



CAMBODIA



LAO PDR



THAILAND



VIETNAM



# STATE OF BASIN REPORT 2018

*8<sup>TH</sup> MRC REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER FORUM*

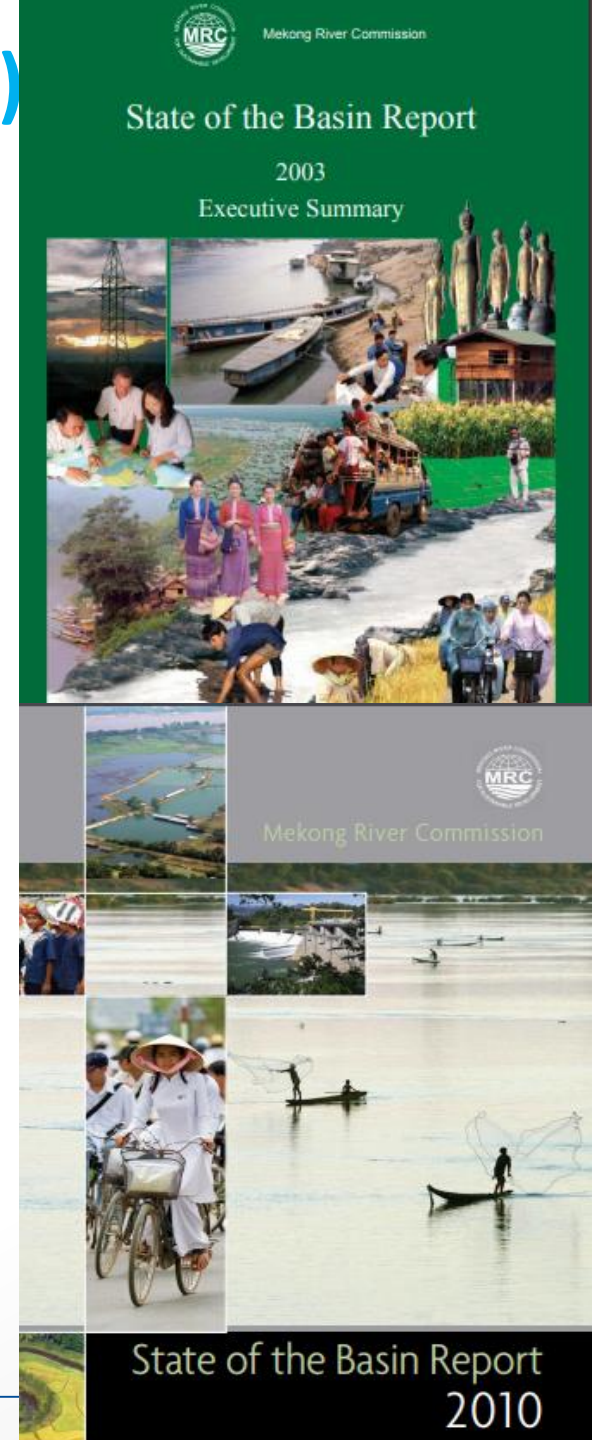
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# 1. Background and Purposes of State of Basin Report (1)

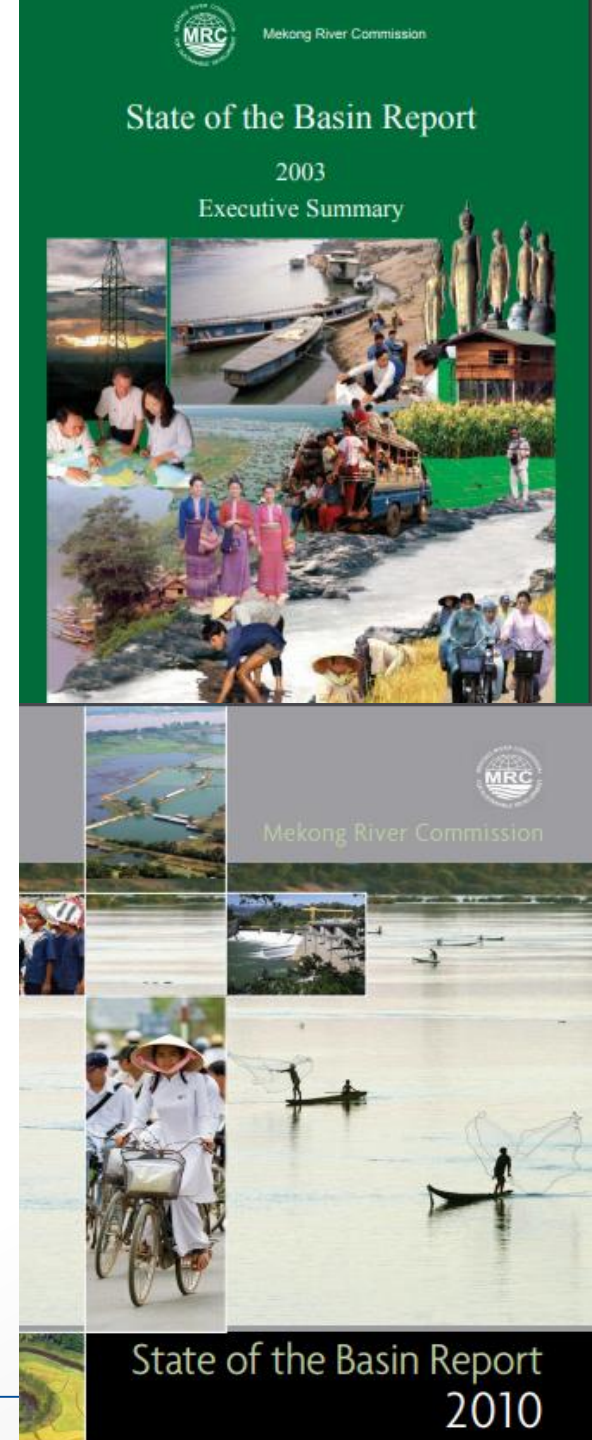
- **2003**, The MRC launched its first State of the Basin Report (SOBR)
- **2010**, the second SOBR was published and built upon the first SOBR 2003.
- **To 2015**, a Status and Trends Report and a preparatory State of Basin Report were prepared in lieu of a full SOBR as contributions to the updates of the BDS 2016-2020 and the preparation of the SP 2016-2020.



# 1. Background and Purposes of State of Basin Report (2)

The **purpose of the SOBR** is to provide an overall picture of the Mekong River Basin in terms of:

- ❖ its **ecological health** and the **social and economic** circumstances of its people; and
- ❖ the **degree to which the cooperation** between riparian countries envisaged under the 1995 Mekong Agreement is enhancing the conditions of the Mekong River basin and its people's livelihoods and well-being.



## 2. Process of the development of Mekong State of Basin Report 2018

- It is the first time that this SOBR 2018 adopted the structure of **newly updated MRC Indicator Framework (MRC-IF)** and also included reviews of conditions within the **upper basin in PR China and Myanmar** and assess the progress of basin toward **SDGs Indicators**.
- The MRC Secretariat, with support from four MCs, China and Myanmar, has spent about **four years** preparing, consulting and finalizing the full SOBR 2018.
- In total, more than **60 national, regional and international experts** have contributed to the drafting, consultation and finalization of the SOBR 2018.



# 3. Structure of the SOB Report

The report is presented in **9 chapters (226 pages)**.

- **Chapter 1:** described the approach and methodology underpinning the SOBR, including an overview of the MRC Indicator Framework.
- **Chapter 2:** introduces the Mekong Basin and describes the development context within which the remainder of the report is set.
- In **Chapters 3 to 7**, the status and trends of **selected water-related indicators in the environment, social, economic, climate change, and cooperation dimensions** are described.
- **Chapters 8** provides a picture of conditions within the Lancang River Basin (UMB) in Myanmar and PR China, respectively.
- **Chapter 9:** draws together **conclusions** on the state of the basin, reflects on the impact these have on the **UN's SDGs** and makes **recommendations** for consideration in updating the **BDS** for the period 2021–2025/30 and the **SP** for 2021–2025.

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# 4. Environmental Status and Trends

- **Mainstream flows:**

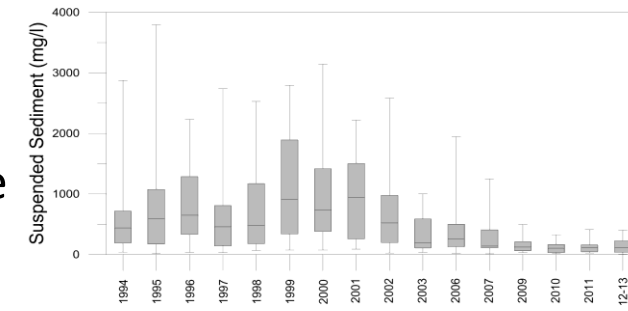
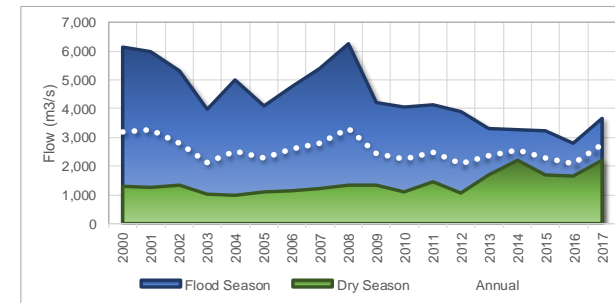
- ✓ Remain compliant with PMFM requirements.
- ✓ Increase in dry season minimum flows.
- ✓ Flood season flows in both the upper and lower reaches of the LMB appear to be declining.

- **Water quality, Ecological Health and sediments**

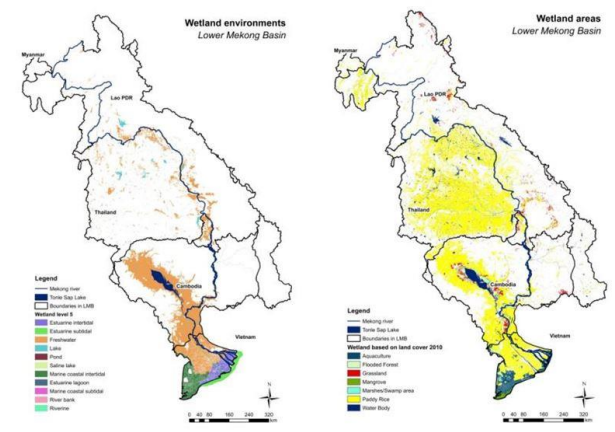
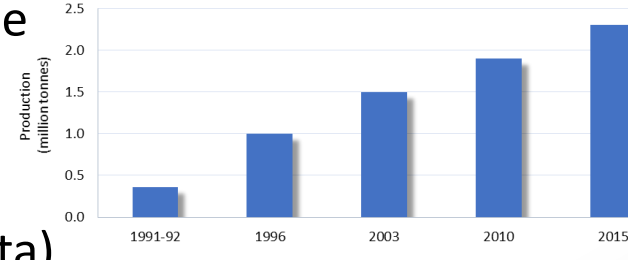
- ✓ Generally good water quality, despite some very high individual readings for some parameters; but with watch points for pesticide and fertilizer use.
- ✓ Suspended sediment concentrations at Chiang Saen have declined considerably.
- ✓ WQM shows some very high EC mainstream readings in 2010, 2016 and 2017 – substantially beyond thresholds affecting agriculture (salinity intrusion in the delta).

- **Environmental assets**

- ✓ Wetland decline remains a concern.
- ✓ Channel and riparian habitat has declined.
- ✓ Signs of over-fishing with CPUE declining and fish size getting smaller.
- ✓ Increased in introduced species: e.g. 14 exotic fish species
- ✓ Forested area has improved, although questions remain about biodiversity value given the use of plantation forests.

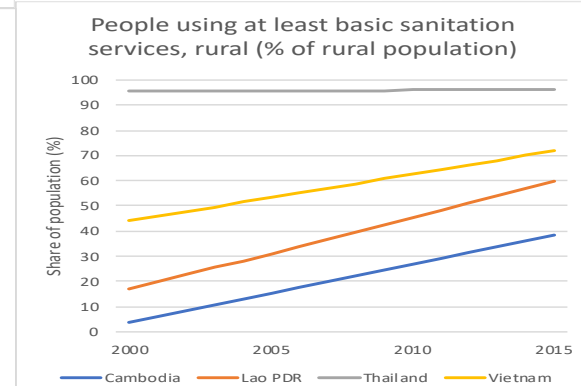
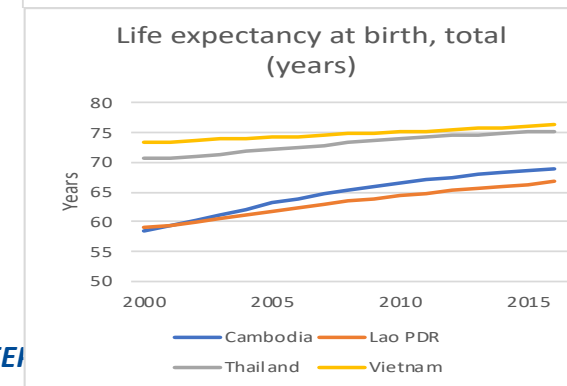
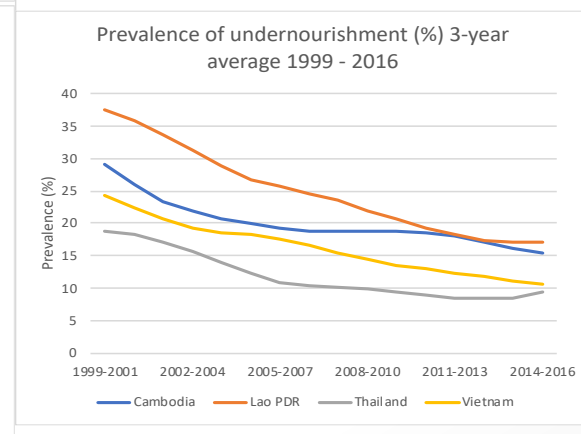
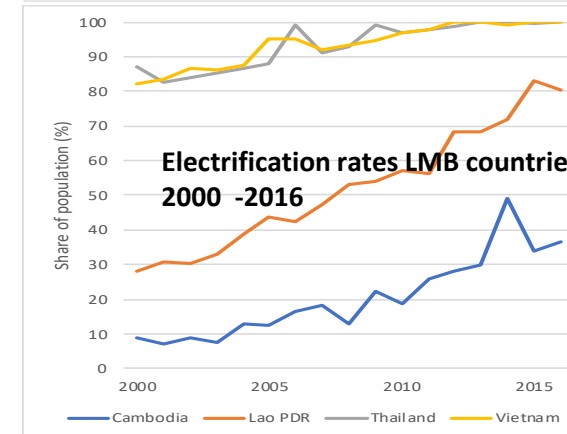
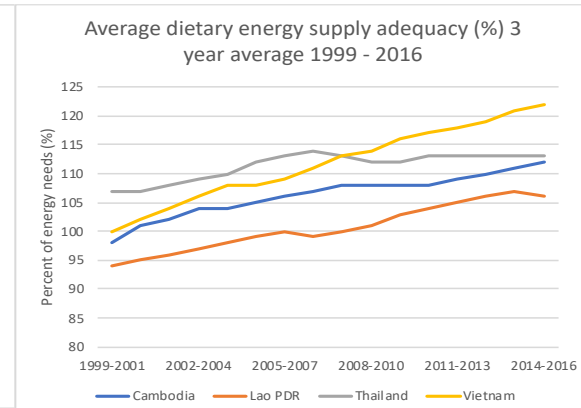
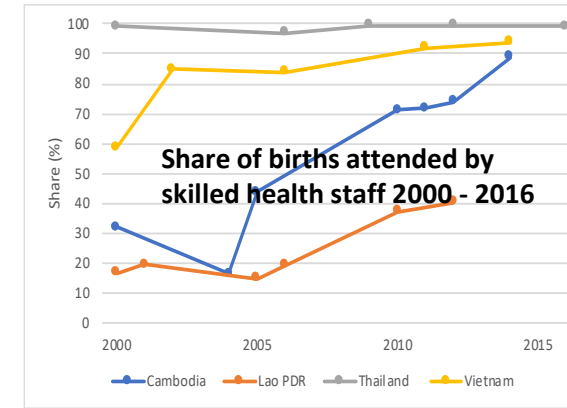


Capture fisheries production



# 5. Status and Trends of living conditions and well-being

- Living conditions and well-being the in LMB have **improved significantly** over the last fifteen years.
- All countries have experienced **improvements** in both **access to food and nutritional** outcomes, more extensive **access to water** for drinking and agriculture, access to **basic sanitation, health facilities, falling mortality rates and increased life expectancy**, and improved **access to electricity**.
- There remains **significant variation** in performance between LMB countries largely reflecting the differing stages of development.
- **Sub-national variation** in performance which is not picked up by these largely national level indicators is likely to be important.

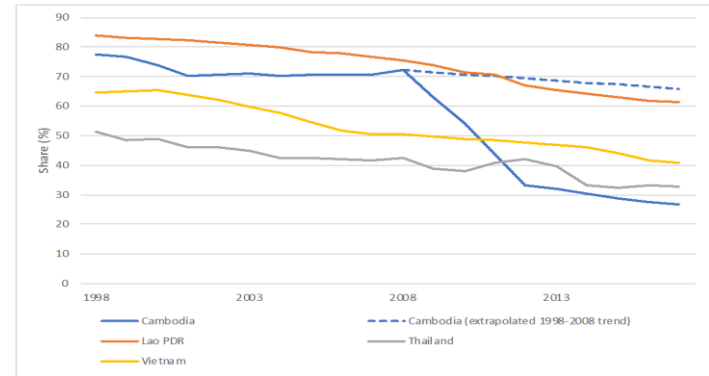


# 6. Status and Trends of Employment in MRC Water and related Sectors

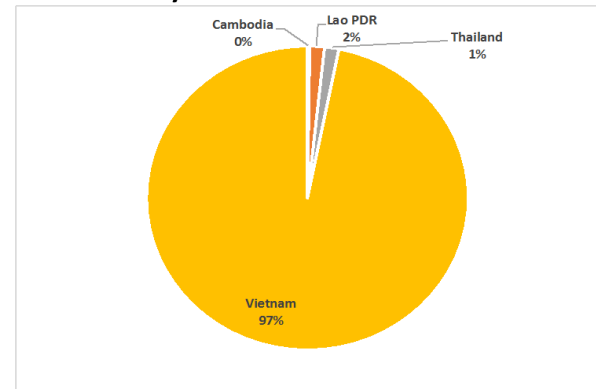
Employment in water related sectors in the LMB remains **high**:

- **Agriculture** - declining as work opportunities in other sectors develop.
- **Capture fisheries** - remains important for livelihoods.
- **Tourism** - important and rapidly growing source of employment.
- **Poverty rate** - fallen dramatically across all LMB countries.
- **Gender equality** - Limited evidence on disaggregated data on employment in agriculture and related sectors points to small, but persistent, differences in male and female employment patterns.

Employment in agriculture, forestry, fisheries in LMB countries 1998-2017

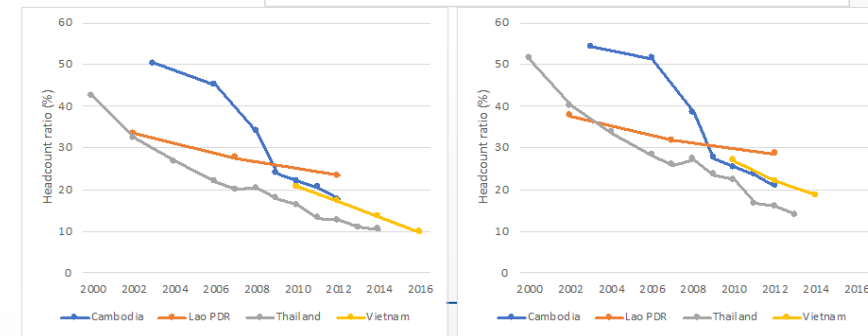


Share of navigation sector employment by LMB country 2014



	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Thailand	Viet Nam	LMB
<b>Fishers</b>	1,009,190	526,300	1,065,900	689,910	3,291,300
<b>Fish farmers</b>	80,976	782,800	315,948	279,552	1,459,276
<b>Processors</b>	220,464	NA	NA	133,705	354,169
<b>Traders</b>	NA	NA	NA	72,786	72,786
<b>Total</b>	1,310,630	1,309,100	1,381,848	1,175,953	5,177,531

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line in LMB countries 2000 – 2016, national (right) and rural (left)

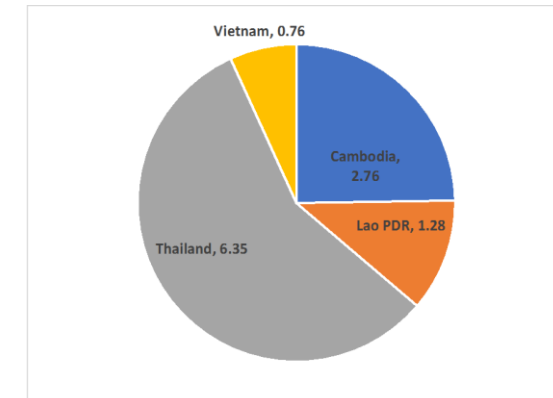




# 7. Overall Contributions of Basin Economy

The LMB and water related sectors within it continue to contribute **significantly to the broader national and regional economy.**

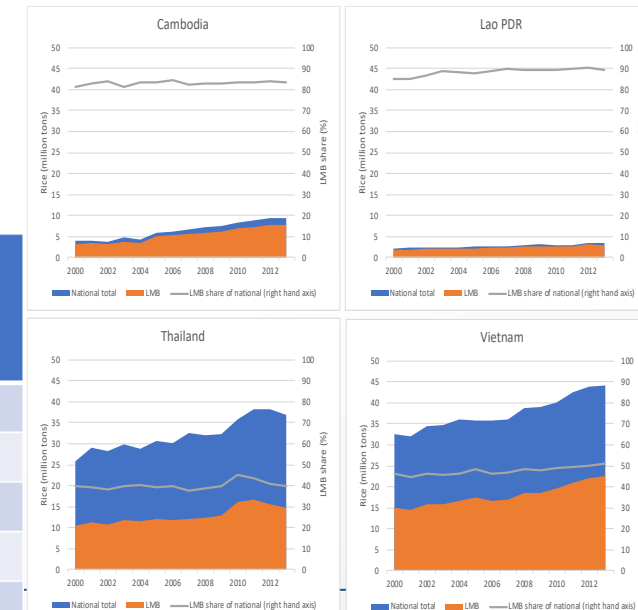
- **Rice production important** especially in the Mekong delta to national rice production in Vietnam.
- **Hydropower** production is important across the basin but particularly in Cambodia and Lao PDR, as are power exports from Lao PDR to Thailand.
- **Fisheries** and **rice production** continues to be of critical importance for food grain and protein supply in LMB nations.
- **Tourism** also likely to be of growing importance – at present no LMB data available.



Estimated value of capture fisheries (Billion US\$)

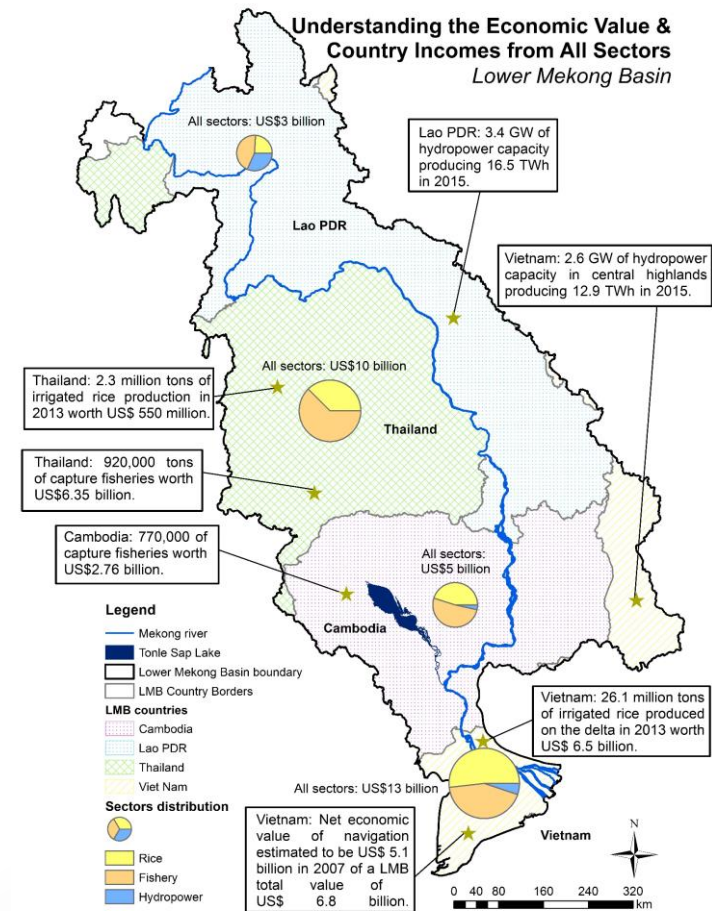
	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Thailand	Viet Nam
<b>Rice production 2015 (gross value)</b>				
National production (million US\$)				
LMB production (million US\$)	2,873	1,181	9,585	13,540
LMB share of national (%)	84	69	40	44
<b>Total fisheries 2015 (gross value)</b>				
National production (million US\$)	3,364	582	9,974	23,379
LMB production (million US\$)	3,001	1,508	6,718	5,740
LMB share of national (%)	89.2	91 <sup>3</sup>	67.4	24.6
<b>Hydropower 2015 (gross value)</b>				
National production (million US\$)	588	1,060	12,684	8,124
LMB production (million US\$)	189	1076	58	688
LMB share of national (%)	32.2	100.0	0.5	8.5

Country	Total annual electricity demand (Gwh)	LMB hydropower share (%)
Cambodia	5,990	33.2
Lao PDR	4,239	100.0
Thailand	172,090	6.7
Viet Nam	142,877	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,604</b>	<b>10.0</b>



# 8. Overall Economic Conditions in the Basin

- The broad picture of the LMB is one of **economic growth** and **productivity improvement**.
- This is clear from **increased production** in sectors such as **irrigated rice production** and **hydropower generation**, as well as **navigation, tourism** and **fisheries**.
- There remain **significant difficulties** with accurately estimating the economic contribution of natural resources such as **wetlands, sand mining** and **timber forests** leading to uncertainty around **the values of these resources**.
- Enumerating flood and erosion damage **remains problematic**.
- The development and expansion of hydropower and agriculture in the basin can be expected to have **a negative impact on the economic productivity** of some of these natural resource sectors.
- Without better valuations for these sectors it **is difficult to identify and properly assess these trade-offs**.

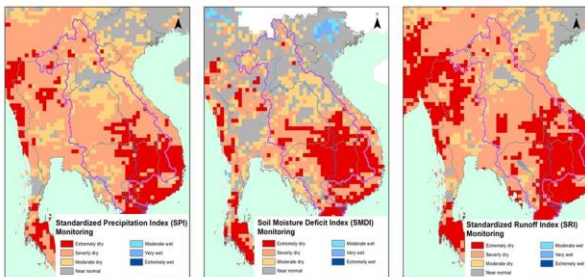
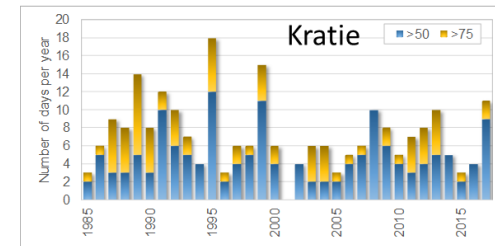
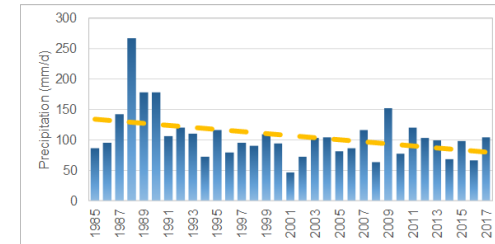
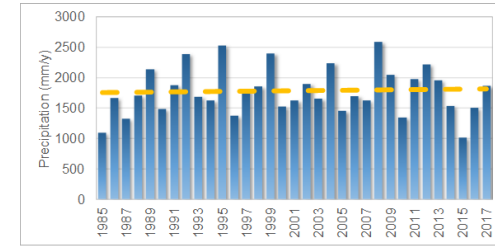


Data Source: (Rice) Provincial statistical data from LMB countries for 2013. DAD 2015. FAOSTAT database, retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/faostat#data>. Fishery: So Nam, Soomany Phomakone, Ly Vally, Thienawet Sompawarana, Nguyen Hai Son, Malakhi Khumri, Ngai Pheng Ron, Kong Sovannara, Peter Degen and Peter Star (2015) LMB series estimation to be worth \$17 billion a year. Catch a culture volume 21, No. 3, December 2015. Hydropower: MRC, 2015, Hydropower Database 2015.

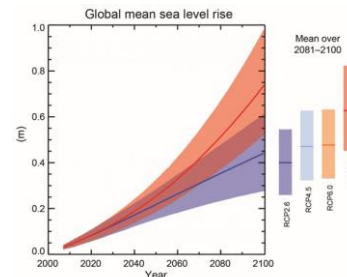
# 9. Overall Climate Change Patterns and Response

The Mekong be affected by climate change and as response the MRC has included the topic in its activities (MASAP).

- **To date** - trends show a small increase in temperature and for precipitation no clear changes have been observed so far.
- **Climate models** - predict increased rainfall and temperature, along with greater variability in the hydrological regime.
- This will lead to an increase in the risk of both floods and droughts.
- **In the delta**, the most important factor related to flooding is expected to be sea level rise and Salinity intrusion.
- **GHG emissions** the LMB area are low but emissions are growing rapidly



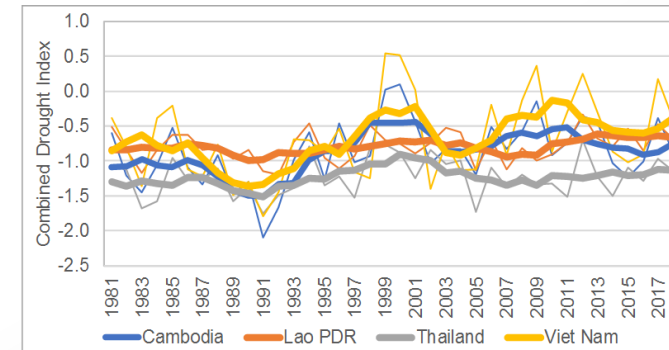
Examples of the LMB drought monitoring and forecasting system for 10th of April, 2016.



Projected sea level rise for various GHG emissions levels. Source: IPCC-AR5



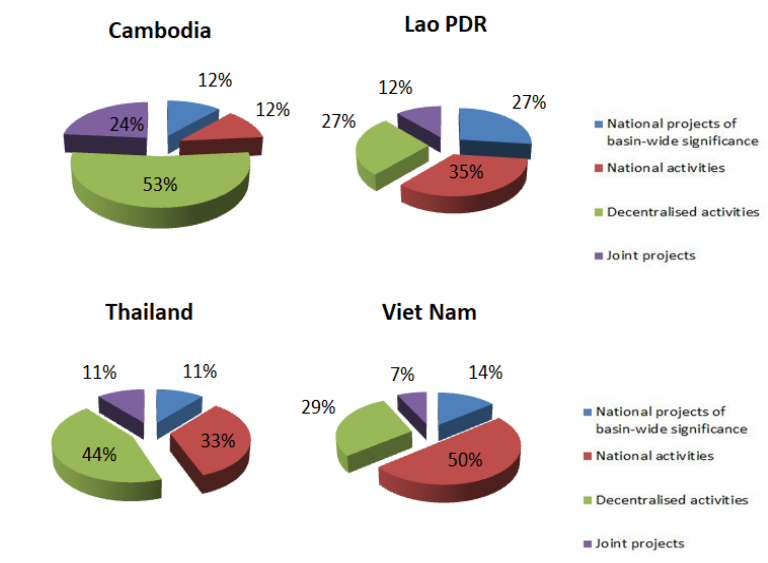
KEEPING



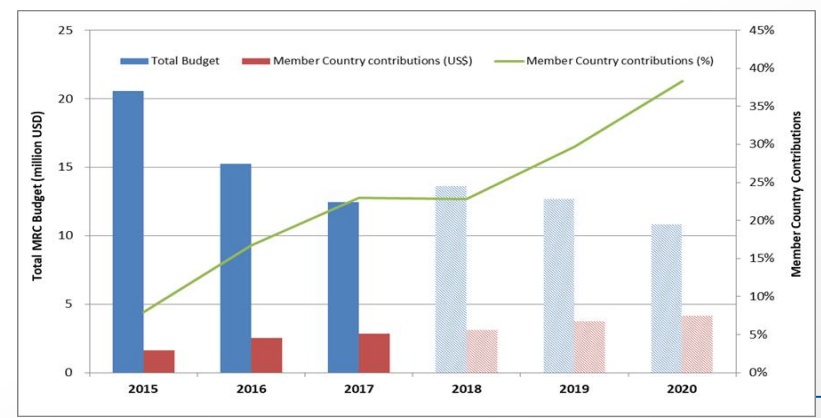
Trends in the Combined Drought Index for the dry season (December to May). Lower values mean dryer conditions compared to long-term averages.

# 10. Overall Status and Trends of Cooperation in MRC framework

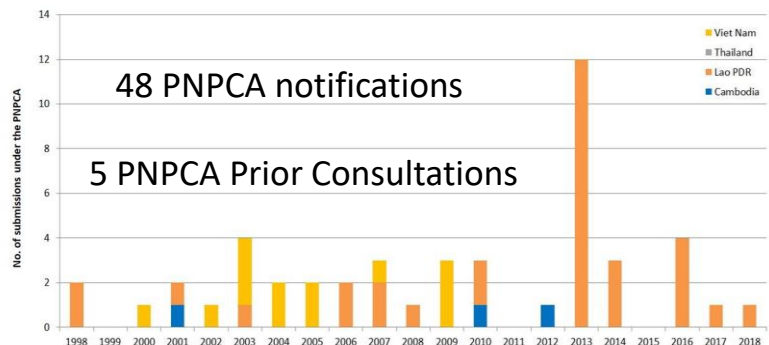
- Overall cooperation between Member Countries is **positive**.
- There is **considerable engagement** between MCs on projects, joint studies and investigations.
- Dialogue is **frequent and focused** on the range of MRC activities.
- A substantial **reform agenda** is being implemented with a pathway to self-financing, a new financial management system to increase **agility and flexibility** in expenditure, and decentralisation of activities is underway.
- The **PNPCA process** is being used.



2015-2017 budget and MC contributions (%) with projection to 2020



	Bridge	Hydropower	Irrigation	Total
Cambodia	1	1	1	3
Lao PDR	1	31*		32
Thailand				0
Viet Nam		11	2	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>



# 11. State of the Upper Mekong River Basin in China (1)

- The UMB in China contributes **approximately 18%** of annual Mekong discharge.
- Dam development in particular has **impacted seasonal flow dynamics** by **increases** in dry season flows and considerable **reductions** of wet season flows.
- The UMB-C reservoir cascade has **substantial impact** on the **sediment budget** of the Mekong River, with clear reductions of **60-70%** in sediment concentrations.
- Construction of dams **lacking fish passage facilities**, overfishing, introduction of **exotic species** and has **seriously affected fish species richness** in the UMB, with significant reductions in fish biodiversity in China.
- **Logging in China** has significantly **decreased** due to protected area (PA) management. **29%** of the basin holds a protected status.

# 11. State of the Upper Mekong River Basin in China (2)

- Household living conditions in the UMB of China have **improved** over recent years.
- Household incomes **increased** by **27%** and **31%** for urban and rural households, respectively over 2013-2016, as well as **improved access to electricity** (now at **100%**) and access to **medical facilities**.
- **Extensive hydropower development** has occurred in the UMB of China. The dams with an installed capacity of **>100 MW** have a total capacity of **19,285 MW** (**8 large dams**) with a further increase of **63%** to **31,330 MW** planned (**5 large**). Total reservoir **storage capacity** is **44 BCM** and could be **> 62 BCM**.
- **Dam development** has led to a **reduced water levels** during the wet season and **no large flood events** on the **mainstream** have taken place since commissioning of the **main cascade**.
- **Droughts** are an **increasingly serious issue** in the UMB, especially in the middle section which supports a major part of the population.

## 12. State of the Upper Mekong River Basin in Myanmar (1)

- **Flow** in Myanmar has contributed to annual Mekong Flow about **1 - 4%**.
- **Water quality** in the Upper Mekong mainstream is generally **acceptable**.
- Several **fish migration routes** are present in the downstream areas which may be **affected** by recent dam development in the **Nam Lwe sub-basin**.
- **Illegal logging**, expansion of **shifting cultivation**, **mining development** and conversion to **rubber monoculture** continue to **decimate** its forests.
- **10%** of all primary forests disappeared between 2000-2016.
- The UMB in Myanmar is one of the **least developed areas** of the Mekong Basin. Almost **half of the UMB-M population** lives **below the poverty line**, and education levels and literacy rates are only **43%**.

## 12. State of the Upper Mekong River Basin in Myanmar (2)

- Substantial parts of the population **lack access** to electricity (**63%**), safe water supplies (**35%**) or improved sanitation (**36%**).
- **Food insecurity persists**, with **32%** of all **children under 5** reportedly suffering from either moderate or severe **stunting** in 2010.
- The **first major dam** (Mongwa: 66 MW) in the UMB of Myanmar opened in 2017 and **planned further 7 dams** by both **Chinese and Myanmar investors**.
- Local flash flood events increase **in extent and severity** in the UMB of Myanmar, due to **uphill deforestation**, **slash-and-burn agriculture** and **conversion to rubber monoculture**.



# 13. Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (1)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015, succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations.



# 13. Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (2)

- The aims and intentions of the MRC were established in 1995 under the Mekong Agreement, some 20 years before the SDGs were formulated.
- Nevertheless, the MRC's aims overlap many of the UN's SDGs.
- The SOBR 2018 provides a summary of how the MRC's aims link to the SDGs.

**Primary linkages** are to:

- *SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation*
- *SDG 2: Zero hunger*
- *SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy*
- *SDG 13: Climate action*
- *SDG 14: Life below water*
- *SDG 15: Life on land*

# 14. 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
<b>SDG6</b>	<b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
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 sustainable withdrawals and 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 abstractions remain at levels that allow 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 committed to overall basin planning, have adopted 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 policy, procedures and strategic guidelines in place 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

# 15. Conclusions (1)

1. Development pressures have **increased** as a result of growing populations and expanding economies.
2. Living conditions within the basin generally are **rapidly improving**, this has come at some **considerable cost** to the environment.
3. Key areas of **concern** are the seemingly permanent **modification** of mainstream flow regime, the **substantial reduction** in sediment flows due to sediment trapping, the **continuing loss** of wetlands, the **deterioration** of riverine habitats and the **growing pressures** on capture fisheries.
4. At present, although temperature and sea level rise are **the only discernible impacts** of climate change within the basin thus far, MCs are **actively putting measures** in place to address the predicted future changes.

# 15. Conclusions (2)

5. The use of water and natural resources within the basin is giving rise to **substantial economic benefits**. At present these are **not equally shared** as some MCs have only recently started to develop their potential.
6. Concerns naturally exist, however, at the evident **trade-offs** between some of these developments and their negative impacts upon the environment.
7. To achieve the 1995 Mekong Agreement, the **joint efforts** of all parties, **the challenges** identified in this report underscore the need to **further strengthen cooperation** through enhanced **basin planning** and **strengthened ties** with the upstream dialogue partners.
8. Furthermore, **increased efforts** are needed to find **better** and more **cost-effective ways** for the MRC to fulfill its **core function** of monitoring relevant conditions within the basin.

# 16. Summary of conclusions, challenges and recommended priority actions



No immediate concerns



Some significant concerns to address











Considerable concern, urgent action needed



Insufficient data to form a view, requires action to address knowledge gaps

Strategic indicators	Key strategic questions	Status /condition	Challenges	Recommended priority actions	BDS Recommendation
<b>Environment</b>					
<b>Water flow conditions in mainstream</b>	<i>Are the conditions of water flow in the Mekong mainstream acceptable?</i>	Generally compliant with PMFM, but induced changes in flow regime are of some concern	Managing the impacts of an apparent decrease of wet season flow during the recession period, the increase in dry season low flows and the increase in daily fluctuation in flows experienced in some reaches of the mainstream.	Continue monitoring programmes and, in addition to PMFM reporting, monitor decreases in wet season flows and daily fluctuations and consider implications of impacts that may arise. Improve monitoring of water use for various sectors to ensure balance is maintained with increased development	A B
<b>Water quality and sediment conditions</b>	<i>Are the conditions of water quality and sediment acceptable?</i>	Generally compliant with PWQ, but sediment concentrations much reduced	Identifying and implementing practical measures to mitigate the effects of reduced sediment concentrations and minimise further reductions	Continue the sediment and water quality monitoring programmes. Address the implications of reduced sediment concentrations through mechanisms to better manage sediment flows and mitigate transboundary impacts of reduced concentrations	A C
<b>Status of environmental assets</b>	<i>Are key environmental assets in the Mekong basin being adequately preserved and protected?</i>	Loss of wetlands and riverine habitats continues, pressure on capture fisheries becoming evident	Taking urgent action to protect remaining assets and to better manage fisheries Addressing the lack of <b>sufficient</b> data on wetland and riverine habits	Agree clear regional objectives, joint strategies and action plans for protecting and sustainably managing the remaining environmental assets and fisheries. Establish regular monitoring and data collection to address knowledge gaps and conservation activities for wetlands and other environmental assets including fisheries.	D B
<b>Social</b>					
<b>Living conditions and well-being</b>	<i>What social benefits, direct and indirect, are being derived from water resource developments in the Mekong basin?</i>	Living conditions improving but water sector impacts unclear	Provincial and district levels data needed to better understand relationship with water-related sectors alongside greater consistency of data quality and accuracy.	Review and refinement of indicators and develop and implement a data acquisition, generation and requirements action plan to address knowledge gaps.	B
<b>Employment in MRC water-related sectors</b>	<i>How are the river-related livelihoods in each country being affected by land and water management decisions?</i>	More information is needed to form a view	As above	As above	B

Strategic indicators	Key strategic questions	Status /condition	Challenges	Recommended priority actions	BDS Recommendation
<b>Economic</b>					
Aggregate economic value of MRC water-related sectors	What economic value does each Member Country derive from the use of the Mekong river system within the water-related sectors?	 More information is needed to form a view	Comprehensive data on all water-related sectors need to be assembled and analysed. Promotion of economic development consistent with the aims of the 1995 Mekong Agreement.	Review and refinement of indicators and develop and implement a data acquisition, generation and requirements action plan to address knowledge gaps. Adoption of pro-active regional planning to promote optimal and equitable development through increased cooperation and to identify opportunities for both socio-economic development and environmental protection consistent with these aims	B E
Contribution to basin economy	How important is the economic value of the water-related sectors to the economy of the basin?	 More information is needed to form a view	As above	As above	B/E
<b>Climate change</b>					
Greenhouse gas emissions	To what extent is the Mekong Basin contributing to global GHG emissions?	 LMB countries (as a whole) emission is about 1.5% of global total	Promote development practices within the basin that minimise GHG emissions consistent with each country's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement	Promotion of development practices that minimise GHG emission. Develop and implement a data acquisition, generation and requirements action plan to address knowledge gaps.	E B
Climate change trends and extremes	Is there evidence of climate change within the basin?	 Some evidence of rising temperatures and sea-levels. Flood damages are also higher. Other CC impacts are not seen.	Continued monitoring needed Continued assessment of potential future CC impacts based on latest available global and regional forecasts	Incorporate sea level rise as an indicator in future SOBR. Continue hydro-meteorological data collection programmes.	B A
Adaptation to climate change	How resilient are the current water infrastructure and plans to climate change?	 All countries have policies and strategies in place and 166 climate adaptation projects identified (2016)	To ensure that climate change is fully factored into development plans and that resilience is assured	Adoption of pro-active regional planning to address climate change and promote optimal and equitable development through increased cooperation	E
<b>Cooperation</b>					
Equity of benefits from the Mekong River system	How well is Mekong basin development moving towards optimal and sustainable development?	 Significant development in all countries, but equity considerations need more data as above	Adoption of pro-active regional planning to promote equitable use of basin's resources, together with establishment of a clear mechanism to define equity of benefit and trade-off arising from development in throughout the basin in water-related sectors	Adoption of pro-active regional planning to address climate change, promote optimal and equitable development through increased cooperation and to identify opportunities for both socio-economic development and environmental protection consistent with these aims	E
Benefits derived from cooperation	What is the added value of cooperation under the 1995 Mekong Agreement facilitated by MRC?	 US\$838m of projects supporting cooperation identified in National Indicative Plans	As above	As above	E
Self-finance of the MRC	Is the MRC on-track to self-finance by 2030?	 MRC budgets in line with achieving self-finance by 2030, alongside renewed commitments to this end	Retain focus on core function activities and look to ways to improve efficiency in delivering these	Identify smart and cost-effective approaches to basin monitoring and information and knowledge sharing	B

# 17. Key Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for consideration when updating the BDS 2021-2025/30:

- A. Continue and enhance monitoring of environmental conditions; (Hydrology, Sediment, WQ, EHM, and Fish);
- B. Develop and implement a Data Acquisition and Generation Action Plan (DAGAP);
- C. Address the problem of reduced sediment concentrations;
- D. Address the need to take urgent action to preserve and protect remaining environmental assets;
- E. Adopt a more proactive approach to basin planning; and
- F. Maintain and strengthen cooperation with Dialogue Partners and other stakeholders.



# 18. Next Steps

1. Translate the Synthesis SOBR 2018 into 4 MCs languages;
2. Support the MCs to organize the national stakeholder forums for wider dissemination of the SOBR 2018 to all relevant national agencies and other stakeholders for information and utilization; and
3. Consider to develop the web-based application version of SOBR 2018 for wider use.



**THANK YOU**

*One Mekong. One Spirit.*