INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP (IWP)

Half Yearly Report for the Period July – December, 2011

NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS CONDUCTING ASSESSMENT: **Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary and Mr. Mangla Rai, Research Assistant**

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: **15th January, 2012**

Goal I: Promote Water as Key Part of Sustainable Development

Activity 1 : Preparation of Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRD&MP) for Wainganga river sub-basin by Western Zonal Water Partnership coordinating agency of IWP

The planning process for preparation of IWRD & MP for Wainganga river sub-basin initiated in 2010 by Western Zonal Water Partnership Coordinating Agency (WZWPCA), Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development through negotiated approach with the financial support of India Water Partnership. While working on negotiated approach for Wainganga river sub- basin, WZWPCA was formally engaged by Water Resource Division, Government of Maharashtra for preparation of sub basin plans. The initial support of India Water Partnership for organizing stakeholders meeting facilitated Gomukh for taking up the gigantic task with the financial support of State Government. As it was reported in our earlier reports the data on the various aspects would be collected, accordingly after collection & compilation of data on hydrology, rainfall, water quality, environment, socio-economic conditions, meteorology, livelihoods, fisheries, etc. on the Wainganga river basin and after holding several meetings of stakeholders, the IWP Western Zonal Water Partnership Coordinating Agency, Gomukh Environmental Trust has finally identified a total number of 896 projects based on which the Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRD&MP) for Wainganga river sub-basin would be prepared.

The following data was collected under the project:

a. **Hydrology data:** Twenty years data on rainfall, river gauges, full climate data (temperature, evaporation, humidity, wind direction and velocity) was collected and analyzed to derive water availability in the Project Area.

b. **Geographical data:** 72 topological maps, with 1:50,000 scale that cover the project area were digitized with 37 layers with details such as administrative boundaries, towns and villages, historical sites, tourist places, rivers, streams, dams and reservoirs, canals, traditional water tanks and structures, watersheds, agricultural areas, forests, etc. Further, a map showing the flood-prone areas in the Project Area was also prepared. Through ground-truthing and stakeholder participation, the Gomukh Trust has identified villages dependent on fisheries, forests, etc.

c. **Population data:** The 1991, 2001 and provisional 2011 Census data was used to estimate the current and future demand for water. The water demand was classified and prioritized based on demand for domestic water supply, agriculture, industries and elements such as demand for forests and fisheries were added.

d. **Infrastructural and Institutional Data:** Water resources are linked with development of various domains including agriculture and industries. As per the assessment, agriculture is the primary source of livelihood in the region. Therefore, data on agriculture related infrastructural facilities such as

markets and warehouse facilities, transport facilities, availability of irrigation pumps, drip irrigation facilities, etc. was collected and analyzed for sufficiency and distribution. Other water based infrastructural requirements such as hydropower, navigation etc. was also studied.

e. **Livelihood Data:** Data was collected on the various livelihoods in the region including on agriculture, fisheries, forests and forest use rights, agro-industries, etc.

While preparing the projects, the priorities of stakeholders, communities and the State Government were taken into consideration. The category-wise number of projects identified is given below:

(i) Water Resources Development

- 35 projects for barrages on the mainstream;
- 55 projects for barrages on the major tributaries;
- 7 projects for desiltation, repair and maintenance of Minor Tanks;
- 7 projects for desiltation, repair and maintenance of Malguzari Tanks;
- 1 project as alternative for the Gosekhurd Dam Lift Irrigation Schemes;
- 1 project for Rehabilitation & Resettlement Schemes;
- 1 project for Prevention of evaporation and other water losses;
- 1 project for Groundwater Resource Development;
- 8 projects for eco-development; and,
- 10 projects for Watershed Development and Catchment Area Treatment

(ii) Water Resources Management

- 7 projects for Gal-per Lands;
- 1 project for Establishment of Water Users Associations
- 3 projects for Development of Fisheries (Cold storages and piers);
- 90 projects for Water Supply and Sanitation to Urban areas;
- 300 projects for Water Supply and Sanitation to Rural Areas;
- 17 projects for flood prevention and mitigation
- 315 projects for Water for Energy;
- 28 projects of Navigation on upstream of Gosekhurd Dam;
- 9 projects for Research, Investigation and Data Collection Projects

Apart from identifying projects, Gomukh trust along with its partners from the Western Zone Water Partnership participated in the process of Establishment of River Basin Organizations for preparation of plans for river basins in Maharashtra and Series of consultations on Bulk Water Tariffs and Water Tariff Orders.

During stakeholders consultation it was realized by the stakeholders that Kathani River, a tributary of the Wainganga river (and is the only un-intercepted sub basin) had undergone massive pollution due to the increased use of fish poisons for fisheries in the basin in 2008 and with the efforts of local NGOs and community, the water quality of the river was revived again. In order to support and motivate the communities of the Kathani river basin, the India Water partnership, WZWP Coordinating agency has proposed the formation of an Area Water Partnership (AWP) in the Kathani River Basin.

Output/Outcome *:* 1. A comprehensive base map of 1:50,000 scale was prepared for the project area which would be used for further analysis by superimposing additional layers of information such as data on ground water levels, flood prone areas, location of wells and traditional water structures, etc.

2. The data on hydrology, rainfall, water quality, environment, socio- economic conditions, meteorology etc. have been obtained from the various line departments of Government of Maharashtra and are analyzed and computed. Data collection on Ground Water is in process.

3. The data analysis of hydrological aspects indicates that Wainganga Project Area has abundant water in the basin, and achieving water resource development targets such as 100% drinking water supply, 100% irrigation to cultivated lands, waste lands development, and ensuring environmental flows of not only the Wainganga River but also contributing to the Godavari river basin, as identified through the Project Identification Report, would be possible within the plan period of thirty years.

4. WZWPCA has been in the process of continuous formal and informal discussions with local partners for the establishment of the AWP. During the year a network of CSOs and individuals was formed in the Kathani river basin (a tributary of Wainganga) and it would be formalized in January 2012.

Activity 2 : New Rajasthan Water Policy (NSWP) - Capacity Building of Stakeholders, Farmers, PRI Officials, Water User Groups, State Govt. Officials, etc.

It has already been reported that IWP is striving for capacity building of Stakeholders, Farmers, PRI Officials, Water User Groups, State Govt. Officials, etc. for effective implementation of New Rajasthan Water Policy from 2010 onwards. In 2010, IWP partner organization Centre for Environment and Development Studies (CEDSJ), Jaipur took up this responsibility and organized two workshops in two agro-climatic zones of Rajasthan and a good response was achieved during these two workshops.

During 2011, this responsibility was entrusted to another IWP partner namely; Jheel Sanskaran Samiti (JSS), Udaipur which has successfully accomplished this task. To meet the purpose, the JSS has conducted a total number of six workshops for different groups in 2011. The first three workshops were organized from March to June, 2011 and the other three workshops were organized from July-October, 2011. Apart from conducting workshops, IWP and JSS in December, 2011 have developed a Manual entitled "**Capacity Building Manual on Integrated Water Resources Development**". This manual is available on IWP website: cwp-india.org under Publications heading.

An overview of first three Workshops conducted by JSS from January-July, 2011

The **first workshop** was organized on World Water Day i.e. 22nd March, 2011 at Udaipur to **Review of Status of IWRM & State Water Policy of Rajasthan.** This workshop was attended by 50 participants including representatives of the State Government, Experts and other Key Stakeholders**;** the **second workshop** was organized on 22nd April, 2011 at Udaipur for **Capacity Building on IWRM for different stakeholders.** This workshop was attended by 200 participants representing NGOs, Water User Associations, PRIs and Farmers. The officials of European Union- Rajasthan State Partnership Program (EU-SPP) and Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan also actively participated in the Workshop. The **third workshop** was organized on 24th June 2011 for senior engineers of Water Resources Department, Urban local bodies and other agencies.

Details of other three Workshops organized by JSS between July to October, 2011

Workshop IV : IWRM and Eco- Techniques:

On 27th July 2011, an interactive seminar- cum-workshop was held on behalf of IWP with members of Yamuna Pollution Control Unit (YPCU) and representatives of NGOs working on Yamuna River. Mr. Anil Mehta gave presentation on river basin management approach and explained eco-remediation techniques to treat and improve polluted river basin. It was agreed that in order to work on Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) approach and IWRM, the active and dynamic participation of civil society and citizen groups is the first and foremost requirement. Mr. Metha further told that JSS has installed an unique treatment project in Ahar river of Udaipur based on the approach of ILBM ,which is further

extension and sub set of IWRM approach. The representatives of Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Udaipur Chamber of Commerce and Industry also participated in the program.

Workshop V : Workshop on Water and Health:

A seminar-cum-workshop on IWRM (focusing human health hazards) was organized on 1st September, 2011 at Udaipur, Rajasthan. In the workshop, Mr. Anil Mehta, Joint Secretary, JSS invited the Doctors, especially the lady nurses to generate mass awareness among the people regarding water borne diseases. Mr. Mehta further said that by providing safe drinking water and community toilets, water borne diseases can be minimized by 50 %. He also said that personal hygiene and community hygiene is important for avoiding human health hazards. The participants were shown the demonstrations on proper hand washing and solar disinfection.

Workshop VI : IWRM Capacity Building Workshop for Women Self Help Groups

A workshop for Women Self Help Groups on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) was conducted on 10th Oct 2011 by Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti, Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic and Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta Memorial Trust under the banner of Global Water Partnership and India Water Partnership. The workshop held at Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic College was attended by Self Help Women Group of 21 towns and villages situated in the basins of Wakal and Banas rivers ; and representatives of Anganwadis of Southern Rajasthan. Many prominent personalities, who dedicated their life in preserving and managing water resources, were present in the workshop and shared their suggestions on the subject. The participants raised the point that though the State Water Policy underlined the participation and involvement of women in all policies and plans including management and operation, right from small village hamlet to the cities, the role of women in water resources management is very meagre . Mr. Anil Mehta emphasized that the management of various water related crisis ,including growing poverty, need involvement of women in all aspects of water usage and management. Mehta said that role of women should be recognized in planning, construction, management and safeguarding of water resources.

Mehta shared that the marginalized role of women in water resources management is related to social, educational and cultural traditions. Therefore, there is an urgent need to give attention to the specific needs of women and evolve strategies to empower them so that they become able to play effective, competent, sustained and dynamic role at all levels of water resources management.

The President of M. S. Mehta Memorial Trust, Mr. Vijay S. Mehta said that it is necessary that society provides equal opportunity of development to women, seek their suggestions and treat them at par with men. To attain the goal of integrated and inclusive development the women need to have equal access and participation at all levels. He emphasized that health and education of women are the key factors to enhance and ensure their dynamic participation in all IWRM processes and plans.

Mr. Nand Kishor Sharma, Social Scientist, said that the effective, efficient and equitable management of water resources is only achieved when both women and men are involved in consultation processes; and in the management and implementation of water-related services.

The women present in the workshop agreed to increase their role and participation in the implementation of State Water Policy and projects held in the region. The women representatives of Self Help Group said that one of the major causes of their low interest is lack of education and awareness. Ms. Parvati Bai of village Ogana, Ms. Kalibai of village Kotadi, Ms. Shanti Devi of village Pipawas said that Women's convenience, in terms of time and distance, should be first criterion while deciding the time and place for Gram Sabha and WUA Meetings. The participant women further revels that out of them only 8 % women have so far attended the meetings of Gram Sabha. In the meetings of SHG, no fruitful discussions are held. The hand-pump and other water supply schemes are sanctioned near places of influential persons only. The women have to bring water on head from 2 to 3 kilometer distances. The WUAs meant for distribution of irrigation water functions arbitrarily and there is no voice of women in

those meetings. We, the women members of the community , are most susceptible to water borne diseases due to our role in water collection, washing and other domestic activities. We have to travel long distances to fetch water and carry it on our heads, which leads to diseases related to spine, neck, shoulders etc.

The participant women further shared that if any member of the family suffers from any water borne disease, then the responsibility to take care of the diseased member falls on them .Women and girls feel unsafe when they have to go far from their houses to defecate since no nearby toilet facilities are available. Women and girls suffer from problems like malnutrition, illiteracy and anemia.

Mr. Madan Nagda, Secretary of Gandhi Manav Kalyan Samiti; Dr. Tej Razdan of JSS, Dr. L.L. Sharma, Limnologist, Member of JSS; Mr. Jitendra Mehta, Director of Alert Organization; Mr. Mohan Dangi, Secretary of Prayatn Samiti; Ms. Haribala Sharma of Vidya Bhawan Angan Badi and Ms. Jyotsna Jhala of Pahal guided the participants on various aspects of integrated water resources management mainly on Warabandi, Irrigation Water management, Prevention of Water Borne Diseases, Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Livelihood Generation, Conflict Management etc. Details of the workshop in brief have also been covered in Udaipur Times dated 10th October, 2011 which can be seen on http://www.udaipurtimes.com/rural-women-attended-workshop-on-water-management/

Output/ Outcome *:* The participation of diverse stakeholder groups in large number in all activities conducted is indicator of success. The project has also led to synergic networking of different stakeholders involved in IWRM process. The material developed during the project is being used and practiced by various agencies including European Union. The project has given great recognition to GWP-India efforts in implementing IWRM in the state of Rajasthan for sustainable water resource development and socio-economic upliftment of all sections of the society. The mass media coverage spread the GWP/IWP/JSS initiative and efforts to millions of the people across the state of Rajasthan.

Activity 3 : Road Map on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in Odisha by Eastern Zonal Water partnership(EZWP)

A one day Multi-stakeholder consultation on IWRM was organized by Eastern Zone Water Partnership and Odisha Water Forum, with the support of India Water Partnership on 8th Nov 2011 at hotel Bari International, Bhubaneswar. This meeting was attended by about 25 participants from various institutions, civil society groups, Government officials etc. During the consultation, Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, India Water Partnership (IWP), Er. Sisir Behera, Er. Subrat Rath (Deputy Director, (Basin Planning-3), Er. Hrushikesh Mishra, Deputy Director (Basin Planning -1) from Water Planning Organization of the Water Resource Department of Govt. of Odisha played an important role

Session-1: Making a Beginning

At the outset Mr Tapan Padhi of Odisha Water Forum and Convener of Eastern Zonal Water Partnership welcomed the participants. Er. Sisir Behera presided over the session. After a round of brief discussion, Mr. Tapan Padhi spelled out the objectives of the workshop. He said that the objective of the consultation was to come out with a road map for the Civil Societies. IWRM has imperfections, but at time the civil societies distancing themselves from IWRM processes by the government is not going to help the cause. It is a better choice to work together and address the imperfections in the IWRM approach. Dr Veena Khanduri briefed about the institutional structure of Global Water Partnership, India Water Partnership,

and the Zonal Water Partnerships and she also highlighted the experience of negotiated participatory approach followed by Western Zonal Water Partnership in Wainganga sub-basin for planning of Integrated river basin development and management plan. With regard to implementation of IWRM road map in Odisha, she stressed that for effective road map, importance of stakeholder consultations cannot be denied. Also, capacity building of all the stakeholders is very important to implement IWRM.

Er. Sisir Behara, providing a background to the water situation in the state, said Odisha is the richest state from the water resource point of view. We have 480 km long stretch of coastline, 11 river basins and sufficient ground water reserve. Only 25 per cent of ground water has been augmented. In spite of this, the state is facing water scarcity, drought and flood in many parts. So we need an integrated approach to come out with solutions. Implementing infrastructure projects and taking up big projects is not the solution. One has to go to the source of problem. Where it is to be implemented, what is the problem, how it will be addressed. Before the implementation of any project, let us take the views of the stakeholders. It should be participatory. Time has come to go through the small watersheds instead of big projects. On the role of civil society organization he said it can help government in a lot many ways by sharing information, generating awareness and building the capacities of the stakeholders.

Er. Subrat Rath opined that there is a need for coordination and sharing of ideas with civil society and the department is open to ideas. He also said that they will like to join the Eastern Zonal Water Partnership to have a more coordinated effort to implement IWRM.

Session-2: Perspectives on IWRM

In the second session Mr Tapan Padhi broadly defined the IWRM and its basic principle. He said till now the IWRM is having a mixed response from various strata. He presented the five core principles of IWRM and all the participants agreed that there was nothing to crib about these principles. The disagreement, concerns, resistance to IWRM starts with the way it is implemented. If the implementation issues are addressed then IWRM will be greatly accepted by different stakeholders and it will be able to fulfill its objectives. Participation is the key to success of IWRM and this has been the greatest challenge for the State to ensure. There is a need to think out of the box. Only having people in the bodies like the River Basin Organizations, is not enough. There is a need for capacity building of the stakeholders so that they are informed about the IWRM practices and then they will be in a position to play an effective role in decision making. This presentation was followed by inputs from different participants.

Er. Subrat Rath in his presentation spelled out the plan of the state government with respect to implementation of IWRM. He said that the government wants to have the different stakeholders on board. IWRM report has been published on the Odisha Water Resource Department website. There may be some shortcomings in it, but a lot of care has been taken to address the concerns of the civil societies. At present it is not feasible to address all the issues. He then outlined the following steps that are to be adopted by the water resources department for the implementation of IWRM in the state:

- Developing a Proper Dialogue Mechanism
- Basin Plan in 11 basins
- Allocation and pricing
- Regulation and Legal aspect

Mr. Bimal Pandia of RCDC put forward many short comings in IWRM road map in spite of many good things in it. He said that there are a lot of implementation issues that needs to be sorted out before the IWRM road map is put into practice.

Mr. Sudarshan Das of Human Development Foundation suggested for making water management more sustainable by having community action in water management, implementation and monitoring level.

Apart from this there also should be stress on advocacy, and social mobilization. But, first of all there should be adequate resource to manage.

Session III : Ensuring Participation, Equity and Inclusion

After a brief introduction by Mr Padhi about this session, said that the stakeholders need to own the process and unless stakeholders are themselves involved in managing water they neither will have the knowledge, involvement and capacity to play an effective role in the stakeholders' platforms and more often than not will lose out to more organized sectors as the stakeholders.

This was followed with an intense discussion on institutional mechanism for stakeholders' participation. It was more or less an agreed position that River Basin is a too big unit to serve the purpose for involvement of the stakeholders in decision making. The RBO should be further decentralized into sub-basins and mini-watershed level. The planning, implementation and monitoring should be done at the mini-watershed level. But the other opinion was that the as the hydrological boundaries are not co-terminus with the administrative boundaries, the administrative boundaries should be recognized as a means for decentralization of planning and implementation.

Session- IV : Open House Discussions

The 4th and the final session (the open discussion session), focused on what role the civil society should play in furthering the basic mandate of IWRM. There were many responses and suggestions from the participants' side which are as follows:

Action points:

- Expectation of Govt. about civil society's role (NGO, Media)
  - Awareness campaign
    - To improve the water use efficiency in all the sectors, agriculture, water supply and industrial sector
    - Decrease the pollution of water – both point source and non-point source for eg. reducing pollution from the use of fertilizers and pesticides, open defecation etc.
    - On importance of water and inclusion in curriculum
      - Regulatory part
        - Water Regulatory Authority (WRA)
          - In formulating strategies/ principles/agendas for WRA
          - Play a part on pricing
      - Water Act
        - In consolidating all water related Acts

Suggestions by the other members

- Civil society can play a role in creating healthy platform for dialogue and discussion among the stakeholders to address the imperfections of the IWRM approach and adapt it to our conditions.
- Civil society should play a role in dissemination of information on water, help articulate the water related issues and also propagate the basic principles of IWRM so that an informed dialogue takes place.
- It also can watch whether the policies are implemented in the right earnest manner or not.
- CSOs also can create some models to demonstrate IWRM approach.
- The CSOs should play a key role in devising an institutional framework that will ensure proper participation of the stakeholders especially the farmers, artisans and common man.

- Civil society also has a bigger role in the inter-state dialogue process since there are many rivers whose basins are not entirely confined to a particular state.
- CSOs should clearly spell out the non-negotiable on their part, so that they do not become the implementation wing of the government and are able to safeguard the interests of the poor and the down trodden. For example; Juanga's traditional rights cannot be violated at any cost.
- It can also initiate a process to see to it that the Pallisabha plays an active role in the water resources management as has been mandated by the PEAS.
- CSOs may come up with the ideas on different type of tax, cost recovery principles.
- CSOs can help the government in capacity building of the communities, functionaries.

Output/Outcome *:* Finally it was agreed that an effort will be made for creating a proper mechanism for continuous dialogue among all the stakeholders. It was decided that the road map will be further discussed, enriched and finalized through exchange of mails and then ways and means to go ahead with this road map will be found out.

Goal II: Coping with Critical Water Challenges through Partnerships to Secure Mutual Goals

Activity 1 : Sustainable Water Resources Management Approaches to effectively address Adaptation to Climate Change in villages of Jharkhand

As reported earlier that IWP partner organization Action for Food Production (AFPRO), New Delhi was engaged in undertaking a study on **Sustainable Water Resources Management Approaches to effectively address Adaptation to Climate Change in villages of Jharkhand".** Under this study, networking with local agencies/organizations/institutions, research organizations have been done to understand the practices of using low cost water saving technologies promoted by these organizations to address adaptation to climate change. Till June, 2011, the AFPRO had collected 8 case studies, which have already been reported in our January-June, 2011 half yearly report.

After June, 2011, AFPRO further collected 3 more case studies, details of which are given below:

Case Study-1 : Earthen dam at Village Dalgando , District Giridih, Jharkhand (Area 15 acres)

This dam constructed in the above village gives following benefits to the community/farmers:

Economic benefits:

- After the construction of earthen dam farmers are growing two or more crops in one year. They are growing paddy in kharif and wheat, pulses and vegetable in Rabi season. Due to earthen dam irrigation of 15 Acres of land in kharif and 5 acres of land in rabi is possible. Farmers are getting total annual income of Rs 1, 00,000/- which has helped to improve the economic condition.
- The community also practices fishery in this dam. This change in use has provided them with extra income and livelihood options, which have increased their adaptive capacity.

Environmental benefits: It has been observed that the site has good catchment. In this dam, natural inlet/outlet has been provided. The embankment is found strong and grass has grown all over the it. Water remains in the dam even in the summer season.

Social benefits : Apart from providing irrigation to about 15 acres of paddy fields, it also caters to the requirement of the community in terms of bathing, washing and drinking water requirements of cattle, being the only water body in the village.

Addressing Sustainability:

Villagers were provided mobile diesel pump set and pipes. This is used by the community as per their convenience. Users group has been constituted for the proper management of the pump and pipes. They charge Rs.30 per hour for using the pump and this money is used for repair and maintenance of the asset.

Case Study-2 : Lift Irrigation System in Village Baghakol, District, Godda, Jharkhand

In village Baghakol, the farmers take irrigation from a Lift irrigation system (LIS) installed by the World Vision's Godda ADP (Area Development Program). There is an intake well to draw the water from the stream which gets dried up by the month of March. The villagers expressed that the intake well was not sufficient to provide irrigation to the entire area. It was proposed to construct one check dam to improve the recharging of the intake well.

To improve the crop production in 100 acres of land for 48 farmers belonging to ST category in the village Baghakol, Block Poriyahat, District Godda, a technical feasibility study was conducted by AFPRO. An alternative site was selected that could provide flow irrigation to the area. The proposed site has catchment area of 24 Km^2 (as per information provided by the village people). By conducting systematic site selection, river water is utilized to provide gravity flow irrigation to a large area of agricultural land. A check dam was construction to enable gravity flow system, so that water could reach the field. Approximately 100 acres of agricultural land is receiving irrigation facility from this structure. People are also saving from non-use of diesel operated pump sets, which they were using earlier. The available water is sufficient for taking two crops in a year.

Case Study-3: Seven Irrigation Wells at Three Villages ; Dahu Tola, Sanga and Choube Khatanga, Ranchi District, Jharkhand

In the above three villages, construction of 7 irrigation wells have provided irrigation facilities to 50 acres of land, during Rabi. For rainfed areas, wells are sustainable mode of water saving and water harvesting. This is preferred by individual small and marginal farmers with very small land holdings, over other large water harvesting structures like check dams, ponds etc.

These wells have increased the adaptive capacity of the farmers. Earlier farmers were not able to take more than one crop in a year. But now farmers are growing **vegetables throughout the year**, **shifting from the usual kharif crop cultivation**. This is possible only due to availability of water in

these wells. The production of vegetables is limited, as these farmers have very less land holdings. The surplus produce (of vegetables), which is very little, is sold by the farmers in the market, directly to consumers. This direct sell fetches a good price, which has improved their economy to a great extent. The average income from each well is approximately Rs. 30, 000 to Rs. 50, 000, per year, depending upon market conditions. It has also reduced the migration of people. Moreover, vegetables in their regular diet have enhanced their nutritional status, especially for women and children. Thus, introduction of just a well, traditional water harvesting system which is very common to all Indian families can lift the economic situation and ensure nutritional security to millions of poor and marginalized farmers and their families. Another **important aspect** worth mentioning is, water is lifted from the wells by using a bucket and bamboo and rope and **no pumps are used**. Hence the intervention also addresses **the mitigation benefits**.

Hence a total number of 11 case studies were collected by AFPRO in the project period which were discussed and disseminated in the three workshops on "**Best Practices on Water Conservation and Affordable Water Saving Technologies**" organized by AFPRO on 24th August, 2011 at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) of Godda District in Jharkhand, the second one at Training Centre, Manav Vikas, Hazaribagh and the third workshop on 16th December, 2011 at Social Development Centre, Purulia Road, Ranchi. The objective of the three workshops was to inform, make aware and sensitize the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members, Water User Groups, farmers, Government & NGO Officials and community members on low cost water harvesting and water saving technologies for sustainable water resource management.

Output/ Outcome: The case studies were disseminated to 110 participants. The participants were from Water User Groups, PRI members, farmers from different villages, NABARD officials and District Agriculture Department officials of Godda, Hazaraibagh and Ranchi Districts of Jharkhand State. The feed-back from the participants was that the case studies on Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Cultivation, Earthen Check Dams, Drip Irrigation System, Gravity Flow Irrigation System, Well Irrigation, etc. have great potential to address better and sustainable management of water resources in water stress condition as an adaption to impending climate change in the rural villages of Jharkhand.

Activity 2: National Round Table on "Climate Change and Disaster Management organized on 26th November, 2011 at New Delhi by IWP

A one day **National Round Table** on "**Climate Change and Disaster Management**" was organized by India Water Partnership (IWP) in association with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and Host Institution – Institute for Human Development, New Delhi on 26th November, 2011 at NIDM Conference Hall, IIPA Campus, IP Estate, New Delhi-110002. Sixty Five people were present in the Conference. The participants were from Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, TERI, Secretary General, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi, Council on Energy, Environment and Water, SAARC Disaster Management Center, Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission, Govt. of India, IWP Board members and partners

View of the Inaugural Session
(From Left : Dr. Satendra, Executive Director, NIDM, Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP, Mr. A D Mohile, Former Chairman, CWC, Dr. Alakh N Sharma, Vice-President, IWP & Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP)

across all India, Banaras Hindu University, Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Safe Water Network, New Delhi, Water Aid, New Delhi, NIDM, IHD and from Media persons from Rajya Sabha Television. The following key issues were discussed:

- Scientific Explanation of increasing Extreme Events turning into Hydro-meteorological Disasters in India;
- Risk Reduction Strategy for Changing Vulnerability Profile of India at the Local level;
- Capacity of Stakeholders to cope with Mitigation, Adaptation and Risk Management;
- Innovation for Unconventional Strategy for Sustainable Development; and
- Land and Water Management.

The deliberations gave rise to consensus on the need for timely information to farmers through accurate collection of micro-level data so that farmers can take informed decisions on planting, harvesting etc; the need for further studies on cyclical weather events to get an understanding of future weather patterns; South Asia and the poor therein bearing the brunt of climate change induced disasters, disturbing rural livelihoods and the need for adaptation measures; the need for harnessing the waters in large river basins like Brahmaputra, Mahanadi and Brahmini, which cause flood havocs every year; the havocs were accentuated due to lack of inter-state and trans-border cooperation and inadequacy of funds (Brahmaputra) or due to faulty structures like embankments, faulty maintenance of structures and faulty sluice management. A need for evolving long term perspective plans for the period up to 2050, by which time India's population is expected to stabilize was also emphasized. The factors to be considered in the perspective plans are demographics, urbanization and industrialization, natural resources including forests, surface and ground water, trends in land use pattern, among other things.

National Round Table in Progress

The key points that emerged from the Conference were that water is going to be a key factor in all future disasters. The nexus between water, agriculture and livelihoods is very strong and needs to be strengthened. Food security is going to depend on harnessing our water resources and adaptive mechanisms against climate change.

Concluding Session

(From Left : Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP, Prof. Maria R Saleth, Director, Madras Institute of Development, Studies & Prof. Vijay Paranjpye, Coordinator, West Zone Water) Partnership)

Output/Outcome : The major outcomes of the National Round Table is given below:

(i) There is a need for timely information to farmers through accurate collection of micro-level data so that they can take informed decisions on planting, harvesting etc.;

(ii) There is a need for further studies on cyclical weather events to get an understanding of future weather patterns;

(iii) South Asia and the poor therein are bearing the brunt of climate change induced disasters, disturbing rural livelihoods;

(iv) Climate change adaptation and disaster management are closely linked and need to be supported through adequate funding and technology;

v) There is an urgent need for harnessing the waters in large river basins like Brahmaputra, Mahanadi and Brahmini, which cause flood havocs every year; the havocs were accentuated due to lack of inter - state and trans-border cooperation and inadequacy of funds (Brahmaputra) or due to faulty structures like embankments, faulty maintenance of structures and faulty sluice management.

vi) There is a need for evolving long term perspective plans for the period up to 2050, by which time India's population is expected to stabilize. The factors to be considered in the perspective plans are demographics, urbanization and industrialization, natural resources including forests, surface and ground water, trends in land use pattern, among other things.

vii) Water is going to be a key factor in all future disasters. The nexus between water, agriculture and livelihoods is very strong and needs to be strengthened. Food security is going to depend on harnessing our water resources and adaptive mechanisms against climate change.

Goal III: Reinforce Knowledge Sharing and Communications, Capacity Building

Activity 1: Study on Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Health in Nikargachi: An Impoverished Village in Nadia District, West Bengal

IWP supported one of its partner NGO in East zone namely; Kalyani Institute for Study, Planning & Action For Rural Change (KINSPARC), West Bengal to undertake a small project on "**Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Health**" in Nikargachi village of Nadia District, West Bengal.

Nikargachhi village is located in Chakdaha block in Nadia district, West Bengal. The village is extremely poor with little basic amenities of life for a total population of about 2500, all belonging to Scheduled Castes (*Bagdi* community). Apart from poverty and lack of basic livelihood facilities, the most critical needs of the village people include scarcity of safe drinking water; lack of awareness regarding sanitation, hygiene and health.

The objective of project was to make an overall survey of the Water-Sanitation-Health status of the village with a view to providing a focused advisory communication, especially for safe drinking water.

The following activities were undertaken by KINSPAC under the project:

- **Preparation of water profile of the village**: The KINSPARC has conducted a survey and testing of the availability and quality of water sources in the village. Although the tests have not covered all aspects, broad analysis of the results shows that water in the ponds is generally **turbid**, **alkaline** and **not fit for drinking or bathing**. Nonetheless, people are mostly indifferent to this potential problem and persist in polluting the water. Water in the tube wells is generally better.

- **Health awareness programs:** Doctors interacted with village women and made them aware of how health is dependent on water and sanitation related behavior of people. Medical advice was given to patients suffering from **anemia** and anti-helminthes tablets were distributed to those who complained of **worm infestation**.

  Through a number of visits and intensive interactions with villagers, both male and female, villagers have been made aware of the crucial need for **clean and sanitary personal habits, e.g., frequent hand washing, avoiding unclean water (e.g., shallow and pond water)** for washing

and bathing, especially for women who dip in the water for bathing, preventing cattle bathing in ponds, etc.

- **Training villagers in simple ways of preventing pollution of drinking water at household level:** Meetings were held in clusters and people were advised to store water in clean vessels with covers and not to dip hand and nails into the water while serving. Women were taught to use the method of sedimentation and decantation for storing water for drinking.

- A sit and draw program on various aspects of water was organized for children below age 12 with a view to providing training and awareness. About 150 children participated with great enthusiasm. Paper, pencil, rubber, sharpener and crayons were given to all the children (participants).

Output/ Outcome *:* The villagers are now aware of the water scenario of the village and the hazards associated with it. They have already approached the local government for comprehensive test of water available in the village for drinking and other household purposes.

Activity 2 : Screening of a documentary film produced by IWP (GWP-India) in 6th International Film Festival on Water

A documentary film produced by Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary on behalf of IWP in collaboration with Institute for Development Initiatives (IDI) and directed by Ashish and Alok Maurya entitled "***Water on the Moon… And What about the Earth***" was selected and screened during the 6th International Film Festival on Water, which was organized at Bangalore from August 25th to the 29th 2011. Earlier this film was also shown during Round Table Conference on Water, Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change in South Asia organized by IWP and GWP-South Asia on 5th & 6th November, 2009 at New Delhi. The film is about the restoration of a natural water body that exists in the premises of the holy Dargah Ajmer Sherief, Rajasthan.

The film demonstrates the sincere efforts of State Government of Rajasthan, the Dargah Committee to restore the natural source of water with the support of peoples' participation.

Activity 3 : Organizing World Water Monitoring Day (WWMD) Program

The World Water Monitoring Day (WWMD) program is an international program jointly coordinated by the Water Environment Federation (WEF) and the International Water Association (IWA).

To make people aware about the quality of water, this program was undertaken by India Water Partnership (IWP) jointly with its partner NGO; Neer Foundation in 33 districts of 13 selected States of India namely; Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttarakhand for ascertaining water quality of different water sources with the support of different organizations (NGOs/VO's/Institutions, etc) in various location. The water bodies/water sources include; rivers, lakes, canals, ponds, bore wells, hand pumps, submersible pumps, dams, drains, etc. These water sources were chosen because the entire population of the area depends on the above water sources for domestic, agriculture and industrial uses.

To undertake the WWMD program successfully, IWP-GWP India and Neer Foundation involved various schools, NGOs, agencies, government departments and others for the successful implementation of the program. To name a few, PGF International School, JP Academy, Manideep Inter College, Santiniketan Vidhapeeth, Sh. Dyaleshwar Public School in Meerut; KV Public School, Government Girls Inter College and all public junior high schools in Prikshitgarh; Mahakavi Gangadas Saraswati Shishu Mandir, DAV Public School, Atmasewanand Girls School, Bal Bhavan Public School, Bal Bharti Public School, Ryan

International Public School, CAPRE Foundation, Nature Foundation, Development Alternatives; Dhan Foundation, Yadwa College, Mira Foundation, Water India, Indira Gandhi Integral Education Foundation, Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, The Consciousness, Indian Social Welfare Society, Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, KINSPARK, Public Welfare Association, AIM, Haritima, Shehzad Roy Shodh Institute, Lokhit Foundation, and Samiksha.

In this program, participation was received from about 10000 children from 55 schools, around 40 organizations and 500 social workers; which included both rural and urban; women and men. The tests were completed over a span of six months starting from June, 2011. Samples from around 280 different geographical locations were collected and analysed. which included samples of the Ganges, the Yamuna, Hindon River, Kali River (East and West), Krishni River, Dhamola River, Aril River, Gomti River, Pandhoi, Sahastradhara, Upper Ganga Canal , Madhya Ganga Canal, Lower Ganga Canal, Sanjay Gandhi Kshil, Mahabartkalin Gandhari pond, Historic Navaldeh well, hand pumps, submersible pumps, jet water, dams, drains and ponds. Sample includes 530 rivers, around 220 hand pumps, 370 water jets, 220 ponds, 50 submersible pumps, 15 dams and others were lakes, canals and drains.

Views of Mr. Sethurajan on Water Quality Impacts on Fish Rearing
(Vellinipatti village, Kottampatti block, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu)

I am living in my village Vellinipatti in Kottampatti Block of Madurai District. Agriculture is my main livelihood. All my villagers used to bathe in the Pottai oorani which is located in north side of my village. Every year we used to rear fish in the Oorani. We found many fishes dead and floating in the pond. We didn't know the reason for the death of the fish. Today we have tested the water and found that the **Dissolved Oxygen level is not sufficient for fish rearing**. I have planned to convey the result to my villagers and we will collectively take efforts to solve this problem.

Output/Outcome :

While undertaking the program, the people were made aware about the water quality of water bodies in their area and they were advised not to use contaminated water. The community is now approaching the respective district administration for providing safe drinking water.

Goal IV: Build a More Effective Network

Activity-1 : IWP Board Meeting, Annual General Body Meeting and National Round Table on 25th November, 2011 at New Delhi

IWP convened its 19th Board of Governors Meeting (BoG) and 9th Annual General Body (GB) Meeting on 25th November, 2011 Conference Hall of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi. Following are the key points of the meetings:

(i) IWP Work Plan and Budget for 2012 were discussed with the members in both the meetings.
(ii) Ten organizations which joined IWP from December, 2010 to till mid-November, 2011 were introduced. It was decided that for future admission of new members, a Screening Committee would be constituted to verify the credentials of new members. President was authorized by the Board to constitute the committee. It was also decided that credential of organizations applying for GWP membership will also be approved by the Committee.

(iii) Members appreciated the volume of work done by the IWP Secretariat and partner organizations and the efforts to publicize them.
(iv) Annual Report of IWP for 2010-11 was approved by the members for printing.
(v) The members advocated for engaging on water policy issues, celebration of World Water Week and instituting annual lectures on themes relevant to the work of IWP. In this connection the Chairman indicated that IWP has had an important role in policy making as he himself is the lead member in the Committee for drafting a New Water Policy of India and Executive Secretary is representing member of Technical Committee for organizing India Water Week-2012.
(vi) Dhan Foundation, Madurai (Tamil Nadu) was nominated by the Board as Coordinator of South India Zonal Water Partnership.

Activity 2 : Strengthening of Parimal Area Water Partnership (PAWP), Dhenkanal District, Odisha by Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) supported by India Water Partnership (IWP)

With the active support of the IWP and the continuous and dedicated efforts of AIRA promoting PAWP since 2008, the PAWP came into existence on the 15th of June 2010, covering river Ramial and Indrajeet sub-basins in the Dhenkanal district of Orissa, involving 45 villages. The PAWP now covers an area of 140 km2. Under the PAWP, 2 Local Area Water Partnerships (LAWP), 1 each in the Northern Ramial and Southern Indrajeet clusters, comprising of 8 Micro Area Water Partnerships (MAWP) in each LAWP have been constituted.

In 2011 (till June) AIRA has focused to strengthen and broaden the scope of PAWP with the envisaged activities such as ; Strengthening / consolidating the MAWPs & LAWPs and also the PAWP constituents as a whole ; Mapping of industries and water sources for reference (with water sources already visibly polluted and also likely to be polluted); bringing all stakeholders at one platform who are affected or likely to be affected by the growing water pollution/shortage/misuse; Capacity Building trainings on Irrigation Management System & Campaigns (additional rounds); Attempting at holding negotiations with local public bodies, govt. administration for needful action; Involvement of local media and anti-pollution action groups on water as right to life; documentation, monitoring & follow-up.

In July, 2011, Jana Sunai (Public hearing) and Palli Sabha were convened wherein land acquisition by RSB Metals Ltd. was opposed by the members of PAWP. This was the approach by the PAWP against industrialization which comes in main command area of Rengali irrigation project. This action was initiated in anticipation of drawing water in huge quantity by metal or coal based industries which are responsible for heavy pollution of water, air and soil causing disaster to life and livelihoods of the people falling under the PAWP operational area.

In August, 2011, the monsoon failed to deliver the sufficient rainfall in the Dhenkanal district of Odisha where PAWP operates. Due to which the first & second sowing of paddy could not take place. To counter the problem of non-sowing of paddy in time, the PAWP prepared a short glossary on the problems of crop farming which was presented for the discussions in the formal and informal meetings of Local Area Water Partnerships (LWPs).

The PAWP played an active role in the awareness campaign organized by Zilla Swasthya Samiti against the dreaded Dengu disease in the district. A mobile four wheeler vehicle was used for showing messages and posters depicting care and counter measures to be taken against Dengue.

Pursuing the Right to Information (RTI) Applications and its Outcome: As it was reported in our report for the period of January -June, 2011 that PAWP convener had asked information from the Irrigation Department about the development plans, status and actions on Indrajit nallah. The Executive Engineer Minor Irrigation Division, Dhenkanal has now sent by post part information on the development plans and actions on Indrajit & Chadeichhada nallah. However, the complete and exhaustive information

are yet to be received from him. Mr A. Rath (volunteer), AIRA & Mr P.K.Sahu, Convener PAWP would follow up with the department about the complete information and thereafter for actions.

In September, 2011, the PAWP undertook the following activities:

- After discussions of PAWP office bears with Dhenkanal District officials, Mr. P Beura, Junior Agriculture Officer- In Charge of Kamakhyanagar Block was directed by the District Agriculture Officer to extend support to the PAWP representatives at regular intervals to carryout joint activities for crop and water management.
- A 'Dhrana' (Demonstration) was made before the Collectorate by Krishak Sangharsh Samiti. In the Dharna PAWP members from Shasan, Jagannathpur and Jamunakote villages located on the Southern bank of river Ramial participated. The Dharna was made against the poor work on the Rengali Irrigation left main canal that caused a breach in August, 2011 resulting in silting of crop fields.

- On 27th September, 2011 there was a meeting-cum-planning session at Kanpal-Kamagara with Local Area Water Partnership members and farmers to assess the post-flood situation and (i) to plan for early 'Rabi' crops with support & guidance from the Agriculture Department, (ii) to place demands with the Revenue Authorities to compensate the crop loss, and (iii) to press the Irrigation Officials to plan for renovation of water channels.

Following are the activities undertaken by PAWP in October, 2011:

The PAWP members made field visits on the banks of river Ramial and Indrajit nallah to assess the post-flood situation of the crop fields & the standing crops. During the visit the PAWP members observed that 60 % of the standing paddy crop of late variety had been destroyed by the flash floods. There was sand silting in about 600 acres in the villages of Kotagara, Kamagara, Baunsapal, Bhagirathipur, Malapura, Manitri, Jagannathpur, Jamunakote and Lokanathpur. These villages come under PAWP area of operation. In this regard, the PAWP members met the Revenue officials and Junior Agricultural Officer and submitted their assessment report and requested for the seed support to the farmers. Also a representation in this regard was submitted to the District Collector by the PAWP Convener Shri P.K.Sahu on 11th October, 2011.

Two 'Pani (Water) Panchayat' meetings at Khatuahata and Kadua were organized by Junior Engineer (Minor Irrigation) on 14th October and 17th October, 2011. PAWP members from Salpada, Khuntabati, Anlabereni, Khatuahata, Kadua, Bhagirathipur, Mahulpal and Rekula villages participated in the meeting which were convened for planning of small duration Rabi crop and winter vegetables.

On 20th October, 2011, the PAWP observed World Water Monitoring Day at village Kadua near Kamakshyanagar in the premises of the village high school. A meeting with community members and school students was held which was preceded by a rally by school children with water conservation message.
On 30th October, 2011, the PAWP held a joint regional meeting at Kusumajodi High School. More than 50 members of PAWP from the villages of Samatangi, Godaribili, Kadalipal, Mahuli, Aluajharan, Bhairapur, Koriapal, Aghiragoda, Khatuahata, Anlabereni, Kanapal and Khuntabati participated in the meeting and presented their views on future plan of action.

PAWP Activities in November, 2011

a) Two field visits with farmers groups

Local Area Water Partnership (LAWP) members in the two localities i.e, Manitiri (on the banks of river Ramial) and Kamagara (close to Indrajit nallah) made field visits to assess the post-flood situation of the crop fields & on fresh planning for the winter crops.

b) Farm Field visit with Agriculture Officials (by R.Barik, A.Rath, and A.P.Hota)

Following up the earlier discussion with Mr. P Beura, Junior Agriculture Officer-in-Charge of Kamakhyanagar Block, there was joint consultation & planning meets with farmers on the banks of Ramial covering villages Rekula, Bhagirathipur, Mahulpal, Alutuma, Khokasa, Jagannathpur & Tentulisinga. The Agriculture Officer assured the farmers to extend seed support (in some quantity) and technical guidance on cluster basis.

Output/ Outcome:

1. Cases of disputes over water drawing/sharing in both the sub-basins have receded to almost nil owing to the mediator-ship of LAWP/PAWP. This is perhaps due to the presence/interim meetings/joint sessions of constituents of PAWP. The efforts of PAWP has led to hassle-free water sharing due to which farm production has increased leading to improved livelihood of the concerned rural communities.
2. Local Area Water Partnerships are successfully resolving local level water issues especially to Rabi crops in all the 16 villages.
3. The 16 villages as constituents of the PAWP have started reaping benefits of GO-CBO joint action (in the lines of IWRM); even though lucidity in the joint action/collaborative action/responsible partnership is yet to achieve in full.
4. The 16 villages in both the sub-basins of Ramial and Indrajit have started reaping the benefits of joint water management contributing towards better cropping facility and care of local natural resources; be it the perennial water flow or its utilization in river Ramial and Indrajit nalah.
5. The line department officials (in irrigation, agriculture-horticulture & RD (RWSS) have been brought face to face with village communities to chalk out various water related issues.
6. Farming community in the PAWP are now aware about their water rights, water sharing, better crop management practices, water conservation methods, increase in voicing demands of the farmers/communities with the stakeholders/line departments of the State Government.
7. The PAWP has brought-out a small booklet on water pollution for sharing among the PAWP members and other water actors in the Dhenkanal district and Orissa State.
8. Though not exactly measurable, the gains of the PAWP initiatives have, by now, earned appreciation of the local communities mostly comprising of peasantry & people in allied services.

Activity 3: Participation in Workshops, Meetings, Seminars, etc.

1. Annual Consulting Partners' Meet (18-19th August, 2011)

Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP and Prof. Alakh N Sharma, Vice-President, IWP participated in the Annual Consulting Partners' Meet held on 18th & 19th August, 2011 at Stockholm, Sweden and made a presentation on "Water and Food Security in India".

2. India Water Week-2012

Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India would be organizing "**India Water Week-2012**" during April, 2012 at New Delhi. For the purpose, the Ministry has constituted an Organizing Committee comprising of 17 Government/ Non-Government organizations to help Ministry for organizing this mega event.

The Organizing Committee represents members from; Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), National Water Academy (NWA), Indian Chambers of Commerce (ICC), International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage (ICID), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industries (ASSOCHAM), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), M S

Swaminathan Research Foundation, etc. and India Water Partnership. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) working under the Ministry is the Nodal agency.

As a member of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP participated in the first meeting held on 6th September, 2011. In the meeting, Additional Secretary (Water Resources) and Chairman of the Committee briefly outlined the very purpose of celebrating India World Water event on the lines of similar events celebrated at **Singapore and Stockholm**. Various members/ representatives present in the meeting gave their valuable suggestions on organization of above event, venue time, event management, hospitality, advertisement and logistics, public private partnership, international participation. In the meeting, 4 sub-committees/groups were also formed viz ; (i) Technical Committee; (ii) Exhibition Committee; (iii) Event Management Committee and (iv) Core Group.

3. National Consultation on Ganga Action Plan

Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP participated in the **National Consultation on Ganga Action Plan** organized at New Delhi on 12th September, 2011 by IWP partner organization; Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi.

The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) is an ambitious plan to clean the River Ganga. It originated from the personal intervention and interest of the late Prime Minster Mrs Indira Gandhi, who requested a comprehensive survey of the river in 1979. After five years, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published two comprehensive reports, which formed the base from which the action plan to clean up the Ganga was developed.

The theme of the consultation was "***Networking Community Groups and NGOs with Urban Local Bodies/Utilities & PRIs for effective action to prevent pollution of river Ganga***". Dr. Veena Khanduri in her address, informed the participants about India Water Partnership's contribution in river basin management of Maharashtra State and preparation of Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRD&MP) for Wainganga Sub Basin, Maharashtra by India Water Partnership's West Zone Water Partnership Coordinating Agency. She also suggested that forming of Area Water Partnership in nearby towns along the Ganga river can be a good initiative to engage all stakeholders in preventing pollution in the river and to own the responsibility for better water management.

4. Second Meeting of Organizing Committee of India International Water Week-2012

Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary participated in the second meeting of Organizing Committee of India International Water Week-2012 at Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India on 4th October, 2011. This meeting was convened to apprise the Committee about the follow-up action taken by the Ministry on the agenda of the first meeting. Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP and Mr. Gopalakrishnan, ICID & GWP partner were selected as member of the Technical Committee.

5. Third meeting of Organising Committee (Technical) for organizing India Water Week - 2012 held on 3-11-2011 at Central Water Commission, New Delhi.

The Third Meeting of the organizing Committee for organization of **India Water Week-2012** was held on 3rd November, 2011 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri G.Mohan Kumar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi. The first information bulletin was shared with the members. It was also discussed that IWP , ICID and CII will provide members' data base to National Water Development Board as well as help in providing name of eminent speakers for different thematic sessions. At start of this month, IWP requested Regional Coordinator, GWP-South Asia to provide the consolidated list of GWP partners from South Asia. On receipt of the same; it was transmitted to the Organizing Secretariat on 4th November, 2011 for extending invitations to the GWP partners of South Asia.

Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary IWP and Mr. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary General, ICID suggested Organizing Committee to invite GWP Executive Secretary for Key note address on IWRM session. Mr. A B Pandya, Director General, NWDA & Member Secretary of the organizing Committee shared the website prepared for the India Water Week. This event would be organized at New Delhi from 10th April to 14th April, 2012 and the theme is "**Water, Energy and Food Security: Call for Solutions**". To commence with the tasks of organizing this mega event, the organizers have prepared the first e-flier which contains details about the Conference topics, awards, sponsorship, advertisement opportunities, hotel accommodation, technical visits, call for papers, etc. The e-flier has been uploaded on IWP and GWP-SAS website.

6. Multi Stakeholder Consultation on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

A one day Multi-stakeholder consultation on IWRM was organized by Eastern Zone Water Partnership and Odisha Water Forum, with the support of India Water Partnership on 8th Nov 2011 at hotel Bari International, Bhubaneswar. This meeting was attended by about 25 participants from various institutions, civil society groups, Government officials etc. Participation of Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, India Water Partnership (IWP), Er. Sisir Behera, Er. Subrat Rath (Deputy Director, (Basin Planning-3), Er. Hrushikesh Mishra, Deputy Director (Basin Planning -1) from Water Planning Organization of the Water Resourced Department of Govt. of Odisha was prominent. Details of the consultation are covered under **Goal-1 Activity-3 above**.

7. Workshop on 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for Government of Delhi

Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP was invited by Chief Secretary, Government of Delhi to participate in workshop on "**Water Supply & Sanitation and Environment Sector** " keeping in view the preparation of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for Delhi State. The workshop was organized at Conference Hall, Delhi Government Secretariat on 10th November, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Shiela Dixit, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi Government. A Background Paper containing Plan prepared by Planning Department, Government of NCT of Delhi for the 12th Five Year Plan for Delhi State was presented for discussions. NGOs, Voluntary Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, eminent citizens of Delhi, Research Institutions, Academicians, Subject Matter Specialists and all stakeholders who are involved in development process of Delhi were invited in the workshop. Dr. Veena Khanduri explained about India Water Partnership and Global Water Partnership and provided insights on the potential of stakeholders' participation to enhance water security for development. She also suggested that to Delhi's growing population, water utilities need to be provided capacity building for water management. Hon'ble Chief Minister and Chief Secretary, Delhi Government appreciated the suggestion to build the capacity of utilities and recorded the statement.

8. 17th Regional Council Meeting, 5th General Assembly of GWP-South Asia and Round Table Dialogue on "Benefit Sharing in Hydropower Development organized on 29th & 30th November, 2011 at Kathmandu, Nepal

a) Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP, Prof. Prem S Vashishtha, RC Member (Male) and Dr. Jasveen Jairath, RC Member (Female) participated in the **17th Regional Council Meeting** of GWP-South Asia. Prof. Prem Vashishstha made a presentation on behalf of IWP on Area Water Partnership namely ; Peoples' Area Water Partnership operating in Dhenkanal District of Orissa.
b) Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP, Prof. Prem S Vashishtha, RC Member (Male), Dr. Jasveen Jairath, RC Member (Female) and Prof. Vijay Paranjpye, Alternative R C Member (Male) participated in **5th General Assembly** of GWP-South Asia and **Round Table Dialogue on "Benefit Sharing in Hydropower Development**.
c) In the Round Table Dialogue, Prof. Hashim made a presentation on "**India-Bhutan Experience in Regional Cooperation**". Prof. Vijay Paranjpye actively participated in the panel discussion on benefit sharing experience on regional cooperation.