

Annex 2 of the attachment

A Proposal to introduce Water Policy using Water Management in Major Scale Irrigation Projects as a launching ground

1. Why a national water needed policy is for Sri Lanka

There are three basic problems that hinder sustainable development in Sri Lanka. The first problem is the problem of water shortages. From a Sri Lankan standpoint, reason for the primary problem of water shortages is because 60%-80% of rain water is washed off into the ocean, along with sediments and nutrients, before used by humans. The entire Mahaweli project was dedicated to solve this issue in the Dry Zone. The second problem is the problem of unmitigated flooding. Flooding in the wet zone is the result of the first problem, where the storm runoff does not quietly enter the ocean, but flash flooding on its way. The third problem is the pollution of water sources especially in urban areas and lack of water retaining capacities in the landscape because of unplanned land use practices causing drinking water shortages even in wet zones during drought periods. All the water in all the major rivers is polluted beyond belief. Water is a natural resource that belongs to everyone. Solution above 3 major problems can fundamentally improve the nation's prosperity for the benefit of its citizens. The answer to this question has been the key to success in many of the developed countries. The government is the custodian. The main user in the water sector is the environment without which even animals cannot live. A good water policy document demonstrates the ways the government can intervene on behalf of all its citizens as custodian. Any water policy document should describe ways to protect water resource for the benefit of the public and the environment. That document should also point out responsible parties for various tasks, and resources available to fulfil these tasks, describe the methods of execution, enforcement, and funding, how to promote the new idea for the public to agree. Also it is worth to note present Corona crisis is also a blessing in disguise for this task because people become open mind towards new ideas at least to pay attention.

2. History of Water Policy in Sri Lanka

In developed countries such as USA, introducing water policies was started in 1972 with the clean water act. It was triggered by public protests against industrial pollution. In the case of Sri Lanka, even up to now there is no proper Policy. Policy now in force has no guidance for water governance. Effort for introducing proper water policies originated in 2000 was failed by political parties of different interest. One of the main reasons behind this failure was that, it was imposed from the top rather than let it to originate from the public specially the farmers. As a result of top down approach, interest groups with different political agendas fought against the policy by interpreting it as an effort to sell water. One of the main purposes of this note is to propose a strategy to overcome this type of hurdles encountered in introducing a water policy using past experiences in managing water resource for farmers (Main Consumer of Water) in large scale irrigation projects developed under Mahaweli Program since 1975. **Annexure 1** explained the present status of Water Policy introduced in 2000 as explained by Former Director I-NWRA at that time and the and comments made by a senior engineer in Water Sector in a State government in US about the current meanings adapted for different concepts related to water rights.

3. Recent observation related to water policy

Major consumer of water resource is farming community who produce foods for the country. When such consumer (farmers) becomes practically awoken about the benefits of having a Water Policy in its right spirit, without any politically bias, mass community will never support narrow political agendas as happened in 2000. As a strategy to achieve this awakening, a water management strategy called Water Quota (WQ) was introduced in 2002 in major irrigation projects managed by the Mahaweli Authority. **Annexure 2** explains details about WQ approach. Under that program, awareness was created among farming community about quantification of water in Volume Basis and the possibility of receiving it "On Demand" basis, similar to other consumer services such as Drinking Water, Electricity. It was very interesting to note that after this management paradigm shift, the

requests for a Water Policy with water governance were automatically originated from the farming community itself rather than imposing it by Political Authorities as tried in 2000.

4. Other interventions related supporting implementation of a Water Policy

In parallel to introducing water policies with governance, it is also important to study the use of River Basin approach to reconfigure our political administration too, in tune with that approach. For an example a recent study done by experts in River Basin Management approach has identified how the country could be managed ecologically by dividing it to 4 new ecologically based provinces as in **Annexure 3**, using river basins as boundaries rather than following artificially marked boundaries as adapted now. Presently followed boundaries had been decided purely for administrative purpose such as tax collection during British Time. It also important to note that before British invasions our administrative provinces were named as Ruhunu, Maya and Pihiti which were based on River Basin Approach.

Other advantage of the River Basin approach is that it would be easy to manage water related disasters such as flooding because decision making become decentralized to basin levels administratively. Also, the administration within the basin become responsible to conserve local rain falls as a strategy to meet future drought situations and also supporting spiritual development focusing ecological protection. As a result, they become automatically responsible for implementing conflict free Land Use Practices for human settlement while conservating the local forest cover and use the wetlands along flood plains of rivers as temporary water storages. Also Natural Rivers in the area become the nuclei around which all the development programs should be planned¹. Presently they are planned using Main Roads as nuclei.

5. Summary of Recommendations

Main components to be addressed	Our observations and Proposed Solution (See Annexure 3 for a Draft of a Result Framework which could be used to implement following tasks
1. Addressing the Lack of clearly defined water policy	<p>1. Preparation of policy document which should describe ways to protect water resource for the benefit of the public and the environment after checking the water policy document already approved by the Cabinet in 2000 is agreeable to regulatory authorities such as the Irrigation department, SLLRDC, water resource board, MASL, NWSDB, Electricity board, etc. using following guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document should point out responsible parties for various tasks, and resources available to fulfil these tasks with document describing the methods of execution, enforcement, and funding • The document should describe how to promote this idea for the public to agree • The water policy document should describe various other complementary documents.
2. Addressing the Lack of awareness among communities about the importance of having a water Policy	Promoting already successfully implemented Water Management awareness program known as Water Quota approach practiced in Mahaweli areas about 10 years back. Funds for immediate implementation for this task are already in pipeline under an ADB funded project now in progress to convey water to the Northern Province from Mahaweli Basin. However a required attention need to be given for the program by top level decision makers to expand it to national level
3. Addressing the Lack of ecologically focused political administration	In parallel to introducing water policies with governance, it is also important to study the feasibility of using River Basin approach to reconfigure political administration also in tune with the newly introduced.

¹ <http://dailynews.lk/2015/11/01/features/concept-megapolis-western-region-development>

Annexure 1

History of the Effort made to introduce a National Water Resources Policy For Sri Lanka

Prepared by Eng. Ananda Jayaweera

Former Director Interim national Water Resources Authority (I-NWRA) established in 2002

The National Water Resources Policy and Institutional Recommendations was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in the year 2000 after following due process of consultation of key stakeholders and accommodating all concerns expressed by them. One of the principle recommendation was to establish the Interim national Water Resources Authority (I-NWRA) to draft the water law and enact to implement the full recommendations. I- NWRA was established in 2002 to implement the Water resources Management Policy and formulate the water act.

Since there is an approved Policy which has addressed most of the key issues affecting water sector comprehensively a separate policy process is not required. Unfortunate the process was derailed by a faction of engineers in the irrigation department with the support of some political parties through misrepresenting facts with respect to water sector reforms. Since this policy was not withdrawn by the cabinet it is still valid and the consequences due to failure of not implementing the policy recommendations during the past 20 years, and enforcing through an act are well demonstrated in the negative impact on water and freshwater ecosystems. I strongly believe that the actions pending on this are presenting the draft water act to LDs department and get Clarence on its constitutionality and pass in the parliament

The following table provides the policy components formulated under the policy and the issues addressed

Component	Issues To be Addressed
Water Resource Policy Foundation	Policy Objective Scope Policy Principles Special Role of the Irrigation Sector Strategies
Water Rights and Allocation	Entitlements Environmental and Social Requirements Water Allocation Priorities River Basin or Groundwater Plans Transfers
Demand Management	Transferable Water Entitlements Water Management Cost Sharing Regulatory Control Water Saving Technology Education and Awareness Capital Investment, Operation and Maintenance Information and Demand Management Performance
Groundwater Management	Sustainable Management Coordination of Surface and Groundwater Management Management of Small-scale Groundwater Use Groundwater Information Management

	Groundwater Quality Awareness and Participation Strategic Approach
Information Management	Data Ownership Data Coordination and Sharing Data and Information Access
Institutional Structure For WR Management	Functions of NWRA Reporting Relationship and Structure Delegation and Contracting Water Resources Council Water Resources Tribunal Relationship of NWRA to other Agencies Provincial and Basin Water Resources Groundwater Administration Water Quality Administration Watershed Management

Comments by an employee in a senior position in Water Sector in a State government in US on above subject

Dr. Wasantha Lal - Chief Engineer and Principal Engineer positions, South Florida Water management District, West Palm Beach, FL

The terms “water rights” and “Entitlements” used to be politically moderate ideas that started in the western settlements in the Unites States during the last century. When new immigrants from Europe settled in western states, water was the most important factor for success, and the first attempt to solve this problem ended in the definition of terms such as “prior appropriation”, “water rights” and “entitlements” where the land owners who settled first after battling with the Indians. Greedy farmers wanted water for themselves without sharing with others. In western movies, these people are called cow boys.

The same large land owners in Midwest in the current political context still include farmers, but also include rightwing extremists living in sparsely populated states. They use “gun right”, “right to life”, “right to stan your ground” as right wing slogans. Coincidentally, in the shadow of the proposals of the “Millennium corporation” efforts to carry out projects in Sri Lanka, this may have a bad meaning too. ADB and other banks that supported projects in Sri Lanka definitely had to satisfy the political needs of the administration in US at that time that supported the grant, and added these terms to water policies in developing countries in 1970’s up to now. But the time has come that we in the third world countries clearly state what we want, even if we have to rely on developed countries for aid.

The terms used in modern times in US Eastern states include “permitted use”, “beneficial use”, water supply needs, agricultural needs, “shared adversity”, “and level of service”, “minimum environmental water deliveries”, “minimum levels and flows”. I recommend we also should gradually start using these terms during the current post-Corona period.

Annexure 2

A Brief on Water Quota approach which could be used to manage Large Scale Irrigation Projects in an accountable mode

Prepared by Engr. Mahinda Panapitiya who worked for the Mahaweli Project since 1975

Introduction

Normally Irrigation Systems in the Dry Zone are operated using a Top Down approach where the farmers are issued water according to time tables decided by authorities. In WQ method, that approach was reversed to Bottom Up approach where the farmers receive water according their individual demands like other government services such as Drinking Water. Under Water Quota (WQ) management approach, as the first step, the farmers as a group called Distributary Canal Farmer Organization (DCFOs) comprising about 300 farmers in Large Scale Irrigation projects are made aware about the availability of water on Volume Basis in proportionate to individual farming areas. There are about 50 such DCFOs in a typical large scale irrigation projects. During actual operation, water was issued to those DCFOs based on their individual **volumetric** demands. These volumetric demands were communicated to the water issuing authorities by sending weekly water requisitions by the leader of DCFO. After fulfilling the demand indicated in the requisitions, Farmers were updated about the balance volume of water available for the rest of the cultivation period for their individual DCFO area. The **Volumetric Impression** created among farmers because of this approach automatically result in saving water because farmers would be entitled for what they saved for the next season as the incentive. **Therefore there is no need to charge for irrigation water to save it because motivation to save water is inbuilt in that approach.** This approach was successfully implemented in some Mahaweli Areas since 2000. In fact, that WQ approach simulates the condition of ancient village tanks where villagers are fully aware of the water availability in their village tanks because they can visually witness the level of water availability in the tanks. This continuous awareness in built in its design is the motivation behind saving of water under village tanks.

Brief on WQ approach

In contrast to village tanks, in the case of large scale systems receiving water from a major reservoir, source is located far away from farms, sometime even more than 50 KM. In large scale irrigation projects where the Tank is located far away, only way of communicating water availability for the rest of the cultivation period for the consumer (DCFOs) is by appropriate communication links. Regularly updating Display Boards at the head of each Distributary Canals managed by individual DCFOs and the Main Canal Operators were used for this purpose. At later stages, using modern communication technologies, an effort was made even to improve the communication links via Internet and SMS².



Name Boards fixed at the head of each Distributary Canals used to communicate the Water Budget of each DCFOs having about 300 Farmers having 1 Ha each

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- ² Wasantha Lal, Mahinda Panapitiya, *Optimized Water Delivery to Farmers in Maduru Oya Sri Lanka using irrigation demands communicated through SMS messaging*. (Presented in the **Annual Conference of Environmental & Water Resource Institute, Seattle, USA-(2014 May)**)

Achievements of WQ approach

This approach was identified by the World Bank in 2002, as the best management approach suitable for South Asia countries where the size of the farms are small like farmers under major irrigation systems in Sri Lanka. Summary of the benefits achieved because of WQ approach is as follows³.

- Water productivity increased by 30%
- Farmer income increased by 36%
- Cropping intensity increased up to 165% from 125%
- WQ approach also created an interface to introduce latest technologies adapted by developed countries in managing the Main Systems of irrigation projects where the water is issued for irrigation “On Demand” basis
- Request for Water Right was originated from the farming community
- Locally available rains were effectively used by the farmers in large scale irrigation projects because what they saved will be available for them during water scarce season like in village tank approach. Also farmers tend to increase the tree cover of the villages where they live as a strategy enhance local ground water aquifers to be used for home gardening
- Tendency was developed to participate Private Sector for food production as joint ventures with FOs
- WQ approach also create an Interface to deliver the services of young scientists to farming communities by introducing Canal Automation using remote sensing as practiced in developed countries, Introducing on farm irrigation technologies to save water such as sprinklers, Drips etc.

Drawbacks and Achievements of WQ approach

Following News Articles appeared in local News Papers in 2003, shows how social groups with different political agendas criticized against WQ approach interpreting it as an effort to sell water. However, latter after practicing that approach for few seasons, farmers themselves rejected those baseless oppositions.

Setbacks



Technical Papers listed at the end of this note explains the achievements of WQ approach. According to those observations, unless the government imposes this WQ approach as a Management Policy applicable to all major scale irrigation project managed by the Mahaweli Authority and the Irrigation Department, it is difficult to sustain

³ Bandula Gunaratna- “Pilot Water Management Study in Mahaweli System H for Improving Water Productivity by Introduction of Bulk Water Allocation Concept”-2013 WPD -PGIA University of Peradeniya.

Mahinda Panapitiya, S.K.Hewadeva, “Rehabilitation programs of large scale Agriculture projects – an opportunity to alter the farmers’ role in Water Resource Management”. (Published at **Institution of Engineers annual competition sponsored by International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and Institution of Engineers in Sri Lanka (IESL) – 2007**)

A recommendation for sourcing funds to reactivate WQ approach in a sustainable mode

There is no need to source funding to implement to reactivate WQ approach. Because, according to the TOR of an ADB funded project now being planned to transfer water to North from Mahaweli Basin is completely depend on adapting WQ approach in already developed areas under Mahaweli Program. Therefore the ADB funds could be channeled for this purpose provided the current Managers, who manage that project, are keen to do that. Also note that this is an ideal opportunity for the ADB also, because they could correct the shortcoming of their previous Project implemented to introduce Water Bill about 20 years back.

How to evaluate the outcome of this proposal

To evaluate the success of the above effort, make an effort to introduce the Water Policy which was failed in 80s, after practicing WQ explained above at least for 2 cultivation seasons. My forecast based on past 20 years of experience in managing irrigation systems using WQ approach, is that the need of the Water Policy become a natural request generated from Farming Communities. Because they practically experience the advantage of such legal backing for their water rights as the major water consuming groups (Farmers). However for that WQ approach should be practiced in its right spirit as explained above at national level.

Suggestion to improve the WQ application

Operation of the Main Canal System in large scale irrigation systems in our Dry Zones is very tedious operation for successful implementation of the WQ approach explained above, because unlike other water delivery services such as drinking water, the operational control in irrigation sector is at the top in water delivery systems comprising of open canals. In drinking water sector, because pressure pipes are used for conveying water, the control is at the bottom under the command of the consumers themselves. In order to simulate the same condition using open canals in irrigation projects, the Main Canals have to be operated very flexibly “On Demand” mode respecting farmers in a disciplinary way. Otherwise FOs will lose the confidence about the reliability of operation planned under WQ. In my view, our Army forces could be trained for this disciplinary operation of the Main Canals. In view of future issues related to water scarcities taking place at global level, training of our arm forces for managing water also would also be a timely intervention.

Relevant Publications in International Forums from 1987 to 2014 to substantiate the above achievements

- **World Bank Report (2003)**, Aid Memoirs, Mahaweli Restructuring and Rehabilitation Project (MRRP) in System H. *Implementation Progress Review*, June 2-12,2003
- **Pearly Wong & Srikantha Herath**, *Equity in bulk water allocation: the case of the Mahaweli Ganga Development Project in Sri Lanka*, **Journal, International Journal of Water Resources Development** **Volume 30, 2014 - Issue 4-** <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07900627.2014.882196>
- **Bandula Gunaratna-** “*Pilot Water Management Study in Mahaweli System H for Improving Water Productivity by Introduction of Bulk Water Allocation Concept*”-2013 **WPD - PGIA University of Peradeniya.**
- **Aheeyar, M.M.M., Shantha, W.H.A. and L.P. Senevirathne** 2007. *Assessment of Bulk Water Allocation (Water Quota) Programme in Mahweli H areas*, *Research Report No: 118*, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute, Colombo.
- **Aheeyar, M.M.M.** 2010. *Innovative Strategy in Participatory Water Management- A Case of Bulk Water Allocation (Water Quota) in Sri Lanka*, *Proceedings of the 13th International River Symposium held in Perth, Australia form 11-14 October 2010.* https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263168028_Assessment_of_Bulk_Water_Allocation_Programme_in_Mahaweli-H_area

Post Graduate Studies done in Foreign Universities

- Wong, P. (2013). *Sustainable Irrigation Water Management - Lessons from Sri Lanka* (Unpublished Master Thesis). United Nations **University, Tokyo, Japan**.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07900627.2014.882196>
- Mahinda Panapitiya (1988) – *On Demand Irrigation in Sri Lanka – Master Thesis* , **Utah State University, USA**

Annexure 3

New Regions for a New Era: A Home Grown Approach towards Spatial Governance using Rivers as nuclei for future development planning

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Historical Evolution of the Colonial Provinces

In ancient times, Sri Lanka was divided into 3 major regions namely, *Rhunu, Maya and Pihiti*, the boundaries defined primarily by river basins. The present structure of the 9 Provinces in Sri Lanka was in fact, the culmination of a process of restructuring provincial administration by the British colonial government since the cession of Kandy in 1815, and the establishment of colonial rule proper with all its might and ruthlessness after the 1818 Freedom Struggle. Questionable intentions of the early colonial rulers with regard to the creation of a provincial system, are amply demonstrated by the set-up created through the Colebrook Commission in 1832 with 5 provinces, namely, the West, East, North, South and the Central, simply based on cardinal directions. The Central Province was made the smallest with the declared intention of penalizing and keeping an eye on the *Kandyans* for resisting the colonial rule and retaining high national sentiments. The present North Central Province including Anuradhapura was placed largely within the Northern Province, making villagers of *Nuwarakalaviya* that historically formed an essential part of the Kandyan Kingdom, to trek to Jaffna for their administrative, educational and judicial requirements. The Eastern Province of that time included a large land area of the interior including *Wellassa, Bintenna and Tamankaduwa*, with a majority of Sinhala villages. Of these, Uva, Central and North Central Provinces that openly revolted against the British and provided refuges for fugitive rebel leaders, were condemned to remain desolate, neglected, and lag behind as the most backward and under-developed parts of the country even after the National Independence.

The present set of 9 colonial Provinces took its final shape in 1889, and it continued to remain virtually unchanged up to now. The National Independence of 1948 provided an historic opportunity for a change in the system, but for some reason or another it did not cross the minds of our political leadership at the time. Thus after Independence, with a highly centralized administration in Colombo, Provinces remained insignificant as regional entities, until the enactment of the 13th amendment to the Constitution. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution that came into force in November 1987, was a direct outcome of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord, signed in July 1987 and had undoubtedly the concurrence, if not the compulsion of the Government of India at the time. The manner in which it was signed and the violent aftermath of social unrest, amply demonstrated the fact that its provisions did not reflect the will of the people and not even the consensus of the Government of the day. It may therefore, be surmised that the 13th Amendment though subject to some further refinement, perhaps reflects the extreme upper limit to the devolution of power within the framework of a united country, that the majority of the people may willingly concede.

Alternative Options for demarcation of Administrative regions

What are the possible alternatives to a more neutral, reasonable and prudential demarcation of regions for regional governance and any spatial sharing of power in the future? In search of an answer, the writer, based on his numerous journeys through the geography and history of this land, contended for some time, that the use of a non-ethnic and non-sectarian criterion such as river basin watersheds (Madduma Bandara, 1992, & 1994 & 1998) for regional demarcation may prove more rational, environment friendly and

development-oriented, while it could also be accommodating to a certain extent the aspirations of minorities for some degree of regional autonomy. For Sri Lanka – a country so dependent on her land and water resources on which she relied heavily throughout her history and invested so much after National Independence, the use of hydrographic boundaries sounds justifiable in several ways. It will not only follow the historic tradition of employing river boundaries, but also provide a base to conserve the massive national investments (amounting nearly 60%) made on water resources development since Independence. It would also provide better framework for regional development and ecological sustainability, facilitating the opening of a fresh avenue for a reconciliation of highly polarized opinions in the devolution debate.

The early attempts at redefining the regions based on river basin boundaries yielded a map of seven regions (1992) and later agreeing with the contention to reduce the number further down, a new map of four regions was compiled (2019). This had been supported by a Map of 5 regions developed by the then Ministry of Irrigation (2003). Of these the four regions map is proposed as the best option available at present.

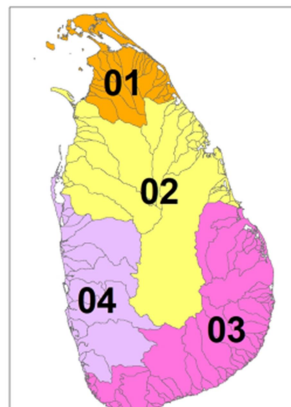
Proposed Four Regions

The protracted debates on the proposal new demarcations, clearly indicated that Sri Lanka as a small Islamic nation does not need 9 provinces which were inherited from a colonial past. Therefore, an attempt has been made to identify just four regions based entirely on River Basin Boundaries. The resulting map and the

Respective areas demarcated extent of different regions is indicate below.

Approximate Areas and Population in the New Provinces

Name of Region	Area%	Population (%)
1) Wannī	10.4	09.0
2) Rajarata	39.0	27.0
3) Ruhunurata	30.4	30.0
4) Kelani	20.2	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0



The names suggested above are flexible and may be changed as necessary. Some minor changes of boundaries may also be accommodated, based on local administrative needs. These adjustments can be considered if the core proposal is accepted in principle, through a delimitations commission appointed for the purpose.

Advantages and Positive Impacts

- The proposal creates 4 regions that are more manageable in a small country like Sri Lanka. It would result in reducing the number of Provincial Councils down to 4 , and save a substantial of public funds to the Government, now generally considered as ‘white elephants’ by the general public.
- Every Province will have a sea-frontage giving direct access to the coastal and oceanic resources. This would finally discard the colonial policy of keeping land-locked Provinces that still continue to exist.
- River basin watersheds provide a largely neutral basis for demarcation of regions than using any ethnic religious, linguistic or other criteria.
- The use of hydrographic criteria, for regional demarcation is also justifiable in considering the highest public investments made on water resources development after National Independence, and the need for protecting such investments.

- Development of water resources in the country could be done within a river basin framework of provincial boundaries that will not cut across any natural river basins.
- There will be no “inter-provincial rivers” as introduced by the 13th Amendment. Any trans-basin water transfer could be accounted and their impacts on ecology and downstream areas may be conveniently quantified and assessed.
- Under the 13th Amendment to the Constitution all Rivers could be developed and managed by the Provincial Councils.
- New regions will help to retain the integrity of existing protected areas including National Parks such as Yala, Wilpattu and the Flood Plains.
- Natural disasters such as floods and droughts can be managed more efficiently from a river basin based long-term perspective.
- The sharing of power with regard to development would be more tangible and reasonable between the Centre and the Periphery without urban biases.

Annexure 4

Result Framework and Monitoring

Project Development Objectives	Project Outcome Indicators	Use of Outcome information
Establish a functional Water Policy suitable for Sri Lanka	Establishment of Water Policy which has already been approved by the Cabinet in 2000	Preparation of policy document which should describe ways to protect water resource for the benefit of the public and the environment after checking the water policy document already approved by the Cabinet in 2000 is agreeable to regulatory authorities such as the Irrigation department, SLLRDC, water resource board, MASL, etc. who currently issue permits, NWSDB, Electricity board, etc. using following guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document should point out responsible parties for various tasks, and resources available to fulfil them. • The document must describe the methods of execution, enforcement, and funding • The document should describe how to promote this idea for the public to agree. The water policy document should also describe various other complementary documents

Immediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome indicators	Use of Intermediate outcome indicators
Component 1	Component 1	Component 1
Report indicating the reasons behind not implementing Cabinet approved policy in 2000 prepared by subject matter specialist	Preparation of a Policy Document for Cabinet approval after a careful revision if necessary, especially in view different interpretation evolved related to concepts of “Water Rights” with time during last 2 decades	Submit the revised Policy Document for the Cabinet approval
Component 2	Component 2	Component 2
Training Modules suitable for community awareness to disseminate the details about water policy among Government Officials to the Farming communities	Willingness of communities to appreciate the policy without conflicts after the awareness campaign	Establishment of water rights for each sector, For that, services of experts who are specialised in different water uses such as Power, Agriculture etc. Specialists who are working in developed countries and practically using policies of those countries could also be channelled. There are lot of such experts who are available on request.
Components 3	Component 3	Component 3
Establishment 4 administrative bodies based on natural boundaries of selected River Basins after a public consultations as indicated in Para 4 in the Main Report	Legalize the River Basins to be used as Administrative Units under governors.	Appointing Governors to each Basins