



Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
Department of Water Resources (DWR)

TRAINING MATERIALS FOR LAO INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (BATCH I)

September 2015

National Integrated Water Resources Management Support Project
ADB TA 7780

Supported by



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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
AusAID	Australian Aid
CDTA	Capacity Development Technical Assistance
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DONRE	District Office of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	Department of Planning and Cooperation
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EA	Executing Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoL	Government of Lao PDR
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IRBM	Integrated River Basin Mngement
KKU	Khon Khaen University
KfW	German Development Bank Group
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LMB	Lower Mekong Basin
LNMC	Lao National Mekong Committee
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
NN	Nam Ngum
NNRB	Nam Ngum River Basin
NNRBC	Nam Ngum River Basin Committee
NNRBCS	Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat
NRBMTF	Nam Ngum River Basin Management Task Force
NREI	Natural Resources and Environment Institute
NT-NKD	Nam Thuan Nam Krading
NUoL	National University of Laos
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PIU	Project Implementation Unit (one for each IA)
PMU	Program Management Unit
PONRE	Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report

RBC	River Basin Committee
RBCS	River Basin Committee Secretariat
RBO	River Basin Organization
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
WERI	Water and Environment Research Institute
WREA	Water Resource and Environment Administration

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Background

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) led by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is the Project Executing Agency (EA) of the National Integrated Water Resources Management Support Program (hereafter NIWRMSP or the “*the Program*”). The implementation of the Program commenced in October 2011 will end at the end of 3rd quarter of 2015, approximately after four years. The Program has four components, which are Component 1: National Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management, Component 2: River Basin Management Development, Component 3: National Groundwater Action Plan Preparation, and Component 4: Integrated Water Resources Management Education Strengthening at the National University of Lao PDR. All of the four components are designed to directly assist MONRE in implementing the National Water Resource Management Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015, and to complement and coordinate other IWRM capacity building activities/projects funded by other development partners that are outside the scope of ADB TA. The outputs of the TA aim to support MONRE to settling itself in the center of coordination and facilitation of sustainable integrated water resources management (IWRM) at national, provincial, district, local and basin levels.

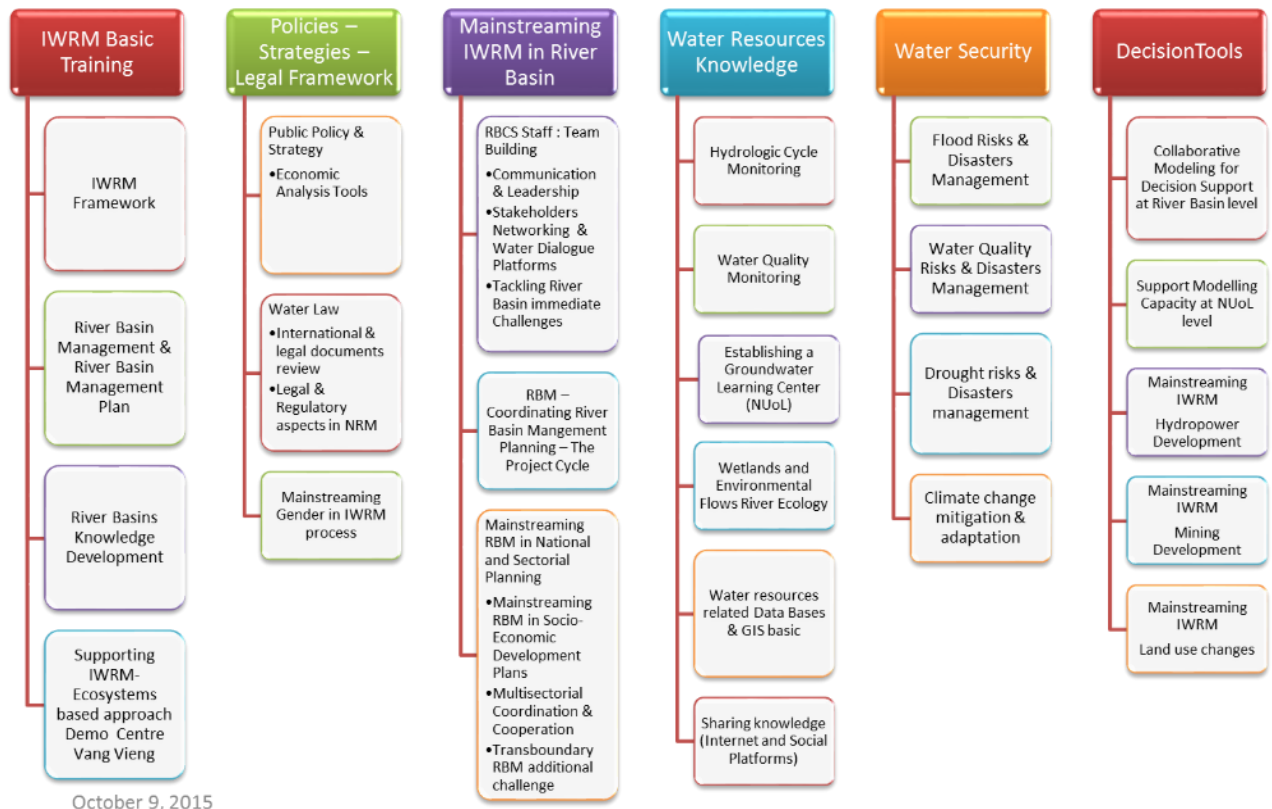
The key outputs of the Component 1: National Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management is to deliver trainings and capacity building programs in IWRM from basic to highly technical areas and issues, for different target groups in MONRE’s departments from national, provincial, district and local levels, water related agencies in other different ministries, river basin organizations and National University of Lao PDR. The main outcomes of the deliveries of these training and capacity building program are that necessary human resources and strengthened institutional capacity of the target agencies and organizations - in which at least eight specific areas of capacity building outcomes are identified and elucidated as:

1. **LEADERSHIP:** MONRE’s leadership to be widely recognized by Lao PDR institutions as a reference Center of Competence for Water and Water related Natural Resources Management;
2. **INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:** The mandates, duties and “day by day” activities of MONRE Departments and River Basin Committee Secretariat (RBCS) to be consistent with IWRM principles, Water Law and Environmental Law.
3. **WATER LAW IMPLEMENTATION:** The new Water Law shall be clearly understood by MONRE’s Departments. The respectively concerned MONRE’s Departments shall have the necessary legal framework (Decrees, Agreements, Guidelines, etc.) and the institutional capability (Mandates, Duties, day by day

organization rules and clarification) to proceed to its implementation in terms of public dissemination, monitoring and enforcement.

4. **KNOWLEDGE:** Through efficient collaboration between its sector departments, MONRE shall have the capacity to develop and maintain sound integrated knowledge of water and water related natural resources to provide decision support for river basin profile development and planning, ecosystems protection, SIA and EIA, and climate change resilience.
5. **HUMAN RESOURCES:** MONRE Departments and RBCs staff shall have good overall understanding of the IWRM framework and new Water Law. The staff shall be specifically trained on IWRM topics that they need for achieving their specific tasks.
6. **INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:** “Team Building” process and proactive communication instructions, guidelines and tools are developed for allowing efficient cooperation and transparent sharing of Information and data on water and water related natural resources between MONRE’s Departments
7. **IWRM COMMUNITY BASED AND PARTICIPATION:** MONRE, with focus on its Provincial and Districts Branch Offices), shall have the institutional capacity and knowledge to support IWRM community based and stakeholders participation processes and projects
8. **FACILITIES:** Facilities, test equipment and tools shall be available and provided when needed for supporting Capacity Development Outputs

The MONRE’s IWRM Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and MONRE’s IWRM Training Plan were prepared. The Training Plan was revised in late 2013 include at least key six IWRM disciplinary areas and 24 different training courses, which are essential for the identified target groups. The IWRM disciplinary areas and courses are listed in the Training Plan Organization Chart below.



As of September 2015, there have been 20 training workshops implemented, covering 10 training courses. The training workshop were provided to many different target groups, including 695 trainee individuals (i.e. 176 women and 519 men) across Lao PDR at national, provincial, district and local levels.

The topics that are covered in the Training Material (Batch I) of this TA are as follows:

- I. IWRM Framework
- II. Integrated River Basin Management and River Basin Management Plan
- III. River Basin Knowledge Development
- IV. Supporting IWRM and Community Engagement Pilot Project
- V. Flood Risks and Disaster Management
- VI. Project Cycle Management

Introduction to the Training Material

The main objective of the Training Materials is to compile the information on available key resource materials in IWRM focusing specifically for Lao PDR, and for reference uses of governmental staff, NGOs, practitioners, researchers, as well as for open public. In addition, the training material is also used to record and monitor the trainees who have participated in the MONRE IWRM's training program facilitated by DWR. The record is to be used for long-term monitoring purposes for IWRM capacity building effort by MONRE.

Most the training have been conducted as on-the-job based trainings. The training module is designed to support governmental staff and institutions to better understand the critical water issues at national, basin and local levels, as well as to understand each other's roles and responsibilities in managing the water issue. The training is designed to increase their own professional capacity and to build cross-agency and multi-disciplinary team-work to tackling and solving water issues which the last is the heart of IWRM.

For each of the training topic, the training material consists of five main parts which include:

1. Fact sheet on tracking records the training that includes all necessary information such as name of the training, training date and venue, methodologies, target groups, training evaluation results and recommendations for next steps. The evaluation of each training course was made at the end of the training by the trainees. The trainer team handed an evaluation form to the trainees to evaluate and rate the training by scores and written recommendations on each training sessions and the whole training course.
2. Situation analysis and training concept that provides information and rationale of the training synthesized by international standard principles and theories, and Lao national and local case studies. Recommendations for follow-up actions are also elucidated in the last section of the concept.
3. Agenda of each of the training topic was developed on the foundation of training modules recommended by the situation analysis and concept note. The agenda of the training that were implemented is included so it can serve as an example or a model agenda that could be easily adopted by the MONRE's trainer team upon future training programs.

4. Training Materials, which include keynote presentations, reference documents, and recommended public short films, are provided. All of the listed files are also available for download at <http://www.riversweb.org/monreCBP/>.

5. List of participants and trainees is also included as part of the Annex.

I. IWRM Framework

I. Fact Sheet

Name of training course:	IWRM Framework
Level and specialty:	Basic and on-the-job based training
After the training, the trainees will:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain and well understand pragmatic IWRM key messages that fit with the specificities of the Lao context that would be built interactively. 2. Build a “Team Spirit” among the participants from across different water relevant sectors but within the same basins. 3. Develop guidelines helping to fine tune the Training Plan and coordination and communication activities.
Target groups:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental water agencies and staff at central, provincial, district and sub-district levels. • River basin organizations • National University of Laos
Number of training days:	4.5 days per training
Dates and venue of training:	<p>This training was conducted three times in different parts of Laos, targeting stakeholders in the region of focus.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For central region, 3-7 February, 2014 2. For southern region, 21-25 July, 2014 3. For northern region, 8-12 December 2014
Number of trainees:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central region, 47 trainees (8 women and 39 men) 2. Southern region, 53 trainees (17 women and 36 men) 3. Northern region, 59 trainees (14 women and 45 men)

List of trainees:	See Annex
List of principal trainers:	<p>Mr. Bounsamong Fongnaly, Training and Awareness Building Unit Director, Department of Water Resources</p> <p>Mr. Eric Tilman, International IWRM Capacity Building Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Suparek Janprasart, Chief Technical Advisor and Team Leader</p>
Training methodologies:	<p>The training was divided into three different sessions, in which different methodologies were applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key note presentations and interactive discussions prepared by the trainees themselves • Key note presentations and interactive discussions prepared and facilitated by trainers • Field trip and field exercise in stakeholder interviews • Small group exercises • Plenary presentations on the analysis of the local water issues that they have found and recommendations on the next steps
Training materials:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Situation Analysis, Training Concept and Training Modules 2. Training Program Agenda with training Methodologies 3. Situation Analysis, Training Concept and Training Modules
Recommended additional reference materials:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing and new draft National Lao Water Law 2. MONRE 's Decrees and Mandates 3. IWRM Guidelines at River Basin Level http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001864/186417e.pdf 4. What is IWRM? Global Water Partnership http://www.gwp.org/The-Challenge/What-is-IWRM/

Training
assessment results
and findings:

I. IWRM Framework Training for Central Region was conducted in Vang Vieng District, Vientiane Province. The training was regarded as an introductory course of IWRM principles; to update IWRM knowledge for Laos and team building for MONRE, PONRE and DONRE staffs, RBC and partner agencies. Most of which trainees were from the central part of Laos. The score and feedback of this training given by the trainees was surprisingly positive. The average score was **8.5/10**.

It was reported by the trainees by the end of the training that this training was the very first time ever that gave them an opportunity to meet and work with many experts from diverse water fields - and on over the water issues within their own basin and district. Many of which desired to participate in this type of training again but in different in-depth water areas in the future. They also offered a few key recommendations and proposed initiatives that would bring forward to the next steps of training based on the foundation built by this training such as a development of IWRM-ecosystem based demonstration site, and participatory water monitoring for youth group in Vang Vieng

II. IWRM Framework Training for Southern Region was organized in Champasak Province. The training introduced key principles of IWRM, tools and regional best practice as well as to encourage the trainees to present and discuss their own water management issues at national and basin scales. The training focused the trainee audience in southern part of Laos. The training modules included key note discussion, introduction of principles, tools and concept, study tour field trip and on-the-job group exercises.

The outcome of the training was fairly successful in terms of MONRE's staff team building and awareness raising in IWRM situation and key water issues in southern part of Lao PDR. It appeared that DONRE officers in the southern region were more familiar with IWRM concepts and practices than that the trainees in the central part. The study tour and field trip encouraged the trainees to better understand key water issues at regional and basin scales. They learned from the training that the growing competition of water demands between mono-crop agriculture, urbanization, industry and hydropower sectors in southern Laos has been becoming rather serious but however, yet to become recognized by many. The trainees proposed DWR to organize another on-the-job training series in multi-stakeholder platform for water

planning for Champasak and Attapue Provinces in order to discuss the facing challenge of such water demand competition. The trainees scored this training **7.5 out of 10**.

III. IWRM Framework Training for Northern Region was held in Luang Namtha Province. Objectives of the training were similar to the objectives of the trainings that held for the central and southern regions. The slight differences were the applications and examples from local context and training approach. The average score was among the highest than other trainings which was **9 out of 10**.

Due to the difficulties in communication, limited transportation options and limited national budgeting, the trainees in northern part of Lao PDR were among the most remote groups. However, the issues in water management in the northern region are perhaps among the most critical. A number of hydropower and large scale land use projects are being planned and have already been developed. These hydropower projects are however implemented in the absence of local participation, reliable social data and unknown impacts. The capacity of government staff at all levels is also limited to limited. The trainees highly appreciated the trainer team that traveled a long way for the training and this is shown through the proactive participation of the trainees. Team building was one of the most successful aspects of the training by far, and the training was able to successfully build fundamental knowledge in IWRM principles, tools, as well as provide an thorough understand on technical communication in water management.

Next steps and Recommendations:

1. A pilot project in IWRM-ecosystem-based approach should be considered at least one per region.
2. Organize the similar training once a year with the same trainee group as to update their local water situation and monitor progress of their water management skills, and to strengthen team building.
3. Additional trainings in different water topics and capacity building programs should be considered, particularly for the trainee groups in the northern region.

II. Situation Analysis, Training Concept and Training Modules

A. Justification

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems and the environment. IWRM helps to protect the world's environment, foster economic growth and sustainable agricultural development, promote democratic participation in governance, and improve human health. Worldwide, water policy and management are beginning to reflect the fundamentally interconnected nature of hydrological resources, and IWRM is emerging as an accepted alternative to the sector-by-sector, top-down management style that has dominated in the past¹.

Many Manuals and Guidelines have been written to help mainstreaming IWRM in multi-sector investments and planning exercises. One of these manuals that was already tested in several Asian River Basin is the "[IWRM Guidelines at River Basin Level](#)" from UNESCO-NARBO². This document explains very well the IWRM Spiral and Process to be applied for River Basin management. Several case-studies illustrate how to put the theory into practice. On a regional level, it is important to mention the document "Manual for Training Trainers in Integrated Water Resources Management in the Mekong Basin"³ carried out by MRC.

IWRM is now recognized as the basic strategy for managing Water Resources in Lao PDR and tests in Pilot River Basins and Watersheds are now at different stage of development. But even if general guidelines are now quite well developed and understood, the implementation remains subject to many constraints that are specific and that need tailored-made approaches. It is why implementing IWRM in Lao PDR, as in any other country world-wide, is an actual complex challenge made of success and failure stories.

This training refers to the Course N° 11 in the Training Plan under the name "Legal Framework for IWRM". Nevertheless, the concept developed in this document enlarges substantially the Legal Framework to cover the other core aspects of IWRM. In such a way, this Training will be relevant to all NIWRMSP staff of the different components that are involved in the various disciplines of water resources management. As it will be the first training to be organized, it is important, in addition to specific IWRM skills, to deliver enhancement of Team Building spirit and bases for further staff networking.

¹ Global Water Partnership : What is IWRM - <http://www.gwp.org/The-Challenge/What-is-IWRM/>

² <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001864/186417e.pdf>

³ <http://www.mrcmekong.org/assets/Other-Documents/BDP/BBDP2-MRCS-IWRM-Training-Manual-2011.pdf>

B. Expected Outputs

The expected outputs are:

- **Pragmatic IWRM Key Messages, that fit with the specificities of the Lao context that would be built interactively with the Trainees:** The Training on “IWRM Framework” is expected to develop and reinforce capacities of the Trainees for passing from IWRM Theories to Practical Implementation in Lao PDR and its river basins and watersheds. Coming out with recognized Key Messages is expected to create “Water Leadership” capacities.
- **Building a “Team Spirit” among the participants:** This training module is an opportunity to bring the NIWRMSP staffs together and enhance Team Building amongst the participants. The training on “IWRM Framework” will meet a wide range of staff, dealing with different disciplines related to water resources management, around the table. This would be an actual asset for better achievement of coordination and communication among NIWRMSP components.
- **Provide guidelines helping to fine tune the Training Plan and coordination and communication activities**

C. Main topics covered

The training will focus on two key concepts of IWRM:

- Develop relevant Water Governance Tools which include
 - Legal and Institutional Tools (water law, water policies, water strategies)
 - Water Dialogue Tools (river basin and watershed organizations, stakeholders, information sharing, awareness, etc.)
 - Decision Tools (Data and Information gathering, analysis, models, etc.)
- Develop step-wise process for mainstreaming IWRM in Basin and River Management (basin and watershed profile, developing a vision, road map, action plans, impacts monitoring, etc.)

D. Methodology

As many or either a few participants have already a sound knowledge of IWRM principles and practical experience in implementation, the training will be more oriented on developing analysis of the relevance, strengths (success stories) and constraints (failure stories) referring to the respective core areas defined here above. Group discussions must allow interactivity between staff from different disciplines, help building Key Messages that fit with the Lao specificities, support Team Building and eventually enhance Water Leadership capacities. The methodological tools will be as follows:

1. **KEYNOTES:** In order to set up a common language amongst the participants and share knowledge and progress regarding NIWRMSP components, keynotes will be presented on these Lao case studies framing on IWRM Key Concepts for facilitating further discussions.
2. **DISCUSSION GROUPS:** Discussion Groups will be set up for analyzing the relevance, strength and weakness of the IWRM areas in the context of water resource management in Lao PDR.
3. **ROLE PLAY:** Simulation of a River Basin Organization-Water Dialogue meeting where the participants will have to represent the different stakeholders, represent their interests and try to find a fair tradeoff. The starting point of the role play would be virtual watershed, but having similar issues to what is generally featured in Lao PDR. The starting point of the role play would be a short watershed profile document. The participants would develop Issues and Trends, Shared Vision, elements of Road Map.
4. **FIELD VISIT:** A field visit to a watershed will be organized. Different elements of IWRM implementation will be reviewed by the Trainees and the Watershed stakeholders. IF the training is organized in Vientiane City, it is suggested to visit Nam Ton watershed, which is not part of NIWRMSP activities, but in which significant progress have been done for IWRM development (water resources monitoring, land and water use planning, water dialogue at different levels (villages, sectors, private investors), inter-provinces/districts collaboration).
5. **WRAP UP PANNEL:** By the end of the training, the participants would be invited to wrap up what they have learned from the training (via a questionnaire). Key Messages, evaluation and advises for further training and capacity building steps will be delivered by a group of panelists.

It is also suggested that participants develop key messages and policy recommendations on water management in Lao PDR in different topics and present to the high level representatives at the end of the Training. This should be a highlight of this Training course. Specific topics will be dialogued and determined during the training.

E. Modules

MODULES	BRIEF CONTENT	PROGRAMME
Module1: IWRM GOVERNANCE TOOLS	1.1 KEYNOTES IWRM Setting the scene – Water Governance Tools	Upgrading the IWRM concept Critical lessons learnt and turning points of IWRM implementation globally and regionally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWRM Tools (Institutional, Dialogue, Decision); At what milestones Lao PDR has reached? • Areas for SWOT - Evaluation matrix – benchmarking progress
	1.2 WORKING GROUPS (Presentations and debates) Water Governance Tools SWOT analysis & bench marking	Working Groups (Presentations and debates) : IWRM tools – Strengths and Weaknesses analysis based on evaluation matrix and group/plenary discussions WG1: Institutional Tools (Water Law, Strategy, Policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of case studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Draft Water Law, Q&A II. Nam Ngum River Basin, Q&A Group work and debate – Critical analysis on strengths and weaknesses ----- WG2: Decision Tools (Data and Information systems, sharing information, data & information analysis & models) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of case studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. EIA/SIA II. Modeling and Scenarios Group work and debate – Critical analysis on strengths and weaknesses ----- WG 3: Dialogue Tools (mapping stakeholders, organizing stakeholders meeting, information & knowledge sharing, awareness, communications, formal and informal dialogue) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of case studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. MRC BDP basin planning

MODULES	BRIEF CONTENT	PROGRAMME
		II. A case study from non-state group (TBC) Group work and debate – Critical analysis on strengths and weaknesses
Module 2: IRBM MAINSTREAMING IWRM PROCESS IN PLANNING CYCLES	2.1 KEYNOTES IWRM Setting the scene – IWRM cyclic step-wise process	What is/are river basin planning(s)? How do they work? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basin-Watersheds profile • Issues and trends • vision • road map • action plans • monitoring and analysis of impacts
	2.2 ROLE PLAY Mainstreaming IWRM in the planning cycle – “How can we work together? Where are the roles of DWR at?”	Working Group(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Case Studies by using existing cases of river basin management in Laos i.e. Nam Ngum, Xe Bang Hien, Nam Thun Krading and Sedone, • Simulate how RBO, Watershed Committees, Water Dialogues Platform can support the IWRM process (Role play) • Critical Analysis on Strengths and Weaknesses and debates
Module 3: FIELD VISIT	3.1 FIELD VISIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Dialogue process • Participation in river basin management • Water Monitoring (surface water, groundwater, water quality)
	3.2 WORKING GROUP Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengths and Weaknesses of this case study
Module 4: WRAPPING UP AND EVALUATION	4.1 WORKING GROUPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrapping up – writing key messages on IWRM framework WG 1: Water Governance Tools WG 2: Mainstreaming IWRM WG 3: Team Building: Further steps (communications, website, on line training, etc.)
	4.2 GROUP PRESENTATION TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Policy Recommendations for Lao PDR

MODULES	BRIEF CONTENT	PROGRAMME
	HIGH LEVEL AND PLENERY DIALOGUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight lessons learnt from the Training
	4.2 KEYNOTES Wrapping up of M1 to M3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways forward
	4.3 EVALUATION	Evaluation Questionnaire and analysis

III. Training Program Agenda

DAY 1:

Time	Contents/Topics	Resource Persons
8:00-8:30	Registration	Admin
8:30-8:45	Opening remarks	DG of DWR
8:45-9:00	Introduction and objectives of the training	Training Unit Director
Session 1: Governance Tools: Evolution of IWRM and Current IWRM Settings in Lao PDR Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Update and upgrade the IWRM concept, critical lessons learnt and turning points of IWRM implementation globally, regionally and Laos Methodologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations Interactive plenary discussions 		
9:00-9:30	Upgrading IWRM concept and reviews of critical lessons learnt from international through national cases <i>Presentation and plenary dialogue</i> <i>Key note presentation 1 (English)</i>	International IWRM Specialist Facilitator
9:30-10:15	Institutional Planning and Settings of IWRM in Lao PDR at the Current State <i>Presentation and plenary discussion</i> <i>Key note presentation 2 (Laos)</i>	Planning Division Facilitator
10:15-10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
10:30-12:00	Laos Water Law and Legal Structures Presentation and plenary discussions – comments on the new draft law, standard structure of law <i>Key note presentation 3 (Laos)</i>	River Basin Component and Law Division Facilitator
12:00-13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00-14:15	Team building exercise/Game	Facilitator

<p>Session 2: Integrated River Basin Management Mainstreaming IWRM Process in Planning Cycle</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce and get familiarized with IWRM Approaches and Tools (i.e Institutional, Dialogue, Decision); At what milestones Lao PDR has reached? <p>*Areas for SWOT – Evaluation matrix – benchmarking progress</p> <p>Methodologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations Interactive plenary discussions 		
14:15-16:30	<p>Integrated River Basin Management</p> <p>Nam Ngum River Basin Strategies and Action Plan</p> <p>Presentations and Q&A; Group exercises and Plenary presentations</p> <p><i>Key note presentation 4 (English)</i></p>	<p>International IWRM Training Specialist</p> <p>NNRBCS</p> <p>Group facilitators</p>
15:15-15:30	Coffee break	
18:30	Dinner	

DAY 2:

Time	Contents/Topics	Resource Persons
8:30-9:00	Recap from day 1 and evaluation	Facilitator
<p>Session 3: Field Visit and Group Exercise</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce and make familiarized of simple and rapid field survey in different disciplinary areas <p>Methodologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role play Field surveys, stakeholder interviews Small group exercises 		
9:00-12:00	Introduction of Role play field exercise; Integrated River Basin Survey and Planning, and Environmental/Social Impact Assessment	Trainee teams

	<p>Introduction of rapid assessment methodologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid livelihood/social survey - Rapid water quality monitoring - Rapid river cross section monitoring - Rapid ground water monitoring - Testing of field equipment ie. GPS, water monitoring tool kit, cross sector tool kit and ground water monitoring tool kit <p>*Participants will be divided into five groups. Every group member within each group will be assigned to play a role of selected disciplinary expert such as social expert, hydrologist, ground water specialist, and biologist. They will participatory conduct river basin planning and impact assessment exercises.</p> <p>The role-play experts are required to collect data and key development issues at the field and provide critical expert opinions according to their selected discipline. The collected data will be compiled and assessed for sustainable river basin planning and impact assessment exercises. Their findings will be presented and dialogued in Day 4.</p> <p>Q&A</p>	Facilitator
10:00-10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
12:00-13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:00-13:30	Travel to Nam Poa, approx. 20 mins from the training facilities	Logistic team
14:00-14:30	Re-testing of field equipment and the groups select their own sub-basin (sub-tributaries of the Nam Mong)	Trainee team
14:30-16:30	Introduction of the river basin by the head of the villager Dialogue and Q&A	Trainee team Facilitator
16:30	Travel back to facilities	
18:30	Dinner	

Day 3:

Time	Contents/Topics	Resource Persons
8:00-8:30	Recap from day 2 and evaluation	Facilitator

8:30-9:30	Refreshing data collection survey and integrated planning methodologies Introduction of dialogue and participation tools Dialogue, Q&A	Trainee teams CTA Facilitator
9:30-10:00	Travel back to the field – and coffee break provided in the shuttle bus	Logistic team
10:00-12:00	Conduct field exercises	Training team and Group facilitators
12:00-13:00	Lunch at the field	
13:00-16:30	Continue field exercises; Group work exercises, Multi-disciplinary planning and impact assessment	Training team and Group facilitators
16:30-17:00	Travel back to facilities	Logistic team
18:30	Dinner	

DAY 4:

Time	Contents/Topics	Resource Persons
8:00-9:00	Recap from day 3 and evaluation	Facilitator
Session 4: Wrapping up and Evaluation Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyze data and issues, and share the result of the field surveys to plenary To collaboratively plan for next steps towards the found water resources issues Methodologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small group exercises Interactive discussions River basin management planning exercise 		
8:30-12:00	Group presentations River basin planning dialogues and impact assessment – Plenary exercises	Group facilitators

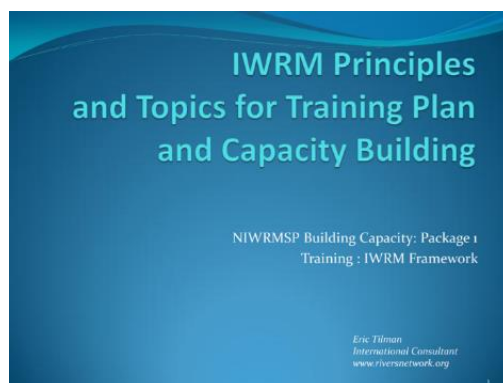
12:00-13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:00-16:30	Planning exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify priorities - Identify stakeholders and target groups and area based - Identify strength and weaknesses in human capacity, institutional capacity and legal framework, financial capacity, and enabling environment - Step by step planning with timeframes 	Facilitator

DAY 5:

Time	Contents/Topics	Resource Persons
8:00-10:30	Recap from day 4 Group presentations on finding issues and water resources planning	Trainee teams
10:30-10:30	Coffee break	
10:30-11:30	Course evaluation	CTA
11:30	Travel back	

IV. Training Materials

A. Key note presentation 1: IWRM Principles and Topics for Training Plan and Capacity Building



B. Key note presentation 2: Laos Water Resources Management and Planning



C. Key note presentation 3: Lao Related Water Law and Decrees (Laos)



D. Key note presentation 4: Introduction of Integrated River Basin Management (English)

INTRODUCTION OF RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT

NIWRMSP Building Capacity:
Package 1
Training : River Basin Management

