

# **COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT & WATER MANAGEMENT (CADWM) PROGRAM**

## **ACTIONABLE POINTS FOR CORRECTION & IMPROVEMENT IN CADWM IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Structural Interventions**

1. Special attention needs to be given for the survey and planning of field channels. The planning on cadastral map should be carried out in such way that each farm field gets water with the minimum length of field channel (both lined and unlined) through openings serving both sides.
2. The lined portion of channel shall be created ensuring: (a) its start-up from the kulawa outlet, (b) its continuity without break, and (c) maximum coverage along the main limb. The guidelines has set ceiling costs for lined channel essentially for the purpose of computation of Central Assistance; the States may decide the lining proportion as per actual requirement.
3. At each kulawa head, suitable device for regulating/ controlling flow of water should be provided so as to prevent wastage of water. The field channels should remain above the adjacent farm levels for ensuring gravity flow of water to the fields.
4. The direct execution of CADWM works through WUAs has limitations of: (i) attracting contractors in WUA's elected body if large packages are given; (ii) work progress becoming very slow if small packages are given; (iii) absence of mechanization and quality of works that can come from established large contractor; (iv) absence of competitive pricing. Hence for the completion of CADWM works in a mission mode under PMKSY, it is desirable to opt for large contract packages with the stipulation that prior consent of Farmers/WUAs in planning of the layout of field-channels should be obtained by the contractor
5. Implementation of minimum targeted command through micro irrigation should be expedited by each State.
6. The proposal for reclamation of water-logged area should be framed accounting for the future scenario emerging from improved water use efficiency targeted under CADWM. In areas where the water logging is caused by other causes (e.g. canal leakage), the intervention should be directed at the root-cause. Only in rare cases of water logging the interventions of surface and sub-surface drainage should be attempted, and that too after ruling out possibilities of micro-irrigation coverage.

### **B. Non-Structural Interventions**

1. Focus of non-structural intervention under CADWM should be on "Taking over of irrigation system by the WUAs", as done in case of Odisha.
2. Measures for creation of WUAs and their capacity building should be preceding the structural intervention, or at the most taken up simultaneously with initiation of structural intervention.

3. Detailed layout of lined and earthen channel should be displayed for each Kulawa in such a manner that farmers become aware of the field channel network in their respective Kulawa commands. The duly authenticated copy of map should also be provided to each WUA so as to resolve any conflict which may arise between farmers.
4. The area under the control of WUA should be kept in range of 500 hectare so as encourage greater involvement and sense of ownership amongst the members of the WUAs. Activities relating to training and capacity building of farmers and WUA members should be taken up at early stages of project implementation, and the functional and infrastructure grants should be released at the earliest.
5. WUAs should be financially empowered by way of amendments of PIM Acts or related regulations. Enabling provisions should be made empowering WUAs for fixing and collecting appropriate irrigation fees, and for paying bulk irrigation charges to the Departments for water drawn at kulawa/outlets at government fixed rates.
6. The warabandi for equitable distribution of available water through rotation of irrigation supplies should be adhered right from the commencement of irrigation in a given command. A greater level of coordination and communication should be established with WUAs for determination and enforcement of the predetermined supply schedule. A cascading system of communication and coordination should also be developed between the WUA and the individual farmer for ensuring reliable supply of irrigation water matching with farmer's needs for the landholding size and the choice of crop.
7. A greater level of awareness and vision needs to be built through the capacity building programs directed at WUAs for ensuring timely and regular elections.

### **C. Project Funding**

1. States should provide sufficient annual budgets so as to achieve desired progress as per agreed timelines. The shortfall in availability of States' own resources should be bridged through State borrowings from the 'Long Term Irrigation Fund' operated by the NABARD.
2. Sufficient funds should be made available by the State governments over and above the Central Assistance for ensuring hydraulic connectivity to each farm field (i.e. Har Khet ko Pani) through the combination of lined and unlined channels.

### **D. Management Information System**

1. The States, with assistance of PMU Consultant, should complete the filling-up of data of their ongoing projects in the 'Command Area Development & Water Management Information System (CADWM-IS)'.
2. The States should submit proposals for the Central Assistance (CA) for financial year 2018-19 through CADWM-IS for the recommendations of concerned CWC Regional Office, and further processing by the Union Ministry and NWDA.

*[Source: Minutes of the Project Implementation Review Committee (PIRC) Meetings and Reports of Project Inspection]*