous changes of the water flow from 24th January to 18th February 2021 • Worried about green-blue water among other visible changes • Emphasized that China and other Mekong countries need to share more details about water release plans
95	MDM thanked Kay Johnson	13 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanked Kay Johnson for her article in Reuters about Mekong hydrological changes • Emphasized that her mention “was bumped by the response from PRC” (Twitter)
96	EJN-EWC-Stimson Centre announced the Mekong Data-journalism Fellowship	16 FEB 2021	Earth Journalism Network (EJN) SC East-West Center (EWC) MDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUP introduced the US program supporting Mekong journalists for additional data collection • Encouraged the civil society to share their experience and monitor water changes in Mekong countries

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that training will help the journalist to use MDM datasets
97	MDM informed about the water situation	17 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “no significant change was observed in river flow downstream altered by China’s Jinghong Dam but downstream areas received some unexpected rains” on 8th February 2021 (Facebook) • Noted that “China’s big #Mekong reservoirs hold steady & full while Jinghong Dam releases constant water - no effect felt downstream as river levels hit recorded lows” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “Tonle Sap shoreline is now below normal permanent lake and the lake will shrink in coming months” (Twitter)
98	MDM raised speculations over Chinese dams	19 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised speculations about the hydropeaking behaviour and draining the Jinghong reservoir at a constant rate (Facebook)
99	MDM received commentary on biases in datasets	20 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “Cambodia’s Tonle Sap Lake recedes below its normal shoreline” and “if this ever happens, it happens in April/May” (Twitter) • Highlighted that the main driver is “Low rainfall & upstream dams” (Twitter) • Stressed that these water fluctuations will have an impact on “fisheries reduction in the #Mekong & loss of livelihood for fishers” (Twitter) • MDM received a question from Tom Marshall on drawing firm conclusions upon the two images from February 2020 and 2019 that are incomparable (Facebook) • Reaffirmed that there are numerous environmental cumulative effects that may influence the results (Facebook)
100	MRC announcement regarding the water flow restoration	22 FEB 2021	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced the gradual restoration of the water flow • Raised concerns about the mismatch in outflow estimates between the MRC and LMWCIP • Stressed that the data inconsistency may be caused by different methods for calculating the water discharge
101	MDM shared a self-reflection	23 FEB 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed that minor increases of the water level from Chiang Saen to Pak Chom based on the LMWCIP • Showed the enthusiasm of its hydrological predictions
102	Ned Price commentary on alarming water levels	23 FEB 2021	USDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about the “alarming water levels” • Emphasized the need for more accountable water governance • Demanded from China to share timely and essential water data, including information about the upstream dam operations
103	MDM thanked the US government	24 FEB 2021	MDM USDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared press statement from Ned Price and thanked for providing “pilot funding for the Mekong Dam Monitor”

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promised to “keep eyes on the river”
104	W. Patrick Murphy commentary on China’s water policy	24 FEB 2021	US Embassy in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about “rapid and unpredictable fluctuations in Mekong River water levels” • Emphasized that “the U.S. urges transparency in managing water resources & supports local communities through the Mekong-U.S. Partnership”
105	EWC-MUP the conference report has been released	25 FEB 2021	EWC MUP Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared report from the Indo-Pacific Conference on Strengthening Governance of Transboundary Rivers that occurred on 15 October 2020
106	4th MDM alert announced	2 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerted Thailand and Laos about dropping the water level by “30-45 cm” according to the LMWRC websites (Facebook) • Emphasized that despite these fluctuations are not as severe as in December and January, fishermen and farmers should pay more attention to these changes (Facebook)
107	MRC-LMWCIP meeting on hydrological data sharing	9 MAR 2021	MRC LMWCIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed how to address communication shortcomings • Discussed how to harmonize the data calculation inconsistencies • Discussed how to conduct more joint research and increase the accuracy of the hydrological monitoring models
108	MDM informed about satellite delays	9 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that Sentinel-1 Processor and Orbit auxiliary files will be delayed
109	MDM informed about restoring satellite connection	11 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed that the cloud piercing satellites are “back in order” and “apologized for a late reporting due to Europe’s Sentinel satellites due to major fire in France” (Facebook)
110	MDM informed about the water situation	12 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once again highlighted that “cloud piercing satellites are back!” (Twitter) • Emphasized that “China's major dams are releasing water & causing the mainstream #Mekong level to rise” (Twitter) • Stressed that “this is not normal, river level should go down into May” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “Lower Mekong is drier this week compared to average of same week 2000-2018 but upper basin is getting wetter likely from melting snow-pack” (Twitter)
111	3rd Climate-Resilient and sustainable development of Mekong Delta Conference	13 MAR 2021	World Bank UNEP GIZ AusAID DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the importance of the Mekong Delta, sediment loss and adaptation strategies • Stressed the preparation of the Delta Regional Master Plan and the establishment of the Regional Coordination Council • Introduced the Agricultural Transformation Program, upgrading the monitoring, data and decision support systems for the whole region, and updating spatially-based strategies for the Mekong Delta in key sectors such as agriculture and water, transport and connectivity, urban and construction, and sustainable energy development. • Emphasized the plan to restore more than 9 billion m³ of lost flood absorption and aquatic habitat in the Long Xuyen Quadrangle and Plain of Reeds floodplains.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted upgrading the land-water infrastructure, including My Thuan 2 Bridge, Rach Mieu 2 Bridge, Dai Ngai Bridge, large tonnage navigation canals for large vessels to enter Hau River and Cho Gao canal route with the total capital of VND 40,494 billion
112	MDM quoted an article from the Third Pole	15 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared the article from the Third Pole about the negative impacts of Chinese upstream dams on the river (Twitter)
113	5th MDM alert announced	17 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerted Thailand and Laos for dropping the water level by 1.3. meters over 24 hour period at 3pm on March 18 according to the LMWRC websites (Facebook/Twitter) • Emphasized that these “sudden ups and downs are devastating for river ecology” and people’s livelihoods (Facebook) • Stressed that “China needs to notify downstream countries when these kinds of severe restrictions happen” (Facebook) • Highlighted that “China’s major dams continue to release water so don’t expect the sudden drop to last long” (Twitter)
114	MUP Track 1.5 Policy Dialogue	18 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed how to address key challenges for the Mekong countries • Provided recommendations for advancing the current water cooperation
115	CICP webinar on U.S. Perception on China: Competition or Collaboration	18 MAR 2021	CICP others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the geopolitical tension between China and the US, particularly in East-Pacific and Southeast Asia, including the South China Sea and Mekong River Basin with the new Joe Biden administration
116	MDM informed about the water situation	20 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “What goes down, must come up if #China’s dams produce hydropower during the dry season” (Twitter) • Stressed that “the river will rise again by 1.3 meters over the next 72 hours along the Thai/Lao border due to sudden releases from the Jinghong dam” (Twitter)
117	Atul Keshap comment to MUP commitment	22 MAR 2021	US Embassy in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the vulnerability of downstream countries against climate change • Showed the commitment to rejoin to the Paris Climate Agreement • Highlighted the importance of the MUP as a continuation of the LMI where US will provide 3.5. billion USD in assistance to five Mekong countries • Stressed the MDM and transparency of the Mekong basin-wide dam operations
118	6th MDM alert announced	23 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerted Thailand and Laos for dropping the water level by 1.3 meters according to the LMWCIP within 24 hours (Facebook) • Raised concerns about the potential negative impacts on downstream countries (Facebook)
119	Chungying Hua commentary on LMC development	23 MAR 2021	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the LMC achievements and deepening regional cooperation, including in the water sector
120	MDM discussed water peaking	23 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced the concept of “Mekong Rollercoaster” illustrating the hydropeaking phenomenon which is “extremely damaging to downstream ecosystems, natural river resources, and the communities that rely on those resources” (Facebook)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted that “MDM opinion that these net +1 meter drops and rises at least require notification from the Jinghong Dam operators to relevant stakeholder downstream. At best, these practices should end to return the river to normalized flow. River levels at this time of year should be gradually decreasing as the dry season deepens, not rising gradually from upstream dam releases” (Facebook) • Emphasized that downstream countries are “suffering the #Mekong Rollercoaster” and pointed out that “China's dams first restrict -->1.53m drop in 72 hrs. Then release, -->1.38m rise in 96 hrs” (Twitter) • Warned that if “Operating dams this way = extremely damaging to downstream ecology, river resources, & communities” (Twitter) • Reiterated there was “no notification” from the LMWCIP (Twitter)
121	Prak Sokhonn commentary on LMC development pathways	24 MAR 2021	MOFA Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showed commitment to reinforce LMC diplomatic mechanism, promote LMC spirit of cooperation, sustainable development and practical affinity • Emphasized strengthening the ASEAN entanglement and thanks to the LMC that it addresses the water resources cooperation and hydrological data sharing as well as deepening the regional water cooperation on floods, droughts and other disasters • Highlighted that Cambodia benefit from 55 LMC projects and other tangible benefits enhancing the livelihood of downstream citizens
122	MDM showed commitment to respond to concerns about flooding bird species	29 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined to respond to the concerns from Rak Chiang Khong Conservation group to monitor the water situation to protect migratory bird nests and eggs that may be “inundated and drowned if the river rises another 50 cm”
123	MDM reported an unusual water rise	30 MAR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed that despite “hydropeaking from the Jinghong Dam has calmed down considerably over the last week, the river level at Chiang Saen continues to rise” (Facebook) • Emphasized that “this is not normal for this time of the year and is a result of significant upstream dam releases from China's cascade. Jinghong's reservoir dropped to a near low point. Xiaowan's reservoir which is 50X larger than Jinghong's has released half of its active storage. Nuozhadu's reservoir which is 100X larger than Jinghong's saw a small release over the last week” (Facebook)
124	Earth Journalist Network awarded 12 journalist	1 APR 2021	EJN EWC MDM SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced that 12 journalists from the Mekong region have been awarded to get training on virtual data journalism • Emphasized that this training will enhance their journalist skills, get them more familiar with the Mekong Infrastructure tracker and MDM and provide them mentorship on how to report critical water security issues
125	7th MDM alert announced	2 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerted Thailand and Laos for sudden release (40 cm) from the Jinghong dam may “kill and flood eggs and nests laid along the riverside by migrating birds” (Facebook) • Emphasized two researchers (Ratana Kumphorn and Krhu Tee) who will check and try to save the nest and eggs (Facebook)

126	MDM put more details to the 7th MDM alert	3 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that the “Jinghong Dam release leads to .5m rise in #Mekong mainstream levels over next 48-72 hrs in Chiang Rai” (Twitter) • Emphasized that such water release “will threaten & likely kill migratory bird nests & recently laid eggs” as well as “many species endangered by dam releases” (Twitter) • Shared the article regarding this issue in the Third Pole from Tyler Roney (Twitter)
127	Kamala Harris commentary on water wars	4 APR 2021	USDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the need to revamp the water policy of the USA • Highlighted that “wars have been fought over oil. In a short matter of time, they will be fought over water” as a response to the territorial disputes in the South China Sea and geopolitical debates about the Tibetan Autonomous region as the important natural water resources in Asia
128	MRC released new Basin Development Strategy and Five-Years Plan	5 APR 2021	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced two key documents balancing economic development and environmental protection • Showed determination to address transboundary water challenges, including frequent droughts and floods and provide feasible recommendations for policy changes, particularly in energy security • Emphasized willingness for closer collaboration with the LMWCIP to ensure timely notification
129	MDM criticized China for water peaking	7 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that Chinese major reservoirs water releases are “devastating to downstream communities, fisheries, wetlands” and “migratory bird populations which lay eggs riverside during the dry season” (Facebook) • Highlighted the “Rule of thumb: The loser to China, the larger the impact” (Facebook)
130	MDM informed about the water situation	7 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “river levels continue to rise as 6 of 11 upstream dams in China release water” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “Xiaowan has released >50% of its active storage, Nuozhadu 32% & combine they will continue to release 12 billion cubic meters water thru June” (Twitter)
131	MDM shared an article from the Independent	10 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared the article from the Independent about China-India rivalry in the Himalayan region and estimating the impact of Chinese dam cascades on downstream countries (Twitter)
132	8th MDM alert announced	12 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced that the LMWCIP has not updated their hourly gauge data for almost 3 days and emphasized that last report was on 9th April at 8:00 of Beijing time
133	MDM raised speculations	14 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “The Mekong on Thai/Lao border is rising to levels higher than average for this time of the year due to upstream releases from big dams China” (Twitter) • Highlighted that despite “China's lesser dams filled a bit last week”, it is uncertain what source (“maybe from snowmelt or precip or operations”) caused the refilling of the dams on China side (Twitter)
134	MDM informal online meeting	15 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC EoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the MDM application and current water trends in the Mekong Basin • Shared the viewpoints on future development pathways of the water cooperation • Encouraged multi-stakeholders to conduct their own studies with the help of the MDM datasets

135	MDM shared a comment from John Roberts	19 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared comment from John Roberts about sudden water changes on Ruak River, one of the Mekong tributary where “more water backing up from #Mekong #Dam releases 25km upstream” (Twitter)
136	MDM shared an article from NSEnergyNews	19 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared article from International Water Power & Dam Construction about the application of the wetness index and other multiple tools used by MDM to monitor the hydrological changes and emphasized applicability of the MDM datasets (Twitter)
137	MDM raised concerns over downstream reservoirs	21 APR 2021	MDM SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raised concerns about “filling the tributary reservoirs on the Nam Ou and Nam Khan” (Facebook) Stressed that the “Xayaburi reservoir could slow down the mainstream flow between Chiang Saen and Vientiane” as another culprit for the hydropeaking phenomenon (Facebook)
138	9th MDM alert announced	21 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed about “a sudden restriction from the Jinghong Dam will cause river level in the Golden Triangle to drop 40cm around 11pm Wednesday ICT” (Twitter) Emphasized that “Upstream releases still raising #Mekong river level to >avg highs for this time of year -bad for fisheries, farms, wetlands, & forests” (Twitter)
139	3rd International Forum on Water Security and Sustainability	21 APR 2021	Yangze Institute for Conservation and Development Nanjing Hydraulic Research Institute Hohai University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the sustainability of the Mekong River with both Chinese and foreign researchers, and current water-related challenges
140	MDM thanked John Roberts	23 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thanked John Roberts for verifying the MDM alerts and shared his commentary regarding the “40cm drop overnight” at Ruak River (Twitter)
141	MDM announcement about biases in the SSMI/S datasets	28 APR 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announced the mismatch in the predictive wetness index model Emphasized that MDM is “currently restricting [its] observations to the afternoon over passes, which are more stable over the period of record” Stressed that “a 40cm sudden rise will hit the Golden Triangle on 4/29 3pm ICT” Highlighted that “no warning from China” came
142	EWC Dialogue	28 APR 2021	EWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the politicization of the EoE Study and the MDM development pathways Raised concerns about the future hydrological changes Provided recommendations for advancing the current water cooperation
143	China’s hydropower four-day tour	26 APR 2021	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrated the benefits and challenges of the Chinese dams Laos and Cambodia state officials denied that “the Chinese dam[s] caused drought [in] downstream” countries
144	LMC delegates commented their tour	29 APR 2021	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized Thongsavanh Phyathep, minister counsellor of the Laos Embassy in China comment claiming that “it's not certain to say China's dams are causing problems downstream. Some dams in Laos involve the participation of Chinese experts. They have done very good work improving people's living conditions and bringing more jobs”

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted Htun Htun Oo, second secretary of the Embassy of Myanmar in China saying that “in 2016, the Mekong River countries endured the worst drought in 100 years. It was China's timely efforts to release water from the dam to the lower Mekong region that effectively alleviated the drought in those Mekong countries” • Mongkol Visitstump, the consul general of Thailand in Kunming, also appreciated the visit saying that it allowed us "to understand the real situation of the Lancang River and the upstream areas in China with our own eyes and get information with own ears and able to learn with an open mind."
145	SUMERNET provide grant to journalist	29 APR 2021	SUMERNET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement of funding the freelance journalists and strengthen partnerships between researchers and the media to report about the (i) water access and rights, and allocation of water in times of scarcity, (ii) governance and management of flood disaster risks, and (iii) transboundary interactions with the water system
146	MDM raised concerns over upstream dams	5 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted that “the below-average wetness index that was primarily caused by the snow-melting came earlier than normally” (Facebook) • Emphasized that upstream dams, particularly Xiaowan, Nuozhadu and Huangdeng store most of the water to “keep up with electricity demand in China” (Facebook) • Stressed that similar scenario like previous year when upstream dams stored water during the early wet season can be expected this June/July 2021 (Facebook)
147	MDM criticizes China’s state media and upstream operations	5 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared article from CGTN and claimed that the Nuozhadu Dam is “the biggest driver of negative change to the #Mekong’s hydrological cycle” (Twitter) • Claimed that “fisheries restoration efforts should show long term success and demonstrate how the fish live in the (now dead) upper Mekong after release. Otherwise, releasing fish back into habitats where they cannot thrive is a greenwashed wasted of resources” (Twitter)
148	MDM shared John Roberts article	6 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared article from Mongbay News about environmental criminality and using satellite images to explore the deforestation of Cambodian National Park
149	Chulalongkorn University and SEVANA researcher commentary	8 MAY 2021	CSDS SEVANA Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that lack of information and unnatural hydrological changes • Stressed the equitable utilization, benefit-sharing disproportion and strong lobby for hydropower development from the private sector • Discussed geopolitical and other security issues within Asia and strong medialization of water sensitive issues
150	Sreng Sataro commentary	10 MAY 2021	Cambodian Embassy in China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimed that “when [he] heard Western countries talking about the damage by the Chinese dams to the Mekong River, [he] felt like it is serious. But when [he] came to see [it], the fact is very different from what they said. The dams are very good to protect the environment and rare animals, and especially for preventing floods and drought in downstream countries” • Emphasized that "the Western media ignore the facts as they did with [his] country"
151	MDM criticized China for censorship and hypocrisy	11 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted “what China's state media won't tell you is that 40% of dry season flow comes from China” (Facebook) • Emphasized that “#Mekong mainstream river level continues to rise 1-2m higher than normal. But Tonle Sap is anomalously low for the dry season” (Twitter)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimed that “if you’re in Cambodia ~40% of dry season flow comes from China” (Twitter) • Stressed that “China’s water matters” despite “dry season releases also threaten endangered bird species” and “Tonle Sap, the worlds largest inland fishery” (Twitter)
152	MDM warned against releasing water from the Xiaowan dam	11 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced a concept of “Seeing is believing” by emphasizing the water storage of the Xiaowan reservoir that dropped 14 meters over an 11 day period (Facebook) • Stressed that “below-average wetness index was primarily caused by the snow-melting that came earlier than normally” (Facebook)
153	MDM emphasized below-average wetness index	11 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that below-average wetness index was primarily caused by the snow-melting that came earlier than normally
154	10th MDM alert announced	11 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced a sudden water release from Xiaowan (1.8 km³) and Nuozhadu (0.86 km³) will hit downstream countries • Stressed that it is unknown “when and how impactful the water is coming” • Reiterated that China has a consistent accountability problem • Highlighted that China’s state media still did not provide any evidence of how average releases are beneficial for the downstream countries • Noted that socio-environmental problems associated with higher water levels and China’s upper Mekong is drier than normal in contrast to wetter lower Mekong
155	MDM raised speculations over the Nuozhadu dam	12 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspected Nuozhadu water restrictions as a result of China’s lower energy demands and COVID-19 pandemic
156	MDM raised speculations over the Xiowan dam	12 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared info-graphic showing that Xiowan Dam’s reservoir level dropped 14 meters over an 11 day period which is equal to 15% of the full reservoir volume (4/27 and 5/9) (Facebook) • Raised concerns about the impact of sudden water flow on downstream countries • Highlighted “that’s 14 meter drop & ~15% of total reservoir volume!” (Twitter)
157	11th MDM alert announced	14 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned against a sudden rise of water level (70 cm) that will hit Chiang Rai province around 8pm on May 15 (Twitter) • Reemphasized that “this is the first sign of the huge 2.6 billion cubic meter release from the Nuozhadu and Xiaowan Dams in China we detected earlier this week hitting the downstream” (Twitter)
158	Mekong River Part Two: Current Threats and Ways Forward Webinar	15 MAY 2021	Can Tho University SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion between Le Anh Tuan and Brian Eyler on water peaking phenomenon and input of East-by-Southeast blog • Debated about MDM future development pathways and emphasized that despite MDM will not “persuade China to change its mind”, it “will provide more hope and time for downstream countries to prepare for the water fluctuations caused by Chinese dams”
159	MDM emphasized the accuracy of its predictions	18 MAY 2021	MDM SC MUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “China’s Jinghong gauge shows FOUR peaks ranging from 50-70cm increases all which hit the Thai/Lao border as predicted by the Mekong Dam Monitor Alert issued on Friday May 14 - and those peaks and valleys continue to hit the Thai/Lao border”

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quoted one of MDM's followers and encouraged people to "Put on your boots!" and used the non-scientific jargon ("FOUR") to emphasize threats endangering bird species
160	US-China Collaboration: Practical Pathways webinar	18 MAY 2021	CICP China Kunming South Asia & Southeast Asia International Logistics Research Institute (SSILR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential collaboration between LMC and MUP as well as the development pathways in hydrological data sharing
161	MDM informed about the water situation	19 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized that "another 1.6 billion cubic meters of water will hit the downstream in the coming week+" (Twitter) Stressed that "the massive release we detected last week has already arrived. Mainstream continues to rise abnormally" (Twitter)
162	MDM informal online meeting	20 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC EoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stressed the current challenges and future development pathways in water cooperation Highlighted the importance of the MDM and other water monitoring tools Encouraged civil society to conduct their own studies, particularly with a focus on energy policy and infrastructure development
163	12th MDM alert announced	21 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warned against a sudden rise of water level (95 cm) that will hit Chiang Rai province around 9am on May 23 (Facebook) Emphasized that a "sudden drop is the result of a flow restriction from the Jinghong Dam" (Facebook)
164	MDM shared commentary on an article	22 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared article from Business-humanright.org about resettled communities who are "seeking mediation via the IFC, one of the dam's financiers to address their concerns" (Twitter)
165	MDM shared commentary on an article	22 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared article from Eastbysoutheast.com about hydropower lobbying, ethnic rights and impact on local communities living along Yalong River Claimed that despite "China's authorities invite people from Mekong to tour progress at resettlement sites", "touring never provides an accurate picture" (Twitter)
166	MDM shared commentary on an article	22 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared article from Global Times about positive effects of the hydropower development in Sekong-Srepok-Sesan Basin Claimed that "Lower Sesan 2 Dam in #Cambodia blocks two of the longest tributaries of the #Mekong (Sesan & Srepok Rivers), cuts off fish migration, sediment, & alters flow at a key part of the river basin" (Twitter)
167	MDM shared a comment from John Roberts	23 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared a comment from John Roberts who informed about 1.5m overnight water drop along Ruak River and stressed that "there are hydropower reasons for it but it certainly feels like they're playing because they can" (Twitter) Emphasized that "major drop happened as [MDM] predicted but now an increase in river level of the same magnitude is coming downstream" (Twitter)
168	13th MDM alert announced	23 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warned against the sudden rise of water level (approximately 1 m) that will hit Golden Triangle early morning on May 25 (Facebook) Emphasized that a "sudden drop is the result of a major release from the Jinghong Dam" (Facebook)

169	MDM criticized the water flow changes	25 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “the (water drop by 95 cm and few days later sudden water release by 1.07 cm) can “sweep farm equipment into the river and inundate riverbank farms” (Facebook) • Stressed that “to make matters worse, the way water transitions downstream from China into the lower basin is shocking” (Facebook)
170	MDM raised concerns about upstream operations	26 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “as the dry season ends and wet season begins - dam operators want to drain reservoir so they can fill during the wet season” (Twitter) • Highlighted that filling the upstream reservoirs “comes at a high cost to fisheries, agriculture, and natural flow” (Twitter) • Stressed that “no notification” came from LMWCIP (Twitter) • Reiterated that “Nuozechadu alone released more water than what 23 of the 27 dams we monitor can hold!” (Twitter)
171	14th MDM alert announced	26 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned against the “sudden drop of water level (80 cm) that will hit Chiang Saen around 10:00am on May 28 and will be followed by a 40 cm sudden increase, peaking around 6:00pm on May 28” (Twitter) • Emphasized that a “sudden drops and increases in river level are confirmed by MDM virtual gauge observations as coming from Jinghong Dam operations in China” (Facebook)
172	MDM shared commentary on an article	27 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared the article from South China Morning Post about the criticism of the upstream hydropower dams by Thailand’s civil society • Claimed that “since the dams were built the river water rises and falls randomly and the ecosystem is off balance, we have to pan on the edge of the river where there are only tiny amounts of gold
173	15th MDM alert announced	29 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned against the sudden drop of water level (80 cm) that will hit Chiang Saen around 8:00pm on May 30 (Facebook) • Emphasized that “dam operators use the weekend to fill up the reservoir again to and thus restrict flow over the weekend” (Facebook) • Reiterated that the National Water Command Centre (NWCC) also issued a warning to provinces along the Mekong River to brace for sharp drops in water levels, as the dam's operator slashed its discharge rate to 1,854 cubic metres (m³) per second, from 2,525m³ on Friday and Saturday” (Facebook)
174	16th MDM alert announced	29 MAY 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned against a sudden drop of water level (1.3 m) that will hit Chiang Saen around 4:00 am on May 31 (Twitter) • Emphasized that the “sudden drop is the result of a major release from the Jinghong Dam” (Twitter)
175	MDM shared commentary on an article	1 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an article from Bangkok Post about predicted water drop by MDM and the reaction of the National Water Command Center (NWCC) in Thailand that issued this warning (Twitter) • MDM thanked Bangkok Post and Thai government authorities for “covering this [water event] and issuing a notification” from the MDM (Twitter)

176	MDM criticized LMWCIP for timely notification	3 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated the sudden water change from Jinghong Dam restriction on May 28 that caused 1.3 meter drop (Twitter) • Highlighted that China “should have come with an official notification” to prevent the devastation of the local wetlands, forests and fisheries (Twitter) • Emphasized that “something anomalous did happen” (Twitter)
177	MDM informal online meeting	3 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC EoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the current challenges and future development pathways in water cooperation • Encouraged civil society to conduct their own studies and share their own stories to put more pressure on better transparency of hydrological data
178	MDM shared invitation on a webinar	7 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an invitation on webinar “Past, present and future dynamics of salt intrusion in the Mekong Delta” planned on 9th June 2021
179	Wang Yi commentary on 6th LMC Foreign Minister’s Meeting	8 JUN 2021	LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized anti-pandemic cooperation, economic recovery programs and importance of the transboundary water management, particularly to ensure “proper downstream discharge” • Highlighted hydrological data sharing and emergency water release • Committed to improving dam safety, rural water supply, and green hydropower as well as training programs on water conservancy
180	Eyes on Earth published an improvement report	9 JUN 2021	EoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed and evaluated feedback from critics and corrected some of their conclusions • Admitted that there were some biases in datasets “it was evident that the dams and reservoirs could not restrict the quantity of water missing in the model prediction both over time and during certain years in the model” • Emphasized the biases were probably caused due to the morning dew on the surface, the annual cycle of the sun during summer and winter and channel measurement failures of the F17 satellite • Re-calibrated data to E18 satellite, changed the time of observation from morning-to-evening to afternoon-afternoon (6:30-4:30), • Showed commitment to "continue (and improve)" the work by looking at both Chiang Saen and Vientiane gauge
181	MDM launched a major update	10 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized to put more effort into the water storage capacity of the Mekong dams and stronger attention to the Mekong tributaries within the 3S Basin such as Don Sahong, Lower Sesan 2 • Pointed out on the biases in datasets that was perceived as “an unrealistic increase in wetness over the last six years” (Facebook) • Mentioned that the MDM “monitor[s] only the largest hydropower dams”, several key water areas such as Tonle Sap and Srepok-Sekong-Sesan Basin and controversial projects, notably Nam Ou Cascade and Xepian-Xenamnoy Dam (Facebook) • Stressed that the Eyes on Earth team “has improved their natural flow model after a year long process consulting with remote sensing and #Mekong experts”, particularly in terms of “bias in a satellite input” (Twitter)

182	MDM raised speculations over natural water conditions	15 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted that “the MRC gauge at Chiang Saen should have 9.2% more water in the river than what natural conditions would provide if no dams were impacting the river” (Facebook) • Reiterated the importance of Nuozhadu dam and 15 tributary dams in 3S Basin that together reduce about 37,8% of water flow by holding water in active storage • Noted that despite Nuozhadu and Xiaowan “combined release is lower than past weeks” without considering the “Sunday precipitation”, it is “still a lot of water!” (Facebook)
183	MDM speculated about a “new normal” narrative	23 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that the “Mekong is experiencing a period of water abundance from the combination of rain and excess water from upstream dam releases” which makes a “new normal situation for years” (Facebook) • Reiterated that “major dams have not yet started their seasonal wet season restrictions” and pointed out the vulnerability of the Tonle Sap • Encouraged observers to “continue to watch Tonle Sap data” (Facebook) • Highlighted that “Chinese dam would have little to provide in terms of relief” considering the 11 of the 28 dams” (Facebook) • Raised concerns about the “Nam Ngum 2 and Nam Ngiep 1 that may restrict the water flow during the wet seasons” (Facebook) • Stressed that “given the higher than normal river levels from rain and upstream releases, there's no surprise #Cambodia's water authorities declared the #TonleSap reversed direction last week - a good thing!” (Twitter)
184	1st MUP Senior Official Meeting	29 JUN 2021	MUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized to advance COVID-19 response and health security, delivering sustainable infrastructure development, including through the Japan-U.S.-Mekong Power Partnership • Committed to promote sustainable water, natural resource management, environmental protection and combating non-traditional security threats, including human, wildlife, timber, narcotics, and weapons trafficking
185	W. Patrick Murphy commentary	29 JUN 2021	US Embassy in Cambodia MUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed how to respect and protect the Mekong River Basin • Emphasized the importance of the MUP and climate crisis of severe droughts, floods and other water challenges • Highlighted the importance of the MDM to see real-time data
186	MDM shared commentary on an article	29 JUN 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that MDM is a “winner of the Safe Steps Disaster Tech award in the non-profit category” (Twitter) • Stressed that “\$75,000 prize” will go “to support localization of [MDM]service.” (Twitter)
187	Presentation of Stimson Center researcher on Mekong sustainability	30 JUN 2021	Anantara Golden Triangle Asian Elephant Foundation SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed “up-and-downs flow” of the Mekong water flow and reviewed current Stimson's Center efforts to deal with these challenges
188	Wenbin Wang’s commentary	30 JUN 2021	MOFA PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that China since November 2020 shared the hydrological information and provided notification on major changes through the LMWCIP

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that information are completely open and transparent and China keep close communication with the MRC to advance water resources cooperation and contribute through concrete actions to regional peace, stability and development
189	MDM shared commentary on an article	1 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an article from the MRC about future pathways in hydrological data sharing • Claimed that the MRC “called on China & other Mekong countries to improve data sharing on operations from upstream dams - citing known impacts of upstream releases & restrictions” (Twitter) • Emphasized that the MDM “gives MRC evidence it needs to make such a bold statement” (Twitter)
190	17th MDM alert announced	2 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDM warned against the sudden drop of water level (50 cm) that will hit the Golden Triangle within 10 hours in the early morning on July 3 • Emphasized that “due to the wet season and more water from tributaries between Jinghong and Chang Rai, the river level drop in Chiang Rai may be less than 60cm and could arrive more quickly than early morning July 3” (Twitter)
191	MDM shared commentary on an article	3 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an article from Blue Raster about how the funds from the Safe Steps Disaster Tech award for MDM will be used for improving the hydrological data monitoring • Claimed that part of the success is “because of the good work of MDM web developer @blueraster” (Twitter)
192	MDM thanked John Roberts	6 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared commentary from John Roberts about sudden water changes along the Ruak River over the weekend and thanked for verifying the water changes
193	MDM informed about the water situation	8 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimed that “Dry throughout the basin despite rains + upstream dam restrictions = lower mainstream level” (Twitter) • Stressed that “China’s Jinghong Dam dropped the river level ~1meter in 3 days - needed a notification!” (Twitter)
194	Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP) Capacity building training for water professionals	9 JUL 2021	MUP Mekong Water Data Information (MWDI) Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-Water) MRC Mekong Institute others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided capacity building training for Mekong water professionals
195	MDM speculated about water relief from upstream dams	14 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized since the “dam restrictions have begun, it’s going to take a lot of rain to prevent a repeat performance of the 2019 and 2020 wet season drought” (Facebook) • Reiterated that “upstream reservoirs will provide zero relief” and “turning off the tap, so no respite will come from the upstream” (Twitter)

196	18th MDM alert announced	15 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned against the sudden rise of water level (50 cm) that will hit Chiang Saen over the next 2 days (July 16-17) and then abruptly falls as much as 50 cm in a 24 hour period afterward (Twitter) • Emphasized that “pulse will appear similar to the results of a wet season rainstorm, but satellites confirm the rise and fall result from a dam release” (Facebook)
197	MDM shared commentary on an article	16 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared commentary on article from Esri Nonprofit and NGO about future pathways of the Mekong Dam Monitor and Mekong Infrastructure Tracker
198	MDM shared commentary on an article	16 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared commentary from the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs for winning the Disaster Tech Award and providing “a transparency tool for everyone” (Twitter)
199	MDM informed about wetness anomalies	20 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that despite “Laos is near normal, there is still a lot of variability throughout the region; In contrast, much above average wetness was present near the Vietnam border while the northeastern Thailand remained dry for a third week in a row” • Highlighted that while “3S Basin and eastern Cambodia is near normal wetness and far western Cambodia had above average wetness, the delta region of Vietnam was drier than normal for this time of the year”
200	MDM summarized current water trends	20 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that about “50% of natural flow is missing from the MRC Chiang Saen Gauge” as a result of “deficit comes from China's Xioawan and Huangdeng dams” • Highlighted that the “low water levels at all 25 MRC gauges along the mainstream and 5 along the Tonle Sap lake will persist without significant rain as upstream dams restrict more water” • Made assumptions that “missing water likely comes only from dam restrictions as we have yet to identify other sources of missing water” and “it very possible other large dams that we do not monitor are also restricting flow in the Lower Basin”
201	MDM informed about the water situation	21 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “22 @MRCMekong gauges along the mainstream and 5 along the Tonle Sap are well below average level” (Twitter) • Stressed that “these lows will persist without significant rain as upstream dams restrict more water”, “but a small pulse of water is forming around the Tonle Sap in Cambodia” (Twitter) • Reiterated that the “Natural Flow Model estimates 50% of #Mekong flow is missing from the @MRCMekong gauge at Chiang Saen, Thailand” (Twitter) • Highlighted that it is because of “flow restrictions from upstream dams in China”
202	19th MDM alert announced	22 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned against the sudden rise of water level (200-300 cm) that will hit Golden Triangle and along Myanmar/Laos border over the next 24 hours • Emphasized that “the sudden rise comes from intense local rainfall and was not caused by upstream dams” (Facebook)
203	MDM shared the comment on Thai official letter of warning	24 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared the comment from mirindarin about the Thai official letter “warning communities living along the Mekong River to monitor the rising water” due to the Xayaburi dam water release (Twitter)

204	MDM summarized current water trends	27 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “rain event in the Golden Triangle on June 19 cause[d] a short-lived, but significant pulse of water that briefly brought river levels higher than seasonal average” (Facebook) • Stressed that the “rain even forced emergency releases from the Nam Ou 1 dam and Xayaburi dam” which have returned “river levels in Chiang Saen to below-average levels due to upstream dam restrictions and relatively low rainfall in China” (Facebook) • Highlighted that “dams are filling more slowly throughout the basin than previous years likely due to low rainfall levels to date” (Twitter) • Reiterated that “China’s giant Xiaowan and Nuozhadu dams held steady at the same level for two weeks in a row” despite they “would be [normally] filling at this time of year” (Twitter)
205	LMWCIP sent a notification about energy grid maintenance	28 JUL 2021	LMWCIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMWCIP notified downstream countries about decreased water levels from 900-1300m³/s to about 700m³/s from 31st July to 20th August 2021 in order to coordinate with the power grid construction at Jinghong hydropower dam
206	MRC informed about sudden water releases	28 JUL	MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed about significant increases during the last seven days as a result of heavy rainfall and sudden water releases from dams but river levels across all monitoring stations remain lower than their alarm or danger points • Emphasized that these numbers are “approximately 40% higher than average rainfall in July when compared to the same period between 2015 and 2020” (Facebook) • Stressed that “due to heavy rainfall, dams in the Lower Mekong including those on the tributary released large amounts of water during 24–25 July, causing water levels to surge quickly” but it is not clear “whether these surges caused any damage” (Facebook) • Reiterated that “over the course of the next five days, the river level is expected to drop a further 0.65m” as a result of “power grid construction” that will reduce the “water outflow (900–1,300 m³/s) for 20 days and 700 m³/s during July 31–August 20” (Facebook)
207	MDM shared LMWCIP and MRC notifications	28 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed about LMWCIP notification water flow restriction from the Jinghong Dam from 7/30-8/20 • Emphasized that “notifications are useful but seems convenient” • Reiterated that “China’s big dams turn off their #Mekong taps and fill the most each year”
208	USDS call for projects on Mekong Monitoring	30 JUL 2021	USDS MUP MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced to provide funds for modernizing both national and regional capacities in Thailand and improve the collection, availability, analysis, and management of hydrological, hydrometeorological, and environmental data and information necessary for the sustainable management of water resources in the Lower Mekong River Basin
209	LMWCIP postponed the grid maintenance	30 JUL 2021	LMWCIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMWCIP notified downstream countries to postpone and adjust the planned construction of the power grid due to technical preparation • LMWCIP reiterated that China will provide more updates once the specific date is confirmed

210	MDM shared commentary on an article	30 JUL 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared the article from the MRC on the LMWCIP decision of postponing the power grid maintenance at Jinghong hydropower dam • Claimed that “good news at least temporarily for the #Mekong downstream” (Twitter) • Stressed that “a major upstream restriction would deliver significant impacts to the lake and Mekong mainstream” anyway (Twitter)
211	2nd MUP Ministerial Meeting	2 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed how to strengthen cooperation with 14 US governmental agencies and coordinate over 50 programs • Highlighted the joint investments since the LMI (2009-2021) that reached nearly 4.3 Billion USD • Emphasized key priorities in the post-COVID-19 era and facilitation of the collaboration with regional cooperation mechanisms, notably with the ASEAN • Stressed four flagship projects - USAID Mekong Safeguards (economic connectivity), Mekong Water Data Initiative (MWDI) and Mekong Dam Monitor (MDM) (Natural Resources), Mekong Track 1.5. Policy Dialogue Series (Human Capital Development) and Pathfinder Health Program (Non-Traditional Security)
212	MDM summarized current water trends	3 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that the “flow restrictions from large dams are happening but wetness and climate data indicate a drier than usual wet season” (Facebook) • Stressed that “despite China postponed its July 28 announcement of a three-week flow restriction from the Jinghong Dam originally scheduled to begin on July 31, the dam restrictions and low precipitation levels, water volume is 26,2% lower for the month of July” (Facebook)
213	MDM informed about the water situation	4 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that the “water levels in the #Mekong mainstream are far lower than average above Vientiane but around average below Vientiane, including along the Tonle Sap” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “these levels will decrease into the coming weeks without more rain as dams restrict more flow” (Twitter)
214	Friends of the Lower Mekong Ministerial Meeting	5 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showed the commitment to promote transparency, good governance, ASEAN unity, centrality, multilateralism, equality and human rights • Pledged more transparency and collaboration with inclusive development • Discussed closer collaboration with the ASEAN and MRC as a new member of the FLM • Emphasized the need for promoting transboundary issues and cooperation, encourage MRC members to follow the MRC Basin Development Strategy 2021-2030
215	MDM shared commentary on an article	6 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an article from South China Morning Post about the hydrological changes despite China has postponed the plan for the Jinghong hydropower dam
216	MDM summarized current water trends	10 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that “Xioawan and Nuozhadu are the major drivers of upstream storage and “hitting the brakes” with severe flow restrictions” • Stressed that “there is no evidence that China is making good on its commitment to not significantly cut flow from the Jinghong Dam until the end of August”

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showed predictions in which “water levels at Chiang Saen will lose around 33.4% of the water due to the restriction from upstream dams” and other countries that are “also restricting the significant portion of water during the wet season”
217	W. Patrick Murphy commentary on MUP projects	10 AUG 2021	US Embassy in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized amount of total investments (4.3. billion USD) development aid, advancements in health security through the Johnson and Johnson Vaccines, and other investments in technical support through USAID • Reiterated the willingness to advance Water Data Initiative and Mekong River Commission cooperation • Highlighted non-traditional water security initiatives, including the Young Southeast Asia Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) and other opportunities to be part of the MUP
218	CSDS-CDRI report on water diplomacy and water governance	11 AUG 2021	CSDS Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive water diplomacy report regarding the dynamics over the hydrological data and transboundary water governance within the Mekong River Basin has been published • Provided recommendations for advancing water cooperation between MRC and LMC • Highlighted future development pathways how to depoliticize the transboundary water issues
219	MDM informed about the water situation	11 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that “Portions of the #TonleSap Lake in #Cambodia previously looked ready to flood, but now water levels around much of the lake are falling” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “the Tonle Sap’s annual flood expansion drives the productivity of the world’s largest freshwater fish catch” (Twitter) • Emphasized that “farther downstream, major tributary dams in Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand are also restricting flow as they recharge their reservoirs, and this is driving down river levels in the downstream areas” (Twitter) • Reiterated that “this wet season’s below-average rainfall does not help” (Twitter) • Reaffirmed that “China’s giant #Nuozhadu Dam started its seasonal restrictions this week, increasing its active storage by .650 billion cubic meters in a few days” and pointed out that “the dam will likely continue to restrict 9 billion cubic meters of water over the next months” (Twitter)
220	MDM virtual workshop	17 AUG 2021	MDM SC EoE MUP others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided training to “fit the needs of the Lao Hydropower Facebook Group” (Facebook) • Emphasized the importance of the MDM and other online water monitoring tools • Discussed the future pathways of the MDM
221	MDM informed about the water situation	18 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “Tonle Sap gauge is descending when it should go up” (Twitter) • Stressed that “water is likely draining out of the lake rather than flowing into it” which can be especially seen at Prek Kdam gauge (Twitter) • Highlighted that “sooner or later China’s big dams are going to fill - likely in the next month and this will result in significant flow reductions downstream” (Twitter) • Reiterated that despite “it’s the heart of the wet season”, “dam restrictions and disappointing rainfall are causing nearly all @MRCMekong gauges throughout the #Mekong to register near-historical lows for this time of year” (Twitter)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimed that “none of this news is good for the tens of millions of people whose livelihoods depend on the Mekong’s fisheries and agricultural productivity” (Twitter)
222	1st ASEAN-MRC Water Security Dialogue	19 AUG 2021	ASEAN MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed how to promote solutions related to policy, technology and partnership to address existing water security challenges • Emphasized promoting the IWRM, particularly in terms of water resources planning, pollution management, early forecasting and warning and awareness raising • Stress open support for digitalization and advanced modelling tools, including artificial intelligence and digital twins that represent most impactful solutions to manage regional water resources databases • Highlighted improving quality and quantity of reservoir water and supporting multi-stakeholder involvement and public-private partnerships; • Committed to build on the ASEAN-MRC cooperation framework signed in 2018 and determined to achieve objectives from Mekong Agreement (1995) and ASEAN’s vision for water security by 2025
223	MDM shared a comment on an article	19 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared an article from thethirdpole.net about wet-season dam operation and their impact on ecology and local communities discussing the datasets from the MDM (Twitter)
224	MDM summarized current water trends	24 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that “most of the 34 tributary dams in downstream countries restricting 633 million cubic meters of water is like Nuozhadu dam that restricted almost 2X the amount of water combined” (Facebook) • Stressed that “flow restrictions happen every year, but Mekong downstream is once again experiencing rainfall at below-average levels” (Twitter) • Highlighted that the “restrictions are having an outsized impact on the Mekong’s #flood pulse gives world’s largest inland fishery & robust agricultural yield” (Twitter) • Reaffirmed that “Some @MRCMekong gauges at all-time lows from low rainfall & dam restrictions incl a 1.15bn cubic meter restriction at Nuozhadu Dam in China” (Twitter)
225	MDM summarized current water trends	30 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “all of the dams together have restricted about 45% of their potential capacity” (Facebook) • Highlighted that “most dams will continue to restrict water in coming months, so expect more dismal performance to come from the Tonle Sap and Mekong mainstream even with increases of rainfall” (Facebook)
226	MDM informed about the water situation	31 AUG 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that “all of the dams together have only restricted about 45% of their potential capacity” (Twitter) • Emphasized that “historical data suggests most dams will continue to restrict water in coming months, so expect more dismal performance from the #TonleSap & #Mekong mainstream even with increases of rainfall” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “China’s “Big 3” dams on the #Mekong (Nuozhadu, Xiaowan, and Huangdeng) restricted about 1 billion cubic meters of water last week, 750 million of which was from Xiaowan” (Twitter) • Reaffirmed that “the 34 downstream dams we monitor restricted about 500 million cubic meters collectively” (Twitter)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about “Prek Kdam gauge on the Tonle Sap River [which] is 80 centimeters lower than the previous record low in 2020 and almost 4 meters below average” (Twitter)
227	4th MRC Expert Group Meeting	7 SEP 2021	MRC LMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the current and ongoing international cooperation pathways within the Mekong Sub-region and provided suggestions for improving the Basin Development Strategy 2021-2030 along with foreign donors (ASEAN, Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC), Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUP), Mekong-Republic of Korea (MROK), Mekong-Japan Cooperation (MJC) • Emphasized foreign donors’ funds, programmes and other investments in the Mekong Sub-region and outlined funding opportunities as well as current transboundary-water challenges that will be subject to further investments in the future • Stressed that the biggest changes can be expected from ASEAN (i.e. promoting further economic integration with other Asian countries) and MUP (i.e. including the MRC as a member of the Friends of the Lower Mekong (FLM), subsidiary of the MUP, boosting the investments into the non-traditional security sectors, including the hydrological monitoring)
228	Keqiang Li comment at the 7th GMS Mekong Summit	9 SEP 2021	LMC GMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keqiang Li suggested to deepen water cooperation for coastal nations, respect legitimate rights and interests of countries and solve any problem through consultation rather than accusations • Highlighted the LMWCIP for facilitating the solidarity, cooperation and integrated management with regional partners and Mekong countries
229	MDM informed about the water situation	9 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that “the #Mekong depends on its annual flood pulse to drive ecological processes which make the river mighty. ds across” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “the flood pulse is non-existent due to low rainfall & now massive upstream dam restrictions” (Twitter) • Warned that the “MRC gauge on the Tonle Sap at Prek Kdam is near its historical low and 3.7 meters below average for this time of year” (Twitter) • Reiterated that “Massive water restrictions occurred throughout #China’s 11 mainstream dams last week” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “over the last seven days, Xiaowan’s reservoir held back 2.34 billion cubic meters of water and Nuozhadu held back 1.2 billion cubic meters of water” (Twitter)
230	20th MDM alert announced	12 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDM warned against a sudden drop in water level (1.1 m) that will hit Thai-Lao border in the Golden Triangle on September 14 (Facebook) • Emphasized that “rain around the Thai-Lao border could lessen the drop” and “major upstream dam restrictions in China mostly from the Xiaowan and Nuozhadu dams have caused the river level at Jinghong to drop 1.1. meters” (Facebook)

231	CSIS Five Years of U.S.-Laos Comprehensive Partnership Webinar	13 SEP 2021	CSIS US Embassy in Laos MUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed current challenges for Laos and the impact of China on Laos
232	MDM summarized current water trends	14 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “much of the Mekong mainstream level is well below the average level for this time of year and low levels are a result of dam restrictions and low rainfall” (Facebook) • Stressed that “dams on tributaries across the lower basin have significantly slowed the wet season restrictions” (Facebook) • Highlighted that “4.2 billion cubic meters were restricted by 2 major dams in China!” without any following research study (Facebook) • Reiterated that “China’s upstream dams now 71% full & filling quickly” (Twitter) • Raised concerns about “lower basin dams [which] significantly slowed wet season restrictions, restricting less than 250 million cubic meters of water over last week for 34 dams - 16X less than 4.2 billion cubic meters restricted by 2 major dams in China!” (Twitter)
233	MDM outlined MDM future pathways	14 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showed determination to pay more attention to the 3S Basin (Xekaman 1, Xepian-Xenamnoy, Yali Falls and Srepok 3) and the impact of the tropical storm of Conson on filling their reservoirs • Stressed that “43% of water is missing from the Mekong mainstream at Chiang Saen” • Predict that this wet season will be extremely dry and even more dry than previous years
234	1st MUP Track 1.5. Policy Dialogue Meeting	15 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed opportunities for advancing all-round collaboration, including energy and infrastructure, non-traditional security, human resources, water governance, connectivity, and nature-based solutions • Highlighted the US investment in the region’s infrastructure and renewable energy that will solidify US commitment and presence in the region • Stressed the importance of water data sharing in a timely, transparent, and reliable manner • Emphasized the importance of the Mekong Dam Monitor and other regional MUP synergies, particularly Mekong-Japan, Mekong-Republic of Korea, Mekong-Ganga, and the Mekong-Lancang Cooperation. • Committed to avoid overlapping and maximizing benefits to the people in which the MUP is expected to be the leading role in this regard • Reiterated the importance of public-research dialogue, including with the Green Innovation and Development Center (Green ID) in Vietnam • Debate other non-traditional security issues and potential engagement of Chinese stakeholders that may provide valuable input in future policy dialogues
235	MDM informed about the water situation	16 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed that “1 meter drop in river level downstream hit Chiang Khong exactly as we predicted it over the weekend” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “China’s upstream dams are sucking the wet season water out of the system at a time when it’s desperately needed downstream” (Twitter)

236	25th MRC Dialogue Partner Meeting	17 SEP 2021	MRC LMWCIP China government Myanmar government others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed current and ongoing research development pathways with a focus on hydrological data sharing, the current water situation in downstream countries and other advancements in hydrological information sharing modes • China committed to advance water cooperation through the “Joint Study on the Changing Pattern of Hydrological Conditions in the Lancang-Mekong River Basin and Adaptation Strategies” and LMWCIP • Myanmar will consider to advance cross-section measurement at Xieng Kok Monitoring Station and finalize its own hydrological data monitoring station in 2022
237	MDM informed about the water situation	22 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “The 2021 wet season continues to be extremely dry, likely one of the driest on record, and the usual upstream dam restrictions hurt the provisions of the Mekong’s natural resources even more during extremely dry years” (Twitter) • Stressed that “43% of water is missing from Mekong mainstream at Chiang Saen, Thailand” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “this water is currently being stored upstream in China’s dams” and “it’s needed now as river levels downstream are at all-time lows for this time of year” (Twitter) • Reaffirmed that MDM will also focus “on downstream dam restrictions where data show the seasonal storage dams in the 3S Basin (Xekaman 1, Xepian-Xenamnoy, Yali Falls, Srepok 3) taking advantage of rain from tropical storm #Conson to significantly fill their reservoirs” (Twitter)
238	MDM raised concerns about the Xepian-Xenamnoy dam	28 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about Xepian-Xenamnoy Dam that collapsed in July 2019 despite assurance from the Laos government and hydropower operator • Stressed that “34 downstream dams upped storage by ~867 million cubic meters of water, compared to ~1 billion meters by China’s dams over the same period” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “the upstream active storage in China is estimated to be 80% & downstream at 70% full” if “restrictions will continue” (Twitter) • Emphasized that MDM model “suggests 44.6% of water is missing at Chiang Saen due to dam restrictions in China” (Twitter) • Reaffirmed that “China’s major dams Xiaowan & Nuozhadu each raised reservoir levels only about 2m, but that was enough to restrict about 1 billion cubic meters of water!” (Twitter) • Claimed that despite “both reservoirs [are] nearly full, “the higher the reservoir level, the greater the volume increase when the reservoir goes up” (Twitter)
239	MDM informed about Lam Chiang Krai Dam collapse	28 SEP 2021	MDM MUP SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized that “the lower basin was hit by 2 major storms” and “some of the lower basin reservoirs increased significantly” (Twitter) • Highlighted that “in #NakonRatchisima #Thailand, the #LamChiangKrai Dam partially collapsed” (Twitter)