



LOWER MEKONG INITIATIVE (LMI) SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE PARTNERSHIP (SIP)



TRAINING ASSESSMENT REPORT AND TRAINING MATERIALS
Stakeholder Engagement in Sustainable Infrastructure Development
Planning in the Lower Mekong Region,
May 22-24, 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This training assessment report and manual is a key output delivered from the Training Workshop: Stakeholder Engagement on Sustainable Infrastructure Development Planning in the Lower Mekong Region, held in Bangkok from May 24–27, 2017. The training workshop was designed and prepared based on the findings of a needs assessment for the Lower Mekong region through the Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP), Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), supported and funded by US Government–Department of State (DOS), and in partnership with the Friends of the Lower Mekong (FLM) that include Australia, European Union (EU), Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, the World Bank (WB), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Pact is the lead implementer of SIP.

Pact is always grateful for consistent support and kindness of LMI, DOS and partners. Special thanks to the key partner organizations who had helped organize and facilitate this training workshop which were AIT–Hanoi–Viet Nam, Earth Rights Institute (ERI), Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) – and the panelist members representing the Lower Mekong governments, NGOs and business companies, and the most importantly, SIP staff team who designed, led and oversaw this training workshop, technically and logistically. The training workshop would not become possible and be successful without active participation and engagement of 39 participant trainees represented a wide range of key stakeholder groups in infrastructure development and planning in the Lower Mekong Region – who we believed truly enjoyed and gained useful knowledge from this training workshop.

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ACRONYMS

ADB	The Asian Development Bank	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology	NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	NNRB	Nam Ngum River Basin
CSO	Civil Society Organization	NNRBCS	Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
EHIA	Environmental Health Impact Assessment	PNPCA	Prior Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	PPP	Public Private Partnership
ERI	Earth Rights International	PTP	Pillars Training Program
ERM	Environmental Resources Management	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
EU	European Union	SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
FLM	Friends of the Lower Mekong	SIP	Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership
IEAT	Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand	UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
IAP	International Association for Public Participation	UNG	United Nations Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Business
IFC	International Finance Cooperation	WB	The World Bank
ISPONRE	Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment		
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic		
LMI	Lower Mekong Initiative		
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation		
MPE	Mekong Partnership for the Environment		
MRC	Mekong River Commission		
MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat		

TRAINING WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Name of the training event:	Stakeholder Engagement in Sustainable Infrastructure Development Planning in the Lower Mekong Region
Level and specialty:	Professional management level
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To share knowledge and discuss the policy and practice of stakeholder engagement in large-scale infrastructure development and planning in the Lower Mekong region; 2. To increase knowledge and understanding of benefits and risks for effective stakeholder engagement; and 3. To gain experience in utilizing tools and best practices for stakeholder engagement, with a focus on vulnerable groups and gender equity.
Target groups:	Development and environmental protection related agencies from the five Lower Mekong countries including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Number of training days:	Three days
Dates and venue of the training:	May 22-24, 2017, Renaissance Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
Training program agenda:	See Annex I
Number of invited trainees:	39 (Female 12/Male 27)
Number of trainees with full attendance:	36 (Female 10/Male 26)
List of trainees:	See Annex II

Trainers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Fred William Swierczek, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)-Hanoi • Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT-Hanoi • Mr. Matthew Baird, International Legal Advisor • Mr. Danial King, Mekong-Myanmar Regional Director, EarthRights International (ERI) • Dr. Anoulak Kittikhoun, Chief Strategy Partnership, Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) • Mrs. Christy Owen, Country Director, Pact Thailand • Mr. Suparek Janprasart, Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP) Coordinator, Pact Thailand
Training methodologies:	Class lecture, panel discussion, group exercise, short films, and games.
Training materials:	See attached all presentation files, publications and short films stored in the given CD
Recommended additional reference materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on Public Participation in Environment Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE), 2017 • Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, Materials and Commentary, ERI/USAID/MPE, 2017 • Environment Safeguards: A Good Practice Sourcebook, Draft Working Document, Asian Development Bank, (ADB), 2012 • The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, 2017 • Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets, International Finance Cooperation (IFC), 2007 • Environmental and Social Framework, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank(AIIB), 2016
Training assessment results and findings:	The training workshop met each key objective. Average participants' scores ranged from 3.30-3.61. ¹
Recommendations for next steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training topic of SEA on sustainable infrastructure options • Focused training topic of National EIA review • Field study on actual cases of stakeholder engagement in large scale projects • More variety group such as from NGO, researcher, and other business groups; and more number of participants

¹ On a scale ranging from minimum score of 1 to maximum score of 4 rated by participants through questionnaires during the end of the workshop

TRAINING SUMMARY AND TRAINING ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Training summary:

The training workshop on **Stakeholder Engagement in Sustainable Infrastructure Development and Planning in the Lower Mekong Region** was conducted from May 22–24, 2017 at Renaissance Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. The training workshop accommodated 39 governmental official and NGO participants from the five Lower Mekong Countries including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. The training participants were actively engaged during the entire three days of the event and provided positive feedback to the training organizers. Based on the results of a post-training survey, more than 90% of the participants agreed that the training workshop met its objectives and training assessments demonstrated that their skills were increased after their participation was complete.

This training workshop was designed and prepared based on the findings of a needs assessment for the Lower Mekong region through the Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP). The assessment found that large scale infrastructure projects are growing rapidly in the region, but that experience and good practice in stakeholder engagement is still rather limited. Many relevant regulations, laws and guidelines i.e. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Environmental Health Impact Assessments (EHIA), and Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies, to name but a few, enforced by the Lower Mekong national governments and international financial institutions do not commonly share similar guidance and goals around stakeholder engagement, and still possess significant gaps. Additionally, the context around the topic of stakeholder engagement becomes more

complex once a project is suspected to create transboundary impacts either on environment or through financial investment.

There is no one-size-fits-all, or universal best approach for stakeholder engagement when it comes to infrastructure development and planning. With that in mind, this training workshop planned to bring together concerned agencies, institutions and organizations in the region to share and exchange their knowledge and lessons learnt, and to update the most recent information regarding new developments of relevant regulations and policies, case studies and tools. Case study exercises were one of the key methodologies adopted during the training to build the skill set of participants in designing and assessing stakeholder engagement process as well as plan for large-scale infrastructure project planning and development.

Key messages from the training workshop included:

- **Evidence or research based development policy is still virtually absent in the region.** In conjunction with continuous economic growth, several large-scale infrastructure development policies have been prepared to guide, regulate and accommodate a number of investment plans. Nevertheless, thorough studies on options assessment, and environmental, social, and economic impact assessment are still often missing, and enforcement is often inadequate.
- **Stakeholder engagement with affected communities is a challenge for the region.** To identify and understand multiple groups of potential affected stakeholders is still a

challenge, especially for project developers. Project developers seem to recognize that outreach and engagement with those different stakeholder groups is important in principal – but in practice have a difficult time preparing for engagement, dedicating sufficient financial resources, maintaining the multi-disciplinary knowledge needed for effective engagement, and keeping a truly open-minded perspective about engagement findings.

- **Impact mitigation cost is often underestimated.**

In line with the above bullet points, impact mitigation measures and cost allocation for effective environmental management around large scale projects are often shortsighted and underestimated. Examples in the region have resulted in long-term ecosystem degradation and social disruption, the cost of which is often shouldered by governments and communities, but not the project owner themselves.

- **Early engagement is the best and most effective form of consultation.** Engagement approaches can be designed differently according to specific societal context and nature of the project. Stakeholder engagement after the project has already been decided could potentially lead to a conflict. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is recommended as one option to overcome this potential conflict. The SEA approach goes beyond merely a project consultation. It aims to identify and assess all range of possible development options and their impacts that help to inform decisions at the very earliest stage of planning, and prior to any project specific environmental impact assessment (EIA).

- **Meaningful stakeholder engagement includes gaining trust and empowerment of stakeholders.**

The engagement capacity of stakeholders, especially from local community and ethnic minority groups, may not be up to a level which helps them to understand the complexity and potential impacts of the project over a short period. Therefore, a traditional consultation approach alone may not be a meaningful way to engage, and to build trust and relationship. It is essential for the project owner to develop a good understanding of the communities as the first step to assess stakeholder's needs and possible engagement approach options. Project owners should also provide sufficient time for stakeholders to share and exchange information to make sure that they can absorb and understand the project well enough to provide honest feedback. Specific attention must be given to the engagement of women and indigenous and ethnic groups.

- **The concept of “Sustainable Infrastructure” can be defined in diverse ways but effective engagement with stakeholders and equity is a common element.** In general understanding, a definition of the concept “sustainable infrastructure” is somewhat broad and needs a clear focus. Many recognize the concept solely by the aspect of physical engineering sustainability, while social considerations still have not been meaningfully integrated into understanding. Within the context of Post 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sustainable infrastructure plays a role as one of the key terms which always include the idea of social engagement and inclusiveness i.e. “SDG 9—Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”, and “SDG 7—ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”.

Training assessment results:

The training workshop conducted a **pre-survey** and **post-training** assessment with the participants to understand their expectations, previous experiences in this topic, satisfaction with the training workshop and collect additional feedback.

The training workshop hosted 39 participants from the Lower Mekong countries. Thirty-six of which stayed for the whole training making this the highest attended workshop for SIP (and PTP)² since its

launch. Participants represented a diverse range of state agencies responsible for infrastructure investment and planning, impact assessment, and international relations. Other participants represented NGO groups, intergovernmental organizations, hydropower project and business corporates. All participants possessed 5–20 years of professional experience and none had participated in any past SIP or PTP events.

Table 1: Number of participants by countries and genders.

No. of People Trained	Male	Female	Total
Cambodia	7	1	8
Lao PDR	8	2	10
Myanmar	3	1	4
Thailand	2	3	5
Vietnam	6	3	9
Total	26	10	36

According to the **pre-survey**³, more than 50% of the participants have had either direct working experience or a training under the similar topic. However, most expressed that they still needed to learn about and update their knowledge on national and regional laws, policies, and guidelines, relevant to stakeholder engagement, and infrastructure investment in each Mekong country. More than 30%

Table 2: Number of training days and hours by genders.

Date	Actual Training Hours/Day	Male	Female	Total
May 22	4	104	40	144
May 23	5	130	50	180
May 24	5	130	50	180
Total	14	364	140	504

wished to contribute their knowledge and experience for the workshop in different ways i.e. providing a presentation, joining a panelist group, facilitating a group discussion, etc. which resulted in a very interactive and engaging atmosphere during the entire three days of the training workshop.

² See Annex II, for the list of participants, resource persons and staff members

³ See Annex III, for a blank Pre-survey Form

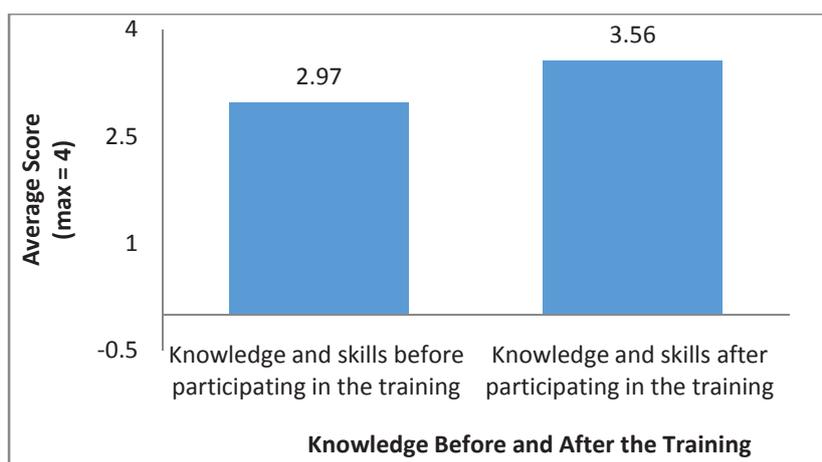


Figure 1: Level of knowledge of participants related to the training topic before and after the training workshop.

For the **post-training assessment**, the assessment was conducted through a questionnaire⁴ and a feedback plenary session at the end of the event. As demonstrated by the high average scores, participants felt the training workshop successfully met its each three objectives (See table 4).

The top three training topics that received the highest scores are, 1. Principles of effective stakeholder engagement for sustainable infrastructure planning; 2. Regional and national law and policies; and 3.

Group exercises on day 3, as well as Communication and stakeholder engagement including PNPCA, a case study from MRC, respectively. Many participants noted that they did not possess constructive knowledge towards the concept of stakeholder engagement and sustainable infrastructure before the training but after, they have felt they'd learned a great deal and that would help them understand their work much better.

Table 3: Assessment scores of the training by the set objectives, rated by participants after the training workshop.

Objectives of the training workshop		Average Score (Min to max 1-4)
Objective 1:	To share knowledge and discuss the policy and practice of stakeholder engagement in large-scale infrastructure development and planning in the Lower Mekong	3.47
Objective 2:	To increase knowledge and understanding of benefits and risks for effective stakeholder engagement	3.61
Objective 3:	To gain experience in utilizing tools and best practices for stakeholder engagement, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and gender equity.	3.30

⁴ Annex IV for a blank Post Training Assessment Form.

Table 4: Top three training topics that increased the most knowledge of participants.

Top 3 training topics that increased participant's knowledge	Date and time	Average Score
1. Principles of effective stakeholder engagement for sustainable infrastructure planning: Lecturing and sharing experiences	May 22, 11:30-12:30 pm	3.45
2. Regional and national law and policies	May 23, 13:00-13:45 pm	3.44
3. Group exercises on day 3 - and Communication and stakeholder engagement including PNPCA, a case study from MRC	May 23, 09:15-16:00 pm	3.41

Key recommendations:

- While the participants found the training workshop very helpful, they were also interested in learning more about and gaining knowledge on the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) approach. Sustainable infrastructure options could be a focus on SEA (not only hydropower related specifically).
- EIA Reviews of each national Mekong Country that Mekong Partnership for Environment (MPE) and EarthRights International (ERI) prepared should be widely distributed, or another training organized by SIP could be held to further address the topic.
- The training workshop provided significant time for sharing and discussions throughout the three days, but this was insufficient when compared to the wealth of knowledge that participants possess. Therefore, SIP proposed to organize another similar event but would allow additional time for knowledge exchange and sharing between countries, and with a great variety of different stakeholder groups.
- All participants agreed that the workshop should invite more representatives from large corporates and other varieties of sectoral groups to participate in the event.
- Participants from Myanmar noted that Myanmar has been working extensively on stakeholder engagement for large scale infrastructure planning and investments especially on energy and hydropower sector. These participants appreciated the training workshop and would like to invite SIP and the participants to visit some of the similar work that Myanmar has been working on.
- A field trip on successful case study would be of significant value to continue the impact of this training.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Justification

The Lower Mekong region countries of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam are currently seeing significant investments in infrastructure projects, with the aim to meet the needs of their growing populations and to stimulate economic growth. In particular, water and energy infrastructure development are regarded as essential investments to securing basic needs, such as storing water for urban use and irrigation, for food and energy production, and for managing flood risks. These types of infrastructure development – when built on a large-scale without sufficient planning or adherence to social and environmental safeguards – may result in significant adverse environmental and social impacts. Engaging effectively with relevant stakeholders throughout the project cycle – from planning through construction and operation – can contribute to reducing potential impacts, avoiding

social conflicts, and resulting in more efficient projects with better development outcomes.

Whilst there are implementation key principles of public participation and stakeholder engagement of specific stakeholder engagement approaches will be based on the particular context of the infrastructure project on a case-by-case basis and can become further complicated where there are transboundary implications. Different social and environment safeguard policies, standards, and guidelines applied by various institutions, financial organizations, and national governments are also generally not harmonized among each other. Thus, there is a need for building a more comprehensive understanding and common ground around the policy and practice of stakeholder engagement and its importance in sustainable infrastructure development planning in the Lower Mekong region.

1.2 Objectives of the Training

To address the needs, the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP) organized a regional training workshop on “Stakeholder Engagement in Sustainable Infrastructure Development Planning in the Lower Mekong Region.” This training workshop identified three focused objectives for prospected trainees which are:

1. To share knowledge and discuss the policy and practice of stakeholder engagement in large-scale infrastructure development and planning in the Lower Mekong region;
2. To increase knowledge and understanding of benefits and risks for effective stakeholder engagement; and
3. To gain experience in utilizing tools and best practices for stakeholder engagement, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and gender equity.

1.3 Target Groups of this Training

This training was primarily designed for governmental agencies of the Lower Mekong countries that are responsible for the following functions but not limited to:

- Infrastructure planning, implementation and investment,
- Impact assessment and related policy development that associated with water, energy, social development and biodiversity conservation sectors, and
- International cooperation.

1.4 Training Modules and Approaches

This training workshop covered three full days of lectures, discussions, case study exercises and class work on different topics under the multidisciplinary areas of “sustainable infrastructure” and “stakeholder engagement”, around the context of the Lower Mekong region that includes Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. Another full day of field trip study on a successful case was expected, but unfortunately did not happen due to the lack of time. The workshop replaced this with short documentary films kindly shared by participants.

The concepts and experiences of sustainable infrastructure and stakeholder engagement are diverse, broad and debatable by their nature. With that in mind, this should be noted that there is no such universal “best practice”, and/or “one-size-fit-all approach” that people can just replicate.

Rather it is important to keep learning from shared lessons and experiences.

The training workshop used three different module subjects that were adopted into different sessions of the training program, which included:

Module 1: Sustainable infrastructure development planning and stakeholder engagement in the Lower Mekong region: Policy, tools, and guidelines.

Module 2: Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Case studies.

Module 3: Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Methods for engaging with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women.

Table 5: Training modules illustrative programs and approaches.

Module & Objectives	Brief Content	Program and Approach	Resource person
<p>Module 1; Sustainable infrastructure development planning and stakeholder engagement in the Lower Mekong region: Policy, tools and guidelines.</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share and exchange knowledge on theoretical concepts of stakeholder engagement • Review and discuss case studies of regional infrastructure development and planning and stakeholder engagement • Increase knowledge and understanding of benefits and risks for effective stakeholder engagement. • Share updates of national and regional laws, policies and guidelines on large scale infrastructure development and stakeholder participation 	1.1 Keynotes; Setting the scene and discussions	Overview and analysis of regional situation and trends in infrastructure investments, current and new emerging policies, and highlights of stakeholder engagement through some illustrative case studies	Mr. Dan King, Mekong–Myanmar Regional Director, EarthRights International (ERI)
	1.2 Sustainable Infrastructure; Introduction and discussions	Framing concept of sustainable infrastructure for the Lower Mekong Region, and experience sharing	Mr. Suparek Janprasart, Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership Coordinator, Pact Thailand
	1.3 Principles of effective stakeholder engagement for sustainable infrastructure planning; Lecturing, sharing experiences and discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Introduction of key concepts and principles, and definitions o How to identify stakeholders. o Identification of relevant stakeholders and strategies for engagement (e.g. government, private sector, project affected people and other stakeholders) o Benefits of effective stakeholder engagement. 	Mr. Matthew Baird, International Legal Expert
	1.4 National Infrastructure development trends, updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Thailand and Viet Nam; Panel discussions	<p>Panelist members consist of official representatives from Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, and representatives from private sector, NGO, and academic.</p> <p>Each panelist presents their case for eight to ten minutes and then follow up with discussions and questions.</p> <p>Key questions for discussions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Information to be shared on major infrastructure development plans and projects, and their highlights. 	Mr. Suparek Janprasart, Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership Coordinator, Pact Thailand

Module & Objectives	Brief Content	Program and Approach	Resource person
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Key benefits, trade-offs and threats? o Opportunities and space for stakeholder engagement? o Updates of national laws and policies on infrastructure investments i.e. EIA, Guidelines and people's participations o Case studies to be shared. 	Mr. Dan King, Mekong-Myanmar Regional Director, EarthRights International (ERI)
<p>Module 2; Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Case studies.</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share updates of case studies, large-scale infrastructure development and stakeholder participation • Improve understanding of private sector perspectives in stakeholder engagement 	<p>1.5 Regional and national law and policies; Lecturing and discussion</p> <p>2.1 National Infrastructure development trends, updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar; Panel discussions</p>	<p>Take stock of and update key national and regional laws and policies on large-scale infrastructure development and investment of the Lower Mekong and from other key investor countries i.e. China, Malaysia, Singapore, etc.</p> <p>Panelist members consist of official representatives from Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, and representatives from private sector, NGO, and academic.</p> <p>Each panelist presents their case for eight to ten minutes and then follow up with discussions and questions.</p> <p>Key questions for discussions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Information to be shared on major infrastructure development plans and projects, and their highlights. o Key benefits, trade-offs and threats? o Opportunities and space for stakeholder engagement? o Updates of national laws and policies on infrastructure investments i.e. EIA, Guidelines and people's participations. 	Mr. Dan King, Mekong-Myanmar Regional Director, EarthRights International (ERI)
			Mr. Suparerk Janprasart, Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership Coordinator, Pact Thailand Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership Coordinator,

Module & Objectives	Brief Content	Program and Approach	Resource person
		o Case studies to be shared.	
	2.2 Regional cooperation: Communication and stakeholder engagement including for the Procedures for Notification Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA), a case study; Experience sharing and discussions, 20 minutes' presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional cooperation in infrastructure development and experience in regional and national stakeholder engagement o Sharing experience and discussion of PNPCA Protocol and its consultation experiences on Xayaburi, Pak Bang and Don Sahong Mainstream Hydropower 	Dr. Anoulak Kittikhoun, Chief Strategy Partnership, Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)
	2.3 Group Exercise Each group is assigned to choose a given topic for their exercise and present at plenary.s	o Virtual exercise on road infrastructure. To identify affected stakeholder groups, key issues, and stakeholder engagement mechanism.	Mr. Matthew Baird, International Legal Expert
	2.4 Stakeholder Engagement: Private Sector Perspectives on Stakeholder Engagement"; Panel discussion	o Lessons learned from project implementation, and in relation to engagement with government and local stakeholders	Mr. Suparek Janprasart, Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership Coordinator, Pact Thailand
Module 3; Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Methods for engaging with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women	3.1 Meaningful participation of Women and Ethnic Minorities: Group work and reporting presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Case study of meaningful participation in Shangri-La Hydropower Project o Group work: Identify vulnerable groups who are the most at risk/vulnerable matters in the project context 	Principle trainers; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Fred William Swierczek • Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi

Module & Objectives	Brief Content	Program and Approach	Resource person
<p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn practical tools for stakeholder engagement, focusing on methods for engaging with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women • Improve competencies of engagement with respect to vulnerable groups and gender equity • Different involvement of ethnic minorities, gender, and vulnerable groups as stakeholders for infrastructure development and planning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Analysis of participation levels of each stakeholder/ vulnerable group; When they need to participate; How to measure participation level. o Presentation of results of the case analysis o Wrap up: Level of participation; participation measurement and notes. 	



Figure: 2 Group photo

2. TRAINING WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

2.1 Day 1, May 22, 2017

Session 1: *Sustainable infrastructure development planning and stakeholder engagement in the Lower Mekong region: Policy, Tools, and Guidelines*⁵

Before the session 1 was officially started, Ms. Christy Owen, Country Director, Pact Thailand gave a welcome speech to participants and introduction of LMI⁶ and SIP. The topic of this training workshop was designed and prepared according to the given inputs of the Friends of the Lower Mekong (FLM)⁷ and a need assessment conducted for the revision of SIP document for year 2017–2018.

Under the LMI, SIP is a regional capacity-building initiative on sustainable infrastructure that promotes joint planning and coordination with the FLM. Pact serves as the secretariat organization to implement SIP activities in coordination with the Lower Mekong Countries and FLM.

Ms. Owen also reflected on why SIP had chosen to organize and provide a regional level training on the topic of stakeholder engagement in the context of sustainable infrastructure development.

Key rationale included:

- o There was an acknowledged gap in understanding best policy and practice on stakeholder engagement.
- o It was difficult to fully assess all benefits

and impacts without effective stakeholder engagement.

- o There would be potential risk if key stakeholders are not identified and able to meaningfully engage.
- o There was a big range of understanding of and practices on stakeholder engagement across the region.
- o There was no “one-size-fit-all” or “cookie cutter tool” for stakeholder engagement. And therefore, we need to keep learning from each other.
- o The concept of “Sustainable Infrastructure” is defined in diverse way. But effective engagement with stakeholders is a common element.

Session 1.1: *Keynotes; Overview and analysis of regional situation and trends in infrastructure investments, current and new emerging policies, and highlights of stakeholder engagement through some illustrative case studies – Setting the scene and discussions.*

Trainer: Dan King, Mekong–Myanmar Regional Director, ERI

⁵ Attached nine presentation files are available at C:\User\admin\Desktop\Stakeholder Engagement Training May 22–24, 2017\Presentations and training materials\Day 1

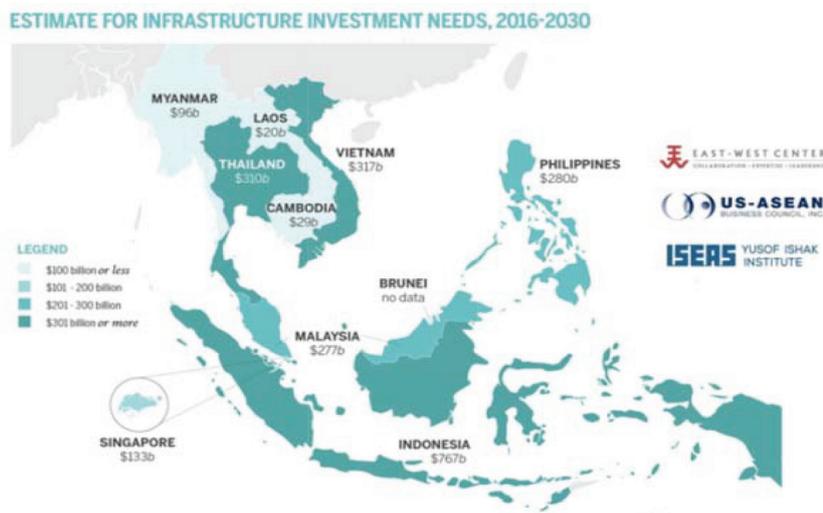
⁶ <http://lowermekong.org/>

⁷ FLM is a development partner community that includes Australia, Japan, Korea, European Union (EU), New Zealand, United States of America, Asian Development (ADB), and The world Bank (WB)

The session began with an ice breaking activity aiming to influence the participants to learn each other's views and to draw them into the topic. The trainer asked each participant to pair up with one another and inform each other about their own vision for social and economic development in their country. A few pairs were invited to share their visions at the plenary.

The trainer gave a presentation with consistent questions back to participants during the entire session. Key points of this session were concluded as following:

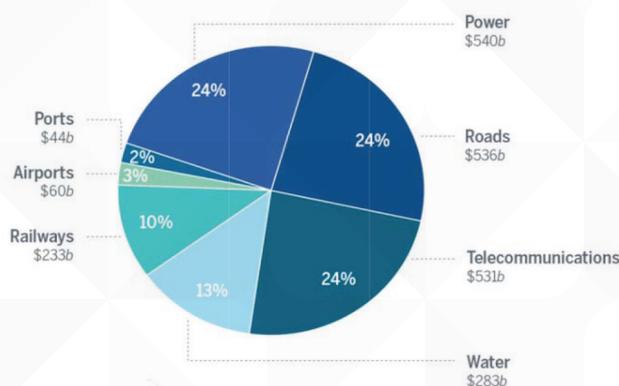
- o A snapshot of infrastructure investment (amount of money invested) in the Mekong region, power, roads, and telecommunications are the three highest investment (at 749 each).
- o ADB estimates an infrastructure investment gap of \$92 billion in ASEAN until 2020.



Source: McKinsey Global Institute ("Rule of Thumb" Need Estimation based on 71% stock level)

Figure 3: Estimate for Infrastructure investment needs 2016-2030

ESTIMATED INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS BY SECTOR, 2016-2030



Source: McKinsey Global Institute ("Rule of Thumb" Need Estimation based on 71% stock level)

Figure 4: Estimate infrastructure investment needs by sector,

o According to expert studies from the World Economic Forum, International Energy Agency, ADB, and Oxfam, there are some key topics and questions that need more accurate policy analysis and development in the region such as:

- i. The competitiveness of solar and wind energy prices vs new fossil fuel capacities.
- ii. With the large majority of people without access to electricity living in rural areas in developing Asia, the potential of mini-grids or off-grid power coming from renewable sources.
- iii. Future energy demand in Thailand and Vietnam significantly over-estimated?
- iv. The economic impact on Lao PDR and Thailand is forecast to be positive, with Thailand being the main beneficiary. Vietnam and Cambodia are forecast to suffer large negative economic impacts?
- v. Are actual construction costs of large dams too high to yield positive return?

o The trainer also asked participants from each country group to share about the most important/pressing infrastructure issues in their countries. Participants identified:

Cambodia

- Transports, especially road constructions.
- Energy
- Telecommunications

Lao PDR

- Roads
- Hydropower projects
- Telecommunications

Myanmar

- Hydropower development

Vietnam

- Hydropower
- Mining

Thailand

- Public transportation i.e. high-speed rail, double track rail, etc.
- Energy development.
- Telecommunications.

Session 1.2: Sustainable Infrastructure; Framing the definitions and concept

Trainer: Suparek Janprasart, SIP Coordinator, Pact Thailand

In general understanding, a definition of the concept “sustainable infrastructure” is somewhat broad and requires a clear focus. Many have recognized the concept solely by the aspect of physical engineering sustainability – while social considerations still have not been meaningfully integrated into understanding. With that in mind, there was a need to define vocabulary and to frame the concept at the very beginning of the workshop. This helped to ensure that all participants would have the same level of understanding and consistency towards the concept during the entire workshop.

Key points of this session were concluded in the followings.

- o The term or concept of “**sustainable development**” and a noun “**sustainability**” were stated and used for the first time by the 1980 World Conservation Strategy of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature report. It was the first report that included a brief chapter on a concept called “sustainable development”. In

short, the definition of sustainable development was “Development that would allow reconciling economic and social development with environmental protection”⁸. However, it was still not widely recognized by conservation communities and countries worldwide after the report was presented and published.

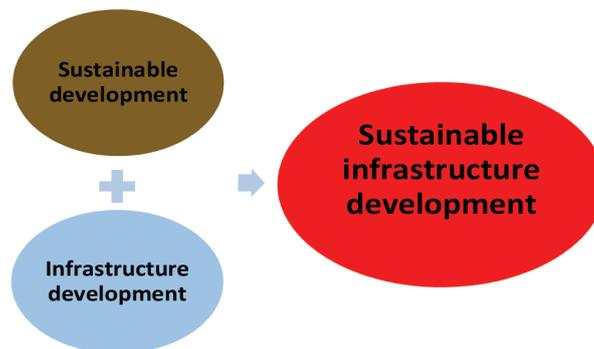


Figure 5: Background concept of sustainable infrastructure development

- o The term sustainable development did not become widely recognized until it was restated and used in “Our Common Future” or “Brundtland Report”, published in 1987, by the Brundtland Mission (Former the World Commission on Environment and Development).
- o The term “**infrastructure**” means basic physical and organizational structures and facilities.⁹ There are a wide range of infrastructure types, but can be commonly classified into two groups of **hard and soft infrastructure** which can include, to name but a few,

Hard infrastructure

- Power plant
- Transportation
- Reservoir
- Physical irrigation system
- Urban infrastructure
- ICT facilities
- Industrial zone.

Soft infrastructure

- Financial system
- Education system
- Healthcare system.

⁸ 1980 World Conservation Strategy of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature

⁹ Oxford Dictionary

- o The terms “**green infrastructure**” or “**natural infrastructure**” and “**gray infrastructure**” are also widely referred to. Green infrastructure can be broadly defined as, ranging from a mixture of natural component into an engineering design
 - through a construction of part or a whole natural ecosystem landscape aiming to mimic a function of nature and/or to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services, and to protect biodiversity.

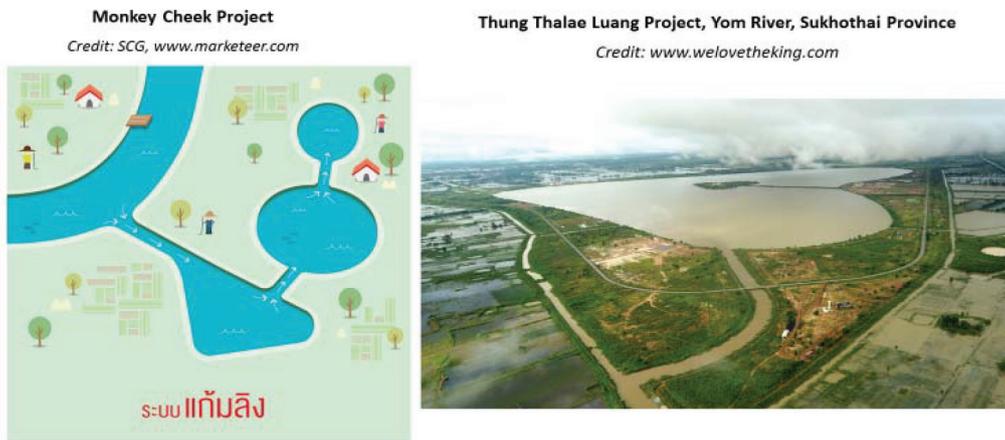


Figure 6: Example of natural infrastructure project; wetland reservoir for flood diversion.

- o Measurement indicators of green infrastructure should ultimately be reduction of green-house gases emission, biodiversity protection, and reduction use of finite resources.
- o The term, “**grey infrastructure**” can mean engineering projects that use concrete and steel.
- o The definition of “**sustainable infrastructure**” has recently been stated in 2016 by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation as, “Sustainable and resilient infrastructure integrated environment, social and governance aspects into a project’s planning, building and operating phases while ensuring resilience in the face of climate change or other shocks such as rapid migration, natural disasters or economic downturns. Service needs will be met in a manner that minimizes or reverses environmental damage, improves social equality and does not waste resources”.¹⁰
- o The WB and ADB are two of the biggest players in infrastructure investments in the region. They also have a short definition of sustainable infrastructure which also included social sustainability and uncertainty considerations and that can be summed as, *Sustainable infrastructure consists of soft and hard components that promote inclusive growth, poverty reduction and transparency that recognized different contexts of changes.*

¹⁰UNEP and Global Infrastructure Basel, 2016

- o The concept of sustainable infrastructure plays a role in many Post 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and that always include the idea of inclusiveness i.e. “SDG 9—Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”, and “SDG 7—ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”.

Session 1.3: Principles of effective stakeholder engagement for sustainable infrastructure planning; Lecturing, sharing experiences and discussions.

Trainer: Matthew Baird, International Legal Advisor

This session aimed to provide basic knowledge on key concepts and principles, and definitions on stakeholder engagement – as well as to update on relevant non-legal policies, tools and guidelines.

- o The session pointed out a host list of different key international and ASEAN conventions, and guidelines related to human right basic rights, sustainable development, climate change and citizen participation that the Lower Mekong governments have agreed upon and ratified. These documents stated different types of definitions on stakeholder engagement (or stakeholder participation) that people could study from.
 - ASEAN Charter, 2008
 - ASEAN Human Right Declaration, 2012
 - The Convention of EIA in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), 1997
 - The Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (the SEA Protocol), 2010
 - Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 2001
 - Mekong River Agreement 1995, and number of guidelines which include
 - Prior Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA), 2003
 - Proposed Policy on EIA in a transboundary context,
 - Guidelines on SEA,
 - Guidelines on Cumulative Impact Assessment,
 - Guidelines on Public Participation in Environmental Assessment,
 - Environmental Impact Statement Review Criteria,
 - Sector Guidelines,
 - Training Program to support the implementation of the EIA/SEA System.
 - IFC Performance Standards, 2012
 - Environment Safeguards: A Good Practice Sourcebook, Draft Working Document, Asian Development Bank, (ADB), 2012
 - The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, 2017
 - Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets, International Finance Cooperation (IFC), 2007

- Environmental and Social Framework, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank(AIIB), 2016
- Guidelines on Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, Mekong Partnership for Environment, 2017.

- o One of the definitions on stakeholder engagement that could well cover all key considerations stated by International Association for Public Participation, *“Public participation is a process to involve those who are directly and indirectly affected by a decision in the decision-making process, promoting sustainable decisions by providing the public with the information they need to be involved in a timely and meaningful way, and communicating to the public how their input affects the decision”*.¹¹
- o Key statements from the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters,
 - the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities (“access to environmental information”).
 - the right to participate in environmental decision-making (“public participation in environmental decision-making”).
 - the right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general (“access to justice”).
- o Benefits of stakeholder engagement can include, least but not limited to.
 - Obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making;
 - Facilitate consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs;
 - Ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits are maximized;
 - Reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues;
 - Provide an opportunity for the public to influence project design in a positive manner (thereby creating a sense of ownership of the proposal);
 - Improve transparency and accountability of decision-making; and
 - Increase public confidence in the decision-making process.

¹¹ International Association for Public Participation



Figure 7: Guiding steps for effective public participation by IAP2 Spectrum

“Meaningful Consultation”

AIIB (2016)

1. Begins early and continues through life of project
2. Ensures all parties have a voice
3. Support to vulnerable groups
4. Timely disclosure of info
5. Free of intimidation
6. Gender inclusive, tailored to needs of vulnerable groups
7. Enables consideration of views of PAP and other stakeholders

ADB (2009)

1. Begins early and continues through life of project
2. Timely disclosure of info
3. Free of intimidation
4. Gender inclusive, tailored to needs of vulnerable groups
5. Enables incorporation of all relevant views of PAP and other stakeholders

Figure 8: Guidelines to meaningful consultations by AIIB and ADB

Session 1.4: *National Infrastructure development trends, updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Thailand and Viet Nam; Panel discussions*

The main objective of this panel discussion session was to provide an opportunity for experienced participants and invited guests to share their outstanding experience on sustainable infrastructure development and stakeholder engagement projects which they believed to be useful. The panel included five panelist members, each of whom was assigned to give a ten-minute speech, then a full hour of a plenary discussion with all participants.

The list of panel members includes (*see figure 9, from right to left*).

1. Ms. Cattleya Silaratana, Director, Samutr Sakorn Industrial Estate, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT), Thailand
2. Mrs. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc, Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE), Viet Nam
3. Mr. Hoang Ngoc Hien, Deputy Director of the Project Management Unit of Trung Son Company, Viet Nam
4. Dr. Somnuck Jongmeewasin, Community Researcher (Academic Coordinator), The Network of Eastern Friends: Agenda of Eastern Change, Thailand
5. Ms. Emilie Pradichit, Executive Director, Manushaya Foundation, Thailand

Key points of this session were concluded in the followings.

- o Ms. Cattleya presented a case of Samutr Sakorn Industrial Estate in Thailand where the area covered 224 hectares in land area and more than 100 factories, one of the largest sea food processing region in Thailand. There were conflicts between the industrial estate and communities who lived in the neighborhood regarding the source of water pollution. Ms. Cattleya showed her team's effort in reaching out to those communities and conducted a participatory activity with community representatives in identifying the pollution sources and possible solutions. This has resulted in a significant increase in trust and successful engagement with the communities that had long been against the industrial estate.



Figure 9: Panelist members, Session 1.4

- o Mrs. Ngoc shared her experience in the preparation of the National Climate Change Master Plan for Viet Nam that had implemented extensive consultation activities across the country. The consultation process utilized the official structure which already well represented multi levels of stakeholder groups from provincial to commune levels. The consultation process did very well in building knowledge and understanding of climate change and likely impacts among stakeholders. It had helped stakeholders identify possible mitigation and adaptation strategies which included number of options on physical infrastructure projects and systems.
- o Mr. Hien presented his case on community consultation and resettlement of Tung Song Hydropower Project. The project was located in northwest of Viet Nam and supported by the WB. The consultation and resettlement process was strictly committed to follow the WB Safeguard Policy. Almost 600 households were relocated which taken place from 2007–2011. He added that the project identified affected stakeholders and exchanged information with them from the very early stage which gave much proper timing for the communities to prepare. In terms of resettlement, the project provided options to the resettled communities to either relocate to the prepared sites or to find one for themselves with an exchange of a fair compensation. More than 80% chose to resettle to the prepared sites. The project had conducted uncountable rounds of consultations with the affected communities, and sometimes with NGO groups. Local ethnic languages were used every time during the consultations as to ensure that the communities well understood the information and could provide feedbacks interactively. To date, four resettlement sites have been successfully settled by the affected communities. Basic facilities such as clean water and electricity was provided, as well as different types of livelihood support programs i.e. irrigation and livestock. The resettled communities have proved to have secured jobs and income to sustain their new livelihoods.
- o Speaking from a perspective of practical NGO, Dr. Somnuck shared his experience on a case study of multi-stakeholder collaboration for an environmental and social protection development plan of local communities that reside around Leam Chabang Deep Sea Port, Chonburi province, Thailand. The communities

have long suffered from of consistent health and environmental impacts, and numerous cases of chemical leaking accidents from this largest deep-sea port in Thailand and in the Lower Mekong region. It was known that the deep-sea port project had neglected the local value of the local communities and fisheries based livelihoods. The impacted communities and Dr. Somnuck started to build a network based on the impacted communities themselves, and multi-disciplinary experts and groups such as ecologist, engineer, social specialist and academic institutions to conduct an SEA study aiming to dialogue and negotiate with the senior management team of the deep-sea port project. The study was well received. The study gave a good study background on the needs and options for the project to minimize negative impacts to the communities and environment. Dr. Somnuck gave a key observation that open-mindedness and forgiveness was critical in bringing diverse groups of stakeholders together.

- o Ms. Emilie and her organization have been working with diverse groups of stakeholder on the preparation of draft Thailand National Action Plan on UN Guiding Principle on Business and Human Rights (UNG). Interestingly, the draft National Action Plan, once it is officially endorsed and implemented, would hope to be a leading experiment for the other Lower Mekong countries on how business firms and corporates should operate in due diligence for the respect of human rights. Ms. Emilie shared that the UNG framework was committed to the duty of protect, respect and remedy human rights principle. Business firms and corporates that are committed to the UNG principles required to prepare their investment and operational policy and action plan that comply with the principle.

Session 1.5: *Regional and national law and policies on large-scale infrastructure development and investment; Lecturing and discussion*

Trainer: Dan King, Mekong-Myanmar Regional Director, ERI

The key objective of this session aimed to take stock of and update key national and regional laws, policies and guidelines on large-scale infrastructure development and investment of the Lower Mekong and other investor countries, with the focus of stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism.

Key points of this session included the following:

- o The session pointed out key international policies and guidelines on large scale infrastructure investments that stated the importance of stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms, which included:
 - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
 - WB Group Environmental and Social Framework (enforced by 2018).
 - ADB Safeguard Policy.
 - UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- o For ASEAN, there is no policy and social or environmental safeguards or principles of stakeholder engagement, and either no grievance mechanism for complaints.
- o For Thailand, only the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has a mandate to investigate Thai investments within Thailand and overseas on human rights violation related issue. However, legal actions to charge against human rights violating investor is still unclear.
- o There have been at least four Thai overseas investment cases that NHRC investigated including:
 - Dawei Special Economic Zone in Myanmar
 - Koh Kong Sugar Plantation in Cambodia
 - Xayaburi dam in Laos
 - Hongsa coal fired power plant in Laos.
- o For Chinese investment, Chinese Foreign Direct Investment Guidelines is not a binding law even for Chinese companies themselves. There is no mechanism stated on grievance mechanism for project or investment affected communities.
- o An analysis on frameworks of national laws, and international and regional policies and guidelines related to foreign investments was summarized in Table 6 below.



Figure 10: Session 1.5

Table 6: Analysis summary on foreign investment laws, and international and regional policies and guidelines.

Framework	Grievance Mechanism	Gap Analysis
<u>Host National Laws</u> e.g. environmental protection, land & investment laws	Administrative bodies & courts	Some good laws but also gaps & inconsistencies. Limited implementation, esp. access to Information and public participation. Limited or very slow and inaccessible judicial systems.
<u>Investor State:</u> e.g. extraterritorial jurisdiction or investment guidelines for multinational corporations (MNCs)	Global north courts in limited circumstances. National Contact Points for OECD Guidelines for MNCs. Chinese Guidelines for investors and banks. Thailand NHRC investigates Thai companies.	Very little hard law, mainly non-binding guidelines without grievance mechanisms. Investor state courts mostly inaccessible. OECD guideline national contact points very weak. Thailand NHRC decision not binding. No grievance mechanism in China.
<u>Int'l Financial Institutions:</u> World Bank Group, ADB and AIIB	WBG and ADB have social & environmental safeguards and grievance mechanisms but decisions and not binding on the bank.	Strong social and environmental safeguards. Poor access to information and public participation in practice. Weak, very slow or inaccessible overseas grievance mechanism. No safeguards in most Asian commercial banks.
<u>Investor/State Arbitration:</u>	Independent panel of experts agreed to by gov't and investor	Strong potential to undermine rights and remedy inaccessible to communities



Figure 11: Session 1.5

2.2 Day 2, May 23, 2017

Session 2: Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Case Studies

The Session 2 focused more heavily on actual cases during which the overall objective was to share updates of significant case studies on large-scale infrastructure development and stakeholder engagement. Increased understanding of private sector perspectives in stakeholder engagement was an additional benefit.

Session 2.1: National Infrastructure development trends, updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar; Panel discussions

This session was a continuation of the panel discussion from Day 1, Session 1.1 for the rest of the Lower Mekong countries including Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar. The objective of the session maintained the same.

The list of panel members includes (see figure 12 from right to left).

1. Mr. Chansamone Xaiyalath Civil Engineer and technical officer, Office of Energy Policy, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Laos
2. Mr. San Vannakreth, Director of Department of Investment Planning of Ministry of Planning of Cambodia
3. Mr. Mam Sambath, Executive Director of Development and Partnership in Action, Cambodia
4. Mr. Panthong Phetmurntham, Coordinator, Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat, Vientiane Province, Laos
5. Mr. Sein Aung Min, Assistant Director, Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Myanmar.

Key points of this session included the following:

- o Mr. Chansamone gave an update on the Lao National Policy on Sustainable Hydropower Development (PSHD) which was approved in 2015, and its guidelines, approved in 2016. The policy and guidelines have been applied to hydropower dams in Laos that have more than 15 megawatt capacity. The implementation of the policy and guidelines have resulted in positive outcome in transparent monitoring process, water sharing dispute, mitigation of negative impacts, revenue and benefit sharing, and coordination among different agencies and stakeholder groups.
- o Mr. San provided an update on a host of national laws and infrastructure development policies and projects in Cambodia. A number of public private partnership projects (PPP) have been expected by the Royal Cambodian Government. SEA studies in different development sectors will also be introduced such as in agriculture, transportation, water resources, environment, to name but a few.



Figure 1 2: Panelist members, Session 2. 1

- o A perspective from a constructive NGO that has its presence in Cambodia for many decades, Mr. Mam shared his knowledge and insights in national infrastructure development and lessons learnt. While the country has been developed very quickly and the populations has gained a great deal on economic benefits, environmental and social impacts were unavoidable. Mr. Mam shared a lesson learnt from Sesan 2 Hydropower project on EIA and stakeholder engagement processes. EIA for the project was rather short in consultation with the affected communities and many key decisions especially in resettlement were made exclusively by project owner and authorities. He recommended that high level leadership and commitment is a key influence in protecting the right and meaningful engagement of the affected communities. For the similar development projects in Cambodia, he suggested the establishment of an independent resettlement panel, and a participatory stakeholder engagement plan prepared with regularly organized consultations. Civil Society Organizations (CSO) can play a role in facilitate multi stakeholder groups and build capacity of affected communities.
- o Mr. Panthong shared the recent update of the National Nam Ngum River Basin Action Plan which was prepared through extensive consultations with multi-layer stakeholder groups across Nam Ngum River Basin (NNRB). The plan was officially approved in 2016. NNRB is one of the largest river basins covering six provinces in Laos and is one of the highest development area in the country with different sectors such as hydropower, mining, irrigation, fisheries, and tourism. Coordination among stakeholders between different provinces and level groups of stakeholders were absence until the Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat (NNRBCS) was established in 2010. During the first stage, the NNRBCS had faced a number of problems in terms of overlapping authorities and unclear roles and responsibilities while a host of environmental and social impact

issues were critical and neglected. With the great team effort, the NNRBCS has identified key stakeholder groups in the six provinces and facilitated a number of multi-stakeholder dialogues to preparing a participatory action plan that could reflect and guide potential solutions to the existing environmental and social issues. The action plan also included proposals of sustainable investment projects that expected to create jobs and revenues of the populations in the NNRB while the conservation value is still highly recognized.

- o Mr. San shared a significant case study of the recent hydropower SEA study process in Myanmar. It is known that Myanmar is one of the target countries for extensive hydropower development in the Lower Mekong region. However, the government of Myanmar has well recognized the potential benefits and negative impacts of the hydropower sector. With support from international organizations, the government of Myanmar developed a number of

national guidelines for sustainable hydropower development, and environmental and social impact assessment – and have conducted a number of capacity building activities for government staff members and concerned stakeholder across the country. With a future 50 planned hydropower dams, the SEA study has identified river basin samplings, and is studying potential impacts and identifying better options. Extensive consultations with affected stakeholder and other groups such as universities, NGOs, development banks and private sector, have already been done on five key river basins in Thanlwin, Sittuang, Ayeyarwady, Chindwin and Thanintaryi. The preliminary outcomes of the SEA study process are resulting in much greater trust building, enhanced understanding among stakeholder groups and on projects, and constructive policy recommendations.

Session 2.2: *Regional cooperation: Communication and stakeholder engagement including for the Procedures for Prior Notification, Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA), a case study; Experience sharing and discussions.*
Resource person: Dr. Anoulak Kittikhoun, Chief Strategy Partnership, Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)

The session aimed to share lessons learnt of a unique regional consultation process led by MRCS namely PNPCA. This experience is the only example where all the four Lower Mekong countries, include Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam came together to consult for development of large scale infrastructure projects from regional to local community levels.

Key points of this session included the following:

- o MRCS is an inter-governmental organization of the Lower Mekong countries including Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam. China and Myanmar are dialogue partners of the MRC. The 1995 Mekong Agreement provides the legal mandate of the Mekong River Commission (MRC). It defines the scope of the work and cooperation required for coordination and joint planning to achieve balanced and socially just development in the Mekong River Basin while protecting the environment and maintaining the region's ecological balance.

- o The prior consultation process under PNPCA is a requirement of the 1995 Mekong Agreement for countries to jointly review any development project proposed for the mainstream, with an aim to reach a consensus on whether or not it should proceed, and if so, under what conditions. The greater purpose of the PNPCA process is for countries proposing mainstream development to perform due diligence before a project proceeds. Trans-boundary impacts from mainstream projects are considered to have greater impacts than those on the tributaries; hence more rigorous consultation and a unified consensus among the four Member Countries is required.
- o The PNPCA process has already been conducted for at least three mainstream hydropower projects included Xayaburi, Don Sahong, and Pak Bang. Consultations of those project were conducted at both regional and national levels.
- o Key lessons learnt from the PNPCA process that were conducted:
 - There has been increasing opening environment on the consultation forums of this kind
 - Much improvement on the preparation i.e. document distribution, invitations sent in advance, and capacity of MRCS staff since the first PNPCA on Xayaburi
 - MRCS has gain much trust and confidence on their capacity to facilitate the process
 - Studies on social and environmental impacts are still inadequate
 - Number of national consultations still need to be much increased across the basin. Not only one of two forums organized.



Figure 13: Session 2.2

Session 2.3: Stakeholder engagement: Private sector perspectives on stakeholder engagement; Plenary discussion on private sector perspectives on stakeholder engagement

The panel members include (See Figure 14)

1. Ms. Kamonthip Ma-oon, Partner Officer, Resources Management, Environmental Resources Management (ERM)
2. Dr. Akarin Suwannarat, Business Director Thermal Power & Renewable Energy, Pöyry Energy Limited.

This session was dedicated to dialogue with and experience sharing by two key consulting firms that have been working for many significant large-scale infrastructure projects and have a strong profile in the region and internationally. This was a rare opportunity to have an open dialogue with the firm representatives to share their views and unique experience especially on multi-stakeholder engagement in EIA processes. **Consulting firms are often placed in a tough role as they are directly contracted by project developers to conduct a study i.e. EIA and feasibility studies which generally expected for positive information in favor for the project development however, the findings can be against the project itself at times.** It is therefore a big challenge for the consultant firm to balance the tone of the research if the information appeared to become as a drawback to the project, and to provide constructive recommendations to the project developer. Facilitation of local and a wide range of stakeholders is also a significant challenge.

Key points of this session included the following:

- o Ms. Komonthip and Dr. Akarin possess extensive experience in conducting EIA studies and facilitating multi-stakeholder groups and networks for energy development projects in the region. They both agreed that stakeholder

engagement is one of the key success for project developments. However, the importance of stakeholder engagement was still traditionally underestimated.

- o They also agreed that it was challenging to facilitate local stakeholder groups, in particular. There is a need for research to be conducted much earlier in the process than is currently carried out in order to develop good understanding of local communities and identifying right affected stakeholder groups and representatives. Resistance from the locals could be erupted if there was no trust and stakeholder engagement process was not done properly.
- o In Thailand, laws and guidelines on stakeholder engagement in large scale project development were already prepared quite comprehensively. However, actual implementations can be done very differently and were often undermined. From their observations, both of project developers and local stakeholders still need capacity and awareness building in legal and regulation requirements regarding stakeholder engagement process.
- o Conflict of interest could happen from every group of stakeholders. It was a challenging mission to identify whether who are the right group of impacted stakeholders and to investigate for facts and trustworthy opinions. For many cases, consulting firms would not be able to identify and select local stakeholder groups to engage by their own. Lists of stakeholders to be visited were prepared earlier prior to their contract agreement was made.
- o Engaging with local stakeholders, to build trust and good relationship would help the stakeholder engagement process become much better operationally. In case of critical conflict occurring between stakeholders and project developer until the engagement process could not be



Figure 14: Session 2.3, Panelist members

implemented at all condition, the firm would decide to decline to submit the EIA report as the last resort due to ethical reason.

- o They gave a recommendation that it was essential to conduct the process in transparent manner, to share and exchange information, and

to build capacity of the affected communities to understand what tradeoffs of the project are, and how they would impact to their livelihoods.

- o Even the so-called best stakeholder engagement process was named, it may still not reach everyone's expectations.



Figure 15: Session 2.3



Figure 16: Session 2.3

2.3 Day 3, May 24, 2017

Session 3: *Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Methods for engaging with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women*¹²

*Trainers: Dr. Fred William Swierczek, AIT Hanoi,
and Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi*

The key objective of this session was to learn practical tools for stakeholder engagement, focusing on methods for engaging with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women, and to improve competencies of engagement with respect to vulnerable groups and gender equity.

Participants had spent the first two days listening to and discussing a variety of presentations on policies and practices relating to sustainable infrastructure development planning and stakeholder engagement in the Lower Mekong Region, and panel discussions led by actors from both public and private sectors. On the third day, they had a chance to become actively involved in exploring the main themes of the workshop through hands-on experiences. Through the group exercises, they interacted and discussed the related topics in more detail and sharing their own experiences from the five countries. The participants found group exercises an opportunity for them not only to share and to learn, but also to network for their future potential cooperation in their working fields.

The participants were allocated to five teams to do two group exercises around an imagined case on the construction of the Shangri-la Hydropower Plant. Supporting handouts provided to all participants served as useful references for them to understand who are considered vulnerable groups, how to engage them during project implementation, different levels of participation, and what is considered meaningful participation, as well as some competencies for meaningful consultation.

- o Exercise on identifying stakeholders and analyzing impacts on them:

The first exercise is related to stakeholder engagement. The five groups were requested to review impacts of the project on five particular groups of stakeholders, namely women, ethnic minorities, local governments, the Electricity Agency/PMU and NGOs/mass organizations. This exercise was particularly useful in that participants had a chance to explore and discuss specific various impacts of the project on a particular group of stakeholder given their

diverse experiences from the five different countries of the Lower Mekong Region. Each group selected a leader who facilitated the discussion and consolidated diverse views, and a secretary who took notes of the discussion and prepared a PowerPoint presentation. At the end of the morning session, the leaders from the five groups presented their joint work at a plenary session. The presentations at this plenary session made the participants aware of the unequal power relationship among the five stakeholder groups, through identifying

¹²Attached 15 presentation files are available at C:\User\admin\Destop\Stakeholder Engagement Training May 22-24, 2017\Presentations and training materials\Day 3



Figure 17: Session 3

who would reap most benefits and who would become most vulnerable as a result of the project. **Some participants acknowledged that they had never paid attention to engagement of vulnerable groups in their work. As a common practice in their own agency, they believed stakeholders refer only to government and non-government organizations rather than groups of affected people, not to mention vulnerable ones.** Other participants found this exercise interesting because although they had been well aware of the five stakeholder groups but had never seen them from a lens of power distribution and vulnerabilities. As a result, they realized the necessity to engage the more vulnerable groups to understand their needs, concerns and expectations for better design and planning of the project in order to avoid and mitigate the project's adverse impacts on them. However, the presentations showed that some teams remained confused between the task of

analyzing the project's impacts on stakeholders and that of engaging them in project activities.

- o Exercise on analyzing the participation of stakeholders:

The second exercise is related to exploring the concept of meaningful participation. In this exercise, the five teams were requested to determine the level of meaningful participation that took place during different stages of the Shangri-la Hydropower Project, namely preparation, implementation, updating of the village site development plan, participatory monitoring and detailed measurement survey (DMS). DMS is an unfamiliar concept for many participants; therefore the facilitator briefly introduced them to this concept before their start of the exercise.

They were also introduced to the five different levels of participation, namely informing, consultation, involvement, collaboration and empowerment, the last level of which is considered meaningful participation. All participants highly appreciated this knowledge because before the workshop, many of them were confused with the concepts and practical exercises of consultation, involvement and participation. Some thought that these concepts are synonyms and therefore interchangeable. They also thought that meaningful participation was a vague concept. However, thanks to the workshop, they now can clearly distinguish these important concepts at work whenever they encounter them and saw the concept of meaningful participation being clearly defined in relation to other steps of participation. They became aware that meaningful participation, whenever achieved, could practically empower stakeholders to make decisions on matters relating to the life of their communities and of their own. During the exercise, the participants had a chance to analyze what is

considered meaningful at a particular stage of the project, what impacts that participation might bring to the project, and how they could make the participation more meaningful. **Many participants acknowledged that given their country-specific experiences, much of the participation of these vulnerable groups in different stages of the project remained confined to 'informing' or 'consultation'. Only few experiences were related to involvement, collaboration and empowerment.** Furthermore, the exercise discussion showed that some participants remained confused with the concept of collaboration, among other levels of participation. The experience of the Trung Son Hydropower Project in Vietnam was mentioned as a rare experience which was described as having 'meaningful participation' of local ethnic minorities groups in selecting and designing their own resettlement sites.



Figure 18: Group work presentation, Session 3



Figure 19: Closing speech given by US Government Representative

ANNEX I: TRAINING PROGRAM AGENDA

Sunday, May 21, 2017 – Arrival to Bangkok

Day 1, Monday, May 22, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible persons
8:30-9:00	Registration	Admin
9:00-9:15	Welcome remarks	Mrs. Christy Owen, Country Director, Pact Thailand
	Introduction and objectives of the training.	
9:15-9:45	Participant introduction	Mrs. Christy Owen

Session 1. Sustainable infrastructure development planning and stakeholder engagement in the Lower Mekong region: Policy and practice

Moderator: Matthew Baird

9:45-11:00	Keynotes; <i>Setting the scene and discussions</i>	Mr. Dan King, Mekong-Myanmar Regional Director, EarthRights International (ERI)
	Sustainable Infrastructure; <i>Introduction and discussions</i>	Mr. Suparek Janprasart, Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership Coordinator, Pact
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break	Admin
11:30-12:30	Principles of effective stakeholder engagement for sustainable infrastructure planning; <i>Lecturing, sharing experiences and discussions</i>	Mr. Matthew Baird, International Legal Expert
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Admin

Day 1, Monday, May 22, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible persons
<i>Moderator: Suparek Janprasart</i>		
13:30-15:30	National Infrastructure development trends, updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Thailand and Viet Nam; <i>Panel discussions</i>	Panelist members; Ms. Cattleya Silaratana, Director, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT) Mrs. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc, ISPONRE, Viet Nam Mr. Hoang Ngoc Hien, Deputy Director of the Project Management Unit of Trung Son Company Ms. Emilie Pradichit, Manushaya Foundation, to provide experience and perspective of private sector engagement Dr. Somnuck Jongmeewasin, Community Researcher (Academic Coordinator) The Network of Eastern Friends: Agenda of Eastern Change
	<i>*Free flow coffee and tea is available in the meeting room throughout the session.</i>	
15:30-16:00	Regional and national law and policies; <i>Lecturing and discussion</i>	Mr. Dan King
16:00-17:00	Reception	Admin

Day 2, Tuesday, May 23, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible person
<i>Moderator: Mr. Matthew Baird</i>		
9:00-9:30	Recap on day 1 Plenary exercise	Mr. Matthew Baird

Session 2 Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Case studies

Day 2, Tuesday, May 23, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible person
9:30-12:00	National Infrastructure development trends, updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar; <i>Panel discussions</i>	<p>Panelist members;</p> <p>Mr. Chansamone Xaiyalath, Civil Engineer and technical officer, Office of Energy Policy, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Laos</p> <p>Mr. Panthong Phetmurntham, Coordinator, Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat, Vientiane Province, Laos</p> <p>Mr. San Vannakreth, Director of Department of Investment Planning of Ministry of Planning of Cambodia</p> <p>Mr. Sein Aung Min, Assistant Director, Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)</p> <p>Mr. Mam Sambath, Executive Director of Development and Partnership in Action</p>
12:00-13:00	Lunch	Admin

Moderator: Suparek Janprasart

13:00-13:45	<p>Regional cooperation: Communication and stakeholder engagement including for the Procedures for Notification Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA), a case study; <i>Experience sharing and discussions</i></p> <p><i>20 minutes presentation</i></p> <p>Q&A Plenary discussion 20 minutes</p>	<p>Dr. Anoulak Kittikhoun, Chief Strategy Partnership, Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)</p> <p>Mr. Suparek Janprasart</p>
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Day 2, Tuesday, May 23, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible person
13:45-15:30 <i>*Free flow coffee and snacks are served in the meeting room</i>	Small group Exercise Each group is assigned to choose a given topic for their exercise and present at plenary at 15:00	Mr. Matthew Baird
15:30-16:30	Stakeholder Engagement: Private Sector Perspectives on Stakeholder Engagement ; Plenary discussion on private sector perspectives on stakeholder engagement	Panelist members; Ms. Kamonthip Ma-oon, Partner Officer, Resources Management (ERM) Dr. Akarin Suwannarat Business Director Thermal Power & Renewable Energy Pöyry Energy Ltd

Day 3, Wednesday, May 24, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible person
9:00-9:15	Recap on day 2	Mr. Matthew Baird

Session 3: Stakeholder Engagement in Practice: Methods for engaging with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women

Moderator: AIT Hanoi

9:15-10:45	Case study and Group Exercise	Dr. Fred William Swierczek and Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi
10:45-11:00	Coffee break	Admin
11:00 – 12:00	Group Presentation	Dr. Fred William Swierczek and Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi
12:00-13:00	Lunch	Admin
13:00-14.15	Group work: Case study of meaningful participation in Shangri-La Hydropower Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of participation levels of each stakeholder/vulnerable group - When they need to participate 	Dr. Fred William Swierczek and Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi

Day 3, Wednesday, May 24, 2017

Time	Program	Responsible person
14:15-14:30	- How to measure participation level Coffee break	
14:30 -15:30	Presentation - Presentation of results of the case analysis - Wrap up: Level of participation; participation measurement and notes	Dr. Fred William Swierczek and Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi
15:30-16:00	Presentation: Competencies for conducting a meaningful consultation	Dr. Fred William Swierczek and Dr. Giang Tam Nguyen, AIT Hanoi
16:00-16:30	Closing remarks	Ms. Tahra Vose, US Embassy/Thailand
16:30-17:00	Discussion and evaluation	Pact and all

Thursday, May 2, 20175 – Travel back

ANNEX II LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, RESOURCE PERSONS AND STAFF MEMBERS

Country	Title	Name	Position	Division/ Department	Ministry/ Organization	Email
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Country	Title	Name	Position	Division/ Department	Ministry/ Organization	Email
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Lao PDR	Mr.	Phanousone Phalivong	Officer in charge of Lao-US Cooperation	Department of International Cooperation	Ministry of Planning and Investment	phanouphlv@gmail.com

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Thailand	Dr.	Somnuck Jongmeewasin	Community Researcher (Academic Coordinator)		The Network of Eastern Friends: Agenda of Eastern Change, Chonburi	somnuckj@hotmail.com

Country	Title	Name	Position	Division/ Department	Ministry/ Organization	Email
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Vietnam	Dr.	Nguyen Tam Giang	Gender Specialist/Free lance Consultant - Co-facilitator		AIT Hanoi, Viet Nam	gnguyen3@worldbank.org
Thailand	Mr.	Matthew Hamilton Baird	International Legal Expert		Environmental Counsel	matthewhbaird@me.com
Thailand	Mr.	Daniel Philip King	Southeast Asia Program Director		Earth Rights International	daniel@earthrights.org
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Thailand	Ms.	Worachanok Youttanankorn	Senior M&E Advisor		Pact Thailand	worachanok@pactworld.org
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ANNEX III: PRE-EVENT SURVEY FORM

Pre-event Survey Form

On behalf of the LMI Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP) Program, we would like to sincerely thank you for your interest and participation in the **Stakeholder Engagement in Sustainable Infrastructure Development and Planning Training Workshop** which will take place on May 22-24, 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. To enable us to get to know you better and to learn about your expectations and training needs of this upcoming workshop, please take a few minutes to fill in your details below.

A: Participant's Details:

Ms/Mrs./Mr/Dr./H. E. Name:..... Last Name:..... Middle name:

Name of Organization:

Department/Unit/Agency..... Ministry.....

Position

Role and responsibilities

Full address

Telephone Mobile Fax.....

Email

Number of months/years with the current assignment/position

Years of professional experience.....

Areas of expertise

B: Expectations and Training Needs

What do you hope to achieve from attending this training workshop?

.....

..... After reviewing the program agenda, do you have any questions, comments or specific request?

.....

..... Would you like to contribute in this workshop (i.e. facilitate a session, participate a panel group, present your project/research on relevant topic etc.)?

Yes, please specify.....

No

Thank you for your time and we look forward to seeing you in Bangkok

ANNEX IV: TRAINING WORKSHOP FEEDBACK FORM

FEEDBACK FORM
**TRAINING WORKSHOP ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
IN THE LOWER MEKONG REGION**

MAY 22-24, 2017; Renaissance Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Please complete this form to help us plan and improve our future activities.

Name (optional)..... Country..... Gender: Female
 Male

I work for..... Government Agencies Academic Institutions NGOs/INGOs Other _____

	Not At All	Slightly	Moderately	Highly
1) How well were the training objectives met overall?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did the event meet the three workshop objectives?				
2) To <u>share knowledge and discuss the policy and practice</u> of stakeholder engagement in large-scale infrastructure development and planning in the Lower Mekong region;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) To <u>increase knowledge and understanding</u> of benefits and risks for effective stakeholder engagement; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) To <u>gain experience in utilizing tools and best practices</u> for stakeholder engagement, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and gender equity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not Improved	Slightly Improved	Moderately Improved	Highly Improved
Rate your knowledge and skills in the following topics AFTER participating in the training				
5) Overall of session 1 (Day 1): <u>Policy and Practice</u> on sustainable Infrastructure development planning and stakeholder engagement in the lower Mekong region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.1: Setting the scene and discussions: overview analysis of regional situation and trends in infrastructure investments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2: Sustainable infrastructure: Introduction and discussions (Framing concept of sustainable infrastructure for the Lower Mekong region)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3: Principles of effective stakeholder engagement for sustainable infrastructure planning: Lecturing and sharing experiences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.4: National infrastructure development trends: Updating of policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities for Thailand and Vietnam (Panel Discussions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.5: Regional and National law policies: Lecturing and discussion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not Improved	Slightly Improved	Moderately Improved	Highly Improved
Rate your knowledge and skills in the following topics <u>AFTER</u> participating in the training				
6) Overall of session 2 (Day 2): <u>Case studies, Tools and Guidelines</u> for stakeholder engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1: National Infrastructure Development trends, updating policies and stakeholder engagement opportunities in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar (Panel Discussions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2: Regional cooperation: Communication and stakeholder engagement including PNPCA (a case study from MRC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3: Stakeholder Engagement: Private Sector Perspectives on Stakeholder Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.4: Group exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not Improved	Slightly Improved	Moderately Improved	Highly Improved
Rate your knowledge and skills in the following topics <u>after</u> participating in the training				
7) Overall of session 3 (Day 3): <u>Methods for engaging</u> with affected communities, vulnerable groups, and women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.1: Case study and group work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.2: Presentation of results of case analysis: practical tools for identifying the most vulnerable groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3: Group work: case study on meaningful participation in Shangri-la Hydropower Project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.4: Presentation of results of case analysis: level of participation, participation measurement and notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None	Low	Medium	High
8) Rate your <u>OVERALL</u> knowledge and skills in the topics <u>BEFORE</u> participating in the training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9) Rate your <u>OVERALL</u> knowledge and skills in the topics <u>AFTER</u> participating in the training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not At All	Slightly	Moderately	Highly
10) To what extent will your participation in this training help advance your work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Written comments to organizers:

11) What was the **most** useful aspect/session?

12) What was the **least** useful aspect/session?

13) What **recommendations** would you like to make for future events?

14) Would you be interested in future involvement in Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership's events?

Yes

No, why not.....

ANNEX V: LIST OF TRAINING MATERIAL DOCUMENTS

No.	Name	Type
Day 1, Morning Session		
1.	Introduction and Objectives of the Training Workshop	Presentation
2.	Setting Scene: Stakeholder Engagement in Sustainable Infrastructure Development and Planning in the Lower Mekong Region	Presentation
3.	Sustainable Infrastructure: Framing the Concept	Presentation
4.	Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation	Presentation
Day 1, Morning Session		
1.	Industrial Estate, Thailand	Presentation
2.	Viet Nam: Trung Son Hydropower, Community Consultation in Resettlements	Presentation
3.	Stakeholder Collaboration in Ensuring Socio-economic and Environmental Protection: AAR in Chonburi Communities Thailand	Presentation
4.	Opportunities for Inclusive and Systematic Stakeholder Engagements through the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Presentation
5.	Law and Policy: Stakeholder Engagement and Foreign Direct Investment	Presentation
Day 2, Morning Session		
1.	Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation: Definitions	Presentation
2.	Cambodia Policy on Public Private Partnership for Public Investment Project Management	Presentation
3.	National Infrastructure Development trends: Stakeholder Engagement in Practice	Presentation
4.	Policy on Sustainable Hydropower Development in Lao PDR	Presentation
5.	Nam Num River Basin, Lao PDR	Presentation
6.	Stakeholder Engagement in Strategic Environmental Assessment of Hydropower Sector in Myanmar	Presentation
Day 2, Afternoon Session		
1.	MRC Stakeholder Engagement, Including PNPCA	Presentation
2.	Road Exercise	Presentation
Day 3, Morning Session		
1.	Shangri-La Hydropower Project	Presentation
2.	Case Analysis: Stakeholder Engagement	Presentation
3.	Measuring Vulnerability	Presentation
4.	Case study on Stakeholder Engagement	Presentation
5.	Engaging Vulnerable Groups during Project Implementation	Presentation

No.	Name	Type
6.	Exercise: Powerwalk	Presentation
7.	Case Analysis: Meaningful Participation, 1	Presentation
8.	Meaningful Participation, 2	Presentation
9.	Case Analysis: Meaningful Participation, 3	Presentation
10.	Competencies for Meaningful Consultation and Participation	Presentation
Complimentary Reading Materials		
1.	Guidelines on Public Participation in Environment Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE)	Guidelines
2.	Environment Safeguards: A Good Practice Sourcebook, Draft Working Document, Asian Development Bank, (ADB)	Guidelines
3.	The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework	Guidelines
4.	Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets, International Finance Cooperation	Guidelines
5.	Environmental and Social Framework, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	Guidelines
6.	Guidelines on Public Participation in Environment Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE),	Guidelines
7.	Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, in English	Manual
8.	Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, in Cambodian	Manual
9.	Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, in Laos	Manual
10.	Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, in Burmese	Manual
11.	Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, in Thai	Manual
12.	Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mekong Region, in Viet Nam	Manual
13.	Environmental Assessment Guidelines, ADB	Guidelines
14.	Safeguard Policy Statement, ADB	Guidelines
15.	Environmental and Social Framework, AIIB	Guidelines
16.	IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, IFC	Guidelines
17.	The Basics of Environmental and Social Considerations, JICA	Guidelines
18.	Environmental Health, and Safety General Guidelines	Guidelines

