

## Message du Président

### 20<sup>ème</sup> Congrès, Lahore

Juste après la pause de nouvel an, je me suis déplacé de nouveau pour effectuer des visites au Pakistan, en Inde, Turquie et Italie. Lors de la visite au Pakistan, le point focal de discussions était les préparatifs du 20<sup>ème</sup> Congrès et du 59<sup>ème</sup> CEI, Lahore, octobre 2008.

Les nouvelles en provenance du Pakistan auraient inquiétés plusieurs d'entre-vous, mais Maureen et moi-même, nous avons constaté que la situation y était très calme, et nous pouvions nous y déplacer librement, même lors de nos visites à Karachi et Hyderabad, et il en est de même lors de notre réunion avec les membres du Comité National Pakistan (PANCID) à Islamabad et Lahore. J'ai été accueilli par le Vice Président Illahi Shaikh, et j'ai rencontré le Vice Président Hon. Shams-ul-Mulk, le Vice Président Hon. Khalid Mohtadullah à Islamabad, et le Vice Président Mark Svendsen à Lahore, ainsi que d'autres amis et anciens collègues.

Le lieu de notre Congrès est situé dans un endroit sûr et bien sécurisé, et nous espérons que le Gouvernement pakistanais et les membres du Comité National du Pakistan prennent des dispositions nécessaires pour accorder toutes les facilités aux participants et veiller à leur soin dès leur arrivée à l'aéroport. Nous avons un programme de six jours plein d'intérêt auquel est attendu la participation des centaines de délégués locaux, y compris nombreux jeunes professionnels.

Je ne suis pas tellement sûr qu'il n'y aura pas d'autres troubles tels que rapportés qui puissent inquiéter quelques participants étrangers; mais les élections ont passé de manière calme, et je tiens à souligner que la venue de nos réunions est très proche des hôtels situés dans une ville qui est la plus belle et la mieux ordonnée. Je suis sûr que vous y serez bienvenus dans cette ambiance, et en effet, nous avons beaucoup à apprendre techniquement de notre Congrès et de nos réunions qui auront lieu dans un pays bien connu pour irrigation.

Au cas où vous souhaitez avoir d'autres informations de la part de Maureen et de moi-même sur le lieu de la réunion, les hôtels, les vols, les visas etc., prière de nous contacter au téléphone ou par e-mail.

### Inde

Mon itinéraire Lahore-Delhi était très court mais intéressant. J'ai eu l'occasion de rencontrer M. Ahuja, nouveau Président de la Commission Centrale des Eaux, et assister à la réunion du Comité National Indien de la CIID (INCID). Delhi est également le siège social de la CIID dont le Bureau est tout à fait séparé de l'INCID.



Président Lee et Secrétaire Général Gopalakrishnan avec Président de l'INCID et de la CCE M. B S Ahuja (à droite)

Je suis là pour faire plus d'évaluation des avantages que la CIID détiennent par rapport aux autres organisations non gouvernementales, à avoir une équipe de professionnels active située dans le monde en développement. La raison pour laquelle la CIID est impliquée dans de nombreux travaux internationaux est surtout attribuée à l'aptitude de notre secrétariat de réagir de manière positive.

### 5<sup>ème</sup> Forum Mondial de l'Eau

Partant de l'Inde, je me suis rendu à Istanbul pour participer à la 2<sup>ème</sup> réunion de la coordination du 5<sup>ème</sup> Forum Mondial de l'Eau. Le Président Hon. Bart Schultz a représenté la CIID à la 1<sup>ère</sup> réunion en novembre, et cette fois, nous avons élargi la représentation avec la

participation du VP Karim Shiati, VPH Henri Tardieu, VPH Riota Namakura, VPH Victor Dukhovny, et de moi-même. Quoique nous fussions présents lors des discussions de divers thèmes, et que le Vice Président Tardieu ait accompli une tâche merveilleuse en assurant la présidence de la session des discussions sur le sujet clé 2.3 – l'Eau et l'Agriculture pour atténuer la pauvreté et la faim, l'agriculture n'a pas reçu l'importance qu'elle mérite dans les thèmes concernés par la gouvernance, la gestion, les finances et le renforcement de la capacité. Je crois qu'il ne faut pas seulement discuter avec nos amis, mais aussi impliquer les autres dans les sujets tels que 3.2 – Disposer suffisamment des ressources en eau et des infrastructures de stockage pour satisfaire les besoins agricoles, urbains et en énergie. J'attends à ce que la CIID ait le privilège d'être nommée coordinatrice du sujet 2.3 (ce qui aura une signification énorme) et soit également impliquée dans d'autres sujets importants soit dans le cadre de coordination ou en tant qu'importante organisation qui contribue. Mes remerciements à tous ceux qui ont contribué à la préparation de cette réunion. Il nous reste encore beaucoup à faire.

### Italie

A Rome, j'ai représenté la CIID à la réunion du Conseil des Gouverneurs de l'IFAD, et rendu visite au Bureau de la FAO pour discuter l'avenir de l'IPTRID. La réunion de Table Ronde sur les biocarburants et l'opportunité que j'ai eue de rencontrer de nouveaux amis, sont les points vedettes de la réunion IFAD, et je suis heureux de voir que les relations CIID-IFAD et également FAO étaient renforcées davantage au cours de l'année dernière et par la suite, ces organisations étant engagées dans plusieurs domaines d'intérêt commun, y compris la pauvreté, l'utilisation à but multiple, l'Afrique et la modernisation.



Président CIID  
Peter Lee

Etablie 1950, la Commission Internationale des Irrigations et du Drainage (CIID) est une Organisation Internationale Non-Gouvernementale Scientifique, Technique, volontaire et bénévole, ayant son siège social à New Delhi, Inde. Lettre CIID (trimestrielle), Texte original en langue anglaise déjà paru.

- Agriculture pluviale et irriguée en Afrique
- Prix WatSave CIID 2008
- Utilisation efficiente de l'eau traitée en irrigation – Israël
- Traitement des eaux perdues et des eaux d'effluent en Israël
- Gestion des risques de crues fluviales

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## Nécessité d'une approche intégrée en agriculture pluviale et irriguée pour soutenir le moyen de vie de la population rurale, et la sécurité alimentaire locale en Afrique

2<sup>nd</sup> African Regional conference was held from 6 to 9 November 2007 at Glenburn Lodge, South Africa. The conference was attended by 120 delegates representing 17 countries. The theme of the conference was 'Contribution of rainfed and irrigated agriculture to poverty alleviation through increased productivity in Africa' and focused on five important assets viz. 'natural, social, human, physical and financial capital. President Peter Lee highlighted some of the valuable lessons learnt about Africa, through his own personal recollections of his career and travels throughout Africa. The Conference was organized by the South African National Committee (SANCID) jointly with the Southern African Regional Irrigation Association (SARIA), the Department of Agriculture and the Water Research Commission. Debbie Besseling, Editor of SA Irrigation magazine provides a brief report of the conference.

"Africa taught me the importance of field work, of staying in a place and meeting the people. Another important lesson is the essential inter-actions between arable agriculture, irrigated and rain-fed, and livestock production, fishing and other utilization of the natural and built environment, especially to sustain local food security and livelihoods. In terms of poverty alleviation, enhanced rain-fed production and informal irrigation have the potential to improve rural livelihoods and local food security, while more formal irrigation is needed to ensure national and regional food security, as well provide livelihoods through both direct and multiplier effects, all crucial to ending hunger and poverty." said President Lee.

With regard to global food security, President Lee highlighted that there is a predicted 67% increase in food production that will be required over the next 25-30 years. "I believe it is the savannah regions that will be called on to fill the gap, particularly here in Africa where most of the increased demand is forecast and yet there has been relatively little investment in the past" he commented. It is in this instance that we can learn from the experience of others. "What is interesting for Africa is the way that the Brazilians are increasing agricultural production in the savannah, where settled agriculture is replacing pastoralism through investment in irrigation. This is through construction



(de D. à G.) Dr Gerhard Backeberg (Président du SANCID); Dr Salah Darghouth (Banque Mondiale); Dr Sizwe Mkhize, DDG, Département d'Agriculture, Afrique du Sud; Peter Lee (Président CIID); Felix Reinders (Vice Président CIID); et Dr Andrew Sanewe (Président du SARIA)

of farm reservoirs that give farmers control over their water supply", said Lee.

The conference was opened by Dr Sizwe Mkhize, the Acting Deputy Director General (DDG), Department of Agriculture, South Africa. "As a country and as an agricultural sector, we have always wanted to share our interests with the rest of Africa. Over the past seven years, my Ministry has been fully behind New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD). Through NEPAD, South Africa wants to see Africa becoming a growing economy, and being able to support her people. Access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food and economic opportunities

are among things that have guided my Department in supporting NEPAD. While most of our focus and energies go into ensuring that NEPAD becomes a success, it is a known fact that Africa still has a number of challenges" stated Dr Mkhize.

"This conference is surely going to afford us with that opportunity to critically look at ourselves as Africans in irrigated agriculture, and to strengthen our relationships as regional and national irrigation and drainage committees. Through our active participation in ICID, we can unlock the potential of our continent and be able to feed our peoples and bring back their dignity" concluded Dr Mkhize.

### Prix WatSave CIID 2008: Appel à candidatures

L'Appel à Candidatures pour les Prix WatSave 2008 est lancé aux individus/groupes par l'intermédiaire des Comités Nationaux/Comités concernés. Les Prix sont décernés pour trois catégories : (i) Technologie, (ii) Gestion Innovatrice de l'Eau, et (iii) Jeunes Professionnels.

Les Prix sont uniquement destinés à la 'conservation de l'eau effectivement réalisée' et non aux résultats d'importantes recherches entreprises et ni non plus à la planification, ou à l'intention de conserver l'eau. Chaque Prix porte une bourse de 2000 \$ US et une

Citation. Le Prix WatSave CIID 2008 sont sponsorisés par le Comité National Pakistanais (PANCID) et seront discutés à la 59<sup>ème</sup> réunion du CEI, octobre 2008, Lahore, Pakistan.

L'inscription est ouverte aux professionnels/équipes des pays membres CIID et aussi des pays non membres. Au cas où une candidature est présentée par un pays non membre, la nomination doit être canalisée et validée par un comité National actif de la CIID.

Les candidats concernés peuvent télécharger de <[www.icid.org/awards.html](http://www.icid.org/awards.html)> toutes les informations y relatives : les coordonnées des

Comités Nationaux/Comités CIID, le formulaire d'inscription, les conditions et critères, la check list des documents à soumettre et le Proforma d'évaluation. Les candidatures de Comités Nationaux ainsi que le formulaire d'inscription dûment rempli devront parvenir au Bureau Central au plus tard **le 30 juin 2008**. Les demandes d'inscription doivent être soumises par voie électronique bien à l'avance, aux Comités Nationaux concernés.

Pour complément d'informations, contacter : Secrétaire Général, CIID à [icid@icid.org](mailto:icid@icid.org).

# Utilisation efficace de l'eau traitée en irrigation – Cas d'Israël

*Increasing scarcity and sectoral competition for fresh water is constraining its availability for irrigation. Use of treated wastewater and effluent for irrigation is becoming more and more popular in many countries, especially in MENA region. Israel is at the forefront of developing and adoption of wastewater treatment technologies and its use for irrigation. Mrs. Ronity Golovaty<sup>1</sup>, briefly describes Israel's status, approach and challenges in practicing the treated wastewater for irrigation.*

About 60% of Israel's area is classified as arid and needs irrigation all the year round to sustain agriculture. The water supply scenario is one of a fragile balance between supply and demand. Under these conditions it is essential to adopt measures for water saving and also find alternative sources that can be used especially in agriculture which is the biggest consumer of water. Treated Wastewater (TWW) is the most readily available water resource and provides a partial solution to the scarcity problem. The main challenge for increased use of TWW for irrigation is human health protection and prevention of environmental pollution.

## New Policy - Sustainable Approach

Notwithstanding the benefits of using effluents as an alternative source of water, there are a few aspects that have to be taken into account such as - health considerations to the people who eat the agricultural product and for the farmers/workers who come in contact with the water; TWW chemical quality, nutrient content and salinity parameters; TWW storage and distribution (environmental considerations); clogging potential of the irrigation system selected; prevention of contamination and salinization of land, surface and ground-water sources and possible damages to the plants, if any.

An Inter- Ministerial Committee has been nominated to recommend a new regulation for the use of TWW for irrigation in agriculture and for disposal to streams. It is obligatory for farmers to acquire permits for irrigation with effluent water. The permits are given by the Ministry of Health according to the quality of water and crops irrigated.



Photo: Ronit Golovaty

Système de traitement d'effluent pour but d'irrigation illimitée, Jerusalem

## Limitations in use of TWW and effluents

While the benefits of recycling treated sewage water are indisputable, there are challenges too. As the concentration of salts in recycled water is about twice that in fresh water, irrigation with recycled water causes a gradual salinization of the soil. The problem of soil salinity can be overcome by regularly monitoring salt concentrations and by flushing out accumulating salts downwards from the soil layer where the roots are active.

According to the quality of effluents, the number of "barriers" needed is decided for irrigation with this water. The "barriers" are decided according to the potential health risks in the effluents. Such barriers can be the physical distance between the effluents and the crop, non-eatable crops, fruits that are treated with very high temperature, thick peeling, fruit that is eaten cooked, and sub-surface irrigation. For assimilating the agro- techniques that have to be adopted for using TWW, the Ministry of Agriculture has designated a special department to study the short-term and long-term implications of such irrigation on the crops and the environment.

The professional inputs received from the researchers assist in assimilation and

acceptance of farmers the usage of effluents for irrigation and ensuring a safe marketing of agricultural products for overseas markets. The role of the Governmental extension service consists of - transferring the knowledge gained from the research to the farmers, identifying problems with the farmers and bringing it to the researchers and organizing training courses and seminars.

## Technologies Adopted

For successful application of TWW in irrigation, technologies like - advanced drip irrigation systems that ensure safe and efficient irrigation with effluents, advanced filters with automatic and manual cleaning mechanisms that protect the irrigation systems from clogging and monitoring devices on the water flow for early detection of clogging are particularly useful. Efficient self-cleaning filter technology allows continuous irrigation without manual intervention of the operation.

1 Ronity Golovaty, Executive, Dep. of Water and Environmental Technologies, The Israel Export and International Cooperation Institute, Tel Aviv. Member, Israel National Committee of ICID (ISCID) <golovaty@export.gov.il>

### Traitement des eaux perdues et des eaux d'effluent en Israël

(Faits et chiffres, 2004)

- ◆ Wastewater ≈ 500 million m<sup>3</sup>/year
- ◆ 50% treated to secondary level
- ◆ 30% treated to tertiary level
- ◆ 4% discharged via cesspits
- ◆ 16% inadequately treated
- ◆ Effluents ≈ 450 million m<sup>3</sup>/year
- ◆ 65% of effluents reclaimed for irrigation
- ◆ 35% discharged to rivers or sea
- ◆ By 2010, reclaimed Effluents ≈ 50% of all water supply to agriculture

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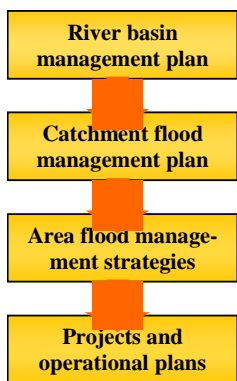
## Approche globale dans la gestion des risques de crues fluviales

According to a UN study the number of people affected by catastrophic floods is likely to double by 2050, from the present one billion. In view of above, ICID Working Group on Comprehensive Approaches to Flood Management (WG-CAFM), contributed to the theme 5 on 'Risk Management' of 4th World Water Forum held in Mexico. Subsequently, an ICID position paper on 'The Management of Riverine Flood Risk' was developed by the Working Group. Mr. Dick de Bruin (The Netherlands), Chairman and Mr. Peter Borrows (UK), Member of this Working Group floated a position paper. Dr. Vijay K Labhsetwar, Central Office, ICID provides a brief summary of the paper.

Among natural catastrophes, flooding has claimed more lives than any other single natural hazard. More than 25,000 lives are lost every year by floods and weather related disasters, and the costs of these disasters range between US\$ 50-60 billion annually. Of the estimated 520 million people affected by disasters annually worldwide, more than 400 million people are directly exposed to flood threats, mainly in Asia. During the period 1987-1997, of the 228,000 lives that were lost due to various disasters in Asia, 93% were flood related. It is imperative that human society adopts a risk management approach for harmonious co-existence with floods. The issues may be broadly dealt under four general topics viz. planning, technical, operational and institutional.

### Planning

Spatial planning and land use must take all aspects of flood risk and water management into account. Flood risk management must be catchment-based and needs-related. Flood management and risk



control measures have an impact on drought issues, which can be given attention by integrated planning at catchment level. In a large river basin, it may be appropriate to plan flood-related works at a sub-basin or lower scale (See figure).

### Technical issues

Design should use recognised codes but be open to innovation. A consistent methodology should be used to justify expenditure. Before measures to manage flood risk can be implemented, the nature and scale of the risk have to be identified through a systematic assessment.

### Operational aspects

Budgets and plans must provide for life time operation and maintenance. Robust data collection and management is needed to support decision making. Supervision and enforcement are necessary to ensure

that flood risk management measures are not compromised. For adequate early warning in international river basins, data exchange is crucial. A free exchange of data between organizations and countries (riparian states) not only reduce the impact of floods, but also hasten recovery and limit their economic impact.

### Institutional matters

Governance arrangements must be open with clear accountabilities. Human resources management must be organised to attract and retain personnel at all levels. Public support should be sought through an open dialogue supported by access to relevant information. Legislation must provide adequate powers and sanctions to allow effective flood risk management. Planning, delivery and continuing maintenance of flood risk management measures and actions are dependant on political support. These should be backed by legislation clarifying the powers and responsibilities of all involved with flood risk management. It is vital that the institutional arrangements for governance of the different aspects of flood risk management facilitate an open and informed dialogue between government at national and local levels, their supporting agencies and beneficiaries of the service.

### Conclusions

Flood risk will continue to increase unless there is a fresh approach to the occupation and use of, and investment in flood prone areas together with more effective measures to control

the human impact on the global climate. Flood risk management is an integral element of water management which itself is closely linked to land management and must be a consideration in spatial planning. The knowledge and tools exist to manage flood risk, but the most urgent need is to prevent the exposure of yet more people to the hazards of living in flood prone areas. Governments need to establish clear institutional, financial and social mechanisms and associated processes for flood risk management, in order to ensure the safety of people and property and, thereby, contribute to food security, poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth. Only then can there be harmonious co-existence with floods.

The full draft paper can be accessed at <[http://www.wg-cafm.icidonline.org/draft\\_pos\\_pap.pdf](http://www.wg-cafm.icidonline.org/draft_pos_pap.pdf)> □

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# Défis qui se posent aux Pays Asiatiques les Moins Développés pour accroître la productivité agricole

Since the majority of the poor live in rural areas, a key to making progress toward the goal of poverty eradication and development for LDCs is to increase the productivity of agriculture mainly with the help of irrigation, drainage and flood control. ICID in 2003 established a task force for Least Developed Countries in Asia (TF-LDCsAS) to study their problems, requirements and identify the priority issues to address for the development. The TF is led by Dr. S Taniyama, Chairman, Asian Regional Working Group (ASRWG) with a membership of Prof. Soon-Kuk-Kwon (Korea), Dr. Hector M. Malano (Australia), Dr. Nairizi (Iran), and Mr. Cai Lingen (China). Dr. Taniyama JNC-ICID provide a summary of the main conclusions of the report.

As reflected in the Brussels Declaration<sup>1</sup>, Governments and international organizations are called to heed the needs to give concrete and substantial support to the efforts being made by the LDCs for their development, in a spirit of shared responsibility through partnerships, including with the civil society and private sector. Admittedly, the fundamental causes of the problems in LDCs are broad, complex and deeply rooted in their socio-political circumstances and governance issues as well as technological matters. Adopting of affordable technologies in the development and management of irrigation, drainage and flood control schemes is a key for poverty alleviation and progress in Asian Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

## Importance of irrigation and drainage

The least developed countries (LDCs) are still grappling with growing populations, and the number of the poor in LDCs have not decreased because of the stagnation in economies and inappropriate policies. To improve such situations, it is important to increase and stabilize agricultural production by improving and extending irrigation and drainage systems, as many people in LDCs depend on the agricultural sector for their day-to-day survival.

## Present conditions in LDCs

LDCs are facing many problems - capital shortage, poor governance, limited capacity to finance, inadequate legal systems, and undeveloped farmers organizations in rural areas. They all constitute the fundamental hindrance to the improvement and expansion of the irrigation and drainage systems. LDCs need to overcome these disadvantages in order to develop their prime source of income.

## Priority proposals in LDCs

In order to solve the problems, the Task Force (TF) recommends promoting irrigation/drainage projects by focusing on the following aspects:



Photo: Taniyama

A view of a tributary of the Ganges, Bangladesh

- Practicing of participatory management of irrigation/drainage facilities and formation of farmers/water users organizations,
- Development of small, affordable and sustainable facilities from the viewpoint of beneficiaries paying due attention to market access and resilience to natural disasters,
- Enhancement of legal systems and financial support by governments and international organizations in the irrigation/drainage administration,
- Transfer and dissemination of irrigation/drainage technological and management skills from experts in governments and international organizations to the irrigation management organizations of farmers, and
- Conservation and allocation of adequate amount of water for development.

## Quand faut-il appeler un pays le moins développé?

According to the United Nations, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those which exhibit the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) ratings of all countries in the world. A country is classified as a Least Developed based on three criteria: (a) Low-income (three-year average GNI per capita of less than US \$750); (b) Human resource weakness (based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and adult literacy); and (c) Economic vulnerability (based on instability of agricultural production). Of the total 50 LDCs in the world, currently, there are 15 LDCs in Asia viz., Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, East Timor, Lao, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Yemen. The rest are in Africa/ Latin America.

Women play an important role for the livelihood and survival of their families and community, particularly in critical circumstances. Achieving a gender equality and empowerment of women in LDCs is an important objective. Many large scale reservoirs and main channels have been constructed. However, these facilities cannot give the best performance without the development and adequate management of small farm-level facilities.

In LDCs, strengthening irrigation systems are critical in coping with poverty and starvation in the future. The TF recommends ICID to evolve measures to help resolve LDCs problems by encouraging LDCs to take part in the ICID activities and events, taking initiatives to raise awareness through its work bodies and other forums. For further information, please contact Dr. S Taniyama <taniyama@msc.biglobe.ne.jp> and/or Mr. S. Seyama <shu@zas.att.ne.jp>.

1 The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, May 2001  
[http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrls/lcd/Contributions/Report%20of%20the%20LDC%20III\\_E.pdf](http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrls/lcd/Contributions/Report%20of%20the%20LDC%20III_E.pdf)

## 10<sup>ème</sup> Atelier International sur le Drainage, juillet 2008, Finlande et Estonie



**Les Comités nationaux de la Finlande (FINCID) et de l'Estonie (ESTCID), lancent une invitation de participation au 10<sup>ème</sup> Atelier International sur le Drainage (10<sup>ème</sup> AID) qui sera tenu à Helsinki et Tallinn du 6 au 11 juillet 2008.**

Thèmes de l'atelier : L'atelier portera sur les sujets : (i) Drainage agricole et qualité de l'eau; (ii) Drainage dans le contexte du génie environnemental fluvial, (iii) Conditions climatiques extrêmes et drainage. 70 rapports (en provenance de 24 pays) y seront présentés dans six sessions. Discours principaux seront prononcés par les experts de renommée internationale : MM. Eiko Lübbe, Chandra Madramootoo, Seppo Rekolainen, Bart Schultz, Wayne Skaggs et W.F. Vlotman.

Des voyages d'étude techniques et sociaux seront organisés à cette occasion. Dans le cadre de ces voyages qui comportent aussi l'utilisation des théories et des pratiques, les participants auront l'occasion de traverser le Golfe du Finlande (entre Helsinki et Tallinn) par bateau. Ils peuvent également faire une évaluation de la qualité de l'eau de la Mer baltique, ce sujet étant aussi la préoccupation des pays aux alentours de cette région.

**Inscription :** Le 31 mars 2008 est la date de clôture pour inscription. Pour plus d'informations s'adresser à : [fincid@fincid.fi](mailto:fincid@fincid.fi). Pour l'inscription et compléments d'information aller au : [www.fincid.fi/idw2008](http://www.fincid.fi/idw2008). Dans l'attente de vous rencontrer tous à Helsinki et Tallinn en prochain été !

Pertti Vakkilainen  
Président du FINCID

Mati Tõnismäe  
Président de l'ETCID

## 59<sup>ème</sup> CEI et 20<sup>ème</sup> Congrès CIID des Irrigations et du Drainage 13-19 octobre 2008, Lahore, Pakistan



LAHORE 2008

« La Gestion intégrée et participatoire des ressources en eau – du concept à l'action » est le thème du 20<sup>ème</sup> Congrès CIID. Les auteurs qui ont soumis « Résumés et Conclusions » de leurs

rapports, sont priés de procéder à la préparation du texte intégral et de l'adresser au Bureau Central <[icid@icid.org](mailto:icid@icid.org)> au plus tard le **1<sup>er</sup> mars 2008**, dès qu'ils sont notifiés par le Bureau Central.

Le Président Lee, en mission à Islamabad,

a eu une réunion le 23 janvier 2008, avec les membres du Comité National Pakistanais (PANCID). Discussions sont tenues sur les préparatifs de la prochaine 59<sup>ème</sup> réunion du CEI et du 20<sup>ème</sup> Congrès. Il a également rendu une visite de courtoisie à S.E. Tariq Hameed, Ministre fédéral de l'Eau et de l'Energie qui lui a assuré du soutien absolu du Gouvernement pakistanais dans l'organisation de ces événements. Le Président Lee était satisfait de toutes les dispositions prises par le PANCID. La ville de Lahore avec sa tradition, son héritage culturel et ses liens aux domaines

d'irrigation et de drainage sera le meilleur lieu pour la tenue de cet événement international, dit-il.

Pour information sur le programme, l'inscription, le logement, les voyages d'étude, aller au site web du Congrès : [www.icid2008.org](http://www.icid2008.org). Pour complément d'informations, prière de contacter : Congress Secretariat, 506 WAPDA House, Lahore, Pakistan, Tel : +92 42 9202538/9202610, Fax : +92 42 9202154, e-mail : [icid@icid2008.org](mailto:icid@icid2008.org) ou Ing. Dr. I.B. Shaikh, Président PANCID et Vice Président CIID, e-mail [pancid@icid2008.org](mailto:pancid@icid2008.org), Tel : +92 51 920 6589.



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Cette présentation sommaire de la version française de la Lettre CIID est le résultat de la précieuse collaboration apportée par Mme. Chitra Toley. Composition : K.D. Tanwar.