



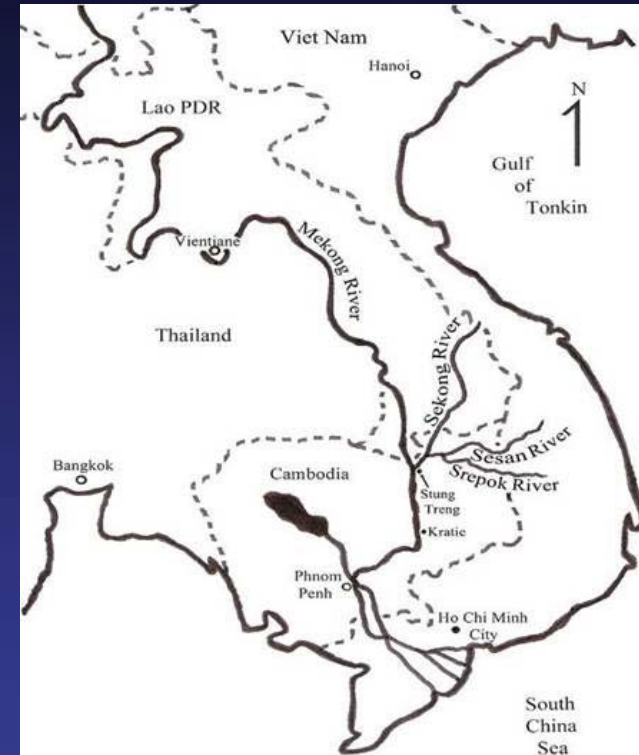
Comparative Review of Hydrolancang's Mitigation Work in China & the Lower Sesan 2 Dam in Cambodia

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Presentation Outline

1. An introduction to the Lower Sesan 2 Dam
2. Key Findings of our 2014 *Starving the Mekong* research report



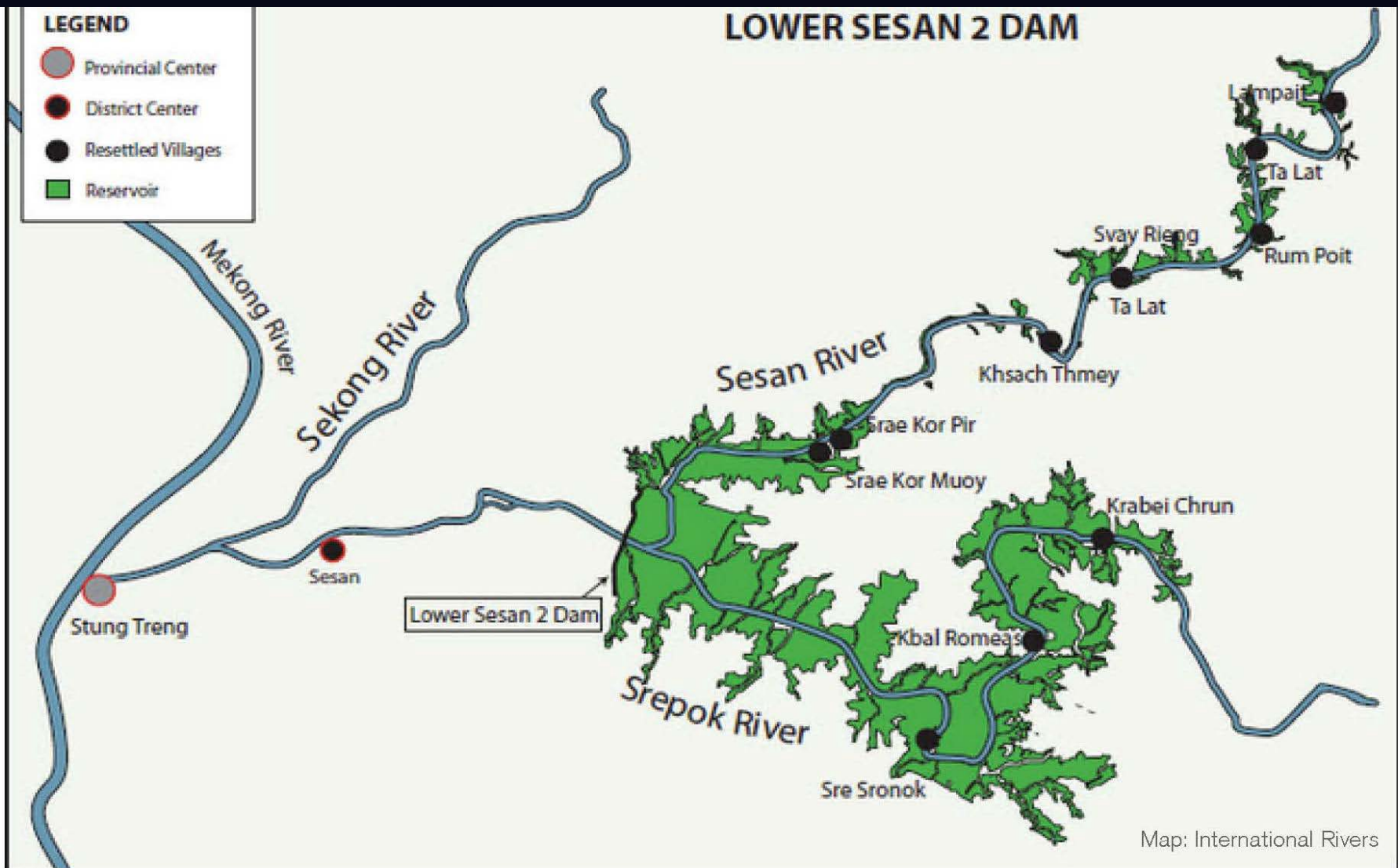


Figure 1 Location of the Lower Sesan II Dam and its reservoir

The Lower Sesan 2 Dam

Project Developers:

- Hydrolancang (a subsidiary of the Huaneng Group, China) & Royal Group (Cambodia) (90%)
- Electricity of Vietnam (Vietnam) (10%)

Project Data:

- \$816+ million USD, 45 year Build-Operate-Transfer Agreement
- Approved in November 2012
- 400 MW, 65 -75 meters high from sea-level, 33,560 ha reservoir
- Extensive reservoir clearing carried out beginning in 2013, some households already resettled, river closure on 6 January 2015.



(1) Starving the Mekong- The Impacts of Lower Sesan 2



Starving the Mekong

EXPECTED SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
FROM CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
OF THE LOWER SESAN II DAM

A literature review carried out by Kimberley Ogonda, reviewing the potential impacts of the Lower Sesan 2 Dam and the decision-making process around the controversial project.

Published in 2014 by International Rivers

Key Impacts of the project



- Approximately 5,000 people to be forcibly relocated;
- 9.3% of the Mekong River Basin's fisheries will be blocked;
- More than 38,000 people impacted in 3S area, plus hundreds of thousands more in the Mekong River Basin;
- 6-8%+ of the Mekong River Basin's sediment will be blocked;
- Significant hydrological changes to the Tonle Sap Lake;
- Low power generation likely;
- Transboundary impacts not studied by developer;
- Little transparency and consultation in decision-making processes.

Key Conclusions

- Given the project's significant impacts on the Mekong River Basin's fisheries, the Lower Sesan 2 Dam is a major threat to the food security of a substantial number of Cambodian people;
- There is an immediate need for regional government cooperation given the project's transboundary impacts;
- The project should not proceed as it is currently planned as the potential human and environmental costs are unacceptably high;
- There are more sustainable alternative energy options that can make a substantial contribution to Cambodia's growing energy needs. These alternatives should be investigated as a matter of urgency.



Hydrological Station for the Lower Sesan 2 Dam