



Mekong River Commission

Regional Stakeholder Forum on Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (MASAP)

FORUM REPORT

26 June 2017
Vientiane, Lao PDR

July 2017

Prepared by
The Mekong River Commission Secretariat

This report is a record of the proceedings of the Regional Stakeholder Forum on the Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (MASAP) hosted by the MRC Secretariat on 26 June 2017 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BDP	MRC Basin Development Plan Programme
BDS	Basin Development Strategy
CC	Climate Change
CNMC	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
JC	MRC Joint Committee
LMB	Lower Mekong Basin
LNMC	Lao National Mekong Committee
MC	Member Country
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RBO	River Basin Organisation
Tb	Transboundary
TNMC	Thai National Mekong Committee
VNMC	Viet Nam National Mekong Committee

I. Background

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) aims for the sustainable development of the Lower Mekong River Basin for the benefit of its people. The MRC is a platform for water diplomacy and regional cooperation in which member states share the benefits of common water resources despite different national interests. It also acts as a regional knowledge hub on water resources management that helps to inform the decision-making process based on scientific evidence.

Climate change is a fundamental threat to sustainable development and the fight against poverty. Climate change is already impacting countries and communities around the world with the most vulnerable hit the hardest. Recognizing the critical threats to economies, ecosystem sustainability and social harmony in the Lower Mekong Basin and to the pivot role of the MRC in addressing climate change adaptation needs, since 2009 MRC has developed Climate Change Adaptation Initiative to provide knowledge, tools and capacity building and other assistance to the Member Countries to better adapt to climate change.

II. Overview of MASAP and its approach

Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (MASAP) has been formulated as a regional adaptation strategy and is part of the MRC's commitment stated in the MRC Basin Development Strategy (BDS) 2011-2015 and 2016-2020. The MASAP is setting a vision for the Lower Mekong Basin, aiming at strengthening the basin-wide resilience and ensuring sustainable development of the Basin in line with the 1995 Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin. The MASAP sets out the strategic priorities and actions at basin level to address climate change risks on the basin and strengthen basin-wide resilience.

In terms of climate-resilience, the MASAP contributes to ensuring that people, communities, businesses, and other organizations can cope with current climate variability as well as adapt to future climate change, preserving development gains, and minimizing damages.

Moreover, the added values of the MASAP are ensured by addressing critical climate change adaptation aspects that need transboundary cooperation via IWRM-based approach and by enhancing the capacity of Member Countries in implementing their own national strategies. In the Mekong region, climate change is likely to cause significant impacts on water resources. The MRC can help LMB countries address the question of climate change and water linkages at basin level most effectively. Climate change impacts upstream can have implications downstream and vice versa. Adaptation options implemented by a country may pose directly and/or significant cross-border implications to the other country as well. Thus, addressing transboundary issues associated in climate change adaptation via MASAP is necessary. While Member countries are facing difficulties and hinders during implementation of national, regional and international commitments in climate change adaptation in the countries, the MASAP will position MRC as a leading regional institution in providing the support needed and thus advance MRC countries' implementation of national and international adaptation strategies.

The scope of the MASAP will:

- ✓ Consider the vulnerability of water resources, other related resources and people of the LMB due to current and future climate change over a 50-year period
- ✓ Take into account the existing policy, legal and institution setting of climate change adaptation associated with water management and water related sectors in the LMB
- ✓ Provide regional strategic priorities and actions for climate change adaptation in the LMB that are considered beneficial in filling the adaptation gaps and add values to national policies and plans
- ✓ Describe the implementation arrangement and potential resources for implementing the MASAP

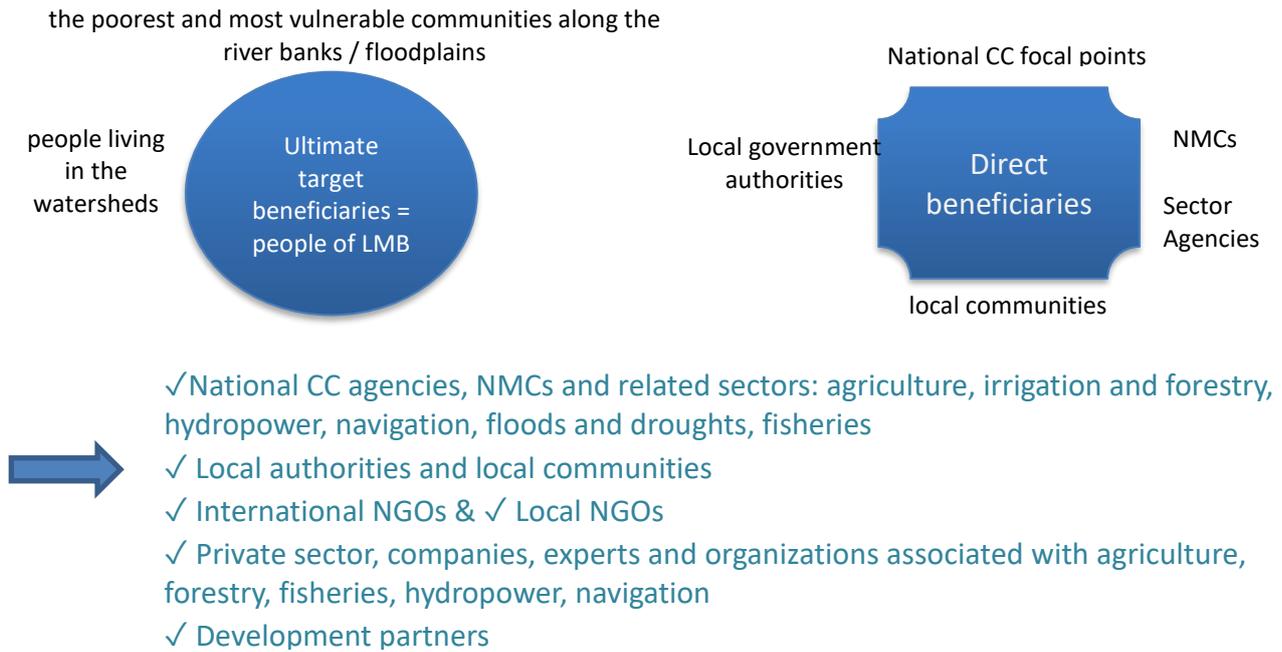
MASAP's stakeholder

Stakeholder engagement was paid high attention during the whole MASAP development. They were involved through engagement of international, regional and national experts in various fields as mentioned above. At national level, the process was led by National Mekong Committee Secretariat (NMCS) with close involvement of National Climate Change Focal Agencies and related line agencies with more than 40 national contracted experts for policy review, data collection, modelling and assessments.

Furthermore, a number of national and regional consultations and working sessions was carried out throughout the formulation process of the MASAP and the basin-wide assessments of the seven sectors.

To kick-off the formulation process, a forum namely “the 2nd Mekong Climate Change Forum” was conducted in Siem Reap, Cambodia, in October 2014 under the theme of “Adaptation to Climate Change in the Transboundary Context”. At the forum, the roadmap and the way forward for the formulation of the MASAP were discussed. The forum was attended by more than 150 participants from national government agencies, research institutes and universities, non-governmental organizations, international river basin organizations, development partners, and private sectors.

In a wider angle, the *ultimate target beneficiaries* of the MASAP are the *people of the LMB*, especially *the poorest and most vulnerable communities living along the river banks and on the floodplains* of the Mekong mainstream and its tributaries. These are the people who are most at risk from floods and droughts, and who depend upon the availability of good quality water for agriculture and fish and other aquatic flora and fauna for their livelihood. It also includes *the people living in the watersheds* whose use and management of the natural resources can influence the water quality and availability, and whose vulnerability to extreme climate events threatens sustainable watershed management.



III. Approach and proceedings of the forum

Forum Objectives

The regional stakeholder forum on MASAP aims to share viewpoints, recommendations and suggestions for finalization of the Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan. It's also to discuss and engage stakeholders on suitable regional action plan for climate change adaptation in the context of Lower Mekong Basin. It has following specific objectives:

- Sharing the draft Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan undertaken by the MRC
- Seeking the viewpoints, recommendations and suggestions of concerned stakeholders in order to improve and finalize the MASAP
- Sharing information on finalization and next steps for future engagement of stakeholders in implementing the MASAP
- Creating a platform and network for all relevant and interested stakeholders to share key issues and concerns regarding climate change adaptation.

The Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan on climate change has been developed based on inputs that are outcomes of series of rich technical reviews, analysis and studies on climate change adaptation including an Overview of policy for climate change adaptation in the Lower Mekong, a Basin-wide assessment on climate change impacts on water and water related resources. The meeting has discussed linkages as well as how outcomes of such technical reviews, analysis and studies contributed to the MASAP.

In the context of globalization that all LMB Member Countries prioritise climate change adaptation by signing various global climate change agreements and having their own national strategies and plans, the added values of the MASAP are ensured by addressing critical climate change adaptation aspects that need transboundary cooperation and by enhancing the capacity of Member Countries in implementing their own national strategies.

With that approach, international experience sharing plays also an important aspect. It was reflected through presentations on complementarity of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to National Strategies – the Danube Case, and Review of International Experience on Formulation of Adaptation Strategies.

After the plenary session with presentations, forum participants break into parallel group discussions focusing on (1) the Strategic Priorities and (2) Action Plan and (3) Synergies for MASAP Implementation (see Annex 1 – Agenda).

The forum was attended by 81 participants representing MRC Member Countries, development partners, NGOs, as well as research institutions, and MRC Secretariat (see Annex 2 – List of participants).

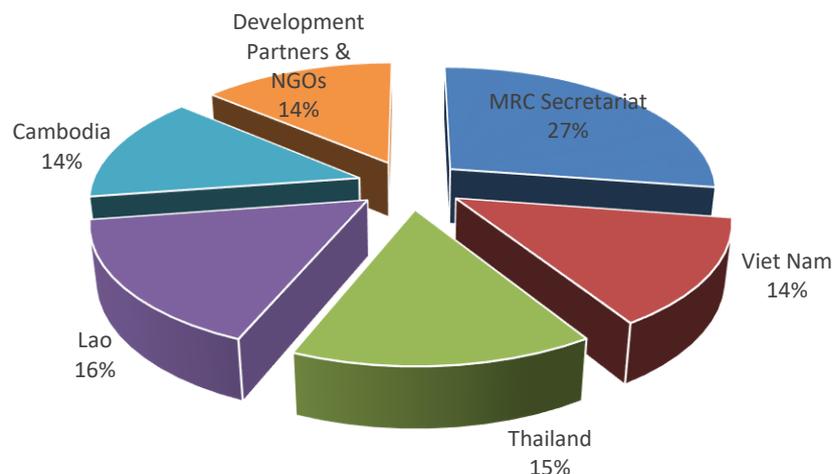


Figure 1. Overview of Forum’s participants

All information is available on MRC website <http://www.mrcmekong.org/news-and-events/events/regional-stakeholder-forum-on-mekong-adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan-26th-june-2017-vientiane-lao-pdr>

- Draft MASAP and reference documents
- Forum’s presentations
- Forum’s report

IV. Summary of presentations, discussions and forum’s outcomes

1. Complementarity of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to National Strategies - the Danube Case

The development of Danube’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy comprised 3 main steps:

Step 1 (during 2011)
Danube Climate Adaptation Study

- Knowledge base, summarising expected impacts and possible adaptation measures
- Based on existing climate change studies and projects



Step 2 (March 2012)
Climate Adaptation Workshop

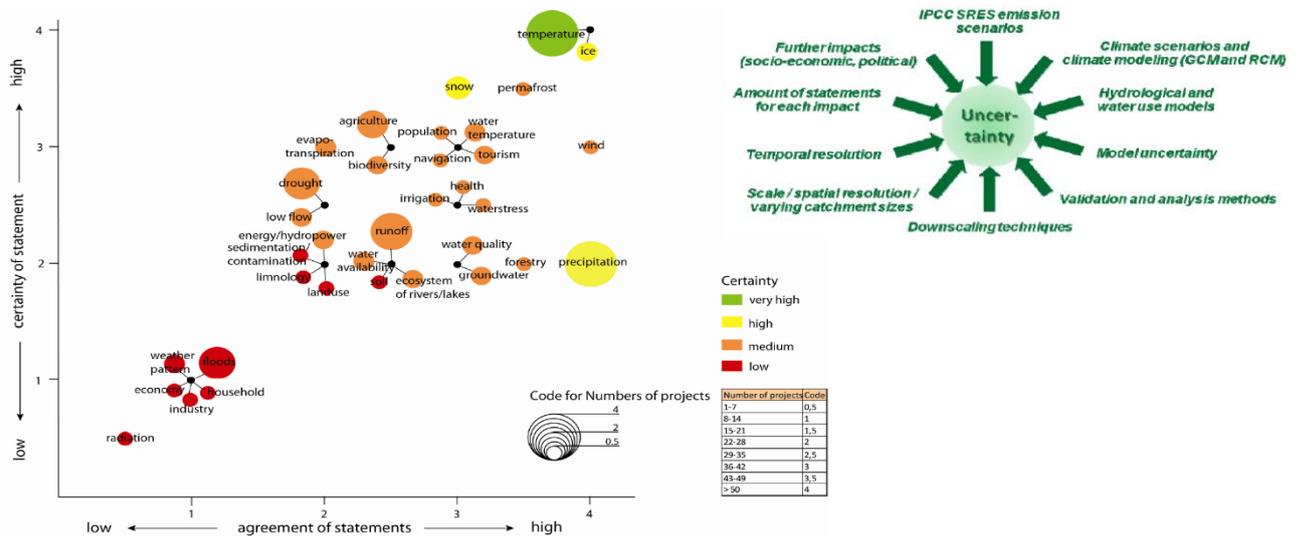
- Presentation and broad discussion with countries and stakeholders
- Acceptance of results on basin-wide level



Step 3 (finalised in 2012)
Danube CC Adaptation Strategy

- Joint elaboration of Strategy with input from different Expert Groups
- Adopted in December 2012

During the process, there were of course uncertainty and water-related impacts



In order to overcome uncertainty and barriers, several approaches have been applied during implementation, that needs step-wise and adaptive approach such as:

- Danube Climate Adaptation Strategy does not include a separate programme of measures!
- Making best use of **existing structures and water management planning instruments**
 - EU **Water Framework Directive** and EU **Floods Directive** are main tools for adaptation
 - ICPDR Expert Groups and Task Groups mandated to **incorporate Climate Adaptation** in Danube River Basin and Danube Flood Risk Management Plan
 - **Cyclic and adaptive** approach that is based on 6 years management cycle with 4 cyclic steps of
 - (1) ICPDR Climate Adaptation Strategy in 2012, 2018, ...,
 - (2) WFD Analysis/Flood Hazard and Flood Risk Maps in 2013, 2019, ...,
 - (3) River Basin/ Flood Risk Management Plans in 2015, 2021, ...,
 - (4) Implementation of Programmes of Adaptation Measures during 2015-2021, 2021-2027, ...

- Strategy includes Guiding Principles (from CIS Guidance Document No. 24), supporting ICPDR Expert Groups and Task Groups in adaptation

Different countries used different time periods and scenarios for modelling that are difficult for comparing and harmonization of the results. In addition, in the case of the Danube, 14 member countries discussed on general issues rather than specific issues, so that it is easier to agree or make a decision.

In general, it is recommended that joint understanding (i.e. on scenarios and related impacts) and shared knowledge base is essential for joint decision making in a transboundary basin. Moreover, as climate change is cross-cutting issue that requiring interdisciplinary approach with effective coordination mechanism. In addition, in the context of water nexus approach, there is a need to address other socio-economic developments which might have even bigger impact than climate change itself. Last but not least, a clear political commitment is crucial, including development of national institutions and national capacities for successful implementation and updating of the adaptation strategy.

2. The Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan- from formulation to identification of strategic priorities and its action plan

The MASAP is a general plan of action for guidance and addressing the impacts of CC in the LMB. It sets out strategic priorities and actions for Trans-boundary CC adaptation of the MRC. It aims at supporting the MCs to enhance their capacity to adapt through planning for addressing transboundary impacts of CC and needs for transboundary adaptation. It will be subjected to review and update every 5 years.

Formulation of the MASAP

During formulation of the MASAP, it has taken into consider following aspects:

- Include evaluation of the policy, legal and institutional framework
- Ensure common understanding and appreciation of the projected impacts and vulnerabilities
- Ensure ownership of the MCs
- Allow ample time for participation
- Account for measures taken at the local level
- Identify joint benefits
- Include ecosystem based adaptation measures
- Include looking for opportunities and innovation
- Information on impact and vulnerability assessment
- CC time horizon: 2030, 2060
- In agreement with and having synergies to national climate change adaptation strategies
- Allowing for updating of the plan

Linkages to other basin-wide sectoral strategies

The MRC Basin Development Strategy (2011) had a strategic priority of preparing and implementing Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. While BDS describes past development, assess current state of water resources situation and exogenous development (outside the

water sector) and future plans, then MASAP is identifying possibilities & limitations of existing water management situation & identifies consequences of expected development & defines actions to be prepared for such development. BDS takes note of projected future water resources development situation (20-50 years) with climate change. Meanwhile, development actions as planned to be beneficial for the short term (5-15 years) may appear counterproductive in the long term (20-50 years), due to climate change and other developments.

Review international experiences, evaluation of policy, legal and institutional framework, and basin-wide assessment

In the formulation process, it's important to review international experiences of existing strategies to learn from their process and their implementation and to derive recommendations for a Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (MASAP). It focused on analysis of other formulation process, review of enabling environment including national and transboundary level, assessment of vulnerability, measures and evaluation. International experience for reference includes ASEAN Adaptation Strategy (2012), NBI Climate Change Strategy (2013), COMESA-EAC-SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the water sector (2009-ongoing), European Adaptation Strategy (2013), Danube River (ICPDR), Rhine River (ICPR), and Nemen River.

As a result, the derived recommendations emphasized on eight key aspects including (1) evaluation of the policy, legal and institutional framework in the development of the strategy, (2) ensure comment understanding and appreciation of the projected impacts and vulnerabilities, (3) ensure ownership of the MCs, (4) allow ample time for participation, (5) account for measures taken at local level, (6) identify joint benefits, (7) include ecosystem based adaptation measures, and (8) include looking for opportunities and innovation.

With the review of Climate Change and Adaptation Policies in the Lower Mekong Basin by looking at cross-sectors (water, land use, hydropower, food security and climate change) and policies at national and regional level (ASEAN, GMS, MRC, LMC) as well as international agreements (Paris Agreement, SDGs, Sendai Framework), it provides good implications for MASAP.

There is an enabling environment for development and implementation of the MASAP where policies and legislation are in place both at national and regional level. However, as provision for addressing CC adaptation at basin level are found only in the framework of Mekong Agreement, from policies and activities provided by the MRC, it therefore needs to address issues on limited availability of information, financial resources and the complexity of the institutional setting need to be addressed.

Moreover, MASAP is a unique regional strategy that will provide opportunity and platform for joint actions addressing the critical aspects of Tb adaptation to CC, there is a need to address climate & water linkage at basin level using IWRM approach, and also to address Tb issues associated with CC adaptation.

In addition, it's a non-stop effort to support riparian countries to implement adaptation strategies at national, regional and international levels. At the same time, MASAP should identify a strategy to continuously mainstreaming CC in all relevant policies at national & regional strategies and plans. As the institutional setting at national and regional level is

found often quite complicated, the MASAP needs to explore potential synergies between MRC & ASEAN & Initiatives like GMS and LMC. The MASAP needs to streamline development partners' involvement as well as take advantage of global frameworks in its implementation.

The Basin-wide assessments of climate change impacts on water and water-related resources in the Lower Mekong Basin has provided useful information which supports decision making on CC adaptation and measures at regional and national levels in the MRC MCs. It assessed 7 components including (1) hydrology, (2) flood, (3) drought, (4) ecosystem and biodiversity, (5) food security, (6) hydropower, and (7) socio-economics, by using results of 9 proposed CC scenarios and 3 sea level rise scenarios for CCAI basin-wide assessments. In summary, projected future CC and the resulting impacts are in some scenarios extreme. The implications for socio-economic system may be profound with vulnerable communities. The capacity to adapt and remain resilient in the face of CC depends on a range of factors such as livelihood diversification, assets and resources to cope with shocks ... The ongoing economic and structural changes in LMB to mitigate the CC impacts might make many people become more vulnerable to CC impacts due to their reliance on natural systems for livelihoods and food security.

There were questions raised regarding resolution of scale of the study (1 km resolution), and uncertainty of rainfall and precipitation/climate change impacts in the future.

In respond, the nine climate change scenarios in the future (possible pattern of rainfall, carbon dioxide concentration and climate sensitivity) were discussed and decided among 4 MCs.

Regarding food security, the question is why climate change has negative impact on rice yield but positive impact on maize yield in Thailand?

In respond, the amount of precipitation and carbon dioxide concentration in the high-level affect to rice more than maize. In Thailand, increase seasonality, low rainfall highly affects to lower rice productivity. On the other hands, according to the AquaCrop model, even the higher temperature can affect to lower maize productivity, the CO₂ concentration provide a positive impact to maize, which are C₄ plant, increasing photosynthesis of the crop.

Identification of MASAP's strategic priorities and action plan

In coping such potential impacts, MASAP aims to set out the strategic priorities and actions at basin level to address CC risk on the basin and strengthen basin-wide resilience. In addition, it also contributes to ensuring sustainable development of the Mekong River Basin in line with the 1995 Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the MRB. It provides tool to support and mainstream adaptation planning at national and regional level. It's also an orientation for the identification of concrete relevant adaptation measures. Not only being an aligned strategy, but also complementing the already existing national strategy and plans as well as the Nationally Determined Contribution on CC adaptation.

The MASAP contains 7 strategic priorities: (1) *mainstreaming* CC into regional and national policies, programs and plans, (2) enhance regional and international *cooperation and partnership* on adaptation, (3) enable implementation of transboundary, *gender sensitive* adaptation options, (4) support access to adaptation *finance*, (5) enhance *monitoring*, data collection and sharing, (6) strengthen *capacity development* for CC adaptation strategies and

plans, and (7) improve *outreach* of MRC products on CC and adaptation. In order to achieve those strategic priorities, the Action Plan for Basin Adaptation to CC has been developed in which it depicts the role of each partners in the implementation of the strategy for 2017-2022 as the 1st phase as well as the approach to monitor, evaluate, report and eventually update the strategy.

During implementation, the MRC Council will play an important role as strategic guidance, while the MRC Joint Committee will directly supervise the implementation and promote MASAP at senior-level to all relevant national and regional development initiatives. MRCS will facilitate, support and monitor the implementation. Other parties will have equally important roles and responsibilities as follows:

National Mekong Committees Secretariat	Liaise between MRC and the respective national climate change committees and mainstream climate change adaptation into the National Indicative Plans (NIPs)
National Line Agencies including National Climate Change Focal Agencies	Develop and implement transboundary – influential climate change adaptation projects
Dialogue Partners	Take account of basin-wide climate change adaptation approach and priorities as suggested by the MASAP and continue exchanging and sharing of information and technical expertise
Development Partners	Promote the basin-wide climate change adaptation approach as suggested by the MASAP and continue providing financial and technical support in addressing MASAP strategic priorities and actions both at regional and national bilateral levels
Regional institutions/ initiatives	Identify synergies and support co-implementation of actions. Avoid duplication of efforts.
Research institutes and universities	Consider and promote basin-wide climate change adaptation approaches and priorities as suggested by the MASAP and contribute to the generation and dissemination of information and knowledge

Other non-governmental organizations / civil society organizations	Promote basin-wide climate change adaptation approaches and priorities as suggested by the MASAP and contribute to information generation and stakeholder communication and outreach
Private sector	Cooperate with MRC and MCs in searching for synergies and mutual support for climate change adaptation

Initially 25 activities have been identified for implementation of the 7 strategic priorities. The update of the strategy will be in alignment with MRC strategic planning cycle, that's every 5 years, and based on scientific progress from CC scenarios and methodologies, regional knowledge and lesson learnt during MASAP implementation.

Outcomes of parallel Groups' Discussion

The parallel group discussions aimed to seek for the comments and recommendations from stakeholders on MASAP's components including (1) strategic priorities, (2) action plan and (3) synergies for implementation that provided further inputs for improvement of MASAP

For MASAP Strategic Priorities, the group discussed expectation on each strategic priority, together to identify the most important target for each priority and lesson learnt on the ground/related experiences that can help implementation of the MASAP. Some key points were:

- The gender mainstreaming should be promoted, more specifically the sex disaggregated data and capacity development specifically for women should be enhanced for the mainstreaming.
- Achievement of mainstreaming is difficult to measure, therefore it should have good indicators to keep track the progress and make a link to SDG.
- Need strong political commitment to support on financial and human resources
- Enhance collaboration among MCs and with MRC and related organization on data sharing, vulnerabilities assessment, capacity building, and better use of existing data in the MCs.
- Enhance communication and coordination among different line agencies, at regional level.

For the Action Plan, the group focused on activities and its timeframe as well as qualitative and quantitative measures of indicators. The key messages were:

- Some activities should commence in 2017 rather than 2018, so countries can include MASAP in their respective national adaptation plans. For example, Thailand intends to finalise their national adaptation plans in 2018 and would like to ensure MRC priorities are included.
- Some activities should be carried out in a long-term timeframe for better impacts.
- Monitoring and measurement of indicators can be clearer. For example, how to measure climate change in the Basin Development Strategy.

- MCs need more clarity on funding sources and assistance with building technical capacity and training opportunities.

For synergies for MASAP implementation, the discussion was around cooperation mechanism of relevant stakeholders, linkages to other strategies in the region if applicable, and compliment actions at country level, including bilateral or multilateral cooperation, that can contribute to regional transboundary action plan. Some key recommendations were:

- The MASAP should have a linkage to national and sub-national water resources management plan to have better update and coordination
- In order to mainstreaming CC in national and regional policies, promotion adaptation via good practices of local knowledge in resilience should be considered. Those local good practices can be used to formulate adaptation projects
- Enhance regional consolidate database for cross-sectoral use, for example the flood mapping at provincial level.
- Explore more possibility to have cross-sector cooperation, for example collaboration with the regional dialogue on forest coverage protection.

V. Conclusion and next steps

In general, the forum succeeded in achieving its objectives. It (1) helped forum participants to better understand the Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, (2) collected the viewpoints, recommendations and suggestions of concerned stakeholders in order to improve and finalize the MASAP, (3) created a platform and network for all relevant and interested stakeholders to share key issues and concerns regarding climate change adaptation.

Those comments and recommendations were noted and reflected at back-to-back Regional Consultation Meeting held on the 27th June 2017

With regard to next step of finalization of the MASAP, the final draft MASAP will take into account comments and recommendation obtained from both national and regional consultations. The final draft MASAP will be submitted to MRC JC for consideration and endorsement at the 46th JC Meeting to be held in August 2017. After JC endorsement, the MASAP will be submitted to MRC Council for approval at the 24th Council Meeting in December 2017.

However, development of project ideas for Tb Adaptation projects will be on-going in parallel with finalization of the MASAP and later on during implementation.

VI. Forum's photo gallery







ANNEXES

Annex 1. Agenda



Regional Stakeholder Forum on Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

26 June 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Agenda

Time	Session	Responsibility
08:00 – 08:30	Registration	MRCS
08:30 – 08:40	Welcome remarks	MRCS CEO
08:40 – 08:45	Opening remarks	Vice Minister of MONRE, Lao PDR
08:45 – 08:50	Remarks by MRC Development Partner	EU representative
08:50 – 09:00	Forum's ground rules, introduction, objectives and agenda	Mr. Nadeem Samnakay
09:00 – 09:30	Keynote speaker on complementarity of regional climate change adaptation strategy to national strategies Q&A	Mr. Miodrag Milovanovic, Serbia representative, ICPDR and ISRBC
9:30 – 09:50	The Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan – Formulation Process Q&A	Dr. Thim Ly, Chief River Basin Planner
09:50 – 10:15	The MRC Basin Development Strategy (BDS) and linkages of MASAP & other Basin-wide Sectoral Strategies Q&A	Dr. Anoulak Kittikhoun, Chief Strategy and Partnership Officer
10:15 – 10:40	Coffee/Tea break	All

10:40 – 11:05	Review of International Experience on formulation of Adaptation Strategy Q&A	Dr. Jos Timmerman, International Expert
11:05 – 11:30	Climate Change and Adaptation - Policy Review Q&A	Dr. Thim Ly
11:30 – 12:10	Basin-wide assessments of climate change impacts and vulnerability Q&A	Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cong Dr. Anne Chaponniere, GIZ Technical Advisor
12:10 – 13:30	Lunch	All
13:30 – 14:30	The Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview • Strategic Guidance and Priorities • Action Plan and M&E Q&A	Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cong Dr. Thim Ly Dr. Anne Chaponniere
14:30 – 15:30	Parallel Group Discussions: comments and recommendations on Mekong Adaptation (1) Strategic Priorities and (2) Action Plan and (3) Synergies for MASAP Implementation	All
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break & return to plenary	All
16:00 – 16:40	Report back on key comments and recommendations (10' per group) Q&A	Rapporteurs (TBA)
16:40 – 16:50	Recap of overall key points and future plan for Finalization and implementation of MASAP Clarifying Q&A	Dr. An Pich Hatda
16:50 – 17:00	Thank you remarks and closure of Forum	MRCS CEO

Annex 2. List of participants

No	Name	Position/Org.
1	H.E Mr. Kol Vathana	CNMCS
2	Mr. Ros Sophorna	MPWT
3	Ms. Nhim Sophea	MOWRAM
4	Dr. Heng Chan Thoeun	MoE
5	Mr. Ou Chandy	NCDM
6	Mr. Leng Vansak	MoP
7	Mr. Kim Seiha	CNMCS
8	Mr. Suo Bunthan	CNMCS
9	Mr. Nom Sophearith	TSA
10	Mr. Am Phirum	MAFF
11	H.E Mme. Boun Vorachit	MONRE
12	Mr. Sivannakhone Malivanh	MONRE
13	Mr. Siamphone Sengchandala	MONRE
14	Ms. Manisone	MONRE
15	Mr. Sommano Phounsavath	MAF
16	Mr. Lattanavongsath Hiuthongkham	MEM
17	Ms. Moukmany Vannasy	MPWT
18	Dr. Saykham Voradeth	MPI
19	Mr. Vangxay	LNMCs
20	Mr. Thongthip Chandalasane	LNMCs
21	Mr. Athisone Silitham	LNMCs
22	Ms. Luckdavone Valangkoun	LNMCs
23	Ms. Channaly Chandalasane	LNMCs
24	Mr. Pornchai Kansith	TNMCs
25	Mr. Deeka Ratanachamnong	TNMCs
26	Ms. Sotharat Insawang	Department of Fisheries
27	Ms. Woranuch Emmanoch	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
28	Ms. Pimpilai Nuaalaong	TNMCs
29	Ms. Kanungnij Polkhasan	Working team, Numyong
30	Mr. Bamrung Khayotha	The working group in the demonstration area (Young Basin)
31	Mrs. Warisaralee Kaewplang	The working group in the demonstration area (Huai Saneng Basin)
32	Mr. Thanit Satiennam	Department of Water Resources

33	Mr. Kergkeart Kumarasingha	Department of Water Resources
34	Mr. Ekarut Archeewa	TNMCS
35	Dr. Nguyen Anh Duc	VNMCS
36	Dr. Dang Quang Thinh	MONRE
37	Ms. Hoang Thi Chuyen	MONRE
38	Ms. Pham Thi Tra My	MONRE
39	Dr. Lam Vu Thanh Noi	MARD
40	Ms. Tran Thi Dien	MONRE
41	Mr. Hoang Trong Thang	MONRE
42	Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Ha	MONRE
43	Ms. Lai Phuong Anh	VNMCS
44	Ms. Pham Le Ngoc Thao	VNMCS
45	Mrs. Jenni Lundmark	EU
46	Dr. Bertrand Meinier	GIZ
47	Mr. Christian Olk	Embassy of Germany
48	Mr. Provash Mondal	Oxfam
49	Mr. Miodrag Milovanovic	Serbia representative, ICPDR and ISRBC
50	Ms. Amy Scott	IUCN
51	Dr. Nils Koenig	British Embassy
52	Guillaume Lacombe, PhD	IWMI
53	Dr. Pham Tuan Phan	MRCS
54	Dr. Naruepon Sukumasavin	MRCS
55	Dr. An Pich Hatda	MRCS
56	Mr. Bounlap Phethany	MRCS
57	Dr. Truong Hong Tien	MRCS
58	Dr. Anoulak Kittikhoun	MRCS
59	Dr. Thim Ly	MRCS
60	Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai	MRCS
61	Dr. Someth Paradis	MRCS
62	Dr. Cong Nguyen Dinh	MRCS
63	Ms. Nguyen Thin Ngoc Minh	MRCS
64	Ms. Nhu Duong Hai	MRCS
65	Mr. Parakorn Chanbanyong	MRCS
66	Ms. Chamaporn Paiboonvorachat	MRCS
67	Mr. Nadeem Samnakay	MRCS
68	Ms. Anne Chaponniere	MRCS
69	Ms. Nguyen Dieu Linh	MRCS
70	Ms. Set Sogpna	MRCS
71	Mr. Nuon Vanna	MRCS

72	Mr. Oudomsack Philavong	MRCS
73	Mr. Ix Hour	MRCS
74	Mr. Suthy Heng	MRCS
75	Mr. Jan Timmerman	MRCS
76	Ms. Le Thi Huong Lien	MRCS
77	Ms. Souridahak Sakonhninhom	MRCS
78	Mr. Anouvong Manivong	MRCS
79	Mr. Voutthisack Phomnao	MRCS
80	Ms. Silisakhone Keophilalay	MRCS
81	Ms. Varaphone Silaphet	MRCS

Annex 3. Participant satisfaction survey

At the end of the Forum, an evaluation survey was distributed to assess the level of satisfaction of the participants. The survey response rate is 58%. Below are the key results from the respondents:

Respondent profiles:

The survey was filled by 81% of respondents from NMCS and governmental agencies; 3,23% from local NGO, 6,45% from research/academia and 6,45% from development partners. There is 35,48% female participants and 64,52% male participants. 56% of respondents work in climate change or disaster management sector.

Overall assessment and uptake of MRC products:

- 100% of respondents agreed that The Forum helped them to better understand the Mekong Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan
- 93,55% of respondents agreed that The Forum collected the viewpoints, recommendations and suggestions of concerned stakeholders in order to improve and finalize the MASAP
- 96,67% of respondents agreed that The Forum created a platform and network for all relevant and interested stakeholders to share key issues and concerns regarding climate change adaptation
- 96,67% of respondents agreed that the stakeholders' key concerns will be reflected in the 2nd draft MASAP and towards its finalization
- 100% of respondents agreed that MASAP will be useful for your organization's work
- 58,62% mentioned that they have used MRC products on climate change in their work

Assessment of respondents' satisfaction with technical components of MASAP:

- 60% of respondents rated that the quality of basin wide assessment of climate change impacts on hydrology is good and very good. 36,67% rated acceptable
- 67,74% of respondents rated that the quality of basin wide assessment of climate change impacts on flood behavior is good and very good. 29.03% rated acceptable
- 61,29% of respondents rated that the quality of basin wide assessment of climate change impacts on drought behavior is good and very good. 32.26% rated acceptable
- 67,74% of respondents rated that the quality of climate change and adaptation policy review is good and very good. 25,81% rated acceptable.
- 67,74% of respondents rated that the quality of strategic guidance and priorities is good and very good. 29,03% rated acceptable
- 58,06% of respondents rated that the quality of action plan and M&E is good and very good. 38,71% rated acceptable.

Assessment of respondents' satisfaction with the facilitation and arrangement of the Forum

- 90% of respondents agreed that There is sufficient time for clarification and discussion
- 80%% of respondents agreed that group discussion and report back are effective
- 77,42% of respondents agreed that information and documents for MASAP Regional Stakeholder Forum were available in a timely manner
- 100% of respondents agreed that facilitators promote a participatory environment for all stakeholders to raise the opinions



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