

## Mekong Ministers discuss water issues at meetings in Hua Hin, Thailand

Environmental security is high on the agenda for all the Mekong countries as emphasised by H.E Mr. Suwit Khunkitti, the Chairperson of the MRC Council for 2009-2010 in his address to the annual meeting of the MRC Council in late November in Hua Hin, Thailand. He stressed the need for the holistic approach of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) together with concerted action on a range of global environmental issues.

“We all stand to lose if we do nothing to adapt to and mitigate the threat of climate change or develop water resources infrastructure without ensuring that the extensive use of existing benefits of the river such as fisheries are protected. Likewise, we all collectively stand to gain from the sustainable use of water resources. The key principle here



High level delegation from four MRC Member Countries, Dialogue Partners and Development Partners at the annual Council Meeting to discuss water resource issues. Photo: MRC

is that sustainability cannot be achieved without cooperation between Member Countries,” he said.

The Chairperson of the MRC Council for 2009-2010 embraced an approach

that looks at a wide spectrum of different functions and utilisation of water together with a broader consultation of stakeholders.

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## MRC to have two permanent offices - Phnom Penh and Vientiane

Efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability formed the basis of a recent major decision by the MRC Council not to move its current Secretariat every five years and to set up two permanent home bases on in Phnom Penh and the other in Vientiane.

“The practical reality of moving every five years according to the earlier agreement has proved to be a logistical challenge for the Secretariat. Besides the cost implications of moving, there is a disruption to the work programme, human resources and challenges for the strategic direction of the organisation,” said Chairperson of the MRC Council for 2009/2010, H.E. Mr. Suwit Khunkitti, addressing the meeting in late November in Hua Hin, Thailand.

“The Council of Ministers’ decision on the future organisational structure of the Secretariat reflects the willingness of



H.E. Mr. Suwit Khunkitti says effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability are very important for the future organisational structure of the Secretariat. Photo: MRC

the MRC Council to settle the question of the location of MRCS as required under its 1995

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**Mekong Ministers...**

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam are working together on a basin-wide “IWRM” strategy to manage irrigation, hydropower and other aspects of water-use over the coming years.

The MRC Council meeting was an opportunity for the four Member Countries to share views and discuss the future direction of the river basin and how they can assist each other

in addressing the challenges posed by increasing pressures on water resources of the Mekong Basin, such as hydropower, climate change, fisheries and flood management.

The Ministers also discussed the potential impact on the environment, fisheries and people’s livelihoods of eleven hydropower dams that are proposed on the mainstream Mekong and how the Member Countries can

work to balance these impacts against their economic and poverty alleviation priorities.

The MRC has recently begun a Strategic Environmental Assessment into these proposals and the Government of China has agreed to take part in this study, which will give a full picture of the consequences of hydropower development in the basin (for more information, see pages 4 and 5). 

**MRC to have...**

Mekong Agreement and to concentrate on the key development opportunities and challenges facing the basin,” he added.

The Office of the Chief Executive, administrative units and planning programmes will remain in the current location in Vientiane, while two Divisions will be permanently located in both Phnom Penh and Vientiane.

The Secretariat of the MRC, which will spend over US\$ 80 million in riparian countries over the next four years, and currently employs more than 150 people from the four MRC countries and overseas, was due to move in its entirety to Phnom Penh in 2010 as part of a deal struck in 1996 to rotate the location



Office of the Secretariat in Vientiane. Photo: MRC



Office of the Secretariat in Phnom Penh. Photo: MRC

of the Secretariat every five years.

Government ministers from the MRC Member Countries Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and of Viet Nam made the decision on a permanent co-hosted location following months of negotiations. The move of the

nominated programmes (Agriculture and Irrigation, Fisheries, Navigation, and Information and Knowledge Management) will take place progressively from June 2010 and be complete before the end of the year. 

## Mekong-wide approach to understanding and acting on climate change

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) announced in early November a new effort to address climate change in the Mekong Basin.

The Mekong Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) aims to develop and implement climate change adaptation strategies to deal with the consequences across the basin of an increase in the mean temperature, potentially higher rainfall and more frequent flooding in some parts of the basin, more drought in other parts, and a sea level rise impacting the delta.

The launching of the Mekong CCAI is the second step in a climate change partnership between Australia and the MRC. The first step focused on estimating likely changes in temperature, rainfall and river flows based on ‘downscaling’ global predictions of climate change.

“The early support of Australia for our climate change adaptation work is very significant. It is enabling the MRC to make important progress,” said Dr. Pornsook Chongprasith, Director of the MRC’s Environment Division.

According to Dr. Pornsook, the Australian Government has provided grants of USD 3.5 million for the design and early implementation of the Mekong CCAI. A total budget for the CCAI through to 2015 is USD 15 million.



Jeremy Bird, CEO of the MRC Secretariat and Richard Moore, Deputy-Director General of AusAID Asia Division talk to reporters at the launching ceremony of the CCAI. Photo: MRC

The Mekong CCAI is part of a broader partnership between the MRC and the Australian Government.

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Since 2007 Australia has pledged AUD 20 million to the MRC to support a range of activities including development of trans-boundary water resources professionals, the regional IWRM project on water utilisation negotiations, navigation,

basin development planning, and the establishment of an improved MRC system for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

“The goal of the Australian Mekong Water Resources Programme is to promote regional cooperation to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development through efficient use and

management of the water resources of the Mekong Region,” said Richard Moore, Deputy-Director General of AusAID Asia Division at the Mekong CCAI signing ceremony.

“We see the Mekong CCAI as a welcome new initiative that we are pleased to be supporting.”

## Communities should have more say in river development

Villagers who live on or near water resources in the Mekong Basin should be given more of a voice in the planning of future infrastructure and other water development projects says the Mekong River Commission (MRC).

At a regional meeting of water management organisations and river based community leaders in October in Chiang Rai, Thailand, Jeremy Bird, CEO of the MRC Secretariat said that water has the potential for economic development.

He added, however, that views of stakeholders need to be reflected; poor and marginalised groups included in the decision-making process so they can articulate their own objectives and development paths to meet them if governments are to balance hydropower; fisheries; irrigation; navigation; and flood management in the Lower Mekong Basin.

Several groups at the meeting echoed the need for a more open process, such as Thailand’s Sustainable Agriculture Network who said the forum like this should get together affected people to join and think together with all stakeholders including developers.

“A lot of forums are for governments,

donors, NGOs and developers who come with different interests. We should listen more to affected people,” said Laothai Nilnuan, a river based activist from the Network.

The MRC said the 2nd regional forum brought together community representatives and river based communities, but their views should be voiced more.

Suparerk Janprasart, a sociologist for the MRC said when the economic interests of one group take too much precedence over the interests of other less powerful people, the environment, livelihoods and the ecology suffer. It is only by working to engage with communities and other stakeholders that we can ensure the potential impacts are assessed and that the benefits resulting from any water resource development in the Mekong Basin are fairly redistributed to affected people.

The meeting was a forum for a number of NGOs, government agencies and human rights groups to voice their concerns over the 11 hydropower



Governments, donors, community representatives and developers at the 2nd regional meeting. Photo: MRC

schemes planned for development on the river, over the value of biodiversity and rights of the affected people. Developers, donors and governments to explain why governments of the region are seriously considering building dams as part of their development planning.

“The problems related to dams or climate change are human-made. It is not that affected people alone who need to adapt to the climate change, such as living with floods,” said Director Pham Quang Tu of Consultancy on Development from Hanoi. “All must take responsibility. Governments, NGOs, researchers, donors, developers come together to a dialogue. And the MRC facilitates,” he added.

## Mekong-USA Cooperation on Mekong water resources challenges

The Mekong River Commission and Mississippi River Commission announced in July their intention to cooperate on a wide range of water resources challenges common to both river basins.

The two bodies said the intention to cooperate followed the recent visit by US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to the meeting of Mekong Foreign Ministers in Phuket, Thailand to encourage cooperation between

America, ASEAN and the Mekong countries.

The two river-basin management organisations intend to exchange technical cooperation and know-how including the determination of how best to adapt to climate change as it affects the Mekong river system. They will also work together to promote the sustainability of hydropower development, address water and food security, manage and cope with floods

and droughts better, and increase navigation and trade on their inland waterways in Lower Mekong Basin countries.

“Both organisations strive to manage water resources sustainably against challenges related to climate change, extreme floods, hydropower development, increasing demand for water, improving navigation and trade,

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and involving people in the basin more on decisions that affect their lives,” said Jeremy Bird, CEO of the MRC Secretariat.

He added both organisations are therefore well-placed to benefit each

other through a technical exchange and learn how to best manage their respective complex trans-boundary rivers, while Brigadier General Michael J Walsh, President of the Mississippi River Commission, believed that the two Commissions have considerable institutional and professional expertise

in dealing with the challenges.

The two river commissions are currently exploring a formal agreement, which will identify a plan of action and specific institutional mechanisms for cooperation in their mutual areas of interest. 

## Your views sought on 11 proposed mainstream dams

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) has established a webpage to allow members of the public to make submissions regarding the 11 hydropower schemes proposed for construction in Lao PDR, Cambodia and Thailand along the mainstream Mekong.

The public submissions, which can be made at <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ish/hydro-submit.asp> or by post or fax, have provided inputs to the MRC’s Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that is looking at the wider economic, social and environmental implications of the proposed dams. MRC Member Countries will use the information presented by the study to guide their decisions on projects proposed on the mainstream.

Jeremy Bird, CEO of the MRC Secretariat said Mekong governments (including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam) have expressed “a strong desire” to understand the “full range of opportunities and risks” of any proposed mainstream hydropower project, particularly those of a regional nature, before a decision is taken to proceed.

“In order to do this effectively, it is important to have a broad consultation process that allows us to hear the views of communities, NGOs, researchers and businesses. These web page submissions provide one of the tools to help achieve this,” he added.

As set out in the 1995 Mekong Agreement, MRC Member Countries must undergo a formal inter-governmental consultation process prior to building any dams on the mainstream river. Projects proposed for development on the mainstream in the lower Mekong Basin will



60 million people depend on the Mekong River for their livelihoods. The MRC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) studies the opportunities and associated risks of the dams proposed on the mainstream. Photo: MRC

come to the Commission for prior consultation, with a view to assisting Member Countries to reach consensus.

Although consultations have been ongoing, the webpage would help strengthen the body’s Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), a basin-wide assessment that helps guide the countries’ approach to dams proposed for the Mekong mainstream, according to Damian Kean, Communication Advisor of the MRC.

“The idea is to get public submissions so that there is a broader scope to the SEA,” he said, adding that this is the first time such a direct line to the public has been opened. Submissions

will be accepted until end March 2010.

Environmental groups said the call for direct public input was a positive step.

“The MRC’s SEA could potentially contribute to a deeper scientific understanding on the likely costs and benefits of the mainstream dams,” said Carl Middleton, Mekong Programme Coordinator at International Rivers.

Past studies have shown that the development of hydropower can be both positive and negative, for example, the electricity generated and foreign exchange earnings can support a country’s development programmes.

Tentative Schedule of SEA meetings	
Scoping Stage	<p>June-October 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National governments and civil society meetings</li> </ul>
Baseline Assessment Stage	<p>October-January 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional baseline workshop</li> </ul>
Risk Assessment Stage	<p>February-April 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional multi-stakeholder workshop</li> </ul>
Mitigation Assessment Stage	<p>June 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional mitigation workshop</li> </ul>

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“However, a major concern is the effects that proposed dams could have on fish migration and numbers, and ultimately – on the people that live in the river system and who rely on

fish for their livelihoods and protein intake”, says Xaypladeth Choulamany, Fisheries Programme Coordinator at the MRC.

“What we need to do is to fully understand the basin wide

implications of this and other impacts,” he added. 

Please go to the MRC website: <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ISH/hydro-submit.asp> to make your views known and submit any related information.

## China re-affirms commitment to Mekong/Lancang cooperation and sharing information

China reaffirmed its commitment to work with MRC and its Member Countries on a range of Mekong issues including understanding of the environmental effects of hydropower dams on the river at the Mekong River Commission-run Dialogue Meeting in late July.

The Chinese delegation to the meeting presented detailed progress of hydropower schemes in the Upper Mekong and emphasised that Chinese plans to build dams have taken seriously the environmental, navigational and water-use needs of downstream riparian countries.

“The Chinese government agencies have developed strict procedures for environmental assessment,” stated Chief Engineer Pen Cheng, of Hydro China. He said that much research has been conducted on the Xiaowan Dam, referring to the second largest of eight planned dams in the Lancang cascade, which has been impounding water since the start of July 2009. He added that, the scheme is reducing any impacts of impoundment as much as possible.

China is also willing to provide

experts to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that the MRC is carrying out on the 11 proposed mainstream dams in the Lower Mekong Basin (See page 4). Part of this assessment includes the development of design guidance for developers so that they make proposals to minimise or mitigate environmental problems. The detail of this guidance is available to developers in November (See <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ISH/design-guidance.htm>).

The Chinese delegation made other presentations on Mekong/Lancang navigation and water resource use and agreed to provide hydrological data to contribute to the MRC’s flood warning system. It renewed its commitment to supply real-time hydrological data from the upstream Jinghong and Man’ An monitoring stations during flood season.

Referring to an agreement made in 2008 to provide hydrological information about the Lancang/Mekong River in the flood season between the MRC and the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources, Mr. Diao Mingsheng, Head of the Chinese Delegation said “In

implementing the Agreement, China will continue to provide assistance to the Lower Basin countries to guard against floods.”

An MRC expert said at the meeting that the sharp rise in Mekong water level in Vientiane in early July 2009 was not caused by upstream dams, but by high rainfall in tributary watersheds. The water level in the mainstream in Vientiane rose from 2.16 meters to 9.23 metres, in just seven days as a result of this natural event.

“It is clear that Chinese dams were not a major contributor to the rapid rise in water levels in Vientiane this year. Such events like this highlight the need to share further information with both Member Countries and our upstream neighbours to better understand the hydrology of the basin,” said Jeremy Bird, CEO of the Mekong River Commission. “We need to establish more hydrometeorological stations to get better information about rainfall and water levels, and I look forward to discussing with both China and Myanmar as to how we can make this happen,” he added. 

## Overview of the 2009 flood season

The flood situation along the mainstream river was not extreme for 2009. However, in Vientiane and further north there were unusually rapid water level rises, with a 6.5 meter rise in 7 days, in the first week of July 2009. These were due to natural events.

Certain tributaries suffered considerable flash floods and associated loss of life and damage from Typhoon Ketsana, which killed over 190 people in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR and more than US\$ 800 million worth of damage caused to property. Flooding was especially high in the Mekong

tributaries in Kon Tum Province in Viet Nam, Kampong Thom Province in Cambodia and Attapeu Province in Lao PDR, where thousands were displaced and emergency humanitarian assistance is still required.

In addition to providing relief support through its Navigation Programme, the MRC is developing a flash flood guidance system on the Mekong tributaries to guide the dissemination of information about possible flash floods through the National Forecasting Centres, who will determine whether or not to issue warnings, with support and

guidance from the MRC Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre (RFMMC) in Phnom Penh.

With over 30 hydro-meteorological stations established on tributaries, the system is expected to be fully tested and online in 2010. It will provide automatic real-time information about rainfall and water levels to assess the potential of flash floods, thereby allowing improvement of the early warning system and faster mobilisation of response agencies. The information will be updated on the MRC website every 15 minutes. 

## At risk villagers trained to help to report floods

Villagers in floodplain regions of Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam have been provided with cell phones and trained to use them as part of a flood warning system by recording water levels in remote areas and reporting the figures to local weather agencies.

Fourteen villages from Cambodia, seven villages from Viet Nam and 19 villages from Lao PDR were provided with 35 phones, 80 flood markers and other equipment and training as observers to take wet-season water level measurements of the likelihood of local flooding and send these to the national agencies responsible for flood forecasting and warnings.

The scheme, supported by the Mekong River Commission (MRC), is part of a regional trial to increase the level of involvement in the flood forecasting process for communities living on vulnerable flood plains and to boost the capacity of national flood forecasting agencies. It followed the devastating flood in 2008 which saw US\$ 135 million worth of damage when rivers in the Lower Mekong Basin reached their highest levels since 1966.

“Villagers take measurements twice a day, from newly established flood markers in the floodplains and then report these figures via text messages,” said Hatda An Pich, Operations Manager of the MRC’s Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre (RFMMC) based in Phnom Penh, which is responsible for flood forecasting on the mainstream of the Mekong.



Villagers can send text message of water levels and publicise recorded flood forecast figures on MRC provided billboards at central locations in the floodplains. Photo: MRC

The government hydrology agency in each country records the text messages in a computer, converts them into flood forecast figures and sends these back to villagers. The villagers then publicise the figures on MRC provided billboards at central locations in the flood plains – and advertise any imminent flood threat via loudspeakers.

The village-based flood monitoring on the floodplains now complements and contributes to the regional flood forecast that the MRC produces daily in the wet season, based on information collected at stations on the mainstream of the Mekong. The national agencies are able to make a computerised comparison with the flood situation on the mainstream. The MRC says that the two different data sets will offer greater accuracy and therefore more precise

flood warnings to communities.

The training and equipment allocated to villages, including boats, bikes, petrol for motorcycles, measuring equipment and notice boards for the villages, is part of on-going MRC supported efforts to improve the capacity of national agency flood forecasting on Mekong basin tributaries.

“The MRC is investing significant time and resources into improving short to medium term flood forecasts,” said Dr. Lam Hung Son, Flood Management and Mitigation Programme Coordinator. “Involving villagers themselves in this process is part of the efforts to increase the accuracy of flood forecasts on tributaries and between the main flood monitoring stations on the mainstream,” he added. 🌊

## High-Level Decision-Makers visit basins in North-Western Europe

Under MRC Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP)’s component entitled “Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing Trans-boundary Flood Issues,” an exchange study visit with support from UNESCO-IHE, Delft on behalf of FMMP was organised in September for MRC high-level decision makers to study transboundary river basin and flood management in North-Western Europe.

The delegation started their visit at the UNESCO-IHE institute in Delft, the Netherlands and travelled to the Border Meuse region between Belgium and the Netherlands. The delegation learned about water and flood management in the Netherlands and the cooperation in the European context as well as the different perspectives of Belgium and the Netherlands in basin management



H.E. Mme. Khempheng Pholsena, Member of MRC Council for Lao PDR, hands over MRC information to the Secretary General of the Rhine Commission, Ir. Ben van de Wetering. Photo: MRC

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over time were illustrated. The major aspects covered were the mandates and institutional structures of the Meuse and Rhine Commissions working with the European Water Framework Directive, the implementation of joint planning of basin-wide flood risk reduction projects, as well as the building of confidence and trust through implementation of transboundary pilot projects.

Discussions took place on basin cooperation and development of cooperation over time and particularly focused on the Rhine Commission as a possible future institutionalised model for MRC's working arrangement.

The delegation participated in a mini-seminar at the headquarters of the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management in The Hague, where best practices in transboundary cooperation were shared and discussed. Finally a visit to the Dutch coastal defence system including the world famous Delta Works was also incorporated. 🌊



The MRC delegation after visiting UNESCO-IHE in Delft.  
Photo: MRC

## Stockholm World Water Week 2009

The Stockholm Water Week in August has earned international recognition. The prominent meeting of about 2,000 people with an interest in water, is an excellent networking opportunity. A central theme underlying the discussions was transboundary water resources management, which is of particular relevance to MRC.

H.E. Suwit Khunkitti, the Chairperson of the MRC Council gave a keynote speech in a seminar entitled 'Structured Approaches to Realise Benefits for All.' In the daily Water Week Newsletter the Minister was quoted as praising the long-standing role of the Mekong River Commission in helping its riparian states to attain equitable benefit sharing for all its members, and argued that "cooperation and trust are the

most important factors for sharing the benefits of transboundary rivers."

H.E. Mme Khempheng Pholsena, MRC Council Member of Lao PDR took a prominent role in a High Level Panel discussion on Transboundary Waters and used the experience from the Mekong region to promote collaboration on international rivers to reach a peaceful and mutually beneficial solution to water sharing.

Mr. Jeremy, CEO of the MRC Secretariat, made a presentation entitled "Mekong Basin – a meeting of two different worlds," focusing on the Mekong's water resources and MRC's role in facilitating dialogue between upstream and downstream countries; dialogue about the need



H.E. Suwit Khunkitti, MRC Council Chairperson 2009-2010, says trust building is essential to effective transboundary water cooperation.  
Photo: Thomas Henrikson

for water resources and the need for energy resources as well as the role in maintaining productive fisheries, monitoring water flow, water quality, sediment, salinity and promoting navigation. 🌊

## UPCOMING EVENTS

- **15-Year Anniversary of MRC, 5 April 2010, Khon Kaen, Thailand**

The MRC Summit will bring together Prime Ministers from Cambodia; Lao PDR; Thailand; and Viet Nam, the Dialogue Partners China and Myanmar as well as representatives of regional bodies and other governments to celebrate the 15 year anniversary of the MRC in Khon Kaen, Thailand.

The celebration aims to reaffirm at the highest level the political commitment of Member Countries to the successful implementation of the Mekong Agreement and the continued relevance of the MRC in the changing

development context; to provide a vision for the organisation for the next 15 – 20 years; to strengthen the MRC's working relationship with China and Myanmar; to increase cooperation between the MRC and the GMS; to increase cooperation between the MRC, the ADB and the World Bank; and to increase cooperation between the MRC and ASEAN.

- **8th Annual Mekong Flood Forum, 26-27 May 2010, Vientiane, Lao PDR**

The Forum aims to raise awareness on the current state of flood risk management and mitigation at the national, regional and community levels in the Mekong River Basin

and to exchange information on the progress, achievements and future outlook with respect to the five components of the Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP). Details of upcoming events can be found at [http://www.mrcmekong.org/MRC\\_news/all\\_events.htm](http://www.mrcmekong.org/MRC_news/all_events.htm)

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# INFORMATION PRODUCTS

## Catch & Culture 15, No.3, December 2009 contains:



- Modelling dam impacts on migratory species
- Genetic research and development in Viet Nam
- Better management practices for catfish farms
- New species in Lao tributaries of the Mekong
- Cambodia identifies endangered species
- Maximising benefits from aquaculture
- Mitigating impacts of falling catches in Thailand.

Free postage applies.

## IN BRIEF

### Communication Strategy and Disclosure Policy

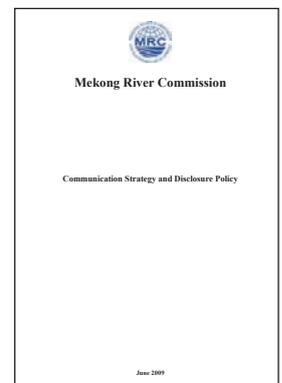
The MRC Communication Strategy and Disclosure Policy were approved by the Joint Committee at the 30th Joint Committee Meeting in July 2009.

The Communication Strategy seeks to promote the understanding and recognition of MRC and its programmes through the use of a blend of new and currently-used communication tools, products and events.

The Disclosure Policy allows the MRC to increase the level at which it allows the public to see the way it operates. The Policy sets out the administrative

rules and regulations on access to data, information and knowledge held by the Mekong River Commission Secretariat. It details the categories of data, information and knowledge that can be made available to the general public. Under the Policy, there are three access categories for MRC data and information, which are unrestricted, restricted and confidential.

For details of the Communication Strategy and Disclosure Policy, see [http://www.mrcmekong.org/download/free\\_download/MRC-communication-strategy-nov-2009.pdf](http://www.mrcmekong.org/download/free_download/MRC-communication-strategy-nov-2009.pdf).



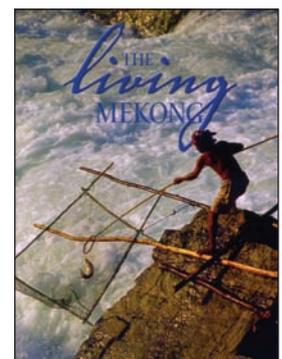
### Living Mekong sheds light on river life

As a book that draws on research by MRC and WWF about fisheries and the environment, the Living Mekong, shows how the Mekong's seasonal rise and fall shapes daily life for the people who live on and around it, in matters from transport to festivals and to fish trap design. By world standards, the Mekong fishery is immense in scale, producing around 2.5 million tons of wild fish a year,

or roughly two percent of the entire world catch (including freshwater and marine). In numbers of fish species, the Mekong is second only to the Amazon.

This unique collection of photographs takes us beyond the familiar postcard views of the Mekong to sites rarely seen by the public; from secluded natural pools known only to local fishers, to factory

floors that package the fillets appearing on restaurant platters all over the world. Aerial images, captured from helicopters, show habitats that are critical to the survival of many species. The book was authored by WWF and MRC and is published by Silkworm Books. The book is available through Silkworm Books at: [http://www.silkwormbooks.com/each\\_titles/e\\_sea/2009/living-mekong.html](http://www.silkwormbooks.com/each_titles/e_sea/2009/living-mekong.html)



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