











Applying IWRM Spiral Model in the Mekong River Basin



Presented by Mr. Detsada Soukhaseum, Mekong River Commission Secretariat, 19 May 2014

Presentation outline

- Presentation of the Mekong River Basin
- Mekong River Commission
- Challenges
- **×** Solutions
- × Key for success
- **×** Conclusion

Mekong River Basin



Region's Largest Basin
Total area: 795 000 km2
Source of living for 65 million
people

Upper Mekong Basin: PR of China and Myanmar

Lower Mekong Basin: Lao PDR, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam

- Mandate to ensure sustainable development of the Mekong River including environment protection, equal use of water and free navigation
- Vision to turn the Mekong River into a sound economically prosperous, socially just and sound environmental Basin organization
- Mission to promote and coordinate sustainable management and development of water and relaetd resources for the countries mutual benefits and their people well being

Structure

Member Countries:

Cambodia

Contribution: 18%



Lao PDR

Contribution: 18%



Thailand

Contribution: 34%



Viet Nam

Contribution: 30%





Structure

Dialogue Partners

PR of China



Myanmar

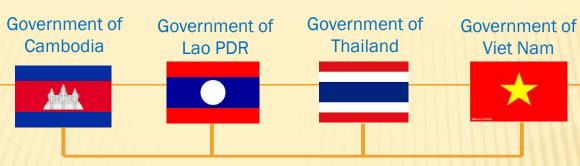


Dialogue Partners

Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands,, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and the World Bank







MRC Council



MRC Joint Committee



National Mekong Committees/ Line Agencies



Mekong River Commission Secretariat











Legal framework

1957









1977







1995

MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION SECRETARIAT

economically prosperous, socially just and environmentally sound Mekong River Basin

MRC Guidelines and Procedures

- 1. Procedure on Data and Information Exchange and Sharing (PDIES), 2001
- 2. Procedure for Water Use Monitoring, (PWUM), 2001,
- 3. Procedure for Water Quality (PWQ), 2011
- 4. Procedure for Notification and Prior Consultations Agreement (PNPCA), 2003
- 5. Procedure for Maintenance of Flows on the Mainstream (PMFM), 2008

Challenges

- Differing long-term major national uses of the river
- Different levels of economic development, geographical position with respect to the river, and the relative significance of the Basin in each country
- Threat from Rapid economic development, poor urbanization plan
- Limited understanding of the functioning of the natural systems in MRB
- Limited institutional capacity of Member Counties
- Need for adaptation in the context of ASEAN Economic Community (EAC) in 2015.
- Flash floods

Solutions

- Differing long-term major national uses of the river
- Different levels of economic development, geographical position with respect to the river, and the relative significance of the basin in each country
- Threat from rapid economic development, poor urbanization plan

Comprehensive Mekong Basin wide strategic Plan

Solutions

- Limited institutional capacity of Member Counties
- Poor understanding of the functioning of the natural systems in MRB

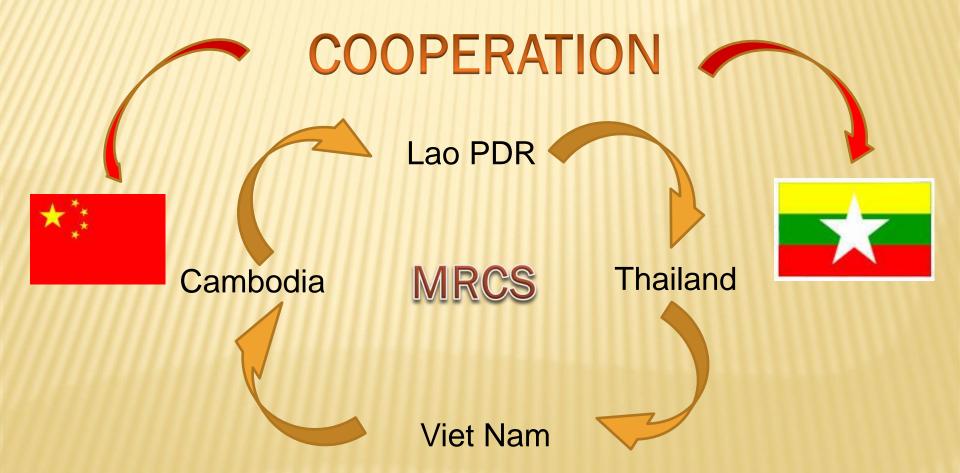
Build capacity of the Member Countries about planning tools, benchmarking tools

- Flash floods
- Need for adaptation in the context of ASEAN Economic Community in 2015.

Keys for success

Different priorities

Different levels of economic development,



Keys for success

Different priorities

Different levels of economic development,

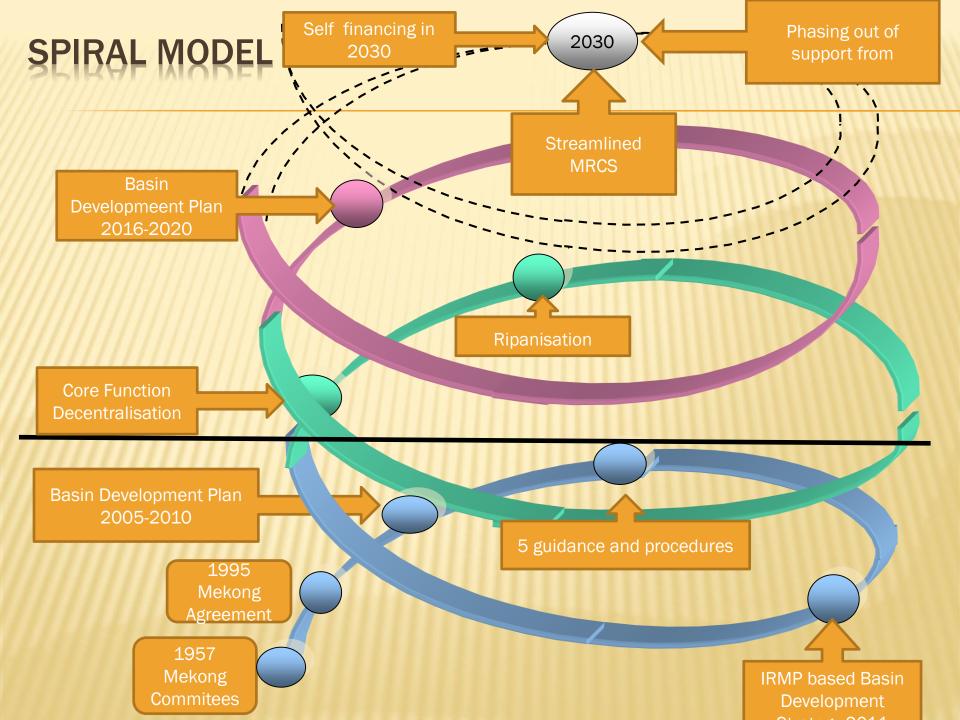
COORDINATION



- Limited understanding of the
 Limited institutional capacity functioning of the natural systems in MRB
 - of Member Counties

MRC VISION





Thank you

cảm ơn bạn

ຂອບໃຈ

กอกต่นา

Kyay Zu Tin Bar Del!

Terima Kasih

Kadinchey

Tashakkoor



ありがとう

Manana

তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ

Salamat po

நன்றி

See you at the 10th NARBO Training