

59th IEC Meeting and
20th Congress of
ICID 2008



Second Announcement

Pakistan National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage
Invites you to the **59th IEC Meeting and 20th Congress**, which
will be held in **October 2008 at Lahore, Pakistan.**



Lahore, Pakistan

October, 2008

**Visit a Country that Embellishes History and Culture,
and Recognizes Progression and Technology**

Invitation

The Pakistan National Committee of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (PANCID) is pleased to invite all ICID National Committees to participate in the 59th International Executive Council and 20th Congress of ICID in October 2008.

PANCID is confident that water resources professionals attending the IEC Meeting and the Congress will benefit from the multi-facet experiences in research and practice found in Indus Basin, Punjab and Pakistan. We look forward to welcoming our colleagues to Paksitan, where Khosla and Lacey Theories got their birth.



Pakistan

Pakistan is an Islamic Republic in the heart of Asia. Paksitan means "The Land of the Holy" It lies on the north-west of the Indian sub-continent, with Iran on the west of it and Afghanistan in the north.

Pakistan covers a total area of 796,095 sq.kms. The Great Highlands in the north are part of the Himalayan chain. The highest point K2, 8,611 metres, is the second highest mountain in the world. In the southwest, the Baluchistan Plateau averages approximately 300 meters in height. In the southeast, the terrain is largely barren desert. The Indus River flows south from the Himalayas into the Arabian Sea, forming a vast, fertile and flood plain.

With a population of 150,694,740, Pakistan comprises of four provinces, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan. Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan is a picturesque and well-planned city in the north.

Urdu is the national language and is used as a medium of understanding throughout the country. Pakistan is a land richly endowed with Nature's bounty-mighty mountains, ancient deserts, lush-green valleys and sparkling rivers.

Pakistan has three seasons, cool (autumn-winter, October-February), hot (spring, March-June) and wet (summer, July-September). There are large regional climate variations. Snow falls in the mountains during winter and the east of the country receives monsoon rains. Rainfall ranges from 150-200 mm per annum in coastal areas to 475 mm on the plains to 1500 mm in the mountains. The winter to summer average temperatures range from 20°C to 0°C in the north while it ranges 14°C to 35°C in the south.

Proposed Theme Topic

Q. 54 Sustainable Integrated Water Resources Management

- The challenges of knowledge transfer to farmers in developing countries.
- Design and operation of irrigation systems for use of treated and partially treated wastewater - limitations and opportunities.
- Conjunctive operation of storage reservoirs for multi-purposes.
- Required accuracy and network density of data collection for decision making.
- Experiences on impacts of climate change on water resources.
- Minerals tolerant plants in waterlogged and saline lands.

Q. 55 Role of Public and Private Sector in Water Management

- Performance of irrigation and drainage systems after modernization and privatization.
 - Socio-economic aspects of agricultural production in developing countries.
- Technical, technological, economic and legal aspects of management and use of water resources of trans-boundary (interstate) rivers.

The Irrigation Network (Birth Place of Khosla and Lacey Theories)

The Irrigation System of Pakistan is one of the largest integrated irrigation network in the world, serving over 40 million acres of contiguous cultivated land. The system is fed by the waters of the Indus River and its tributaries. The salient features of the system are three major storage reservoirs, namely, Tarbela and Chashma on River Indus, and Mangla on River Jhelum; 19 Barrages; 12 inter-river link canals and 45 independent irrigation canal commands and 85 large dams. The total length of main canals alone is 61,000 km. Water courses comprise another 1,621,000 kms.

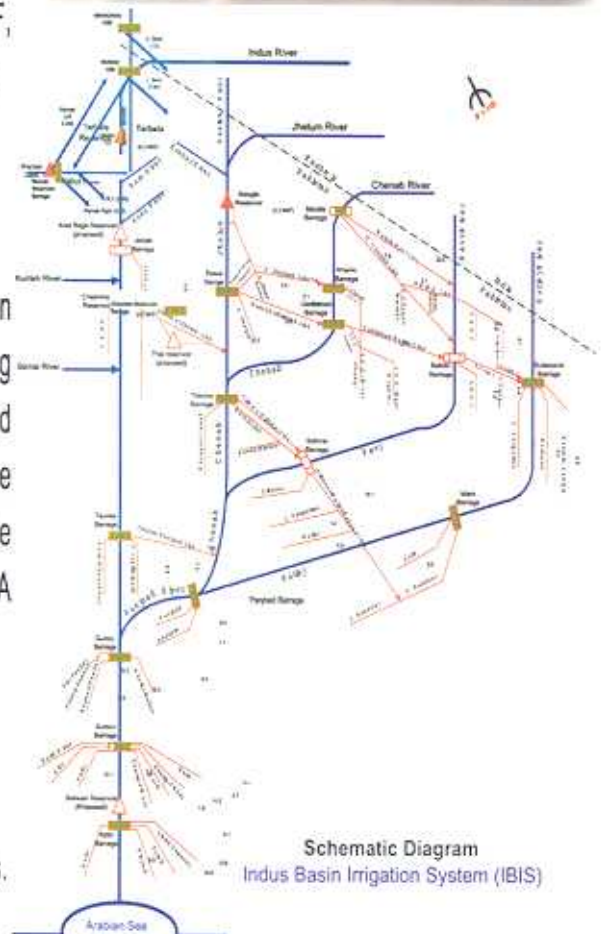
Diversion of river waters into off-taking canals is made through barrages which are gated diversion weirs. The main canals in turn deliver water to branch canals, distributaries and minors. The water courses get their share of water through outlets in the irrigation channels.

The system draws an average of 106 MAF of surface water each year for irrigation. Supplemented by an annual groundwater pumpage of some 43 MAF, the average depth of water available at the farmgate is 0.93 meter per acre.

Water & Power Development Authority and Its Role

The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) was established on April 24, 1958 as a Semi-Autonomous Body for the purpose of coordinating and giving a unified direction to the development of schemes in Water and Power Sectors, which were previously being dealt with, by the respective Electricity and Irrigation Department of the Provinces. WAPDA is one of the largest employers of human resources in Pakistan. Over the years WAPDA has worked for the development of following sectors:

- Irrigation, Water Supply and Drainage.
- Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power.
- Prevention of Waterlogging and Reclamation of Waterlogged and Saline Lands.
- Flood Management



Lahore is one of the major cities of Pakistan and is the capital of the province of Punjab. The name Punjab is a composition of the Persian words for "five" (panj) and "water" (ab), (hence the poetic name *land of the five rivers*), referring to the Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum rivers. Part of Indus river also lies in Punjab, but it is not considered one of the "five" rivers. Despite its dry climate, extensive irrigation makes it a rich agricultural region. Its canal-irrigation system established by the British is the largest in the world. Wheat and cotton are the largest crops. Other crops include rice, sugarcane, millet, corn, oilseeds, pulses, fruits, and vegetables. Livestock and poultry production are also important.

Lahore City is Waiting

A native of Lahore is called a Lahori. Lahore is country's undisputed centre of Cultural apt to shrug and respond with a laconic, "Lahore is Lahore".

Lahore is historically an important city; It's been around for hundreds of years and has been ruled by the Moghuls, Sikhs and British. As a result Lahore has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world with a rich mixture of Moghul and British architecture. Today the city is quite different with taller residential buildings going up. However, the old city hasn't changed; you will find many small streets and old monuments still standing today. Some have been built over 100 years ago and are still in good condition.

The recent road building programme has improved accessibility. A motorway was completed in 2000, linking Lahore to Islamabad, the capital. The Airport has been renovated and renamed as Allama Iqbal International Airport.



A major tourist attraction in Lahore is the famous Food Street in the old historic district of Gawalmandi. Gawalmandi had almost legendary status as the place to go for authentic Lahori cuisine. Food street has been a massive restoration project in which Gawalmandi was cordoned off and a street cafe was established under the lights of the restored havelis.

You are invited to contact PANCID to receive future announcements about the 59th ICID International Executive Council Meeting and 20th Congress. PANCID is the Pakistan National Committee of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.

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