

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN BASIN WIDE CONTEXT

By: Mr Somnuk CHANTHASETH

Director of Planning and Cooperation Division of MAF

National BDP Working Group Member

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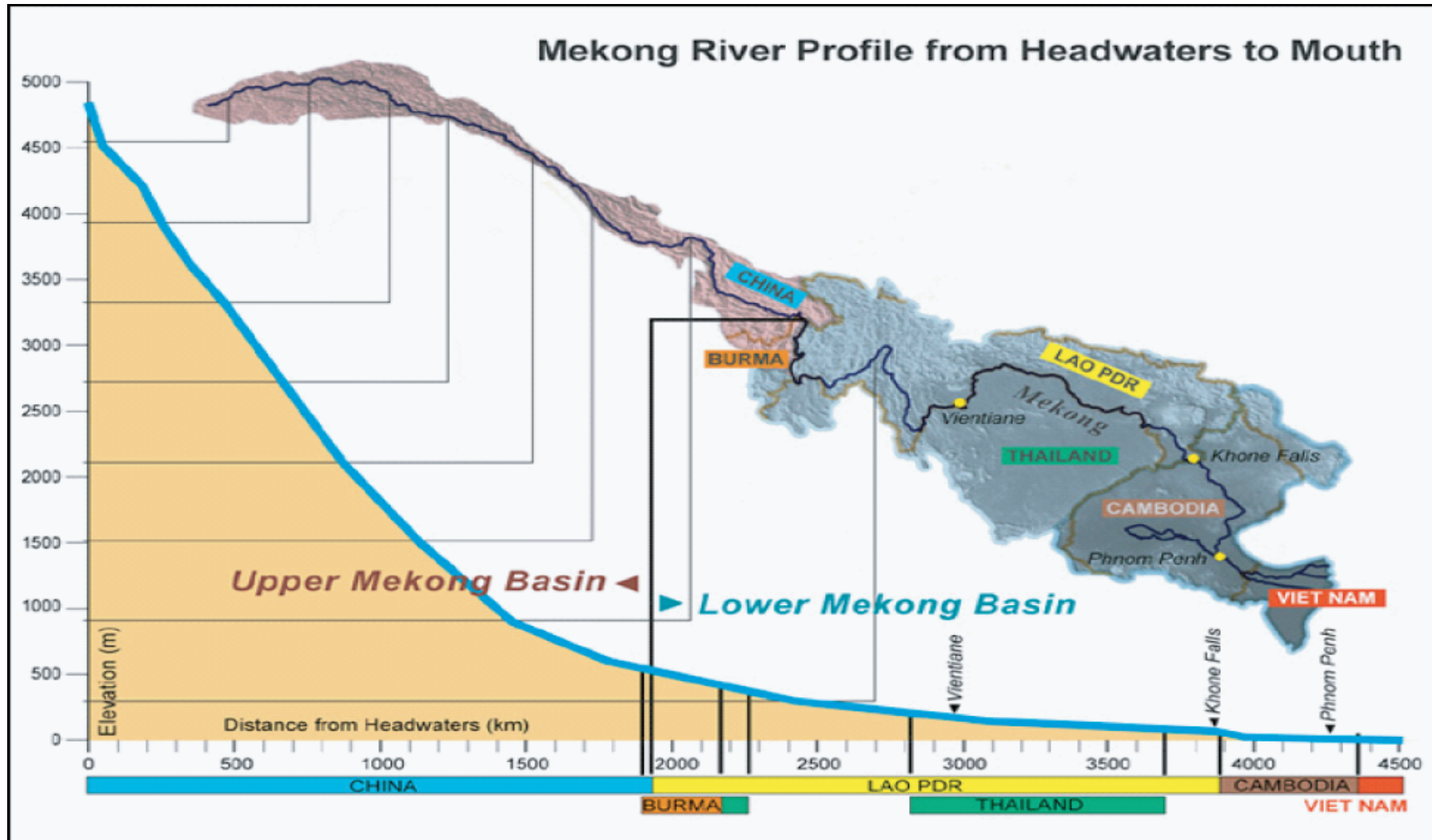


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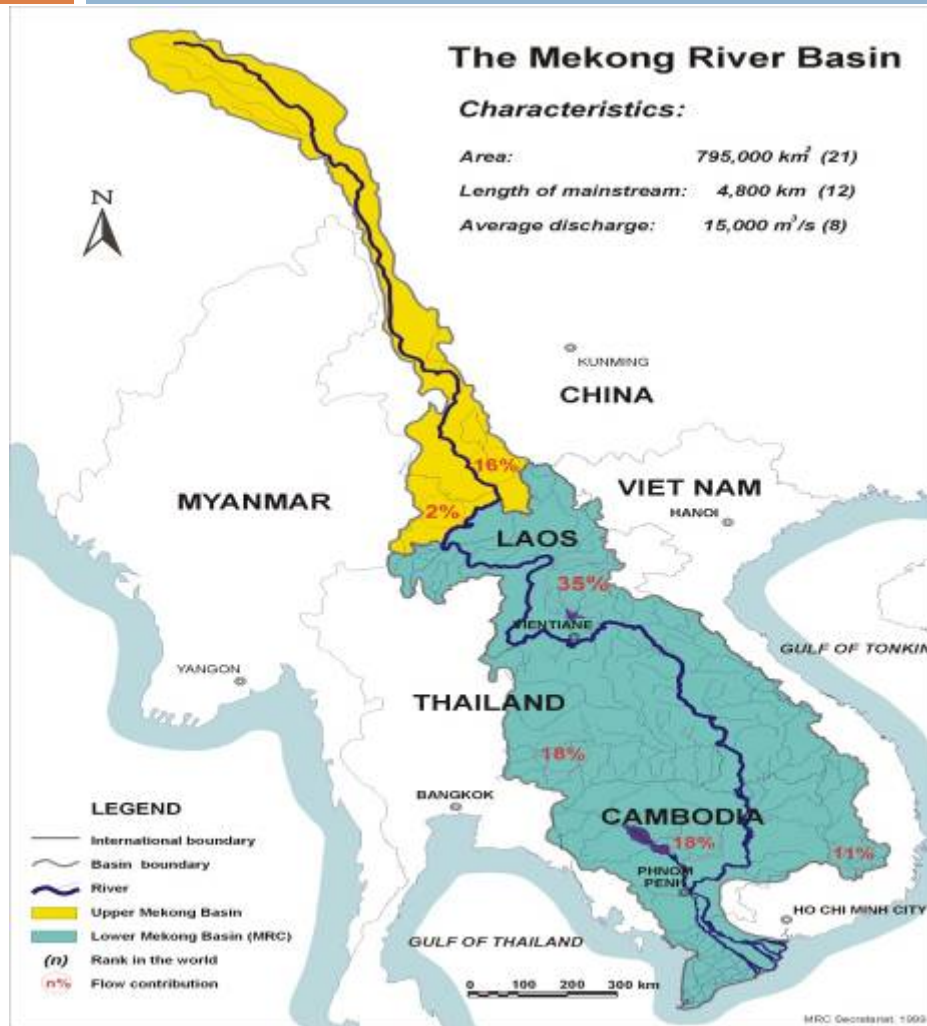
Socio-economic Development Targets of Lao PDR by 2020

- Population Growth 8.3 Millions (Average 2.2% per year)
- GDP 1,200-1,500 US\$ / capita / year
- The adult literacy rate increase to 90%
- Life expectancy average 70 year
- Infra-structure network on Socio-economic Development at the Nation Wide

Water Resources in Mekong Basin



Flow Contributors in Mekong Basin



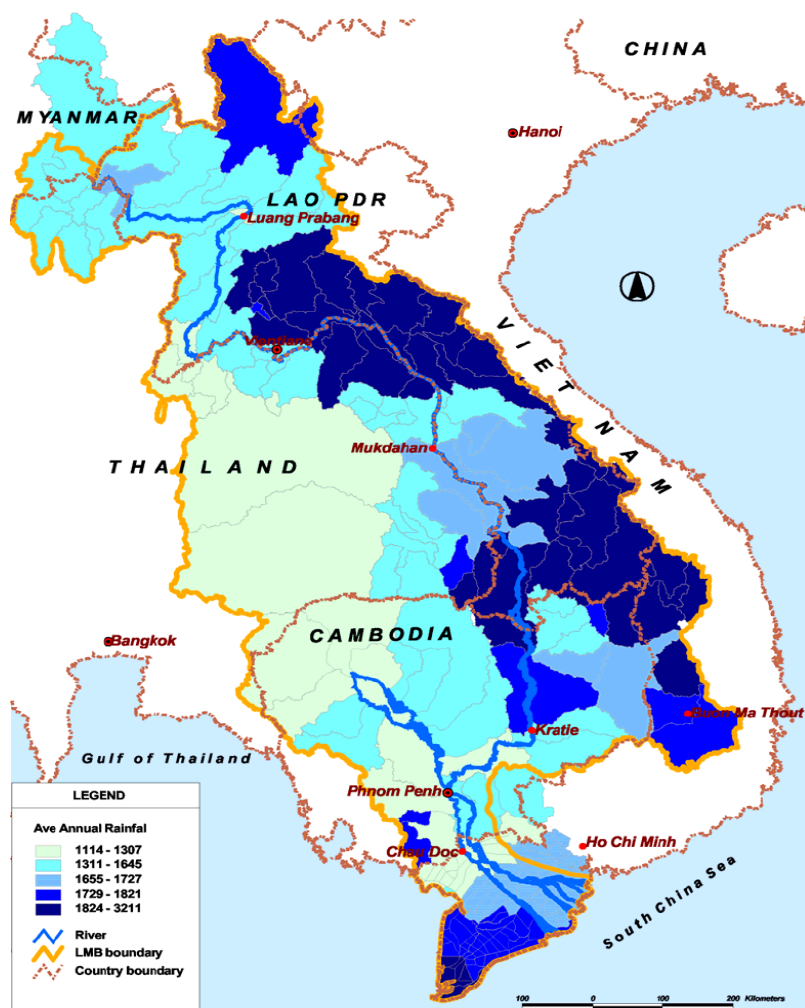
Upper Mekong (18%)

- China – 16%
- Myanmar – 2%

Lower Mekong (82%)

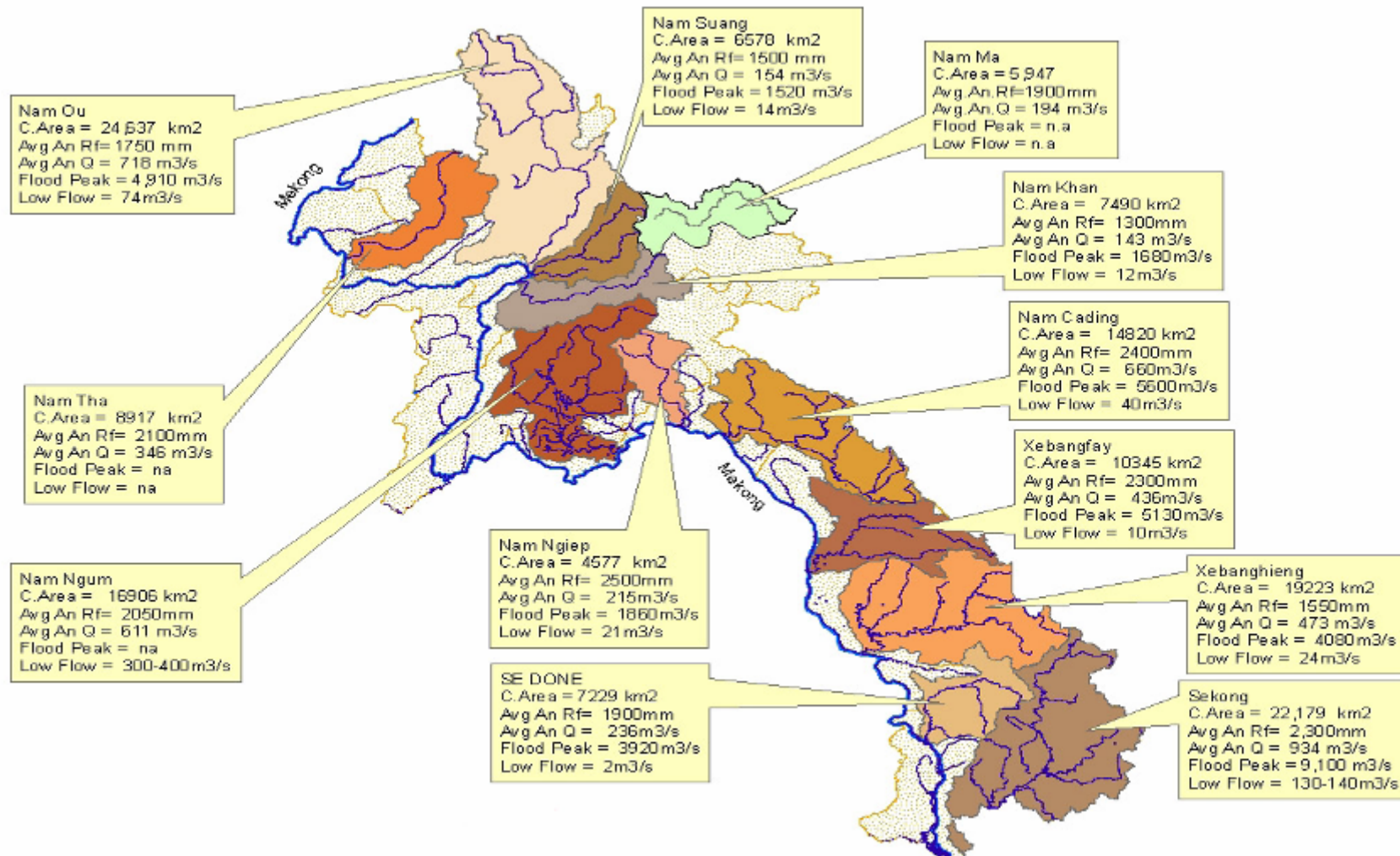
- Cambodia – 18%
- Laos – 35%
- Thailand – 18%
- Viet Nam – 11%

Mean Annual Rainfall



| Basin | Total area (km ²) | Population (2005) | Mean Annual Rainfall (mm) | Mean Annual Discharge (m ³ /s) | 80% Reliable Annual Discharge (m ³ /s) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| Ou | 24,637 | 429,000 | 1,600 | 498 | 398 |
| Suang | 6,578 | 181,000 | 1,282 | 131 | 105 |
| Khane | 7,490 | 206,000 | 1,300 | 115 | 92 |
| Ngum ¹ | 16,906 | 941,000 | 2,000 | 726 | 580 |
| Lik / Song | 5,250 | 130,000 | 2,481 | 232 | 186 |
| Ngiep | 4,577 | 64,000 | 2,736 | 208 | 167 |
| Sane | 2,649 | 23,000 | 2,849 | 151 | 121 |
| Cading | 14,820 | 103,000 | 2,500 | 546 | 437 |
| Sebangfay | 10,345 | 231,000 | 2,300 | 523 | 418 |
| Sebanghieng | 19,223 | 817,000 | 1,500 | 577 | 462 |
| Sedone | 7,229 | 380,000 | 2,000 | 181 | 145 |
| Sekong ² | 22,179 | 113,000 | 2,149 | 879 | 703 |

Main Water Resources Available in Lao PDR



Overall Water Resources in Lao PDR

- Nationally balanced and sustainable social / economic development and transformation of the country towards poverty reduction in the country by the year 2020
- Enhance human resource development
- Eradicate basic mass poverty and phase out slash-and-burn cultivation
- Encourage food and commercial production
- Spur rural development
- Provide clean water for everybody

Main Sectors related to Water Resources Development



- Hydropower Sector
- Irrigation Sector
- Water Supply and Sanitation Sectors

Objectives of Hydropower Sector



- Maintain and expand electricity supply to promote economic and social development and 90% of population can access to electricity
- Promote hydropower for export to generate incomes
- Develop and enhance the legal and regulatory framework to effectively direct and facilitate power sector development such as electricity law, water law, environment law.
- Reform institutions and institutional structures

Existing Condition of Power Generation in Laos



- Lao PDR has hydropower development potential of 30,000 MW, by the end of 2005, the installed capacity in Laos has reached 673MW of hydropower projects which is only 2% of the potential.

National Principles in power development and planning

On the basis of the development of the national economy, the characteristics of energy resources and the existing problems of the generation development in Laos, the following basic principles should be followed in the generation planning for Laos:

- (1) The development of generation should be appropriately leading to the development requirements of domestic national economy in Laos, and with sufficient margin.
- (2) The generation development policy of developing hydropower in priority and thermal power as appropriate should be implemented, and the generation structure and distribution should be optimized by first meeting the domestic power supply in Laos, in conjunction with the demand from the power market in neighboring countries for power from Laos and with full consideration to the progress of initial work for hydropower projects.

National Principles in power development and planning (Cont.)

- (3) There shall be sufficient flexibility and adaptability in the development of generation, and it shall be able to cope with market changes to a certain extent.
- (4) Planning of generation will only cover hydropower and thermal power (mainly coal, oil and gas fired units), and no consideration will be given to nuclear power, pumped storage, solar energy and wind power in the planning.

Four National Goals on the Agricultural Sector Policy

- Food Production (Food Security)
- Commodity Production
- Shifting Cultivation Reduction and Rural income generation
- Sustainable Forestry Management

Government Policies for Irrigation Development

- Promotion and Support of Irrigation Project with participation of farmers group and private sector
- Improve public investment and efficient use external assistance.
- Ensuring that work undertaken within the irrigation sector is economically effective; environmentally sound and does not disadvantage any group within the community

Objectives of Irrigation Sector



- Ensure food security by increasing yield under irrigated agriculture
- Promote poverty alleviation in remote areas by generating income through the introduction and promotion of irrigated diversified crops
- Provide assistance to irrigation Water Users Association (WUA) through training, organization strengthening and institutional set-up under the “Irrigation Management Transfer-IMT” process

Existing Irrigation System in Lao PDR



- Current irrigated agriculture area 120,000 ha in the dry season and 250,000 ha in the wet season.
- Irrigated Areas cover about 25% of the existing paddy fields in dry season.

Irrigation Development Plan in Lao PDR by 2020

- Irrigated Area will be expanded to about 400,000 ha.
- Irrigation Facilities will be modernized.
- Strengthening of water user groups, water user association.
- Ensure the water supply in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

Government Policies for Water Supply and Sanitation


- At present about 58% of population can access to clean water supply and only 30% has sanitation facilities.
- Safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene education are basic human rights that protect and improve health.
- Preventing disease helps to alleviate poverty.
- To ensure that economic growth and modernization benefits the poor, 47 districts have been selected for priority investments

Government Policies for Water Supply and Sanitation

- Achieve geographical equity in social infrastructure provision, support rural development and stimulate economic development in the small towns
- Focus on poor districts and on small urban centres located in growth corridors and emerging centres

Country Expectation from Basin Development Plan

- ❑ Common framework for regional cooperation among the riparian countries to develop the Lower Mekong River Basin.
- ❑ Integration of National Planning into Regional Planning for Sustainable Development.
- ❑ Apply Development Scenarios, Tools and Planning Processes produced by BDP Programme into National Planning.
- ❑ Capacity Building on IWRM-based Planning at the National level.
- ❑ Data and Information on Water Resources related have been shared among the riparian countries.



Thank You for your kind
attention