

# Workshop2:

## Risk Management Approaches Towards Transboundary Water Resource Management

Presented by

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# Contents

- ❑ **Course evaluation**
- ❑ **Case study**



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# 1. What did we learnt from this workshop?

- Legal principle and legal obligation (international laws)
- international law that we have learned, some international water law (river and sea), , with the comparison of the Mekong Agreement.
- Cost-benefit analysis, the potential Pareto improvement
- Decisions based on NPV vs IRR rules.
- Games theories (prisoner's dilemma, upstream-downstream game, chicken game, stag-hunt games)
- Stakeholder analysis and risk management
- Social network building



## 2. What did we learnt from this workshop?

- Model of stakeholder salience
- Stakeholders impact index
- Risks assessment



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### 3. Do you think the tools discussed in the lecture could be useful in your future professional lives ?

- Applied to **further research/work** related to **environmental/fisheries management** in the Lower Mekong Basin, especially hydropower project.
- International laws and domestic laws can be used to enforce stakeholders
- Cost- benefits analysis (CBA)
- Stakeholder analysis



## 4. Do you think the tools discussed in the lecture could be useful in your future professional lives ?

- Some of the tools learned during the workshop really can apply in our research work, just as the NVP calculation, investment decision rules used to guide for judgement or provide recommendation to stakeholders to decision making
- Games tools are part of the analysis approaches for our works.



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## 2. What would be the main legal obligations?

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Cooperation
- Negotiation
- Participation



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# What could be done to improve the quality of this training in future?

- More than one topics/groups are interesting, training of each topic should be arranged in different period
- Increase schedule or duration of workshop
- Present more example or cases/fieldtrip
- Time constraint, too many topics in a shoot
- Many topics can be good, because we can learn more, but because of the time too short that some parts must be skipped in order to follow the schedule.





# Case study: Construction of Hydropower Dam over Mekong River in Laos



**Is it possible? How to do it possible ?**



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# 1 Which legal principles should apply?

## 1995: Mekong Agreement

- Arti 5. Reasonable and equitable uses;
- \_ Arti 3. Protection of the environment and ecological balance

Protect the environment of the Mekong River basin from pollution or other harmful effects from any development plan or uses of water and related resources in the basin.

## Due diligence Principle 21 Stockholm Declaration

“States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction”.

ICJ: due diligence is a part of “customary law”



# 3. Cost and Benefits Analysis



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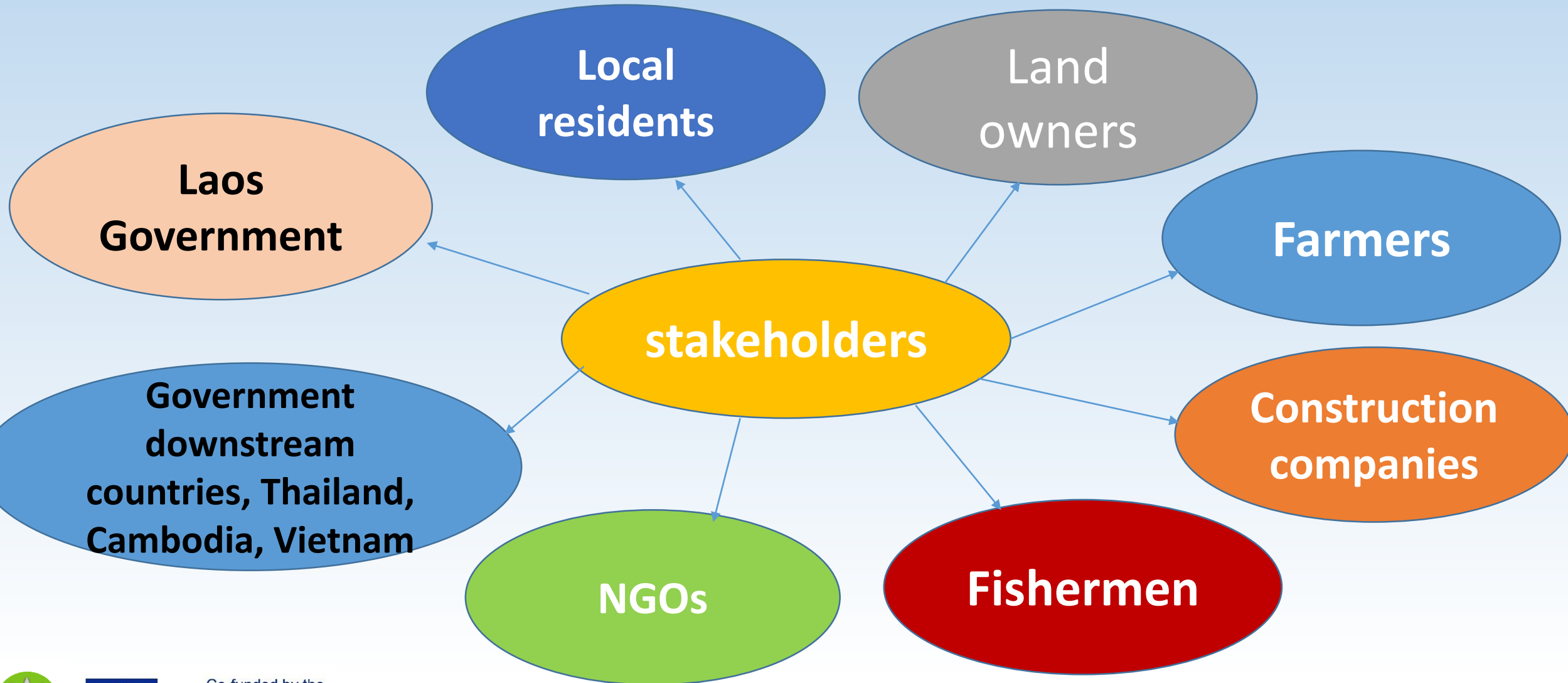
# Cost and Benefits Analysis

## Types of data (indicators) :

| <b>Cost</b>                               | <b>Benefits</b>    |
|---|--------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>                       | <b>Electricity</b> |
| <b>Running cost</b>                       | <b>Irrigation</b>  |
| <b>Deforestation</b>                      | <b>Employment</b>  |
| <b>Fisheries</b>                          |                    |
| <b>Migration of species</b>               |                    |
| <b>Movement of population, relocation</b> |                    |
| <b>Agriculture</b>                        |                    |
| <b>Flood (household damages)</b>          |                    |



# 4. Stakeholders Analysis



# 5. Internal and external stakeholders

| Internal                       | External                                    |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Government agencies in Laos    | Governments of MRC: Thai, Cambodia, Vietnam |
| International Funding agencies | NGOs  |
|                                | Farmers & Land owners on affected lands     |
|                                | Fishermen                                   |
|                                | Construction companies                      |
|                                | Media                                       |



# 6. Primary and secondary stakeholders analysis

| Primary Stakeholders        | Secondary Stakeholders |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Local Residents/land owners | Construction company   |
| Farmers                     | Media                  |
| Fishermen                   | NGOs/Environmentalists |
| Downstream governments      | Tourists               |



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# 7. All stakeholders needed to include?

- Needed to include all primary stakeholder and secondary at the first phase
- Following phases, some of them are excluded



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# 8. Strategies to include important stakeholders in the project?

- Level 6: Public consultation: forum, workshops
- Level 7: Negotiation: summarize the inputs from consultation; accept/refuse, make compromise;
- Level 8: Involvement: stakeholders help to implement the agreed solutions;
- Level 9: Collaboration: implement program to mitigate the effects



# Thanks for your attention!

## All the best to your trip back home!



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