

2015

REPORT
ON
ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED
BY

**South Asian Voluntary Association of
Environmentalists**



Through the Support of

India Water Partnership



AND



India Water Partnership

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Acknowledgement

For the year 2015, South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists [SAVAE] has been actively involved in strengthening the Zonal Water Partnership (Hilly Region) in Jammu and Kashmir. The present report carries detailed account of various activities that were carried by the SAVAE through the generous support of Indian Water Partnership [IWP] and Global Water Partnership [GWP].

The report presents details of the training conducted by the SAVAE and the outcome of training and networking session in the form of a vision document for Jammu and Kashmir [Hilly Region]. The document has highlighted many new dimensions of water sector in hilly region that needs immediate focus.

The trainings of this magnitude cannot be completed without the active involvement and participation of the IWP and GWP professionals at the national and international levels.

We are extremely thankful to all the various state departments, agencies and Not-for-profit organizations for their active participation and involvement in the Zonal Water Partnership (Hilly Region) in Jammu and Kashmir.

I take this opportunity to thank IWP, New Delhi, in particular Dr. R.K. Gupta, President, India Water Partnership who is also Chairman-cum-Managing Director, WAPCOS Limited for consistently supporting Zonal Water Partnership (Hilly Region) activities in Jammu and Kashmir ever since the inception of ZWP (Hilly Region) and Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary India Water Partnership who played a crucial role in facilitating the implementation of various activities in the state. We are also thankful to all the staff members of IWP for their consistent encouragement and guidance.

I hope that this publication will be of value to water sector planners, policy formulators and researchers.

Suggestions for improvement are most welcome.

Bilal A Pandow

Chairperson, South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists

Executive Summary

J&K Zonal Water Partnership hosted by South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists under the aegis of India Water Partnership organized a major training one day workshop on Integrated Water Resource Management at Hotel Meridien, Convent road, Raj Bagh, Srinagar on 28th of November, 2015 at 10:30 AM. The training was aimed at revival of the Zonal Water Partnership (Hilly Region) in Jammu and Kashmir, getting more organization involved and producing the vision document as an outcome of the training.

Representations from NGOs, Government Departments, Media and Academics participated in the workshop. The list of the participants is attached in the Annexure II of this report and the various sessions that were conducted in the workshop are mentioned in this report on the Annexure I along with the list of the speakers and moderators of the sessions.

The workshop attracted participants from various organizations like J&K Lakes & Waterways Development Authority, J&K Institute of Management, Public Administration and Rural Development, University of Kashmir, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, S.P College, Department of Wildlife, Anti-Corruption & Human Rights Society, and many others. Almost 30 participants came to the workshop reflecting the interest in solving water related problems of the state. The workshop was organized by South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists was hosted in Hotel Meridian, Rajbagh, Srinagar.

The major issues addressed involves the sessions like: Session 1: Introduction to the Organizations: IWP, J&K ZWP and SAVAE; Session 2: Technical session on the condition of water resources in J&K and some possible solutions; Session 3: Discussion; Session 4: Conclusion and Vote of thanks and in the last Session 5: Screening of documentary.

The participants gave number of valuable recommendation that had gone in the making of vision document. The endorsements include: The state of J&K does not possess a state water policy, so J&K ZWP have a vital role to play by getting involved with the government to secure a proper water policy, which should be strictly followed later on.

Training Conducted

Objectives

The overall objectives of the workshop were:

- ✓ To make participants aware of problems related to water resources in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and how these could be tackled through Integrated Water Resource Management.
- ✓ To develop a network of various organizations involving non-profit organizations, government organizations, academicians, to address issues related to water resources in the state and formulation of vision document.



Registration for the workshop in Kashmir

The programme for the workshop is given in Annex I. The major issues addressed involves the following sessions:



Session 1: Introduction to the Organizations: IWP, J&K ZWP and SAVAE



Chairman, SAVAE, Mr. Bilal A Pandow giving introductory remarks on IWRM

This session, which is described in more detail in Section 2, dealt with introduction to all the participants, introduction of the host organizations: IWP, J&K ZWP and SAVAE, its previous projects and programmes and objectives of the workshop.

Session 2: Technical session on the condition of water resources in J&K and some possible solutions



Dr. G. M. Dar, J&K IMPARD making presentation

This session was technical in a way that various aids were used like lectures, practical demonstrations and a documentary. The participants were made well versed with the ground realities of the alarming situation of water bodies in the state. The speakers gave various causes of the decline in water resources in the valley as well as the 2014 floods, and warned the participants that if some steps are not taken, the situation is going to become worse.

Session 3: Discussion



Discussions facilitated by Chairman SAVAE, Mr. Bilal A Pandow

An open discussion took place in this session in which the participants were asked to address many questions regarding the departments that they represented. The speakers responded to the questions and proposed many solutions which if implemented could reduce water related problems in J&K.

Session 4: Conclusion and Vote of thanks



Ms. Lubna Majid presenting vote of thanks

In the concluding session, whole day activities were summarized, and some recommendations were given. The purpose was to create a common understanding of what has been learned and how it can be implemented at individual levels.

Session 5: Screening of documentary



Screening of documentary on the 2014 September floods of Kashmir

The workshop was concluded with a movie made on the 2014 September floods of Kashmir which has been selected for the prestigious 21st Kolkata Film Festive scheduled to be held from November 14, 2015 at Nandan Kolkata, West Bengal. 'Kashmir flood – help the vale rise' is produced by Care Kashmir International in association with Bilal Jan productions. The film depicts the horrible flood experiences of people besides highlighting the damage suffered by various sectors in Valley. It also highlights government apathy towards the process of relief distribution and rehabilitation.

Outcome of the training program

Vision for Zonal Water Partnership [Hilly Region]

After a marathon day-long discussion and brain-storming sessions the workshop conducted in Srinagar on IWRM: Need for formation of partnership in water sector, produced the following vision document.

The state at present is suffering from immense water scarcity, institutional ambiguity, and lack of infrastructure and poor and haphazard supply network. While listening to the valuable experiences of the participants during the day, it was found that the entire state was facing problems on account of drinking water at alarming proportions. The problems in the rural areas are more severe given the non-availability of portable water and insufficient government supply network.

Taking an overall view of the problems, it was emphasized in the workshop that in the coming years government need to focus on utilization of ground water resources. Presently only seven per cent of ground water source is being utilized in the state which amply suggests that there was a great deal of scope for increasing the quantum of usage of ground water.

It was found that the government supply was not even catering fully to the consumers in the Srinagar city. There is a huge gap of 10 million gallon per day between the supply and the requirement. Even as the government is expecting a few projects in the coming year to bridge the gap, yet the increase in the population makes it important for the government to keep on increasing the number of water supply schemes in the state. It was revealed in the workshop that every year the state witnesses an increase of 6 MGDP and to cater to this increasing demand, there was need for bringing in new projects.

A need to bring in a legislation empowering the state agencies to deal with the encroachers grabbing the water bodies in the state was badly felt in the workshop. Presently, the encroachers are taking the refuge from the courts and in absence of a clear legislation the state authorities could not take a stern action against them.

Similarly, a need to sensitize people and disseminate the information for better and efficient utilization of water was felt in the day long discussions.

Much emphasis was laid on bringing in research work in the water sector. The participants said because of the absence of any research work the NGOs and the government agencies were not in a position to take meaningful and result-oriented steps in the water sector in the Valley.

The state is presently lacking a water policy. It was revealed that there was an immediate need that government besides making long term plans to bring in new projects and deal with increase water demand, should come up with a water policy.

Water issues in J&K

Water in the Kashmir valley is an extraordinary paradox. Considering the total run-off, area of water bodies and length of water courses, the valley has no match in the Himalayas. In fact, its water features are the principal components in its scenic beauty. The geomorphic character of the valley is, however, such that the distribution of water resources is extremely uneven- a situation which renders vast stretches of land totally or partially out of use either due to the excess of water or its deficiency. Water is most plentiful in the low-lying parts of the valley, which remain literally deluged, while the adjoining Karewa uplands suffer from aridity imposed by its chronic deficiency. In both these respects the situation seriously constrains the optimal use of the valley's land potential. The consequence is that the valley presents the anomalous case of scarcity in the midst of plenty. The rivers carry large volumes of water which they cannot possibly contain as their channels get increasingly choked with silt, making floods a recurrent phenomenon with disastrous consequences on agriculture. Naturally, in the absence of any systematic scheme for water management, the spillover from the ever-rising channels spreads all over the low-lying tracts, which have been converted into extensive swamps, called the Nambal. The rest of the water flows out practically unharnessed, without being put to any substantial use before it escapes out of the Baramulla gorge. Recent data show that only a tiny fraction of this vast, potential is being utilized for hydroelectric generation, the aggregate annual production from all power houses being about 20,000kws. The only other use of this enormous resource is in gradient irrigation, through the distribution system of Kuhls, in the making of which modern technology has hardly any contribution.

The present understanding of the valley's water potential is by no means complete. It is interesting to note that no serious attempt has yet been made to assess this potential, its mode of occurrence, spatial distribution and temporal variations in its availability. Evidently, no comprehensive planning is possible in the absence of such primary data, whether aimed at draining the swamps, augmenting water supply

in agriculture or generating hydroelectricity. In fact, the present state of knowledge inhabits even the estimation of the gap between the water potential and the actual amount that is being used productively.

Role of water in socio-economic development in J&K

The economic prosperity and social wellbeing of a country largely depends both directly or indirectly on its water resources. From time immemorial the picturesque state of Jammu and Kashmir is known all over the world for its economic prosperity. What makes Jammu and Kashmir so special? Many things, but especially its water resources such as snowcapped mountains, crisscrossed by rivers and studded with lakes, springs, canals which originate from this state of India. Like other states of India, the role of water resources of Jammu and Kashmir are very important for the development of many sectors of Indian economy like agriculture, hydroelectricity, food, construction, transport, minerals, industry etc.

This interdependence between water availability and development is exemplified by the link between water and poverty. Due to poverty, access to adequate water and sanitation is low. Yet due to the inadequate access to safe water and sanitation, there is a high incidence of communicable diseases that reduce vitality and economic productivity of any nation. Similarly, inadequate water resources can become a constraint to improved agricultural development and food security. The net result would be reduced resource availability for water resources development, resulting in further reduction in the availability of water. It is apparent that water and socio-economic development are mutually dependent on each other. They can be nodes in a vicious cycle that puts societies in a downward spiral of poor economic development and poor access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation. Alternatively, they can be nodes in a virtuous cycle, reinforcing each other in an autocatalytic way, and leading to an upward spiral in which improved socio-economic development produces resources needed for improved development of water resources that, in turn, buttress and stimulate further socio-economic development.

Salient features of water resources in J&K

The availability of water in a region is a function of the whole set of variables which determine the quantum of water inflow, outflow, and storage at a given point of time. While meteorological factors play a fundamental role in these processes, geological strata and topographical setting are decisive in determining the complexion of storage changes. The inflow of water, whether in the form of rainfall,

snow or run-off over or through the surface, is of critical importance as later changes in its state or place are only consequential in nature.

Rainfall pattern

Kashmir valley receives precipitation both in the form of rain and snow. It has been noted that the rainfall has a peculiar distribution pattern through the year. It is overwhelmingly concentrated in the winter and spring months in all parts of the valley. The share of the winter and spring rainfall is, however, more than three-fourths of the annual total in the northwest (e.g.; Handwara, Baramulla, Langet, and Sopore), while it is only about one-third in the central and the south-eastern parts of the valley (e.g.; Srinagar, Pulwama, Anantnag, Kulgam and Ganderbal). The annual rainfall shows a regular increasing trend from Badgam and Srinagar in all directions. It is the lowest at Badgam (579mm) and increases towards the northwest from Srinagar (663mm) through Sopore (756 mm) Langet (873 mm) to Handwara (1005 mm); and towards the southeast from Pulwama (592 mm) through Kulgam (898 mm) to Doru (1195 mm).

Surface water resources

The surface water resources of Kashmir valley are very large. The total runoff that escapes down the rivers or accumulates in a large number of lakes and marshes is a powerful indicator of this plentiful supply. The river systems of the valley are fed both by rain and snow. Naturally, the flow is poor during winter months as most of the precipitation comes in the form of snow. The quantum of surface run-off increases with the onset of summer when the snow melts, and with the rain, generates a higher run-off. Normally, not less than three-fourth of the total annual discharge of the Jhelum flows during the summer months-April to August. In winter the discharge falls down substantially-only ten per cent of the annual discharge passes down during November -February, and not more than fifteen per cent during October- February. As noted earlier, the major streams of the Jhelum system have their sources in the snow fields of the rounding mountains which feed them during summer. The streams rising in the Pir Panjal have a lesser share of the snowmelt and their supplies are augmented by summer rains. The streams of the great Himalayan range, on the other hand, are dependent more on snow than on rain. This produces interesting contrasts between the flow pattern of the Pir Panjal and the Himalayan Rivers. The discharge of Pir Panjal Rivers is not only low; it is highly variable as the quantity of rainfall is the

major component. While the intensity of snowfall depends on the frequency and intensity of western disturbances which hit the valley during winter, the quantum of summer snowmelt depends on the amount and duration of sunshine and the total intake of solar energy. Summer discharge also depends on monsoon rains, which have a high variability and may be very heavy in the period of high discharge from snowmelt. As a consequence, the run-off in the summer is very high as compared to the discharge during the rest of the year. Thus the discharge in May is ten to twelve times that of December. The discharge rises with the rise in temperature from March onwards when low altitude snow starts melting. The volume of water supply in July and August is also dependent on rainfall and not on snow alone; the contribution of snow to river discharge gradually declines as autumn advances. A study of the decennial averages (1990-2000) of the monthly discharge of Jhelum at Baramulla shows that only 11.65 percent of the total annual run-off flows during the four winter months (November –February), the five summer months (April-August) accounts for 68.65 per cent of the aggregate discharge. The maximum comes in June although May also does not lag far behind.

Floods and Nambals

Plenty of water floods have been a recurrent phenomenon in the Kashmir valley. Their frequency and the devastation caused by them are fairly understandable in the bowl that the valley is. For one thing, the Jhelum is faced with the predicament of carrying the cumulative discharge of all its streams through a narrow passage down the valley, where silting goes on choking the channels infinitely, incapacitating the river from performing its primary function. The past behaviour of Jhelum shows that it has a maximum capacity of “safely” carrying only half of a high flood discharges. The other half has but to spill over the banks breaching the embankments that have been constructed to contain floods. Thus, in the photographic situation in which the Jhelum is, the floods are but a natural phenomenon. The magnitude of the flood problem can well be associated in that perspective. Even a casual look at history shows that the frequency of flood problem has been very high ever since the valley assumed its present form. A heavy precipitation, usually coming during the end month of the summer monsoon and caused by a sudden cloudburst, leads to a severe flood. By now the catchments area of the river is already saturated and the high run-off swells the rivers beyond their capacity, with the result that the river bunds are breached and the whole valley is converted into a big NAMAL. The spillover from the rivers, particularly the Jhelum but also the Sind and the Pohru, flows to the depressions lying on the fringe of the rivers and inundates the agricultural lands with incalculable losses to the crops, livestock and human settlements.

Not all the havoc is created by the nature; man has added to his predicament in a big way. With every increase in population, human settlements have grown and expanded, swallowing up new lands for agriculture and habitation. As cities have grown on the banks of Jhelum, its course has been narrowed and new embankments have been raised to contain its fury. The silting problem being what it is the bed of the river goes on rising to the extent that no embankment can arrest the floods. The bund itself acts as a causal factor to floods since its inhabitants all the drainage from being debouched into the mainstream. One consequence has been the emergence of extensive swamps on either bank of the river, particularly on the left bank.

The Jhelum in the valley, especially at Awantipura, is bordered by a chain of these low-lying swamps, called *Nambals* and lakes which often act as natural absorption basins during floods. Significant among these are the Wular, Nagin and the Anchar lakes and the Batmaloo, Hokarsar, Nowgam and a host of other *Nambals*. They contain in them a good deal of the high flood discharges. It has been estimated that no less than 120,000 cusecs of the flood spillover is accumulated in these depression every year. The actual runoff that can possibly pass down the Baramulla gorge is not more than 28,000 cusecs, which is perhaps the maximum volume the river can safely carry.² It seems that the present precarious situation owes its origin to a number of factors which may be briefly listed. In the first instance, the general layout of the valley is such that it is highly conducive to flooding. With the spread of settlement and growth of human population such measures as gradual encroachment on the water courses, reclamation of low-lying areas for agriculture, channelizing of rivers, creation of bunds along the river banks and construction of transport lines in the flood have further worsened the situation. Flood control measures have been given top priority since the early stages of history. But effective steps to mitigate the damage caused by floods have all been taken in the 20th century. By 1930 a flood-spill channel however rejoins the Jhelum a few kilometers below the city. Other measures that have been adopted from time to time include construction of embankments along the river banks and of diversion channels, along with clearing silt from the river beds. The irrigation commission has recommended that the solution to this menace perhaps lies in. (i) strengthening and realigning the bunds without raising them; (ii) improving the river channel by making cut-offs; (iii) providing a supplementary channel or floodway from Dogripura to Wular, and improving the outfall channel by diverting the Ningle (ningal) and the Pohru rivers into the Wular lake; and (iv) stabilizing the torrents below Baramulla and clearing debris from the bed of the outfall channels.

Ground Water Resources

The ground water resources of Kashmir valley are only marginally known. No systematic surveys have been conducted to assess the groundwater potential of the valley. There seem to be two main reasons for this lack of concern. First, an abundant supply of moisture from the surface sources, particularly in the floodplain of the Jhelum and other low-lying areas, ruled out the need to depend on underground water. Secondly, the political situation before and after the accession of the state of Jammu and Kashmir never aroused the rulers to care for an integrated development of the valley through optimally managing the land and water resources of the region. For most of the recent history, mounting pressure on land and a subsistence agriculture have been taken for-granted, leaving the problem of dry *Karewas* as something lying out of the ambit of human effort. But it is on the *Karewa* uplands that the water problem is most acute and where agricultural development is contingent on the feasibility of successfully tapping groundwater reserves.⁴ lately, the government of Jammu and Kashmir seems to have become conscious of this problem as the central water and power commission has been asked to launch a program to assess the groundwater potential of the valley.⁵ the present study will therefore confine itself to casual observations regarding the availability and utilization of groundwater in certain parts of the valley. Geologically, the strata that compose the low-lying areas of Kashmir valley are favorable for the occurrence of groundwater. Indirect evidence is provided by the natural springs which seem to draw their supply from the affluent seepage of groundwater to the fringe of the alluvial tract. These springs are known to have sufficient discharge of water which is often put to miscellaneous local uses, though the bulk of it remains unharnessed and unused. The scientists of the central groundwater board have some data pertaining to the processes of recharging of aquifers for the state of Jammu and Kashmir as a whole. The estimates have little relevance to Kashmir valley.

Key Challenges

While the key and compounding issues pose numerous challenges for the water sector in the state of J&K, some of the key challenges are mentioned below:

1. Ensuring that all have sustainable access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services to meet basic needs
2. Ensuring that water does not become the limiting factor in food and energy security
3. Ensuring that water for sustaining the environment and life-supporting ecosystems is adequate in quantity and quality

4. Reforming water-resources institutions to establish good governance and an enabling environment for sustainable management of national and trans-boundary water basins and for securing regional cooperation on water-quantity and water quality issues
5. Securing and retaining skilled and motivated water professionals
6. Developing effective systems and capacity for research and development in water and for the collection, assessment, and dissemination of data and information on water resources
7. Developing effective and reliable strategies for coping with climate variability and change, growing water scarcity, and the disappearance of water bodies
8. Reversing growing man-made water-quantity and quality problems, such as overexploitation of renewable and non-renewable water resources, and the pollution and degradation of watersheds and ecosystems
9. Achieving sustainable financing for investments in water supply, sanitation, irrigation, hydropower and other uses, and for the development, protection and restoration of national and trans-boundary water resources
10. Mobilizing political will, creating awareness and securing commitment among all with regard to water issues, including appropriate gender and youth involvement.

Critical Success Factors

Many factors will influence attainment of the vision. Among these are population and demographic trends, lifestyles and consumption patterns, structure and level of economic development, technology development and choice, governance, policies and institutions. The structuring of these factors is what will determine the attainability of the vision. Hence it will require fundamental changes in policies, strategies and legal frameworks, as well as changes in institutional arrangements and management practices. Above all, it will require adherence to the following critical success factors.

- ✓ Openness and transparency in decision-making processes;
- ✓ Ability to generate and receive knowledge and information;
- ✓ Cooperation and teamwork by all countries in the region to achieve common and mutually beneficial objectives;
- ✓ Readiness to take tough decisions on the future direction and course of action consistent with the aspirations in the shared Water Vision;
- ✓ Proper appreciation at all times of “where we are”, “where we want to be”, and “how to get there”.

Summary

The salient features of water resources in J&K, and the key challenges facing the development of such resources, a radical change in approach is required if water is not to become a constraint to, but rather an instrument for a socio-economic turnaround and development of this state. Such an approach calls for a new water vision for this state, supported by a flexible framework for action that can respond to progress towards the Vision and to relevant developments within and outside the water sector.

How vision could become reality?

Following are some of the overarching priority areas where urgent action is required:

- ✓ Partnership with each other: All of the participants coming from different departments agreed to collaborate with each other and work as a network.
- ✓ The SAVAE should conduct these types of workshops frequently so that more and more people become aware about concept of IWRM.
- ✓ Catchment area treatment is very important. There should be a proper plan for treating the catchment areas particularly concerning lakes of J&K. Catchment management identifies and rectifies the adverse impact of pollution sources on water quality, J&K ZWP has a role to play through advocacy.
- ✓ The state of J&K does not possess a state water policy, so J&K ZWP have a vital role to play by getting involved with the government to secure a proper water policy, which should be strictly followed later on.
- ✓ At one time, almost one lakh people should be sent to Jhelum to clean it, because it has to be done at a faster pace.
- ✓ Students at high school levels should be sent to J&K ZWP to do some internship projects with them, so that they learn at a young age about how to conserve water and its importance.
- ✓ Involvement of youth in various water conservation activities.
- ✓ Taking due care of gender sensitivity while framing any kind of policy or programs

Annexure

Annexure I



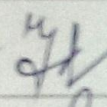
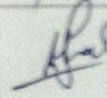
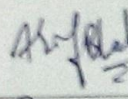
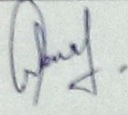
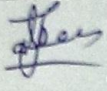
One-day workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management & Formulation of vision document for J&K Zonal Water Partnership, Hotel Meridien, Srinagar Programme

28 th November 2015		
10.30 - 11.00	Registration	
11.00 - 12.30	Inaugural Session	
	Welcome note	Welcome address and brief introduction of SAVAE. By Mr. Bilal Ahmad Pandow
	Workshop objectives	Mr. Parvaiz Bhat
	Introduction of Participants	All
12.30 - 1.45	Water Conservation; followed by short documentary	Dr. G. M. Dar J&K IMPARD
1.45 - 2.15	Lunch Break	
2.15 - 3.00	The Importance of Water to the J&K Economy	Dr. Khursheed Ali Kashmir University
Major water problems in J&K		
3.00 - 3.30	Water issues in J&K	Er. Tasaduq Hussain, Irrigation and Flood Control & Team
	Discussion on the problems and prioritization	All
3.30 - 3.45	Partnership - what it should work towards, Roles and Responsibilities	Mr. Bilal A Pandow, followed by discussion
3.45 - 4.15	Operational modalities; Formation of temporary core committee to provide thematic lead; How we move forward; Concluding Remarks	Mr. Bilal A Pandow & Mr. Parvaiz Bhat
4.15 - 4.30	Vote of thanks	Ms. Lubna Majid
4.30 - 5.00	Screening of Documentary on Floods: 'Kashmir flood - help the vale rise' by Bilal A Jan; Tea & Snacks	Refreshment & Sideline discussions

Annexure II

List of the participants/trainees


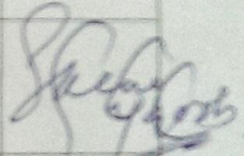
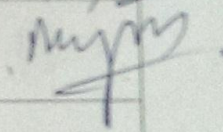
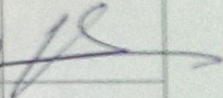

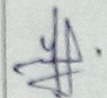
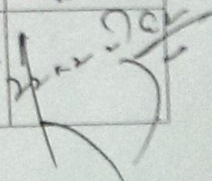
SOUTH ASIAN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTALISTS
Integrated Water Resources Management and
Formulation of vision document for I&M Zonal Water Partnership
Hotel Meridien, Srinagar on 28th November 2015

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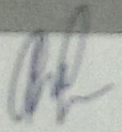

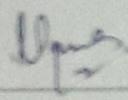
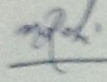
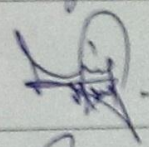

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13	Mohd Younis	KU	Younisabbas@univ.k...	9596074648	
14	Ranjit Zargar	J&K Wildlife Protection Dept. Srinagar	ranjapbala@ gmail.com	9419038966	

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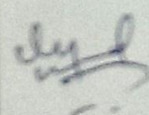
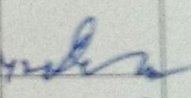
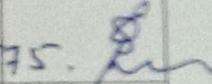
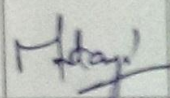
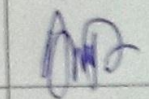
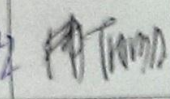
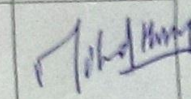
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Annexure III

Detailed expenditure of the financial support received by India Water Partnership

S. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
A	Survey Travel Rs 3,000*4 per District	12,000/-
	Internet, Telephone charges, Invitations & Refreshment	5,000/-
B	Capacity building workshop:	
	I. Heating arrangements 2 * Rs 3000/-	
	II. Projector Rs 3000/-	25,000/-
	III. Conference Hall Charges Rs 16,000/-	
	Food (2*Tea and lunch) *30*Rs 450	13,500/-
	Stationary	3,000/-
	Photography	1,500/-
C	Documentation Report writing	5,000/-
Total (A+B+C)		65,000