

**AGENDA FOR THE THIRD MEETING OF THE
TASK FORCE TO GUIDE ICID INPUTS TO WWF-5
New Delhi, India
06 December 2009 : 09:30-13:15 hours**

Members : (1) Mr. Aly M. Shady, President Hon. ICID (Canada), Chairman; (2) Prof. dr. Bart Schultz, President Hon., ICID (The Netherlands), Coordinator; (3) Prof. Dr. Chandra A. Madramootoo, President, ICID (Canada); (4) Mr. Peter S. Lee, President Hon., ICID (UK); (5) VPH Hector M. Malano, Chair, PCTA (Australia); (6) Dr. Gao Zhanyi, Chair, PCSPOA (China); (7) Dr. Alain Vidal, Vice President Hon., ICID (France); (8) Prof. Riota Nakamura, Vice President Hon., ICID (Japan); (9) Prof. Victor A. Dukhovny, Vice President Hon., ICID (Uzbekistan); (10) Prof. Dr. (Mrs.) Shaden Abdel-Gawad (Egypt); (11) Mr. Hasan Basri Yuksel, Representative of Turkish National Committee of ICID (Turkey) and (12) Engr. M. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary General, ICID (India).

Terms of Reference (ToR)

1. To liaise with 5th WWF Program Committee and other International Bodies.
2. To provide overarching lead role on behalf of ICID for inputs to 5th WWF by liaising with –
 - (i) National Committees for inputs to the themes and sub-themes of the 5th WWF, of direct relevance to ICID.
 - (ii) Coordinating with Workbodies on specific subjects related with 5th WWF.
3. To liaise with Turkish National Committee (TUCID) for preparatory work of 5th WWF.
4. To coordinate joint contributions with other water-related International Organizations.
5. To suggest ICID inputs for 5th WWF for consideration in IEC.

Item 1 : Confirmation of Minutes of 2nd meeting of TF at Lahore, Pakistan, 15 October 2008

The minutes of the 2nd meeting of the TF held in Lahore were circulated and placed on the ICID website in December 2008. Since no comments were received on the minutes, these may be confirmed.

Item 2 : Report on ICID Contributions to WWF-5 Themes and Topics, 16-22 March 2009, Istanbul, Turkey

The 5th World Water Forum held in Istanbul, Turkey from 16-22 March 2009 sought to enable multi-stakeholders' participation and dialogue to influence water policy-making at a global level, in pursuit of sustainable development. The main theme of the Forum was "Bridging Divides for Water" which was addressed through six themes, viz., global change and risk management; advancing human development and the Millennium Development Goals; managing and protecting water resources; governance and management; finance; and education, knowledge and capacity development. The Forum theme was explored through 24 topics, more than 100 thematic sessions, 7 regional sessions, and a series of political processes involving local authorities, parliamentarians, ministers and head of States. A Water Expo, Water Fair, Children's Forum, Youth Forum, and meetings of various stakeholders groups including women were also held. Reportedly, more than 33,000 participants from 192 countries representing governments, UN agencies, inter-governmental organizations, NGOs, academia, business and industry, youth and the media attended the Forum.

ICID coordinated the discussions on topic 2.3 'Water and Food for Ending Poverty' under Theme 2 "Advancing Human Development and the Millennium Development Goals" of WWF-5. The topic 2.3 was dealt in 4 sessions namely, 2.3.1 How to achieve the required food production to meet the growing demand? (Convener: Dr. Colin Chartres, IWMI); 2.3.2 How can food market measures boost rural development and poverty alleviation? (Convener: Dr. Cleveringa Rudolph, IFAD); 2.3.3 Water for bio-energy or food? (Convener: Mr. Akkineni Bhavani Prasad, CIFA, India); and 2.3.4 How can better water management reduce poverty and hunger? (Convener: Dr. Chandra Madramootoo, President, ICID) where the summary of recommendations of the first three sessions was presented by the President, ICID. The reports (outcome) of all four sessions are given at **Annex**.

As a follow-up, a Draft Synthesis Report has been compiled by PH Bart Schultz that includes all presentations, comments made during the sessions, recommendations and initiatives. This has been circulated among all Consortium Partners and Consultation Partners for review/comments. The finalized Synthesis Report of Topic 2.3 has been submitted to the Coordinator of Theme 2 for further necessary action. A copy of the report is available on the ICID website at <http://www.icid.org/wwf5/wwf5_syn_rep.pdf> and VMS platform.

Earlier, a 'Draft Topic Report' and a 'Draft Session Situation' had been prepared under the leadership of Pres. Hon. Bart Schultz. VPH Henri Tardieu provided valuable support amongst others who helped the task. The draft report attempted to provide an overview of all relevant aspects to the questions related to the four sessions in consultation with over 50 Consortium Partners and 17 Consultation Partners interested in the topic.

Participants from ICID at the Forum included President Dr. Chandra Madramootoo; President Hons. Dr. Bart Schultz and Mr. Peter Lee; Vice Presidents Prof. Peter Kovalenko, Dr. Hafied A. Gany, Dr. Karim Shiati, Prof. Lucio Ubertini, and Mr. Shinsuke Ota; Vice Presidents Hons. Dr. S. Nairizi, Mr. Henri Tardieu, Dr. Fatma Attia, Engr. I.K. Musa, Prof. Victor Dukhovny, H.E. Dr. M. Abu-Zeid, Dr. Gao Zhanyi, Dr. Mohd. Ait Kadi, Dr. Khalid Mohtadullah, Dr. Safwat Abdel-Dayem and Prof. Riota Nakamura; H.E. M.R. Attarzadeh, Deputy Minister and Chairman of IRNCID, Secretary General M. Gopalakrishnan; Er. A.K. Bajaj, Chairman INCID, Ms. Ronit Golovaty (Israel), Mr. Teshome Atnafie Guyo, Chairman, ETCID, Dr. Tsughiro Watanabe, Mr. Mitsukuni Watanabe, Mr. Hideki Furihata, Mr. Akihiro Tsubaki, and Dr. Kazumi Yamaoka from Japan, Mr. A.R. Salamat (Iran), Ms. Isobel van der Stoep (South Africa), Er. K.N. Sharma, Secretary, and Dr. S.A. Kulkarni, Executive Secretary, Central Office, ICID.

Besides coordination of the Topic 2.3, ICID also contributed to Sessions 1.1.3, 1.2.3, 1.3.3, 2.2.1, 2.4.2, 3.2.3, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 4.2.4, 5.1.4, 6.3.2, Topic 5.2, and Sessions on Drought, Water Management 2020, Mega disasters, and Irrigation. In the Session on Drought, VPH Dr. Saeed Nairizi, Iran, described activities related to drought, water scarcity and risk management undertaken by ICID. He said that ICID addressed drought management strategies and indices and suggested that future work needed to include implementation and redefinition of conventional understanding of agricultural water use.

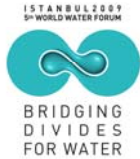
Item 3 : ICID inputs to 5th WWF through World Water Development Report 3 (World Water Assessment Programme – UNESCO) – Secretary General's Report

The UNESCO released its 3rd World Water Development Report (WWDR-3), "Water in a Changing World" at the time of the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul. Er. M. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary General, ICID was a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of WWDR-3. Co-ordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), the development of the 3rd World Water Development Report (WWDR 3) was a joint effort of 25 UN agencies and entities which include UN-Water, governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. ICID had the privilege of being invited as an NGO of importance given its role in water management for agriculture. The report is uploaded at <<http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/wwdr/>>.

Item 4 : Formal closure of the TF

Having completed its mandate successfully, the TF-WWF-5 constituted in 2007 to guide ICID inputs to WWF-5 will be wound up. Chairman may report to the 60th IEC meeting to be held in New Delhi, India on 10 December 2009 about ICID inputs to the Forum.

Item 5 : Any Other Business (with the permission of the Chair)



**SESSION OUTCOME DOCUMENT
SESSION NO. 2.3.1**

Annex
[Appendix XV, Item 2]

Session Title: How to achieve the required food production to meet the growing demand?

The Session Outcome Document provides background and a detailed record of the issues discussed during the session in Istanbul. The objective of the Session Outcome is to complement the session situation document and in particular to:

1. Verify that the information provided in the session situation documents (name of panelists, speakers, etc.) is still valid and update last minute changes,
2. Revise the list of major issues discussed and indicate on which points there is agreement or disagreement among stakeholders/regions etc,
3. List key messages and outcomes identified to tackle the issues.

1. Updated List of Session Conveners, Speakers and Panelists:

Convenor:	Dr. Colin Chartres, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Co-convenor:	Dr. Theib Y. Oweis. International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
Speakers:	Dr. Henri Tardieu, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) Dr. Bart Schultz, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) Mr. Jippe Hoogeveen,- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) Er. M. Gopalakrishnan, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)
Panelists:	Mr. A.K. Bajaj, Central Water Commission, Government of India Mr. Anthony Oakes, Rubicon Systems Australia Ms. Ronit Golovaty, Israel Export and International Cooperation Institute Ms. Shiney Varghese, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy Ms. Esther de Jong, Gender and Water Alliance Engr. I. K. Musa, National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission, Nigeria Ing. Boris David, Veolia Water Dr. Safwat Abdel Dayem, Arab Water Council Mr. Ajay Vashee, International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) Dr. Ganesh Pangare, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Moderator:	Prof. Victor Dukhovny. Scientific Information Centre of Interstate Coordination Water, Commission (SIC ICWC)
Reporter :	Dr. S.A. Kulkarni, Executive Secretary, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)

2. Main Issues Discussed in the Session:

Please summarize below the main issues addressed during the session or indicate whether the initial text of the session situation document remains valid. If applicable, indicate the new issues or ideas that emerged from the discussions that were not anticipated. Also please mention the issues on which disagreement was expressed during the sessions according to the following list below:

Key Themes and Topics Discussed

- How to bridge between agricultural and water policies to avoid both global and local food crises?
- How can institutional and technical water management improvements contribute to the required increase in food production?
- What types of investments are necessary to develop additional water resources including non conventional and to modernize existing irrigation and drainage schemes to improve water productivity?
- How can rainfed agriculture contribute more effectively, while maintaining irrigated agriculture, to enhance food security and improve livelihoods in rural areas?
- What policies and actions are needed to ensure the sustainability of water resources and the river basin services that underpin the increases in agricultural productivity that must be achieved?

Political Consequences

Formulation of irrigation and drainage policies that are pro-poverty reduction.

All governments would have to conserve and allocate adequate water resources and develop additional resources considering the needed adaptation to climate change.

Economical Considerations

Poverty reduction and food security: reverse diminishing agriculture economic growth.

Social Factors

Participatory irrigation and drainage management and empowerment of farmers. Training and capacity building of farmers, water user associations' leaders, scheme managers, NGO and local experts involved in the management of public irrigation and drainage schemes.

Technologies Involved

Increased technological learning and interface between research and manufacturers with farmers. Promotion of improved rain water management, use of more drought tolerant crop varieties, and soil management to increase land productivity. Strengthen the transfer and dissemination of irrigation and drainage, technological and management skills from professional experts in governments and international organizations to the farmers' organizations.

Environmental Factors

Ensuring socio equity and environmental sustainability.

Legal Implications

The basin resources (Ground and Surface Water) need to be looked at holistically, as in many cases, the sharing of basin resources may involve more than a nation (or a Province or State). Cooperation and conflict resolution assume importance in all such cases through dialogue and negotiations besides enabling legal instruments.

3. Outcomes of the Session:

For those discussions where the majority of the issues have been agreed upon, and the discussion is focused on identifying solutions, the following list provides a framework for classifying the solutions into four categories. These outcomes can take different forms and solutions may range from less concrete (recommendations) to more concrete (initiatives).

Key messages expressing a general agreement from the participants

- Slight overall increase in water withdrawals for irrigation along with increase in crop yield levels will be required to meet future food production, primarily in the least developed and emerging countries;
- Farmers may be successful in producing sufficient food; however, this may not alleviate urban poverty and hunger. Therefore, decisions on investment need to be based on decrease in food production cost and would be clearly demonstrated;
- Consider multi functionality of agriculture/ irrigation with due attention to environmental impacts and services;
- Under the changing conditions and increased complexities capacity building at the appropriate levels will be required.

Recommendations (generic, not easy to implement)

- Food demand is expected to double by 2030-2035. Main drivers are population growth, change in dietary habits and wastage of food. (from field to fork). Devise both short term and long term solutions to comply the food demand;
- Fragmented and small land holdings are significant constraints for increasing crop/water productivity. Promote improvement of farm holdings, in agreement with the concerned farmers (for example by rural reconstruction, or land reallocation) to improve economic viability of farming and reduce production cost;
- Besides increasing food grain production, other foods like fish and milk production need equal attention to cater protein needs of poor population;
- Enhance investment in various water management solutions (irrigation, water harvesting, rainfed agriculture, drainage) both by public and private sectors;
- Plan and implement capacity building/ development initiatives at all levels in context of the changing conditions and increasing complexities;
- Data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation would have to play an important role in sound decision making.
- Include and encourage farmers in discussions on agricultural water management initiatives;

Proposals (specific and concrete)

- Focus on improvement of existing irrigation schemes and their effective long term operation and maintenance;
- Ensure timely and sufficient availability of other inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, equipments, and extension services, besides water for obtaining higher crop yields;
- Develop close cooperation between Ministries of Water Resources, Agriculture, and others dealing with water. National Governments to take the required steps to assure effective food production for their people and improved livelihood of the poorest;
- Women are playing a substantial role in farm level activities and in food production in many countries of Africa and Asia. However, their contribution is not sufficiently recognized. Therefore, involve women in water management and decision making process;
- Promote adoption of innovative water saving technologies on large areas, reuse of poor quality waters for irrigation, and measures to achieve better water productivity;

Commitments (from certain participants/organizations)

- Promotion of mainstreaming of water in national and international strategic development planning;
- Encouragement and assistance for establishment of grass-root land and water resource management institutions (financing, land, water, micro-credit);
- Concerted effort by ICID, FAO, IFAD and other organizations (IWMI, IPTRID) to formulate integrated programmes (water-energy-environment, local and cultural setting) as well as generate dialogue with local government and donor communities to mobilize appropriate technologies and make them accessible to small-holders to achieve the ultimate objective of poverty eradication.

Initiatives (launched or announced)

- Organization like ICID will prepare a draft synthesis report, including all presentations, comments made during the sessions, recommendations and initiatives. All Consortium and Consultation Partners could access them and comment to progressively enhance the outcome.
- Several Consortium Partners are working on proposals that will elaborate on the issues as presented and discussed in the Topic report and the sessions on the Topic.

Please provide your name and contact information in case we need to clarify some of the information you have provided.

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**SESSION OUTCOME DOCUMENT
SESSION NO. 2.3.2**

Session Title: How can food market measures boost rural development and poverty alleviation?

The Session Outcome Document provides background and a detailed record of the issues discussed during the session in Istanbul. The objective of the Session Outcome is to complement the session situation document and in particular to:

1. Verify that the information provided in the session situation documents (name of panelists, speakers, etc.) is still valid and update last minute changes,
2. Revise the list of major issues discussed and indicate on which points there is agreement or disagreement among stakeholders/regions etc,
3. List key messages and outcomes identified to tackle the issues.

Convenor:	Rudolph Cleveringa, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Co-convenor:	Krishna Prasad, UNESCO-IHE
Panel members:	<p>Catharien Terwisscha van Scheltinga - Wageningen University</p> <p>Chandra Madramootoo - McGill University and President of ICID</p> <p>Crispino Lobo - Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)</p> <p>FAO - Jean-Marc Faures</p> <p>Giasuddin Ahmed Choudhary - Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS)</p> <p>Janos Bogardi - UNU</p> <p>John Mutunga - Kenyan Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)</p> <p>Joke Muijlwijk - Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)</p> <p>Kajetan Hetzer - SNS Reaalbank</p> <p>Md. Moshir Rahman - Water Sector Project, Bangladesh</p> <p>Pauline Nantongo - EcoTrust</p> <p>Peter Vos - Rabobank</p> <p>Sue Drummond Haley - International Development Enterprises (IDE)</p> <p>Uygun Aksoy - International Foundation for Organic Agriculture (IFOAM)</p>
Reporters:	<p>Teshome Atnafie Guyo - Ministry of Water Resources, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abraham Mehari Haile , IHE-UNESCO, Delft, The Netherlands</p>

1. Main Issues Discussed in the Session:

Please summarize below the main issues addressed during the session or indicate whether the initial text of the session situation document remains valid. If applicable, indicate the new issues or ideas that emerged from the discussions that were not anticipated. Also please mention the issues on which disagreement was expressed during the sessions according to the following list below:

Key Themes and Topics Discussed

The effects of the current 4F (food, fuel, fertilizer and finance) and water scarcity crises for poor smallholder families in developing and emerging countries represented the main theme. A livelihoods framework was followed to highlight the cross-cutting nature of water and its nexus to markets. The livelihood assets which are usually the focus of WWF attention, namely the physical-tangible asset base (e.g. irrigation infrastructure) and social capital (e.g. water user associations), were complemented by case presentations from farmer institutions on financial, human and natural assets. Different levels were addressed throughout the watershed, physical/geographical as well as institutional, from village to basin organizations. Interactions between primary stakeholders, as well as with service providers (e.g. financiers/insurance companies, regulatory bodies, municipalities, apex organisations, etc) were captured through case presentations by panelists who focused on promising and innovative opportunities and ways of meeting challenges.

Political Consequences

Physical and economic water scarcities are faced by 2.8 billion people now and this number will more than double by 2025. This water scarcity is exacerbated, or even created, by the 4F crises.

Poor smallholder families form the backbone of agrarian economies in developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia alone, where the MDGs are not likely to be met. They have opportunities to overcome poverty, especially where smart investments in soft-and hardware are combined. These public and private investments, governed by formal and/or informal market mechanisms, will mostly address intensification of use of current agricultural water and multiple use systems. This entails political consequences as it calls for context-specific solutions and management models that address complexity. Expansion of agricultural lands – rainfed or irrigated- into environmental or economic marginal lands, or even opening up new lands or reserves (e.g. clearing forests for food or fuel crops), can only be considered where, on a balance, the overall impact is favourable for the majority of the rural dwellers.

Political commitment is required as such water investments should not follow the traditional and strict sub-sector divides, but be linked to peoples' needs and institutional capacities in a more holistic way. This approach will ensure (market) linkages to non-water sector issues such as migration and remittances, finance industry and affordable products, diets and food consumption patterns, responsible citizenship and decentralization, etc.

Economical Considerations

Financial Assets: Remittances are under massive pressure in the wake of the current finance crisis. Mexicans are returning from the US, Ecuadorians are returning from Spain, urbanites are going rural again. One of the challenges is to redirect the (lower) remittances away from individual consumptive use to the production of common goods. The new rurality, hence new rural mobility, is a reality: farmers do not stay nicely put on their fields. And should such be a political choice, then productive investments, services, social networks and other forms of targeted subsidies are required to ensure rural poor do not bear a disproportional burden.

Social Factors

Human assets: Health and education related to water issues are under stress due to insufficiencies of investments as well as cultural barriers and gender roles. Furthermore, respect for traditional or indigenous culture and beliefs needs to be translated in blending traditional water governance with modern approaches. How to do this reaching equality and inclusiveness is the challenge. Information awareness and improved negotiation capacities re markets of goods and services have proven to be key to capitalizing upon opportunities. Social assets: Wars will be fought over water, or so they say. Hence (gender-conscious) citizenship and organized, accountable participation at all involved institutional levels avoiding this unjust cause will be a prime priority. This includes men and women fisherfolk, transhumant populations, nomadic and sedentary farmers and forest dwellers. Respected land and water use and tenure rights (and obligations) need to be furthered. Local

knowledge, creativity and self-esteem are intangible assets that need and can be exploited. New social outreach mechanisms such as water competitions ('concurso') can play a way forward. Context-specificity of responses will be key.

Technologies Involved

Productive assets: Water-related infrastructure and (semi)permanent improvements such as soil and water conservation at field or basin level are often not used to their potential due to shortcomings in design, implementation or use and operation-cum-management. The 4F crises and water scarcity put different pressures on the use of such physical assets. Reducing post-harvest losses ('from field to fork') for smallholders, who are mostly net-buyers of food, often presents a cheaper and quicker response than trying to improve the production potential of crops and livestock. Corruption makes matters work for some and worse for many. Community participation throughout the lifetime cycle of public investments and accountability principles of the water industry offer answers to warrant quality of works.

Environmental Factors

Natural assets: Climate change is happening; biodiversity, river, wetlands and aquifer regimes are all under pressure by agriculture or other livelihood sustenance forms, including urbanization and encroachment. Paid environmental services and carbon sinks may improve the resilience of affected people.

Legal Implications

Land and Water Governance will play a key role in coping with water scarcity, especially as market conditions ('ability to pay, willingness to pay') are being applied to both rural and urban dwellers. Coping with food safety standards represents yet another side of the water scarcity phenomenon as increasingly grey or untreated water is being re-used for basically peri-urban horticulture. Both need legal consideration, especially where traditional systems prevail and compliance with and/or enforcement of 'modern' law is not given. The third element in this equation is the use of nutrients extracted from effluents to restore soil fertility. In most developing countries legislation on this aspect is weak. The compensation by usually urban consumers to rural producers of environmental services is in general not subject to practiced law. Transboundary arrangements are governed by bodies not accountable to individual users or citizens. The many implications of virtual water trade have hitherto escaped the WTO regulations.

2. Outcomes of the Session:

For those discussions where the majority of the issues have been agreed upon, and the discussion is focused on identifying solutions, the following list provides a framework for classifying the solutions into four categories. These outcomes can take different forms and solutions may range from less concrete (recommendations) to more concrete (initiatives).

Key messages expressing a general agreement from the participants

Recommendations (generic, not easy to implement)

- Context-specific solutions are needed for different challenges and crises including land and water governance and tenure security arrangements especially considering rural migration and in fragile states;
- Short-term action plans to reduce smallholder vulnerability need to be linked to their involvement in long-term structural rural poverty alleviation reforms;
- Food price volatility especially for poor small-holder net buyers of food would have to address climate change proofing of agricultural water related goods and services, for example, drought and flood resistant crops and livestock, innovative rural finance insurances, dual purpose roads transport and travel, multiple use and spate irrigation, local level storage facilities, field to fork reduction of losses, weather and price information and knowledge;

- Water alone cannot help to produce the required output to eradicate poverty: proper market arrangement that suits poor rural farmers, agricultural inputs, credit, post-harvesting technologies have to be considered as integral assets of the production systems;
- Subsistence food production and business oriented approaches are necessary and need to be employed simultaneously so as to ensure that farmers meet their basic food demands while at the same time have the opportunity to escape the poverty trap;
- Market opportunities for smallholder farmers need to include all livelihood assets and be two-way including field-to-fork consumer relations for enhanced sustainability;
- Development of local market is key to move farmers from survival mode to market oriented farming. Expand local market infrastructure, improve market chain, recognizing farmers as entrepreneurs;
- Small-holder poverty eradication initiatives must be demand driven, multipurpose and profitable;
- Rainfed agriculture remains key livelihood option for most smallholder farmers: its potentials merit to be further capitalized;
- In capacity building and technology development, dual approach: bottom-up and top-down would have to be employed, with emphasis on bottom up to reach poor farmers;
- Knowledge and capacity development in water management and impacts of climate change is needed for all, at all levels, for both men and women to be empowered; and
- Cost is not the only criteria in choice of required water control and market infrastructure development interventions; they have to be done in a rural development context and local socio-cultural values would have to be respected.

Proposals (specific and concrete)

Commitments (from certain participants/organizations)

- Involve small-holder farmers in all business oriented livelihood improvement decision making in the capacity of entrepreneurs;
- Allocate budget as part of the global, regional and national development investment package for market development (price, information, infrastructure);
- Provide targeted subsidies and adapted financial packages, including crop insurances;
- Put in place proper auditing mechanism for all financial investments as well for trade-off among the uses of water by the agricultural, environment, industrial and domestic sectors;
- Secure equal access for small and large scale farmers to markets and information on prices;
- Provide complementary physical infrastructure and allow local ownership to ensure sustainability;
- Prevent land degradation and restore fertility; secure access to land and water;
- Invest in human capital: access to knowledge, training, gender considerations; and
- Ensure enabling governance and policies.

Initiatives (launched or announced)

- Recognise small-holder farmers, poor and emerging, women and men, old and young as rural entrepreneurs and as such as part of the solution, not source of the crises;
- Organize small-holder farmers into socially cohesive bodies to operate as one big entrepreneur;
- Respect small-holder farmers (80% are women) as crucial for food production in many parts of the world;
- Couple informed decision-making by small-holders, especially in times of crises, to inclusive empowerment and institution strengthening;

- Develop cheap alternative farming, smaller multiple-use infrastructure, and processing and energy technologies; use success stories for up-scaling;
- Improve crop varieties not only based on dollar per drop or tonnage per drop but also kcal, proteins and taste and cooking times;
- Promote organic agriculture and carbon credit schemes as possible alternatives to reduce migration, enhance labour availability, improve livelihood in both rural and urban areas as well as protect watershed and the environment;
- There is no such thing as migration induced idle lands; identify return schemes that could offer alleviation; and
- Rural sanitation and safe water re-use to be coupled to agriculture and water investments agendas for better bankability and allowing for the recycling of nutrients under food safe conditions.

*PLEASE PROVIDE AS MANY DETAILS AS YOU CAN SINCE THIS PART WILL BE FULLY INCLUDED IN THE FINAL REPORT.

Please provide your name and contact information in case we need to clarify some of the information you have provided.

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**SESSION OUTCOME DOCUMENT
SESSION NO. 2.3.3**

Session Title: Water for Bio-Energy or food?

1. Updated List of Session Conveners, Speakers and Panelists:

Convener:	Shri. Akkineni Bhavani Prasad, CIFA, India
Co-Convener:	Ms. Nadine McCromick – International Union for Conservation of Nature
Panelists:	Mr. Antonio Felix Domingues – Brazilian Water Agency Mr. Henri Tardieu – French Water Partnership Mr. Vineet Raswant – IFAD Mr. Alexendar Muller – FAO Mr. Jippe Hoogeveen – FAO – Moderator Ms. Isabel van der Stoep–(South Africa) – Rapporteur

2. Main Issues Discussed in the Session:

Key Themes and Topics Discussed:

How to achieve a bridge between food production & bio energy production?

- What kind of policies to be adopted or followed in the water management?
- What policies and actions are needed to ensure the sustainability of water resources and the river basin services to improve the agricultural productivity?
- How can rural communities benefit from bio-energy crops? Can Bio-Energy plantations give a sustainable income to the small and marginal farmers?
- Can Bio-Energy prices are free from the fluctuating prices of the Fossil-Fuels?
- What kind of Institutional arrangements are needed to bridge an understanding among the various stake holders(Agriculture Industry, Domestic & Environment) of the Fresh Water use?

Political Consequences:

The availability of 'Fresh Water' in the world is not uniform. Any uniform policies were to be initiated throughout the world there will be some political ramifications. Hence the policies and commitments for allocation and management of water are to be worked out on situations specific basis.

Economical Considerations:

Research has to be carried out in different parts of the world for the economic viability of Bio-Fuel plantations, particularly to the small and marginal farmers. In fact, in most of the developing nations the small and marginal farmers prefer to grow food grains to meet their family needs and the feed needs of animals owned by them. After meeting these two requirements only the surplus will be sold out.

The Bio-Fuel prices are not consistent and cannot be assured a definite income. Secondly, the Bio-Fuel plantations are perennial in nature and there by the small and marginal farmers will not be eager to go for Bio-Fuel production as they may have to depend from external agencies to meet their families food needs as well as

the feed needs of their animals. Finally, it is the prerogative of the small and marginal farmer as how to utilize his land and water resources for their economic benefit.

Social Factors:

If the small and marginal farmers of the developing nations change over to Bio-Fuel crops, there may be a situation where the growing population food needs are at stake and also to pay higher prices. Hence, a careful and more practicable analysis is to be carried out basing on a research results from the different parts of the world.

Technologies Involved:

The technologies are area specific. e.g, in India the Bio-Fuel plantations are being experimented at the Central Soil Salinity Research Center, Karnal, Haryana state, India to grow by using saline and brackish waters.

Environmental Factors:

No doubt, environmental imbalance has been there and the Global warming is to be addressed. But, we all know that excess use of Fossil-Fuels for the sake of industrial development is the main cause for the emission of Carbon-dioxide gases in to the environment. While talking about the environmental protection, we are failing to demand those countries who are responsible for the Global warming to come up with solutions which are implementable in their own countries and as well as the non industrialized countries.

Legal Implications:

The legal aspect of the degradation of environment is to be handled on country to country basis.

3. Outcomes of the Session*:

Key messages expressing a general agreement from the participants:

- Priority has to be given for the production of food crops over Bio diesel crops.
- As the availability of fresh water is not uniform throughout the world, the countries are to initiate policies to utilize the fresh water in a more judicious and useful manner to meet the MDGs.
- So far as Bio-Fuel production concerned, large scale research has to take place in different parts of the world and basing on the results only a decision is to be taken to provide any share from the fresh water.
- In fact, alternative Bio-Fuel energy sources like 'ALGAE' are to be considered since they need limited use of water.

Recommendations (generic, not easy to implement):

- The debate should not be water for food OR fuel, it would have to be how to optimize water use for food AND fuel while ensuring water security for other uses;
- Biofuel production needs to be seen in a wider context, with the same debates and issues - resource scarcity and sustainability.

Proposals (specific and concrete):

At present, the Bio-Fuel production is going on in countries like Brazil, USA and European Union Countries. The subsidies extended to the farmers who have undertaken the crops for Bio-Fuel production are very large and the developing countries cannot afford to extend such kind of subsidies for their farmers. Secondly, the primary concern of the developing nations would be to meet the food and nutritional security of the growing population. Hence, a wide range of research has to go in for the Bio-Fuel production. However, the production of Ethanol from the residue of the sugar factories can be encouraged by offering a share in the profits derived by the mills to the farmers.

Commitments (from certain participants/organizations):

- Integrated policies and decision making by the participation of stake holders will have to be encouraged.
- Globally, the ground realities differ and the solutions will have to be taken on situation specific basis.

Initiatives (launched or announced):

- Water, and in some cases land, are limiting factors but are needed for food AND fuel, besides for environment and other uses. Farmers take the decisions regarding crops based on market conditions and product demand. Enabling circumstances will be created, especially in least developed countries;
- To organize and inform small-holder farmers on water availability use. Encourage debates on the means of allocating water, to people and nature;
- To promote strategic environmental assessments for large-scale land and water acquisitions; and
- To protect rights of the poor to use water for production of basic food demand.

Please provide your name and contact information in case we need to clarify some of the information you have provided.

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SESSION OUTCOME DOCUMENT SESSION NO. 2.3.4

Session Title: How can better water management reduce poverty and hunger? A synthesis

The Session Outcome Document provides background and a detailed record of the issues discussed during the session in Istanbul. The objective of the Session Outcome is to complement the session situation document and in particular to:

1. Verify that the information provided in the session situation documents (name of panelists, speakers, etc.) is still valid and update last minute changes,
2. Revise the list of major issues discussed and indicate on which points there is agreement or disagreement among stakeholders/regions etc,
3. List key messages and outcomes identified to tackle the issues.

1. Updated List of Session Conveners, Speakers and Panelists:

Session Convener:	Prof. Dr. Chandra Madramootoo, President, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)/McGill University
Co-Convenor:	Dr. Jonathan Woolley, CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food (CGIAR CPWF)
Speakers:	Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, Arab Water Council, Egypt (through a special representative)
Panelists:	Dr. Parviz Koohafkan (FAO) Ms. Nathalie Chartier-Touze (French Water Partnership) Dr. Mohamed Ait-Kadi (General Council of Agricultural Development, Morocco)
Moderator:	Mr. Khalid Mohtadullah, Pakistan
Reporters of Sessions:	Session 2.3.1 – Dr. S.A.Kulkarni (ICID) Session 2.3.2 – Mr. Teshome Atnafie Guyo (Ethiopia) Session 2.3.3 – Ms. Isabel van der Stoep (South Africa) Session 2.3.4 - Mr. Teshome Atnafie Guyo (Ethiopia)

2. Main Issues Discussed in the Session:

Please summarize below the main issues addressed during the session or indicate whether the initial text of the session situation document remains valid. If applicable, indicate the new issues or ideas that emerged from the discussions that were not anticipated. Also please mention the issues on which disagreement was expressed during the sessions according to the following list below:

- How to reconcile agricultural and water policies to avoid both global and local food crises?
- How can institutional and technical water management improvements and investments contribute to increase food production?
- How can scientific findings more effectively be transferred to practical technologies, especially supporting the poor farmers?

- How can poor farmers benefit from new market opportunities?
- How can local community and regional developments benefit from bioenergy?

Area of disagreement:

Water for Food or Feed title should be changed to Water for Food AND Feed

Key Themes and Topics Discussed

Discussion points arising in Session 1

How to achieve the required food production to meet the growing demand?

- Is there sufficient emphasis on poverty and hunger?
- What is the most effective way to reduce poverty and hunger: diverting more water to irrigation? Or improving existing water management in overall agriculture? Or a mix?
- There are many examples of efficient production by small farmers on small land areas.

Discussion points arising in Session 2

How can food market measures boost rural development and poverty alleviation?

- Majority of smallholders are women: what are the best ways to target interventions to this group?
- Should there be a financial safety net for poor smallholders? Agriculture is not merely maximum global production.
- Markets are highly volatile and the rural poor are vulnerable. Are there market mechanisms that would favour the poor?

Discussion points arising in Session 3

Water for Bio-energy or Food?

- Bioenergy and food issues are complex and require local analysis and specific solutions.
- Sometimes a mix of food production and biofuel production will be attractive and sustainable for poor farmers.
- Water is limiting for both food and biofuel production.

Political Consequences

- Better integration between food production and natural resources management (land-water and climate) is needed;
- Enhancement of public and private investments in infrastructure, to re-emphasize decentralization and governance systems are needed, and to have public-private partnerships for the financing of research, and project implementation; and
- Rural sanitation and safe water re-use need to be coupled to agriculture and water investment agendas;

Economical Considerations

Increasing agricultural productivity and access to food, and reducing hunger will hinge on conducive policies, adequate institutions, improved market infrastructure and social safety nets. What is important is peace and stability for all these measures to be sustainable in the long term.

Social Factors

An enabling condition that determines the roles of all the stakeholders and promotes synergies in their interaction is needed.

Technologies Involved

- Capacity building is required for better policies and more timely implementation, and to train decision-makers to make the right decisions at the right time and to create the conditions for promoting successful technological breakthroughs.
- Better linkages between research and education and better communication of research findings are necessary.

Environmental Factors

- External Drivers need to be accounted.
- Food price volatility especially for poor small-holders need to address climate change proofing of agricultural water related goods and services, e.g. drought and flood resistant crops, innovative rural finance and insurance schemes, dual purpose transport networks, local level food storage facilities, field to fork reduction of food losses, weather and price information and knowledge.

Legal Implications

- Protect rights of the poor to use water for production of basic food demands.
- Ensure enabling governance and policies.

3. Outcomes of the Session*:

For those discussions where the majority of the issues have been agreed upon, and the discussion is focused on identifying solutions, the following list provides a framework for classifying the solutions into four categories. These outcomes can take different forms and solutions may range from less concrete (recommendations) to more concrete (initiatives).

Key messages expressing a general agreement from the participants

- Food production improvement by sustainable increase in crop production and equitable distribution is achievable.
- Smallholder agriculture, irrigation and the rural water agenda have been neglected for decades; the current crises offer double dividend opportunities for diversified livelihoods – for smallholder farmers, in developing and emerging country economies, women and men, young and old. One needs to recognise small farmers as rural entrepreneurs and as such are part of the solution to economic development, not the source of the crises.
- Higher/right food prices will ensure that there is better water management.

Recommendations (generic, not easy to implement)

- Create grassroots water resources management institutions (financing, land, water, micro- credit)
- Mainstream water in national and international strategic development planning
- Consider diverse options for agricultural water management: rainfed, irrigated, water harvesting. Integrate these options in an optimum manner;
- Water, energy and agriculture are intimately related. Deal with them as an integrated entity; dealing with agriculture in this context will have the added value of enabling the sector to attract better attention from development organizations and the donor community;
- Move from water management to integrated resource management (land degradation, water, infrastructure, institutions, markets, etc.).
- Water and Resource Management have both external and internal dimensions, which are to be given equal attention.

Proposals (specific and concrete)

- Promote mainstreaming of water in national and international strategic development planning.
- Encourage and assist establishment of grass-root land and water resource management institutions (financing, land, water, micro-credit).

Commitments (from certain participants/organizations)

- While fixing water resource management problems, time has come to involve people from multiple sectors and stakeholders in resolving them, jointly;
- International partnerships to promote the goal are the call of the hour. Concerted efforts by ICID, FAO, IFAD and other organizations independently as well as united in formulating integrated programmes (water-energy-local, cultural) and dialogue with donor communities to mobilize advanced technologies should be a priority follow up action. Extending the state of art technologies and making them accessible to small-holders will help us to achieve the ultimate objective of poverty eradication.

Initiatives (launched or announced)

- ICID will prepare the draft synthesis report, including all presentations, comments made during the sessions, recommendations and initiatives. It will be mailed to all Consortium and Consultation Partners and put on the VMS and ICID web site for comments.
- ICID will disseminate the conclusions of the session to its National Committees, and work with various National Committees to prepare proposals on the above action items.
- Several Consortium Partners are working on proposals that will elaborate on the issues as presented and discussed in the Topic report and the sessions on the Topic.

*PLEASE PROVIDE AS MANY DETAILS AS YOU CAN SINCE THIS PART WILL BE FULLY INCLUDED IN THE FINAL REPORT.

Please provide your name and contact information in case we need to clarify some of the information you have provided.

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