

Better Governance on IWRM in Cambodia

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- 4. River Basin Management Committee
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- 8. Framework of River Basin Development planning
- 9. Action plan of Flood and Drought reflect to Climate change
- 10- Water science and needed



- The catchments cover about 86% of the country territory of Cambodia,
- Abundance and Shortage of Water, it depend on the season, geography and climate which are strongly dominated by the hydrological and climatic condition of the Mekong River Basin,
- National economic development and growth is challenged increasing the complexity of managing the competing demands for water,
- Ensure that the management and development of water resources is more effective for the sake of long-term benefit and sustainability,
- Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts,
- Within the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency,

- National Strategic Development Plan 2018-2023 which ensures development sustainability and poverty reduction and to move Cambodia out of the Least Developed Countries and to become an Upper-Middle Income Country by 2030, the Royal Government of Cambodia has focused on:
 - i) Providing all citizens with clean and safe water,
 - ii) Protecting all citizens from water-related hazard,
 - iii) Providing **adequate water supply** to ensure **food security**, economic activities and appropriate **living standards**; and
 - iv) Ensuring water resources and an environment free from toxic element, while enabling a supportive fisheries and ecological system.
- Water security for the sustainable development and management has to be brought together the social and economic benefits with the environmentally sound consideration and Cambodia commits to working to ensure this ultimate goal from enhanced national actions and responsibility to regional and global cooperation context,
- Need improved water resources management.













- Urban water supplies (Siem Reap, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng)
- Groundwater is widely used throughout the country, particularly in rural areas for domestic and drinking
- 53% of households depends on groundwater (270,000 wells)
- Supplement irrigation (rice farming in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces)



Flash flood in rural area



Flooded in Urban and heritage temple



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Flood in 2000 and 2001



Flooding map in 2011



Drought in 2015



Increasing competition for water







1. Water Management Facilities

- ✓ Better water management
- Flood and Drought mitigation
- ✓ Poverty reduction and economic growth

2. FWUCs

- Establishment and training on financial, water management and O&M
- Collaboration for water fee collection
- FWUC's regulation enforcement
- Raising fund for O&M
- > Facilitate to solve the problems
- Evaluation and Monitoring

3. CBDRM

- New Knowledge gained on disaster management and shared with other within/outside community
- Identification of key activities related to preparedness, during and after emergency or any disaster hazards.
- Village safer plan (VSP) developed by the community itself to mitigate any hazard risks occurring in their community in a future.
- VSP used for demands and advocacy of Commune Councils to consider and integrate some priorities into Commune Investment Program (CIP) during annual commune planning process.
- VSP also used to look for more support from other NGOs, Gov't institutions, implementing agencies, and private sector to get structural and non-structural measures for their community.
- 4. RBMC
 - Support to River Development Plan, monitoring of implementation and intervention

River Basin Management Committee

River Basin Management Committee

- Governor/ Deputy Governor
- PDWRAM (Secretariat)

Chairman Permanent Secretary

- Relevant Provincial Departments Members (Forestry, Fisheries, Energy, Environment, Agriculture...)
- Districts
- Communes
- Communities (CBDRM,FWUCs)
- IOs and NGOs

Member Member

- Member
- Observers



Role of River Basin Committee at Provincial Level

- Develop internal regulations, RBD plans for the water management, conservation, allocation, rehabilitation and development in line of national policies and strategic plan;
- Submit the plans to the RBMC at National Level for review and approval;
- Monitor and coordinate the activities of Departments and Civil Organizations related to the implementation of the plan;
- Continue providing guidance for environment protection, water resources exploitation and development of water resources, prevention and intervention of risks or disaster caused by water,
- Provide coordination and resolve conflicts within its competence



Zimbabwe Delegation visited to the Site



Picture of Dams and Barrages in Pursat River Basin





Strengthening Implementation at Regional and National Level

- 1995 Mekong Agreement
- Five MRC Procedures for Water Utilization

Strengthening Implementation

- Water Law in Cambodia
- Sub decree on Farmer Water Users Committee
- Sub decree on River Basin Management
- Sub decree on Water Quality
- Bub decree on Water Licensing
- Water Resources Policy
- Water Resources Strategic Plan
- Water Resources Management Master plan







- Determining how much water is available
- Advising on sharing the water resource
- Advising on how to sustain the riverine environment, avoid mistakes
- Identifying risks to the water resource
- Monitoring availability and ecological impacts
- Assisting with smart, more efficient use of water
- Water policy formation and management
- Water infrastructure investment planning



Thank you