



LAUNCHING CEREMONY OF THE MRC-LMC WATER CENTER JOINT STUDY

JOINT STUDY

Changing Patterns of Hydrological Conditions of the Lancang-Mekong River Basin and Adaptation Strategies

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WHAT IS THE JOINT STUDY?



What is the Joint Study?

- Floods
- Droughts
- Critical and variable flows

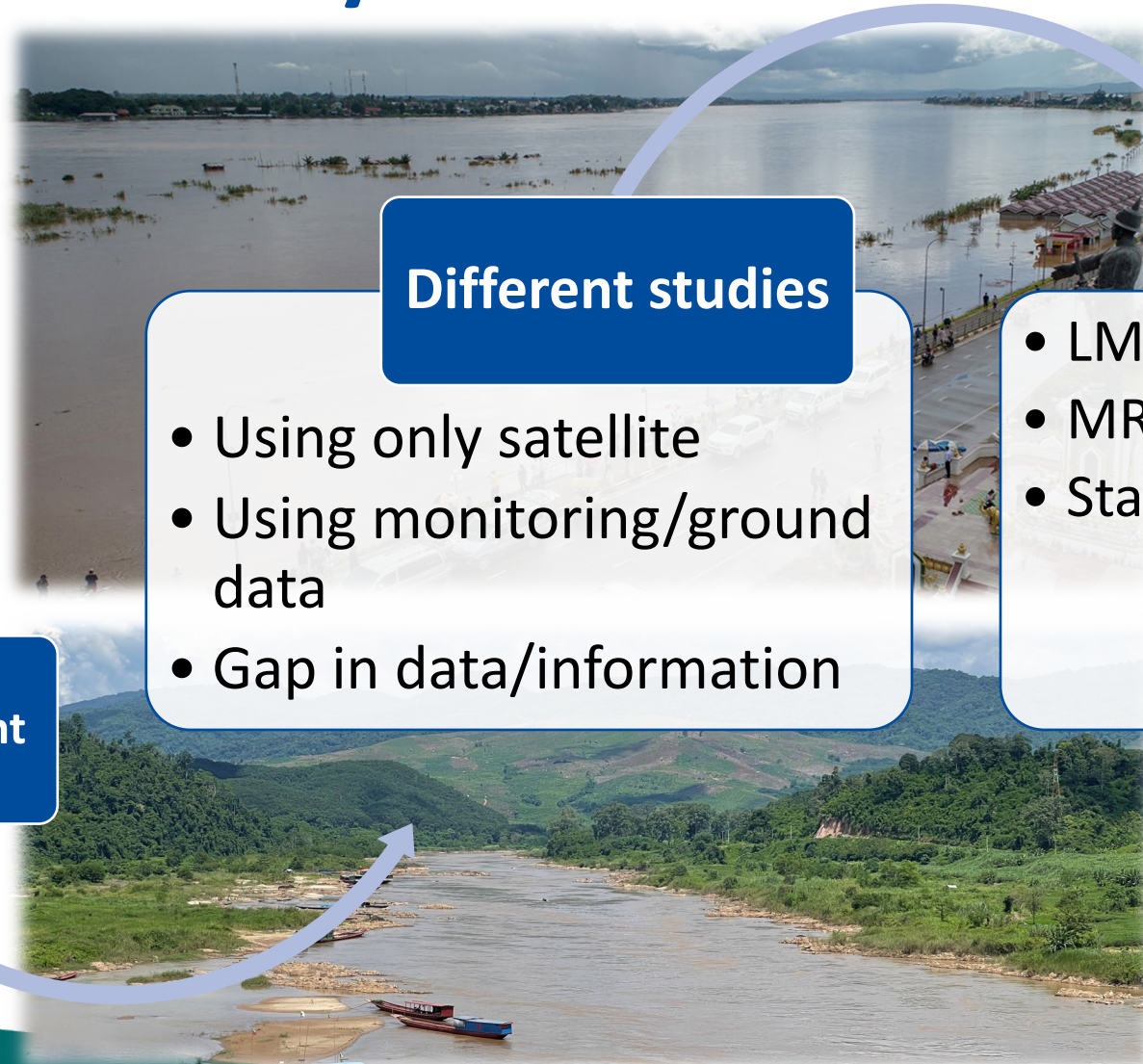
**Public, media...
pointing to different
sources**

Different studies

- Using only satellite
- Using monitoring/ground data
- Gap in data/information

- LMC Water Center
- MRC
- Stakeholders

Joint Study



What is the Joint Study?



Provide a better understanding on changing patterns of hydrological conditions

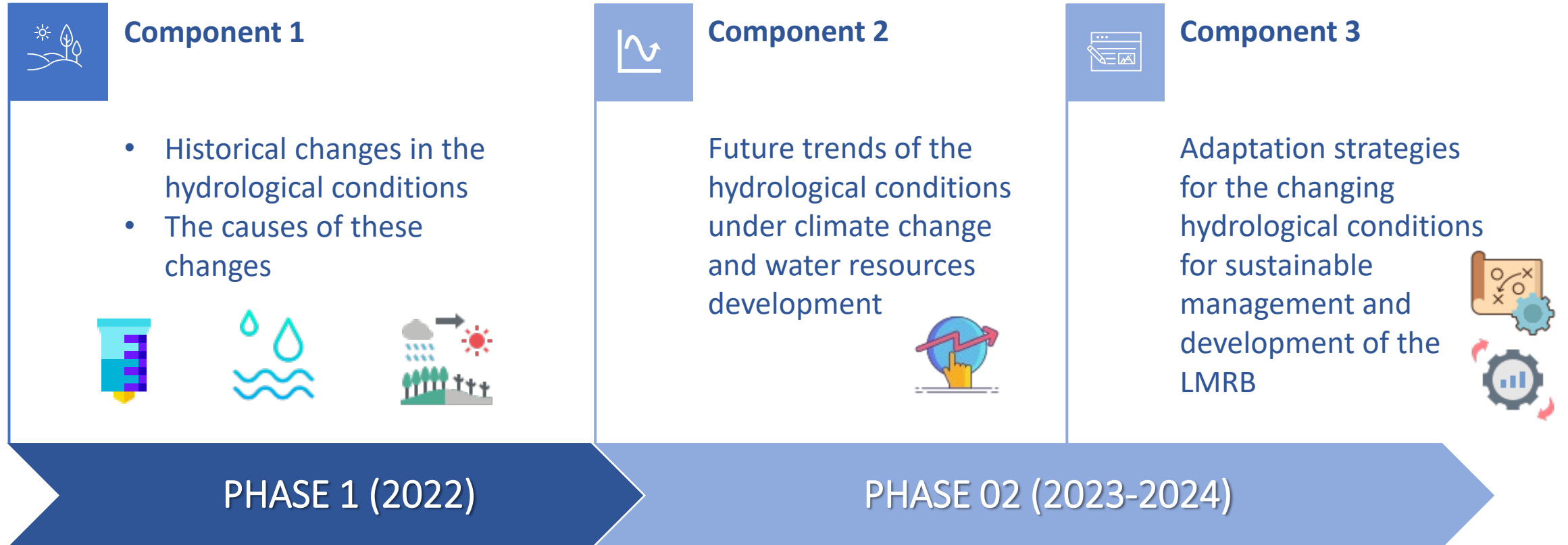


Provide adaptation strategies for hydrological changes



Advise all the riparian countries of potential strategies to mitigate basin-wide flood and drought risks

What is the Joint Study?



Hydrological characteristics: Natural runoff composition, Flood and drought, Reverse flow to the Tonle Sap Lake.



WHY IS THE JOINT STUDY IMPORTANT FOR THE REGION?



Why is the Joint Study important for the region?

To provide recommendations for **joint actions** at river basin and country levels, which can alleviate the impacts of floods and droughts.

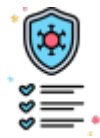


To propose short-, middle- and long-term **adaptation strategies** including solutions from structural and non-structural measures.



To improve people's wellbeing in the LMRB

To adapt to these changing hydrological conditions.



To **respond better to flood and drought risks** across the river basin exacerbated by climate change.

To **enhance better sharing of data**, timely notifications, and opportunities for **coordination of existing water infrastructures**.



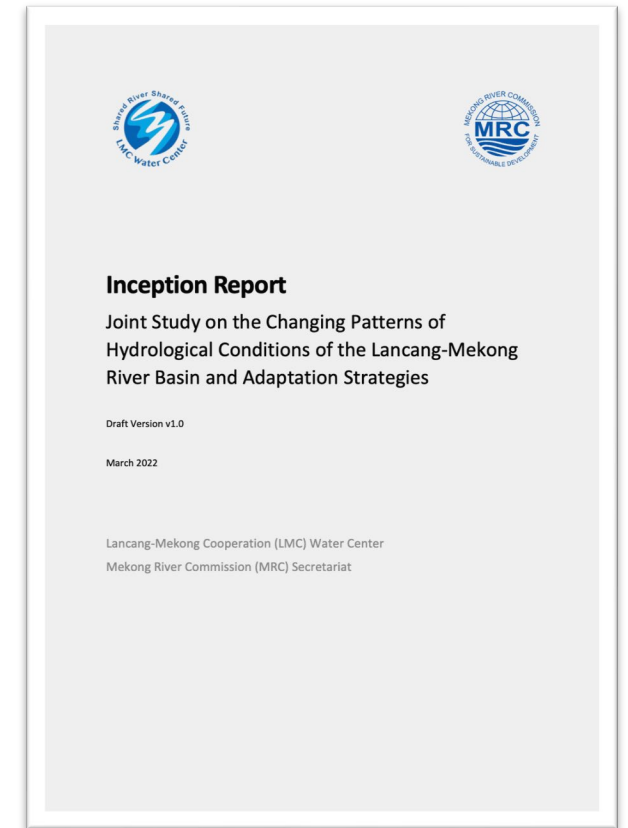
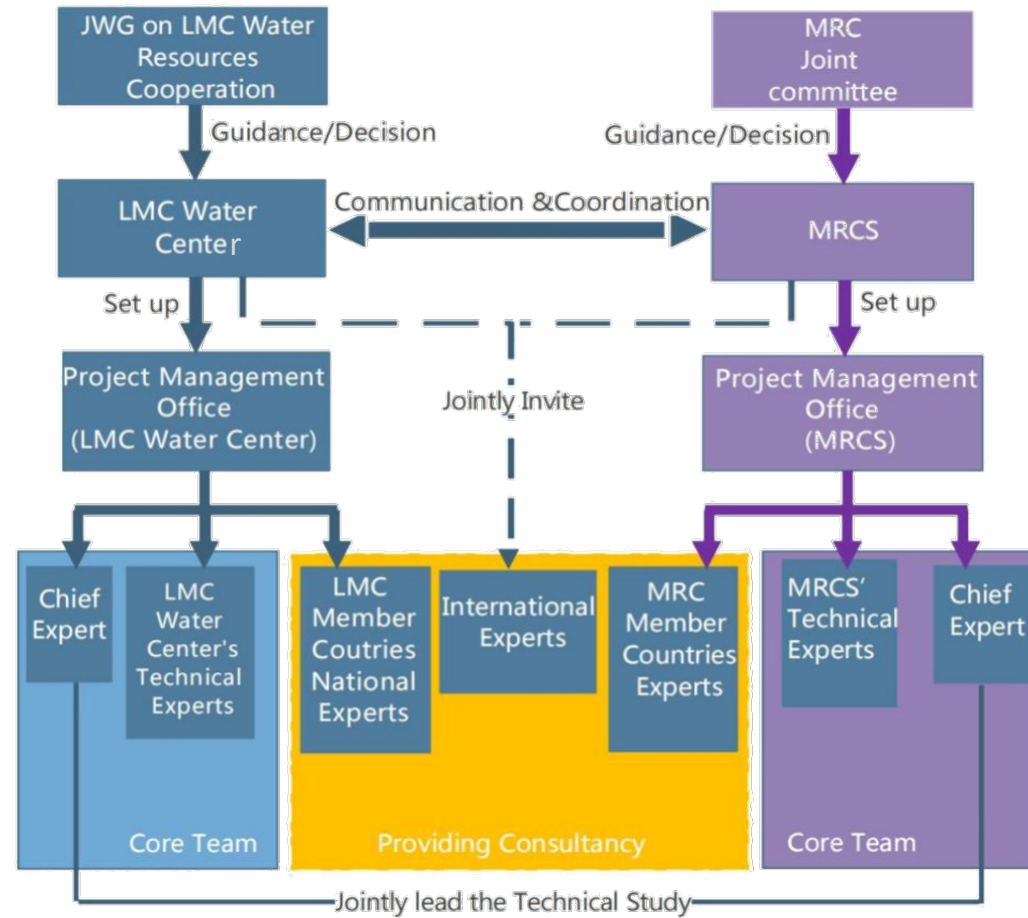
To **enhance upstream-downstream cooperation**.



WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THE JOINT STUDY?

Who are involved in the Joint Study?

- **Steering Committee:**
LMC JWG and MRC JC
- **Project Management Team:** LMC Water Center and MRCS
- **Technical Study Team:** LMC Water Center and MRCS Co-chief experts and technical experts
- **National Working Groups and national experts:** Six countries





WHAT DATA & APPROACHES ARE BEING USED?



What data are being used?

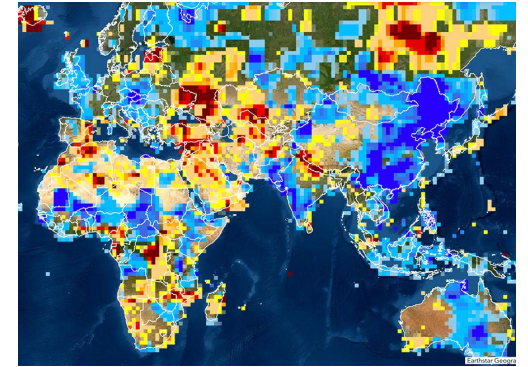
Meteorological data

Hydrological data

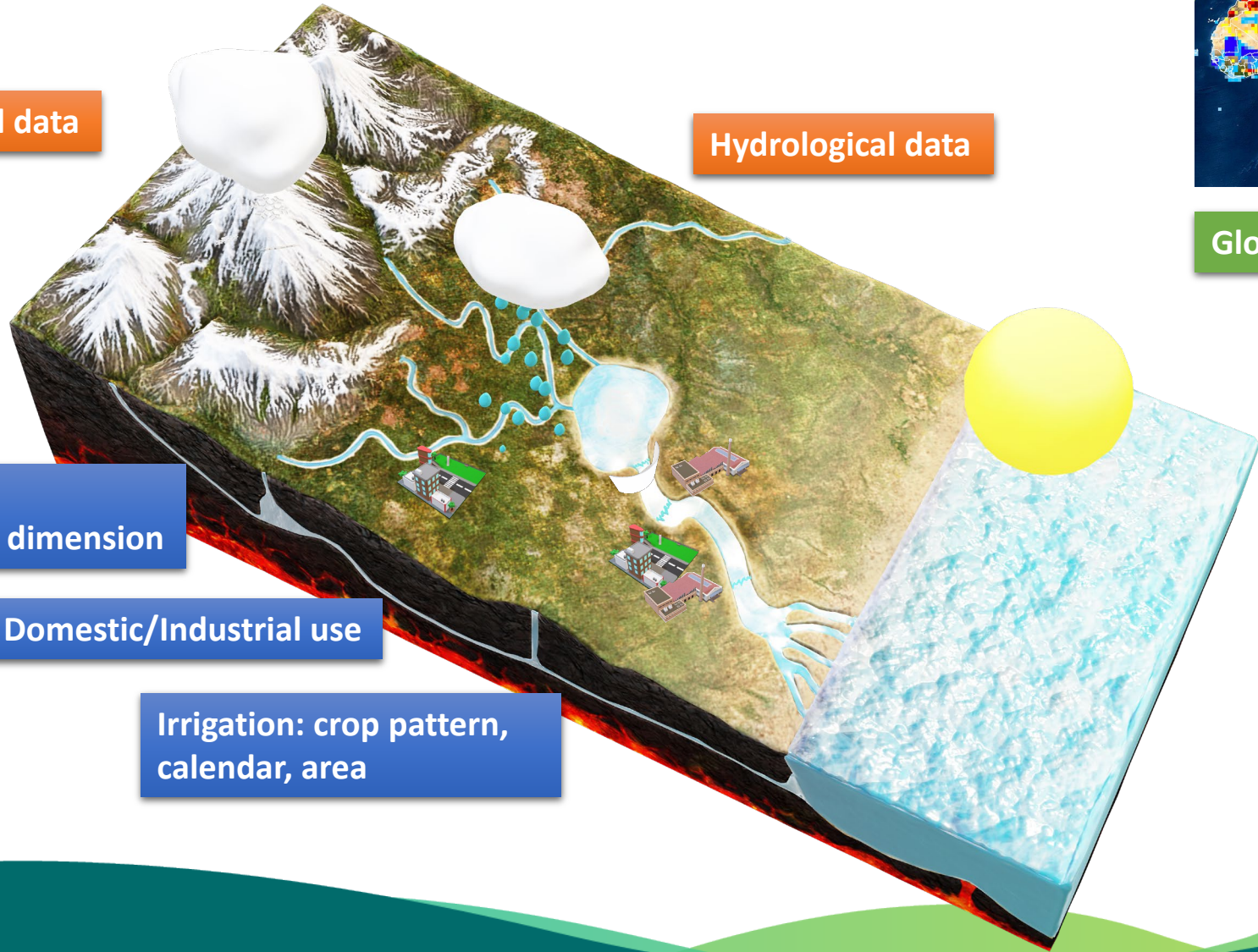
Hydropower:
storage volume, dimension

Domestic/Industrial use

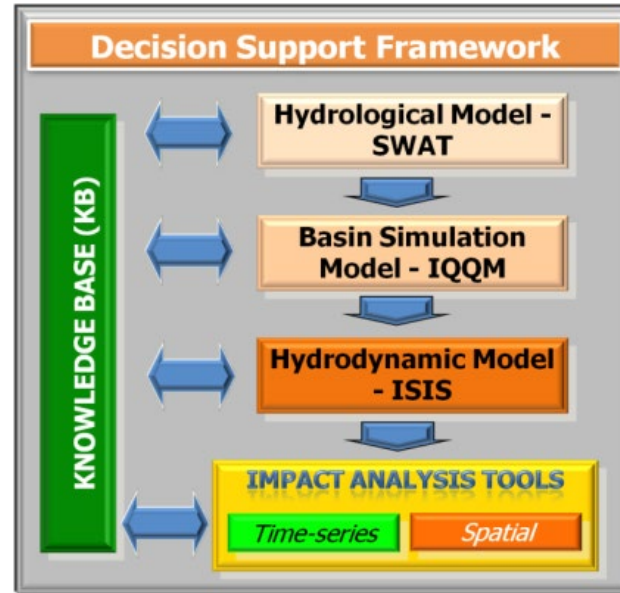
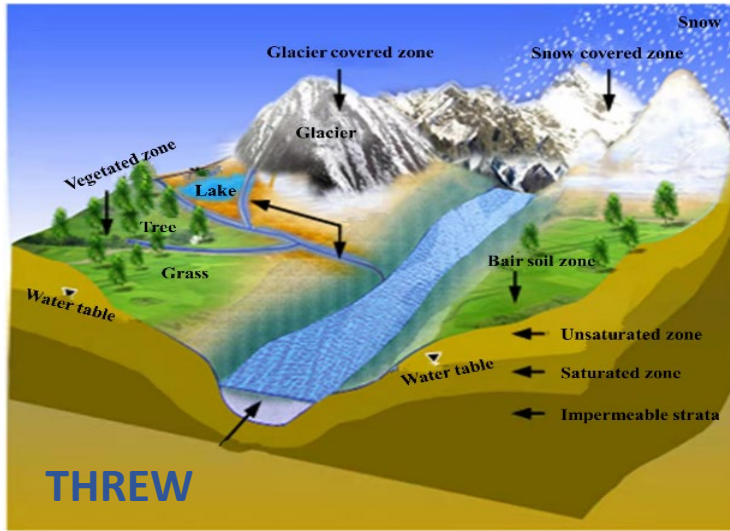
Irrigation: crop pattern,
calendar, area



Global reanalysis dataset



What approaches and models are being used?



SPI* and SPEI** for analysis of meteorological drought indices

THREW, **SWAT** and **Source** are proposed to cover hydrological modelling and water system simulation.

Hydrodynamic model either iSIS or Delft3D or both will be further explored in the implementation of Phase 2 (2023-2024).

* Standard Precipitation Index (SPI)

** Standard Precipitation-Evaporation Index (SPEI).

The background features a close-up, slightly blurred view of green grass blades. A dark grey triangle is positioned in the top-left corner, and a bright yellow triangle is in the bottom-right corner. A solid blue horizontal banner spans the middle of the image, containing the text.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED KEY
DELIVERABLES?**

What are the expected key deliverables?

1

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR PHASE 1

- **Historical changes** of the hydrological conditions
- **Causes of changes**
- Preliminary recommendations about **short-term adaptation strategies**, such as enhanced sharing of data, better/timely notifications, and opportunities for coordination of existing water infrastructure.

2

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR PHASE 2

- **Future trends** of the hydrological conditions
- **Middle- and long-term adaptation strategies.**

What are the expected key deliverables?

Jointly Design – many ways to present changing patterns of hydrological conditions using hydrographs, tables and maps...

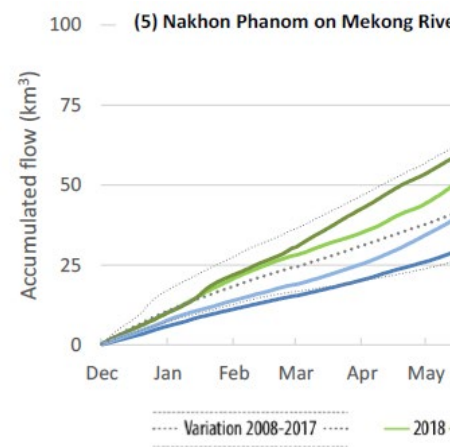
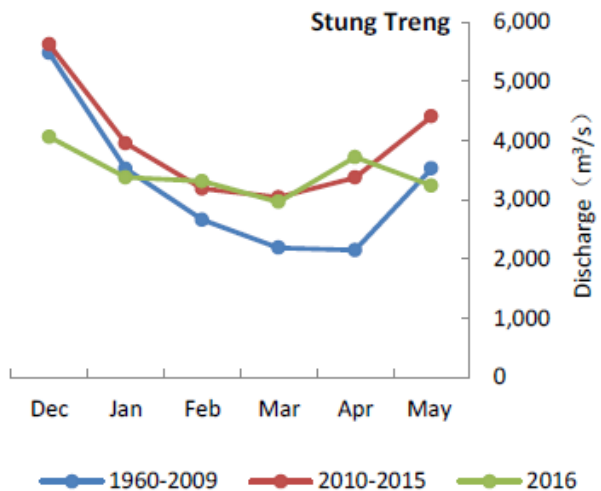
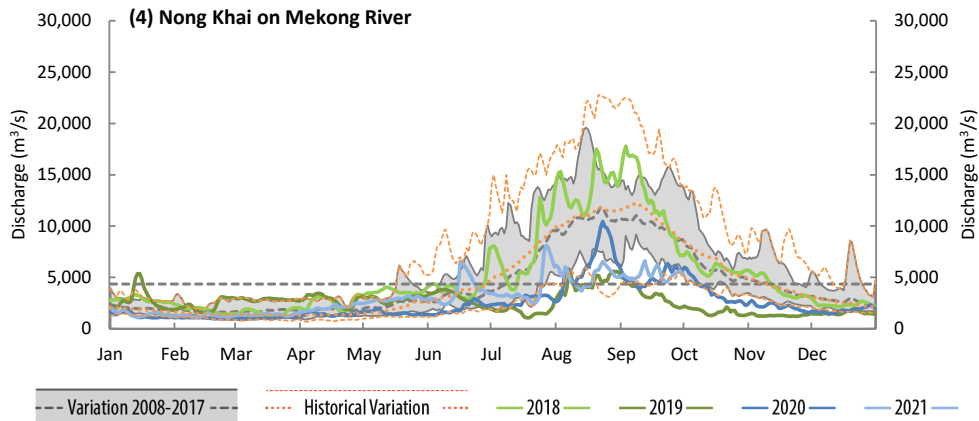
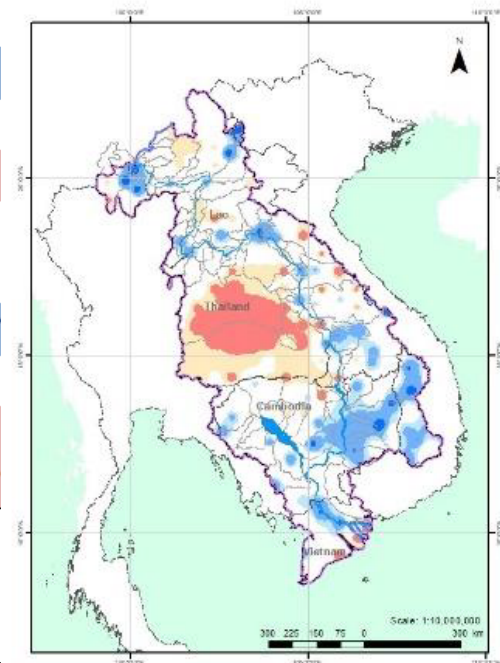


Table 6. Summary of accumulated reverse flows to the Tonle Sap Lake for 2008-2021.

Year	Aug 2020 (-26 mm or -10%)	Reverse flows (km ³)	Change (km ³ /day)
2008		35.51	0.26 L*
2009		37.66	0.27
2010		29.40	0.28
2011		52.36 H**	
2012		33.29	
2013		38.28 H*	
2014		36.31	
2015		24.06 L*	
2016		26.94	
2017		27.28	
2018		46.12 H**	
2019		31.46	
2020		18.85 L**	
2021		16.50 L**	
Mean	12 Jun 28 Sep 109	32.43	
Min	16 May 20 Aug 84	16.50	
Max	10 Jul 26 Oct 138	52.36	



What are the expected key deliverables?

Joint Success: Promotion of the recommendation of the Joint Study and taking immediate actions.

'Share Knowledge Platform'
where data, information, models and knowledge can be exchanged to address basin-wide flood and drought risks

Mutual commitment: Collective objectives and benefits of the results of the Joint Study. Active participation in the analysis of trends, cause and impact.

Trust: Transparency and clear communication. A trustful relationship increases ownership of the results and recommendation of the Joint Study.

**WHAT ARE THE NEXT
STEPS?**

What are the next steps?

Implementation of Component 1 for 2022

Jan-Mar 2022
Selecting required data/information and tools/models building

01

Mar/May 2022
Revising the inception report

June 2022
Project Launching

02

Jun-Sep 2022
Model development and joint analysis and exchange

Sep-Oct 2022
Writing technical Phase 1 report

03

Nov 2022
Consultation with experts

Dec 2022
Sharing periodic outcomes of the joint research report

04

Dec 2022
Disseminating technical report through Multi-Stakeholder Workshop



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THANK YOU