



E-Book on Activities and Achievements of National Water Development Agency (2023)

National Perspective Plan (NPP)

At the time of independence the country had a population of about 400 million and faced severe food crisis. At that time the irrigation potential of the country was only about 20 Mha. After independence massive program of irrigation was launched for development and utilization of both surface and ground water resources. This resulted in green revolution, which helped to transform the country from the state of food scarcity to food self-sufficiency. Due to these massive efforts, by the year 1979 the irrigation potential of the country could increase to 57 Mha with the use of high yielding varieties possible under irrigation and with increased use of fertilizers. The food production of the country could be increased to about 125 to 130 million tonnes by the same time. However, rate of increase in food production could just managed to equal the rate of population growth.

The water is main input to the agriculture and also an important element for the life of human kind, its optimal utilization is necessary. With a view to harness the water resources of the country optimally, Dr. K.L. Rao, the then irrigation Minister, in the year 1972 had mooted the idea of interlinking of rivers by connecting the Ganga with the Cauvery river. Subsequently, in 1977 Capt. Dastur initiated the concept of a "Garland Canal" around the Himalayan, Central and Peninsular India. The proposals although received very good response from all sectors of communities, but not found techno-economical feasible for implementation.

The continued interest shown by many people engaged in Water Resources Development gave further impetus to study inter basin water transfer proposals in more details. The then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) and Central Water Commission formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980, envisaging inter basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit ones with a view to minimize the regional imbalances and optimally utilize the available water resources. National Perspective Plan comprises of two components viz. Himalayan Rivers Development and Peninsular Rivers Development.

Himalayan Rivers Development Component:

The Himalayan Rivers Development Component envisages construction of storages on the principal tributaries of Ganga and the Brahmaputra in India, Nepal and Bhutan along with interlinking canal systems to transfer surplus flows of the eastern tributaries of the Ganga to the West, apart from linking of the main Brahmaputra and its tributaries with the Ganga and Ganga with Mahanadi and further South.

This component would provide additional irrigation of about 22 million ha and generation of about 30 million KW of hydropower, besides providing flood control in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. It would also provide the necessary discharge for augmentation of flows at Farakka required interalia to flush Kolkata Port and inland navigation facilities across the country.

Peninsular Rivers Development Component:

The scheme is divided into four major parts:

- **Interlinking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery rivers and building storages at potential sites in these basins.**
This part involves interlinking of the major river systems where surplus from the Mahanadi and the Godavari are intended to be transferred to the needy areas in the south, through Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery rivers.
- **Interlinking of west flowing rivers, north of Bombay and south of Tapi.**
This scheme envisages construction of as many optimal storages as possible on these streams and interlinking them to make available appreciable quantum of water for transfer to areas where additional water is needed. The scheme provides for taking water supply canal to the metropolitan areas of Mumbai; it also provides irrigation in the coastal areas in Maharashtra.
- **Interlinking of Ken-Chambal**
The scheme provides for a water grid for Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and interlinking canal backed by as much storage as possible.
- **Diversion of other west flowing rivers**
The high rain fall on the western side of the "Western Ghats" runs down into numerous streams which discharge into the Arabian Sea. The construction of an interlinking canal system backed up by adequate storages could be planned to meet requirements of new areas on the western side as also for transfer of some waters towards east to meet the needs of drought affected areas.

The Peninsular rivers development is expected to provide additional irrigation of about 13 million hectare and generate about 4 million KW of hydropower.

Benefits of NPP:

The implementation of National Perspective Plan would give benefits of 25 million ha of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million ha by increased use of ground waters, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140 million ha to 175 million ha and generation of 34 million KW of power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood control, drought mitigation, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

National Water Development Agency:

The National Water Development Agency was set up on 17th July 1982 by Government of India as a Society under Societies registration act 1860 under the Ministry of Water Resources to study the feasibility of the links under Peninsular Component of National Perspective Plan. The NWDA is fully funded by Government of India. Subsequently in 1990-91, NWDA Society resolved to take up the studies of Himalayan Component also. Further, on 28.06.2006

preparation of DPR of link projects and pre-feasibility/ feasibility reports of intra-basin links as proposed by States were also included in the functions of NWDA Society. Accordingly, MoWR vide resolution dated 30.11.2006 has modified the functions of NWDA Society. The functions of NWDA were further modified vide MoWR resolution dated 19.05.2011 to undertake the work of preparation of DPRs of intra-state links also by NWDA vide Gazette notification dated 11.06.2011. Further, two new functions in the mandate of NWDA were added vide Gazette notification dated 07.10.2016. During the 6th SGM of NWDA held on 21.08.2019, the item No.d of the functions of NWDA has been amended vide Gazette notification dated 19.03.2020.

The functions of the Agency at present are as follows:

- a) To carry out detailed survey and investigations of possible reservoir sites and inter-connecting links in order to establish feasibility of the proposal of Peninsular Rivers Development and Himalayan Rivers Development Components forming part of the National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR) and Central Water Commission.
- b) To carry out detailed studies about the quantum of water in various Peninsular River systems and Himalayan River systems which can be transferred to other basins/States after meeting the reasonable needs of the basin/States in the foreseeable future.
- c) To prepare feasibility report of the various components of the scheme relating to Peninsular Rivers development and Himalayan Rivers development.
- d) To carry out surveys & investigations work and prepare Detailed Project Reports of river link proposals under National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development and thereafter approach concerned States for obtaining concurrence for implementation of the project.
- e) To prepare pre – feasibility / feasibility / detailed project reports of the intra-state links as may be proposed by the States. The concurrence of the concerned co-basin States for such proposals may be obtained before taking up their FRs / DPRs.
- f) To undertake/construct/repair/renovate/rehabilitate/implement the projects either on its own or through an appointed Agency/Organization/PSU or Company and the projects forming part of Interlinking of Rivers, for completion of projects falling under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) of which projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) are also included and similar other projects.
- g) NWDA to act as a repository of borrowed funds or money received on deposit or loan given on interest or otherwise in such manner, as directed by MoWR, RD & GR and to secure the repayment of any such borrowed funds/money/deposits/loan etc. by way of mortgage, pledge, change or

lien upon all or any other property, assets or revenue of the society both present and future.

- h) To do all such other things the Society may consider necessary, incidental, supplementary or conducive to the attainment of above objectives.

Inter Basin Water Transfer Links

Water Transfer Link Projects identified for preparation of FRs by NWDA under the Peninsular Rivers Development Component and Himalayan Rivers Development Component of the NPP are respectively 16 and 14 numbers and are as detailed below:

Under Peninsular Rivers Development Component of NPP

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram)
2. Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada)
3. Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala)
4. Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)
5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila)
6. Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar
7. Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar
8. Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut)
9. Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar
10. Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal
11. Damanganga – Pinjal
12. Par – Tapi – Narmada
13. Ken – Betwa
14. Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar
15. Netravati – Hemavati
16. Bedti – Varada

Under Himalayan Rivers Development Component of NPP

1. Manas – Sankosh – Teesta – Ganga (M-S-T-G)
2. Kosi – Ghaghara
3. Gandak – Ganga
4. Ghaghara – Yamuna
5. Sarada – Yamuna
6. Yamuna – Rajasthan
7. Rajasthan – Sabarmati
8. Chunar – Sone Barrage
9. Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga
10. Ganga (Farakka) – Damodar – Subernarekha
11. Subernarekha – Mahanadi
12. Kosi – Mechi
13. Farakka – Sunderban
14. Jogighopa – Teesta – Farakka (Alternative to M-S-T-G)

Activities and Achievements of NWDA

Activities	Achievements
Studies under Peninsular component of NPP	
Preparation of Water balance studies of basins/sub-basins	137 no. Water balance studies of basins/sub-basins completed
Preparation of Water balance studies of diversion points	52 no. Water balance studies of diversion points completed
Preparation of Toposheet and storage capacity studies of reservoir	58 no. Toposheet and storage capacity studies of reservoir completed
Preparation of Toposheet studies of link alignment	18 no. Toposheet studies of link alignment completed
Preparation of Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFR)	18 no. Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFR) completed
Preparation of Feasibility Report taken up since 1983. To carry out detailed survey and investigations of possible reservoir sites and inter-connecting links in order to establish feasibility of the proposal of Peninsular Rivers Development Components forming part of the National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) and Central Water Commission.	14 no. Feasibility Reports (FR) completed.
Preparation of Detailed Project Report of link Projects taken up since November, 2006.	11 no. DPRs have been completed. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ken-Betwa Link Project (Comprehensive report of Phase-I&II) 2. Damanganga-Pinjal link project, 3. Par-Tapi-Narmada link project, 4. Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link project. 5. 6,7: Godavari-Cauvery(Grand Anicut) link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari(Inchampalli/Janampet)- Krishna(Nagarjunasagar), Krishna(Nagarjunasagar- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery(Grand Anicut) link projects, 8. Bedti- Varada link project 9. Godavari (SSMPP/ Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link 10. Draft DPR of Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link 11. Draft DPR of Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link
Studies under Himalayan component of NPP	
Preparation of Water balance studies of basins/sub-basins	--
Preparation of Water balance studies of diversion points	19 no. Water balance studies of diversion points completed

Preparation of Toposheet and storage capacity studies of reservoir	16 no. Toposheet and storage capacity studies of reservoir completed
Preparation of Toposheet studies of link alignment	19 no. Toposheet studies of link alignment completed
Preparation of Prefeasibility reports (PFR)	14 no. Prefeasibility reports(PFR) completed
Preparation of Feasibility Report to carry out detailed survey and investigations of possible reservoir sites and inter-connecting links in order to establish feasibility of the proposal of Himalayan Rivers Development Components forming part of the National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources) and Central Water Commission.	10 no. Feasibility Reports including one draft have been completed. 1 Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga 2 Gandak-Ganga(Indian portion) 3 Ghaghra-Yamuna(Indian portion) 4 Sarda-Yamuna(Indian portion); 5 Yamuna-Rajasthan 6 Rajasthan-Sabarmati 7 Ganga (Farakka)- Damodar- Subernarekha 8 Subernarekha-Mahanadi 9 Ganga (Farakka)- Sunderbans Link 10 Kosi-Ghaghra link (draft)
Preparation of Detailed Project Report of link Projects	4 no. DPRs are under preparation. 1. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga 2. Subarnarekha-Mahanadi 3. Sarda-Yamuna 4. Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha Link

Intra-State link proposals received from State Governments

1. Preparation of Pre-Feasibility Report taken up since November, 2006.	39 PFRs completed
2. Preparation of Detailed Project Report of link Projects taken up since May,2011.	6 no. of DPRs completed 1. Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga; 2. Kosi-Mechi; 3. Ponnaiyar-Palar; 4. Wainganga(Gosikhurd)-Nalganga (PurnaTapi) Link 5. Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari link 6. Damanganga-Vaitarna-Godavari link (draft)
Revision of Water Balance Study	Continued activity.
System Studies of link projects	The system studies of Mahanadi-Godavari link has been completed by NIH, Roorkee and the Final Report has been submitted in May, 2023. The outcome of the study is that the detailed computations of various hydrological components for M-G link canal system and its distributaries with regard to various combinations of scenarios of agricultural practices, climate conditions and water availability at system head have been analyzed and presented in this study. A systems model has been developed for the M-G link canal irrigation system. These tools can be used to analyze any other scenarios for the analysis of M-G link system in the future.

	<p>The system study works of the four links viz; Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga Link, Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha Link, Subernarekha-Mahanadi Link and Farraka - Sunderban Link have been started and awarded to four institutes viz; IIT Guwahati, NIT Patna, NIT Warangal and NIH Roorkee respectively. The system studies work is in progress.</p> <p>For the southern links, awarding of work related to system study for Godavari – Krishna – Pennar – Cauvery – Vaigai- Gundar links system has been initiated.</p>
<p>Special Committee for the Interlinking of Rivers</p>	<p>Special Committee for the Interlinking of Rivers has been constituted by the Ministry of WR, RD&GR vide Gazette notification dated 23.09.2014 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of WR, RD & GR and DG, NWDA as its Member Secretary.</p> <p>The first meeting of the Special Committee was held on 17.10.2014. Total 20 meetings of the Special Committee on ILR were held so far and the last meeting has been held on 13.12.2022.</p>
<p>Constitution of four specific sub-committees</p>	<p>As decided in the first meeting of Special Committee for ILR held on 17.10.2014 at New Delhi to constitute four specific sub-committees; (i) Sub-committee for comprehensive evaluation of various studies/reports (ii) Sub-Committee for system studies for identifications of most appropriate alternate plan, (iii) Sub-Committee for restructuring of National Water Development Agency and (iv) Sub-Committee for consensus building through negotiations and arriving at agreement between concerned States.</p> <p>1. Sub-committee (i) for comprehensive evaluation of various studies / reports 8 meetings have been held so far.</p> <p>2. Sub-Committee (ii) for system studies for identifications of most appropriate alternate plan-21--- 21 meetings have been held so far.</p> <p>3. Sub-Committee (iii) for restructuring of National Water Development Agency The Sub-Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Gopala krishnan former Member, CWC.</p> <p>The Sub Committee on Restructuring of National Water Development Agency has submitted its report to the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR on 21.09.2015</p> <p>4. Sub-Committee (iv) for consensus building through negotiations and arriving at agreement between concerned States</p>

	<p>A Consensus Group has been constituted by Ministry of Water Resources in June, 2002, under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission with DG, NWDA as Member Secretary. 11 meetings of the Group were held. This group has been renamed as 'Sub-Committee for consensus building through negotiations and arriving at agreements between the concerned states'. This Sub-Committee has held four meetings so far.</p>
<p>Merged Sub Committee</p>	<p>Ministry of Jal Shakti has constituted a "Sub-Committee for Comprehensive Evaluation and System Studies on Interlinking of Rivers" under the Chairmanship of Shri A. B. Pandya, Secretary General, ICID, New Delhi vide Office Memorandum dated 28.9.2022 and revised OM dated 18.04.2023. The Sub Committee is constituted by merging of Sub-committee-I (Comprehensive Evaluation of Various Studies/Reports available on the issue of ILR) and Sub-Committee-II (System Studies for identification of most appropriate alternative plan).</p> <p>The First meeting of this merged committee was held on 20.01.2023 at New Delhi, in hybrid mode and its second meeting was held on 30.06.2023 at NIH, Roorkee, in hybrid mode.</p>
<p>Constitution of Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers(2015)</p>	<p>The Union Cabinet while approving the constitution of Special Committee for ILR in its meeting held on 24.07.2014 directed that a committee comprising of experts be constituted to look into the issues relating to inter linking of rivers. In compliance to the direction of Union Cabinet, MoWR, RD & GR vide O.M. dated 13.04.2015, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TF-ILR) under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Navalawala, Chief Advisor, MoWR, RD&GR has constituted. The tenure of Task Force is 2 years or till further order whichever is earlier. Task Force will assist the Special Committee for ILR and MoWR, RD & GR regarding the implementation of ILR Programme.</p> <p>Seventeen meetings of the Task Force have been held on 23.04.2015, 05.11.2015, 28.04.2016, 15.06.2016, 25.10.2016, 13.02.2017, 11.05.2017, 15.09.2017, 30.05.2018, 05.10.2018, 18.10.2019, 16.07.2020, 25.02.2021, 29.09.2021, 22.10.2021, 17.05.2022 and 16.03.2023 respectively.</p> <p>A. Constitution of Group on legal aspects under Task Force</p> <p>In pursuance of the decision of the Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers taken in its 4th meeting held on 15.06.2016, a Group has been constituted vide Office Memorandum No. NWDA/Tech/400</p>

	<p>/5/2015/948-958 dated 18.07.2016 to look into legal aspects and required enabling provisions for Implementation of Interlinking of Rivers and other related issues. The legal group has submitted its report during March, 2017. The Chairman, TF-ILR has submitted the report to Hon'ble Minister (WR,RD&GR) vide letter dated 02.11.2018.</p> <p>B. Constitution of Group on Financial aspects under Task Force MoWR, RD & GR has constituted a Group on Financial Aspects vide F.No. 2/5/2005-BM/1033-48 dated 12.09.2017 under Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers to consider the financial aspects of ILR projects and to suggest the funding pattern for implementing the same. The Group has submitted its interim report to the TF-ILR on 07.08.2018. The Chairman, TF-ILR has submitted the interim report to Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD&GR) vide letter dated 02.11.2018.</p>
Status-cum-progress of SCILR is reviewed in meetings of Cabinet	Cabinet in its meetings held on 18.11.2015, 15.11.2016, 06.06.2018, 29.07.2020, 25.05.2021 and 29.06.22 had reviewed the status-cum-progress report of ILR projects.
Progress and Implementation of Rajbhasha Hindi	NWDA has so far received seventeen awards for progress and implementation of Hindi from Ministry of Home Affairs.
Organization of 'Jal Manthan'; a major event of MoWR, RD&GR. NWDA provided support for logistics and all other arrangements during the conference.	Organised for the first time in 2014. 4 conferences on 'Jal Manthan' had been organized successfully.
Publications of NWDA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual Report 2. Jal Vikas–Inhouse quarterly magazine
Organisation of India Water Week	Conceptualised and organized alongwith CWC for the first time in 2012. Seven India Water Weeks have been held so far. 7 th India Water Week was held during 1-5 of November 2022 at India Expo Centre, Greater Noida.
Participation in MoWR, RD & GR pavilion in India International Trade Fair, New Delhi	NWDA participates every year in India International Trade Fair, New Delhi.
Organization of 'Water conservation year' in the year 2013	A series of activities/programmes were organized by NWDA alongwith other related organisations throughout the year 2013, in Delhi.
Organization of National Water Conventions	Organised twelve National Water Conventions which provided forum for water resources planners, developers and, managers to come together and exchange their views on various aspects. The last convention organized at Puducherry during 1-3 rd Nov, 2007.

States benefited from Inter Basin Transfer Link Schemes

National Water Development Agency has identified the States which are to be benefited from the inter-basin water transfer links and assessed the annual irrigation benefits likely to accrue to the concerned States from these link schemes. While the Himalayan Component of the inter-basin water transfer proposal will benefit directly Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha and enrich the Peninsular component from the surplus waters of Brahmaputra, the Peninsular Component will benefit Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Efforts made by Central Govt. to overcome the apprehensions of states.

All the reports prepared by NWDA are circulated to concerned State Govts. The State Govt. officers are invariably invited in all the important meetings of NWDA Society e.g. Annual General Meeting, Governing Body and Technical Advisory Committee etc. Efforts are being made from time to time by the officers of MOWR / NWDA / CWC to convince the officials of State Govts. about the feasibility of the proposals. It has been clarified to the State Govt. officers that all the links will be operating in an integrated manner and not in an isolated / independent manner. However, in spite of the above efforts, the States which are water rich are not agreeing to part with their surpluses. A group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and consisting of other officers of CWC and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Department from concerned States has been constituted in June, 2002 to discuss with the States, the issues of arriving at a consensus regarding sharing of surplus waters and preparation of detailed project report by NWDA.

National Interlinking of Rivers Authority (NIRA)

The proposal for the constitution of National Interlinking of River Authority (NIRA) is under active consideration in the Ministry. The issue was deliberated at length in 15th meeting of Task Force-ILR (TFILR) covering the need for its constitution, appropriate mode for its creations, mandate and functions of NIRA, structure of NIRA, subsuming the staff of NWDA into NIRA and additional requirements of posts, consultation mechanism etc. Based on the deliberations held by the Task Force, the proposal for the constitution of NIRA was fine-tuned.

The revised proposal for the restructuring of NWDA and creation of NIRA was deliberated by the Special Committee on ILR in its 19th meeting held on 12.11.2021 covering mandate and functions of NIRA, proposed structure of NIRA, subsuming the staff of NWDA into NIRA and additional requirements of posts etc. It has been decided to constitute NIRA through notification on approval by the Cabinet.

The draft Cabinet note for the constitution of NIRA has been prepared by NWDA and submitted to the Ministry on 17.12.2021. The Cabinet note was examined by Ministry and the finalized Cabinet note, duly approved by Hon'ble Minister, MoJS, was circulated amongst concerned Central Ministries/ Departments for comments on 28.02.2022. The comments as received from DoE, MoF, MoEF & CC, NITI Aayog, Deptt. of Agriculture & Farmer Welfares, Ministry of Agriculture and MoRD were suitably incorporated and modified Cabinet Note was submitted to the Ministry.

Cabinet Note was further modified suitably incorporating the observations of Cabinet Secretariat and PMO and is under consideration in the Ministry.

Priority Links:

The Ministry of Jal Shakti and NWDA identified the following 5 links as priority links:

1. Ken Betwa Link Project (KBLP)
2. Godavari - Cauvery link project : It is comprised of three link projects :
 - Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)
 - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila)
 - Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project
3. Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (PKC) link duly integrated with Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP).

Earlier Par - Tapi - Narmada Link Project and Damanganga - Pinjal Link Project were also included in list of priority links. They have been discontinued as "Priority links" as per MoJS letter dated 20.03.2023.

1. Ken – Betwa Link Project (KBLP)

The Ken- Betwa link project is the first link of NPP that is under implementation. Most of the statutory clearances for its implementation have been obtained. Subsequent to signing of a tripartite agreement amongst states of MP and UP and Central Govt, for the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link project in March, 2021, Govt. of India has approved the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 44605 Cr at year 2020-21 price level and central support of Rs.39317 Cr through a Special Purpose Vehicle viz; Ken Betwa Link Project Authority (KBLPA) on 8.12.21.

The Gazette Notification for constitution of the Steering Committee and KBLPA has been issued on 11.2.2022. Head office of the Authority is opened at Bhopal along with three more offices at Chhattarpur, Jhansi and Panna. Four meetings of KBLPA and SC-KBLPA, have been held so far. A Technical Advisory Group for KBLP (TAG-KBLP) for KBLPA has been constituted to review and advise KBLPA on various planning and technical matters on implementation of various components of the link project. Six (6) meetings of TAG have been held so far. The tender document for the main component of the project i.e. Daudhan dam and its Appurtenant works (EPC mode) has been finalised by Technical Advisory Group of KBLP. A Tender Evaluation Committee for Daudhan dam works has also been constituted by the Ministry on 06.06.2023. Its first meeting was held on 06.07.23.EPC Tender for Daudhan Dam has been finalized by TEC in July, 2023 and has been floated on CPP Portal on 11.08.2023.

A Project Management Consultant (PMC) for assisting KBLPA in implementation of the project is proposed to be hired and necessary modalities for engagement of PMC have been initiated by a Consultation Evaluation Committee (CEC) constituted for the same, in December, 2022.

Initially the focus is on land acquisition, R&R, fulfilling the compliances to the conditions of forest clearance and wildlife clearance.

The project is planned to be completed in 8 years. Total expenditure of Rs. 8397.67 crore has been made on the project including Rs. 2670.84 crore

from state budget. A provision of Rs. 3500 crore has been made in the year 2023-24 in the Union budget for KBLP.

2. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) :

Peninsular Rivers Development component of NPP envisages, as its first part, the diversion of surplus flows of the Mahanadi to the Godavari system and further transfer along with the surplus water from Godavari system to the Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar basins through the nine link system.

With a view to provide early benefits in the region, an alternate proposal was considered as an interim arrangement to divert the surplus waters available in Godavari basin under phase-I till the augmentation from Himalayan Component to Peninsular Component materializes. The alternative study to divert surplus water available in Godavari basin and unutilized water in Indravati sub-basin of Godavari basin to the tune of about 7000 MCM through Godavari-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was carried out by NWDA. The alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link comprises of three links namely Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link, Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila) link and Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link. The DPR of the alternate link proposal viz; Godavari (Inchampalli barrage) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was completed by NWDA considering the feasible comments of party States and circulated in April, 2021.

Four consultation meetings with States have been held so far. Based on decisions taken during 3rd consultation meeting with concerned States, another alternative study has been carried out by NWDA to recast the proposal limiting the transfer from 7000 MCM to about 4000 MCM from Godavari (unutilized water in Indravati sub-basin) along with combining the proposal for supplementation in Krishna basin through Bedti-Varda link. Technical Feasibility Report (TFR) of this proposal has been circulated to party States in January, 2023. This proposal will provide annual irrigation to about 6.78 lakh ha (2.38 lakh in Telangana, 2.22 lakh in Andhra Pradesh, 1.13 lakh in Tamil Nadu and 1.05 lakh ha in Karnataka) and domestic water supply to 1.88 crore population in four states and 5 lakh in Puducherry. Efforts are being made to build consensus amongst States and reach an understanding/agreement for the implementation of this link.

3. Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (PKC) link duly integrated with Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP)

A proposal of Modified Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal (PKC) duly integrated with Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) link has been framed to utilise the water in Chambal basin optimally.

Parbati – Kalisindh - Chambal (PKC) link project as planned originally under National Perspective Plan (NPP) could not be materialised due to lack of consensus on water sharing between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Proposal of integration of the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) with PKC link project was studied and after a lot of deliberations with both the States at various platforms, Modified PKC link project duly integrated with ERCP was framed. This proposal incorporates the components as proposed by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in Kuno, Parbati and Kalisindh sub-basins along with

components of ERCP corresponding to divertible water available at 75 percent dependability.

The proposal for making the Modified Parbati – Kalisindh - Chambal (PKC) link duly integrated with Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) as part of National Perspective Plan (NPP) of ILR and declaring the Phase-I of the Modified PKC link as one of the priority link projects in the country, has been approved by the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (SCILR) in its 20th meeting held in December, 2022.

A draft Pre-Feasibility Report of Modified PKC link project and a draft MoU for preparing the DPR of the link project was sent to both the States and CWC in January, 2023. A joint meeting with the States was held on 23.02.23 and framework for initiating the work of preparation of DPR of Modified PKC link was finalized during the meeting. A meeting was taken by Hon'ble Minister, MoJS on 19.07.23 with both the States and CWC, for resolving the issues of States.

Phase-I of project would provide benefits of annual irrigation of about 2.58 lakh ha in MP utilizing 902 MCM of water and annual irrigation of 2.8 lakh hectares in Rajasthan along with meeting the drinking water requirement of 13 eastern districts of Rajasthan utilising about 2412 MCM of water.

Benefits to both the States from Modified PKC link shall further increase substantially if proposal for joint development of Kalisindh sub basin as discussed during the meeting held on 19.07.23, is accepted by both the States. Meetings were held by Hon'ble Minister, MoJS to review the progress on 23.08.23 and 06.09.23.

The work of preparation of DPR of Modified PKC link is under progress. All efforts are being made to build consensus between two states for signing of MoU for the implementation of the Modified PKC project.

Par-Tapi-Narmada (P-T-N) & Damanganga-Pinjal (D-P) links

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Damanganga-Pinjal link project has been completed by NWDA in March, 2014 and submitted to Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The techno-economic clearance has been accorded by Advisory Committee of MoJS during July 2016. The Project will provide 895 million cubic meters (including 316 MCM of Pinjal waters) of water annually to Mumbai alongwith 5 megawatt of hydro power. The cost of project is Rs. 3008 crore (2014 price level) excluding the cost of Pinjal dam component. The B.C. ratio is 1.95.

The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project was completed and circulated to concerned States of Maharashtra and Gujarat during 2015. Subsequently, the modified DPR based on the suggestions of Govt. of Gujarat to include more tribal areas in the command area was also prepared and circulated to Govts. of Maharashtra and Gujarat during May, 2017. The link project as per DPR (2017) will benefit 2.32 lakh ha out of which 2.27 lakh ha lies in Dangas, Valsad, Navsari, Tapi, Surat, Bharuch, Chhota Udepur and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat State and 0.05 lakh ha lies in Nashik district of Maharashtra State. The link will also provide about 76 MCM of drinking water supply to about 27.5 lakh human population. The link project will generate 21 MW of hydropower also. The total cost of the link project is Rs.10211 Crore at 2014-15 price level. The benefit cost ratio is 1.035. The DPR is presently under appraisal in CWC which is in final stage.