

## CALL FOR PROPOSALS

### *Framework for establishing environmental flows in the Ayeyarwady basin*

#### **Activity Background**

The Ayeyarwady is Myanmar's largest river, the life-blood of Myanmar society and the nation's most valuable water resource, used for shipping, agriculture, tourism and to support healthy ecosystems and human life. Yet the Ayeyarwady River Basin (ARB) is under threat from overdevelopment. Rapid economic and population growth is increasing water demands for irrigation, domestic and industrial use. Energy demands are rising, increasing the push for hydropower dam development. These developments will impact the water resources of the Ayeyarwady River, and the people and biodiversity that depend on it.

Managing environmental flows (e-flows) and the inundation of floodplains and wetlands are emerging as priority issues in Myanmar. As part of its support to the State of the Basin Ayeyarwady, AWP supported a rapid ecohydrological assessment of the Ayeyarwady River. The ecohydrology assessments characterised the status and trends of the key attributes of the river's flow regime that are likely to be of importance to biodiversity, fisheries, and the ecological processes that sustain them. The Activity also explored the associated risks to these environmental assets from water infrastructure development (including hydrologic alteration, river impoundment and longitudinal fragmentation by large dams).

#### **Activity description**

To support the move towards adoption of environmental flows (e-flows) in Myanmar, the proposed Activity will advance the practical understanding of the characteristics, processes and condition of environmental water in the ARB and outline a framework and pathway for adoption of e-flows in Myanmar and the ARB.

Further description of the Activity is outlined in the Activity Plan provided in Annex A.

#### **Activity Objectives**

The objectives of the Activity are to:

1. Characterise the Ayeyarwady floodplain, spatial extent of flooding, land-use changes, wetland features and ecological connectivity using remote sensing (RS) and spatial analysis.

2. Undertake field surveys and case study analysis to improve on-the-ground understanding of environmental flow requirements and possible management interventions in the ARB including sediment management.
3. Use the existing eWater Source model of the Ayeyarwady to further develop understanding of the trade-offs between development of the basin and impacts on the riverine environment.
4. Identify policy entry points for establishment of e-flows in Myanmar nationally and within the ARB.
5. Provide recommendations on how e-flows can be adopted in Myanmar and the ARB including the technical assessments required, consultation processes and how e-flows can be incorporated into policy frameworks.
6. Develop capacity within the Government of Myanmar (GoM) on e-flows including concepts, principles, assessment techniques and policy frameworks.

### **Application Procedure**

Interested Partner/s should submit a proposal via the following online form *by 5.30pm AEST, Friday 8 March 2019* using the AWP proposal submission template provided: <https://www.cognitoforms.com/AustralianWaterPartnership/awpsubmissionform>

The formation of consortiums of Partners is encouraged.

### **Selection Criteria**

Proposals will be assessed against the following selection criteria:

- Team capability and demonstration of required expertise as outlined in the Activity Plan.
- Robust methods for achieving the objectives and tasks outlined in the Activity Plan.
- Demonstrated Value for Money.
- Involvement of multiple Australian Partners.
- Incorporation of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion approaches and outcomes.
- Inclusion of effective approaches for sharing of knowledge and tools.
- Clear strategy for development of capacity of Myanmar counterparts.

### **Contact**

For any questions please contact Senior Program Officer Ashleigh Rhind ([ashleigh.rhind@waterpartnership.org.au](mailto:ashleigh.rhind@waterpartnership.org.au)). All questions received will be compiled and presented with answers on the Partner Portal at <https://waterpartnership.org.au/partner-portal/programs-activities/>.

*Note that AWP reserves the right to not proceed with the outlined Activity and is not liable for any costs incurred by Partners in preparing proposals.*

## Annex A: Activity Plan

Activity Title	Framework for establishing environmental flows in the Ayeyarwady River Basin
<b>International Partners</b>	National Water Resources Committee (NWRC), Ministry of Transport and Communication (MOTC), Myanmar Hydro-Informatics Centre (HIC), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC),
<b>Expected Activity start / end date</b>	01 May 2019 – 31 May 2020
<b>Activity summary</b>	<p>To support the move towards adoption of environmental flows (e-flows) in Myanmar, this initiative will advance the practical understanding of the characteristics, processes and condition of environmental water in the Ayeyarwady River Basin (ARB) and outline a framework and pathway for adoption of e-flows in Myanmar and the ARB.</p> <p>The Activity will include several rapid scientific assessments designed to fill gaps in understanding needed for e-flows, as identified under the Ayeyarwady State of Basin Assessment (SOBA), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving broad scale understanding of ecological connectivity of the Ayeyarwady floodplains through remote-sensing (RS) analysis;</li> <li>• Improving on-the-ground understanding of environmental flow requirements and possible management interventions through field surveys and case studies;</li> <li>• Informing understanding of potential trade-offs between development and the environment through modelling.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Activity will undertake a review of the policy context to understand where e-flows can be incorporated within the broader policy framework of the country and the ARB.</p> <p>The three technical assessments and policy review will inform a policy ‘white paper’ providing recommendations for: (i) a policy framework for e-flows in Myanmar, and (ii) a roadmap towards establishing e-flows for the ARB including an assessment of the need for e-flows, likely development trade-offs, zoning of the Ayeyarwady ecological connectivity within the floodplain and likely on-the-ground interventions required.</p> <p>Annex A1 provides further background and context on e-flows in the ARB.</p>

<b>Objectives of the Activity</b>	<p>The objectives of this Activity are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Characterise the Ayeyarwady floodplain, spatial extent of flooding, land-use changes, wetland features and ecological connectivity using RS and spatial analysis.</li> <li>2. Further develop the understanding of the trade-offs between development of the basin and impacts on the riverine environment.</li> <li>3. Undertake field surveys and case study analysis to improve on-the-ground understanding of environmental flow requirements and possible management interventions in the ARB.</li> <li>4. Identify policy entry points for establishment of e-flows in Myanmar nationally and within the World Bank funded Ayeyarwady Integrated River Basin Management Project (AIRBMP) basin master planning process.</li> <li>5. Provide recommendations on how e-flows can be adopted in Myanmar and the ARB including the technical assessments required, consultation processes and how e-flows can be incorporated into the policy framework of the basin.</li> <li>6. Develop capacity within the GoM on e-flows including concepts, principles, assessment techniques and policy frameworks.</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>The following outputs are expected from this Activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ayeyarwady Floodplains and Wetlands Report</li> <li>2. Case Studies Report for management of e-flows and conservation</li> <li>3. Tradeoffs Modelling: Development and the Environment Report</li> <li>4. E-flows in Myanmar Policy Brief</li> <li>5. Road Map for national and ARB e-flows framework</li> <li>6. Series of Training Courses related to Outputs 1-5.</li> </ol>
<b>Main tasks</b>	<p>This Activity will be delivered under six key tasks, as summarised below.</p> <p><b>Task 1: RS analysis of ecological connectivity of the Ayeyarwady floodplain</b></p> <p>The ARB has one of the largest floodplains and delta environments relative to its size in the region. This is largely due to the uniquely flat topography throughout most of the lower basin and the very strong seasonal variance in rainfall. The large floodplain and flat topography leads to large numbers of permanently and seasonally inundated wetlands. Despite the importance of these systems for ecology of the basin, there is little information known on their features, condition and connectivity.</p> <p>Australia has developed several assessment techniques for characterising floodplain connectivity and environmental water requirements. These techniques rely on the dynamic field of Remote Sensing (RS) and geospatial analysis where resolution and frequency of satellite-derived products and database computing efficiency have increased dramatically in recent years enabling new insights into areas such as inundation areas and ecosystem connectivity. As part of this Activity, Australia will support implementation of a number of these, or similar, techniques to fill</p>

important information gaps identified under the Ayeyarwady SOBA.

This task will improve geo-spatial understanding of the floodplain using RS by mapping permanent and temporary inundation areas and tracking trends in these areas over time. Identifying wetland features and their condition in the ARB, the rapid assessment will employ geo-spatial techniques to characterise and assess significance of ecological connectivity throughout the floodplain. Emphasis will be placed on those wetland complexes that act as 'stepping stone' features with high importance of enabling organism mobility across the floodplain and delta. Budget provisions should be included for the purchasing and processing of high-resolution satellite images.

Efforts will also be made to update land-use maps and to map urban areas and major land disturbances within the floodplain (hydropower and irrigation reservoirs, mining disturbances, urbanisation, etc.) as well as trends in meander and channel planform. This task will culminate with a descriptive profile of the Ayeyarwady floodplain.

#### **Task 2: Field surveys and case studies**

To complement the broader scale RS analysis, this task will undertake highly focused field assessments within the basin to improve understanding of e-flow requirements of freshwater biota and ecological processes and identify possible management and conservation measures that could be scaled up in basin-wide plans. The field work locations will be selected based on the risk assessments undertaken in the SOBA 1.4 (Ecohydrology Assessment) and wetland sites of high biodiversity or productivity significance. The results of Task 1 and 3 may also inform the selection of field survey and case study sites.

#### **Task 3: Modelling trade-offs between development and the environment**

A functional water resources model has been established for the Ayeyarwady Basin under SOBA 1.2 (Surface Water Resources Assessment) supported by AWP. This model was used to assess base-line conditions in river fragmentation and regulation as part of the SOBA eco-hydrology assessment (SOBA 1.4) and to explore development scenarios in the Basin Exploratory Scoping Study (BESS). This Activity will extend these initial efforts further by using the model to run scenarios to better understand the trade-offs between development of the river and impacts on the environment. Where possible, the understanding of possible impacts on the environment will use known hydrological requirements of present species, but given the limited information on the hydrological requirements of species in the basin, it will likely also need to use standard ecohydrological indicators.

#### **Task 4: Review of the policy context for e-flows in Myanmar and the ARB**

The Activity will undertake a review of the policy context to understand where e-flows can be incorporated within the broader policy framework of the country and

	<p>the basin. It is likely that the appropriate place for establishing e-flows in the Ayeyarwady is the Basin Master Plan currently under preparation, but this review will identify if there is any further opportunities or mechanisms. This task will require a review of policy and regulation documents as well stakeholder consultation with relevant government departments, universities, multi-lateral agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), especially IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, Charles Sturt University (CSU), International Finance Corporation (IFC), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Yangon Technical University (YTU).</p> <p><b>Task 5: Developing a road map for national and ARB e-flows frameworks</b></p> <p>The three technical assessments and policy review will inform a policy ‘white paper’ providing recommendations for: (i) a policy framework for e-flows in Myanmar; and (ii) a roadmap towards establishing e-flows for the ARB including an assessment of the need for e-flows, likely development trade-offs, zoning of the Ayeyarwady ecological connectivity within the floodplain and likely on-ground interventions required.</p> <p><b>Task 6. Training and capacity building</b></p> <p>Drawing on the work undertaken in Task 1 to 5, at least five training courses will be delivered on remote sensing, ecohydrological relationships and modelling, e-flows assessments, on-ground interventions needed for implementing e-flows and e-flows policy frameworks. The capacity development will involve staff from a minimum of DWIR, HIC and, if possible, the proposed NWRC working group on environmental flows or selected representatives from the Ministries/Departments shown in Table 2 below.</p> <p>The Activity team are also expected to develop and deliver at least two short courses to the Myanmar Young Water Professionals (YWPs).</p> <p><b>Timing</b></p> <p>Indicative timing for the key tasks is shown in Annex A2. This is provided as a guide and the AWP Partner/s can propose an alternative schedule as part of proposal submission. It is worth noting that the timing of the field survey under Task 2 may be limited to the dry season (November 2019 to March 2020).</p>
<p><b>Peer-review process</b></p>	<p>The outputs of the Activity will be reviewed by the AWP Expert Review Panel (ERP) and the newly formed Myanmar e-flow working group under the NWRC.</p>

<b>Resources &amp; expertise</b>	<p><b>Proposed team members</b></p> <p>An indicative list of expected team members and level of effort (LOE) required for the Activity is provided in Table 1. The team and LOE can be determined by the Partner/s in the preparation of the detailed work plan. In addition, at least three trips to Myanmar will be required involving multiple team members.</p> <p><b>Table 1: Expected team members and LOE</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Team Member</th> <th>LOE (months)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Senior Ecohydrologist/Environmental Water Specialist</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydrologist</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Remote Sensing/GIS Specialist</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land and Spatial Assessment Specialist</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wetland Management Specialist</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freshwater Ecologist</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Environmental Policy/Planning Specialist</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Institutional and Capacity Building Specialist</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Team Member	LOE (months)	Senior Ecohydrologist/Environmental Water Specialist	3	Hydrologist	1	Senior Remote Sensing/GIS Specialist	2	Land and Spatial Assessment Specialist	2	Wetland Management Specialist	2	Freshwater Ecologist	2	Senior Environmental Policy/Planning Specialist	3	Institutional and Capacity Building Specialist	1
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<b>Upper budget for submissions</b>	<p>An upper limit of AU \$550,000 (excl. GST) has been set for this Activity.</p> <p>This budget includes both remuneration and expenses for travel to Myanmar and expenses associated with training seminars and workshops. The budget should also include the purchase of high-resolution satellite images (if required).</p>																		
<b>Working arrangements</b>	<p>The Partner will report to the AWP Myanmar Coordinator and AWP Management.</p>																		
<b>Expected work location</b>	<p>Home based in Australia as well as missions to Myanmar. Missions will include to Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw as well sites of field surveys under Task 2 which are to be confirmed.</p>																		
<b>Method of engagement</b>	<p>Open tender</p>																		
<b>Australian partner(s) capability requirements</b>	<p>The AWP Partner/s selected for this activity will have sound technical expertise in environmental flow frameworks, surface water assessment and modelling, remote sensing and spatial assessment and scenario analysis. This technical expertise will be complemented with experience in practical wetlands management, national and river basin planning and stakeholder engagement. The Partner/s should have experience delivering capacity building and training to government and civil society counterparts. An understanding of the <a href="#">AWP Myanmar Investment Strategy</a> (2019-</p>																		

23) is also highly desirable.

The Partner/s should have demonstrated experience in the following core areas:

- Hydrology and water resources modelling
- Remote sensing and GIS analysis
- Management of environmental water and national/river basin planning
- Floodplain and wetlands management
- Training and capacity building on water resources management
- Policy frameworks for development and implementation of e-flows
- Water resources issues in Myanmar and/or the Greater Mekong Sub-Region.



## **Annex A1: Background and context on Environmental Water (e-flow) in Myanmar**

### ***The Ayeyarwady River and its environmental importance***

The Ayeyarwady is Myanmar's largest river, the life-blood of Myanmar society and the nation's most valuable water resource, used for shipping, agriculture, tourism and to support healthy ecosystems and human life. Yet the ARB is under threat from overdevelopment. Rapid economic and population growth is increasing water demands for irrigation, domestic and industrial use. Energy demands are rising, increasing the push for hydropower dam development. These developments will impact the water resources of the Ayeyarwady River, and the people and biodiversity that depend on it.

The ARB is characterized by complex water-dependent ecosystems that link wetlands, lakes, floodplains and deltaic environments throughout the basin. These ecosystems support emblematic species of high global biodiversity significance. The Basin features at least 388 fish species. Of these, 311 are present in the Myanmar portion of the basin, with 50% (193) endemic to the basin and 26% (100) only known to Myanmar. The ecosystems also support millions of livelihoods in the basin, providing protein, nutrition, building materials, fertile soils, drinking water, navigable waterways and flood protection for a wide range of communities.

Development is already pushing into environmentally important areas. For example, there are 14 existing hydropower plants with a further 32 plants planned. In addition, in 2016, 92 out of the 212 townships in the ARB were equipped to some extent for surface irrigation from 63 dams, 24 weirs, 19 sluices, 11 tanks and 1 lake. There are currently 83 key biodiversity areas (KBAs) identified in the ARB.

### ***Managing e-flows is an emerging priority in Myanmar***

Managing e-flows and the inundation of floodplains and wetlands are emerging as priority issues in Myanmar. As a first step an "*Environmental Flows Symposium and Technical Workshop*" was conducted in Yangon in August 2018. The event was coordinated by IHE Delft, CSU, IFC, WWF and YTU, and was attended by over 120 participants. There is significant momentum for potential collaboration around e-flows, but to date only limited research and studies exists. The field surveys and intervention case studies will be an important component of this Activity as most of the research conducted so far by YTU has been theoretical only.

### ***Building on AWP support to the Ayeyarwady State of Basin Assessment (SOBA)***

During Phase 1 of Myanmar-Australia cooperation in integrated water resources management (IWRM), the AWP supported the design and implementation of the Ayeyarwady SOBA under the AIRBMP. The SOBA is the first comprehensive environmental, social and economic assessment of the ARB.

Development of the SOBA was divided into six technical packages with AWP's support involving both, the design and overall coordination of the six packages; technical contributions to three of the packages (implemented through five activities as outlined in Table 3; capacity development; and

review and dissemination of the SOBA Synthesis Report. In addition to the AWP teams, the GoM and WB contracted teams to work on packages 2 to 6.

**Table 1. SOBA technical packages and associated AWP areas of support**

SOBA Package	Scope	Supporting AWP Activity
1	Surface water resources	1.1 Hydrological data audit 1.2 Surface water resource assessment 1.3 Basin water pollution survey 1.4 Rapid ecohydrological assessment
2	Groundwater resources and WISDM	2.1 Hydrogeological review of the Central Dry Zone
3	Geomorphology and sediments	
4	Biodiversity and fisheries	
5	Demographics, sectoral development and macro-economics	5.1 Basin ecosystem services valuation
6	Local consultations and participatory 3D physical mapping	

This Activity builds on the following AWP Activities:

- SOBA1.2. Surface Water Resources Assessment:** Prior to the SOBA, there was no integrated hydrological model for the ARB. AWP Australian Partners eWater and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) developed a hydrological model for the basin to inform a comprehensive hydrological baseline and to enable understanding of development scenario impacts on hydrology. The surface water resources assessment adopted the eWater Source model. Using this model, a comprehensive baseline of the status and trends of surface water resources, hydrological processes and water use for basin was developed. The model was also used to undertake scenario analysis to understand the possible hydrological impacts of development scenarios such as land use change and hydropower development.
- SOBA 1.4. Rapid Ecohydrology Assessment** – AWP Partners the Australian Rivers Institute and Truii undertook a rapid ecohydrology assessment for the Ayeyarwady. This Activity is described in more detail below.
- SOBA 5.2. Basin ecosystem services valuation:** To assist in improving the understanding of the value of ecosystem services in the basin, AWP Partners, Natural Capital Economics and Alluvium, assisted Myanmar’s DWIR and HIC to conduct an economic valuation of ecosystem services. The assessment used a range of economic valuation approaches to assess the value of six ecosystem services in the basin: agricultural; inland water transport; fisheries; potable

water supply; biodiversity and ecotourism. The team determined an aggregate valuation of basin ecosystem services in the range of USD 2.5 billion to USD 6.9 billion per annum, up to 10% of Myanmar GDP in 2016.

- **Basin Exploratory Scoping Study (BESS):** Drawing on Australia’s experience with river basin planning in the Murray-Darling and other highly utilised river basins within Australia, BESS utilised the Ayeyarwady Source model to undertake a rapid assessment of boundary and development scenarios for the basin to understand the sensitivity of the basin to changes in development. BESS is seen as a strategic, high-level precursor to a more detailed river basin planning process that allows governance actors to explore and understand the wider trade-offs and connections between planning directions and metrics of plan performance such as economic production, livelihoods, community welfare and water/food/energy security.

#### ***Ecohydrology Assessment (SOBA 1.4)***

During a SOBA progress review workshop in October 2017, a critical need was identified for a rapid ecohydrology study to supplement existing hydrological analysis and to integrate information from the SOBA surface water assessment with information on aquatic habitats and ecology.

To address this request, AWP Partners, Griffith Australian Rivers Institute and Truii, undertook a rapid ecohydrological assessment. The ecohydrology characterised the status and trends of the key attributes of the ARB’s flow regime that are likely to be of importance to biodiversity, fisheries, and the ecological processes that sustain them. The Activity also explored the associated risks to these environmental assets from water infrastructure development (including hydrologic alteration, river impoundment and longitudinal fragmentation by large dams).

Although the results of the rapid assessment should be treated with caution due to data limitations and knowledge uncertainties, there is evidence that current flow alteration and associated threats from river impoundment and fragmentation are already posing serious risks to aquatic ecosystems in some parts of the Basin. These areas could be prioritised for a more detailed, on-the-ground assessment of potential ecological impacts and options for management and risk mitigation.

The assessment identified several areas require more research to underpin future e-flow assessments:

1. Some sub-basins and their ecological assets and values are already at high risk – strategic, coordinated, and inclusive management is required to address current and future threats
2. Information on the environmental flow requirements of freshwater biota and ecological processes is urgently required to inform planning and management
3. Targeted assessment is required on ecological responses to development and the benefits of management actions
4. A geophysical representation which quantifies changes in floodplain inundation and sediment is required

### **Supporting the NWRC in river basin planning**

Myanmar's NWRC has initiated an ambitious, strategic planning project for the Ayeyarwady River Basin in Myanmar. The Ayeyarwady Decision Support System and Basin Master Plan (DSS/BMP) project was launched in April 2018 and is making good progress. This Activity provides an important opportunity for the NWRC and HIC to showcase its mandate in coordinating IWRM initiatives in Myanmar and, most importantly, provides a basis for incorporating environmental flows into the basin planning process. Several government agencies will be involved in managing environmental water as summarised in Table 4.

**Table 2: Ministry and relevant departments involved in managing environmental water**

<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Relevant departments</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC)	Department of Water and Improvement of River Systems (DWIR) Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH)	River training works and inland water transport. Lead agency for the AIRBM Project. Monitoring and analysing hydrological and meteorological data.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)	Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) Planning and Statistics Division (PSD) Forest Department (FD) Nature and Wildlife Conservation Department (NWCD) Watershed Management Division (WMD)	National environment policy development and implementation, Biodiversity conservation, pollution control and watershed management.  Management of Permanent Forest Estate (PFE) and Protected Areas (PAs).
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)	Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department (IWUMD) Department of Fisheries	Provision of irrigation water to farmland and operation of irrigation and multi-purpose dams. Fishery works, monitoring and controlling water bodies.
Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE)	Department of Hydropower Planning and Implementation (DHPI)	Hydropower planning and implementation. Operation of existing hydropower plants.

## Annex A2: Indicative Activity timeline

Task	2019								2020				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
<b>Task 1:</b> Remote Sensing (RS) analysis of ecological connectivity of the Ayeyarwady floodplain	■	■	■	■	■	■							
<b>Task 2:</b> Field surveys and case studies						■	■	■	■	■			
<b>Task 3:</b> Modelling trade-offs between development and the environment	■	■	■	■	■	■							
<b>Tasks 4:</b> Review of the policy context for e-flows in Myanmar and the ARB			■	■	■	■							
<b>Task 5:</b> Developing a road map for national and ARB e-flows frameworks								■	■	■	■	■	
<b>Task 6:</b> Training and capacity building			■				■			■			■