



25TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND 74TH IEC OF ICID

THEME: 'TACKLING WATER SCARCITY IN AGRICULTURE'



सत्यमेव जयते
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

NOVEMBER 02, 2023

TOP NEWS OF THE DAY



INAUGURATION OF ICID CONGRESS

The ICID Congress was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at Vishakhapatnam. The grand opening ceremony was attended by the distinguished dignitaries including Ministers of Water Resources Department, Health, Family Welfare & Medical Education and Industries, Infrastructure, Investment & Commerce, Information Technology, Andhra Pradesh, President of the ICID, Principal Secretary, Water Resources Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Kushvinder Vohra, Chairman, CWC & INCID emphasized on the importance of sustainable water management in the context of food and ecosystem security. Hon'ble Minister highlighted the crucial role of international collaboration for redressal of the issues and challenges of water sector in the wake of climate change. The hon'ble Chief minister shared his vision for various interventions required for water resources development and management in the State of Andhra Pradesh. President, ICID conveyed the leading role of ICID in promoting sustainable water management in the fields of irrigation, drainage, and flood management. The prestigious ICID Congress brought together a global congregation of around 1300 experts, researchers, and professionals which include 350 foreign delegates from 40 countries who are dedicated to addressing the challenges of water resource management, irrigation, and drainage.

N.D. GULHATI MEMORIAL LECTURE

To express gratitude and to pay tribute to the late N.D. Gulhati, the father of ICID, a visionary who dedicated his entire professional life to the development of irrigation and drainage, a memorial lecture is organized in every ICID Congress. The aforesaid lecture was delivered by Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti on the topic 'Ensuring Water and Food Security through Climate Resilient Infrastructure'. He presented a brief overview of country's progress in water resources development, vital role of storage and increasing water use efficiency to meet burgeoning irrigation demand with growing population. He flagged various issues, challenges, way forward and the government's commitment to water resource management and particularly in attaining sustainable development goals.



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CONGRESS PLENARY

The congress plenary has set the tone of the international congress wherein the leading global experts of irrigation & drainage shared their vision for the sector. A brief presentation on the questions 64 and 65 of the congress, their coverage and structure of ICID congress sessions based upon these questions, responses received were presented. Congress question 64 addresses all aspects pertaining to supply side management of irrigation water and exploration of potential alternative sources to further augment the supply. A range of options including recycle & reuse of wastewater, desalinated water and other such non-conventional sources were also discussed. Questions 65 includes extremely vital aspect of increasing water use efficiency mainly through on-farm techniques. Equal emphasis was given on management of existing facilities, improvement of agricultural practices and efficient application of irrigation. An overview of Indian water resources, issues, challenges and way forward on the wake of climate change were also presented. Experts also recommended appropriate adoption of pressurized irrigation network (PIN) and establishing IWRM institutions at basin level.



SIDE EVENT-1: IWMI-WRC

This event presented 2023 report developed by IWMI and partners for a new capacity-building programme in agricultural water management which focuses on junior and mid-career water scientists based in science, policy and funding organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa. The workshop presentations showcased the thinking and strategy of the report. The side event also reported the feedback of validation workshop held in South Africa in April, where participants agreed on the need for a capacity building programme. The objectives of the side event were to present work done till date on aforesaid project, to receive further feedback from partners and participants, to assess capacity building requirements within the purview of ICID, and to ensure that pathways to its successful funding.



SIDE EVENT-2: INCID & IndiaNPIM

The Indian Network on Participatory Irrigation Management (IndiaNPIM) was constituted under the then Ministry of Water Resources in 1998 for capacity building of stakeholder. IndiaNPIM organized a special session titled 'India Irrigation Forum - Integrating Farmers' Knowledge and Technology' in collaboration with ICID and INCID. This special session was focused at experience sharing by the office bearers of water user associations (WUAs) from across the India. Various presentation were made on the challenges in irrigation management, revitalization of PIM and potential for modern irrigation technologies in India. The session highlighted on achieving the integration of farmers' knowledge and technological innovations which is urgently required in irrigation sector.



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SESSION-1: What Alternative Water Resources could be Tapped for Irrigated Agriculture?

The spatial and temporal variation in precipitation significantly affects the water availability and such situation is further exacerbated due to climate change. This necessitates efficient functioning of irrigation infrastructure for achieving food security and various relevant aspect were deliberated in this session. Question 64 of the Congress flags the very fundamental aspect strengthening the conventional sources of irrigation which already demonstrated its relevance so far in achieving food security. Presentations on both supply side augmentation through integrated reservoir operation and demand management using weather forecast were made during session. Role of research and development is very crucial in estimating irrigation water requirement and other related aspects and the same were duly highlighted in the session.



SESSION-2: Which On-Farm Techniques can Increase Water Productivity?

Irrigation sector is globally the largest user of fresh water resources and in the wake of competing water demand from various sectors, time has come to intensify focus on increasing water use efficiency in the irrigation sector. Considering limited irrigation resources at one hand and ever-increasing demand of food marred with the menace of climate change and associated uncertainties, increasing productivity remains one of the very few available options in the hand. This session was completely devoted on deliberations on increasing agricultural productivity using advanced on-farm techniques. State-of-the-art technology using simulation models, internet of things (IoT) and unique concept like crop-growth stage-based deficit irrigation strategies were presented by experts.



SESSION-3: What Alternative Water Resources could be Tapped for Irrigated Agriculture?

Overall annual availability of fresh water resources remains constant, though there is significant variation in availability in space and time due to climate change. On other hand the water demand particularly in irrigation sector is on continuous rise. In such scenario, there is an urgent need to explore other alternative and non-conventional sources of water for irrigation. There are plenty of such alternative non-conventional sources such as recycle & reuse of wastewater, desalinated seawater, green water, grey water etc. This session was specifically designed to delve upon feasibility of such non-conventional sources for irrigation. There was considerable focus on all associated hazards with these alternatives and strategy to mitigate them.



SESSION-4: Developing and Reinforcing Conventional Sources of Irrigation Water?

During the session it was presented that for improving productivity, it is essential to monitor the performance of the existing irrigation system and take remedial measures accordingly. Such interventions are required to be carried out at river basin scale to facilitate an integrated approach. The role of an adequate network of hydro-meteorological instrumentation for reliable measurement of river flows and availability of water in reservoirs was presented. It was also highlighted that the assessment of storage potential is needed for optimum development of irrigation projects for meeting emerging irrigation demands. By appropriate measures, the flood water can be utilized fruitfully for irrigation leading to food security.



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SESSION-5: Efficient Application of Irrigation Water

It has been considered that increasing the efficiency of existing irrigation project is low hanging fruit comparing to development of new projects and the same has been echoed in this session. Effect of soil compaction on the consumption of irrigation water by the crops was presented. A series of various improved agronomic practices causing less consumption of water and more productivity called smart agriculture was briefly discussed. Application of state-of-the-art technology such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), image analytics etc. can be used for soil water detection. Considering gradually depleting capacity of reservoirs due to sedimentation, the necessity of capacity assessment for accurate irrigation and crop management was presented.

SESSION-6: Empowerment of Farmers

It is widely accepted fact that governments alone are incapacitated to manage the very complex and challenging irrigation sector particularly in the developing countries and effective participation of stakeholders is the key factor. This aspect was highlighted through various presentations on innovative approaches towards the capacity building of farmers who are the key stakeholders of irrigation sector. It was highlighted that participatory irrigation management is a tool for empowerment of the farmers. For consolidating the benefits, a community based micro-irrigation for meeting the challenges of water scarcity was presented. An appropriate institutional arrangement for strengthening the participatory approach and long term sustainability was also presented.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DAY



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Cultural Evening

The rich cultural heritage of India was showcased in the form of melodies of Indian classical music, captivating folk dances from various provinces and Bollywood extravaganza.



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Delicacies of South India

Hyderabadi biryani (also known as Hyderabadi dum biryani) is a style of biryani originating from Hyderabad, India made with basmati rice and meat (mostly mutton). Originating in the kitchens of the Nizam of Hyderabad, it combines elements of Hyderabadi and Mughlai cuisines. Hyderabadi biryani is of two types: the kachchi (raw) biryani, and the pakki (cooked) biryani. The biryani is usually served with dahi chutney and mirchi salan. Baghaar-e-baingan is a common side dish.



Vada or Vadai is a category of savoury fried snacks which are sometimes stuffed with vegetables and traditionally served with chutneys and sambar. The various types of vadas are made from different ingredients, ranging from legumes to potatoes. They are often served as a breakfast item or a snack, and also used in other food preparations such as dahi vada and vada pav. They are preferably eaten freshly fried, while still hot and crunchy. They are served with a variety of dips including sambar, watery or dry chutneys and dahi.

Dosa is a thin savory crepe in South Indian cuisine made from a fermented batter of ground black lentils and rice. Dosas are served hot, often with chutney and sambar. Dosa is a signature dish in South India which can be stuffed with fillings of vegetables and sauces to make a quick meal. Dosa is high in carbohydrates and contains no added sugars or saturated fats. As its key ingredients are rice and black gram, it is a good source of protein.



Uttapam (or uthapam, uttappam, etc.) is a type of dosa from South India. Unlike a typical dosa, which is crisp and crepe-like, an uttupam is thicker, with toppings. The name is derived from the Tamil words appam. Tamil ancient literature mentions it by name. Its main ingredient is Urad Dal and Rice. It is mostly accompanied by sambar and chutney. Uttapams are traditionally made with toppings such as tomatoes, onion, chillies, capsicum and coriander; other common choices are coconut, grated carrots and beets.

Chicken Chettinad is a classic Indian recipe, from the cuisine of Chettinad, Tamil Nadu. It is South India's most flavorful dish made with chicken, fresh ground spices & herbs. It consists of chicken marinated in yogurt, turmeric and a paste of red chillies, kalpasi, coconut, poppy seeds, coriander seeds, cumin seeds, fennel seeds, black pepper, ground nuts, onions, garlic and sesame oil. It is served hot and garnished with coriander leaves.



Mysore pak is a South Indian sweet prepared in ghee. It originated in the city of Mysore, one of the major cities in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is made of generous amounts of ghee, sugar, gram flour, and often cardamom. The texture of this sweet is similar to a buttery and dense cookie. It is commonly eaten in Southern India. Very little water is used in its preparation, so it can stay fresh in a cool and dry place.



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Today's Events

November 03, 2023

09:30-11:00

Session -7 Congress Question 64.1 (3/6) (Room : S2)
Session - 8 Congress Question 65.3 (3/7) (Room : S3)
Session - 9 Congress Question 65.1 (1/2) (Room : SA)
International Workshop-3 (WG-WFE_N) (Room : SH)
International Workshop-4 (WG-SDTA)-Session-I (Room : S1)
Side Event-3 - FAO-WASAG - (Session-I) (Room : LGF)
Side Event - 4 - FAO (Session-I) (Room : L1)
TF-MTD (Room :BR)

Session - 10 Congress Question 64.1 (4/6) (Room : S2)
Session - 11 Congress Question 65.3 (4/7) (Room : S3)
Session - 12 Congress Question 65.1 (2/2) (Room : SA)
International Workshop-3 (WG-WFE_N) (Room : SH)
International Workshop-4 (WG-SDTA)-Session-II (Room : S1)
Side Event-3 - FAO-WASAG -(Session-II) (Room : LGF)
Side Event - 4 - FAO (Session-II) (Room : L1)
Sub-Committee/Themes (Room : BR)

11:30-13:00

14:00-15:30

Session - 13 Congress Question 64.1 (5/6) (Room : S2)
Session - 14 Congress Question 65.3 (5/7) (Room : S3)
Session - 15 Congress Question 65.2 (1/1) (Room : SA)
Side Event 5 : MSSRF -Norway Session:I (Room : S1)
International Workshop-6 (WG-NCWRI) (Room : L1)
Side Event 6 : INCID - Women & Water (14:00-15:30 hours) (Room :LGF)
Side Event -7 - IWMI-India (Session-I) Room : SH
AC-IRPID (Room : BR)

Session - 16 Congress Question 64.1 (6/6) (Room : S2)
Session - 17 Congress Question 65.3 (6/7) (Room : S3)
Session - 18 Congress Question 65.3 (7/7) (Room : SA)
Side Event - 5 : MSSRF -Norway Session-II (Room : S1)
International Workshop-6 (WG-NCWRI) (Room : L1)
Side Event - 14 : INCID & IWRS (Room : LGF)
Staff Committee (SC)
Side Event -7- IWMI-India (Session-II) (Room : SH)
TF-WWF-10 (Room :BR)
OBC Meeting (Room : S2) 17:30-18:00
Welcome Reception by Australia NC (by Invitation) 18:00-20:00

16:00-17:30



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