



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

2015-2016

**SaciWATERs**


SOUTH ASIA CONSORTIUM FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY  
WATER RESOURCES STUDIES



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# Contents

Acronyms	01
About SaciWATERs	02
Members of the Board	03
Foreword	04
Executive Director's Desk	06
Themes and Focus Areas	08
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OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECTS	09
EVENTS UNDER PROJECTS	25
IN THE MEDIA (NEWS CLIPPINGS)	49
NEWSLETTERS	51
PUBLICATIONS	57
DONORS AND PARTNERS	61
FINANCIALS	63
THE SaciWATERs TEAM	68

# A cronyms

CAPNET	Capacity Network
CGIAR	Consortium Group for International Agricultural Research
CoCooN	Conflict and Cooperation over Natural resources in developing countries
CCMCC	Conflict and Cooperation in the Management of Climate Change
HMWSSB	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PRIA	Society for Participatory Research in Asia
SATHEE	Shibpur Association for Technological Humanitarian and Environmental Endeavours
SAWA	South Asian Water
SBM	Swaccha Bharat Mission
SMC	School Management Committee
SWSM	State Water & Sanitation Mission
TU Delft	Delft University of Technology
UKNEA	United Kingdom National Ecosystem Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WLE	Water Land and Ecosystems
WQMSP	Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme

# About SaciWATERS

SaciWATERS, South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies, was formed as a project on the theme “water for food and rural development” after the 2000 World Water Forum at The Hague and was established with the aim of bringing a paradigm perspective. Based in Hyderabad, India, the consortium comprises of accomplished scholars and activists from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SaciWATERS produces new knowledge to address the pressing issues in the water sector in South Asia through education, research and advocacy. It has created a new group of professionals and experts across South Asia through its Crossing Boundaries Project and later through South Asian Water Fellowship programme, which aims to contribute to the paradigm shift in water resources management in South Asia by means of various partnership-based programmes for capacity building of water professionals through innovative

and interdisciplinary higher education, and social learning focused research (“Research with an impact”), knowledge-based development and networking. Subsequently, the consortium has diversified substantially to areas related, but not restricted to water related issues with respect to climate change, peri-urban spaces, river-basin environments and gender.

SaciWATERS is a policy research institute. Since its inception in 2001, it has focused on critical issues related to water resources management in South Asia. A key endeavour at SaciWATERS has been to enhance the dominant water resources management paradigm in the region using a pro-marginalized people-centric interdisciplinary lens. The emphasis is on the accumulation of new knowledge through a combination of research, capacity building, advocacy, partnership, knowledge mobilization, as well as implementation.

Accordingly, it partners with universities and academic institutions from across global north and south to fundamentally reshape water resources knowledge systems in South Asia. Its solutions-oriented strategy is based on a platform of improved exchange, interaction and collaboration at a regional level. South Asia is endowed with vast water resources, yet there seems to be a perpetual shortage and uneven water distribution. Moreover, phenomena such as urbanization and climate change are contributing to the profound water insecurity. Hence, a holistic approach to cater to this problem is required and SaciWATERS attempts to do so by bringing together the scientific and societal issues on board at a generic level on the one hand, and a spatially differentiated understanding on the other.



## Members of the Board

- » **Prof. S. Janakarajan (President)**, Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, India
- » **Dr. Shantha Mohan (Vice-President)**, Professor at the School of Social Sciences at the National Institute of Advanced Studies(NIAS)
- » **Mr. Murali Ramisetty (Treasurer)**, Head, Modern Architects For Rural India (MARI) and Convenor, Freshwater Action South Asia (FANSA), Hyderabad, India
- » **Dr. Balaraju Nikku (Joint Secretary)**, Founding Director, Nepal School of Social Work and Sr. Lecturer, Social Work Section, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia
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- » **Dr. Joyashree Roy (Member)**, Professor of Economics, Coordinator -Global Change Programme-JU, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- » **Ms. Nafisa Barot (Member)**, Executive Director, Utthan, Ahmedabad, India

# F oreword

Dear Readers,

Greetings from SaciWATERS!

I am indeed pleased to introduce the Annual Report of SaciWATERS for the year 2015-16. I must say this year too was quite an eventful year with many activities. My congratulations to the SaciWATERS team who could accomplish a lot of research, workshops, training programmes and publications. I would like to highlight a few important activities for the benefit of our readers.

The transnational dialogue initiative in the sharing of Brahmaputra river water for improved water governance received support from the World Bank during 2015-16. Most significant however are the

initiatives started under the broad theme of Climate Change. Over-populated South Asia being one of the most vulnerable regions; studies on climate change, water and adaptation become more central to policy discourses. Another very important project that is currently ongoing under this broad theme is the Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities. Basically this project aims to evaluate how the climate change process interplays with growing urban stress. The study sites are the four rapidly expanding cities in South Asia – Gurgaon and Hyderabad (India), Kathmandu



(Nepal),  
Khulna  
(Bangladesh).  
NWO (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research) is funding the research with partners including International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal), Institute of Water and Flood Management (Bangladesh), Meta Meta (Netherlands).

Gender and water, as always, has been our major focus. Under the ongoing SAWA Fellowship programme we have been continuing our effort to



advocate through education the fundamental principle of gender equity and empowerment not only in gaining access to resources but claiming responsibility in management. This project is a continuation of an earlier project called Crossing Boundaries and the second phase which is under progress is funded by International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. The most momentous point which I would like to highlight is our continuing partnership with several institutions in South Asia for over seven years for this project.

Indeed, there are several other important projects which I have not discussed. In fact, the project on Poverty squares and gender circles: unravelling agriculture gaps, challenges and opportunities in the Eastern Gangetic Basin which is funded by CGIAR research program on WLE aims to bridge the know-do gaps of gender in agriculture. The other one is the project titled, Citizen's First Campaign on Accountability for Drinking Water and Sanitation funded by Water Aid. The project takes a rights based approach for achieving access to drinking water. Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring in Rural Telangana is yet another crucial project carried out during this year which is also funded by Water Aid. On the lines of

water quality, there is another project titled Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network that aims to deal with the menace of arsenic contamination in water and create an enabling ecosystem to let rural communities get access to safe water.

Lot of efforts and time has been spent in organizing several workshops, capacity building training programmes both in rural and urban areas across South Asia.

I am glad that we are increasingly realizing the fruits of building and sustaining valuable partnerships across South Asia. SaciWATERS has grown bigger and more visible across the globe. I can say with confidence that the organization is more systematic and organized with more qualified personnel. Nevertheless, it is important at this stage to mention that we shall continue to focus our work around the broad themes of water policy and governance, climate change and adaptation, drinking water and sanitation, water resources accounting and urban water. And, the issue of gender cuts across all the themes. Furthermore, our overarching emphasis continues to be research, education, capacity building, advocacy, partnership and knowledge mobilization and sharing.

Friends and colleagues, all these are possible only because of the continued trust and support to SaciWATERS from several funding organizations across globe. In particular, IDRC (Canada), Water Aid, UNDP, NWO without whose support our continued growth would have been impossible. Once more, let me take this opportunity to express my sincere pleasure and pride in congratulating every one of the SaciWATERS family for making this year very productive.



**Prof S. Janakarajan**  
President, Executive Board  
SaciWATERS  
September 22, 2016


# E

## xecutive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

Greetings from SaciWATERS!

SaciWATERS, since its inception, have  the vision to contribute towards a water-secure South Asia, and during the last few years the organization have been capable to design, support and implement research projects to bridge the gap among science, policy and practice. The organization, being a policy research institute, addresses the pressing issues related to

water resource management through education, research, advocacy, governance, networking and capacity building. Many of the accomplishments profiled in this report are self-explanatory of the efforts of SaciWATERS' young, dynamic and committed team.

As you all know, I have joined the organization in July, 2014 and during my first term (2014-15) I have witnessed SaciWATERS' progress in all fronts. Currently, we have 11 ongoing research projects with new challenges and

responsibilities to deliver. They are funded by international and national donor agencies and some of them are being implemented through partnerships across South Asia. I would like to acknowledge the major donors, including IDRC, NWO, Water Aid, The Asia Foundation, Arghyam, Urban Community of Bordeaux, UNICEF, CGIAR, UNDP, The World Bank, who have constantly supported us in all aspects of achievement. During my time in office, we have seen the initiation of these

diverse projects - Transnational Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance of the Brahmaputra River (Phase – III), Shifting Grounds- Urbanizing the Delta of the World, Ensuring Water Security in Hyderabad Municipal Area: A study of Hydrological settings and Informal Institutional dynamics, International WaTERS Research And Training Network, and Poverty squares and gender circles: Unraveling agriculture gaps, challenges and opportunities in the Eastern Gangetic Basin.

SaciWATERS' aim is to not only identify the challenges in procuring and securing availability and accessibility of water for the marginalized, but also to find solutions to these existing issues. In this regard, we conduct the implementation projects to explore the on ground successful interventions and improve upon them. During the year we have conducted many workshops both at country and regional levels with the assistance of academicians, researchers and experts of national, regional and international significance.

Apart from working on conflict and cooperation issues within the nation, the organization has also established a strong trans-boundary (TB) presence in South Asia by working on developing a policy initiative through dialogue

for 'Improving Water Governance of the Brahmaputra River'. This flagship programme has been conceptualized initially under The Asia Foundation (TAF) in 2013 and currently is in its third phase, supported by South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI) and TAF. We have been conducting advocacy programmes through deliberations across the four riparian nations of Bhutan, India, China and Bangladesh. Usually the masses, be it bureaucrats or the basin communities, are unacquainted with the issues related to Transboundary river, we are trying to aware them about the social, technical, political and economical aspects associated with the river.

I am delighted to present to you all our Annual Report, 2015-2016. This annual report profiles many of the accomplishments of SaciWATERS through its various activities during this period. We believe the timely research study we have in hand has given us an opportunity to make real contribution to policy development for sustainable water use and together with the partners we hope to build a thriving research programme. I would like to thank all our partners for their continued support without which these achievements would have been impossible. I would like to acknowledge and thank the board members without whom it would not have been possible

to attain and retain the kind of quality projects that we are working on currently. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the young, enthusiastic and vibrant team of SaciWATERS for the innovativeness and hard work that they bring into and carry out in the projects.

This would be my last address to all the readers as I have completed my two years in the organization. While bidding farewell to my readers, I would also like to introduce the new Executive Director of SaciWATERS, Prof. Sucharita Sen of Jawaharlal Nehru University. I anticipate that Prof. Sen would be able to take the organization to higher levels with the kind of research experience she has. I hope that the trust and support from all of you would continue with Prof. Sen as well. I wish good luck and success to SaciWATERS.

Adieu!



Dr. Anamika Barua  
Executive Director  
SaciWATERS

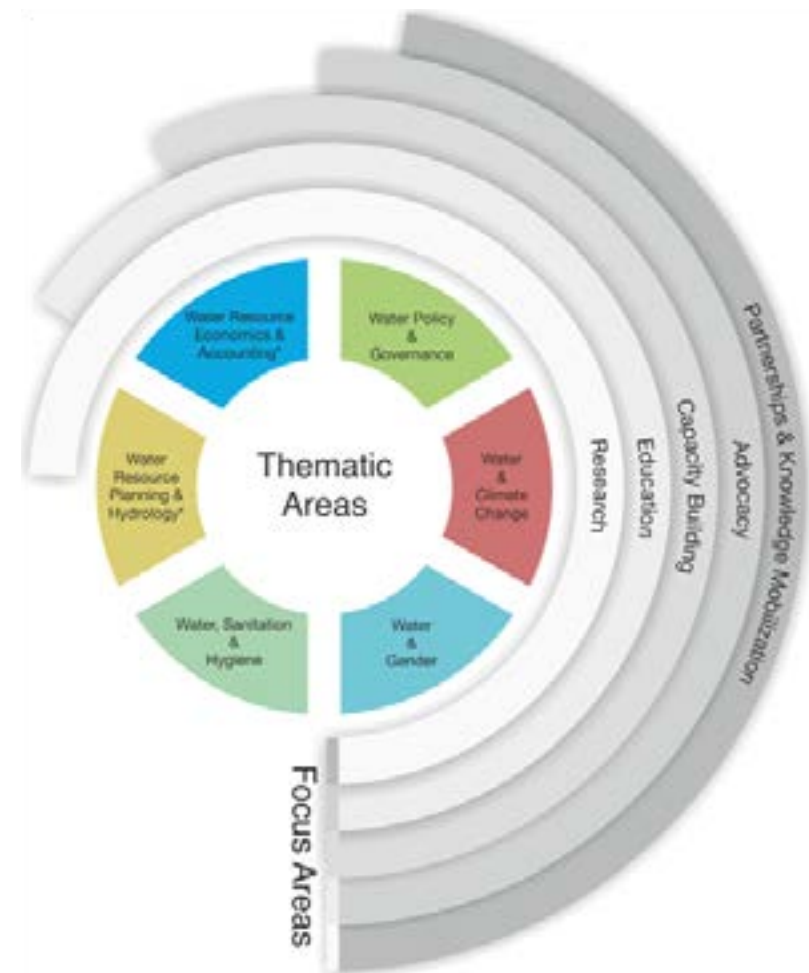


# Themes and Focus Areas

**SaciWATERS currently works within six broad themes–**

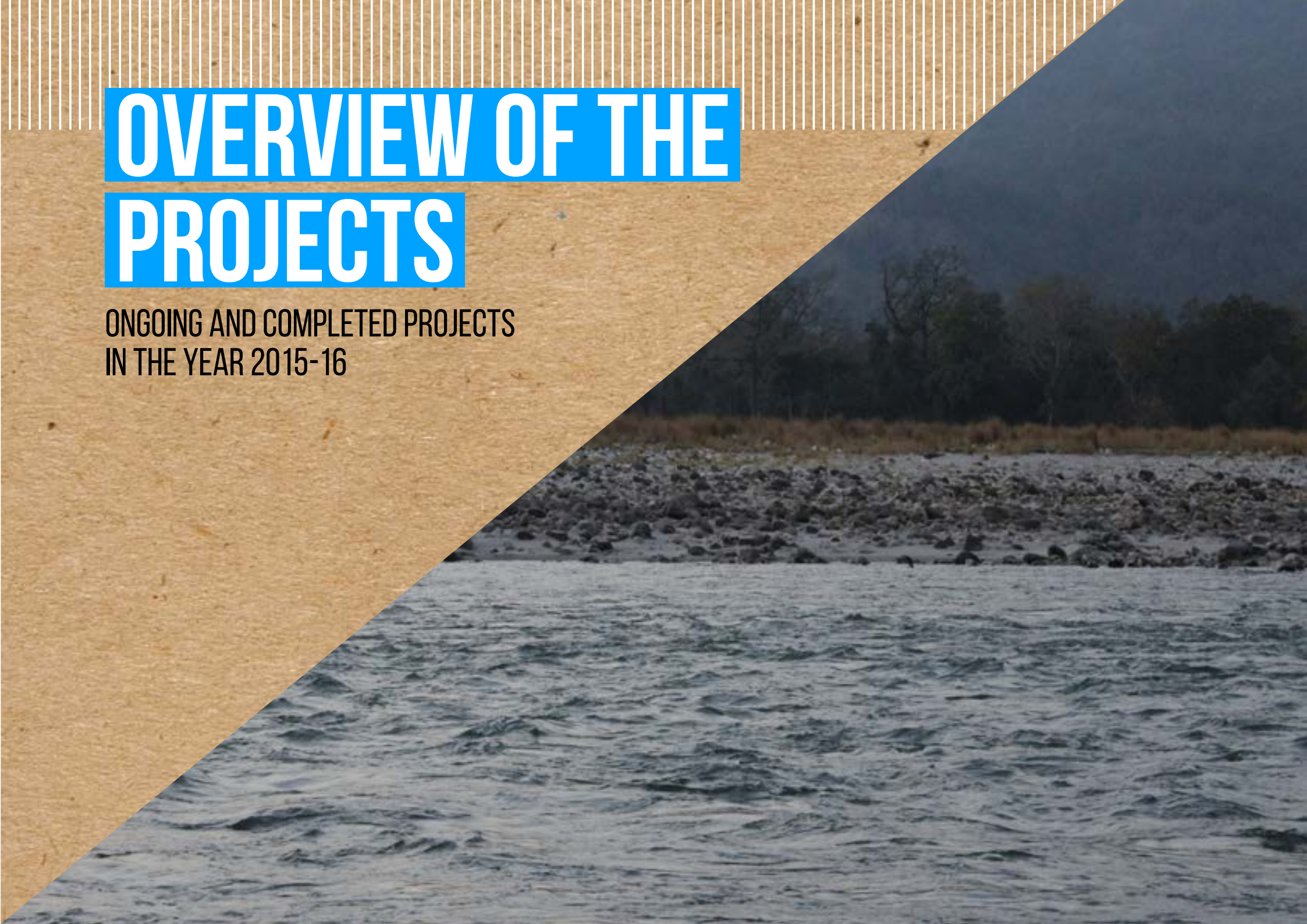
- » Water Policy & Governance,
- » Climate Change & Water,
- » Water & Gender,
- » Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene
- » Water Resource Planning & Hydrology
- » Water Resources Economics & Accounting

Within the existing six themes, SaciWATERS designs, supports and implements integrated water resource management research projects to bridge the gap between science, policy, and practice. These themes have emphasis on five focus areas - research, education, capacity building, advocacy, partnership and knowledge mobilization.



# OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECTS

ONGOING AND COMPLETED PROJECTS  
IN THE YEAR 2015-16



Thematic Area



# WATER POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Water systems are typically complex, with the relationship between water and development being particularly dynamic. In this context, conflicts are increasingly determining the interactions between water policy and governance. Working in partnership, SaciWATERS focuses on the characteristics of water institutions in South Asia, evaluates their influence on reform processes, analyses disputes over divergent water uses and assesses the impact of salient actors in promoting or obstructing institutional change.



# 1




Transnational Policy Dialogue for  
Improved Water Governance of  
Brahmaputra River

## Transnational Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance of the Brahmaputra River

Brahmaputra basin is one of the most critical transboundary river systems. The basin with its rich biodiversity has a huge potential for irrigation development, livelihood opportunities, hydropower generation and other operations such as navigation. In spite of its transboundary nature, development largely remained country specific, clouded with deep-seated historical distrust, political tensions, and histories of armed conflict. Need for a dialogue and discussion across multiple stakeholders was strongly felt for the survival of the Brahmaputra river system. Such thinking brought funding agencies and researchers together to unpack the trajectories of effective co-management of Brahmaputra River.

The project titled, “Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Brahmaputra River” is one such initiative by SaciWATERs that aimed to create a platform to discuss the issues, challenges, and opportunities towards improved co-management of the river basin. The project was initiated by a group of researchers from India and Bangladesh, supported by the Asia Foundation and facilitated by SaciWATERs. The project started in 2013 as a bilateral dialogue initiative between India and Bangladesh and later it became a multilateral dialogue by bringing in China and Bhutan. Efforts were made to clearly strategize the ways to involve multiple stakeholders into this process.

The aims of this initiative are three fold; first, to have a shared understanding of the issues and challenges plaguing the basin based on published articles and reports; second, to conduct stakeholder analysis towards an improved understanding of the power dynamics, negotiation process and third, to create a platform for dialogue towards effective co-management of the Brahmaputra basin. World Bank and Asia Foundation fund the project. 

**Project Duration:**  
**April 2013 to August 2017**

# 2



## Shifting Grounds - Urbanizing the Delta of the World

The project aims to build knowledge and capacity among the local actors and support a transformative process in peri-urban delta communities in Bangladesh and India towards a pro-poor, sustainable and equitable management of groundwater resources with due consideration of socio-economic parameters such as caste, class and gender. This will be based on an improved understanding of the dynamic interplay between local livelihoods, the groundwater resource base, formal and informal institutions and links with the two study sites in Khulna (Bangladesh) and Kolkata (India). The two cities would provide a good basis for institutional comparison, being part of the same Ganges delta system, yet located in different countries. It is

expected that a high quality research on the emerging issues of peri-urban institutions for groundwater management would be linked to a process that will support actors' negotiations and strengthen the capacities of local actors. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of project interventions will be used to ensure learning for both science and policy-making. Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) is funding the research with research partners including Institute of Water and Flood Management (Bangladesh), The Researcher (India), and Both Ends (Netherlands).

**Project Duration:**  
**October 2014 to September 2018**



# 3



## WATER SECURITY IN PERI-URBAN HYDERABAD

# Ensuring Water Security in Hyderabad Municipal Area

## A STUDY OF HYDROLOGICAL SETTINGS AND INFORMAL INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS

Hyderabad is the capital of the newly formed state, Telangana and is also the current de jure capital of Andhra Pradesh. It is also one of fastest growing cities in India. Hyderabad and its suburbs house the highest number of special economic zones of India. The areas in the peripheries are growing fast and are posing immense pressure on the public infrastructure of the peri-urban zone, which, in terms of governance lie in a grey zone. Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) sell water in bulk quantity to these areas through their respective municipalities or Gram Panchayats. The villages just outside the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area also receive water through various schemes of Rural Water Supply and

Sanitation (RWSS) Department. However, the quantity and quality of the water supplied is often inadequate and differently accessed based on land tenure, settlement type, socio-economic conditions, and provider.

In this context, SaciWATERs has undertaken a two and half years project. It attempts to undertake a hydrological research to understand present status of groundwater around the city and the way present water usage is expected to impact the future water availability. The project also aims to understand the demand and both formal and informal supply sources of water in the project area, the contribution of informal markets to the overall water security and their organizational set-up. The study

includes within its objective an analysis of the organization of various line departments responsible for water supply and the way they interact with the informal market. It is expected that the study will help to do away with institutional duplication and bring in institutional convergence. Finally, a comparative cost-benefit analysis of the remotely accessed (from Krishna and Godavari) bulk water supply v/s a locally based water security system based on rain water harvesting, water conservation practices, etc. will be done. Bordeaux Urban Community, France and Arghyam, Bangalore funds the project.

**Project Duration:**  
**October 2014 to December 2017**

# 4



## International WaTERS Research and Training Network

The International WaTERS Research and Training Network (Water-related Training, Education and Research in the global South) addresses ongoing water governance and security challenges, with focus on the global South. Our work includes three pilot project sites; Lima (Peru), Bangalore (India) and Cape Town (South Africa) and involves researchers and practitioners from around the world. The International WaTERS is a partnership with a multi-faceted approach: promoting collaborative and comparative research on urban water resilience, with specific focus on rural-urban linkages and institutional, social and equity dimensions; fostering knowledge mobilization through academic and policy dialogue in our network and beyond; and building an extensive network of expertise

available to enrich capacity and graduate training at partner institutions.

Our network partners bring a wealth of experience with successful interdisciplinary research and graduate training projects, collaborative work with international and cross-sector partnerships; extensive training and capacity development for research on water issues, and network of colleagues in academic, public and nonprofit institutions. The project is funded by The University of British Columbia.

**Project Duration:**  
**Started in 2016 and it is continuous**

Thematic Area **2**

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CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
AND  
WATER



Climate change events in the region, coupled with population growth, are degrading natural resources while making South Asia particularly vulnerable to conflict. As climate change impacts finely balanced social, economic and ecological systems adversely, ripple effects are already being felt in terms of negative pressures on food security, livelihood security and energy security. Acknowledging this, SaciWATERs works to transform existing paradigms in natural resource management, simultaneously considering climate change mitigation and adaptation with food, energy and livelihood optimization strategies.



# 1



## Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities

A consortium of north-south institutions brings together experience, skills and know-how in research, capacity-building and knowledge generation in its project Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-Urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities. This collaborative endeavour, spanning across four years and four cities (Khulna in Bangladesh, Kathmandu in Nepal, and Gurgaon and Hyderabad in India), seeks to fill two major knowledge gaps by researching: How urbanization and climate change interact in inducing water insecurity

in specific settings, creating potential for conflict or even cooperation and how current water, climate change and other relevant policies influence the potential for water-related cooperation and conflict.

The project evaluates how the processes of climate change and urbanization are creating growing problems of water insecurity in the peri-urban areas of these four rapidly expanding cities. It seeks to improve mutual learning, strengthen institutional and community capacities to optimally manage water insecurity, and bolster resilience.

It also aims to support and empower communities to effectively use, manage and govern their water resources against a backdrop of water insecurity caused by the dual impact of climate change and urbanization.

**Project Duration:**  
**January 2014 to December 2017**

Thematic Area **3**

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# WATER AND GENDER



The fundamental role of women in the communal and household management of water resources is now widely accepted. However, unequal access to and control over these resources remains a continuing dilemma. SaciWATERs endorses a better understanding of the complex issues underpinning water and gender, with the aim of improving women's access and choices related to water.



# 1



## South Asian Water (SAWA) Fellowship

South Asia's agricultural economies are vulnerable to extreme environmental events. Better management of water and other natural resources is fundamental to the development of the region. Climate variability and change, food insecurity, population growth and urbanization have intensified environmental disasters in the recent past. Poor land and water resource allocation, utilization and pollution have robbed the poor, particularly women, of livelihood and dignity. Such broad, yet closely linked issues can only be effectively tackled through a holistic interdisciplinary approach. The IDRC-SAWA Fellowships seeks to address these issues, by providing the opportunity to train a generation of water professionals, particularly women, to tackle water issues using multi-disciplinary approaches that are sensitive

to women, the poor, environment and sustainability.

This project continues to be a part of an earlier project coordinated by SaciWATERS namely the Crossing Boundaries project.

The project is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada and is implemented by SaciWATERS and its four partner institutions, namely -

- » Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Dhaka, Bangladesh
- » Center for Water Resources (CWR), Anna University, Chennai, India
- » Center for Post Graduate Studies, Nepal

Engineering College (NEC), Kathmandu, Nepal

- » Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA), University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

**Project Duration:  
December 2012 to December 2017**

# 2



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Water, Land and  
Ecosystems



## Poverty squares and gender circles: Unraveling agriculture gaps, challenges and opportunities in the Eastern Gangetic Basin

A persistent poverty in the land corridor connecting Nepal Terai, Eastern India and Bangladesh is accentuated by inequalities based on class, caste, ethnicity and gender. The region infamously known as South Asia's poverty square, home to around 600 million of the world's poorest people is characterized by tiny land holdings, widespread landlessness, poor investments and infrastructure. Recent studies indicate new agrarian crises, in particular a 'feminization of agriculture': a growing out-migration of a young generation of men from these poorly performing agrarian economies leaving behind women, who traditionally have restricted access to

productive assets, services, infrastructure, institutions and markets to manage emerging reproductive responsibilities. Taking the above ground realities into account, the research project comprises of three inter-linked activities viz. comparative research, capacity building and outreach which collaboratively aim to reduce gender inequalities in the face of evolving governance, economic and environmental changes. The project is funded by CGIAR (Consortium Group for International Agricultural Research) research programme on WLE (Water, Land and Ecosystems)

and led by Water Resources Management Group, Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR). Consortium partners include International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Nepal Madhesh Foundation (NEMAF); North Bengal University (NBU); South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATERs); Interdisciplinary Centre for Food Security (ICF) at Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU). The Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR) funds the project.

**Project Duration:**  
**January 2015 to December 2016**

Thematic Area

4

# WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE



Despite massive interventions, basic access to safe drinking water and effective, equitable and sustainable delivery of sanitation remains a major challenge throughout most of South Asia. Initiatives at both the policy and institutional levels have fallen far short of meeting these critical needs in the region's eight countries. The lack of independent studies on a sufficiently representative scale is further exacerbating the problem of correctly assessing ground realities. Recognizing the importance of the issue, SaciWATERS is developing an inclusive, cross-sectoral strategy.





# 1



## Citizen's First Campaign on Accountability for Drinking Water and Sanitation

'The Citizen's First Campaign for Water Supply and Sanitation Accountability (WATSAN) project implemented in partnership with Society for Participatory Development and Water Aid aims in building capacity and promoting behavioral change within communities along with increasing the collective strength through Basthi Vikas Manch (BVM), a Slum Development Platform. The BVM is a citizen's platform that monitors water sanitation and hygiene situation and interfaces with government to resolve WASH problems. This platform brings in greater transparency and public participation in government decision-making processes and the support of research and data analysis coupled with

advocacy tools generates the concept of CITIZEN FIRST.

BVM has been established across 86 slums in Hyderabad and developed capacities of the community members to demand their WASH rights. Members of the community have successfully lobbied with Government functionaries to change drinking water pipelines, promoted WASH in government schools and establishment, SMCs, and installed segregated waste management systems. Through these processes it is observed that collective action by communities has proved to be the most viable mechanism to minimize the gaps existing between services and

their delivery. The successful completion of creating the community platform of BVM provides impetus to further upscale the initiative as a means to pave the pathway of sustainable behavior change. Water Aid supports the project.

**Project Duration:**  
**August 2013 to March 2018**

# 2



## Water Quality Surveillance & Monitoring in Rural Telangana

SaciWATERs, as a research institute is implementing a development project on water supply and sanitation in partnership with the State Government of Telangana and WaterAid. The Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring in Rural Telangana project aims to improve the rural drinking water by identifying implementation gaps in the National Rural Drinking Water Project and revive the defunct village level drinking water institutions in Nizamabad District of Telangana State. The project addresses these gaps at three levels– (district/local) community and local institutions, (state) Water Quality Testing Laboratories and (national) at policy and administration.

The Project implemented from July 2014 assessed the entire Telangana State Water Quality laboratories and carried out baseline survey for capacity building of the community and government officials. Field verification exercises were carried out using state infrastructure to understand the gaps in water quality testing and reporting. SaciWATERs developed training modules on WASH and SBM, carried out WASH awareness programmes/campaigns across 16 villages in Nizamabad. Roof water harvesting structures were constructed for provision of drinking water at village schools, and recharge of traditional bore wells became possible with the support and contribution from community and the village

school authorities. The program trained water quality laboratory officials and community members on PRIs, water governance, and roles and responsibilities of VWSC (Village Water and Sanitation Committee). WaterAid funds the project.

**Project Duration:**  
**June 2014 to March 2017**

# 3



## Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network

Arsenic contamination of groundwater started to gain importance as a major water quality issue only recently. It became a topic of discussion in the water sector after a number of areas from different parts of the world started reporting groundwater arsenic contamination. More than 20 countries from different parts of the world have reported of groundwater arsenic contamination (Bordoloi, 2012). With constantly increasing number of occurrences especially in the South Asian region - it is now recognized as a major public health concern affecting large number of people around the world.

Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network aims to drive knowledge sharing and problem

solving by collaborative action in the water sector. It lends itself to arsenic mitigation efforts of provincial governments and civil society groups by aiding them in developing appropriate solution and response to drinking water quality problems of their respective geographies. The mandate of this network is bringing together knowledge and action driven by a dynamic network of partner organizations and individual members, sharing a common vision of bringing systematic and structural changes in arsenic mitigation strategies across India.

The network partners with academicians, researchers, government and non-government agencies who are working on

water quality issues in different states such as Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. Arghyam, Bangalore, funds this project.

**Project Duration:**  
**March 2013 to February 2018**

# SaciWATERs- CapNet Network (SCaN)



Despite massive interventions, basic access to safe drinking water and effective, equitable and sustainable delivery of sanitation remains a major challenge throughout most of South Asia. Initiatives at both the policy and institutional levels have fallen far short of meeting these critical needs in the region's eight countries. The lack of independent studies on a sufficiently representative scale is further exacerbating the problem of correctly assessing ground realities. Recognizing the importance of the issue, SaciWATERs is developing an inclusive, cross- sectoral strategy.



# EVENTS UNDER PROJECTS




# EVENT THEME: RESEARCH

Event I

## Workshop on Research Methodology



### Excerpt

A research methodology workshop was organized jointly at and by Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh and supported by Water Resources Management Group, Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR), Netherlands between 11th and 13th July 2015. The workshop was aimed at broadening the learning horizon among the research teams in India, Nepal and Bangladesh through sharing each other's work. The larger focus of the workshop was to highlight the relevance of critical political ecology (CPE) as a research framework and to use it to integrate with the larger framework of Ecosystems Services and Resilience (ESR). As a result of the workshop, a research methodological framework  was developed each by respective research teams in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. Indian research team, for instance, integrated sustainable livelihoods framework with CPE and ESR to develop a framework for the purpose of the research.

## EVENT THEME: EDUCATION

### Event 2

# Regional Training on Interdisciplinary Research Concepts and Methodologies



### Excerpt

The third IDRC-SAWA Regional Training Programme on 'Interdisciplinary Research Concepts and Methodologies' was held in Sri Lanka from 28th November to 3rd December 2015. With the objective of acquainting and training students in qualitative and quantitative research methods the programme laid emphasis on research paradigms and design, and methods and approaches in qualitative research. Special focus was also given to create an understanding of the theoretical and conceptual frameworks used in gender studies and the methodological guidelines to integrate gender into research. The programme also included a field visit to Galkiriyagama, a major irrigation system. The students were supposed to identify the qualitative and quantitative methods they would use in order to address the research question. Participants then engaged members of the local community, the water users association, and other key informants in discussions and interviews.

## EVENT THEME: EDUCATION

### Event 3

# Review Workshop on Climate Change and Food Security



### Excerpt

As part of the South Asia Water Fellowships (SAWA), a review workshop was organised for the first batch of SAWAS Fellows on May 29, 2015 in Hyderabad. The training programme was divided into three sessions pertaining to theme of climate change and food security namely Social and Policy approach, impact led assessment and Land Use and Land change. The objective of the programme was to provide a platform to the first batch of SAWAS Fellows to present their research work amongst their peer and external reviewers. The purpose of the workshop was to provide feedback on the study done by the fellows for further improvement to a publishable material. The training programme targeted the twenty recipients of the IDRC- SAWA Fellowships from four partner institutions.



## EVENT THEME: EDUCATION

### Event 4

# Extempore and Essay Writing Competition on Water Conservation



### Excerpt

On 9th February 2016, SaciWATERs in joint partnership with HMWSSB (Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board) conducted an awareness programme on “Sustainable Water Conservation techniques” in ZPHS, Zilla Parishad High School, Peddapur, Telangana. The Programme was funded by Arghyam and co-funded by NWO, the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research. It was felt that in the severely drought hit district of Medak it is extremely important to make the peri-urban communities aware of water conservation and importance of rain water harvesting. Joining hands with the government, SaciWATERs took up the initiative in one of the highly impacted villages of the ongoing research and conducted extempore and essay writing competition on these themes for students of grade 9 and grade 10 respectively. Students were seen actively participating in the competitions and also were seen mobilizing themselves to convey the message of water conservation in their village. The top three performers were awarded with informative books and all the other students got certificate of participation.

# EVENT THEME: CAPACITY BUILDING

## Event 5

### Capacity building training programmes: Community Led Urban Water, Sanitation & Hygiene



### Excerpt

A series of Capacity building training programmes were conducted for Basti Vikas Manch (BVM) Members, Project Coordinator and Project Staff as part of Citizen's First Campaign on Drinking Water and Sanitation Accountability project on community led urban water, sanitation & hygiene of Hyderabad city. These training were intended to enlighten participants on the need for community led platforms such as BVM, existing policies and politics on water and sanitation in urban areas, Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban guidelines, area and Ward Sabha activities, BVM's representation in these local bodies, community development through mobilization, monitoring and prioritization of WASH issues and strategies toward problem solving. Training programs were aimed to inculcate the concepts of constitutional rights entrusted to citizen on ensuring safe water and sanitation. Right to Information (RTI), Right to Education (RTE), judicial activism, monitoring on WASH issues, advocacy and negotiation with line departments, methods of cohesive building and 'we feeling' were also imparted to the community as part of training. After training sessions, participants' exude with confidence on taking forward community led monitoring and ensure safe water and sanitation in the slums of Hyderabad.

## EVENT THEME: CAPACITY BUILDING

### Event 6

# Training on “Sustainable Agricultural practices and Rainwater Harvesting Techniques”



### Excerpt

Under the Capacity Building component of Climate Policy, Conflicts and Co-operation project, SaciWATERs organised farmer’s training on “Sustainable Agricultural practices and Rainwater Harvesting Techniques” in Peddapur Village in Telangana on 30th October, 2015. 35 farmers attended the training programme. The structure and the content of the training programme were designed based on a need assessment survey that was conducted earlier in October. The objective of the programme was to train the farmers on rain water harvesting techniques such as recharge pits for rejuvenation of defunct bore wells and farm pond system, agricultural extension services and zero budget natural farming system, and soil conservation methods. A training manual on pest control techniques developed by Centre for Sustainable Agriculture was distributed to the farmers. Mr. Rajaratnam a farmer of the same village was not acquainted with organic farming techniques, but he was influenced through this training and now grows vegetables in his farm using organic farming techniques.

# EVENT THEME: CAPACITY BUILDING

Event 7

## Series of Mango Tree Meetings



### Excerpt

To encourage participatory peri urban water management, Shifting Grounds project has incorporated a series of workshops across two countries of South Asia: Kolkata, India and Khulna, Bangladesh. The purpose of the workshop is to involve local people from different professional backgrounds along with water authorities to ensure better access of water resources for the people of peri-urban areas. Accordingly, The Researcher, Kolkata and Jagrata Juva Sangha (JJS), Khulna holds smaller monthly Negotiated Approach meetings in the village which are referred as “Mango-tree Meeting”. The Researcher has organized two Mango Tree meetings on 4th December, 2015 and 2nd January, 2016. JJS has also organized two such meetings: the meeting with “*Hogladanga Pani Odhikar Krishok Dol* (Hogladanga Water Rights Farmers’ Team)” took place on December 13, 2015 and the meeting with “*Hogladanga Pani Odhikar Motswajibi Dol* (Hogladanga Water Rights Fish Farmers’ Team)” took place on December 14, 2015. It provided a platform for local people where they came and shared their common problems and tried to find a solution together. They also identified various line departments responsible for providing water services at various levels. Through next workshops, these authorities will also be engaged and it is believed that through discussion, mutually beneficial solution will be found.

# EVENT THEME: CAPACITY BUILDING

## Event 8

### Negotiated Approach Workshop



### Excerpt

The Researcher, Kolkata and Jagrata Juba Shanga, Khulna, in coordination with SaciWATERs, Hyderabad and TU Delft, Netherlands organised two “one-day” workshops on 7th and 10th October 2015 at Kolkata and Khulna respectively. At both ends, Netherlands and Gomukh, India along with SaciWATERs played the role of facilitators. Principally funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NOW-WOTRO), these two stakeholder workshops were part of “Shifting Grounds: Institutional transformation, enhancing knowledge and capacity to manage groundwater security in peri-urban Ganges delta systems” project. SaciWATERs Scan Secretariat to Cap-Net co-funded these two workshops. As a first step towards Negotiation Approach, these two workshops brought together local communities of the study villages irrespective of their socio-economic background and provided them a platform where they can discuss their day-to-day water related struggles and find out some feasible solutions to their problems. The primary goals of these workshops were to sensitize the local villagers about the project and share the project findings so far in order to promote local participation and sustainability in local water resource management.

## EVENT THEME: CAPACITY BUILDING

### Event 9

## Inception Workshop cum Gender Training



### Excerpt

SaciWATERs organized an Inception cum gender training workshop, between 5th and 10th April 2015 at Hotel Barsana at Siliguri, West Bengal to kick start the WLE project. Country level research teams attended the workshop from India, Nepal and Bangladesh. During the course of the workshop, the research teams shared their plans and activities for the research for their respective countries. This was followed by a stakeholders' meeting with the District Magistrate (DM) and relevant staff of the line departments of Jalpaiguri district on 6th April 2015 at Hotel Ratnadeep in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India. During 8th-10th April 2015, participants of the workshop received training on the concepts of gender- its meaning, relevance to agriculture, related participatory methodologies for doing gender research on the field followed by a short field visit.

## EVENT THEME: CAPACITY BUILDING

Event 10

### Capacity Building Training Programme on Water Rights, Equity and Gender



#### Excerpt

SaciWATERS with the support of UNDP Cap-Net, CGIAR WLE and SCAN carried out a two-days training programme on water rights, equity and gender at Marina's Motel, Bagdogra, West Bengal, India. The objective of the training was to refresh participants' awareness on water rights, equity, and gender issues and to encourage participants to practically apply the concepts in their project/programme settings. A total of 20 participants comprising of key decision-makers from the irrigation and agriculture departments of India, Nepal and Bangladesh were trained through the workshop. The participants shared the prospective solutions/mechanisms to the core problems identified based on which the research uptake was discussed. The workshop provided the space to highlight the major challenges faced by government officers in implementing gender in irrigation and agriculture development projects.

# EVENT THEME: **ADVOCACY**

## Event II

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### **Multi stakeholder consultation and review meeting**



### **Excerpt**

As a part of the Mid-term Review process of the CoCooN-CCMCC project, SaciWATERs organised a field exposure meeting of different stakeholders in Peddapur Gram Panchayat of Medak district on 19 January 2016. Through this initiative, the project team has been able to bring out the issues in the village related to conflict and cooperation over water resources at local, state, national and international level by facilitating open discussion between academicians, researchers, administrators, policymakers, funders, and the community. Following the interaction with the community, the stakeholders also had an opportunity to discuss with the senior staff of HMWSSB water filtration plant, in Patancheru, about the issues of piped treated drinking water that is being supplied to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.



# EVENT THEME: **ADVOCACY**

Event 12

## **Multi-country stakeholder dialogue to understand the issues of common interest for improved Brahmaputra Basin management**



### **Excerpt**

The multi-country stakeholder dialogue held at Dhaka on 23rd May 2015 involved all the four riparian countries and it served to understand the key challenges and opportunities across the riparian countries positioned differently in terms of knowledge power and development initiatives. The dialogue involved track 3 and track 2 diplomats\* and brought in the bureaucrats and technocrats from India (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh), Bangladesh, Bhutan and China.

The dialogue addressed the following key questions:

- » What are the key issues of conflict for the River Brahmaputra between the riparian countries, using a hydro-political approach?
- » What are the underlying political and technical processes which shape the relations across actors positioned differently in terms of knowledge, power and values in the basin?
- » How and what are the possible institutional arrangements that can bring improved cooperation among the riparian countries?
- » What is the appropriate road map for implementing the practical institutional arrangement?

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\*Track 3 Diplomats: Individuals and Private groups at grassroots level

\*Track 2 Diplomats: Influential Academic, NGOs and other Civil Society

# EVENT THEME: ADVOCACY

Event 13

## Dissemination **dialogue** meeting



### Excerpt

The dissemination workshop held at Guwahati, Assam on 5th August 2015 served to share information on the process and results that were seen from this initiative of Transboundary Water dialogue in the past two phases along with charting of a direction for the third phase. The workshop was attended by several Track 3, 2 and 1.5 diplomats like the director of the Central Water Commission along with the governmental representatives from water resource departments of both Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and representatives from the power companies. Along with the presence of senior level functionaries from Civil Society Organizations from both India and Bangladesh, Director (Planning) of the Bangladesh Water Development Board was also present. This dissemination of the positive influences of the dialogue within Brahmaputra, and discussion of the challenges did shed light on the key elements that need to be considered and taken ahead. It also resulted in the approval of the effort taken so far and endorsement by the members present toward initiating further work in this front.

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- \*Track 3 Diplomats: Individuals and Private groups at grassroots level
  - \*Track 2 Diplomats: Influential Academic, NGOs and other Civil Society
  - \*Track 1.5 Diplomats: Official and Non-Official together

## EVENT THEME: **ADVOCACY**

Event 14

### **Inception Meeting, 3rd Phase of Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Brahmaputra River**



#### **Excerpt**

The third phase of the project titled “Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Brahmaputra River” started on 29th February 2016 with the inception meeting as the first official step held in New Delhi. Representatives from India (Assam and Arunachal Pradesh), Bangladesh and Bhutan attended the meeting. The main aim of the meeting was to explain to the representatives the key objectives of the third phase and to discuss the activities planned for that phase of the project.

## EVENT THEME: **ADVOCACY**

Event 15

### **Kalajatha** **programme on Climate Change,** **Urbanisation and Impact** **of Pollution**



### **Excerpt**

As a part of advocacy, SaciWATERs organised Kalajatha in three villages of Chitkul, Peddapur and Anajpur from 9th to 11th October 2015. Kalajatha is a popular, traditional art form of folk drama. It is an effective medium of mass communication in India, especially in rural areas. The artists stage street plays and organise a wide variety of folk arts programme to make the rural masses aware and informed of specific objectives of the theme through dialogues and songs sung in the local dialect. Apart from creating awareness of climatic variations and the negative impacts of industrial pollution the main thrust of the play was to inform them of ways to cope with these changes and promote sustainable agricultural practices. This broadly included rain water harvesting to cope with water shortages, application of manures instead of fertilizers, and encouraging the use of native seeds instead of hybrid seeds. The play also brought out general issues of sanitation and health and the ways to improve them.

## EVENT THEME: ADVOCACY

Event 16

### World Water Day



#### Excerpt

In alignment with the larger theme for the upcoming World Water Day in 2016, SaciWATERs hosted the event titled 'Water for Sustainable Growth' on 22nd March 2016. In the current times of urbanization in the state of Telangana, there is a pressing need for water security for domestic consumption purposes and for the sustenance of livelihoods. Moreover, in meeting the demand for water, quality of the same cannot be undermined. The event therefore focused on the current initiatives taken by Government of Telangana and SaciWATERs to meet the critical challenges of water quality and water security in Telangana in general and in Hyderabad in particular. The event also highlighted activities happening around India that can serve to assist these critical challenges. The event also served as a platform for exchange of ideas, approaches, thoughts and exploration of possible future collaboration.


## EVENT THEME: **ADVOCACY**

Event 17

# Strengthening of Water Quality and Health Resource Centre and its challenges



### **Excerpt**

Looking at the need and in an attempt to make a beginning towards converging knowledge, experiences and activities together; the two networks, i.e. the Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network, and the Fluoride Knowledge and Action Network organized meetings with the intention of moving towards a “Resource Centre for Water Quality and Health Issues in Assam” from 9th to 13th march, 2015. Government Departments (Water and Sanitation Support Organization, Public Health Engineering Department, Health and Family Welfare Department), Civil Societies (various NGOs and citizens), Academics (Several departments of Gauhati University, Cotton College, IIT-G, and other colleges) and UNICEF participated in the meetings and also endorsed the setting up of Water Quality and Health Resource Centre at Guwahati, Assam. A meeting was held on 17th July, 2015 at the Water Quality and Health Resource Centre, Guwahati to discuss about the progress made by the Resource Centre since its inception. It was a first of its kind meeting after the formation of the Resource Centre where all the stakeholders came together to chalk out a plan for the future.  ways to strengthen it, overcome the challenges and ways to move forward.

# EVENT THEME: PARTNERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MOBILISATION

Event 18

## Meeting on Formulation of Multi-sectoral Research and Technology Demonstration Project On the Utilization of Ground Water



### Excerpt

A meeting was held at CSIR- NEIST, Jorhat, Assam on 20th July, 2015. The main agenda of the meeting was to discuss on the work various individuals and departments are doing or planning to do in the area of water quality and also to formulate a plan for the future. Participants came from NEIST; Jorhat Medical College (JMC); PHED, Jorhat; Memembers of Village Panchayats, and Community Workers. The recommendations made in the meeting were:

- » Developing communication material and enhancing IEC activities involving school students.
- » Collection of different background information for field-testing of efficacy of national technologies for Fluoride and Arsenic removal.
- » Awareness meeting at user level-village community need to be conducted.
- » Need to work on the conflict between different researches and data and arrive towards a consensus.
- » Study of Arsenic affected areas around Titabor involving medical practitioners.

# EVENT THEME: PARTNERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MOBILISATION

Event 19

## JalChoupal Inception Meeting



### Excerpt

Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network and Fluoride Knowledge and Action Network organised a state level consultation meeting, christened as Jal Choupal on 7th August, 2015 at WSSO Office, Lucknow to initiate a collaboration of the diverse knowledge and action nodes within Uttar Pradesh on water quality issues. The meeting also aimed at attempting an understanding of the state of groundwater in Uttar Pradesh. The outcomes of the meeting were:

- » Increased knowledge and action on drinking water quality and public health issues in state of UP
- » Launch of online version of Water quality Atlas by WSSO/SWSM, UP
- » Sharing success stories on water quality and health risks mitigation
- » Launching of UP Chapter of Arsenic and Fluoride National Networks
- » Providing information about various products and services for water quality testing and water purification technologies
- » Providing information about Public Health risks due to poor water quality and its mitigation measures



# EVENT THEME: PARTNERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MOBILISATION

Event 20

## SCaN Activities



### Excerpt

In 2015 SCaN in partnership with UNDP Cap-Net supported five capacity building activities in South Asia. The network trained 403 participants as farmers, members of local self-governance, students, civil society organisations and government officials from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The training imparted were on issues of groundwater management, water and sanitation, interdisciplinary research methods on IWRM, gender, water rights and equity. In 2015 SCaN as part of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) exercise assessed two training programs from 2014. The feedbacks from the evaluation highlight that there is an increasing need to involve women's group as participants in capacity building training programs. It was also felt that gender issues at household and common resources should be an integrated component of all training agenda. This will help address the gender concerns across sectors and particularly women in decision-making at households and institutions.

# EVENT THEME: PARTNERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MOBILISATION

Event 21

## Bihar State Level Consultation

### Excerpt

A state level consultation meeting was organized in Patna, Bihar on 12th August, 2015 to bring together a small group which has been working on water quality issues with communities, independent researchers, and funders on one platform in Bihar. Secondly, the purpose of the meeting was also to understand the collective needs of communities suffering from water quality issue. Thirdly, the meeting aimed to chalk out a rough strategy for a pilot plan for arsenic mitigation. Academicians, independent researchers, medical practitioners, NGOs, CSOs, and Government Agencies and the donor agency participated in the meeting.



## EVENT THEME: IMPLEMENTATION

Event 22

### Reviving decentralized WASH monitoring institutions in rural Telangana



#### Excerpt

The project “Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring in Rural Telangana” revived Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) of 32 Gram Panchayat of Nizamabad district through rapport building, awareness creation and trainings. The issue-based training carried out by the project staff on safe drinking water, sanitary practices, and provision of ISLs through Government Schemes, roles & responsibilities of VWSCs, etc. sensitized the community about the need for safe water and sanitation. The VWSC members were trained on monthly basis – being sensitized about WASH issues, PRI roles & responsibilities and methods to liaison with Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and other line departments. Our facilitation has resulted in better cooperation from the community and members of local administration in improved water quality monitoring, identifying issues and taking corrective measures. Best performing Gaon Panchayats will be ‘Model’ for horizontal scaling up in other mandals, districts and states.



IN THE MEDIA

(NEWSPAPER

CLIPPINGS)

...difference

...dwellers at Rasoolpura  
...yard near school



US Consulate-General Michael Mullins going through the exhibits at the Rasoolpura Government school during World Water Day celebrations in Hyderabad on Friday. - PHOTO: K. RAMESH BABU

...p yard  
...government  
...Rasoolpura  
...profile visitor on  
...foreign dignitary.  
...when US Consul-Gen-  
...Michael Mullins came  
...visiting, to inaugurate an ex-  
...hibition by schoolchildren on  
...water conservation. The  
...school's milieu stood radical-  
...ly different from what it was  
...only four months ago.

It was a hopping and wading exercise for the children every morning then - the approach to the school existed only through the dump yard, which was filled with cess-pools and garbage mounds.

Now, with a compound wall and skirted by municipal plantation, the children literally breathe fresher every morning.

It was not corporate social responsibility, nor NGO... that helped clear the... from the area. Lo-...ers, who united...thi Vikas...er two

Through BVM, community members were mobilised, and pressure was exerted on the bureaucracy, which yielded results

ALIYA KHATOON  
social activist

year, and sat on the garbage heap in protest," recounted Shalkh Nayeem, a representative of the BVM.

The response after that was quick, and the dump yard was cleared swiftly. BVM members then forced the school authorities to unlock the defunct school toilets, as the dump yard was being used by students for relieving

The site could now be used for rainwater harvesting for compost pits, supported by NGO SACI Waters

"The slum dwellers would approach the corporator in lieu for every small problem and they would never be solved. Through BVM, community members were mobilised, and pressure was exerted on the bureaucracy which yielded results," Aliya Khatoun, a member of SACI Waters.

Friday's exhibition, on the eve of World Water Day, saw 150 students from schools participate. They played models of rainwater harvesting, water conservation. Mr. Mullins appreciated their effort, and said that the consulate would promote water conservation technology

... రోజులకోసారి నిట్లు...  
... షీక్ నయిమ్, బస్తీ వికాస్ మంచ్

...మురికివాడల్లో నీటి...  
...కంటాస్మాంట్లోని క్లౌన్ల...  
...వ్య...  
...ప్రంగా ఉంది.





## పర్యావరణాన్ని పరిరక్షిద్దాం

- సాకీ వాటర్ సంస్థ
- విద్యార్థులకు బహుమతుల ప్రధానం



విద్యార్థులతో సంస్థ నిర్వాహకులు

మన తెలంగాణ/సదాశివపేట: నీటిని ఇంకుడు గుంతు చేసి నీటి వినియోగాన్ని తగ్గించి భూమిలోపలికి వృధా నీరు ఇంకే విధంగా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని పెద్దాపూర్ గ్రామ సర్పంచ్ రాదేశంరావు దేశీపాండే అన్నారు. మంగళవారం పెద్దాపూర్లోని జిల్లా పరిషత్ ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలో సాకీ వాటర్ అనే స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థ ఆధ్వర్యంలో పర్యావరణం-మార్పులు, నీటి సంరక్షణలపై విద్యార్థులకు వ్యాసరచన, ఉపన్యాస పోటీలను నిర్వహించారు. పోటీల్లో విజేతుగా నిలిచిన విద్యార్థులకు బహుమతులు అందజేశారు. తాగు నీరు, శుద్ధి జలాలను వాడాలని, వృధాగా నీరును వదలకూడదన్నారు. చెట్లను నాటి వృక్షాలను పెంచి గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాలను పచ్చదనంగా ఉంచుకోవాలని సూచించారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో పాఠశాల ప్రధానోపాధ్యాయుడు, సాకీ వాటర్ స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థ సీకిందరాబాద్ నిర్వాహకులు వేణు, మౌనిక, మనోజ్, సాయి కిరణ్ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

# NEWSLETTERS



**Basthi Vikas anch** **Quarterly Newsletter** aims to create awareness about the initiatives of the community-based association (**BasthiVikas** Manch- BVM) across the slums of Hyderabad, by spreading the message of Water, Sanitation, Health and Hygiene and advocating the rights of slums to access civic facilities such as road, pipeline drinking water supply, toilet, sewage system, and garbage collection among others. This year BVM came up with four volumes of the Newsletter and were disseminated among government officials and the community.



Basthi Vikas anch Quarterly Newsletter, Volume 4



Basthi Vikas anch Quarterly Newsletter, Volume 5

Sanitation and Hygiene condition of the 77 government schools in the district. The data showed pathetic condition of schools surveyed in the districts having no proper maintenance and functional toilets without sufficient water, separate toilets for boys and girls, drainage connection for outflow from toilets and entire toilets require immediate repair with basic requirement such as tap connection, regular maintenance and bucket. After the press conference, BVM submitted memorandum to the Hyderabad district collector Mr. Sri Rahul Bajaj, demanding immediate action to improve condition of the school toilets under his jurisdiction. District collector assured immediate action to resolve the issues and will also look into the resource possibility for mainstreaming maintenance and cleanliness in the schools.

**BVM led Dharna at HMWSSB north zone on issues of water contamination and waiving of hefty water bills of Adilgatta and Begumpet cluster**



**Basthi Vikas Manch Protests against illegal land acquisition at Church Galli and Anna Nagar**

Secunderabad Cantonment Board demolished the household in Church Galli and Anna Nagar without serving any notice and appropriate compensation to the slum population as per the law. As per the law of the country, appropriate rehabilitation measures should be carried out before demolition and demolition. BVM staged protest at the SCB, CEO office condemning illegal demolitions of Bastis. BVM are adamant that unless proper compensation is given to the poor people they will continue their protests.



**GIS based issue mapping**

Social and GIS mapping is being done in the 16 slums under BVM. The information will be used to map the issues of the slums and to inform and advocate with the government. The community will also be trained to use the issue map and resolve their problems.





**I**mpacting lives in a qualitative manner, Basti Vikas Manch (BVM), a non-affiliated city wide platform of citizens, works for the betterment of conditions in the slums of Hyderabad primarily on issues of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

Basti Vikas Manch focuses on 86 slums, 22 slums each under the Trimulgherry, Rasoolpura, Begumpet and Adilgata clusters. BVM works on the issue of WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) with 8 government schools in each of the clusters except for Adilgata where it works with 6. A key component of this work is the formation of the school cabinet by BVM. Adhering to the concept of sensitization and empowerment at an early age, the 8 member school cabinet comprises of a President, a Hygiene Secretary and an Education Secretary- all manned by school students. This student body receives training on the Right to Education Act and WASH. Detailed step by step hygiene sessions are held with the school students on hand washing, safe drinking water and sanitation.

#### R O Plant

The Hala Vikas Foundation from Watangal approached BVM for support in installing an R O Plant in Rasoolpura. Rasoolpura falls under the jurisdiction of Secunderabad Cantonment Board (SCB). BVM identified four places for the plant but had to discard two of them because of the congestion. However there was a major glitch as there were no land records for the other two which were deemed suitable. The ownership of the land was unclear- whether the land belonged to the State Government or the SCB. The District Collector was willing to sanction the installation of the plant provided the land was put under his jurisdiction. He formed a committee with the MRO- Secunderabad and the Revenue Inspector in order to submit a report on the status of the land. The District Collector also wrote to the SCB to clarify whether the land belonged to it or not.



Unfortunately, the issue is still unresolved and pending. The R O Plant would have benefited the government school children and 300 households in the vicinity. Despite many follow ups by BVM, there has been no progress in this matter.

#### Exploitation of Sanitary Workers

Despite legislation banning manual scavenging, many poverty stricken people in this country still do this work. BVM seized the opportunity to highlight the woes and pitiful working conditions of GHMC and HMWSSB sanitary workers when the National Safai Karamchari Commission came to town. The Commission's Chairman- Mr. M Shivarama came to Hyderabad on 7 October '13. BVM submitted a representation on the exploitation of the sanitary workers by GHMC and HMWSSB. Elementary provisions such as providing gloves to workers cleaning manholes were not being followed. As of March '15, nine people died of suffocation by toxic fumes within a year.

BVM made the following demands:

- Ex gratia for kin of the deceased.
- Rehabilitation for the family of the deceased.
- Action to be taken against negligent officers responsible for these poor working conditions.
- Water supply and toilet flushes in the government school.

BVM also stated that manual scavengers were employed to clean the toilets of the government schools which did not have water supply. These demands were submitted to the Commission with copies to the DEO's office, GHMC, HMWSSB, Collector and Saeva Shiksha Abhiyan.

The Commission publicly chastised all the officers concerned. The Telangana government had previously claimed in response to a query by the Commission that there were no manual scavengers in the state. The truth is that manual scavengers are contract employees and are apprehensive about voicing their concerns, fears or complaints as they need these jobs. A marker fact is that the contractor takes a hefty part from their salaries and keeps their ATM cards with him.

In response to an RTI enquiry by BVM, the GHMC and HMWSSB claimed that there were no manual scavengers on their rolls. When these local bodies were asked to clarify who the deceased were, the response was that they were definitely not manual scavengers and their identity was not known. The FIRs clearly state that the deaths were because of the noxious fumes. The misnomer 'sanitary worker', a euphemism for manual scavenger, is greatly misleading.



**U**gly garbage dumps with litter strewn all around has become commonplace in our cities. The flies, myriad insects and stench are accepted with equanimity. People battle with disease and are alien to the concept of quality life. This is where BVM steps in to make a difference.

Impacting lives in a qualitative manner, Basti Vikas Manch (BVM), a non-affiliated city wide platform of citizens, works for the betterment of conditions in the slums of Hyderabad primarily on issues of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

Basti Vikas Manch focuses on 86 slums, 22 slums each under the Trimulgherry, Rasoolpura, Begumpet and Adilgata clusters. BVM works on the issue of WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) with 8 government schools in each of the clusters except for Adilgata where it works with 6.

#### Proposed collaboration between the GHMC, and BVM for WASH and segregation of waste at source

Sustained work with perseverance against odds always pays off as is evident in the fact that the newly appointed GHMC Commissioner - Dr B. Jaganathan Reddy evinced interest in collaborating with BVM for WASH and the 2 Bin Policy for garbage disposal. The proposal was for BVM to implement WASH and the 2 Bin Policy at the slum level and also undertake a case study of two big hotels serving only vegetarian cuisine for segregation of waste at source and compost. BVM was to work with the community which was enthusiastic about this move, and the hotels by orienting and encouraging them to follow these healthy practices. The case study would have reflected the learning experience and outcome of these practices after which this model would have been successfully replicated by the GHMC in other hotels. However BVM could not pursue this proposal further because of its limited human resources.

#### Interns from the Johns Hopkins Business School

BVM's track record of its good work coupled with positive outcome attracted a professor and 4 interns- Bradley Waters,

Brandon Colwell, Haoyu Wang and Wei (Jenny) Yu from the renowned Johns Hopkins Business School to study deeply whether this was a sustainable model of work if the donors withdrew their support from BVM. To understand the BVM model, the interns had a two hours long meeting with the BVM staff and 26 community members at the SacWATERs office. Some of the questions that the interns posed to the community were as follows:

- Why did the community join BVM?
- Is the community ready to contribute financially to BVM?
- How is the community dependent on BVM?
- Is the community empowered enough to manage without BVM?
- Is the community satisfied with BVM's services?
- How would the community manage without BVM?
- Will the community pay towards BVM for its services?

In response to these queries, the community said that BVM was not 'them' as in the organization rather that the community was BVM! The community was empowered enough to manage their affairs. The community's implicit trust in BVM was apparent. They said that each household's monthly contribution per month for BVM's services was Rs. 400-.



The interns also visited the Narayanapalli Sangam, Churchgalli and Masjid-e-Iqbal slums in Rasoolpura cluster and interacted with the community. In response to the interns' queries, the community opined that if they had gone to the government offices themselves, they would have incurred expenditure on travel and arranging documents and they would also have to take leave from their job. They therefore felt it is better to do it under the banner of BVM and invest the same time and energy through BVM. The community was committed to fighting for their rights but would require guidance from BVM on government policy, legislation and citizen rights and they would also have to take leave from their work. They, therefore felt that it is better to do it under the banner of BVM and invest that same time and energy through BVM.

The community used the BVM anthem for the interns. The interns were impressed by the community's stand and conviction but felt that since the community was below the poverty line, it would have been better if they could deal directly with the government for their water and sanitation needs, pension and other community issues and save on their contribution towards BVM. The premise for this line of action would be that the government is accountable for. The next line of thought was that perhaps BVM should start working to make the government more accountable so that resources such as time, energy, finance and effort would not be expended unnecessarily. As the interns were not acquainted with the ground realities in our country, BVM pointed out that there was a difference in the functioning of the American and Indian governments and that what worked out in America did not necessarily hold good here. The need of the hour was a pressure group for the government, a voice to highlight and redress the non-accountability of the government.

The team then visited Adilgata to review the work done by BVM.



Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network Newsletter, Volume 4

**Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network Newsletter, Volume 4** reports on the efforts taken up to take the Network forward like participating in events and engaging in knowledge sharing at different forums. Some of these efforts were like participating in an international Seminar on Groundwater held in Murshidabad, West Bengal. The Network also co-organised a regional workshop on the Right to Water and Sanitation in Patna, Bihar. Further to increase awareness and momentum and with a view to connect medical practitioners to water related diseases such as Fluorosis and Arsenicosis, a training session for the same was conducted by the Arsenic and Fluoride Networks in Guwahati. These efforts also saw the rise of a Resource Centre for Water Quality in Guwahati, Assam. This volume also brings out special contribution from Dr N Rajmohan (IWMI) through a review of his extensive research on overall assessment of arsenic pollution in the Eastern Gangetic Basin (EGB). Similarly, the volume has a contribution from Mr. Gokul G. Sampath (Fulbright-Nehru Scholar). In his article he highlights arsenic mitigation projects, their efforts and strategies and their related success or failure with due reason.




Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network Newsletter, Volume 5

**Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network Newsletter, Volume 5** focuses on efforts at reaching out and expanding the understanding of Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network in different states. The volume shares the understanding of water quality issues and willingness for action within states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The volume also talks about the consolidation and expansion of learning within Assam as we move further in experimenting avenues for joint action for mitigation. While interacting with communities in Bihar we also saw the power that visual cues play in people's perception of water quality. There is a growing momentum within Uttar Pradesh to bring water quality stakeholders on a platform where everyone is treated and heard as an equal, this platform has taken the shape of a - Jal Choupal. We are also learning from shared experiences of Jharkhand, West Bengal and Karnataka. This volume covers all these and even more.



**The second annual newsletter of Climate Policy, Conflict and Co-operation in South Asia** came out in December 2015. The newsletter reported the activities conducted under Research, Capacity Building and Advocacy and Knowledge Sharing during 2014-2015 across 4 study sites of Gurgaon, Hyderabad, Kathmandu and Khulna.


**The second annual newsletter of Climate Policy, Conflict and Co-operation in South Asia** 

# PUBLICATIONS



Photo: Yet to receive

## Evaluating Self-Sustaining Demand Driven Community Led Platform (BVM) to Ensure Wash Rights In the Slums of Hyderabad

The Research Paper  explores opportunities and challenges of Basti Vikas Manch (BVM) - a community led platform to bring in greater transparency and public participation in government decision-making processes for the slums to ensure access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Best practices and protocols identified could serve as guidelines for effective implementation. The recommendations on operational improvement could be pursued for efficient grounding of BVM in the slums. In order to achieve sustainability, BVM must find ways to align with government's policies and programmes such as Swacch Bharat Mission – Urban, Swacch Hyderabad, etc. BVMs must also capitalize on current best practices and optimize the performance towards scalability of this concept to other part of the city. This study also identifies specific tools and structured models that can be utilized to better administer BVMs and on pathway that will evolve over time. Finally, this paper also addresses several core aspects of the BVM business model and outlines further research that need to be carried out in the future.



## Land, water & power: The demise of common property resources in periurban Gurgaon, India

Sumit Vij<sup>a,\*</sup>, Vishal Narain<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup>Public Administration and Policy Group, Wageningen University, Netherlands<sup>b</sup>Public Policy and Governance, Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon, India

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Common property resources  
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Gurgaon  
India

### ABSTRACT

This paper describes how urbanization processes and urban expansion intersect with social and power relations to reduce the access of periurban communities to common property resources (CPRs). Unequal power structures mean that certain groups are deprived of access to village CPRs. Processes of urban expansion further reduce access to CPRs, as the latter are acquired to support urban expansion. Though rural-urban transformations are characterized by the emergence of new sources of irrigation such as wastewater, not all are able to benefit from them. The acquisition of common property grazing lands to support the drinking water needs of the city affects the livelihood of livestock dependent population, that shift to casual labour. This also translates into a shift from grazing, the domain of men in the household, to stall feeding, the domain of women, and thereby creating additional responsibilities for women in natural resource collection. The demise of CPRs such as village ponds with the increased pressure on groundwater resources increase the drudgery of women and marginalized groups in accessing water.  
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### 1. Introduction

Urbanization processes are accompanied by the growth of periurban spaces—that present features of both urban and rural environments (Tocelli, 2003; Jagupata and Dronker, 2000; Narain and Nischal, 2007). They typically provide the resources needed for urban expansion, while receiving urban wastes (Narain, 2009a,b; Janakirajan, 2007). Though the links with such periurban spaces are crucial in maintaining the metabolism of cities, they themselves receive scant attention in policy and planning. A conventional, dichotomous focus on rural development and urban planning implies that the linkages between urban centers and the rural areas are ignored. This can have adverse impacts on the livelihoods of those who inhabit these spaces, as they lose out access to natural resources on which they depend for their livelihoods—as the latter are appropriated for urban expansion. There is a need for detailed investigation of how changes in land use impact natural resource access and use practices in periurban contexts, and their implications for the livelihoods of those who depend on them.

Though there is burgeoning literature on periurbanization processes, limited attention has been paid to the diminishing access of

periurban population to common property resources (CPRs) that are regarded to support urban expansion. The periurban literature presents the countryside as poised against the city: the typical problematization is that there is a rural/periurban and urban divide, with a sharp polarization between the residents of the city and the periurban space that loses resources to the former. In the urban political economy literature (Shankin, 2007) this is presented as a case of unequal power relations between the city and the countryside. A case is made for recognizing the political nature of urban planning processes. The internal power structures within periurban communities, however, remains a black box: that there are issues of equity and access within periurban communities remains overshadowed by the discussion of unequal power relations between the village and the city.

This research makes a departure from this understanding of the periurban interface. While it looks at diminishing access to common property resources (CPRs) among periurban communities and explores the implications of this process for their livelihoods, it places this discussion in the context of their internal power structures, showing how on-going processes of urbanization aggravate the impacts of social relations.

Located in periurban Gurgaon, a precipitously growing, status-seeking, recreational and residential hub in the North-West Indian state of Haryana, this research shows that certain individuals and groups are entangled in a perverse niche created by the intersection of their locations in local power structures—that deprive them of access to CPRs—and the on-going processes of urbanization, that

## Land, Water & Power: The Demise of Common Property Resources in Periurban Gurgaon, India

Sumit Vij, Vishal Narain

This paper describes how urbanization processes and urban expansion intersect with social and power relations to reduce the access of periurban communities to Common Property Resources (CPRs). Unequal power structures mean that certain groups are deprived of access to village CPRs. Processes of urban expansion further reduce access to CPRs, as the latter are acquired to support urban expansion. Though rural-urban transformations are characterized by the emergence of new sources of irrigation such as waste water, not all are able to benefit from them. The acquisition of common property grazing lands to support the drinking water needs of the city affects the livelihood of livestock dependent population, that shift to casual labour. This also translates into a shift from grazing, the domain of men in the household, to stall-feeding, the domain of women, and thereby creating additional responsibilities for women in natural resource collection. The demise of CPRs such as village ponds with the increased pressure on groundwater resources increase the drudgery of women and marginalized groups in accessing water.

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Critical review

## Where have all the commons gone?

Vishal Narain<sup>a</sup>, Sumit Vij<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Public Policy and Governance, Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon, India  
<sup>b</sup>Public Administration and Policy Group, Wageningen University, The Netherlands

## ARTICLE INFO

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 Depleting factors  
 Urbanisation  
 India

## ABSTRACT

Common property resources (CPRs) have provided a basis for sustenance to countless households, especially those that lack access to private assets. Several factors have eroded the access of CPR dependent communities, such as, conscious policy decisions of the state, elite domination, the process of land consolidation and commercialization. In the period of neo-liberal reforms in India, after 1991, the nature of threats to the commons has changed. Emerging factors such as urbanization, land acquisition and real estate development have played a more significant role in depleting the CPRs. The commons have increasingly come to bear the ecological foot-print of urbanization as they got acquired or encroached upon for urban expansion and required infrastructure. This compromises the livelihood security of those who depend on them for sustenance. There is a need for debate on alternative and more sustainable models of urbanization.

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## Contents

1. Introduction	21
2. The missing commons of India	22
3. "The depleting (yet) urban commons?"	23
4. Conclusion	23
References	23

## 1. Introduction

The distinguished political economist Elinor Ostrom received the Nobel Prize (2009) in economics for her contribution to the study of common property resources – natural resources, such as pastures, grazing lands, and village ponds and traditional water tanks that are governed and managed by communities. Using tools of economic theory, she demonstrated that communities were capable of managing natural resources by crafting their own rules for resource extraction and appropriation. While a stream of economists and other social scientists advocated the privatization or nationalization of natural resources to avert the tragedy of the commons (Hardin, 1974), Ostrom highlighted the possibility of effective self-governance (Ostrom, 1990, 1992).

In the 1990s, this observation became the basis for policies for decentralization and promoting user involvement in the

management of natural resources, such as forests, large-scale canal irrigation systems and natural rainwater harvesting structures—such as johads,<sup>1</sup> chevris,<sup>2</sup> and Ahars-Pyars,<sup>3</sup> some of which were once managed and owned by communities, though they had been taken over by the state subsequently. The study of CPRs brought about a paradigmatic shift in the debate on appropriate forms of natural resource governance; other than the state and market, there was a distinct possibility of effective community-based self-governance.

<sup>1</sup> Johads are a rainwater storage tank principally used in the state of Rajasthan, India that collects and stores water throughout the year, to be used for the purpose of drinking by humans and cattle.

<sup>2</sup> Chevris is a tank or an artificial lake in Andhra Pradesh/Telangana (southern states of India).

<sup>3</sup> Ahars-pyars system is an indigenous irrigation technology, which has been eroded based on the particular natural, geographical and agro-climatic conditions of the region. The Ahars-pyars system of irrigation was overwhelmingly more important in South Bihar, where it was irrigating about 30% of 2.5 million of cropped land during the first two decades of twentieth century (Development for Humane Action Foundation, India).

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## Where Have All the Commons Gone?

Vishal Narain, Sumit Vij

Common Property Resources (CPRs) have provided a basis for sustenance to countless households, especially those that lack access to private assets. Several factors have eroded the access of CPR dependent communities, such as, conscious policy decisions of the state, elite domination, the process of land consolidation and commercialization. In the period of neo-liberal reforms in India, after 1991, the nature of threats to the commons has changed. Emerging factors such as urbanization, land acquisition and real estate development have played a more significant role in depleting the CPRs. The commons have increasingly come to bear the ecological footprint of urbanization as they got acquired or encroached upon for urban expansion and required infrastructure. This compromises the livelihood security of those who depend on them for sustenance. There is a need for debate on alternative and more sustainable models of urbanization.



# DONORS AND PARTNERS



## DONORS AND PARTNERS



# FINANCIALS





## SAMPATH & RAMESH

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Regd. No. (FRN) 005947S)

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To  
The Members  
SaciWATERS  
SECUNDERABAD.

#### Report on the Financial Statements:

We have audited accompanying **CONSOLIDATED** financial statements of SaciWATERS (South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies ("the Society") B- 87, 3rd Avenue, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500 094 Telangana India, which comprise Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2016 and annexed Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements:

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Societies Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility:

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the **Standards on Auditing** issued by the **Institute of Chartered Accountants of India**. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

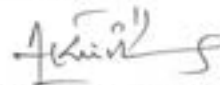

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Opinion:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Telangana Societies Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016;
- in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.
- In the case of Receipts & Payments Account, of the cash Flows for the period ended on that date.

For SAMPATH & RAMESH  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN 005947S)



(CA. KRISHNA REDDY.A)  
Partner M. No: 204755



Place: Hyderabad.

Date: 16/08/2016

SaciWATeRs,  
B-87, 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue,  
Sainikpuri, Secunderabad-500094

01-04-2015 To 31-03-2016

**NOTES ON ACCOUNTS**

- a) The Society is registered with Income Tax Department as Charitable Institution under 12 A of Income Tax Act vide No.: HQRS.L/86/12A/DIT(E) Dated 23.06.2003. conditions/required for exemption of Income, is being complied consequently income of the society is exempt from tax.
- b) Expenditure incidental to regulation or organizational activities and formulation of governance policies to the extent related to the project incurred but not specifically provided either component wise or disbursement category wise in the approved budget have been considered based on the approval.

For SAMPATH & RAMESH  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN 005947S)

(CA. KRISHNA REDDY.A)  
Partner M. No: 204755



Place: Hyderabad.  
Date: 16.08.2016

SaciWATeRs,  
B-87, 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue,  
Sainikpuri, Secunderabad-500094

01-04-2015 to 31-03-2016

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- a) The accounts are drawn on historical cost concept basis in accordance with the generally accepted accounting policies.
- b) Fixed assets charged to respective projects have been reflected in the balance sheet at their replacement value at the year end.
- c) All income received during the year irrespective of the period to which it pertains is considered during the year as income and expenditure relevant to the project recorded on payment basis.
- d) Project grants received under specific agreement are tied up in nature. Thus the financial statements prepared for the project are receipts and payments account and statement of sources and application of funds. (Schedules forming part of these financial statements).
- e) Capital fund consists of the replacement value of fixed assets value adopted.

For SAMPATH & RAMESH  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN 005947S)

(CA. KRISHNA REDDY.A)  
Partner M. No: 204755



Place: Hyderabad.  
Date: 16.08.2016

SaciWATERS  
B 87, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500094  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2016**

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	Current Year Amount INR	Previous Year Amount INR
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS:</b>			
Capital Fund	XI	11,07,778.94	11,68,044.28
General Fund	VIII		
Restricted Projects Funds		52,35,968.56	33,76,057.02
Unrestricted General Fund		1,02,49,042.10	85,36,668.11
		1,54,85,010.66	1,19,12,725.93
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,65,92,789.60</b>	<b>1,30,81,570.21</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS:</b>			
Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Loans & Advances			
Fixed Assets	XI	11,07,778.94	11,68,044.28
Loans and Advances	IX	8,02,155.42	5,46,473.42
Closing Balances	I	1,49,32,357.24	1,15,38,407.51
		1,68,42,291.60	1,32,53,725.21
<b>Less: Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions</b>			
Current Liabilities	X	2,49,502.00	1,72,155.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,65,92,789.60</b>	<b>1,30,81,570.21</b>

The schedules referred to above and the notes thereto form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report even date attached

for SAMPATH & RAMESH  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
(Regd. No. (FRN) 0059475)

(CA KRISHNA REDDY, A)  
PARTNER, M.NO. 204755

Place : Hyderabad  
DATE : August 16, 2016

For SaciWATERS

(ADITYA EASTOLA) (S JANAKA RAJAN) (RAMSETTY MURALI)  
Acting Executive Director President Treasurer



SaciWATERS  
B 87, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500094  
**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 2015 TO MARCH 31, 2016**

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	Current Year Amount INR	Previous Year Amount INR
<b>INCOME :</b>			
Funds received towards Project Implementation	V	3,59,18,413.96	2,70,51,075.05
Other Receipts and Contributions	VI	2,57,809.00	5,29,816.00
Bank Interest	XII	9,10,986.02	7,23,109.65
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,70,87,208.98</b>	<b>2,83,04,000.70</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE :</b>			
Project Implementation cost	VII	3,08,44,635.58	2,38,57,606.21
Office and Administrative expenses	VII	47,80,050.77	12,20,985.32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,48,24,686.35</b>	<b>2,50,78,591.53</b>
Surplus / Deficit for the Year		22,62,522.63	32,25,409.17
Transfer to Balance Sheet	VIII	22,62,522.63	32,25,409.17

The schedules referred to above and the notes thereto form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report even date attached

for SAMPATH & RAMESH  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
(Regd. No. (FRN) 0059475)

(CA KRISHNA REDDY, A)  
PARTNER, M.NO. 204755

Place : Hyderabad  
DATE : August 16, 2016

For SaciWATERS

(ADITYA EASTOLA) (S JANAKA RAJAN) (RAMSETTY MURALI)  
Acting Executive Director President Treasurer



**SaciWATERS**  
 H 07, Santhipuri, Secunderabad - 500094  
**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 2015 TO MARCH 31, 2015**

PARTICULARS	Schedule No.	Current Year Amount INR	Previous Year Amount INR
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>			
Opening Balance	I		
Cash in hand		33,858.47	16,308.47
Cash at Bank		1,15,04,549.04	1,06,70,096.62
		<b>1,15,38,407.51</b>	<b>1,06,86,405.09</b>
Funds / reimbursements received towards implementing the projects	II	3,59,18,413.96	2,47,05,044.74
Other Receipts and Contributions	III	2,44,269.00	4,96,135.00
Bank Interest	XII	8,25,450.02	6,50,641.65
Loans and Advances		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,85,26,540.49</b>	<b>3,65,38,226.48</b>
<b>PAYMENTS:</b>			
Project Implementation cost	IV	2,84,46,301.48	2,30,08,456.65
Office and Administrative expenses	IV	45,31,849.77	12,04,485.32
Capital Expenditure	XI	2,78,101.00	6,42,896.00
		<b>3,32,56,252.25</b>	<b>2,48,55,837.97</b>
Out standing Liabilities paid (previous year)		1,72,155.00	1,39,854.00
Loans, Advances and deposits	IX	1,65,776.00	4,127.00
<b>Closing Balances:</b>			
Cash in hand	I	28,956.47	33,858.47
Cash at Bank		79,57,578.33	1,15,04,549.04
Cash at Bank (FD A/c's)		69,45,822.44	-
		<b>1,49,32,357.24</b>	<b>1,15,38,407.51</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,85,26,540.49</b>	<b>3,65,38,226.48</b>

The schedules referred to above and the notes thereon form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report even date attached

for **SAMPATH & RAMESH**  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 (Regd. No. (FRN) 0059473)

(CA KRISHNA REDDY, A)  
 PARTNER, M.NO. 204755

Place : Hyderabad  
 DATE : August 16, 2016



For SaciWATERS

(ADITYA BASTOLA) (S JANAKA RAJAN) (RAMSETTY MURALI)  
 Acting Executive Director President Treasurer



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# SaciWATERS

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