

# ICID Moscow Declaration

(September 2004)

The Moscow Inter-regional Conference was participated by delegates from Egypt, Malaysia, Jordan, Mali, Chad, Indonesia, Albania, Iran, South Africa, Bangladesh, Australia, the Netherlands, Italy, India, Great Britain, Nepal, Slovenia, China, Canada, the USA, Cameroon, Germany, Hungary, Estonia, Poland, Ghana, France, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Switzerland, Pakistan, Japan, Spain, Turkey, Korea, Bulgaria, Thailand, Burkina Faso, Sri-Lanka, Portugal, Palestine, Senegal, Finland, Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

A tendency of lower and reduced growth in food production globally is seen in the past few years and the ICID Task Force on "Global Food Security" felt that it can adversely impact the Food Security if corrective measures are not taken. Apart from availability, the affordability and distribution of food on an equitable basis for poor people in certain parts of the World were questions forming other important aspects affecting food security. While acknowledging the need for an enhanced agricultural production to meet the overall requirements, all such measures which will fairly guarantee environmental sustainability must also be integrated. In many cases, effective measures and enabling provisions and legislations are required. Building up a 'Scientific and technical knowledge base' for the Development and maintenance of agricultural landscapes is a must with an advancement in technology. Socio Economic aspects are important in evolving a Strategy of action to achieve

The goals set for Water and Food Security. ICID events planned during IEC Moscow 2004 and the Inter-regional Conference of on Food Production and Water identified a few constituent elements for the Strategic Task as follows:

- Need for a legislation for realization of projects that comply with the requirements of high technologies of growing of zoned agricultural crops on the basis of adaptive-landscape farming
- Introduction of a system for integral appraisal of fertility of irrigated and drained lands on the basis of indices of environmental and reclamation condition of these lands and productivity of agricultural lands;
- Overall introduction of modeling of various water consumption scenarios and assessment of a possibility of irrigation water saving and monitoring of reclaimed lands:
- Elaboration of systems for training and capacity building of farmers and specialists working on irrigated and drained lands with regard to education in the methods of water management, improvement in agriculture and assessment of optimal water resource management to meet the needs of agriculture taking into consideration environmental requirements;
- Financing of irrigation and drainage works and water management, both from State and private financing agencies.

The Moscow Inter-regional Conference came up with the following recommendations :

- There is a need for an analysis of institutional structures on management of sustainable development of irrigation and drainage and highlight specific features, enabling legislations for financial support, taxation, insurance etc in due consideration to available reform systems; requisite documentation for attracting public and private investments indicating principles for credit by International and Intergovernmental organizations are also to be evolved.

- An analysis of all the past Declarations adopted at ICID congresses, conferences and workshops is made and results brought out in Beijing Congress in September 2005.
- An Analytical Review of irrigation and drainage status in various countries of the world and role and necessity of irrigation and drainage for food security is prepared and published in 2006,

The possibility to evolve international courses for specialists and scientists from developing countries and countries with transitional economics for study of experiences of advanced countries with highly developed market economy is to be encouraged.