

CPSP News Update

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (ICID)

New Delhi, India

December 2004

Orientation Workshop on CPSP

The Country Policy Support Program (CPSP) launched by ICID in 2002 with a funding support from the Govt. of The Netherlands is in advance stage of its implementation. Five National Committees of ICID viz. CNCID (China), ENCID (Egypt), INCID (India), MXCID (Mexico), and PANCID (Pakistan) are participating in the program. Major activities have been completed in China and India and preliminary outputs of the study were available and can be accessed on <http://www.icid.org/cpsp.html>.



Workshop participants

First inception workshop to apprise and explain CPSP Phase I activities in three other participating countries viz. Egypt, Mexico and Pakistan was held on 3rd August 2004 at 6th October City, Egypt. Subsequently, a follow-up meeting of representatives of all the five National Committees was held at Moscow on 6 September 2004 on the occasion of 55th meeting of the International Executive Council (IEC) of ICID. The New Delhi workshop held from 13-17 December 2004 was attended by professionals from National Committees of ENCID (Egypt), MXCID (Mexico), PANCID (Pakistan) and INCID (India).

The workshop was opened with the introductory

speech by Mr. M. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary General, ICID who provided background, objectives of the workshop and the progress achieved by the CPSP participating countries. The main purpose of the workshop was to orient the participants on the updated version of Basinwide Holistic Integrated Water Assessment (BHIWA) model evolved by ICID and work out an action plan for holding broad based national consultations in the participating countries.

Mr. I.B. Shaikh, Chairman, PANCID informed that the PANCID has selected Nari river basin located in Balochistan province for CPSP study.

The basin has 22,560 sq.km of area and there are 52 perennial irrigation schemes in Nari basin. The total area under irrigation in the basin is about 18,000 hectares. Mr. Shaikh informed that Pakistan's annual average water availability is 174 million m³ irrigating about 15 million hectares. The population of the country is 146 million with a per capita water availability of 1200 m³/year indicating water scarcity. He told that Pakistan was planning to take



up construction of a few more dams to store water for irrigation and other uses. The crop yields in Pakistan are still, in general, low; the country is not food self-sufficient and is obliged to import food grains, particularly wheat. He appreciated efforts of ICID in bringing together professionals from MXCID, PANCID, ENCID and INCID facilitating interaction and learning from experiences in water resources development and management elsewhere.

Dr. (Mrs.) Maha Tawfik (Egypt) made presentation on Egypt's water resources management policy and strategy. Currently, Egypt irrigates about 3.3 million hectares and has planned to increase it to 3.4 million hectares by 2017. Besides the Nile river (Aswan dam), which is the principle water source, other water resources include – fossil groundwater in the desert; Nile Delta and Valley aquifer; rainfall along the northern coasts; agricultural drainage water; treated wastewater; and desalinated water. "In future, major emphasis will be given on reuse of drainage water and use of treated sewage water to bring additional area under irrigation", informed Dr. Tawfik. Mr. Nader El-Masry said that Egypt has been extensively using various modelling tools for managing its water resources since last 20 years. Examples of decision support tools utilised by Egypt include – National Water Resources Plan (NWRP); Integrated Water Resources Model for Egypt's Sustainable Development (IWRMESD); and Decision support system for water resources planning (DSS). Notwithstanding the use of these specific models meant to address specific issues, Egypt finds BHIWA

as an interesting model to explore scenarios and intend to apply it to examine some cases. The Egyptian National Committee has prepared a comprehensive report based upon the output of the inception workshop and is available at the ICID website.

Dr. Jaime Collado (Mexico) in his presentation said that the present population of Mexico is 104 million and is projected to increase to 130 million by 2025. Mexico's annual average precipitation yields 1,574 km³ of which 400 km³ is contributed from surface runoff, while 77 km³ goes to aquifer recharge. Storage of 150 km³ has been created through 800 major reservoirs so far, and annually about 300 km³ goes to sea. The total irrigated area of Mexico is 6.6 million hectares of which 50% belongs to large irrigation system managed by 85 irrigation districts and remaining 50% of irrigated area is categorised as small units and are self-managed.

Dr. Collado informed that MXCID has selected Baluarte river basin for CPSP study. The river basin has an area of about 5000 sq.km having average annual precipitation of 690 mm. He found the BHIWA model useful for assessment of water resources at basin level and MXCID will attempt to apply it on Baluarte river basin. He said that MXCID has planned to hold a broad based national consultation in January 2005 involving experts from water resources, irrigation, municipal and industrial water supply, and environment departments.



Workshop participants