

## IHK – 171 projects in 2010

< I > In operation 42. Total installed capacity 2323 MW (13%)

Chenab	Jhelum	Indus
17	13	12

< II > Under construction 14. Installed capacity 1570 MW (9%)

Chenab	Jhelum	Indus
3	8	3

< III > Planning stage 115. Installed capacity 13,594 MW (78%)

Chenab	Jhelum	Indus
56	43	16

< AA > Planning Stage Chenab: 56 projects (12,475 MW)

< BB > Planning Stage Jhelum: 43 projects (845 MW)

< CC > Planning Stage Indus: 16 projects (285 MW)

**CONCLUSION:** Chenab will be heavily utilized. About 86% of its theoretical potential. Indian official strategy is to achieve +28,000MW installed hydroelectric capacity in IHK before 2020. This fact has been known since many years. The technical parameters of two large projects (1500MW Sawalkot Dam HPP & 1000MW Pakal Dul HPP) on the Chenab within IHK are available.

IWT 1960: Dispute had started soon after the winding up of the Arbitral Tribunal on 31/03/1948. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 48 India stopped the flows in irrigation canals on rivers (Ravi & Sutlej) which were irrigating 1.6mn Acres in Pakistan. Direct negotiations had failed to resolve the dispute. Negotiations under the government offices of the World Bank / IBRD commenced in May 1952. IBRD (& the two countries) resolved to work out specific engineering measures by which the supplies effectively available to each country will be increased substantially beyond supplies effectively available to each country. The IWT was signed after IBRD was convinced that the existing uses in Pakistan could not be met by transfer of flow waters from the Western Rivers and that storages on these Western Rivers were required for the purpose. There were defects & advantages:

The advantages to Pakistan were:

- i) After completion of Indus Basin Replacement Works each country become independent of the other in the operation of its supplies. “Unfortunately Pakistan was the lower riparian”.
- ii) Each country is responsible for planning, constructing & administering its own projects and make its own allocations.
- iii) This gives the incentive for each to make the most effective use of water. To improve efficiency & reduce losses in storages, transfer & operation.
- iv) Before the completion of the Indus Basin project works (after signing of the IWT) the entire irrigation system in the Indus Basin was based on “run of the river” supplies. Since the hydrology of the rivers is that 80% of the total water were produced during the monsoon period (July-Sept) the winter supplies in drought period became critical.
- v) Total canal withdrawals increased from 67 MAF to 104 MAF

The disadvantages to Pakistan were:

- a) The traditional sailab (flood) irrigation on the three eastern rivers would disappear – it was a considerable area.
- b) The loss of regular flow in the eastern river channels would silt-up the waterways & there would be subsequent havoc in case of floods.
- c) The up-keep of the canals and new storages is a heavy burden. **Besides storages have limited life due to sand, silt & sedimentation.**

### Did the IWT work for Pakistan?

It is a trap that India will continue to exploit being the Upper Riparian; as the “occupation” of IHK is now a 65 years old reality.

- a) The Indians do not provide the data requested/required under the provisions of the Treaty.
- b) **The Then** controversy. An absolutely ludicrous interpretation by the Indians.