

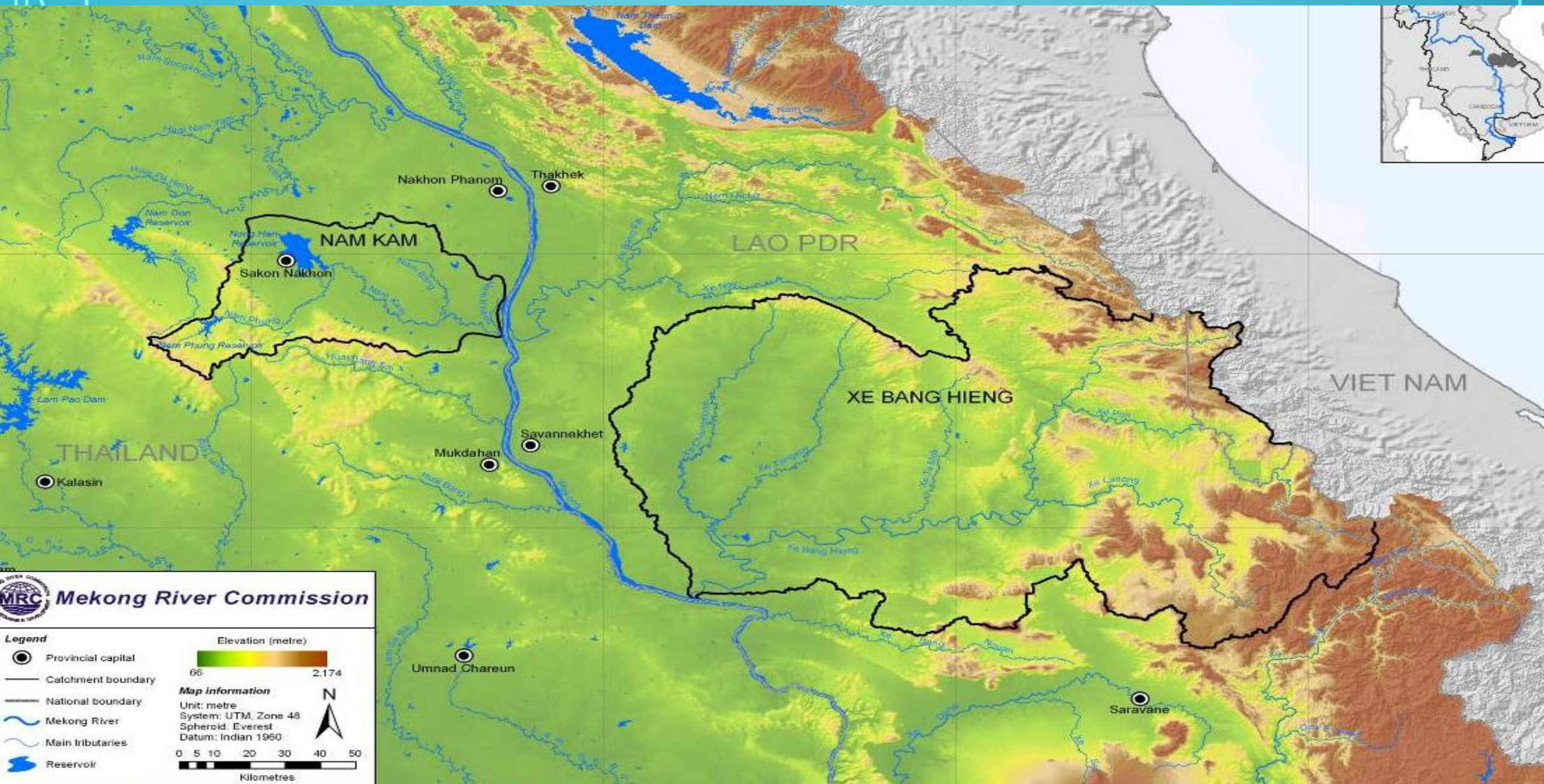



NAM KAM – XE BANGHIENG M-IWRM TRANSBOUNDARY PROJECTS

KASETSART UNIVERSITY SAKON NAKHON CAMPUS

8 AUGUST 2017

Project Area



 **Mekong River Commission**

Legend

- Provincial capital
- Catchment boundary
- National boundary
- Mekong River
- Main tributaries
- Reservoir

Elevation (metre)

66 2,174

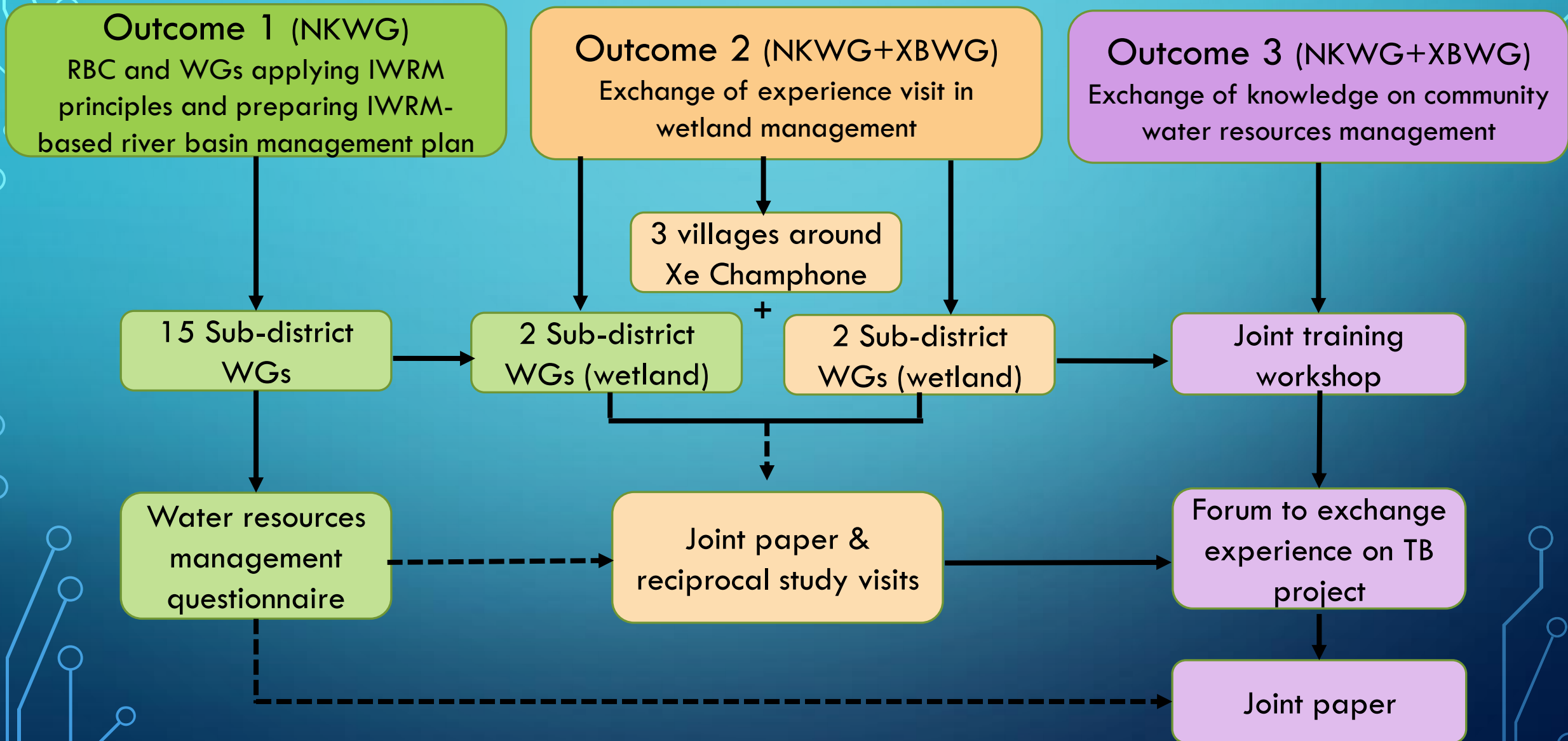
Map information

Unit: metre
System: UTM, Zone 48
Spheroid: Everest
Datum: Indian 1960

0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometres

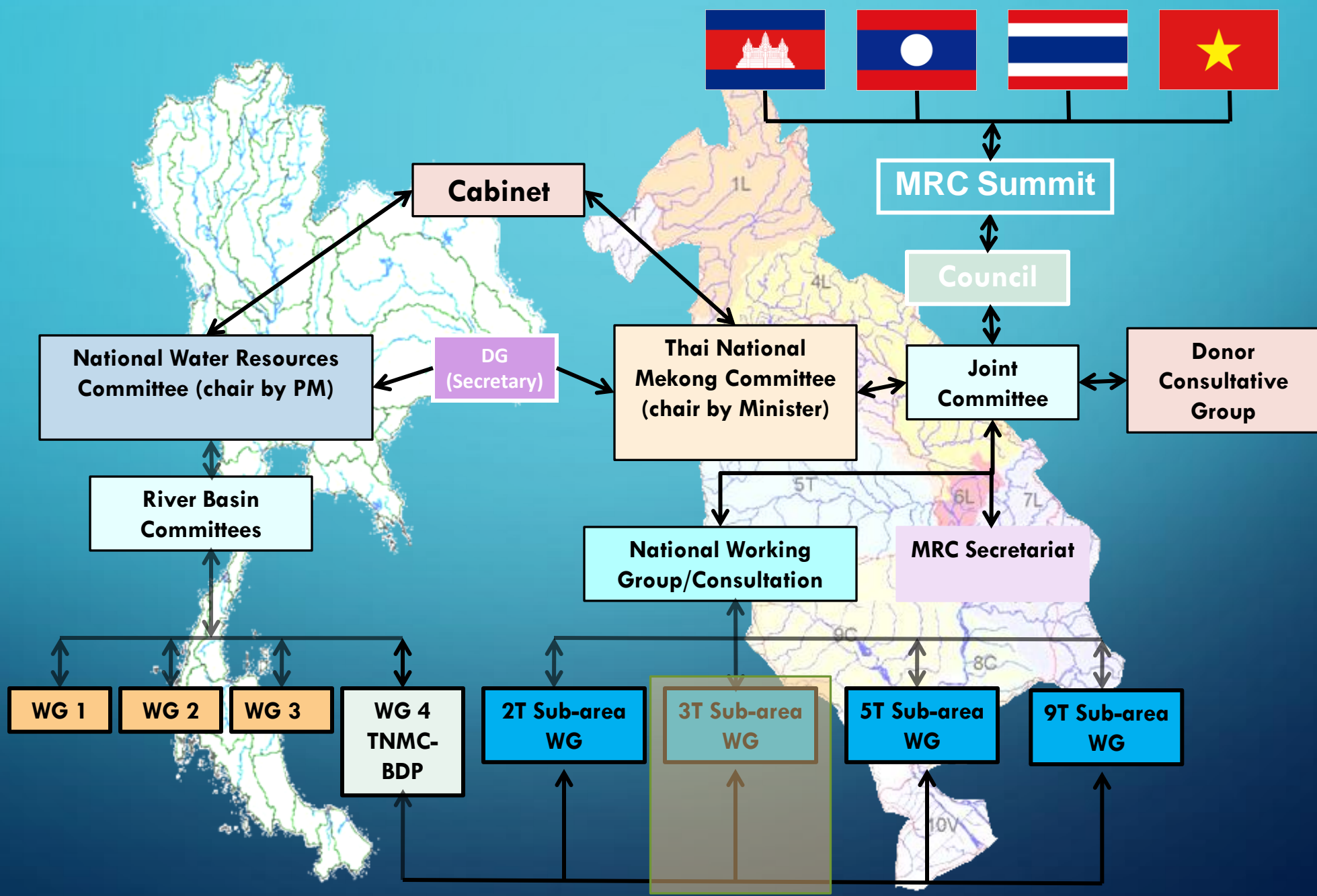
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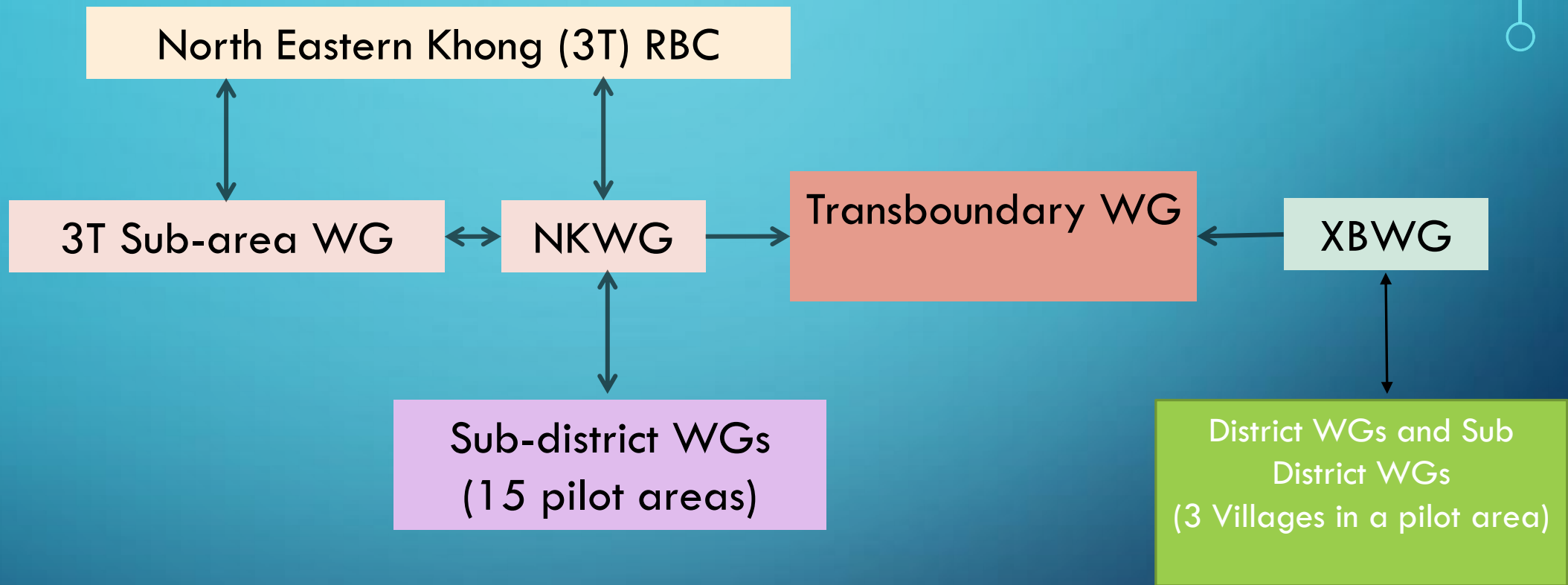
Linkage among Outcome 1, 2 and 3



National

Regional





TBWG MEETING

Meeting	Date	Venue	Purpose
1 st TBWG	20/05/2015	Dusit Hotel, Sakon Nakhon, Thailand	To set up TBWG, its structure, and roles (TOR)
2 nd TBWG	25/08/2015	OSV, MRC, Vientiane, Lao PDR	To revise the PIP, propose the concept note of the reciprocal study visits, and finalise the TOR
3 rd TBWG	10/03/2016	Nong Han Elegant Hotel, Sakon Nakhon, Thailand	To discuss the Joint Report of Wetland Management between Nong Han and Xe Champhone, and revise the PIP
4 th TBWG	26/05/2016	Phonepasueth Hotel, Savannakhet, Lao PDR	To discuss the Joint Report of Wetland Management between Nong Han and Xe Champhone, and revise the plan for Outcome 3.
5 th TBWG	4/11/2016	Dusit Hotel, Sakon Nakhon, Thailand	Same as the 4 th TBWG

Outcome 1 (NKWG)

RBC and WGs applying IWRM principles and preparing IWRM-based river basin management plan

Acknowledge key stakeholders (NKWG meetings)

- Scope of project
- WG authority and duties
- Pilot areas in the project

Sub-district internal meeting

No

Yes

Sub-district WG establishment

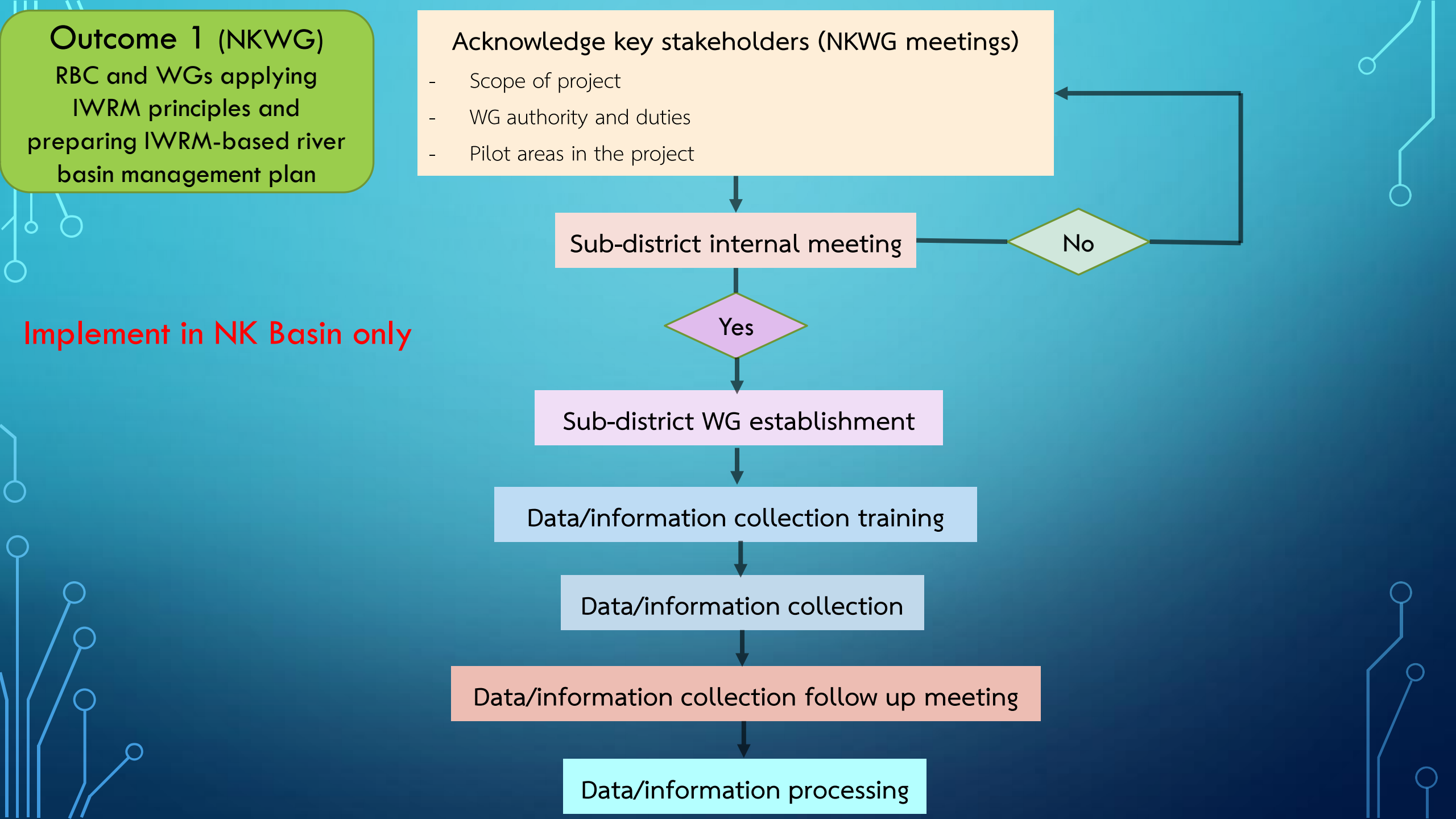
Data/information collection training

Data/information collection

Data/information collection follow up meeting

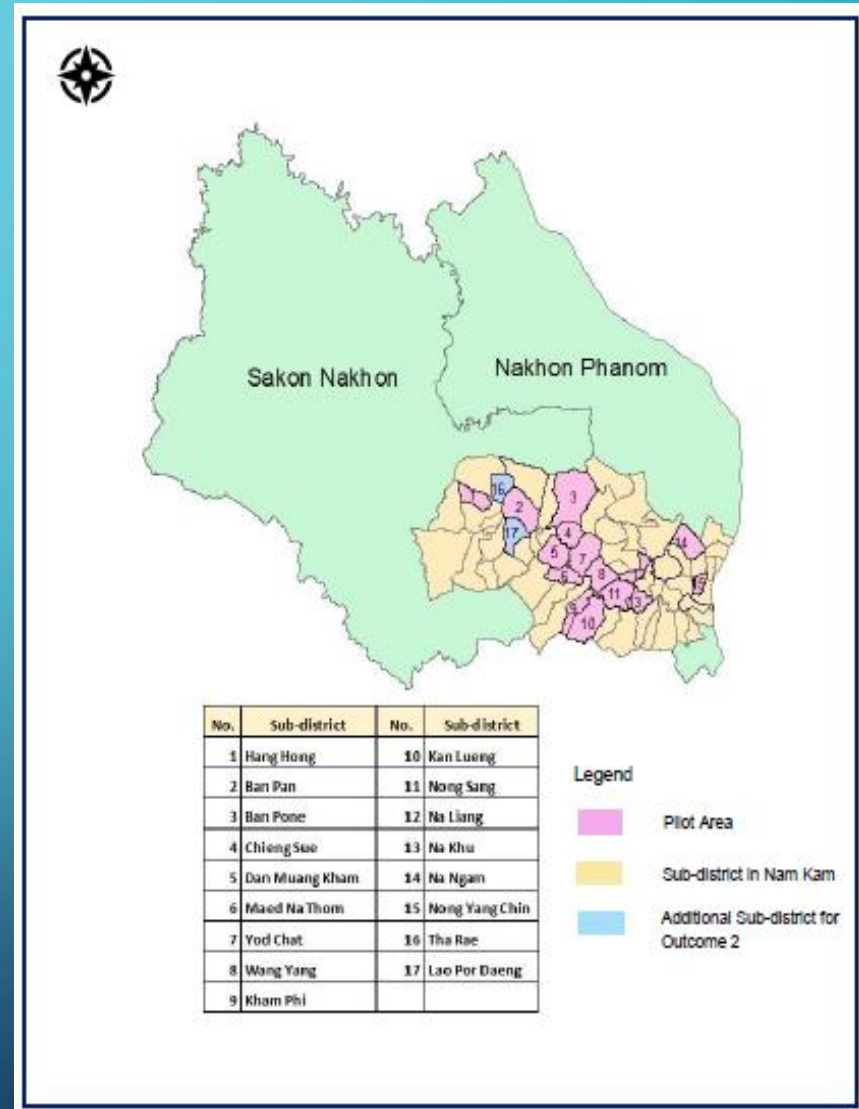
Data/information processing

Implement in NK Basin only



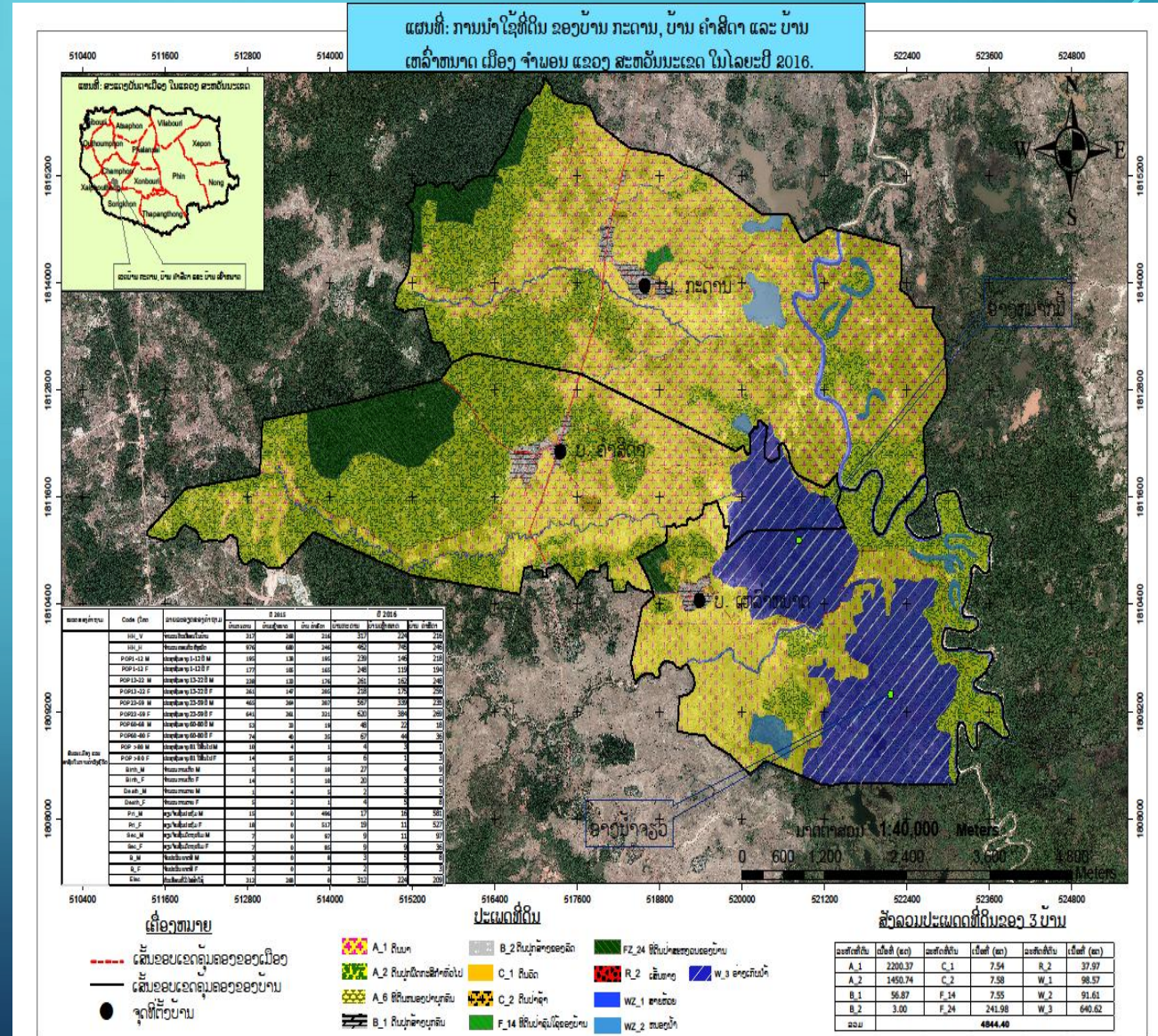
CATEGORY OF 15 PILOT AREAS

1. Rainfed and drought area
2. Flood risk area
3. Intensive irrigated area
4. Partial irrigated area
- 5. Adjacent or within wetlands
(joint activities with XB)**
6. Watershed area or foothill area
7. Urban area
8. Multi-geographical area



CATEGORY OF PILOT AREA

1. Infrastructure
2. Land use
3. Village area
4. Cultivated crops
5. Husbandry
6. Water resources
7. Forest



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1. Information of Social/tradition/ culture/tourism
2. Occupation Information (Agriculture, Raise animals, Fisheries, Processing, Employee)
3. Resources and Environment Information
4. Economics / Economy / Industrial Information
5. Information of Water Resources Management

Shared with NKWG during the 1st TBWG Meeting on 20 May 2015

Additional questionnaire on fishery issues in Nam Kam Sub-basin in cooperation with Sakon Nakhon Fishery Research Center

QUESTIONNAIRE AND DATA COLLECTION IN XBH

Due to the lack of information
XBH generated and adjusted questionnaire from NK
to collecting data after the 1st TWG meeting between
NK and XBH .

LESSON LEARNT OUTCOME 1

Lesson Learnt

Responsiveness

(1) Establishment Process

Discontinued on project implementation and readiness of 15 pilot areas.

- Implemented activities firstly in readiness pilot areas then adapted to other areas;
- Informed WG members periodically.

(2) Implementation

Local leaders acceptable on Sub-district WG. Some pilot areas are not ready to implement the project causing project disruption.

- Sub-district WG members have influence on area based planning which comprised with various members i.e. local administrative, local agencies, academic, local experts;
- Convinced sub-district leaders and key persons in sub-district on basin planning and linkage with district and province planning;
- Lessons learnt from the implemented areas were employed in the rest of the pilot areas.

LESSON LEARNT OUTCOME 1

Lesson Learnt

Responsiveness

(2) Implementation

Human resources capacity building supports to basin planning in sustainable way.

- Continuous: According to learning process, NKWG members are the key persons to share experiences and share knowledge to the new comers and network. However, the working is based on voluntary basis which required times and sacrifice. Sometimes, the representatives from sub-district are not continued. NKWG try to build capacity to interested persons and working as network to keep work continuity in the area;
- Capacity building of Sub-district WG: During Sub-district WG establishment process, there were no plan for capacity building themselves. NKWG had engaged and guided them on planning process which applied to their existing works.

LESSON LEARNT OUTCOME 1

Lesson Learnt

Responsiveness

(2) Implementation

Solving water resources problems in sustainable way is based on knowledge, data/information, cooperation and area based requirement.

Lacking experts and efficient tools that the Sub-district WG apply in the pilot area effectively.

- Structural development only can't solve water resources problems, it's required cooperation and human resources development together;
 - Sustainable development is from realistic requirement from the area;
 - This project supports water resources management by communities.
-
- Requested experts from academic and relevant agencies as well as TNMCS worked closely with WGs (based on availability);
 - Selected and applied available tools to the project area;
 - Plan and work together with experts.

LESSON LEARNT OUTCOME 1

Lesson Learnt

Responsiveness

(2) Implementation

Co-working between two countries based on different administrative structure and internal process.

- Set up role and responsibility (TBWG), acceptable scope of work, agreed on working process, close communication (e-mail, telephone), follow up periodically, share data/information.

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Social media application is used for communication among WG members and relevant agencies, use VDO recorder for project activities.

- NKWG has been used LINE for communication unofficially, useful data/information for basin management is updated such as daily meteorological report, Nong Han water level, flood situation and important activities in basin;
- Important project activities have been recorded in VDO which can be reviewed and promoted project.

LESSON LEARNT OUTCOME 1

Lesson Learnt

Responsiveness

(2) Implementation

Communication training and application are useful to disseminate project activities to public.

- NKWG brief activities in the project area report to MRCS periodically and use for promote project to public. In addition, WG members have on the job training how to communicate to public and promote project benefit.

Integration project outcomes/outputs with area requirement, increasing benefit of the project.

- Following Sub-district WG in pilot areas, NKWG expands scope of work to set up working network for ***Integrated Nong Han Wetland Management Plan***. The objective is to formulate Nong Han Management Road Map. Outcome 1 and 2 are directly used for the new project.

Project Boundary

- 34 communities (villages) located around Nong Han
- 10 Sub-districts located around Nong Han in Mueang and Pong Na Kaew District
- In local administrative boundary around Nong Han
- In Nong Han boundary

Objective/Target
Nong Han Road Map

- Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University
- Kasetsart University, Chalemphrakiat Sakon Nakhon Province Campus
- Local academic
- Nong Han Researchers
- Local technical persons
- Technical service from local government agencies
- Scholars/Community leaders

Technical Team

Knowledge Management

Stakeholders

Related Government Agencies

Public Participation

Social Activities

Coordination and cooperation with policy level

- Office of Sakon Nakhon Province
- Department of Fisheries
- Royal Irrigation Department
- Department of Agriculture Extension
- Department of Water Resources
- Provincial Natural Resources and Environment
- Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Meteorological Department
- Sakon Nakhon Statistic Office

- Environmental representative
- Farmer representative
- Fisheries representative
- Livestock representative
- Provincial Chamber of Commerce/Industrial/Tourism representative
- Civil Society representative
- Community organization
- NGO

Local Administrative Organization

- Provincial Administrative Organization
- Sakon Nakhon City Municipality
- Sub-district Municipality
- Sub-district Administrative Organizations

Source: NKWG, November 2016

LESSON LEARNT OUTCOME 1

Lesson Learnt

Responsiveness

(3) Project Management

MRCS financial system affected to project implementation (8 July – 16 October 2014)

- **Financial training was conducted after project implementation;**
- **Unclarified financial document: standard forms, imprest account, supporting documents.**

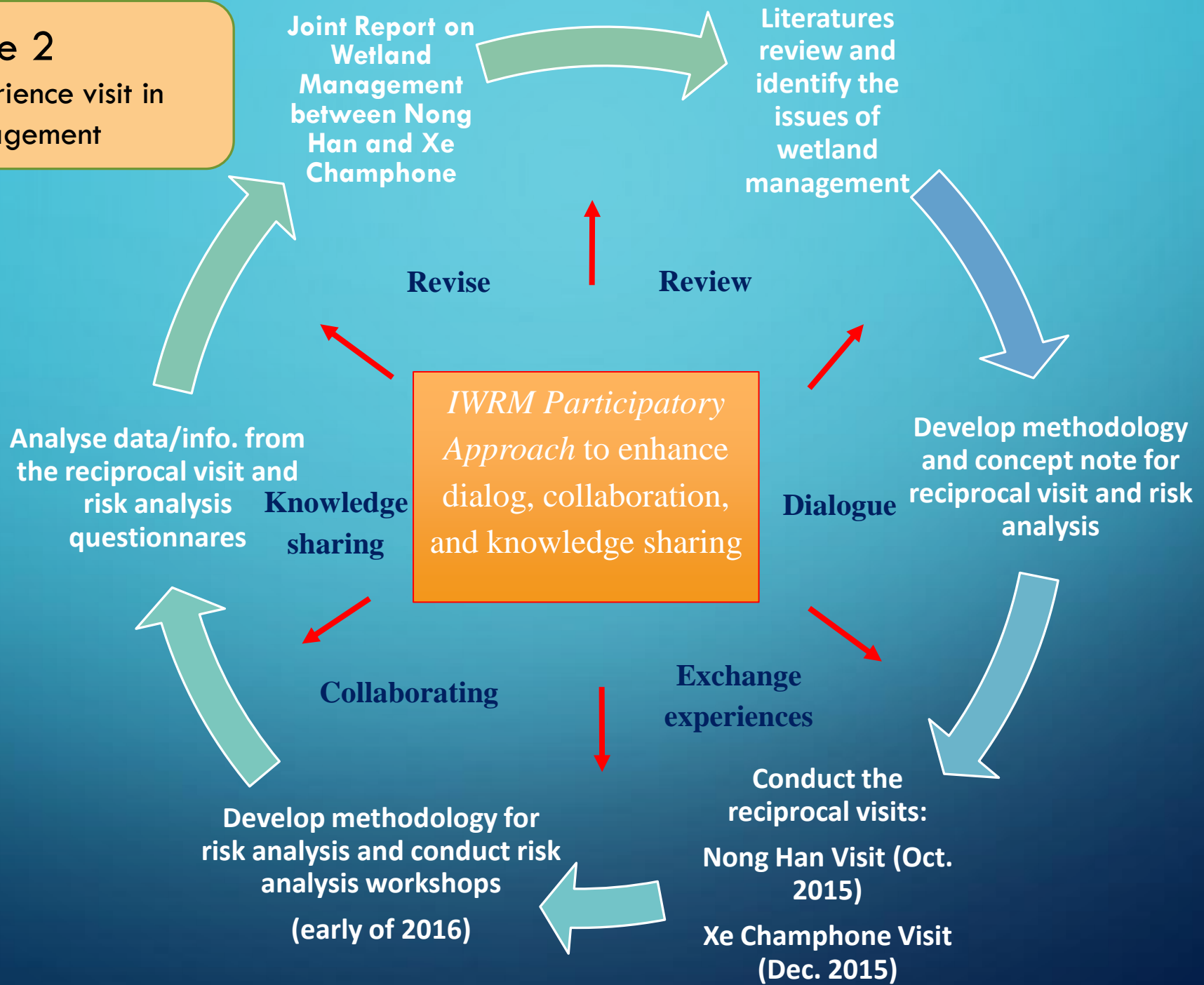
- Financial training should be conducted before project implementation;
- MRCS officers should be clarified on financial system and guide project officer with possible practice;
- Close coordination and consult MRCS officers when have doubtful issues.

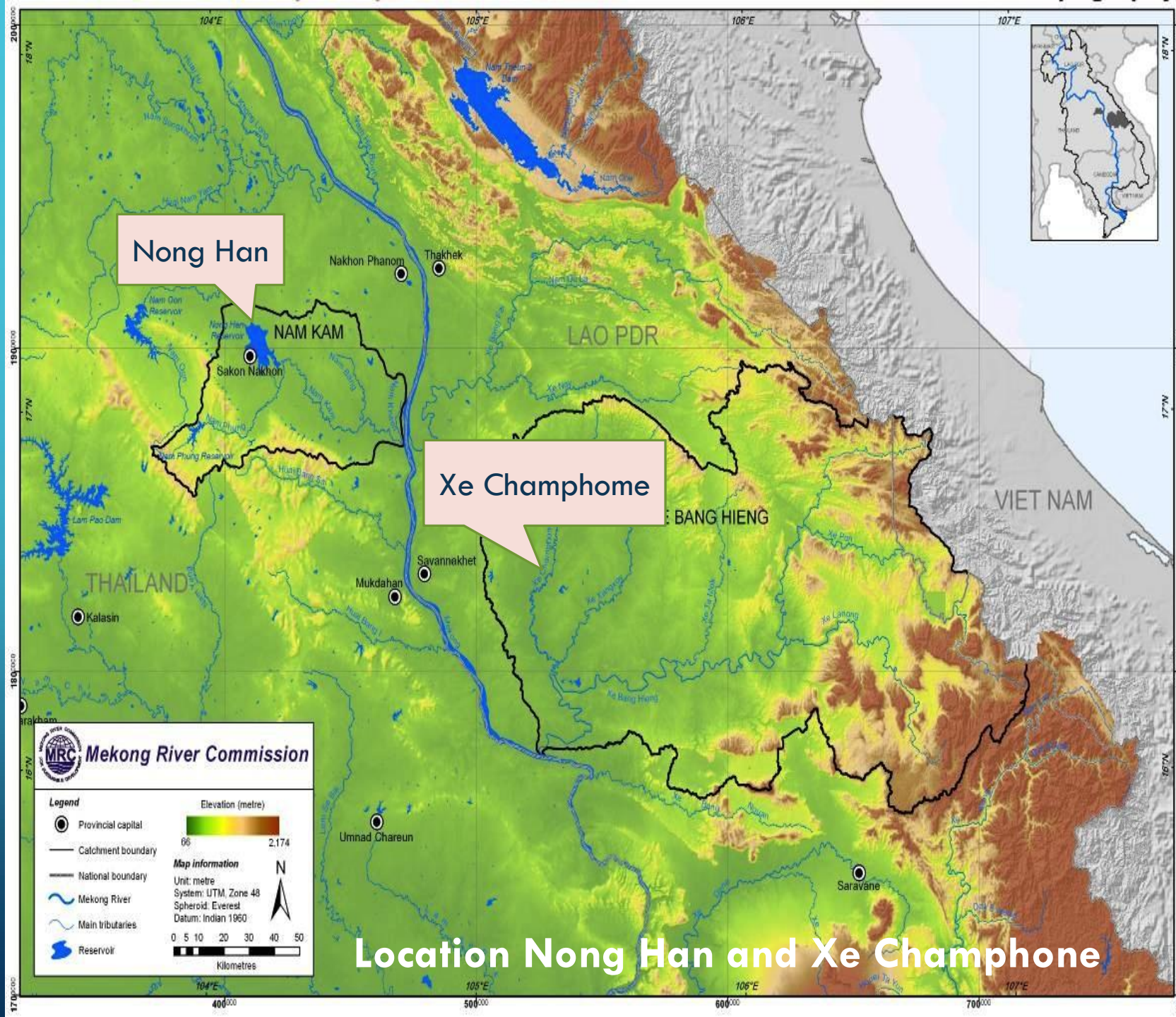
NKWG has learnt financial standard process and will be applied in other projects.

- Strengthen financial capacity by on the job training.

Outcome 2

Exchange of experience visit in wetland management





Location Nong Han and Xe Champhone

Xe Champhone visit to Nong Han 14 – 16 October 2015



Nong Han visit to Xe Champhone 4 – 6 November 2015



Scope for Transboundary Cooperation and Exchange Issues

1. Water, related resources and environmental management,
2. Economic exchange (e.g. agriculture, livestock, fishery, tourism),
3. Cultural exchange,
4. Joint natural resources utilization (e.g. water resources and fishery),
5. Data and information exchange and sharing (sensitive topics will be avoided), and
6. Physical impacts of climate change adaptation.

Recommendation from the Joint learning issues and Risk Analyses

1. It is vital to **wisely preserve and conserve the wetlands.**
2. **Awareness and involvement of the people on sustainable water use and sharing** should also be promoted.
3. **Participatory approach:** participation of all stakeholders is a key factor in promoting **wetland sustainable development.**
4. **Sustainable development** should carefully be planned holistically with the **participation** of relevant stakeholders.
5. **Equitable and sustainable water use** can be enforced *via* water regulations or agreements.

Recommendation from the Joint learning issues and Risk Analyses

6. Wetland management should be conducted integrately to coordinate relevant agencies and stakeholders, a single body of a wetland management e.g. wetland management committee (WMC).
- 7. Data and information base** should be developed, maintained, and shared within the wetlands and between other wetlands, and accessible by all stakeholders.
- 8. Climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and programme** should be prepared and implemented. People should be informed, aware and trained to cope with the impacts of climate change.

Transboundary Wetland Management between Nong Han-Thailand and Xe Champhone-Lao PDR

Community level: joint training/meeting of community leaders could be organised to strengthen the dialogues and exchange experience on, for example, wetland and environmental management, and climate change adaptation.

Local government level: local government bodies of both Thailand and Lao PDR may organise joint meeting to exchange their experience and other aspects such as policy, regulation, and issues on wetland management. A focal point or *liaison* officer could be appointed for each party.

National level: government-to-government and ministry-to-ministry collaboration. Joint understanding, agreement, plan, and policy that facilitate joint transboundary goal and interest could be developed.

NK

Outcome 1

Data/information collection training



Analyse data/information issues of pilot areas



Select IWRM tools



Training & demonstration of IWRM tools



Apply IWRM tools to develop water resources development plan

Joint Activities

Share questionnaire with XBWG

Outcome 3 (NKWG+XBWG)
Exchange of knowledge on community water resources management

GIS training workshop

Forum to exchange experience on TB project

Outcome 3 Joint paper

XB

Outcome 2

Revise questionnaire and training for data collection



Cleaning and boundary marker on Makmee Basin

Analyse data/information of pilot areas for GIS data



Select IWRM tools



Training & demonstration of IWRM tools

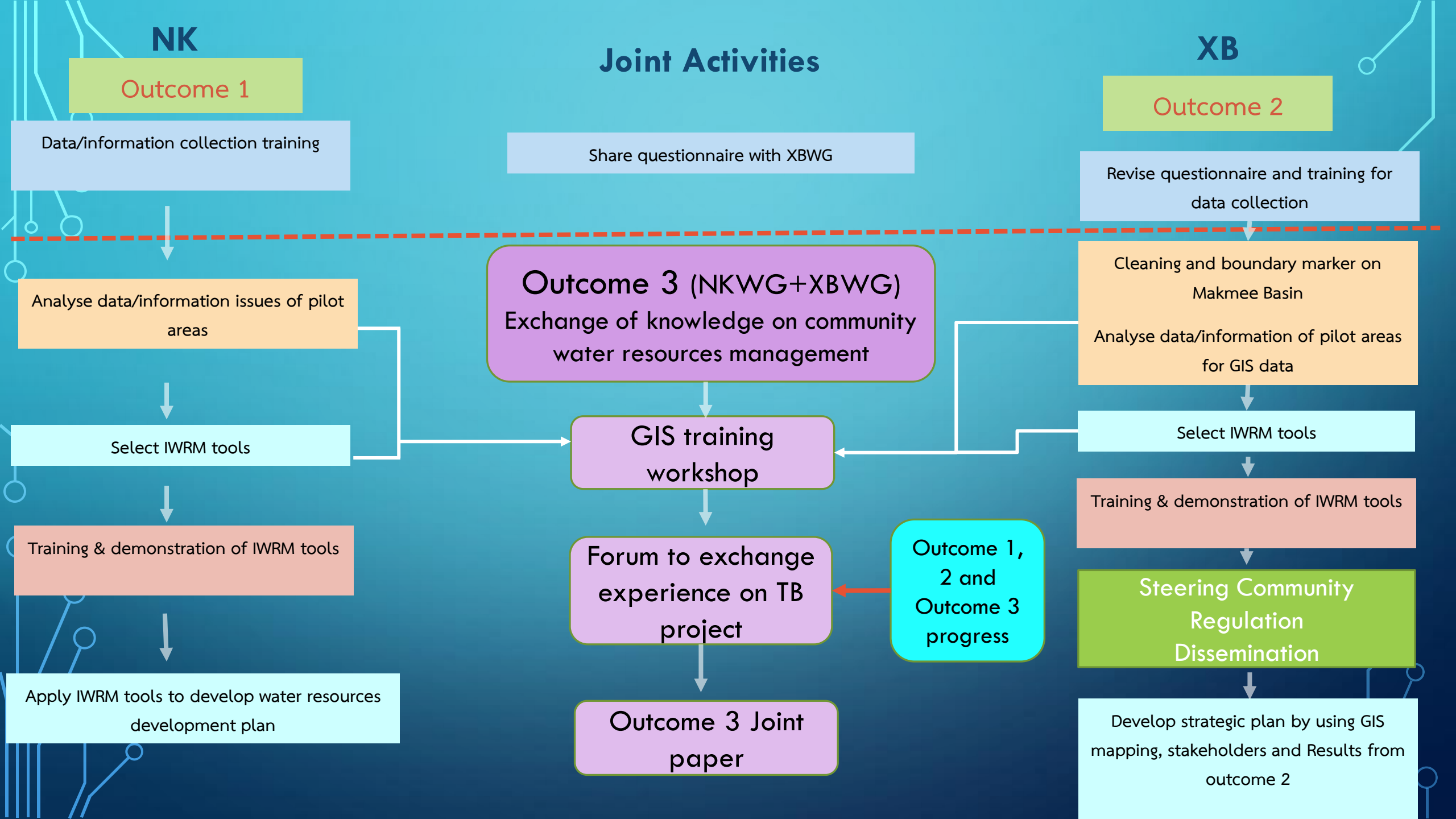


Steering Community Regulation Dissemination

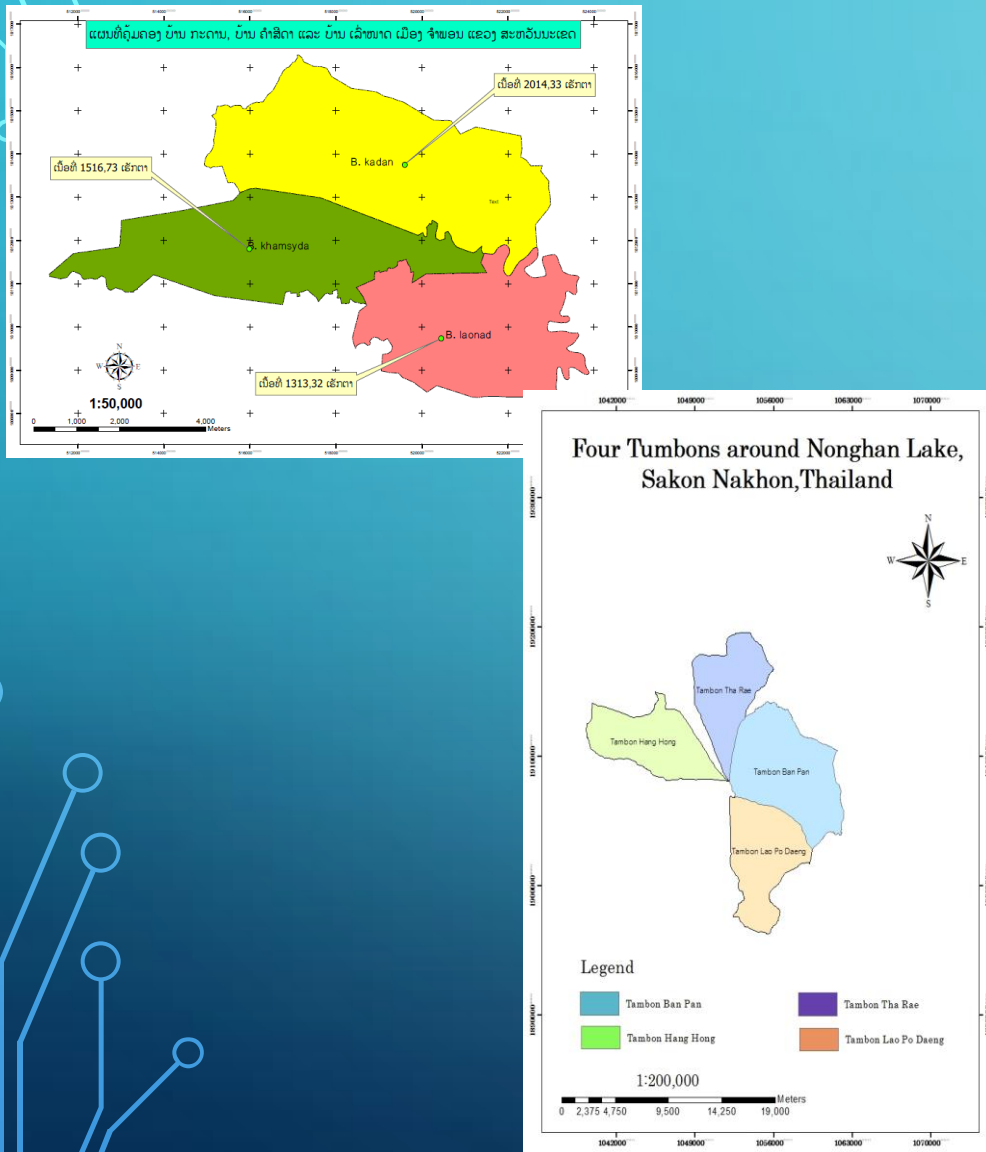


Develop strategic plan by using GIS mapping, stakeholders and Results from outcome 2

Outcome 1, 2 and Outcome 3 progress



NK-XB Training Workshop on GIS Mapping 22 – 23 March 2017, Savannakhet, Lao PDR



1. Introduction on GIS
2. Existing GIS database in each area
3. Set up coordinate point and apply
4. How to overlay and apply in the area
5. Analyze data/information and map preparation
6. Sharing experience on ground truth
7. Update data/information
8. Monitoring natural resources in the area
9. Next step

SIMILAR DATA COLLECTION IN 2 AREAS

- Population structure
- Infrastructure
- Tradition and cultural activities
- Tourism attraction
- Land use
- Cultivated crops
- Husbandry
- Fishery tools
- Soils
- Groundwater uses
- Water resources
- Forest
- Local topographic uses
- Natural products in area uses
- Incomes
- Expenses

NEXT STEP

- Input data/information from questionnaire to GIS
- Analyze joint data/information
- Summarize database preparation process
- **IWRM TOOLS (SHARING EXPERIENCES)**
- Joint learning (process, tools, experience, lesson learnt)
- Draft outcome 3 report