


Indus Water Treaty and Shared Water
Resources for the Benefits of Basin State -
Policy issues and Options

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Towards Kabul Water Treaty: Managing
Shared Water Resources-Policy Issues and
Option

Group

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- Group concluded that India must implement the Indus waters Treaty 1960 in its true letter and spirit.
- Group concluded that Issues like climatic change, melting of Himalayan glaciers , water shed management and ground water were not covered in the treaty must be taken up on other fora like IUCN, SAARC, etc.
- The group also concluded that in order to address the above issues, the treaty 2 with India is detrimental for the interest of Pakistan because India may ask more water from the western rivers in pretext of the water that goes below Kotri barrage or under the grab of cooperation.

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- The group concluded that Pakistan should Endeavour to develop water experts and water diplomats, who are well versed in International Water Laws so that water issues could be taken at international forum in an effective way
- The group concluded that Pakistan should initiate studies on western rivers so that to predict long term water availability in wake of climatic changes
- The group concluded that old irrigation engineering concept of 80% probability needed for developing new Dams should be changed to more refined concept of regulating capacity of Dams. The regulating capacity of Terbela Dam is 37 MAF as compare to its design capacity.

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- The group concluded that all the water of Indus system of rivers are committed in Pakistan and any motive from India to ask more water from western rivers should be strictly blocked
- The group appreciates the concept of the benefit sharing and community involvements and concluded that these concepts may be taken with India on International fora for the benefit of people of the region.
- The group concluded that endeavor must be initiate by Pakistan to develop most storage projects on its rivers because current storage capacity in Pakistan is about 30 days which are very less as compare to other countries. The storage capacity must be enhance to 40 %



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- The group concluded that there must be some mechanism of sharing of information/data on the common river with Afghanistan including Kabul, Kurram, Tochi, Pashin lora etc, . The Role of IUCN and International Organizations are highly appreciated in stated context.
- The group concluded that before initiating the water treaty with Afghanistan, there must be a data bank regarding the current and future usages of Afghanistan from Kabul river and other common rivers
- Government of Pakistan must be involve in the development of water project with Afghanistan in this way the cooperation between the two countries will increase