
Public and private sector's management at Mekong river

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Abstract: The objectives of this research are: 1) To study the management problems of Public and Private Sector's management at Mekong River during 2020, 2) To study methods Procedures and processes of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River, and 3) To present the guidelines and recommendations for the management of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River. The qualitative research is employed to the data by documents analysis of document data, the researcher has studied and analysis from articles, textbooks, journals, online media and related research. The results of the study showed that: Management problems of Public and Private Sector's management at Mekong River during 2020. The Public should pay more attention to the protection of impacts on people along the Mekong River. In order to make the management most efficient and have the least impact on people under today's extremely changing environment. Methods and management, The Basin Development Strategy BDS 2021-2030 should be established with stakeholders from 4 member countries: Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam by collaborations from the Mekong River Commission, a civil society NGO Project developer and the Private sector participate and find guidelines and recommendations, The Creating a mechanism to drive water resources management approach Both at the policy level and at the local level This will be the beginning of a strong community network. Especially to alert and monitor the water situation in the area to Public agencies for the benefit of efficient water management planning methods procedures and processes.

Keywords: Public and Private Sector's, Management, Mekong River

INTRODUCTION

The Mekong River originates from the melting of ice and snow in the Tibetan Plateau in northern Tibet and the Qinghai Province of China. Which is the source of the other two major rivers, the Yangtze River, the Salween River, and the Mekong River during which it flows through China, the Chinese are called the Lancang Jiang River. The Lancang Jiang River flows through mountains and plains in China. Through Yunnan Province into Laos Myanmar and Thailand, Golden Triangle area At Chiang Saen District Chiang Rai It flows as a border between Thailand and Laos through Chiang Rai Province, Loei Province, Nong Khai Province. Bueng Kan Province Nakhon Phanom Province Mukdahan Amnat Charoen Province and Ubon Ratchathani Province for a distance of 1,520 kilometers and flows into Laos And Cambodia Before flowing into the South China Sea in Vietnam Its total length is 4,880 kilometers and covers a basin catchment area is 795,000 square kilometers or is 496,875 million rai. (Thai publica. 2012).

The Mekong River can be divided into two areas the Upper Mekong River Basin and the Lower Mekong River Basin, with the upper Mekong River starting at the origin of the Mekong River in Tibet and China while the lower Mekong River begins in Yunnan Province in China. Through Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam Before entering the South China Sea. In addition, the Lower Mekong River Basin covers an area is 4 countries: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia. And Vietnam They are water sources, protein sources, fish species, plants and various aquatic life. Which nurtures more than 60 million people, is a protein source of up to is 47-80 percent of people in the Mekong River region, with an annual value of fisheries ranging from is 127,000 - 231,000 million baht (World Wide Fund for Nature.2020).

The condition of the Mekong River during Sangkhom District, Nong Khai Province during 20-26 September 2019, which has rapidly and steadily declined, even though it is the rainy season, is an unprecedented picture. There was no natural cause from the lower rainfall alone, it was caused by the Xayaburi Dam in Laos, located about is 200 kilometers from Chiang Khan District, Loei Province, causing the situation of the river level. The Mekong River is in a critical stage. The Mekong River Commission (MRC) conducts studies on the sustainable development and management of the Mekong River. Including the impact of the Mekong River hydropower

project the study results clearly indicate that the development plan for is 11 electric dams on the lower Mekong River and 120 dams in its tributaries by 2040 poses a serious threat to the ecology and economy of the region. (US Embassy and Consulate in Thailand. 2020).

As well as affecting local people's access to food The Mekong River is an international river. It flows through China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia. And Vietnam Some parts of the Mekong River are inland rivers, such as those that flow through China, Laos and Cambodia. This year, although the water level of the lower Mekong River drops faster than normal. Is starting from February But no one dares to decide that China, which is upstream, is the culprit because China stores water in four dams, which are power dams in Yunnan Province. The Mekong River is drought at some point in the dry season. It's a problem that persists for many years. But this year it became a more serious problem than previous years because of the water levels in the lower Mekong River. The lowest drop is in 20 years, affecting around 60 million people in Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam Including irrigation, agriculture, fisheries, navigation and consumption water shortages Since February. The reason that the Mekong River dries faster than usual and reached the most severe crisis is in 20 years, partly because of nature. Because of the El Nino phenomenon It rains less than usual and the dry season comes earlier than usual. But another reason which cannot be denied Is human action That is the storage of water in the four dams in China, so the solution will need cooperation from China. Which is an upstream country

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To study the management problems of Public and Private Sector's management at Mekong River during 2020.
2. To study methods Procedures and processes of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River.
3. To present the guidelines and recommendations for the management of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research study the researcher has studied documents and related research. Public and Private Sector's Management and Mekong River Management. The Background of Public and Private Sector's Management and Mekong River Management. The Public Administration Concepts for Public and Private Sector's Management and Mekong River Management and well as related research the key areas of information are Documents, textbooks, online media Relevant research, relevant departments that can find information. such as National Library Public documents that can be viewed and not confidential, etc. Time boundary Processing period: 11 months from March 2020-30 January 2021.

RESEARCH TOOLS

This research study by the researcher conducted the study data analysis form the document. By collecting data, articles, texts, journals, online media, and related research in order for the researchers to modify the information to be consistent according to the environment to get a clear answer and diverse and facts (Shank, G.D. 2002).

Data Analysis: This research study is researcher analysis data. By bringing the data collected to be systematic, orderly, meaning to the data Categorize the meaning of the data, analyze and summarize, collect the meaning that has been recorded from the primary document. Secondary documents Public documents Personal documents All document research data is obtained from studies from various media in accordance with the research objectives. For this reason, document selection for analysis is a very important step. Because there are many documents related to the research issue Which details about various criteria, truth, accuracy, credibility Representation And various meanings (Butler-Kisber, L. 2010).

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

From the Conceptual Framework of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River Research Is Shown in Picture 1.

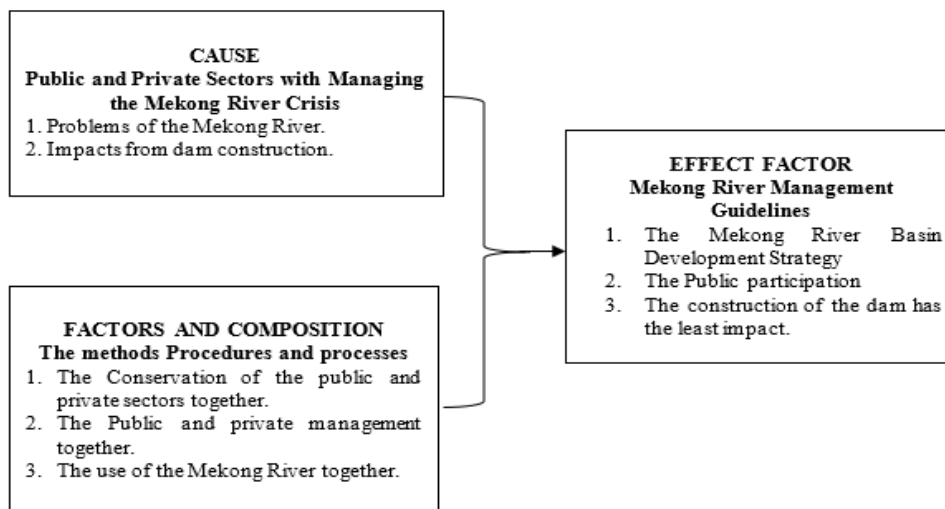


Fig.1: Research conceptual framework

RESEARCH RESULTS

Research Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River the researcher obtained the results of the study according to the following objectives:

According to the study of objective 1) To study the management problems of Public and Private Sector's management at Mekong River during 2020. The results of this research were found that: This is problems of the Mekong River. The construction of a large dam separates the Mekong River, approximately 4,909 kilometers long, that flows through complex ecological, social, cultural, economic, and political areas. It affects the region greatly. The clear example is the dam problem. This has affected many different aspects and has brought trouble for the villagers that cannot be healed. Villagers have been calling for the problem for 25 years, with the flow of water coming from the Mekong River in China, accounting for 100% of northern Thailand and 45% of the total Mekong River.

This is Impacts from dam construction the construction of the Mekong River dam in China has a constant impact, especially in Chiang Rai. After the Man Wan Dam was completed in 1996, the impacts began to occur with the water decreasing and in 2000 the impact occurred. The Mekong River fluctuates and fluctuates, which is evident during the dry season. Between January and May 2002-2003 Has clearly severely affected the Mekong River every day Because of the storage and release of water for the Mekong River bomb project and in 2008, there was severe flooding, which was evident from the Chinese dam and in 2010 the Mekong River was severely dry in March. The aforementioned anomalies occurred in the Mekong River during Chiang Rai Province. In addition to the 2008 flood that occurred in Thean region After that, the Mekong River has been fluctuating with daily fluctuations, from the construction of the Xayaburi Dam blocking the Mekong River, many times more severe, more complex, and more complex than the Pak Mun dam. Because the Mekong River has a complex ecosystem and ties with many people. Located along the Mekong River coast of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia. And Vietnam and it also occurred under an era when the world was rapidly connected from now on, various problems More and more multifaceted over the next 30 to 40 years, some of them may lead to fierce international conflicts of the region. (Carl Middleton. 2019).

For the aspect of the researcher that Ecosystem is a big problem that will arise in the area of Thailand. Blocking the fish path of which more than 1,200 - 1,700 species of Mekong River fish caught are long-distance migratory fish. The changes in water flow both volume and time the unnatural flow and fluctuation will result in the destruction of watershed ecosystems and fish species. The erosion of water banks destroys agricultural and residential areas. Water for agriculture and consumption such as tap water. (GET IN TOUCH. 2020). The changes waterways and borders and blocking sediment Which is a very important resource for the ecosystem Shore area and agriculture along the Mekong River Not only that, but there are also plans to build 11 dams including Pakbeng Dam, Luang Prabang Dam, Pak Lai Dam, Sanakham Dam, Pak Chom Dam, Ban Kum Dam, Lad Sua Dam, Thakho Dam, Don Sahong Dam, Stung Teng Dam, and the Sambor Dam, the Mekong River Community Institutes Will work with local communities and other sectors to deter threats to the river basin from building this large dam Both by campaigning Education and knowledge dissemination Supporting the participation of civil society in decision-making through activities and mechanisms.

According to the study of objective 2) To study methods Procedures and processes of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River. The results of this research were found that: The Conservation of Public and Private Sector's together. Public and Private Sector's should jointly build local awareness, for example, supporting the learning process, natural way of life, art and local culture. As a basis before learning as a whole Creating a

concrete nature for conservation of natural resources and culture to bring benefits to a stable life Respect for ethnic diversity by giving equal importance to the way of life, traditions and culture, leadership roles. And coordination between public and private organizations, academics, educational institutes - religion, artist groups, political parties, mass media, etc. (Thailand Power Development Plan 2010-2030. (PDP 2553).

Public and Private management together. The planning methods procedures and processes for all sectors, both government agencies and the private sector Has played a role in the formulation of policy on natural resource management of the Mekong River Basin. With the process Gathering the needs of the information community such as research, knowledge development. Guidelines for problem solving and proposals for policy on natural resource management of the Mekong River Basin And support academic knowledge to lead to planning methods procedures and processes and decision-making based on the data. And create a real sense of the shared responsibility of the people for the preservation of the Mekong River And jointly monitor the situation of the changes and the development of the Mekong River To protect the Mekong River resources continuously as mentioned Issues in the Mekong River are now in a near critical condition. But listening to the people who are affected Still unable to make changes to the policy level. (Siam Rath Online. 2020). The solution to the existing cross-border problem is not up to the situation. Therefore, need to raise the level of importance by creating roles by establishing Organization of the People's Council of the Mekong River Basin of Thailand

The combined use of the Mekong River, should study and support the rural communities along the river, both providing adequate water supply and delivery and financial support where necessary, when the precipitation arrives as expected hydroelectric dam operators Immediately starting the reservoir of the dam should be avoided to generate electricity, as it is more important to distribute water to farmers and restore river ecosystems for fishermen and natural life. In the long run, planning methods procedures and processes for drought management should go beyond maintaining the water content of hydropower dams. Other arrangements should be made, such as better predictions of drought situations. A good management plan in the event of drought occurs at both local, national and transboundary levels, and reservoirs should be reviewed, taking into account groundwater and smaller bodies of water rather than focusing on dams. Big size alone. (Public Broadcasting Organization of Thailand. 2019).

The Common use of the Mekong River. The construction of the upper and lower Mekong River dams will have a negative impact on the ecosystems. Natural resources and livelihoods of the people on both sides of the Mekong River. Especially in the flood season, the amount of water in the Mekong River decreases. In the dry season, the amount of water increased. It also affects biodiversity. The number of aquatic animal species has decreased. Destroys food security While the water level change also affects soil, sediment and riverbank farming. The areas at the tip of the Mekong River such as the estuary in Vietnam will be most affected.

From the study in accordance with objective 3) To present the guidelines and recommendations for the management of Public and Private Sector's Management at Mekong River. The results of this research were found that: Mekong River management impacts on two levels: it prevents the Mekong River from reaching the countries below the Mekong River where water is required for livelihoods and activities. At the same time, the rhythmic release of the Mekong River affects the ecology of the Mekong River and its dependent organisms. Whether it is a vegetable garden along the Mekong River Weed harvesting along the Mekong River Fisheries However, this kind of management of the People's Republic of China has been in progress for almost 30 years. (Carl Middleton, 2019)

The researchers found that Supplying enough water from the Mekong River And financial budget support if necessary. When it doesn't rain according to season for the Private sector Entrepreneur of the Hydroelectric Power Dam Project Electricity generation should be avoided or reduced. That will immediately affect the storage of water in the Mekong River dam. It is important to distribute water to farmers and restore Mekong River ecosystems for fishermen and natural life. For a long-term solution There should be planning methods procedures and processes to tackle the drought and should be planned to focus on maintaining the water content of the hydroelectric dam. In addition, other forms of preparation must be prepared, for example: 1) The more accurate prediction of drought situations, 2) The good drought management planning methods procedures and processes, at local, national and cross-border levels; and 3). There should be a review of water reservoirs. Taking into account the groundwater and smaller bodies of water, rather than focusing on a single large dam. For the multinational cooperation of the Mekong River countries, it must cover: Comprehensive and systematic sharing of information between governments and the public. Conducting research together Establishing clear regulations and procedures for emergency water discharge. Hydroelectric power plant operation Stair form mimics the natural flow of the river. And the development of a real public engagement process Especially communities along the Mekong River, it should be established as a strategy for further development of the Mekong River Basin. (Information and Investigative News Center for Civil Rights. 2021).

From the study to find guidelines and recommendations for public and private management in the management of the Mekong River. The Public participation Providing adequate water supply from the Mekong River and supporting the budget if needed. When seasonal rain does not fall for the private sector, hydroelectric dam operators should avoid or reduce electricity generation. That would immediately affect the water storage in the

Mekong River dam. It is important to distribute water to farmers and restore the Mekong ecosystem for fishermen and natural life. Long-term solutions should be planned to tackle the drought, and plans should be focused on maintaining the water supply of hydroelectric dams. In addition, other forms of cross-border cooperation must be prepared for the Mekong countries: comprehensive and systematic sharing of information between governments and the public. (green news. 2020).

The construction of the dam has the least impact. Collaborative research establishes clear regulations and procedures for emergency water discharge. Ladder-style hydroelectric operation mimics the natural flow of a river. Which is consistent with the research of Planning methods procedures and processes for drought management should go beyond the preservation of the water content of hydropower dams. There should be other forms of preparation, such as better predictions of drought situations in advance. Good management plans in the event of drought events at local, national and cross-border levels and should be reviewed again on the water reservoir. Taking into account more groundwater and smaller bodies of water, rather than focusing solely on large dams. Comprehensive and systematic sharing of information between governments and the public. Conducting research together Establishing clear regulations and procedures for emergency water discharge. Hydroelectric power plant operation Stair form mimics the natural flow of the river. And the development of a real public engagement process Especially riverside communities.

Study to find guidelines and recommendations for the management of the Mekong River and the private sector. The reservoir should be reviewed. Consider groundwater and smaller bodies of water rather than focusing on a single large dam. For the multinational cooperation of the Mekong countries, it must encompass the comprehensive and systematic sharing of information between governments and people. Collaborative research establishes clear regulations and procedures for emergency water discharge. Ladder-style hydroelectric operation mimics the natural flow of a river In line with research from (Richard Beilfuss, Tran Triet. 2014), Richard Beilfuss, Tran Triet. We are well aware that hydropower development in The Basin Development Strategy BDS 2021-2030 is rapidly advancing. Multiple dams have been built in the Upper Mekong River, numerous tributary dams in the Mekong River Basin have been implemented and the Xayaburi Dam is currently under construction in the lower Mekong. However, there is still time to influence the design and operation of the Mekong hydropower. We ask that you use caution when using the guidelines. Business as usual in hydropower development, based on climate and historical flow data that are no longer applicable and traditional design criteria that do not allow enough flexibility in hydropower management with uncertainty the deferral will provide significant research into the connection between climate and water, leading to better understanding and quantitative estimates of climate change impacts. Towards fresh water resources and management, it will provide reliable forecasts necessary for hydropower project design and management. And most importantly, it will address the need for practical information of water managers responsible for managing and adapting their infrastructure to the future, unlike the past.

DISCUSSION

From studying the problems of governmental and private management and the management of the Mekong crisis during 2020, the impacts of dam construction, the Mekong dam construction in China has continued to affect especially in Chiang Rai After the Man Wan Dam. Ecosystem is a big problem that will arise in the area of Thailand. Block the fish routes where more than 1,200 - 1,700 species of Mekong River fish are caught as remote migratory fish Changes in water flow, volume and time, flow and unnatural fluctuations will result in the destruction of watershed ecosystems and fish species. Bank erosion destroys agricultural and residential areas. Water for agriculture and consumption such as tap water. Water changes and borders and silt blocking are very important resources for coastal ecosystems and agriculture along the Mekong River. (Kundan Sagar. 2016). Kundan Sagar. Have studied and researched, The Mekong River: Tracing the Journey from Mother of Water to 'Arena of Dams and Impending Disasters, Found that. The history of the human civilization is inseparably linked to the world's rivers. Many of the world's ancient societies developed alongside rivers. The bond between people and rivers is equally strong in urban and rural areas. But the importance of rivers for human development has brought with its pollution, degradation and overexploitation. All over the world water resources are facing challenges stem from a multitude of factors, including the steady increase in population, urbanization, environmental degradation, and industrialization. These challenges are compounding water shortages, and in turn, result in steadily increasing international disputes over water. In no part of the world does the increasingly critical relationship of water, food, and energy have more immediate relevance than the Mekong River, a transboundary resource shared by China and five Southeast Asian countries. This article gives an account of understanding the transboundary disputes of Mekong River and examines how multiple dams are an ominous threat to life of the Mekong River. (Isan Fair. 2012).

From the study of methods, procedures and processes of Public and Private Sector's with the management of the Mekong River. The situation of the transformation and development of the Mekong River to continuously protect Mekong River resources as discussed in the current Mekong issue. In near-critical condition but listening to the affected people has not yet made a change at the policy level. The solution to the existing cross-border problem

does not depend on the situation. Common use of the Mekong River Building a dam blocking the upper and lower Mekong River will have a negative impact on the ecosystem. Natural resources and livelihoods of the people of the Mekong, this is consistent with the research of (Scott William David Pearse-Smith. 2012). Scott William David Pearse-Smith. He studied The Impact of Continued Mekong Basin Hydropower Development on Local Livelihoods. The research results were found. Hydropower development of the Mekong Basin is proceeding at an increasingly rapid pace. Hydropower has already affected the natural and social environments of the Mekong, and threatens to cause further devastation for local livelihoods as hydropower projects increase in size and number. This article builds upon scientific knowledge of the environmental effects of Mekong hydropower development to consider what impacts these environmental changes will have on local livelihoods. Attention is focused on how hydropower development will affect crucial renewable resources, and how this will affect the production of food and income for millions of the basin inhabitants. This study contends that the food and economic security of the majority of the local population is inextricably intertwined with the integrity of the natural environment. Therefore, continued hydropower development will have a devastating impact on the livelihoods of millions of the basin inhabitants. More sustainable alternatives are desperately required.

SUMMARY / SUGGESTIONS

A suggestion

Public and Private Sector's should jointly study and formulate policies for solving problems of the Mekong dam construction to be clear and shared in the Mekong region of ASEAN countries and Public and Private Sector's should jointly study the ecosystems in all dimensions affected by the Mekong dam construction. To build knowledge in the management of the Mekong River. The Thai side has offered an attitude in request Lao PDR took action on the amendment. And mitigate cross-border impacts, including solving hydrological change problems That resulted in the fluctuation of the water level on the downstream countries, affecting livelihoods, fisheries, tourism, agriculture along the banks, drought, floods. Reduction of sediment and nutrients That could cause major changes in the river's ecosystem. Which may have an impact on food security Ecological changes such as the blue-green water phenomenon That need to urgently find facts in order to resolve urgent problems Fish pass design to support the migration of fish according to the season upstream and downstream Protect against major threats to the region's fisheries and food security. Assessing Cross-Border Impacts and Cumulative Impacts on Downstream Countries There are clear measures and plans for adapting to the affected people. Information exchange and sharing to establish monitoring of the impacts of hydrological changes during the construction and operation of the dam. Including communication systems Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) to communicate with downstream countries to effectively reduce cross-border and cumulative impacts. Remedies and relief by proposing to the Lao PDR Lao PDR and developers establish measures to mitigate cross-border impacts in economic, social, livelihood and Environment according to Article 7, prevention and stopping of harmful effects and state responsibility for the damage of the Agreement on Sustainability. Mekong River Basin Development (April 5, 1995) by removing lessons learned from already implemented projects such as the Xayaburi Dam. And recommendations for the next research, Public and Private Sector's should jointly study the impacts of the Mekong dam construction of ASEAN countries in order to be a guideline for the management of The Basin Development Strategy BDS 2021-2030 in a beneficial way. maximum.

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