

MODERNISER L'IRRIGATION: CONCILIER LES PRATIQUES DES AGRICULTEURS ET DES GESTIONNAIRES DANS LES PERIMETRES IRRIGUES PUBLICS



Alice RACT MADOUX

alice.ractmadoux@canal-deprovence.com



MODERNIZING SYSTEMS: INTERFACING FARMERS AND MANAGERS PRACTICES IN PUBLIC IRRIGATION SCHEMES



Alice RACT MADOUX

alice.ractmadoux@canal-deprovence.com



Introduction

- SCP intervention in Jordan and Tunisia:
 - IOJoV project 2001-2012
 - Support to 70 GDA: 2013 -ongoing

Countries with:



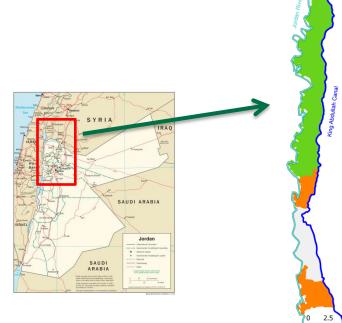
- Large Pulic Irrigation scheme
- Willingness to adopt water-savings technics





Location of case studies

- 9 Turn-outs (average area 400 ha each)
- Water source : King Abdallah Canal + Treated wastewater



30 public irrigated schemes of Northern and Central Tunisia, 70 water users association (average area of 900 ha) > 60 000 ha



Presentation outlines

- 1. Context of 2 case studies: Jordan and Tunisia
- 2. Modernizing/rehabilitating large public irrigation scheme in a context of scarce water resources: Will the farmers just follow?
- 3. Accounting for diversity when modernizing: from water conveyance to service provision



JORDAN and TUNISIA

CONTEXT OF 2 CASE STUDIES

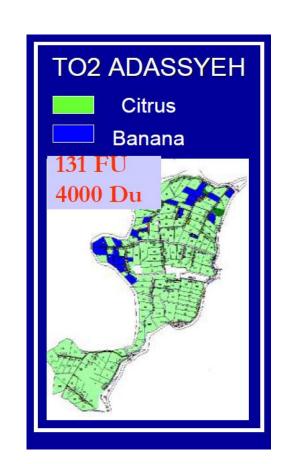


Jordan Valley irrigation schemes: <u>brief history</u>

- Large gravity Irrigation scheme:
 - 1950's: Diversion of Yarmouk river in King Abdallah Canal to irrigate 30 000 Ha in the Jordan Valley

Objective:

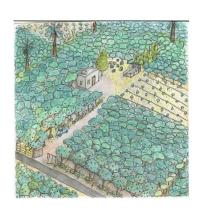
- Settling Palestinian populations
- Food security in the Kingdom of Jordan
- Jordan Valley Authority JVA manages the area
 - Gravity canals
 - Farm Units average 3,5 ha : ranges from family farms to agri-business farms
 - Development of fruit trees (citrus and bananas), cereal and fodder crops and vegetables





Diversity of farming systems

- Type of Crops: Bananas, Citrus, vegetables, cereals and fodder crops
- Capacities to invest: from family to entrepreunarial farms
- Climate, market, access to technological package:
 Drip irrigation prior to modernization of the networks:
 pool + pump + drip









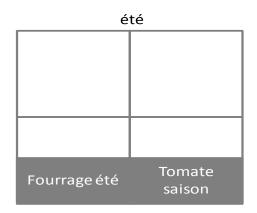


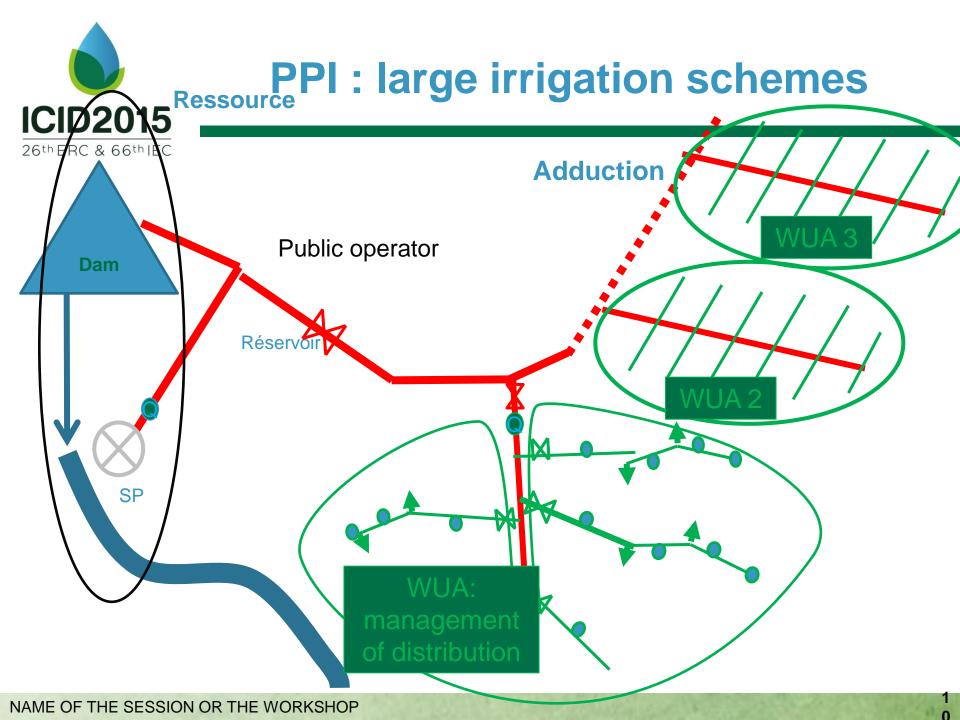
Tunisia PPI: a national scale engineering program to develop irrigated agriculture

- 65 000 ha irrigated in 1956 => 400 000 ha in 2015
- Mostly pressurized schemes for sprinkler irrigation
- On-demand functioning
- Diversity of land ownership in one irrigation scheme
- Planned economy for Agricultural development and marketing chains

Zone d'intervention de GDA Si
2 sociétés (SMVDA) : 1150 ha
La société TUSALCOLa société AZIZA> OTD
143 agriculteurs répartis sur 3 zones : 470 ha
 Zone Sidi Mansour : 22 agriculteurs
Zone Slaymia: 45 agriculteurs
Zone Kharbouche: 76 agriculteurs

Hiver	
Betterave	Blé
Fourrage hiver	Pomme de terre arrière saison







Modernizing/rehabilitating large public irrigation scheme in a context of scarce water resources:

WILL THE FARMERS JUST FOLLOW?



Modernization: towards water savings?

Jordan

- From 1980 to 1996, Modernization of irrigation networks from open channels to pressurized systems
- No specific support to on-farm irrigation
- Progressive involvement of Water User Associations from 2003

TUNISIA

- Since 1995, National program of water savings in irrigation to support development more efficient irrigation systems such as Drip irrigation
- Progressive involvement of water users since early 1990's. transfer of management still in progress.
- Rehabilitation programs of infrastructures from 2001 to 2015:



Modernization / rehabilitation of distribution networks

- Modernization / rehabilitation trended by policy makers and engineers
- Design principles: "farmers will follow"
- In best cases: subsidy for equipment, little training to adapt "water saving technics"









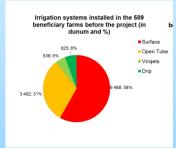
Vicious circle: in Jordan

- Conditions of service never reached :
- Pressure < 1. bars: incapacity to operate on-farm system
- Water turn: frequencies not adapted to the needs of drip irrigation system





- Poor optimization at the farm level: Farmers using surface irrigation remain using surface
- Farmers with Drip irrigation system: keep their on-farm pools and pumpas and do not connect to the network: Pumping twice...





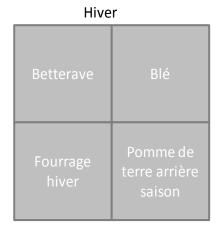


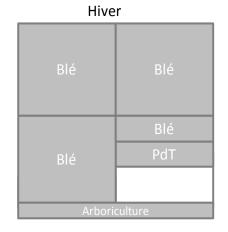
Tunisia: Rehabilitation of system

- Crop water requirements: planned economy calculations though economy has liberalized
- Design for Full coverage sprinkler, though a variety of systems exist
- Little efforts on filtration and water quality

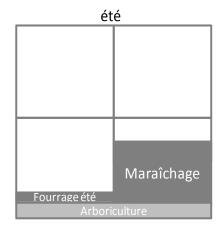
Prévu APD 1978

Réalisé 2012-2013











Rehabilitation of networks without evolution of the hydraulic system

Old FTA





No Flow Limiter:

The biggest demand takes it all...

Disadvantage for drip



Vicious circle: in TUNISIA

Operation & maintenance disorders

Pipe breakages, service discontinuities



Production losses





Financial imbalance



Farmers reluctant to pay water fee



Accounting for diversity when modernizing:

FROM WATER CONVEYANCE TO SERVICE PROVISION



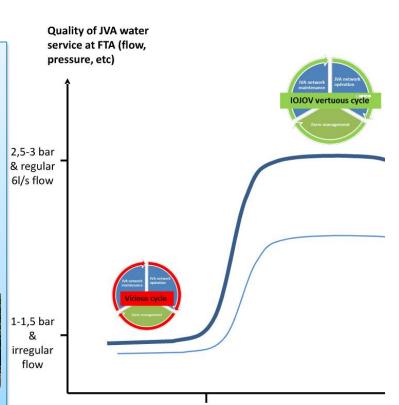
Jordan: Achieve proper conditions of service to allow on farm modernization

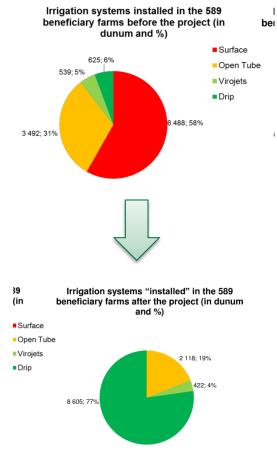


- Rehabilitation
- Operation and Maintenance procedures
- On-farm support and subsidies



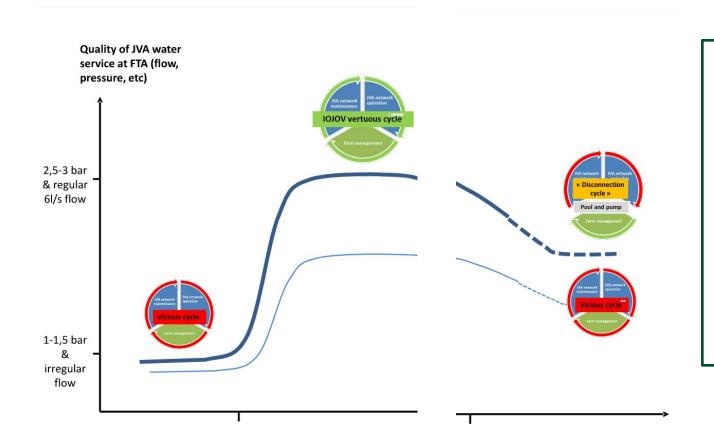








Jordan: Achieve proper conditions of service to allow on farm modernization



Difficulty to maintain in the long run A paradox...

Pools and pumps disseminate as lack of long-run trust betwwen farmers and operators



Some milestones for future design and management ...

- Need to think network optimization and farmers' practices alongside
- Define the end user's needs: pressure, flow, frequency, quality, equipment evolution
- Irrigation technics are constantly changing as well as farmers's priorities and practices: constant evolution of the conditions of services to fit with the demand
- Some prerequisites for the operator ...
 - Capacities to analyze
 - Capacities to change operation and maintenance
 - Capacities to Renovate
- And for the farmers: Ability and willingness to pay?