Learning from the M-IWRM Communication Outreach between the Tonle Sap & Songkhla Lake Basins

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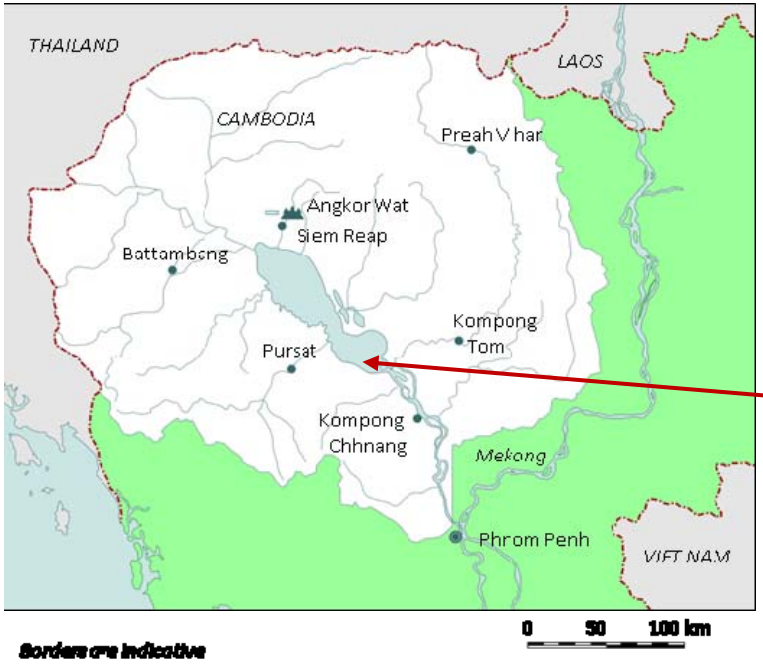
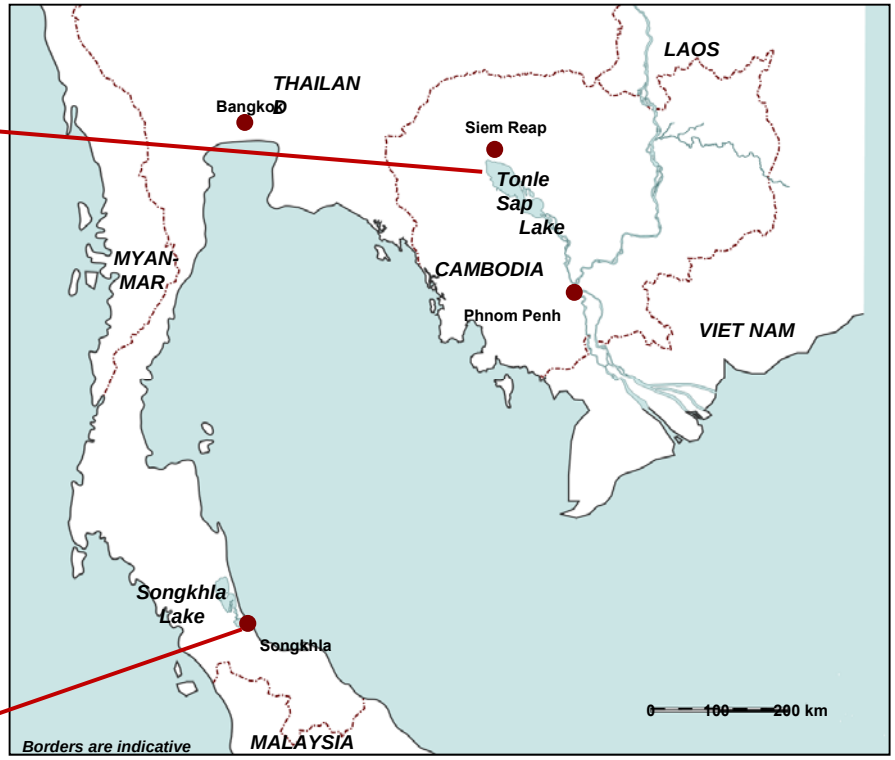
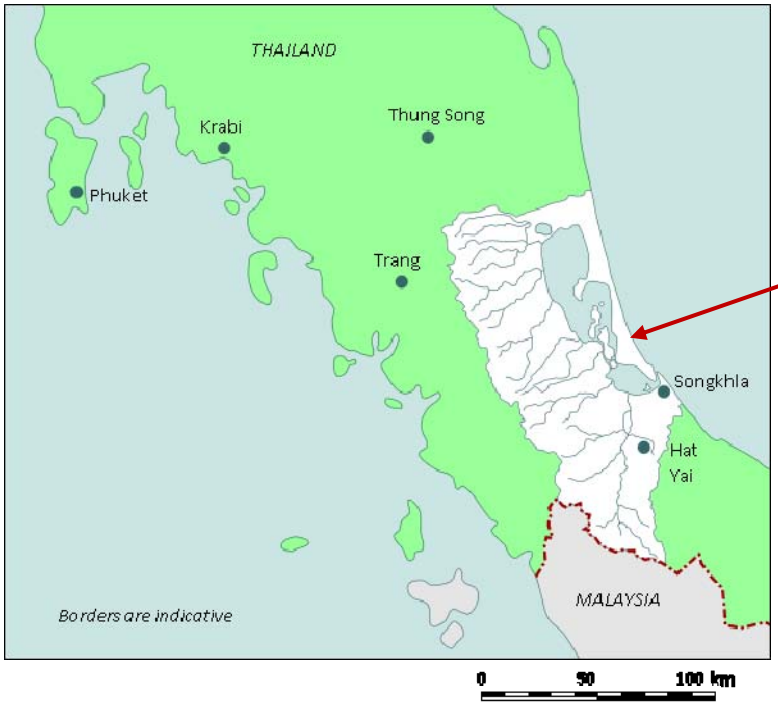
I. Project's Aim

The project aims for good resource governance in support of prosperous and healthy Tonle Sap and Songkhla Lakes, for the benefit of sustainable livelihoods, and serving as an example for inspiration elsewhere.

Project sites







SLB

Basin population (2010): 1.6 million

Basin area: 8,495 km2

Lake area: 1,040 km2

TSL

Basin population (2008): 4.9 million

Lake area: 2,700 km2 (dry season)

14,900 km2 (maximum, in 2000)

II. Key TB/Communication issues which are dealt by the project

- Cooperation and benefits sharing between Cambodia and Thailand through Communication Outreach Process (COP)
- Using COP to share knowledge and targeted beneficiaries to the stakeholders of both riparian countries.

III. Key Achievement to date

3.1. Process oriented:

A. Communication outreach process: Method

The Communication Outreach Process through the following sessions have been conducted:

- Exchange visit (4 joint sessions),
- Public awareness raising (4 session in TSL) and shadow play (one session in Songkhla Lake),
- VDO exchange workshop (one joint session),

III. Key Achievement to date (cont.)

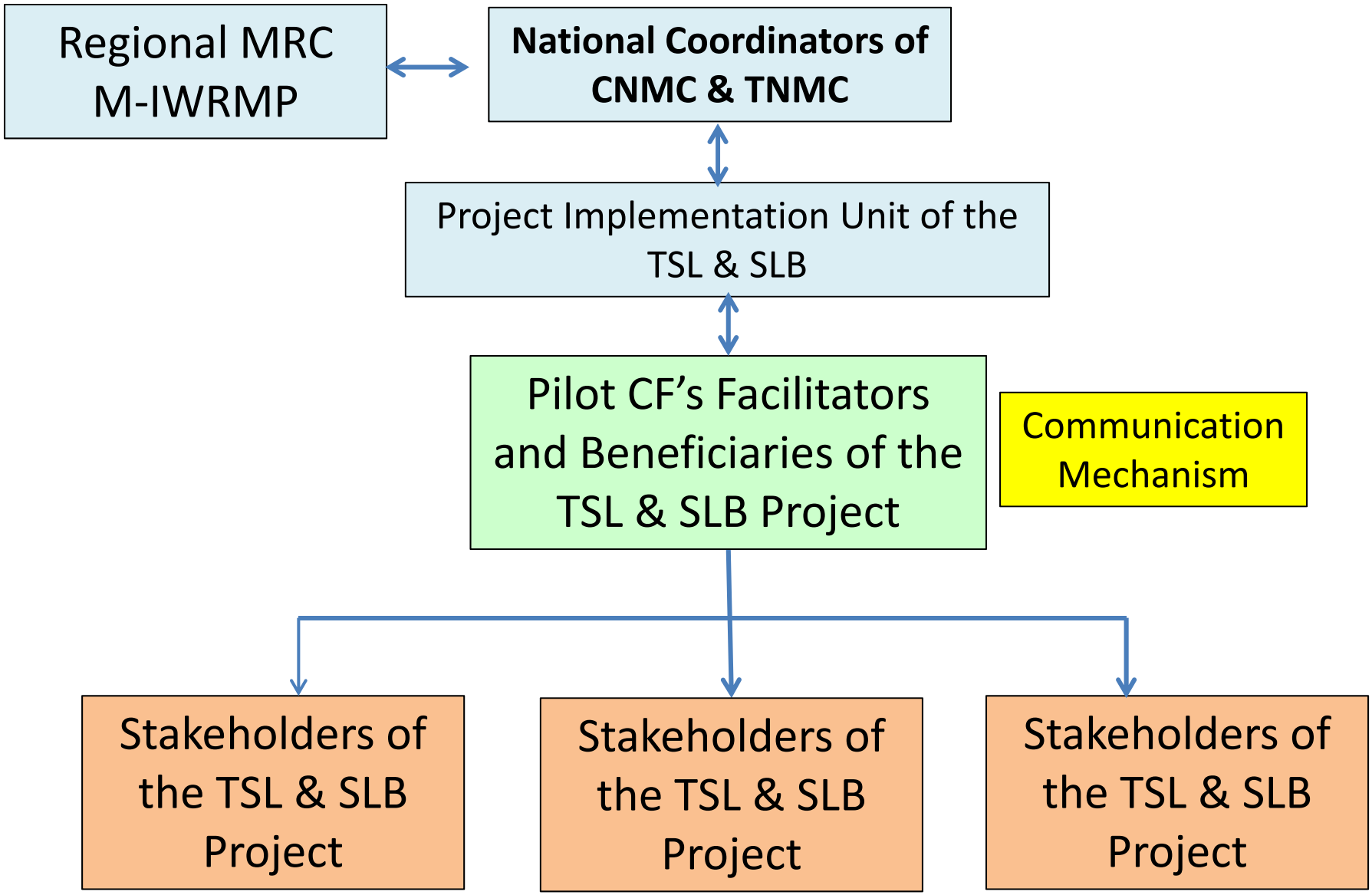
- Groups and video clips (two joint sessions),
- Line group (one joint session),
- Facebook and YouTube (video clips), and
- Inspiring products to increase stakeholders' exposure to the work of joint exchange learning between the Tonle Sap and Songkhla lakes by providing a mechanism for disseminating the project information to wide-audience.

Some Pictures of Exchange Visits between TSL and SLB

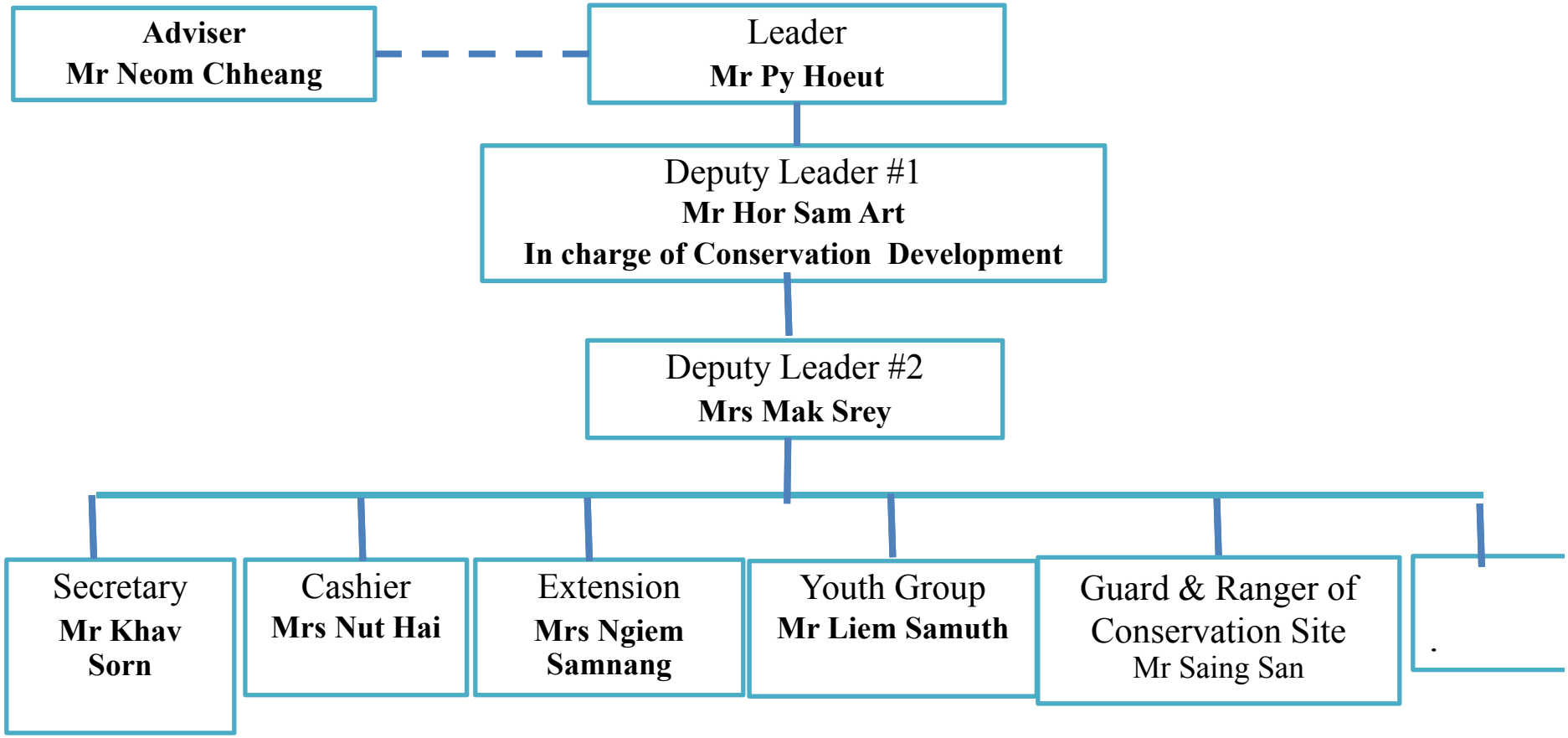
Some pictures of Joint VDO Training

Some pictures of Public Awareness in 2016-2017

Communication outreach process: Overall flow



B. Mechanism for communication outreach established and functioned: Structure of the Sdey Kraum-Rohal Suong CF (Community Pilot Project)



Rang Pen Bei Tor Conservation Zone/តំបន់អភិរក្សរាំងពេនបី ត

3.2. Tangible output:

- IWRM-based lake and resources management and conservation (three training workshops organized)
- Community capacity building in climate change adaptation, fish patrolling, community management, and lake management,
- Job training on producing palm tree soap and smoke fish to improve community income,

3.2. Tangible output: (cont.)

- Women empowerment in communities fisheries conservation,
- National Report on Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis
- Report on fish catch monitoring
- Joint Reports on Implementation Site (CCA, Fisheries, & Woman Empowerment) and Joint Final Report (Livelihood and lake governance).

Some pictures:
Training Workshop on IWRM Mainstreaming
(TSL and SLB Project)

Picture of consultation workshop on stakeholder mapping and analysis report

Fish Catch monitoring in the project site

Reporting the Fisheries Monitoring Results and Experiences Learnt

IV. Opportunities for future cooperation and benefits

- Agreed on continuing cooperation and knowledge & information sharing on lake management and conservation
- Agreed to continue IWRM-based dialogue and communication outreach between both lakes' communities
- Joint implementation of action plan in both lakes to response to SDG for sustainable livelihoods and healthy lakes

V. Learning from the communication outreach project

5.1. Through different tools of communication outreach and mechanism, opportunities for stakeholders' interaction and knowledge and experiences exchange in:

- Lake management
- Fisheries management,
- Natural resources conservation,
- Women empowerment
- Climate change responsive

V. Learning from the communication outreach project (cont.)

5.2. The action-learning process, messages, products and other outreach efforts resulted in :

- Increasing stakeholders' support for the sustainable lake management,
- Awareness of the locals' engagement to sustain the lake management and governance
- willingness to engage in the future activities on lake management and cooperate between both sister lakes (Between countries) .

V. Learning from the communication outreach project (cont.)

5.3. M-IWRM is implemented at the community level which will enable the World Bank, MRC and both, CNMC and TNMC, to collect the SDG 6.5.1 indicators (designed by UN-Water).

- SDG 6.5.1 indicators are the key components of IWRM
- SDG 6.5.2 indicators are component of TB issues.

Thank for your kind attention