India Water Partnership

ANN AL REPORT

2009-10

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Contents

I. India Water Partnership (IWP)

India Water Partnership (IWP) is a non-profit organization with a goal of promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). IWP started as an informal body first under the Chairmanship of Prof. S R Hashim (the then Member, Planning Commission) (1997-98). Dr. Y K Alagh (former Union Minister of Power, Science & Technology, Government of India) was its next President. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (former Member of Parliament & Minister of Industries, Government of India) was the President during 2004-06. Thereafter, Prof. S R Hashim took over charge again in 2007 and continues to be its President. IWP became a legal entity on 28th November, 2001 with its Memorandum of Association registered in Haryana under the Society's Registration Act of India.

Key Areas

IWP has been active in promotion of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles and practices to support national development priorities. Some of the core priority areas are; promoting IWRM approach effectively through workshops and consultations to address adaptation to climate change with the support of Zonal Water Partners (ZWPs) across the country; encouraging use of innovative low cost water saving technologies by the farming communities; sustainable natural resource management; integrated domestic water management; promoting Area Water Partnership (AWP) for river basin management; conflict resolution on water sharing; inter-state trans-boundary water sharing issues, gender mainstreaming, etc.

II. Mission

The mission of IWP is to support action of sustainable and integrated development and management of water resources at national, regional, river basin/sub-basin and local levels in India.

III. Objectives

The IWP has the following broad objectives:

- To highlight the critical role of water for future survival of human beings and draw attention to its increasing scarcity and the resulting implications for policies, programmes and projects.
- To propagate the role of water as an economic and social good as well as a basic human and animal right and support policies and programs necessary for an economically efficient, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable use of water resources.
- To provide a coordinating and networking mechanism for institutions and organizations concerned with development and management of water resource projects of all dimensions, types and uses including community initiatives, people centered actions, water harvesting, revival of traditional practices.
- To render assistance in promoting role of women, youth and children in water resources.

- To interact with GWP, South Asia Advisory Committee (SASTAC) and other national and international or supra national agencies dealing with water resources.
- To function as a think tank for water related issues.
- To provide and strengthen mechanism for exchange of information, experiences, ideas and approaches among stakeholders and help in evolution of a consensus on water related issues.
- To generate an environment for formation of water partnerships at sub-national levels like state, river basin/sub-basin, etc.
- To take any other measures which are incidental to the objectives listed above.

IV. Network Partners

IWP carries out its activity through its network partners spread across the country under the guidance of its Board of Governors. Besides this, the Zonal Water Partnerships (ZWPs) established in six zones of the country are helping IWP to achieve its objectives within their zones. There are 70 network partners of IWP as life members. Annual members have not been shown in the figures. Besides this each zonal water partnership has its own members, a few of which are also members of IWP. Figure-1 below shows type of organizations associated with IWP as network partners, Figure-2 indicates State-wise number of network partners (State-wise list is enclosed as Annex-I).

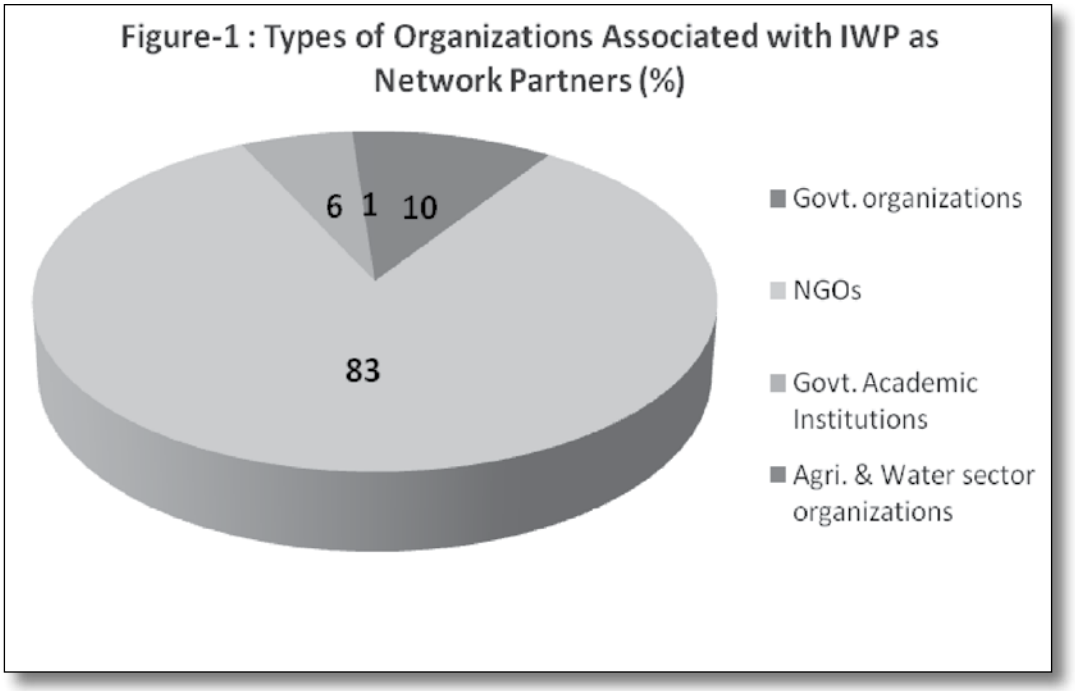
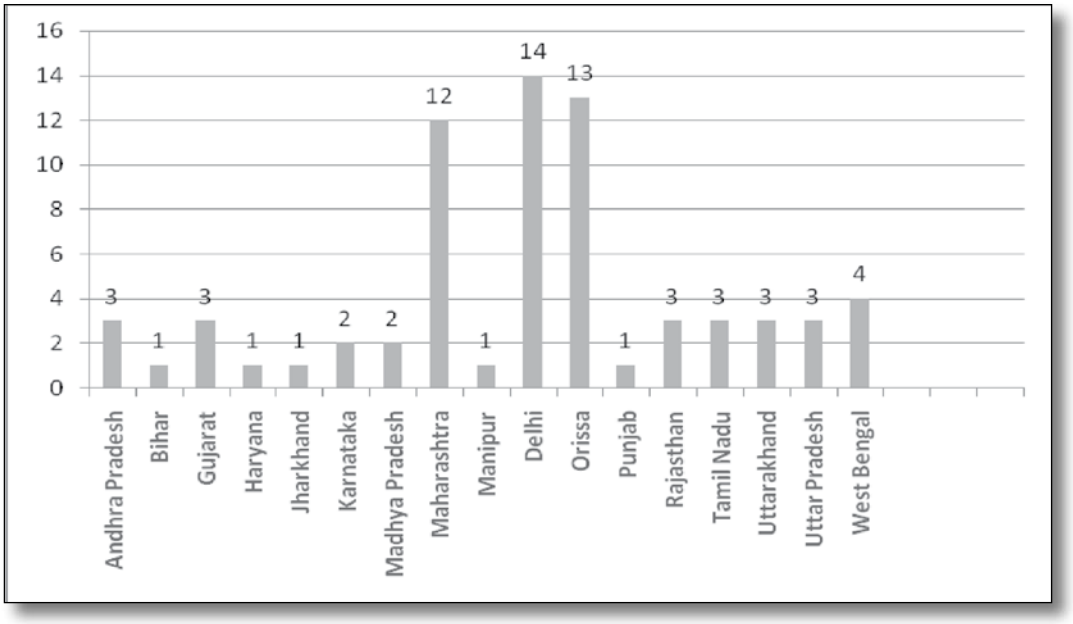


Figure-2 : State-wise Number of Life Members of India Water Partnership



V. Board of Governors

The management of affairs of the IWP is entrusted to a Board of Governors. The Board of Governors comprise of 27 members. The Board of Governors meets regularly and guide & monitor the various activities of IWP as per GWP Strategy 2009-13 and approves the Work Plan and Budget for each year. The list of Board of Governors is given at Annex-II.

VI. Host Institutions of IWP

IWP was first hosted by Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS), New Delhi till mid 2005. Thereafter, Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFC), New Delhi became the Host Institution of IWP and continued till October, 2006. From November, 2006 Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi hosted IWP till December, 2008. Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi is the host institution from January 2009.

VII. IWP Office Bearers' Representation in various Committees

Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP is the Chairman of Committee "To Evolve Methodology for Identifying Urban Poor" formed by Planning Commission, Government of India. Prof. Prem S. Vashishtha, Sharda University, NOIDA and Dr. Veena Khanduri, Adviser, IWP were nominated from India as members in Regional Council of GWP-South Asia for the period 2009-12.

VIII. Zonal Water Partnership Coordinators of IWP

The Coordinators of Zonal Water Partnership are; (i) Prof. Vijay Paranjpye, West Zone; (ii) Prof. Surjit Singh, North Zone, (iii) Mr. Ravindra Shukla, Central Zone; (iv) Mr. Tapan K Padhi, East Zone; (v) Mr.

L Jelshyam Singh, North-East Zone; (vi) Mr. Bilal Ahmad Pandow, Jammu & Kashmir Region and (vi). Er. Bhavanishankar, South Zone.

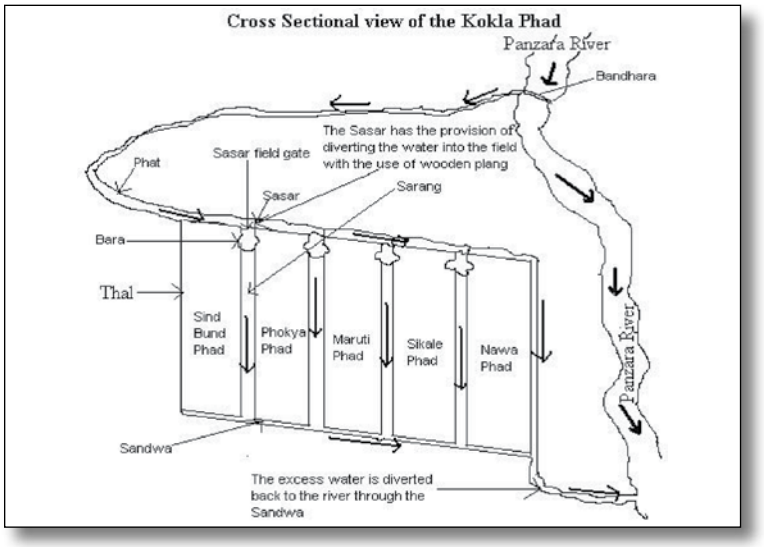
IX. Activities implemented by IWP during 2009-10

The Work Plan of India Water Partnership for 2009, apart from the other activities, envisaged a countrywide study on "Low Cost Water Saving Technologies" based on the GWP-South Asia strategy 2009-2013. The various low cost water saving technologies adopted and being practiced by the farmers/community in East Zone, North Zone, Central Zone and South Zone of India were studied which are part of this report. Highlights of the activities are given in the following pages.

(a) Study on Water Efficiency Technology for Investigation in Maharashtra (Western Zone) by GOMUKH Trust, Pune

To apply and implement IWRM principles and practices to support National development priorities, the study suggests that from a holistic perspective, adaptations in the water sector can be generally classified at four levels viz ; a) Policy / public sector adaptations (government level) ; b) Institutional adaptations (local level) ; and, c) End-use technologies (farm level). The study also suggests that water use efficiency has to be addressed holistically i.e, at the supply level (river basins, dams, aquifers, watersheds, etc.) and also at the farm level. The study also recommends that rather than introducing any single techniques as a policy panacea, each agro-economic zone will need to adopt and adapt a package of water use technology which supplement and synergize each other.

The study also explored the best practices of equitable distribution of water in Chikotra valley, Maharashtra being followed by the farmers. Besides this, water banks experience in Sholapur district of Maharashtra, Communidades practices followed in Goa and Phad system (Community managed irrigation system) followed in Dhule, Nashik district of Maharashtra have also been reviewed.



The *Chikotra* and Water Bank experiments, and the experiences from *Communidades, khazans,* and *phads* are of great relevance today, as one tracks the evolution of water resource management institutions/ mechanisms from the patriarchal era of Hindu kings, through the British Raj period, then into centralized control during the post-independence era, and finally shifting to Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). Different water user's associations (WUAs) functioning across the river-basins in western India have been adopting a large variety of techniques, many of which have been mentioned above. Other experiments in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Goa which offer radical but practical organizational mechanisms also solicit the attention of policy makers and NGOs alike. The conclusion is that water use efficiency can be achieved in the true sense only when enabling institutional mechanisms are in place at the micro-catchment, sub-basin, or at the level of reservoirs or irrigation command. The efficiency of end-use technologies can be enhanced within the ambit of such 'common-pool' water resource systems. The two (i.e. systemic and farm-level end-use techniques) are essentially synergetic and mutually supportive. The findings of the study were shared during Board of Governors' meeting held on 27th June, 2009.

(b) Documentation of Success Story on Ground Water Conservation & Prospects to ensure Sustainable Water Supply in Dargah Premises

Ajmer city is well known for drinking water crisis and in past it's major source of water supply to the township was from surface water reservoir know as " Ana Sagar" and few identified ponds. Over the period of time these water bodies have been polluted and are being treated at various stages before passing on to the water supply pipelines. Presently the drinking water supply arrangements to the Ajmer town is being made from the Bilaspur Drinking Water Supply Project which is around 90 Kms away from the town. The shrine complex comprises 48 shops, 175 hujras, 4 mosques, 1 madrasa, a guesthouse of 180 rooms, besides a number of other commercial establishments. More than 35 lakh pilgrims visit the annual Urs in the Islamic month of Rajab and mini Urs in Muharram. 17 crores litres of water is required annually for the shrine complex. To augment this, the PHED is able to supply less than 2.0 per cent of the water requirement, leaving a huge gap between demand and supply. Since past many years, the Dargah Committee has been making alternate arrangements to meet the gap.

Dargah premises is having a ground water reservoir popularly known as Jhalra, which is the main source of drinking water to the complex. It is fed by the drainage from the foothill of Taragarh. Due to poor maintenance for a number of years in the past, the Jhalra dried up in July, 2007.

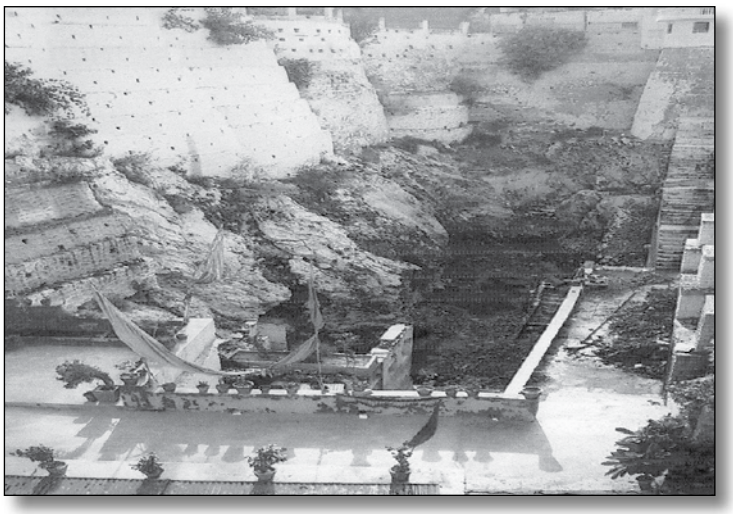


Photo of the dried Jhalra

To resolve the water supply problem of the holy pilgrimage, the Dargah Committee held a detailed discussions to revive the dried up traditional water supply structure i.e, Jhalra. The outcome of the discussions revealed that due to poor maintenance for a number of years, the Jhalra got dried during July 2007, which was the only source of traditional water supply for the Dargah which led to acute water supply problem in the Dargah premises. Although Public Health & Engineering Department (PHED) supplied the water to the Dargah premises but it was to the ratio of 2 : 100 (Supply : Demand).

To meet the gap in demand and supply of drinking water, Dargah Committee took-up a reclamation project through community participation. The Committee decided to engage local traditional labourers having knowledge of restoration of wells, ponds and old Jhalaras. The work continued for a whole month and around 6000 sq.ft. area of Jhalra was scientifically excavated upto 22 feet depth. Garbage and debris were removed and the openings passes which were choked/closed for years were opened up and made pathway for ground water movement/flow. This resulted in restoring water level to a desired extent to resolve the drinking water problem of the township through community participation.

By December 31 2008, water level in the Jhalra reached 40 feet, making available 63 lakh litres of water per day. An average of 4.75 lakh litres of triple/double filtered water is supplied to the Dargah premises, meeting nearly 99 percent of the demand. In addition, three shallow tubewells have also been constructed, supplying pure water to pilgrims. Tests indicate that the water quality is very good.

Photo of the revived Jhalra

Having known the success of Dargah Committee for revival of Jhalra a five minute documentary film was prepared by Institute for Development Initiatives, Gurgaon, with the support of India Water Partnership on this successful experiment in rejuvenating traditional water harvesting systems, for dissemination to other parts of the country to create awareness among the masses to adopt similar model for water restoration and also to act as a motivational tool.

The Draft film was also shown to the participants of Round Table Conference on Water, Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change in South Asia organized at New Delhi on 5th & 6th November, 2009. The participants of the Conference applauded the efforts of IDI and IWP for capturing such novel work undertaken at the Ajmer Sherif. The participants suggested that this documentary film is not only a record of a historic natural resources restoration effort but will also act as a motivational tool for other religious/historical places. They also indicated that this documentary film will play a catalytic role, after its dissemination to the other parts of the South Asia to revive such Jhalras, ponds and the reservoirs which have already dried-up or at the verge of drying up due to various natural and human reasons.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled "Report on Documentation of Success Story – Ajmer Sherief Durgah under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(c) Study on Integrated Campaign for Drinking Water and Water Saving Technologies in Wangjing River Basin by Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS), Manipur (North-East Zone)

The main objective of the study is to streamlining and strengthening is the process of river basin management for sustainable use of water and identify technology in water saving for drinking water and sanitation. Wangjing river is beset with serious water related problems which have led to extreme hardship to the local people thereby resulting to conflict between water users as the river is the single most important water resources in the area. Keeping in view these problems, a focus group meeting, followed by a campaign was organized at Wangjing . The focus group meeting has been attended by the members of Village level water users Committees, academia's, farmers and representatives of women associations of the river basin. The main issues discussed in the committees meeting are-decreasing lean season flow, the shortage of water during the lean season, inappropriate ways of using available water and absence of proper institutional system to mange water resources. WWAGS contacted the senior scientist from the Environment and Ecology Wing (EEW) Imphal and requested them to conduct the Microbiological test in 3 ponds of Chingtham village. The report of the test indicates the coliform and feacal contamination of water in large scale. The presence of coliforms and fecal bacteria indicate that the water in the river basin environment is largely affected by non proper maintenance of toilets.

To address the issue of pollution of the river, Ecological sanitation(Eco-san) was chosen as a water saving technology. Under the generous support of Arghyam, 15 Eco-san were constructed in the area address the local sanitation problems. Eco-san is a sustainable and environment – friendly option for on site sanitation, which conserves water, prevents contamination and recycles human wastes as sanitized manure. The objective is to protect human health and the environment while reducing water use in sanitation systems and recycling nutrients to help reduce the need artificial fertilizers in agriculture. The findings of the study were shared during Board of Governors' meeting held on 27th June, 2009.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled " Report on Integrated Campaign on Drinking Water - WWGAS under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(d) Study on "Water Saving Technologies in Eastern India"

Scanty rainfall and over exploitation of groundwater is posing serious threat to India. If the present situation is allowed to continue uncontrolled, sustainability of agriculture, food and livelihood security will be in serious danger. Taking this serious issue into account, adoption of innovative low cost water saving technologies in agriculture was one of the prime agenda of India Water Partnership (IWP) in its Work Plan 2009.

To meet the above agenda of IWP, a study was assigned to one of IWP partner in the East zone; namely Kalyani Institute for Study, Planning & Action for Rural Change (KINSPARC)to know that how many such technologies have been adopted by the farmers and how these are helpful to the farmers in increasing the agricultural production.

The core of the study plan and activities proposed by the India Water Partnership (IWP) to deal with the problem of water resources consists of the following components: (i) creation of awareness and maintenance of water sources and minimizing wastage; (ii) promotion of water saving sanitation technologies; and (iii) organizing group ownership and management of water resources by the community.

The study was conducted in four major eastern region of India comprising the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and West Bengal. The study explores the need, availability, appropriateness, feasibility and adoption of water saving technologies in the region indicating how far and how many of the technologies have been adopted by farmers and other users, and why some technologies have not been found acceptable. Simple, convincing, need based, location specific, socially and economically acceptable and environment friendly technologies are more easily acceptable to small and marginal farmers.

The study has identified more than 30 low cost water saving technologies. Of that, few technologies which have been adopted by the farmers have been discussed in the report in detail.

The findings of the study were shared during Board of Governors' meeting held on 27th June, 2009 and also during Round Table Conference held on 5th & 6th November, 2009 at New Delhi.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled "Water Saving Technologies in Eastern India under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(e) A Review Study on Water Saving Technologies by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (North Zone)

A review study on adoption of water saving technology on climate variability in North-west and North India was conducted by IWP network partner Institute for Development Studies and Coordinating Agency of North Zone Water Partnership. The study came-up with recommendations on the following issues which will be useful for policy implication.

- Importance of Micro-irrigation in water scarce regions
- Improving water productivity and yield
- Changes in cropping patterns
- Increase in incomes
- Poverty Outreach of Micro-irrigation technologies
- Institutional support for promoting Micro-irrigation Technology

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website **cwp-india.org** titled "Report Water Saving Technologies – IDS Jaipur under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(f) Study on Viable Options in Drinking Water along Gujarat's Coastline (West Zone)

The coastal areas of Gujarat have saline water which is neither good for drinking nor for agriculture purpose. Salinity has impacted livelihoods, as lands have degraded. This has resulted in migration of people in search of livelihoods. As well, numerous natural disasters such as cyclones and floods have impacted the health and the education of the communities. These issues require special attention.

IWP West zone partner, Utthan undertook a small study on **"Viable Options in Drinking Water along Gujarat's Coastline".** The study covered six districts namely ; Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagarh, Amreli, Rajkot & Bhavnagar of Gujarat located along the coastline. The coastline districts are ingress due to salinity problem which in turn has adversely impacted the agricultural production. Salinity has also impacted the livelihoods of the community as lands have degraded and major problem of drinking water. This has resulted the local people to migrate in search of the livelihoods.

Though numerous options have been implemented by the Government/NGOs/CBOs to tackle the drinking water problem but these options mainly focus on rain water harvesting. To understand the these options, Utthan took-up the study to understand the options/new technologies that have been implemented in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat that mitigates drinking water problem, the role of intervening agencies and use the findings of the study to advocate for changes in the policy to adopt/discard the options of drinking water. One of the option analyzed by Utthan is from Chaya village of block Ghogha, District Bhavnagar, the details of which are given below:

Location of the village : Chaya village is located 6 Kms away from the sea coast. 30 % of the land in this village consists of Government's fallow land, village common pasture land and undulated land. There is a small stream near the village. Through lift irrigation, water from wells is used in the farms.

Intervention : A small dug well is the main source of drinking water during monsoons. Looking into the problem of water scarcity, the community planned to construct series of check dams on the small stream near the village. In all 4 check dams were constructed. The harvested water would recharge the ground water especially around the dug well that is the only source of drinking water. This source (dug well) was finally made usable for the entire year. To sustain the operations and maintenance of the water source, a Pani Samiti was constituted and water distribution plan was chalked out.

Analysis : Utthan was able to develop water resource management to so that water can reach every house of the village through distribution system. Some of the important highlights are as under :

(i) The technological options provided to mitigate the drinking water problems of Chaya village were the best options based on the location and geophysical attributes of the village.
(ii) For the operation and management of the village water sources, support from the community was sought and collective decision making process was initiated.
(iii) The four check dams on the small stream, well recharge and pond deepening have been instrumental in ground water recharge.
(iv) The role of Pani Samiti and the women is important in operation and management of the water systems in the village.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled "Report on Viable Drinking Water along Coastline of Gujarat-Utthan under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(g) Low Cost Water Saving Technologies in Central Zone of India

IWP supported Central Zone Water Partnership Coordinating agency "Navdeep" to undertake a small study on the various traditional low cost saving technologies adopted by the farmers and the community/ tribal community in the Central zone of India from the ancient times. Navdeep on completion of the study came up with three main traditional low cost water saving technologies being followed in the Central zone which are (i) Use of Bhandaras or underground storage tanks; (ii) PAT system of irrigation; and (iii) Haveli system. The details in brief are given below:

Bhandaras (*Underground Water Storage Tanks*) : Waterworks of Burhanpur town is a marvel of Moghul engineering. Conceived in 1615 A.D., it works on zero cost basis. Eight systems of waterworks were

constructed , of which some are still functioning and supplying water to the city. Based on gravity, the system it has ***bhandaras*** **or underground storage tanks** which collect groundwater from the underground springs flowing down from the Satpura hills towards Tapti. Its capacity has now reduced and it is facing problem of pollution.

PAT **system of irrigation** is adopted by the tribal of Jhabua, and Barwani districts of western M.P. Here Bhil tribal take advantage of the peculiarities of the terrain to divert water from swift flowing hill streams into irrigation channels. It looks like against the law of gravity but it is a reality and being practiced by Bhils since more than last four decades. The principle is simple. A stream is embanked at a place to provide a static head of 30 to 60 cm, sufficient to divert water into channels the gradient of which is less than that of streambed. In effect water from hilly streams (nallas) flows into which irrigate fields at higher altitudes than the stream-bed. Bhils select spots from their experience. The Bhils in this area join together to repair bunds and pats after monsoons. The area under Pat irrigation is increasing.

Haveli **System :** Away from the hilly terrain of Jhabua district, lie the plains of Jabalpur and Narsinghpur districts in Mahakoshal region of Central zone. It is in the upper part of Narmada Valley. A cultivation system based on water harvesting and run-off farming has been in practice here since long. It is called ***Haveli system.*** It is a traditional method of water harvesting, the cost of which is too less. The area is not suitable for Kharif crops like paddy or cotton. But it is good for Rabi crops like wheat, gram etc. as heavy black clay soil holds large amount of water. "Because of the climate, even with high rainfall, cropping in Kharif has been difficult in this area. So, farmers developed a system to get at least one assured crop that fulfilled their minimum needs for livelihood". The rainwater is stored in fields which have bunds or *bundhaan* i.e. embankments, approx. one meter high; on four sides. When sowing time for Kharif crops arrives, water is allowed, gradually, to flow out from the fields by making a cut, first a narrow one, and then deeper in the bundhaan. This cut is called *mongha*. There is always an understanding amongst farmers as when to release water which flows from one field to another and then to another till it reaches a nallah, river or lake. Sowing takes place, no sooner the land is dry. Thereafter, no irrigation is required. But this system is now "dying" for three reasons:- (1) Change in cropping pattern -farmers are sowing soybean in Kharif, and don't allow fields to be filled with water.(2) Sprinkler irrigation is increasing (3) Tube wells are coming up in large numbers.

The study recommended the following:

To save water and reduce cost in agriculture, recognition must be given to innovative and sustainable farm practices, even if they are in experimental stage. Farmers should be encouraged to use inputs which require less irrigation in a crop season. Organic farming has answers to many problems arising nowadays in chemical farming. Farmers showing ways to improve agriculture with low cost inputs with water saving

technologies should be rewarded by village panchayats and other govt. bodies.
Raising awareness on water sector issues is necessary. Cooperation of media is important in informing people in rural areas on low cost water technologies. Hence a water-media network in central zone should be established within the framework of Global Water Partnership (GWP).

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website **cwp-india.org** titled "Report on Low Cost Water Saving Technologies in Central zone-NAVADEEP under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(h) Review on Study on Water Use Efficiency, Crop Yield and Low Cost Appliances (South Zone)
The IWP network partner and South Zone Water Partnership coordinating agency; SAHAYOGA undertook the above study in the Southern zone of the country. The details of the study in brief are given below:

As water availability for agriculture becomes scarce, food productivity also becomes precarious. The foremost action to be taken is to legally monitor Command areas, check storage losses through artificial covers, prevent conveyance losses through lining the canals & piped-systems in the main, branch canals, and in the distributaries. The field channels have to be mandatorily taken care of by the Water Users. Good tenets of Irrigation management have to be boldly translated into action. The review by the organization covers traditional irrigation systems particularly in the Deccan Plateau which have been evolved over a long time either to harvest rain water or to lift the water from wells or ponds and to convey this water to fields nearby. These devises are simple and costs are low compared to the modern irrigation methods and technologies. These are developed from locally available indigenous materials, managed by the farmers themselves and are labour-intensive. This study also covers simple micro irrigation technologies like pitchers ; plastic bottle watering device, etc.

The review also focuses on traditional irrigation methods from the point of enhancing water use efficiency and or reducing the cost of irrigation which are as follows:

- The Command Areas with surface irrigation from field channels and layouts of plots for delivery of the water, all based on gravity flow.
- The Tank Irrigation System with surface irrigation, generally not so well organized in conveyance of water as in command areas. On many occasions a mere distribution of water from plot to plot takes place. In this system as in Command areas, methods of layout for surface irrigation are the same but some of these are developed from indigenous practices.
- Water harvesting, storing, conveying or lifting water to crops under stress and in situ moisture conservation methods.
- Improvements and advances in methods of irrigation like Drips & Sprinklers to enhance water use

efficiency and Yields of crops. These aspects would be briefly touched upon exposing the main strengths and weak points.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled "Report_ on_ Low_ Cost_ Water_ Technologies-Sahyoga" under section Reports, sub section- Report 2009 under Main reports.

(i) ADB-GWP Conclave on 2nd & 3rd November, 2009 at New Delhi

In continuation of persistent dialogue by GWP, the 2nd meeting was held at ADB Delhi office on 2nd and 3rd of November,2009.

The ADB team led by Mr. Arjun Thapar, DG/SERD and GWP-SAS team led by Mr. Martin Walshe, Dy Secretary, GWPO held detailed discussions on the various possible areas for ADB's investment in diverse projects across the Asia. They also discussed possible areas of collaboration for executing water related programmes in South Asian region in future. Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Chair, GWP-SAS, Dr. A Perumal, Regional Coordinator, GWP-SAS and Dr. Veena Khanduri, Regional Council Member from India actively participated in the Conclave.

Before the Conclave took place at New Delhi, Dr. Veena Khanduri with the support of Dr. Mercy Dikito, Network Officer, South-East Asia, South Asia & Caribbean summarized all the project proposals of Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) on behalf of GWP-SAS which were finally submitted to ADB for their consideration. During the meeting, Dr. Khanduri briefly mentioned about these proposals which included food security, livelihood, climate change, river basin management etc, that could be funded by the ADB for implementation by the respective CWPs.

(j) 15th Regional Council Meeting of GWP-SAS on 4th & 5th November, 2009 at ISID, New Delhi

IWP with the support of Regional Office, GWP-South Asia (GWP-SAS) organized 15th Regional Council (RC) Meeting of GWP-South Asia on November 4 & 5, 2009 at Institute of Studies for Industrial Development, the host institution of India Water Partnership (IWP). The RC meeting was attended by representatives of all the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) of the GWP-SAS. Two representatives namely ; Dr. Mercy Dikito, Network Officer, South-East Asia, South Asia & Caribbean and Mr. Martin Walshe, Dy Secretary, GWPO from GWP-SAS also participated in the meeting. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Chair, GWP-SAS and Prof. S R Hashim, Chair, IWP welcomed the participants.

Dr. A Perumal, Regional Coordinator, GWP-SAS made a brief presentation on GWP-SAS activities and the Work Plan for 2010 during the meeting. Dr. Mercy also made a detailed presentation on major issues like ; (i) GWPO and UNDP cooperation, (ii) strategy update of climate change and GWP, (iii) communication

& knowledge sharing function, and (iv) the Agricultural Water Management Solutions Project.

Mr. Martin Walshe highlighted on the role of technical functions of GWPO. He also briefed the Regional Council about the regional activities and prospective collaboration of GWP, ADB and GWP-SAS.
All the RC members and Country Chairs, Country Coordinators and Mr. Martin profusely thanked and appreciated Mr Suresh Prabhu, the Regional Chair for the contribution he has made for South Asia. Special mention was made for his active role in establishing contact with ADB.

(k) Round Table Conference on "Water, Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change in South Asia" organized on 5th & 6th November, 2009 at ISID, New Delhi

Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) for sustainable livelihoods has been one of the prominent agenda of Global Water Partnership- South Asia (GWP-SAS). Of late, it has been realized by the GWP-SAS that there is need to have a holistic approach to adapt with the various ill effects of climate change and mitigate them substantially. To begin with, GWP-SAS included this important issue in its strategy for 2009-13 under Goal-2 that addresses critical development challenges and focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to the water security such as climate, growing urbanization and food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge, making mandatory for all the Country Water Partnerships to play a more pro-active role vigorously towards climate change adaptation and its mitigation.

Towards this endeavour, India Water Partnership (IWP) with the support of GWP-South Asia and its Host Institution - Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi organized a Round Table Conference on "Water, Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change in South Asia" on 5th & 6th November, 2009 at New Delhi in which more than 60 participants comprising of climate change experts/eminent scientists and scholars from South Asian countries namely; Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Global Water Partnership Office (GWPO), Sweden made their valuable contributions through powerpoint and paper presentations.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled "Round Table Conference on Water, Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change in South Asia" under section Publications, sub section- Proceedings.

(l) 17th Board of Governors' Meeting and Seventh Annual General Body Meeting of IWP

In line with GWP Strategic Goal-4, the 17th Board Meeting and 7th Annual General Body Meeting of IWP were held on 12th December, 2009 at its Host Institution, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi. In the Board meeting, apart from the other issues of governance, Work Plan & Budget for 2010, Progress Report of 2009 for Quarter-2 & 3 and activities under progress during Quarater-4 were placed before the Board and some presentations were made by few of the board members.

(m) Workshop on Water and Livelihood Security in the Eastern and North-Eastern Zones of India on December 14-15, 2009 organized by IWP East Zone Partner -KINSPARC, Kalyani, West Bengal

The **KINSPARC**, a Partner and East Zone Coordinator of **India Water Partnership (IWP), New Delhi** organized a Two-Day Workshop on **"Water and Livelihood Security in the Eastern and North-Eastern Zones of India"** on December 14-15, 2009 at Kalyani (West Bengal). The workshop was sponsored and supported by the India Water Partnership (IWP).

The Workshop was held following a year long programme of research and study of low cost water saving technology to solve the problem of water in the eastern zone. It was preceded by a Round Table Conference of South Asian countries organized by India Water Partnership and Global Water Partnership held in New Delhi on November 5-6, 2009.

The Eastern and North-Eastern India is characterized by wide variations in natural, soil-climatic, social, economic and overall ecosystems. A major characteristic of the water-climate scenario of the region is the virtual co-existence of excesses and scarcity of water in the region, frequent occurrence of droughts and floods following each other in succession. Principal objective of the workshop was to organize a dialogue among members from the states of Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand & West Bengal from East zone, Manipur from North-East zone and research institutions for the purpose of disseminating the nature and effectiveness of low cost water saving technologies found suitable for adoption by farmers and other water users mainly for agriculture and sanitation. Papers and discussions highlighted available technologies designed to deal with the growing incidence of natural calamities in the region, which technologies were adopted by farmers and water users, and what had been their benefits and costs.

The multi-stakeholders' platform has proven their effectiveness in bringing different actors and their agendas together to discuss effectiveness and acceptability of various low cost water saving technologies

by the stakeholders (Central Govt., Departments of Rural Development of various State Govts., water users' groups, watershed managers, farmers, community, etc.) and also constraints in transfer and dissemination of these technologies.

The zonal level dialogue on water and livelihood security which mainly focused on low cost water saving technologies made the situation analysis about the Eastern and North-Eastern zone of India more accessible to all the stakeholders The efforts to raise awareness gave added confidence to State Panchayati Raj Institutions, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Krishi Vigyan Kendras with responsibility for better water resource planning.

About sixty participants attended and twelve papers were presented at the workshop. Participants included Water Resource Management Experts, Water Scientists and Technologists, Sanitation and Livelihood Professionals, Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists, Economists and other Social Scientists, Policy makers and Administrators. To name some of the distinguished participants: *Dr. Rangan Dutta,* Scientific Consultant to the PSA, Government of India, *Shri Gourishankar Chattopadhyay*, IAS, Director, State Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development (SIPRD), West Bengal, Additional Director *Shri Tapas Ray*, and other faculty from the SIPRD *Professor S.R. Hashim*, Chair, and *Dr.Veena Khanduri*, Adviser, IWP, New Delhi, *Professor Alok Banerjee*, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kalyani, *Professor Shantanu Jha*, Chair, Kalyani Municipality, *Prof. Dr. Asis Mazumdar*, Director, School of Water Resources Engineering, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal and several other faculty members and students from Universities and Colleges attended. Overall, the Workshop was well attended and created warm response and interest from research institutions to community based organizations.

The full report is available on India Water Partnership website cwp-india.org titled "Water and Livelihood Security in Eastern and North Eastern Zones of India-2009" under section Publications, sub section-Proceedings.

(n) Institute for Development Initiatives (IDI), one of the North zone partner of India Water Partnership (IWP) is involved in creating grassroot alliances and consensus on evolving Drought Mitigation Measures through consultations involving government, NGO,s and civil society including PRIs and farmer organizations in order to bring out a ***Compendium-cum-Policy Document on Climate Adaptation Strategies for Securing Agricultural Livelihoods*** in four regions of Uttar Pradesh. As on date experts from the field of Water, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Community development/ infrastructure/ Insurance/

markets have been identified who will develop a concept paper based on the secondary data.

Based on the concept paper, two consultative workshops would be organized at Jhansi and Bareilly districts of Uttar Pradesh during May and June, 2010 respectively to receive the feed-back from all the four regions about the genuine problems and suggestions to mitigate/arrest the ill effects of drought.

(o) Centre for Environment and Development Study (CEDS) located at Jaipur, Rajasthan is IWP network partner was assigned a project on **"Awareness Building on New State Water Policy- Rajasthan".** In the new State Water Policy, the major emphasis has been given on two things: one on IWRM approach and the other on efficient working of water user groups. The task is impossible without the support of the NGOs working in water and livelihood sectors in the State. Unfortunately, the policy does not define the clear cut role of NGOs in its implementation.

Hence realizing this draw-back in the State Water Policy, the GWP India funded project would undertake the activities like (i) organize workshops for NGOs in different agro-climatic regions to build their analytical capacity and understanding of new State Water Policy ; (ii) discuss the new role of NGOs in formulation of village level WUGs and Water Resource Management Plans ; and (iii) prepare contents for Panchyati Raj institution(PRIs) capacity building and water awareness building campaigns.

(p) Welfare India, an IWP network partner is currently undertaking one small project of IWP "Community centered advocacy for maintaining water level in favorable condition through water conservation and better use of natural water resources at Katihar Block of Katihar District, Bihar". The main objective of the project is environment building and informing community on importance of water conservation and safe drinking water. Also, developing and strengthening community based organizations so that they can advocate the issue of water conservation, safe drinking water, equitable distribution of water at community level.

(q) IWP in collaboration with it network partner **Janhit Foundation, Meerut** (Uttar Pradesh) is engaged in organizing a **Dialogue to improve and strengthen the draft Ground water policy of Uttar Pradesh and formulate a strategy for implementation.** Uttar Pradesh is known to be one of the most prosperous States in groundwater reservoirs. But unplanned and haphazard use of water resources for agriculture, domestic and industrial purposes during the last two to three decades, has created tremendous stress on it. As a result, out of 820 blocks of Uttar Pradesh, water level in 461 blocks is declining very fast. Due to heavy exploitation, 138 blocks have gone to over exploited/critical/semi-critical categories. As a result, the ground water reservoirs of the State are now in a stressed condition.

To address this issue, a Draft Water Policy document for the State of Uttar Pradesh was prepared and submitted to Government of Uttar Pradesh by **Janhit Foundation.** However, to strengthen the policy and

evaluate its merits and demerits and also the modus-operandi for its implementation, the Janhit Foundation with the technical and financial IWP is now formulating a strategy for implementation of the policy in the State through discussions with various stakeholders associated with the water related issues in the State. After seeking their views/suggestions, a State level dialogue would be held which will further explore the possibility of formulating a feasible strategy for implementation.

(r) Action for Food Production (AFPRO), New Delhi, a network partner of IWP is executing a small project **"Enhancing water use efficiency through promotion of water saving technologies and capacity building of water users in drought prone area, Ichak and Churchu blocks, District Hazaribag, Jharkhand".**

Eight villages (Four villages viz ; Karimati ; Urukka ; Sijwa ; Simra in Ichak block and the other four villages namely ; Lothe ; Jamdiha ; Chanaro ; Chanaro Parwad in Churchu block) have been identified by AFPRO for capacity building of the user groups for imparting training on improved cultivation practices and water saving technology.

(s) IWP network partner **Development Alternatives, New Delhi** is working towards larger perspective of influencing the National Water Policy in direction of Integrated Domestic Water Management (IDWM) with an aim to integrate aspects of domestic water and its management in policy initiatives of the country.

Development alternatives with the support of IWP, is studying the policy perspectives with respect to Bundelkhand region of central India. The Bundelkhand region of central India comprises of 7 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 6 districts of Madhya Pradesh and some districts of Maharashtra & Rajasthan. In the first phase of the project i,e. till March, 2010, the desk research and in-depth study have been completed.

X. Audited Statement of Accounts for 2009-10

The audited statement of accounts for the year 2009 -10 in respect of GWP funds and IWP Institutional fund are given below:

a) GWP Funds

H. S. AHUJA & CO.
—CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Tel : 23714305, 23322581 Fax : 23359044
E-mail : hsahujaco@hotmail.com

H-61, Gobind Mansion,
Connaught Circus,
New Delhi-110 001

15th February 2010

The Regional Auditor
C/ o Dr. A. Perumal
Regional Coordinatore
GWP-SAS, NIAS,
Bangalore - 560012

India Water Partnership – Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Report as at 31.12.2009 expressed in EURO (by converting Rupees in EURO at the rate prevailing as on date of receipt of quarterly grant) and for the period from January 1, 2009 to 31st December 2009 in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. The Financial Report is the responsibility of management of India Water Partnership. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall report presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The Financial Report has been prepared solely to enable Global Water Partnership ("GWP") to prepare consolidated accounts and not to report on India Water Partnership as a separate entity.

Observations

1. *The Financial Report includes expenditure of EURO 457 relating to Printing & Stationery which has been taken on accrual basis on the basis of proforma invoice.*

2. *All the expenditure including of capital nature has been debited to the expenditure account.*
3. *The income of interest of EURO 99 has been taken on the weighted average of credited balance available during the period as the receipt of grant has not been credited in a separate bank account.*
4. *The Financial Report have been finalized by converting the transaction in rupees into EURO at the rate prevailing as on date of receipt of the grants.*
5. *All the transaction has been routed through UCO Bank under the FCRA (Foreign Contribution Regulation Act) maintained in the name of Institute for Studies in Industrial Development and a separate bank account has not been opened in this respect.*

In our opinion except as stated in the paragraph 1,2,3,4 and 5 above, the Financial Report of India Water Partnership as at December 31st 2009 and for the period from January 1, 2009 to 31st December 2009 have been prepared in conformity with GWP Guidelines, and gives a true and fair presentation of the result and position of India Water Partnership per Dec 31st 2009.

We confirm that, based on information available to us at this stage, we do not expect that our opinion on the audited accounts for India Water Partnership for the period ended December 31st 2009 will be qualified.

This report is intended solely for the use of Ernst & Young in connection with the audit of the consolidated accounts of GWP as at December 31st 2009 and for the year then ended, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Thanking You
Yours faithfully

FOR H.S. AHUJA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

(S.S. KALRA)
Partner

CC: Mr. Shiva Subramaniam : ab.shiva@gmail.com
Dr. A. Perumal : coordinator@gwpsas.org
Regional Auditor : hrvg6204@gmail.com

India Water Partnership
(Institute for Studies in Industrial Development)
Plot No. 4 Institutional Area
Vasant Kunj
New Delhi - 110 070

Income and Expenditure Account for the period from 01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009

Expenditure	Amount (In EURO)	Income	Amount (In EURO)
To apply and implement IWRM principles and practices to support national development priorities	1,761	Fund Received from GWP-SAS - Core Budget	30,000
To use IWRM approaches effectively to address adaptation to climate change and other emerging challenges at the national, regional and global levels	18,250	Additional Funds Received from GWP-SAS	22,785
To generate and share knowledge on sustainable water resources management principles and practices among all stakeholders.	4,083	Interest from Bank	99
To increase the visibility and sustainability of the GWP network and its independent platform to build coherence and viable internal and external alliances	29,079	Excess of Expenditure over Income	289
Total	**53,173**	**Total**	**53,173**

As Per Our Report of Even Date
M/s H.S. Ahuja & Co.
Chartered Accountants

(S.S. Kalra)

For INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP

(M.R. Murthy)
General Secretary

For Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

Date: 15/02/2010
Place: New Delhi

b) IWP Institutional Fund

B C CHOUDHARY & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

201, Indraprastha Building
H-58, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi – 92
Ph.: 42486747,09891455597
Fax: 011 - 22532471
Email: bcc1991@gmail.com

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members,
"INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP"

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **"INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP"** as at 31st March 2010 and the Income & Expenditure account of the society for the period ended on that date annexed herewith. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about weather the financial statements are free of material mis-statement(s). An audit includes (a) examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.(b) assessing the accounting principles used in the preparation of financial statements (c) assessing significant estimates made by the management in the preparation of the financial statements and (d) Evaluating overall financial statement presentation . We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Further 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 society so far as appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance sheet, dealt with by this report is in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the financial statement give a true and fair view in conformity With the accounting standards and other recognized accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B C CHOUDHARY & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

201, Indraprastha Building
H-58, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi – 92
Ph.: 42486747,09891455597
Fax: 011 - 22532471
Email: bcc1991@gmail.com

e. In case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the "INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP" as at 31st March 2010 and

f. In case of the Income and Expenditure account of the Deficit for the year ended on that date.

For, B.C.CHOUDHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(BIKASH C CHOUDHARY)
Partner
Delhi 23rd Sept. 2011

INDIA WATER PARTENERSHIP

(Regn No.-2391/2001-02)

Institute for Human Development, 3rd Floor, NIDM Building, IIPA, New Delhi-110002

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2010

SOURCES OF FUND		CURRENT YEAR (Rs.)	PREVIOUS YEAR(Rs.)
CORPUS FUND			
MEMBERSHIP FEE :			
Opening Bal	388147		388,147.00
Add:	NIL	388,147.00	
CURRENT LIABILITY			
AUDIT FEE PAYBLE		24,000.00	18,000.00
TOTAL		412,147.00	406,147.00

APPLICATION OF FUND		CURRENT YEAR (Rs.)	PREVIOUS YEAR(Rs.)
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at Bank			
Syndicate Bank (C/A No.....1930)		384,254.00	384,482.00
INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C			
OP/BL	21665		
ADD: FOR THE PERIOD	6228	27,893.00	21,665.00
Total		412,147.00	406,147.00

As per Our Audit Report of Even Date Attached

For, B.C. CHOUDHARY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.-011135N

Bikash C. Choudhary
(Partner)
Membership No. 089960

DELHI, 23rd Sept ,2011

For, INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP

Prof. S R Hashim
(President)

Dr. Alakh N Sharma
(Vice President)

Dr. Veena Khanduri
(Executive Secretary)

INDIA WATER PARTENERSHEEP

(Regn No.-2391/2001-02)

Institute for Human Development, 3rd Floor, NIDM Building, IIPA, New Delhi-110002

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2010

INCOME	CURRENT YEAR(Rs.)	PREVIOUS YEAR(Rs.)
EXCESS OF EXP. OVER INCOME	6,228.00	6,171.00
Total	6,228.00	6,171.00

EXPENDITURE	CURRENT YEAR(Rs.)	PREVIOUS YEAR(Rs.)
BANK CHARGES	228.00	171.00
AUDIT FEE	6,000.00	6,000.00
Total	6,228.00	6,171.00

As per Our Report of Even Date Attached

For, B.C. CHOUDHARY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.-011135N

Bikash C. Choudhary
(Partner)
Membership No. 089960

DELHI, 23rd Sept, 2011

for, INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP

Prof. S R HASHIM
(President)

Dr. Alakh N Sharma
(Vice President)

Dr. Veena Khanduri
(Executive Secretary)

INDIA WATER PARTENERSHIP

(Regn No.-2391/2001-02)

Institute for Human Development, 3rd Floor, NIDM Building, IIPA, New Delhi-1100

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2010.

RECEIPTS	CURRENT YEAR (Rs.)	PREVIOUS YEAR(Rs.)
To Opening Balance :		
Cash at Bank	384,482.00	384,653.00
Total	384,482.00	384,653.00

PAYMENTS	CURRENT YEAR (Rs.)	PREVIOUS YEAR(Rs.)
By Bank Charges	228.00	171.00
By Closing Balance :		
Cash at Bank	384,254.00	384,482.00
Total	384,482.00	384,653.00

As per Our Report of Even Date Attached

For, B.C. CHOUDHARY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.-011135N

Bikash C. Choudhary
(Partner)
Membership No. 089960

DELHI, 23rd Sept, 2011

for, INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP

Prof. S R Hashim
(President)

Dr. Alakh N Sharma
(Vice President)

Dr. Veena Khanduri
(Executive Secretary)

XI. Acknowledgement

We are grateful to Global Water Partnership (GWP) and GWP-South Asia for providing us the financial support due to which the IWP Work Plan for the reporting period was executed in an efficient manner.

We are thankful to our network partners who undertook the IWP activities in a successful manner. We also appreciate them for providing us the monthly reports and final reports in time.

We acknowledge and place on record for the excellent cooperation and support, the IWP Secretariat received from its Host Institution – Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi.

We also acknowledge the support received from respective State governments during implementation of our activities by our institutional partners across the different States of India.

Finally, we express our sincere thanks to those organizations/institutions which supported us as "kind contribution" directly or indirectly.

Annex-I

LIST OF INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP LIFE MEMBERS

S. No.	State	Name and address of NGO
1	Andhra Pradesh	Society for Participatory Development (SPD)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Association of Aquatic Biologists (IAAB)
3	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Resource Development and Social
4	Bihar	Institute of Environment & Eco. Development (IEED
5	Gujarat	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
6	Gujarat	Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA)
7	Gujarat	N.M. Sadguru & Dev Foundation
8	Haryana	PRAGYA
9	Jharkhand	HUMANITY
10	Karnataka	SAHAYOGA
11	Karnataka	National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)
12	Madhya Pradesh	Lake Conservation Authority of Madhya Pradesh
13	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research
14	Maharashtra	Grass Root Action & Social Programmes (GRASP)
15	Maharashtra	Indian Water Works Association
16	Maharashtra	Dam and Development Council of India
17	Maharashtra	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.
18	Maharashtra	Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal,
19	Maharashtra	Pravara Institute of Research and Education in Natural and
20	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Pani Parishad
21	Maharashtra	Foundation for Agriculture and Rural Development & Environmental Security
22	Maharashtra	Women's Water Forum (WWF)
23	Maharashtra	Friend's Forum for Purna River Basin Development
24	Maharashtra	Society for Promotion of Eco-system Management (SPPECOM)
25	Maharashtra	Yusuf Meherally Centre
26	Manipur	Zougam Institute for Community Resources
27	New Delhi	Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development
28	New Delhi	Water & Power Consultancy Services (I) Ltd.
29	New Delhi	Institute for Resource Management and Economic Development,
30	New Delhi	Institute for Human Development
31	New Delhi	Central Soil and Material Research Station
32	New Delhi	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
33	New Delhi	Society for Development Alternatives
34	New Delhi	Sulabh International Social Service Organisation
35	New Delhi	WINROCK International Natural Resource Management

S. No.	State	Name and address of NGO
36	New Delhi	All India Women's Conference
37	New Delhi	Action For Food Production (AFPRO)
38	New Delhi	Alternative Futures
39	New Delhi	Water Aid
40	New Delhi	Institute of Economic Growth
41	Orissa	Society For Rural Advancement And Democratic Humanitarian Action (SRADHA)
42	Orissa	Association For Awareness and Welfare Activity For Down-Trodden in Society (AAWADS)
43	Orissa	SADHANA
44	Orissa	Adarsha Seva Sanganthan
45	Orissa	Moon Light Club
46	Orissa	The CHETANA
47	Orissa	Mahalaxmi Mahila Samiti
48	Orissa	Narichetna Mahila Institute
49	Orissa	India Micro-Credit Consultancy Rating and Evaluation and Training Organization "IMCCRETO"
50	Orissa	Gramya Bikash Manch
51	Orissa	Society for Women Action Development
52	Orissa	Banki Anchalika Adibasi Harijan kalyana Parisad
53	Orissa	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs
54	Punjab	Nodal Organization For Development Enterprise and Services
55	Rajasthan	Indian Institute of Rural Management (IIRM)
56	Rajasthan	Institute of Development Studies
57	Rajasthan	Institute of Rajasthan Studies
58	Tamil Nadu	DHAN (Development of Humane Action) Foundation
59	Tamil Nadu	Human Formation Organisation(HFO)
60	Tamil Nadu	Samaritan Community Development Foundation
61	Uttaranchal	Indian Association of Hydrologists/National Institute of Hydrology
62	Uttaranchal	Indian Water Resources Society
63	Uttaranchal	Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation
64	Uttar Pradesh	ICLEI South Asia
65	Uttar Pradesh	Janhit Foundation
66	Uttar Pradesh	Empowering People for Development
67	West Bengal	Shatmonisha Santi Sangha (Mohila Samiti)
68	West Bengal	Nutanhat Development Society
69	West Bengal	Tafa Palli Milani Sangha
70	West Bengal	Kalyani Institute for Study, Planning and Action for Rural Change (KINSPARC)

Annex-II

List of Board Members of India Water Partnership

S.N.	Names	Positions in IWP	Institution
1	Prof. S.R.Hashim	President	Director, The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, 4, Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110 070.
2	Prof. Kanchan Chopra	VicePresident	Former Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi 110007, Res. Y-155, Regency Phase-II, DLF Phase-IV, Gurgaon. Pin-122002
3	Dr. Alakh N. Sharma	General Secretary	Director, Institute for Human Development NIDM Building(3rd floor),I.P. Estate, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110002
4	Mr.Anil .D Mohile	Treasurer	Former Chairman, Central Water Commission(CWC) P3A036, Princeton Estate, DLF Phase V, GURGAON, HARYANA
5	Dr.(Mrs.) N.Shantha Mohan	Joint Secretary I)	Professor, Gender Studies Unit, National Institute for Advanced studies (NIAS), Indian Institute of Science (IIC) Campus, Bangalore-560012.
6	Mr. Ashok Jadhav	Joint Secretary (II)	General Secretary, Friends Forum For Purna River Basin Development, (FFPRBD), Nagpur.
7	Dr. Prem S. Vashishtha	Executive Secretary	Visiting professor, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development 4, Institutional Area P B No. 7513 Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110 070
8	P L Diwan	Member	473, Kohat Enclave Pitampura, Delhi 110034 Address:(O) A-8, Green park main, New Delhi 110016
9	Ms. Kalpakkam Yechury	Member	All India women's conference (AIWC) Sarojini House, 6,Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-110001
10	Dr. N. C. Shah	Member	Director, Sadar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research Thltej, Ahmedabad-380054
11	Shri Harnath Jagawat	Member	Director N M Sadguru & Dev Foundation PB No-71, Dahoa-389151 Gujarat

S.N.	Names	Positions in IWP	Institution
12	Shri Shasi Shekhar Narayan Sinha	Member	Director General, Mithila Samajil Evam Arthik Vikas Sansthan, Shekhar Sadan, Balbhadrapur Laheriasarai, Darbhanga-846001(Bihar)
13	Dr.H.K.Ramaraju	Member	Asst. Professor in Civil Engineering, University Visveswaraya College of Engineering Jnana Bharti Campus, Bangalore 560056
14	Ms Aruna Sabane	Member	President, Women's Water Forum (WWF), A-506,Ganesh Gauri Appartment,Gumasta Layout, Kotwalnagar, Nagpur-440015 Tel:0712-2247784, Cell:09850327562
15	Ms. Sanskriti Menon	Member	Centre for Environment Education(CEE) Thalley Road, Ahmedabad, Pin: 380054
16	Ms. K. Vijaya Laxmi	Member	Senior Program Director, Environment Systems Branch, Development Alternatives 111/9-Z, Kishangarh Vasant Kunj,New Delhi-110070
17	Shri D.K. Manvalan	Member	Executive Director Action for Food Production-AFPRO 25/1-A, Pankha Road, D-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
18	Dr. Veena Khanduri	Member	Institute for Development Initiatives (IDI), D-1952, Palam Vihar, Gurgaon- Haryana - 122017
19	Shri Ravindra Shukla	Member	Chairman, 'NAVADEEP'Voluntary Organization, E-8/7, M.O.G. Lines, Indore-452002 (M.P.)
20	Dr. (MS) Madhuri Pejaver	Member	Member, "Hairball" and Vice Principal,B.N.Bandodkar mahavidalaya, Thane, Maharashtra
21	Ms. Radhe Ben Bhatt	Member	Ms. Radhe Ben Bhatt Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Kasturbagram Indore-462 020(M.P.)
22	Ms. Bharati Bhavsar	Member	General Secretary Self Employed Women's Association(SEWA) Reception Centre, Opp Victoria Garden Bhadre, Ahmedabad-380001
23	Shri M P Vasimalai	Member	Executive Director Dhan Foundation 18, Pillaiyar Koli Street, S.S Colony, Madurai-625010 Tamil Nadu

S.N.	Names	Positions in IWP	Institution
24	Shri A.D. Bhardwaj	Member	Shri A.D. Bhardwaj Commissioner(pr) Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg New Delhi-110001
25	Sh. Rakesh Bihari	Member	Sh. Rakesh Bihari Joint Secretary Department of DWS Ministry of Rural Development Govt of India 9th Floor,Paryavaran Bhawan CGO Complex New Delhi
26	Dr. Salim Romani	Member	Dr. Salim Romani Member(SM & L) Central Ground Water Board, New Delhi
27	Shri D.C. Samant Chief Engineer, Water Resources, Rajasthan,Jaipur(Indira Gandhi Nagar bhavan, bhavani Singh Marg, Jaipur	Member	Chairman IGNP, and Secretary for Water Resources,Govt. of Rajasthan Jaipur

IWP prepared "India Water Vision-2025" during 1999 based on the projections for country's water demand in 2025 on the initiatives of GWP and South Asia Technical Advisory Committee. The Vision Document was prepared after a series of four regional consultations with the senior government officials from Central and State Governments, policy makers, academicians, water experts, donor agencies, UNICEF, World Bank, NGOs and industry representatives. India Water Vision is cited in National Water Policy-2002. As per the India Water Vision, the total estimated demand for water (gross) for 2025 is 1027 BCM. In order to meet this demand, water availability will have to be increased from around 520 BCM in 1997 to more than 1000 BCM in 2025. For meeting additional demands, investment requirements have been estimated to Rs. 5000 billion during next twenty five years or about Rs. 200 billion per year.

IWP pioneered the concept of Zonal Water Partnerships (ZWP) in 2007. Both IWP and ZWP work closely with the relevant water institutions, universities, CBOs/NGOs and other stakeholders at national, state and local level. IWP with the support of ZWPs in India is addressing the water centric issues through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which have constitutional authority in the chain of civil authority structure.

India Water Partnership (IWP)
C/o Host Institution
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID),
4, Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi – 110 070
Telephone: +91-11-2689 1111, Fax : +91-11-2612 2448
E-mail: iwpneer@gmail.com; Website : cwp-india.org