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## Cambodia: Stung Sen Project - Significant advances

- IOWater - Our projects : news and update -

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## Cambodia: Stung Sen Project - Significant advances

The second phase of this IOWater project aims to improve Water Resources Governance in the Stung Sen River Basin, main tributary of Lake Tonle Sap, with the support of the Loire-Brittany and Rhine-Meuse Water Agencies.

The results of the first phase (2012-2014) were very encouraging and helped the Cambodian Administration, including the Tonle Sap Authority (TSA) and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), to make great progress in the field of Integrated Water Resources Management in the basin.

At national level, the sub-decree detailing procedures for the planning and implementation of a water resources management policy in basins was approved by the Council of Ministers in July 2015 and especially gives a framework for the official establishment of Basin Committees.

At the level of the Stung Sen River pilot Basin, the training of local representatives, selected to be part of the Stung Sen Basin Committee, and of the TSA and MOWRAM team continues in the stages of the planning process:

- Definition of goals for the Basin Management Plan;
- Establishment of the first Program of Measures;
- Cost estimates and potential funding sources;
- · Local institutional framework for IWRM;
- Articulation between different planning levels: local, river basin district and national;
- Role of the various stakeholders.

Field trips are also organized with local representatives from the entire basin to raise their awareness of the various problems encountered in urban and rural areas.

The finalization of the planning process will lead, in late 2016, to the first version of the Basin Management Plan and Program of Measures to be implemented in the Stung Sen Basin.

As the first phase allowed collecting a large number of data and identifying various sources of information, regularly updated by the partner services, the TSA wants now to develop its internal capacity to manage and make the best use of these data to produce synthetic information needed for decision-making and public information.

Thus the development of new layers in the Geographic Information System and the integration of the existing data into the databases are under way.

This already allows:

- Facilitating statistical analysis and online visualization of hydrological data;
- Developing comparative analyses of data provided by radar imagery with field data;
- Studying possibilities of analysis for each sub basin.

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