Dear Friends and members of ICID family,

I am very pleased to issue this first message in the newsletter in my capacity as the new President of ICID. It is indeed an honour to serve as your President, and I take this opportunity to thank you and all National Committees most sincerely for the massive vote of confidence which you have shown in me. I wish to assure you that I will do my utmost to uphold the Office of President and to work with all National Committees and members of various work bodies, in order to advance your goals and ultimately those of ICID.

Before I turn my attention to our common goals for the future, I would be remiss if I did not thank the members of PANCID, the local organizing committee and our hosts for the 59th IEC and 20th ICID Congress in Lahore. The organizers went out of their way to ensure a highly successful IEC and Congress. We were treated superbly with excellent attention to all details, safety and comfort of participants, and well executed cultural shows and dinners. Our hosts took immense care of us from the time of arrival to time of departure. We could not have been treated any better. Congrats to PANCID, Government of Pakistan, WAPDA and all supporting organizations!

I was very pleased to have been selected to deliver the N.D. Gulhati memorial lecture in Lahore as part of the opening ceremony of the Congress (see page 5). My presentation focused on the importance of irrigation as method of reducing death, hunger and malnutrition over several millennia, considering our ancient civilizations which were founded on irrigation, to the green revolution in the 1960s and 70s, to the current global food crisis. Irrigation has sustained crop yields, reduced the impacts of climatic variability crisis. Irrigation has sustained crop yields, to the green revolution in the 1960s and 70s, to the current global food crisis.

In the last century, we have witnessed a significant decline in investment in agriculture by governments and donors over the past 25 years is indeed a sad story. The role of ICID in the current food and water crises cannot be overstated. Our collective responsibilities over the next 3 years are therefore to articulate the case for this urgent financial reinvestment in irrigation and drainage and water savings technologies, the need to build the technical capacity of our water managers and irrigators, and to implement urgent applied research and technology transfer program which will improve the productivity of our food producing lands.

My immediate task as President of ICID is therefore to work with the National Committees and work bodies on implementation of such an agenda. The task will not be easy given the current financial crisis, as governments and the private sector are cutting back on expenditures. But what is the option? A world of inequity where the most vulnerable are driven to further despair? Let us pledge to work together to overcome the odds at this time of our history.

Chandra A. Madramootoo
President

Message from the President

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) was established in 1950 as a scientific, technical and voluntary not-for-profit non-governmental international organization. The Newsletter is published quarterly by ICID Central Office, New Delhi, India.

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Also at http://www.icid.org

2008/4
The 59th International Executive Council (IEC) meeting and the 20th ICID Congress of the ICID were successfully held at Lahore, Pakistan from 13 to 18 October 2008. The theme of the Congress was “Participatory Integrated Water Resources Management: From Concept to Action”. More than 500 delegates including nearly 150 from over 24 countries and several international organizations participated in various events. The six day programme was packed with over 30 workbody meetings, N D Gulhati memorial lecture, symposium, special session, seminar, workshops, two Congress questions (54 and 55), International Executive Council (IEC) meeting, technical exhibition/display, and a technical tour.

All the events were held at the magnificent conference complex ‘Aiwan-e-Iqbal’. Pakistan National Committee (PANCID) and Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) - the organizers looked after superbly of safety, accommodation, and offered warm hospitality to the foreign delegates and guests throughout the event. The cultural functions and social get-together on almost all the evenings showcasing the tradition, culture, and hospitality of Pakistan made the entire stay very memorable.

H.E. Raja Pervaiz Ashraf, Minister for Water and Power, Islamic Republic of Pakistan in his inaugural speech at the Congress opening ceremony said that in Pakistan, water has played a very significant role in the economic development and will continue to be a driving force in its development into the future. ‘Agriculture is the largest sector of Pakistan economy, with primary commodities accounting for 25% of GDP and 47% of total employment, and contributes more than 60% of foreign exchange earnings. Although Pakistan has one of the largest contiguous irrigation system in the world, yet the country is approaching the utilization limits of its water resources and heading towards becoming a water scarce country’ said the Minister.

Three books namely, (i) Report of ICID Task Force for Least Developed Countries in Asia; (ii) Manual on Performance Evaluation of Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems; and (iii) Water Saving in Agriculture, as brought out by the Central Office were released at the hands of the Minister.

The closing ceremony was graced by the presence of H.E. Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan, Acting Governor of Punjab State.

President Peter Lee in his welcome speech said that agricultural water management comprises a broad spectrum ranging from rain harvesting, runoff capture, soil moisture conservation, supplementary, deficit, and full irrigation to surface and sub-surface drainage. He said that for survival we need 100 times more water for food than for drinking and basic hygiene. Not surprisingly, agriculture is the largest user of freshwater, after nature. But fortunately agriculture is able to use water not available to others (e.g. rain water and soil moisture). ‘Agriculture a lot less wasteful than domestic use as it has high consumptive use component’ said the President.

President Lee expressed concern over declining investment in irrigation, stagnation of crop yields and diversion of land and water to other uses and stressed the need for more investment at both, farm (private) and system (public) levels to enable higher water and crop productivity. President said that ICID is the only organization of its kind speaking for agriculture in the world of water. ICID is an important partner organization in UN Water, hosts IWALC Secretariat, and also the Topic (2.3) Coordinator for the World Water Forum 5.

During his three year tenure as the President, he represented ICID in all the five continents. ICID disseminates the knowledge among the professionals across the world by various ways like the website, ICID Journal, News Update and Newsletter, besides annual IEC meetings, regional conferences, and international workshops.
The Questions which were central to the theme of the Congress were: Question 54 on “Sustainable integrated water resources management” and Question 55 on “Role of public and private sectors in water resources development and management”. The Central Office has published Congress proceedings (abstracts of the papers in a printed volume and the full length papers in a CD-ROM).

Dr. Hussam Fahmy (Egypt), General Reporter of Q54 in his plenary presentation said that sustainability of irrigated agriculture is typically threatened by water scarcity and soil degradation. Climate change, emerging world wide food crisis and bio-fuel production will probably add to the viciousness of these threats. As recognized by the participants of the Congress, IWRM paradigm provides some hope to achieve sustainability for irrigated agriculture. However, IWRM is a concept that does not easily render itself for implementation.

Dr. Gao Zhanyi (China), General Reporter of Q55 observed that institutional reforms in irrigation and drainage system management towards stakeholder-controlled management are on-going. Transfers of systems or of responsibilities are especially taking place in Asia, Central and South America, Central and Eastern European countries.

Prof. Dennis Wichelns (USA), Chairman Special Session ‘Implications of global changes on irrigation and drainage system development and management’ described the importance of managing the world’s land, water, and air resources wisely, particularly in light of recent global changes and trends. Dr. Wichelns noted that the world’s natural resources represent “natural capital” that can be used wisely or allowed to depreciate, just as financial capital can be invested wisely or squandered over time.

VPH Dr. Saeed Nairizi (Iran) made a presentation on the Strategy Theme “On-Farm”. He emphasized the need for focused attention in improvement of surface irrigation technology as it is a dominant method of irrigation in developing countries.

An international workshop on “Capacity building and training in water sector: the role of young professionals” was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Maurits Ertsen (The Netherlands). The outcome of the workshop will be available soon at http://www.wg-ypf.icidonline.org.

A special session was organized at the instance of PANCID/ WAPDA to discuss some specific issues like impact of global climate change on Himalayas and reservoir sedimentation. Major projects like Tarbela suffer due to high sedimentation yields affecting life of the reservoir. Delegates from Bhutan, China, Chinese Taipei, India, Pakistan, Vietnam, and USA presented their national scenarios. A decision to study the problems of sedimentation by ICID partnering other organizations like ICOLD, IHA, etc., was agreed to.

Besides above, a Seminar on ‘Lessons to learn from the history of water management in large river basins and drought’ and a Symposium on ‘Integrated water management in the river basin context’ were also held. The outcome of the deliberations of various meetings, congress questions and key recommendations in the form of ‘Lahore Declaration’ were brought out <www.icid.org/decl.html#lahore08>.

For further details please access <www.icid.org/20th_congress.html>.

Delegates visited Hydraulic Research Station, Nandipur about 80 kms from Lahore. The field station was established in 1952 and has been conducting numerous hydraulic model testing studies.

An International Exhibition of various civil/irrigation engineering equipments/products was organized at the venue of the Congress.
ICID Elects New Office Bearers

President

Prof. Dr. Chandra A. Madramootoo, Canada was unanimously elected as the new President of ICID. He obtained PhD in Agricultural Engineering from McGill University, Canada. Prof. Madramootoo started his career as Irrigation Engineer in 1977 and steadily rose to the position of Full Professor of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, McGill University in 1995. Since 2005 he is the Dean, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences and Associate Vice Principal, McGill University. He was the founding Director, Brace Centre for Water Resources Management and was named the James McGill Professor, Bioresources Engineering Department in 2000. His other recent appointments include - Member, Governing Board, ICRISAT, India, Board of Directors, VALACTA and APIA.

Prof. Madramootoo is an internationally recognized expert in irrigation, drainage, water quality, agricultural research, and development. He has successfully supervised over 50 water, irrigation, drainage and soil/land management research and development projects at McGill University, trained over 75 MSc and PhD students and published over 300 book chapters, manuscripts in refereed journals, technical reports and papers. Prof. Madramootoo has been invited to deliver over 75 keynote talks to national and international audiences, and presented over 200 papers at national and international conferences.

Since over two decades, Dr. Madramootoo is associated with the Canadian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (CANCID) and has served on many workbodies of ICID. He was Vice President of ICID (2000-2003) and presently is the Chairman of the CANCID. Prof. Madramootoo is member of various professional societies. He is a consultant to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), World Bank, International Program on Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, FAO and the Inter American Development Bank on water resources, irrigation, drainage, water quality, agriculture, and land resources projects in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

Dr. Chandra Madramootoo may be contacted at Tel: +1 514-398-7707, E-mail: <chandra.madramootoo@mcgill.ca>.

Vice Presidents

Dr. Samia El-Guindy, Egypt

Dr. Samia El-Guindy is an emeritus professor at the National Water Research Center, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), Egypt. Her research interests spanned over more than 35 years and focused on land drainage and salinity control as well as water quality aspects and its environmental impacts.

Currently, Dr. Samia El-Guindy is the Director of the Egyptian-Dutch Advisory Panel Project on Water Management (APP) and may be contacted at <app@link.net>.

Prof. Dr. Lucio Ubertini, Italy

Prof. Ubertini started his academic career at the Institute of Agricultural Hydraulics of the University of Perugia as a Full Professor and was its Director for about ten years. During this period, he led a research team on non-structural interventions for the improvement of irrigation systems and also in deriving the characteristics of agricultural drought from agrometeorological data. Prof. Ubertini has led the ITAL-ICID as its Vice President (1994-2000) and as the President (2000-2007). He may be contacted at <ubertini@cidra.ing.uni>.

Mr. Shinsuke Ota, Japan

Mr. Shinsuke Ota is an Agricultural Engineer and has served as the Secretary General of JNC-ICID (1997-1998), besides being member in many ICID workbodies. Mr. Ota has worked for Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) for 32 years and was engaged in design, planning and policy making concerning agriculture and rural development in Japan. He was instrumental in establishing the International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEFP). Dr. Ota may be contacted at <shinsuke_ota@water.go.jp>.
Irrigation in the Context of Today’s Global Food Crisis

The 7th N.D. Gulhati Memorial Lecture for International Cooperation in irrigation and drainage was delivered by VPH Chandra Madramootoo at Lahore Congress. The lecture provided an overview of the challenges facing irrigation and drainage community, and the need to better manage our irrigation and drainage systems to reduce poverty and hunger. The following is a summary of some key aspects of his presentation.

Global Irrigation Development

Of the 1500 million ha of global crop land about 277 million ha (18%) are irrigated. The largest share of the irrigated area is in Asian region (70%), followed by North and Central America (11%), Europe (9%), Africa (5%), South America (4%), and Oceania (1%). During the last four decades the crop land has increased marginally, while population has more than doubled leading to a reduction in the area of land needed to produce food for a person. Irrigation has played an important role in increasing crop productivity. However, the rate of irrigation expansion has declined from 2.3% in 1970-80 to 0.6% in 2000-05 (see figure). Some countries will increasingly face water scarcity. Future needs of water for food are huge and improved water management systems will be required to cope with the demand.

Global Food Situation

During the last four decades the crop area harvested has hardly increased, while the world cereal production has increased by about two and half fold. In general, the overall food prices (in USD) are up by 75% since 2000. Cereals, in particular rice and wheat dominate food supply and provide the largest share of energy to the world’s population. However, globally, close to one billion people still remain malnourished, of which some 800 million live in least developed countries (LDCs). The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has targeted to reduce this number by half by 2015. In fact the preliminary goal of MDG attempts to highlight this given its importance. This translates into a need of reducing 22 million per year, while current rate is only 6 million per year - posing a big challenge to bridge the gap between the target and achievement.

There are contradictory views as regards the impact of increasing bio-fuel crop production on food availability. Some view that this might cause food shortage and consequent hike in the food prices; while a few others opine that bio-fuels provide LDCs and poor farmers new opportunities for employment to improve their economy and livelihoods.

On-farm Water Management and System Modernization

There has been growing concerns over declining irrigation system performance and investment benefits, especially in the large-scale public irrigation schemes. Improvement in both viz., conveyance efficiency and on-farm water management is a key for increasing the overall irrigation efficiency. Efficiency gains of 14% in gross withdrawal can also be achieved through reuse of return flows. Improved surface irrigation methods like level furrows, sprinkler and micro irrigation methods and use of advanced techniques of irrigation scheduling can help improve on-farm water management. Modernization of irrigation and drainage systems in a broad sense (technical, management, financial, environmental) will be required at a large-scale, especially in emerging countries to achieve the required increase in food production, and also, in some cases, to save water for other uses.

Investment in Agriculture

It is seen that the public spending on agriculture is the lowest in the agriculture based countries, while the share of agriculture in GDP is the highest. National and international investments in agriculture, official development assistance (ODA), and the World Bank’s lending in irrigation have been declining steadily and a complacency set in that is a major cause of the recent global food shortage.

The Way Forward

In most developing countries, the agricultural sector is considered as an engine of growth and national governments therefore should reinvest in agriculture and associated infrastructure. In order to reduce water withdrawals for irrigation, upgrading of irrigation infrastructure through rehabilitation and modernization should be given priority. Other aspects like timely maintenance of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, investment in water storage and water saving technologies, combating the twin menace of waterlogging and salinity through drainage are required. Public-private investment in infrastructure is to be encouraged. One size does not fit all, and solutions have to be case specific.

Maximizing basin water productivity through multi-objective decision making process, developing a rapid innovative research agenda, capacity building at all levels and building of institutional support for local, regional and international markets will go a long way in achieving food security. External factors, like impacts of bio-fuel production, climate change, virtual water trade, changes in agriculture markets and the prices of commodities will influence agriculture growth and allied activities. Such changes will require additional adaptations in the development of water management measures to sustain global food production to desired levels and avoid the probability of a severe crisis in the coming years.

The power point presentation by Prof. Madramootoo can be accessed at www.icid.org/nd_gulhati_2008.pdf
Extreme Weather events require Extreme Monitoring Solutions

INSIGHT ON ULTRA-LOW SEDIMENT FLOW PROVIDED BY ARGONAUT-ADV™

LOUISIANA, USA.
Louisiana’s coastal wetlands provide vital wildlife habitat and a strong buffer against storms. But they are threatened by subsidence and cut off from the historic floods that built the Mississippi River Delta. Using SonTek Argonaut-ADVs®, a Louisiana State University team captured continuous streams of data on shallow, slow-moving currents (down to 1 mm/s) that are notoriously difficult to measure. Their findings are teaching stakeholders how releases of sediment-rich pulses of water through a diversion structure near New Orleans may be managed to help rebuild marshes while minimizing impacts on local fisheries.


ACOUSTIC DOPPLER TECHNOLOGY ENABLES FAST ASSESSMENT OF POST-QUAKE HYDRAULIC CONDITIONS

SICHUAN PROVINCE, China.
A 7.9 magnitude earthquake in China left millions homeless and susceptible to thirst and water-borne disease as it ravaged the country’s hydrology monitoring stations. SonTek/YSI immediately responded with assistance and hydroacoustic equipment — allowing hydrologists to gauge the speed and strength of water flow, as well as monitor drinking water distribution. The advanced RiverSurveyor® provided fast assessment of flood conditions and did in minutes what had taken hours for a field crew with conventional instruments.


The most common and widespread of the world’s natural hazards is the flood. According to UNESCO, these disasters strike about 150 times, impact 500 million lives, and create at least $60 billion in damages — each year. Providing fast and reliable flow data under unpredictable conditions is serious business at SonTek. And making a difference anywhere in the world means our instruments have to be accurate, reliable, and capable under extreme conditions.

A SMART WAY TO HANDLE FLOODS
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia.
Devastating floods are common in crowded Kuala Lumpur, necessitating the massive Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART) project. Because accurate and timely information on discharge and velocity are vital for success, 16 SonTek Argonaut-SL and Argonaut-SW current meters were required. Says Bruce Sproule, Greenspan Technology’s International Manager, “SonTek equipment...was the easiest and most accurate to incorporate into this project. The support is good and the equipment reliable.”


For FREE technical notes, access to web-based training and product information, visit www.sontek.com.
Questions? E-mail: inquiry@sontek.com. Or call: +1.858.546.8327.
ICID Awards 2008

Best Performing National Committee Award

Iranian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (IRNCID) has won the 3rd Best Performing National Committee (BPNC) Award for its outstanding achievements and contributions to ICID activities. IRNCID joined ICID in the year 1955 and has been very effectively contributing to its various activities since then. IRNCID is fairly broadbased and has organized several scientific and technical events. The award was received by VP Dr. Karim Shiati from H.E. Rana Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Acting Governor of the Punjab State.

WatSave Awards

Dr. Yella Reddy, Mr. Satyanarayana and Mrs. G. Andal (India) have jointly received the Innovative Technology award for their water saving contribution on “Micro irrigation: A Technology for Prosperity”. The innovation is related to the replacement of a fully portable sprinkler system with a semi-permanent system in Andhra Pradesh State of India. In using portable sprinkler systems, farmers have been experiencing problems with respect to storage and operation time needed to shift the system to different areas. Changing to a semi-permanent sprinkler system provides advantages like labour saving, operational convenience and better working conditions in the field. The innovative sprinkler system has become popular in the state and its adoption leads to water savings of about 50% over traditional surface irrigation methods.

Dr. Yousri Ibrahim Atta, Associate Professor at Water Management and Irrigation Systems Research Institute (WMRI), Egypt received the Innovative Water Management award for his water saving contribution “Innovative Method for Rice Irrigation”. In Egypt, rice is traditionally grown under flood irrigation. To reduce the amount of irrigation water required as well as to increase water productivity, a new method of growing rice on strips has been adopted. This involves planting of rice in two strips along each furrow. In the traditional method, the rice seedlings are planting at a distance of 20x20 cm giving a density of 25 tillers/m², while with the new method, the seedlings are planted in 2 strips 10 cm apart but still maintaining the same density of 25 tillers/m². This strip method or ice cultivation has now been made mandatory by the MWRI as it allows for a 40% savings in water.

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Dr. Amgad Elmahdi, Research Scientist at CSIRO Land and Water, Australia received the Young Professionals award for his water saving contribution ‘Water Banking: A Conjunctive Water Use Management Approach for Water Saving and Improve Productivity and Environmental Performance’. Water banking is the storage of surplus in-stream flows during the wet season into aquifer storage to be used during deficit periods i.e., when the irrigation demand exceeds the available requirements by diversion of in-stream flows. Underground storage reduces greatly evaporation losses as compared to surface storage.

Based on work in the Murrumbidgee River system, the research has helped increase understanding of how to improve the environmental quality of the river through better irrigation demand management.

(For details about the water saving contributions please access <www.icid.org/awards.html#t1>)
Forthcoming and Future ICID Events

23rd European Regional Conference, 17-24 May 2009, Lviv, Ukraine. The theme of the conference is “Progress in Managing Water for Food and Rural Development”. Authors wishing to give a presentation (oral or poster) should submit an abstract of their paper(s) not later than 20 January, 2009 to: Ukrainian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (UKCID), 37, Vasylkivska Str., Kyiv, 03022 Ukraine, E-mail: <ukcid@igim.org.ua>.

For details, please contact: Prof. Dr. Peter Kovalenko, Vice President, ICID, and President, UKCID, Tel: +38 (044) 2573348, Fax: +38 (044) 257 40 01, E-mail: <kovalen@igim.org.ua>, website: <http://europeicid2009.org>.

USCID Irrigation District Specialty Conference, 3-6 June 2009, Reno, Nevada, USA. The theme of the Conference is “Irrigation District Sustainability – Strategies to Meet the Challenges”. For details, please contact the United States Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (USCID), 1616, 17th Street, #483, Denver, CO 80202, USA. Tel: 303-628-5430; E-mail: <stephens@uscid.org>; Website: <www.uscid.org>.

3rd African Regional Conference, 11-14 October 2009, Abuja, Nigeria. The theme of the Conference is “The Role of Irrigation and Drainage in Food Security: Towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals in Africa”. The sub-topics are – (i) Food production and income generation through irrigated agriculture; (ii) The role of private public partnership in irrigated agriculture in poverty reduction; (iii) Performance appraisal of different irrigation systems towards achieving Millennium Development Goals and the way forward; (iv) Irrigated agriculture as a strategy for poverty reduction in developing countries; and (v) Environmental sustainability and pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals.

For details, please visit the Conference website: <http://www.icid2009.org> or contact: Engr. D.B. Madu, Secretary General, Nigerian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (NINCID), Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Department of Dams and Irrigation, Old Secretariat, Area 1, Garki, Abuja, Nigeria. Tel: +234 803 2977965; +234 804 4108000, Fax: +234 9 2347394, E-mail: <nincid@yahoo.co.uk>, <nincid@icid2009.org>.

USCID 5th International Conference on Irrigation and Drainage, 4-7 Nov. 2009, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. The theme of the conference is “Irrigation and Drainage for Food, Energy and the Environment”. For details, please contact: USCID, 1616, 17th Street, #483, Denver, CO 80202, USA. Tel: 303-628-5430; E-mail: <stephens@uscid.org>; Website: <www.uscid.org>.

60th IEC Meeting and 5th Asian Regional Conference, 5-11 December 2009, New Delhi, India. The theme of the Conference is “Improvement in Efficiency of Irrigation Projects through Technology Upgradation and Better Operation and Management”. The sub-topics include: (i) supply management including pipe distribution system; (ii) Organization management; (iii) Demand management; (iv) Irrigated area drainage; (v) Command area improvement, water conservation, technology improvement, and (vi) Legal aspects and gender issues. For details, please contact: Member Secretary, Indian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (INCID), Central Water Commission, Room No. 424 (North), Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066, India. Telfax: + 91-11-2610 7086, E-mail: <iadwc@yahoo.com>, Website: <www.cwc.gov.in/main/INCID/welcome.html>.

61st IEC Meeting and 6th Asian Regional Conference, 10-16 October 2010, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The theme of the Conference is “Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage Efficiency through Participatory Irrigation Department and Management under the Small Land Holding Conditions”. For details, please contact: Indonesian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (INACID), Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources, Main Building, 3rd Floor, Jalan Pattimura No. 20, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia. Tel: 62-21-7230317; 7230318; Fax: 62-21-7261956; E-mail: <inacid2010@gmail.com>; <inacid_indonesia@yahoo.co.id>; <secretariat@inacid2010.org>; Website: <www.inacid2010.org>.

62nd IEC Meeting and 21st Congress on Irrigation and Drainage, 15-23 October 2011, Tehran, Iran. The theme of the 21st Congress is “Water Productivity towards Food Security”. The congress will discuss on Question 56 “Water and Land Productivity Challenges” and Question 57 “Water Management in Rainfed Agriculture”, besides Symposium on “Climate Change Impacts on Soil and Water Resources”, and Special Session on “Modernization of Water Management Schemes”. Parallel to these, 8th International Micro Irrigation Congress (IMIC) will also be held.

For details, please contact: Iranian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (INRCID) Secretariat, No. 24 Shahrssaz Alley, Kargozar St., Zafar St., Tehran, Iran, Postal Code: 19198-34453. Tel: (+9821) 2225 7348 – 2225 0169, Fax: (+9821) 2227 2285, E-mail: <inrcid@gmail.com>, <icid2011@gmail.com>, Website: <www.icid2011.org>.