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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.

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
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» **Dr. N. C. Narayanan (Member)**, Professor, Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA), Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India
» **Dr. Anjal Prakash (Member)**, Programme Coordinator, HI-AWARE, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu, Nepal
» **Dr. Joyashree Roy (Member)**, Professor of Economics, Coordinator -Global Change Programme-JU, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
» **Ms. Nafisa Barot (Member)**, Executive Director, Utthan, Ahmedabad, India
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
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 has 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

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
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
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.
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
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
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

Ensuring Water Security in Hyderabad Municipal Area

A STUDY OF HYDROLOGICAL SETTINGS AND INFORMAL INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS
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
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.
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 SouthAsia: 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
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.
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
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 productive as well as their traditionally 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
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.
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
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
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
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
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.
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 Galkiriyyagama, 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.
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.
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.
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.
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 rainwater 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.
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.
Excerpt

The Researcher, Kolkata and Jagrata Juba Shangha, 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.
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.
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.
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 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?

*Track 3 Diplomats: Individuals and Private groups at grassroots level
*Track 2 Diplomats: Influential Academic, NGOs and other Civil Society
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.

*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
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.
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.
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.
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.
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; Members 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.
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
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.
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.
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)
Basti Vikas Manch Quarterly Newsletter aims to create awareness about the initiatives of the community-based association (BastiVikas 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.
Unfortunately, the issue is still unresolved and pending. The B V Plant has been unable to provide the government school children and 300 households in the vicinity. Despite many follow ups by BVM, there has been no progress in this matter.

The Vender and transport status are not clear, which has also affected the working of the government schools.

In order to address this issue, BVM plans to conduct a door-to-door survey to identify the affected students and their families. The BVM team will then work with the local government officials to resolve this issue as soon as possible.

Regarding the water supply, the BVM team has been working closely with the local government officials to ensure that the water supply is restored as soon as possible. In the meantime, BVM is providing alternative water sources to the affected households.

BVM is committed to addressing these issues and working towards a solution. We thank you for your ongoing support and patience during this challenging time.
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 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.
PUBLICATIONS
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.
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.
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
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To
The Members
SaoWATERs
SECUNDERABAD.

Report on the Financial Statements:
We have audited accompanying CONSOLIDATED financial statements of SaoWATERs (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:

(a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March 2016;

(b) in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

(c) In the case of Receipts & Payments Account, of the cash Flows for the period ended on that date.

For SAMPATH & RAMESH
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 0059478)

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

Place: Hyderabad.

Date: 16/08/2016
SaciWATERs,
B-87, 3rd 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.I/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
# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2016

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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] 00594775)

(IG KRISHNA REDDY, A) PARTNER, M.A. No. 204755

Place: Hyderabad DATE: August 16, 2016

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# CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 2015 TO MARCH 31, 2016

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<td>Other Receipts and Contributions</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>2,57,809.00</td>
<td>5,29,816.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank Interest</strong></td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>9,10,986.02</td>
<td>7,23,196.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,70,87,208.98</td>
<td>2,83,04,008.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Implementation cost</strong></td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>3,00,44,635.58</td>
<td>2,38,57,606.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office and Administrative expenses</strong></td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>47,80,050.77</td>
<td>12,20,985.32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,48,24,686.35</td>
<td>2,50,78,591.53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer to Balance Sheet</strong></td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>22,62,522.63</td>
<td>32,25,409.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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] 00594775)

(IG KRISHNA REDDY, A) PARTNER, M.A. No. 204755

Place: Hyderabad DATE: August 16, 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>Schedule No</th>
<th>Current Year Amount INR</th>
<th>Previous Year Amount INR</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECEIPTS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>33,858.47</td>
<td>16,308.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
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<td>1,06,70,996.62</td>
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<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>1.15,38,407.51</td>
<td>1,06,06,405.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funds / reimbursements received towards implementing the projects</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>3,59,18,413.96</td>
<td>2,47,03,044.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Receipts and Contributions</td>
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<td>4,96,133.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>8,25,450.02</td>
<td>6,50,641.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,85,26,540.49</td>
<td>3,65,38,226.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYMENTS:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Implementation cost</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>2,84,46,301.48</td>
<td>2,30,08,456.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office and Administrative expenses</td>
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<td>45,31,049.77</td>
<td>12,04,485.32</td>
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<td>Capital Expenditure</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>2,78,101.00</td>
<td>6,42,981.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outstanding Liabilities paid (previous year)</td>
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<td>1,72,155.00</td>
<td>1,39,054.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans, Advances and deposits</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>1,65,776.00</td>
<td>4,127.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLOSING BALANCES:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
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<td>28,956.47</td>
<td>33,858.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
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<td>79,57,578.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank (FD A/Cs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,85,26,540.49</td>
<td>3,65,38,226.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. (FCA) 00594793)

CA KRISHNA REDDY, A
PARTNER, NO. 204755

Place: Hyderabad
DATE: August 16, 2016

For SecWATERs

[Signatures]

Acting Executive Director     President     Treasurer
THE SACI WATERS TEAM
Rithika Fernendise
Research Associate

Suchita Jain
Research Associate

Jyoti Nair
Research Associate

Thanish Yadav
Research Associate

Sahithi Parepally
Research Associate

Jyotirmay Das
Research Associate