

7th World Water Forum 2015 Commitments for Action: Theme 2.1 – Water for Food

Progress report by ICID (updated report received from JNCID/ TUCID)

Objective	Category	Action	Implemented by	Progress Report	Target Value	Target Time
Objective 2.1.a By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals of freshwater to address water scarcity.	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.a "Best available technology to make efficient use of water in agriculture."	Data and information on the current and future sustainable production potential of the world's natural resource base, including the gap with current yields, under changing socio-economic and environmental conditions.	FAO, IFPRI, WFI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 51 countries are now included in the Global Yield Gap and Water Productivity Atlas: http://www.yieldgap.org/ Data collection has expanded to nine staple crops: Maize, Rice, Wheat, Sorghum, Millet, Soybean, Sugarcane, Barley and Potato Website is continually updated as new countries, crops, partners or data is available Currently identifying high and low end producers on the ground and the reasons for their current levels of productivity Developing a Water Productivity Report for Nebraska with the goal of expanding the data collection globally 	51 countries (51 so far)	2017
	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.a "Best available technology to make efficient use of water in agriculture."	Share information about setting appropriate technologies, especially production agriculture technologies, to fit smallholder settings.	WFI, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, KickStart International, CGIAR Research Program in Water, Land and Ecosystems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted a workshop on expanding irrigation for smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa with more than 200 participants from US and several other countries Developed case statement to support the value in expanding smallholder irrigation in sub-Saharan Africa Follow-up meeting scheduled for World Water Week in Stockholm to expand collaborating partners and develop more detailed next steps. 	10 countries (70% achieved)	2017
Objective 2.1.b By 2030, increase substantially agricultural water productivity and incomes of small and medium scale food producers	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.b "Best available technology to make efficient use of water in agriculture."	Support to improve access of poor rural producers and households to appropriate technologies and knowledge, inputs and markets.	FAO	<p>KST guidelines and standards for climate change adaptation (small-scale irrigation; sustainable land and water management, etc.)</p> <p>Innovation strategies that take into account diversity of farm types</p> <p>Regional Initiatives, including Sahel irrigation initiative, Water Scarcity initiative, Blue Growth Initiative, Asian Rice Initiative, etc.</p>	33 countries (10 so far)	2017
	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.b "Best available technology to make efficient use of water in agriculture."	Implement a program to improve agricultural water management in the North African and Middle Eastern region through remote sensing-based ET determination, water accounting, crop recognition and water productivity estimation.	WFI, NDMC, CALMIT, FAO, ICBA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing composite drought indices for the region so that individual countries may use to improve planning Scientists at the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA) are generating monthly maps. WFI is working to develop a daily, satellite-based evapotranspiration product to calculate the water balance within watersheds and estimate water productivity at field scales. ICBA has been conducting stakeholder needs assessments in each country. These findings will be presented at town hall-style forums planned for Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon and Jordan from September through November. Insights gained from those meetings will help improve the effectiveness of tools developed during the project. 	4 (out of 4)	2017

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Objective 2.1.c By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, and minimizing release of hazardous agro-chemicals, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.c Water quality management for agriculture and environment	Increased data and improved information on current and future water quality degradation under changing socioeconomic and investment strategies	IFPRI, IWMI	Significant progress has been made during 2015/2016 on making newly developed data and information on water quality degradation available. 1. Water quality degradation has been added as one variable into the 2016 Earth Security Index: http://earthsecuritygroup.com/strategy-briefs/earth-security-index-2016 2. The WRI Aqueduct project, likely the most comprehensive/detailed global water mapping activity has asked for the inclusion of water pollution data into their mapping platform 3. The World Water Assessment Program included water quality risk indexes into its 2016 report http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002440/244041e.pdf 4. IFPRI Communications has developed a beta version of water quality indicators http://www.tellmaps.com/ifpri/#!/tellmap/880388529/1 Thus, 4 of the 6 targeted expansions of data access and access to information have been achieved.	At least 6 new sources of enhanced data access and information on water quality by 2017 (4 targets achieved so far)	2017
Objective 2.1.d By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.d Water quality management for agriculture and environment	In October 2017, on the occasion of PAWEES 2017, organize a special session dedicated to the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems in collaboration with representatives from international organizations.	PAWEES	Preparation for the special session in PAWEES 2017 is underway.	Not yet	2017
Objective 2.1.e By 2030, implement modernization plans for large scale irrigation schemes taking into consideration multiple use of water	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.e Modernization of irrigation schemes	On the occasion of ICID 66th International Irrigation Council (IEC), establish an ICID Task Force on "Monitoring actions after WWF7" and appoint a coordinator for forwarding actions on irrigation modernization and develop inputs to WWF8.	ICID	< Completed > Task Force for WWF8 has been established and a coordinator has been appointed. TF-WWF8 is responsible for monitoring actions after WWF7.	1 Task Force was established. (Completed 100%)	2015

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		In November 2016, on the occasion of 2nd World Irrigation Forum (WIF) and 67th IEC in Thailand, hold a symposium on irrigation modernization in collaboration with other sectors inviting international organizations and representative of other water sectors.		< Completed > An International workshop on “New Developments in Irrigation and Modernization” in collaboration with other sectors was held during the WIF2 in Chiang Mai, 6-8 Nov 2016.	Summary Report has been prepared and key messages discussed in WG-M&R.	2016
		In October 2017, on the occasion of ICID 23rd Congress and 68th IEC in Mexico, release an appeal on Modernization irrigation to policy-makers and decision-makers of governments, private sectors and international financial institutions and formulate inputs to the next WWF8 in 2018.		< Ongoing > The 23rd Congress will be focusing on “Modernizing Irrigation and Drainage for a new Green Revolution” as its theme in 2017.	Not yet	2017
		In October 2015, on the occasion of ICID 66th International Executive Council (IEC) in France, establish an ICID Working Group on “modernization and revitalization of irrigation schemes” and develop a scoping document.		< Completed > The WG-M&R has been established and had its first meeting at the occasion of the Montpellier meeting.	The Working Group was established and the meeting was held (Completed 100%)	2015
		Commence to work together with international organizations and other institutions such as FAO, IWMI, ICARDA, ICBA, IFAD, ICOLD, IHA, ADB, AFDB, IADB, WB, WWC and universities.		<Ongoing> Have commenced to work with International Organizations, such as AARDO, ADB, DWFI, FAO, ICRISAT, IFAD, IWMI, UNU, WB and other institutions such as AIT, CIRAD, GWP-SAS, IFPRI, INDWEPF, KRC, and UNESCO-IHE	These organizations were involved in various events during the WIF2 at Chiang Mai, Thailand.	2021

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		In November 2016, on the occasion of 2nd World Irrigation Forum (WIF) and 67th IEC in Thailand, hold an international workshop on new developments in irrigation modernization technology in collaboration with other sectors.		< Completed > See under 2.1.e-2	Summary Report has been prepared and key messages discussed in WG-M&R.	2016
		In October 2017, on the occasion of ICID 23rd Congress and 68th IEC in Mexico, discuss standards and codes of practice associated with irrigation design, installation and evaluation to address socio-economic and environmental effects.		< Ongoing > See under 2.1.e-3	Not yet	2017
		In 26th ERC, make a report on climate change adaptation through improvement of irrigation performances in Europe to contribute toward the COP 21 in Paris, November-December 2015.		< Completed > Report submitted to COP 21	The report was submitted. (completed 100%)	2015
		In ICID 67th IEC, make and disseminate a report on Water Management in a changing world: Role of irrigation for sustainable food production, and Asian case study.		< Completed> The WIF2 focused on “Water Management in a changing world: Role of irrigation for sustainable food production” as its main theme.	The Abstract Volume with full papers in a USB of WIF2 has been published.	2016
		Organize a side event on the theme of: “Modernization of irrigation/drainage schemes”		< Ongoing > “Modernizing Irrigation and Drainage for a new Green Revolution” will be the theme of the 23rd Congress with Question 60 focusing on “Water Productivity: Revisiting the concepts in light of water, energy and food nexus” and Question 61 on “State of knowledge of irrigation techniques and practicalities within given socio-economic settings”	Not yet	2017

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		Organize and publish an event on the theme of: Innovations in irrigation/drainage”		< Completed > Young Professionals actively participated and engaged in the organization of the side events during WIF2 and workshop on “New Developments in Irrigation and Modernization “at Chiang Mai, Thailand	Seventeen Young Professionals from 12 countries were engaged in WIF2 and its related events.	2016
		Create Awareness on irrigation policy, Act and regulations to stakeholders.		< Completed > ICID Young Professional’s e-Forum organized ‘e-discussions’ on “ Role of New Technologies for Irrigation and Drainage” from 17 August to 02 September 2016 in addition to ‘Education in Irrigation and Drainage Sector’ from 15 July to 7 August 2016 and ‘Role of Women in Irrigation and Drainage Sector’ from 15 July to 7 August 2016	The YPs explored answers to five questions raised in the concept note.	2016
		Encourage Tanzanian Government to make decision on necessary investments in irrigation modernization		Awaited	?	2018
		Establish National Irrigation Research Center		Awaited - To be updated	To mention the result	2016
		Contribute to ICID Working Group of modernization		< Ongoing > WG-M&R members (16) are contributing to the activities of the WG		2017
		Encourage modernization for agricultural water efficiency focusing on paddy farming in Asia		< Ongoing > The subject is being taken up by ASRWG and Prof. Choi is coordinating the activities.		2018
		Organize two symposiums and two meetings gathering INWEPF member in Asian countries to share the outcomes till then.		< Ongoing > A symposium was held in Cambodia on June 2016. Another symposium is to be held in Philippines in 2017.	2 symposia (1 so far)	2017
		Combine the activity in ICID and in INWEPF.		< Completed > ICID/ ASRWG and INWEPF (PAWEES) basically agreed to collaborate and support each other.	As a part of collaboration, a conference on ‘ Agricultural Water for Development of Rural Society in Asia’ was organized on 20 October 2016 during the 12th PAWEES	2016

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					Conference in Korea.	
		Organize international seminar to share and discuss experience on irrigation modernization in collaboration with International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPF)		< Ongoing > Two INWEPF symposia were held in Sri Lanka in 2015 and Cambodia in 2016. One more symposium is planned to be carried out 2017 in Philippines.	3 times (2 so far)	2017
		Hold mentor program for young professionals to transfer knowledge and experience to young irrigation experts.		< Ongoing > Two mentor programs in 2015 and 2016 were implemented. One more program will be held in 2017.	3 times (2 so far)	2017
		Hold a special session in PAWEES 2015, 2016 and 2017 conference.	PAWEES	PAWEES-INWEPF Joint International Conference was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 19-21 August 2015. The special session on Moralization of irrigation and drainage scheme was organized; Around 130 participants from 6 countries by 2015. PAWEES2016 was held in Daejeon, Korea on 20 October 2016. Two sessions are related to Modernization of irrigation schemes were organized; Around 80 participants from 7 countries were participated Preparation for the session of Modernization of irrigation schemes in PAWEES 2017 is underway. 70 – 150 participants from 5-8 countries are expected to participate.	3 conferences (2 so far)	2017

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		Investigate varied financial options for modernization and renovation.	State Hydraulic Works (DSI) Turkey	<p># Entire investment cost of the modernization project of the irrigation structures over 41 age (7 project for now) will be covered by the government. It will be paid back in 25 years by instalments after the final accounts of the project. 7 irrigation modernization project in this context at the process of tendering</p> <p>## The preparation process of the implementation works of the selected modernization projects by using WB loans is going on.</p> <p>### The studies on applicability of the public-private partnership practices (PPP), particularly build-operate-transfer (BOT) model in modernization of the irrigation systems in Turkey is going on.</p>	<p>Newly found financial option(s) are -</p> <p>* 7 irrigation modernization project in this context at the process of tendering - In the same situation</p> <p>* WB Loans - Preparation studies of implementation road map with WB expert has been started * PPP, particularly BOT Model</p>	By 2018
		Prepare road map to WUOs for modernization process and afterwards.		<p>Modernization process road map prepared for WUOs. Instructions will be published.</p>	<p>Prepared road map * The Instruction will be published * WUOs carried out modernization projects in 20 Regional Directorates</p>	By 2018
		Boost WUOs irrigation management capacity by training programs.		<p>WUOs were trained on "Water Distribution Planning" for better irrigation management in the first quarter of 2016 as planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 115 technical staff from WUOs • 36 technical staff from WUOs, 50 technical staff from DSI <p>Workshop on Irrigation Management for Effective Water Usage in Agriculture organized by the Technical Assistance Information Exchange Instrument of the European Commission for WUOs and DSI technical staff in the second quarter of 2016 as planned.</p>	<p>Training program, the number of WUOs trained by the program * WUOs in 4 Regional Directorates * 8 WUOs in 4 Regional Directorates of DSI * Defined WUOs in 9 Regional Directorates of DSI * The R&D Project was proposed to science board</p>	By 2018

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		Implement a pilot project in Tanzania to test whether center pivot irrigation technology can help build improved and resilient livelihoods of smallholders through a shared pivot ag system, and document and demonstrate whether this system is attainable and profitable.	WFI, Valmont Industries, World Vision, GAFCO	A CIRCLES Consortium consisting of WFI, World Vision and Valmont Industries has been formed to implement this pilot project in Tanzania. Initial funding has been secured, several potential project sites in Tanzania have been identified, and an MOU to govern the implementation phase of the project has been drafted. WFI has assembled a team for the baseline survey and learning and evaluation component of the project, involving faculty from various departments and campuses of the University of Nebraska.		
		Enhance smallholder rural livelihoods through greener agriculture and better water management.	Ministry of Development GAP Administration Turkey UNDP Turkey	1. Four demonstrative micro-scale pilot solar irrigation systems are installed.		
	2. On-site trainings are provided to 80 farmers on solar-powered irrigation systems.					
	3. Data on the performance parameters of three pilot solar irrigation systems are collected for 12 months and analyzed.					
	4. Energy efficiency rates of 20 existing irrigation pumps are measured and analyzed.					
Objective 2.1.f By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.f Adaptation to changing environmental circumstances to increase sustainability	Integrated and multi-sectoral approaches for ecosystem valuation, management and restoration are identified, assessed, disseminated and their adoption by stakeholders is facilitated	FAO	At global level, (1) one initiative on sustainable land management practices (decision support tools and technical guidelines); and (2) one initiative on Incentives for Ecosystem Services (2 initiatives) At regional level, (3) LPFN secretariat; (4) TerrAfrica knowledge management platform; (5) REU initiative to combat land degradation (3 initiatives) At national level, (6-13) activities in SLM/ land degradation: Lesotho, Philippines, Turkey, Colombia, Morocco, Uganda; ecosystem services of water production: Jordan (8 initiatives)	197 (13 so far)	2016-2018

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production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters.		Countries are supported to analyse governance issues and options for sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management.		Contribution to the development (and application in countries) of SFA-type tools and initiatives, including SDG indicators, governance and institutional analysis, cross-sectoral dialogue, scenario building, incentives – from a land and water perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and five SFA countries in developing national SDG/ SFA indicators, set national targets and monitor and report SDG monitoring in 6 pilot countries • 3 diagnostic reports on groundwater governance (Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan) • Water accounting in Jordan River Basin and one more basin in Africa by 2017 • Assessment of land and water productivity in 10 countries by 2017 • 1 discussion paper on scenario approaches and practical guidelines 	30 (15 so far)	2016-2018
		Improving capacities to formulate and promote risk reduction and crisis management policies, strategies and plans.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and mainstreaming of drought risk management (strategy and implementation) in two countries by 2017 • Studies on drought characteristics and management in 4 regions/ countries by Nov. 2016 • Good practices and cost benefit analysis for drought risk management practices related to sustainable land and water management in 3 countries in Oct. 2017 • Technical guidelines prepared, technical support provided and national capacity developed to improve climate change resilience of small-scale irrigation schemes. 	4 (2 so far)	2017
		Analytical assessments of status and trends of biotic and a-biotic resources, use of these resource, use of production inputs, and outputs; disaggregated by gender as far as possible		No activities found	1 (0 so far)	2017
Objective 2.1.g By 2030, expand capacity-building support to developing countries in water	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.g Increasing farmers' capacities in water use for agriculture	Support to strengthen rural organizations and institutions and facilitate empowerment of rural poor.	FAO	Capacity development, mentoring and technical support for innovation in pro-poor water interventions (together with IFAD, IWMI and FAO) in at least 14 public institutions, dealing with irrigation and agricultural water. At least 2 irrigation centres for irrigation modernization are accredited and at least 10 institutions are supported.	26 (13 so far)	2017

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related activities and programmes, including irrigation, water harvesting, desalination, water productivity, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies		Support to the promotion and implementation of pro-poor approaches to policies and programmes which improve access to and sustainable management of natural resources	FAO	1) Integrating Gender Equity on Territorial Issues, and in rural development processes and poverty reduction strategies (training and land governance approaches elaborated) (IGETI) 2) National assessments and monitoring of typologies of rural transformation in 6 countries (WAW countries: Senegal, Niger, Vietnam, Madagascar, Tunisia and El Salvador) 3) Development of international guidelines and methods for national monitoring systems of farming systems 4) Regional and inter-regional policy dialogue to better consider and integrate different types of farmers, particularly diversity of family farms Methodological framework for gender in natural resources management	10 (6 so far)	2017
		Make the best use of resource to build capacity in the farmers for most appropriate irrigation techniques and sound water management in the new and future irrigation areas.	Ministry of Development GAP Administration Turkey UNDP Turkey		1 (1/ Turkey)	2017
		Motivate farmers organizations so they provide training and extension service to farmers in the optimal manner.	Ministry of Development GAP Administration Turkey UNDP Turkey			
Objective 2.1.h By 2030, reduce hunger and ensure improved access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, by increasing incomes originating from new opportunities in off-farm employment.	Theme 2.1 > Objective 2.1.h Governance and policies to manage transitions in water use for agriculture	Organizational and institutional capacities of public and private institutions, organizations and networks are strengthened to support innovation and the transition toward more sustainable agricultural production systems.	FAO	1. Ministry of Agriculture in Burkina Faso benefits from capacity development on irrigation modernization 2. At least 120 staff of R&D centres, ministerial agencies and extension services receive training on sustainable land management and restoration of degraded soils 3. At least 80 professional staff of MoA/ MoW will make use of remote sensing data for water accounting, drought risk monitoring and water productivity 4. Integration of ecosystem services of water production into national water accounting frameworks in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	15 (8 so far)	2017
		Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources	FAO	2 initiatives (1) Green Territorial Development (method, tools, training, technical advice, facilitation skills, (2) land policy dialogue with communities in Kenya and Somalia. Target value of 15 countries. Capacity support to five national institutions on the harmonized approach to landscape management. Target value of 5 countries.	20 (10 so far)	2017

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Cross-cutting	Theme 2.1	Host the 7 th Water for Food Global Conference in April 2016, focused on how public-private partnerships can contribute to efforts to improve water and food security. In addition, host the 8 th Water for Food Global Conference as a North American Regional Process event for the 8 th World Water Forum in Brazil.	WFI	1. Conference drew 360 participants from more than a dozen countries	12 (12 so far)	2017
				2. Sessions with high quality speakers focused on timely topics relevant to advancing water and food security for all.		
				3. Sixty speakers shared their expertise through plenary presentations, session presentations or expert panels.		
				4. Partnerships were strengthened with conference participants, leading to further meetings and collaborations with USDA, Jain Irrigation, KickStart International, CGIAR, among others.		

