Communication Outreach Project: Tonle Sap and Songkhla Lake Basin, Cambodia & Thailand

Presentation on Project Implementation in Tonle Sap and Songkhla Lake Basin Project, Cambodia



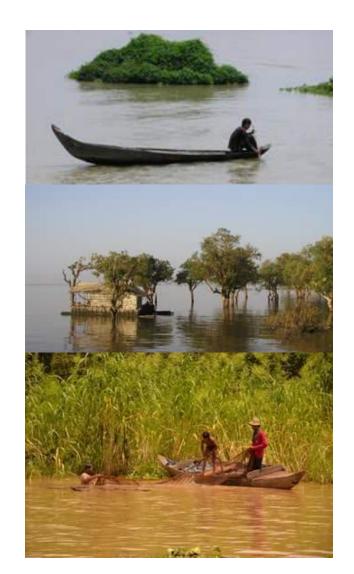




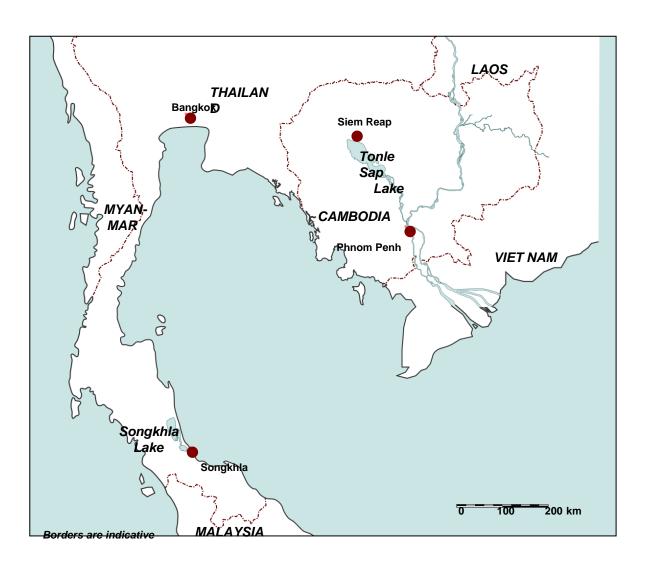
12 September 2017, Thailand

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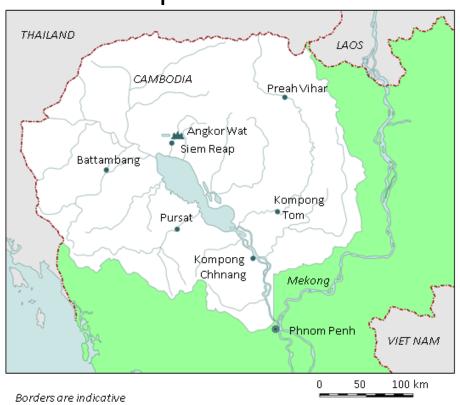


I. Project Location



Project Location

Tonle Sap Basin



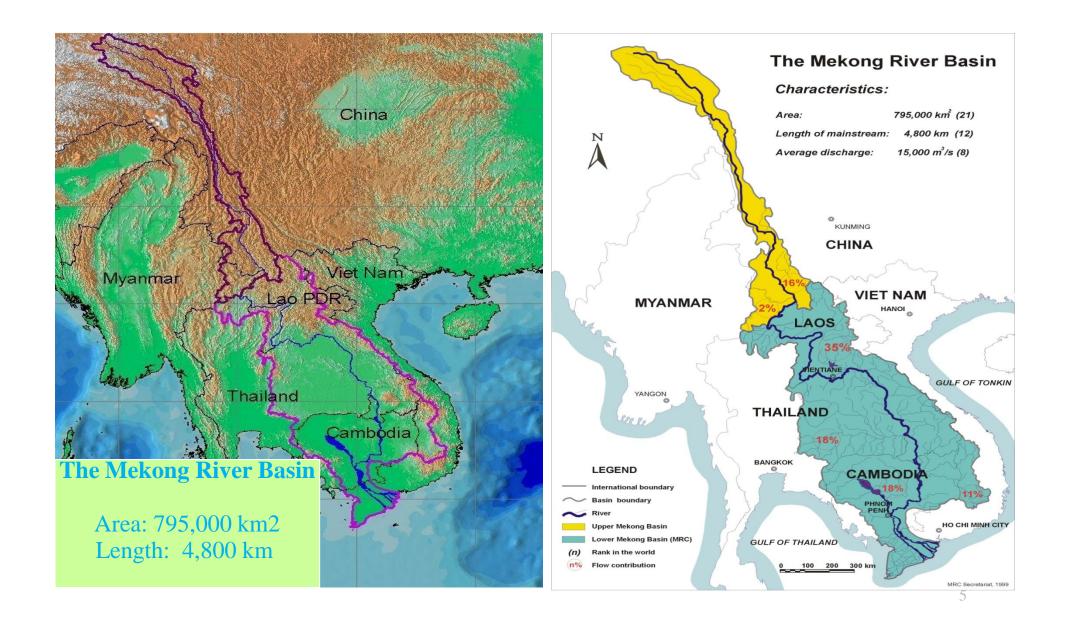
Songkhla Basin



'Tonle Sap Lake' is the conventional short name for 'The Great Lake of Tonle Sap'. Tonle Sap is the name of the river connecting the lake with the Mekong.

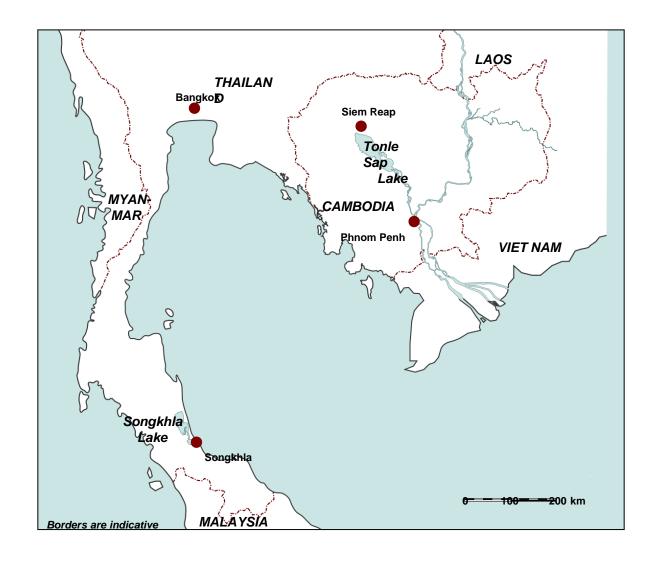
The Songkhla Lake Basin Committee (SLBC) is the only 'LBC' in Thailand - the other 24 basin committees in the country are 'river basin committees' (RBCs) - but are otherwise similar.

Tone Sap, the heart of the Mekong River Basin



• Tonle Sap Basin, Cambodia is the largest in Southeast Asia

 Songkhla Lake Basin, South Thailand is the largest natural lake in Thailand: Covering 1040 Km²,



Tonle Sap Basin

Songkhla Lake Basin

- Basin population (2008): 4.9 million
- Basin area, total: 86,000 km² In Cambodia 81,800 km² (95 percent) ...in Thailand 4,200 km² (5 percent)
- Lake area: 2,700 km² (dry season)
 14,900 km² (wet season)

(recorded maximum, 2000)

Basin population (2010): 1.6 million

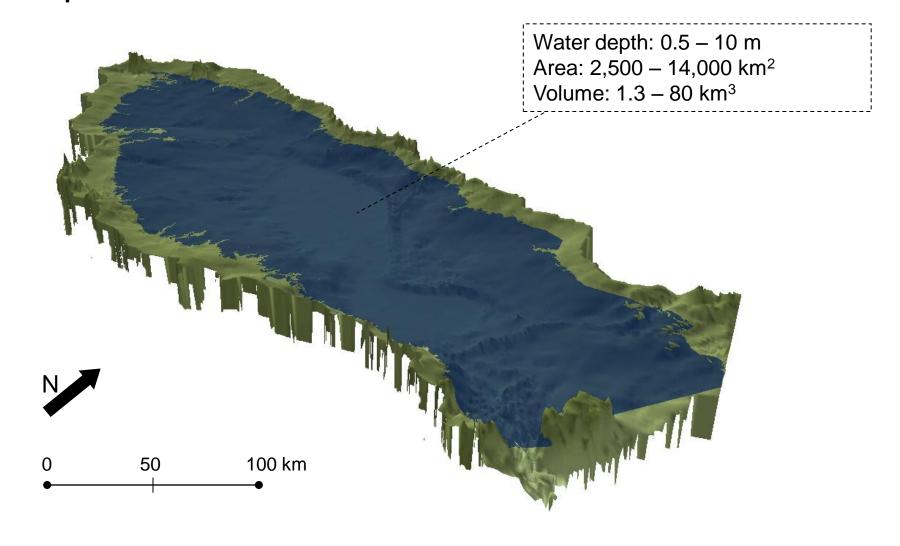
Basin area: 8,495 km²

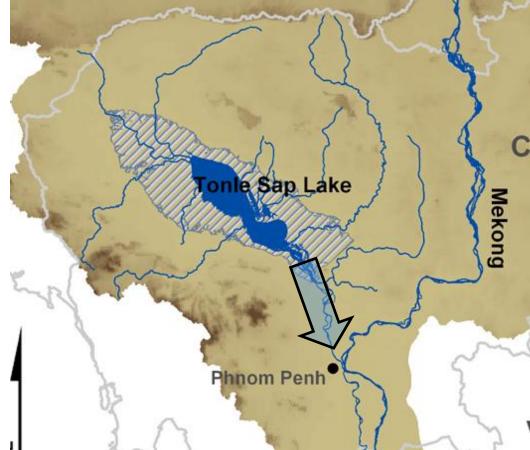
• Lake area: 1,040 km²





Tonle Sap Lake





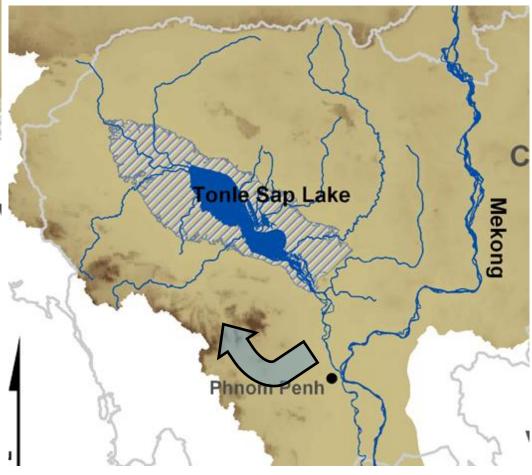
 During dry season "normal flow" from TSL to Mekong

Flow direction

- To Mekong: Oct-May
- To TSL: Jun-Sep

TSL -Natural reservoir

 During wet season reverse flow from Mekong to TSL



II. Justification

 Vision: In 2018, both sister lakes become better IWRM-based governed through stronger cooperation from people of two basins for information and knowledge exchange and sharing, reached to improved IWRM-based management and development of water and related resources of the lakes.

• Objective: Good basin-level resource governance in support of prosperous and healthy lakes, for the benefit of the residents, and serving as an example for inspiration elsewhere.



III. Project outcomes

- 1. Project management: Improved project management and administration, including internal organization administration, as well as communication and involvement of public agencies, working partners, other relevant actors and international donors.
- 2.IWRM-based governance: IWRM-based governance strengthened and consolidated, in collaboration among agencies, water users and other stakeholders, and with appropriate knowledge-sharing among management levels and among sectors.
- 3. The future of resource-based livelihoods: Improved understanding of social, economic and environmental cause-effect relationships and policy options in support of sustainable, resource-based livelihoods.
- 4. Healthy lakes: Understanding built and awareness raised among agencies and residents about why and how to achieve and preserve a healthy state of the environment. Social marketing initiatives identified and implemented on a pilot basis.



IV. Project implementation

Implementation:

Execution: MRCS (via M-IWRMP)

National executing agency for implementation: CNMC and TNMC as national focal points, and implementing agencies: for Cambodia (TSA) and for Thailand The Songkhla Lake Basin Committee (SLBC).

IWRM-based sectors: Multi-sector, covering resource-based livelihoods (including agriculture, fisheries and tourism); flood management; environmental management; governance modalities and institutional aspects

National Activities

• 30 May 2014: Inception Workshop was held in Phnom Penh (Activity 1.1.3)







- Stakeholder analysis (Activity 2.2.1)
- Data collection with relevant agencies in Tonle Sap Basin





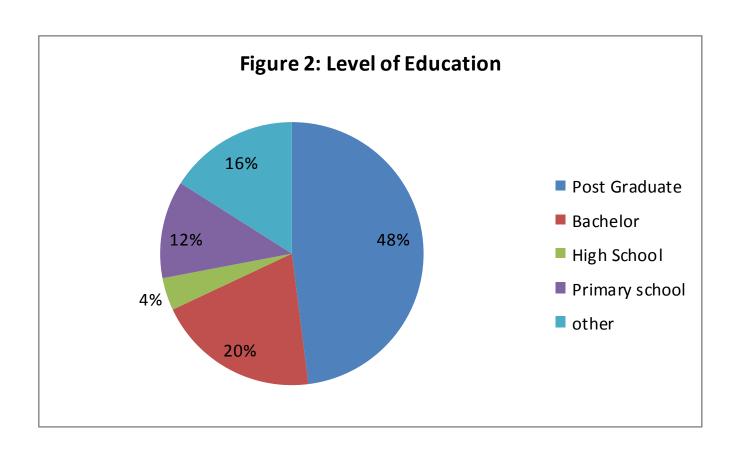
 Consultation workshop on a draft stakeholder analysis report





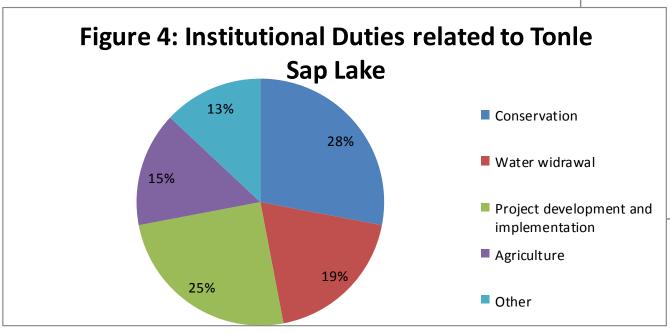
Key findings of the stakeholder analysis report

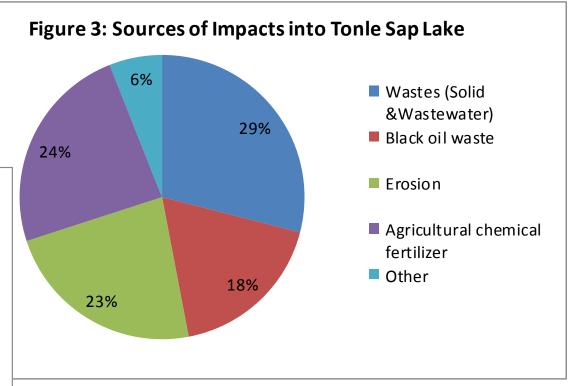
 Relevant agencies involved in survey



Key findings of the stakeholder analysis report (cont)

Their concerns on impacts





Direct and indirect institution (cont)

No	Stakeholders at National Level		Stakeholders at Provincial Level	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
1	Tonle Sap Authority	Ministry of Tourist	Provincial Department of Environment	Provincial Department of Tourist
2	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Woman Affairs	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology	Provincial Department of Woman Affairs
3	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	Ministry of Commerce	Provincial Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture
4	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Ministry of Information	Fishery Cantonment	Provincial Department of Information
5	UNESCO***	Ministry of Defense	Provinces : Siem Reap, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom	Provincial Department of Rural Development
6	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Ministry of Economy and Finance		Provincial Department of Mine and energy
7		Ministry of Land Management and Construction		ADB***
8		Ministry of Foreign Affairs		WB***
9		Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports		
10		Ministry of Health		
11 12		Ministry of Interior		
13		Ministry of Rural Development		
		Academic: Royal University of Phnom Penh,		

• Four training workshops on IWRM concept and best practice application to sectoral and planning agencies (for activity 1.1.2).





28 November 2014







17 September 2015





18 August 2016





07 March 2017

• Consultation workshop on the "building partnership with relevant actors and development" with relevant stakeholders from national and sub-national level (the activity 1.1.3), Pursat Province.





• 09-11, March 2016: Identification on site selection for Pilot Implementation at Community Level (Activity 2.4.2, Activity 2.4.3 and Activity 2.4.4).







• **07 November 2016:** Community Development, Strengthening and Management Training Workshop was conducted at Battambang, with 32 participants from national, provincial and community fisheries levels.





- December 2016- March 2017: Public Awareness Programs for Tonle Sap Basin Communities (Outcome 2) were jointly conducted monthly by TSA, CNMC and Communities from Dec 2017 until March 2017, at Prek Loung commune, Sdei Krom Rohal Sourng Communities, with over thousands of people participated.
- Fish Patrolling Activities were conducted monthly by Sdei Krom Rohal Sourng Community Fisheries from December 2016-March 2017.

Some pictures of Public Awareness Activities













Some pictures of Data Collection at Communities for Joint Report between TSL & SLB





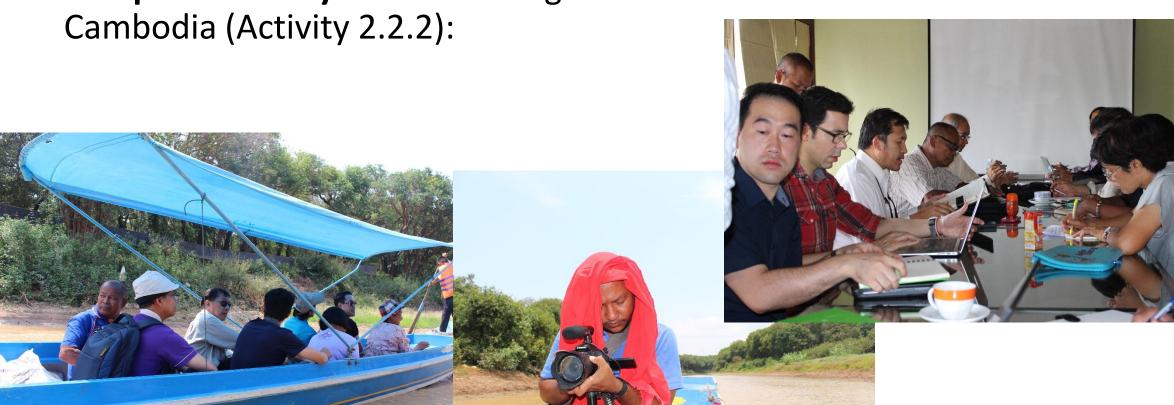
- Siem Reap, 23 June 2017: Training workshop on the project monitoring and evaluation, on 23 June 2017, at Siem Reap, with total 27 participants from national, provincial and community officers.
- Tonle Sap Lake, 06-09 June 2017: Site selection and fishermen selection at Tonle Sap Lake for Fish Monitoring Program for (TSL-SLB), with selected two fisher men along Steung Pursat (River) at Srey Cheuk Community Fisheries of Pursat Province and other two fisher men along Steung Sangke (River) at Sdei Krom Rohal Sourng Community Fisheries of Battambang Province.
 - Training Activities to the selected fishermen in both sites conducted in June 2017.
 - June- August 2017: Starting fish monitoring activities.

Joint Activities

• 16 -20 February 2015: Exchange visit, Cambodia to Thailand (Activity



• 27 April – 01 May 2015: Exchange visit for Thailand Team to





Exchange visit (Cont)

- Joint Working Paper Report on The Exchange Visit between Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia, and Songkhla Lake Basin, Thailand.
- Sanitation, drinking water, wastewater and solid wastes management: Given the increasing population, problems tend to get worse. Communities must be more alert to help themselves,
- Use of alternative energy, especially biogas, should be promoted.
- **Disasters, disaster management and disaster resilience**: Both lakes suffer from severe floods. Vast number of people are vulnerable.
- **Both lakes share common aim**, i.e., sustainable fisher, and impose similar activities and regulations, such as conservation zoning, communities' fishing ports, communities' rules & regulation, control of mesh sizes of fishing nets, and enforcement of regulation.
- Public awareness, with regards to lake sustainability—in both lakes should be raised.

• 12-13 November 2015: Project implementation follow up and revision PIPs workshop, at Songkhla province, Thailand.







11 July 2017: Joint Working Group Workshop between Songkhla – Tonle Sap Lake, at Prince of Songkhla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla, Thailand

Report content

- Chapter 1 Introduction and Background
- Chapter 2 Exchange learning methodology and process
- Chapter 3 Issues in the Pilot project and Learning Process
- Chapter 4 Up take after joint learning
- Chapter 5 Recommendation

VI. Next Activities in 2017

Date/Month	Activity	Other
07 Sep 2017	Joint Working Paper/Report on climate change	To be concluded
	adaptation, fishery issues, and women empowerment	
	between TSL and SLB.	
Oct/Nov 2017	Joint exchange visit at an selected areas in Tonle Sap	-Dates & details are already agreed
	and Songkhla lakes	-Verify & polish the First report
		-Update & revise the Final report
Mid-Sep –Dec	Joint report on Analyzing links within the basin-level	-These are to be combined into the
2017	planning: 'vertical' (among the planning levels), and	"Final report"
	'horizontal' (among sectors)	-Draft Contents to be agreed on 7
	Joint visionary governance report with SLB	September meeting
	Joint report on resource-based livelihoods	- Topics are to be finalized then
	The values of Lakes	
December 2017	Joint Layman Handbook	Contents, extent, format & style are
		to be decided

VII. Conclusion

- Clear objective: Good basin-level resource governance in support of prosperous and healthy lakes, for the benefit of the residents, and serving as an example for inspiration elsewhere.
- Good networking between the project implementers with relevant stakeholders in the Basin.
- More active and stronger cooperation between project implementers with relevant stakeholders (national, provincial level, provincial line departments, communities, fishermen).
- More understanding and good cooperation between TSL and SLB teams.
- Continuing networks and sharing good lessons learnt between the TSL and SLB teams.

Thanks you



