

**AGENDA FOR THE 27TH MEETING OF THE
PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON STRATEGY AND ORGANIZATION (PCSO)**

10 November 2016, 13.30-17.00 hours
Chiang Mai, Thailand

Mandate: The Permanent Committee on Strategy and Organization (PCSO) shall be concerned with increasing the number of member countries and assisting the National Committees to become more active in their own countries to achieve the goals set for them from time to time by the Council. The Committee will also coordinate the activities of Vice Presidents (Resolution IEC-3/66)

Members: (1)) Vice President Hon. Dr. Hüseyin Gündoğdu, Chairman (Turkey, 2012); (2) Vice President Hon. Mr. Laurie C. Tollefson (Canada, 2012); (3) Vice President Hon. Mr. François Brelle (France, 2012); (4) Vice President Dr. Ir. Basuki Hadimoeljono (Indonesia, 2013); (5) Vice President Mr. Kadhim Mohsin Ahmed (Iraq, 2013); (6) Vice President Er A.B. Pandya (India, 2013); (7) Vice President Dr. Mohamed Abd-El-Moneim Wahba (Egypt, 2014); (8) Vice President Dr. Ding Kunlun (China, 2014); (9) Vice President Bong Hoon Lee (Korea, 2014); (10) Vice President Prof. Dr. Charlotte de Fraiture (The Netherlands, 2015); (11) Vice President Mr. Ian William Makin (UK, 2015); (12) Vice President Prof. Dr. Abdelhafid Debbarh (Morocco, 2015) and (13) Er. Avinash C. Tyagi, Secretary General, ICID.

Ex-Officio Members: (1) Chairman, African Regional Working Group (AFRWG); (2) Chairman, European Regional Working Group (ERWG); (3) Chairman, Asian Regional Working Group (ASRWG); (4) Convener, ICID Young Professional's e-Forum (IYPeF); (5) Chairman, Committee on Congresses/Conferences (C-CONGR) and (6) Chairman, Working Group on Irrigation and Drainage in States under Socio-Economic Transformation (WG-IDSST).

Permanent Observers: (i) FAO representative; (ii) World Bank representative; (iii) GWP representative; and (iv) WWC representative.

PCSO Agenda Item 1: ATR on the Minutes of the 26th Meeting of PCSO

1. An Action Taken Report on the minutes of the 26th meeting of PCSO is placed at **Annex 1**.

PCSO Agenda Item 2: Membership of PCSO and its Workbodies

2. As per ICID By-laws 3.9.5 (c), the three newly elected Vice Presidents at Montpellier will become members of PCSO by virtue of the Office they are elected to and three Vice Presidents Honoraire will retire from PCSO membership on completion of their 4-year term at the end of 67th meeting of IEC.
3. In terms of ICID By-law 3.9.5 (c), VP Bong Hoon Lee (Korea) has been designated as the Chairperson of PCSO, subject to approval of IEC. VP Lee has given his consent to be the chairperson of PCSO. The Chairperson shall serve the Committee during the tenure of membership of the Committee.
4. The PCSO may elect a Vice Chairman for the Committee.
5. PCSO will also consider the proposals from the Chairpersons of various workbodies associated with it, for any changes in their membership.

PCSO Agenda Item 3: Membership of ICID

PCSO Agenda Item 3.1: Status of ICID Memberships and Reactivation of Associate Members

6. The updated list of ICID Network countries as on 01 August 2016 is given in **Annex 2**. The statement below summarizes the region-wise membership status:

Region	Active	Associate Members	Total
Africa	15	01	16
Americas	04	02	06
Asia and Oceania	23	04	27
Europe	17	09	26
Total	59	16	75

7. Mr. Abdullahi Hassan Hussein, one of the sponsored candidates, who benefitted from ICID's Training Program on "On-Farm Water Use and Management" held from 17-25 April 2016 at Cairo, Egypt was instrumental in the submission of Somalia's application for membership of ICID, with financial support from FAO, in June 2016 as per provisions in Article 3.4 and 3.5 of ICID Constitution and By-laws 9.1 in the prescribed form which will be placed for Council's consideration and approval.
8. The Royal Irrigation Department where THAICID is hosted, has been undertaking various international cooperation projects in ASEAN countries. By taking advantage of this, THAICID has been promoting ICID membership among ASEAN countries and instrumental in the interest shown by the Department of Irrigation in Lao PDR in ICID membership which is being followed up by ICID Central Office.
9. Among other countries approached by VPH Backeberg for ICID membership, Swaziland has evinced interest in joining ICID. Further update from their side is awaited.
10. The Spanish National Committee has intimated about their inability to pay subscriptions which is mounting up since 2014, because of the unfavourable financial situation in Spain. However, they committed their technical expertise at the disposal of the Commission as and when required. Updates, if any, will be provided at the meeting.
11. During the International Short Course on SDTA held in Chinese Taipei on 1-4 August 2016 and the earlier first Asia Water Council meeting held in Bali, Indonesia in March 2016, the Vietnam representatives attended the meetings evinced their interest in the reactivation of Vietnam NC. The Central Office has provided them with necessary information and guidance and awaiting their response.
12. The Central Office has in its record the Constitutions of 46 National Committees. Rest of the National Committees are being advised, from time-to-time to adopt (where required) and furnish a copy of their Constitution to the Central Office. They have also been requested to inform about the modifications undertaken in their constitutions from time to time, if any, to the Central Office. A sample 'Constitution of National Committee' has been provided to those National Committees who requested for it and a copy of the same can be accessed in the 'Members Only' pages of the ICID Website.
13. The National Committees have been requested to continue to broaden their membership base at the national level in order to provide a platform to all the stakeholders in the agriculture water management, as a follow up of the Resolution No.IEC-1/64. This may result amendments in the constitution of NCs and they have been requested to provide a copy of the amended constitution to CO for its record.

13A. SUPP: The Korean National Committee provided a copy of its Constitution to ICID Central Office on 6 October 2016.

PCSO Agenda Item 3.2: Vice Presidents' reports: Strengthening regional cooperation and activities of National Committees

14. In light of the election of three new Vice Presidents at the 66th IEC meeting held at Montpellier on 16 October 2015, a redistribution of the Regions / National Committees amongst the newly elected and present Vice Presidents for the year 2015-16 was effected. Vice Presidents will apprise the Committee of their efforts on strengthening the activities of ICID in the regions of their respective responsibilities.
15. The NCs are also encouraged to hold web conference with ICID Central Office or the Vice President in-charge of them on any issue that they may want to discuss or seek clarification like their expected role in ICID. Recently, Central Office had organized fruitful web conferencing with Australian National Committee with Vice President in-charge VP Ding Kunlun during which clarity on certain issues raised by Irrigation Australia Limited hosting Australian NC has been provided.
16. Associate Members were requested to reinstate the activities within the countries and at the same time renew their membership by paying the subscription fees due. Vice Presidents of the concerned region were also requested to use their good offices for reactivation of such NCs. With the active support of Central Office, the Vice Presidents have been in correspondence with countries in their region in order to reactivate or motivate the deemed inactive NCs to again become members of ICID. VPs may like to provide a brief report on their efforts in this direction and results achieved thereon. The Committee may also suggest ways and means to reactivate the Associate Members, in view of the VPs' reports.
17. VP Basuki Hadimuljono (Indonesia) has assigned the advisor of INACID, Mr. Syaiful Mahdi (and Mr. Iwan Nursyirwan) to visit Timor Leste to introduce INACID and ICID to them and invite them to join ICID. VP Basuki will apprise the Committee latest status in the matter.
18. VP Bong Hoon Lee and Korean NC have been quite active in promoting ICID's cause in Africa region by sponsoring candidates from Uganda and Tanzania for attending training workshop and African regional conference in Egypt in April 2016. PH Dr. Gao Zhanyi, VP Dr. Ding Kunlun and Chinese National Committee have been

sponsoring a number of young professionals for participation at training workshops held during annual IEC meetings since 2012 which has been instrumental in the reactivation of a number of associate members.

PCSO Agenda Item 3.3: Recommendations of the Direct Membership Administering (DMA) – Sub Committee

19. This year, the CO has received 10 applications for Direct Membership. Out of these 10, five applications have been found to be complete in all respects.

S. No.	Name of Applicants	Country	Type of Membership Applied for
1.	Dr. Ashish Pandey	India	Life Membership (Individual)
2.	Prof. Umesh C. Chaube	India	Life Membership (Individual Retiree)
3.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Philippines	Institution
4.	Dr. R. Mahesh	India	Individual (Young Professional)
5.	Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP)	India	Institution

20. The applications listed above have been reviewed and recommended by Direct Membership Administering (DMA) Sub-Committee for granting provisional direct membership.

21. Out of 9 direct members who were active last year, the following 8 have continued their membership:

S. No.	Name of Direct Member	Country	Category and duration of Membership
1.	WAPCOS Limited	India	Company (3 years)
2.	India Water Foundation (IWF)	India	Institution (1 year)
3.	Mr. Y. Abdul Basheer	India	Individual (Retiree) (3 years)
4.	Mr. Naty Barak	Israel	Individual (Retiree) (3 years)
5.	Md. Samiul Ahsan Talucder	Bangladesh	Individual (Young Professional)(3 years)
6.	Mr. Aytekin Turgay	Turkey	Life Membership (Individual)
7.	Prof. Prashanta Kumar Bordoloi	India	Life Membership (Individual)
8.	Jain Irrigation System Ltd. (JISL)	India	Company (3 years)

PCSO Agenda Item 3.4: Task Force on Revitalization of ICID Network (TF-Revitalization)

22. In pursuance of the Council's decision at Montpellier IEC meeting, a Task Force has been set up to study the reasons responsible for the gradual withdrawals of National Committees (NCs) from Europe from the membership of ICID and other issues faced by the NCs., with a broadened scope, under the chairmanship of Chair, PCSO. The TF has been requested to:

- (a) review the interrelationships between ICID, the NCs and the national stakeholders engaged with AWM and the effectiveness of the network in fulfilling the new vision;
- (b) review the role of NCs of ICID vis a vis other professional organizations within the countries in water sector such as country water partnerships;
- (c) take stock of the constitution of various NCs of Europe, and study their financial operational arrangements,
- (d) study the reasons for withdrawal of European NCs from membership of ICID in the recent past and suggest the means of retaining these countries as member of ICID,
- (e) suggest measures for long-term financial sustainability of the NCs, and
- (f) recommend measures for improving the profile of NCs within the countries.

23. The Vice Presidents of ICID has been involved in the process to undertake specific issues related to each sub-region allocated to them.

24. A virtual meeting of the TF has been held on 16 June 2016 through web-conferencing. The Chair of the TF, VPH Huseyin Gundogdu will present his report at the meeting for its consideration and further guidance in revitalizing the ICID Network globally and Europe, in particular.

24A. SUPP: A virtual meeting of TF-REV was held on 20 October 2016 and the Draft Report of TF-REV prepared at the meeting is placed Annex S1 (PCSO Supp. Note — A46) for Committee's consideration.

PCSO Agenda Item 4: ICID Vision 2030 – ICID Action Plan 2030

25. The 66th IEC meeting approved the Vision, Mission and six Organizational Goals and requested the Consultative Group (CG) that has been constituted to develop 'Draft ICID Vision 2030 Document' to develop an Action Plan 2030 including review of structure and other organizational aspects required to achieve the goals of Vision 2030.

26. In pursuance of the Council's decision, the members of CG held a virtual meeting in May 2016 and decided to gather the inputs from ICID National Committees and Work Bodies by circulating two Questionnaires – first one to workbodies under PCTA to identify actions to achieve the Organizational Goals in their area of activities in order to support NCs in meeting their national obligations in contributing towards SDGs, particularly those related to AWM and the second one to gather the support required by National Committees from ICID in meeting their national obligations in their respective countries. Accordingly, the questionnaires developed by CG have been circulated amongst the WBs under PCTA and NCs, with the latter being offered guidance in filling their questionnaires with the help of Vice Presidents in-Charge of them or by CG members.

27. In response, the inputs have been received through filled in Questionnaires have been received from the NCs of Bangladesh, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Egypt, India, Iran, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, USA, Zambia and Zimbabwe and PCTA workbodies of EB-JOUR, WG-ENV, WG-BIO-ENERGY, WG-M&R and WG-CLIMATE.

28. Based on the inputs received from PCTA WBs and NCs, Draft Action Plan 2030 developed by CG will be presented at the meeting in order to have the inputs of the Committee on the support required by NCs, prior to its submission to 67th IEC for its consideration and approval.

PCSO Agenda Item 5: International Research Program for Irrigation and Drainage (IRPID) Scheme

29. An IRPID Scheme has been notified vide Notification No.16 of 2016 dated 27 April 2016 among ICID National Committees inviting to establish regional nodes, following the examples of regional nodes that are currently working in China and Iran. The notified IRPID Scheme gives vision, mission and objectives of the Program, besides presenting the organizational structure, coordination mechanism etc.

30. The IRPID aims at intensifying irrigation and drainage research to achieve global food security and its objectives are to:

- (a) Foster a conducive policy environment for increasing research and development, technology transfer and networking needs of members,
- (b) Enhance research impacts in member countries by fostering innovation through increased coherence, convergence and concerted efforts,
- (c) Identify and promote opportunities to gain relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of NC's within their countries, and
- (d) Help NCs raise the financial resources required to undertake required activities.

Since clarity on the establishment of regional nodes and their functional areas with balanced approach on global basis, still remains to be addressed in the notified IRPID scheme, an International Research Workshop on Sustainable Agriculture Water Management was hosted by Kuzestan Water and Power Agency under the auspices of IRNCID on 14-15 August 2016 in Ahwaz City, Iran. The first session of the Management Board of IRAN-IRPID was also held concurrently. The suggestions made at the meeting have been incorporated in the revised scheme and the modified scheme is as **Annex 3**, giving its vision, mission and objectives, besides presenting the organizational structure, coordination mechanism etc. The Chair of the Advisory Committee of the IRPID (AC-IRPID)

will present the report and views of AC-IRPID on the revised IRPID Scheme at the Committee's meeting for its consideration.

31. PCSO may consider the revised IRPID Scheme and provide suggestions as to how best IPRID regional nodes could be strategically located to the advantage of NCs located in various regions.

PCSO Agenda Item 6: Collaboration and Cooperation between ICID and other International Organizations

32. ICID has been collaborating with various international partners like ADB, AWC, FAO, GWP, ICARDA, ICOLD, ICRISAT, IFAD, IWMI, UN-Water, UNESCO-IHP, WMO, World Bank, and WWC and regional organizations like AARDO and SARIA on a number of issues which are of mutually beneficial. For more details about ICID's international cooperation, please refer **Chapter 2** "Working Together" of Annual Report 2015-16.

33. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed between ICID and IWA for cooperation at NC level in Iran in September 2016. An MoU with IWRA is under consideration for collaboration in the areas of mutual interest between two organizations. The World Bank has also expressed its intent to cooperate with ICID in various subjects, including IRPID and AWM.

34. A brief overview of the planned collaborative activities would be presented by Secretary General which also includes the launch of World Water System Heritage (WSH) that is scheduled in November 2016 during the 20th anniversary of WWC. Members are requested to provide suggestions to make the collaborative efforts with other international organizations towards achieving the vision, mission and goals of ICID.

PCSO Agenda Item 7: Review of reports of Regional Working Groups (RWGs)

35. The Chairpersons of the following WGs will make presentations on the activities of the respective Regional Working Groups. They are also requested to provide inputs for the ICID Action Plan from the regional perspective based on deliberations of the WG.

PCSO Agenda Item 7.1: African Regional Working Group (AFRWG)

36. Dr. Sylvester Mpandeli, Chair of AFRWG will present the report of the meeting of the RWG as well as the outcome of the capacity development program held at Cairo, Egypt during 17-24 April 2016 and the 4th African Regional Conference held in Aswan, Egypt, 26-28 April 2016. The inputs of the WG on the ICID Action Plan will also be presented by the Chair of the WG.

PCSO Agenda Item 7.2: European Regional Working Group (ERWG)

37. VP Ian Makin, Chair of ERWG will present the report of the meeting of the RWG and inputs of the RWG on the ICID Action Plan.

PCSO Agenda Item 7.3: Asian Regional Working Group (ASRWG)

38. VPH Dr. Karim Shiati, Chair of ASRWG will present the report of the meeting of the RWG and inputs of the WG on the ICID Action Plan.

PCSO Agenda Item 8: Review of reports of Working Groups/Committees

39. The Chairpersons of the following WGs will make presentations on the activities of their respective workbodies and present their recommendations for review and consideration by Committee prior to making recommendations to IEC for approval. In the absence of the Chair, the member chairing the WG meeting may present the report.

PCSO Agenda Item 8.1: Working Group on Irrigation and Drainage in States Under Socio-Economic Transformation (WG-IDSST)

40. The tenure of the WG has been extended up to 2016, with the rider that the scoping document be developed for a new WG. VPH Prof. Peter Kovalenko, Chair will present the report of the meeting of WG.

PCSO Agenda Item 8.2: Committee on Congresses/Conferences (C-CONGR)

41. The Chair will present the report of the meeting of the Committee.

PCSO Agenda Item 8.3: ICID Young Professional's e-Forum (IYPeF)

42. The Convener of IYPeF will present report at the meeting.

PCSO Agenda Item 9: Organizational issues related to IEC, Congresses, Forums and Conferences

PCSO Agenda Item 9.1: Report of the Sub-Committee on Themes, Topics and Work Plans of future ICID Events (SC-E-THEMES)

43. The Chair of the Sub-Committee, PH Bart Schultz will present his report at the Committee meeting for its consideration.

PCSO Agenda Item 10: Any other business



ACTION TAKEN REPORT FOR THE 26TH MEETING OF PCSO
15 October 2015, Montpellier, France

Item	Recommendation	Decision of 66 th IEC	Action Taken
5. Membership of ICID			
	Recommended that the NCs should broadbase their membership at the national level in order to provide a platform to all the stakeholders in the agriculture water management, in order to help them in enhancing active role in sustainable development within their countries.	Approved (Resolution No.IEC-1/64) and endorsed by 65 th IEC	NC have been requested to broadbase their membership.
5. Review of reports of Regional Working Groups (RWGs)			
	Recommended that PFC may take note of the requirement of simultaneous translation at the AFWRG meeting for benefit of francophone countries and the organizers of the future events may be sounded accordingly.	Approved by IEC by adoption of the report of PCSO.	Efforts are being made to provide French interpretation at the AFWRG meeting.
	Recommended that a Task Force should be set up to study the reasons responsible for the gradual withdrawals of NCs from Europe from the membership of ICID and other issues faced by those NCs.	Approved by IEC (Resolution No.IEC-3/66 (Sr. No.11)	A Task Force on Revitalization of ICID Network has been set up vide Notification No.13 of 2016 dated 03 May 2016 which will also look into this aspect.
	Recommended provisional acceptance of a proposal for organizing Asian Regional Conference from NeNCID in March/April 2018 in Pokhara, Nepal.	Approved by IEC (Resolution No.IEC-3/66 (Sr. No.10)	Communicated to Nepal NC. Nepal has submitted proposal in Form A for consideration and approval of PCSO and IEC.
8. Review of reports of Working Groups/Committees			
	Recommended that the WG-IDSST may be extended for one year up to 2016 and that a new Scoping Document may be developed for the new WG with revised mandate and presented at the 67 th IEC meeting	Endorsed vide Resolution No.IEC-3/66 (Sr. No.8)	The WG is expected to present a scoping document with a revised mandate.
	Recommended that the ICID-YPF should be an open forum based on LinkedIn group and a Core Group, selected from among the active members of the Forum, will function as the link between the YPs and the IEC and should report to IEC through PCSO.	Endorsed vide Resolution No.IEC-3/66 (Sr. No.3)	ICID Young Professional's e-Forum (IYPeF) has been set up as a LinkedIn Group
9. Organizational issues related to IEC, Congresses, Forums and Conferences			
	Recommended that the 'Micro Irrigation Symposium' be renamed as 'International Micro Irrigation Conference'	Approved vide Resolution No.IEC-3/66 (Sr. No.9)	Accordingly changes made in the related documents.



Annex 2 [Appendix II, Item 3, Para 6]

ICID NETWORK COUNTRIES AS ON AUGUST 2016

Sl. No.	National Committees	Acronym	Year of Joining
1.	Australia	IACID	1952
2.	Bangladesh	BANCID	1973
3.	Brazil*	ABID	1970
4.	Burkina Faso	CNID-B	2014
5.	Canada	CANCID	1956
6.	Chad	ATID	2012
7.	China	CNCID	1983
8.	Croatia	CRCID	1993
9.	Czech Republic	CZNC-ICID	1997
10.	Egypt*	ENCID	1950
11.	Estonia	ESTICID	2001
12.	Ethiopia	ETCID	1976
13.	Fiji	FIJICID	2010
14.	Finland	FINCID	2000
15.	France	AFEID	1953
16.	Hungary	HUCID	1955
17.	India*	INCSW	1950
18.	Indonesia*	INACID	1950
19.	Iran	IRNCID	1955
20.	Iraq	IRQCID	2006
21.	Ireland	IRCID	1978
22.	Italy*	ITAL-ICID	1950
23.	Japan	JNC-ICID	1951
24.	Kazakhstan	KAZCID	2006
25.	Korea, Rep. of	KCID	1969
26.	Madagascar	MADCID	2014
27.	Malawi	MALCID	1967
28.	Malaysia	MANCID	1958
29.	Mali	AMID	2005
30.	Mexico	MXCID	1951
31.	Morocco	ANAFIDE	1959
32.	Myanmar	MINCID	1962
33.	Nepal	NENCID	1973
34.	Netherlands*	NETHCID	1950
35.	Niger	ANID	2007
36.	Nigeria	NINCID	1970
37.	Pakistan	PANCID	1953
38.	Philippines	PNC-ICID	1956
39.	Portugal	PNCID	1954
40.	Romania	CNRID	1992

Sl. No.	National Committees	Acronym	Year of Joining
41.	Russia	RUCID	1955
42.	Saudi Arabia	SACID	1977
43.	Slovenia	SINCID	1992
44.	South Africa	SANCID	1993
45.	Spain	CERYD	1955
46.	Sri Lanka*	SLNICID	1950
47.	Sudan	SUCID	1964
48.	Switzerland*	CH-AGRAM	1951
49.	Tajikistan	TAJCID	2014
50.	Tanzania	TANCID	2011
51.	Thailand*	THAICID	1950
52.	Turkey*	TUCID	1954
53.	Ukraine	UACID	1996
54.	United Kingdom	IWF/ICID.U K	1951
55.	USA	USCID	1951
56.	Uzbekistan	UzNCID	1994
57.	Zambia	ZACID	1966
58.	Zimbabwe	ZICID	1955
Committee			
59.	Chinese Taipei Committee	CTCID	1969
Associate Members			
60.	Afghanistan	AFGICID	2008 (2014)**
61.	Austria	AUNCID	1954 (2015)
62.	Bulgaria	BNCID	1960 (2006)
63.	Germany	GECID	1957 (2015)
64.	Greece	GRCID	1957 (2012)
65.	Guyana	GUCID	1957 (2012)
66.	Israel	ISCID	1950 (2012)
67.	Kyrgyz Republic	KYRCID	2004 (2010)
68.	Lithuania	LNCID	1994 (2014)
69.	Macedonia	MAKCID	1995 (2010)
70.	Mozambique	MOCID	1978 (2006)
71.	Poland	POCID	1967 (2006)
72.	Serbia (erstwhile Yugoslavia*)	YUGCID	2002 (2012)
73.	Slovak Republic	SKNC-ICID	1996 (2006)
74.	Syria	SYCID	1962 (2014)
75.	Uruguay	URUCID	2007 (2012)

* Founder Member

** Year in parenthesis is of the NC becoming inactive

Annex 3 [Appendix II, Item 5, Para 31]

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (IRPID) SCHEME

(Notified Vide Notification No.16 of 2016 dated 27 April 2016)

PART A: PROGRAM

International Research Program for Irrigation and Drainage (IRPID) is conceptualized as a program for developing and implementing research agenda in the irrigation and drainage sector to meet the challenges of water security and food security.

1. Vision

“Intensify Irrigation and Drainage Research to Achieve Global Food Security”

2. Mission

To enhance research activities in irrigation and drainage science, technology, and management aspects in order to develop capabilities of member countries in order to achieve water security, food security and poverty alleviation while preserving the environment.

3. Objectives of the Program

- (a) Foster a conducive policy environment for intensifying research and development activities, facilitate technology transfer and meet networking needs of members,
- (b) Identify and promote opportunities for NCs to gain relevance, efficiency and effectiveness within their countries,
- (c) Enhance research and innovations impacts in member countries by fostering increased coherence and convergence among various players, and
- (d) Help NCs raise financial resources required to undertake these research activities.

PART B: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure of IRPID consists of an Advisory Committee (AC) established by ICID as a Permanent Committee (PC) to guide the program implemented through a network of Regional Nodes (RN). In order to implement a distributed program, it is important that various actors within the program have a clear understanding of their respective roles and responsibilities which are described in the following paragraphs.

4. The Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee for IRPID consists of:

- (a) Chair: Chairperson of PCTA,
- (b) Members: Head of regional nodes,
- (c) ICID Secretary General,
- (d) FAO, IWMI and World Bank Representative,
- (e) Chairpersons of WG-SON-FARM; WG-SDG; WG-M&R; WG-ENV,

5. Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee is responsible for developing a Framework Action Plan for the program, guided by the concept document as was presented at the 61st IEC in Yogyakarta in 2010 and keep overall coordination among the Regional Nodes duly supporting their autonomy and maintaining flexibility in fulfilling their roles. These can be categorized as follows:

- (a) Develop the Strategy duly describing the strategic objectives and a Framework Action Plan for the program;
- (b) Review and monitor the implementation of the program to ensure the quality of outputs and their effectiveness; and
- (c) Mobilize and allocate extra-budgetary resources through joint activities.

5.1 Strategic Planning would broadly include actions that:

- (i) Initiate the necessary steps to establish the program,
- (ii) Provide policy direction and leadership for the program,
- (iii) Oversees the development and review of the Strategy and the Framework Action Plan,
- (iv) Consider proposals for setting up new Regional Nodes based on the Action Plan.
- (v) Develop policies/plan to bring coherence and interaction between the Regional Nodes,
- (vi) Review current and potential organizational structure, and
- (vii) Advise and assist Regional Nodes.

5.2 Review and Monitoring

- (i) Review and endorse Work Plans of the Regional Nodes aligning them with the Framework Action Plan and vice versa,
- (ii) Monitor the output of Regional Nodes and review their performance and efficiency,
- (iii) Evaluate the performance of Regional Nodes and decide on their continuation, or otherwise, as member of the network.

5.3 Resources Mobilization

- (i) Develop a framework for funding, including resource mobilization strategy to address programmatic and structural needs,
- (ii) Ensure financial and operational accountability for all funds received for the implementation of the program by ICID.
- (iii) Take decisions on the allocation and prioritization of funding received by ICID across the Nodes and reporting progress to donors.

5.4 Coordination and Communication

The Advisory Committee, with the assistance of Central Office, maintain a data base of research institutions working in the field of agriculture water management within each NC of ICID. AC will work by teleconference and e-mails and except for the annual International Executive Council (IEC) of ICID meeting, a face to face meeting may be convened in exceptional circumstances. The AC members shall not commit the Commission to any new program expenditure or impose significant additional administrative costs without the prior approval of the IEC.

6. Regional Nodes

Each regional network shall have minimum of 3 member countries of ICID. The Regional Node is established in one of the countries of the concerned regional network based on the approval of IEC. Funds for the activities of the Regional Node and its members are to be provided by the member countries themselves. Representative of the RN country constitute a Management Board coordinates and acts as its Head. RN and its members are responsible for

- (a) undertaking all research activities according to the agreed work plan, and aligned to the Framework Action Plan,
- (b) securing funding from their respective government and any other bilateral funding sources,
- (c) executing high quality research in accordance with the work plan agreed to, operating efficiency and in alignment to overall strategy,
- (d) reporting research impacts as is required by the Board or any performance contract, and
- (e) the coordinating country empowers RN by countries in fulfilling their objectives.

6.1 Management Board of Regional Node (MBRN) consists of:

- (i) Head of RN,
- (ii) Representatives of participating member countries,
- (iii) Representative of PCTA,

- (iv) Executive Secretary,
- (v) Regional FAO Representative,
- (vi) Regional IDB Representative, or other world/regional development banks, donors.

6.2 Functions of the Regional Nodes

- (i) Enhance research activities in irrigation and drainage science, technology, and management aspects in a concerted action within the member countries.
- (ii) Support uptake of the advanced techniques suitable to the regional conditions,
- (iii) Support capacity development activities of members through training and/or workshops,
- (iv) Promote efficiency of each member to work individually, and
- (v) Enhance financial resources available to members through joint projects and implement such joint activities.

6.3 The scope of the activities of Regional Nodes:

RNs as part of their Action Plan may consider undertaking, but not limited to, the following activities:

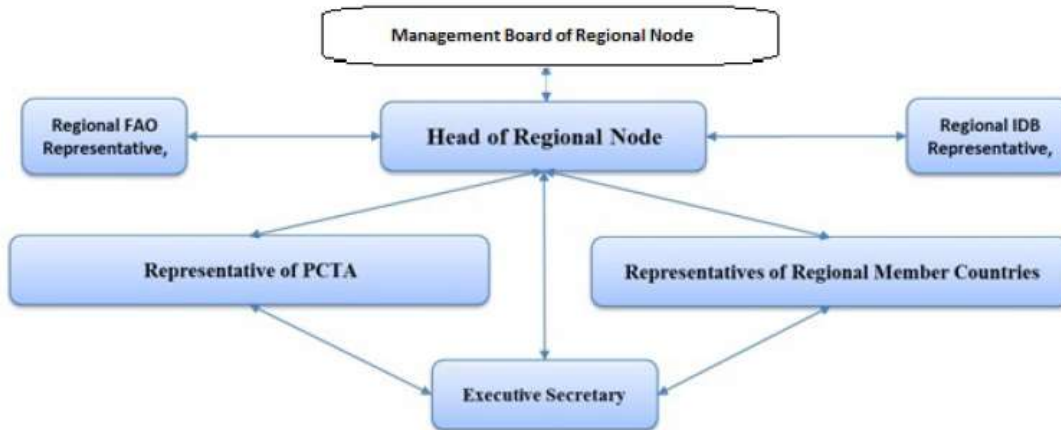
- (i) Study and research engineering aspects of irrigation and drainage related issues such as reservoirs, canals, drains, and other related infra-structures for storage, conveyance, distribution, collection, and disposal of water.
- (ii) Conduct researches on stakeholders' participation in irrigation and drainage management.
- (iii) Investigate appropriate legislative requirements in different aspects of irrigation and drainage.
- (iv) Facilitate implementation of the research projects related to social and economic considerations of irrigation and drainage.
- (v) Support and coordinate exploration in smallholder irrigation, drainage networks, sustainability, deficit irrigation, water conservation, use of unconventional water, and modernization of irrigation schemes.
- (vi) Facilitate investigations on enhancing the environmental impacts of irrigation and drainage projects leading to more sustainable development.
- (vii) Conceive capacity development in knowledge, skills and know-how in developing and low income countries, through dissemination of research outcomes.
- (viii) Provide a comprehensive data bank on irrigation and drainage research activities and outcomes among ICID member countries.
- (ix) Cooperate with other national, regional, and international organizations, whose interests and activities are related to the mission of IRPID.
- (x) Support research and innovations in irrigation and drainage equipment and technologies.
- (xi) Hold periodical meetings, conferences, exhibitions and workshops, and supporting the publication of conference proceedings, reports, guidelines, documents, and electronic media materials related to irrigation and drainage research outcomes in accordance with ICID's rules and regulations.

6.4 MBRN's responsibilities

Each unit carries out the following duties:

- (a) **Head of Regional Node:** is responsible for all the research and capacity development activities according to the agreed work plan prepared and approved, adhering to the Framework Action Plan,
- (b) **Representatives of member countries:** Are responsible for implementing the work plan and coordination within their countries,
- (c) **Representative of PCTA:** Reporting on research impacts as is required by the management board of the regional node or any performance contract,
- (d) **Executive Secretary:**
 - Is responsible for the day to day works of coordination and shall save and report to the AC.
 - Support the Node autonomy and flexibility in fulfilling their roles.

Regional Nodes Organizational Chart



Abbreviations, wherever are used are meant as follows:

- AC = Advisory committee
- FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization
- ICID = International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
- IDB = Islamic Development Bank
- IEC = International Executive Committee
- IPTRID = International Program for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage
IRPID = International Research Program for Irrigation and Drainage
- MBRN = Management Board of Regional Node
- NC = National Committee
- PC = Permanent Committee
- PCTA = the Permanent Committee for Technical Activities
- RN = Regional Node
- WGs = Working Groups
- WG-ENV = Working Group on Environment
- WG-M&R = Working Group on Modernization & Revitalization of Irrigation Schemes
- WG-PQW = Working Group on Poor Quality Water for Irrigation
- WG-SDG = Working Group on Sustainable Drainage
- WG-SON-FARM = Working Group on Sustainable On-Farm Irrigation System Development



TASK FORCE ON REVITALIZATION OF ICID NETWORK

DRAFT REPORT

1. Introduction

The Task Force on Revitalization of ICID Network (TF-REV) was established by IEC at its 66th Meeting in Montpellier on 16 October 2015 on the recommendations of European Regional Working Group. The objective of the TF-REV was to study the reasons responsible for the gradual withdrawals of NCs from Europe from the membership of ICID and other issues faced by these NCs. The Management Board while setting the TORs of the TF, decided to extend its scope. The ToRs and the Constitution of Task Force are given in **Annex I**.

The First meeting of the Task Force on Revitalization of ICID Network through web conferencing was organized on 16th June 2016 from 16.30 hrs. Following members joined the web conference: VPH Huseyin Gundogdu, Chair of the TF and Chair of PCSO; PH Peter Lee; VPH Frank Dimick; and Member Secretary Avinash C Tyagi. Out of nine VPs who were also invited to join the meeting as observers; VP Ian Makin and VP Bong Hoon Lee joined the meeting. President Dr. Saeed Nairizi also joined the meeting.

This Draft Report has been prepared based on the discussions in the First Virtual Meeting and the inputs received from the National Committees sought by Consultative Group as “Contribution to shape ICID Future”. Based on the discussions during the Second meeting (Virtual) of the Task Force, scheduled for 20 October 2016 and Third Meeting scheduled in Chiang Mai on 05 November 2016, a DRAFT Report will be prepared and presented to the 67th IEC in Chiang Mai, Thailand by Chair of TF-REV.

2. Imperatives of ICID network in fulfilling the new vision

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the importance of developing national strategies for the promotion of sustainable and productive activities through partnerships, and encourages Governments to create a climate that is conducive to increasing the greater involvement of all relevant stakeholders in every sphere of development, including agriculture water management. This new dimension calls for involvement of professionals from allied field and other stakeholder from various related disciplines in to ICID activities.

ICID Vision 2030 is “Water secure world free of poverty and hunger through sustainable rural development”, and it has aligned itself with the global development agenda. NCs are the building blocks of ICID and the main vehicle in advancing the Commission’s mission.

National Committees are at the centre of all the activities of ICID and form the backbone of the organization. National Committees (NCs), with the participation of experts from various ministries and disciplines generally represent the entire spectrum of government institutions involved in agriculture water management from within the country. Sustainable development requires integrated approaches that require close collaboration among various NCs, organizations and disciplines.

3. National Committees

NCs are composed of a wide network of representatives of experts from the government, technical and scientific organizations, governments and non-government institutions, irrigators, companies and individuals with interests in, concerned with, or desirous of promoting and furthering the mission and objectives of the Commission. NCs are generally hosted by the government departments of irrigation or water resources or agriculture or rural development, provide multi-disciplinary platforms within the countries bringing together all the relevant stakeholders. The recommendations of the Peter Lee Committee report on broad basing of NC cannot be overemphasized. The ICID Action Plan 2030 has therefore aimed at strengthening its National Committees.

Based on the analysis of the responses received from NCs (**Annex II**) on the questionnaire seeking their inputs to shape the future, 11 out of 18 NCs are fully funded by government. Three of the NCs get their major funding from the membership contribution. Only a few NCs get their revenue from other activities such as organization of conferences. US National Committee is the only responding NC getting their revenue generated by its activities. There is a greater scope for other NCs to generate greater portion of their revenues from activities of the NCs. Except for Canadian NC and Taiwanese Committee, no other NC has substantial revenues coming from membership.

NCs of ICID can be arranged in two distinct categories. Category I are those NCs which are largely supported by governments in facilitating their participation and paying their annual subscriptions. This is generally the case with NCs from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Category II includes NCs from some of the OECD countries and others where the operation of NCs is based on the contributions (generally a membership fee) from individual members.

NCs belonging to the two categories have specific concerns and challenges. Issues of the two categories are discussed separately as the expectations, challenges and are distinct. Some of the issues that came up are discussed below.

Category I NCs: The challenges are as follows:

- (i) The outreach of NC and consequently ICID is extremely limited in the country and even the Departments,
- (ii) There are no technical working groups on specific subjects or activities like seminars/ annual conferences etc.
- (iii) The governments get little feedback from NCs as such they do not feel the benefit of the membership of ICID, and
- (iv) In some NCs, only one person is representing and is in touch with the ICID, the links are broken with the retirement of such individuals and such NCs eventually slip in to associate membership

Category II NCs: The membership is broad based, however, there are various challenges:

- (i) Individual members do not feel any affiliation with ICID as member and often are unaware of the advantage of ICID membership,
- (ii) Interest in agriculture is declining and with the competing water organizations within countries, the interest of the groups are limited to softer aspects of water management, and
- (iii) There is lack of linkages with the end users, the small western farmers do not have the interest in international affairs while large farmers adopt a business approach with limited interest in volunteer nature of objectives of ICID.

3.1 Role of NCs of ICID vis-a-vis other professional organizations

A number of global professional organizations are working in the field of water resources with their counterparts at the country level such as country water partnerships, Water Works Associations, Farmers' Associations; National Committee on Large Dams, national Water Resources Associations etc. The most critical obstacle faced by NCs in both developing and developed countries is the lack of attractive mandate for the NCs and no clear cut advantage to the water professionals becoming members of the NCs. It is also unfortunate that NCs find that YPs do not have interest in participating in NCs activities.

NCs need to study their role, structure and working and explore possibility of cooperation and collaborations with such organizations so as to pool limited available resources. NCs should maintain a list of institutions, companies, individuals as per their specialization for expanding the network. National Committees may like to take advantage of various entry points such as IWRM, water security, climate change adaptations, drought management to get various stakeholders engaged with irrigation and drainage activities.

In countries, where irrigation and drainage is not economically and politically a priority, the NC may seek joint forum on water with irrigation and drainage as one of the thematic areas. The UK national organisation seeks to broaden its appeal but rebranding itself as the Irrigation and Water Forum, and this has brought in a few new members interested in the 'big water' issues, echoed internationally by ICID's '*managing water for sustainable agriculture*'.

The NCs undertake a variety of activities. Based on the priority that each respective NCs assign out of the ten options, it can be inferred that, despite the variety of water institutions and organization springing up in water sector, NC's do not consider that the NCs are not obsolete, and they offer business opportunities. The second category of roles that the NCs fulfil are international exposure for young professional, provide professional advice to members, and act as think tanks. The top most important roles that the NCs play are (i) organizing events and meetings for members, (ii) providing platform to exchange of information, (iii) advocating the importance of irrigation, drainage and flood management, and (iv) offering training and capacity development.

3.2 Interaction between the national stakeholders engaged with AWM

One of the reasons for the NCs not being able to convince their governments is the low profile of NCs themselves and ICID as an International Organization within the countries. ICID will have to take steps to improve its profile internationally.

Out of the 18 responding NCs, only 9 NCs have a mechanism to provide feedback into policy making process in their country. Fourteen NCs have an open membership with 12 having Executive Committees and 10 NC organizing Annual meetings. However, only 4 NCs have been organized into technical working groups. The need for all the NCs to revisit their constitutions to involve a wide range of AWM stakeholders within its fold need to be pursued, if the NCs have to ensure their relevance within their national as well as international context. Accordingly, the National Committee should be broad based to represent the following interests:

- (i) all geographic regions and administrative units of the country;
- (ii) all disciplines with interest in the area of agriculture water management such as civil, water resources and agricultural engineering; soil crop sciences including agronomy, horticulture and forestry and the allied disciplines of economics, social sciences, environment, etc.;
- (iii) all functional sub-disciplines within the irrigation, drainage and flood control like surveys and investigations; planning, design and construction; operation, maintenance and management; monitoring and evaluation, etc.;
- (iv) all kinds of schemes and projects such as surface water schemes, ground water schemes and major, medium and minor projects etc.;
- (v) all types of economic development enterprises and associations including the federal and provincial government departments of irrigation, agriculture and rural development, public undertakings, private sector organizations, cooperative societies, and non-government/voluntary organizations;
- (vi) all the associated educational institutions and research and development organizations, etc.; and
- (vii) end users and other individuals and their organizations with interests in irrigation, drainage and flood management including farmers.

It was pointed out that in Category II NCs, members pay subscription to the NCs and get its membership. They generally do not feel any affiliation with ICID unless they attend annual meetings of ICID. In order to give a feeling of belonging to such members, it was recommended that dual membership (NC as well as ICID) could be considered with a single subscription by the incumbents to their NCs. If this principle is accepted, then on the certification of the NCs, ICID could provide a certificate of membership of ICID to all such members.

Further, only 11 NCs are reported to maintain their web presence: 10 use circulars letters and another 11 use News Bulletin to disseminate information to their members. Four NCs do not have any kind of communication with their members. In today's world of instant information, it is important that ICT be used for interaction with all the users. In order for ICID communications to reach all the members of NCs in an un-interrupted manner and also relieve the NC coordinators of the burden of re-sending the information received from CO, it was recommended the NCs would provide the mailing list of all its members (individual members, members of the National Committees, members of governing boards etc.) to the CO. However, it was pointed out that a protocol would have to be established as to the kind of information that could be sent directly to the members.

4 European National Committees

Unfortunately none of the NCs from European countries responded to the questionnaire sent to NCs. Efforts of TF members in getting the information from NCs have also not born fruits. The inferences are drawn from an analysis of their available Constitution. Analysis of the situation based on the constitution and the records available with CO is given in Annex III.

4.1 Operational arrangements in various NCs of Europe

More than half of the 16 active NCs from Europe are still funded through government funds. However, most of the government departments are neither aware of the activities of ICID and perhaps nor are in the mailing list of CO, and might not be aware of the benefits that accrue to the members.

A very preliminary assessment at the CO level indicates that even in active NCs, not more than 2-3 institutions from within the country regularly participate in the activities of ICID. Members of the TF are requested to kindly use their good offices to request the NCs complete the information Annex III in respect of their country to enable the TF to have a complete picture of the functioning of the NCs in Europe.

The NCs are represented by only a limited number of stakeholders, mostly those associated with academia and the research institutions. Analysis of the representation of EU NCs in various meetings of ICID during the last 10 years indicate that representatives from only 2-3 institutions are regularly present.

There is no reporting available with CO about the conduct of dissemination activities in terms of National Conference/ annual meetings of the NCs although the membership in 11 NCs is open and there is a potential to involve wide based stakeholder participation.

4.2 Recent withdrawals of European NCs from membership of ICID

In the recent past years, four NCs from European countries have withdrawn their membership from ICID. Some other NCs, who have not withdrawn, but do have certain concerns in terms of payment of their annual subscriptions. A glimpse of the immediate cause of their concerns is represented by quoting from correspondence with some of them as below.

“Austrian Ministry stopped the financial support of ANCID. Therefore, you received the withdrawal of the Austrian membership of ICID. In the last ANCID board meeting we discussed several options to continue our membership. We are very interested in ICID activities and like to keep membership. On the other side we think that the Austrian fee is relatively high in comparison to other European members. Could you be so nice and send us the basis for the calculation of the annual fee for Austria. In the moment it is about US\$ 3,500,-. We discussed and we would be able to pay an annual fee of about US\$ 1,000. For this we are also in need to find sponsors. Please inform us ASAP about our proposal”.

Extract of email from Dr. Peter Cepuder, AUNCID to ICID dated 6 March 2015

“In accordance with figure no. 7.2 of the ICID By-law I have to inform you that the German National Committee will withdraw from its membership of the Commission with effect from 31 December 2014. Due to restructuring of the Ministry in recent years and various constraints the hitherto form of membership has proved to be no longer viable”.

Extract of email from Dr. Doris Busenkell, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Bonn, Germany to ICID dated 22 September 2014

Germany left the ICID, I had some official and informal discussions, also with Eiko Lübbe VPH of ICID, about the future options and the possibilities that Germany came back to ICID family. The result was that on a short term view it was impossible that Germany came back, may be under the lead of another ministry (in the past it was consumer protection and agriculture and it could be an option to discuss this with ministry for economic cooperation and development) and more political pressure.

Extract of email from Dr. Klaus Rottcher (Germany) to Dr. Kamran Emami (copy to ICID dated 23 June 2015)

“As you know, the ICID Spanish Natl. Committee (CERYD) has been recently transferred from the General Directorate of Water to the Gen. Directorate of Rural Development and Forest Policy (DGDPRF), both under the same Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment (MAGRAMA). Due to this change, we are now subject in all aspects to the new Director General, Mrs. Begoña Nieto, to whom, as soon I was informed of having been transferred, asked her to hold a meeting to widely inform her about CERYD’s situation and problems, and get from her due instructions on how to proceed in the future in order to keep, revitalize and enhance this Committee’s activities in all fields. Under these circumstances, you may understand the present CERYD’s inability to act by itself in any aspect, without previous instructions and permission”.

Extract of email from Dr. J.A. Ortiz, CERYD to ICID dated 30 October 2014

Slovenian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage - SINCID therefore asks you kindly to take these circumstances under consideration and make accordingly revision of annual membership dues following ICID Bay law conditions and/or requirements”

Extract of email from VPH Brane Maticic, SINCID to ICID dated 23 September 2013

Governments are less interested in agriculture, especially in the EU where it comes under the umbrella of the Common Agriculture Policy and various directives such as Water Directive and Flood Directive. People are more aware of environmental issues. But again in the EU, these are under a supranational umbrella, and therefore, less a policy concern for governments. Besides there are fewer votes in rural areas, and fewer town people with a connection to farming. With this, institutional involvement in agriculture has declined. Professional opportunities still

exist, but mostly with very small, even single person businesses, with neither the time nor international interest in ICID.

For example, broad basing has kept the UK.ICID going even after the withdrawal of direct support from the government, although its sustainability is always under threat. To ask people to pay the international subscription out of their own pockets, especially as the older members retire and new members have less time or money to participate in the international events, appears to be a difficult proposition.

The underlying problems are a combination of economic, political and organizational. Societies have become more urban centric, and focused on soft issues. The withdrawals are generally due to the following reasons:

- (a) Changes in the organizational structures within the governments, resulting in AWM (and consequently the NCs) left parentless, and the consequent lack of presenting justification,
- (b) Lack of involvement of all stakeholders, particularly private sector and international development agencies,
- (c) Disconnect between NC and the concerned funding department in the absence of regular feedbacks, and
- (d) Absence of policy feedback or advocacy under the banner of the NCs

4.3 Suggestions on the possible way for retaining European NCs as member of ICID

In UK, a separate UK Irrigation Association catering for the interests of such professionals, focussing on local issues and contact with agri-business also exists. ICID in UK has suggested amalgamation but this UK organisation sees no benefit in contributing to the cost of the ICID international subscription, and remains a friendly competitor. In USA as well the attitude towards agriculture is changing with lowering of priorities. The role of government is becoming more of a regulator rather than a developer.

It is strange that all the international development assistance and investment in modernization in Asia and development of irrigation systems in Africa flows from Europe and USA and still there is no interest within these countries to maintain the membership of ICID. It is a fact that DA generally have their own panel of experts whom they generally depend on for their technical exchange programs. However, they would definitely be interested in getting a regular feedback on the development status in the agriculture water management sector in the developing countries. The NCs would have to raise their own profiles within the countries for this. The NCs in OECD countries should try to get their Development Agencies involved in NC activities and by extension, in the activities of ICID.

It is therefore suggested that the NCs would do best by tapping the private sector engaged in international consultancy and development works from their country in making their NCs financially sustainable and independent of government support.

5 Interaction between ICID and the NCs

The membership in most of the responding NCs is not sufficiently broad based and falls short of the expectations as described in the Peter Lee Committee Report. Out of the 18 NCs responding to the questionnaire, 12 NCs have institutional membership, with participation of, on an average, 27 institutions out of which 40% are government entities. The knowledge of existence of ICID in these countries is limited to these 15-30 representatives. Another 5 responding NCs do have individual membership with some members representing the government departments. On an average they have 300+ members with a reasonably good mix of 48% engineers, 20% research and academicians, and 15% belonging to private sector and less than 1% farmers. Out of the 18 responding NCs only 11 NCs have Website, 10 use Circulars letters and another 11 use News Bulletin to disseminate information to their members. Four NCs do not have any kind of communication with their members.

A very minimal 20-25 percent of the NCs contribute/respond to the information exchange. Only 20 percent of NCs regularly open the mails sent as information either as General Notifications, News UPDATE or ICID News. An analysis of the responses to the questionnaire (Annex II D) indicates that the communication between the NC operational offices and its members is minimal. Less than 50 percent of NCs have any formal mechanism (website, Periodical Circulars, news bulletins) for maintaining regular contact with its members.

It appears that the office-bearers in the NCs who are supposed to be administering the activities of NCs are pre-occupied with their professional activities. They are unable to spare time for fulfilling the functional requirements as a NC, which is mandated to provide the link between the national AWM community and the wider ICID community. There is minimal connect between members of the NC with the ICID. Due to the business of the office-bearers, and other financial constraints events are seldom organized under the NC banner, not even as co-sponsors or co-organizers. As such, with minimal profile of NCs within the countries, the profile of ICID in such countries is almost non-existent.

Most of the NCs are unable to make best use of the available opportunities due to lack of mechanism to disseminate these opportunities to the AWM community within their countries. It is evident from some of the responses that they are unaware of the information available on the website.

The best way that ICID can help struggling national organisations is to flag its interest in such issues, and its importance in their international debate in the UN and elsewhere, with the aim of appealing to a wide spectrum of stakeholders. In many countries, there is increasing voter-interest in the global environment, and especially sustainable food production. ICID needs to make more of our contacts with such stakeholders, and thereby help our national organisations broaden their base.

6 Long-term financial sustainability of the NCs

Generally, National Committees raise resources by means of:

- (i) annual membership fees from members,
- (ii) grants from Government,
- (iii) grants from donors,
- (iv) collection from participation fee for seminars/symposia organized by the National Committee,
- (v) sale proceeds of publications of the National Committee,
- (vi) paid services of the National Committee to other organizations/institutions and Government.

Models adopted by NCs of UK, Australia, USA etc. can be studied to adopt model NC structure. NCs may consider establishing various working groups in line with ICID working groups for better harmony and coordination between NC and ICID activities.

ICID also needs to be aware of how national organisations fund the international subscription, and have a different subscription basis (ie individual and corporate) where the National Committee model is about to fail. Perhaps, in time these individuals and corporates may be able to reactivate the national membership.

7 Recommendations

In order to revitalize the NCs to fulfil their respective mandates in light of SDGs and the new ICID vision, the following recommendations are made.

TOR1 Review of the interrelationships between ICID, the NCs and the national stakeholders engaged with AWM and the effectiveness of the network in fulfilling the new vision

TOR2 To review the role of NCs of ICID vis a vis other professional organizations within the countries in water sector such as country water partnerships

- (a) NC to review their constitution, membership and organization structure to broad-base their structure to include all stakeholders related to AWM in line with the Peter Lee Committee Report
- (b) NCs should, where feasible, broaden its scope to enables it to play a role in national rural development context in accordance with the new ICID vision
- (c) NCs should have proper linkages with the relevant government departments and ministries, but it should not be confined to be a Committee of representative high officials only, rather it should serve as an inter-disciplinary exchange platform
- (d) NCs should not only have a Management Committee but also a general body with individual membership from across various AWM disciplines, departments and institutions.
- (e) It is important that NCs improve their visibility at the National Level by organizing important technical events, say in the form of a Seminar on ICID Foundation Day or during the Annual general body meeting.
- (f) NCs should provide the mailing list of all its members (individual members, members of the National Committees, members of governing boards etc.) to the CO for seamless dissemination of information.
- (g) NCs should establish a communication systems with all their members and stakeholders

TOR3 To take stock of the constitution of various NCs of Europe, and study their financial operational arrangements

TOR4 To study the reasons for withdrawal of European NCs from membership of ICID in the recent past and suggest the means of retaining these countries as member of ICID,

- (a) European NCs would do best by tapping the private sector from their country in making their NCs financially sustainable and independent of government support.
- (b) NCs from OECD countries should explore the possibility of getting their development agencies on board
- (c) Avail the support of private sector firms engaged in international consultancy and development works from their country in making their NCs financially sustainable and independent of government support.
- (d) A number of NCs are have lost their bearings due to re-organization of ministries and departments within the countries. The past and present ICID members from these countries should come together and make fresh efforts keeping the above points in view.

TOR5 To suggest measures for long-term financial sustainability of the NCs

TOR6 To recommend measures for improving the profile of NCs within the countries

- (a) NCs should organize at least one annual event to showcase their activities and provide platform for networking etc.
- (b) Dual membership (NC as well as ICID) with a single subscription by the members to their NCs can be a way to improve NCs profile
- (c) NCs should undertake professional activities to raise resources jointly with other water sector professional groupings,
- (d) NCs should maintain a proper information and dissemination mechanism
- (e) NCs should be proactive and provide strategic advice to governments based on sharing of international experiences through ICID network





CONTRIBUTING TO SHAPE ICID FUTURE Analysis of Responses from NCs to the Questionnaire

II.1 Introduction

National Committees are at the centre of all the activities of ICID and form the backbone of the organization. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the importance of developing national strategies for the promotion of sustainable and productive activities through partnerships, and encourages Governments to create a climate that is conducive to increasing the greater involvement of all relevant stakeholders in every sphere of development, including agriculture water management. The ICID Action Plan 2030 has to therefore aim at strengthening its National Committees.

As the capacities in the NCs within the countries, particularly in developing countries may not be up to the mark to fulfil their national obligation, as part of the Action Plan exercise the needs of NCs in this respect were specifically assessed through a Questionnaire.

Shaping

National Committees were invited to provide inputs based on a questionnaire as presented in Annex III. The objective of the seeking information through the questionnaire developed by the Consultative Group was to give the opportunity to NCs to contribute into shaping the way ICID, as a network.

The NCs were given more than 60 days to respond to the questionnaire presuming that they would require wider consultations among their various constituents. Out of the 60 National Committees, unfortunately only 18 NCs (Bangladesh, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Egypt, Japan, India, Iran, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Sudan (North), Turkey, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe) have responded (Refer Fig 1) even after extending the last date for submission of the questionnaire out of which 5 are OECD countries. **It is a matter of great concern that none of the NCs from Europe have submitted their response.**



Figure 1. National Committees that have responded to ICID Questionnaire

II.2 Organization structure of National Committees

National Committee are ideally required to serve as a platform within the country (ies) serving the agriculture water management community. Ideally, its composition should include representatives from government(s), technical and scientific organizations, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, academicians, etc. with the interest in promoting and furthering the mission and objectives of the Commission. National Committees (NCs), with the participation of experts from various ministries and disciplines generally represent the entire spectrum of government institutions involved in agriculture water management from within the country.

In order to understand the on the ground structure and functioning of the NCs one of the questions that was posed in the questionnaire was: What is the organization structure of YOUR National Committees? Information sought can be categorised into: Who are the members? What are the obstacles in getting more active members to the NC? What is the Revenue Model of the NC? What role does the NC play? How is the NC Organized? What is

dissemination mechanism the NC uses? An analysis of the information provided is compiled and presented in the Annex II-A to Annex II-E. The salient features are presented in the following paragraphs.

- Annex II-A:** Briefly illustrates the revenue model followed by the responding NCs.
- Annex II-B:** Provides a glimpse of what the NCs perceive as obstacles in expanding the membership of their NCs. The questionnaire provided options as: competition from other water groups, lack of attractive mandate, no clear advantage of being a members of the NC, too expensive etc.
- Annex II-C:** Lists the various roles played by the respective NC in the national context, as a prioritized list. The higher score indicating a higher priority given to that particular activity.
- Annex II-D:** Provides information regarding the membership of the NCs.
- Annex II-E:** Indicates the way the NCs interact with their members, and disseminate the information received from ICID or otherwise through means such as website, circular letters etc.

Following are the observations based on these analysis.

- (i) 12 out of 18 NCs are fully funded by government. Three of the NCs get their major funding from the membership contribution. Only a few NCs get their revenue from other activities such as organization of conferences. US National Committee is the only responding NC getting their revenue generated by its activities. There is a greater scope for other NCs to generate greater portion of their revenues from activities of the NCs. Except for Canadian NC and Taiwanese Committee, no other NC has substantial revenues coming from membership.
- (ii) The most critical obstacles faced by both developing and developed countries NCs is no attractive mandate for the NCs and no clear cut advantage of becoming members of the NCs. It is also unfortunate that NCs find that YPs do not have interest in participating in NCs activities.
- (iii) Out of the 18 NCs responding to the questionnaire, 13 NCs have institutional membership with some members representing the government departments and other institutions, while 5 NCs that have individual membership on an average with 48% engineers, 20% research and academicians, and 15% belonging to private sector and less than 1% farmers except in the case of IRNCID. NCs with institutional membership have on an average 27 institutions out of which 40% are government entities.
- (iv) Out of these only 12 NCs have Website, 11 use Circulars letters and another 12 use News Bulletin to disseminate information to their members. Four NCs do not have any kind of communication with their members. Only 10 NCs have a mechanism to provide feedback into policy making process in their country. 14 NCs have an open membership with 12 having Executive Committees and 11 NC organizing Annual meetings. However, only 5 NCs have established their own technical working groups.
- (v) The NCs undertake a variety of activities. Based on the priority that each respective NCs assign out of the ten options, it can be inferred that, despite the variety of water institutions and organization springing up in water sector, NC's do not consider that the NCs are not obsolete, and they offer business opportunities. The second category of roles that the NCs fulfil are international exposure for young professional, provide professional advice to members, and act as think tanks. The top most important role that the NCs play: Organize events and meetings for members, Platform to exchange of information, Advocacy on importance of irrigation, drainage and flood management, and offer training and capacity development.

II.3 Needs and potential contributions from NCs

In order to understand the requirements of the NCs and how the NCs can contribute to the ICID Action Plan 2030, the following questions were posed to the NCs to collect their response:

- (i) What kind of support NC members seek to fulfil their national mandate?
- (ii) What support does NC need to meet the SDGs related to Agriculture Water Management?
- (iii) How would NC contribute in achieving the Six Goals of ICID Vision 2030?
- (iv) What support does NCs expect from the ICID Network?
- (v) Which specific activities ICID (as a network) should take to meet NCs' expectations?

Based on the responses the support required by the NCs and their potential contribution to achieving the six goals of ICID Vision 2030 have been categorized under: Information sharing and exchange; Advocacy; Capacity development; Research; Technology transfer; Partnerships; and Financial.

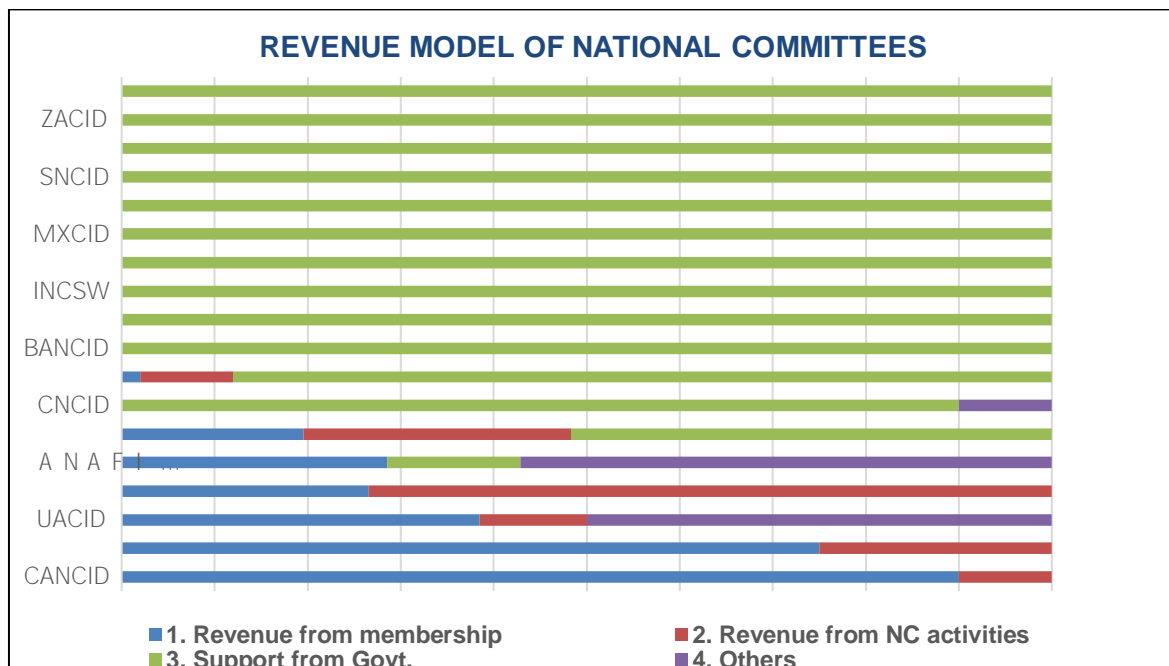
The activities suggested by the NCs for fulfilling the six goals have been included in the Action Plan proposed while compiling Annex III.



REVENUE MODEL OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

	Revenue from membership	Revenue from NC activities	Support from Government	Others (Specify)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
BANCID	0	0	100	0
CANCID	90	10	0	0
CNCID	0	0	90	10
CTCID	30	25	45	0
ENCID	0	0	100	0
INCSW	0	0	100	0
IRNCID	2	10	88	0
JNCID	0	0	100	0
KCID	75	25	0	0
MXCID	0	0	100	0
ANAFIDE	20	15	0	65
SLNCID	0	0	100	0
SNCID	0	0	100	0
TUCID	0	0	100	0
UACID	50	0	10	40
USCID	17	83	0	0
ZACID	0	0	100	0
ZwCID	0	0	100	0

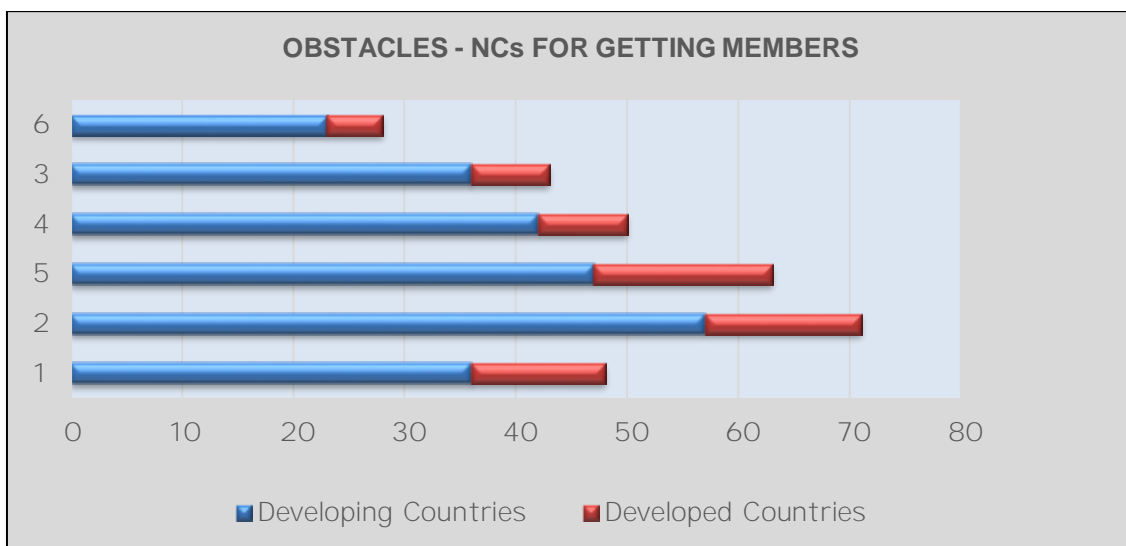
Note: Figures in Percent (%)



OBSTACLES FACED BY NCs IN GETTING MORE ACTIVE MEMBERS

Note: In this table the priority score is shown with 6 being the highest priority and 1 as lowest priority. No response is left blank. It was possible to give the same priority level multiple times.

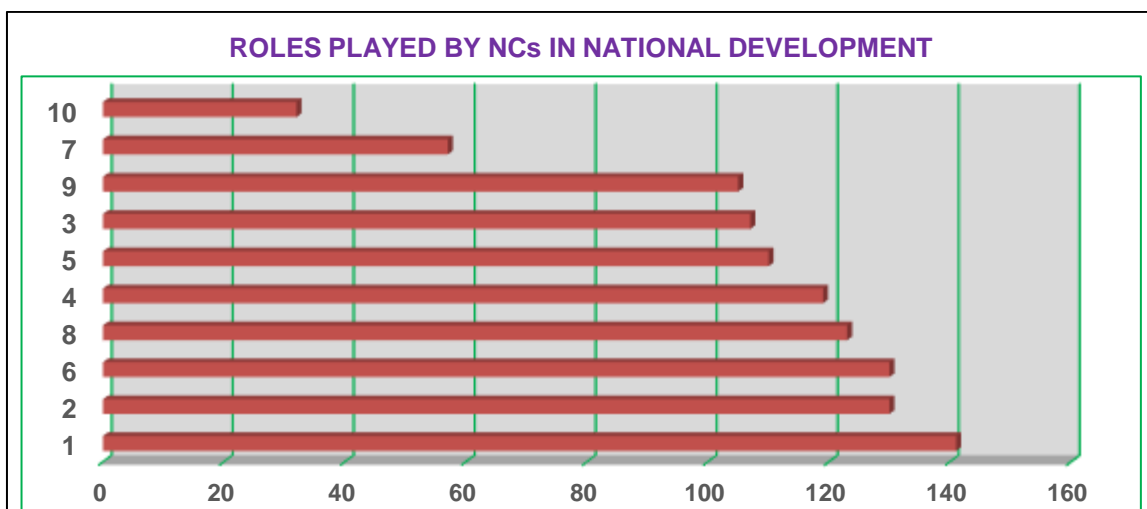
	Competition with other water groups	No attractive mandate	Too expensive (employer does not support)	Young people are too busy and not interested	No clear-cut advantages to members	No obstacles, our NC is thriving
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BANCID	1	6	2	2	2	1
CANCID	3	6	3	1	5	2
CNCID	4	3	3	1	2	-
CTCID	3	5	2	6	3	1
ENCID	3	4	4	4	5	4
INCSW	3	1	-	-	6	-
IRNCID	2	4	1	4	2	5
JNCID	-	-	-	-	-	1
KCID	3	5	2	3	6	1
MXCID	4	5	3	2	6	1
ANAFIDE	4	1	2	3	5	3
SLNCID	1	5	3	-	6	0
SNCID	1	6	5	3	1	1
TUCID	1	4	1	1	2	4
UACID	-	3	-	5	4	-
USCID	6	3	2	4	5	1
ZACID	6	6	4	6	2	1
ZwCID	3	4	6	5	1	2
Total	48	71	43	50	63	28



ROLES PLAYED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Note: In this table the priority score is shown with 10 being the highest priority and 1 as lowest priority No response is left blank. For this question it was possible to give the same priority level multiple times.

	Organize events and meetings	Platform for exchange of information	Provide professional advice to	Provide professional advice to	Think tank	Advocacy	Offer business opportunities	Training and capacity development	International exposure for young professionals	NCs are obsolete
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BANCID	10	6	6	6	2	6	1	6	2	1
CANCID	8	7	6	9	3	5	1	4	10	2
CNCID	4	8	6	5	3	10	2	9	6	1
CTCID	4	8	6	5	3	10	2	9	6	1
ENCID	10	8	8	7	9	9	1	10	8	1
INCSW	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRNCID	10	10	10	10	9	9	6	10	10	1
JNCID	9	10	10	10	8	10	3	10	10	1
KCID	10	5	2	9	7	8	3	4	8	1
MXCID	7	6	10	10	6	10	1	10	1	1
ANAFIDE	10	9	8	9	10	7	5	4	6	-
SLNCID	-	-	-	-	7	4	5	3	2	-
SNCID	9	10	1	8	6	1	1	9	10	10
TUCID	10	10	6	1	3	10	1	7	3	7
UACID	6	6	6	9	9	9	7	9	8	1
USCID	10	9	2	5	8	3	7	6	4	1
ZACID	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	2
ZwCID	5	8	10	6	7	9	2	4	3	1
Total	141	130	107	119	110	130	57	123	105	32



NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION

(A) NCs WITH INDIVIDUAL (+INSTITUTIONAL) MEMBERS

	Total members¹	Government Departments	Field Engineers	Research (Institutes) Scientists	University Academicians	Young Professionals	Private sector	Farmers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CANCID	250	13	123	35	30	25	10	3
IRNCID	>2000	1000	1400	1000	800	600	1000	200
KCID	774	8	503	100	39	77	39	8
UACID	135	1	15	60	10	11	2	3
USCID	394	18	63	0	31	69	213	0

(B) NCs WITH INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

	Total members	Government Departments	Field Engineers	Research (Institutes) Scientists	University Academicians	Young Professionals	Private sector	Farmers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BANCID	18	12	13	2	0	0	0	0
CNCID	99	28	0	24	5	0	9	0
CTCID	39	2	3	5	6	0	6	17
ENCID	30	29	5	19	3	2	1	0
INCSW	10	6	6	2	0	0	0	0
JNCID	18	2	0	5	9	1	2	0
MXCID	12	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
ANAFIDE	29	11	0	4	0	4	10	0
SLNCID	30	12	5	0	1	5	2	0
SNCID	11	11	3	4	2	2	0	0
TUCID	14	13	12	0	0	0	1	0
ZACID	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
ZwCID	24	13	20	3	4	0	1	3

¹ Total members in col 1 is not the sum of cols 2 to 8, as these characteristics are not exclusive

NATIONAL COMMITTEES – ORGANIZATIONAL AND COMMUNICATIONAL ASPECTS

	Is the membership to the NC open to all the stakeholders of AWM community?	Is there an Executive Committee?	Are there internal technical working groups?	Mechanism for a feedback from NC to the policy making process in the country	Are the Annual meetings/ events organized?	Mechanism for regular communication between the AWM professionals in the country and the NC	Website	Regular Circular Letters	News Bulletin	Are important publications/periodicals from ICID/CO translated into local language?
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BANCID	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
CANCID	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CNCID	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
CTCID	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
ENCID	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
INCSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRNCID	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
JNCID	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KCID	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MXCID	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
ANAFIDE	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
SLNCID	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
SNCID	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
TUCID	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
UACID	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
USCID	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
ZACID	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZwCID	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Total	15	14	5	10	11	11	12	8	10	10

Note: 1-Yes, 0-No



NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN EUROPEAN REGION

Salient Features of Constitution

Country	Hosted by	Subscription by	Chair	Governing Body	General Body	WGs	No of Inst participating in ICID Activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Austria	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF	Few 5	Working Group	Nil	
Bulgaria	Constitution not available						
Croatia	Constitution not available						
Czech Republic	Min of Interior/ MoA / Min of Foreign Affairs	Membership state admn. Bodies	Min. of Interior	Ex Council			
Estonia	Constitution not available						
Finland		Membership					
France		Membership			Working Group		
Germany	German Association for Water Resources and Land Improvement	Govt. funding, Membership, Special projects	Officer-in-charge (WR) Ministry for Food, Agr, Forestry.	No governing body.	Open		
Greece	Private Corporate body	Membership, Govt. support		General Assembly	Board of Direction;		
Hungary	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Hungarian Academy of Sciences		Governing Committee nominated by HAS			
Ireland	Constitution not available						
Italy	Min of Foreign Affairs	Consortium of Ministries and membership fee		GB/ Ex Council	Broad based GB		
Lithuania	Constitution not available						
Macedonia		Membership, Govt. support		Assembly	Open		
Netherlands	Royal Inst of Eng	Membership	Elected	Ex Committee	Open		
Poland	Constitution not available						
Portugal	Directorate of Hydraulics Dept.	Govt. support	DG of Hydraulic Dept.	No governing body.	Open		
Romania		Membership	Elected	Board of Directors 7- 15	Open		
Russia	Constitution not available						
Serbia	Constitution not available						
Slovak Republic	Research Institute of Irrigation	Membership fee, govt. support	Elected	Supervisory Board	Open		
Slovenia	Standing Commissions i.e.	Membership, donations		Executive Assembly	Open		

Country	Hosted by	Subscription by	Chair	Governing Body	General Body	WGs	No of Inst participating in ICID Activities
Spain	Min of Pub Works (MOPW)	MOPW	DG of Hydraulic Works	Ex Committee 9	No GB	Nil	
Switzerland		Membership + Donations		Ex Committee	General Assembly		
Ukraine	Association of ameliorators and specialists in water management	Membership	Elected	Governing Body	Open		
United Kingdom	Institute of Civil Engineers	Membership	Elected	Governing Body	Open		
Red colour indicates	Associate Members (9 nos.)						

