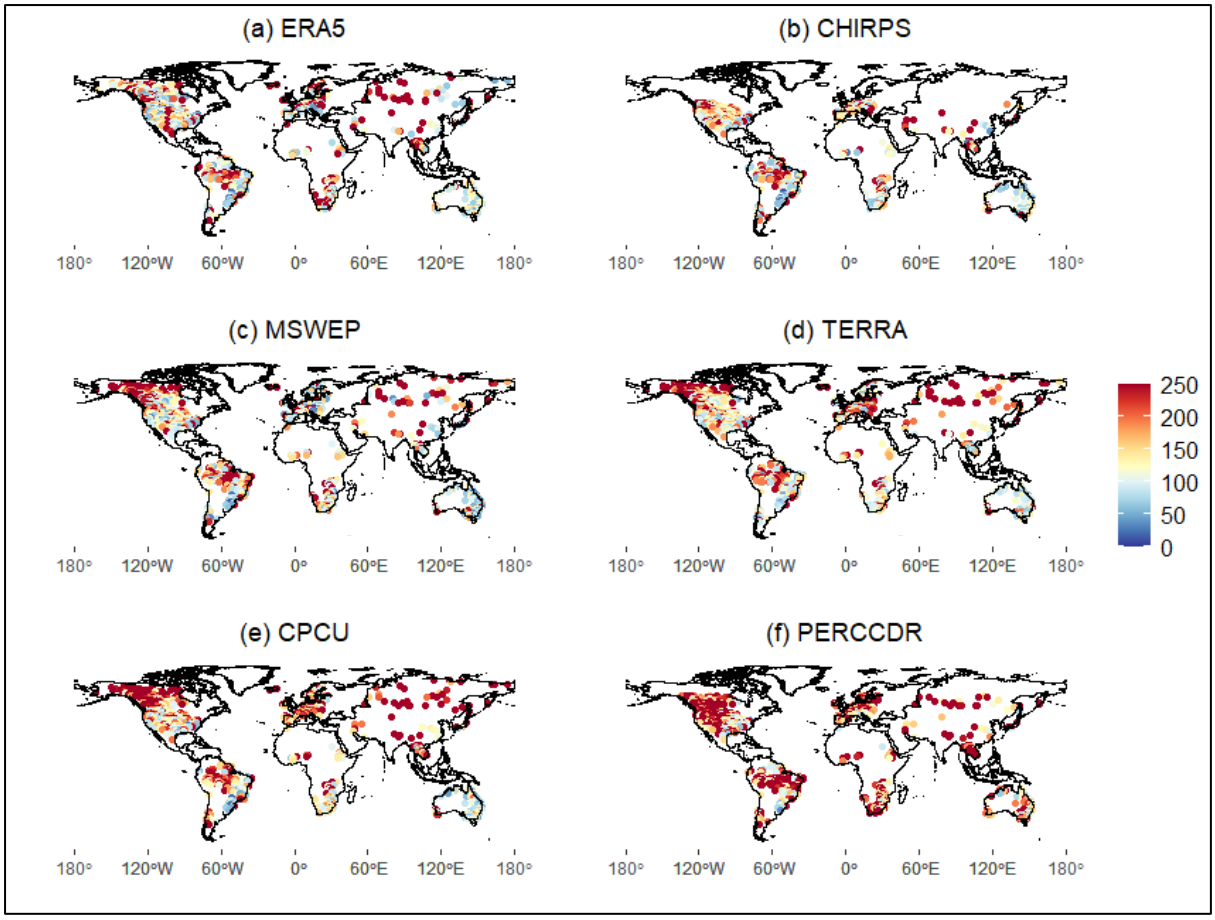

Figure S1: Normalised RMSE between observed and simulated annual discharge based on a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) TERRA, e) CPCU, and f) PERCCDR.

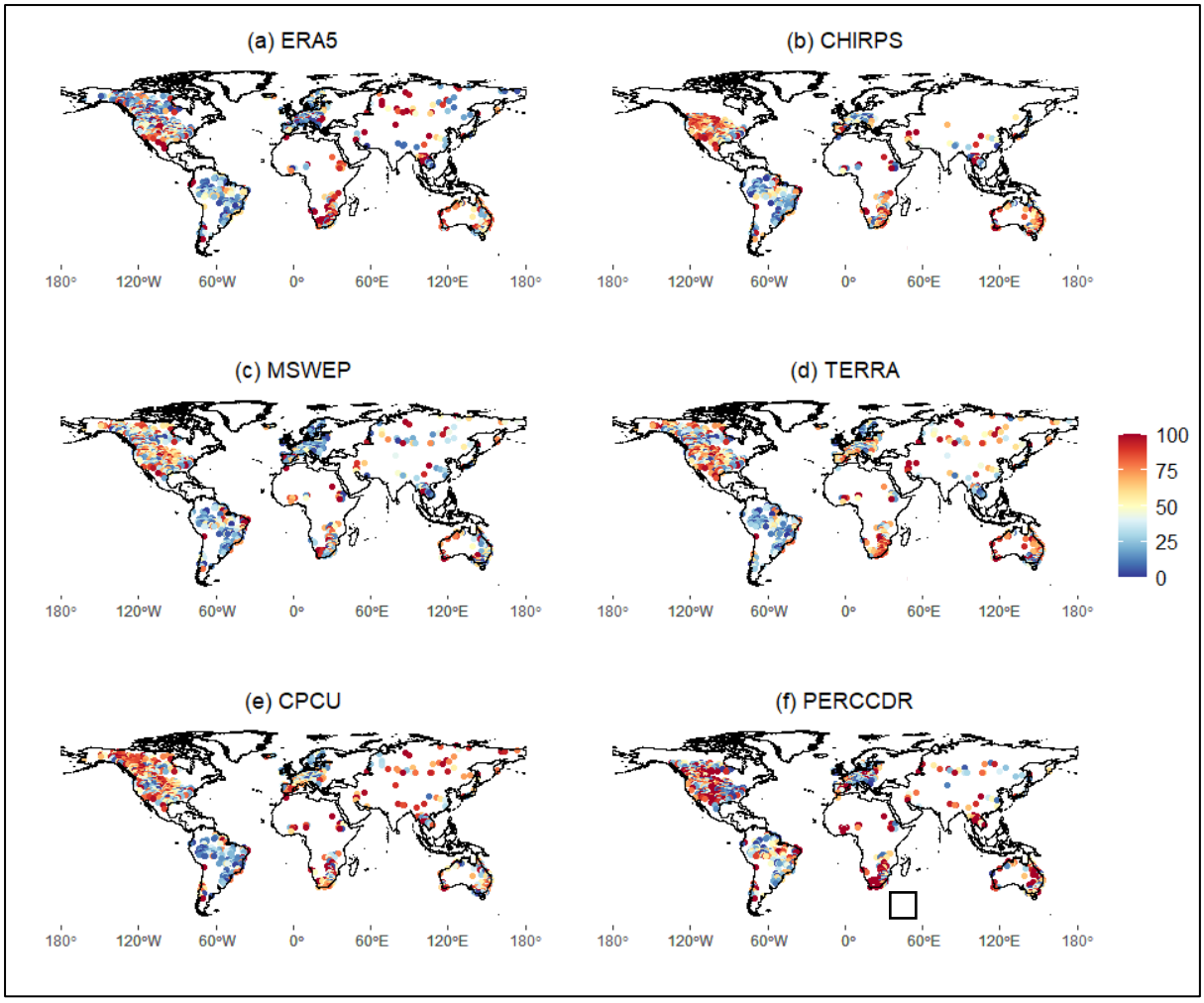

Figure S2: Pbias between observed and simulated annual discharge based on a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) TERRA, e) CPCU, and f) PERCCDR.

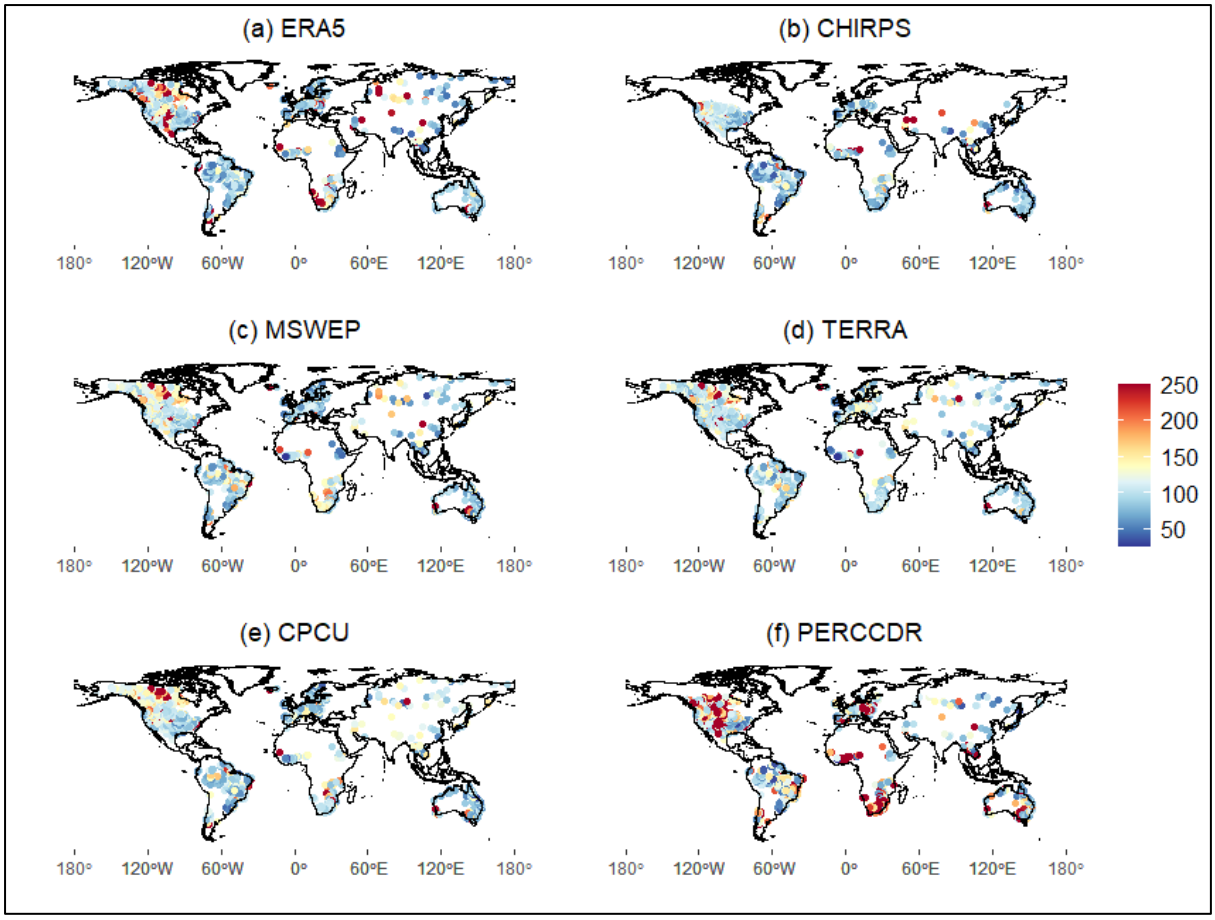

Figure S3: Normalised RMSE between observed and simulated monthly discharge based on a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) TERRA, e) CPCU, and f) PERCCDR.

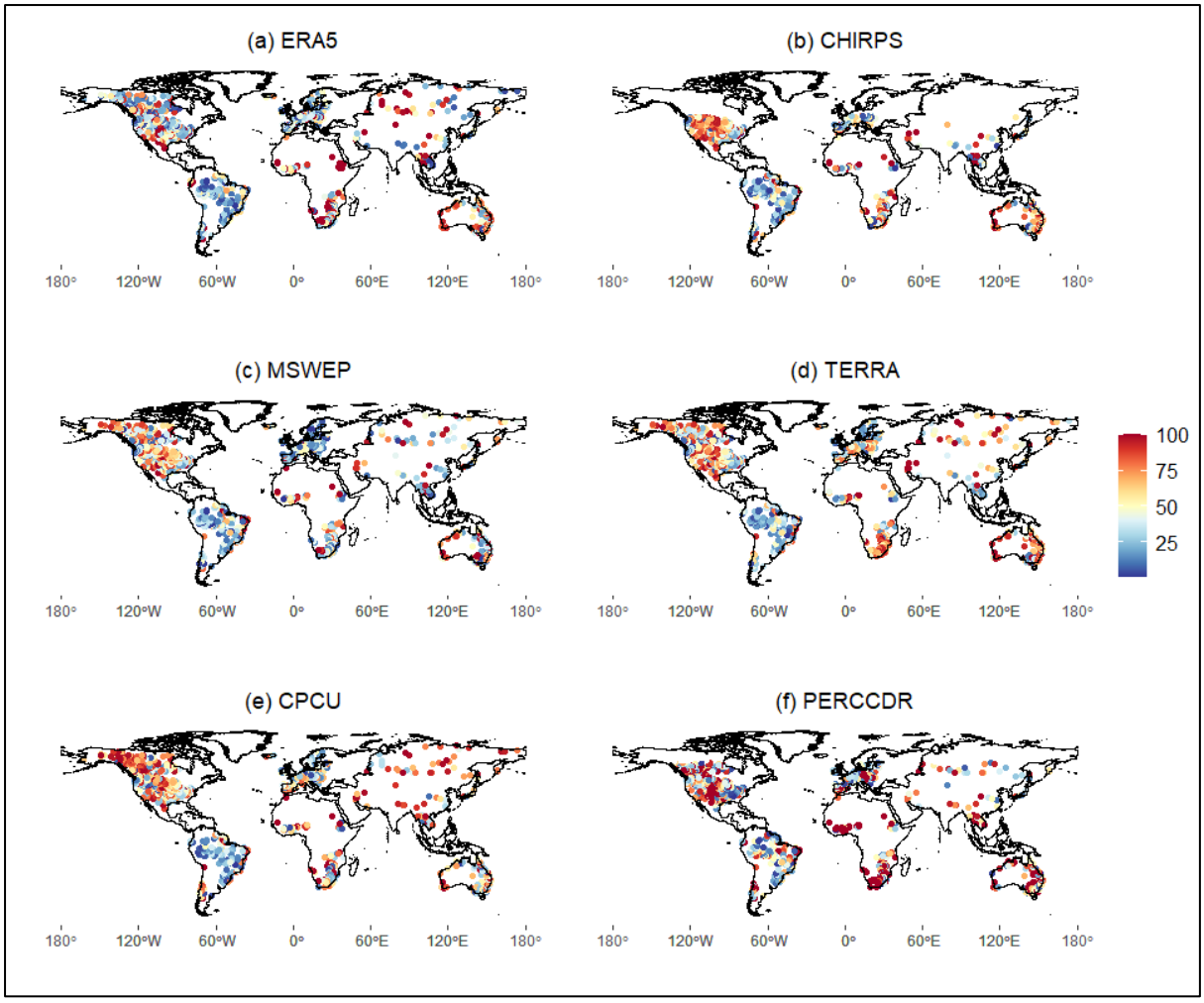

Figure S4: Pbias between observed and simulated monthly discharge based on a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) TERRA, e) CPCU, and f) PERCCDR.

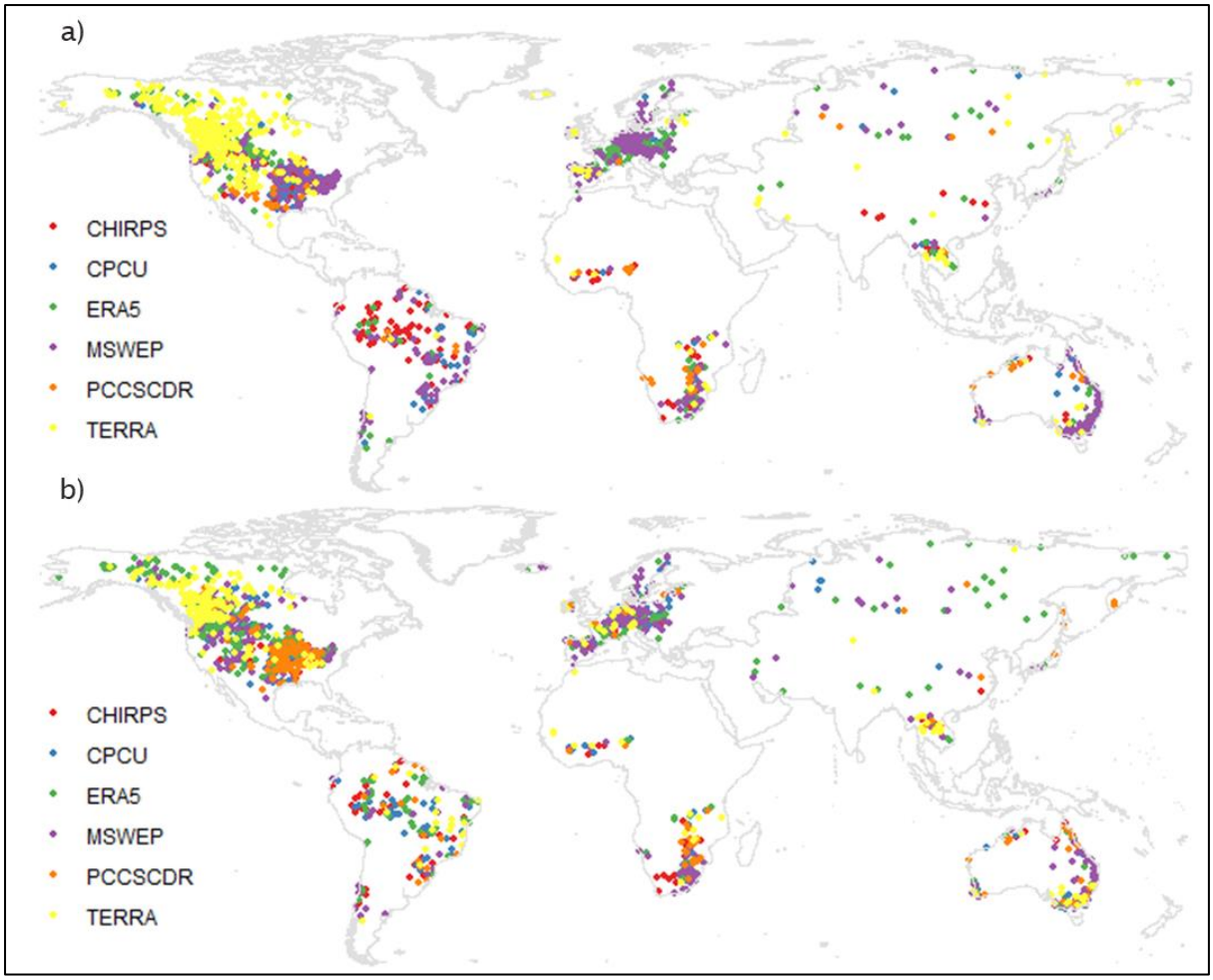

Figure S5: The best performing precipitation dataset (ERA5, CHIRPS, MSWEP, TERRA , CPCU, and PERCCDR) at each of the observed discharge staions based on monthly CC (a) and KGE (b).

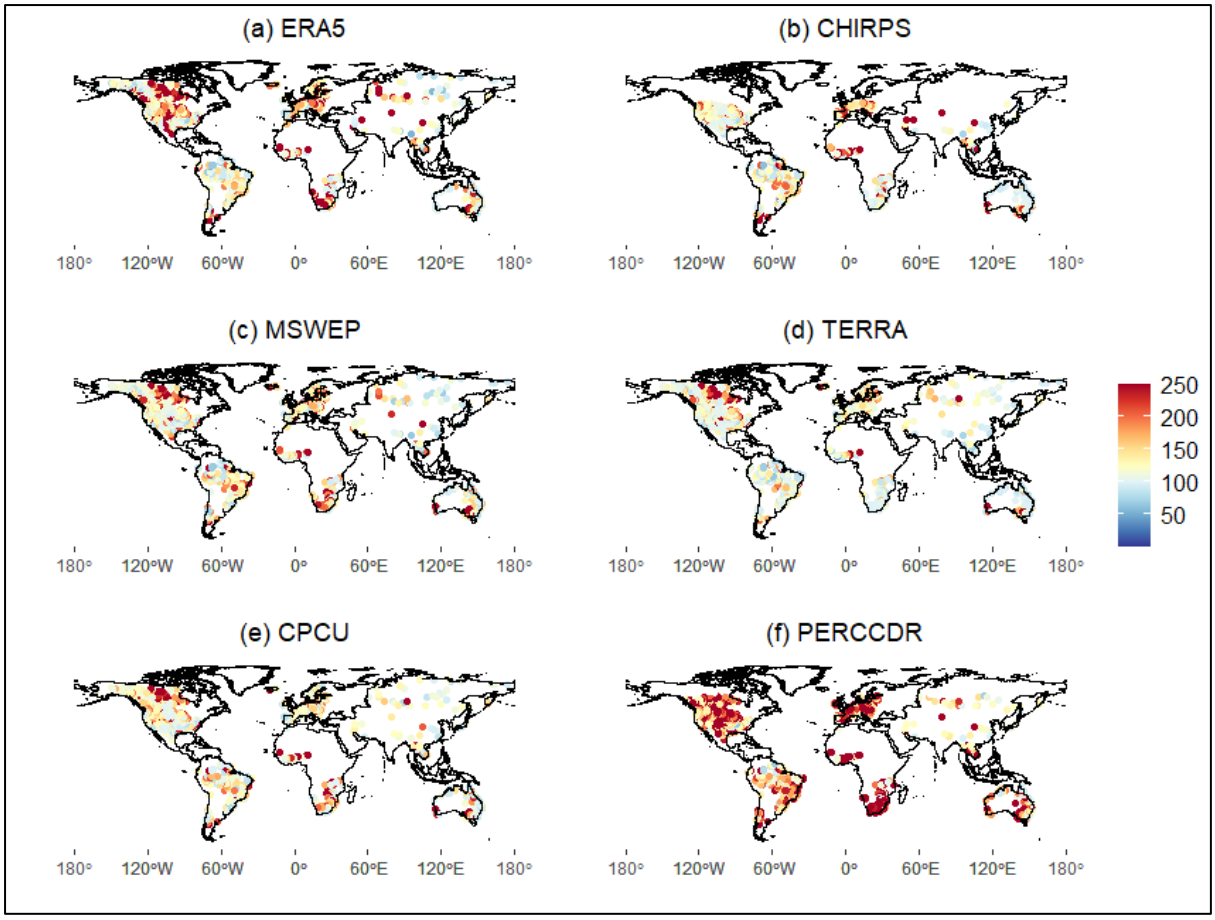

Figure S6:Normalised RMSE between observed and simulated daily discharge based on a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) TERRA, e) CPCU, and f) PERCCDR.

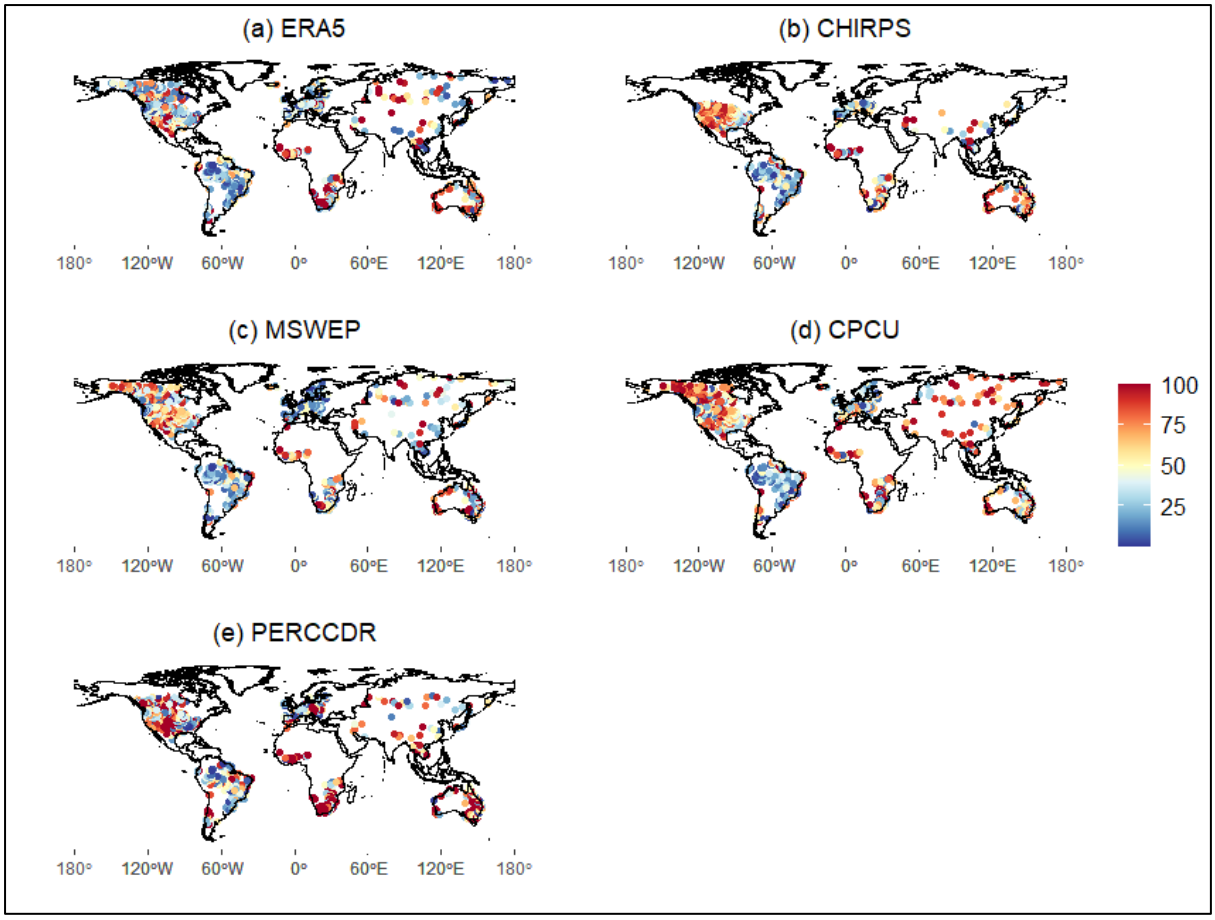

Figure S7: Pbias between observed and simulated daily discharge based on a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) CPCU, and e) PERCCDR.

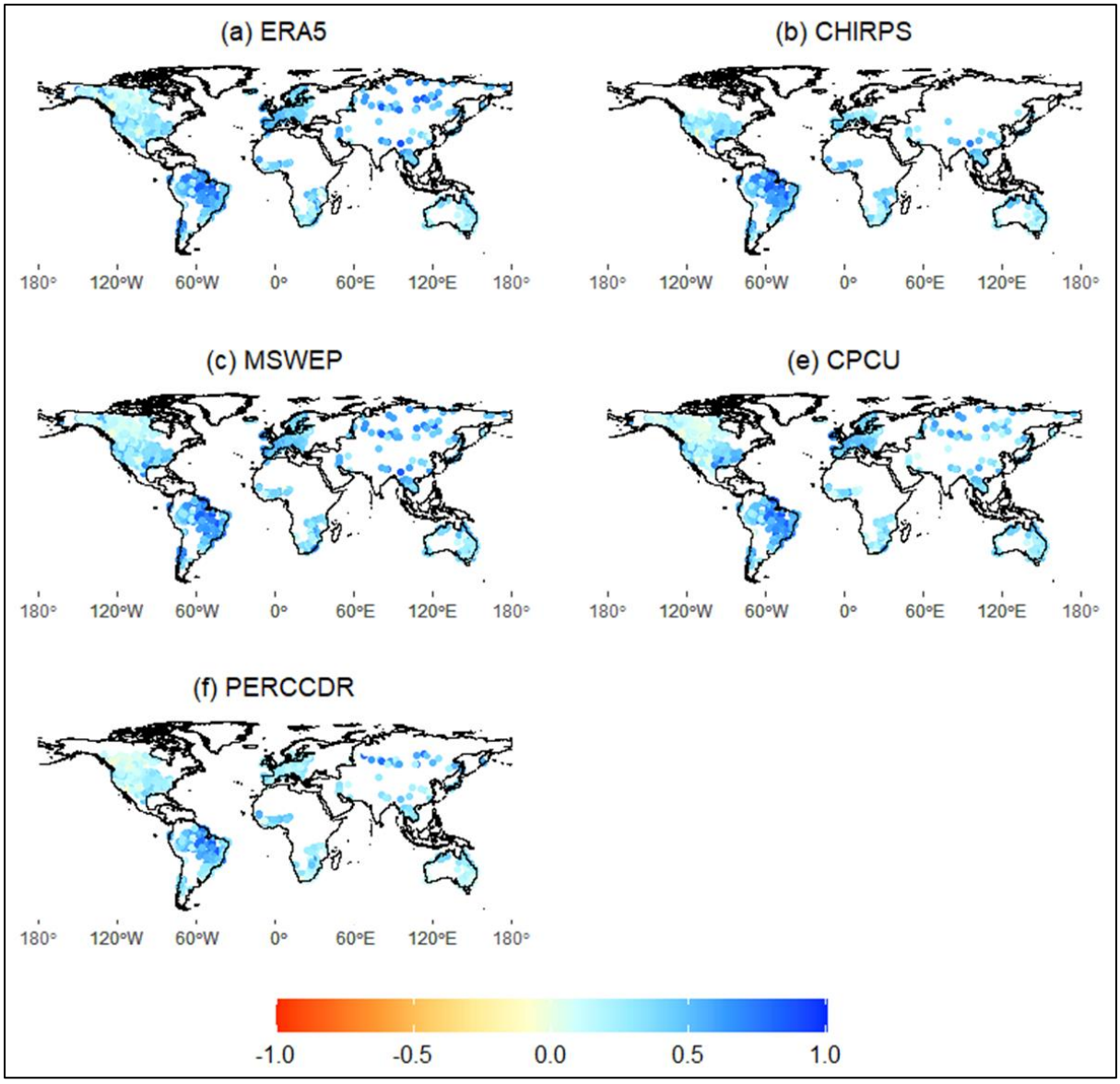

Figure S8: Correlation (CC) between observed and modelled daily extremes (Q90, low flow) using a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) CPCU and e) PERCCDR precipitation datasets.

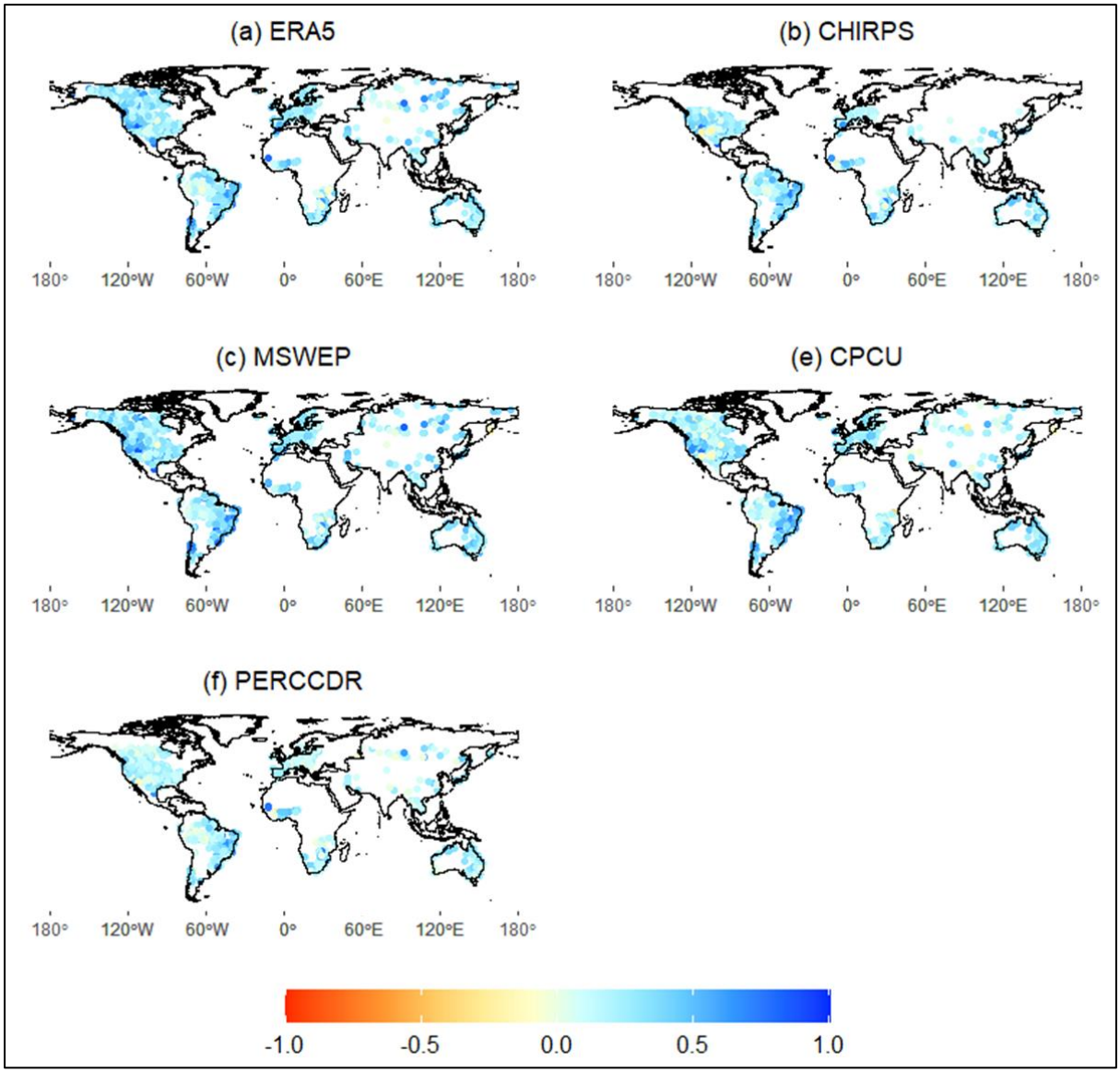

Figure S9: Correlation (CC) between observed and modelled daily extremes (Q10, high flow) using a) ERA5, b) CHIRPS, c) MSWEP, d) CPCU and e) PERCCDR precipitation datasets.