

# Funding the MRC Programmes 2009 and beyond: Programme Outlines

China Myanmar Viet Nam Thailand Cambodia **May 2009** 





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Prepared by the Mekong River Commission Secretariat May 2009

#### **Preface**

The aim of this document "Funding the MRC Programmes 2006-2010: Programme Outlines" is to outline the work of the MRC, its plans and strategy for the coming five years. It provides an overview of all the MRC Programmes, as well as detailed programme outlines for each MRC Programme, focusing on programme objectives, programme components, programme outputs, and budget and funding information illustrating for each programme the funds available and funding needs per component.

The MRC Programmes have been formulated through national and regional consultations with the National Mekong Committees, and Line Agencies and approved by the MRC Council. Detailed Programme documents can be made available to interested agencies upon request. For this purpose, kindly contact the MRC Secretariat's International Cooperation and Communication Section, at the following address:

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Interested readers are invited to visit the MRC website at http://www.mrcmekong.org

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#### 1. Introduction to the Mekong River Commission

#### 1.1. Background

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) is an international river basin organisation built on a foundation of nearly 50 years of knowledge and experience in the region. On the 5th of April 1995, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam, signed the "Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin". This agreement formed the Mekong River Commission (MRC) which replaced the Committee for Coordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin (the Mekong Committee) and the Interim Mekong Committee, which were established in 1957 and 1978 respectively.

#### 1.2. Mission and Role of the MRC

The MRC provides the institutional framework to promote regional cooperation in order to implement the 1995 Agreement. It serves its Member States by supporting decisions and promoting action on sustainable development, protection of ecological balance and poverty alleviation as a contribution to the UN Millennium Development Goals. The mission of the MRC is to promote and coordinate sustainable management and development of water and related resources for the countries' mutual benefit and the people's well-being. In this respect, the work of the MRC supports the Mekong Partnership Programme, a regional cooperation programme for the sustainable development of water and related resources in the Mekong River Basin (Annex 1: The Mekong Partnership Programme).

#### 1.3. Areas of Cooperation

**Article 1** of the 1995 Agreement obliges the signatories "To cooperate in all fields of sustainable development, utilisation, management and conservation of the water and related resources of the Mekong River Basin..."

**Article 2** stipulates the promotion of sustainable development of the full potential, and prevention of wasteful uses of the Mekong River Basins waters, for the benefit of all riparian states.

**Article 3** charges the signatories with protection of the environment, ecological balance and natural resources from harmful effects from the development of the basin's water and related resources.

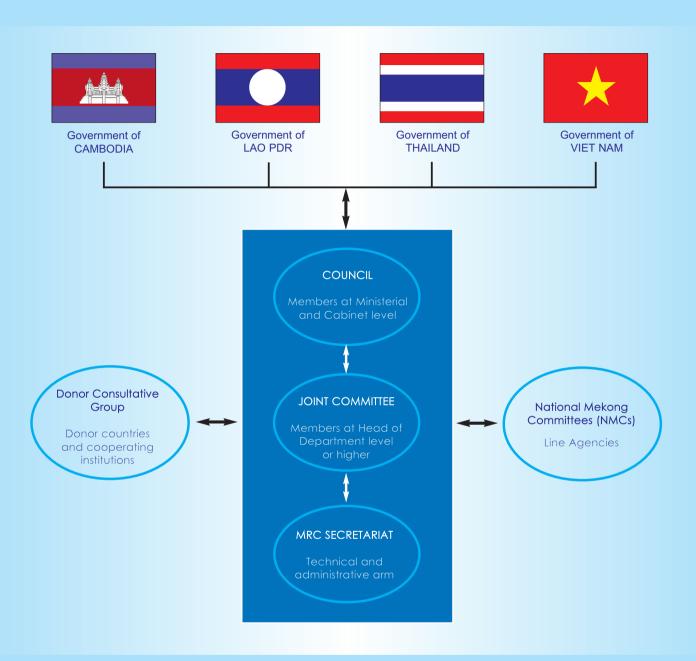
These three articles set the scope for the work of the Commission.

#### 1.4. Institutional framework

The MRC enjoys the status of an international body. It has signed several agreements and holds obligations with donors and the international community. The MRC consists of three permanent bodies (figure 1): Council, Joint Committee and Secretariat. Acting as focal points for the Commission in each of the member countries are the National Mekong Committees (NMCs). The MRC Secretariat, as the technical and administrative arm of the MRC works closely with the NMCs of the MRC member countries.

The structure of the Secretariat is presented in the diagram overleaf (figure 2). This structure was introduced in December 2005 to align it with the MRC Strategic Plan for 2006 - 2010. The budget of the Commission consists of contributions from its members and the donor community. Formal consultation with the donor community is undertaken through the annual Donor Consultative Group meeting. An Informal Donor Meeting is also held annually. The Commission has formal agreements for cooperation with a range of regional and international organisations.

Figure 1: MRC Organisational Structure



## Our Dialogue Partners

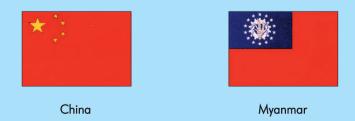
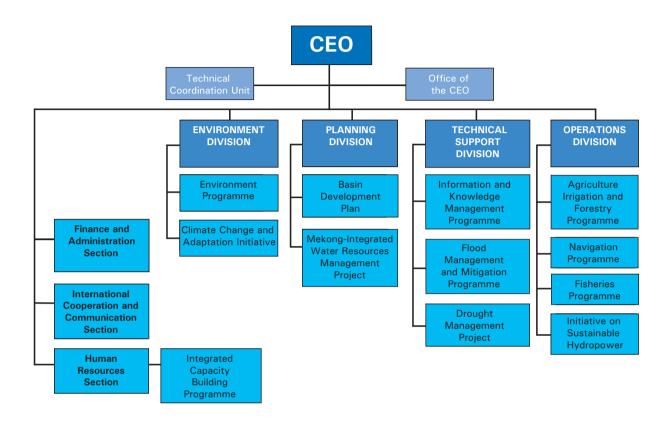


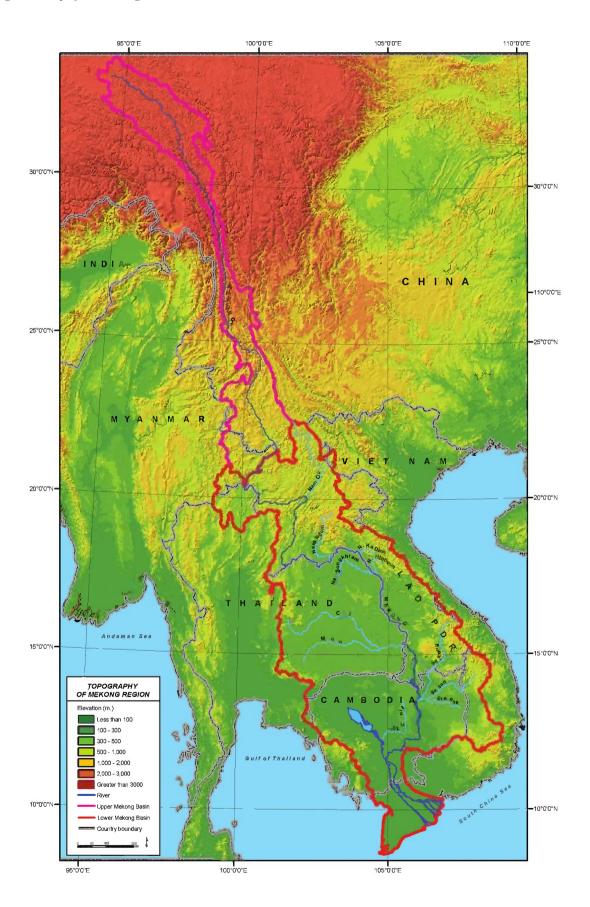
Figure 2: MRC Secretariat Organisational Structure



#### 1.5. Cooperation with upstream countries

The MRC holds an official dialogue with the two other countries sharing the Mekong River Basin, China and Myanmar, which are not signatories of the 1995 Agreement. In addition, the MRC and China signed in 2002 an "agreement on the provision of hydrological information on the Lancang/Mekong River in the flood season". A map of the overall Mekong river basin highlighting the Lower and the Upper Mekong Basins is provided in figure 3.

Figure 3: Map of the Mekong River Basin



#### 2. The MRC Strategic Plan 2006-2010

In 2006, the MRC started the new five-year cycle in its strategic planning, and formulated its Strategic Plan for 2006 - 2010. The MRC Strategic Plan 2006 - 2010 was approved in principle by the MRC Council in December 2005. The consultation process with partners, donors and stakeholders was ongoing in 2006 and the final document was approved in August 2006.

Within the Strategic Plan 2006 - 2010, the fundamental strategic direction of MRC, its vision statement remained as "A world-class, financially secure, International River Basin Organisation serving the Mekong Countries to achieve the basin vision of an economically prosperous, socially just and environmentally sound Mekong River Basin". The Strategic Plan provides for an updated programme structure. The basin development planning process takes on a pivotal role in a sector and cross-cutting programmes matrix. This allows the MRC to address the development opportunities of the Mekong Basin in a more balanced and sustainable manner.

The overall Five Year goal of the MRC is: "More Effective Use of the Mekong's Water and Related Resources to Alleviate Poverty While Protecting the Environment".

Four Goals have been identified that MRC should strive to achieve progressively from 2006 to 2010. The four goals established for MRC for 2006 to 2010 are shown below:

- Goal 1: To promote and support coordinated, sustainable, and pro-poor development
- Goal 2: To enhance effective regional cooperation
- Goal 3: To strengthen basin-wide environmental monitoring and impact assessment
- Goal 4: To strengthen the Integrated Water Resources Management capacity and knowledge base of the MRC bodies, NMCs, Line Agencies, and other stakeholders

Consultations were hold with member country Governments, non-government organisations, community groups, the private sector, researchers and development partners through various work programme activities. The Mekong River Commission Secretariat provides technical and administrative services to the MRC Council and Joint Committee with funded by contributions from the four member countries and from development partners.

Since the MRC Strategic Plan 2006-2010 (SP) was adopted, development in the Mekong Basin has been accelerating which is rapidly changing the context of the MRC's activities. In April 2008 the Twenty-seventh Meeting of the MRC Joint Committee agreed on the need for a mid-term review (MTR) of the current SP. This MTR has taken stock of the progress achieved by the MRC in the implementation of the SP, and made recommendations for adjustments that were required for the remaining period of the plan.

The MTR began in July 2008. It captured the perspectives of the four MRC Member Coun¬tries, the International Development Partners, and the MRC Secretariat, through six inde¬pendently produced Contributing Papers. The MRC Dialogue Partners, China and Myanmar, also had the opportunity to provide input. A notice on the MRC website advised other stake¬holder on the review process and invited their contributions.

Mid-Term Review has emphasized the requirement for a comprehensive results and accountability chain from the strategic level to individual activities. It was agreed to set clear priorities and key performance targets against which achievements could be measured under the next Strategic Plan.

At the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the MRC Joint Committee in March 2009, it was agreed that the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as well as the Accra Action Plan should be taken up in the formulation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2015. The formulation of the next Strategic Plan would also need to build on national contributions and MRC Secretariat inputs and the 1995 Mekong Agreement, and priority drought management and tourism activities will be integrated into other MRC programmes.

A list of strategic outputs for 2006-2010 is provided in Annex 2 (Annex 2: List of MRC Strategic Outputs 2006-2010).

#### 3. The MRC Integrated Programme Approach

#### 3.1. Introduction

The goals of the MRC Strategic Plan 2006 - 2010 specify a continuation of MRC's important role in all areas of river basin management. They also call for a greater focus on the MRC Programmes through the role of promoting and coordinating planning and sustainable development at basin scale. The MRC has kept up its efforts in consolidating an integrated programme approach. The programme approach considers MRC activities as part of comprehensive programmes supporting basinwide strategies of the MRC member countries. Based on an increased contribution from its Member States and continuous support from the donor community, the MRC implements activities within a portfolio of twelve Programmes:

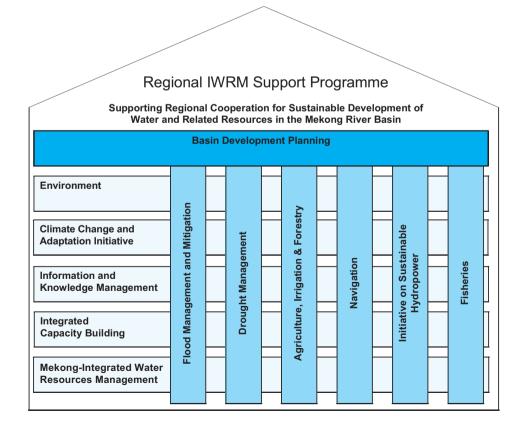
- Basin Development Plan
- Environment
- Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry
- Navigation
- Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower
- Fisheries

- Drought Management
- Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative
- Information and Knowledge Management
- Integrated Capacity Building
- Water Utilisation
- Flood Management and Mitigation

In addition, a Multi-donor Water Management Trust Fund has been created to provide strategic and flexible support to MRC programme development and implementation.

MRC Programmes are driven by the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and administered through the fully integrated programmatic structure of the MRC. The totality of programmes supports the Mekong Partnership Programme: a Regional Cooperation Programme for Sustainable Development of Water and Related Resources in the Mekong River Basin, owned by the Mekong countries (Figure 4 and Annex 1: The Mekong Partnership Programme).

Figure 4: MRC Programme structure



Projects that are identified and prioritized through the Basin Development Plan will support and ultimately form the Mekong Partnership Programme. With close involvement of the funding agencies, NMCs, Line Agencies, and the MRC Secretariat, the Mekong Partnership Programme will be executed and implemented by the Member States in partnership with donors, development banks, and the private sector. MRC will implement basin-wide supporting activities mainly focusing on enabling projects.

Programming of MRC activities will be linked to the Basin Development Plan. Priority basin-wide and transboundary water resources related projects will be supported by MRC programmes in a manner to contribute to the achievement of the MRC's goals and objectives.

#### 3.2. Funding Approach

To date, donors provide financial support through the following mechanisms:

- Funding of well-defined actions which fall within MRC programme components;
- Financial contribution to a specific MRC programme as a whole;
- Financial contribution to the MRC Water Management Trust Fund;
- Financial contribution to specific staff positions;
- Secondment of staff:
- Provision of synergetic services through MRC cooperation projects with partners;
- Funding of the Operational Expenses Budget.

Member States contribute both through in-kind inputs in programmes and through annually increasing Member State contributions. Donors would be encouraged to support Programmes either entirely or by investing into projects that have been identified as strategically important to the Programme. This programme support approach would have the added advantage of being more flexible in responding to priority needs and in organizing the activities in a more efficient way. The MRC is aiming to also obtain financial contributions in support of the overall MRC programme portfolio.

Supported by programme strategies and through the BDP, the MRC will more pro-actively involve the Joint Committee and help guide donor contributions by identifying priority needs in line with country and donor interests and consistent with IWRM principles.

#### 3.3. Programme Outlines

Programme outlines or Programme Information Notes (PINs) are provided for each MRC programme in the sections below. These PINs are part of the BDP Projects / Programmes Database which compiles water resources related projects and programmes of the Lower Mekong Basin.

The MRC programmes are:

- Basin Development Plan
- Mekong Integrated Water Resource Management Support
- Environment Programme
- Climate Change and Adaptation Inititative
- Information and Knowledge Management Programme
- Flood Management and Mitigation Programme
- Drought Management Programme
- Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry Programme
- Navigation Programme
- Hydropower Programme
- · Fisheries Programme
- Integrated Capacity Building Programme
- MRC Water Management Trust Fund

#### 4. Funding Status of MRC Programmes and Programme outlines

Following the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Joint Committee, held in August 2008, and in line with the proposed Work Programme 2009, MRC distinguishes between the MRC Work Programme Budget and the Associated Technical Cooperation Budget. This approach aims at clarifying the different types of support to the MRC thus improving transparency and accuracy of the information on donor funding and fundraising in relation to the nature of activity the funds are need for.

The following graph depicts a proposed budget structure which includes the present elements constituting the MRC budget:

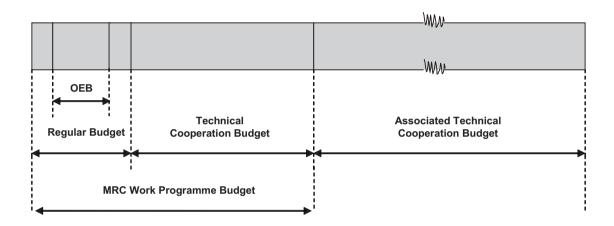


Figure 5: MRC portfolio structure

The management and administration of the Secretariat including servicing of MRC Programmes, as well as support to MRC governance meetings forms part of the MRC budget and is termed the Regular Budget. The Operational Expenses Budget (OEB) is the part of the Regular Budget funded through a combination of Member States' contributions and income from the MRC Management and Administration Fee (MAF). The direct donor support to the Regular Budget, generally covers for institutional support and is not recorded under the OEB.

The Technical Cooperation Budget (TCB) covers all Programme activities in which MRC plays an execution or coexecution role and is currently predominately funded by development partners.

The Associated Technical Cooperation Budget (ATCB) refers to technical assistance provided to MRC Member Countries directly or through MRC which is related to the work areas of the MRC and generally results from the leveraging effect of the MRC and its Work Programme. However, funding for the ATCB is generally not directly managed by the MRC. It can take the form of technical assistance or investments. Recent examples for this type of cooperation are: cooperation with KFW for watershed development in the Nam Ton basin, Lao PDR; the cooperation with ADB on the 3-S sub-basin; and the Mekong IWRM Project of the World Bank. Increasingly, such projects will evolve out of the BDP project portfolio. Taking the Mekong IWRM Project as an example, the Regional Component to be implemented by MRC will be part of the Technical Cooperation Budget where the national and transboundary components to be implemented by national agencies is recorded in the Associate Technical Cooperation Budget.

This approach is aiming at improving clarity and is reflected in the two following tables providing an overview of MRC Programme funding status. This approach is also reflected in the following Programme Information Notes (PIN) where the Work Programme and ATC Budgets are indicated and illustrated separately.

		Water Management Trust Fund	nt End of current 1 funding: 2011	Strategic Policy Development	Transboundary Mediation Facility	Responsive Programme Development				
		Integrated Capacity Building	End of current funding: 2011	Programme Management and Communi- cation	Integrated Capacity Building					
		Fisheries	End of current funding: 2009	Programme Management and Communi- cation	Fisheries Management and Governance	Fisheries Ecology, Valuation, Mitigation	Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish Species			
	Operations Division	Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower	End of current funding: 2011	Management and Communication	Capacity Building and Knowledge	Regional Planning Support	Sustainability/A ssessment and Financing			
	Operation	Navigation	End of current funding: 2011	Regional Transport Planning	Legal Framework	Traffic Safety, Environmental Sustainability	Information, Promotion, Coordination	Institutional Development		
Overview		Agriculture Irrigation and Forestry	End of current funding: 2010	Watershed Management (WSM)	Demonstration of Multi- functionality of Paddy Fields	Improvement of Irrigation Efficiency of Paddy Fields	Research Contribution in Challenge Program on Water and Food	Formulation of a new AIFP	Technical Cooperation with Kfw on Sustainable WSM	
MRC Work Programme Overview	ivision	Drought Management *	Start up funding from governments	Drought Forecasting	Drought Impact Assessment	Drought Management Policy	Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Measures	Programme Management		
C Work P	Technical Support Division	Flood Management and Mitigation	End of current funding: 2010	Regional Flood Centre	Structural Measures and Flood Proofing	Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing Transboundary Flood Issues	Flood Emergency Management Strengthening	Land Management		
MR	Technic	Information and Knowledge Management	End of current funding: 2012	Programme Management	Hydro- meteorological Data	GIS and Databases	Modeling	Communi- cation and Knowledge Management		
	t Division	Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	End of current funding: 2015	Adaptation planning and implementation	Improved capacity	Strategies and plans	Regional cooperation			
	Environment Division	Environment	End of current funding: 2010	Programme Management	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment	Environmental Decision Support	People and Aquatic Ecosystems	Environmental Knowledge	Environmental Flow Management (IBFM)	Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative
	Planning Division	Mekong- Integrated Water Resources Management	Project not yet started	Regional Component	National Component	Transboundary Component	Programme Preparation and Formulation			
	Planning	Basin Development Plan	End of current funding: 2010	Programme Management and Communication	Rolling IWRM based BDP	Knowledge Base and Assessment Tools	Capacity Building for IWRM			

\* In line with the results of the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2006-2010 the current plan for the Drought Management and Tourism Programmes is to integrate the activities of these programmes under other relevant programmes.

Funded/Committed

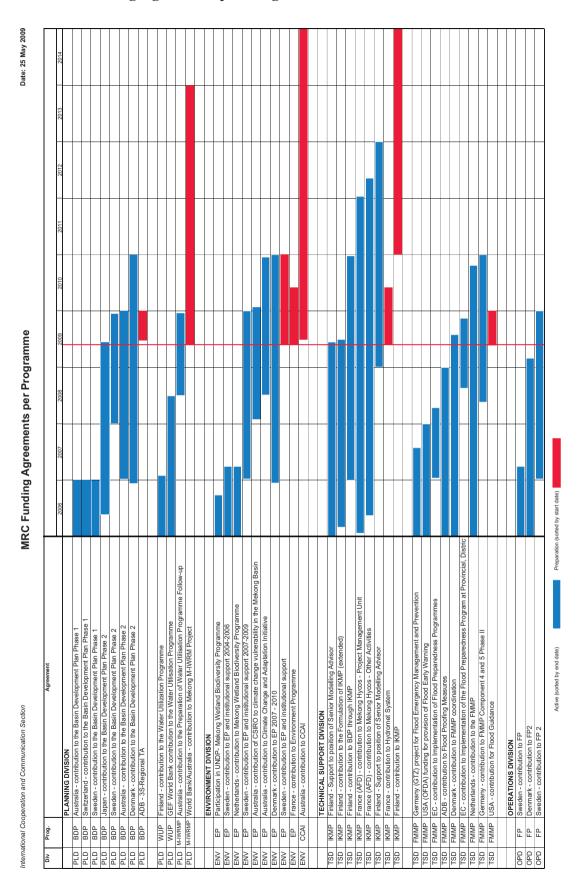
Partly funded/committed

Unfunded

14

			MRC	Associated	Technical	Cooperatio	RC Associated Technical Cooperation Budget Overview	verview				
Planning Division	Division	<b>Environment Division</b>	t Division	Technic	Technical Support Division	Division	0	Operation	Operations Division			
Basin Development Plan	Mekong- Integrated Water Resources Management	Environment	Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	Information and Knowledge Management	Flood Management and Mitigation	Drought Management	Agriculture Irrigation and Forestry	Navigation	Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower	Fisheries	Integrated Capacity Building	Water Management Trust Fund
End of current funding: 2010	0				End of current funding: 2010		End of current funding: 2010					End of current funding: 2011
Basin Development Planning (TA)	Regional Component				Regional Flood Centre		Watershed Management (WSM)					
	National Component				Structural Measures and Flood Proofing		Demonstration of Multi- functionality of Paddy Fields					
	Transboundary Comonent				Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing Transboundar y Flood Issues		Improvement of Irrigation Efficiency of Paddy Fields					
	Programme Preparation and Formulation				Flood Emergency Management Strengthening		Contribution to the Challenge Program on Water and Food					
					Land Management		Formulation of new AIFP					
							KfW WSMP Formulation					
	Unfunded			Partly funded/committed	mitted		Funded/Committed	mitted			Not applicable	ıble

#### 5. MRC Funding Agreement per Programmes



Date: 25 May 2009 MRC Funding Agreements per Programme International Cooperation and Communication Section

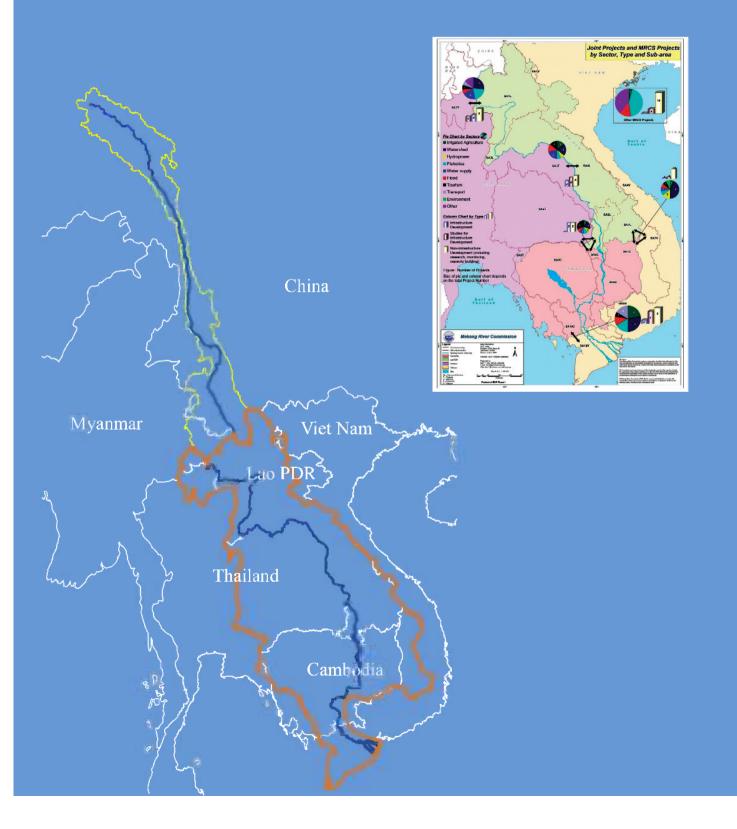
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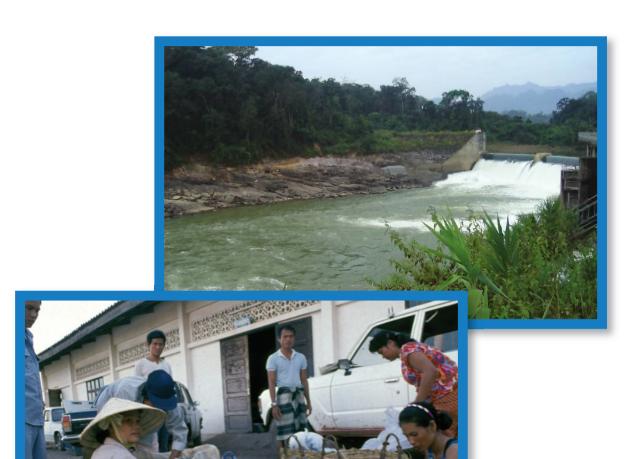
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## Mekong River Commission

# **Basin Development Plan**





 $\label{lem:continuous} The \ Basin \ Development \ Plan \ phase \ 2 \ will \ be \ working \ to \ find \ sustainable \ development \ opportunities \ which \ will \ help \ boost \ economies \ for \ poverty \ reduction.$ 

## **BASIN DEVELOPMENT PLAN- Phase 2 (2006-2010)**

Programme title	Basin Development Plan Phase 2
Short programme title	BDP Phase 2
Sector /sub-sector	Integrated Programme: Irrigated agriculture; Hydropower; Water supply and sanitation; Watershed management / forestry; Water Resouces management covering tourism; Flood management and mitigation; Fisheries; Water transport and trade; Environmental conservation; Drought management
Executing Agency(ies)	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS, National Mekong Committees (NMCs) and Line Agencies
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Implementing MRC procedures</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>
Type of Programme	Strategic policy study and government process IWRM-based basin-wide development planning Data management (including data collection analysis, delivery, mapping) Planning Guidelines State-of-Basin assessment Public participation and consultation Capacity building for IWRM
Background / justification	The 1995 Agreement charges the Joint Committee of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) with the formulation of a "Basin Development Plan" (BDP) to promote, support, co-operate and co-ordinate in the development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States and the prevention of wasteful use of the Mekong River Basin waters. The BDP would be used to identify, categorize, and prioritize the projects and programmes to seek assistance for and to implement at the basin level. Phase 1 of the BDP Progarmme (BDP1) commenced in October 2001 and was completed at the end of July 2006.  BDP Phase 2 (BDP2) has thus been designed to support Goal #1 of the MRC Strategic Plan 2006-2010, which is "To promote and support coordinated, sustainable, and pro-poor development". With concerned stakeholders providing comprehensive information on existing and planned activities with impact on the water resources, BDP2 will become an essential framework for coordinated water resources development and investment in the basin. To support countries in formulating the BDP, the programme will also assist generation and management of knowledge needed for integrated water resources management and develop associated institutional competences through capacity building.
Development objective /expected impacts	The water resources of the Mekong River Basin managed and developed in an integrated, sustainable and equitable manner for the mutual benefit of the riparian countries.

## Success / impacts to date

BDP2 started in the beginning of 2007 with the preparation of the Inception Report and the mobilization of a new BDP team, both at MRCS and in NMCSs, Achievements to date include broad-based consensus on the concept of the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) - based BDP that comprises: (i) basin-wide development scanarios, (ii) IWRM-based Basin Development Strategy and (iii) a Project Portfolio. There is also a strong engagement qund proactive participation of Line Agencies, NMCSs, MRC programmes, NGOs and academia in the BDP process to provide an intetrated basin perspective against which national plans and proposed projects can be assessed to ensure an acceptable balance between economic, social and environmental outcomes, and mutual benefits to the LMB countries and their people. Nine alternative basin-wide development scenarios in four different situations (Baseline, Definite Future, Foreseeable Future and Lont-Term) are formulated and agreed. The Joint Committee in its 28th and 29th Meetings has endorsed the scenarios and the assessment framework. Currently, the scenarios are beoing assessed to determine how well each scenario would achieve national socio-economic development objectives, as well as the vision and objectives of the 1995 Mekong Agreement. The first draft of the IWRM-based Basin Development Strategy has been prepared and is being discussed at the regional, national, sub-basin levels, aiming at building common directions on howthe LMB can be further developed in a sustainable and equitable way, and how basin perspectives can be intetrated in the national planning process. A detailed concept of the Project Portfolio has been prepared for discussion at the national level. The concept of the portfolio is in line with the 1995 Mekong Agreement and the MRC Strategic Plan 2006-2010 and offers an opportunity for the MRC to demonstrate its knowledge and skills to promote sustainable water sresources developments and engage in dialogues on controversial projects (that are not in compliance with the IWRM-based Basin Development Strategy). Sector reviews have been completed in close cooperation with national line agencies and MRC sector programme to provide dtata and new information for the formulation and assessment of scenarios and the preparation of the project portfolio.

The preparation of an update of the existing State-of-Basin Report has been initiated in collaboration with EP and other MRC programmes.

Participatory IWRM planning is ongoing at the sub-area level in two phases: 1) the preparation of a sub-area profile and 2) the preparation of a sub-area IWRM strategy that integrates basin perspectives and provides guidelines and an action framework that will assist water managers in the use and management of water resources. Planning guide have been prepared to help sub-area teams to prepare the sub-area profile. There has been close collaboration with MRC programmes, particularly IKMP and EP, to improve assessment tools, drawing on the lessons learned from previous and ongoing assessment and planning activities.

Training courses and workshop have been implemented at the regional and national level on IWRM, scenario-based planning, the use of GIS, and the development of subarea profiles. A high-level study tour to the USA has been implemented and exchange visits organized for River Basin Committee/River Basin organizations in the LMB to share experiences and promote RBC/RBO networking.

As an important cross-cutting element of the Programme and the basin development planning process itself, a stakeholder participation and communication plan for basin development planning in the LMB has been prepared And an in-depth stakeholder analysis has been undertaken.

#### **Immediate objectives**

- A rolling IWRM-based Basin Development Plan produced in support of sustainable development in the Mekong River Basin
- Knowledge base and assessment tools further developed and utilized effectively in MRCS and NMCs
- Capacity built at MRC and NMC levels for IWRM planning and facilitation/conflict prevention in areas where trade-off management is required

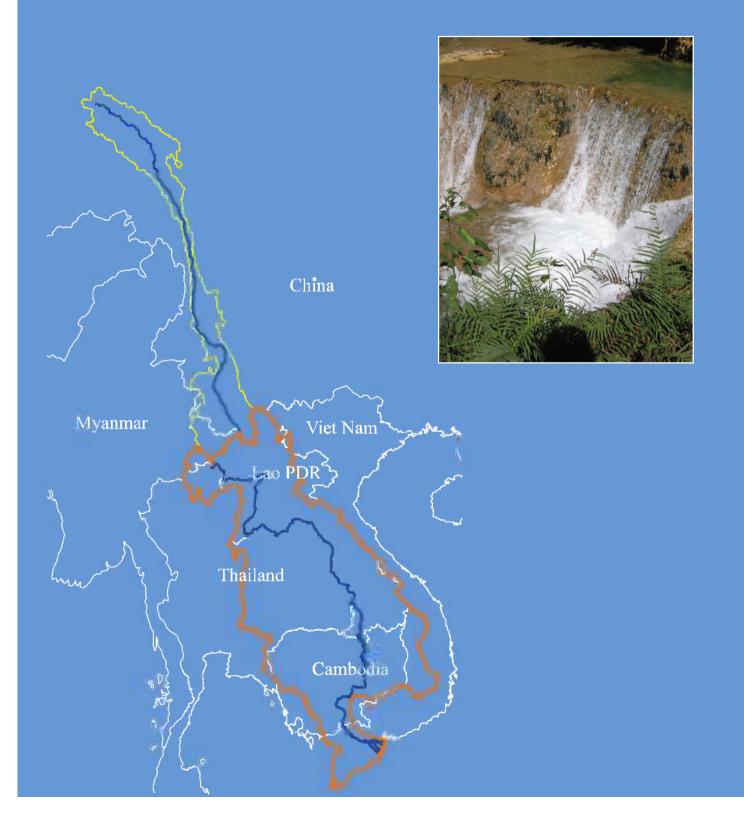
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Programme Outputs	Component 1: Programme management and communication.  Output 1.1 Enhanced stakeholder involvement and communication; Output 1.2 BDP2 well managed  Component 2: Rolling IWRM-based BDP.  Output 2.1 Basin wide development scenarios; Output 2.2 IWRM based basin strategy; Output 2.3 Project database; Output 2.4 Project portfolio; Output 2.5 Rolling IWRM-based BDP; Output 2.6 Lessons learned from implemented projects and programmes  Component 3: Knowledge base and assessment tools.  Output 3.1 Updated knowledge base, including a published planning atlas, and updated state-of-basin report; Output 3.2. Upgraded assessment tools  Component 4: IWRM-based planning capacity.  Output 4.1 IWRM based planning guides; Output 4.2 Staff at basin and national levels skilled in the use of assessment tools; Output 4.3 Knowledge based decision support capacity enhanced in MRC; Output 4.4 IWRM planning principles and approaches internalized in MRC; Output 4.5 Capacity built within MRC to assess the value of water and cost/benefits sharing; Output 4.6 Capacity built at MRC in trade-off facilitation and mediation
Scope of work /	C.1 – Programme management and communication: (i) Update BDP stakeholder
activities	analysis and prepare a stakeholder participation and communication plan to be implemented throughout all BDP2 activities; (ii) Work with MRC programmes, NMCs and line agencies through the BDP Regional Technical Working Group and other mechanisms to strengthen the BDP interfaces with national planning processes and incorporate the needs of the people and other stakeholder groups in the basin; (iii) Carry out all activities, M&E and reporting to ensure BDP is effectively managed.
	C.2 A rolling IWRM based Basin Development Plan: (i) Formulate and assess different possible water resources development scenarios to build consensus amongst Member Countries and other stakeholder groups on what would be the acceptable level of water resources development in the LMB that will benefit the countries and sustainably manage the riverine resources; (ii) Prepare an IWRM-based strategy to guide basin development and management through a strong participatory process; (iii) Improve the project identification, screening and prioritization process and criteria, to be used in the development of the project portfolio of the basin-scale rolling IWRM-based BDP; (vi) Prepare the rolling IWRM-based BDP and (v) document lessons learned with implementation of projects under the IWRM-based BDP; and share them widely.
	C.3– Knowledge base and assessment tools: (i) Review existing knowledge and database and update together with IKMP and NMCs; (ii) Prepare a Planning Atlas; (iii) Prepare concept and coordinate the preparation of a State-of-Basin Report; (iv) Review existing tools and prepare BDP Assessment Framework; (v) Prepare recommendations and work closely with other MRC Programmes for upgrading the tools;
	<u>C.4 – IWRM planning capacity building:</u> (i) review BDP1 and other MRC training activities, Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and carry out additional BDP-focused capacity and training needs; (ii) work with other MRC programmes to design and deliver regional training on scenario-based planning and use of tools: on IWRM principles in planning; on the IWRM planning at sub-basin level and for updating Subarea reports; (iii) design and deliver training on trade-offs facilitation; and (iv) carry out training impact assessment
Start year	December 2006
End year	December 2010
Duration	4 years
Work Programme Support (US\$)	10.040 million

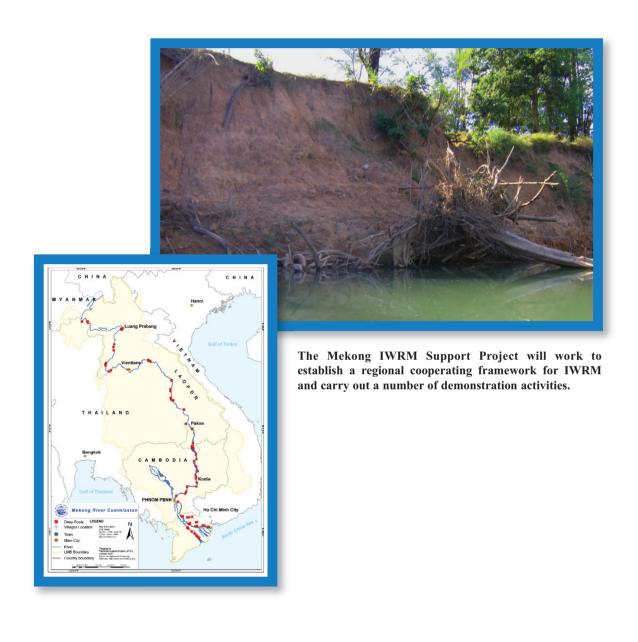
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	In-kind contribution from the Government of Japan through a Senior River Management Advisor since June 2006 until June 2009.
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	9.17 million
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Australia, Denmark, Japan and Sweden
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Basin Development Plan Programme (2006-2010) Work Programme Budget: US\$ 10.04 mil.
	C.1. Programme management 2.9 0.5
	C.2. IWRM based BDP  1.3 0.2  C.3. Knowledge Base and Assessment Tool  C.4.Capacity Building  0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5
	Funded/Committed Funding Needs
Priority Activity for Funding	<ul> <li>Most BDP activities are funded to produce the programme outputs. Some specific activities described below, still require funding in 2010 to completely achieve the programme objectives.</li> <li>C2 (Strategic Plan Goal 1): (i) National and sub-area consultation/dialogue and the regional negotiation/consensus building process on the results of scenario assessments, the consecutive drafts of the IWRM-based Basin Development Strategy and the Project Portfolio; (ii) IWRM planning at the sub-area level; (iii) Basin-scale rolling IWRM-based BDP, including facilities for periodic revision prepared in a participatory manner, and (iv) lessons learnt from implemented projects and programmes collected and analyzed (US\$ 0.5m).</li> <li>C3 (Strategic Plan Goal 4): (i) Improve the socio-economic and water use data/knowledge bases to serve the rolling BDP process; (ii) Preparation of the State-of-Basin Report and develop mechanism for its period update as part of the implementation of the IWRM-based BDP (US\$ 0.2 m)</li> <li>C4 (Strategic Plan Goal 4.5): (i) Enhance IWRM training capacity at regional and national level to serve long-term and broadened IWRM capacity building, which will be essential for the BDP process (US\$ 0.2 m).</li> </ul>



## Mekong River Commission

## Mekong IWRM Project





# MEKONG INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (2009-2014)

Programme title	Mekong – Integrated Water Resources Management Project
Short programme title	M-IWRM-P
Short programme title	IVI-1 W KIVI-F
Sector /sub-sector	Integrated Programme: Joint Basin Planning and Management (IWRM); Procedures for water resources management; Irrigated agriculture; Environmental conservation; Hydropower; Watershed management / forestry; Tourism; Flood management and mitigation; Fisheries; Water transport and trade; Drought management
Executing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat (MRCS)
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS, National Mekong Committees (NMCSs) and designated Line Agencies in the Mekong countries
Core River Basin Management Functions	Promoting dialogue and coordination
Type of Programme	Enabling environment for policy/strategy implementation Procedures and related guidelines Capacity building to apply Tools, procedures and technical guideline IWRM policy and institution developed and strengthened IWRM principles applied for joint planning and implementation of project identified as part of the MRC-led basin development planning process Priority investment for poverty alleviation, Joint experience sharing in Mekong Basin Countries
Background / justification	This Mekong IWRM Project has been formulated in partnership between the World Bank (WB), the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and its member countries in the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). The Project follows up on the Water Utilisation Start up Project (WUP) that was implemented by the MRC with funding from the Global Environmental Fund through WB.  The Project will finalise the remaining issues from WUP in an innovative approach that will translate these considerable tools and technical capability developed by the MRC into practical benefits through the implementation of series of activities in the LMB Countries. It will address IWRM challenges in LMB through a three tier approach, combining interlinked basin, national and cross-border initiatives in close synergy with the MRC-led basin development planning process. These form the three respective components of the Project: regional, national and transboundary. The regional component sits at the apex and provides the overall framework of principles, procedures and guidelines for IWRM and water utilisation negotiations, within which the national and transboundary work will be framed. Each of the Project components fits neatly into the development strategy and policies of the Development Partners.  The regional component, expected to be funded by an AusAID grant to MRC, has been prepared to a high level of detail. The national and transboundary components, to be financed by WB, are currently described in outline and are being elaborated through a participatory process that is on-schedule to be finalised by October 2009 and submitted for World Bank appraisal in November 2009. The regional component is ready to start in July 2009 to build an enabling regional framework for IWRM with tools, procedures, guidelines and stronger engagement of all Mekong countries. The national and to implement selected cross-border

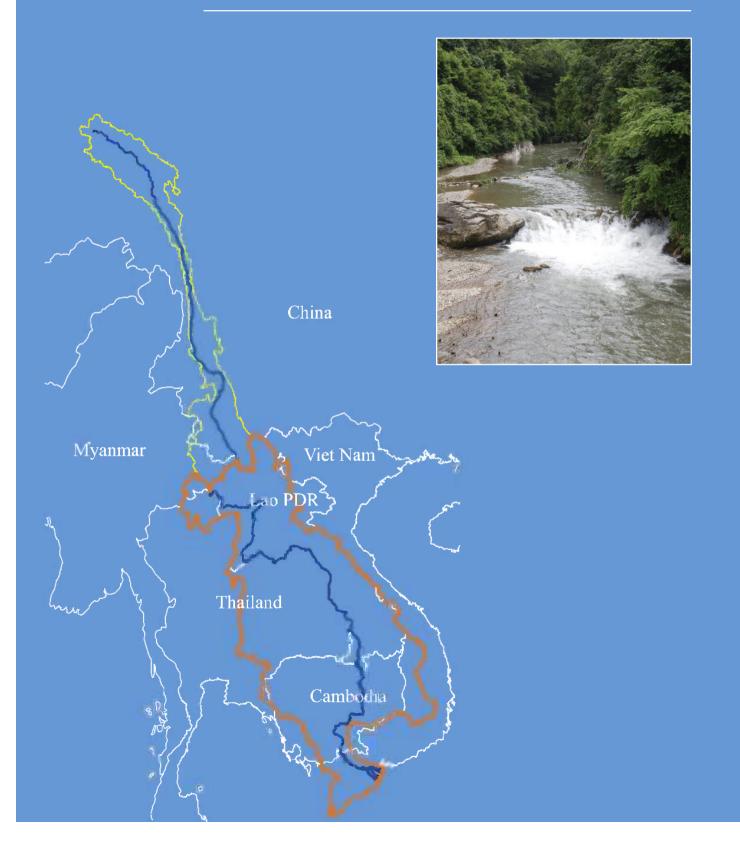
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	projects will be ready to start in June 2010, after the scheduled WB board approval in February 2010. In doing so, the Project will demonstrate the MRC's role as a facilitator of significant water resources development projects, guided by the IWRM principles, contribute to the sustainability of the Mekong River Basin while bringing diverse benefits to each of the LMB Countries, including strengthened national water sector polices and structures, and raising living standards through targeted agricultural and fisheries activities.			
Development objective	To improve the enabling framework and capacity for IWRM in the LMB Countries and strengthen the MRC's role as a facilitator of significant water resources development, guided by the IWRM principles			
Success/ Impacts to date	The programme builds on results of the Water Utilisation Programme implemented since 2000 to 2008, includeding:  • A suite of basin-wide trans-boundary model and assessment tools, called the Decision Support Framework (DSF);  • Enhanced understanding of the potential of river basin development; and  • A set of rules, procedures and technical guidelines that elaborate various provisions of the 1995 Mekong Agreement.			
Immediate objectives/ programme components	The project will implement a coherent set of activities under three components regional, national, transboundary components, including:  Regional component: A regional enabling framework with water resources planning tools, procedures and guidelines, process and capacity is in place to effectively implement the 1995 Mekong Agreement  National component: Strengthened IWRM in LMB countries through support to policy, institutional and capacity development and integrated river basin planning  Transboundary Component: IWRM principles applied at the transboundary project level, contributing to poverty reduction and demonstrating mechanisms for joint planning and implementation of project identified as part of the MRC-led basin development planning process			
Programme outputs	Regional component			
	Output 3.1B Lao PDR: Mekong river fisheries management in the Stung Treng/Kratie to Champasak in place and sustainable livelihoods created for poor communities			

	C.2. National Component
	31.8
ATC Budget and funding per component	Mekong IWRM Project (2009-2014)  Work Programme ATC Budget Total: US\$ 83.7 mil.
	■ Funded/Committed ■ Funding Needs
	C.1. Regional Component  -0.6  C.4. Project Preparation and Formulation  0.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.0
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Mekong IWRM Project (2009-2014) Work Programme Budget: US\$ 6.6 mil.
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Australia and the World Bank Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) are currently supporting project preparation and formulation.
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	US\$ 1.6 million has been approved for the project preparation and formulation. US\$ 71.0 million has been committed for the project implementation.
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Indicative budget for national and transboundary component at this moment is US\$ 82.7 million, including:  National component: US\$42,5 million Transboundary component: US\$39.2 million
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	US\$ 89.3 million
Duration	5 years
End year	2014
Start year	2009
Scope of work/ activities	Scope of activities and specific implementation arrangements under each component will be defined in detail during the project formulation.
	supported and implemented through Eastern Mekong utilisation and canal rehabilitation.  Output 3.2B Viet Nam: the Mekong Water Resources Management Strategy supported and implemented through rehabilitation of Cai Co-Long Khot (Preak Smao-Tanou) Canal



# Mekong River Commission

# **Environment Programme**





 $\label{thm:conducts} The\ Environment\ Programme\ has\ established\ a\ basin-wide\ monitoring\ system\ and\ conducts\ tests\ on\ water\ quality\ and\ ecological\ health.$ 

## **ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (2006-2010)**

Programme title	Environment Programme		
Short programme title	EP		
Sector /sub-sector	Environmental Monitoring and Management		
Executing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat (MRCS)		
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS and National Mekong Committees Secretariat (NMCSs) and relevant Line Agencies		
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> <li>Implementing MRC procedures</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>		
Type of Programme	Monitoring of environmental status Capacity building / Awareness raising Data management (including data collection and analysis for monitoring purposes, mapping) Policy/strategic study relating to EIA, SEA to support IWRM Research and Development study to support decision makers Guideline/Regulation study relating to transboundary aspects Needs assessment (NMCs request)		
Background / justification	The productivity and quality of living natural resources are vital to the livelihoods of the basin's people, who live primarily in rural areas with relatively high dependence on natural resources. Environmental degradation induces lasting changes in the basin resources, and represents a major threat to those who rely on the river for their food and water. Adopting a holistic approach to manage the basin's water and related natural resources, and ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable deterioration in the region, is therefore of the highest importance. Monitoring of the basin's environmental condition is essential to provide information on current status and trends, which advise planning and management of development initiatives. Over recent decades changes have occurred in the rate of development and the pressures on the environment from population growth and economic development, placing greater stress on the environment of the LMB. Providing information on costs and benefits of water resources development by taking environmental considerations into account is the key focus of the Environment Programme.		
Development objective	An environmentally sound, economically prosperous and socially just Mekong River Basin. (MRC Vision for the Mekong Basin).		
Success / impacts to date	The MRC Technical paper on an Assessment of Water Quality in Lower Mekong Basin and the Mekong River Report Card on Water Quality was published in 2008. The long-term water quality database of the Mekong mainstream is established and available for use. The Water Quality Monitoring Network of the four Member Countries has continued and gradually been implemented by country ownership and capacity.		

- The technical support and capacity building programme has been highly
  successful in developing the skills of Line Agencies to monitor and analyze
  water quality. As a result of this programme, national laboratories can conduct
  tests that were previously sent abroad for analysis. Development of Technical
  Guidelines for Implementing the Procedures for Water Quality is being
  accelerated assisting the Member Countries to maintain a good/acceptable
  water quality of Mekong mainstream.
- The MRC Technical paper on Biomonitoring of the Lower Mekong River and Selected Tributaries (2004-2007) and Mekong River Report Card on Aquatic Ecological Health was published in 2008. These references are significant achievements for the MRC in that they fill a gap in the knowledge of aquatic ecology of the LMB. The methods developed are valuable tools for managing the ecological health of the river. Efforts are continuing to assist the Member Countries to complement water quality monitoring with biomonitoring.
- The Integrated Basin Flow Management (IBFM) Predictive Tool has been developed to improve the capability of the BDP and national planners to evaluate basin development scenarios and manage environmental flows in the Lower Mekong Basin. The tool is promoted by a preparation of IBFM booklets and is planned to be published in 2009.
- A database of the wetlands in the Lower Mekong Basin has been compiled. The information supports to raise the awareness in the role and value of wetlands for river and ecosystems and is being used by national agencies and for further capacity development. Tools for assisting the Member Countries for wetland management are being established in 2009; wetland classification system, wetland mapping and wetland valuation. These tools will facilitate the countries to understand and manage the sustainable and beneficial uses of wetland for Mekong people.
- Information to support sustainable tourism development in the basin is being
  prepared. The beneficial and adverse environmental impacts of tourism have
  been identified and assessed. A regional report on environmental Impacts of
  tourism is finalized in 2009. It incorporates a number of potential waterrelated tourism areas of Mekong region where positive and negative
  environmental impacts are anticipated and require mitigation actions.
- The transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment Framework is being reconsidered to be improved through a learning process with pilot studies and training activities for the Member Countries. It will be complemented by technical guidance and institutional support. A case study on transboundary wetland management will demonstrate collaborative management for dispute prevention. Improvement of conflict prevention and management is supported by a production of glossary of terms in four riparian languages.
- Methodologies and tools for social impact monitoring and vulnerability assessments are developed and underway for testing with the Member Countries. They will support the basin development planning process in consideration of socio-economic impacts to the people of the LMB.
- The concept of Strategic Environmental Assessment is being applied in environmental sustainable hydropower development of Mekong mainstream and 3S (Sesan, Sekong, and Srepok) area as pilot testing of a sustainability assessment tools under Environmental Considerations for Sustainable Hydropower Development (ECSHD). This will assist the Member Countries providing a policy tool for decision making of development projects and activities in Mekong region.
- Framework document for implementation and management of Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative was completed in 2009 through a large number of consultative activities with the Member Countries, development partners and relevant international organizations. Climate Change and vulnerability study is progressing to produce climate change scenarios to support the BDP scenario assessment. The intermediate phase of the Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative will commence with close collaboration with implementation partners and Member Countries.

# Immediate objectives / programme components

The riparian governments have the capacity to secure a balance between economic development and protection of the environment to ensure a healthy Mekong River Basin capable of supporting the natural resource diversity and productivity that are central to the livelihoods of the people.

Programme components are:

- C.1. Programme Management
- C.2. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment
- C.3. Environmental Decision Support
- C.4. People and Aquatic Ecosystems
- C.5. Environmental Knowledge
- C.6. Environmental Flow Management
- C.7 .Support to Climate Change and Adaptation

#### **Programme outputs**

- C.1. Programme Management: Ensure the programme is implemented in a timely and efficient manner whilst maintaining a high level of ownership by the MRC member countries
- **C.2. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment:** Improved capacity in the MRC Secretariat, NMCs, line agencies and partners to undertake analyses of environmental monitoring and socio-economic information of the Mekong River Basin and to communicate the results.
- **C.3. Environmental Decision Support:** Improved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment processes, including Cumulative Impact Assessment focusing on transboundary impacts.
- <u>C.4. People and Aquatic Ecosystems:</u> A realistic valuation of aquatic ecosystems and natural resources and human interactions in the Mekong River Basin.
- **C.5. Environmental Knowledge:** Scientific data and information on the basin's ecosystem communicated to planners, managers, policy/decision makers and relevant stakeholders in an appropriate format.
- **C.6. Environmental Flow Management:** A methodology for Environmental Flows assessment in the Mekong River Basin developed and assessment undertaken. Improved capacity of riparian governments to undertake scenario-based environmental flow assessments.
- C.7. Support to Climate Change and Adaptation: This component is the Environment Programme contribution to recently formulated new initiative on Climate Change and Adaptation under Environment Division. Possible outputs could be: People of the LMB aware of an emerging global environmental issue; Tools on climate change and adaptation assessment framework helping the riparian countries to analyze and address future climate change scenarios.

## Scope of work / activities

- <u>C.1. Programme Management:</u> (i) Planning meetings and budgeting, (ii) Workshops and (iii) Monitoring and reporting.
- **C.2. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment:** (i) Water quality monitoring; (ii) Ecosystem health monitoring; (iii) Social impact monitoring; (iv) Data quality assurance and quality control for water quality monitoring; (v) Reporting on the basin's environmental condition.
- C.3. Environmental Decision Support: (i) Mekong River Transboundary Environmental Assessment System; (ii) Environmental considerations for sustainable hydropower development; (iii) Promotion of SEA in BDP; (iv) Mechanisms for addressing water quality emergencies; (v) Risk assessment in a transboundary context; (vi) Awareness raising and capacity development in prevention and mediation of environmental conflicts.
- **C.4. People and Aquatic Ecosystems:** (i) Vulnerability and dependence on aquatic ecosystems; (ii) Wetland valuation and inventory; (iii) Management of transboundary wetlands; (iv) Wetland Biodiversity Guiding Principles; and (v) Environmental impacts of tourism.
- <u>C.5. Environmental Knowledge:</u> (i) MRC Environment Programme annual technical meeting; (ii) Research priorities in the Mekong River Basin

	C.6. Environmental Flow Management: (i) Development of Mekong Method for flows assessment, including expert tool; (ii) Environmental Flows Assessment field work; (iii) Stakeholder consultation of consequences of flow regime changes  C.7. Support to Climate Change and Adaptation: (i) Assessment of potential Climate Change impacts on the Mekong River Basin (ii) Climate Change adaptation strategy and action plan for future Climate Change scenarios				
Start year	January 2006				
End year	December 2010				
Duration	5 years				
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	17.3 million				
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Not yet determined				
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	10.6 million				
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Denmark, Sweden, Australia, France and USAID				
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Environment Programme (2006-2010) Work Programme Budget: US\$ 17.3 million  1. Programme Management 2. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 3. Environment Decision Support 4. People and Aquatic Ecosystems 5. Environmental Knowledge 6. Environmental Flow Management 7. Support to Climate Change and Adaptation 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5				

### **Priority Activity for funding**

Funding gaps and priority for the Programme Components are listed below marked as first priority \*\*\*; second priority \*\* and third priority \*.

C2\*\*\*: Environmental monitoring and assessment. Funding gap: 0.5 million

- Output 2.2\*\*: Ecological Health Monitoring (0.2 million)
- Output 2.3 \*: Social Impact Monitoring (0.3 million)

C3: Environmental decision support. Funding gap: 2.0 million.

- Output 3.1\*\* Cumulative impact assessment methodologies (0.5 million);
- Output 3.3\*: Indicators and performance assessment system (0.4 million);
- Output 3.4\*\*: Strategic environmental assessment (0.5 million):
- Output 3.5\*\*\*: Environmental considerations of sustainable hydropower development (0.6 million)

C4: People and aquatic ecosystems. Funding gap: 1.4 million

- Output 4.1\*\*\*: Wetland valuation and mapping (0.8 million)
- Output 4.3\*: National capacity to assess, monitor and evaluate threats to ecosystems (0.2 million)
- Output 4.4\*\*\*: Trends in peoples dependency on aquatic ecosystems (0.2 million)
- Output 4.5\*: Improved national capacity to manage aquatic ecosystems (0.2 million)

C5: Environmental Knowledge. Funding gap: 1.3 million

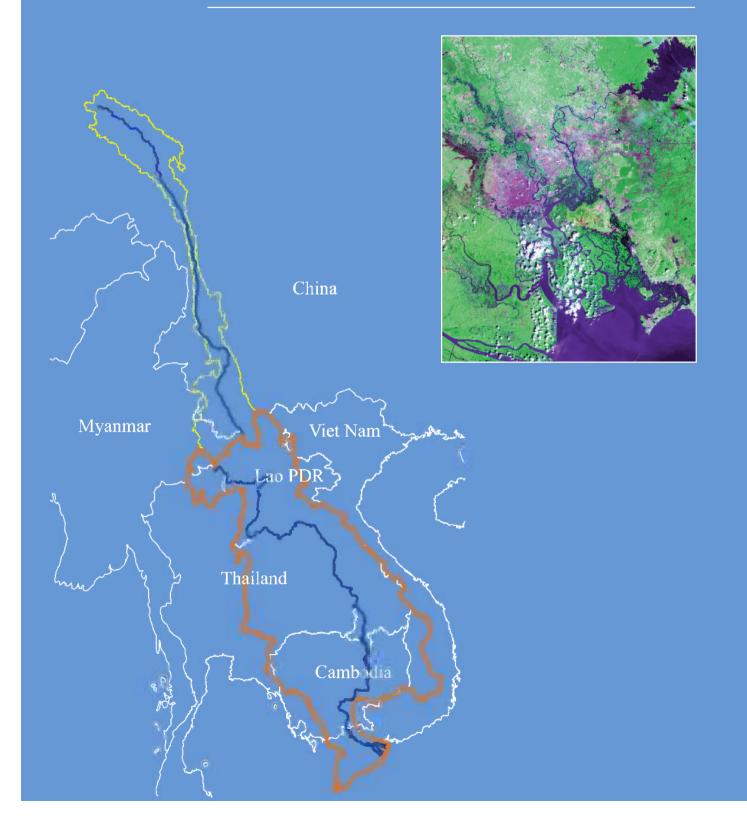
- Output 5.1\*\*: Conceptual models of the Mekong river basin aquatic ecosystems (0.6 million)
- Output 5.4\*: Scientific data and information on aquatic ecosystems communicated (0.3 million)
- Output 5.5\*: Support and facilitate research (0.4 million)

C6: Environmental Flow Management. Funding gap 1.5 million

- Output 6.1\*\*: The Integrated Basin Flow Management extended to selected tributaries (0.4 million)
- Output 6.2\*\*: Scientific data and information on the relationship between flow and environmental assets (0.6 million)
- Output 6.3\*: A system for updating the integrated Basin Flow Management (0.3 million)
- Output 6.4\*\*: Improved national capacity to undertake environmental flow assessments (0.2 million)



# Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative





Current forecasts show tremendous impacts of Climate Change in the Mekong Region

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION INITIATIVE (2009-2016)**

Programme title	Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative
Short programme title	CCAI
Sector /sub-sector	Climate change
Executing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat (MRCS)
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS and National Mekong Committees Secretariat (NMCSs) and relevant Line Agencies
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>
Type of Programme	Impact assessment Planning support Capacity building / Awareness raising Strategy development Guidelines on basin wide and transboundary aspects Coordination, collaboration, knowledge sharing, dissemination
Background / justification	With the clear links between climate change, water resources and the well being of people in the LMB, climate change is an emerging theme on the agendas and strategies of the MRC and the Member Countries. Strategies for poverty alleviation through sustainable development must rely on a good understanding of the impacts from climate change on aquatic resources and people's livelihoods. Climate change has a basin wide scale. The level of knowledge on water resources, land use and livelihoods in the LMB has improved rapidly over the past decade. However, knowledge about the linkages of these to the predicted changes occurring in the basin is still insufficient. Particularly scarce is the information related to people's vulnerability to ecosystem changes and strategies to adapt to these changes. More information is also needed on impacts of climate change on the dynamics of the Mekong's water resources. Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that affects many aspects of the basin including the hydrological regime, environment, ecology, fisheries, agriculture, hydropower generation and social well-being of people living in the basin. In this sense, almost all programmes within MRC will be influenced by climate change, and existing capacities and earlier experience within MRC can contribute to address climate change. As an intergovernmental river basin organisation, MRC has the mandate and capacity to help the countries in the LMB to develop tools and policy frameworks on assessing the impacts and adaptation strategies on climate change, share data and information to address regional and local impacts from climate change, and to develop mechanisms to mitigate these impacts.

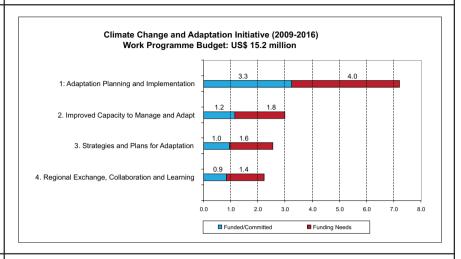
Development objective	An economically prosperous, socially just and environmentally sound Mekong River Basin responsive and adapting to the challenges induced by climate change
Success / impacts to date	<ul> <li>The Regional Forum on the MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative 2-3 February 2009 in Bangkok discussed the possible impacts of climate change for the Mekong River Basin and the needs for the countries to prepare themselves by adapting to climate change. During the two days of the Forum 29 presentations from organisations and experts were delivered and discussion sessions facilitated the dialogue between the more than 200 participants. The Forum recognized the urgent need to support the Mekong River countries in their responses to foreseen impacts of climate change in the Mekong River Basin. Acknowledging the large range of initiatives and activities on climate change impacts and adaptation, the Forum asked MRC to facilitate the regional sharing of climate change data and experiences.</li> <li>National studies on review relevant climate change and adaptation activities and needs and gaps of the MRC Member Countries have been conducted and are synthesized in a regional report including an overview of activities and plans of regional organizations and initiatives. The regional synthesis will be published in 2009.</li> <li>The MRC (MRCS as well and Member Country representatives) has actively engaged in the global and regional dialogues on climate change and adaptation to gain knowledge, establish contacts and presented the ideas of the CCAI.</li> </ul>
Immediate objectives / programme components	Climate change adaptation planning and implementation is guided by improved strategies and plans at various levels and in priority locations throughout the Lower Mekong Basin Programme outcomes are: Outcome 1: Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Implementation Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to Manage and Adapt to Climate Change Outcome 3: Strategies and Plans for Climate Change Adaptation Outcome 4: Regional Exchange, Collaboration And Learning
Programme outputs	Outcome 1 - Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Implementation:  Adaptation planning and implementation is piloted and demonstrated throughout the region drawing lessons learned from existing practices and demonstration with feed back to improve performance and influence strategies and plans.  Outcome 2 - Improved Capacity to Manage and Adapt to Climate Change:  Improved capacity to manage and adapt at different levels in the Mekong including use of tools for different adaptation planning stages and methods.  Outcome 3 - Strategies And Plans For Climate Change Adaptation: Strategies and plans for adaptation at various levels are in place and integrated with appropriate development plans, with implementation monitored and reported on a regular basis.  Outcome 4 - Regional Exchange, Collaboration And Learning:  Regional cooperation, exchange and learning implemented through partnerships in a fully gender responsive initiative for at least three five-year phases with a developed longer-term sustainability strategy.

Outcome 1 - Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Implementation:
i) Tools for assessment and adaptation planning developed and the climate change database for the Mekong basin established; ii) Local demonstration activities and projects in adaptation are established and working; iii) Basin-wide sector and transboundary adaptation plans/guides are prepared and piloted building on existing activities where feasible; iv) Lessons and outcomes of the CCAI adaptation demonstration activities replicated and up-scaled through local, sector and national development planning  Outcome 2 - Improved Capacity to Manage and Adapt to Climate Change: i) Institutional capacity strengthened in policy making and planning for climate change adaptation in the LMB Countries; ii) Tools for adaptation planning and implementation are documented and capacities built in their application; iii) Capacity to monitor and report on progress and performance on climate change and adaptation of LMB governments at all levels and of the MPCC members is built  Outcome 3 - Strategies And Plans For Climate Change Adaptation: i) Policy frameworks to facilitate and guide adaptation are in place; ii) A system for monitoring and reporting on the status of climate change and adaptation in the Mekong region is implemented; iii) A CCAI communications plan is prepared and implemented.  Outcome 4 - Regional Exchange, Collaboration And Learning: i) Partnership agreements and working relations are established and maintained with the CCAI core implementing partner organisations; ii) Appropriate institutional arrangements, staffing and capacities are in place within the MRCS and NMCs; iii) A harmonised system is set up for regular CCAI reporting on progress and plans to the MRC JC and Council, donors and partners; iv) Financing for the CCAI is secured for the three five year cycles; v) Regular review and revision of the CCAI
Jun-2009
Dec-2016
7 years
15.2 million
None determined yet
6.4 million 3.0 million (AusAID, direct); 0.7 million (AusAID through EP); 1.8 million (Finland through IKMP, ICBP, ISH); 0.9 million (Sida through EP)

## Development Partners contributing to the programme

Australia; Sweden; Finland

#### Work Programme budget and funding per component



### **Priority Activity for funding**

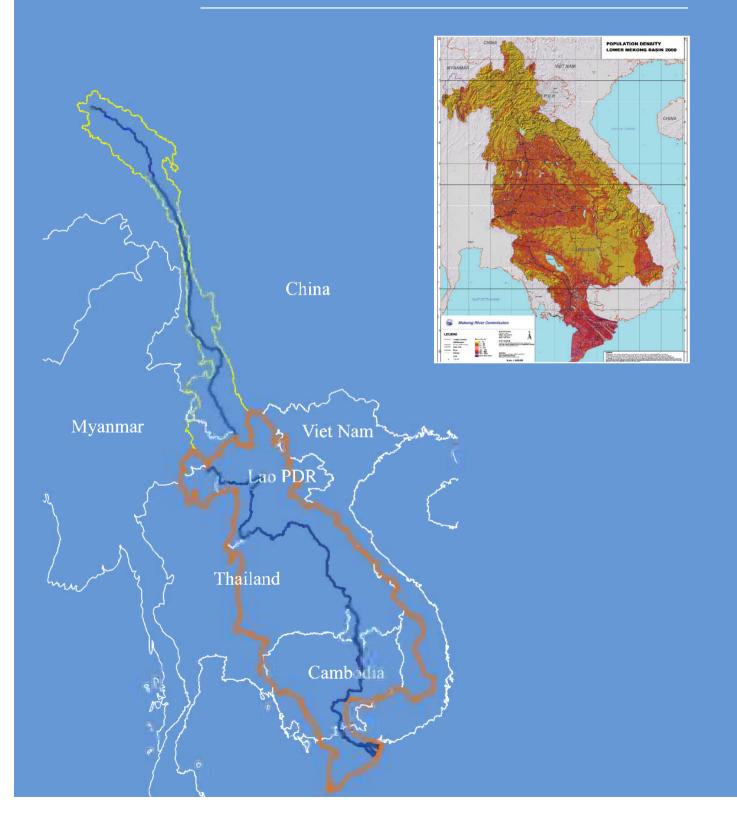
As a multi-donor initiative, donors are invited to participate both in the provision of funds and through technical guidance. The CCAI needs to retain the overall integration and balance between its various outputs and activities. All ingredients of the CCAI need to move forward together with donors supporting the entire package, rather than individual elements.

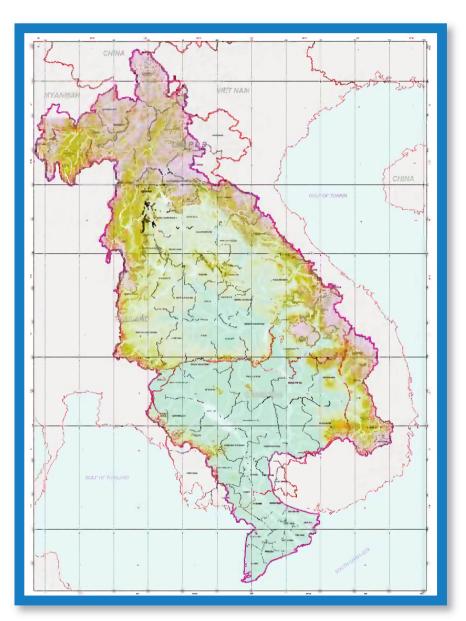
Emerging environmental issues will be a high priority-especially the Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative, a cross-cutting activity which will support and link with other MRC Programmes. The CCAI will implement under the Environment Division.

The funding for this activity will assist with implementation of other activities: integrated impact assessment of Climate Change and adaptation strategies and actions to respond to future Climate Change in the LMB. The funding needs for the initiative from 2009-2015 are expected to be about US\$15 million. Funding from Sida through EP at US\$0.960 million is secured and remaining funding from AusAID at US\$0.75 million is available to start implementation.



# Information and Knowledge Management Programme





The Information and Knowledge Management Programme develops and maintains a range of databases and tools to support planning and decision-making.

### INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (2006-2011)

Programme title	Information and Knowledge Management Programme	
Short Programme title	IKMP	
Sector /sub-sector	Integrated Programme; Water resources management; Irrigated agriculture; Hydropower; Watershed management / forestry; Tourism; Flood management and mitigation; Fisheries; Water transport and trade; Environmental conservation; Drought management	
Executing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat (MRCS)	
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS and National Mekong Committees (NMCs) and Line Agencies	
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> <li>Implementing MRC procedures</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>	
Type of Programme	Data management Modeling services Capacity Building Communication and Knowledge management	
Background / justification	Information and knowledge have become a key factor shaping the development of, and determining the success of organizations, economies and even nations. As the Mekong Basin will undergo great social, economic and environmental changes over the next years, the need for information will arise at all levels, from that of senior decision makers at the national and international levels, to the grassroots and individual levels. To be able to manage the resource, the MRC requires a sound approach to data, information and knowledge management.	
Development objective /expected impacts	A solid foundation of data, information and knowledge products, systems and services supports the goal of the Mekong River Commission.	
Success / impacts to date	<ul> <li>Hydrometeorological monitoring is operating and maintained.</li> <li>GIS services and maps are provided.</li> <li>Decision Support Framework is successfully operating.</li> <li>MRC-IS Portal was successfully launched.</li> </ul>	
Immediate objectives / programme components	To develop and maintain quality assured databases and tools available at the MRC to support planning and decision-making.  C.1. Progamme Management: demand-driven and client-oriented information and knowledge systems, services and products are integrated throughout the MRC's programmes and enhance regional cooperation.  C.2. Hydro-meteorological Data: Required hydro-meteorological data is collected, verified processed and made available.  C.3. Geographic Information System and Databases: A geographic information system comprehensively integrates MRC data and information holdings and provides access, support services, and value added products.	

### <u>C.4. Modelling</u>: Providing the MRC, riparian countries and other clients with decision support tools, services and capacity for planning, forecasting and impact assessment.

**C.5.** Communications and Knowledge Management: Data, information and knowledge are easily exchanged and shared with a wide network of decision makers and other stakeholders.

#### Programme outputs

- <u>C.1. Programme Management:</u> C.1.1. IKM Programme management structure and plans in place; C.1.2. Regional cooperation and coordination enabled; C.1.3. Functional analysis and needs assessments; C.1.4. Policies, strategies, procedures, guidelines and standards established.
- **C.2. Hydro-meteorological Data:** C.2.1. An appropriate and effective Hydro-meteorological Network is operating and maintained, including data from upstream countries, and continually compiled into the Knowledge Base; C.2.2. A system for acquiring data on drought for improved forecasting and management is designed and implemented; C.2.3. A system for acquiring data on river discharge is designed and implemented; C.2.4. Sediment data and mapping data of river morphology are acquired and integrated into the Knowledge Base; C.2.5. Capacity building and coaching services are provided in Hydro-meteorological data collection and delivery.
- C.3. GIS and Databases: C.3.1. Core spatial and other databases are integrated, spatially linked, maintained and accessible; C.3.2. Data access, management and analysis services are provided to MRC internal and external clients; C.3.3. Relevant geospatial information is acquired and incorporated in the GIS; C.3.4. Capacity building services are provided to NMCs and Line Agencies to access and manage data and produce maps and other value added information, and knowledge products and services; C.3.5. Visualization of data and information using three-dimensional tools, map production services, and techniques for improved communication.
- <u>C.4. Modelling:</u> C.4.1. Modelling platform operational and maintained; C.4.2. 3-Dimensional visualization tools are used to better communicate modelling scenarios and assessments; C.4.3. A validated Modelling Toolbox provides tools to (i) assess socioeconomic, environmental and physicochemical impacts, (ii) predict floods and droughts, (iii) test design and management alternatives of proposed developments; C.4.4. Modelling services and data products to the MRCS Programmes, riparian decision makers, Mekong development projects etc. by trained staff; C.4.5. A set of feasibility, planning and scenario studies according to country and MRCS needs, implemented as joint MRCS/riparian projects and capacity building; C.4.6. Optional services and case studies.
- C.5. Communication and Knowledge Management: C.5.1. User friendly and powerful MRC-IS Portal incorporating MekongInfo, web-based mapping and an indexed and spatially-referenced Document Management System operating both as intranet and through the Internet; C.5.2. Operational Learning and Documentation Centre established at MRCS providing training, "showcase" publications, educational materials and exhibits and indexing and highlighting documents; C.5.3. International and regional knowledge and information partnerships and networks maintained and expanded while regular information sharing continues through the Technical Assistance and Coordination Team (TACT); C.5.4. Virtual networks and collaborative workspace are established and progressively expanded to elicit tacit knowledge and introduce new technologies and more cost effective working practices; C.5.5. Human Resource Development and Management support established for QA/QC of training, methods, standards, linking to ICBP, mentoring, handover of staff knowledge and responsibilities and monitoring and evaluation.

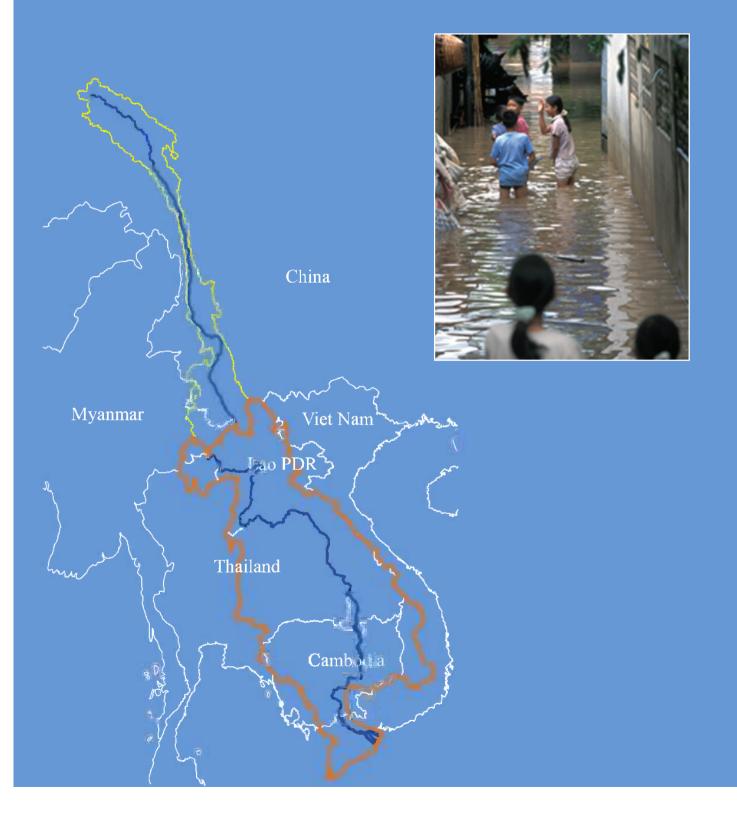
### Scope of work / activities

- <u>C.1 Programme Management:</u> emphasis will be put on IKMP coordination and management/IKMP Processes.
- <u>C.2. Hydro-meteorological Data:</u> providing quantifiable basis for monitoring and managing Mekong River Basin.
- <u>C.3. GIS and databases:</u> core system for integrating different data and information, analysis, and distribution.
- <u>C.4. Modelling:</u> tools for assessing scenarios impacts of potential development options. <u>C.5. Communication and Knowledge Management:</u> Exchange, sharing, networking and collaboration, "soft" knowledge

Start year	2006		
End year	2011		
Duration	5 years		
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	24.96 million		
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Not yet determined		
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	16.68 million		
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Australia, Finland and France		
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Information and Knowledge Management Programme (2006-2011)  Work Programme Budget: US\$ 24.96 million		
	C.1. Programme Management  C.2. Hydro-meteorological Data Collection  C.3. GIS and Databases  C.4. Modelling  C.5 Communication and Knowledge Management  O 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  New funded/committed  Fund Needs		
Priority Activity for Funding	<ul> <li>C.2.1 Sustainability of Hydro-meteorological network and database management (US\$ 0.4 million)</li> <li>C.2.4 Discharge and Sediment Monitoring Project (US\$ 1.2 million)</li> <li>C.3.1, C.3.2, C.3.5 MRC-Information system improvement (US\$ 1.4 million)</li> <li>C.3.3 Land cover/ Land Use update (basin wide) (US\$ 1.7 million)</li> <li>C.3.3 Digital Terrain Model by LIDAR for flood plains in the LMB (US\$ 2.3 million)</li> <li>C.4.4 Modelling services, capacity building and toolbox development (US\$ 0.70 million)</li> <li>C.5.3 Transboundary Integrated Water Resources Management Knowledge Hub as member of Asian Pacific Water Forum (APWF) (US\$ 2.0 million)</li> <li>C.5.3 Establishment of Virtual Collaboration Network and Knowledge Management (US\$ 0.80 million)</li> <li>C.5.4 MRCS Management Information System (US\$ 0.8 million)</li> </ul>		



## Flood Management and Mitigation Programme







The Flood Management and Mitigation Programme established a Regional Flood Centre in Phnom Penh and works to strengthen flood proofing and emergency management in the Basin.

### FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROGRAMME (2003-2010)

Programme title	Flood Management and Mitigation Programme	
Short programme title	FMMP	
Sector /sub-sector	Flood management and mitigation	
<b>Executing Agency(ies</b>	MRCS in close coordination with the NMCs	
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS, departments of line ministries and other Line Agencies at various levels of government, NMCs and a wide range of agencies: ADPC, National Disaster Management Committees (Save the Children, CARE, Acción Contre la Faim, Concern Worldwide, CRC, VNRC, ARC) etc.	
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>	
Type of Programme	Data management (including data collection / processing / dissemination) Flood forecasting & Warning, Flood risk assessment, Flood mapping Capacity building / Awareness raising Construction of physical structure (Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Center)	
Background / justification	The FMMP is directly based on the MRC FMMP Strategy (November 2001), as agreed by the MRC Member States. Functionally, the components do not depend on each other, but they are related and will enhance the value and impact of each other. Due to the potential for positive interaction, the MRC is in a unique position to contribute effectively to continued improvement of flood management and mitigation in the Lower Mekong Basin.	
Development objective	People's suffering and economic losses due to floods are avoided, minimized or mitigated, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods.	
Success / impacts to date	<ul> <li>Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre established in Phnom Penh (opened May 2008);</li> <li>Accurate and consistent tools for basin-wide flood risk assessment and transboundary impact analysis provided;</li> <li>Identified potential for flood risk reduction through structural measures and flood proofing;</li> <li>Flood risk reduction through daily flood forecasts and warnings issued during the June-November flood season. Data from 23 forecast points on the Mekong River system and bulletins disseminated to NMCs, selected organizations and the public;</li> <li>Annual Flood Forum serves as a key platform for coordination of responses concerning flooding on a regional basis;</li> <li>Capacity of Member States in preparing and implementing flood preparedness programmes strengthened;</li> <li>Capacity of Member States strengthened in applying improved land management practices;</li> <li>Network for hydro-meteorological data transfer and exchange among Member States and with MRCS/RFMMC established.</li> </ul>	

## Immediate objectives / programme components

The immediate objectives of the programme are to: (1) establish a regional FMM Centre; (2) reduce vulnerability of societies to floods, and risk of flood disasters caused by failure or inappropriateness of structural intervention; (3) strengthen cooperation and enhance capacity of the MRC in addressing differences in transboundary flood issues; (4) strengthen competence in flood preparedness and flood mitigation at each management level; (5) improve land use planning integrated into floodplain management and mitigation in the LMB.

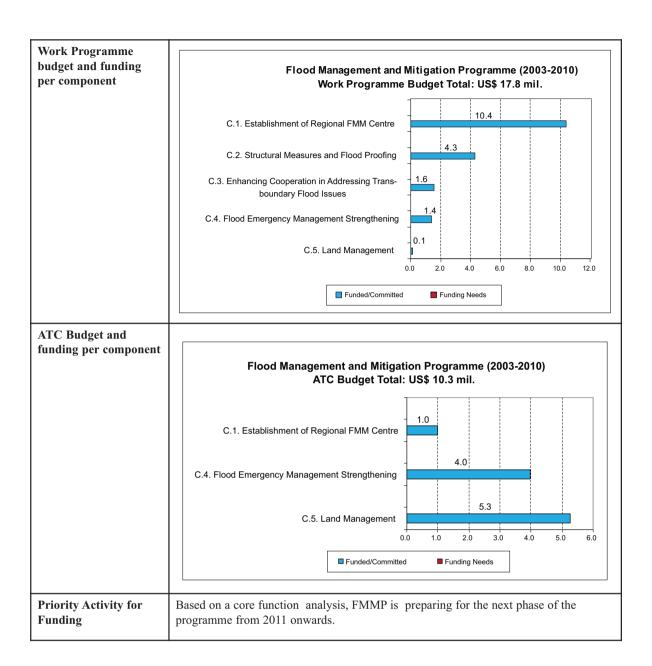
- C.1. Establishment of an Operational Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre.
- C.2. Structural Measures and Flood Proofing.
- C.3. Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing Trans-boundary Flood Issues.
- C.4. Flood Emergency Management Strengthening.
- C.5. Land Management.

### Programme outputs

C.1. - Establishment of Operational Regional Flood Centre: C.1.1 Improved operational forecasting; C.1.2 Improved warning & dissemination; C.1.3 Medium and long term forecasts; C.1.4 Risk assessment tools; C.1.5 RFMMC established; C.1.6 Basic data; C.1.7 Improved monitoring; C.1.8 Flood risk analyses and maps; C.1.9 Related competence; C.1.10 FMMP support to coordination implemented; C.1.11 Annual forums; C.1.12 Developed MRC flood information and tools; C.1.13 RFMMC construction completed. C.2. - Structural Measures and Flood Proofing: C.2.1 Flood characteristics; C.2.2 Flood proofing measures; C.2.3 Potential for structural intervention; C.2.4 FMMP Implementation Plan; C.2.5 Sub-basin plan components; C.2.6 Consultation and consensus building; C.2.7 Training programmes.

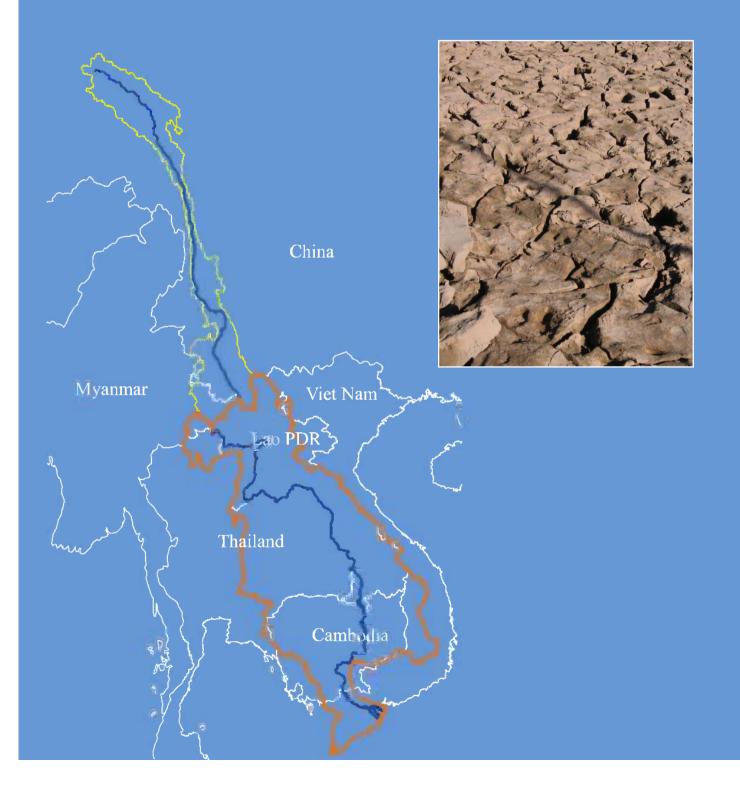
- C.3. Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing Trans-boundary Flood Issues: C.3.1 Information generated; C.3.2 Awareness raised, Knowledge and skills built; C.3.3 Toolbox developed.
- <u>C.4. Flood Emergency Management Strengthening:</u> C.4.1 Implementation of flood preparedness programmes (FFPs); C.4.2 Related national capacity; C.4.3 Awareness campaigns; C.4.4 Regional knowledge sharing; C.4.5 Trans-boundary emergency assistance; C.4.6 Integration of FFPs into the development plans.
- C.5. Land Management: C.5.1 More reliable flood probability information provided; C.5.2 Capacity to prepare and implement improved land use plans strengthened; C.5.3 Regional sharing of knowledge on improved land management facilitated; C.5.4 Integration of flood probability information into the land use plans.

Scope of work / activities	C.1 Establishment of Operational Regional Flood Centre: (i) Preparations and formalities; (ii) Construction; (iii) Implementation of improved operational forecasting; (iv) Flash flood forecasting; (v) National implementation support; (vi) Improved warning and dissemination services; (vii) Development of medium and long-term forecast tools; (viii) Development of risk assessment tools; (ix) RFMMC management; (x) Basic data acquisition and management; (xi) Improved monitoring routines; (xii) Flood risk analysis and mapping; (xiii) General capacity-building and liaison; (xiv) Consolidation of flood forecasting and dry season monitoring (routine operation); (xv) Ad hoc services to other MRC programmes; (xvi) Coordination at MRCS; (xvii) Coordination at NMCs; (xviii) Early warning to flood-vulnerable communities; (xix) Annual Flood Forums and regional networking.  C.2 Structural Measures and Flood Proofing: (i) Characteristics of Mekong River Basin floods; (ii) Flood proofing measures; (iii) Potential for structural interventions; (iv) FMMP Implementation Plan; (v) Sub-basin implementation plan components; (vi) Capacity for consultation and consensus building; (vii) Training programmes; (viii) Pilot study: Environmental benefits of floods (with WWF).  C.3 Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing Trans-boundary Flood Issues; (i) Identification of Key Trans-boundary Flood Issues; (ii) Compilation and dissemination of international, regional and national best practices, instruments and case studies; (iii) Elaboration of MRC Mandate on resolving differences and disputes; (iv) Training on General Conflict Management and Dispute and Differences Resolution; (v) Implementation of the Pilot Study; (vi) Establishment of Procedural Tools for Resolving and Addressing Differences and Disputes; (vii) Improvement of hydrodynamic model for the Mekong Delta.  C.4 Flood Emergency Management Strengthening: (i) Implementation of flood preparedness programmes; (ii) National capacity within preparedness programmes; (iii) Awareness
Project Start year	2003
Project End year	mid-2010 - Role of the Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre will continue as a core river basin management function of MRC
Project duration	6 years
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	28.1 million
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	10.3 million
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	28.1 million
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Asian Development Bank, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and USA





# Drought Management Programme





The Drought Programme will work to manage and mitigate drought and to reduce the vulnerability of people and related water resource systems to drought conditions.

#### DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (2009-2011)

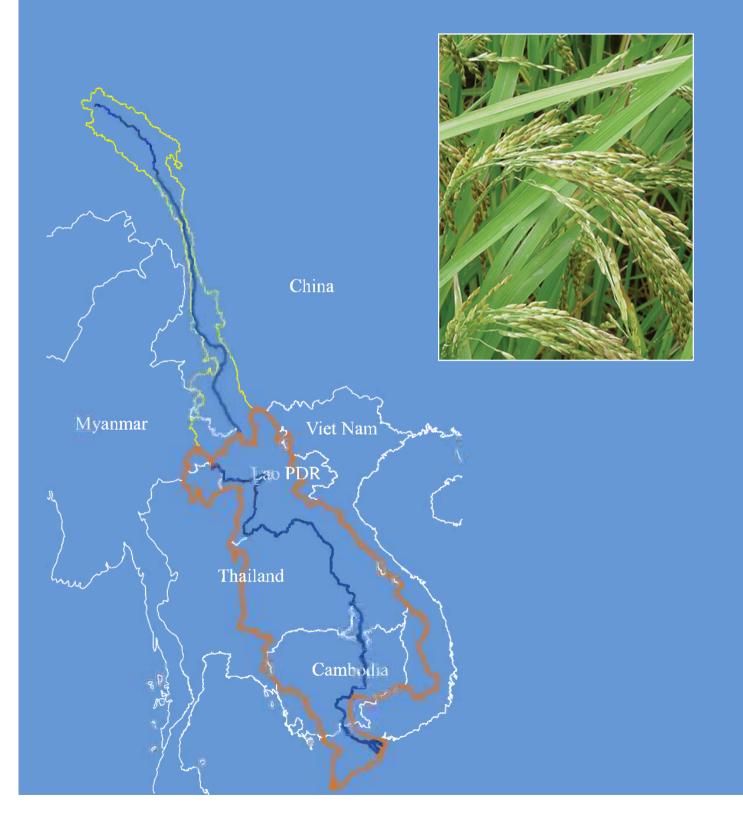
Programme title	Drought Management Programme, Start-up Project	
Short programme title	DMP	
Sector /sub-sector	Irrigated agriculture Flood management and mitigation Drought management and mitigation Hydropower	
Executing Agency(ies)	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)	
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS, National Mekong Committees (NMCs) and Line Agencies	
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> </ul>	
Type of Programme	Capacity building / Awareness raising Data management (including data collection and analysis/delivery, forecasting, warning, mapping) Policy/strategic study Guideline / Regulation Needs assessment	
Background / justification	Recent drought conditions (1999, 2003 to 2005) experienced in the Lower Mekong Basin have drawn considerable public response. Impacts throughout the region have confirmed that drought, amongst all recurring natural hazards, has the potential for the greatest socio-economic impact.  Consultation with the MRC Member Countries confirmed the need and urgency for a regional approach to drought forecasting, management and mitigation.	
Development objective	More effective use of the Mekong's water and related resources to reduce vulnerability of people and water related resource systems to severe drought conditions.	
Success / Impacts to date	Study of drought in the regional context, exploring entry points for forecasting, and planning and management (WUP, 2005); Participatory formulation of a MRC Drought Management Strategy and Programme Document (WUP, 2007); and Operationalising DMP into a start-up project by exploring practical linkages to on-going MRC programmes (IKMP, 2008). The 29th Joint Committee Meeting (March 2009) has approved the drought management project activities on a study on Drought Risk Analysis and Mapping, by using available MRC programme reserve funds with synergy from other programmes as a first step for 12 months. Activities of the startup project still require funding.	
Immediate objectives / programme components	To establish effective drought awareness, preparedness, planning and management mechanisms in the Lower Mekong Basin supported by the best available tools and know-how, and facilitate implementation of high priority national and regional programmes, and multi-purpose projects.  The proposed DMP is to be implemented through five programme components:  C1. Drought forecasting;  C2. Drought impact assessment;  C3. Drought management policy;  C4. Drought preparedness and mitigation measures;  C5. Programme management.	

Programme outputs	C1. Drought forecasting: Improved drought forecasting and early warning technical and capacities developed and utilized as an entry point for regional networking of meteorological, hydrological and agricultural agencies and service providers. Improved understanding of the likely impacts of Climate Change on the occurrence and severity of drought in LMB (Cooperation with EP). Support to preparation of preparedness and mitigation measures under C4.  C2. Drought impact assessment: Economic, social and environmental impacts of drought assessed, appropriate drought indicators, and critical regional and local drought indicator thresholds established.  C3. Drought management policy: Drought mitigation policy adopted and implemented by programme partners, based on comprehensive drought impact and vulnerability assessment, know-how of tested best practices, networking and cooperation of MRC, NMCs, MRCS, relevant national agencies and upstream countries.  C4. Drought preparedness and mitigation measures: Improved understanding of cause and effect relationships between land use changes and drought occurrence. Optimized and effective supply and demand management interventions of structural and non-structural nature, planned, evaluated and specified as part of the BDP rolling planning process. Appropriate water harvesting, soil and water conservation, improved irrigation water use, and less-water consumptive cropping practices.  C5. Programme management: Cost-effective project preparation and implementation leading to successful delivery of outputs. A programme management function providing and enabling effective programme implementation through effective coordination and management of inputs, components, and activities; and efficient collaboration with related MRCS programmes, ensuring adequate technical, administrative and financial support.
Scope of work / activities	Start-up activities developed and implemented in cooperation with other MRC
	programmes would include:  C1. Drought forecasting: Development of a regional drought forecasting and early warning system (with IKMP and FMMP); impacts of climate variability and change (with EP and external partners).  C2. Drought impact assessment: Drought and flood vulnerability indicators, impacts, and thresholds (with FMMP and external partners);  C3. Drought management policy: Regional, comparative analysis of drought management related national policies and related capacity development (with AIFP-WSMP);  C4. Drought preparedness and mitigation measures: Survey of regional best practice and opportunities for water harvesting and soil and water conservation practices (with AIFP-WSMP); technical guidelines on improvements in irrigation efficiency (with AIFP-IIEFP); economic assessment of drought impacts (with BDP); and  C5. Programme management: Conceptualization of programme; networking with concerned governmental agencies and resource organisations; scientific communication and publications.
Start year	2009
End year	2011
Duration	3 years
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	2.2 million for the start-up phase (13.6 million for the whole Programme)

Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Not yet determined	
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	Not yet determine. Start-up activities will be covered by government funds	
Development Partners contributing to the programme	None	
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Drought Management (2009-2011) Work Programme Budget Total: US\$ 2.2 mil.  C.1.Drought forecasting C.2.Drought impact assessment C.3.Drought management policy C.4.Drought preparedness and mitigation measures C.5.Programme Management 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9	
Priority Activity for Funding	Start-up phase covers:      Drought forecasting and early warning system based on detailed data;     Drought risk maps;     Economic assessment of drought impacts; and     Vulnerability methodology and assessment.	



## Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry Programme





The Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry Programme works to improve watershed management to contribute to poverty alleviation and food security. It has successfully established an internet platform with over 10'000 users, and has compliled a Watershed Management Resource Kit.

### AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND FORESTRY PROGRAMME (2006-2011)

Programme title	Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry	
Short programme title	AIFP	
Sector /sub-sector	Irrigated agriculture Watershed management/forestry	
Executing Agency(ies)	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS), GTZ CGIAR-Challenge Program on Water & Food, FAO and KfW	
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS, National Mekong Committees (NMCs), Line Agencies	
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> </ul>	
Type of Programme	Capacity Building Data Management Policy/strategic study	
Background / justification	During the wet season, water availability is far in excess of demand, but dry season water shortages are common, particularly in the Mun-Chi basin and in the Delta, which is currently responsible for about 50% of Viet Nam's total food production. There is still potential for expansion of irrigation in the basin, but more investment is needed in the improvement of existing irrigation systems and management capacities aiming at increased irrigation efficiency and water productivity ("More Crop per Drop"). Intrusion of seawater into the Delta is becoming an issue of greater concern, reducing the potential for irrigated rice production. It also affects shallow wells for domestic use. Deforestation is a significant environmental concern of all Mekong country governments. There is an urgent need to preserve the integrity of watersheds through monitoring land use changes, identification of problems, and management training. Concerns focus on the loss of biodiversity and livelihoods as forests are cleared, as well as the potential impact of landuse changes on rivers. Forest clearing can lead to leaching of nutrients and erosion of sediments into rivers. Current land use changes in relation to mining and plantation development are expected to have a significant influence on the sustainability of water and related natural resources and could reduce the life of proposed hydropower reservoirs due to increased sedimentation.	
Development objective /expected impacts	Cooperative sustainable development and utilisation of land and water resources to the benefit of the basin community, and to contribute to poverty alleviation and food security.	
Success / Impacts to date	<ul> <li>Policy analysis of watershed management completed in four countries</li> <li>More than 10,000 users registered to Mekong Info</li> <li>Draft version of the Watershed Management Resource Kit compiled</li> <li>Watershed Management Learning and Information Centres opened</li> <li>Multi-functions of paddy fields analyzed</li> <li>Detailed irrigation practices at pilot sites examined</li> <li>Guidance for efficient irrigation water use developed</li> <li>One Basin Focal Project and more than ten CPWF projects implemented</li> <li>Draft MRC Agricuture and Irrigation Strategy prepared</li> </ul>	

#### Immediate objectives / C.1. -Watershed Management (WSM) programme C.2. -Demonstration of Multi-functionality of Paddy Fields (DMPF) components C.3. -Improvement of Irrigation Efficiency on Paddy Fields (IIEPF) C.4. – Sustainable and Efficient Water Use in Irrigated Agriculture (SEWU) C.5. -Research Coordination through MRC participation in the Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF) C.6 . -Formulation of a new AIFP Technical cooperation to KfW funded "Sustainable Watershed Management" C.7. project Programme outputs C.1. - Watershed Management (WSM): C.1.1. Information and knowledge required for informed decision-making in regard to land-use are generated, managed and disseminated; C.1.2. Establishment of sector strategies and policies as well as coordination between sectors is facilitated: C.1.3. Capacities of institutions. organisations and individuals are developed; C.1.4. Identification, planning and implementation of pilot projects are facilitated. C.2. - Demonstration of Multi-functionality of Paddy Fields (DMPF): C2.1. Agriculture and water use database are improved; C2.2. Paddy fields' functions are analyzed. C.3. - Improvement of Irrigation Efficiency on Paddy Fields: (IIEPF): C3.1. Practical methods to increase water use efficiency are developed. C.4. – Sustainable and Efficient Water Use in Irrigated Agriculture (SEWU): C4.1. case study and Water Use Improvement Plan for pilot irrigation schemes are developed; C.4.2. future direction in irrigated agriculture sector development is proposed. C.5. - Research Coordination through MRC participation in the Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF): C.5.1. Coordination and liaison between the MRC and external sources of data and research is strengthened. C.6. - Formulation of a new AIFP: C.6.1. a paper for the MRC's Role in Agriculture and Agricultural Water Management is developed. C.7. -Technical cooperation to KfW funding "Sustainable Watershed Management" project: C.7.1. Implementation of KfW watershed management project is facilitated. Scope of work / C.1. - Watershed Management: (i) policy analysis and advice (ii) information activities management (iii) capacity building. C.2. - Demonstration of Multi-functionality of Paddy Fields (DMPF): Show visible examples of paddy fields' functions with quantified evaluation in some selected pilot sites C.3. - Improvement of Irrigation Efficiency on Paddy Fields (IIEFP): (i) Appraise irrigation efficiencies and the irrigation system; (ii) Enhance capacity of all stakeholders in using up-to-date concepts of water balance etc; (iii) Produce guidelines for improving irrigation efficiency. The project has also developed concrete cooperation with FAO on capacity building for irrigation scheme performance appraisals. C.4. - Sustainable and Efficient Water Use in Irrigated Agriculture (SEWU): (i)issues and policy needs on Water Use Efficiency(WUE) are reviewed; (ii) field survey and WUE improvement plan for pilot sites; (iii) socio-economic impact analysis of irrigation development and recommendation for future direction in irrigated agricultural sector development C.5. - Research Coordination through MRC Participation in the Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF): (i) Manage and implement the CPWF in the Mekong River Basin; (ii) Contribute to the coordination of the CPWF Basin Focal Projects (BFPs); (iii) Monitor and liaise with research agencies external to the MRC; (iv). Provide input and technical expertise to MRC's technical outputs. C.6. - Formulation of a new AIFP: Formulation of the programme carried out by participatory approach with various levels of consultations including needs assessment of the Member States and "Institutional Mapping". C.7. - Technical cooperation to KfW funded "Sustainable Watershed Management" project: (i) Train/support provincial and district staff to contribute to

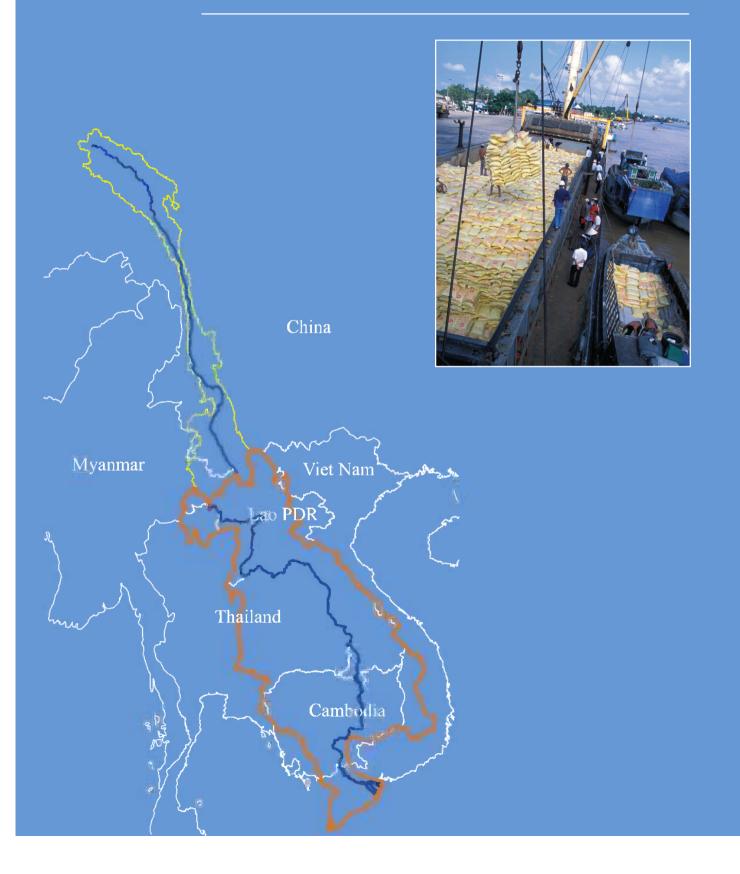
WSM guideline development, (ii) Design and implement a watershed-specific

monitoring system, (iii) Formulate pilot WSM transfer model.

Stant was	2007					
Start year	2006					
End year	2011					
Duration	5 years					
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	22.28 million					
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	16.25 million					
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	21.94 million					
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Challenge Program on Water and Food, Germany, Japan					
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry Programme (2006-2011)  Work Programme Budget:US\$ 5.8 mil.					
	C.1. Watershed Management					
	C.2. Demonstration of Multi-functionality					
	C.3.Improvement of Irrigation Efficiency 0.9					
	C.4. Suatainable and Effcient Water Use					
	C.5. Challenge Program on Water & Food  0.34					
	C.6. Formulation of new AIFP 0.65					
	C.7. KW WSMP					
	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 1.4					
	■ Funded/committed ■ Funding needs					
ATC Budget and funding per component	Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry Programme (2006-2011) ATC Budget in US\$ million Budget Total:US\$ 16.3 mil.					
	8.95					
	C.1. Watershed Management					
	7.3					
	C.6. KW WSMP					
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					
	☐ Funded/Committed					
Priority Activity for Funding	Formulation of a new AIFP (Strategic Goal 1.4.1) amount of US\$ 0.34 million					



### **Navigation Programme**





The Navigation Programme has successfully installed a series of buoys, beacons and shoremarks between Phnom Penh Port and the Viet Nam border to assist effective and safe waterborne transport.

#### **NAVIGATION PROGRAMME (2006-2010)**

Programme title	Navigation programme	
Short programme title	NAP	
Sector /sub-sector	Water transport and trade, Tourism	
Executing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat	
Implementing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Transport and lines agencies concerned, in close coordination with the National Mekong Committees Secretariat (NMCSs), National Navigation Coordinators	
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Forecasting, warning and emergency response</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>	
Type of Programme	Facilitating (legal frameworks) Capacity building / awareness raising Data management (including surveys, data collection / delivery, mapping) Harmonisation of cross-border regulations/guidelines / studies Small scale infrastructure (construction or rehabilitation of navigational aids)	
Background / justification	The MRC Strategy and Programme for Navigation Development on the Mekong River has been developed in close cooperation with MRC Member Countries and regional development partners, and it was approved by the MRC Joint Committee and Council in 2003/2004. Article 9 of the 1995 Mekong Agreement (Freedom of Navigation) gives the MRC a direct mandate to promote and coordinate cross-border navigation on the Mekong River. The Navigation Programme's aims are to improve inland water transportation and maritime navigation on the Mekong River, to increase international trade and enhance communication with remote villages, both for transport of goods and people. Economic growth is an important common goal for the four Member Countries and they are all aware that regional and international trade is an important means to this end. There is much focus on reducing poverty levels and creating a positive environment for investment and income generation in all four countries. Efficient and cheap transport is the main justification for national and regional attention to navigation development. Given the lower cost of moving people and cargo by river transport, and the fact that port and river facilities are cheaper to develop and maintain than road and rail networks, it would be beneficial if navigation regained its position as an important aspect of the regional infrastructure network.	
Development objective	To promote freedom of navigation and increase international trade opportunities for the MRC member countries' mutual benefit, and to assist in coordination and cooperation in developing effective and safe waterborne transport in a sustainable and protective manner for the waterway environment	

### Success / impacts to date

- Upon successful detailed navigation channel design and mapping, the installations of channel markers on the Dangerous areas between Luang Prabang and Vientiane and on the Mekong River between Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham have been started since the end of March 2009. The project will greatly improve the waterway users and operators, shipping companies and ship/boat owners, and freight forwarders, port managers. They will directly benefit from a safer and more economic transport.
- New topo-hydrographic map of scale 1/20,000 from Cambodia-Viet Nam border to the sea on the Mekong, on Vam Nao river and on the Bassac river to the sea, and the production Electronic Navigation Chart in Viet Nam completed. These provide useful tools for waterway authorities as well as waterway designers to make plan for laying and upgrading aids to navigation which will make waterway safer and more efficient.
- Conducted the following studies: Economic Analysis of Waterborne
  Transportation Development on the Upper Mekong, the study on Best
  Practices in River Regulating Works for Navigation Improvement Works on
  the Mekong River, and Guidelines, Phase I, for Planning, Design, Construction
  and Operation of Navigation Locks in Relation with Development
  of Hydropower Projects on the Lower Mekong Mainstream with useful analysis
  and recommendations for Governments as well as Developers and Designers.
- With NAP facilitation in the negotiation between Cambodia and Viet Nam, the
  Draft Agreement for Cross-border Waterway Transportation has reached its final
  stage. Both parties are now making necessary consultation with their respective
  governments for approval leading to the signing of the Agreement. The whole
  process has promoted a greater mutual understanding, built up legal capacity
  and encouraged strong commitment for the implementation of the Agreement.
- The first in history of the Mekong river in Cambodia that Installation of an Automatic Identification System (AIS) is being carried out. The system will be used to monitor the navigation activities from Phnom Penh Port to Cambodia-Viet Nam border. This system will make communication more effective, more waterway become safer and make it more economically transport by waterway.
- MRC and P.R. China have reached a new level of cooperation as the two parties
  agreed to jointly organize a series of seminars on Waterway Safety and
  Navigation Improvement. First joint seminare was organized in Jinghong, 14-16
  October 2008. The next joint similar activities is being explored.

### Immediate objectives / programme components

<u>Legal Objective</u>: Establish an appropriate legal foundation and navigation regime for International Mekong Navigation, and ensure its implementation and sustainability. Trade, Transport and Safety Objective (Physical and Non-Physical): Reduction of non-physical and physical barriers - Integrating navigation in the regional transport network - Reduction of navigation-related accidents.

<u>Environmental Objective</u>: To promote the concept of "Clean" river transportation, focusing on strategic prevention of environmental damage from waterway infrastructures/works or from shipping or port accidents rather than remedying or combating the impacts.

<u>Social Objective</u>: Distributing benefits from navigation to the riparian people - Improve water transportation during floods - Increase river-based employment.

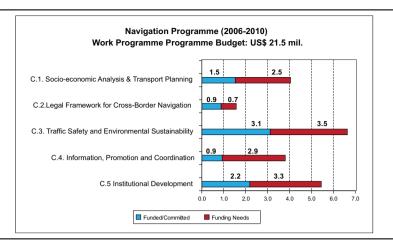
- C.1. Socio-Economic Analysis and Regional Transport Planning;
- C.2. Legal Framework for Cross Border Navigation;
- C.3. Traffic Safety and Environmental Sustainability;
- C.4. Information, Promotion and Coordination;
- C.5. Institutional Development;

#### Programme outputs

- C.1. Socio-Economic Analysis and Regional Transport Planning: C.1.1. Traffic and trade scenarios; C.1.2. Master plan for regional (inter-modal) waterborne transport (Cargo, Passengers and Tourism) and development of rural water transport; C.1.3. Socio-economic outcome of the development of both regional and rural waterborne transport is evaluated; C.1.4. Recommendations for prioritised investments in the inland waterway infrastructure are formulated; C.1.5. Sources of finance for the recommended investments are identified; C.1.6. Master Plan for Mekong Navigation in Cambodia; C.1.7. Improvement of the navigation conditions on the Mekong River in Viet Nam; C.1.8. Pilot project in the Lao PDR: Impact of morphological changes and sedimentology on the navigation operations and infrastructure; Impact of the navigation operations; C.1.9. Pilot projects on tourism and navigation; C.1.10. Institutional strengthening, capacity building and training.
- C.2. Legal Framework for Cross Border Navigation: C.2.1. A comprehensive legal study of the current regime of navigation on the Mekong and of the conformity of national rules and regulations on navigation with international conventions; C.2.2. A definition of basic principles for the development of navigational uses of the Mekong; C.2.3. A definition of roles for MRC as an international river commission in the field of navigation; C.2.4 An updated and harmonised legal regime to guarantee freedom of navigation and operational navigation agreements; C.2.5. Legal capacity building, legal expertise and legal working group; C.2.6.Legal assistance and implementation by MRC. C.3. Traffic Safety and Environmental Sustainability: C.3.1. Risk Analysis and scope for prevention and contingency; C.3.2. Management strategy for prevention, management and combating pollution from navigation; C.3.3. Development of a standardised regulatory framework; C.3.4. Environmental protection and impact assessment; C.3.5. Institutional Strengthening Capacity Building; C.3.6. Public consultation on waterborne transport and environmental aspects.
- C.4. Information, Promotion and Coordination: C.4.1. RIS Implementation Plans; C.4.2. Standardisation and harmonisation of data; C.4.3. Mekong traffic monitoring: Cargo and passengers statistics; C.4.4. Operational services and fairway information; C.4.5. Integration of navigation issues in national development planning; C.4.6. Specific promotion and information campaigns organized and implemented; C.4.7. Navigation information and promotion training; C.4.8. Pilot projects. Public participation; C.4.9. National and regional navigation forums; C.4.10. Coordination between Upper and Lower Mekong Navigation; C.4.11. Coordination Frameworks for Public-Private Partnerships; C.4.12. Strengthen Regional Coordination Mechanisms; C.4.13. Mekong Navigation Development Catalogue.
- C.5. Institutional Development: C.5.1. General Preparations and Coordination for Programme Implementation; C.5.2. Navigation Advisory Body (NAB) and the Navigation Working Groups (NWG) in place; C.5.3. Establishment and functioning of the Navigation Advisory Body (NAB); C.5.4. Establishment and functioning of the Navigation Programme Office and Working Groups (NWG); C.5.5. Strengthening of Management Capacities of National Counterparts directly related to the implementation of the Navigation Programme and its functioning; C.5.6. Establishment and functioning of industry associations; C.5.7. Publication of MRC Navigation Management and Coordination Handbook; C.5.8. Preparation for Phase 3.

Scope of work / activities	The Programme applies an integrated approach to navigation development. Environmental, social, economic and technical aspects are well balanced to accommodate the strong call for development while ensuring that development is sustainable.  Main activities are the following:  C.1 Socio-Economic Analysis and Regional Transport Planning: (i) studies; (ii) data collection; (iii) scenario development; (iv) modelling; (v) EIA and SIA; (vi) investment opportunities identification and recommendations; (vii) support to pilot projects in the four member countries.  C.2 Legal Framework for Cross Border Navigation: (i) legal study; (ii) discussion platforms; (iii) an updated and harmonized legal regime for freedom of navigation.  C.3 Traffic Safety and Environmental Sustainability: (i) design; (ii) tendering; (iii)installation of operational aids to navigation; (iv) training for maintenance; (v) risk analysis; (vi) strategy development; (vii) regulatory framework development.  C.4 Information, Promotion and Coordination: (i) data identification and compilation; (ii) monitoring system; (iii) forums for discussion; (iv) regional coordination mechanisms; (v) trainings.  C.5 Institutional Development: (i) establishment of the Navigation Advisory Body and Navigation Working Groups; (ii) capacity strengthening- Management capacities will be enhanced within the national Line Agencies as well as ports and waterway administrations. Decisive steps will be taken towards establishing close partnerships between public and private stakeholders.
Start year	2006
End year	2010 – Certain elements of the Navigation Programme fulfill long-term core river basin management functions. These functions are currently being identified.
Duration	5-7 years
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	21.5 million
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Not yet determined
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	8.6 million
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Australia and Belgium

#### Work Programme budget and funding per component



### **Priority Activity for Funding**

#### **Under Component 1:**

- Upper Mekong Navigation Planning: Phase 1, Comprehensive study on river regulating works and their impacts (morphological and environmental changes), definition of optimal ship design, Phase 2, Standard specifications for construction and operation of Navigation Locks, including coordination for design, planning and operations.
- Trade And Tourism Facilitation in the Lower Mekong Basin

#### **Under Component 2:**

- Facilitate movement of goods and people on the river stretch downstream of Luang Prabang through a Legal Agreement between Thailand and Lao PDR.
- Legal assistance, facilitation and implementation by MRC.
- Implement the Bilateral Navigation Agreement between Cambodia and Viet Nam (accessibility improvement and facilities, harmonization and capacity building).

#### **Under Component 3:**

- Implement the Bilateral Navigation Agreement between Cambodia and Viet Nam (physical improvement-accessibility and landing facilities).
- Operational Aids to Navigation (day) system for the stretch from Huay Xay to Luang Prabang.
- Upgrading aids to navigation on the Mekong rivers stretches in Viet Nam.
- Operational aids to navigation on Tonle Sap river and the great Lake in Cambodia
- Risk analysis for oil spill and other navigation-related hazards-scope for prevention and contingency plan for Viet Nam and Cambodia.

#### **Under Component 4:**

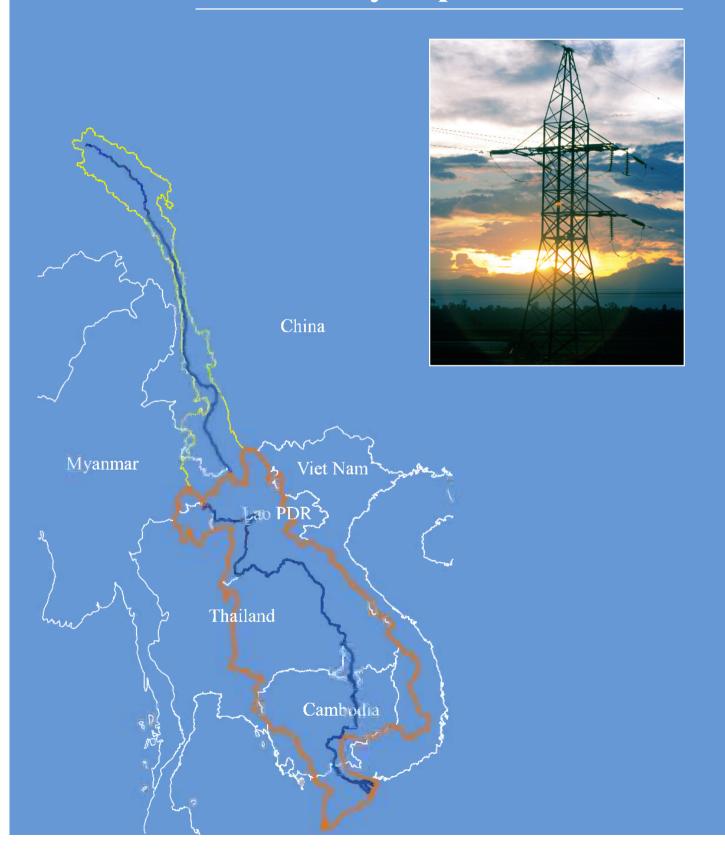
- Mekong Navigation (and Port) Atlas (Web based, easy to update regularly).
- Promotion of waterway tourism development along the Mekong River and linkage with GMS tourism programme.
- Mekong Traffic Monitoring: Cargo, Tourist and Passengers statistics including the information need analysis, standardization and harmonization of data.

#### **Under Component 5:**

- Upgrading of the maritime Training Centers, and safety training, capacity of pilots and crews, training and contingency plans (rescue stations).
- Training of Waterway Management Authorities, Port Authorities and wider array of users. Guidelines for security in ports and waterway (river patrols, tracking systems, port environment monitoring, port environmental protection, contingency plans etc).



# Initative on Sustainable Hydropower





The Initiative on Sustainable Hydropwer will assist Member States to optimise their hydropower potential in a sustainable manner.

Recommendations were made during the course of this Regional Multi-Stakeholder Consultation about ways to frame the institutional structure governing hydropower activities within MRCS. These recommendations are reported in this document.

Based on these recommendations and discussion at the Fifteenth Meeting of the MRC Council in November 2008, MRCS subsequently consulted with member states, development partners and other stakeholders. It is now proposed that these activities be conducted as an MRC Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower (ISH) fully reflecting and coordinating with the related activities of existing MRC Programmes. A detailed proposal and work plan will be submitted to the MRC Joint Committee for endorsement following further consultation with member countries.

At the time of printing following ongoing consultation with member countries a detailed proposal and workplan was being developed for subsequent submission to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the MRC Joint Committee (25-27 March 2009) for endorsement.

### **INITIATIVE ON SUSTAINABLE HYDROPOWER (2007-2015)**

Programme title	Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower
Short programme title	ISH
Sector /sub-sector	Hydropower
<b>Executing Agency(ies)</b>	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat, Line Agencies and National Mekong Committee Secretariat (NMCSs)
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>
Type of Programme	Policy/strategic assessment for sustainable development and management of hydropower and multi-purpose projects Small hydro assessment and promotion Needs assessment and strategic impact assessment Public and private sector cooperation, regulatory frameworks Innovative financing, benefit sharing, governance Strategic communication / awareness raising Capacity building and facilitation of partnership approaches
Background / justification	Hydropower is a key aspect in integrated and sustainable utilization of the Mekong's shared water resources and vision for cooperation. National policies emphasize on developing non-carbon renewable energy resources to extend electricity access, improve regional energy security, reduce vulnerability to international energy price shocks and generate export earnings in countries such as Cambodia and Laos. These factors have led to interest in accelerating development of hydropower potential in the Lower Mekong Basin estimated at over 30,000 MW. Close to 3,000 MW has been developed on tributaries and 3,000 MW is currently under construction. Interest has recently grown in new projects on tributaries as well as mainstream developments. After multi-stakeholder regional consultations in 2008, Member countries endorsed the principle of sustainable hydropower development and the formulation of the ISH. Hydropower development was previously open to private sector investment, thus increasing the importance of government regulation and transparent allocation of risks and responsibilities. It also compresses the traditional planning cycle for large projects, thereby requiring capacity for early identification of issues to ensure environmental and social dimensions of sustainability are addressed in the new planning-licensing frameworks and with an integrated, basin-wide perspective.  Sustainable hydropower also requires adopting new approaches at all stages of the project cycle, such as: measures in project design and operation; steps to introduce equitable sharing of benefits at basin, national and local levels; innovative financing, and public-private partnerships. Climate change mitigation and adaptation need to be factor into the equation. Awareness raising, strategic communication and capacity building come to the forefront.
Development objective	Cooperation among Member Countries, public and private sector developers, civil society and interested and affected parties on sustainable development of hydropower resources in the LMB, thereby realizing mutual benefits, extending access to electricity, supporting economic growth, reducing poverty and minimizing negative impacts on the environment and people in the Basin.  The ISH as a cross-cutting development initiative to imbed activities essential to sustainable hydropower in other MRC programs and to initiate new activities that catalyze and reinforce activities of Members relevant to the development and management of hydropower in a sustainable way.

### Success / impacts to date

The ISH is a new approach to put sustainability firmly on the agenda. Discussion of the strategy gained momentum in mid-2008 and was endorsed in principle at the Joint-Committee (JC) level in March 2009.

Among the initial impacts to date include:

- Regional multi-stakeholder consultation in September 2008 for structured debate on key issues and feedback on the direction of the Initiative;
- A briefing meeting with developers of proposed hydropower dams on the Mekong in Lao PDR and Thailand" organized jointly by the MRC and the Department of Electricity (Ministry of Energy and Mines, Lao PDR) to inject awareness of sustainability issues in the preparation of new project proposals under consideration:
- Cooperation with other MRC Programmes taking the lead role and activities essential to pursue sustainable hydropower to:
- (i) Develop the hydropower inventory / database to be maintained by the Basin Development Plan (BDP)
- (ii) Prepare scenario analysis and assessment of cumulative flows impacts of hydropower development with the BDP and Information and Knowledge Management Programme (IKMP), and decision support services on the development of scenarios and cumulative impacts with IKMP;
- (iii) Investigate barrier effects of mainstream dams to fish migration and potential for mitigation measures, including an international expert group meeting, several publications, and the cooperation with developers on the subject, with the Fisheries Programme (FP);
- (iv) Develop preliminary guidelines / specifications for waterways transport through proposed mainstream dams, including standard sizes, layouts and operations of navigation locks, with the Navigation Programme (NAP); and
- (v) Advance to the next phase of the project on 'Environmental Considerations for Sustainable Hydropower Development', implemented jointly by the MRC, ADB and WWF, with the Environment Programme (EP)

Linkage was also made to the international multi-stakeholder processes to develop hydropower sustainability assessment tools and NMC's and Line agencies were briefed on these developments.

### Immediate objectives / programme components

Key aspects of the ISH immediate objectives are:

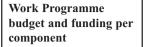
- To contribute to value of MRC as a regional river basin organization, facilitating communication and exchange of opinions between Member Countries and Dialogue Partners;
- To ensure sustainable hydropower is on the agenda;
- To raise awareness among all stakeholders of the benefits/ challenges and the
  practical implications for practices in hydropower policy/planning, regulation
  and action at each step of the project cycle from planning-licensing to design
  and adaptive management in operation;
- To be consistent with the MRC Strategic Plan 2006-2010;
- To coordinate with other MRC programmes and integration of hydropower sector planning into the BDP process;
- To articulate the benefits of a basin-wide approach focusing on long-term sustainability of hydropower development in accordance with the procedures of the Mekong Agreement; and
- To prepare and launch the different activities under the four component parts of the ISH work plan and secure financing partners.

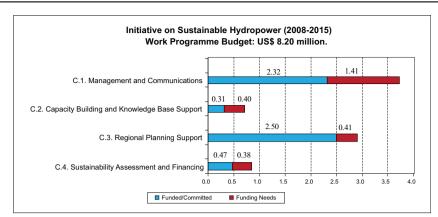
ISH outputs		plan has four components. Each component has a set of measureable
		strated below (note: a general description of each component is provided
	1	ent section). Implementation for approximately half of the outputs is the ibility of other MRC Programmes:
	Component 1	: Management and Communication
	Output 1.1	Initiative Managed Effectively
	Output 1.2	Stakeholder Dialogue Facilitated and Awareness of Risks and
	•	Opportunities of Hydropower Raised
	Output 1.3	Technical Inputs Provided to Prior Notification and Prior
		Consultation Agreement (PNPCA) Process
	Component 2	: Capacity Building and Knowledge Base Support
	Output 2.1	Technical Assistance Provided to Developers on Safeguards and
		Monitoring
	Output 2.2	Expanded Hydropower Knowledge Base (IKMP/BDP)
	Output 2.3	Improved Environmental Baseline and Operational Data for Hydropower Planning and Monitoring
	Output 2.4	Capacity Building Provided for Strategic Environment Assessments (SEAs) and Cumulative Impact Assessments (CIAs), Environmental and Social Policy Implementation and Monitoring of Hydropower Development
	Component 3	: Regional Planning Support
	Output 3.1	Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Regional Macroeconomic Study of Proposed Mainstream Dams in LMB and SEAs/CIAs for Major Sub-Basins
	Output 3.2	Scoping of Potential for Small-Scale Hydropower Undertaken
	Output 3.3	Barrier Effects of Dams on Fisheries Identified and Guidance Developed for Mitigation Measures for Fish Migration
	Output 3.4	Standard Specifications for Navigation Locks in Mainstream Dams (NAP)
	Output 3.5	Multipurpose Functionality of Hydropower Projects Identified (AIFP)

### Component 4: Sustainability Assessment and Financing

Output 4.1	Options Identified for Financing Sustainability Enhancements of
	Hydropower Projects, Including Sustainability Incentives within
	Market and Regulatory Frameworks, and Benefit-Sharing
	Mechanisms Elaborated at Regional, National and Community
	Levels
Output 4.2	"Environmental Considerations for Sustainable Hydropower
	Development" Field-Tested (EP)
Output 4.3	Guidance Provided on Sustainable Management of Reservoir Watershed
	watershed

Scope of work / activities	Component 1: Management and Communications  This is an overarching component to ensure the ISH remains strategically focused for value added effect, relevant and acceptable to the various stakeholders and to ensure they are aware of and supported in promoting sustainable forms of hydropower. Various activities are undertaken to facilitate dialogue between Member States, MRC Dialogue Partners (China and Myanmar), private sector, civil society and other interested and affected parties stakeholders. A major aspect is the coordination of technical inputs in the PNPCA process.  Component 2: Capacity Building and Knowledge Base Support  This component will concentrate on expanding MRC's technical, environmental, social and economic database and improving socio-environmental baseline data relating to hydropower development in the Basin, as well as building capacity in MRCS, NMCs and line agencies for implementing hydropower development policies; assessing economic, social and environmental impacts of hydropower development on a regional and sector basis; and monitoring hydropower project development.  Component 3: Regional Planning Support  Activities under this component will involve provision of support to government agencies and project developers on hydropower-related planning issues on which MRC has acquired and developed region-wide knowledge, expertise and experience through its various work programs. The initial activities a focused on SEAs for the tributaries and proposed mainstream developments.  Component 4: Sustainability Assessment and Financing  This component will assist line agencies engage with project developers and other stakeholder in exploring and developing innovative financing mechanisms and implementing good practices designed to enhance the sustainability of hydropower projects. Among the aspects to explore include sustainability assessment tools, benefit sharing, innovative financing for sustainability aspects such as payment for ecological services, approaches to optimize public-private part
Start year	2008
End year	2015
Duration	8 years
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	US\$ 8.2 million (to be reviewed during Programme preparation)
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	To be determined
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	5.6 million
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Government of Finland, Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)





Note: Technical inputs for the PNPCA represents one of the largest items in the management and communication component.

### **Priority Activity for Funding**

Activities of high priority include development partners to advance activities under the four programme components amount of US\$ 2.6 million.

#### Management and communications:

- Technical support for the PNPCA process.
- Support for strategic communication and awareness raising activities.

#### Capacity building and knowledge management

 Capacity Building for Line Agencies for Implementation of SEAs/CIAs, Environmental and Social Policy Implementation, and Monitoring of Hydropower Project Development.

#### Regional planning support

- Follow-up activities to the SEAs to the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Regional Macroeconomic Evaluation of Proposed Mainstream Dams in LMB
- Support for small hydro program design and promotion
- Support for development of technical standards relating to environment and social performance of dams
- Identification of various options related to environmental and so—cial
  implications associated with mainstream dams and guidance developed for
  mitigation measures for fish migration.

#### Sustainability assessment and financing

- Facilitation of exploratory discussion with the private sector, government agencies and developing banks on introducing incentives with the market and regulatory frameworks related to implementation of good practice and financing of sustainable projects.
- Development of guidance material for hydro¬power projects through initiatives on Environmental Considerations for Sustainable Hydropower Development (ECSHD).
- Identification of financing mechanisms and incentives to promote adoption of
  effective mitigation measures and improved sustainability performance for
  mainstream projects such that effective mitigation measures are consistently
  applied and coordinated among all developments.



# Fisheries Programme





The Fisheries Programme works to promote sustainable development, utilisation, management and conservation of the Mekong's fisheries.

### FISHERIES PROGRAMME (2006-2010)

Programme title	MRC Fisheries Programme Phase 2, 2006-2010			
Short programme title	FP			
Sector /sub-sector	Fisheries			
Executing Agency(ies)	Mekong River Commission Secretariat			
Implementing Agency(ies)	Cambodia - Fisheries Administration and CNMC; Lao PDR - Living Aquatic Resources Research Centre (Department of Livestock and Fisheries) and LNMC; Thailand - Department of Fisheries and TNMC; Viet Nam - Research Institute for Aquaculture Nos. 2 (Ho Chi Minh City) and 3 (Central Highlands) (Ministry of Fisheries) and VNMC.			
Core River Basin Management Functions	<ul> <li>Data acquisition, exchange and monitoring</li> <li>Analysis and modeling</li> <li>Planning support</li> <li>Promoting dialogue and coordination</li> <li>Reporting and dissemination</li> </ul>			
Type of Programme	Capacity building / Awareness raising Data management (including data collection / delivery, mapping) Policy/strategic study Research and Development Guideline / Regulation Needs assessment Pre - feasibility study Feasibility study Monitoring and evaluation of project			
Background / justification	The fisheries resources of the Mekong River are immensely important to the people of the region. They provide food, employment and income for millions of rural people throughout the basin. Some simple facts about the fishery illustrate its significance.  • The total yield per annum from capture fisheries and aquaculture is over 3 million tonnes, worth at first sale in excess of US\$ 2 billion.  • Fisheries contribute around 12% of the GDP of Cambodia and contribute more to the country's economy than rice. In the Mekong Delta in Vietnam, the export value of fisheries products is more than the export value of rice. In Laos, the contribution to the GDP is around 7%.  • Up to 40 million people or two-thirds of the region's population are involved, at least seasonally or part-time, in the fishery. It is a resource exploited primarily by poor people.  • The capture fishery in the Mekong represents around 2% of the world capture fishery (both marine and freshwater).  • There are more than 1000 freshwater fish species in the river, making it the second richest riverine fish fauna in the world (after the Amazon, and equal with the Congo).  Threats to the fisheries are loss of habitat, barriers to migration, changes to the flood pulse, and overexploitation. But opportunities for further development are considerable, involving elements such as refinement of management techniques (co-management, access, protected areas, gear controls and more); development of reservoir fisheries; aquaculture of indigenous species; mitigation of impacts of other developments; value adding; market development; and maintenance of ecological drivers of fish production.			

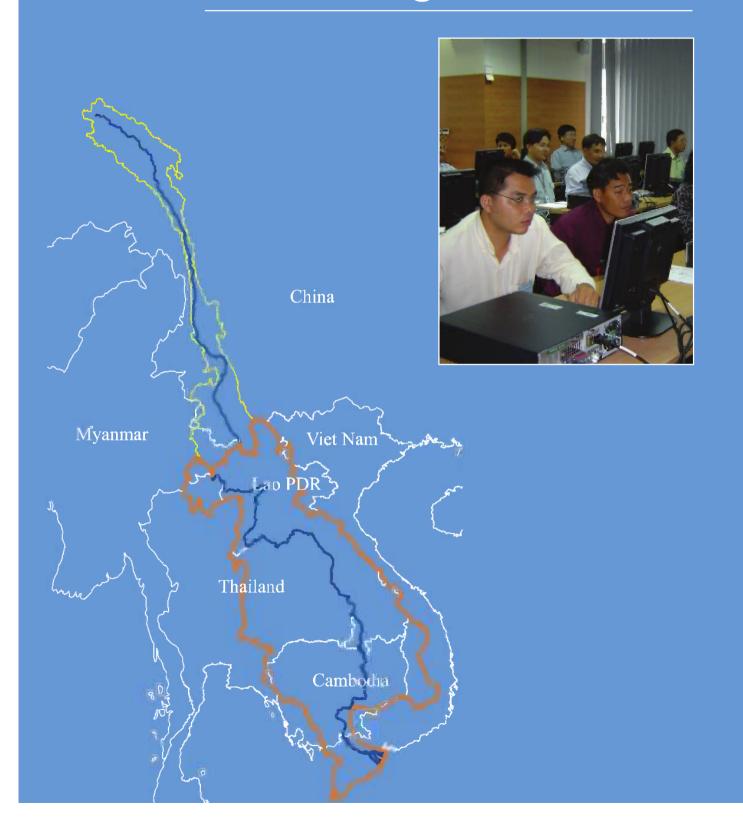
#### **Development objective** Coordinated and sustainable development, utilisation, management and conservation of the fisheries of the Mekong Basin. Success / impacts to date Reports on the size (tonnes of production, participation and importance) of fisheries in the Mekong have been produced, based on fish consumption studies and surveys of fisheries in the Mekong Delta in Viet Nam. The importance of rice-field fisheries and methods for enhancement of them have been documented. The importance of maintaining fish migration corridors, the flood pulse and fisheries habitat are continually being promoted in regional planning forums and mechanisms. IWRM project in Soc Trang, Viet Nam, has improved water and farm management for shrimp and rice farmers sharing the same water resource. Co-management of fisheries, involving communities and government agencies, has expanded to nearly 90 sites covering all MRC-member countries. Co-management has been a strong focus of the FP, and is now the central element of national fisheries management. Long-term monitoring of selected fisheries to identify any trends in catches has been maintained. Funds are now being sought for intensive analyses of the databases. Improved techniques for culture of indigenous Mekong fish species developed and extended to farmers. Many publications in several different media types are regularly produced. These include books, newsletters, technical and general audience publications, films, CDs and placing of electronic versions of all publications on websites. Capacity development is an on-going function of the FP. It is implemented in many ways, from on-the-job training, to dedicated courses, to support for undergraduate and post-graduate training. Immediate objectives / MRC, riparian organisations and users implement sustainable fisheries project components management and development at local, national and regional levels. C.1. Programme Management and Communication C.2. Fisheries Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation C.3. Fisheries Management and Governance C.4. Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish Species C.1. - The Programme Management and Communication component has the objectives: 1) MRC finances, organizes and implements the Fisheries Programme Phase 2 (FP 2) in close integration with other programmes, and in cooperation with NMCs and national Line Agencies; 2) MRC, riparian fisheries management organisations and fisheries sector stakeholders cooperate in information generation, capacity building and development of the inland fisheries resources of the LMB. C.2. -The Fisheries Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation (FEVM) component has the objective: MRC and Line Agencies use the knowledge of fisheries ecology, valuation and mitigation and management of environmental impacts that is needed for management of fisheries in the LMB. C.3. - The Fisheries Management and Governance (FMG) component has the objective: Resource users, riparian fisheries Line Agencies and other organisations develop and implement improved institutional arrangements and technical measures for inland fisheries management. C.4. - The Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish Species (AIMS 2) component has the objective: Line Agencies, other relevant organisations and users develop and implement culture systems for indigenous Mekong fish species for stocking and aquaculture.

#### Programme outputs The component outputs collectively deliver the Programme outputs as follows: Output 1. Awareness of fisheries raised; Output 2. Human and institutional capacity developed; Output 3. Mekong Basin Fisheries Development Strategy formulated; Output 4. Mekong development projects described, scoped and promoted; Output 5. Implementation of fisheries development activities facilitated. Scope of work / activities C.1. - Programme Management and Communication: (i) Component coordination; (ii) Interaction with donors; (iii) International coordination and international workshops and seminars: (iv) Annual meeting: (v) Enhancement of MRC Documentation Centre; (vi) MRC Fisheries Programme support Office administration; (vii) Fisheries technical symposium; (viii) MRC technical report series; (ix) Catch and Culture newsletter; (x) Annual report and progress reports; (xi) ad hoc information materials; (xii) electronic libraries; (xiii) integration with MRC corporate activities; (xiv) Mekong Fisheries Field Academy; (xv) Twinning arrangement with IFREDI; (xvi) Supporting gender network; (xvii) Training component staff; (xviii) Fisheries management and development strategy; (xix) document fisheries development projects; (xx) facilitate implementation of fisheries development projects. C.2. - Fisheries Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation: (i) Ecological requirements for fisheries production; (ii) Trends in fisheries; (iii) Fish consumption and fish yields; (iv) Value of fisheries - generation of information; (v) Value of fisheries communication of information; (vi) Value of fisheries with respect to other developments; (vii) Mitigation and management of impacts of water management projects; (viii) Fisheries assessment training; (ix) Fisheries valuation training; (x) Management and mitigation of impacts training; (xi) Project management and reporting training; (xii) Research and monitoring of inland fisheries; (xiii) Capture fisheries production; (xiv) Pilot project formulation; (xv) Support for implementation; (xvi) Describe and scope projects; (xvii) Identify funding sources; (xviii) Prepare proposals for funding by specific funding agencies; (xix) Facilitate and support implementation of projects. C.3. - Fisheries Management and Governance: (i) Document requirements for technical fisheries management measures; (ii) Raise awareness on ongoing (FP1) co-management initiatives; (iii) Raise awareness on new co-management initiatives; (iv) Carry out specific studies; (v) Develop human capacity; (vi) Develop institutional capacity; (vii) Support implementation of TAB workplan; (viii) Development of Inland Fisheries management syllabus; (ix) Delivery of Inland Fisheries Management course; (x) Formulate, provide and discuss plans and scenarios as well as best practice; (xi) Feed into writing up process of the MRC fisheries strategy; (xii) Promote strategy; (xiii) Describe and scope projects; (xiv) Identify funding sources; (xv) Prepare proposals for funding by specific funding agencies; (xvi) Support implementation on local level; (xvii) Facilitate implementation of institutional arrangements, legal and technical measures. C.4. - Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish Species: (i) Coordinate and contribute to development of regional codes of practice for movement of aquatic organisms; (ii) Develop breeding techniques; (iii) Develop nursing techniques; (iv) Develop culture techniques; (v) Prepare and arrange short-term training; (vi) Carry out component coordination meetings; (vii) Prepare and implement technical workshops and study tours; (viii) Participate in the Technical Symposium and other technical symposia and meetings; (ix) Participate in national and regional/international meetings and workshops; (x) Recommend protocols for enhancement and mitigation; (xi) Describe and scope projects; (xii) Identify sources of funding; (xiii) Prepare proposals for funding; (xiv) Prepare extension messages; (xv) Cooperate with extension agents in preparing extension materials.

Start year	2006			
End year	2010 – Certain elements of the Fisheries Programme fulfill long-term core river basin management functions. These functions are currently being identified.			
Duration	5 years			
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	13.2 million			
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Not yet determined			
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	10.3 million			
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Denmark and Sweden			
Work Programme budget and funding per component  Priority Activity for Funding	Fisheries Programme Phase II (2006-2010) Work Programme Budget: US\$ 13.2 milion.  C.1. Programme Management & Communication  C.2. Fisheries Management and Governance  C.3. Fisheries Ecology, Valuation & Mitigation  C.4. Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish  Funding Needs  Funding Needs  Funding Needs  Funding Needs  Fisheries, Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation — Demonstration of fisheries mitigation techniques (demonstration sites, interaction with other water management sectors, information provision) (Strategic Goal 1.4.5).  Fisheries Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation — Fish larval survey to identify important spawning grounds on the mainstream of the Mekong River.  Fisheries Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation — Fisheries and hydropower development expert group to bring best practice to the Mekong (Strategic			
	<ul> <li>Goal 1.4.5).</li> <li>Fisheries Management and Governance – Development and delivery of an inland fisheries management syllabus (Strategic Goal 1.4.5).</li> <li>Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish – Support to Aquaculture of Indigenous Mekong Fish Species component (Strategic Goal 1.4.5) Fisheries Ecology, Valuation and Mitigation - Analyses of Mekong fisheries databases; predictive modelling of fisheries hydrology-environment (Strategic Goal 1.4.5).</li> <li>Fisheries Management and Governance - Enhancement of co-management and IWRM activities (Strategic Goal 1.4.5).</li> </ul>			



# Integrated Capacity Building Programme





The Integrated Capacity Building Programme has carried out a number of successful training events as part of its work to improve the capacity of the MRC to implement its mission.

### **INTEGRATED CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME (2006-2013)**

Programme title	Integrated Capacity Building Programme			
Short programme title	ICBP			
Sector /sub-sector	Integrated Programme – Cross-Cutting			
Executing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat in cooperation with NMCs and Line Agencies			
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRC Secretariat in cooperation with NMCs and Line Agencies			
Type of Programme	Capacity building and training/Awareness raising			
Background / justification	With the signing of the Mekong Agreement in 1995 the role of MRC was significantly broadened compared to that of its predecessor organizations. Rather than limiting its involvement to exploring and investigating the basin, MRC was charged with ensuring the sustainable development, utilisation, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin's water and related resources. In focusing the organisation on this approach, there is a need to strengthen expertise at regional and national levels as well as the capability of MRC to carry out a broad range of activities in water resources management including raising awareness and communication with stakeholders.			
Development objective	The MRC, NMCs and prioritised national agencies have significantly increased their effectiveness in ensuring the sustainable development of the Mekong and related resources.			
Success / impacts to date	<ul> <li>Implementation of gender mainstreaming activities in collaboration with its gender networks in the Member States;</li> <li>Re-establishing the junior riparian professional process to build the capacity of young professionals through on-the-job training;</li> <li>Increased training opportunities for riparian staff of MRC, NMCs and Line agencies in order to support the riparianisation process.</li> <li>Development of the 2009-2013 programme document and submission for fundraising purposes.</li> </ul>			
Immediate objectives / programme components	<ul> <li>MRC, NMCs and prioritised national agencies demonstrate an increased level of capacity to contribute to MRC objectives.</li> <li>The programme objective aims at three areas:         <ul> <li>To increase the organisational level capacity of the MRC and NMCs towards achieving the MRC objectives as set out in the 1995 Agreement and in subsequent Strategic Plans</li> <li>To achieve the necessary (quantitative and qualitative) level of competent human resources at MRC, NMCs and at the prioritised national agencies; and</li> <li>To create the enabling environment that both the MRC and the countries can together achieve MRC's mission effectively.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Component 1: Core IWRM competencies</li> <li>Component 2: Organisational Development Competencies</li> <li>Component 3: Gender responsive development</li> <li>Component 4: Integrating and sustaining Capacity Building</li> </ul>			

#### **Programme outputs**

*Intermediate Outcome 1:* MRC, NMCs and prioritised national agencies have the necessary technical competencies to integrate IWRM principles into policy making, planning and implementation.

Intermediate Outcome 2: MRC and NMCs (including their Secretariats) have the necessary organisational capability to effectively coordinate and support the achievement of MRC objectives.

Intermediate Outcome 3: Gender is mainstreamed within the MRCS and all IWRM work of the MRC, NMCs and prioritised national agencies is made gender responsive.

Intermediate Outcome 4: An effective integrated and sustainable capacity building mechanism is established and functioning to support the work of MRC.

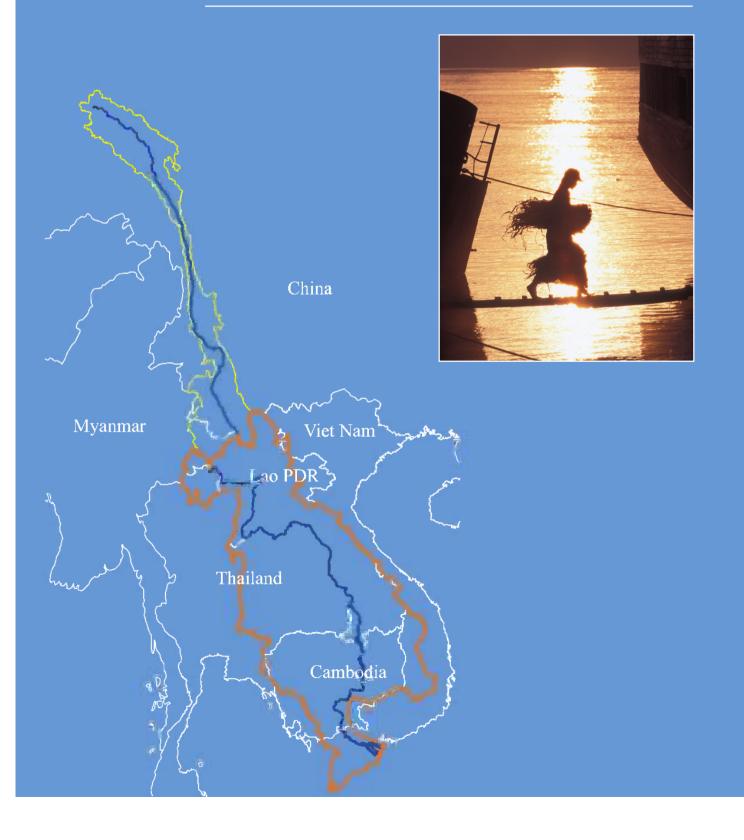
### Scope of work / activities

- Intermediate Outcome 1: General competencies of all MRCS, NMCs and selected staff and specialized competencies related to MRCS programmes are strengthened. ICBP works in close collaboration with the Murray Darling Basin Authority to share expertise and experiences on IWRM. The JRP project is implemented and opportunities for internships and work experiences are facilitated.
- Intermediate Outcome 2: Selected organizational systems are strengthened and the MRC Human Resources Management policies and procedures are revised and applied to support the capacity development of the organisation. Leadership and management competencies are strengthened to ensure that key leaders and managers share a common vision and have the knowledge, attitudes and skills to drive the necessary change and to effectively manage people and processes to achieve the desired results. General organizational competencies are strengthen through focused capacity building processes including a core training programme for all new staff joining the organization.
- Intermediate Outcome 3: MRC gender strategy and policy is mainstreamed into MRCS systems, procedures and guidelines and gender responsive approaches are mainstreamed into the MRC sectoral programmes. Gender responsive capacity of the NMCSs and the prioritised national line agencies is developed through gender awareness raising, training and pilot project implementation.
- Intermediate Outcome 4: MRC and NMCs capacity building planning, information management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation system is established. National capacity building plans (covering NMCs and prioritised national agencies) prepared and implementation monitored by NMCSs. Lessons learned on capacity building processes documented and disseminated. MRC programmes supported with capacity building methodological advice. Capacity building materials repository (open access) established. A regional network of training and education institutions is established to support long-term sustainable capacity building in IWRM. Effective and efficient programme management and communication.

Start year	2006				
End year	2013				
Duration	9 years				
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	7.7 million (please note the contribution from New Zealand dates from 2004)				
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	Not yet determined				
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	6.6 million has been committed as of April 2009.				
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Australia, Finland and New-Zealand				
Work Programme budget and funding per component	Integrated Capacity Building Programme (2009-2013) Work Programme Budget US\$7.7 million				
	C.1. Core IWRM Competencies  2.0 0.7 2.2 0.3 C.2. Organisational Development Competencies				
	C.3. Gender Responsive Development				
	C.4. Integrating and Sustaining Capacity Building  - 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0				
	■ Funding Committed ■ Funding Needs				
Priority Activity for Funding	The ICBP document is currently under review by AusAid and NZAID.				



# MRC Water Management Trust Fund





The MRC Water Management Trust Fund provides strategic and flexible support to MRC programme development and implementation, as well as responding to short-term demands from Member Countries.

#### MRC WATER MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND

Title	MRC Water Management Trust Fund for supporting Integrated Water Resources
	Management (IWRM) in the Mekong Basin
Short title	WMTF
Sector /sub-sector	Integrated Programme: Water resources management, Irrigated agriculture; Hydropower; Watershed management / forestry; Tourism; Flood management and mitigation; Fisheries; Water transport and trade; Environmental conservation; Drought management
Executing Agency(ies)	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)
Implementing Agency(ies)	MRCS and National Mekong Committees Secretaruat (NMCSs)
Type of Programme	Policy/strategic study
Background / justification	Due to the nature of its work the MRC must be able to respond with some flexibility to emerging demands. There is also a need to formulate new projects and activities as new challenges arise. These need to be addressed within ongoing integrated programmes. Only on that basis can the MRC Secretariat seek both approval and funding to address new problems in IWRM in the Mekong region. The established programme funding mechanism and the annual approval process through the MRC Council do not however provide such flexibility or the ability to react rapidly to emerging issues. A complementary mechanism is therefore needed. Moreover, the role of the MRC as a facilitator of consensus building in trans-boundary water resources development requires it to be able to provide technical advisory services, facilitation through workshops, and neutral high-quality technical information through specific studies and consultancies in response to such short-term facilitation needs. Finally, the MRC requires long-term strategic orientation so that it can provide the best substantive and organisational response to longer-term regional development and integration challenges. This requires premium-quality short-term expertise in developing strategic concepts on the basis of a consultative and participatory process. The WMTF was established to respond to the need for a flexible and responsive funding arrangement.
Development objective	The Objective of the WMTF is to provide strategic and flexible support to MRC programme development and a facility for the MRC to develop and implement its programme, responding to short-term demand of Member Countries in fulfilling its mandate in transboundary water resources management and development.
Success/ Impacts to date	<ul> <li>The WMTF, with support from Agence Française du Développement (AFD), Finland and Denmark, has helped achieve a number of important studies and reviews in 2008.</li> <li>Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the MRC Strateic Plan: The Review has led to agreed principles for prioritisation under the remaining period of the Strategic Plan Follow-up discussions will take place in 2009 on the findings and recommendations of the Review Report, and how to move forward. This dialogue will also lay out early plans for preparation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2015.</li> <li>The WMTF is being used to improve the organisation's effectiveness, following-up on the Independent Organisational, Financial and Institutional Review of the MRCS and the NMCs. Progress has been made on a number of recommendations such as the permanent location of the Secretariat and the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Policy at governance level.</li> </ul>

- The Strategic Review of the MRC's role in the Agriculture and Irrigation Sector in the Lower Mekong Basin is also funded by the WMTF. A Discussion Paper has provided a provistional approach and programme. A regional workshop, scheduled to be held in Vientiane on 22 April 2009, will conclude the review.
- A legal opinion on the interpretation of key terms in relation to implementation of Procedure for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNCPA) under the Article 5 and 26 of the 1995 Mekong Agreement was completed.
- WMTF contributions have also supported the Mekong Integrated Water Resource Management Project (M-IWRM-P) in Thailand. Successes include the implementation of a Participatory Planning (PPP) process for integrated river based planning.

#### **Activity tracks**

The WMTF works on three activity tracks in support of the 1995 Agreement: (i) Strategic Policy Development; (ii) Transboundary Mediation Facility; and (iii) Responsive Programme Development.

#### Strategic Policy Development

- Consultant services in support of strategy development and implementation;
- High-level comparative studies on water resources policy issues;
- Expert and Advisory Panel on Mekong IWRM;
- Liaison travel of management to IWRM global and regional events;
- IWRM Trust Fund Management and Coordination.

#### **Transboundary Mediation Facility**

- Multi-party study visits;
- Studies on transboundary mediation options and approaches in the Mekong;
- Environmental Impact Assessments expertise, information or studies upon request of Member States; and
- Facilitation of Member States consultation processes under the MRC Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement.

#### **Responsive Programme Development**

- Programme development consultancies;
- Programme development and review workshops; and
- Cross-cutting evaluation consultancies.

### Funded and completed activities to date

- Study of the Mekong Water Resources Partnership Programme
- Procedures of Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA)

# Use and implementation arrangements

The Joint Committee is fully informed on each project funded under the WMTF on a case-by-case basis and by dint of reporting on both progress and planned activities in the MRC Work Programme. The WMTF makes use of the project format for each activity drawing upon the Fund to facilitate implementation and monitoring. These projects are screened against the above agreed funding criteria for separate funding trenches by donors and approved either by the Chief Executive Officer of MRC or by the Joint Committee. For any activity under US\$ 100,000 the use of funds of the WMTF is authorised by the Chief Executive Officer of MRC Secretariat within the Trust Fund's Activity Tracks in support of the 1995 Mekong Agreement. For any activity with a budget of or above US\$ 100,000 approval of the Joint Committee shall be sought. While implementing an activity under the WMTF, the recruitment process follows the MRC standard procedures as set out in the Personnel Manual. Special emphasis is given to the involvement of local experts.

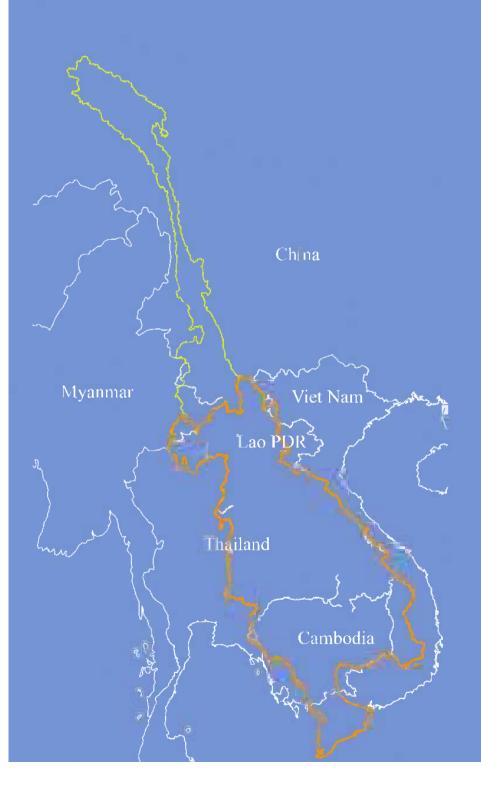
## Monitoring, reporting and auditing

The WMTF makes use of the established and transparent substantive and financial reporting system of the MRC which is geared towards multiple-donor funding formats and project-based reporting. Donor contributions towards the WMTF are re-traceable and drawn upon under the conditions agreed upon in the funding agreement with the WMTF Donor. The overall monitoring responsibility of the individual activities funded from the WMTF is with the International Cooperation and Communication Section; financial monitoring is conducted through the MRC Solomon system housed in the Finance and Administration Section. Determined by the subject area at hand, each authorized activity is assigned to a specific project officer at an MRC Programme for substantive and administrative monitoring.

Start year	2006
End year	As a funding tool, there is no specific end year or duration.
Duration	N/A
Work Programme Budget (US\$)	3 million on a rolling three-year basis
Associated Technical Cooperation (ATC) Budget (US\$)	N/A
Total Donor Support/ Committed (US\$)	2.5 million (Commitment from Finland)
Development Partners contributing to the programme	Denmark, Finland and France
Work Programme budget and funding per component	MRC Water Management Trust Fund (2006 - 2010) Work Programme Budget Total: US\$ 3 million
Priority Activity for funding	Responsive Programme Development  Transboundary Mediation Facility  Strategic Policy Development  The Trust Fund was created to address with flexibility new problems in IWRM in the Mekong region and to respond to emerging demands. As such there is no priority activity for funding, as those will be defined within the evolving environment and according to possible requests from the Member Countries.  Current activities waiting for fund availability include:  MRC Strategic Plan 2011-2015 formulation  First MRC Summit  Communications and Disclosure Policy implementation



# Annex: MRC Strategic Outputs 2006-2010



Annex: MRC Strategic Outputs 2006-2010

Goals / objectives  What is our purpose?  What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)	status oartial,
GOAL 1: To promote and support coordinated, sustainabl	ble, and pro-poor development				
1.1 To establish a system for analysing water demand, water supply and water use in the basin to support	<ul> <li>Upgraded modelling toolkit and decision support framework (DSF)</li> </ul>	WUP	High	Partial	
the basin development planning process	<ul> <li>Water supply and demand maps</li> </ul>	WUP	High/Medium	None	
	Basin-wide water resources development scenarios and options	BDP	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>A series of water accounts and verifiable water use indicators to guide decision-making and development strategy formulation</li> </ul>	BDP	Medium	Partial	
1.2 To establish processes and mechanisms enabling the balancing of trade-offs between economic and political net benefits of different sectors, areas, and	<ul> <li>Baseline thematic maps of water and related resource and beneficiaries</li> </ul>	вор	Medium	Partial	
regions; and benefits from environmental and social protection	<ul> <li>Consolidated trade-off analysis of development scenarios based on assessed and quantified net impacts on economic, ecological and social values</li> </ul>	врр	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Process of discussions on trade-offs and mutual benefits in basin development, including forum/ policy dialogue meeting.</li> </ul>	вор	High	Partial	
<ol> <li>To produce a regularly updated rolling plan applying the planning process for identification,</li> </ol>	An IWRM rolling plan	BDP	High	Partial	
categorization and prioritization of projects and programmes	<ul> <li>Collaborative basin development planning processes for project identification and prioritization in water related sectors</li> </ul>	BDP	High	Partial	

\* It is not always possible to determine a single lead programme as often several programmes will cooperate and contribute to a key action/output.

Goals / objectives  What is our purpose?  What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?		Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding sta (Funded, par none)	status partial,
	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Strategy supported by assessed development scenarios and options	/RM) Strategy ios and options	врр	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>MRC projects and programmes database</li> </ul>		BDP	High	Partial	
	Cumulative impact assessment studies of development scenarios	velopment scenarios	BDP	High	Partial	
1.4 To screen, formulate and promote wise development options at the transboundary and basin levels for preparation and implementation by other appropriate development agencies.	<ul> <li>Support to identification and preparation of balanced sustainable development options in partnership with donors, development partners and investment banks.</li> </ul>	alanced sustainable ors, development	вор	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Support to Line Agencies with knowledge and expertise in preparation of project proposals, focusing on joint and basin-wide projects and national projects with significant basin impacts</li> </ul>	d expertise in joint and basin-wide t basin impacts	BDP	Medium	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Project promotion and fund-raising services for joint and basin-wide projects</li> </ul>	for joint and basin-wide	вор	Medium	Partial	
1.4.1 To support sustainable land and water development through more effective and	Watershed management policy guidelines and proceedings	nd proceedings	AIFP	Medium	Partial	
integrated utilization of agricultural, irrigation, drought, and watershed management systems	Best practices on watershed management and technologies	nd technologies	AIFP	Medium	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Support to line agencies on identification and preparation of BDP watershed management projects</li> </ul>	l preparation of BDP	AIFP	Medium	Partial	
	Basin-wide irrigation efficiency improvement strategy	strategy	AIFP	Medium	None	
	<ul> <li>Institutional and managerial guidelines to improve irrigation efficiency</li> </ul>	orove irrigation	AIFP	Medium	Funded	

<sup>1</sup> Supported by sector specific objectives: 1.3.1 through 1.3.7.

Goal What What	Goals / objectives What is our purpose? What do we want to achieve?	MRC What	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding (Funded, none)	status partial,
		•	Assessment of irrigation efficiency in the basin	AIFP	High	Partial	
		•	Assessment of groundwater potential for irrigation	AIFP	Low	None	
		•	Support to line agencies in identification and preparation of BDP priority irrigation development and rehabilitation projects	AIFP	Medium	None	
1.4.2	To assist in the development of the basin's hydropower potential to ensure safeguarding of the environment and social interests while	•	Review and update assessment of hydropower potential in the Mekong Basin	Operation Division	Medium	None	
	meeting the Basin's increasing need for energy	•	Update basin-wide hydropower development strategy	Operation s Division	Medium	None	
		•	Update hydropower database of planned and existing dams	Operations Division	High	Partial	
		•	Impact assessments of hydropower projects	Operations Division	High	None	
		•	Best practices to mitigate negative impacts of hydropower focussing on environmental and social impacts	Operations Division	High	None	
1.4.3	To achieve more active and efficient river transportation through increased freedom of navigation to increase social development	•	Regional master plan for navigation	NAP	High	Partial	
	international trade and tourism opportunities	•	Legal Framework for Cross-border Navigation	NAP	High	Partial	
		•	Aids to Navigation Systems	NAP	High	Partial	

Goals / objectives  What is our purpose?  What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, Iow)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)
	Traffic safety management system	NAP	High	Partial
	<ul> <li>Improved risk and emergency management capacity as related to navigation</li> </ul>	NAP	High	None
	Navigation emergency management plan	NAP	High	Partial
	<ul> <li>Navigation pollution control system and environmental management tools and best practices for navigation and river works</li> </ul>	NAP	High	Partial
	Mekong River Navigation Information Systems	NAP	Medium	Partial
	<ul> <li>Support to line agencies in identification and preparation of BDP priority navigation development projects</li> </ul>	NAP	Medium	Partial
1.4.4 To build regional flood and drought management capacity for prevention, minimization or mitigation	Flood probability maps	FMMP	High	Partial
of people's suffering and economic losses due to floods and droughts	<ul> <li>Fully operational flood forecasting and warning system using a comprehensive data set</li> </ul>	FMMP	High	Partial
	Hydro-meteorological monitoring network (real-time)	FMMP	High	Partial
	Hydro-meteorological data base	FMMP	High	Partial
	Hydro-meteorological year book (bulletin, CD ROM)	FMMP	High	Partial
	Annual hydro-climatic assessment report	FMMP	Medium	Partial
	Guidelines for flood proofing and mitigation measures	FMMP	High	Funded
	Transboundary flood mediation and coordination mechanisms	FMMP	High	Funded
	Flood emergency management and preparedness system with full	FMMP	High	Partial

Goals / objectives What is our purpose? What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)	tus ial,
	coverage  Land use planning and management guidelines	FMMP	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Support to line agencies in identification and preparation of BDP priority flood management projects identified through BDP</li> </ul>	FMMP	High	Funded	
	<ul> <li>Drought forecasting and early warning system based on detailed data</li> </ul>	DP	High	None	
	Drought risk maps	DP	High	None	
	<ul> <li>Drought mitigation and management policy guidelines</li> </ul>	DP	Medium	None	
1.4.5 To maintain productive Mekong fisheries and	Report on commercial fish species and production	FP.	Medium	Partial	
increased food security and economic output	<ul> <li>Inland fisheries development strategy</li> </ul>	Ð.	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Increased capacity of local and national fisheries bodies</li> </ul>	FP	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Technologies for aquaculture of indigenous species adopted</li> </ul>	FP	Medium	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Coordination services in the field of sustainable fisheries development</li> </ul>	FP	Medium	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Support to line agencies in identification and preparation of BDP priority sustainable fisheries development projects</li> </ul>	FP	Medium	Partial	

Goals / objectives  What is our purpose?  What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)	us al,
1.4.6 To develop the tourism potential of the Mekong benefiting local economies	Tourism development strategy to benefit local people	Operations Division	Medium	None	
	<ul> <li>Development of tools and best practices to reduce negative impacts of tourism on environment and social conditions</li> </ul>	Operations Division	Medium	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Support to line agencies in identification and preparation of BDP priority sustainable tourism development projects</li> </ul>	Operations Division	Medium	None	
1.4.7 To assess domestic water supply and sanitation options to ensure adequate protection and improvement of neonles' lives and the	Report on domestic water supply and sanitation needs in the basin	Operations Division	Low	None	
environment	Water supply and sanitation development strategy	Operations Division	Low	None	
	Support to identification of BDP priority water supply and sanitation projects	Operations Division	Low	None	
GOAL 2. To enhance effective regional cooperation					
2.1 To increase MRC's function as a transparent and effective cooperation mechanism among Member States and to devole and demonstrate enhanced includes compatibility and complementarities of	Increased cooperation between MRC Member States	ICCS	High	Partial	
partnerships with other regional organizations and initiatives such as GMS, the World Bank's MWRAP, ACMECS, ASEAN, etc., including sub-basin organizations	<ul> <li>Partnership agreements (MoUs) with developments partners, International River Basin Organisations, and research institutions</li> </ul>	ICCS	High	None	

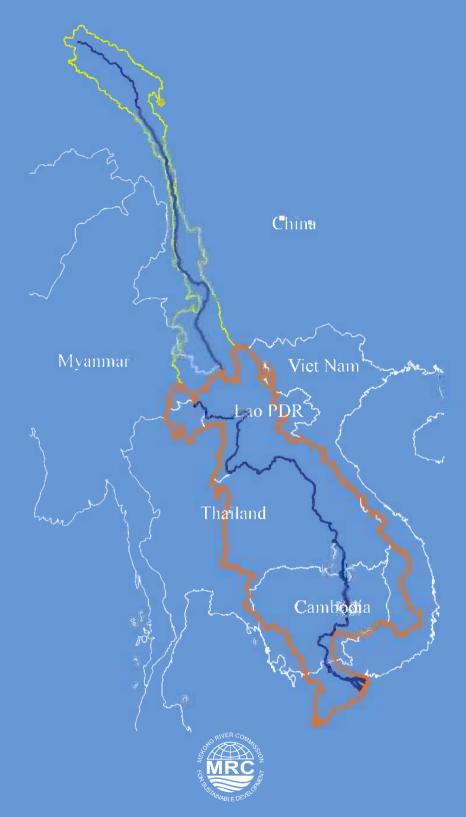
Goals / objectives What is our purpose? What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding star (Funded, part none)	status partial,
2.2 To complete, adopt and make applicable mechanisms, procedures and guidelines as required under the 1995 Mekong Agreement	Technical guidelines for implementing the procedure for maintenance of flows on the mainstream	WUP	High	Partial	
	Guidelines for transboundary environmental impact assessment	WUP	High	Partial	
	Procedures/Guidelines for water quality	WUP	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Technical Guidelines for implementing the procedures for water quality</li> </ul>	WUP	High	Partial	
	Adopted procedures are implemented	WUP	High	Partial	
2.3 To identify potential transboundary issues for negotiation, mediation and conflict prevention; and	Increased capacity for managing transboundary issues	WUP	High	Partial	
develop mediation and conflict management capacity	Development of awareness of tools and approaches to mediation and conflict management in natural resources issues	WUP	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Inventory of issues and areas with potential for conflicts in use and impacts related to water</li> </ul>	WUP	High	Partial	
	<ul> <li>Development of mechanisms to address environmental issues</li> </ul>	WUP	High	Partial	
2.4 To promote and improve dialogue and collaboration with China and Myanmar.	Increased cooperation with upstream riparian countries through joint studies and projects	осео	High	Partial	
GOAL 3. To strengthen basin-wide environmental monitoring and impact assessment	itoring and impact assessment				
3.1 To improve monitoring of the environmental	Environmental water quality monitoring system	EP	Medium	Partial	

Goals / objectives What is our purpose? What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, low)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)
condition of the Mekong River basin, focusing on water quantity and quality, ecological health and social impact	Social impact monitoring system     Mekong River ecological health monitoring system     Model of the Mekong Basin's aquatic ecosystems	G G	High High Medium	Partial Partial Partial
3.2 To regularly report on the environmental condition of the Mekong River basin and disseminate this information widely	<ul> <li>Updated environmental status report</li> <li>Updated State of the Basin Report</li> <li>Updated Basin Report Cards on environmental and social conditions</li> <li>Guidelines on best environmental management practices</li> </ul>	E E E E	High High Medium	Partial Partial Partial Partial
3.3 To raise awareness of MRC, NMCs, and line agencies on transboundary and basin-wide environmental issues and to increase the capacity to address them	<ul> <li>Training modules on the use of EIA, SEA, and other tools</li> <li>Environmental educational kits</li> <li>Environmental awareness on transboundary issues</li> </ul>	G G	Medium Medium High	Partial Partial Partial
3.4 To ensure that development initiatives are planned and implemented with a view to minimize negative environmental impacts;	<ul> <li>To support line agencies in identification and preparation of BDP priority environmental management projects and protection</li> <li>Upon request of Member States, screening of projects for environmental impacts (technical support to project level SEA,</li> </ul>	EP EP	High High	Partial Partial

Goals / objectives  What is our purpose?  What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, Iow)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)
	independent review of EIA)  Promote and support the implementation of transboundary EIA	EP	High	Partial
3.5 To ensure that social, economic and environmental concerns are incorporated into basin-wide water resources development strategies	Strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA)     Environmental impact assessment (EIA)	<u> </u>	Medium Medium	Partial Partial
	Promote stakeholder discussions to identify valuable assets in water resources which are to be protected	Д	High	Partial
	<ul> <li>Providing information and knowledge to decision makers through the IBFM process on economic benefits and environmental and social impacts of development as related to changes in the flow regime.</li> </ul>	G.	High	Partial
	A set of spatial tools to enable planners to take into consideration environmental and social aspects of development plans and projects. Initially covering, wetlands, protected areas, vulnerability and dependence on aquatic resources.	Ф	High	Partial
GOAL 4. To strengthen the Integrated Water Resources	GOAL 4. To strengthen the Integrated Water Resources Management capacity and knowledge base of the MRC bodies, NMCs and line agencies and other stakeholders	nd line agencies an	d other stakehold	ders
4.1 To improve management systems to allow MRC to operate as a highly effective, transparent and innovative International River Basin Organisation	Management policies, systems and manuals	осео	Medium	None
4.2 To establish a technical coordination capacity for preparing and coordinating the implementation of	Technical coordination advisor and efficient programme coordination	OCEO	High	Partial

Goals / objectives What is our purpose? What do we want to achieve?	MRC Key actions / outputs What are the goods and services to be delivered?	Lead Programme/ Section	Priorities (High, medium, Iow)	Funding status (Funded, partial, none)
MRC's Work Programme applying IWRM principles	mechanisms in place	(		
	Annual work programmes     Harmonized project progress reports	OCEO	High Medium	Funded Partial
To enhance and maintain a common GIS-based information and knowledge management and dissemination system to support all MRC activities	Operational information system and information management and dissemination tools (GIS, remote sensing, portal) supporting all MRC programmes	IKMP	High	Partial
	<ul> <li>Information and datasets provided to outside users</li> </ul>	IKMP	High	Partial
4.4 To maintain partnerships with leading organizations, universities and civil society stakeholders for programme-focussed collaboration of common	<ul> <li>Network of partners (universities, research institutes, civil society and other interested and relevant organizations) established</li> </ul>	ICCS	High	None
interest	<ul> <li>Assessment of research priorities to support MRC's mission</li> </ul>	ОСЕО	Medium	Partial
4.5 To strengthen the human resources capacities of the MRC, NMCs and the line agencies	Capacity needs assessment reports	ICBP	High	None
	<ul> <li>Training modules and toolkits</li> </ul>	ICBP	High	None
	<ul> <li>Training sessions and study tours for JC, NMCs, MRCS staff and line agencies</li> </ul>	ICBP	High	None
4.6 To develop and update as new knowledge becomes available regional assessment tools (EIA, SEA, DSF, TB-EIA, RAM, SIA etc.) for all development projects to be implemented in the lower Mekong River basin	<ul> <li>Regional assessment tools available and promoted for use by NMCS and Line Agencies</li> </ul>	ICCS	High	Partial





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