



CAMBODIA



LAO PDR



THAILAND



VIETNAM



MRC INTEGRATED PLANNING, MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

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Background – developments since the last BDS update

1. The **Mekong has changed** → from planning and to more operation and management need
2. **New actors** in town → most prominent Mekong Lancang Cooperation but also ACMECS, and a continually strengthened ASEAN... all working on water issues in Mekong.
3. **UN Agenda 2030** – the Global Goals – or the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including a specific water goal and other water related goals.
4. **New/updated basin-wide strategies:** Hydropower, Drought, and Environment
5. **State of Basin Report 2018** based on consistent Indicator Framework...

Cannot be business as usual... !

How to make sense of this?

PLANNING

- **Basin Development Strategy**
- **MRC Strategic Plan**
 - MRC Annual Work Plans
- **National Indicative Plans**
- **Sectoral and thematic strategies and plans:**
 - Climate change (MASAP)
 - Fisheries (BFMS)
 - Navigation Masterplan
 - Hydropower (SHDS)
 - Environment (SBEM)
 - Drought (DMS)
 - Flood (FMS)
- **Regional strategies and plans of other actors (ASEAN, MLC, GMS, etc)**

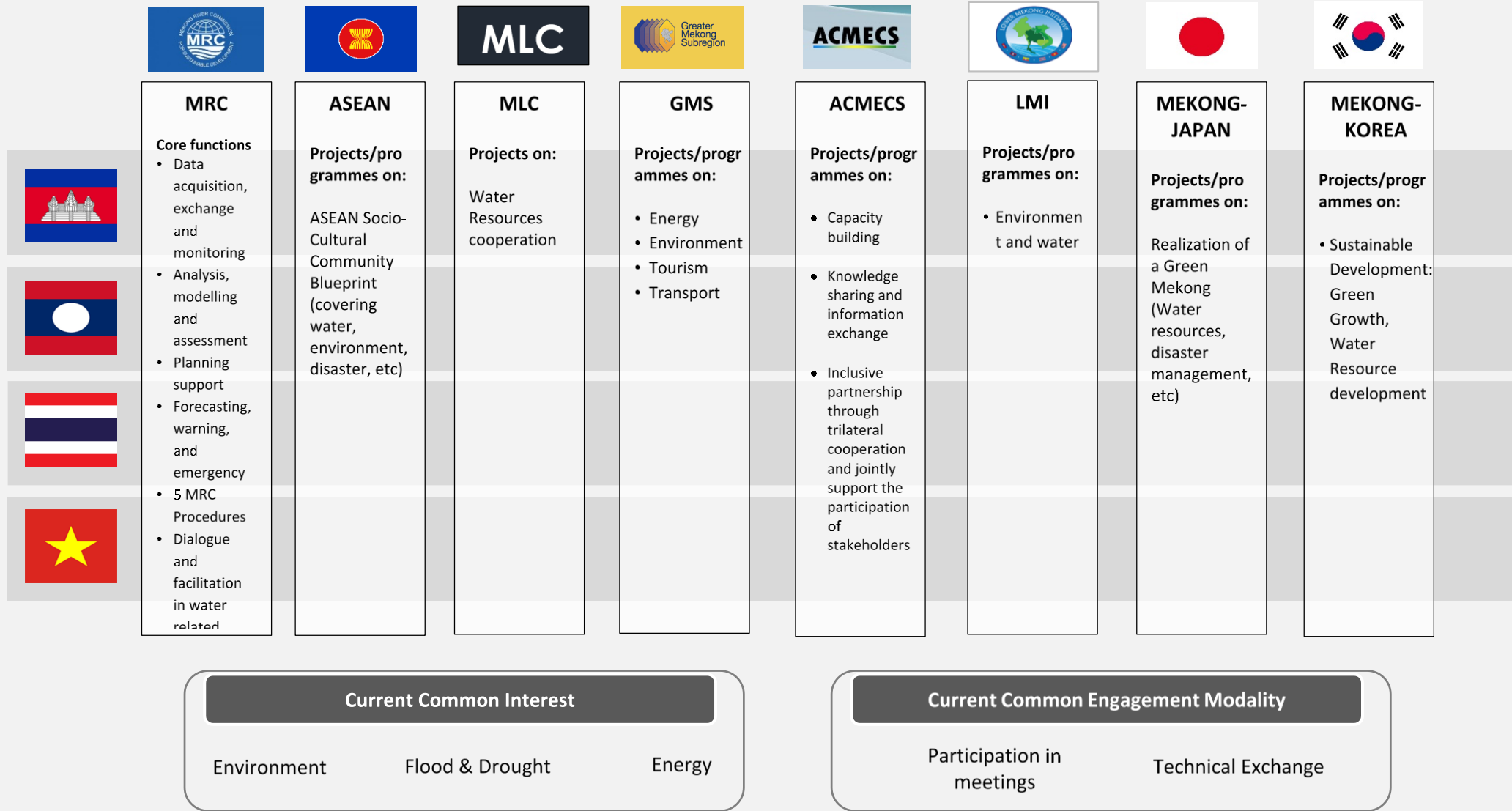
MONITORING

- **Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators**
- **MRC Indicator Framework** (Mekong Basin Indicator Framework) with five dimensions and indicators
- MRC's **Organizational M&E System** for MRC SP and NIPs with indicators

REPORTING

- **SDG national reports** and global report
- **MRC State of the Basin Report** for the Mekong basin
 - MRC Annual Hydrology, Flood and Drought Report
 - Other sector or thematic reports (water quality, EHM, etc)
- **MRC Annual Report & Mid-Year Report**

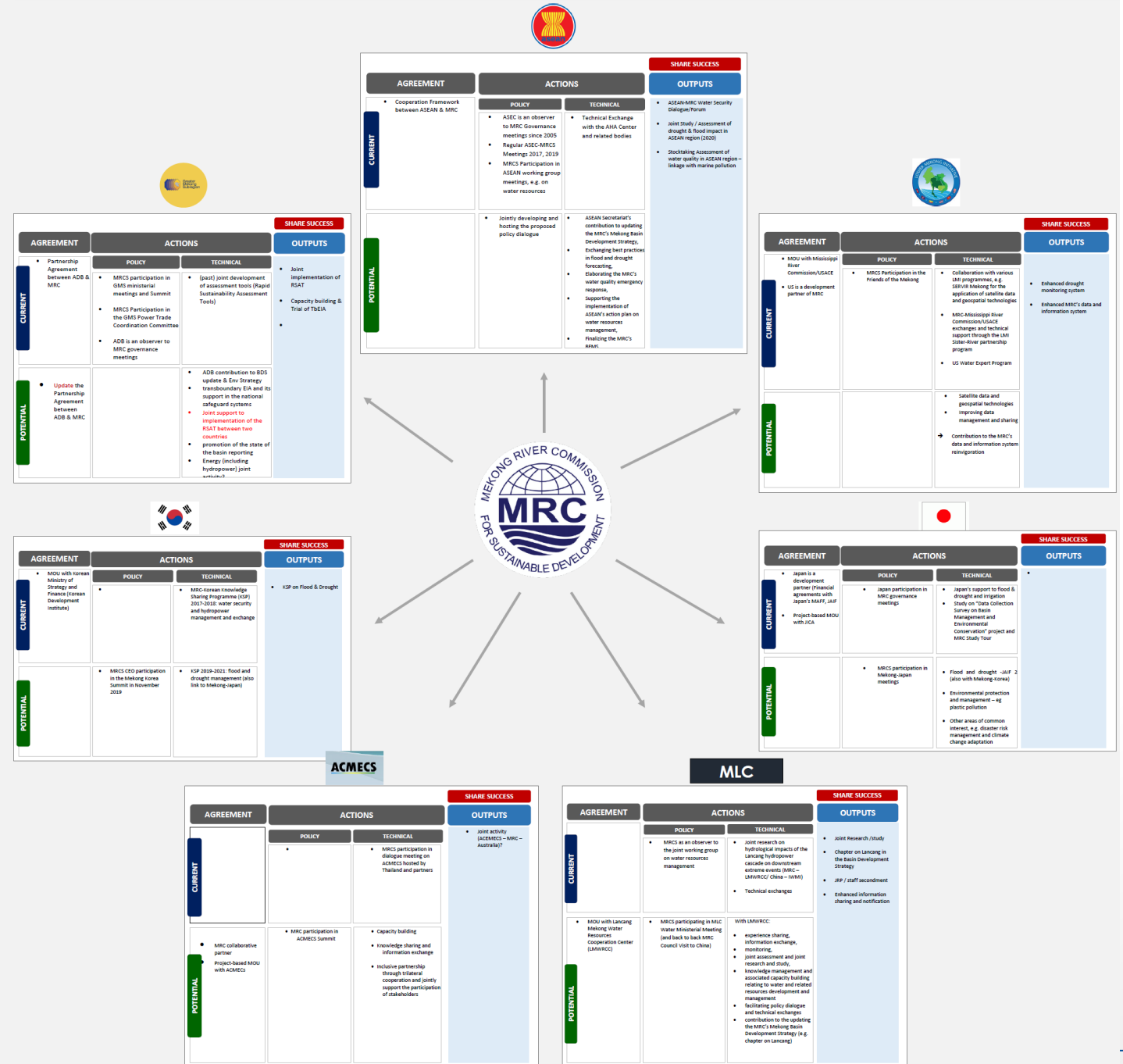
Mekong-related cooperation frameworks





MRC – clear inter-governmental mandate to “coordinate and promote” sustainable development of water and related resources in the Mekong basin, based on 1995 Agreement, reaffirmed at highest level, in Siem Reap Declaration.

Other cooperation frameworks – also roles and responsibilities on issues relating to Mekong, including water, energy and environment.



A truly integrated framework

- A truly integrated framework **DOES NOT only link** MRC-IF, SOBR, BDS, SP but **INTEGRATE** their logics and reasons for existence
- This framework shows the contribution of the Mekong Key Actors (MRC and others) to the global goals and targets (**SDGs**), yet with specific “priorities” and “outcomes” for the BDS to improve the “state of the basin” in 5-10 years
- It is good for MRC and Mekong to adopt SDGs as “Mekong goals” because of the endorsement at the highest level (3rd MRC Summit) and because MRC Members invest \$4 million a year and increasingly to MRC work. By using SDGs as Mekong Basin “Goals”, **countries can better recognize and showcase MRC contributions to these global goals at national level.**

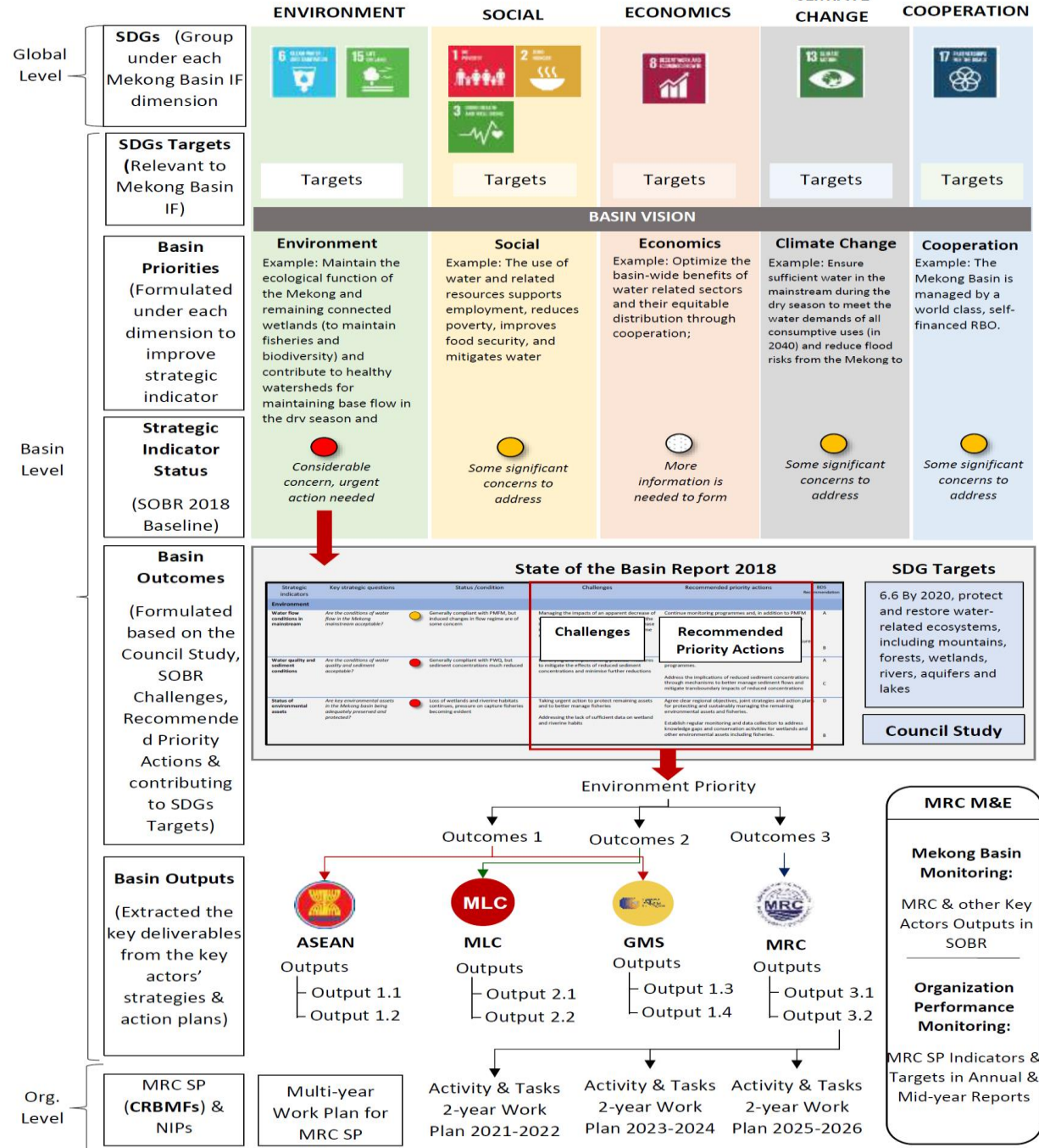
Framework for integration of SOBR, BDS, SP, and WP



Siem Reap Declaration & IC key message:

Joint efforts towards achieving the SDGs

INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK: SDGs, SOB, BDS, IF, SP, CRBMF, WP



Progress towards achieving SDGs in the Mekong Basin



No immediate concerns



Some significant concerns to address



Considerable concern, urgent action needed



Not reported in SOBR, or insufficient data to form a view

Targets		Indicators		Current status	
SDG6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services		Nationally, by 2015, 70-97% of rural population have access to safe water supplies. LMB specific data not available.
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		Nationally, by 2015, Thailand had 95% of its population with access to at least basic improved sanitation facilities, Viet Nam 78%, Lao PDR 73% and Cambodia 49%. LMB specific data not available.
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated		Not reported on in SOBR
		6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		Mainstream and tributary water quality generally suitable for human and environmental purposes with only minor pockets of concern.
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure adequate and equitable supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time		Not reported on in SOBR
		6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		Water abstraction generally within minimum acceptable flows in the mainstream in accordance with MRC agreed criteria
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)		LMB countries are increasingly adopting Basin Development Strategy and are taking up joint projects
		6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation		MRC policies are increasingly covering entire LMB for equitable and sustainable use of Mekong water resources
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		The decline in wetlands continues and the quality of fisheries resources is reduced. Deforestation appears now to be being reversed in some areas. Mainstream flow regime changes induced by new storages threaten eco-systems
6.A	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.A.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan		Not reported on in SOBR
6.B	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.B.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.		Not reported on in SOBR

SDGs Targets

**SOB
Strategic &
Assessment
Indicators Status**



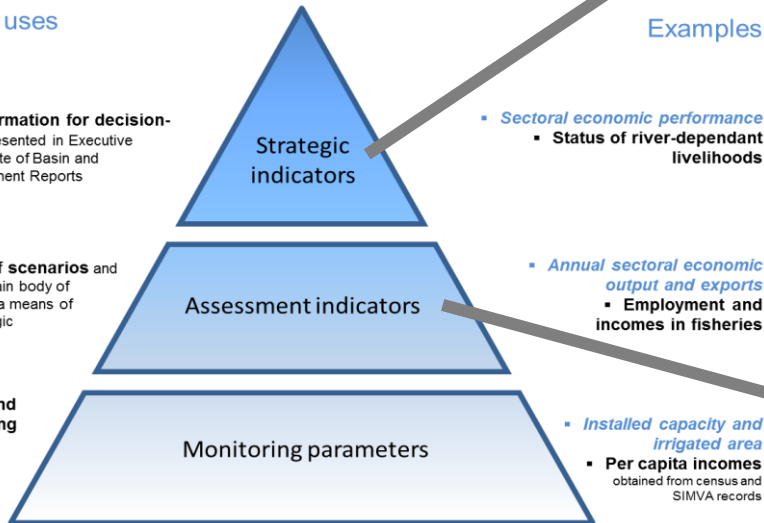
The “State of Basin” is improved through the implementation of the BDS

Illustrative uses

High-level information for decision-takers, eg as presented in Executive Summaries of State of Basin and Scenario Assessment Reports

Comparison of scenarios and sections in the main body of the SoB, both as a means of generating strategic indicators

Field survey and other monitoring data periodically collected and maintained in the MRC information system



- ↑ On track to achieve priority by 2030
- ↗ Score moderately increasing, insufficient to attain priority
- Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate
- ↓ Score decreasing
- ● Trend information unavailable

Strategic Indicators Measure the Basin Priorities

DIMENSIONS	INDICATOR FRAMEWORK	INTERVENTION (RESULT CHAIN)	EXPECTED OUTCOME
Economics	● ● ○ ○	Basin Priority for Economic	○ ○
Social	↑ ○ ○ ○	Basin Priority for Social	○ ○
Environment	↓ ○ ● ●	Basin Priority for Environment	○ ○ ○
Climate Change	→ ○ ○ ○	Basin Priority for Climate Change	○ ○ ○
Cooperation	↗ ○ ○ ○	Basin Priority for Cooperation	○ ○ ○

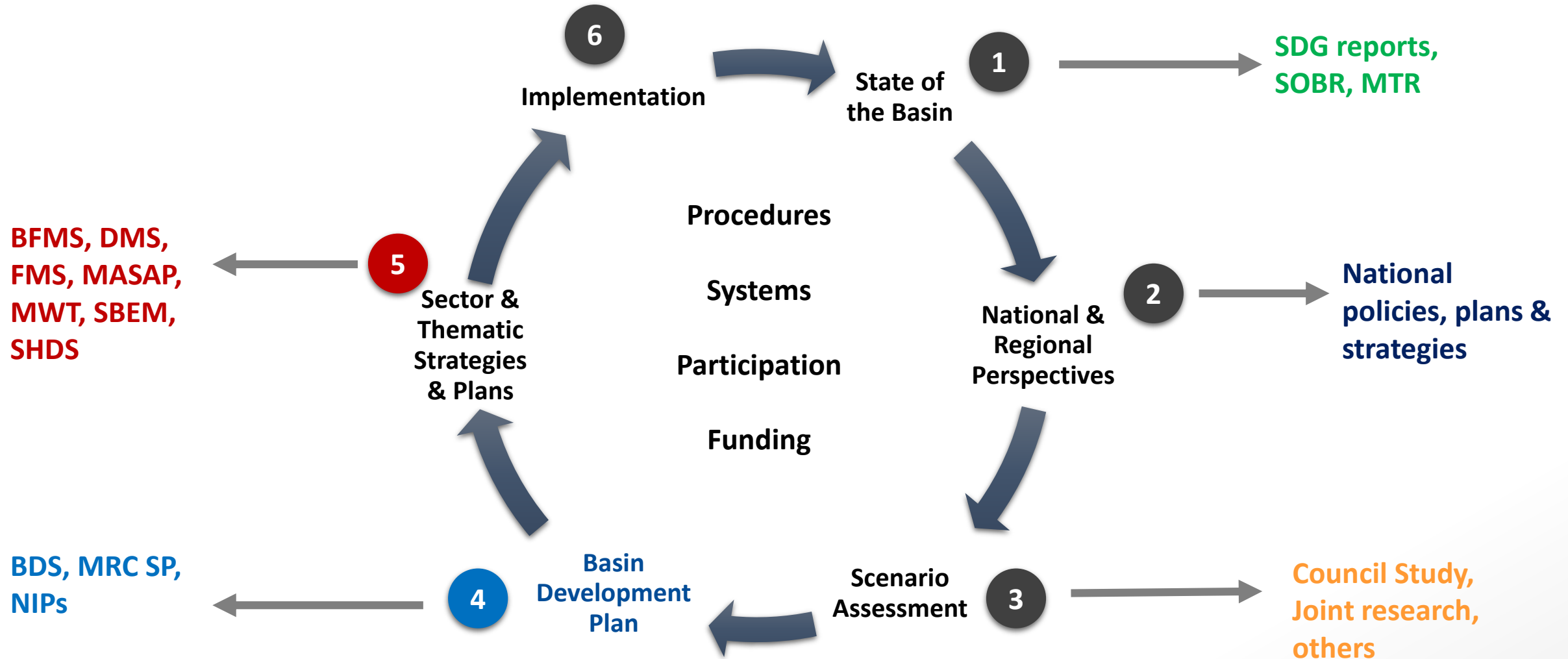
*There is 1 priority under each dimension

Assessment indicators measure the Basin Outcomes

DIMENSIONS	INDICATOR FRAMEWORK	INTERVENTION (RESULT CHAIN)	EXPECTED OUTCOME
Economics	Assessment Indicators ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○	Basin Outcomes attribute to Priority for Economic	○ ○
Social	Assessment Indicators ↑ ○ ○ ● ○	Basin Outcomes attribute to Priority for Social	○ ○ ○ ○
Environment	Assessment Indicators ↓ ○ ● ● ●	Basin Outcomes attribute to Priority for Environment	○ ○ ○
Climate Change	Assessment Indicators → ○ ○ ● ○	Basin Outcomes attribute to Priority for Climate Change	○ ○ ○
Cooperation	Assessment Indicators ↗ ○ ○ ○	Basin Outcomes attribute to Priority for Cooperation	○ ○

*There can be many outcomes under 1 priority

A revitalized planning cycle



Dynamic cycle, not linear sequence



THANK YOU

One Mekong. One Spirit.