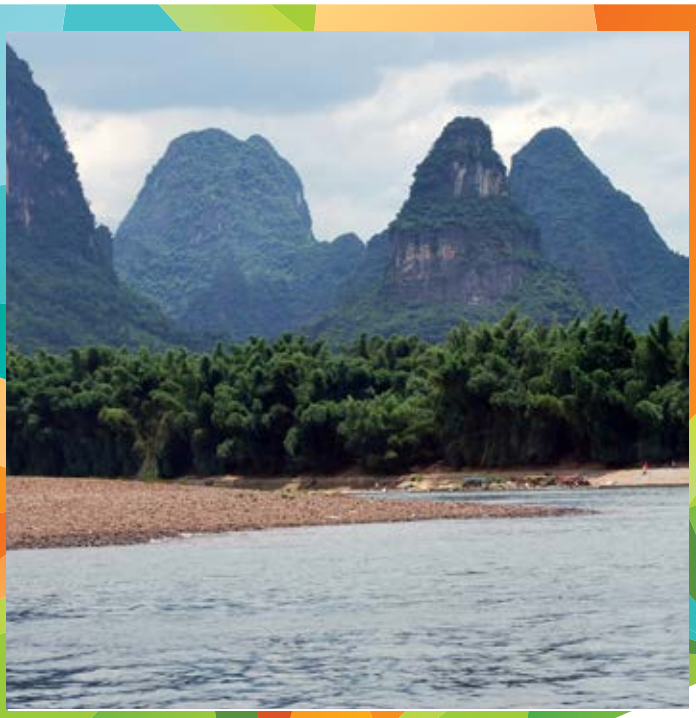
Global Water Partnership South Asia

India Water Partnership



Marching Ahead: Towards Better Water Resources Management

India Water Partnership Annual Report 2017- 2018

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LEGAL STATUS
Societies Registration Act of Government of Haryana : 2391 dated 20.11,2001 under Haryana Societies Registration Act 1860 and re-registered vide HR 018201300867 dated 14th August, 2013 under Haryana Societies Registration Act, 2012

Coverage under Income Tax Act of Government of India

CIT/FBD/Tech/12A/2013-14/81/8103 dated 20.3.2014
CIT/FBD/Tech/80G/2014-15/153/ dated 21.5.2014
Pan No. AAAAI4723M

Abbreviations

AWP	:	Area Water Partnership
BIS	:	Bureau of Indian Standards
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CEDSJ	:	Centre for Environment and Development Studies, Jaipur
C4Y	:	Centre for Youth
CWC	:	Central Water Commission
CWP	:	Country Water Partnership
DC	:	Divisional Commissioner
DHAN Foundation	:	Development of Humane Action Foundation
EIG	:	Exhibitions India Group
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GWP	:	Global Water Partnership
IAS	:	Indian Administrative Service
ICLEI	:	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IEWP	:	India-EU Water Partnership
INTACH	:	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
IRBM	:	Integrated River Basin Management
IWMI	:	International Water Management Institute
IWP	:	India Water Partnership
IWRM	:	Integrated Water Resources Management
MREGS	:	Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSP	:	Multi-stakeholder platform
NCR	:	National Capital Region
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHI	:	Nirmal Hindon Initiative
NMCG	:	National Mission for Clean Ganga
NWP	:	National Water Policy
OD	:	Open defecation
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SLWM	:	Solid Liquid Waste Management
SMSF	:	S. M. Sehgal Foundation
SWP	:	State Water Policy
ULB	:	Urban Local Bodies
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
WRG	:	Water Resources Group
WWP	:	Wainganga Water Partnership
ZWP	:	Zonal Water Partnership

Contents

Acknowledgement

As we present the IWP Annual Report 2017-18, we look back with gratitude at the vision and generosity of our donors such as Global Water Partnership (GWP) and 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG) that have made our accomplishments possible.

We are grateful to Global Water Partnership for providing us with the financial support under the Core and Water & Climate Resilient Program, which has helped us to foster Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) program in India.

We are also thankful to 2030 WRG for providing us the financial support, as well as timely technical guidance, for carrying on our work effectively towards rejuvenation of the Hindon River.

The support of GWP and 2030 WRG motivates us to be mission-focused in our journey to address long-term challenges and develop innovative solutions for water management in India. We have achieved this by working together with partner organisations, across the country, to tackle some of the most pressing water issues. In short, the strategic partnerships underpin our ability to work with grassroots-level organisations and deliver transformative outcomes to advance our common agenda.

We are also proud to recognise the contribution of the diverse group of stakeholders who share our commitment to a more sustainable and holistic water management strategy.

We are thankful to our network partners and zonal water partners who successfully undertook the various activities in the area of their operation. We are thankful, also, to those who have contributed their valued support, in kind.

We express our sincere gratitude to our Board of Governors, Regional Council Members and Honorary Members for their valuable guidance, insight and strategic inputs during the reporting period.

We humbly acknowledge the support received from communities, farmers, students, PRI members, and state government officials for the smooth implementation of our activities across the different states of India.

Above all, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to WAPCOS Ltd., our Secretariat, for its cooperation and support towards providing a fully operational office along with conference room and other infrastructural facilities, as kind contribution, at 76-C, Sector-18, Institutional Area, Gurgaon - 122015 (Haryana). Such generous and consistent support has allowed us to carry on all our activities successfully in 2017-18.

Message from President, India Water Partnership

Mr. R K Gupta
President, India Water Partnership

It gives me immense pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of India Water Partnership (IWP) for the year 2017-18.

The water challenges facing us in the 21st century are complex and require coordinated and concerted efforts from everyone to achieve sustainable water goals.India faces the twin challenges of meeting its water needs along with sustaining the pace of development. Out of about 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) average annually, due to topographical constraints and Spatial-temporal variations of water, only about 1,123 BCM is utilizable. Competing demands for various uses such as safe drinking water, sanitation, irrigation, industry, etc, presents challenges in an equitable and judicious manner on a sustainable basis.

Pollution from untreated domestic sewage and industrial waste, exploitation of groundwater, increasing variability of rainfall and a low per capita storage capacity are the headline challenges. The estimated per capita water storage capacity is just 200 cum per year, which is inadequate to meet the daily requirements of India's population.

Widespread water shortages and deteriorating water quality in many parts of the country are already impacting food productivity, health and well-being. Many water bodies, including groundwater aquifers, suffer severe water quality impairments affecting drinking water vulnerability. Due to unregulated withdrawals, groundwater levels are depleting. Climate change adds to these existing challenges.

The Mashi river in recent times is experiencing dramatic changes in its flow due to river bed sand mining, encroachment in the river flow area, expansion of peri-urban areas, pollution in the river, overexploitation of groundwater, encroachment in common land and ponds in its catchment Area. The catalytic role played by IWP in 2017-18 by engaging multi-stakeholder network in the Mashi river basin is crucial in improving water governance and water security.This has led to a landmark achievement by formation of Mashi River Parliament.The Parliament will help manage the common pool resources in the ways like: efficient use of water; improve soil fertility; arrest soil erosion by construction of water harvesting structures; prohibit illegal sand mining; generate self-employment and alternative livelihood options through better management of land, water and forest resources; promote cultivation of water saving crops with local seeds and manure.

The Hindon River and its tributaries have become highly polluted and have turned into drains in the recent past due to huge disposal of effluents from industries,untreated domestic sewage waste and other human interventions. The engagement of IWP with the stakeholders of Hindon river basin in collaboration of WAPCOS Ltd. and 2030 Water Resources Group in the past few years for Hindon river rejuvenation has yielded some tangible results but yet, a lot need to be done, for its rejuvenation and to make it pollution free. Efforts are going on in this direction.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal - 6, IWP has implemented Integrated Urban Water Program (IUWM) for improving sanitation in (i) Kishangarh and Jaipur cities of Rajasthan and (ii) Solid Liquid Waste Management in Village GarhiHarsuru, a peri-urban area of Gurugram (Haryana) under Swacch Bharat Abhiyan - a flagship program of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India towards sanitation and (iii) providing solutions for safe drinking water for rural communities in two selected districts of Bihar which are prone to water borne diseases due to recurring floods.

As per Sustainable Development Goal -13 from the Climate change perspective, India has adopted the National Water Mission under National Action Plan for Climate Change, 2008. Under this, IWP has taken an initiative to make youth and communities around Hindon river basin aware about the present scenario of water crisis due to climate change. The youth and farming communities (both men & women) educated and trained by IWP will play an important role in mass awareness generation in their respective area on water conservation and its management judiciously.

The various activities undertaken by IWP during the reporting period are briefly presented in this report.

Message from Vice President

Mr Avinash C. Tyagi
Vice President

The year 2017-18 was another year in India where water security issues were at the forefront of societal concern. Many cities in the country regularly run out of water during the summer months. This is due to the lack of infrastructure to store water needed to meet the needs of every home and many industries. While shortage of surface water is reaching its breaking point, groundwater resources have already exceeded the sustainability threshold in sixteen per cent of the blocks in the country. More than half of India's rivers are among the dirtiest in the world. As per the Composite Water Index Report of Niti Aayog, water scarcity is likely to account for a 6% loss in India's gross domestic product (GDP).

A number of governance issues were addressed during the year in review (2017-18), within India. Niti Aayog has taken a giant step by setting up a Water Index, with 28 Key Performance Indicators, that would serve as useful tools to track performance in the water sector and take timely, corrective measures. At the same time, 'Environment and Social Safeguards Management for PPP Projects under Namami Gange Programme' were issued. It would not be out of place to mention that implementation of both these initiatives require active engagement of the civil society.

At India Water Partnership, we are putting our heads together with the policy makers while standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the grassroot level actors in the water sector as we double our efforts to 'Support Action of Sustainable Development and Management of Water Resources at National, Regional, River-basin/Sub-basin and Local Levels in India'. Starting from the aligning of water policy in the states to taking grass root level action in Hindon River by bringing together various stakeholders, to organizing a River Parliament in the Mashi basin, IWP network partners have played significant roles in mitigating the adverse impacts of water scarcity. During this year, our network partners endeavoured to enhance participation of youth, women, and farmers into the mainstream (in Hindon River basin); facilitate inter-departmental coordination (Water Policy reviews in six States), and enable inter-disciplinary collaboration (Hindon River Rejuvenation).

IWP is catalysing changes in policies, generating knowledge and strengthening partnership not only within the national network, but also at the global level as it works with Global Water Partnership (GWP) at the regional level and joins hands with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka on a number of activities.

In order to improve the functioning of IWP as a network and make it more effective, the Management Board of IWP deliberated and developed a Road Map in 2017-18. The Road Map envisages implementing certain fundamental changes within the next few years.

I am hopeful that the Annual Report 2017-18 will be able to acquaint the readers with the philosophy of the IWP network and explain the activities it has undertaken, working together with its partners. It does not, in any way, attempt to summarize the work of its partners in their entirety. I am confident that the report will serve as a handy and significant reference point for our network partners, water sector managers in the country and highlight IWP's work on international fora.

India Water Partnership

Mission:

Support Action of Sustainable and Integrated Development and Management of Water Resources at National, Regional, River-basin/Sub-basin and Local Levels in India.

Vision:

A Water Secure India (with participation of all stakeholders)

Zonal Water Partnerships (ZWPs) in India

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

Six Zonal Water Partnerships have been established in India with the following composition of States and Union Territories:

(i) **North Zone Water Partnership:** The North Water Partnership comprises the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, and Delhi.

(ii) **South Zone Water Partnership:** The South Zone Water Partnership comprises Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

(iii) **West Zone Water Partnership:** The West Zone Water Partnership comprises the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra & Goa.

(iv) **Central Zone Water Partnership:** Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh form part of the Central Zone Water Partnership.

(v) **North-East Zone Water Partnership:** North-East Zone Water Partnership consists of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, and

(vi) **East Zone Water Partnership:** The states of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Orissa form part of the East Zone Water Partnership.

Area Water Partnerships (AWP)

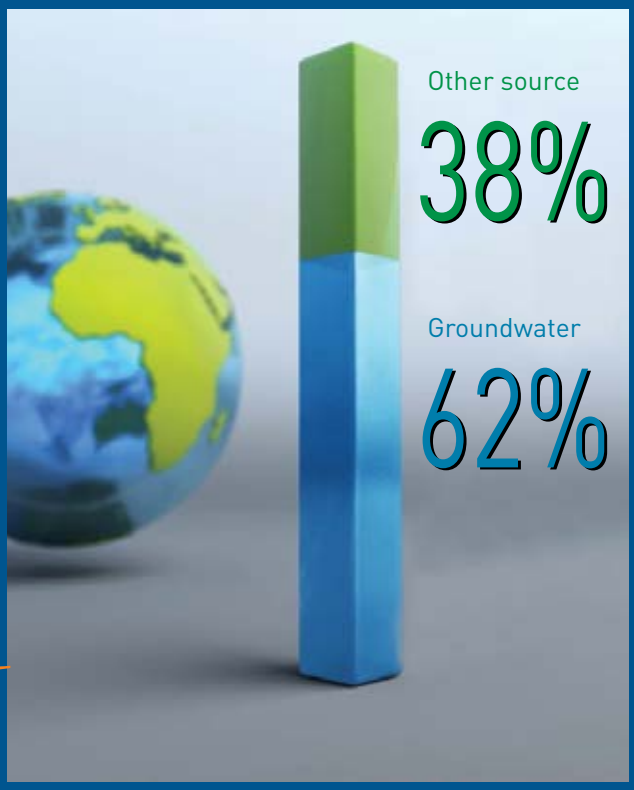
Area Water Partnerships (AWP) were conceptualised by India Water Partnership to function as the platform for sub-basin level partners. While a Country Water Partnership (CWP) identifies the country's critical water stressed areas, an AWP focuses more on a specific river basin, which is already water stressed or is likely to face water stress within the next 25 years. Within a river basin, many water users affect water quality and quantity. The main task of AWP is to identify the inter-dependence of water related institutions and stakeholders to support them in the sustainable management of their water resources. AWPs, therefore, need to encourage competing stakeholders to reconcile and adjust their demands in the interests of sustainable water management. The focus of AWPs is to identify and discuss local level issues, resolve conflicts and disputes, find solutions and finally, present water related problems of sub-basins to the higher authorities.

What We Do

We Are India Water Partnership

India Water Partnership (IWP) is a non-profit organisation, accredited with the Global Water Partnership (GWP), Stockholm. Hosted by WAPCOS Ltd. (a Government of India undertaking under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation), IWP works towards water security in India by following the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). It engages in a dispassionate analysis of various water related issues and steers the policy discourse on social, economic, and ecological issues on a scientific basis.

Ours is an independent voice on water management issues, outside the government, forecasting and identifying the potential challenges to be able to provide in-depth and informed inputs on policy issues. Thorough research, focused advocacy, and effective implementation on the ground inform the achievement of our goals. Towards this, our wide network of partners in multiple sectors supports us.



India's Water Scenario

Currently, 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress and about 2 lakh people die every year due to inadequate access to safe water. *(Source: WRI Aqueduct; WHO Global Health Observatory)* Data shows that by 2030, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply, implying severe water scarcity for hundreds of millions of people and an eventual 6% loss in the country's GDP. *(Source: McKinsey & WRG, 'Charting our water future', 2009; World Bank; Times of India)*. As per the NITI Aayog's Composite Water Index, most states in India have achieved a score below 50% which will significantly impact food security. However, they need to urgently improve their water resource management practices.

- India has **18%** of the world's **population** but only **4%** of the world's **water resources**.
- **62%** of the net available **groundwater** in India is **withdrawn** annually.
- **54%** of India's groundwater **wells** are **declining**.
- **21 major cities** are expected **to run out** of **groundwater** as soon as **2020**.
- **100 million** people will be **affected** by this.
- About **70%** of our water is **contaminated**.
- **Only half** of the **rural population** has **access** to **safely-managed water**—far behind neighbours such as **China** and **Bangladesh**.
- **About 2 lakh** people **die** each year due to a **lack of access** to safe water.
- **Only 35.78%** is the **installed sewage treatment** capacity of urban India
- The populous **northern states**, which **account for 20-30%** of India's **agricultural output**, face **high to extreme water stress**, posing a significant **food security** and **livelihood risk** for India.
- Across India as a whole, it is estimated that **women** spend **150 million workdays** every year **fetching and carrying water**, equivalent to a national loss of income of INR 10 billion/160 million USD.

The IWP Stepping Stones

India Water Partnership's multiple initiatives, partnerships and efforts toward innovative water solutions seek to create an empowered environment where the power to make their lives better lies with the people. The various programmes are geared towards providing people access to safe drinking water, building smart community practices towards water security, providing access to resilient and affordable water technologies and educating the community to integrate their lives with the natural resources in a manner where development goes hand-in-hand with the conservation and protection of the most precious resource on earth – water. IWP strives to achieve the following in five integrated and interlinked steps:

Stakeholders engagement: Working with stakeholders towards making water sector service oriented with users at the centre to increase water use efficiency.

Collaborative Development: Encouraging cooperation and collaboration among regions, allied disciplines and institutions to encourage integrated water resources development.

Defining Water Issues Hub: Consolidating the multi-disciplinary socio-economic and scientific knowledge to develop a seminal sector position on policy issues.

Leading Inclusive Change: Serving as a seminal network leader, facilitating the use of available tools, and engaging the various actors in negotiations to help reduce conflicts.

Gateway to Global Water Community: Offering a link to the international water community by acting as a focal point for GWP and other international institutions.

The IWP Stepping Stones

Managed by a **Board of Governors**

Total number of members: **10**

1 President,
3 serving Central Government Nominees
2 State Government Nominees
4 members from leading network

The details are given in Annex-I.

Sound System of Accountability and Transparency

IWP has consistently and stringently followed accountability and transparency in all its activities. Since its inception in the year 2001, it has assured enforcement of and compliance to a sound system of internal and external control in processes, in accordance with the National and International donors.

IWP at a Glance

- IWP helped to create informed decision-making that led to the adoption of a low cost, sustainable and easy-to-use bio-sand filter, JalKalp by poor communities across 37 villages of Samastipur and East Champaran districts of Bihar, who were earlier suffering from health hazards by consuming iron and arsenic affected water.
- IWP with its network partner Centre for Environment and Development Studies, Jaipur contributed to the setting up of a "River Parliament" in the Mashi River Basin, Rajasthan to improve river management.
- The IWP-Centre for Youth (C4Y) collaborative effort reached out to 1000 students, 200 youth, 180 plus women and farmers, each, and 24 teachers in five districts - Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Shamli and Meerut of Uttar Pradesh on water security & climate change in the context of River Hindon.
- IWP is member of Hindon River Vision Committee constituted by Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- India Water Partnership is the Secretariat of the Hindon River Multi-stakeholders' River Rejuvenation Partnership owing to its vast experience and active work on stakeholder mapping of Hindon River Basin and bringing multi stakeholders on one platform.

- IWP former President and Board Members, as part of Drafting Committee, supported Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India to review National Water Policy-2002 and helped in formulation of National Water Policy-2012.
- IWP prepared "India Water Vision-2025" in 1999 based on the projections for country's water demand in 2025 on the initiatives of GWP and the then South Asia Technical Advisory Committee, now called as GWP-South Asia. As per the India Water Vision, the total estimated demand for water (gross) for 2025 was estimated to be 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 prepared a Position Paper on Undertaking and Implementing National Water Policy-2012 and submitted to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India. The Position Paper critically attempted to evaluate the strengths and limitations of the National Water Policy-2012 and various water related issues confronting a variety of agro-economic and morphological zones in different regions in India. It offers a set of recommendations and possible actions which could lead to a more effective and timely implementation of not only National Water Policy- 2012 but also for water sector reforms in future.
- IWP prepared a Position Paper on "Drought and Sugar Industry in Maharashtra – Are we leaning from the History. The position paper recommends that a serious consideration should be made for the location of new sugar mills in the state. Regions receiving less than 1,000 mm of rainfall should not be allowed to set-up new sugar mills. Further, existing mills in districts receiving low rainfall, such as Ahmed Nagar (567 mm), Sangli (673 mm) and Solapur (614 mm) should be moved to other regions. The cropping pattern in the state, especially in the drought-prone districts should be adjusted to comply with the natural conditions in the region. Excessive release of water for sugarcane cultivation should be monitored and ceased under section 47, 48 and 49 of the Maharashtra Irrigation Act, 1976.
- IWP prepared a White Paper on "Transforming the Najafgarh Basin" based on the workshop organized on August 17, 2017 at DLF, Gurugram (Haryana). The Paper states that with the passage of time the Najafgarh basin areas are becoming water stressed and likely to become environmentally unsustainable in future. Several measures, if taken in a timely manner, can help stabilize and even reverse the situation to bring about water sustainability to the basin.
- IWP working with 2030 Water Resources Group for Hindon River Rejuvenation has prepared a Road Map for implementation with the help of stakeholders and Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Road Map consists of five verticals viz; Afforestation, Organic Farming, Ponds Rejuvenation, Waste Management; and Participation and Governance.

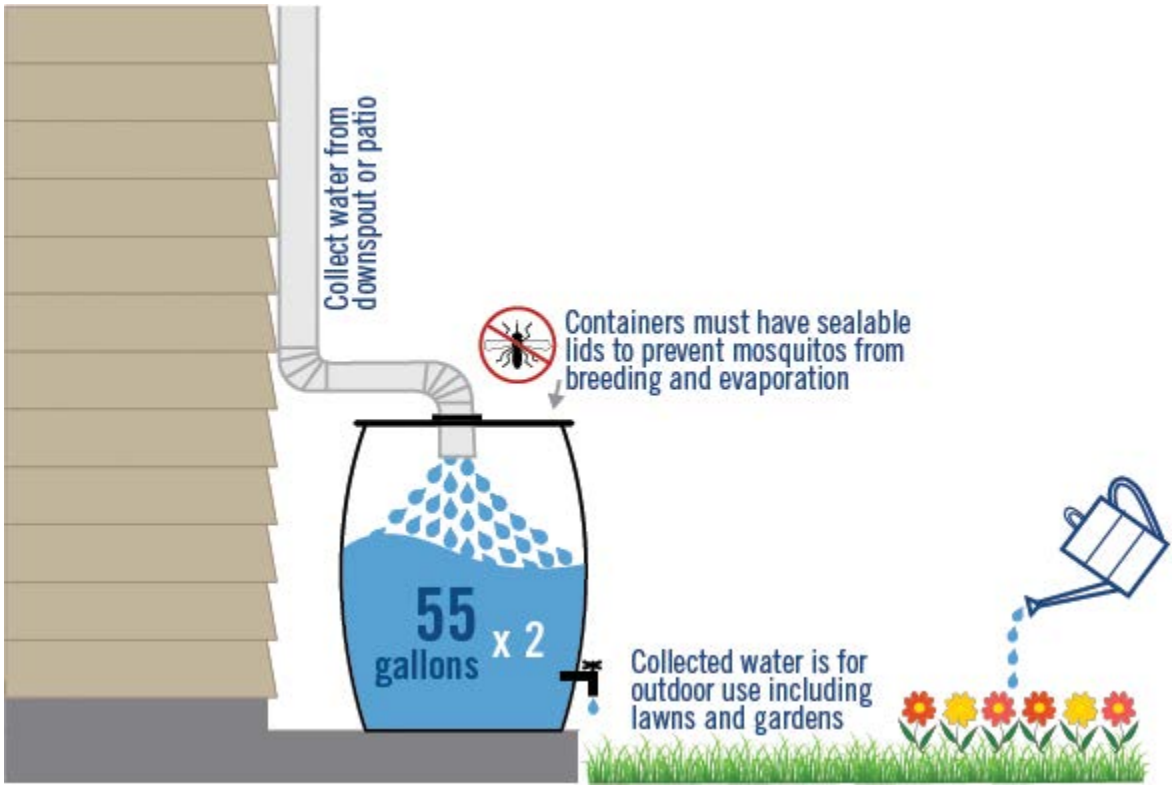
- IWP along with Wainganga Area Water Partnership prepared wetland management plan for the five villages of Gondia and Bhandara districts, Maharashtra. The Plan recommends several measures for environmental sustainability and livelihood generation of local communities.
- IWP, in collaboration with its network partner, Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti prepared a "Capacity Building Manual on Integrated Water Resources Management" (IWRM). The Manual will help capacity building of the people and government officials for better IWRM in India.
- IWP, in association with C4Y, prepared a Capacity Building Information Booklet on "Water and Climate Change Resilient Youth & Communities in Hindon River Basin", which has been disseminated widely. The Capacity Building Information Booklet is a tool to disseminate critical learning on water security and climate change among five sets of project stakeholders — teachers, students, youth, women and farmer groups in the Hindon river basin.
- IWP prepared more than 20 newslines on water and climate change, which were disseminated nationally and internationally.
- IWP reviewed Draft State Water Policies of Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha and Tamil Nadu in line with National Water Policy-2012 and sent recommendations to respective State Governments for revising the same.
- IWP reviewed and examined the existing State level Regulatory and Institutional Framework of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh to operationalize the National Water Policy-2012 and sent recommendations to respective State Governments.
- IWP implemented Water and Climate Resilience Program (WACREP) in two phases in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi-NCR, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu and sent a report with recommendations to the concerned authorities. WACREP is an innovative initiative of Global Water Partnership (GWP) South Asia, devised to improve the climate resilience of South Asian countries to withstand the impact of climate change.
- IWP also prepared policy briefs on WACREP and has developed two films on water security and climate change. These films were screened during India Water Week-2016 along with other films.
- IWP studied low cost water saving technologies prevalent in North India, North-East India, South India, Central India and West India. It recommended best technologies for adoption by the farmers.
- IWP is a permanent member of Core Committee and Technical Committee of India Water Week since its inception in 2012 and organized a number of workshops/conferences at the national and regional levels on water security and climate change.
- IWP has organized more than 1000 workshops/ conferences at the state, national and regional levels on water and climate change for prorogation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in India.

IWP Outreach (in numbers)

Across India | **22 States** | **115 network partners (State-wise list is given in Annex-II)** | **6 Zonal Water Partnerships and 3 active Area Water Partnerships**

IWP Activities in 2017-18

Studies undertaken	7
Wetland Management Plan prepared	5
Mashi River Parliament Legal Document (Draft) prepared	1
Training materials on water & climate change developed	2
Rainwater Harvesting Structure installed	1
Workshops/consultations/meetings organized	207
People impacted over the years	1,000,939



Fostering a Sprit of Change in Water Management

IWP believes that a strong, multi-stakeholder partnership creates and communicates knowledge for improved water governance. Towards this, our work is aligned with the three GWP goals which are in line with SDGs 6 & 13. India Water Partnership, as a Country Water Partnership of GWP, strives to achieve these goals, which help us to grow strongly, year upon year, and work effectively with our partners towards achieving our vision and mission.

The three goals of IWP/GWP

The three goals form the bedrock of our work in the field of water and its multiple concerns:

GWP Goal 1

Catalyse change in polices and practice:

✓ This goal focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information sharing.

GWP Goal 2

To generate and communicate knowledge:

✓ Developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering dynamic communication culture is the essence of this goal.

GWP Goal 3

Strengthening partnerships:

✓ This goal focuses on enhancing viability and effectiveness of GWP network by strengthening partnership and partners organizations to catalyze change, enhance learning and improve financial sustainability.

Goal-I: Catalyse Change in Policies and Practices

Wetland management plans designed to revive traditional water resources in five villages of Bhandara and Gondia districts of Maharashtra in the Wainganga River catchment area.

Effective operation and maintenance of Malguzari water tanks in Maharashtra deemed to be the responsibility of the State Government as per an independent committee decision in 1983 was not achieved, due to diminishing returns to the government. Facing neglect, the water quality of these traditional tanks had been deteriorating. Benefits were limited to only a few traditional users.

Role of IWP

In 2017, IWP and WWP intervened to develop a wetland management plan for the five villages of Gondia and Bhandara districts, Maharashtra. The plan sought to regulate damaging activities and promote sustainable water use by involving local communities. The Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS) was integrated into the civil works involved in tank cleaning and promises positive outcomes. The project engaged women's organisations (Self Help Group's), Gram Panchayat members, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and Fishing Cooperative Societies – all with legitimate rights in the management of the natural resources.

Outputs

- **Initiation of decentralised process of water resource management** through wetland management plans.
- **Community benefits:** The planning will benefit around 6216 persons from the tanks in the five villages.
- **Women gramsabhas are now taking place** regularly and providing an effective platform for women to voice their opinions.
- **Generating local employment opportunities:** Proposal was submitted to include civil works of desiltation, Ipomoea extraction and plantation of aquatic plants into the MNERG, creating fresh job opportunities.
- **Harnessing MGNREGA/MREGS provisions for water management:** Provisions of the MGNREGA/MREGS for water body management and the right to work were disseminated to the public by poster exhibitions.
- **Safeguarding indigenous species:** Adoption of non-fishing practice during fish migration period in July-August will help in protecting and restoring different species of indigenous fish.
- **Promoting organic farming, streamlining waste management:** The use of pesticides was curtailed and information was disseminated on various government schemes related to organic farming. Basic rules were formulated for effective waste management.
- **Promoting afforestation:** Afforestation activities along the Wainganga River Basin were conducted to conserve local plant species and help enhance the area under forest cover.
- **Banning OD:** Open defecation was banned to protect the water bodies from further contamination and a stringent monetary punishment of Rs 500/- was imposed on defaulters.
- **Separate valuation parameters for natural & artificial water bodies:** Differentiation was made between economic valuation of natural wetlands and manmade tanks with utilitarian value.

Way Ahead

- **Identifying investment needs for maximizing the benefits of the water bodies** needs to be concretised as the larger bodies yield good benefits to the society.
- Possible **financial supporters for this activity** also need to be **identified**.
- A **base year needs to be fixed to calculate values of creating the tank** in the present day, add the **operation and maintenance cost** and then, **calculate** the tanks's **benefits**.
- **Capacities** of village **Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)** must be built for effective resource management.

Households in rural Bihar adopt affordable and sustainable water purifiers

The Context

In India, the coexistence of microbes, iron and arsenic leading to the turbidity of water is largely evident in its eastern states - the groundwater in Bihar has been detected with arsenic pollution with 18 districts being termed as "arsenic affected" as per a 2014 study by the Department of Environment and Water Management, A. N. College, Patna. The number of affected districts is increasing every year owing to the devastating floods, which have led to the outbreak of severe water-borne diseases. Water purifiers are often expensive; awareness on the usage of such machines is low, largely among the society's underprivileged. The result: a rise in water-borne diseases, especially during monsoons. The need: to facilitate sensitisation and awareness building along with the removal of these contaminants.

IWP's Role

IWP with the support of S. M. Sehgal Foundation (SMSF) - an IWP network partner conducted a training program from July to December 2016 in which 2595 villagers out of the selected 37 villages of Samastipur & East Champaran, the two flood prone districts of Bihar were made aware on safe drinking water issues. In 2017, IWP and Sehgal foundation researched the problem of arsenic and iron contamination in the project villages of Samastipur and East Champaran, Bihar. A solution was identified as JalKalp filter in 20 identified villages and was installed. The filter is reliable, durable, portable, low-cost household water treatment equipment that can be run without electricity. It removes iron and arsenic from water. IWP conducted pre-installation intensive community sensitisation meetings and awareness building sessions to bring in behavioural change among the people on its use, its health benefits, affordability, and low-cost maintenance. This sustained, collaborative IWP-SMSF intervention in the 20 villages of East Champaran and Samastipur, Bihar, created informed decision-making, cleared the skepticism on the use of water filters and finally, led to the adoption of more JalKalp filters (bio-sand filters).

Outputs

- **Reduced financial burden of buying safe drinking water:** JalKalp water filter has done away with the need to spend more money on buying safe water from other sources.
- **Water-borne diseases reduced:** Significant reduction in incidence of water borne diseases.
- **Direct returns: Rs 96,800/-** is the **direct annual return** to the **beneficiaries** of project villages after use of Jalkalp filter.
- **Wide engagement: 68 community sensitisation meetings** were carried out with **1562 participants** in the selected villages of districts Samastipur and East Champaran of Bihar.
- **Live demonstration: 88 demonstrations** on **JalKalp Water Filters** were made in the selected villages.
- **Awareness & behaviour change:** Behaviour change towards water handling & storage practices was seen.
- **Quality Control and O&M: 153 household monitoring visits** were carried out on the usage of filter and training the filter users on operation and maintenance.

- **Improved food quality:** Better taste & colour of the food cooked with Jalkalp filtered water was reported.
- **Rise in school attendance:** Significant rise in school attendance was seen due to reduction in water drudgery by the students and decline in incidence of water-borne diseases.

Caption comes here

Participatory river basin management in the Mashi River Basin, Rajasthan

The Context

Mashi sub-basin in Rajsthan covers approximately 6400 square kilometre (2,16,110 hectare). It has 33 macro watersheds and 151 micro watersheds, spread over three districts, six blocks and 382 villages. In recent times, the river has been experiencing dramatic changes in its flow due to river bed sand mining, encroachment in the river flow area, expansion of peri-urban areas, pollution in the river, overexploitation of groundwater, encroachment in common land and ponds in its catchment area, etc

IWRM is a globally accepted approach to manage water resources. It is part of India's National Water Policy 2012 and Rajasthan State Water Policy 2010. The announcement and promulgation of the Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Act 2015 was a big step in this direction to resolve Mashi River's prevailing issues.

Role of IWP

IWP with the support of its network partner Centre for Environment and Development Studies, Jaipur (CEDSJ) made the case for the setting up of a "river parliament" in the Mashi River Basin, Rajasthan to improve river management and make it resilient to climate change. Since 2015, IWP in collaboration with CEDSJ has been working towards the improvement of water resources management in the Mashi River Basin. The various meetings, awareness-building activities, and training programs sensitized the local population on the urgent need to work together and find ways to adapt to the climatic disturbances in the coming years. The "River Basin Parliament" will help to manage the common pool resources in several ways: efficient use of water; improving soil fertility; arresting soil erosion by construction of water harvesting structures; prohibiting illegal sand mining; curbing encroachment; generating self-employment and alternative livelihood options through better management of land, water and forest resources, and promoting cultivation of water saving crops with local seeds and manure.

Outputs

- **Agreement on setting up river parliament:** Consensus was arrived on the establishment of Mashi River Parliament.
- **Addressing multiple water concerns:** The **Parliament** will help to address many of the **environment and natural resources management issues** such as regulating the behaviour of people, foreseeing future problems in water management, providing guidelines for conservation, protection, and management of the resource, and treating water as a community resource rather than a private property.
- **Active participation in workshops:** The consultation workshops, training programs, and capacity-building activities provided equal opportunity for both genders to actively participate and express their views.

Way Ahead

- **Convergence and participation of people in decision making is needed** and PRIs need to be actively **engaged** as they have power and finances for the successful implementation of any plan.
- **Enhanced awareness & capacity building activities** are **required** as local level activities/interventions are counterproductive and likely to damage sustainability of the basin's water resources.
- **Alternate livelihood programmes** need to be **developed** if any changes in existing water use practice is made **to release pressure** on the **present pattern of water use** and create climate resilient development.
- The issue of **surface hydrology** in **macro sense** must be **addressed** to ensure the flow of the rivulet and the river. There has to be synergy between micro and macro plans.
- **User groups** must **meet consistently** to decide about the activities and monitor their progress.

Village Garhi Harsaru, Gurgaon to adopt an innovative approach to solid waste management

The Context

Indiscriminate dumping of waste has become a major health and sanitation issue for the residents of Garhi Harsaru, Gurugram (Haryana). Apart from becoming a landfill site, it is contaminating the groundwater at an alarming rate, leading to frequent water-borne diseases. In the absence of an institutionalized infrastructure to collect and transport the waste, the problem has been escalating.

Role of IWP

Through an initiative of IWP and TARU Leading Edge, an IWP network partner, the village communities of Garhi Harsaru village, Gurugram (Haryana) have shown their keenness to adopt an efficient Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) system. The program seeks to tackle the problem more efficiently by integrating the idea of waste processing, along with waste segregation and setting up of an efficient waste collection system. To implement the SLWM program, a detailed investment plan has been developed to raise corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds. Meetings with different corporate entities were held, and various awareness and sensitization campaigns were organized to disseminate knowledge on the integrated process in the community.

Meeting of IWP and Taru Leading Edge Team with Ms. Snehlata, Surpanch (Village Head), Garhi Harsuru

Outputs

- **Enhanced awareness:** Sensitization among leaders and the community at large have increased awareness on water and environmental issues.
- **Heightened sense of involvement:** The program has fostered a sense of personal hygiene, social responsibility, and greater motivation and commitment towards the protection of the environment.
- **Representative village team formed:** A small team led by the Sarpanch (village head) has been formed as a representative group of the village after meetings with PRIs and other peer groups and members of the community. This team includes a motivator who closely interacts with the community and panchayat members to formalise different institutions at the community level.
- **Waste segregation initiated:** Two pairs of different coloured dustbins (dry waste/wet waste) for proper solid-liquid waste disposal were provided at the Senior Secondary Government School.
- **Sensitising school children:** School children have been sensitised to upkeep their overall health through better sanitation practices.
- **Harvesting rainwater for water security:** A rooftop rainwater harvesting structure has been installed at the Senior Secondary Government School, Garhi Harsaru. The system will help in the recharge of groundwater and replenish the groundwater table level.

Way Ahead

- **Funds need to be channelized directly from companies** and **CSR funds** need to be **strategically tapped.**
- **Adequate implementation of Resource Recovery Centre (RRC)** is a must to be able to realise the funds.
- There is a **need to design** certain **programme goals aligned with a company's interest and mandate** to be able to obtain funding from it as corporates have their own mandate and business objectives to meet.

Rainwater Harvesting Structure being built in Government School Building

Goal-2: Generate and Communicate Knowledge

Students, teachers, youth, women and farmers commit to protect Hindon River Basin from Pollution

The Context

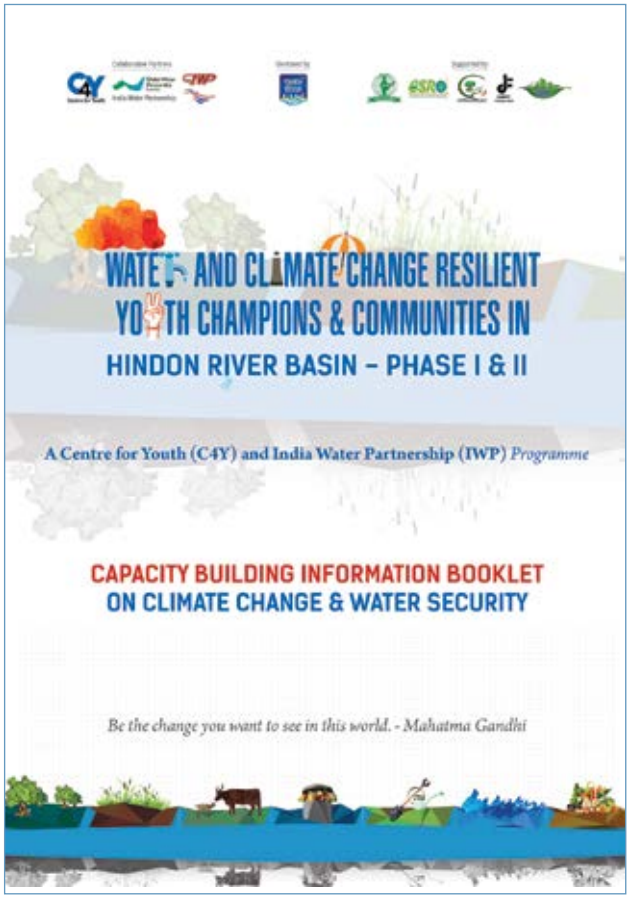
The ruthless dumping of waste and untreated urban sewage into the Hindon River in Uttar Pradesh stresses its water quality. This problem is set to worsen in the coming years with the development, industrial expansion and illegal draining of untreated waste into the river. The pollutant load has become so high that the river can barely assimilate the pollutants. Dilution with freshwater is no more a viable treatment option. Contaminated water severely impacts environment coupled with the health and quality of life, especially for the poorer section of the society.

Role of IWP

The involvement of students, teachers, youth, women and farmers is crucial for the successful awareness raising and capacity building initiative on the issue of river contamination and dealing with climate change. Working with students, teachers, youth, women and farmers, the IWP and its network partner Centre for Youth (C4Y) collaborative programme, "Water and Climate Change Resilient Youth Champions and Communities in the Hindon River Basin," created water and climate change secure youth champions and communities in the Hindon River Basin. Around a 1000 students, 200 youth, 180 plus women and farmers, each, and around 24 teachers from the five project districts - Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Shamli and Meerut of Western Uttar Pradesh in the Hindon River Basin - were empowered through the program. They were trained in interactive capacity building workshops, based on two intensive modules on climate change and water security to combat the effects of climate change and formulate water security solutions on their own. Online social media channels such as a Facebook page and Hindon Voices YouTube channel were created to further engage the people on the topic and consolidate and disseminate information on issues pertaining to river pollution.

Outputs

- **Around 1000 students** engaged in the quiz across two phases received information about Hindon and its tributaries and overall information about climate change and resilience.
- **Around 200 youth** trained as Hindon Youth Champions of Change (HYCC) will act as change agents.
- **Around 180 plus women trained** and **farmers empowered** with water conservation techniques and alternative farming methods.
- **Programme disseminated on social media:** IWP & C4Y developed a facebook page to chronicle the activities of the intervention to serve as a reference point in future and a YouTube Link, which captured the opinions, perspectives, suggestions of the stakeholders and the community on water security and climate change.
- **Teachers have loved the capacity building modules.** The interactive manner in which the workshops/training programmes had been conducted with games, flipcharts, role plays, a rapid fire quiz has been a new experience for the stakeholders. Teachers are now prepared to impart the same learning in a similar manner to their students.
- **Farmers' are gradually understanding** that indiscriminate use of submersibles which are depleting groundwater levels.



Goal-3: Strengthen Partnerships

The defining India Water Partnership & 2030 Water Resources Group efforts to rejuvenate the Hindon River

The Hindon River, a tributary of the Yamuna River, originates in the Saharanpur District from the Upper Shivalik. The River and its tributaries, Kali and Krishni, traverse for about 400 kilometres (250 mi) through seven districts of Uttar Pradesh. The River and its tributaries are highly polluted and have turned into drains. The water quality of the River further deteriorates due to the confluence of the Kali and Krishni rivers, which receive effluents from different industries. Hindon River is on the verge of dying due to the extreme levels of toxicity in the river water.

To develop a collective approach for the rejuvenation of the Hindon River, India Water Partnership and 2030 Water Resources Group have joined hands, since 2015, with stakeholders of the Hindon River Basin.

Future Roadmap

A comprehensive road map is being developed by the Nirmal Hindon Initiative (NHI) Secretariat based at the Divisional Commissioner's office, Meerut commissioned by WAPCOS Limited and India Water Partnership. The work plan consists of five verticals (i) Afforestation; (ii) Solid Waste Management; (iii) Organic Farming; (iv) Ponds & Wetland Rejuvenation, and (v) Governance.

Participants engaged in discussion at the Nirmal Hindon Technical Workshop, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh for preparing the Hindon River rejuvenation road map

Major Workshops I Conferences I Meetings

Mega Event "Smarter Solutions for a Better Tomorrow" and IWP Participation in "4th Water India 2017 Expo" at New Delhi I May 10-12, 2017

Issues in focus:

- Water policies and planning
- Development and realisation of national and international policies
- Water economics
- Infrastructure efficiency
- Effective water calculations
- Changing patterns of water consumption & use
- Regulation in desalination & water re-use

Panellists of the 4th Water India 2017 Expo

Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Water Cooperation in the Context of SDGs in South Asia & Beyond at Pokhara, Nepal I May 23-25, 2017

A two-day regional workshop on Trans-boundary Water Cooperation in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in South Asia and beyond was organized at Pokhara, Nepal on May 23-24, 2017 by GWP-South Asia and GWP-Nepal, with the cooperation of the Geneva Water Hub and UNESCO-IHE. Dr Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, India Water Partnership (GWP-India), participated in the two-day workshop, aimed at knowledge sharing, capacity building and building regional cooperation. Representatives of four Asian Regional Water Partnerships - Caucasus-Central Asia, China, South Asia and South East Asia; water practitioners from across Asia; regional and country coordinators of GWP across Asia; members of youth, women and civil society organizations, and global experts and practitioners from the fields of international water laws and trans-boundary water cooperation attended the workshop. International expert Dr Mara Tignino, Geneva Water Hub, shared the latest developments in trans-boundary water cooperation and international water law while identifying the inter-linkages. A 20-minute break-out session on "Overcoming Challenges in Trans-boundary Water Cooperation in Asia" saw enthusiastic participation with mixed groups responding on one of the following topics making presentations:

Issues in focus:

- What are the obstacles/bottlenecks/difficulties?
- How can trans-boundary water cooperation in Asia be improved?
- How can global, regional or basin level trans-boundary agreements help overcome difficulties?
- What are the dispute settlement procedures/principles?
- How can we identify values and interests over positions?

Workshop on Blueprint for Water Accounting in India I May 27, 2017

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India in partnership with India-EU Water Partnership (IEWP) and 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG) organized the 4th workshop on the Blueprint for Water Accounting in India. The workshop was attended by Dr Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, India Water Partnership as a Task Force member and others. The workshop was chaired by Dr Amarjit Singh, IAS, Secretary, Union Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Issues in focus:

- **Mainstreaming of water accounting approaches**
- **Results of training on international best practices on water accounting frameworks, and**
- **Refinement of water quality dashboards and monitoring programs**

Mr Birgit Vogel, Water Quality Task Force Member spoke on Dashboard Refinement and Road Map with the emphasis on key data needed to enable the Dashboard. It was suggested that data be obtained from Central Water Commission, Central Pollution Control Board and National Mission for Clean Ganga. Key data gaps for the dashboard such as location of industrial effluent treatment plants (ETPs) and percentage of industrial wastewater treated were also indicated.

CSR Resource Mobilisation for Hindon Multi Stakeholder Platform

Since the past 20 months, IWP and 2030 WRG has been working towards the creation of a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) to rejuvenate the Hindon River, Uttar Pradesh. As part of the process, IWP has been working to catalyze Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for project implementation in the Basin on various thematic tracks (urban, industrial, agriculture, etc.). Towards this, a workshop to build capacities on mobilizing CSR funding was conducted in Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh on April 29, 2017. It was attended by 20 partners including officials from LNG Petronet CSR Foundation. Five proposals aligned with CSR requirements were finalized to seek funds.

Interactive Session on Project Proposals during the CSR Workshop, April 29, 2017 at Ghaziabad

Meeting with National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) on Formation of Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSP) I July 4, 17

A meeting with NMCG for promoting a 'tributary approach' towards watershed management and establishment of a steering committee/board for multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) was held at the NMCG office on July 4, 2017. NMCG's involvement with the proposed MSP will ensure alignment of activities for Hindon Rejuvenation with the overall Ganga rejuvenation plan.

It was proposed that 2030 WRG and India Water Partnership jointly serve as secretariat to the Ganga Tributary MSP and the Hindon Rejuvenation Partnership

Attendees included Mr U. P. Singh, IAS, Director General NMCG and Mr D. P. Mathuria, Executive Director (Technical), 2030 WRG representatives Mr Anil Sinha, Ms. Annelieke Margreet Laninga, and Mr Nitin Verma. IWP was represented by Dr Veena Khanduri and Mr Shourjomay Chattopadhyay.

Meeting with Divisional Commissioner, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh I July 13, 2017

The Nirmal Hindon meeting held on July 13, 2017 was chaired by the Divisional Commissioner (DC), Meerut, Dr Prabhat Kumar, IAS, at his office. It was attended by representatives from the Irrigation Department, Ground Water Board, Forestry, concerned District Magistrates', and community based organisations (CBOs). IWP as a nominated organisation of the Hindon Vision Committee shared the stakeholder engagement in association with 2030 WRG. The DC also supported the active involvement of local stakeholders in the Initiative with activities such as tree plantation and awareness generation. Deeply committed to supporting the DC's vision, IWP has already undertaken tree plantation in consultation with stakeholders of Baghpat.

White Paper on Transforming the Najafgarh Basin

IWP prepared a White Paper on Transforming the Najafgarh Basin based on the workshop organized on August 17, 2017 at DLF, Gurugram (Haryana).

A natural channel of the Sahibi River, the Najafgarh Basin originates in the Aravalli hills situated in the Alwar-Rewari region of Rajasthan and Haryana. It is a key resource shared by Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan. Now a drain, the demands on the one-time Basin have increasingly exceeded its natural capabilities leading to its decline. The Paper states that with the passage of time the Najafgarh basin areas are becoming water stressed and likely to be environmentally

Inaugural Session of the Workshop
(On the dais (F-R): Dr D. Suresh, Shri V. Umashankar, Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, Shri Keshav Chandra & Shri Vinay Pratap Singh). Dr Veena Khanduri speaking at the event.

unsustainable in future. Several measures, if taken in a timely manner, can help stabilize and even reverse the situation to bring about water sustainability to the basin.

In this context, a day-long workshop on **"Transforming the Najafgarh Basin"** was organised on August 17, 2017 at the DLF Club, Gurugram, Haryana by India Water Partnership, DLF Foundation, and INTACH. More than 100 key stakeholders (technical agencies, private sector foundations, NGOs, academia, citizen groups, media and government departments (Delhi and

Haryana) deliberated core issues and discussed possible solutions along with an actionable rejuvenation plan. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development, Government of India, Shri Rao Inderjit Singh was the Chief Guest. Shri Keshav Chandra, IAS, Secretary, Environment, Government of Delhi, Shri V. Umashankar, IAS, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurugram, Dr D. Suresh, IAS, Commissioner, Gurugram Division and Shri Vinay Pratap Singh, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Gurugram, Shri Manu Bhatnagar, Principal Director, INTACH, Dr Veena khanduri, Executive Secretary and Country Coordinator, IWP, Col. Prakash Tiwari, ED (CSR), DLF Foundation

Key Recommendations emerged from the White Paper

- **A watershed approach needs to be adopted with sensitivity to topography, hydrology and drainage.**
- **The Gurugram and NCT Delhi authorities need to clean the quality of waste water flow in the storm water drains with the simple and economical methods available.**
- **Gurugram and NCT Delhi should implement comprehensive groundwater recharge plans and adopt an urban water policy based on demand management, water use efficiency and recycling wastewater.**
- **NCT Delhi should protect its remaining 450 water bodies and use them for groundwater recharge based on tertiary level treated wastewater.**
- **To improve the aquifer recharge, hard surfaces need to be replaced with porous paving.**
- **NCT Delhi and especially Gurugram need to enhance their forest cover:**
  - Delhi could promote small forests in its urban campuses as Local Nature Reserves and agro-forestry.
  - Gurugram would need to green the Aravallis and promote agro-forestry.
- **Gurugram should work on plans to revive water bodies such as the Ghata Jheel; Basai wetlands; convert vast low lying area of Sector 36 B into a wetland and urban forest, and revive Najafgarh Jheel.**
- **Owing to significant bird populations, a part of the Najafgarh Jheel may be declared as a bird sanctuary.**
- **The Jheel plus the 51 km long Najafgarh Drain can be developed as Najafgarh Waterway enabling light passenger boats movement, offering recreational benefits and a revenue stream.**
- **Najafgarh Basin Committee: A three-tiered district, block and village level basin committee can be formed with active stakeholder participation.**
- **All data relating to the Najafgarh basin should be in the public domain.**

and Dr Vinay Sahni, CEO, DLF Foundation, were the other esteemed attendees. The workshop focused on greater co-production and sharing of knowledge to enhance the relationship between scientific evidence and effective policy development and implementation.

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Committee Meeting I March 21, 2018

As a member of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Committee for WRD 24, Dr Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, IWP attended the BIS meeting on March 21, 2018 on the topic **"Environmental Assessment and Management of Water Resources Projects in India Sectional Committee, WRD 24"**. The meeting, chaired by Mr Yogesh Paithankar, Chief Engineer (EMO), Central Water Commission, Government of India, was attended by around 33 members, and coordinated by Mr A. K. Das, Scientist "E" from Water Resources Division, BIS.

Issues in focus:

- **A communication requesting active participation of member organisations and nominating a suitable person in case the primary member is absent in the meetings, was discussed.**
- **It was emphasized that a representative from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India be ensured as a BIS member while one more member of the BIS be also made part of the MoEFCC Committee.**
- **Discussions were also held on draft standards of BIS for wide circulation (i) WRD 24 (10943) - Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment for River Valley Projects, and (ii) WRD 24 (10944) – Revision of IS 15832:2008: Glossary of Technical terms related to environmental impact.**

World Water Day Celebration, 2018 I March 22, 2018

World Water Day was celebrated on March 22, 2018 at Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi on the UN theme 'Nature for Water' – Exploring nature-based solutions to the water challenges of the 21st century'. The event was inaugurated by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India. The event was divided into two technical

sessions i.e. Technical Session-I chaired by Shri U. P. Singh, I.A.S. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India and Technical Session-II chaired by Shri S. Masood Husain, Chairman, CWC. IWP Research Associate Ms. Pooja Tiwari spoke on "Community-Led Water Management - An approach to provide easy and accessible solutions for safe and clean water" focusing on two seminal IWP case studies from Bihar and Maharashtra. Mr A. C. Tyagi, Vice President, IWP and Former Secretary General, International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage presentation focused on the water quality in river basins, followed by presentations of India-EU Water Partnership, INTACH, Amity University, CWC and others.

Looking Ahead 2018-19

According to projections by the United Nations, India's urban population is expected to rise to 50% of the total population by 2050. This would mean 840 million people in the most water-starved parts of the country compared with 320 million today. Industrial and domestic sectors will account for 85 per cent of the additional demand. Over-exploitation of groundwater, failure to recharge aquifers and reduction in catchment capacities due to uncontrolled urbanisation is leading to severe water stress. Owing to such factors, the per capita availability of fresh water has declined sharply from 3,000 cubic metres to 1,123 cubic metres over the past 50 years. Placed in this context, our activities are designed to increase the resilience of communities to water stress with an Integrated Water Resources Management approach.

Focus Areas for 2019-20

- Integrated Urban Water Management planning and implementation to achieve sustainable development water goals;
- Promotion of safe drinking water;
- Capacity building of youth, farmers, and communities on water and climate change;
- Rejuvenation of rivers;
- Promotion of solid waste management;
- Community resilience to water induced disasters and climate change;
- Increasing finance access to women social entrepreneurs to set up micro water enterprises and improve public health;
- Promotion of youth as water champions for water management and climate change.

IWP Facilitation of Youth in Promotion of IWRM

IWP Facilitation for Training Programe at McGILL University, Canada

IWP nominated four persons from IWP-GWP member organisations namely, Ms. L. Sushitra, Chief Executive, Terra Firma; Dr Pradeep Kumar Oraon, Action for Food Production; Mr Akhil Gaur, WAPCOS Limited, and Ms. Mukta J Xess, WAPCOS Limited for online course on "Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Planning, Management and Governance" conducted in 2017 by the McGill University, Canada. Ms. L. Sushitra was selected for this course and has submitted her report to the University.

IWP Technical Facilitation to Ms. Cristina Alene Logg in her Dissertation

Ms. Cristina Alene Logg, a graduate environmental planning student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology studying public water management and corporate use of public water resources, sought an online interview in January, 2018 from India Water Partnership for her dissertation "to assess ways to measure how public water management can be a risk factor to manufacturing and industrial companies at the individual facility level". Dr Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, IWP facilitated an online technical session for Ms. Cristina Alene Logg in response to her questions on current and potential future risks to industry due to water and wastewater management in Maharashtra state.

The thesis of Ms. Cristina Alene Logg has been published online and can be accessed here: https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/118242.

Ms Deepa Sharma as Summer Intern facilitated by IWP

IWP facilitated the internship of Ms. Deepa Sharma, a student of Amity University, Haryana for two months on the topic, **"Stimulating Behavioural Change of Community towards Drinking Water and Analyzing the Impact of JalKalp Filter"**. The JalKalp filters, which remove iron and arsenic water contamination, are installed in the two flood-prone districts of Bihar - Samastipur and East Champaran.

Some pictorial views of IWP Activities 2017-18

Figure 1: Youth participate in the IWP-C4Y Collaborative Programme on "Water and Climate Change Resilient Youth Champions and Communities in the Hindon River Basin"

Figure 2: Farmers playing the Web of Life game to understand the importance of community unity as part of the IWP-C4Y Collborative Programme "Water and Climate Change Resilient Youth Champions and Communities in the Hindon River Basin"


5th INDIA WATER WEEK 2017
10 - 14 OCTOBER, 2017


Event
One Mega Event
One Mega

The India Water Partnership Team

Dr Veena Khanduri
Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator

Dr Veena Khanduri, *Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator*

Veena Khanduri has an experience of more than 28 years in research; project appraisal; preparation of strategic papers; monitoring & evaluation of water & sanitation programs; rural livelihoods; watershed programs; land reclamation programs; rural development programs focusing on land, soil & water; micro-finance for entrepreneurship; women empowerment; etc. Veena Khanduri is Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator of India Water Partnership (GWP-India). She holds a doctorate degree in Environment Biology from Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.

She is member of: Core Committee, Technical Committee and Organizing Committee of India Water Week; Member of Hindon River Vision Committee formed by Government of Uttar Pradesh; Member, India-EU Partnership; Member, Water Quality Group of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India for Water Accounting Framework; Member, Advisory Committee Council of Aquatech; Founder Member of Community of Evaluators (COE); Member of South Asian Evaluation Committee; Member, Central Advisory Board of Water-Expo; Member, Indian Water Resources Society; Member, Water Supply & Sanitation Collaboration Council (WSSCC), Member, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for WRD 24.

She is author/co-author of around 20 publications focusing towards Natural Resources Management (NRM), Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Poverty alleviation and Women empowerment, etc. She has participated in more than 100 and organized 40 National and International Workshops/ Conferences/Training Programs on NRM, IWRM and climate change. She has also written 10 media articles on different issues.

Mr Mangla Rai
Senior Research Associate

Mr Mangla Rai, *Senior Research Associate*

Mr. Mangla Rai handles communication department and coordinates with various partners and stakeholders of IWP. He has 39 years of rich experience in the field of communication and development sector.

Prior to joining IWP, Mr Rai has worked with Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. He also served as Middle level Communication Officer in the Indian Navy from 1977-1994. His contribution had been exemplary during his entire service in the Indian Navy. He was also honored with 'Commander-in-Chief, Western Naval Command Commendation' award for his sincerity and dedication towards his work.

Mrs. Sushma Sharma
Finance and Administrative Officer

Mrs. Sushma Sharma, *Finance and Administrative Officer*

Mrs. Sushma Sharma is Finance and administrative officer at IWP. She is responsible for supervising monthly and weekly accounts, statutory compliance checks, fund management, auditing, as well as supervising project budget applications.

She has an experience of 15 years with reputed organisations such as Genesis Conture Pvt. Ltd., Mittal Arora and Sethi, Saksham Adhesive (p) Ltd., G. T. Biopharma Pvt., S. K. Gulati Associate (CA firm), Naveen Singh & Company (CA firm) working on Tally, Finance accounting, Taxation and auditing. She is a commerce graduate and holds diploma in computer programming from YWCA.

Ms. Pooja Tiwari
Research Associate

Ms. Pooja Tiwari, *Research Associate*

Ms. Pooja Tiwari, a Research Associate of IWP possesses M.Sc. degree in Environment Management from Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi. Her research interests are integrated watershed resource management, bio remediation for wastewater, remote sensing, and agro-biodiversity. Previously, she has interned with Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore on Crop Genetic Diversity Conservation for Food Security. The other projects, she has handled include; study of water/ waste water management related to industries with National Productivity Council (NPC).

In IWP, she is explicitly working for Hindon river rejuvenation project involving youth; Impact Assessment of Pilot Project on Building Resilience through Promotion of Safe Drinking Water in Samastipur District of Bihar and other projects of Global Water Partnership-South Asia.

Mr. Rana Goswami
Office Attendant

Mr. Rana Goswami, *Office Attendant*

Mr. Rana Goswami is working with India Water Partnership from the past 3 years as Office Attendant and assisting Executive Secretary-Cum-Country Coordinator and other office staff in their day to day work. He is also assisting IWP in organizing various conferences/workshops/meetings, taking field photographs and maintenance of official files and records.

Ms. Sudha Kumari
Research Associate

Ms. Sudha Kumari, *Research Associate*

She holds a degree in Master of Ecology and Environmental Sciences from Pondicherry Central University. Sudha has five years' of rich experience in various sectors of environment such as EIA, solid waste management, water resource management and waste water treatment, among other competencies. Before joining India Water Partnership, she has worked with Aquapurity Industries Pvt. Ltd. as Manager, Technical and Marketing, Nidhi Auto Pvt Ltd. as Environmental Manager, Greencindia Pvt. Ltd as Manager-Environment and Perfact Group Pvt. Ltd. as an Environmental Executive.

Mr. Dharm Veer Kapil
Coordinator, Nirmal Hindon Initiative

Mr Dharm Veer Kapil, *Coordinator of the Nirmal Hindon Initiative (NHI),*

He is a retired IFS officer, Madhya Pradesh Cadre. The NHI is a program initiated by India Water Partnership, WAPCOS Ltd. and 2030 Water Resources Group. Mr Dharm Veer Kapil is coordinating the activities of IWP, 2030 WRG and WAPCOS Ltd for Hindon River Rejuvenation from the office of Divisional Commissioner, Meerut, Utter Pradesh.

Mr. D. S. Pahwa
Advisor (Administrative & Allied matters)

Mr D. S. Pahwa, Advisor *(Administrative & Allied matters)*

Specializes in public administration. He has over 45 years of experience in human resource management, personnel and administration including policy matters, planning and implementation, corporate management, institutional development, capacity building, etc. Apart from India, he has lent his expertise in the field of infrastructure development in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Nigeria, Togo, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. Mr Pahwa is currently working as Institutional Expert and Project Advisor, WAPCOS Ltd. and is Advisor to India Water Partnership for administrative and allied matters.

Annexure I

Board of Governors

President

Mr R. K. Gupta
Chairman-cum-Managing Director, WAPCOS Ltd.
Kailash, 5th Floor, 26, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001

Vice President

Mr Avinash Tyagi
(IWP Honorary member nominee)
Former Secretary General
International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage
48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi- 110021

General Secretary

Dr Aman Sharma
(IWP Network partner nominee)
Executive Director, (Ganga Rejuvenation, Environment & Construction Management) WAPCOS Ltd. 76-C Institutional Area, Sector-18, Gurgaon

Joint Secretary

Ms Aditi Kapoor
(IWP Network partner nominee)
Director, Alternative Futures, B-177, East of Kailash New Delhi-110 065

Treasurer

Ms Gargi Banerji
(IWP Network partner nominee)
Director, PRAGYA, Plot 83, Sector 44, Institutional Area, Gurgaon - 122003 (Haryana)

Members

Mr Sanjay Kundu, (I. P. S. *Central Govt. nominee)*
Joint Secretary, Policy & Planning, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Govt. of India

Mr Shri Rajiv Kishore *(Central Govt. nominee)*
Executive Director (Admin), National Mission for Clean Ganga, NMCG, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Govt. of India

Dr Suresh Kumar Choudhari *(Central Govt. nominee)*
Assistant Director General (Soil & Water Management), NRM Division, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, KAB-II, PUSA, New Delhi-110012

Mr Vijay Jain *(State Govt. nominee - Haryana)*
Administrator, CADA, Irrigation & Water Resources Department, Govt. of Haryana

Mr M. L. Gupta *(State Govt. nominee- Rajasthan)*
Chief Engineer, State Water Resources Planning Department, Govt. of Rajasthan

Annexure II

Life Members

State	Name
Andhra Pradesh	• Society for Participatory Development (SPD) • Indian Association of Aquatic Biologists (IAAB) • Institute of Resource Development and Social Management • Rural Integrated and Social Education Society (RISES) • Sarvodaya Youth Organization • Association for Active Service in Rural Areas (AASRA)
Assam	• "AARANYAK (A Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation of India)
Bihar	• Institute of Environment & Eco Development (IEED) • Welfare India
Gujarat	• Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) • Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) • N. M. Sadguru Water & Dev Foundation
Haryana	• PRAGYA • Xplorer Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. • Indian Environment Law Organizations • S. M. Sehgal Foundation
Himachal Pradesh	• "PRAKRITI (Society for Sustainable Development), Ann Cottage"
Jammu & Kashmir	• South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists
Jharkhand	• HUMANITY, an Organisation for Human Development

State	Name
Karnataka	• S. S. J. V. Projects Pvt. Ltd. • National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) • Department of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics
Kerala	• SAMYUKTHA
Madhya Pradesh	• Institute of Regional Analysis • Shivana Area Water water Partnership • "Lake Conservation Authority of Madhya Pradesh, Housing and Environment Deptt, Government of Madhya Pradesh" • Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research • NAVDEEP
Maharashtra	• Grass Root Action & Social Programmes (GRASP) • Indian Water Works Association • Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. • Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal • Pravara Institute of Research and Education in Natural and Social Sciences (PIRENS Technical Campus) • Maharashtra Pani Parishad • Women's Water Forum (WWF) • Society for Promoting Participative Eco-system Management (SPPECOM) • Indian Social Welfare Society • Yusuf Meherally Centre • Eco Needs Foundation • "Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development (Gomukh Trust)"

State	Name
	• Indian Association & Aquatic Biologists (IAAB) • S. G. G. S. Institute of Engineering and Technology
Manipur	• Zougam Institute for Community Resources
New Delhi	• Mr . S. C. Jain (Individual Member) • Centre for Youth (C4Y) • Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development • Angelique International Limited • Jaguar Overseas Limited • Safe Water Networks, India • WAPCOS Ltd • Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. • Institute for Resource Management and Economic Development • Institute for Human Development • Central Soil and Material Research Station • Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. • Society for Development Alternatives • Sulabh International Social Service Organisation • Inspire Network for Environment (Former Winrock International) • All India Women's Conference (AIWC) • Action For Food Production (AFPRO) • Alternative Futures

State	Name
	• Water Aid (UK) India Liaison Office • Institute of Economic Growth • Institute for Development Initiatives (IDI) • Water Community India • "Action for Disaster Resilient and Inclusive Development (ADRID)" • "ICLEI South Asia" • CMSR Foundation • Taru Leading Edge • Exhibitions India Pvt. Ltd. • Linqoa Consulting Partners
Orissa	• Society For Rural Advancement And Democratic Humanitarian Action (SRADHA), • Association For Awareness and Welfare Activity For Down-Troddens in Society (AAWADS) • SADHANA • Adarsha Seva Sanganthan • The Chetana • Mahalaxmi Mahila Samiti • Narichetna Mahila Institute • India Micro-Credit Consultancy Rating and Evaluation and Training Organization (IMCCRETO) • Grmaya Bikash Manch • Society for Women Action Development • Banki Anchalika Adibasi Harijan Kalyana Parishad • Arun Institute of Rural Affairs • UDYAMA

State	Name
	• Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling • Institute for Rural Development and Planning
Punjab	• Guru Arjun Dev (GAD) Institute of Development Studies
Rajasthan	• Indian Institute of Rural Management (IIRM) • Institute of Development Studies • Centre for Environment and Development Studies (CEDSJ) • Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti
Tamil Nadu	• DHAN (Development of Humane Action) Foundation • Human Formation Organisation • Terra Firma • Mr G. Bhaskar (Individual Member)
Telangana	• WORLD (A Women`s Organisation)

State	Name
Uttar Pradesh	• Sharda University • Aroh Foundation • Janhit Foundation • Empowering People for Development • NEER Foundation • International Development Centre Foundation
Uttarakhand	• Indian Association of Hydrologists, • Indian Water Resources Society • Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation
West Bengal	• Shatmonisha Santi Sangha (Mohila Samiti) • Nutanhat Development Society • Tafa Palli Milani Sangha • Kalyani Institute for Study, Planning and Action for Rural Change (KINSPARC), • Akshaynagar Pallisri Sangha

Annexure III

Annual Members

State	Organization's Name
Andhra Pradesh	• Share The Vision Voluntary Organisation • Deva Organization Rural Development Society
Haryana	• J. S. Water Energy Life co. Pvt. Ltd.
Rajasthan	• NAV Nirman & Paryavaran Kendra, Karanasar
Uttar Pradesh	• Shramik Bharti

Annexure IV

New Members of IWP - 2017-18

State	Organization's Name	Area of Concern
Andhra Pradesh	Association for Active Service in Rural Areas (AASRA)	To educate tribal farmers about the benefits of raising short term and long term fruit & vegetable crops and handicrafts made of jute and other natural fibres for sustained income generation.
	Light Organisation for Rural Development	To improve the socio- economic status of vulnerable communities, provide potable drinking water facilities in rural areas, to promote health, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas, to develop leadership qualities of youth, improve skills of women and promote literacy among children, youth and adults.
Rajasthan	Nav Nirman & Paryavaran Kendra	To ensure social and economic development among all social sections to ensure sustainable economic development; undertake capacity building activity to ensure self-driven development drives in the society.
Uttar Pradesh	Shramik Bharti	To empower the poor and underprivileged, with a special focus on women & children by facilitating & fostering people's democratic institutions.

Regional Council Members in GWP-South Asia from India

1. **Shri A C Tyagi,** former Secretary General, International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage, New Delhi
2. **Ms. Pooja Kapoor,** Chief Engineer & Head, Business Development, WAPCOS Ltd., New Delhi

Audit Report

INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP

(Regn No.-HR0182013-00867)
76-C, Sector-18, Gurgaon- 122015

Statement of affairs as on 31st March, 2018

Particulars		Current year (Rs.)	Previous year (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
CORPUS FUND			
Life Membership fees			
Opening Balance	864,567.00		
Add: Received during the year	10,000.00	874,567.00	864,567.00
General Reserve			
Opening Balance	3,380,919.69		2776689.58
Add: Surplus/(Deficit) transferred from Income & Expenditure Account	710247.24		604230.11
		4,091,166.93	3,380,919.69
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Audit Fees Payable		11980.00	11,500.00
Expenses payable		16100.00	9,990.00
TOTAL		**4,993,813.93**	**4,266,976.69**
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Hand		3,648.00	2,189.00
Cash at Bank in current accounts		308859.64	1,049,798.87
Cash at Bank in Fixed Deposits		4394057.54	3,027,738.12
Interest Accrued on above		236085.68	166,319.42
Tax deposit recoverable		51163.07	20,931.28
Advances paid			
TOTAL		**4,993,813.93**	**4,266,976.69**

As per our report of even Date attached

For Parasuraman & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.025407N

N PARASURAMAN F.C.A
Memb. No. 083102

Veena Khanduri
(Executive Secretary)

R.K. GUPTA
(President)

Place: New Delhi
Dt:

INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP
(Regn No.-HR0182013-00867)
76-C, Sector-18, Gurgaon- 122015
Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March,2018

Particulars	Current year(Rs.)	Previous year(Rs.)
INCOME		
Grant from WRG	269654.00	1284000.00
Grant for WACREP	1747065.50	1269871.90
Grant from GWP	2482049.52	2936923.79
Other Grants	92500.00	
Annual Membership Fees	10200.00	6200.00
Interest from banks	286887.26	227245.42
Other Donations		36680.00
TOTAL	**4,888,356.28**	**5,760,921.11**
EXPENDITURE		
WACREP Expenses	1623088.24	1271796.42
GWP Project Expense	2219597.90	2635329.61
Other project expenses	42739.00	1180593.00
Audit fees	12100.00	11500.00
Office & Administrative Expenses	280583.90	57471.97
Surplus/(Deficit) for year transferred to General Fund	710247.24	604230.11
TOTAL	**4,888,356.28**	**5,760,921.11**

As per our report of even Date attached

For Parasuraman & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.025407N

N PARASURAMAN F.C.A
Memb. No. 083102

Veena Khanduri
(Executive Secretary)

R.K. GUPTA
(President)

Place: New Delhi
Dt:

INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP

76-C, Sector-18, Gurgaon- 122015

Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

Particulars		Current year (Rs.)	Previous year (Rs.)
RECEIPTS			
Opening balances			
i) Bank balances in current accounts	1,049,798.87		
ii) Bank balances in Fixed Deposit	3,027,738.12		
iii)Interest accrued	166,319.62		
iii)Cash in hand	2,189.00	4,246,045.61	3,399,370.98
Grants received		2,840,203.52	4,220,923.79
Wacrep receipts		1,747,065.50	1,269,871.90
Annual membership		10,200.00	6,200.00
TDS refund		-	26,356.60
Interest received		260,655.47	216,995.20
Other Donations		-	36,680.00
Life Membership Received		10,000.00	30,000.00
Advance Paid return			200,000.00
TOTAL		**9,114,170.10**	**9,406,398.47**
EXPENDITURE			
WACREP Expenses		1,623,088.24	1,271,796.42
GWP Project Expense		2,219,597.90	2,615,403.58
Other project expenses		26,639.00	1,180,593.00
Other Expenses		9,990.00	48,510.00
Audit Fees-Current Year		11,620.00	11,450.00
Office & Administrative Expenses		280,584.10	18,898.00
TDS paid			10,680.86
Travel Expenses-WRG			3,021.00
Closing balances			
i) Bank accounts	308,859.64		1,049,798.87
ii) Fixed Deposits	4,394,057.54		3,027,738.12
iii)interest accrued on FD	236,085.68		166,319.62
ii) Cash-in-Hand	3,648.00	4,942,650.86	2,189.00
TOTAL		**9,114,170.10**	**9,406,398.47**

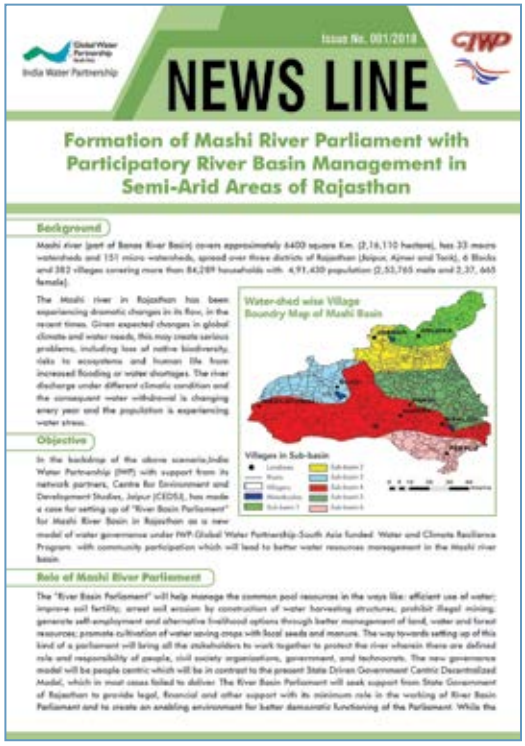
As per our report of even Date attached

for Parasuraman & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.025407N

N PARASURAMAN F.C.A	**Veena Khanduri**	**R.K. GUPTA**
Memb. No. 083102	**(Executive Secretary)**	**(President)**

Place: New Delhi
Date :

IWP Newslines


Issue No. 001/2018

NEWS LINE

Formation of Mashi River Parliament with Participatory River Basin Management in Semi-Arid Areas of Rajasthan

Background

Mashi river (part of Banas River Basin) covers approximately 6400 square Km. (2,16,110 hectare), has 33 micro watersheds and 151 micro watersheds, spread over three districts of Rajasthan (Jaipur, Ajmer and Tonk), 6 Blocks and 382 villages covering more than 84,289 households with 4,91,430 population (2,53,765 male and 2,37, 665 female).

The Mashi river in Rajasthan has been experiencing dramatic changes in its flow, in the recent times. Given expected changes in global climate and water needs, this may create serious problems, including loss of native biodiversity, risks to ecosystems and human life from increased flooding or water shortages. The river discharge under different climatic condition and the consequent water withdrawal is changing every year and the population is experiencing water stress.

Water-shed wise Village Boundry Map of Mashi Basin

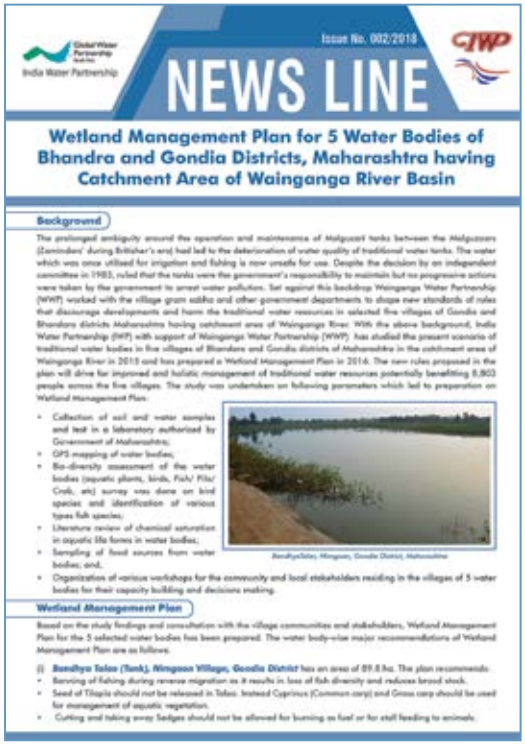
Villages in Sub-basin

Objective

In the backdrop of the above scenario,India Water Partnership (IWP) with support from its network partners, Centre for Environment and Development Studies, Jaipur (CEDS), has made a case for setting up of "River Basin Parliament" for Mashi River Basin in Rajasthan as a new model of water governance under IWP-Global Water Partnership-South Asia funded Water and Climate Resilience Program with community participation which will lead to better water resources management in the Mashi river basin.

Role of Mashi River Parliament

The "River Basin Parliament" will help manage the common pool resources in the ways like: efficient use of water; improve soil fertility; arrest soil erosion by construction of water harvesting structures; prohibit illegal mining; generate self-employment and alternative livelihood options through better management of land, water and forest resources; promote cultivation of water saving crops with local seeds and manure. The way towards setting up of this kind of a parliament will bring all the stakeholders to work together to protect the river wherein there are defined role and responsibility of people, civil society organizations, government, and technocrats. The new governance model will be people centric which will be in contrast to the present State Driven Government Centric Decentralized Model, which in most cases failed to deliver. The River Basin Parliament will seek support from State Government of Rajasthan to provide legal, financial and other support with its minimum role in the working of River Basin Parliament and to create an enabling environment for better democratic functioning of the Parliament. While the


Issue No. 002/2018

NEWS LINE

Wetland Management Plan for 5 Water Bodies of Bhandra and Gondia Districts, Maharashtra having Catchment Area of Wainganga River Basin

Background

The prolonged ambiguity around the operation and maintenance of Malgujzari tanks between the Malgujzars (Zamindars' during Britisher's era) had led to the deterioration of water quality of traditional water tanks. The water which was once utilised for irrigation and fishing is now unsafe for use. Despite the decision by an independent committee in 1983, ruled that the tanks were the government's responsibility to maintain but no progressive actions were taken by the government to arrest water pollution. Set against this backdrop Wainganga Water Partnership (WWP) worked with the village gram sabha and other government departments to shape new standards of rules that discourage developments and harm the traditional water resources in selected five villages of Gondia and Bhandara districts Maharashtra having catchment area of Wainganga River. With the above background, India Water Partnership (IWP) with support of Wainganga Water Partnership (WWP) has studied the present scenario of traditional water bodies in five villages of Bhandara and Gondia districts of Maharashtra in the catchment area of Wainganga River in 2015 and has prepared a Wetland Management Plan in 2016. The new rules proposed in the plan will drive for improved and holistic management of traditional water resources potentially benefitting 8,800 people across the five villages. The study was undertaken on following parameters which led to preparation on Wetland Management Plan:

- Collection of soil and water samples and test in a laboratory authorized by Government of Maharashtra;
- GPS mapping of water bodies;
- Bio-diversity assessment of the water bodies (aquatic plants, birds, Fish/ Pila/ Crab, etc) survey was done on bird species and identification of various types fish species;
- Literature review of chemical saturation in aquatic life forms in water bodies;
- Sampling of food sources from water bodies; and,
- Organization of various workshops for the community and local stakeholders residing in the villages of 5 water bodies for their capacity building and decisions making.

Bandhya Talao, Nimgaon, Gondia District, Maharashtra

Wetland Management Plan

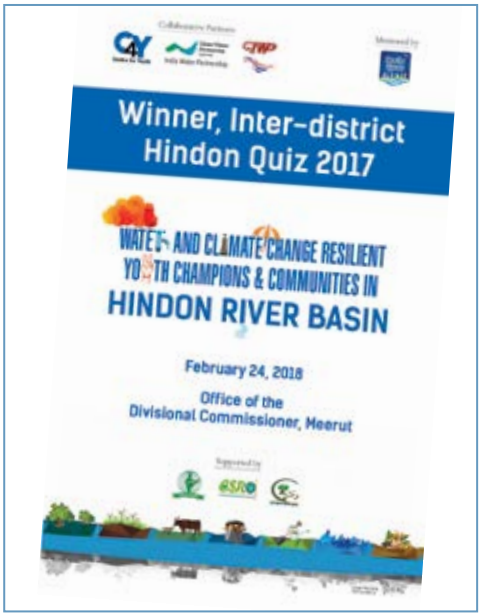
Based on the study findings and consultation with the village communities and stakeholders, Wetland Management Plan for the 5 selected water bodies has been prepared. The water body-wise major recommendations of Wetland Management Plan are as follows:

i) **Bandhya Talao (Tank), Nimgaon Village, Gondia District** has an area of 89.8 ha. The plan recommends:

- Banning of fishing during reverse migration as it results in loss of fish diversity and reduces brood stock.
- Seed of Tilapia should not be released in Talao. Instead Cyprinus (Common carp) and Gross carp should be used for management of aquatic vegetation.
- Cutting and taking away Sedges should not be allowed for burning as fuel or for stall feeding to animals.

- **Formation of Mashi River Parliament with participatory River Basin Management in Semi-arid areas of Rajasthan.**
- **Wetland Management Plan for 5 Water Bodies of Bhandra and Gondia districts, Maharashtra having Catchment Area of Wainganga River Basin.**

Guidelines/Training Materials/ Manuals



News Clipping


कृष्णा में चलेगा सफाई अभियान: डीएम


आसपास नवज्योति
मुसी नदी जल संसद कार्यशाला का आयोजन


जल संसद पर कार्यशाला का हुआ आयोजन

कालबाद टाइम्स

करनसर (निसं)। कस्बे के समीप कालवा माताजी मंदिर परिसर में जल संसद पर कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें कालवा बांध जल संसद, पर्यावरण एवं विकास अभियान केन्द्र जयपुर एवं इंडिया वॉटर पार्टनरशिप की ओर से कार्यशाला आयोजित की गयी जिसमें मुख्य अतिथी पूर्व सरपंच पेमाराम सेप्ट ने कहा कि जल बिना जीवन अधुरा है व मानव को जल का संरक्षण करना चाहिये व भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ी को भी जल मिल सके इसलीये मिलकर व जागरूक होकर पर्यास करना चाहिये। कार्यक्रम विशिष्ट अतिथी तकनीकि सलाहकार नरेन्द्रसिंह सिह, खेजड़ीधाम गौशाला समिती अध्यक्ष दुर्गालाल कुमावत, भैरूधाम हनुमान समिती अध्यक्ष ओमप्रकाश जोशी, नव निर्माण पर्यावरण केन्द्र केलाधाम के अध्यक्ष हीरालाल खाम्बी, किसान नेता अर्जुन कुमावत रहे। कार्यक्रम में अनेक गणमान्य लोगो ने विचार प्रकट किये।


हिंडन-जल संरक्षण अभियान का हिस्सा बनेंगी महिलाएं


दैनिक जागरण

Our Partners in 2017-18

Wainganga Water Partnership | CY4 Centre for Youth | SEHGAL FOUNDATION | ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability | 2030 Water Resources Group | निर्मल हिंडन | CEDS | TARU LEADING EDGE

Join us on our website: **www.cwp-india.org**
E-mail: **iwpneer@gmail.com; veena@cwp-india.org**

Share your latest initiatives on water security, water conservation and climate change for wider dissemination by India Water Partnership, in India and abroad, on the following social media:
Facebook : https://www.facebook.com/India-Water-Partnership-350838495013587/
Twitter : https://twitter.com/IWPindia01
LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/iwpindia/
Youtube : https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4pJiNkLgn6YFj8VrHBht5g
Flicker : https://www.flickr.com/photos/iwpindia

About IWP

India Water Partnership (IWP) is an Indian non-profit service oriented organization with the goal of propagating, promoting and supporting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in India. It was registered in 2001 under Haryana Societies Registration Act 1860 and re-registered as per new Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies Act 2012 with the registration number as HR 018201300867. The IWP has also been accredited by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) with it's headquarter at Stockholm, Sweden as Country Water Partnership of GWP and hence also known as GWP-India.

IWP serves as an independent voice on water management issues outside the government's ambit and has been pursuing activities that influence policy and enhance stakeholder's participation through critical and unbiased analysis of issues, stimulating public awareness and understanding and promoting dialogue and exchange of information between the individuals, agencies and government departments within the country. IWP has more than 120 network partners comprising of NGOs, Institutions, Research Organizations, Corporate bodies, etc. working in multiple sectors across India to encourage and promote IWRM.

The major thrust areas of IWP are (i) Promote use of low cost water saving technologies; (ii) Encourage traditional methods of water conservation in water scare/drought prone areas; (iii) Promote use of safe drinking water and effective sanitation measures; (iv) Create awareness on inter-linkages between water and climate change (v) Gender mainstreaming and promoting water use efficiencies in urban areas, especially amongst poor/slum population; (vi) Promote advocacy among Water Users Associations/Water User Groups/water regulatory authorities at district and State level for planning and managing river basins through participatory approach; (vii) Policy advocacy; (viii) Promoting and strengthening Area Water Partnerships for resolving local level water related issues, etc.

INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP (IWP)
76-C, Sector-18, Institutional Area, Gurgaon 122 015 (Haryana)
Tel.: (+91-124) 2348022 (D); (+91-124) 2399421, Extn: 1404 Fax: (+91-124) 2397392
E-mail: iwpneer@gmail.com; veena@cwp-india.org;
Website: www.cwp-india.org