



Enhancing Sustainability of the Transboundary Cambodia – Mekong River Delta Aquifer (CMDA): Viet Nam & Cambodia

Project Objective

To strengthen environmental sustainability and water security in the Lower Mekong Basin by focusing, for the first time, on improved governance and sustainable utilization of the Cambodia-

Mekong River Delta Transboundary Aquifer.

COMPONENT 1

Joint science-based diagnostic for groundwater dynamics (recharge & extraction) and effects on ecosystems (e.g. fish, wetlands) and livelihoods.

COMPONENT 2

Piloting solutions for improved transboundary groundwater management

COMPONENT 3

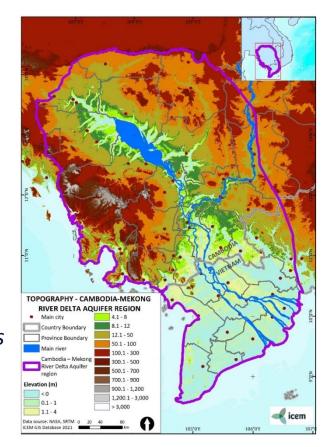
Transboundary cooperation mechanisms

COMPONENT 4

Commitment reached among countries on implementing priority legal, institutional and policy reforms and investments for the protection and equitable utilization of the shared aquifer and its dependent ecosystems

COMPONENT 5

Reinforced institutional capacity, improved participation, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and coordination







SDG 6.5.2: Use of information for future planning and improvement of cooperation

- Having a detailed analysis of the status of transboundary water cooperation through the national reports on SDG indicator 6.5.2 – can help to identify gaps and priorities for work on transboundary waters.
- Use the SDG 6.5.2 reports to shape the discussions with riparian states when establishing the project's cooperation arrangements. Ensure cooperation arrangements are in alignment with the SDG 6.5.2 criteria:
 - Joint body
 - Regular exchange of data and information (at least once/year)
 - Regular meetings between riparian countries at the political or technical level (at least once/year)
 - Joint objectives, common strategy, or joint/coordinated management plans agreed
- Using section II of the report as a checklist when establishing cooperation arrangements.
- Reporting provides both impetus and guidance during project negotiations when establishing cooperation arrangements.