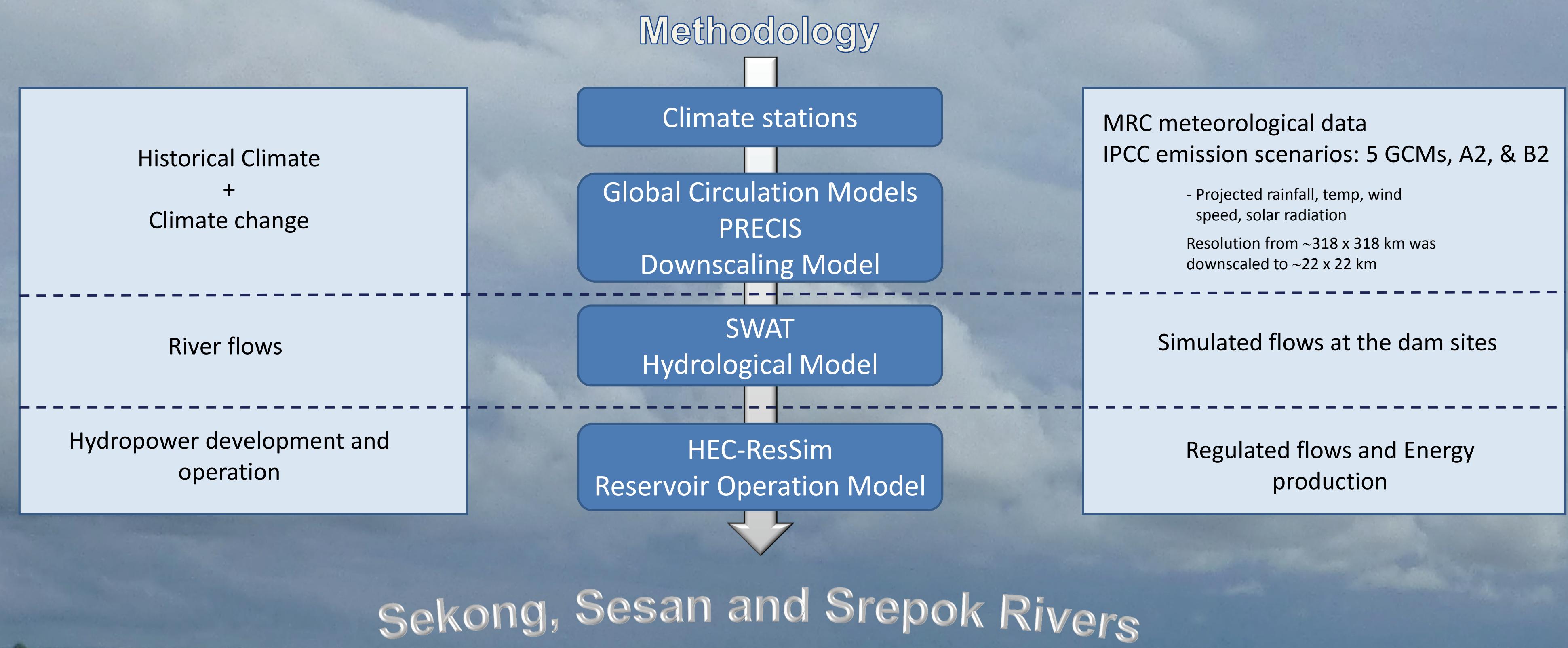


# Modelling the impact of large dams on flows and hydropower production of the Sekong, Sesan and Srepok Rivers in the Mekong Basin

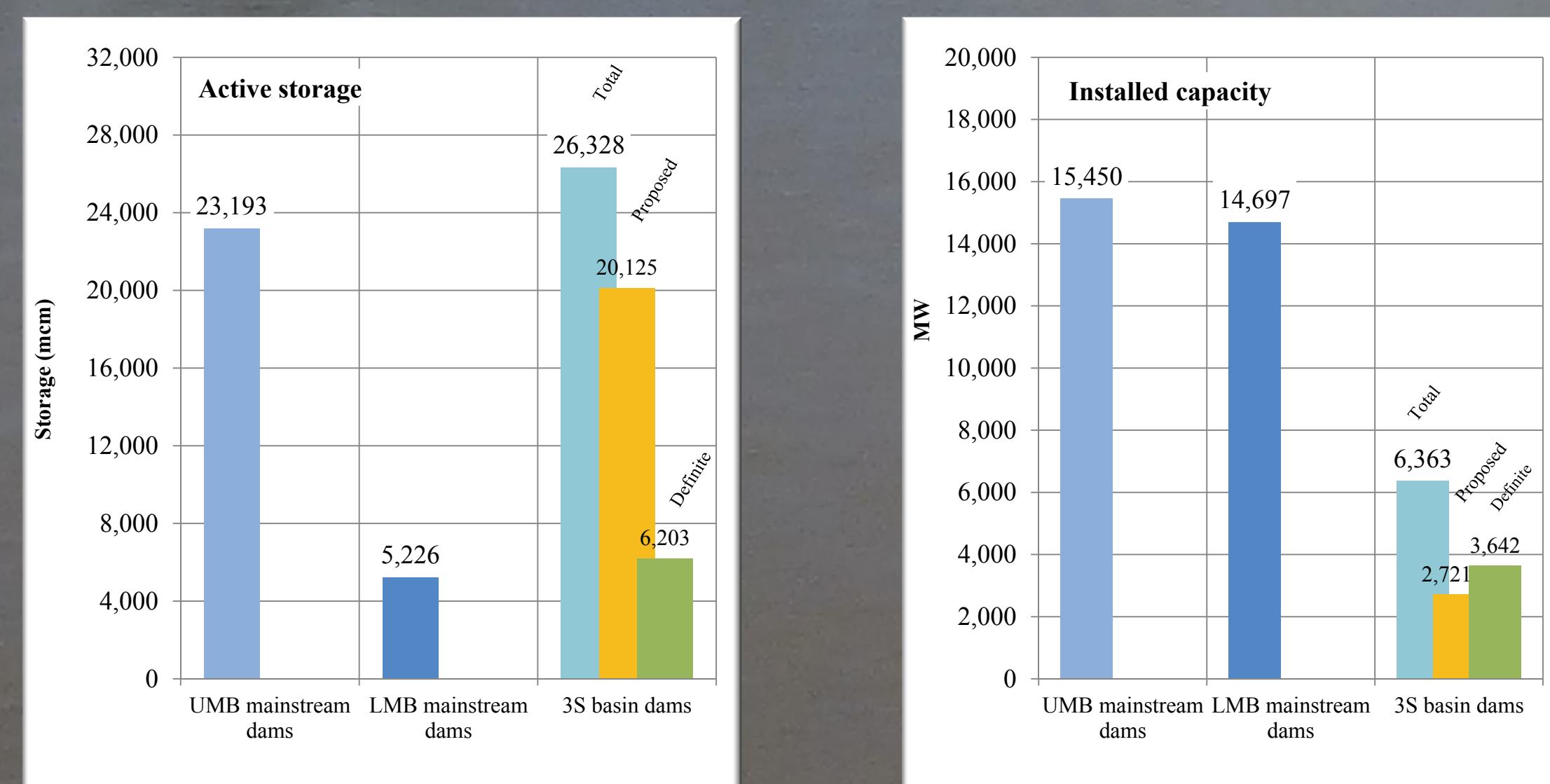
Thanapon Piman<sup>1, 2</sup>, Thomas A. Cochrane<sup>1\*</sup>, Mauricio E. Arias<sup>1</sup>

## The 3S Rivers and Basin

- Key tributaries contributing 17-20% of Mekong flows •
- Hydropower development is accelerating •
- Important transboundary river basin shared between Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam •
- Rivers provide an important contribution of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem services: fish, habitats, and migration routes •



## Storage and Capacity

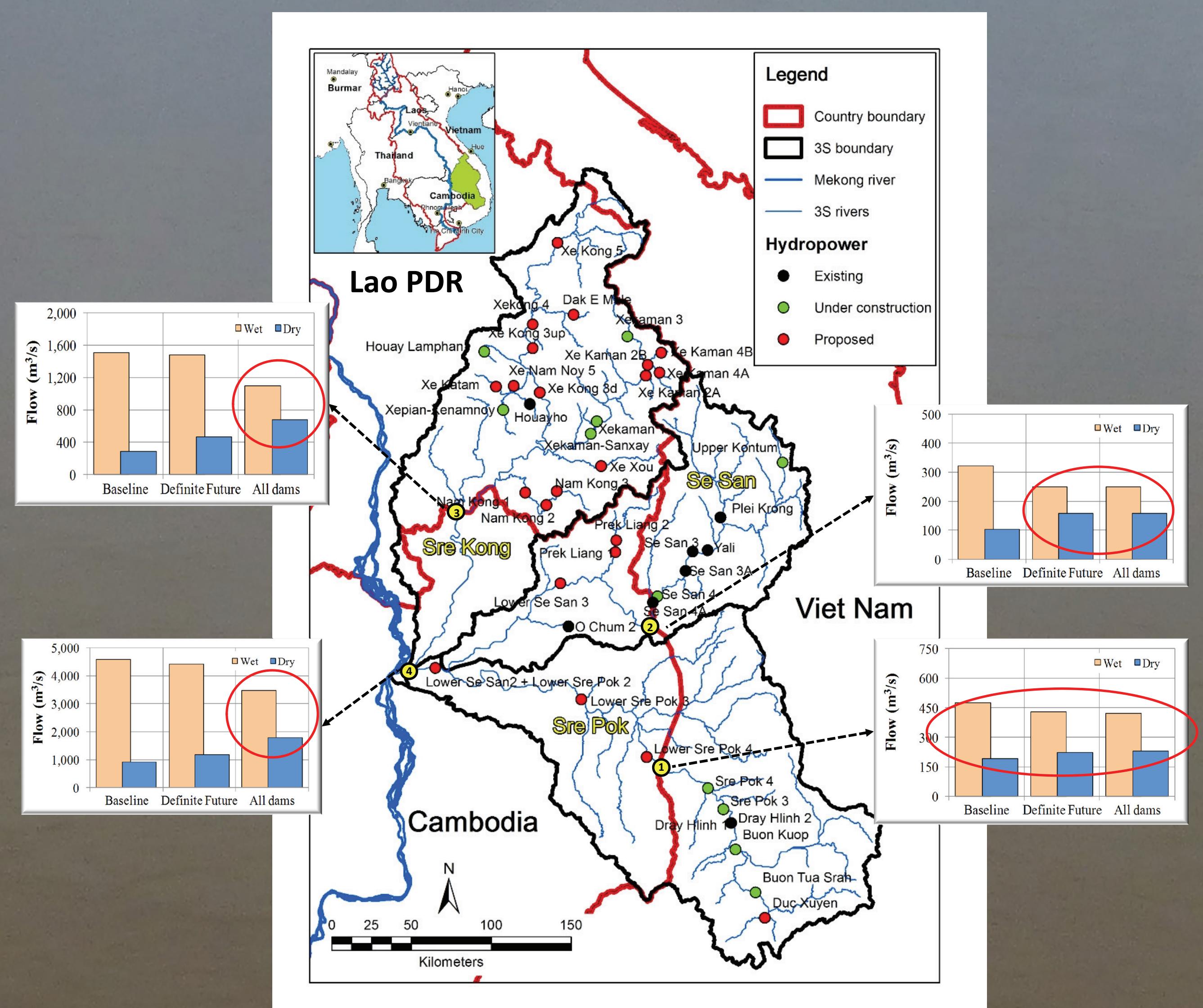


Active storage in 3S similar to the Upper Mekong Basin (UMB) dams, and much greater than the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) mainstream dams

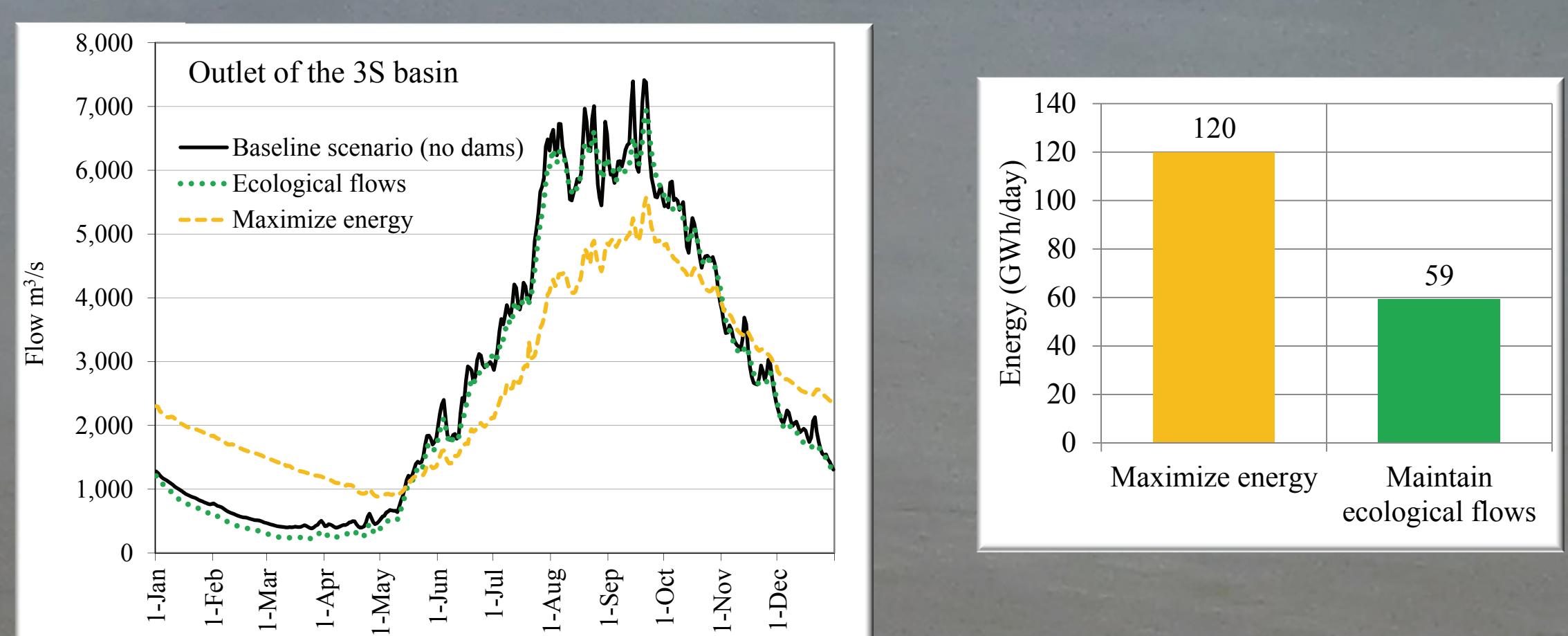
New hydropower proposals in 3S are:

- low energy
- high impact

## Flow changes



## Operations and Energy



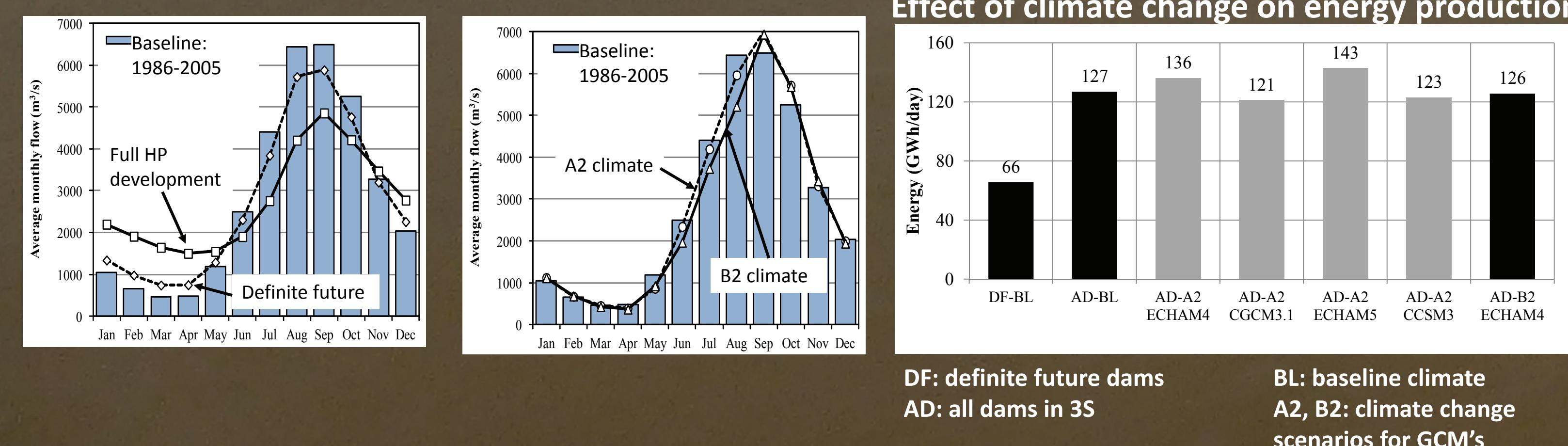
### Hydropower operation scenarios:

- Ecological flows: operate reservoirs to maintain natural (ecological) flows
- Maximize energy: maximize energy production

Ecological operations result in half energy generation.

Need to find the optimal operation regime to balance energy production and downstream ecosystem services

## Hydropower vs. climate change

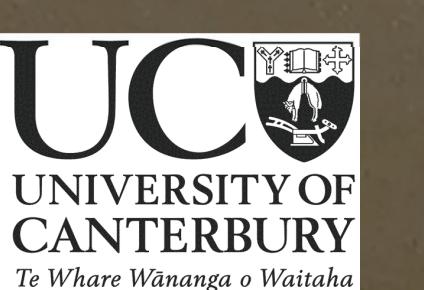


About 55% of dry season flow changes will be caused by the seven largest proposed dams.

- Lower Srepok 3
- Lower Srepok 4
- Lower Sesan 3
- Lower Sesan and Srepok 2
- Xekong 5
- Xekong 4
- Xe Xou

Hourly flow alterations can be significant due to intra daily reservoir operations and warrant further study as well as impact of landuse change and climate change on flows and hydropower operations.

**Mekong Flows**  
[www.mekongflows.org](http://www.mekongflows.org)



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