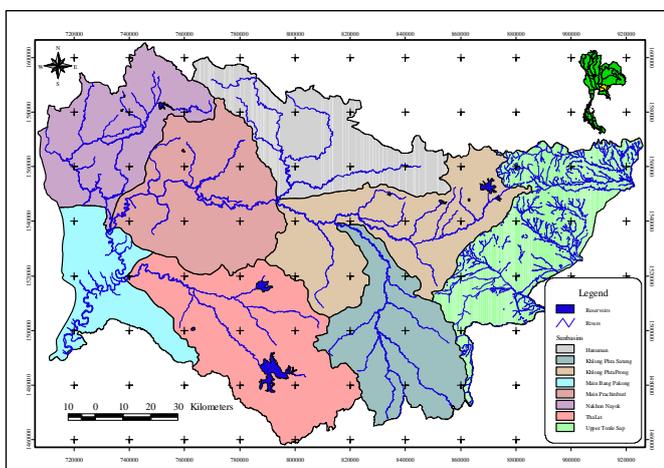


BANG PAKONG RIVER BASIN



The Bang Pakong-Prachin Buri and Upper Tonelesap River Basins are located in eastern Thailand. The Basins cover territory in 4 provinces: Nakhon Nayok, Chachoengsao, Prachin Buri and Sakaeo. The northern part of the first basin is in the mountain range that divides Nakhon Nayok and Prachin Buri provinces from Nakhon Ratchasima province and flows into the Gulf of Thailand. The second, Upper Tonelesap, basin drains across the border into Cambodia and eventually exits to the sea in the Mekong Delta. The two basins are treated as a water management region in several initiatives, but for some analyses, such as water balances and allocation modeling, separately.

The Bang Pakong, Prachin Buri and Upper Tonlesap River Basin have drainage areas of 6422 km², 9592 km², and 2656 km², respectively. The Bang Pakong river basin consists of three sub-basins: Nakhon Nayok, Thalat and Main Bang Pakong Basins while the Prachinburi River Basin is comprised of four sub-basins: Khlong Phra Sathung, Khlong Phra Prong, Mae Nam Hanuman, and Main Prachinburi sub-basin.



Bang Pakong-Prachin Buri and Upper Tonlesap Sub-River Basins

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DESCRIPTION

The basin has a population of just over 2 million inhabitants. The majority of the population live in peri-urban settings. Important uses of water include agriculture, industry, and for ecosystem conservation. The main crops grown in the area are rice, cassava, sugar cane, pineapple and corn.

INSTITUTIONS

The Bang Pakong River Basin Committee (BPRBC) was established in 2001 and membership revised in 2003. During 2001-2003, it was the only RBC from 29 across the country that had a representative of the private sector as its chairman. Although membership is very diverse, with representation of government, business, civil society, and local communities dialogue activities have led to better appreciation of water management issues among stakeholders. The Committee works to ensure that issues discussed are informed by observational data from the government agencies, research and local experiences in the river basin.

Previous projects like the Bang Pakong Dialogue Initiative have established trust and learning processes. Stakeholders increasingly share data and information and are cooperating to establish a system for water allocation in the river basin. Coordination of stakeholders can be supported by exchanging data, scientific knowledge and local wisdom.



ABOUT TWIN2Go

Twin2Go reviews, consolidates, and synthesises research on adaptive and integrated water resources management in basins around the world. The aim is to draw insights relevant to policy and research on issues around adaptive water governance in the context of climate change, and to make them transferable to other basins. Twin2Go further promotes sharing of research results with practitioners and high level decision makers through effective dialogue.

References:

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