

CALL FOR PAPERS



MONTREAL
2002



ICID-CIID

THE 18th ICID CONGRESS AND 53rd IEC MEETING

MONTREAL, CANADA
JULY 21 - 28, 2002



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DATES TO REMEMBER:

1. Submission of Summary & Conclusions	01 July 2001
2. Intimation of acceptance	15 October 2001
3. Receipt of full text of accepted papers	01 January 2002

**THE 18TH CONGRESS
AND THE 53RD INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE**



**FOOD PRODUCTION UNDER CONDITIONS
OF WATER SCARCITY, INCREASING POPULATION
AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES**

**MONTREAL, CANADA
JULY 21 – 28, 2002**

CALL FOR PAPERS



ICID·CIID

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (ICID)

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) is established as a scientific, technical, professional, and voluntary not-for-profit, non-governmental international organization (NGO), dedicated, inter alia, to enhance the world-wide supply of food and fiber for all people by improving water and land management and the productivity of irrigated and drained lands through the appropriate management of water, environment and the application of irrigation, drainage and flood control techniques. ICID has been in operation since 24 June, 1950.

The Mission of ICID is:

The Mission of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage is to stimulate and promote the development of the arts, sciences and techniques of engineering, agriculture, economics, ecology and social science in managing water and land resources for irrigation, drainage, flood control and river training applications, including research and development and capacity building, adopting comprehensive approaches and up-to-date techniques for sustainable agriculture in the world.

The Commission fulfills its mission with the following objectives:

- (a) Planning, financing, studying socio-economic and environmental aspects of irrigation, drainage, flood control and undertakings for the reclamation and improvement of lands as well as the design, construction and operation of appurtenant engineering works including dams, reservoirs, canals, drains and other related infrastructure for storage, conveyance, distribution, collection and disposal of water.
- (b) Planning, financing, studying socio-economic and environmental aspects of schemes for river training and behavior, flood control and protection against sea water intrusion of agricultural lands, as well as the design, construction and operation of appurtenant works, except such matters as relate to the design and construction of large dams, navigation works and basic hydrology.
- (c) Research and development, training and capacity building in areas related to basic and applied science, technology, management, design, operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, flood control, river training improvement and land reclamation.
- (d) Facilitation of international inputs required by the developing countries, particularly the low income countries lagging in the development of irrigation and drainage.
- (e) Promotion of the development and systematic management of sustained irrigation and drainage systems.
- (f) Pooling of international knowledge on the topics related to irrigation, drainage and flood control and making it available worldwide.
- (g) Addressing of international problems and challenges posed by irrigation, drainage and flood control works and promoting evolution of suitable remedial measures.
- (h) Promoting savings in use of water for agriculture.
- (i) Promoting equity including gender equity between users and beneficiaries of irrigation, drainage and flood control systems.
- (j) Promotion of preservation and improvement of soil and water quality of irrigated lands.

The Commission accomplishes its mission by:

- (a) exchange of information amongst its National Committees;
- (b) holding periodical meetings; sponsoring of conferences, symposia, workshops, exhibits, training and study tours;
- (c) organizing studies and experiments;
- (d) publication of research journals, conference proceedings, reports, guidelines for best practices, books, documents, audio-visual and electronic media materials;
- (e) publishing special or any other publications including newsletters, bulletins, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, magazines, teaching and extension aids and literature for informing the world community at large about the developments associated with irrigation, drainage and flood control;
- (f) cooperating with other national, regional and international organizations, whose interests and activities are related to the mission of ICID, and
- (g) taking such other measures as may be considered necessary within its field of activities.

Further information is available on the ICID Website: <http://www.icid.org>

MEMBER COUNTRIES AND YEAR OF JOINING

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Australia	1952
Austria	1954
Bangladesh	1973
Brazil	1970
Bulgaria	1960
Canada	1956
Chile	1979
China	1983
Chinese Taipei Committee	1969
Colombia	1966
Croatia	1993
Cyprus	1955
Czech Republic	1996
Egypt	1950
Ethiopia	1976
France	1953
Germany	1957
Great Britain	1951
Greece	1957
Guyana	1957
Hungary	1955
India	1950
Indonesia	1950
Iran	1955
Ireland	1978
Israel	1950
Italy	1950
Japan	1951
Kenya	1977
Korea, Republic of	1969

Lithuania	1994
Macedonia (FYR)	1994
Malaysia	1958
Mexico	1951
Morocco	1959
Mozambique	1978
Myanmar	1962
Nepal	1973
Netherlands	1950
Nigeria	1970
Pakistan	1953
Philippines	1956
Poland	1957
Portugal	1954
Romania	1959
Russia	1955
Saudi Arabia	1977
Slovak Republic	1996
Slovenia	1992
South Africa	1993
Spain	1955
Sri Lanka	1950
Switzerland	1951
Syria	1962
Tadjikistan	2000
Thailand	1950
Turkey	1954
Ukraine	2000
U.S.A.	1951
Uzbekistan	1994
Vietnam	1960
Zambia	1966
Zimbabwe	1955

INACTIVE MEMBERS

Algeria	1965
Angola	1975
Argentina	1975
Belgium	1988
Dominican Republic	1961
Ecuador	1959
Ghana	1958
Honduras	1979
Iraq	1950
Ivory Coast	1969
Jordan	1977
Lebanon	1964
Libya	1988
Madagascar	1983
Malawi	1967
Panama	1980
Peru	1965
Sao Tome and Principe	1985
Senegal	1966
Sudan	1954
Surinam	1956
Tunisia	1960
Uganda	1963
Venezuela	1963

INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ICID

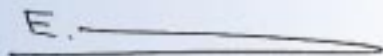


From 21 - 28 July, 2002 the ICID family will come together in Montreal, Canada for its 18th Congress and 53rd International Executive Council Meeting. We all know the very devoted and skilled contributions of our Canadian friends to the activities of our Commission. Therefore we can have full trust that CANSID will offer us a very interesting and agreeable stay in the Western Hemisphere.

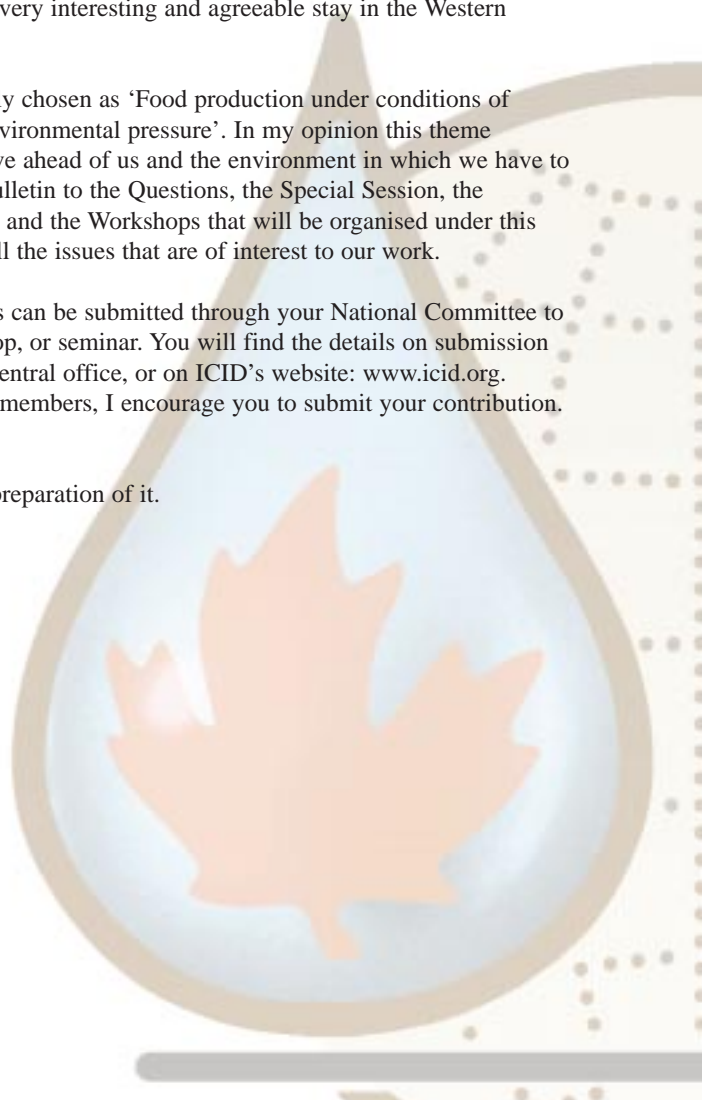
The theme of the Congress has been properly chosen as 'Food production under conditions of water scarcity, increasing population and environmental pressure'. In my opinion this theme reflects very well the challenges that we have ahead of us and the environment in which we have to operate. If you look in more detail in this bulletin to the Questions, the Special Session, the Symposium, the Special Event, the Seminar and the Workshops that will be organised under this theme, you will find an interesting mix of all the issues that are of interest to our work.

It is now the time to prepare your own contribution to the Congress. Papers can be submitted through your National Committee to the Central Office, or directly to the co-ordinator of the concerned workshop, or seminar. You will find the details on submission in this bulletin, in the Call for Papers that has already been issued by the Central office, or on ICID's website: www.icid.org. While our Commission has its solid base in the know how and skill of our members, I encourage you to submit your contribution. This will make the event even more interesting to all of us.

I look forward to see your contribution and wish you all the best with the preparation of it.



Prof. Dr. Bart Schultz
President
International Commission on Drainage and Irrigation (ICID)



The office bearers of ICID:

President:	Prof. dr. Bart Schultz	The Netherlands, 1999-2002
Secretary General:	Dr. C. D. Thatte	India, 1998-00
Vice Presidents:	Mr. Peter S. Lee	UK, 1997-00
	Mr. David S. ven der Merwe	South Africa, 1997-00
	Prof. Qishun Zhang	China, 1997-00
	Dr. Dia El Din Ahmad El Quosy	Egypt, 1998-01
	Mr. Franklin E. Dimick	USA, 1998-01
	Mr. Lynton T. Wijesuriya	Sri Lanka, 1998-01
	Mr. Ricardo Segura Graino	Spain, 1999-02
	Ir. Hj. Keizrul Abdullah	Malaysia, 1999-02
	Dr. F. Ligetvary	Hungary, 1999-02

WELCOME TO MONTRÉAL

The technical presentations of our 2002 Congress follow logically from the consultations which allowed us, during the last 15 months, to define a shared vision of water management and establish a groundwork for programmes of national and regional activities.

Everyone working in the field of water management, and thus striving to increase food production and the standard of living of the poorest, while conserving if not improving the environment, are invited to Montreal in July 2002 to share your experience.

With rising populations and industrial development, water required for agricultural production and maintaining ecosystems is increasingly coveted by other sectors. Some demand that we produce more with less water. The passage of time highlights problems such as soil salinity and depleted aquifers. Rising populations have led to the settlement and cultivation of flood plains, resulting in flood control becoming an important current concern in many regions. With rapidly cascading events we often do not have the time to test solutions through pilot projects. Under such conditions it is important to hear of the successes and failures of our colleagues. The 2002 Montreal Congress will be an ideal forum for presenting ideas and results of experiences.

Montreal is one of the more bustling and active Canadian cities. The warmth of July adds to its effervescence. There are scores of cultural, sports and artistic events. Nature lovers will revel in the surrounding lakes and forest covered Laurentian or Appalachian Mountains. Canada's capital, Ottawa, lies barely two hours away by car and also offers a plethora of activities.

Montreal is in the centre of the agricultural area of the province of Quebec and offers ICID members many interesting sites. The study tours will provide participants with an occasion to visit technical and tourist attractions in other parts of Canada as well as in our neighboring countries, the United States and Mexico.

We invite you to take the time to present both your successes and failures. Everything will be done to facilitate your participation, and to make your stay in Canada pleasant. We look forward to seeing you at the Congress in 2002 and in Montreal.



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jean-Marcel Laferrière".

Jean-Marcel Laferrière, Eng., Agr.
Chairman of the National Organizing Committee

**NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE 18TH ICID CONGRESS AND 53RD IEC MEETING
MONTRÉAL 2002**

380 Saint Antoine Street West, Suite 3200 • Montreal, QC, H2Y 3X7 Canada

**Telephone: +1 (514) 286-1050 • Fax: +1 (514) 287-9057
E-mail: montreal2002@cancid.org**

THE CONGRESS

The ICID Congress is a triennial event held in one of its member countries and gathers professionals in water resources from around the world to deliberate on global issues of thematic, generic and time relevant interests related to irrigation, drainage and other similar subject fields.

The Congress main objectives are to:

- (1) Raise the awareness of the public and decision-makers of major water related issues;
- (2) Exchange knowledge and information on topics related to the two Questions to be addressed at the Congress;
- (3) Provide a forum to address these issues; (Questions and Topics)

THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, (IEC)

The International Executive Council, IEC, manages the affairs of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage. The 53rd meeting of the IEC will take place in Montreal, Saturday, July 27, during the 18th ICID Congress.

The main objective of the IEC is to approve reports, recommendations and work plans from the working bodies of the ICID. It considers all policy matters that may be initiated or sponsored by any member National Committee or Office-Bearer or by the Management Board. All matters affecting the executive or administrative functions and financial liabilities of ICID must come up before the IEC and its decisions are conclusive.

DATES

18th ICID Congress and 53rd IEC Meeting: July 21-28, 2002

Important dates to remember:

Sunday July 23, 2002	Registration
Thursday July 25, 2002	Technical Tours
Saturday July 27, 2002	IEC meeting
Monday July 29, 2002	Start of Study Tours

VENUE

All Congress activities will take place in the Palais des Congrès de Montréal, located at the heart of the city business centre.

Palais des Congrès de Montréal
201 Viger Avenue West
Montreal, QC, H2Z 1X7, CANADA
Tel: +1 (514) 871-8122 or 1-800-268-8122
Fax: +1 (514) 871-9389

Email: pcmcomm@congresmtl.com
Website: <http://www.congresmtl.com>

CONGRESS REGISTRATION

Kindly complete the attached preliminary registration form.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit space will be available during the Congress to include commercial and information displays. Interested parties should complete and return the duly filled preliminary registration form.



THE 18TH CONGRESS AND THE 53RD INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING MONTREAL, CANADA • JULY 21 – 28, 2002 CALL FOR PAPERS

SCOPE OF CONGRESS TOPICS

During the Congress, papers are presented and discussed for two Questions, besides holding a Special Session, a Symposium, a Special Event, and a Seminar. For the Questions, authors can submit papers through their National ICID Committees, or through the International Organizations associated with ICID. For the Special Session, Symposium, Special Event and Seminar, only one paper per country can be submitted. Details are given in this Call for Papers. The topics for the Congress events are:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--|
| A. | Question 50 | Food production, poverty alleviation and environmental challenges as influenced by limited water resources and population growth |
| | Question 51 | Integration and management of irrigation, drainage and flood control |
| B. | Special Session | Research and development in irrigation, drainage and flood control |
| C. | Symposium | Private sector participation in irrigation and drainage |
| D. | Special Event | The world vision for water, food and rural development for the year 2025 |
| E. | Seminar | Lessons from failures in irrigation, drainage, and flood control systems |

CONGRESS THEME: **Food Production under Conditions of Water Scarcity, Increasing Population and Environmental Pressures**

The global demand for food production will rise over the next 25 years, as the world's population may rise by 2 billion people. This will place an enormous burden on existing agricultural production systems, including irrigated agriculture, for meeting the food requirements of this growing population. The demand for water for irrigation will be exacerbated by the fact that over the next 25 years, some 15 countries will suffer from severe to acute water scarcity. Most of these countries are located in the Middle East, North and Southern Africa, and parts of Asia with high rate of population growth. There is yet some potential to expand the existing land resource base and water storage capacity for food production. It however means that increased food demands will have to be met with from the present infrastructure expanded to the extent possible and through more prudent deployment of land and water resources.

The key to increase food production in future therefore lies in increasing withdrawals where potential exists, better water and land management in irrigated areas and increase in water and land productivity.

But all these components will increase pressures on the environment, which are already substantial due to increasing population and the level of economic development. If the development and management of water and land resources is not done prudently, the increase in food production may not be sustained. While attending to sustainability issues, the need for care for reducing agriculture related pollutants and restoration of water quality by recycling poor quality waters from agriculture as well as domestic and industrial sectors will grow in importance. These issues will compound the challenges because they could affect food production and may affect adversely resource base, itself.

The challenge to professionals working in irrigation and drainage, will therefore comprise ability to design and operate new generation of efficient agricultural water management systems which can fulfill the demands for food under conditions of water scarcity, and simultaneously meet with environmental requirements.

A. Question 50: Food production, poverty alleviation and environmental challenges as influenced by limited water resources and population growth

General Reporter	Mr. Brent Paterson	Canada
Panel of Experts	Dr. King, Shao-Hsing	Chinese Taipei
	Dr. Hossam Fahmy	Egypt
	Dr. Bruno Molle	France
	Dr. Saeed Nairizi	Iran
	Dr. David J. Molden	IWMI
	Dr. Masayoshi Sato	Japan
	Ir. P. Ankum	Netherlands

Irrigation has in past been able to increase land productivity helped globally in maintain food self sufficiency in face of population growth and triggered economic growth while reducing poverty level. This has been possible due to converting rainfed areas into irrigated areas increasing withdrawals both from surface and groundwaters for irrigation and of late through improvements in water use efficiency.

While a globally stable population may be achieved by middle of the 21st Century the pressures on irrigation and drainage professionals due to reduction in land and water availability per capita, the poverty level and consequent environmental concerns are likely to mount.

The challenges can be met with by adopting new technologies, honing of existing technologies and institutional reforms for more economic and quicker implementation.

Contributors providing answers to the Question 50 are therefore invited under following subtopics:

50.1 Projections and trends in water availability for agriculture up to the year 2020

Assessing national and regional food needs; assessing water needs to grow the required food both crop and animal products, preparing water resources inventories – present level of withdrawals, wastage, loss; need for increasing withdrawals and reducing losses; possibility for crop diversification; use of saline or poor quality waters for growing more food; possibility of improvement in water use efficiency; conjunctive use of surface and ground waters.

50.2 Economic policy and legal instruments for managing scarce water resources

Private and public sector mechanisms for channelising capital investments in water projects; mechanisms for water pricing to cover operation and maintenance; cost recovery schemes; regulatory frameworks for operating and managing irrigation system and drainage schemes; water laws and water rights; governance issues in water resources; water markets; assignments of water rights.

50.3 Technologies for improved irrigation efficiencies and conservation

Low energy pressurized irrigation systems; drip, micro-sprinkler and sub-irrigation; water table management; rotational water supply; deficit irrigation; alternate wet and dry irrigation; precision irrigation; WatSave technologies including water conservation measures; evaporation control; automated irrigation systems; on-farm water management; improved canal and delivery control; and improved irrigation scheduling methodologies.

50.4 Participatory management in irrigation and drainage

Mechanisms for private and public sector participation in the construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage projects; devolution of power to water users; formation and sustainability of water users associations; experiences in farmers' management of tubewells and large scale irrigation and drainage projects.

50.5 Handling competition for water among various economic sectors and the environment

Development, testing and use of water allocation models; mechanisms and incentives for allocating water to different economic sectors; estimating water requirements for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; resolving conflicts in water allocation and water needed for tree plantation.

50.6 Augmenting irrigation water supplies with lower quality water

Reuse of drainage water; wastewater irrigation; recycling of industrial water for irrigation; irrigation by using saline and brackish water; impact of using low quality irrigation water on crop yields, crop quality and soil quality; health and environmental implications of using low quality water for irrigation; guidelines for irrigating with low quality water; experiences and limitations of blending fresh water with low quality water.

Question 51: Integration and management of irrigation, drainage and flood control

General Reporter	Dr. Takeshi Hata	Japan
Panel of Experts	Mr. Hugh Turrall	Australia
	Dr. J. Plantey	France
	Dr. Lee, Nam-Ho	Korea
	Dr. Muhammad N. Bhutta	Pakistan
	Mr. W.P. Field	United Kingdom
	Mr. Bruce C. Moore	USA

Irrigation, drainage and flood control projects have been undertaken on need based basis. Irrigation systems are designed and installed, but drainage systems are deferred till salinization and waterlogging occurs several years later. In many circumstances it becomes difficult to design drainage systems to influence established patterns in irrigation water management. There have been undoubtedly some attempts, to integrate irrigation system design and operation with potential future needs in drainage. In addition, several irrigation and drainage projects are managed without adequate consideration of watershed characteristics. More effort needs to be placed on integration of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects within the context of improved and integrated management of river basins. Such approach will lead to more sustainable land and water resources management at the river basin level. A integrated approach to the design and operation of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects in the context of river basin management will further minimize conflicts in water allocations between users, infuse higher water use efficiency, reduce flood damage, minimize water quality degradation, and protect ecosystems, among other benefits. Contributions are invited under the following sub-topics.

51.1 Elements of national and regional policies

National plans for integrated water resources planning, development and management; examples of regional cooperation in the management and operation of water resources systems; integrated management for improved efficiency of irrigation, drainage and flood control systems at river basin level.

51.2 Integrated land and water resources development and management

Land capability assessment and land-use planning for irrigation; management and protection of irrigated lands; design and operation of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects to protect lands; decision making tools, including GIS, for integrated land and water resources development and management; runoff control on sloping lands; and matching irrigation water applications to soil suitability.

51.3 Implementing irrigation, drainage and flood control strategies within the water sector

Development of integrated water resources policies; integrating irrigation, drainage and flood control needs into national, regional and basin wide water policies and planning; examples of planning and decision making tools for water sector planning; models for financing the implementation of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects within the financial context of the overall water sector; need for adequate O&M, modernizing and replacement of existing infrastructure.

51.4 Ensuring stakeholder participation in decision making

Stakeholders participation in setting national water policies and priorities; participation in the planning, design, financial aspects and operation of irrigation, drainage and flood control systems by users and affected populations; participatory irrigation management; drainage beneficiary groups; techniques and methodologies for soliciting the views and needs of stakeholders, decision makers, and water users; and the public consultation process.

51.5 Demographics for water resources development

Shifts in rural to urban populations which affect water requirements and agriculture workforce; development of water supplies for peri-urban irrigation; water requirements for food production in light of changing food consumption patterns and more sophisticated diets; multiple uses of irrigation water in rural communities; linking irrigation water supply and availability to human health, drinking water, and sanitation in rural areas; water use patterns of women irrigators; mechanisms for meeting the increased urban demands for water from irrigation reservoirs.

B. SPECIAL SESSION: Research and development in irrigation, drainage and flood control

General Reporter	Mr. Alain Vidal	France
Panel of Experts	Dr. M.H. Amer	Egypt
	Dr. Abbas Ghaheri	Iran
	Dr. Yoshisuke Nakano	Japan
	Dr. Lee, Keun-Hoo	Korea
	Dr. John A. Replogle	USA

Water research, especially in the developing countries, has not been able to attract the same level of financial and institutional support as agricultural research. In most of these countries, water research is carried out primarily by public institutions. By and large, Universities have not made very significant impacts on improvements in performance of the water sector. Furthermore, the private sector has not played any major role in water research. Water research institutions suffer from several constraints including a lack of sustained core funding from the national governments for innovative, large scale research projects, and the inability to undertake research on problems being faced by the operational agencies. For the most part, the research institutes are not driven by a strong peer review, and competitive culture. This has often led to complacency and weak institutional performance. Given the urgent problems now confronting the water sector, research institutes, universities and the private sector have to play a stronger role in solving some of these problems. Contributions are invited on these and the following issues:

- priority areas for action
- developing and financing the research agenda
- client driven research programs
- capacity building and HRD
- dissemination of results
- participatory research
- improving institutional management and performance

C. SYMPOSIUM: Privatization of irrigation and drainage schemes

Coordinator:	Dr. Hector Malano	Australia
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Traditionally, Irrigation and drainage development has been the domain of Governments. Significant reductions in the capacity of Governments to finance infrastructure development and competing demands with other Government sectors have also reduced their ability to finance the development of new irrigation and drainage schemes and operation of existing ones. Perceptions of inadequate performance of past effort have also contributed to this contraction in public funding and that from international donors.

A variety of institutional and organizational arrangements are used around the world to develop new schemes or manage existing ones with participation of the private sector. These range from built-operate-transfer (BOT) schemes for new projects to the transfer of existing infrastructure assets to the users and other shareholders of the system. Complete transfer of asset ownership to users or other stakeholders, and concessions to use and operate assets are some of the arrangements that have been used. Privatization of irrigation and drainage systems can occur in different scales ranging from privatization of the farm or tertiary system to the main supply system and headworks. Furthermore, different arrangements for ownership of assets may be used for different parts of the system.

Important institutional and legal issues concerning ownership of assets arise from this transfer of water. Shareholding may be limited to users or open to the public. These arrangements can have important implications for the cost of service provision, as financial returns to shareholders may be necessary.

Special management and legal issues arise from the change in ownership of the infrastructure in relation to service obligations to users, due diligence and compliance with labour, safety and environmental regulations. A consistent water resources management framework with clear water allocation entitlements to bulk users and individual users supported by clearly defined water property rights is of critical importance.

The symposium will deal with the physical, institutional and social issues related to the privatization of irrigation and drainage infrastructure in their broadest sense. It will aim to discuss a variety of arrangements and their advantages and disadvantages and experiences illustrated by relevant case studies with a view to presenting the state of science or art arriving at conclusions or making suggestions for the future studies etc.

The symposium will provide a forum where these and other relevant issues and experiences illustrated by case studies can be discussed. Authors are invited to submit papers on the following topics:

- Undertaking and financing of new irrigation and drainage infrastructure: Different forms of financing and operation
- Financial and contractual arrangements for development of new irrigation and drainage infrastructure
- Financing of service provision costs including O&M and other costs.
- Water resources management issues associated with privatization of irrigation and drainage; water property rights and compliance with environmental regulations.
- Institutional and legal aspects associated with infrastructure transfer and ownership at all system levels
- Regulatory framework necessary for the functioning of organizations engaged in development and operation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure
- Role of the private sector in the provision of design, equipment and consulting services
- Human resources development program to support effective privatization of irrigation and drainage services
- Case studies

D. SPECIAL EVENT: The world vision for water, food and rural development in the year 2025

Coordinator: President Hon. Aly M. Shady Canada

The World Water Council undertook a major activity of defining the Long-term Vision on World Water for Life and the Environment for the 21st Century. The mandate was to examine the availability of fresh water resources, future demands, potential conflicts and opportunities for resolution, all with the aim of defining a clear vision for global action. The Vision was developed from consultations at both regional and sectoral levels. Water for Food and Rural Development was one of the sectors considered, and ICID played a major role in organizing national consultation and assisting with regional consultations for the sector. The overall Vision was released in The Hague in March 2000 at the Second World Water Forum and Ministerial Meeting. Two years after presentation of the Vision, National Committees are requested to present papers on the progress and action plans undertaken to implement various aspects of the Vision.

E. SEMINAR: Lessons from failures in irrigation, drainage and flood control systems

Coordinator: Mr. M. Fahlbush Germany

The Working Group on History of Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects is soliciting papers from National Committees on case studies of lessons drawn from failures of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects, to avoid mistakes of the past.

SCHEDULE**A. Congress Questions****Due Date**

- Submission of comprehensive “summary and conclusions” of at least 500-600 words of proposed papers to the Central Office by National Committees 01 July 2001
- Result of review/screening of “summary and conclusions” to be intimated by the Special Committee consisting of General Reporter and Panel Experts to the Central Office 30 September 2001
- Intimation of acceptance of “summary and conclusions” of proposed papers by the Central Office to National Committees and authors 15 October 2001
- *Receipt of full text of accepted papers in electronic format and three hard copies in the Central Office 01 January 2002

B. Special Session

- National Committees to intimate name(s) of author(s) of paper to the Central Office 01 June 2001
- Submission of comprehensive “summary and conclusions” of at least 500-600 words of the proposed paper to the Central Office by National Committees 01 July 2001
- Result of review/screening of “summary and conclusions” to be intimated by the Special Committee to the Central Office 30 September 2001
- Intimation of acceptance of “summary and conclusions” of proposed paper by the Central Office to National Committees and authors 15 October 2001
- *Receipt of full text of accepted papers in electronic format and three hard copies in the Central Office 01 January 2002

*The papers can also be sent through e-mail. Photographs, drawings, sketches etc. should be sent in original separately for getting better resolution in print.

In case of Special Event and Seminar, the Coordinators will invite and screen the papers.

C. Symposium

- National Committees to intimate name(s) of author(s) of paper to the Central Office 01 June 2001
- Submission of comprehensive “summary and conclusions” of at least 500-600 words of the proposed paper to the Central Office 01 July 2001
- Result of review/screening of “Summary and Conclusions” to be intimated by the Coordinator to the Central Office 30 September 2001
- Intimation of ICID’s approval of “summary and conclusions” to National Committees and authors by the Central Office 15 October 2001
- *Receipt of full text of accepted papers in electronic format and three hard copies in the Central Office 01 January 2002

D. Special Event

- National Committees to intimate name(s) of author(s) of paper to the Central Office 01 June 2001
- Submission of comprehensive “summary and conclusions” of at least 500-600 words of the proposed paper to the Coordinator under intimation to the Central Office 01 July 2001
- Intimation of ICID’s approval of “summary and conclusions” to National Committees and authors by the Coordinator under intimation to the Central Office 15 October 2001
- *Receipt of full text of accepted papers in electronic format and three hard copies in the Central Office 01 January 2002

E. Seminar

- National Committees to intimate name(s) of author(s) of paper to the Central Office 01 June 2001
- Submission of comprehensive “summary and conclusions” of at least 500-600 words of the proposed paper to the Coordinator under intimation to the Central Office 01 July 2001
- Intimation of ICID’s approval of “summary and conclusions” to National Committees and authors by the Coordinator under intimation to the Central Office 15 October 2001
- *Receipt of full text of accepted papers in electronic format and three hard copies in the Central Office 01 January 2002

*The papers can also be sent through e-mail. Photographs, drawings, sketches etc. should be sent in original separately for getting better resolution in print.

In case of Special Event and Seminar, the Coordinators will invite and screen the papers.

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Three copies of a comprehensive “summary and conclusions” of at least 500-600 words of the paper proposed for the Congress are required to be sent together with the proforma given at Annex 2 (page 20) to the ICID Central Office, no later than 1 July 2001. For definition of “summary and conclusions” refer to Annex 1 on page (19). The National Committees and international organizations can contribute papers for the Congress as follows.

A. Congress Questions

Each National Committee and international organization may submit one or more papers on the Congress Questions. Nationals of non-member countries can also submit papers on the Congress Questions provided they bear charges at a rate of US\$ 10 per page of the paper.

B. Special Session

Each National Committee and international organizations shall submit only one paper on any aspect(s) of the theme of the Special Session.

C. Symposium

The total number of papers for Symposium shall be limited to about 12. Not more than one paper will be accepted from a National Committee.

D. Special Event

The total number of papers for Special Event shall determine by the coordinator. Not more than one paper will be accepted from a National Committee.

E. Seminar

The total number of papers for Seminar shall be limited to about 12. Not more than one paper will be accepted from a National Committee.

SELECTION OF PAPERS

Congress Questions and Special Session

In addition to the initial screening of the “summaries and conclusions” of the proposed papers at the National Committee level, papers for the Congress Questions and Special Session will be further screened at the international level by the concerned Special Committee consisting of the General Reporter and Panel Experts. Only 5-10 papers will be finally selected per sub-topic of the two basic Questions for presentation at the Congress and for inclusion of the full-text of papers in the Congress transactions on CD-ROM. In order to give opportunity to greater number of authors to make their presentation and have a closer and intensive interaction with the international participants, poster sessions on Congress Questions will be organized. Full text of all accepted papers either for presentation at the Congress session or at the poster session will be published in the Congress transactions on CD-ROM. Three categories of authors for posters sessions will be:

- i those who wish to present a paper in poster form only;
- ii those of selected papers who wish to complement their papers with posters for its better comprehension (colour photographs, etc.)
- iii those to whom the special committee, consisting of General Reporter and Panel Expert, indicate to present their paper as poster.

The decision of the Special Committee for Questions and Special Session regarding acceptance of papers with or without modifications, or rejection of any paper shall be final.

Symposium, Special Event and Seminar

The papers will be reviewed by the Coordinator for each event, whose decision regarding acceptance of the paper with or without modifications, or rejection shall be final.

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS FOR PREPARATION OF PAPERS ACCEPTED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. Restrict to those aspects in which something original or of practical importance is to be contributed.
2. The range of each topic is defined on the basis of the present knowledge of the topic. Original contributions on new aspects will be accepted on merits. A re-statement of well-known facts and principles, available in easily accessible publications, will not be accepted. However, if in presenting new facts and principles it becomes necessary to refer to old material, this may be done as briefly as clarity would permit. References may be given to help interested readers to go deeper into the subject.
3. The aim of the Congress is to pool experience and knowledge, not only in basic principles but also in regard to field studies and actual results obtained. In discussing fundamental principles, try to refer mainly to their practical aspect. Purely academic discussions, whatever their intrinsic value tend to get ignored by the participants in a Congress. But in discussing field results and practical experience, fundamentals should not be ignored. A proper understanding and analysis of a given experience will generally be useful in similar circumstances elsewhere.
4. The language of the paper should be either English or French.
5. The length of the paper should not exceed 2,000 words for case studies (i.e. equivalent of about 8 pages A-4 size, typed in double space, including tables and figures) and 4,000 words for scientific/technical papers (i.e. equivalent of about 15 pages of A-4 size, typed in double space, including tables and figures).
6. The title of the paper should be as brief as possible, preferably not exceeding 70 characters and spaces. The translation of the title into the other language should appear below the title in the language of the paper.
7. The author's full name should appear below the title of the paper in the other language and a footnote reference stating present employment position and complete address, fax, e-mail, etc., must appear on the first page of the paper.
8. The paper should contain an abstract of about 250 words in the language of the paper and a "summary and conclusions" of about 500-600 words in the other language. The "abstract" and the "summary and conclusions" should precede in that order the text of the paper. Guidelines for preparing abstract and "summary and conclusions" are given in Annex 1. Examples of the layout of pages, figures and tables are given in Annex 3.
9. It is imperative that the paper to be submitted must not have been published elsewhere prior to the date of the Congress. Material of an advertisement nature will not be accepted as a paper.
10. The paper must be written in the third person.
11. The data and numerical information should be given in SI units; and if necessary, equivalent units in British system should appear in brackets.
12. Detailed references should be given to quotations at the end of the text of the paper. References should be arranged in an alphabetical order according to author's surname. The arrangement in an individual reference should be as under:

Name(s) of author(s). Year of issue. Title of publication or article. Name of Periodical or publisher, volume number, issue number, page numbers, language (if other than that of the paper). Example:

Broner, I. And R.R.P. Law. 1992. Water balance for irrigation using ET Input. ICID Bull. 41(2): 173-182.

GUIDELINES TO AUTHORS FOR PREPARING ELECTRONIC AND HARD COPIES

The full text of all papers will be made available on CD-ROM. The printed transactions will contain only the keynote addresses, general reports and abstracts of all papers. Authors shall supply three hard copies of their paper along with an electronic version.

Authors shall strictly follow the following guidelines for preparation of electronic and hard copies.

Layout of text

- As mentioned in the “Guidelines to authors for preparation of papers”, the title of the paper and below that the title of the paper in the other language and the author’s name are to appear on the first page of the paper. The author’s present employment and complete address must also appear as a footnote at the bottom of the first page, separated from the text by a line.
- The title of the paper should be in bold capital letters in centre of page, and the author’s name two type spaces below the last line of the title in the other language. If there are more than one author, these should be in the same line one after another. Names upto three authors are conveniently accommodated in one line.
- Use quadruple spacing between the author’s name and the first main heading. Thereafter use double spacing between headings and paragraphs and between paragraphs.
- Main headings to be in capital letters in centre of page.
- Sub-headings to be in bold small letters, starting flush with the left-hand margin.
- Indent the paragraphs.
- An entire minor section may be indented for emphasis.
- Use single spacing in the text. If a line contains scripts or indices, use 1-1/2 spacing between that line and the text.
- Give equations/formulae in the centre of the page using 2-1/2 spacing between text and equation, and in between equations.
- The captions of figures and tables should be given in two languages – in the language of the paper as well as in the other language.

Figures

- Make no distinction between diagrams and photographs. Refer them just as figures in the text. Number figures consecutively with Arabic numerals in the order reference is made to them in the text.
- Insert figure(s) as close as possible to its/their first reference in the text.
- Leave suitable blank spaces for figures while keying in the text of the paper in the computer.
- Type caption at the bottom of the figure in centre in both the official languages as shown below:
Figure 1. Irrigation supply and demand (Fourniture et besoins en eau d’irrigation)
- The word “Figure” and the figure number should appear in bold lower case as “**Figure 1**”.
- Figures may be either 120 mm wide or less. Full page figures to be in size 120 mm x 180 mm or 190 mm x 110 mm.
- All lines in drawings should at least be 0.2 mm thick.
- Line drawings should be made with black ink on drawing/tracing paper.
- Avoid excessive notes in figures.
- Photographs should be black and white, with good contrast and on glossy paper.
- **Stick** xerox copies of figures/photographs at their respective places in the hard copies. Enclose original figures and photographs separately.

Tables and formulae

- Insert tables and formulae as close as possible to their first reference in the text.
- Formulae, if more than one, may be numbered consecutively.
- Number tables consecutively in Arabic numerals and provide them with suitable headings at the top in table centre in both official languages as shown below:

Table 1. Performance indicators of irrigation technology (Indicateurs de performance de la technologie d'irrigation)

- Type “**Table 1.**” In bold lower case.
- Avoid abbreviations in column headings and indicate units in the line immediately below the heading.
- Give explanations, if any, at the bottom of the table, and not within the table itself.

Hard copy

Hard copy is to be prepared on A-4 (210 mm x 297 mm) sheets with a print area 150 mm (wide) by 250 mm.

PUBLICATION COSTS

The National Committees and international organizations associated with ICID can submit one or more papers for each of the Congress Questions but the Commission will meet the cost of inclusion of only **25 pages per Question** in the CD-ROM; any additional pages will be included at their cost. Similarly in the case of the papers for the Special Session and the Symposium, the Commission will meet the cost of including of only **15 pages** for each in the CD-ROM, per National Committee and the international organization. The cost per additional page will be **US \$ 10.00**.

From authors of non-member countries, if their papers are accepted by the Central Office, the cost of including the papers in the CD-ROM will be payable in advance at the rate of **US \$ 10.00** per page.

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING ABSTRACTS AND “SUMMARIES AND CONCLUSIONS” OF PAPERS FOR ICID CONGRESSES

1. Definitions

- 1.1 **Abstract** is a shortened or condensed version of the essential points of the paper within the prescribed limit of space. It should be an informative abstract providing “current awareness” information, i.e. the problem how tackled (procedure and methods), factual resultant data and discussion, results and conclusions, in a condensed and convenient form.
- 1.2 **“Summary and conclusions”** is more comprehensive than information abstract and contains more detailed information about the contents and conclusions of the paper. Basically it enables the busy reader to decide whether not merely from the title of the paper, the paper merits his reading or not. The purpose of the “summary and conclusions” is also to enable the scrutineers to make correct appraisal of suitability or otherwise of the paper for the purpose for which it is being submitted.

2. Role of abstracts and “summaries and conclusions” of ICID papers

The official languages of the Commission are English and French. Papers are accepted in either of the two languages. Abstracts and “summaries and conclusions” of the papers for the Congress Questions, Special Session and the Symposium are published simultaneously with the papers themselves. Accordingly all papers should contain an **abstract** in one language whereas **“summaries and conclusions”** in the other official language of the Commission.

3. Size of abstracts and “summaries and conclusions

- 3.1 Abstract: about 250 words.
- 3.2 Summary and conclusions: about 500-600 words.



18th ICID CONGRESS, MONTREAL, CANADA, 2002

PROFORMA TO BE COMPLETED BY AUTHORS WHILE SUBMITTING DETAILED “SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS” OF PROPOSED PAPER

1. Title of the proposed paper _____

2. State whether the paper is for Congress

Question 50 _____	Question 51 _____
Special Session _____	Symposium _____
Special Event _____	Seminar _____
Workshop _____	

2. Specify the sub-topic (or the general aspect) to which the paper relates

Signature _____

Name (block letters) _____

Address _____

Country _____ Postal Code _____

Phone (Office) _____

(Residence) _____

Telex _____

Fax _____

E-mail _____

PROGRAM OUTLINE

	Sunday July 21, 2002:	Arrival and Registration
Day 1:	Monday July 22, 2002:	<i>Working Group Meetings</i>
Day 2:	Tuesday July 23, 2002:	<i>Working Group Meetings</i>
Day 3:	Wednesday July 24, 2002:	<i>Working Group Meetings / Special Event</i>
Day 4:	Thursday July 25, 2002:	<i>Congress Questions and Symposium / One-day Technical Tours / Special Session</i>
Day 5:	Friday July 26, 2002:	<i>Congress Questions and Symposium</i>
Day 6:	Saturday July 27, 2002:	<i>IEC / Congress Questions</i>
Day 7:	Sunday July 28, 2002:	<i>Special Sessions / Symposium</i>
Day 8:	Monday July 29, 2002:	<i>Start of Study Tours</i>

STUDY TOURS

Several study tours are planned to visit interesting water resource undertakings in Canada, the United States and Mexico.

The details of the study tours will be available at a later date. **To help the organizers, kindly indicate your interest on the attached preliminary registration form.**

- Tour “A”** Visit Eastern Canada, including Niagara Falls, Eastern USA, and Mexico to see irrigation, drainage and flood control systems (five-day tour).
-
- Tour “B”** Visit southwestern Quebec and eastern Ontario to see some of Canada's best dairy, vegetable and maize production as well as fine examples of subsurface drainage projects. See Ottawa's Parliament Buildings, the Great Lakes and Niagara Falls (three-day tour).
-
- Tour “C”** Visit Western Canada's magnificent Rocky Mountains, Banff and Lake Louise; see Alberta's cereal and oilseed crops, Canada's most important beef production, modern irrigation systems, and last but not least, the city of Vancouver. (four-day tour).
-
- Tour “D”** Visit the Montreal region: organic soils management on vegetable producing farms, the Casino, the Biodome, the Olympic site, the St. Lawrence River and the Seaway (one-day tour).
-
- Tour “E”** Visit historic Quebec City and on the way, the interesting cranberry production (one-day tour).

HOTELS

Several hotels are available in Montreal at close proximity to the Palais des Congrès. Since summer is a busy tourist season in the Montreal area, it would be wise to make your reservation early to ensure good accommodation. Please indicate your need for hotel accommodation in the preliminary registration form. With this information, it will be possible for the Organizing Committee to negotiate better hotel rates. The "1-800" numbers may be used within Canada only. The web pages of hotels contain reservation information

PRELIMINARY HOTEL LIST:

Delta Centre-ville

Tel: 1-514-879-1370, Toll Free: 1-800-268-1133.

www.deltahotels.com

Le Centre Sheraton and Towers Montreal

Tel: 1-514-878-2000, Toll Free: 1-800-325-3535,

www.sheraton.com

Hôtel Gouverneur Place Dupuis

Tel: 1-514-842-4881, Toll Free: 1-888-910-1111,

www.gouverneur.com

Hôtel Travelodge Montréal Centre

Tel: 1-514-874-9090, Toll Free: 1-800-578-7878,

www.travelodge.com

Holiday Inn Select Montréal Downtown

Tel: 1-514-878-9888, Toll Free: 1-800-456-4329,

www.holiday-inn.com

Delta Montréal

Tel: 1-514-286-1986, Toll Free: 1-800-268-1133,

www.deltahotels.com

Hôtel Renaissance Montréal

Tel: 1-514-288-6666, Toll Free: 1-800-363-0735,

www.marriot.com

Days Inn Montréal Centre Ville

Tel: 1-514-393-3388, Toll Free: 1-800-329-7466,

www.dayinnmontreal.com

Hôtel Inter-Continental Montréal

Toll Free: 1-800-361-3600

Email: montreal@interconti.com

VISA REQUIREMENTS

A visa to enter Canada may be required for citizens of other countries. Kindly consult your nearest Canadian Embassy, High Commission or Consulate. If you need further assistance please contact the Secretariat of the National Organizing Committee of the Congress as early as possible.

INSURANCE

The Congress organizers do not assume any liabilities for loss of property and personal injury. Health care can be expensive for non-residents. You are advised to carry your own accident, health and medical insurance.

THE WEATHER

The Canadian climate varies widely across the country, from humid to semi-arid, with precipitation varying from as little as 350mm/year to over 2000 mm/year. Our climate provides us with comfortable warm summers and correspondingly long daylight hours and cold winters with short daylight hours that are characteristic of northern latitudes. The weather in Montreal in July can be quite warm, reaching highs of between 27 to 33°C. The occasional rainfall can cool down the weather somewhat. Light summer clothing is suitable, as is light rainwear.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

The standard North American electric current of 115v , 60hz is in use. Electric outlets will accept only receptacles of North American style. You may wish to bring an adaptor.

HOW TO GET TO MONTREAL

Montreal is served by most international airlines from European and North American cities. Connection from the Far East is through Vancouver or Toronto. Most Asian and African cities are connected to Montreal by air through Europe or New York. South American cities can reach Montreal through Miami, New York or Los Angeles.

CANADA'S LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

Land and water resources

- With a land area of nearly 10 million square kilometres (997 million hectares), Canada is the second largest country in the world next to Russia.
- The total fresh water area is 755,000 square kilometres or 7.6 % of the total land area, of which 87,500 square kilometres or 11.6 % is occupied by the Great Lakes in Canada.

Land use

- The total inventoried forestland area stands at 4.2 million square kilometres or about 42% of Canada's total land area.
- In 1996, the total area of farms in Canada was 672,670 square kilometres (about 7% of Canada), of which 345,144 were in crops, 61,882 were in summerfallow, 197,302 were in pasture (tame and natural) and 68,341 were used for other purposes.

Climate

- Total precipitation in Canada varies from 1482 mm in St. John's Newfoundland, in eastern Canada, to about 900 mm in Quebec and Ontario, to less than 500 mm in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to more than 1100 mm on the West Coast. Snow accounts for 5 % of the total precipitation in Vancouver and 23 % in Montreal.
- The warmest month is July with average high temperatures ranging from 20 degrees celsius along the east and west coasts to more than 26 degrees celsius in central Canada.

Agriculture

- The five major agricultural production sectors in Canada in order of importance to farm cash receipts are: grains and oilseeds (34 %), red meats (27 %), dairy (12 %), horticulture (9 %) and poultry and eggs (8 %).
- The five major crops in Canada are spring wheat (9,853,800 ha), hay and fodder crops (6,139,000 ha), barley (5,180,500 ha), canola (3,490,500 ha) and durum wheat (2,031,800 ha).
- In 1996, agriculture and agri-food industries contributed \$70 billion, or 8.8 percent of Canada's Gross Domestic Product.
- The value of agri-food exports in 1997 was \$22.3 billion, amounting to 7.4 % of total merchandise exports.
- Canada's food prices are among the lowest in the world. The average Canadian in 1996 spent 9.8% of his disposable income on food and non-alcoholic beverages bought in stores, compared with 8 to 26% spent in most industrialized countries.
- About 280,000 Canadian farms (1997 census data) each produce, on average, enough food for 120 people, but it takes about 1.9 million Canadians to bring that food to the consumer's table.
- Irrigated agriculture in Canada covered only 846,200 ha in 1995. Yet, irrigation is important to Canada. In the province with the most irrigated land, Alberta, 40 percent of the agricultural output comes from 4 percent of the province's arable land: that which is irrigated.
- Since 1976 the number of farms has declined by 18.3 percent but the rate of decrease has slowed since 1991.
- The average farm size was 243 ha in 1996 compared to 200 ha in 1976.

Web sites for more information

- **Canada general site:** www.canada.ca
- **Natural Resources Canada:** www.nrcan.gc.ca
- **Statistics Canada:** www.statscan.ca
- **Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada:** www.agr.ca
- **Information Canada:** www.infocan.gc.ca/facts/
- **Environment Canada:** www.ec.gc.ca



Jean-Marcel Laferrière



Chandra Madramootoo



Aly M. Shady



Laurie Tollefson



Omar Aly-Hassan



Robert S. Broughton

NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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Technical Program:	Chandra Madramootoo, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Sainte-Anne de Bellevue, QC
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Publicity and Registration:	Laurie Tollefson, PFRA, Outlook, SK
Logistical Support:	Omar Aly-Hassan, Consultant, Pierrefonds, QC
Study Tours:	Robert S. Broughton, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Sainte-Anne de Bellevue, QC
Accompanying Persons:	Ramiro Mayor-Mora, Montréal, QC
Secretariat:	Diane Seguin, Montréal, QC



Ramiro Mayor-Mora



Diane Seguin

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Sylvie Fafard	Palais des congrès, Montreal, QC
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John Henderson	Spider International, Fredericton, NB
John Johnson	Land Improvement Contractor Ass. of Ontario, London, ON
Kamal Karazivan	Ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole, Montreal, QC
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Graeme Linkletter	Linkletter Engineering Ltd, Charlottetown, PEI
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Taha B.M.J. Ouarda	Université du Québec, Ste-Foy, QC
Alan Proctor	Both Bell Robb Ltd., Westmount, QC
Rick Ross	Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, Lethbridge, AB
Ramesh Pall Rudra	University of Guelph, Guelph, ON
John R. Slater	AGRA Earth & Environmental Limited, Calgary, AB
Larry Stephens	U.S. National Committee on Irrigation & Drainage, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.
John Towle	Consultant, Winnipeg, MB
Benjamin Teitelbaum	Observer, Ministère des Relations internationales du Québec, Montréal, QC
TBN	Representative Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec, QC

ICID 18TH CONGRESS AND 53RD IEC MEETING PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete in capital letters and return to address below

LAST NAME _____ FIRST NAME : _____

TITLE (Circle the appropriate) MR MRS MS DR PROFESSOR

PRESENT OCCUPATION : _____

EMPLOYER'S NAME : _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS :

street name/no. : _____

city : _____ province/state : _____

postal code : _____ country : _____

PHONE: _____ _____ _____ _____
country code region/city code number extension

FAX : _____ _____ _____
country code region/city code number

E-MAIL : _____

PLEASE MARK AS APPROPRIATE :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I intend to participate | <input type="checkbox"/> I intend to present a paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I intend to exhibit | <input type="checkbox"/> I intend to participate in Tour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am an accompanying person | A B C D E |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I will require hotel accommodation | <i>circle your choice</i> |

PLEASE RETURN TO :

National Organizing Committee
18th ICID Congress and 53rd IEC Meeting
Montréal 2002
380 Saint Antoine Street West,
Suite 3200
Montréal, QC
H2Y 3X7
Canada

Telephone: +1 (514) 286-1050
Fax: +1 (514) 287-9057
E-mail: montreal2002@cancid.org

