



Third World Irrigation Forum (WIF3)

1-7 September 2019, Bali, Indonesia



ICID·CIID

Call for Papers

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) was established on 24 June 1950 as a Scientific Technical and Voluntary Not-for-profit Non-Governmental International Organization (NGO) with headquarters in New Delhi, India.

The Commission is dedicated to enhancing the worldwide supply of food and fibre for all people by improving water and land management and the productivity of irrigated and drained lands through appropriate management of water, environment and application of irrigation, drainage and flood management techniques. [For more details log on to www.icid.org]

The Third World Irrigation Forum (WIF3) together with 70th International Executive Council (IEC) Meeting in cooperation with host Indonesian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (INACID) will be held during 1-7 September 2019 at Bali, Indonesia. The Third World Irrigation Forum (WIF-3) provides an important platform for scientists, researchers, experts and professionals from private and government sectors to come together to exchange and share experiences. It also provides excellent opportunity for solutions to be disseminated and recognized by public at large.

A. Theme: Development for water, food and nutrition security in a competitive environment

Climate change and rapidly changing diet patterns are adversely affecting the water-energy-food (WEF) nexus and the natural resources that keep this nexus in a balanced state. Quantitative and qualitative uncertainties associated with precipitation further compound the problem and challenge both human intellect and resilience. The complete picture of climate change is yet to play out and this ambiguity is becoming a cause for serious concern in human communities. Global issues that have been discussed in scientific circles so far are now being reported in popular media almost on a daily basis, creating an anxiety in the masses. It seems it is not climate, but the rate of change that threatens the biological evolution. These issues need to be addressed with a higher level of commitment by all the stakeholders of the WEF framework.

Most experts believe that the global food demand will increase 50% from the current levels by 2030, while the land and water availability will either remain constant or may even dip. The situation is much more alarming in the densely-populated

developing countries that rely heavily on rural livelihoods for employment generation and food security. Under such circumstances, the logical course of action would definitely begin with a multi-stakeholder communication, consultation and collaboration that can assess the possible future scenarios and potential options in various sectors, and then suggest a way forward for streamlining of policy, technology and financial linkages within the WEF framework.

Obviously, the role of policy making is central to all this as it would pave the way forward to financing of technology adoption by the players of production value chains. As the problem becomes more complex due to limited supply of natural resources, greater knowledge inputs at various stages of the value chain are necessary to make up for the reduced material inputs. "Produce More with Less" sums it up. Higher knowledge inputs require human capacity building at an unprecedented scale across the entire value chain. In this regard, the efforts of government agencies and the private sector need to be supplemented by civil society organizations and NGOs as they work closely with the workforce of any sector. Capacity building should not be limited to unskilled rural workers and farmers only, but at all levels starting from policy makers through their sensitization and awareness generation on global concerns to continuing education of research and extension workers for technology transfer from laboratories to the fields and regular training of skilled workers in various links of the value chain to ensure an all-round science uptake by the society and greater resilience against destructive forces of nature.

Following policy formulation, the next important aspect in this struggle would be technology development that focuses on productivity improvements for greater food and nutrition security. Agriculture sector is sometimes wrongly accused to be a water guzzler and it is time that this sector leads the way for other sectors by demonstrating how to fight climate change or to put it more positively how to befriend it. Many promising technologies for water conservation are available at various levels of implementation; however, their rural adoption may need creation of new business models. Affordability is key issue here. New techniques such as drip and sprinkler irrigation are showing good results with most crops in most countries, and are becoming more affordable with government

support. Further research and development are still needed to mainstream such techniques for wider adoption at field level.

Last, but not the least, the financing mechanisms needed for policy translation into action and technology facilitation at the last mile cannot be ignored. Public-Private-People (PPP) partnerships based on a solid foundation of transparent and fair-for-all understanding will potentially lead to realization of larger objectives of global food and nutritional security.

Considering the above, it is hoped that WIF3 deliberations will lead to a clear understanding of the burning issues as well as practical action on the ground. Role of various stakeholders of the production value chains will also be better understood.

Given above, papers are invited and discussed under the following Sub-themes.

B. Sub-Themes

1. Enabling Policy Environment for Water, Food and Energy Security

- 1.1 Sustainable water Resources management policy; integration of surface water and groundwater to ensure water sustainability for environment and ecosystem, to support water, food, and energy security.
- 1.2 Sustainable development of small and large scale irrigation system, lowland development and management for food security policy within the framework of global climate change, land consolidation management, and land conversion protection.
- 1.3 Improvement of irrigation water productivity policy including efficient and effective water use, financing aspect, incentive and disincentive system, capacity building including non-state actors, Utilize SMART irrigation management.

2. Role of Civil Society and non-state actors with Focus on farmers and Extension Facilities

- 2.1 Performance of public irrigation extension services in strengthening the irrigation management institutions
- 2.2 The potential roles of non-government organizations, including private sector (NGOs) and civil societies in irrigated agriculture extension and advisory services including improvement of farmers livelihood (i.e. agricultural input, post-harvest technology, market chain, agro-based industry)
- 2.3 Promoting public-private-partnership and participation of WUA in the irrigation development and management for irrigation sustainability (i.e. to improve water efficiency and to reduce water conflict).

3. Improving Agricultural Water Productivity with Focus on Rural Transformation

- 3.1 Utilizing Information Communication Technology (ICT) and innovations for Improving water productivity and maximizing agriculture production including smallholder farmers and indigenous people;

3.2 Optimizing value of water through integrated farming and market driven agriculture (i.e. labour per m³, revenue per m³, nutrition per m³ etc), enhancing value chain of irrigation water to promote social economic community transformation (i.e. multifunction use of irrigation water, etc.).

3.3 Financial scheme and access development for improving agricultural water productivity in alleviating poverty in rural area.

C. Innovative Products and Services

Short papers (4 pages of A4 size) on innovative products and services are also invited following the same sub-themes and topics. Please write 'Innovative Products and Services' next to the title of your submission.

D. Schedule for submission of abstracts/full papers

- i. Submission of extended abstracts (max. 500 words) — 01 February 2019
- ii. Notification of Acceptance — 15 March 2019
- iii. Submission of full paper (10 pages of A4 size) — 15 May 2019
- iv. Notification to author regarding oral/poster presentation — 31 July 2019

E. Online paper submission

Online Extended Abstract submission is now open. New Users may create an account at <https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=wif3> If you already have an Easychair account from past submissions, you may use the same user ID and password to access online submission for WIF3.

Please note that only the 'Extended Abstracts' of the papers are required in first stage of submission to enable peer review by an international review team. Please select one sub-topic only under sub-theme that closely relates with your abstract/paper while submission. Do not select multiple sub-topics. **PLEASE DO NOT SUBMIT THE FULL PAPERS AT THIS STAGE** as they would not be reviewed.

The procedure for creating a new account at: <https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=wif3>

1. Click on 'create an account' after logging in to EasyChair for WIF3.
2. Please type the text (captcha) on the screen (Step 1) and click on "Continue".
3. Fill the form with name and e-mail address (Step 2) and click on "Continue".
4. On submission you will receive an e-mail with a link to EasyChair account
5. Please Log-in to your account using the link received in your email and follow instructions as guided by Easychair.

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