



BDP Stakeholder Consultation

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Vientiane, Lao PDR

Session2: Basin Development for poverty alleviation and sustainable development in the Lower Mekong Basin-potentials and constraints; National priorities in Basin wide context

National Presentation:

**National development priorities and country perspectives on the basin
Basin context development and poverty reduction including national
contribution to and expectation from BDD**

presented by Watt Botkosol

Director of Planning Department

National BDP Coordinator



Objectives and Content

Objectives:

- To provide an overview of national development priorities in Mekong Basin context
- To share Cambodia national perspectives on the BDP

Content:

1. Introduction
2. National development strategies and plans in the basin wide context which address poverty reduction
3. Country perspective on poverty alleviation
4. National expectations from the BDP

1. Introduction

Geography

Cambodia is located in Southeast Asia between

- Latitudes 10° and 15° North and
- Longitudes 102° and 108° East

- It has an area of 181 035 km²

Bordered by

- Lao PDR in the North,
- Thailand in the North and Northwest
- Vietnam in the East and Southeast
- And by the Gulf of Thailand to the Southwest





Population and Key Socio-economic Indicators

- Total population 14.08 million, 52.2% are female and 47.8% are male;
- An average growth 1.81%;
- Population density of 79% per sq. km;
- 85.% living in rural area, 15% in urban area and 6.9% in Phnom Penh.
- Some Key socio-economic Indicators: GDP: 2007: 8.2 B USD, per capita: 550\$
 - Agriculture: 34% (down from 46% in 1997)
 - Industry: 27% (major contribution: Garment)
 - Services: 39% (major contribution: Tourism)

Based on MOP, May 2007



2. National development strategies and plans in the basin wide context which address poverty reduction



Policy documents

- National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 (Nov 05)
- Joint Strategy for Agriculture and Water 2006-2010 (MAFF and MOWRAM Feb 07)
- National Programme for Household Food Security and Poverty Reduction 2007-2011 (MAFF, Jun 06)
- IWRM strategy and roadmap in Cambodia (MOWRAM, 06)
- MOWRAM's Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 (draft) (Feb 06)
- State of the Environment Report 2004 (Apr 05)
- Cambodia Millennium Development Goals report 2003 (Nov 03)
- National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (Nov 02)



Water-related national development goals

- National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 (Nov 05)
- Economic development
- Food security
- Poverty alleviation in towns and in rural areas
- Rural livelihood consolidation and development
- Environmental protection
- International competitiveness (WTO member)

The rectangular strategy

Four IWRM-relevant strategic “growth rectangles”:

- (i) agricultural productivity, diversification, and competitiveness;
- (ii) private sector growth and employment;
- (iii) rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure; and
- (iv) capacity building and human resource development.

IWRM Strategic priorities for Cambodia:

1. Economic development and poverty alleviation;
2. environment protection;
3. social development and equity;
4. flood and drought management;
5. integration through basin planning;
6. water resources information management;
7. regional cooperation; and
8. governance.

**FINAL REPORT
ON
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT (IWRM 2005) STRATEGY AND
ROADMAP IN CAMBODIA**



Department of Water Resources Management and Conservation
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology



National development priorities in basin wide context

- Agricultural development
- Water resources development – Irrigation for increasing productivity
- Fisheries development – natural capture and aquaculture
- Hydropower development
- Navigation
- Watershed management
- Tourism and recreation
- Water supply and sanitation
- Flood management and mitigation



Planning levels

Regional (Mekong basin) level

National level

Province level

River basin level

Commune level



Water-related benefits

Social

- Basic access to water, sanitation and electricity
- Livelihoods - rural and urban
- Reduced risk exposure (floods, drought)

Economic

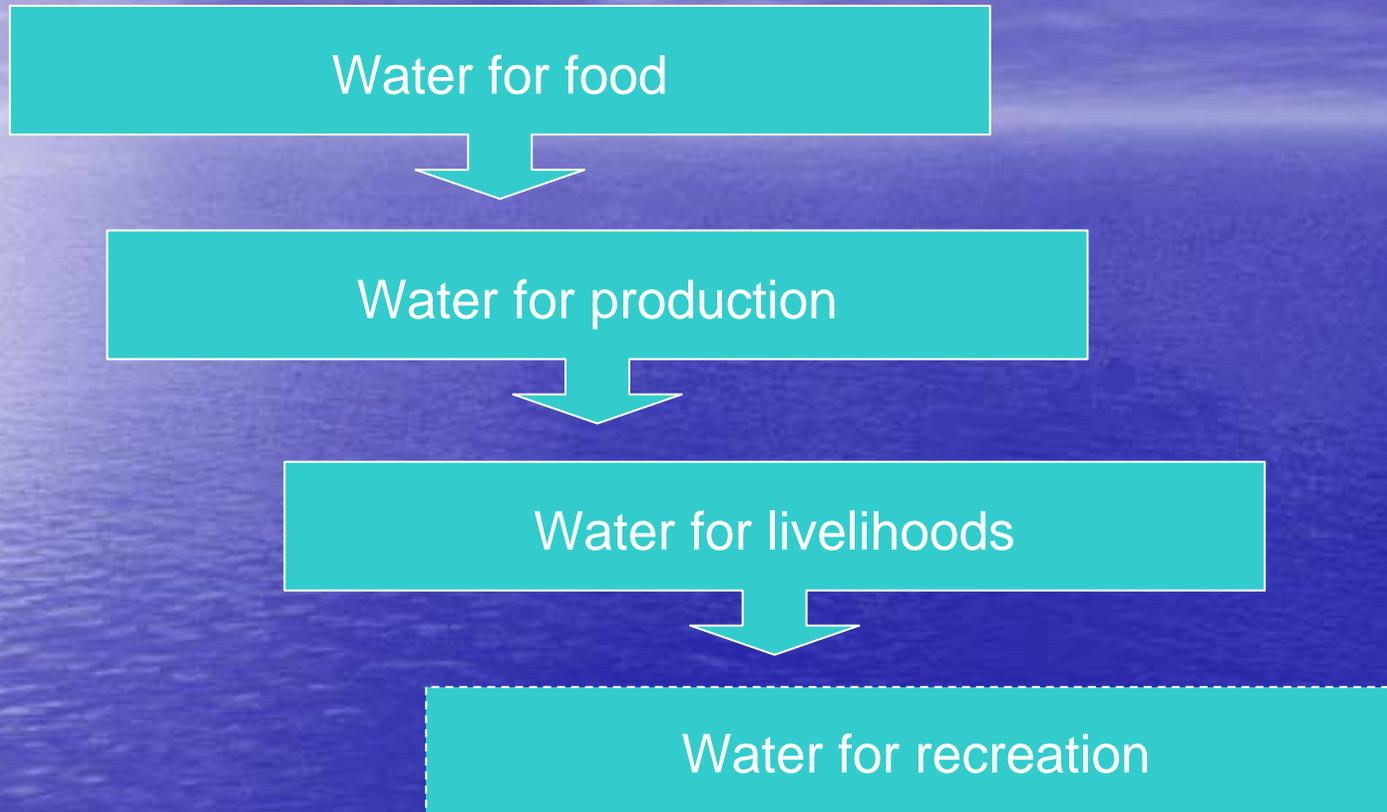
- Value generated by production: Agriculture, fisheries, hydropower, industries, services
- Value generated by tourism and navigation

Strategic

- Investment climate supported by good governance
- Timely response to new risks & opportunities
- Conflict prevention



IWRM planning in Cambodia





IWRM planning in Cambodia (1)

- Oriented towards ***pro-active development***
- Livelihood generation - particularly ***rural livelihoods***
- ***Floods & drought*** preparedness and mitigation
- Improved ***water efficiencies*** - volume (or value) (or livelihoods) generated per m³ of water
- Aquatic habitats - not least the ***Tonle Sap*** system
- Support to ***irrigation scheme operation*** - and strengthening of ***FWUCs***



IWRM planning in Cambodia (2)

- Better knowledge about **groundwater** availability & quality
- Improved **information flows** - including dissemination of data and information
- **Human resources development**
- **Awareness-building**
- **Regional cooperation** within the Mekong basin: MRC (and MWRAS) - interacting with the GMS programme



Private sector participation

- ***Different perspectives***, complementary priorities (private enterprises seek to make money, as fast as possible)
- Look for ***mutual advantages***
- Offers ***investment*** - separate from (and in addition to) other sources
- Need of ***gentle regulation***:
 - a. Public ***revenue generation***
 - b. ***Balance*** between immediate and long-term interests



3. Country perspective on poverty alleviation



The National Poverty Reduction Strategy

The NPRS identifies 8 priority poverty reduction outcomes:

1. maintaining macroeconomic stability;
2. improving rural livelihoods;
3. expanding job opportunities;
4. improving capabilities;
5. strengthening institutions and improving governance;
6. reducing vulnerability and strengthening social inclusion;
7. promoting gender equality; and
8. focusing on population through maternal health, increased access to education, and rural opportunities.



Country perspective on poverty alleviation (water related)

Eradicate - Poverty & Hunger

- People below food poverty line 13% in 2010 and 10% in 2015

Enhance Agricultural Production and Productivity

- Paddy yield per hectare (tons)
- Irrigated area – including supplemental irrigation (25 % of rice areas in 2010)
- Land Reforms: Land Titles to farmers

Improvements in Health

- Reduce water born diseases

Rural Development

- Safe Drinking water access 45% of total population in 2010 and 50% in 2015
- Sanitation access -- 25% rural population in 2010 and 30% in 2015

Environmental Sustainability

- Forest Cover -- 58% of total area and 60% in 2015
- Fuel Wood dependency: Households reduction to 61% in 2010 and 52% in 2015
- Access to safe water source -- 85 of urban population in 2010 and 80% in 2015
- Access to improved sanitation -- 67% or urban population in 2010 and 74 in 2015

Gender Equity

- Mainstream gender in all spheres
- Female share of wage employment -- agriculture, industry, services

Energy

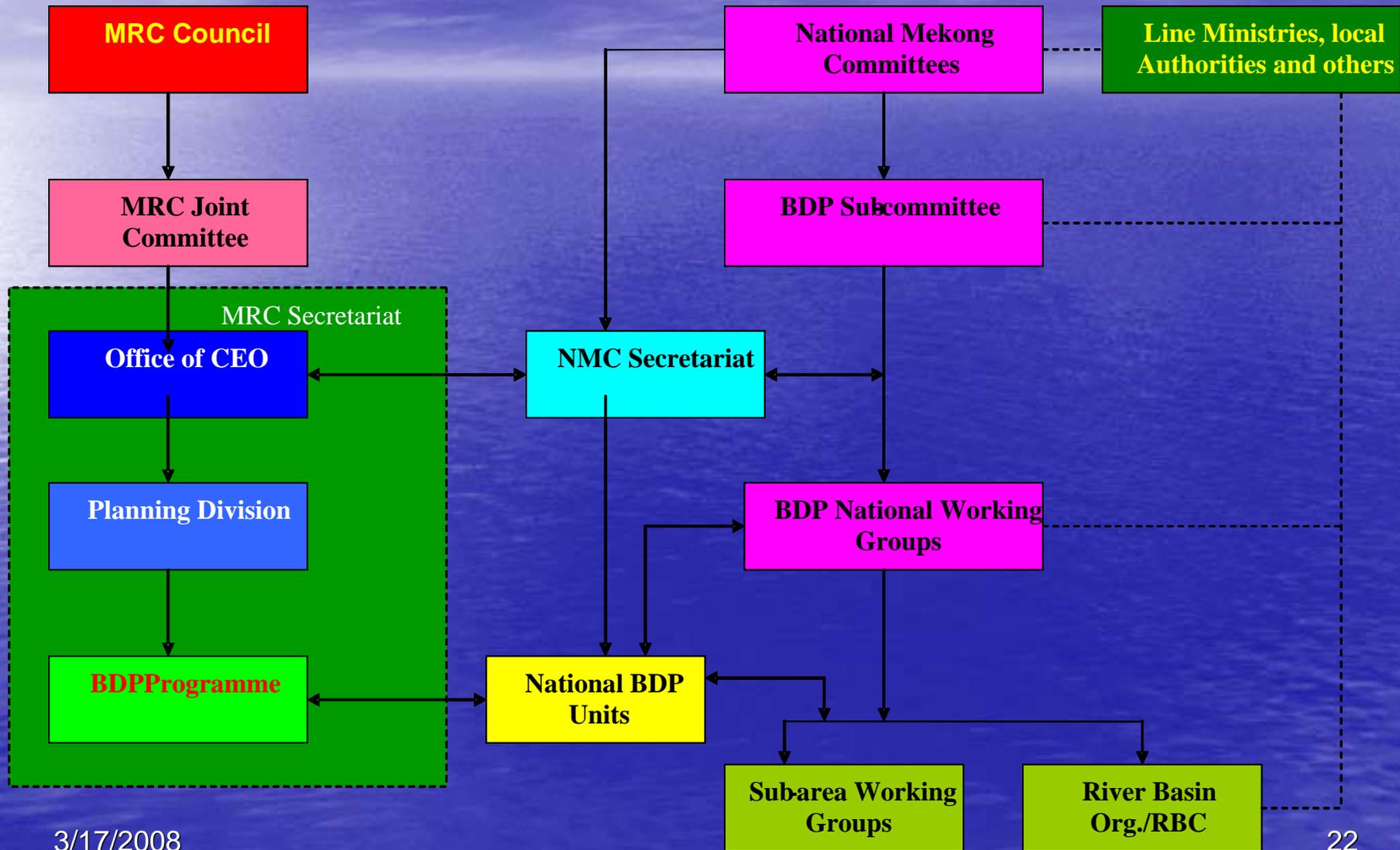
- Per capita use of electricity -89 Kwh in 2010



4. National expectations from the BDP



THE BDP ORGANISATION WITHIN MRC STRUCTURE



Importance of the BDP structure

Two-way integration in the planning process: the national (planning) policy can influence the basin-wide planning, and vice versa



Benefit: This ensures sustainable planning process, efficient use and management of the water

Integration of transboundary issues and sustainable development in the basin



Benefit: BDP structure is suitable for the application of the IWRM in the BDP/MRC context

Integration through basin planning

(1) integration between and within water use sectors

to ensure maximum efficiency of resource use and economic growth;

(2) integration of the concerns of different stakeholders

to ensure equity;

(3) integration of environmental and social concerns into development planning

to ensure sustainability;

(4) integration and cooperation between geographic areas (countries/trans-boundary, upstream – downstream areas)

to ensure basinwide planning ;

(5) integration of policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks at different levels

to ensure consistency.



The lessons learned in implementing BDP in Cambodia

- The BDP has played a significant and perhaps a leading of significance in IWRM project planning in Cambodia ahead of the national sector strategic plan which is currently being at the early development stage.
- It is the first time that the decentralization policy of the government has been put together at a sub-area level and multi-sectoral integration is possible and regional scale development could be built through different BDP working groups, training and forums .
- Routine planning within provincial and sectoral framework has been opened up to sub-areas and regional scale for inter-exchange of experience, data and information promoting and strengthening of cooperation as well as mutual trust.



National expectations from BDP

A well coordinated and transparent planning process towards mutual benefits of all riparian states. So that it can ensure:

- Strengthened national capacity in planning work & cooperation between the MRC riparian countries
- A sustainable and fundable national & regional water and related resources development plan
- Contribution to the government Rectangular strategy and the Cambodia's MDG



National expectations from BDP

The IWRM in the LMB – Strategic Priorities

- **Economic development and poverty alleviation**
- Environment protection
- Social development and equity
- Dealing with climate variability
- Integration through basin planning
- Information based management
- Regional cooperation
- Governance