RIVER BASIN

WARDHA

[INDIA]

SCHEDULE A ASSESSMENT OF RIVER BASINS (RBs) IN SOUTH ASIA

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Sr.	Details	Response
No.		·
1	Physical Features - General Information	
1.1	Name of River basin (also indicate regional names)	Wardha river.
1.2	Relief Map and Index Map of RB with Country/ State/	Refer Annexure 1
	Province boundary marked to be attached.	
1.3	Geographical location of the place of origin	It originates at in Satpura Range in Madhya Pradesh. It is a
		tributary of the Pranhita River, which ultimately flows into the
		Godavari River.(Source-Maharashtra Water and Irrigation
		Commission report 1999)
1.4	Area (in Sq. Kms.),	22312sqkm. (Source-ibid)
1.5	Population (in Millions);	Population in lakhs Wardha-1,236,736 Akola - 1,629,305 ,
	Name of population centers/ Cites (duely marked on	Amravati- 9,941,903,Yavatmal- 2,458,271-,Nagpur-
	the map: refer 1.2) having Population -	4,067,637,Chandrapur- 2,071,101 (Source-
	(a) More than 0.5 Million - 1 Million	http://en.wikipedia.org. Census 2001)
	(b) More than 1 Million – 10 Million	
	(c) More than 10 Million	
1.6	Approximate areas of upper regime, middle regime	Satpura rangesIn Madhya Pradesh,Wardha district in
	and lower regime;	Maharashtra and Chandrapur district to the south
1.7	Country and States (Province) in which the basin lies	State of MaharashtraAkola, Amaravati, Yeovatmal, Wardha,
	(indicate % area covered);	Nagpur and Chandrapur (Source-Maharashtra Water and
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Irrigation Commission report 1999)
	1	ingation commission report 1999)

2	Hydrological and Land use Features:	
2.1	Average annual rainfall (in mm);	1039mm(Source-ibid).
2.2	Maximum-minimum temperatures in Degree	9.4.o C- 46 o C(Source-
	Centigrade	http://wardha.nic.in/htmldocs/glance.asp)
2.3	Average annual yield (discharge) of water in Cubic	5633mcm (Source-Maharashtra Water and Irrigation
	Meter and the average yield for last past five years	Commission report 1999)
2.4	Major tributaries	Kar, Jam, Vena, Vembala, Wakali.(source-ibid)
2.5	Percentage shares of major water uses & Surface and	Surface water-3280mcm, Ground water- 2298 mcm. Available
	groundwater abstraction in percentages-Convert	for agriculture- 694mcm.(Source-ibid)
	intoTable	
	(a.) Agriculture,	
	(b.) Industries,	180mcm(Source-ibid)
	(c). Domestic,	145mcm.(Source-ibid)
	(d). urban,	42mcm.(Source-ibid)
	e). environmental flows.	not available
2.6	Major cropping pattern	Jowar, Pulses, Cotton, Soyabean, Chillies, Oranges and
		Vegetables.(Source-Maharashtra Water and Irrigation
		Commission report 1999)
2.7	Cultivable area under irrigation	1567Ha.(Source-ibid)
2.8	Cultivable area not under irrigation	498Ha.(Source-inid)
2.9	State other Water Uses- eg. Navigation, power,	681mcm for Industrial area of Amravati.(source-Maharashtra
	recreation etc.	Water and Irrigation Commission report 1999) 6 proposed
		power plants with 2.35mega -watt capacity (Source-ibid)
3	Ecosystem Features	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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3.1	Agro-climatic zones	Central Vidarbha Zone / Zone of Moderate Rainfall (Source-
		http://agri.mah.nic.in/agri/stat/htmlarea/cli_table.htm#evz)
3.2	Major sub ecosystems (zoogeographical zones)	10%-subdivided hilly tracts, 52%-platuea region, 36%flat
		lands, 2%- alluvial mud flat region. (Source-ibid)
3.3	Major soil types	Coarse shallow soil 39%, Medium Black soil 47%, deep black
		soil 10%, and alluvial soil 4%. (Source-ibid)
3.4	National parks/sanctuaries, lakes, wetlands, etc.	Total-4. Tadoba National Park, Andhrari, Kinwat, Bor game
		and Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary(Source-ibid)
3.5	Brief information about the delta region of the basin	DNA
	(area, location, major urban centers in the delta, etc.)	DNA
4	Water Quality	
4.1	Prevailing water quality standards (e.g. Class I, II,	Class II.(Source-http://envis.maharashtra.gov.in/notifiedrivers/
	III.etc, indicating permitted uses)	wainGanga.php)
4.2	Stretches (along the River) in Kms. with water quality	From M. P. State Border to confluence with Wainganga River
	classes indicated (may be marked on the map)	(Source-
		http://envis.maharashtra.gov.in/notifiedrivers/wainGanga.php).
4.3	Sources of Pollution, with data indicating quantum	
	and/or severity.	DNA
4.4	Prevailing abatement techniques e.g: ETP, STP,	
	legislation,etc.	DNA
5	Current status of the resource development & potential for development	
5.1	Water availability:	DNA
	a. Per capita water availability (in lpcd)	DNA
	b. Per hectare water availability (in Cubic meters for	694mcm(source-Maharashtra Water and Irrigation
	cultivable command area):	Commission report 1999)
	c. Availability of environmental flows (Current reserve,	
	if any):	DNA

	d. Availability of ground water/ Average annual ground	2265mcm.(Source-Maharashtra Water and Irrigation
	water abstraction/recharge.	Commission report 1999)
5.2	Structures:	419mcm(Source-ibid)
	a. Major dams/barrages (with utilization categories):	
	b. Proposed dams:	319mcm(Source-ibid)
	c. Live storage of major dams:	565.19mcm(Source-ibid)
	d. Live storage through proposed dams:	514.48mcm(Source-ibid)
	e. Inter basin transfer systems:	DNA
	f. Any Other:	Proposed 6 hydro electric small projects. (Source-
		Maharashtra Water and Irrigation Commission report 1999)
5.3	Command area of major dams	108587Ha.(Source-ibid)
5.4	Agencies functioning in the basins:	Hydro Power Corporation India, Vidarbha Irrigation
	a. Public agencies/ CSOs which construct/ implement	Development Corporation (VIDC).Godavari Marathwada
	the infrastructures projects:	Irrigation Development Corporation (GMIDC)
	b. Private agencies/ CSOs involved in infrastructure	
	development	
6	Existence of National/State/Provincial Laws or	Godavari Tribunal , Maharashtra Water Resource and
	Notifications relating to water- Management /	Regulatory Authority, National Water Policy, Maharashtra
	use/development/opportunity for private sector	State Water Policy, Watershed Development Authority, Water
	participation or for privatization of water resources	Users Associations.
7	Key Issues:	DNA
8	Enabling instruments- Law/ Policy/ Economic &	Godavari Tribunal , Maharashtra Water Resource and
	Financial Measures for introducing IWRM in the basin	Regulatory Authority, , Watershed Development Authority,
		Water Users Associations.

SCHEDULE B ASSESSMENT OF RIVER BASINS (RBs) IN SOUTH ASIA

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Sr.		
No.	Details	Response
1	Legal / Political Mandate	
1.1	Is there any RBO? If yes, Give Name.	Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation
		(GMIDC)
1.2	How has it been constituted? (Statutory/ Voluntary/	Statutory
	Any other form).	
1.3	State objectives and organizational structure of the	
	RBO in outline & enclose brochures	
1.4	Functioning level of the RBO (watershed/micro	
	basin/sub-basin/basin, etc.) (eg. Upper Bhima Water	
	Partnership, restricted to Bhima river flowing through	
	the State of Maharashtra – A reference literature can	
	be provided by Gomukh for comparision.	
	1. Does the RBO have the responsibility and technical	
	capacity to coordinate integrated water resources	
	planning in the basin?	
	2. Does the RBO have a proactive and efficient data	
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	management and information dissemination process	
	to inform all stakeholders of basin conditions, water	
	resource availability, and major issues?	
1.5	What are the major activities carried out by the RBO	

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	since inception?	
1.6	What are the proposed activities of the RBO?	
	· ·	
1.7	Details of Contact person/s (Name, designation and	
	contact numbers, address, & emails).	
1.8	Presence of a regulatory framework wherein national	
	or regional supra basin authority regulates the	
	functioning of the RBO (eg. Indus Commission).	
1.9	Legal/political mandate wherein stakeholders can	
	appeal for redress/decision and conflict resolution	
1.10	Does the RBO have an appellate authority?	
1.11	Is the RBO an autonomous body?	
1.12	Is it regulated by a supra basin authority, if so, how?	
1.13	Is the RBO authorized to raise capital for management	
	and/or implementation in open market? (Please	
	elaborate the authorization).	
1.14	Does the RBO receive direct budgetary grants? (From	
	Govt./ Statutory Bodies/ Public donations/ Any Other	
	Agencies.)	
1.15	Nature of mandate for delegation of powers and/or	
	functions (within RBO's constitution) to the lowest	
	possible scales so as to encourage stakeholder	
	participation. (Kindly elaborate mode of delegation).	
1.16	Policy of the RBO on –	
	(i) Water allocation between users/sectors/sub-basins;	
	and	

	(") December of the determination (by	
	(ii) Procedures and processes for determining the	
	above.	
	(Kindly elaborate upon the above).	
1.17	Presence of Trans-boundary Water Agreement or	
	Treaty in case of a trans-boundary basin, (and a	
	common RBO representing the countries/provinces)	
	(eg. Indus Treaty in case of River Indus flowing	
	through India and Pakistan) (Kindly indicate the	
	agreement/ treaty. Also, indicate RBOs are	
	representing Trans boundary Basins.)	
1.18	Presence of a 'Tribunal' appointed in case of intra	
	basin or inter basin disputes (eg. Krishna Water	
	Disputes Award Tribunal established between states	
	of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh);	
	(Kindly indicate name & nature of tribunal).	
1.19	Is the RBO responsible for preparing Basin	
	Management Plan. If yes, please enclose a copy	
2	Processes of community/stakeholder participation in	n the functioning of the RBO
2.1	Are the stakeholders from the basin included in the	
	governing body of the RBO? (e.g.: farmers,	
	academics, CSO representatives, etc.)	
2.2	Elaborate the nature and frequency of public	
	consultation initiated by the RBO	
	(for example: Annual Public hearings, representations	
	from individuals/public,etc.)	
2.3	Elaborate efforts at outreach/communication by the	
	RBO.	

2.4	Elaborate efforts made for creation of participatory	
	platforms at minor/major tributary or watershed levels	
	for encouraging participation .	
2.5	Interaction of the RBO with organizations working in	
	water management at different watershed/ micro	
	basin, sub-basin or basin level (eg. Interaction of RBO	
	with Water User Groups).	
2.6	Stakeholder participation sought by the RBO for	
	preparing Basin Management Plan	
3	Conflict resolution and negotiations	
3.1	Involvement of the RBO in negotiations between	
	stakeholders at various levels through an appellate	
	authority mentioned above;	
3.2	Negotiation and participation encouraged at	
	mini/micro basins for consensus building and/or	
	conflict management.	

SCHEDULE C ASSESSMENT OF RIVER BASINS (RBs) IN SOUTH ASIA

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