



COSTEA

# Irrigation Sector Policy and Local Water Management



Multi-stakeholder consultation on irrigation in Cambodia  
Phnom Penh, April 6, 2017

# The Cambodian Irrigation sector

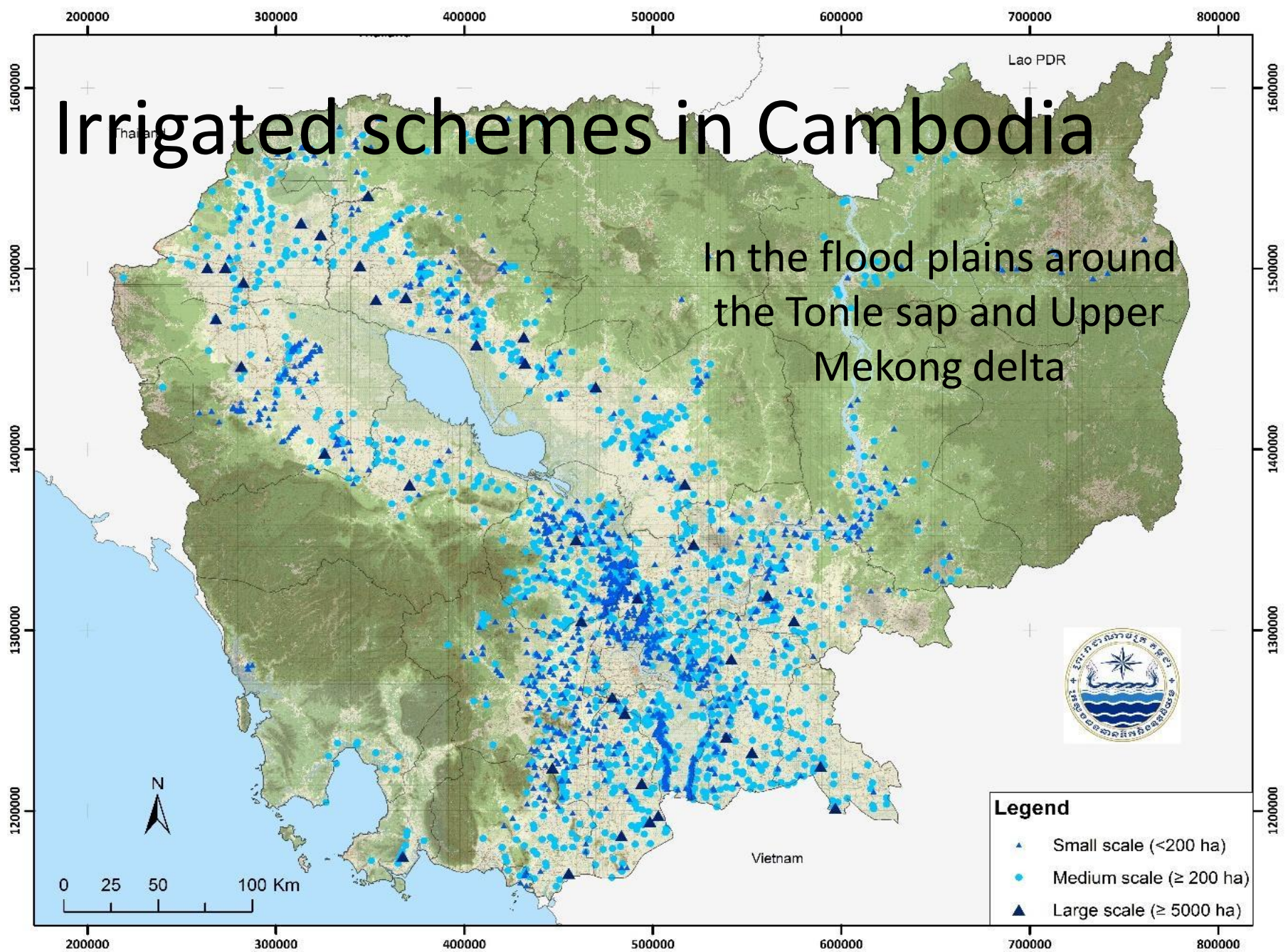
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- Long-held priority of government, supported by different actors, and supporting an ambitious rice policy
- 2300 schemes (~ 1 Million hectares)
  - (~450) seriously damaged
  - Half (~900) damaged
  - A fourth (~600) partially functioning
  - And (~350) functioning (recent rehabilitation)
- Double cropping possible on 600 schemes (~500,000 ha)
- Mostly securing availability and drainage during the rainy season (partial water control)
- Diverse systems: Preks, river diversion, reservoirs, pumps





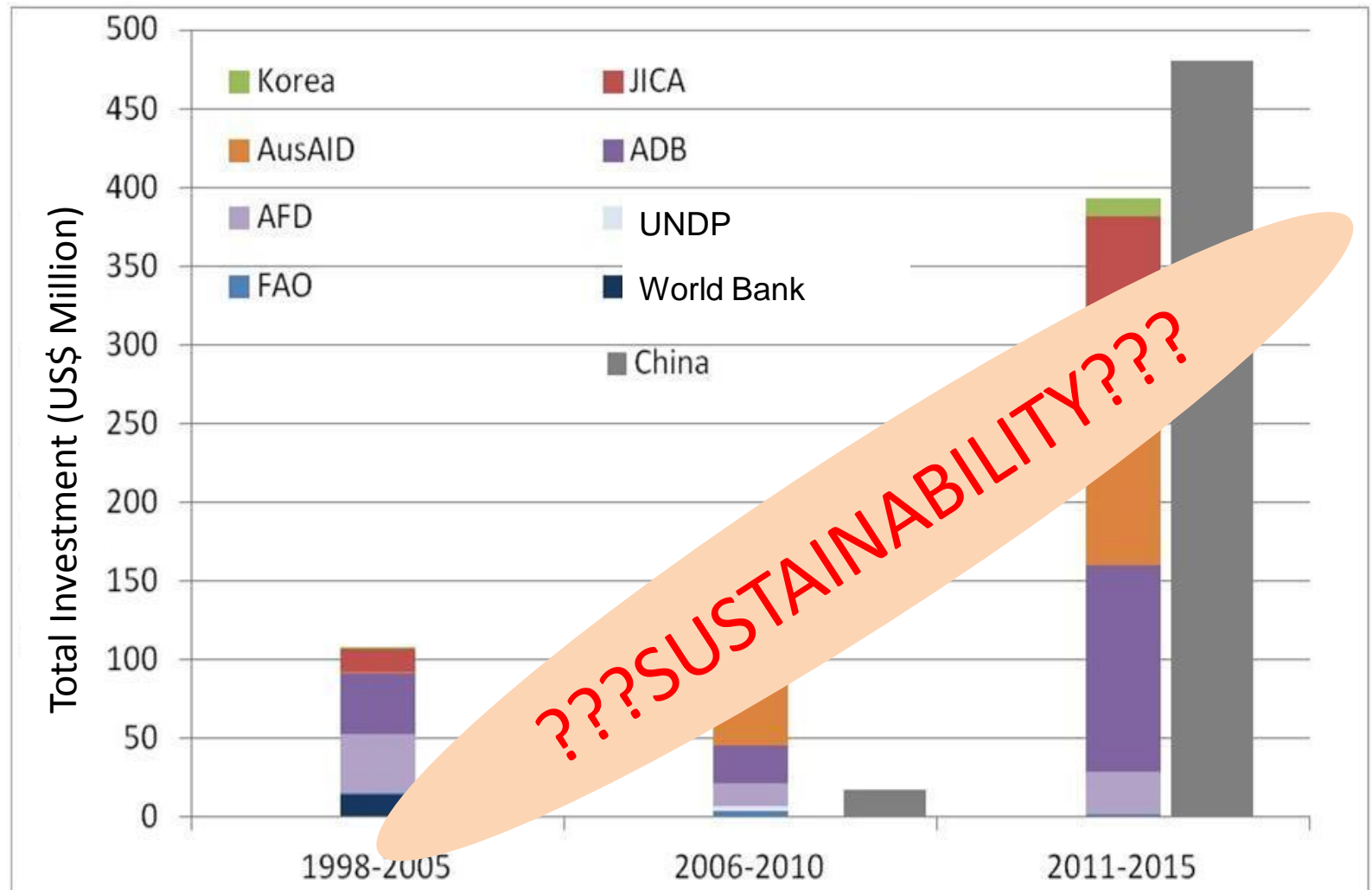




Crédit: S. Brun, 2015, Support to CISIS development for MoWRAM

# Why is it important?

## It is all about Investments...



# Key elements of sustainability

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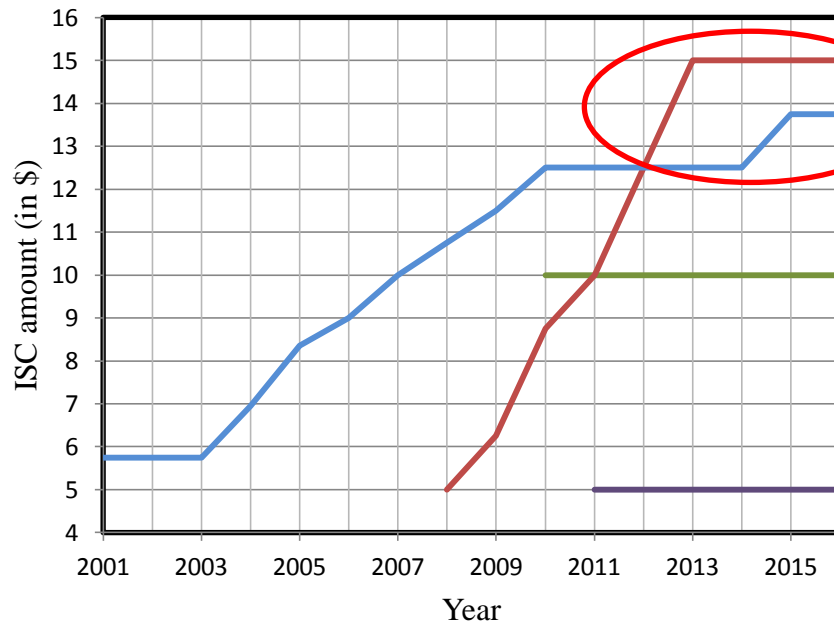
- A clear policy and legal framework
  - Water Law; Sub-decrees
  - Collaboration MAFF/MOWRAM/MLMUPC
- A Monitoring framework within MoWRAM
  - Maintenance Fund, Information System, Prioritization of investments
- Support mechanisms to farmers within/outside MOWRAM
- Strengthen irrigators roles according to the realities of the different types of irrigation systems in the country

# Establishment and Support to FWUC

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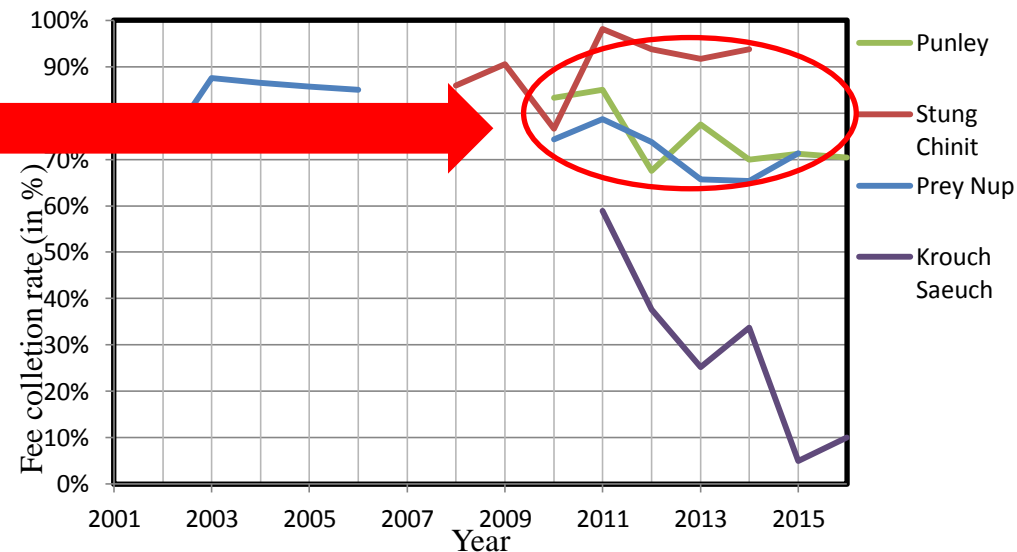
- Approaches differ significantly across projects
- Many FWUC exist; a minority is active
- A blanket approach is generally followed
- Key criteria for dynamism:
  - Adaptability vis-à-vis the sub-decree to account for local specificity
  - Significant investments needed (~ 15-20% of total investment/scheme)
  - Early involvement of users (design stage)
  - Concomitance of the support to FWUC and construction
  - Long term support to FWUC but also to service providers

# Impact on O&M



Higher ISC Rate

Higher recovery Rate





Thank you for your attention!



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