



REPORT

First Mekong Resources Forum

WATER RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Perspectives from Laos and Vietnam

Hanoi, 1st – 2nd December, 2011

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Water Resources and Sustainable Development: Perspectives from Laos and Vietnam

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Water is vital for all livings, development and prosperity of every nation. Water sources from rivers, lakes and wetlands not only maintain ecological functions and biodiversity, but also supply water for domestic uses, agricultural production, energy and navigation; ensure food security, nutrition, cultural customs, and traditional livelihoods; particularly for rural communities living close to water bodies. Consequently, sustainable water resources management has increasingly been mainstreamed into policy agenda of many governments.

While water resources play as a source and motivation for development, utilization of this natural asset could also result in competition and governance challenges at local, national and regional levels driven from water pollution, environmental degradation and unsustainable use - particularly in river basins that priorities are more than often given to economic growth and development. Under the pressures of economic development, water resources from inland and transboundary rivers in Laos and Vietnam are facing trade-offs for hydropower development, infrastructure construction, and expansion of extractive industries.

Obviously, Laos and Vietnam are mutually dependent in term of water resources by the facts that Vietnam is one of leading investors in Laos, where many of their development projects could cause negative impacts on watersheds and water resources, such as commercial logging, cash crop plantation, hydropower dam construction, and mining. On the other side, the plan to develop mega hydropower projects on the mainstream Mekong river has raised concerns in Vietnam over potential negative impacts and long-term risks for river flows, water quality, sedimentation, aquaculture and aquatic products, local livelihood, and development opportunities in the Mekong Delta in the future.

Watersheds of some main rivers in Vietnam (such as Ca and Ma rivers) come partly from Laos' territory. Therefore, water flows of these rivers are significantly dependent on watershed forests in Laos. Both countries share common concerns and interests in regard to watershed and river basin planning and management. The trend of development of hydropower dams on both mainstream Mekong river and tributaries in Laos and Vietnam in recent years has also drawn much attention and participation of different stakeholders due to existing and potential negative environmental and social impacts.

In order to facilitate and promote exchanges and collaboration between scientists, research organizations and civil society institutions of the two countries, with supports from International Rivers (IRs), Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF), Mekong Program on Water Environment and Resilience (MPOWER), and the International Union for Conservation and Nature (IUCN), PanNature organized and facilitated the workshop "Water

Resources and Sustainable Development: Perspectives from Laos and Vietnam”. The initial concept and arrangement for this workshop has been discussed and supported by a number of experts, local and international organizations in both Laos and Vietnam.

This two day workshop is regarded as the first step of the Mekong Resources Forum, a new initiative recently developed by PanNature that aims at facilitating meaningful dialogues on resource governance and its associated issues among regional scientific and civil society organizations in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. This non-state platform will include a wide variety of dialogues, exchanges and cooperation activities built upon mutual interests and power of knowledge for bettering natural resource governance in the region.

1.2. Workshop Objectives

- To facilitate information exchange and dialogues between scientists, research organizations and civil society institutions from Laos and Vietnam on natural resources governance, particularly water resources in the context of national and regional development; and
- To promote collaboration between research institutions and organizations of Laos and Vietnam on studies and dialogues relating to natural resources governance in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

1.3. Workshop Agenda

The two days workshop programmed for one day of in-door presentation and discussion and another day for field-trip of visiting Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant and its surrounds. The presentations featured with updated information about policies and practices related to water resources utilization and management, river basin planning, aquatic biodiversity as well as social and environmental impacts of hydropower and other development forms to inland and transboundary rivers of Laos and Vietnam. Main presentation and topics were presented and discussed at the workshop as follows:

- Water resources and the concept of water security in the Lower Mekong Basin
- Environmental and social impacts of hydropower development
- Aquatic biodiversity and resources
- River basin planning and institutions
- Watershed forest management and payment of forest environmental services
- Workshop joint statement

The field trip to Hoa Binh province included a visit to Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant (turbine stations, reservoir and dam) and a meeting with downstream community at Yen Mong commune and local authority.

Please see the workshop agenda for detailed information (appendix 1).

1.4. Workshop Participants

70 participants represented for research institutions, governmental and non government organizations and media agencies of Laos and Vietnam have attended the workshop. Of which, there were 19 from Laos, 49 from Vietnam, 02 from Canada and Japan as follows:

- 03 participants from Laos Government (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Ministry of Investment and Planning);
- 05 participants from Laos National University (Faculty of Environmental Studies, Faculty of Forestry, and Faculty of Sciences);
- 11 participants from non governmental organizations of Laos;
- 35 participants from non governmental organizations and research institutions of Vietnam;
- 14 participants from media agencies of Vietnam; and
- 02 participants from academic institutions of Canada and Japan.

Please see the appendix 2 for detailed information of the workshop participants.

2. Presentation and Discussion

12 presentations of speakers from Laos and Vietnam were delivered at the workshop, addressing different topics and aspects relating to water resource governance such as water security, river basin planning, environmental and social impacts of hydropower projects, river ecosystem and aquatic resources in relation to local livelihoods, watershed forest management and payment of forest environmental services. For each topic, it always had presentations reflecting perspectives from Laos and Vietnam respectively and followed up by a question and answer section.

2.1. Water resources and their implications to water security in the Lower Mekong Basin by Nguyen Viet Dung (PanNature)

This presentation provided an overall picture of water resources, their governance and implications to water security issues in the Lower Mekong Basin. It emphasized that the transnational Mekong river plays a vital role in providing valuable resources of water, nutrients, aquatic products resources for millions citizens of riparian countries in the basin, particularly Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. However, the pressures of recent unsustainable development of hydropower, extractive industries and infrastructure have pushed these resources under serious threats to be degraded and exhausted. As a consequence, those developments have raised warnings about water security and its impacts to political, social and environmental stability of riparian nations and the region.

The presentation stated the 4800km length Mekong River, one of the biggest ones in the world, makes up a vast basin of 795.000 km², of which the Lower Mekong Basin cover an area of 606.000 km² unevenly distributed for Laos (97%), Cambodia (86%), Thailand (36%) and Vietnam (20%) and homed to more than 62 million people of more than 100 ethnic groups. Most of the population are poor farmers and fishermen who are directly and heavily dependent on the exploitation of natural resources from the river. It is estimated 85% of water volume extracted from the Mekong river being used for agricultural production, and the

remaining 15% is for domestic and industrial uses. The Mekong river and its tributaries also made up a great potential for fishery, hydropower, tourism and navigation development.

Addressing the concept of water security, the presentation introduced some approaches to look at it such as (i) sustainable or unsustainable use and management of water resources (water security v.s. water insecurity), (ii) threats caused by natural and human-being activities to water quality and quantity, (iii) trade-offs between water resources and national and regional development, or (iv) hydro-politics of water governance such as conflict and cooperation on transboundary rivers, etc. According to the speaker, water security is a complexity of interconnectedness and interdependence between water security and food security, health security, environmental security, economic security, social stability and political security at all levels (individual, household, community, sub-national, national and regional).

Based on this concept, the speaker requested the workshop paying more attention to share and build up better understandings about threats and causes of water insecurity in the Lower Mekong Basin with perspectives from Laos and Vietnam on, for instance, increased population, migration and resettlement, increased consumption of energy and water, deforestation and shifting cultivation, watershed encroachment, negative impacts of large dams, infrastructure and to aquatic ecosystem, adverse impacts of land degradation and industrial pollution, increased salinity intrusion and acid-sulphate soils and impacts of irrigation works, high water demands of dry season rice cultivation, agrochemical contamination and/or changes in the hydrological and morphological regimes, particularly in river downstreams among others.

2.2. Water resources management and river basin planning in Laos and Vietnam

Presentations & Speakers:

1. Water resource management and river basin planning in Laos by Mr. Souphasay Komany from Water Resource Department of Laos Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
2. Water resource management and roles of stakeholders in river basin management in Vietnam by Dr. Dao Trong Tu from Center for Sustainable Water Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation.

In his presentation, Mr. Souphasay has introduced the current status of water resources management in Laos, including water utilization, institutional arrangement, government policies for water resource and river basin management, and illustrated these by presenting a case study of Nam Ngum river basin management. According to the speaker, the government of Laos has developed many legal documents to promote water resources management, of which the Law on Water Resources issued in 1996 has taken an advantage to the adoption of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles. This law has set up a range of principles, rules and solutions for water resource utilization, exploitation, management and

development aiming to ensure water supply for domestic, agricultural, forestry and industrial utilization.

However, some important aspects of water resources management have not been clearly regulated by the existing legal frameworks water policies have not been implemented effectively in the country yet. Because river basin organizations have not been officially established in Laos, therefore, collaboration and coordination between multi-stakeholders for water resource management and river basin planning are still limited. Recently, Laos has established River Basin Committees in accordance to the Decree No.293/PM of Prime Minister dated on 15/06/2010. As this decree includes some IWRM principles, so stakeholders could involve in basin development activities through community consultation mechanisms.

Given a case-study of Nam Gum river basin, the speaker stressed on difficulties and challenges that Laos is facing in sustainable water resource management, such as low level of knowledges, experiences and management capacity, lack of management planning for tributaries, unsustainable irrigation system development, and water resources have to be distributed to many different purposes. He also introduced some initiatives to promote water resource management being tested by Nam Ngum River Committee such as strengthening management capacity for lower river basin, utilizing and exploiting water resources in sustainable manners, assessing hydropower plant's impacts, developing potentials for irrigation in the basin, strengthening tributary management, and minimizing risks and impacts of disasters related to water resources.

Dr. Dao Trong Tu shared Vietnam's experience in river basin organization and river basin management with views on their historical development, institutional settings and operation as well as challenges in related policies and practices. His presentation emphasized that in order to strengthen effectiveness of river basin organizations, it should pay attention to (i) select appropriate approaches, (ii) enhance institutional framework and capacity for the Central Government and Provincial People's Committees on Integrated Water Resource Management, (iii) develop and institutionalise legal documents on water rights, environmental flows and water sources protection, (iv) establish river basin organizations with clearly specific functions and tasks and sufficient power, and (v) improve institutional arrangement.

Given a case-study about Red river basin management, Dr. Tu has clearly pointed out those challenges that river basin organizations are facing such as (i) inadequate development by the existing laws, (ii) conflict/inconsistence in implementational mechanisms, (iii) lack of inter-ministrial and inter-provincial coordination and collaboration in addressing integrated water resource management, (iv) overlaps in functions and authority between MARD and MONRE, (v) limitation in human and financial resources, (vi) limited participation of involved stakeholders, particularly local communities and private sector, (vii) difficulties in information access, and (viii) lack of comprehensive master planning, etc.

2.3. Environmental and social impacts of hydropower development in Laos and Vietnam

Presentations/Speakers:

1. Environmental and social impacts of hydropower development in Laos by Ms. Amphay Dalasouk from Faculty of Environmental Studies, Laos National University.
2. Hydropower development and their environmental and social impacts in Vietnam by Dr. Dao Trong Hung from Vietnam Academy of Sciences and Technology.
3. Lives and livelihoods of communities relocated by hydropower projects by Mr. Pham Quang Tu from Consultancy for Development.

In her presentation, Ms. Amphay Dalasouk has provided participants with an overview of hydropower development and their environmental and social impacts in Laos. It figured that the Government of Laos has recently planned to boost up their energy sector in order to increase their domestic electrification expectedly to 90% by 2020 (this ratio by 2008 was 60%). The Government believed that hydropower development would quickly generate economic profits and that significantly contributes to the government revenues, though environmental and social impacts by such development are unavoidable. Based on her recent studies, Ms. Amphay said that construction of reservoirs and hydropower infrastructures are causing deforestation and negative impacts on the living species. She echoed hydropower dams blocking the migration of upstream and downstream fishes, trapping sediments led to riverbank instability; decreasing water quality and aquatic biodiversity. In addition, hydropower projects in Laos also caused a lot of social problems such as local people lost their shelters, agricultural lands and opportunities to exploit aquatic resources. This partly resulted to indigenous knowledges decreased and social conflicts increased. Illustrated by a case-study in 71 villages around the Theun-Hinboun hydropower plant, she proved this development has locally made frequency and damage of floods worse, fish resources and water quality significantly decreased, and riverbank instability increased. Especially, local households there were suffering from the loss of agricultural lands and fish resources and from access to clean water due to water discharge from the hydropower plant. In addition, delays in solving such problems have exacerbated the situation, making food security to be an urgent matter in the areas.

Agreed with Ms. Amphay, Dr. Dao Trong Hung said that hydropower development in Vietnam caused similar problems as Laos being experienced. He strongly argued that hydropower plants are usually constructed in ecologically sensitive and fragile locations such as national parks, nature reserves, protection forest where natural forests are remained. These places are usually difficult to access and homed to ethnic minority groups who are directly dependent on natural resources for their survivals. He gave an example about the development of Play Krong hydropower plant in Kon Tum province has caused severe impacts on the area where local people lost their lands for cultivation and therefore, lost their sustainable revenues. Because of this project, 900 households with 4537 people in Ho Moong commune had to relocate to new places where they were facing many difficulties due

to lack of cultivation land and insufficient access to infrastructure. In this case, Dr. Hung had made some recommendations as follows:

- Clearly regulate responsibilities, competences and inspection of authorities who are responsible for project approval;
- Clearly regulate responsibilities, competences and coordination mechanisms between project investors, project management boards and local governments;
- Disclose environmental management and monitoring plans of all project stages;
- Tighten environmental impacts assessment for hydropower projects;
- Improve community consultation mechanisms;
- Regulate responsibilities of banks who loan for hydropower projects; and
- Establish mechanisms for independent and non-government organizations to participate in decision making, construction and operation stages of hydropower projects.

In his presentation, Mr. Pham Quang Tu criticized problems raised from resettlement programs by hydropower projects in Vietnam. He said that 39.777 households with 193.780 people in the country were relocated for the construction of 22 mega- hydropower plants from 1995 to 2009, and estimatedly 85% of these populations are still living under the poverty line. Given investigations of Hoa Binh, Tuyen Quang, Yaly and Ban Ve hydropower projects, he revealed that a large percentage of relocated people are not satisfied with the living conditions after resettlement, equivalent to 64.4%, 88.7%, 95.5% and 98.8% in Yaly, Ban Ve, Hoa Binh and Tuyen Quang respectively. He confirmed these problems were driven from the lack of comprehensive investigation and evaluation on relocation, synchronous infrastructure system development and compensation for cultivation land. The compensation was commonly calculated only based on visible properties for short term period. Therefore, he insisted that state policies to support relocated people should be adopted in longer periods, at least 10 years, and compensation should include both visible and indirect losses, and more important, local communities and independent organizations should be carefully consulted in making decisions for such resettlement.

2.4. Impacts to biodiversity and aquatic ecosystems

Presentations/Speakers

1. Potential impacts of hydropower projects to aquatic resources and biodiversity by Prof. Mai Dinh Yen from Hanoi National University.
2. Mekong river needs serious common actions by Dr. Houmphanh Rattanavong from Laos Biodiversity Association.

Based on his studies, Prof. Mai Dinh Yen pointed out how aquatic biodiversity, mainly the diversity and abundance of fish of Da and Sesan rivers has been decreased under the impacts of respectively Hoa Binh and Yaly hydropower construction and operation to water levels and sediment volume (in reservoirs and rivers). Agreed to this finding, Dr. Houmphanh from Laos Biodiversity Association strongly stressed on the impacts of hydropower development in the Mekong river's tributaries on aquatic ecosystems in Laos. Impacts on decrease in water quantity, water pollution, decline of aquatic species have been obviously

observed. To mitigate these negative impacts on ecosystems, he suggested that watershed forest management in the Mekong tributaries in Laos should be tightened; improper conversion of forested land should be prevented; and deforestation for cultivation should be reduced by improving local livelihoods in remote areas. In the regional level, he suggested Laos and Vietnam should closely work together by sharing concerns and expectations related to the utilization of water resources from Mekong river for better informed solutions.

2.5. *Roles of aquatic resources for local communities* by Dr. Bae Pheaxay from Faculty of Environmental Studies, Laos National University

Dr. Bae presented an overall picture on the richness of aquatic resources in Laos, which according to statistics in 2008, fishery resources have contributed 39% for GDP of Laos. He confirmed that aquatic resources play important roles in generating income and food for poor households in rural areas. However, aquatic resources have recently been seriously decreased due to unsustainable agricultural production, infrastructure development and unsustainable exploitation of aquatic resources.

2.6. *Payment of forest environmental services in Vietnam: challenges and opportunities* by Dr. To Xuan Phuc from Forest Trends

In his presentation, participants were introduced the status of Vietnam's forests, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, forest management systems and newly-developed policy on payment of forest environmental services (PFES) in Vietnam. He particularly emphasized on key issues arising from the process of development and institutionalisation of PFES from pilot projects in Lam Dong and Son La provinces to nationally up-scaled policy, such as trade-offs between PFES and forest protection (e.g. PFES may encourage the development of hydropower projects in/around forested areas), forest-land tenure and resource conflicts, payment and benefit sharing, legal framework and community rights. In conclusion, he presented some lessons learnt from adopting and operating PFES in Vietnam related to supporting policies, inter-ministerial coordination, engagement of private sector and SCO, capacity and human resources.

2.7. *Join statement section and conclusion*

Based on the results of presentation and plenary discussion, participants agreed to make a workshop conclusion (or record) as a joint-statement with the following messages:

- Laos and Vietnam share common concerns and interests in regard to sustainable water utilization, management and planning. Throughout the decision making process, stakeholders must thoroughly be involved including investigation of all trade-offs between water security and other development activities.
- Under the pressures of economic development, water resources from in-country and trans-boundary rivers in Laos and Vietnam are under significant pressure from

hydropower development, infrastructure construction, and expansion of extractive industries.

- Development of hydropower dams on both Mekong River mainstream and tributaries in Laos and Vietnam should fully take into account potential negative or uncertain environmental and social impacts before implementation of any project, especially in regard to the displacement of local communities as well as biodiversity and food security losses. Careful investigation of the entire scope of a project should be executed prior to its commencement.
- Water resource management is closely linked to other sectors for example forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and energy production. From Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) point of view, to ensure the wellbeing of one of these sectors, it is imperative that other sectors are taken into consideration as well.
- River Basin Organizations (RBOs) are crucial for the management of water systems. Vietnam and Laos have current RBOs that were established for managing river basin management. However, for the most part, these organizations are not permanent and only play advisory roles in the management processes. In addition, within the framework of RBOs, there are little regulations regarding participation of local communities.
- We must recognize the important role of forests within water resource management. The Vietnamese Government promotes initiative of payment for forest ecosystem services, as the pilot project was carried out successfully. All downstream parties who benefit from forest ecological services, such as: hydropower, water supply plant etc..., must pay to whoever is protecting the environmental wellbeing of this service upstream. Last year in Vietnam, this initiative was made into an officially recognized policy.
- Recommendations for the future actions:
 - In future dialogues and cooperation activities, we should not look only at water sector itself, we must look at other natural resources, because they are all related;
 - There are still many unclear issues within water resources management that require further research and collaboration of Laos, Vietnam and other countries within the Lower Mekong Region. As conditions continue to develop, it is imperative that this research is carried out in a timely manner, and action is taken promptly;
 - Participants from Laos wishes to cooperate with its downstream counterparts such as Vietnam in order to ensure sustainable development throughout the entire Mekong watershed;
 - Vietnam has exhausted many of its options for hydropower development, whereas Laos still has ample opportunity to take advantage of past examples, and to develop future hydropower projects in a sustainable way;
 - It is important to advocate countries in the region to put trans-boundary EIA regulations into the environmental laws and legislations for that some regulations in decree for implementation of EIA in Laos have been stipulated;

- It is important to keep in mind regional companies operating within other countries boundaries (e.g. Vietnamese companies with hydropower development in Laos);
 - Representative of relevant Government agencies should participate in next forums;
 - Some themes for next Mekong Resources Forums were initially recommended (i) wildlife conservation near the border between Laos and Vietnam, or (ii) forest protection and nature conservation.
- This forum emphasized the importance of building partnership to facilitate joint-research activities and information exchanges in areas of common interest.
 - Participants agreed that there should be more open dialogues among different stakeholders in the Mekong region to share common concerns, understanding, and cooperation for better governance of natural resources for peaceful and sustainable development in the region. Communication between Governments, donors, NGOs, and civil society fortifies international relations.

3. Field-trip to Hoa Binh hydropower site

3.1 Morning section: Visiting Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant

The 1920 MW Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant is situated in Hoa Binh city. With financial and technical assistance from the former So-viet Union, the plant was started constructing across the Da river from 6th November 1979 and operated from 20th December 1994, gone through over 15 year to complete the construction. It is ranked as the biggest hydropower plant in Southeast Asia with a reservoir of 9 billion m³ in water storage capacity and a dam of 734m length and 128m height. In order to develop this plant, more than 4.596 households with 19,000 people had to relocate from their traditional homeland to many different places. An area of over 13.000 ha in Da Bac, Mai Chau, Tan Lac districts and Hoa Binh city were submerged. After 15 years of resettlement, relocated households are still facing a lot of difficulties in practicing their livelihoods due to limited land provided for agricultural production. In recent years, this plant has to usually face with the situation of water shortage for power generation, partly caused by the construction of Son La Hydropower Plant on the upper river.

3.2 Afternoon section: Visiting to downstream Yen Mong community

Yen Mong commune is located in the downstream of Da river, which is 15 km far away from the Hoa Binh dam. The natural area of this commune is about 2.499 ha. Total population of the commune is more than 3500 people and most of them are minority ethnics such as Muong, Thai, Dao and Tay. According to Mr. Ha Van Khien, Chairman of Yen Mong People's Committee, in recent 10 years, floods, droughts and erosion seem to occur more frequent in their area. In 2008, Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant suddenly discharged water causing damage to 15 ha rice and corn crops and 2 ha of aquatic farming in the commune. After 2008, local people had to suffer from with water shortage. Water quality in the commune has also been significantly decreased due to oil, grease and wastewater discharge from hydropower and other industrial plants in the area. Local observation showed that natural aquatic resources in Da river have been exhausted due to water pollution.

Appendix 1: Forum Agenda

November 30th, 2011: Participants from Lao PDR arriving at the hotel

18:30-21:00: Reception party

December 1st, 2011: Workshop

8:00-8:30: Registration

8:30-9:00: Opening and Keynote Speech

Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen – People and Nature Reconciliation

9:00-9:20: Water security and sustainable development in the Lower Mekong Basin

Mr. Nguyen Viet Dung – People and Nature Reconciliation

9:20-9:40: Water resources management and river basin planning in Lao PDR

Mr. Souphasay Komany – Laos ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

9:40-10:00: Water resources management and stakeholder roles in RBO in Vietnam

Dr. Dao Trong Tu – Center for Sustainable Water Resource Development and CC Adaptation

10:00-10:15: Coffee Break

10:15-10:35: Environmental and Social Impacts of Hydropower Development in Lao PDR

Ms. Amphay Dalasouk – Faculty of Environmental Studies, Laos National University

10:35-10:55: Hydropower Development: Environmental and Social Impacts in Vietnam

Dr. Dao Trong Hung – Vietnam Institute of Science and Technology

10:55-11:15: Live and livelihood of resettled communities from hydropower projects

Mr. Pham Quang Tu – Consultancy on Development Institute

11:15-12:00: Plenary Discussion

12:00-13:30: Break for Lunch

13:30-13:50: Potential impacts of hydropower projects on the fish resources and aquatic biodiversity. Case studies: Hoa Binh Dam (1996) and Sesan 5/1 Dam (2008)

Prof. Mai Dinh Yen – Hanoi National University, Vietnam

13:50-14:10: Mekong River needs a serious common action

Dr. Houmphanh Rattanavong – Laos Biodiversity Association

14:10-14:30: Aquatic Resources and River Base livelihoods of Local Communities in Laos

Dr. Bae Phiaxy – Faculty of Environmental Studies, Laos National University

14:30-14:50: Payment for ecosystem services in Vietnam: Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. To Xuan Phuc – Forest Trends

14:50-15:10: Policy and State of Watershed Forest Management in Lao PDR

Dr. Anoulom Vilayphone – Faculty of Forestry, Laos National University

15:10-15:25: Coffee Break

15:25-16:40: Plenary Discussion

16:40-17:00: Hoa Binh Hydropower: Impacts on resettled and downstream communities

Mr. Dan Phuc Tiep – Hoa Binh Union of Science and Technology Associations

17:00 – 17:15: Summary of workshop discussion and concluding remarks

December 2nd, 2011: Fieldtrip to Hoa Binh province

7:30: Depart to Hoa Binh City from Eiffel Hotel

10:00-12:00: Visit to Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant

12:00-13:30: Break for lunch

13:30 – 16:00: Visit Yen Mong Commune

16:00-18:30: Return to Hanoi

Appendix 2: List of participants

No	Name	Organization
1	Mr. Bea PHEAXAY	Academic Division Natural Resource Management, National University of Laos
2	Mrs. Somsanith BOUAMANIVONG	Lao Biodiversity Association
3	Mr. Houmphanh RATTANAVONG	Lao Biodiversity Association
4	Ms. Minitta TAOSUVANH	Lao Water Resources Network
5	Mr. Soukhatha VALNALATH	NT2 Water Management and Protection Authority
6	Mrs. Amphay DALASOUK	National University of Laos
7	Mr. Kongngeun CHOUNLAMOUNTRY	Department of Water Resource, Prime Minister's Office
8	Mr. Souphasay KOMANY	Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
9	Mr. Phouangphanh SOUVANNABOUTH	Green Gold Consultant
10	Mr. Phouvong PHETPHAYVANH	Freelance environmental film-maker
11	Ms. Xoumaitri PANYANOUVONG	Earth Systems Lao
12	Dr. Anoulom VILAYPHONE	Graduate School Division, Faculty of Forestry National University of Laos
13	Mr. Bounlap PATHILATH	Sustainable Agriculture and Environment Development Association (SAEDA)
14	Thananh KHOTPATHOOM	Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos
15	Soulivanh LANORSAVANH	Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences National University of Laos
16	Dr. Saykham VOLADET	Policy Research Division, National Economic Research Institute (NERI), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)
17	Mr. Vanpheng Singharad	Poverty Reduction and Development Association (PORDEA)
18	Mr. Thanomsin PONLAP	LAPACOD Lao Partnership and Cooperation for Development Foundation
19	Prof. Mai Dinh Yen	Vietnam National University
20	Dr. To Xuan Phuc	Forest Trends
21	Dr. Dao Trong Tu	Center for Sustainable Water Development and Climate Change Adaptation

22	Mr. Pham Quang Tu	Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Association (VUSTA)
23	Mr. Dan Tiep Phuc	Hoa Binh Office, Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Association (VUSTA)
24	Mr. Vu Trung Kien	Centre for Support of Combating Climate Change
25	Mr. Tran Hieu Nhue	Vietnam Association for Conservation of Nature and Environment (VACNE)
26	Mr. Nguyen The Tuong	Institute of Natural Resources, Environment and Sustainable Development
27	Mr. Dao Trong Hung	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources
28	Mr. Dao Bong	Consultant, Vietnam Conservation Fund
29	Mr. Nguyen Duc Loc	Center for Sustainable Energy Development
30	Mr. Nguyen Hong Toan	Center for River Basin Water Resources and Environmental Management
31	Mr. Nguyen Van Phu	Center for Community Support Development Studies
32	Mr. Dinh Xuan Lap	Research Centre for Resources and Rural development (RECERD)
33	Mr. Duong Anh Tuyen	Human Resource Development Program in Rural areas
34	Mrs. Than Thi Hien	Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD Vietnam)
35	Mr. Le Bac Huynh	Vietnam Association for Conservation of Nature and Environment (VACNE)
36	Mr. Nguyen Nhan Quang	Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (CIWAREM)
37	Mrs. Nguyen Hong Nhung	Institute of World Economics and Politics
38	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Son	Vietnam National University
39	Mr. Viengphet	Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)
40	Ms. Ly Lao Vu	Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)
41	Mr. Le Hong Giang	Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)
42	Mr. Le Hong Tuan	Institute of Southeast Asia Water Resources and Environment
43	Mr. Nguyen Duc Tu	International Union for Conservation of Nature - Vietnam
44	Mr. Dang Dinh Bach	Law & Policy of Sustainable Development
45	Ms. Yumiko Yasuda	Center for Water Law, Policy and Science (University of Dundee)
46	Mr. Hoang Thanh Tam	Center for Development of Community Initiative and Environment(C&E)
47	Mr. Đặng Đình Bách	Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development
48	Mr. Lê Thành Ý	Vietnam Journalist Association

49	Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
50	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tuyen	Sai Gon Tiep Thi Weekly
51	Ms. Thu Hang	Vietnam News Agency (TTXVN)
52	Mr. Do Duc Phan	VnEconomy Newspaper
53	Lam Bich Ngoc	Dat Viet Newspaper
54	Mr. Duong Thanh Tung	ThanhtraNewspaper
55	Ms. Dang Thu Cuc	Vietnam Government Web Portal (VGP News)
56	Mr. Hoang Chien Thang	Mekong Newspaper
57	Ms. Pham Hoai Thuong	VTC14
58	Mr. Pham Thanh Hung	VTC16
59	Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Truong	VTC16
60	Mr. Nguyen Duy Phuong	VTC16
61	Ms. Dang Thuy Hang	Natural Resources and Environment Newspaper
62	Mr. Ho Vinh Phu	VTV2
63	Ms. Hoang Minh Nguyet	Vietnam News Agency (TTXVN)
64	Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
65	Mr. Nguyen Viet Dung	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
66	Ms. Tran Thanh Thuy	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
67	Ms. Nguyen Thi Hai Van	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
68	Ms. Le Minh Hang	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
69	Mr. Hoang Van Chien	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
70	Ms. Margot Phillips	People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)