

Summary of Technical Backstopping Work under IIEPF/AIFP in the Dry-Season Cultivation (2006-07)

The 2nd IIEPF Regional Workshop MRCS Conference Room, Vientiane, Laos 25 March 2008 Fongsamuth Phengphaengsy AIFP, MRCS

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Content

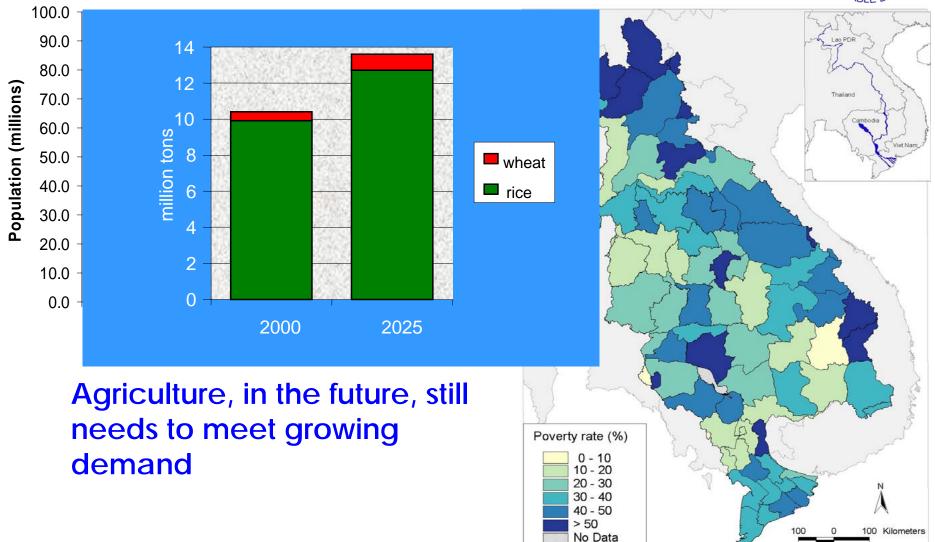


- Agriculture & Irrigation in the Basin
- IIEPF Project
- Summary of Field Activities
- Summary of Major Findings
- Conclusion

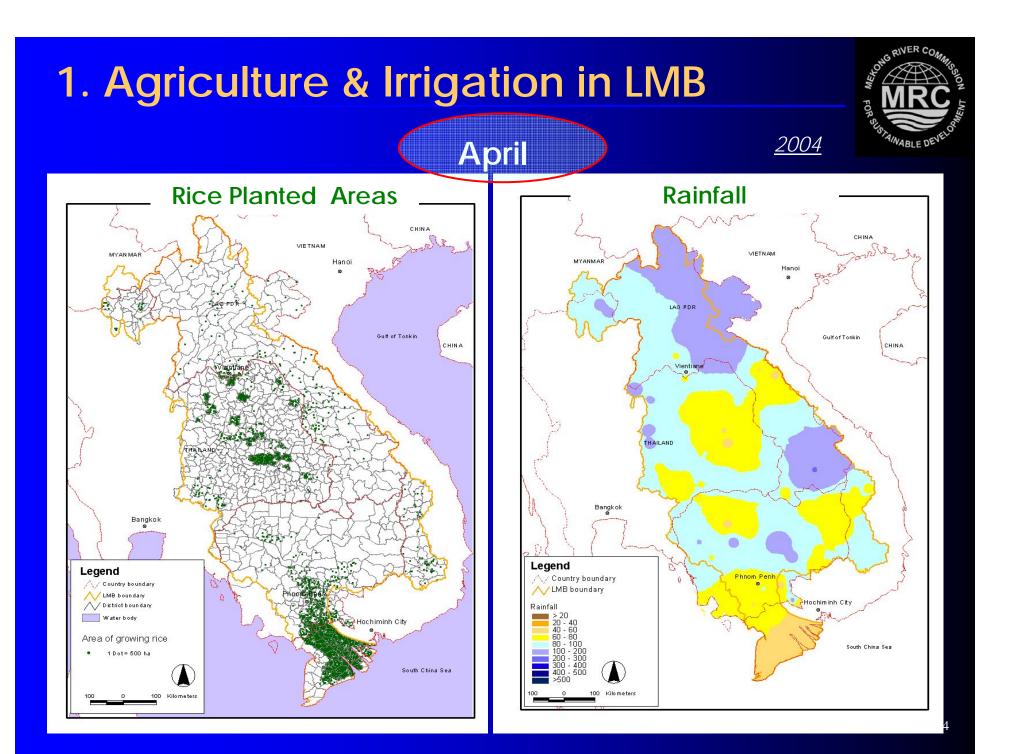


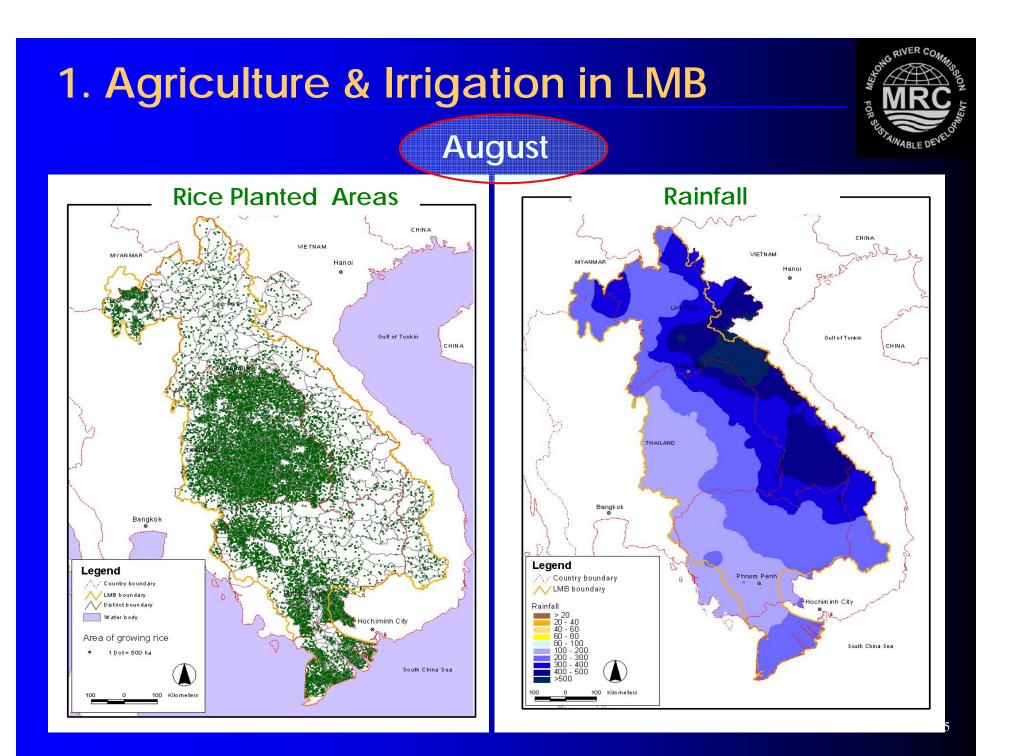


1. Agriculture & Irrigation in LMB

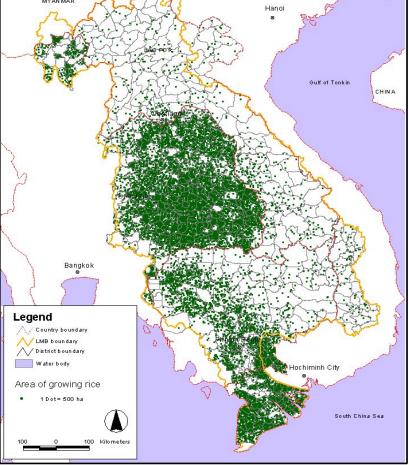


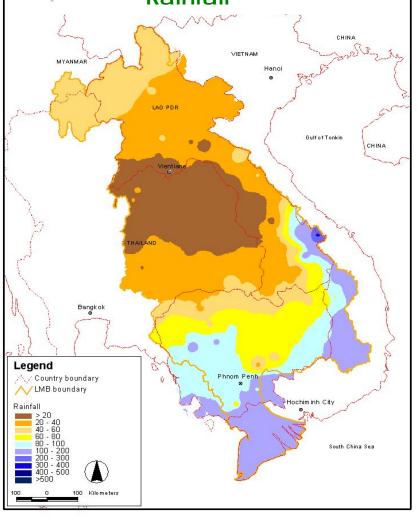
FAO AQUASTAT & IWMI WATER-SIM simulation





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1. Agriculture & Irrigation in LMB

Annual water use (billion m ³)							
Cambodia	2.7						
Laos	3.0						
NE Thailand	9.4						
Vietnam Delta	<u>26.3</u>						
Vietnam Highlands	0.5						
LMB total	41.8						



 <u>8.8%</u> of annual discharge (475 bill. m³)

FOR SUBSTANABLE DEVELO

2. IIEPF Project- Objectives

- to appraise irrigation efficiencies in selected irrigation systems
- to enhance the capacity of stakeholders in using up-to-date concepts of irrigation efficiency and water balance tools and procedures for their assessment
- to produce guidelines for improving irrigation efficiency on paddy fields based on actual water use practices in the LMB member countries

2. Expected Impact



Improve livelihood of people

Maintain the ecology and environment of the river basin

Minimize gap between crop water requirement & actual water use





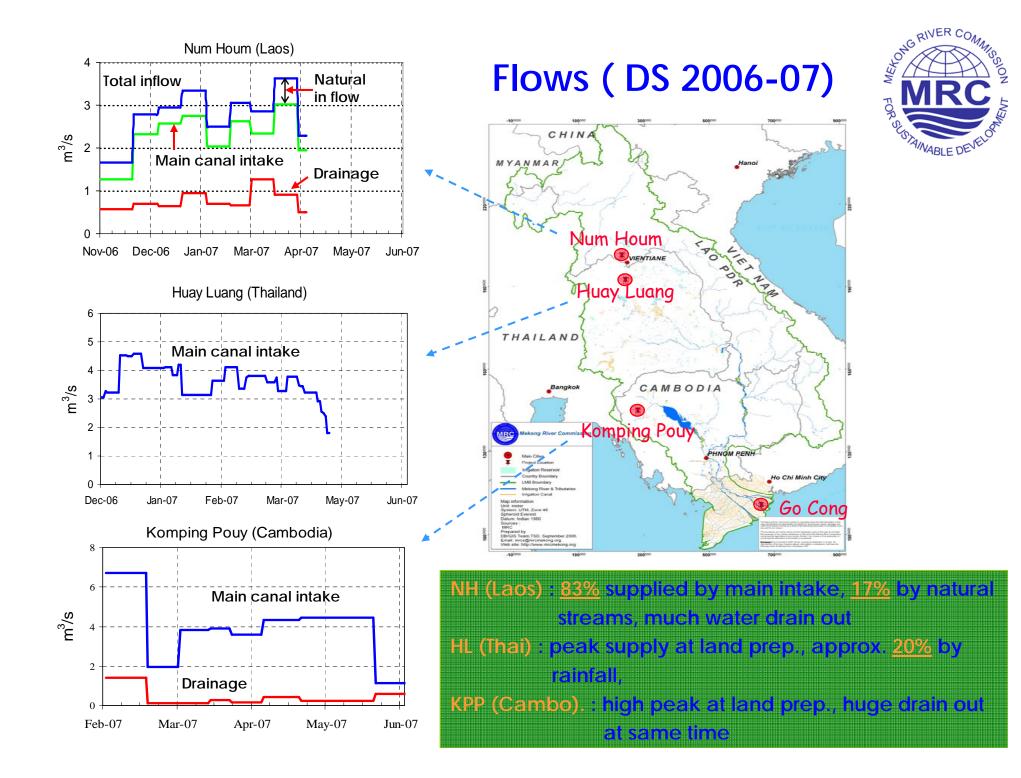
3. Field Monitoring

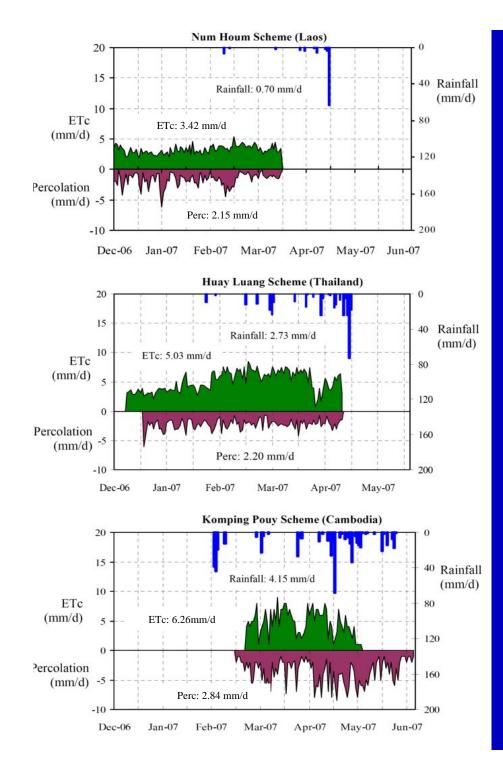


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	20	05	2006					2007							2008						
	3rd	4th	1st	2n d	3rd	4t h	1st		2n	nd	3r	d	4th		1st	2	2nd				
Preparation stage																					
Regional Workshop							2006 N	5 D	J	F	M	[A	Ye M	ar 2	007 J	A	S	0	N	D	J
	Crop calender and irrigation schedule																				
Schomo Approical		g Pouy (Cambodi	a)																	
Scheme Appraisal	Nam Houm (Laos)												-								
							-								-						
Site selection	Huay Luang (Thailand)												1						-1	7	
		g (Vietna	m)																		
Field observation	Go Cong (Vietnam)																				
	Monite	ring plaı	ı																		
Data analysis		Komping Pouy (Cambodia)								F		F		0	F			F			0
Data analysis	Nam Houm (Laos)							F				F			F				F		0
		Huay Luang (Thailand)							F		F			L		F			F		
Review documents		Go Cong (Vietnam) F:Field, O:Office						++			F				F			F		+++	
Review documents					T.Ficiu,	0.0110		++					-		-					+++	
Drafting guidelines																					
Linglizing																					
Finalizing																					



4. Major Findings





Rain, ETc, and Perc. (DS 2006-07)

Rainfall more in lower basin peak Apr – May

 ETC constant in L. clear variation in T.

Percolation
 high-initial, low-late in L.
 constant in T.
 big fluctuation in C.

Water Requirement (Observed Value VS Plan Value)



- Almost the same between NH & HL
- Gap between observed & planned values
- High gap in Num Houm (Laos) & Komping Pouy (Cambodia)
- Gap filled if increasing water use efficacy
- Huay Luang (Thai) adapt to actual observed value

Project	On-farm (m³/ha)	System (observed) (m ³ /ha)	Planned Value (m³/ha)
Num Houm	8,263.34	12,000.23	20,000
Huay Laung	8,306.94	13,185.62	15,625 in HL (18,750 in NE Thai)
Komping Pouy	11,437.59	15,667.94	20,000

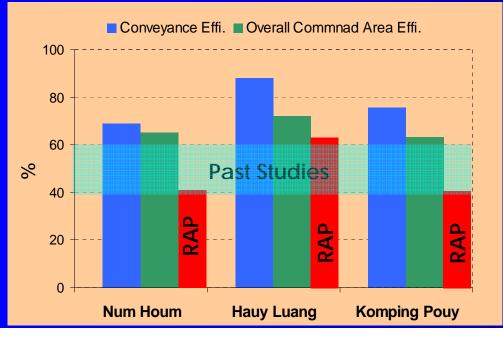
Efficiencies



- High efficiency caused by <u>Water Balance Approach</u>
- Active & intensive water man efficiency

ent in Huay Luang ---> high

- Poor irrigation fac (WR-ER)/(Inflow * Conveyance Effi.-Drainage) cause by reuse of drain water, less out flow observed
- Too large capacity of main canal compared with planted area ,but water allocation schedule often feedback

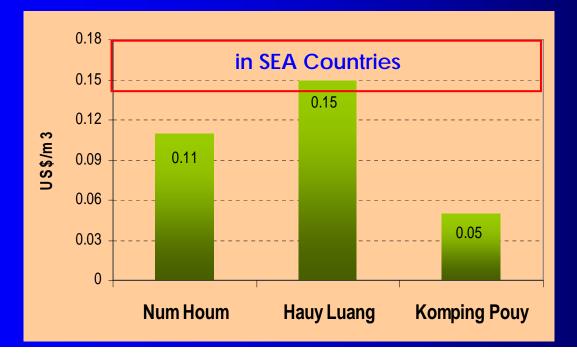


Water Reuse in Num Houm

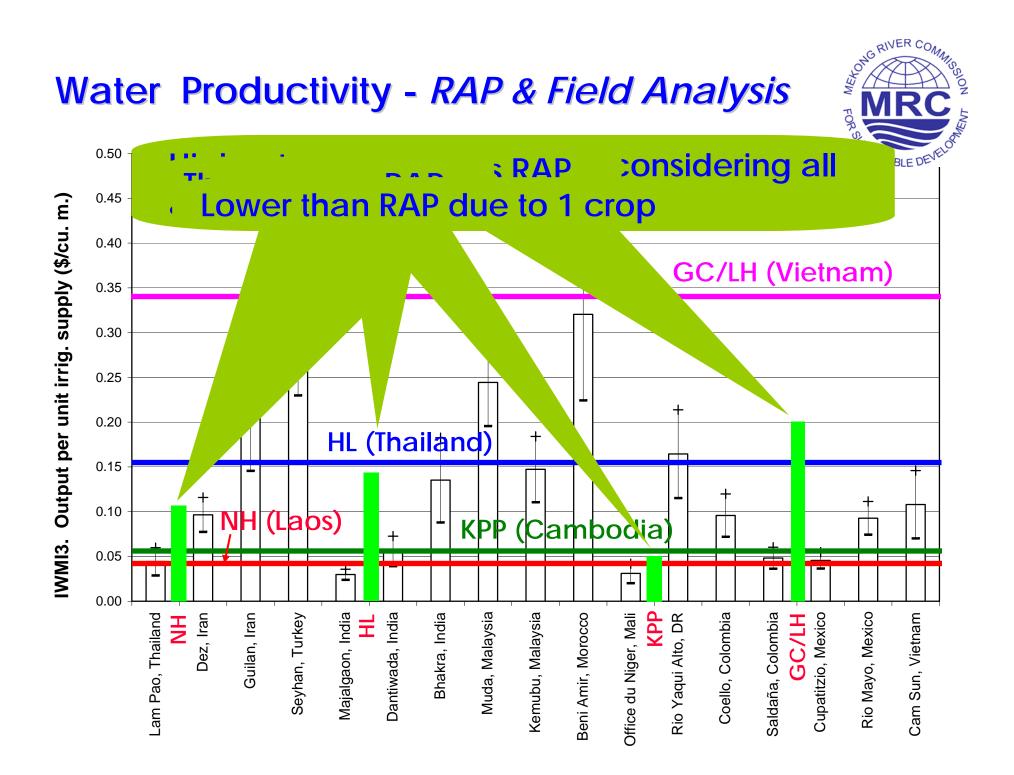


Water Productivity

- Low value in general
- High value in scheme practicing multiple crops & variety agriculture diversification
- Low value in scheme practicing single crop e.g. Komping Pouy
- Fish farming & cash crops give high value because of high price
- Scheme with high water use efficiency also provide high water productivity









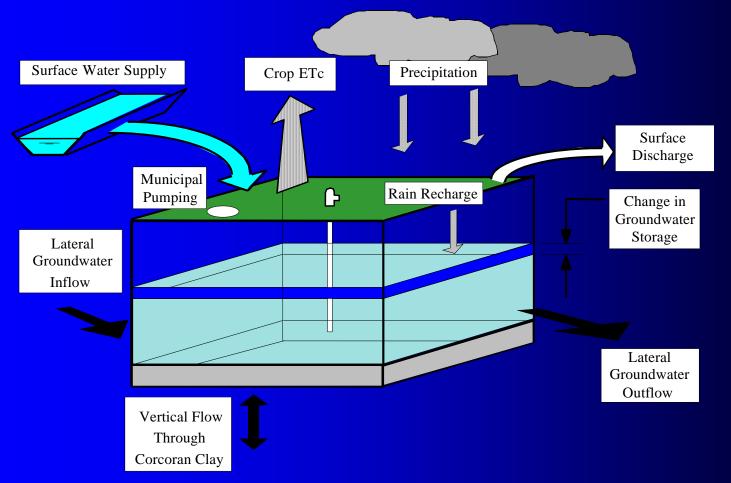
Tidal Irrigation (GoCong/Longhai Project)



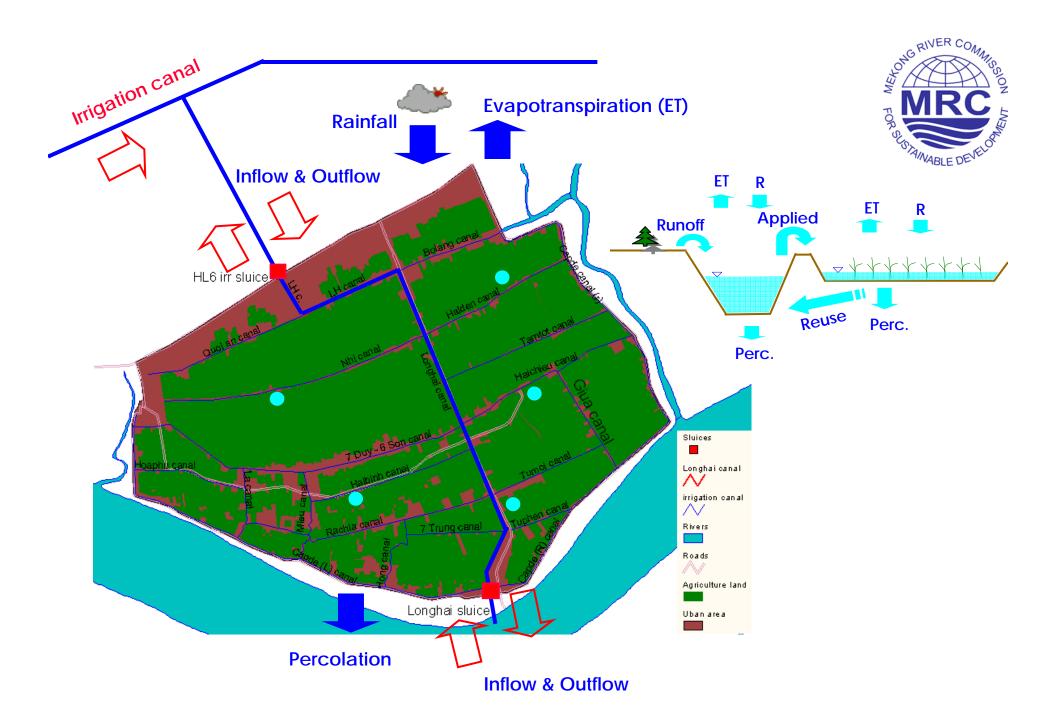


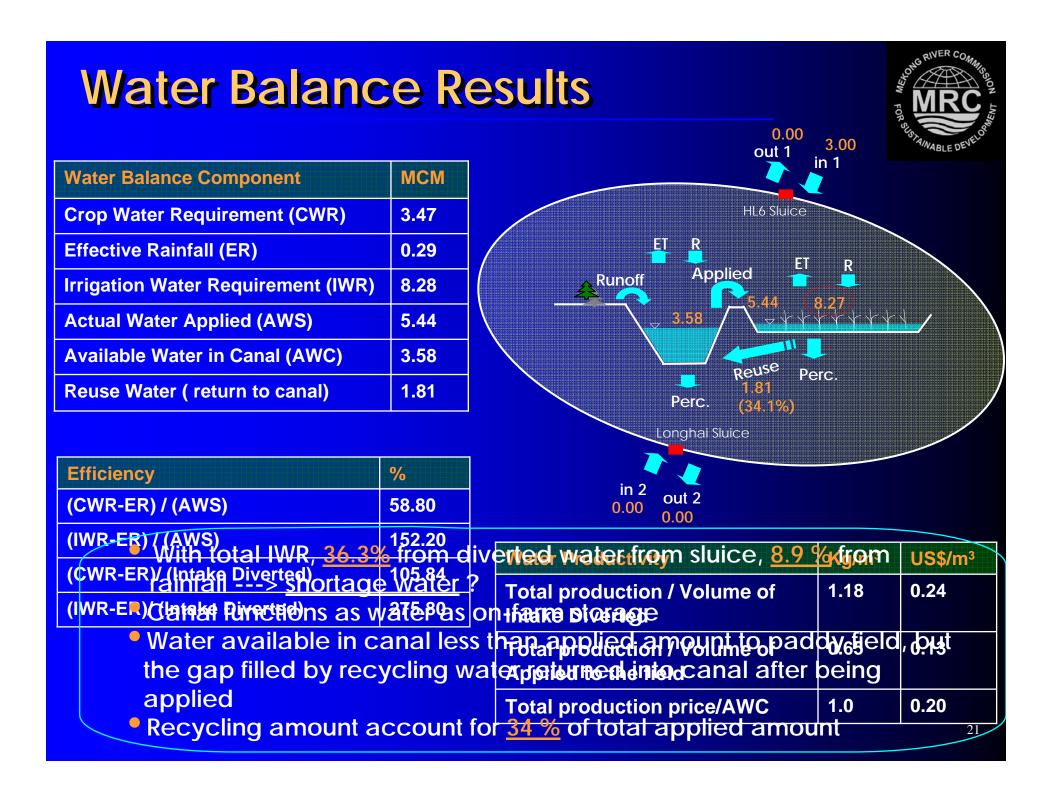
Water Balance Concept





Source: FAO





Major Findings-Tidal Irrigation



Role of Water Management

- Maintain good water quality inside command area & diverting fresh water as much as possible to replace the stagnant condition of water
- To ensure availability of water in the canal, raising up water level to support gravity condition
- Conveyance efficiency has no meaning since no control & service by each canal level
- No requirement of farmer participation in managing water distribution

Conclusion



- Examining irrigation water use efficiency for one year crops, interesting results found
- High efficiencies due to the water balance approach & outstanding performance pilot sites
- High water productivity observed in scheme where combine multiple agriculture activities
- Similar practical approach expects to be applied for whole basin to understand situation of irrigation system in LMB

Thank you for your support & cooperation during field Work