

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the
TASK FORCE TO GUIDE ICID INPUTS TO WORLD WATER FORUM 6 (TF-WWF6)
 Tehran, Iran
 18 October 2011: 09:00-12.30 hours

Year of Establishment: 2009

Terms of Reference:

1. To liaise with 6th WWF Program Committee and other International Bodies, especially FAO;
2. To provide overarching lead role on behalf of ICID for inputs to 6th WWF by liaising with:
 - (i) National Committees for inputs to the themes and sub-themes of the 6th WWF, of direct relevance to ICID
 - (ii) Workbodies on specific subjects related with 6th WWF
3. To liaise with French National Committee (AFEID) for preparatory work of 6th WWF and
4. To recommend ICID inputs for 6th WWF for consideration in 62nd IEC

Members Present: (1) PH Prof. dr. Bart Schultz (The Netherlands), President Hon., ICID, Chair (2) Mr. François Brelle (France), Vice Chair; (3) VP Dr. Willem F. Vlotman (Australia), Chairman, Working Group on Drainage, (4) VPH Felix Reinders (South Africa), Chairman, Working Group on On-farm Irrigation Systems, (5) VPH Dr. Saeed Nairizi, Vice President Hon., ICID, (6) Secretary General, ICID, (7) Dr. S.A. Kulkarni, ICID.

Permanent Observers: (i) Prof. Dr. Chandra Madramootoo (Canada), President ICID; (ii) VPH Dr. A. Hafied A. Gany (Indonesia), Chairman, PCSPOA.

Observers: (i) Mr. Peter S. Lee (United Kingdom); (ii) Mr. Jacques Plantey (France); (iii) Mr. Sami Bouarfa (France); (iv) Mr. Bernard Vincent (France); (v) Mr. Morteza Yazdekasti (Iran); (vi) Mr. Mehran Mahdavi (Iran); (vii) Mr. Hamed Ebrahim (Iran); (viii) Mr. Sadjjad Shosseini (Iran); (ix) Mr. Sanaz Barnous (Iran); (x) Dr. Alireza Salamat (Iran); (xi) Mr. Abdolreza Fallah Rastegar (Iran); (xii) Dr. Momon Sodik (Indonesia); (xiii) Mr. Md. Ahasan Ullah (Bangladesh); (xiv) Mr. Stephen Mills (Australia); (xv) Mr. Shinsuke Ota (Japan); (xvi) Dr. Yohei SATO (Japan); (xvii) Prof. Dr. Tsugihiko Watanabe (Japan); (xviii) Mr. Hiroyuki Suzuki (Japan); (xix) Mr. Kunihiro Naito (Japan); (xx) Mr. Takano Nagano (Japan); (xxi) Prof. Cai Lingen (China); (xxii) Prof. Victor Dukhovny (Uzbekistan); (xxiii) Ms. Anna Dupont (WWF6 – France); (xxiv) Mr. Michael Talhami (ICRC); (xxv) Mr. Taz Cheozkim (Korea); (xxvi) Mr. Avinash C. Tyagi (SG-Designate, ICID); (xxvii) Mr. Jaakko Sierla (Finland); (xxviii) Mr. Mohd. Yazid Abduoti (Malaysia); (xxix) Eng. Raphael Daluti (Tanzania); (xxx) Dr. Amandus D. Lwena (Tanzania); (xxxi) Prof. Dr. Riaz Niaz Ahmad (Pakistan); (xxxii) Prof. Dr. Muhammad Arshad (Pakistan); (xxxiii) Mr. V.C. Ballard (Australia); (xxxiv) Dr. Laszlo G. Hayde (Hungary); (xxxv) Dr. Suhas P. Wani (India); (xxxvi) Mr. Mukhamedjanov Shuhzat (Uzbekistan); (xxxvii) Mr. Shgahram Khorasanizadeh (Uzbekistan); (xxxviii) Dr. Jin-Hoon JO (Korea); (xxxix) Dr. Robina Wahaj (FAO); (xxxx) Dr. Ian Makin (ADB); (xxxxi) Mr. Masoud Moalem; (xxxxii) Enayatollah Farahani;

Website: <<http://www.icid.org/wwf6/>>

Item 1 : Confirmation of minutes of the 1st meeting of TF-WWF6 held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

The minutes of the 1st meeting of the TF held at Yogyakarta were approved.

Item 2 : Membership of the Task Force

There were no changes in the membership of the TF.

Item 3 : Activities of the TF-WWF6 after the Yogyakarta Meeting, October 2010

The overview of activities as attached as Annex I to the printed Agenda volume were noted.

Item 4 : Nucleus Core Groups

Due to family reasons Dr. Pasquale Steduto (FAO), coordinator of Theme 2.2 of WWF6 could not attend the meeting. In his place the Chairman presented an overview of the state of the preparations for WWF6. This presentation was followed by a presentation by Ms. Anna Dupont on *Organisational aspects and set-up of sessions during the Forum*.

Item 5 : Targets for key Priority 2.2

After several rounds of discussion the nine Targets under Theme 2.2 are now formulated as follows. Further minor changes will be possible.

- I. By 2020, rainfed land productivity (yield per unit area) will sustainably increase by 25% in Africa, and by 15% in Asia - as compared to 2005 - 2007 baseline. Water productivity (yield per unit of water) of rainfed agriculture will sustainably increase for grains by 20% in Africa and in Asia by 15% compared to 2005-2007 baseline;
- II. By 2020, sustainably increase by X% - as compared to 2005 - 2007 baseline - water productivity per unit land and per year (yield per m³, per ha and per year) of irrigated agriculture (for specific crop categories);
- III. Increase sustainable productivity and lower costs of water management (yield per ha, per m³ of water and per unit production cost) in such a way that by year 2025 there is food security at affordable prices for all;
- IV. By year 2015, increase by 25% – as compared to 2005-2007 baseline – the safe use of non-conventional waters, either treated wastewater or saline water, in agriculture and aquaculture, together with an increase in the number of countries recognizing the WHO-FAO-UNEP Guidelines for wastewater use in agriculture and aquaculture where insufficiently treated wastewater is used;
- V. Increasing capacity of water storage in support of irrigated agriculture in an environmentally sufficient and socially sound management;
- VI. By 2015: develop and adopt at least two macro-regional visions optimizing water use for food security; and by 2020 develop 200 sub-regional sustainable agriculture plans;
- VII. By 20yy, develop national strategic action programmes for key ‘hotspot’ aquifers exploited by intensive agricultural use (% aquifer depletion, % pollution), including a local definition of maximum admissible drawdown (MAD) and local definition of maximum admissible pollution levels (MAP) for agricultural uses;
- VIII. By 2015, define water-related components of a strategy that will improve food supply chain efficiency by 50% and promote sustainable diets, including steps for its implementation by 2025.
- IX. Support the small-holders farmers in order to better manage agricultural water, produce more goods and services and reduce by 50% by 2020 the proportion of smallholder farmers without access to water training and water credit.

As far as ICID is concerned Mr. Jacques Plantey and PH Prof. Bart Schultz became the Coordinators of Target III, and President Hon. Chandra Madramootoo along with the President of ICOLD Mr. Jinsheng Jia will be the Coordinator of Target V.

On behalf of the Arab Water Council, VPH Dr. Safwat Abdel Dayem is the Coordinator of Target VI on “*By 2015: develop and adopt at least two macro-regional visions optimizing water use for food security; and by 2020 develop 200 sub-regional sustainable agriculture plans*”;

On behalf of AFEID, Mr. Francois Brelle is the Co-coordinator of Theme 2.1 – “*Balance Multiple Uses through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)*”.

Each Target Group as well as the Core Group is expected to prepare three documents, being: 500 words summary, a Target Action Plan and a Target and Solutions Group Report. In addition they are expected to organise a two

hour session during the Forum. The summaries as well most of the Action Plans were made available during the Tehran Congress. The Targets and Solutions Group reports are expected to be ready by the end of the year.

Available (draft) documents are posted on the ICID web site as well as on the platform of the WWF6.

Members were encouraged to comment on the draft documents and to provide promising solutions. For the latter a special template was made available.

In the afternoon there was a Special session on the preparations of WWF6. The programme and report of the Special Session is attached as **Annex**.

Item 6 : Interim meeting of the Task Force at Orleans, France, March 2011

An interim meeting of the Task Force was also held on 14 March 2011 on the sidelines of the 24th European Regional Conference. It was chaired by President Prof. Chandra Madramootoo. A group of AFEID members willing to contribute to Target and Solution Groups attended the meeting and discussed the outcome of the stakeholders meeting and future course of action. Pres. Madramootoo had invited all national committees to contribute to WWF6.

Item 7 : Proposed activities up to WWF6

It will be of special importance that comments are being obtained on the draft documents and that solutions are being provided on the solution templates. The solution template can be downloaded from the ICID website, or from the Forum Platform. All are encouraged to submit solutions to Central Office or the TF Chair for further processing.

Item 8 : Any other business

1st Asia-Pacific Regional Synthesis Meeting for 6th WWF was held on 21-22 April 2011, Bangkok, Thailand hosted by UNESCAP. On behalf of ICID-ASRWG, Prof. Tai-Cheol Kim, Vice Chair, attended the meeting as an observer by the support of Korean National Committee of ICID (KCID).

At the meeting target areas and coordinators were discussed. Out of 7 regional target areas, the area of "Economic water security" to increase efficiency and productivity of the major water-using sectors: agriculture, industry, and energy were led by the FAO. ICID was registered as a partner organization of FAO. There was some debate on the necessity to set up the new area of "Water and food security" which is separated from the "Economic water security".

The Chairman thanked the participants for their input and especially Ms Anna Dupont for coming to the ICID Congress to give explanations on the preparations for WWF6.



SPECIAL SESSION ON WATER FOR FOOD SECURITY WITH FAO

18 October 2011, 13.30 – 17.00 hours

Chair: Prof. Dr. Chandra Madramootoo, President, ICID

Vice Chair: Prof. dr. Bart Schultz, Chairman, TF-WWF6

Rapporteur: Dr. S.A. Kulkarni, Executive Secretary, ICID Central Office

Draft Programme

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|---------------|--|
| 13.30 – 13.35 | Welcome by Chandra Madramootoo |
| 13.35 – 14.00 | Introduction, outline of the Forum Preparation Process , working towards solutions and sessions during the Forum by <i>Anna Dupont</i> |
| 14.00 – 14.30 | Framing the debate - Challenge for agriculture - managing systems at risk with growing competition with agriculture on water (based on SOLAW) by <i>Bart Schultz</i> (UNESCO-IHE, coordinator input ICID to WWF6 and co-coordinator Theme 2.2) |
| 14.30 – 15.00 | Theme 2.2 and its Targets and Solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction on the theme by <i>Bart Schultz</i>. • Target III <i>Increase sustainable productivity and lower costs of water management (yield per ha, per m3 of water and per unit production cost) in such a way that by year 2025 there is food security at affordable prices for all</i> and the related Targets I and II by <i>Jacques Plantey</i> (Société du Canal de Province, co-coordinator Target III) • Target V. <i>Increasing capacity of water storage in support of irrigated agriculture in an environmentally sufficient and socially sound management</i> by <i>Chandra Madramootoo</i> (Mc Gill University, President ICID, coordinator Target V) |
| 15.00 – 15.15 | Introduction to Theme 2.1 - Balance Multiple Uses through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) by <i>Francois Brelle</i> . |
| 15.15 – 15.30 | <i>Linking thematic process to regional process</i> by <i>Karim Shiami</i> |
| 15.30 – 16.00 | Break |
| 16.00 – 16.30 | Panel discussion among the speakers on the Core Group Summary and the Summaries per Target and draft Target Action Plans. How to act? Some solutions discussed by the panelists. This implies that we have to send to the Panel members the 500 word summaries and the target Action Plans).
Moderator: Steve Mills (Australia) |
| 16.30 – 17.00 | Individual feedback from participants, discussion, contribution form |
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**BRIEF REPORT ON
ICID-FAO SPECIAL SESSION ON WATER FOR FOOD SECURITY HELD AT TEHRAN, IRAN
18 October 2011 (13:30 to 17:00 hrs)**

The ICID-FAO special session was attended by more than 30 professionals from 10 countries, and international organizations like WWC, ADB, ICRISAT besides ICID and FAO.

Dr. Pasquale Steduto (FAO) could not attend the session due to some urgent personal matters. Ms. Anna Dupont of the Forum Secretariat was the special invited speaker.

President Chandra Madramootoo welcomed the participants to the Special Session on 'Water and food security' jointly organized by FAO and ICID. He requested all to provide their inputs/ thoughts to the related targets and solutions of the Key Priority 2.2: Contribute to food security by optimal use of water.

Prof Bart Schultz, Chair, TF-WWF6 and Co-coordinator Theme 2.2 explained through Power Point presentation the structure/ framework of Key Priorities, Targets and Action Plan to be prepared until March 2012. He said that about 75% of the world population lives in emerging countries like Brazil, China, India, Iran, etc., while about 800 million population lives in Least Developed Countries (LDC).

Prof. Schultz then appraised the key points in reference to challenge for agriculture – managing systems at risk with growing competition on water (based on SOLAW). The key points are – crop land area and its further scope for expansion; population scenario for developed, emerging and least developed countries; and also rural, urban composition of population and future trends. He said that the land available for cropland expansion is extremely limited in low income food deficit countries with high population growth rates. The total harvested land in the world will increase by around 13% from 1.39 billion ha to 1.57 billion ha. Practically all the expansion will take place in the emerging and least developed countries. Especially in the least developed countries with high population growth rates food shortages occur.

Prof. Schultz briefly provided an overview of future irrigation scenario and said that since the growth of irrigation is taking place mainly in emerging and least developed countries it is important to have a closer look if there is enough suitable land available for intensive production through water management. In the whole of Asia and North Africa irrigation is already crucial for agricultural production and a large part of the irrigation potential is already in use. Although the potential for expanding irrigated agriculture may appear to be greatest in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, in practice many productive water resource systems away from the Congo and Amazon basins are already stretched –The Nile, Orange, Limpopo systems in sub-Saharan Africa are cases in point.

In the Near East and North Africa region and in South Asia the available water resources are the limiting factor. In east and South- East Asia, even if water is locally abundant, the land resources are becoming scarce. The Critical areas/hotspots requiring immediate attention are- (a) the areas where poverty predominates and food requirements of local populations exceed the present land water resource development capacity and call for investments in land improvement works, water resource development and development support services; (b) the disaster-prone areas where land and water (L&W) degradation threatens the life of local and neighbouring populations and where L&W protection works and improved conservation practices are required; (c) the areas where grossly inequitable land tenure and/or water rights are the main limiting factors to progress towards food security and where a participatory process of land reform and water right adjustment should be engaged along with institutional and technical supporting measures.

Prof. Schultz said that more population in urban areas means more food requirement due to rising living standards and hence the demand for richer diets. He then appraised the progress made on Theme 2.2 activities, work plan for the future activities and invited all National Committees and Chairs of the workbodies to contribute to the Target surveys, Comment/ feedbacks on Theme 2.2 documents, and propose case studies/solutions for various Targets.

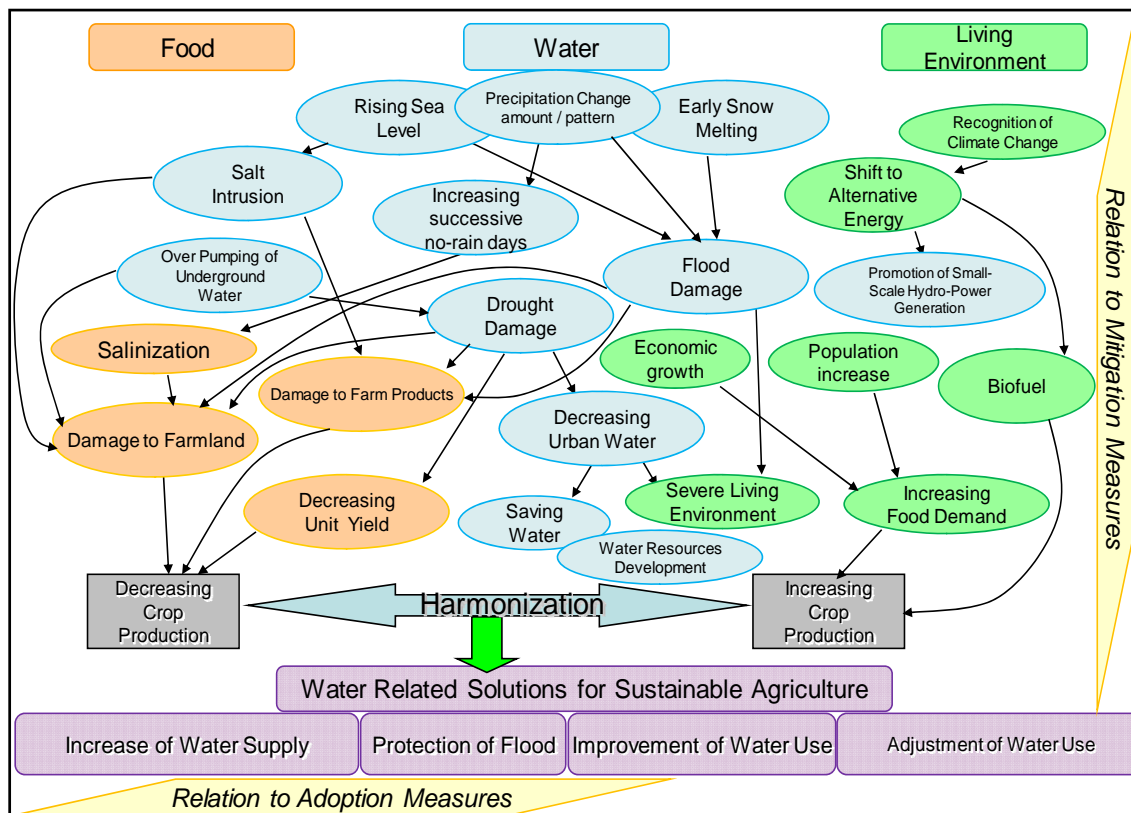
Ms. Anna Dupont of the Forum Secretariat made a presentation on "moving from solution to commitments". She explained the objectives of the 6th World Water Forum as – to bring all stakeholders together to debate questions related to water and its management and to share best practices in an open and constructive platform; to formulate concrete proposals to encourage actions and solutions at all levels, and to secure strong and lasting political commitment for water. Mrs. Dupont explained the preparation processes, and said that more than 150 sessions will be dedicated on proposing prominent solutions and invited all individuals, institutions, political groups to contribute.

ICID President Prof. Chandra Madramootoo made presentation on Target V – Increasing capacity of water storage in support of irrigated agriculture in an environmentally sufficient and socially sound management. He cited examples of storages scenario from China, India and some other countries. He stressed the need for promoting -- farmer management of groundwater systems to cope with groundwater depletion in semi-arid low income food deficit countries (e.g. scaling of FAO APFAMGS project results in India); operational modernization of intensively irrigated river basins to control salinity and improve water quality; and adapting water allocation and management in glacier dependant river basins impacted by global warming; improved information and agricultural practice to reverse land degradation trends in irrigated areas; joint land-use and basin planning approaches including systems of water accounting in agriculture; mitigation of environmental externalities linked to surface and groundwater use, notably eutrophication and POPs accumulation; and widening the scope of water and land system management practice in specific intensive agricultural systems (e.g. SRI) to promote sustainable intensification and reduce pressure on natural resources..

Pres. Madramootoo said that more storage are needed to combat droughts and water scarcity, while there are several other benefits given the multi-functionality of dams and reservoirs.

Mr. Francois Brelle (France), Coordinator of Theme 2.1 – Balance multiple uses through integrated water resources management (IWRM), presented various targets under priority 2.1 and its implications on IWRM.

Vice President Dr. Shinsuke Ota (Japan) made a presentation on ‘Climate change in Asia’, based on outcome of Asian Regional Group’s Asian Regional Task Force on Climate Change (ARTF-CC). The main objectives of the Task Force were – to review country-wise information; to extract practical lessons from various case studies and to prepare a concise report consisting of country-wise information and extracted lessons, which will be practically useful for government officials, researchers, practitioners and others tackling Climate Change. Dr. Ota hoped that the report can be applied to formulate strategies and policies in various countries, which will contribute to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Variuos implications of factors related to irrigation and drainage due to climate change are illustrated in the following diagram.



Discussions

The Panel discussion among the speakers and audience was moderated by Mr. Stephen Mills (Australia). Mr. Mills said that competition for water withdrawal/use has been continuously increasing among different sectors including environment. He then invited discussions from the floor. The various comments that were made during the discussions are summarized as follows:

- In most countries including developed countries, there are no institutions to take care of IWRM.
- In Iran, e.g. urban water supply is managed by the Ministry of Energy but for the agriculture and industry no such arrangements exist. It was reported that Iran has established six river basin organizations (RBO). Efforts are made to bring all stakeholders under the RBO.
- In some emerging countries, like India a concept of crop holiday is coming up wherein farmers are keeping their lands fallow for want of proper market for their produce.
- There is a need to address the food wastage through the entire food chain.
- Asian Development Bank and the World Bank are once again revisiting and getting engaged with food security issues as migration from rural to urban areas is increasing.
- There is a need to address future of smallholder farming.
- Currently, the hotspot of poverty is rainfed areas. The crop yields in rainfed areas are quite low as compared to potential yields; so the challenge is how to improve rainwater productivity.
- In water scarce basins like Murray Darling (Australia), there are conflicts of interests of social and engineering aspects.
- Multiple use systems (MUS) are happening at the irrigation system level and not necessarily at river basin level.
- Modernization of irrigation should be carried out with a view to increasing land and water productivity.
- Declining groundwater levels are a concern in many countries; this is mainly because of political and social issues rather than technical solutions. Therefore there is a need for defining property/water rights.
- Targets set for achievement should be concrete, e.g. increasing irrigation efficiency from 50% to 60% as this is more appealing than qualitative terms.
- Financial institutions are not participating in addressing the local level issues.

President Madramootoo in his closing remarks said that the forum provides a chance for all to contribute ideas for increasing food production. There is a need to shift from traditional to mechanized agriculture including irrigation technology in Asia. For example, North China plain has already shown the example of use of high level irrigation technology. He said that ICID will try to help uptake of technology and its transfer to farmers and assured that ICID jointly with FAO is committed to make strong contribution to the cause of achieving food security.
