



Annual Report

2010-2011

ARGs	Area Resource Groups	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ASHWAS	A Survey of Household Water and Sanitation	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	MLD	Million Litres per Day
CBOs	Community Based Organisations	NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
CMS	Content Management System	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	PGWM	Participatory Groundwater Management
DMA	Department of Municipal Administration	PLC	People's Learning Centre
DST	Department of Science and Technology	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
ECOSAN	Ecological Sanitation	PSU	Project Support Unit
F&A	Finance & Administration	RC	Resource Centres
GFWS	Gravity Flow Water Systems	R&D	Research & Development
Gol	Government of India	RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
GP	Gram Panchayat	SBT	Soil Biotechnology
GWM	Groundwater Management	SEO	Search Engine Optimisation
HWP	Hindi Water Portal	SHGs	Self-Help Groups
IDWM	Integrated Domestic Water Management	SJVS	Samagra Jal Vikas Samitis
IEC	Information, Education, Communication	SWM	Solid Waste Management
IITF	India International Trade Fair	SWP	Schools Water Portal
ILCS	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation	TMC	Town Municipal Council
ISP	India Sanitation Portal	TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
IUWM	Integrated Urban Water Management	ULB	Urban Local Body
IWP	India Water Portal	VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
KLD	Kilolitres per Day	WASMO	Water and Sanitation Management Organisation
KV	Kendriya Vidyalaya	WatSan	Water and Sanitation

Reference, partial reproduction and transmission by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise are allowed if the copyright holder is acknowledged. Any commercial use of this material requires the written consent of the copyright owners.

Published by Arghyam (India), 2011

Copyright © Arghyam

Designer:

Salil Sakhalkar

Printer:

Aakruthi

Paper:

Rendezvous Ultra White,

100% recycled paper

Photo credits:

Arghyam staff, its partners and India Water Portal

Chairperson's Note	02
CEO's Message	04
About Arghyam	06
Grants	13
Urban Initiatives Programme	20
India Water Portal	23
Technology	26
Research and Development	27
Communications and Advocacy	29
Finance and Administration	33



Chairperson's Note

The water sector in India is undergoing significant changes. Many of them are not fully visible.

The Planning Commission of India has undertaken very wide ranging consultations before the Twelfth Five Year Plan to understand varied perspectives on the changes and demands of the sector. Committees have been set up to make deep dives into the legal frameworks, including the revision of the National Water Policy; into the formulation of new state-level regulatory authorities; into urban water management and ground

water management and more. Similarly, various state governments, especially Karnataka have embarked on sector reform, perhaps with less consultation. Public –private partnerships, stricter allocations across sectors, 24/7 urban water supply, volumetric tariffs, multi-village piped water systems, waste water treatment, and much more are being planned or implemented across the country. These are mostly supply side interventions and the demand side will have to inform the debate better. Whether it is water for drinking, for agriculture or for industry, there are serious implications ahead. Environmentalists are also making the case that we cannot afford a purely anthropocentric position on water resources. Water is a key element of nature in its own right, and should be disturbed as little as possible.

With all this activity, India has the great opportunity to re-imagine society's relationship with water. Everyone knows that in the 'good old days', we had some terrific accumulated wisdom and practices. 21st century India will need to renew that wisdom to make it more relevant as well as pragmatic. There are many instances of visible and positive movement in that direction and they must be nurtured.

The medium-term picture, however, can be disturbing. As in land, conflicts over water are spreading in state after state, although they have not hit the headlines as much so far. With any natural and finite resource, nations have to learn how to use it equitably and sustainably, with both present and

future use in mind. Water is such a key element of the ecological base on which the economy itself rests, that we simply cannot neglect its preservation and regeneration. Certainly you cannot have an agricultural economy without adequate water. Nor can you have the kind of inclusive growth of the GDP that the government likes to imagine, since water is embedded in most economic activity.

How will we manage the transitions of water use from environment to agriculture, from agriculture to industry, from rural to urban? What new institutions will need to be formed, what technologies leveraged, what forms of participation in decision making will have to emerge to reduce conflict? What do we already know of our politics and culture that will allow us to build on something that works?

These are the kinds of questions engaging us more and more at Arghyam. Over six years, we have learnt a lot, as a grant maker, as a facilitator of the India Water Portal, of ASHWAS, of the Urban Water Initiative in Mulbagal, and as a supporter of appropriate technologies like eco-san, soil biotechnology wastewater treatment, crowdsourced, mobile phone-based well water level monitoring etc. Our work has grown beyond the domestic water and sanitation space that we tried to restrict ourselves to as a small foundation. Today, we accept what we had already suspected, that you cannot look at the work on water in any silo. We certainly have our work cut out for us in the time to come. As a Foundation

committed to enabling safe, sustainable water, we look forward to the challenges ahead.

We use this space to once again sincerely thank every single person or institution that has helped us along the journey. We hope that together we have made some difference. We know there is scope to do much more. We re-commit that we will do our best.

Rohini Nilekani



CEO's Message

Arghyam completed five years of work in the water sector in April 2010 and this milestone was a good time to take stock of our progress and review our journey so far. An evaluation exercise carried out by an external agency revealed that Arghyam is now acknowledged as a significant player in the sector and that several of our initiatives like the India Water Portal, ASHWAS, Consultations for the Twelfth Five Year Plan Approach Paper of the Planning Commission and our Grant Management model are regarded as valuable contributions to the sector.

Areas of improvement were highlighted, and this exercise served as a good opportunity for introspection for us.

This five-year milestone also gave us an opportunity to step back and reflect on our perspective on the domestic water and sanitation sector. What are the big gaps? What are the salient principles to be adhered to and proven solution approaches to be adopted? The distilled lessons can be grouped into the broad areas of governance, sanitation, groundwater and investing in people.

In the area of Governance, we believe that rural domestic water should be managed at the most local level possible, applying the principle of subsidiarity. Local governments should be able to understand and deal with externalities like agriculture, industry and climate change that affect domestic water. Local communities affected by externalities should have a say in the decision-making. Strong community participation is essential for accountability, for giving the marginalised a voice and for protection of public assets and the commons.

Urban water resources are susceptible to heavy pollution from sewage. Hence, we must aim for both good on-site management of sewage and 100% wastewater treatment. This would enable local sources of freshwater to serve as the primary source, supplemented if necessary by external sources. Equity in access must be built into the system through explicit pro-poor policy elements. Critical for the above is devolution of power and finances to the local bodies.

Sanitation coverage is still struggling to catch up with water supply. The key issue in rural areas remains demand creation or 'felt need' as people still don't see toilets as an essential. Some urgent actions like awareness drives that result in behaviour change, appropriate toilet subsidies and more research and development (R&D) on toilet design and waste disposal are needed.

In the area of Groundwater, there needs to be a better understanding at all levels of society about the science of groundwater and the consequences of over-exploitation. Social and/or legal regulation needs to be designed for managing groundwater extraction and bringing it down to sustainable levels, which is an enormous challenge given the 27 million wells in the country today. Massive investments in scientifically designed artificial recharge structures are necessary along with data on aquifers at a micro-scale.

And finally, a common thread running through the above is that we need to urgently invest in people at all levels. Many more champions, including "bare-foot" ones are needed at all levels to meet the challenges. Technical and management capacities have to be strengthened in local governance institutions.

From holding civil society consultations to supporting participatory groundwater management and interventions to diagnose and strengthen local institutions, Arghyam has taken up several small initiatives addressing aspects of the above areas. 2010-2011 was a good year for

Arghyam, and achievement against plan and budget had low variance. Our core activities like Grants, India Water Portal and Advocacy continued on track and performed well. Several new initiatives arose out of opportunities during the year, including the Civil Society Consultations for the Twelfth Five Year Plan Approach Paper and partnership with the Rural Development department of Government of Karnataka for water quality monitoring. We brought out several new publications last year including the ASHWAS Process Handbook, Step by Step Sanitation and Participating in Government Programmes. The Gram Panchayat project is attempting to apply Organisational Development principles to diagnose and then build strong local institutions. The multi-partner PGWM (Participatory Groundwater Management) project was designed and launched over an eight month period. Our Integrated Urban Water Management project, now renamed Jal Jagriti, in Mulbagal has seen the transition of ownership to the town with Arghyam playing a supporting and advisory role.

As we enter our 7th year, we aim to sharpen our focus, build on and go deeper into some of our core initiatives. And as always for inspiration and support we will draw on our expanding network of partners and communities, our fellow travellers in this journey.

Sunita Nadhamuni

About Arghyam

Arghyam is a public charitable foundation set up in 2001 with a personal endowment from Rohini Nilekani.

Arghyam initiated work in the water supply sector in 2005, the objective being to support sustainable efforts that enhance equity in access to water for all.

Vision

SAFE, SUSTAINABLE WATER FOR ALL

▶ Arghyam's focus is on domestic water which is the small, but critical amount of water needed by every individual to meet their basic daily needs. It includes water that is vital to daily human functions of drinking, cooking, cleaning, washing, sanitation and bathing and village-based livelihoods like livestock, subsistence cropping and household crafts.

Mission

▶ To partner with individuals, organisations and governments to create, promote and sustain ideas and efforts towards achieving the vision.



Strategy

- ▶ Arghyam will support integrated management of water at a local level through empowerment of the local government and through good governance.
- ▶ The initiatives will address social, institutional, technical, environmental and financial sustainability and issues of equity and inclusion.
- ▶ To address the diversities and complexities of water issues, Arghyam will develop relevant partnerships and function as a flexible organisation, willing to innovate, absorb risks and learn from its experiences.

Goals

- ▶ Increase the number of people, especially the poor and vulnerable who have access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- ▶ Develop sustainable water management practices, models, tools, and processes.
- ▶ Use information and knowledge to impact policy and practice.

Arghyam Reach

About 4.5 lakh people
across 1,100 villages;

49 projects supported
in 2010-11, across 18 states;

An overall budget of
Rs.11.81 crore

Arghyam in Five Years

Looking Back and Moving Forward

Arghyam commissioned a rapid Strategic Review on completing five years of engagement in the water sector. This review, facilitated by Catalyst Management Services Private Limited, Bangalore, was an independent expert analysis of the journey so far, from the perspective of internal and external stakeholders. The assessment was conducted over a month through desk study and in-depth interviews with significant internal and external stakeholders.

The review focussed on three key areas:

- Arghyam as an organisation
- Arghyam's programmatic approaches and impact
- Key sectoral needs and priorities

The positive theme at the end of the study was that within five years, Arghyam has been recognised as a value-driven leading Indian organisation that addresses the needs of the sector. It has established sectoral credibility by creating a knowledge platform, influencing policy development through evidence generation, capacity building and grassroots outreach.

Arghyam's spirit of partnership and its willingness to innovate and take risks to address complex and critical challenges

has been appreciated by its partners. To add value to these partnerships and to create a larger gain, a paradigm shift would be required to engage partners strategically on specific issues identified, as well as support organisational capacity building.

The review has helped Arghyam reinforce its past strategies and become aware of the organisational challenges ahead. Arghyam's approach so far has been to explore a wide variety of issues in water and sanitation to gain ground knowledge. However to address the future challenges, Arghyam needs to focus and consolidate a strategic position on a few key themes. It also needs to transition from a small, organisation to one that can create a large sustainable impact in the sector. While going forward, areas that will need more attention and investment from an organisational perspective are the strengthening of internal structures, capacities and systems to support the scale-up.



Arghyam's Outreach



Arghyam's Partners

Grants

List of Partners

Action for Social Advancement
Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM)
Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)
BAIF Insitute for Rural Development - Karnataka (BIRD-K)
CBR Network (South Asia)
Center for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT)
Communication for Development and Learning (CDL)
Development Alternatives (DA)
Dhan Foundation
Dhanya
Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management (SOPPECOM)
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
Gandhigram Trust
Gram Gaurav Prathisthan
Gram Vikas
Gramalaya
Himalaya Seva Sangh (HSS)
Intercooperation Social Development India
Leaf Society
Manthan Adhyayan Kendra
Megh Pyne Abhiyan (MPA)
Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) and MYRADA Kaveri Pradeshika Samsthe (MYKAPS)
Outreach
People's Learning Centre (PLC)
People's Organisation for Wasteland and Environment Regeneration (POWER)
People's Science Institute (PSI)
Resources Centre for Sustainable Development (RCSD)
Sahjeevan
Sambhaav Trust
Samerth Charitable Trust
Seva Mandir

Society for Social Unity and Development (SSUD) and WaterAid

Society for Voluntary Action Revitalisation and Justice (Svaraj)

Sparsh, National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK) and Gajni Foundation

The Environmental Law Research Society (ELRS)

The Ladakh Ecological Development Group (LEDeG)

Thrissur District Administration

Utthan

Visakha Jilla Nava Nirmana Samithi (VJNNS)

Water for People, Naihati Prolife and Sathee

Watershed Organisation Trust (WoTR)

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN)

Communication and Advocacy - Planning Commission Consultations

Centre for Microfinance and Livelihoods

Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration

MYRADA

Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra

PRAVAH

Samarthan

WaterAid

Urban Initiatives Programme

Department of Municipal Administration

Health Development Initiative

Indian Institute of Science

MYRADA

National Foundation of India

Town Municipal Council, Mulbagal

Gram Panchayat Organisation Development

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

Gram Vikas, Karnataka

Research and Development

AIDS Counseling, Care, Education and Prevention Training (ACCEPT) Society

Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai

University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore

Grants

Desilting of ponds - convergence with MGNREGA

The Grants team worked with diverse stakeholders to support strategic efforts in enhancing equity and sustainability of interventions related to water and sanitation.

In the Financial Year 2010-11, Arghyam supported 49 projects across the country to promote water and sanitation security through integrated domestic water management, groundwater management, water quality, sanitation and dissemination through advocacy, outreach, education and capacity building.



Arghyam

Water Security

Water security entails a year round, sustainable supply of adequate quantity of safe water to all. This can be achieved by promoting solutions such as rain water harvesting (RWH), tank rehabilitation, revival of traditional water sources, supply of water from perennial springs in tribal areas, flood rehabilitation work and wetland conservation, to name a few. Central to this effort is enhancing the capacities of the community to manage their water resources efficiently. Arghyam supports projects that design local solutions through the use of traditional knowledge and community participation for long-term sustainability.



Arghyam



Arghyam

Gravity Flow Water Systems in tribal Andhra Pradesh

Arghyam has partnered with Visakha Jilla Nava Nirmana Samithi (VJNNS) to implement the *Neeru - Aarogyam* ('Water - Health') project that reaches out to 470 households in six tribal villages in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. These villages are characterised by poor water supply, thus placing the burden of fetching water on women and children.

VJNNS designed the Gravity Flow Water Systems (GFWS) based on perennial springs, which are common to this hilly region. The height difference between the source and the villages where water is to be supplied is enough for gravity alone to transport water. The construction of GFWS involves identifying perennial springs,

constructing a collection box at the spring source, transporting the water to the villages through pipelines, using a slow sand filter to ensure potable water quality and finally distributing the water through stand-posts.

Spring water is largely free from contamination and provides a 24/7 potable source of water for the community. Some villagers have also made use of the surplus water for horticulture to augment their income or nutritional security.

The GFWS has proved to be a low-cost, simple technology solution that does not depend on electricity, for villages in high rainfall and forested hilly areas that have a low population density. The community has actively participated in the process through *shramadaan* (voluntary labour) and monetary contribution for maintenance.

Integrated Domestic Water Management (IDWM)

IDWM combines various aspects of water management, such as planning the use of multiple sources based on availability and demand, ensuring source sustainability, providing distribution systems and promoting sanitation, thus closing the water loop. The emphasis is on community mobilisation and involvement to ensure inclusive and equitable water supply. The IDWM approach also involves institutionalising and training local mechanisms such as Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) to plan, develop, operate and maintain the water supply systems.

Implementing Holistic Water Management in Bundelkhand

Development Alternatives piloted an IDWM project with support from Arghyam in the Bundelkhand region of north India, reaching out to approximately 7,000 people in ten villages.

In all the ten villages, community mobilisation led to the preparation of participatory village action plans by the *Samagra Jal Vikas Samitis (SJVS)* - the VWSCs.

To ensure source sustainability and access to water in the villages, water harvesting structures such as check dams, gabion structures and farm ponds were constructed. More than 500 acres of land were treated, helping to reduce top soil erosion and increase recharge of groundwater, which is severely exploited in this region. Rooftop rain water harvesting was taken up in seven acutely water-scarce villages. Existing dug wells and hand pumps were upgraded and new hand pumps were installed where required.

With the distribution pipelines in place, people now get water at stand-posts for domestic use. To ensure quality of water, *Jal TARA* water filters were provided at the community and household levels. While stand-posts catered to water for household use, water troughs were constructed to provide water for livestock.

The project also focussed on sanitation, with the construction of about 700 household twin pit toilets. Other efforts included wastewater management by laying open drainage lines, construction of soak pits and demonstration of a few kitchen gardens for reuse of grey water.



Development Alternatives



Arghyam

Water security - from rain water harvesting to water treatment

Groundwater Management

Groundwater management is crucial in achieving water security in the country, as it meets the drinking water needs of almost 80% of rural India. Groundwater management involves a combination of sound science, appropriate technology and a strong social commitment to conserving and using groundwater. Arghyam supports projects that promote groundwater management through stakeholder participation and help to arrive at practical solutions based on systematic scientific studies and appraisals of local aquifers.



Gopal M S

Building local capacities on ground water management

Piloting Participatory Groundwater Management through Resource Centres

In early 2011, Arghyam initiated a pilot project called 'Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM)'. This project aims to create regional Resource Centres (RCs) on groundwater across the various geo-hydrological typologies. Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM) is the nodal agency for this initiative, and will help develop decentralised organisations that will eventually emerge as RCs on groundwater. Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT) in Gujarat, People's Science Institute (PSI) in Uttarakhand and Watershed Support Services and Activity Network (WASSAN) in Andhra Pradesh have been identified as the RCs.

The major components of the project include training and building the capacities of the RCs (and through them the communities) on aquifer mapping and potential, evolving social guidelines and regulations on participatory water usage, and ensuring source sustainability. The project will also involve action research at 4-5 sites. The processes, experience and lessons from the action research projects will be taken up for advocacy.

Water Quality

Both surface and groundwater can become unfit for human consumption due to various reasons, such as inherent chemical or anthropogenic contamination. Monitoring and managing the water quality from source to sink is therefore crucial as it forms the basis for good health. Arghyam supports interventions towards improving water quality, especially in areas where water is contaminated by arsenic and fluoride. These interventions experiment with different cost-effective measures such as provision of filters, promotion of alternate sources of water such as rain water to provide safe drinking water, etc. Promotion of sanitation and hygiene, both of which directly affect water quality, are also supported by Arghyam.

Safe water in schools



Water for People



Eklavya Prasad

Safe Water Technologies in Flood Affected Areas

Provision of safe drinking water has usually posed a major challenge to relief operations in flood-prone north Bihar. *Megh Pyne Abhiyan* ('Cloud Water Campaign'), an initiative supported by Arghyam (2007-2011) aims to address this problem.

The campaign evolved organically from identifying technologies for safe water and sanitation during floods to continuing to address these issues during non-flood times. Simple solutions such as temporary RWH systems using regular plastic sheets were promoted to ensure safe drinking water during floods. For post-flood water needs, semi-permanent and permanent RWH storage structures such as *jal kothis*, designed and constructed by the community using locally available material, were developed.

The campaign also addressed water quality issues. Widespread iron contamination observed in the water supplied from hand pumps was tackled by reviving and promoting open wells, which were free from such contamination, and by developing *matka* filters. Issues of sanitation during flood and non-flood times were also addressed by promoting mobile, semi-permanent and permanent eco-sanitation units as a safe alternative to regular toilets in this high water table area.

Mass mobilisation methods for sensitising the community on sanitation, health and hygiene issues were effectively used to create an enabling environment for the programme. The trained community members and the NGO staff are now being considered as resource persons for water harvesting and quality issues within the district.

Sanitation

Sanitation is a complex issue as it involves not just technology and governance, but also because it depends largely on human behaviour and culture. Unfortunately, sanitation often does not get the attention it requires. Arghyam supports sanitation initiatives by enhancing the capacities of stakeholders for adopting improved sanitation and personal hygiene practices, promoting region-specific appropriate technologies, promoting innovations in technology etc.



Promoting improved sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas

Promoting Gram Panchayats to become 'Nirmal Grams'

Arghyam supports Gandhigram Trust in a WatSan initiative in five Gram Panchayats (comprising 13 villages) in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu. The first phase focussed on community managed water supply systems. The second phase of the project focussed on the promotion of complete village sanitation in the five GPs to make them eligible for *Nirmal Gram Puraskar* (an award for sanitation instituted by the Government of India).

In this phase, the household toilet coverage increased to 54%, up from 35% before the project. About 60% of the new toilets were built by availing loans from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and a revolving fund, while the rest were built by people with their own funds. The overall sanitation situation in the GPs has also improved considerably due to interventions such as soak-pits for management of grey water and safe disposal of wastewater near stand-posts.

The project showed that complete village sanitation would require more effort and time as the problems become more complex. The third phase of the project has therefore been taken up to achieve the goal of total sanitation.

Education, Outreach and Capacity Building

Capacity building entails training on different aspects, such as institutional development and management as well as developing technical and social mobilisation skills. In order to do this, Arghyam has supported capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), NGO staff and government functionaries to facilitate the process of decentralisation of water supply and sanitation systems, multi-stakeholder dialogues and mass public awareness campaigns.

People's Learning Centre (PLC) in Gujarat

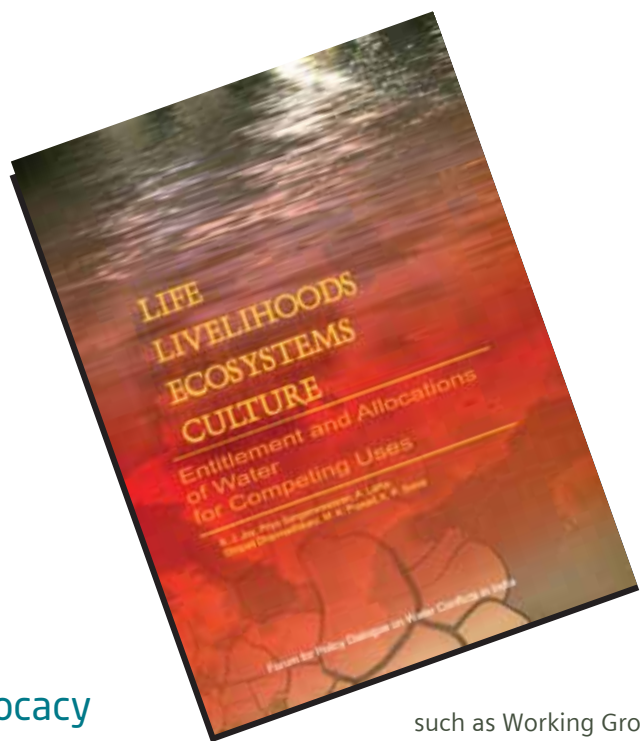
Arghyam had partnered with Utthan from 2008–2010 for sustainable capacity building and developing a state level institutional mechanism to ensure safe water and sanitation. This has been achieved by setting up the People's Learning Centre (PLC) at Bhavnagar in Gujarat.

In the PLC model, district and state level resource groups are set up to support and train local people to form area resource groups (ARGs). The ARGs work with villages to form or revive local institutional structures for WatSan such as VWSCs (known as Pani Samitis).

21 Area Resource Groups (ARGs) have been established, which have reached out to another 100 villages and formed

Pani Samitis. The Pani Samitis have been trained by the ARGs on all aspects of planning, implementation and management of village water supply, various government schemes and their convergence. Through this capacity building effort, 50 Pani Samitis have mobilised the community around WatSan issues and prepared action plans to develop water supply systems. 20 village action plans have been approved by the State institution, Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) and the funds will be leveraged from WASMO.

In the next phase, Arghyam plans long-term support for core human resources and administration of the PLC. The aim is to increase the visibility and extent of PLC's activities by deepening its area of influence within Gujarat and preferably even extending it to Madhya Pradesh.



Advocacy

Across various thematic areas, Arghyam's key focus is on cross-learning and advocacy to influence policy. Arghyam's advocacy projects aim to ensure equity and sustainability in the water sector on a large scale. These efforts range from creating awareness on water-related issues to mediating and resolving conflicts in the water sector.

Arghyam supports the Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, a collective that works towards resolution and prevention of water conflicts in India. The Forum's interventions focus on networking and awareness building, documentation of water conflicts and the resolution of active water conflicts in Orissa and Kerala.

To sensitise civil society members about water conflicts, the Forum conducted training workshops. It has also published a report entitled 'Life, Livelihoods, Ecosystems, Culture: Entitlement and Allocation of Water for Competing Uses'.

The report was released in March 2011 by Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Environment and Forests, Government of India (GoI). Steering Committee members of the Forum are also directly involved in GoI's deliberations on the water sector, through various forums

such as Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission.

Institutional Initiatives Programme

In addition to the grants related to different aspects of water and sanitation, Arghyam started a unique programme called Institutional Initiatives in 2010-11. This programme has been developed to explore different models of grant making. Under this programme, Arghyam this year decided to provide one-time institutional support to ACWADAM, one of its long-term partners working on groundwater management across India.

Small Grants

Arghyam started a Small Grants programme for decentralised grant making. This initiative is to reach out to organisations and individuals having a local presence, and that are carrying out innovative work in the domestic water and sanitation domain and beyond. One such effort has already been initiated through the Leadership Fellowship programme in partnership with the Sambhaav Trust and Anupam Mishra. Seven individuals working on diverse water issues across India have been identified and provided with support.

Gram Panchayat Organisation Development Project

The GP Organisation Development (OD) project has been conceived to look at capacity building from an institutional perspective, addressing the question of how to strengthen the GP as an institution, with the aim of improving governance and service delivery to rural citizens.

The capacity related issues facing the GPs include its identity and associated dignity among citizens and even the State, perceived lack of technical and financial support from government, lack of funds, lack of knowledge and skills, and therefore confidence among members.

The project leverages OD concepts extensively used in managing change in organisations across sectors. The core activities include developing the vision and mission for the GP, followed by designing a structure for the GP which would help deliver the vision and mission on one hand, and utilise existing financial, human and other resources on the other.

Solutions are being explored through diagnosis and critique of existing institutions and systems; while simultaneously working with two GPs - Dubburhalli and O'Mittur - in Karnataka, facilitating real time change in an action research mode. The GPs are at the core of the process as active partners in developing solutions, leveraging varied knowledge and skills of individuals and organisations associated with the project.



Towards a water secure future for all

The project has been taken up in partnership with Panarc Consultants and two NGOs - Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and Grama Vikas.

The Way Forward

To increase the effectiveness of Arghyam's grants model, the Grants team will focus on adding value to all the projects through the use of technology, trend analysis, capacity building and hydrogeology. Closer project monitoring, evaluation and audits, applying improved methods will be a focus for the next year to help identify project barriers, take mid-course corrective measures and consolidate lessons.

Various project evaluations have helped the Grants team understand that hardware-intensive projects take longer

than the time envisaged by the partners. As a result the software activities that Arghyam supports often outpace the infrastructure development. Hence in the next year, Arghyam will provide enough time and resources to partner organisations to leverage hardware-related funding, after which it will release the funds for software activities accordingly. For advocacy projects that are difficult to be measured by deliverables and outputs, Arghyam will provide flexible funding .

To support evidence-based advocacy, the Grants team will carry out structured action research in various projects to gather data. In addition to this, the Grants team will also field test different models of low-cost water filters.

The partner capacity building efforts initiated last year will continue to focus on aspects such as documentation,

networking, groundwater hydrogeology, project planning and management and monitoring.

Documentation efforts to consolidate lessons and good practices from the ground, and share them with wider partners will continue to be a key activity this year.

To achieve Arghyam's goal of reaching the maximum number of vulnerable and marginalised people, the Grants Team will extend its relationship with a few strategic partners and take an initiative to look for donor convergence for temporal funding of interventions.



Arghyam

Urban Initiatives Programme

Many towns in India are poorly served in terms of all basic facilities, poor implementation of policies and programmes, lack of suitable technologies and poor governance being some of the reasons. Arghyam's Urban Initiatives Programme aims to develop a holistic approach for towns to improve and optimise sustainable management of water.

Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) Programme in Mulbagal

In 2008, Arghyam initiated the IUWM programme in the town of Mulbagal (population of 44,033 as per census 2001), about 120 kms from Bangalore in Karnataka. The Department for Municipal Administration (DMA) and the Town Municipal Council (TMC) of Mulbagal are key project partners.

MYRADA, Indian Institute of Science (IISc.) and other partners of Arghyam have supported various aspects of IUWM such as community mobilisation, groundwater studies, energy audit etc.

IUWM - Mulbagal Programme: Aims and Principles

In developed countries, IUWM symbolises efficient management of water and sanitation systems. In the Indian context, the IUWM approach also has to deal with issues such as universalisation of access to water, equity, guaranteed water quality, safe sanitation, governance and platforms for people's participation.

The project began with an objective to empower and strengthen the Urban Local Body (ULB) to provide reliable water and sanitation services to all its citizens and safeguard its water resources in the most cost-effective way. It adopts the principles of sustainability, good governance, data-based decision-making, subsidiarity and decentralisation.

Phase 1: Scientific Studies and Demonstration Activities

Mulbagal depends heavily on groundwater. In 2009-10, the focus of the programme was on conducting studies on groundwater availability and quality, on existing water and sanitation infrastructure and energy audits of the pumping stations in the town. This phase also focussed on community mobilisation, forming ward-level committees and strengthening the capacities of the committees, municipal staff of TMC.

These studies showed that although the town has several water sources, the groundwater is deteriorating, primarily due to poor sanitary conditions and other human interventions. Most of the pumps were operating at a very

Improved pumping machinery



Arghyam

Mapping the SWM pilot area in Mulbagal



low efficiency. Like many Indian towns, the TMC of Mulbagal too had weak institutional capacities and finances. Community engagement was also low.

Phase 2: Implementation of Five Focussed Activities

After considerable dialogue with partners and town stakeholders over 18 months of the programme, it was realised that to address multiple aspects of urban planning outlined by the IUWM approach, the TMC would require a different level of organisational capacity. Some of the solutions lay outside the town and some involved legal and institutional reforms. These would perhaps take much longer to materialise. Hence, Arghyam decided to adopt an incremental approach to IUWM. As a first step, the programme was simplified into five focussed ground activities primarily funded by the DMA.

Progress under Focussed Activities of IUWM - Mulbagal

1. Energy Efficiency in Pumping Stations:

The TMC initiated energy saving improvements such as installation of a new pump, power factor panel boards, demand controllers and safety measures in one pumping station. In just nine months, the improvements have led to 10% reduction in energy consumption and savings of Rs 2.5 lakhs from not paying penalties. The overall payback of investment is calculated to be about two years. The planning for improvements at two more pumping stations is underway.

2. Community Toilets:

Given the space constraints in towns for individual toilets and the dangers of unsafe sanitation practices, the Slum Board took up the rehabilitation of eight defunct community toilets in Mulbagal. These toilets will meet needs of about 1000 households without toilets. Gramalaya, an NGO working in Trichy with expertise in urban community managed sanitation models is partnering in this effort.

The TMC has also taken up a decentralised technology for treatment of sewage.

3. Individual Toilets:

Under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme which provides subsidies for individual household toilets, documentation for 240 households has been completed and their applications for individual toilets have been processed.

4. Solid Waste Management (SWM):

The TMC piloted a model for SWM, which integrates good practices from several other models. The pilot launched in the Police Colony locality has received a positive response from the community and has spread from 30 households to 250 households.

5. Rain Water Harvesting:

In order to ensure water of safe quality to students, RWH has been taken up at seven schools in the town. Along with the construction of the physical structure, a group comprising students and staff will be identified and trained to take responsibility for the structure and ensure that the RWH unit functions well.

Making community toilets accessible in Mulbagal



Arghyam

The five ground activities address actual problems faced by people on an immediate basis, and hence it has been possible to rally all the stakeholders around these very tangible activities. The stakeholders see relevance for these activities, resulting in their sustained interest and participation in the work.

Programme Ownership by the TMC

Although a good deal of progress was made in the five activities during 2010-11, Arghyam's experience was that considerable amount of its energy and resources were being applied to get them on course. Moreover, for the programme to be sustainable in the long-run, it is important that the TMC takes the ownership and the lead role in execution of the plans. Towards the end of the year, Arghyam therefore decided to transition the ownership of the five

activities to Mulbagal town. Arghyam will continue to facilitate the TMC in its work through the Project Support Unit (PSU) created for this programme. Arghyam will support the programme by building the TMC's capacities and skills on different aspects, carrying out communication efforts for improving public awareness and sharing the experiences of IUWM with other towns and Government stakeholders.

Other Urban Initiatives

Arghyam has supported the National Foundation of India (NFI) and the Health and Development Initiative (HDI) in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack for a project on strengthening community-centric governance through integrated water, sanitation and waste management. The project covers five urban and peri-urban

wards, one in Bhubaneswar and four in Cuttack. The project aims at initiating participatory governance in municipal area development with special emphasis on poor communities, and carrying out specific interventions in water, sanitation and waste management

The Way Forward

Arghyam believes that it will be possible to incrementally move towards IUWM through specific smaller activities. Arghyam will consolidate the lessons from the Mulbagal programme and encourage interested stakeholders from a few small towns to adopt this approach.

India Water Portal

IWP - a rich on-line knowledge resource platform

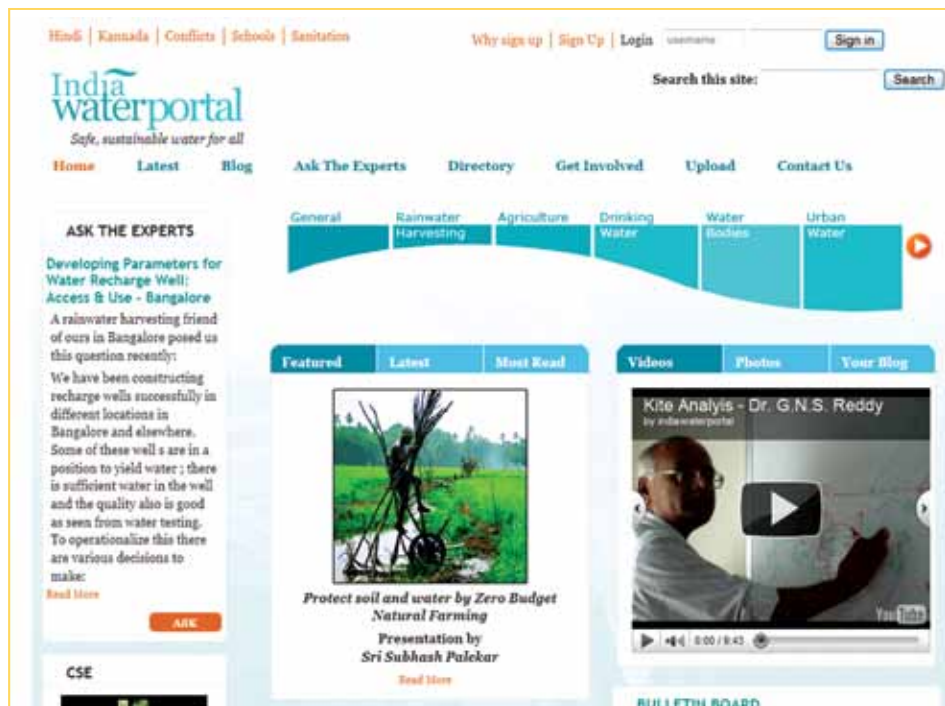
Since its launch in January 2007, the India Water Portal (IWP) has grown to become India's premier online knowledge space on water. Sub-portals like the Schools Water Portal (SWP) and the Hindi Water Portal (HWP) have gathered momentum, becoming popular destinations for their specific audiences.

The presence on social media (Facebook and Twitter) has enabled the Portal to create newer audiences for water and sanitation.

The year 2010-2011 was a year for internal growth, introspection, discussions and learning for the IWP team.

India Water Portal

Last year (FY 2009-2010) the IWP (<http://indiawaterportal.org>) witnessed a major technological change - the shift from HTML to the Drupal-based Content Management System. This year (FY 2010-2011) IWP saw the benefits of this shift – easier management of



data and information, greater velocity of content updation, ease of reader interaction and greater search engine optimisation (SEO) benefits.

By the end of March 2011, there were more than 2,700 pieces of content artefacts on the Portal, ranging from case studies, research documents and policy papers to audio-visual media. Apart from the knowledge sections, other sections like Bulletin Board, Member Blogs and Event Calendar have seen good adoption by users. On the Ask-the-Experts section, a total of 975 questions and 3,200 answers have been posted through the service. 'IWP News', a section introduced last year, is a careful selection of all the relevant water news published by mainstream

and non-mainstream newspapers, online journals, blogs, websites and other online repositories.

Last year, IWP improved its content sourcing and updation processes, introduced monthly technology release cycles, sent fortnightly newsletters, institutionalised a quarterly planning system and hired new staff.

Hindi Water Portal

The Hindi Water Portal (<http://hindi.indiawaterportal.org>) started off as an experiment in 2008 and has become a full-fledged portal in a matter of two years.



During the year more than 3,500 pieces of content stories, audio-visual material, books, podcasts, presentations, campaign materials and interviews were added. Around 400 water bodies in India were profiled and detailed on the portal. Like the past two years, the Hindi Water Portal was invited by the Ministry of Water Resources, GoI, to set up a stall at the IITF (India International Trade Fair) Water Pavilion in November 2010. Several news stories published by IWP continue to be republished in mainstream newspapers like Dainik Jagran, Dainik Bhaskar, Amar Ujala and Navbharat Times.

India Sanitation Portal

The India Sanitation Portal (<http://indiasanitationportal.org>) was launched at SACOSAN in New Delhi in November 2008 with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), GoI and several water institutions.

Re-launched in July 2010 with significant technology changes and a clear management structure, it is now a collaborative effort primarily between Arghyam and WaterAid.

In this partnership, Arghyam manages the design and technology aspects of

the portal, while WaterAid handles the content and communications functions of the portal.

The new ISP runs on a content management system (CMS) called Drupal, which enables faster and better processing of content. Along with the technology change, the new ISP has a better design, a new logo and greater functionality. This has resulted in regular tracking of news, campaigns and events in the areas of sanitation, hygiene and health. There has also been an increase in viewership of the portal.

Schools Water Portal

The Schools Water Portal (<http://schools.indiawaterportal.org>) was launched in January 2009 mainly to serve as a teaching aid for school teachers. The Schools Water Portal created several training modules on water in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology (DST). These could be used either as teacher training modules, or used by the teachers in classrooms.

The Schools Water Portal conducted four Teacher Training Workshops, intended to familiarise teachers with the content on the portal. It has also

entered into a partnership with Oracle Education Foundation, which manages the popular educational portal ThinkQuest.org. Through this partnership, the Schools Water Portal plans to host competitions, contests and campaigns on water on the ThinkQuest.org website.

Drop Shot: A Photography Contest for Students

A photography contest for students of class VIII to XII and in undergraduate programmes (2 categories) was organised by the Schools Water Portal in August 2010. The themes for the contest were:

Thirst

What a waste!

Water - our common wealth

Drop the drip

Fresh water, refreshing water

'Moods of water': Drop Shot winner, category - Class VIII – XI



Nishanth Bekay, Class XII, The Valley School K.F.I

'Tears of joy': Drop Shot winner, category - undergraduate



Aniruddha Gupte, Srishti School of Art Design and Technology

The Way Forward

As several growth opportunities presented themselves, IWP felt the need to consolidate perspectives within the team, users, the Arghyam Board and external evaluators, and work towards the next five-year long-term directional plan. Supporting this, IWP conducted three main activities – an online user survey, an external evaluation of IWP and an internal all-hands meeting. By the end of the fiscal year 2011-2012, the five-year directional plan for IWP will be rolled out.

The current portals will continue to increase viewership, attract new audiences and partnership

opportunities. Planned activities for the next fiscal year include simplifying navigation, adding new functionalities, creating beginner-level content on water, involving volunteers, engaging partnerships and being more active on social media.

Lastly, IWP will increase its focus on water data, maps, online applications and developing some calculators (e.g. rain water harvesting, water footprint). In 2010-11 the Technology team along with the IWP team started a data project. While there is a fair amount of data related to water and sanitation in India, there are several problems associated with it.

The data is scattered and rarely available in the public domain. There is data duplication with insufficient critiquing. The data project aims to create a database of 'water data' through a combination of primary and secondary research, advocacy efforts and networking. Some headway has been made in enumerating major sources of data and identifying databases relevant to water and sanitation.

It is indeed a very interesting story (Rainwater harvesting in Idkidu village of Bantwal taluk, Mangalore) on the India Water Portal and great efforts on the part of native people. Water-harvesting programme is very important to farmers.

With warm regards,

Chandrasekhar, Nemani
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India

“वॉटर पोर्टल देखा | आपको बधाई की सरल हिन्दी में सामग्री प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं | पानी जैसे जनविषय के लिए सबसे जरूरी है की उनकी काम की बात उन तक उनकी भाषा, उनके मुहावरे में पहुंचे | ...शुभकामनाओं सहित.”

राजेश उत्साही,
अजीम प्रेम्जी फाउन्डेशन

“I have gone through (Schools) Water Portal. I am a science teacher in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV). It is a wonderful resource bank especially for middle-school students. I solved one quiz. But the correct answers are not given. It will be better if the correct answers are shown to us. I hope my students will like this portal. Good effort.”

Ms. Sarita Tejjwani,
KV, Ujjain

Technology

The Technology team aims at exploring and developing IT applications for a range of stakeholders in the WatSan sector – the community, partner NGOs, government departments and others to make outreach, data collation and monitoring impact more cost-effective.

SMS Project

Arghyam's philosophy is to help its partners adapt better to some of the simpler IT tools. This was piloted in the *Mazhapolima* ('Bounty of Rain') project in Kerala which has been implemented in partnership with the Government of Kerala. The Mazhapolima project is a participatory open well recharge project in Thrissur district. The technology team supported the use of mobile phones to track the water levels of the open wells.

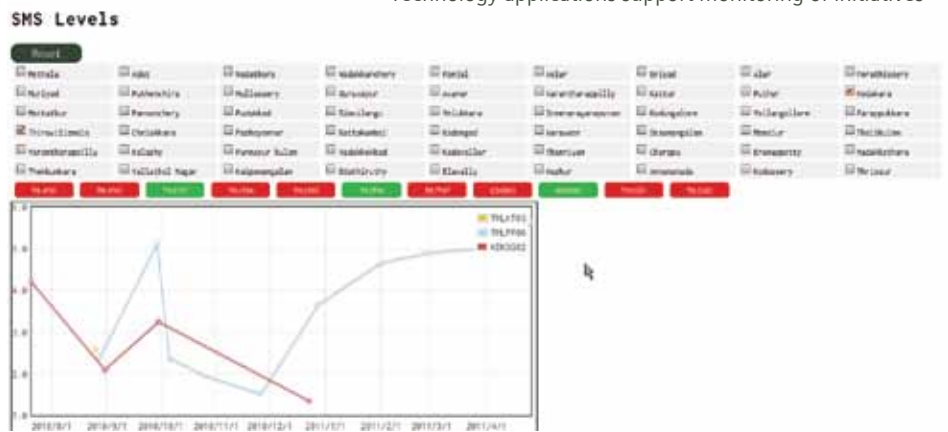
Arghyam set up an SMS server and a mobile number. The on-ground action research team reported the water levels of the open wells by sending an SMS in pre-defined formats. The SMS project targeted 285 open wells in 52 GPs. As the technology is very simple, the local community can report the well water levels through SMS. The SMS data is regularly shared with the Project Monitoring Unit in Thrissur, which is thus able to monitor the project without physically having to go to the field, thus saving time and costs.

Simple well recharge to reduce tanker-based supply



Arghyam

Technology applications support monitoring of initiatives



The Way Forward

The Technology team works very closely with the India Water Portal team on joint projects and has now been merged with IWP. An important initiative in the next year will be data compilation and visualisation.

Research and Development

A small Research and Development (R&D) team was set up in Arghyam in 2009 to support the research activities emerging in other Arghyam projects, as well as to serve the broader mandate of the organisation. Ecological sanitation, wastewater treatment technologies and water quality emerged organically within Arghyam as areas of research.

Soil Biotechnology (SBT) Wastewater Treatment Plant

In 2010-11 the major achievement under R&D was the construction and successful commissioning of a SBT wastewater treatment plant at AIDS Counselling, Care, Education and Prevention Training (ACCEPT) Society on the outskirts of Bangalore.

Soil Biotechnology is an indigenous wastewater treatment process that harnesses fundamental biochemical processes of nature, namely respiration, mineral weathering and photosynthesis in order to treat wastewater.

Prof. H.S. Shankar and his associates Dr. B. R. Patnaik and Dr. U.S. Bhawalkar from the Department of Chemical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay, developed this technology.

Field-testing low-cost sustainable wastewater management technologies



Arghyam

The technology can treat sewage water to very high standards, meeting the norms for agricultural reuse, flushing, surface discharge and groundwater recharge. It can significantly alleviate water shortage and reduce the strain on water resources. It is appropriate in areas where land is not at a premium. The very low operation and maintenance (O&M) cost, low power requirement and lack of need for skilled labour make it an appropriate option for Indian conditions.

Field Testing the SBT Wastewater Technology

The project aimed to independently test the effectiveness of the SBT technology. The project components include a 15KLD (kilolitres a day) bioreactor and a 1KLD tertiary bioreactor. The two bioreactors aim to treat wastewater to successively higher levels of output quality. As part of

the project, the existing septic tank was enlarged to form the input tank for the plant. Several pipelines were laid to transport the wastewater from different buildings on the campus to the input tank. Construction started in June 2010 and the plant has been operational since October 2010 to treat all the wastewater generated in the campus.

The results of the experiment are very encouraging. The plant comfortably meets the norms for agricultural reuse and the output water is currently used for this purpose on the campus. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)/ Chemical Oxygen demand (COD) reduction is >90 and output BOD is less than 10mg/L.

A special feature of the plant is phosphate and nitrate reduction, with phosphate reduction as high as 80%.

Construction of the SBT plant at ACCEPT



Drip-irrigation for experiments with different crops



Ecological Sanitation Research

Arghyam has been supporting research work in the use of human urine (anthropological liquid waste or ALW) as a fertiliser for the past few years at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. In 2010-11 the support for this research continued as part of a three-year grant.

The different aspects of research include extension of the studies to more food crops, short and long-term impact of anthropogenic wastes on soil properties, yield and quality of crops in different soil types, refinement of previous studies on the characterisation of human urine for its nutrient value, and creation of protocols of usage for different crops.

The research funding has also been used to construct a greenhouse and a drip irrigation set-up in order to facilitate on-field and off-field experiments with different crops.

The Way Forward

These two research initiatives of Arghyam will move to a Communications and Advocacy phase going forward, in order to support up-scaling of adoption of these technologies.

Communications and Advocacy

The Communications and Advocacy team in Arghyam set up in 2009, focusses on using tried and tested models developed by its partners in different parts of the country, to impact policy and practice at the state and national levels.

During 2010-11, the advocacy team took small but firm steps to ensure engagement with the government on policy debates. In the last six years, Arghyam has worked with a diverse range of stakeholders spread across India in the domestic water and sanitation sector. These partnerships and networking have enabled Arghyam to bring in many voices, concerns and solutions to larger platforms and influence policy-making in the water and sanitation sector at different levels.

Civil Society Consultations for the Twelfth Five Year Plan - Approach Paper

At the request of the Planning Commission of India, Arghyam and WaterAid coordinated and supported a process of civil society consultations to generate recommendations on rural and urban domestic water and sanitation

issues for its Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The final reports of the urban and rural consultations were presented to the Commission in late December.

Rural Consultations (November-December, 2010)

Six regional rural consultations were organised in different parts of the country, in which about 300 people from 26 states participated. This included representatives from civil society organisations, academicians, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and GP members. The regional consultations culminated in a two-day national consultation at New Delhi in which representatives from the regional consultations participated. The national consultation synthesised the regional reports into a final national report which was presented to the Commission along with the regional reports. The Water Community team of UN-Solution Exchange provided documentation support for all the regional consultations as well as the national consultation.

The deliberations were around five thematic areas of Water Sources, Water Supply, Sanitation, Governance and Beyond WatSan. (See Box: *Highlights from the rural consultation reports*). A survey on the state of water governance in Gram Panchayats across the country was conducted leveraging on the presence of many organisations across the country. About 260 GPs from

different states participated in the survey. A report from this data will ensue in 2011-12.

Highlights from the Rural Consultation Reports

Recommendations for water security issues

- ▶ More power to GPs over local water sources to regulate their use for different purposes, make them sustainable and ensure water security at GP level,
- ▶ Need for scientific and holistic solutions for sustainability,
- ▶ Formulating effective recharge programmes for groundwater based on scientific estimations,
- ▶ Need to increase norms for water supply to 75 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of potable water, with an additional 100 litres per family for livelihood.

Recommendations on governance and public awareness

- ▶ Institutional strengthening of GPs and their sub-committees like the VWSCs,
- ▶ Timely fund transfer to GPs; need to consider electronic fund transfer to speed up the process,
- ▶ Social audits and community monitoring for transparency and accountability of the GP,
- ▶ Need for targeted Information, Education, Communication (IEC) interventions and capacity building to establish the linkages between water, sanitation, personal hygiene and health.

Recommendations for revising the TSC guidelines

- ▶ Increase in the subsidy for Individual Household Latrines,
- ▶ Need for research to expand and improve available technology options for toilets,
- ▶ Villages to have mandatory sanitation plans focussing on needs of different user groups,
- ▶ Need to introduce health indicators to assess improvement in sanitation



Arghyam

Urban Consultation (December 2010)

A single national consultation on urban domestic water and sanitation was organised on December 15, 2010 that brought together a diverse group of stakeholders.

The 60 participants at the national consultation represented slum dwellers, community organisations, NGOs, rights-based groups, activists, researchers, academicians, engineers, municipal functionaries and government officials. The five themes discussed at the consultation were - Urban Poor, Urban Infrastructure, Governance, Water Sources and Beyond WatSan. Planning Commission members Dr. Mihir Shah and Mr. Arun Maira interacted extensively with the participants. The issues to be addressed and recommendations consolidated by each of the thematic groups were finalised for the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. (See Box: *Highlights from the urban consultation reports*).

Highlights from the Urban Consultation Reports

During the national urban consultation there was a consensus on many issues and divergent views on others. Some of the recommendations were:

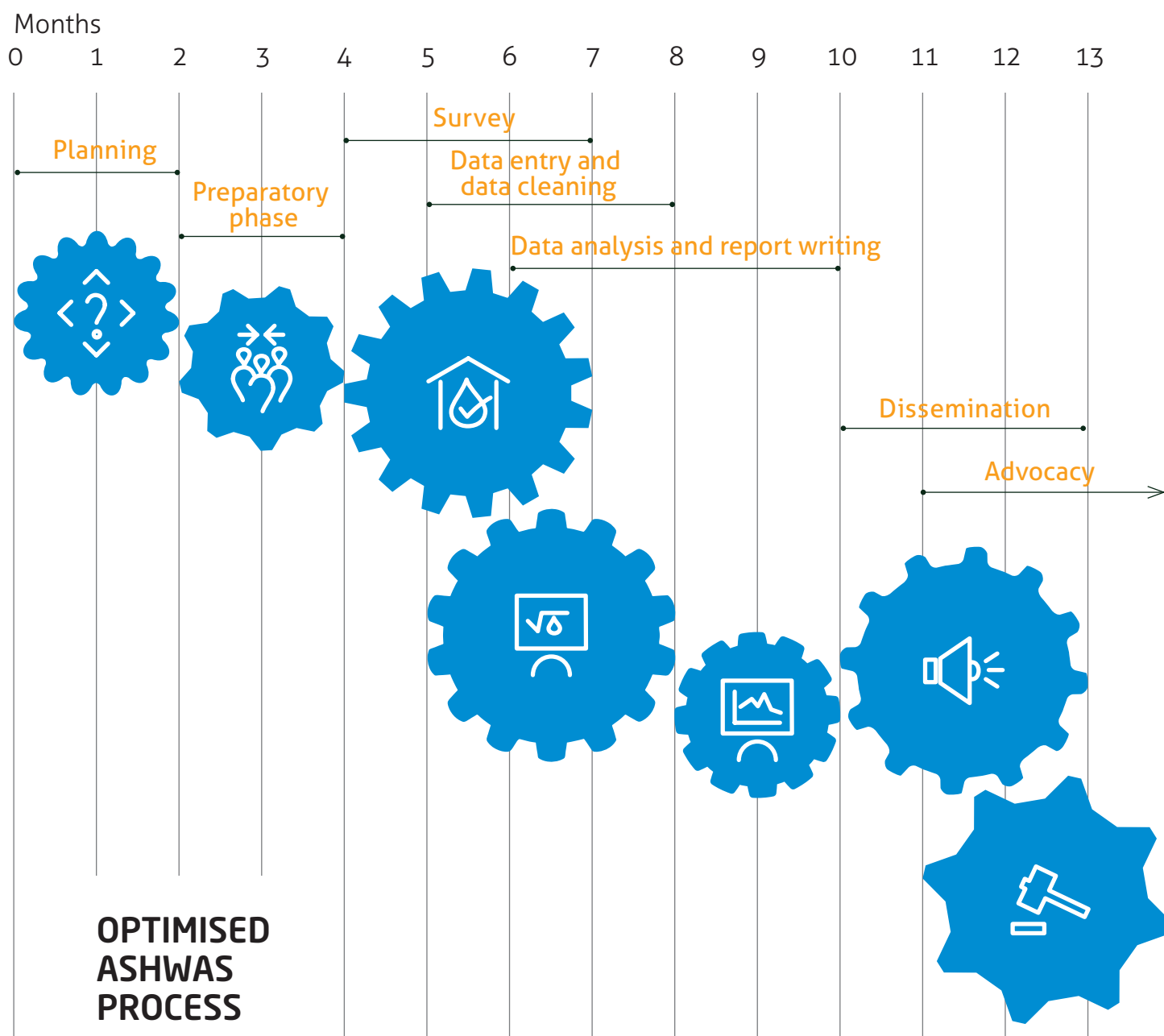
- ▶ Creation of spaces for proactive community participation,
- ▶ Capacity building of urban local bodies directed towards decision making,
- ▶ Implementation of the right to water and sanitation,
- ▶ Replacing parastatals and corporate bodies without accountability with democratic and transparent structures,
- ▶ Equity and sustainability in urban water management.

Taking ASHWAS Forward

In 2008-09 Arghyam conducted ASHWAS (A Survey of Household Water and Sanitation) covering 17,200 rural households in Karnataka.

Following ASHWAS, several organisations expressed interest in conducting similar surveys. Arghyam was invited to provide inputs to the Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS) for a study commissioned by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Gol.

In order to facilitate this further, 2010-11 Arghyam brought out an ASHWAS Process Handbook, which takes readers through all the steps to conduct an extensive survey. It details out the scope of each activity along with the resources, skills and time needed at each stage. It is hoped that the handbook will serve as a useful template for other organisations interested in carrying out a similar effort.



Planning

- Defining purpose
- Defining scope and scale
- Identifying Partners

Preparatory Phase

- Planning survey tasks
- Designing the questionnaires
- Finalising partnerships
- Forming teams
- Training
- Field testing of questionnaires
- Coding and printing of questionnaires
- Procuring water quality testing kits
- Preparing survey plans
- Formulating checkpoints
- Designing the database

Survey

- Conducting the survey
- Monitoring quality
- Collating reports

Data entry and data cleaning

- Data entry
- Data cleaning
- Data analysis

Data analysis and report writing

- Structure for data analysis
- Data analysis and reporting
- Generating scores from data
- Writing reports

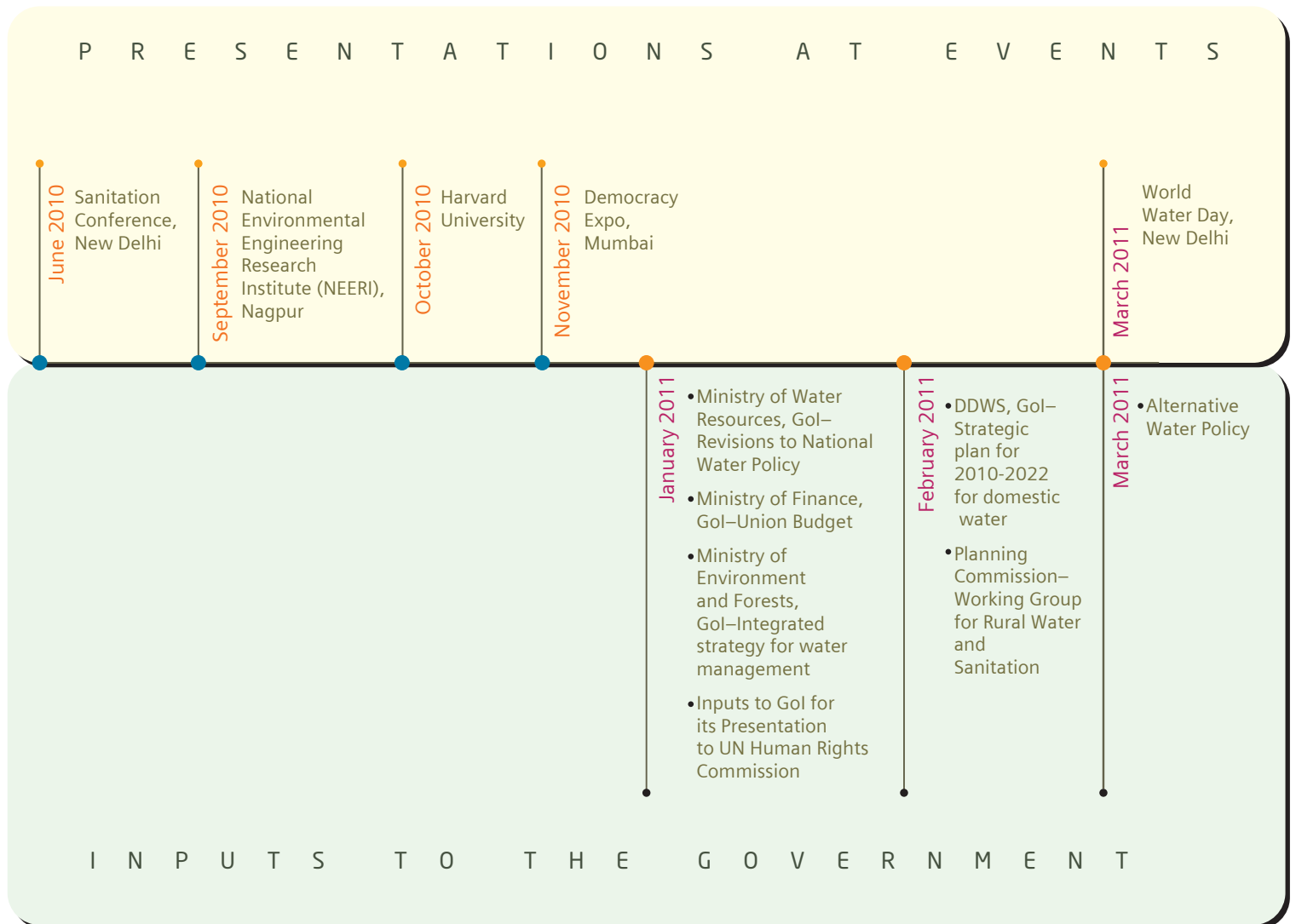
Dissemination

- Options explored
- Dissemination activities undertaken

Advocacy

- Inward advocacy
- Outward advocacy

Contributions to Policy Forums and Presentations



The Way Forward

In order to continue its contribution to good public policy-making, Arghyam will build on its partnerships and improve its analysis of field experiences. Two major objectives for the upcoming year are participatory rural water quality management and participatory surveys like ASHWAS.

The ASHWAS Process Handbook will be shared with partners and other stakeholders. Arghyam also plans to prepare a comprehensive process document on rural water quality management to serve as a guide to agencies planning to implement a water quality programme.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Auditors' Report

To the trustees of Arghyam, Bangalore,

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Arghyam as at March 31, 2011, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by trustees, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. Further to the above, we report that:
 - a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from our examination of books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the Income & Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet comply with the applicable Accounting Standards; and
 - e) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet and the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipts & Payments Account, give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at March 31, 2011;
 - (ii) in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of expenditure over income for the year ended March 31, 2011; and
 - (iii) in the case of the Receipts & Payments Account of the receipts and payments during the year ended March 31, 2011.

For Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 0038675
SD/- Parthasarathy Sudarsanam
Partner
M No.205179

Place: Bangalore
Date: April 20, 2011



599, 12th Main Road
HAL II Stage, Indiranagar
Bangalore - 560008

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2011

Particulars	Sch No.	As at March 31, 2011 Amount	As at March 31, 2010 Amount
Sources of Funds			
1. Corpus Fund	1	1,556,954,098	1,559,684,988
2. Current Liabilities and Provisions			
a. Current Liabilities	2	3,281,120	3,881,344
b. Provisions	3	12,904	10,512
TOTAL		1,560,248,122	1,563,576,844
Application of Funds			
1. Fixed Assets	4	1,877,187	2,101,772
2. Investments	5	1,098,589,900	1,098,589,900
3. Current assets, loans and advances			
a. Cash and bank balances	6	431,871,325	432,638,075
b. Other Current Assets	7	19,690,682	20,632,761
c. Loans and advances	8	8,219,028	9,614,335
TOTAL		1,560,248,122	1,563,576,844
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	23		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

As per our report of even date
for Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0038675

Parthasarathy Sudarsanam
Partner
Membership No.205179
Place: Bangalore
Date: June 11, 2011

for Arghyam

Rohini Nilekani

Trustee

Anuradha Hegde

Trustee

Narayan Ramachandran

Trustee

Place: Bangalore

Date: June 11, 2011



599, 12th Main Road
HAL II Stage, Indiranagar
Bangalore - 560008

Income and Expenditure account for the Year ended March 31, 2011

Particulars	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2011 Amount	As at March 31, 2010 Amount
Income			
Interest Earned	9	115,936,405	115,061,749
Other Income	10	773,042	501,451
TOTAL (A)		116,709,447	115,563,200
Expenditure			
Administrative Expenses	11	4,614,832	4,471,427
Depreciation	4	868,530	928,129
Rural grants	12	80,862,463	62,761,589
India Water Portal	13	7,171,402	8,207,905
Communication and Advocacy	14	5,259,948	4,876,992
Urban Water Initiative	15	13,178,420	21,194,490
Research and Development	16	5,097,056	1,961,629
Technology	17	2,387,684	4,036,450
Ashwas Survey Grants	18	-	196,935
TOTAL (B)		119,440,336	108,635,545
DEFICIT (A-B)		(2,730,889)	6,927,655
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	23		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of Income and Expenditure account.

As per our report of even date
for Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0038675

for Arghyam
Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Anuradha Hegde
Trustee

Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Parthasarathy Sudarsanam
Partner
Membership No.205179
Place: Bangalore
Date: June 11, 2011

Place: Bangalore
Date: June 11, 2011

Receipts and payments account for the year ended March 31, 2011

Receipts	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2011 Amount	As at March 31, 2010 Amount
Balance brought forward:			
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash on Hand		2,056	19,341
Citibank SB Account		69,119,008	18,487,748
Citibank CA - Administration		814,323	5,463,690
Kotak Mahindra Bank Current Account		287,405	99
ICICI Bank SB Account		13,612,086	102,825,605
Corpus Fund received		-	435,228,744
Interest Earned	20	116,591,315	105,752,615
Other Income	21	273,042	1,451
Pre-Mature withdraw of Fixed Deposit		223,500,000	17,500,000
Fixed Deposit Matured		298,627,737	331,318,437
Income Tax refund received		-	13,809
Receipt of rent deposit		-	361,313
TOTAL (A)		722,826,972	1,016,972,852
Payments	Sch No.	Year Ended March 31, 2011 Amount	Year Ended March 31, 2011 Amount
Rural Grants	12	80,862,463	62,761,589
India Water Portal	13	7,171,402	8,207,905
Communication and Advocacy	14	5,259,948	4,876,992
Ashwas Survey Grants		-	196,935
Urban Water Initiative	15	13,178,420	21,194,490
Administrative Expenses	22	2,870,189	6,020,558
Research and Development	16	5,097,056	1,961,629
Technology	17	2,387,684	4,036,450
Fixed assets	4	643,945	1,732,147
Rental deposit		160,000	-
Fixed Deposits made during the year		596,809,485	822,149,281
Balance carried forward:			
Cash on Hand		2,165	2,056
Citibank -5913535806 (Savings A/c)		(993,858)	42,479
Citibank -0877466809(Current A/c)		(100,202)	355,323
ICICI -004701046493 (Savings A/c)		1,846,228	3,450,569
ICICI Savings A/c Linked Deposit - 055214003184		139,638	10,161,517
Kotak Mahindra -04222040000503 (Savings A/c)		58,177	287,405
State Bank of Mysore- 64064306314 (Savings A/c)		67,558	-
Citibank Current Account Linked Deposits		2,496,000	459,000
Citibank Saving Account Linked Deposits		4,870,673	69,076,529
TOTAL (B)		722,826,972	1,016,972,852
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	23		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipts & Payments account

As per our report of even date

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 0038675

Parthasarathy Sudarsanam

Partner

Membership No.205179

Place: Bangalore

Date: June 11, 2011

for Arghyam

Rohini Nilekani

Trustee

Place: Bangalore

Date: June 11, 2011

Anuradha Hegde

Trustee

Narayan Ramachandran

Trustee



Arghyam Team

Chairperson: Rohini Nilekani

CEO: Sunita Nadhamuni

Trustees: Anuradha Hegde, Janhavi Nilekani, Sriram Raghavan, Narayan Ramachandran

Advisors: Ravi Narayanan, Thippeswamy M N, Vishwanath S

In the photo:

Second Row (standing left to right):

Manjunatha Prasad, Ravi Narayanan, Nelson Royal K, Naveen BT, Vishwanath S, Ayan Biswas, Srikanta Prasanna, Rajendra Prasad, Karthick R, Manohar Rao, Reena Pinto

First Row (standing left to right):

Rohini Nilekani, Bopaiah MM, Priya Desai, Amrtha Kasturi Rangan, Suresh Ponnappa, Nagasrinivas K, Nirmala Janardhan, Sunita Nadhamuni, Madhavi Purohit, Rahul Bakare, Dhanush S

Sitting (left to right):

Deepak Menon, Vijay Krishna, Sonali Srivastava, Rakhi Mathai, Nivedita Mani

Not in photo:

Geetha Rajagopal, Habeeb Noor, Lingaraju G, Somaiah K P

www.arghyam.org



599, 12th Main
HAL 2nd Stage, Indiranagar
Bengaluru 560008, India.
Tel: +91 80 41698942
Fax: +91 80 41698943
Email: info@arghyam.org