



ANNUAL
REPORT
2016-2017

SaciWATERS
SOUTH ASIA CONSORTIUM FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY
WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

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A

bout SaciWATERs

SaciWATERs, South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies, was formed with a project on the theme “water for food and rural development” after the 2000 World Water Forum at The Hague and was established with the aim of bringing a paradigm shift in water resource studies. Based in Hyderabad, India, the consortium comprises accomplished scholars and activists from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In its initial phase, the organization created a new group of professionals and experts across South Asia through its Crossing Boundaries Project and later through South Asian Water Fellowship programme, which aims to contribute to the paradigm shift in the research and related activities of water resources management in South Asia. This involved building capacity of water professionals, primarily those with a science background, mainly women, through innovative and interdisciplinary higher education, and research focused on social

learning facilitated through networks and exchange of ideas across four South Asian countries, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. SaciWATERs produces new knowledge to address the pressing issues in the water sector in South Asia through research, education and advocacy. Over time, the consortium has diversified substantially to areas related, but not restricted to water, that address concerns with respect to climate change, peri-urban spaces, river-basin environments and gender.

SaciWATERs' primary mandate is that of being a think-tank with respect to policy issues and for this reason it derives its primacy for being a policy research institute. Since its inception in 2001, it has focused on critical issues related to water resources management in South Asia and has since undertaken a number of comparative studies across South Asian countries. A key endeavor at SaciWATERs has been to

enhance the dominant water resources management paradigm in the region through an interdisciplinary lens that centers its concern on the marginalized populace. Though the emphasis and strength of SaciWATERs is accumulation of new knowledge through action-oriented research, it undertakes a combination of other activities like capacity building, advocacy, partnerships, knowledge mobilization, as well as implementation. These elements feed into each other, making it a multi-faceted organization, different from most other NGOs in the country.

Accordingly, it partners with universities and academic institutions from across the global north and south to fundamentally reshape water resources knowledge systems in South Asia. Its solutions-oriented strategy is based on a platform of improved exchange, interaction and collaboration at a regional level. South Asia is endowed with vast water resources, yet there seems to be a perpetual

shortage and uneven water distribution. Moreover, phenomena such as urbanization and climate change are contributing to plural manifestations of profound water insecurities. Responding to the above, SaciWATERS attempts to bring together the scientific and societal issues on board that include both holistic and spatially differentiated frameworks. Figure 1 shows the spatial presence of SaciWATERS in recent years.

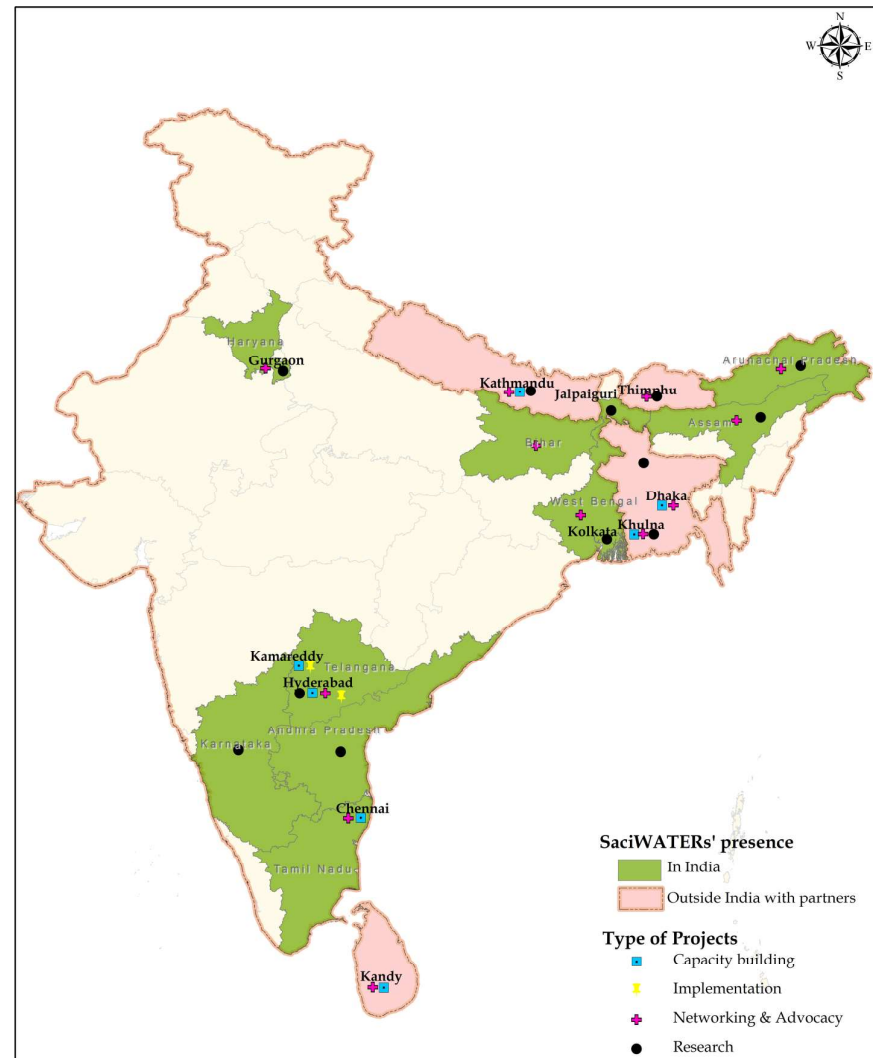


Figure 1: Presence of SaciWATERS in South Asian Regions

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F

oreword



Dear Readers,

Greetings from SaciWATERS!

I am indeed pleased to introduce the Annual Report of SaciWATERS for the year 2016-17. This year too, like the previous ones, was quite an eventful year with many activities. My congratulations to the SaciWATERS team who could accomplish a lot of research, workshops, training programmes and publications. I would like to highlight a few important activities for the benefit of our readers.

One of the very important project that is currently ongoing under this broad theme is the *Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities*. This project aims to evaluate how the climate change process interplays with growing urban stress, and results in conflicts, cooperation,

negotiations and co-options around water. The study sites are the four rapidly expanding cities in South Asia – Gurgaon and Hyderabad (India), Kathmandu (Nepal), Khulna (Bangladesh). NWO (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research) is funding the research with partners including International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal), Institute of Water and Flood Management (Bangladesh), Meta Meta (Netherlands). SaciWATERS has been directly involved with the Hyderabad site and has done appreciable research in the area. Another related project has been *Water (in)security in peri-urban Hyderabad*. This project is complementary to the afore-mentioned project, also on peri-urban water stresses, and examines the complex governance system of the domestic and drinking water and the impact that it has had on peri-urban water insecurities, particularly during drought years,

and with specific reference to economically and socially marginalized groups. I am happy to say that for the past 8 years, SaciWATERS has built the expertise on peri-urban water issues, a fact that has been well recognized in India and internationally.

The transnational dialogue initiative in the sharing of Brahmaputra river water for improved water governance received support from the World Bank during 2017-18. Most significant however are the initiatives started under the broad theme of Climate Change. Over-populated South Asia being one of the most vulnerable regions, studies on climate change, water and adaptation become more central to policy discourses. SaciWATERS is facilitating dialogues between four riparian countries, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and India.

Gender and water, as always, has been our major focus. This year we have completed four-year long SAWA Fellowship programme, through which we have been continuing our effort to advocate through education the fundamental principle of gender equity and empowerment within an integrated water resource management framework. This project is a continuation of an earlier project called *Crossing Boundaries* and the second phase which is under progress is funded by International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. The most momentous point which I would like to highlight is our continuing partnership with several institutions in South Asia for over eight years for this project. This project is expected to be carried forward to a third phase in the coming years.

The project on *Poverty squares and gender circles: unravelling agriculture gaps, challenges and opportunities in the Eastern Gangetic Basin* which is funded by CGIAR research programme on WLE aims to bridge the know-do gaps of gender in agriculture has also come to a successful end. The other one is the project titled, *Citizen's First Campaign on Accountability for Drinking Water and*

Sanitation funded by Water Aid. The project takes a rights based approach for achieving access to drinking water. *Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring in Rural Telangana* is yet another crucial project carried out during this year which is also funded by Water Aid. On the lines of water quality, there is another project titled *Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network* that aims to deal with the menace of arsenic contamination in water and create an enabling ecosystem to let rural communities get access to safe water.

Lot of efforts and time has been spent in organizing several workshops, capacity building training programmes both in rural and urban areas across South Asia.

I am glad that we are increasingly realizing the fruits of building and sustaining valuable partnerships across South Asia. SaciWATERS has grown bigger and more visible across the globe. I can say with confidence that the organization is more systematic and organized with more qualified personnel. Nevertheless, it is important at this stage to mention that we shall continue to focus our work around the

broad themes of water policy and governance, climate change and adaptation, drinking water and sanitation, water resources accounting and urban water. And, the issue of gender cuts across all the themes. Furthermore, our overarching emphasis continues to be research, *education, capacity building, advocacy, partnership and knowledge mobilization and sharing.*

Friends and colleagues, all these are possible only because of the continued trust and support to SaciWATERS from several funding organizations across globe. In particular, IDRC (Canada), Water Aid, UNDP, NWO without whose support our continued growth would have been impossible. Once more, let me take this opportunity to express my sincere pleasure and pride in congratulating every one of the SaciWATERS family for making this year very productive.



Prof Janakarajan

President, Executive Board SaciWATERS

E

xecutive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

SaciWATERs, since its inception, had the vision to contribute towards a water-secure South Asia, and has subsequently been attempted to shape research projects to bridge the gap between science and society on the one hand and policy and practice, on the other. The organization, being a policy research institute, addresses the pressing issues related to water resource management through education, research, advocacy, governance, networking and capacity building. The accomplishments profiled in this annual report (2016-17) are largely the efforts of SaciWATERs' young, dynamic and committed team, which includes sociologists, geographers, environmentalists and GIS experts. Though the team members have changed over time, the spirit of working in a positive and democratic environment has remained deeply entrenched in the organization, which in turn shapes the team's efficiency. I would like to credit the encouraging attitude of the board members and my predecessors' leadership efforts for building this environment in the long term.

I joined the organization in October 2016 and it has been a constructive learning experience for me. I was fortunate to witness the organization working towards its vision of contributing to a water-secure South Asia, with a sensitivity to the needs of the marginalized groups. Currently, we have 10 ongoing research projects that are multifaced having a variety of focus, ranging from research, capacity building, network and advocacy, and implementation. Many of the projects are complementary and I am happy to say that the project teams have learnt from each other in terms of methodologies, theoretical and empirical understanding. Our engagement with the stakeholders includes policy, civil society and academic domains. Our donors are both international and national and some of them are being implemented through partnerships across South Asia. I would like to acknowledge the major donors which include IDRC, NWO, Water Aid, The Asia Foundation, Arghyam, Urban Community of Bordeaux, CGIAR, UNDP, The World Bank, who have constantly supported us in all aspects of achievement.

Two of the projects that have been completed successfully this year are the South Asian Water Fellowship programme by IDRC and Poverty squares and gender circles: Unraveling agriculture gaps, challenges and opportunities in the Eastern Gangetic Basin funded by CGIAR.

SaciWATERs' aim is not only to identify the challenges in securing availability and accessibility of water for the marginalized, but also to find solutions to these problems. The solutions emerge from a constant dialogue with the policy makers, communities and academicians in combination with the research we do on ground. It is a challenging proposition to make an appreciable difference in the policy domain, but it has been our constant endeavor to share our findings with those responsible for making the policies and also facilitate meetings of articulate community members with the former. Our implementation projects explore the on-ground successful interventions and we, through grassroot engagement, learn from the processes and reasons of successes, which

feeds into our research endeavors. We have been particularly active in disseminating our work and to this end we have organized a number of workshops both at country and regional levels with the participation of academicians, researchers and experts of national, regional and international significance.

Apart from working on conflict and cooperation issues within the nation, the organization has also established a strong trans-boundary presence in South Asia; the examples of such work are encapsulated in projects like Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities and Improving water governance for the Brahmaputra River funded by the NWO, and The Asia Foundation and the South Asia Water Initiative. Both projects involved working across national boundaries in South Asia, often facilitated by local partners.

Over time, SaciWATERS has developed an expertise with respect to comparative research in peri-urban spaces across many cities in South Asia. Due to the centrality accorded to urban growth in all countries in South Asia, serious challenges with respect to sustainability and access to water have been

posed, in particular to the peri-urban populace, and this has been an area of keen interest for SaciWATERS. Our team has made use of both quantitative and qualitative approaches to explore these issues that deal with spatial outflow of water from peri-urban spaces and urban and industrial pollution, and the effect this deterioration of quantity and quality of water has had on water consumption of the local residents, in an increasingly privatizing drinking water sector. The details of all other projects are in the report.

I am delighted to present to all of you our Annual Report for 2016-2017. This annual report profiles many of the accomplishments of SaciWATERS through its various activities that had been taken up during the year. We believe the timely research studies we have in hand have given us an opportunity to make real contribution to policy development for sustainable water use and together with the partners we hope to build a thriving research programme. I use this occasion to thank all our partners for their continued support without which these achievements would not have been possible. I would like to acknowledge and thank all the board members without whom it would not have been possible to attain the heights we have in all the activities we

undertake. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the young, enthusiastic and vibrant colleagues of SaciWATERS for the innovativeness they bring into and the hard work and motivation with which they carry out the projects.

I would like to thank, in particular, Dr. Anamika Barua, from whom I have taken over the responsibility of leading the organization. Though I joined two months after she left, she was available to provide advice and guidance particularly in the initial period of transition, and I am grateful for it. I would like to also thank all the previous Executive Directors, without whose effort I would have not inherited such a dynamic and unique organization.

I hope all of you continue to support the organization the way you have been doing in the past. Happy reading.



Prof. Sucharita Sen
Executive Director
SaciWATERS

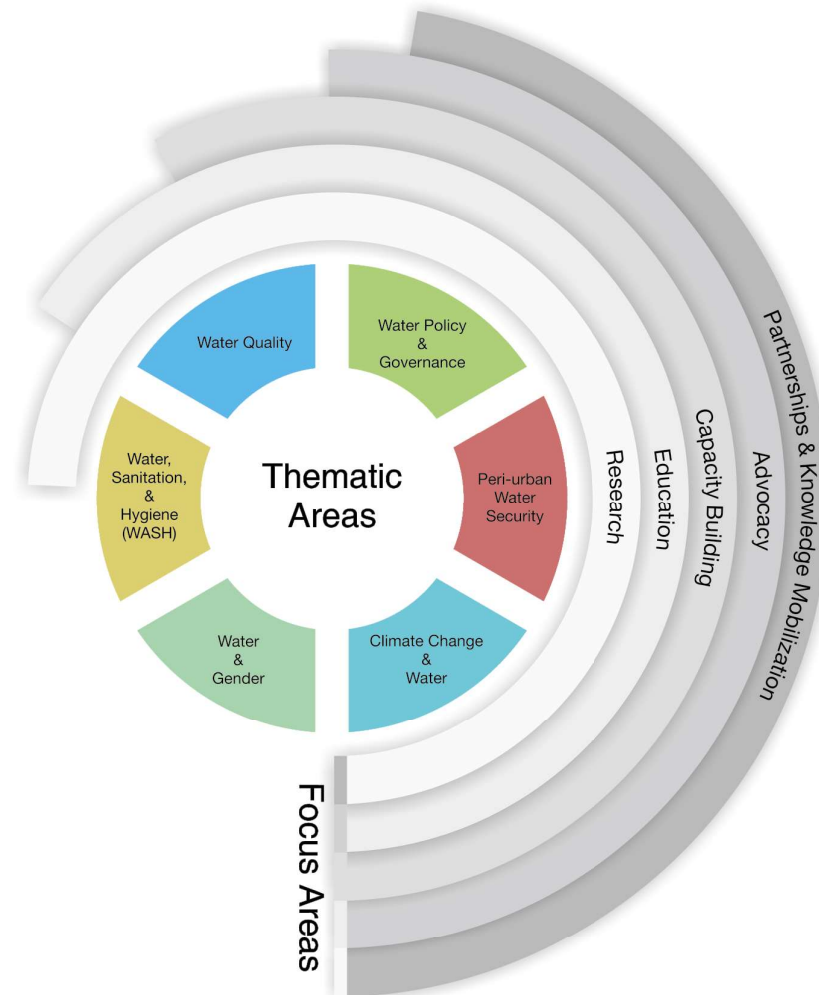
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hemes and Focus Areas

SaciWATERs currently works within six broad themes -

- » Water Policy & Governance,
- » Peri-urban Water Security,
- » Climate Change & Water,
- » Water & Gender
- » Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- » Water Quality

Within the existing six themes, SaciWATERs designs, supports and implements integrated water resource management research projects to bridge the gap between science, policy, and practice. These themes have emphasis on five focus areas - research, education, capacity building, advocacy, partnership and knowledge mobilization.



OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECTS

Ongoing and Completed Projects
in the year 2016-17



Thematic Area I

Water Policy and Governance

Water systems are typically complex, with the relationship between water and development being particularly dynamic. In this context, conflicts are increasingly determining the interactions between water policy and governance. Working in partnership, SaciWATERS focuses on the characteristics of water institutions in South Asia, evaluates their influence on reform processes, analyzes disputes over divergent water uses and assesses the impact of salient actors in promoting or obstructing institutional change.

1



Transnational Policy Dialogue for
Improved Water Governance of
Brahmaputra River

Transnational Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in the Brahmaputra River

Brahmaputra basin is one of the most critical transboundary river systems. The basin with its rich biodiversity has a huge potential for irrigation development, livelihood, opportunities, hydropower generation and other operations such as navigation. While some work for the Indus River system has been done, this was missing in Brahmaputra. Following this, a need for a dialogue and discussion across multiple stakeholders was strongly felt for the survival of the Brahmaputra river system. The project titled, “Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Brahmaputra River” is one such initiative by SaciWATERS that aimed to create a platform to discuss the issues, challenges, and opportunities towards improved co-management of the river basin. The project started in 2013 as a bilateral dialogue initiative between India and Bangladesh and later it became a multilateral dialogue by bringing in China and Bhutan. Efforts were made to clearly strategize the

ways to involve multiple stakeholders into this process. The aims of this initiative are three-fold; first, to have a shared understanding of the issues and challenges plaguing the basin based on published articles and reports; second, to conduct stakeholder analysis towards an improved understanding of the power dynamics, negotiation process and third, to create a platform for dialogue towards effective co-management of the Brahmaputra basin. The Asia Foundation and the World Bank support the project.



*Joint Consultation Workshop in Guwahati on
Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance
of Brahmaputra Basin, August 2016*

The achievements of the project have ranged from bringing together the existing knowledge on the river together and making it available on the website, to putting together a network within the four countries, particularly in India and Bangladesh, that facilitates a channel across different levels of the government, on the one hand and a dialogue between the technical and the administrative government personnel, on the other. It also was able to achieve a dialogue across the countries, though this can be taken much further.

Project Duration: April 2013 to August 2017
Funders: South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI)-
The World Bank Group , The Asia Foundation

2

Building capacity of civil society organizations & communities or effective engagement in transboundary decision-making process of Brahmaputra River

Past experiences from the Transnational Dialogues indicate that the role of civil society in decision making is not significant and there is lack of acceptance of civil society groups as strategic and knowledge partners in decision-making. This project was initiated to bridge the gap between the CSOs and community leaders including women on the one hand and the state and non-state experts, on the other, for improved interaction related to Brahmaputra River Basin. The project aims to share knowledge and experience between CSOs of the four riparian countries on transboundary water governance and to collectively develop solutions.

The project is engaging with those usually left out from the formal decision-making process and also document the lives and livelihoods of the people, rely directly on the river, particularly women. A research report and a film are two mediums through which the latter is being achieved. The ongoing

Transboundary Brahmaputra dialogue engaging diplomats, bureaucrats, and influential academics is carried out in conjunction, to bring the viewpoints of the civil society actors that is expected to enhance the quality of dialogues. The Asia Foundation fund

this project.

Project Duration: September 2016 to September 2017

Funders: South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI)-The World Bank Group, The Asia Foundation



Community Level Training in Islampur, Bangladesh

3

Improving policies and institutions for sustainable intensification of agriculture and resilient food systems in the Eastern Indo-Gangetic Plains

The Eastern Indo-Gangetic Plain's (EGP) rural economy has benefitted from substantial investment from national and international development agencies in agriculture and allied sector in terms of technology, rural infrastructure, and human capital. While plans and policies to address most challenges of agriculture intensification along with women and youth empowerment do exist, their implementation is limited. SaciWATERS worked as a partner to the Australian National University for this project, and the overall project was funded by Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.

This research project was an attempt to map key high-level institutions that are playing a key role in the country's agricultural development. Through two international workshops and discussions with key stakeholders at different scales of departments and ministries, policies & programs towards agricultural development

in the EGP were identified. This research also captured opinions on the capacities and limitations to assist in identifying bottlenecks for up-scaling of promising agriculture technologies. The research was limited in scope to only high-level institutions in EGP and looked at the larger agriculture sector. The research provided new insights from key actors across the food-energy-water nexus in the EGP on risks and opportunities associated

with global change in the agriculture sector. It also aided in better understanding of good practices and innovations, risks to sustainability, and agricultural livelihoods.

Project Duration: October 2016 – July 2017
Funders: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Partners: Australian National University



Kathmandu Foresight Workshop held on 17th March 2017

Thematic Area 2

Peri-urban Water Security

The expansion of the urban metropolises into rural regions has led to the creation of buffer zones or peri-urban regions around these big cities. These zones experience a unique process of urbanization that alters the dynamics of migration, employment and, most importantly, the use of natural resources. Recognizing this as a significant area of research, SaciWATERS works with partners to study the peri-urban areas of some major cities of South Asia. In particular, the change in water use strategies, water governance structures, water pollution, and spatial flows of water are being studied.

1

Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-Urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities

The project is being carried out by a consortium of north-south institutions that bring together experience, skills and know-how in research, capacity-building and policy advocacy. The duration of the project is for 4 years, starting from 2014. Within the collaborative endeavour, spanning across four cities (Gurgaon, Hyderabad, Kathmandu, and Khulna), SaciWATERS has conducted the research component in India and also acted as the regional coordinator.

The study seeks to fill two major knowledge gaps:

- » How do urbanization and climate change interact in inducing water insecurity in specific settings, creating potential for conflict or even cooperation?
- » In what ways do water, climate change and related policies influence the potential for water-related cooperation and conflict, particularly in the peri-urban context?



The research shows that extreme climate events are an additional stressor to water insecurities but the genesis of such problems is rooted more intrinsically in the processes of urbanization. Notably, climate change, other than extreme events of droughts, is not perceived as causing shortage of water for irrigation and drinking water. The climate change policies do not connect with the urbanization and industrial policy in any major way; adaptations to climate change is not likely to be effective without tackling processes of urban growth in the peri-urban context in particular.

The project also seeks to strengthen institutional and community capacities to optimally manage water insecurity, and

bolster resilience. The project has so far attempted to empower communities to effectively use and manage their water resources against a backdrop of water insecurity and has facilitated dialogues between the peri-urban community and the policy makers through multi-stakeholder platforms.

Project Duration: January 2014-June 2018

Funders: Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)

Partners: Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Nepal Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (IWFMBUET), Jagrata Juba Shanga, Bangladesh MetaMeta, Nepal & The Netherlands.

2



Ensuring Water Security in Metropolitan Hyderabad

The objectives of the project were to study the informal tanker market operating in the peripheries of Hyderabad city, and the institutional mechanism that supports it. However, the project has now expanded its scope to study the entire informal water market that functions in peri-urban Hyderabad. Four peri-urban villages (Mallampet, Kokapet, Adibatla, Malkaram), lying outside the HMDA have been chosen as study sites. The study follows both quantitative and qualitative methods of research. We have also produced household-level maps that indicate their water access, affordability and consumption patterns. The domestic and drinking water markets are being studied as two different yet interlinked institutions which helps us understand the relationship between formal and informal markets. The political-economy of such markets has much to do with the kind of

jurisdiction that local/rural governments have, and the negative implications of an ever-expanding city on them. Since these markets exist either on or outside the boundaries of legality, procuring accurate information about them posed a challenge to research.

Project Duration: June 2014- December 2017
Funders: Arghyam (Bangalore) and Bourdeaux Metropole (France)



A 5500 litre tanker being filled from a private bore well in Kokapet

3



Shifting Grounds- Urbanizing the Delta of the World

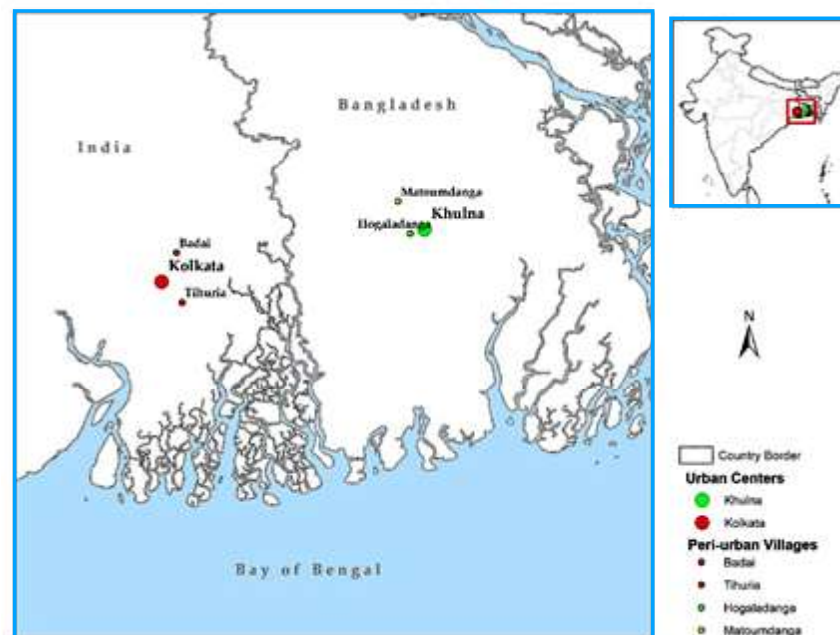
The project aims to build knowledge and capacity among the local actors and support a transformative process in periurban delta communities in Bangladesh and India towards a pro-poor, sustainable and equitable management of groundwater resources with due consideration of socio-economic parameters such as caste, class and gender. This will be based on an improved understanding of the dynamic interplay between local livelihoods, the groundwater resource base, formal and informal institutions. The project analyzes two study sites -Khulna (Bangladesh) and Kolkata (India). The two cities provide a good basis for institutional comparison, being part of the same Ganges delta system, yet located in different countries. The aim is to connect high quality research on the emerging issues of peri-urban institutions for groundwater management with a process that will support actors' negotiations and strengthen the capacities of local actors. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of project

interventions are used to ensure learning for both science and policy-making.

Project Duration: October 2014 to September 2018

Funder: Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)

Partners: Institute of Water and Flood Management (Bangladesh), The Researcher (India) and Both Ends (Netherlands)



Location of study sites in India and Bangladesh

Thematic Area 3

CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER

Climate change events in the region, coupled with population growth, are degrading natural resources while making South Asia particularly vulnerable to conflict. As climate change impacts finely balanced social, economic and ecological systems adversely, ripple effects are already being felt in terms of negative pressures on food security, livelihood security and energy security. Acknowledging this, SaciWATERs works to transform existing paradigms in natural resource management, simultaneously considering climate change mitigation and adaptation with food, energy and livelihood optimization strategies.

1

Improved functioning of Telangana state institutions to develop climate resilience policies and services

The project, funded by British Deputy High Commission, was for a period of 6 months. Improved functioning of Telangana state institutions to develop climate resilience policies and services requires moving beyond a sectorally segregated approach to clearly articulate and redefine the roles and responsibilities of the Ministries and their line departments and the linkages between their respective areas. The project started with an understanding that climate change, being directly or indirectly linked to a number of departments, needs a coordinated approach. The project carried out an institutional mapping and aimed to build capacities of the decision-makers to deliver climate resilient services in the State of Telangana. The project also sought to build political and institutional will, advance the spirit of cooperation and integrate climate resilient strategies between respective institutions and their development programs and policies. Understanding the work that has already been done so far, at

different scales, by the concerned ministries and their departments, was achieved by institutional mapping.

SaciWATERs partnered with Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), for the duration of the project. This partnership was deemed as important since EPTRI is responsible for finalising the Telangana climate change policies. The project identified existing coordination pattern between sectors and their respective ministries to support the drafting of Telangana State Adaptation Plan of Action for Climate Change.

Through roundtable discussion, research and

workshops, the project supported the decision-makers working across sectors to understand the functional relationship between departments and foster cooperation and delivery of climate resilient services.

Project Duration: September 2016 – February 2017

Funder: British Deputy High Commission (BDHC)

Partners: Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI)



Consultation & Capacity Building Workshop on State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) on the Water Sector and Improved convergence on 20th February 2017

Thematic Area 4

WATER AND GENDER

The fundamental role of women in the communal and household management of water resources is now widely accepted. However, unequal access to and control over these resources remains a continuing dilemma. SaciWATERs endorses a better understanding of the complex issues underpinning water and gender, with the aim of improving women's access and choices related to water.

1



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Water, Land and
Ecosystems

Poverty Squares and Gender Circles: unravelling agricultural gaps, issues and challenges in the Eastern Gangetic Plains

Recent studies indicate new agrarian crises, in particular a growing out-migration of a young generation of men leaving behind women leading to a 'feminization of agriculture' in the region of the land corridor connecting Nepal Terai, Eastern India and Bangladesh, that constitutes the Eastern Gangetic Plains in South Asia's poverty square. The research project comprised of comparative research, capacity building and outreach which aimed to reduce the know-how gaps in gender and agriculture. The 2-year project was funded by CGIAR and led by Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR), Netherlands. The consortium of partners was led by SaciWATERS.

The project contributed towards unpacking the wider relationship of male out-migration and feminization of agriculture. It also built capacities of government stakeholders across different departments to address challenges of water in agriculture. The research findings of the project were critically argued upon by the government stakeholders, however at the same time an enhanced understanding of

locating government programmes in the wider rural transformation processes was built.

Project Duration: January 2015 to December 2016

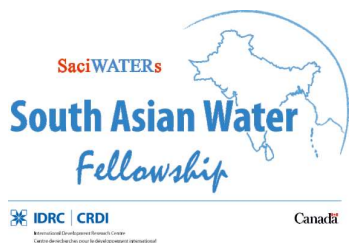
Funder: Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR)

Partner: International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Nepal Madhesh Foundation (NEMAF), North Bengal University (NBU) and Bangladesh Agriculture University (BAU).



Participatory village mapping exercise (focused on water and agricultural resources) for Madhyakhuttimari village in West Bengal

2



South Asian Water (SAWA) Fellowship

The IDRC-SAWA Fellowship aimed to train a generation of water professionals in South Asia, particularly women, to tackle water issues using multidisciplinary approaches that are sensitive to women, the poor, environment, and sustainability. The project ended in December 2015 and has been successful in granting 58 fellowships to Master's students. The project so far has generated 37 action-oriented theses focusing on the impacts of climate change, adaptation, food insecurity and resilience with gender as the crosscutting theme in a few of them. Trainings offered during the programme have built the capacities of students in

interdisciplinary research methods and gender. Figure A shows SAWA fellow's responses on the usefulness of the workshop.

A significant percentage of SAWA students have shown improvements in their research skills after joining the Master's program. Figure B is an assessment of the students of their competencies before and after joining the course.

The grantees have generated research outputs and participated in various national and international conferences. Figure C gives a summary of the research publications of

SAWA fellows.

Project Duration: December 2012 to December 2017

Funder: International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Partner: Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (IWMF-BUET) Center for Water Resources (CWR), Anna University, Chennai, India Center for Post Graduate Studies, Nepal Engineering College (NEC), Nepal Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA), University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

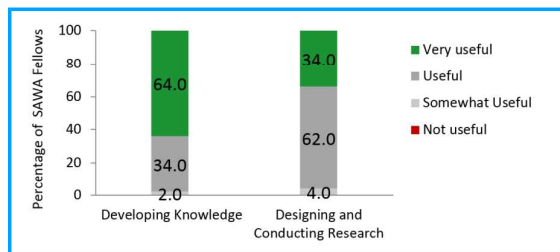


Figure A: Usefulness of regional training workshop

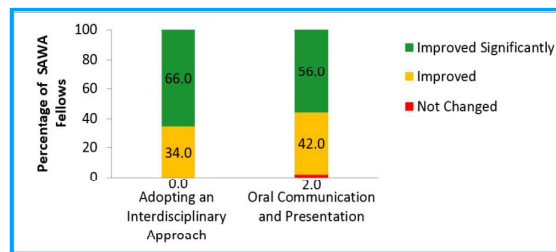


Figure B: Competency in research skills

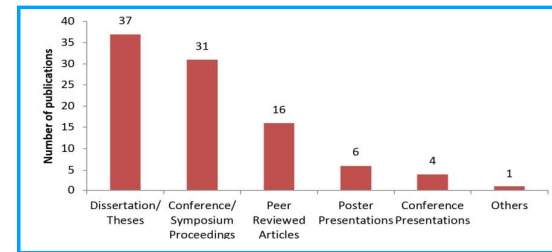




Figure C: Research publications of SAWA fellows

Thematic Area 5

Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)



Despite massive interventions, basic access to safe drinking water and effective, equitable and sustainable delivery of sanitation remains a major challenge throughout most of South Asia. Initiatives at both the policy and institutional levels have fallen far short of meeting these critical needs in the region's eight countries. The lack of independent studies on a sufficiently representative scale is further exacerbating the problem of correctly assessing ground realities. Recognizing the importance of the issue, SaciWATERS is developing an inclusive, cross-sectoral strategy.



1



Citizen's First Campaign on Accountability for Drinking Water and Sanitation

The Citizen's First Campaign for Water Supply and Sanitation Accountability (WATSAN) project, funded by Water Aid India, in its 3rd Phase aims at building capacity and promoting behavioral change within communities along with increasing the collective strength of Basthi Vikas Manch (BVM), a Slum Development Platform. The BVM is a citizen's platform that monitors water sanitation and hygiene situation and interfaces with the government to resolve WASH problems. This platform brings in greater transparency and public participation in government decision-making processes. The support of research and data analysis coupled with advocacy tools generates the concept of CITIZEN FIRST.

BVM has been established across 86 slums in Hyderabad and the communities' capacity has been developed to demand their WASH rights. Members of the community have successfully lobbied with Government functionaries to

change the drinking water pipelines, promoted WASH in government schools and establishment, established School Management Committee (SMCs), and installed segregated waste management systems. The project strongly advocated for the promotion of rights of manual scavengers. Through these processes collective action by communities has been found to be the most viable mechanism to minimize the gaps existing between services and their delivery. The successful creation of the community platform of BVM has provided impetus to further upscale the initiative as a means to pave the pathway of sustainable behavior change.

Project Duration: August 2013 to March 2018
Funder: WaterAid India



Hygiene promotion training to school children in Begumpet



BVM Community Meeting - Hygiene Sessions on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

Thematic Area 6

Water Quality

Water Quality is one of the emerging areas of work which is acquiring significance given the need for safe drinking water. Apart from biological contaminants which make drinking water unsafe, chemical contaminants like arsenic, fluoride and other heavy metals etc. pose serious public health concerns. SaciWATERS engages with multiple stakeholders across government, civil society and market in domain of water quality in general and with arsenic contamination in particular with a view to enabling and improving access to safe drinking water for the affected communities.



1

Water Quality Surveillance & Monitoring in Rural Telangana

SaciWATERs, in partnership with the State Government of Telangana, implements the Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring Project in Rural Telangana. The project aims to improve rural drinking water by identifying the implementation gaps of the National Rural Drinking Water Project and revive the defunct village level drinking water institutions in Nizamabad District. The project addresses these gaps at three different levels– district / local (community and local institutions), state (Water Quality Testing Laboratories) and national (policy and administration). The Project implemented from July 2014 assessed the entire State Water Quality laboratories and carried out baseline survey for capacity building of the community and government officials. Field verification exercises were carried out using state infrastructure to understand the gaps in water quality testing and reporting. SaciWATERs developed training modules on WASH and SBM, carried out WASH awareness programmes/campaigns and conducted capacity building trainings (of VWSC, Masons, Frontline Workers and Women's Group) across 32 villages in

Nizamabad district. Roof water harvesting structures were constructed for provisioning of drinking water at village schools. Traditional bore wells were recharged and maintained with the community's support and contribution. The project established Mandal/Block and District level federations of

VWSCs and initiated a State Drinking Water Quality Forum.

Project Duration: June 2014 to March 2017

Funder: WaterAid India

Partner: State Government of Telangana



Roof water (Rain water) Harvesting structure established under the project at Modal School – Kothabadi, Banswada Mandal

2

Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network

Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network

Arsenic contamination of groundwater started to gain importance as a major water quality issue only recently. With constantly increasing number of occurrences, especially in the South Asian region, it is now recognized as a major public health concern affecting large number of people around the world. The mandate of the Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network, an initiative funded by Arghyam, Bengaluru, has been to bring together knowledge and action driven by a dynamic network of partner organizations and individual members for sharing a common vision of bringing systematic and structural changes in arsenic mitigation strategies across India. The network partners comprises academicians, researchers, government and Non- government agencies working on water quality issues in different states such as Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.

The network has been able to connect expertise on arsenic across states and fostered collaborations - Government, non-

Government, academia - towards enhancing inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral connections on water quality and health to work together towards addressing the issue of arsenic.

Project Duration: October 2013 to February 2018

Funder: Arghyam Foundation, WaterAid, Akvo foundation, Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)



Household level Pond water based filter Alternative source for Drinking water Titabar, Jorhat (Assam)



Participatory Discussion Arsenic Mitigation Titabar(Jorhat)



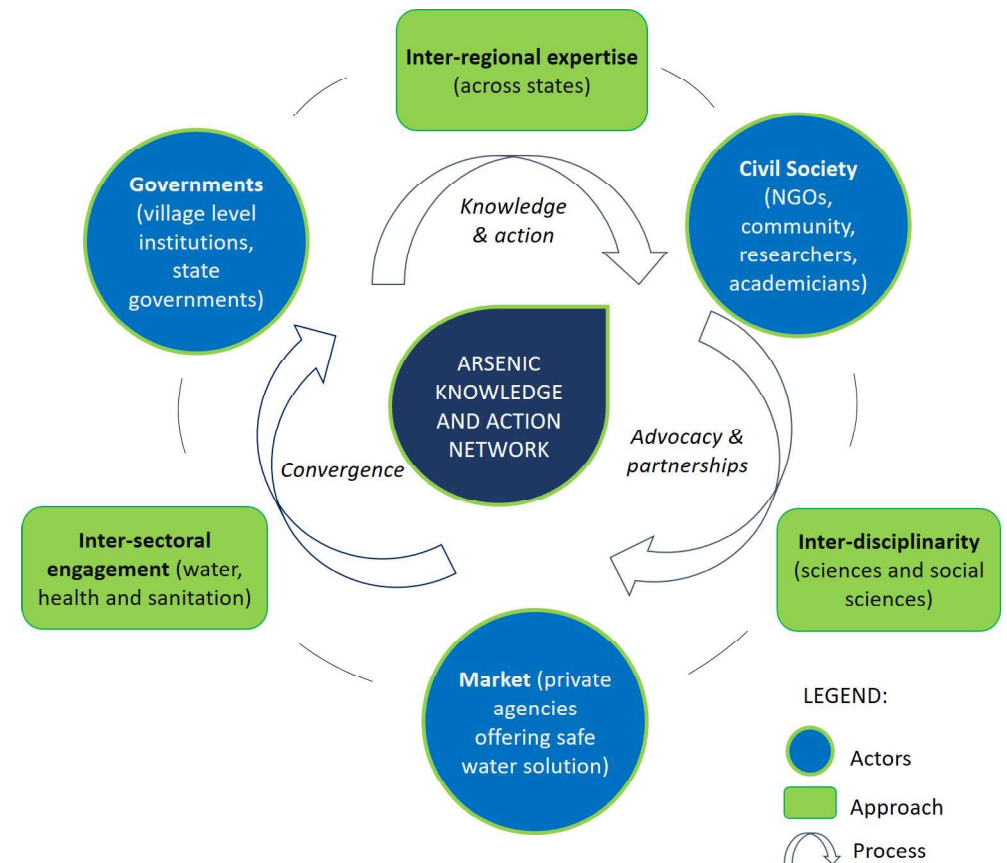
NETWORKS



Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network

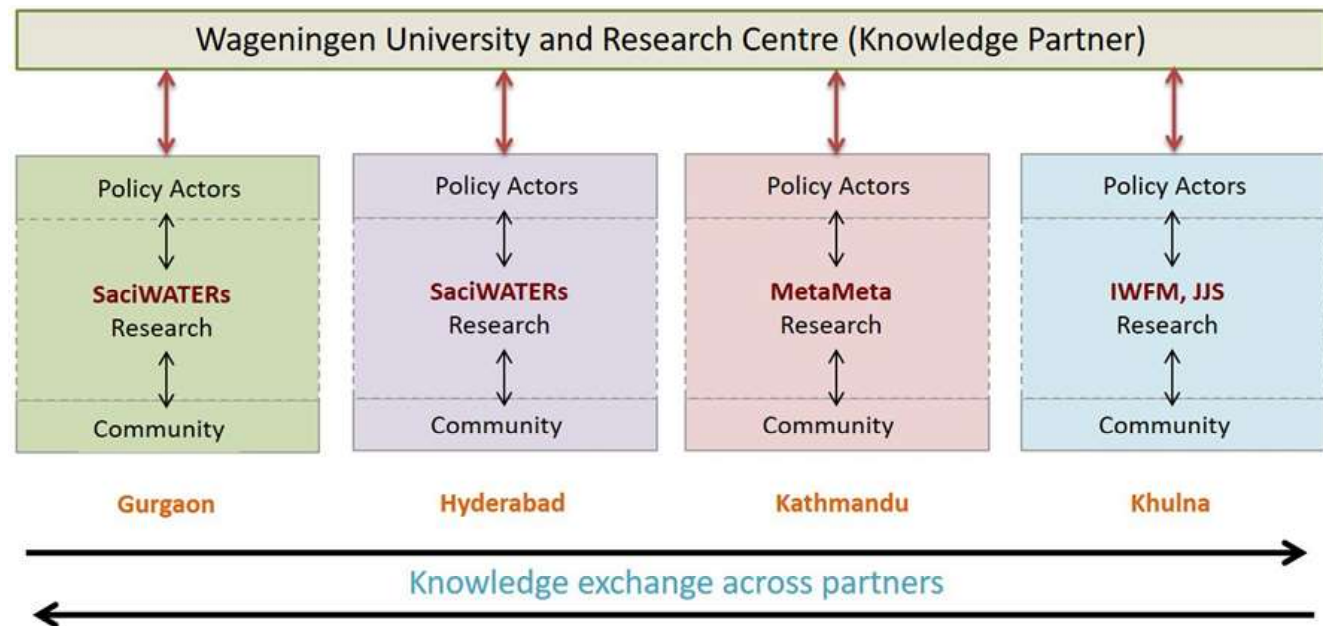
The Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network was formulated as a platform to address the wicked problem of arsenic contamination in drinking water across arsenic affected regions in South Asia in general and India in particular. Though a lot of research about the arsenic problem and its solutions have been conducted in different arsenic affected regions in India, they have largely remained in silos. Hence the nature of the problem calls for building linkages among different actors connected with the issue viz. government, markets and civil society which have been otherwise operating in isolation.

The idea of the network was to share a common vision of bringing systematic and structural changes in mitigation strategies for addressing the arsenic contamination in drinking water across India. The mandate for the network was to build knowledge, catalyse action on the ground, foster advocacy and enable partnerships for convergence by engaging with different actors. In contrast to individuals and organisations working on the issue, the network has contributed to addressing the issue through studying its inter-disciplinary nature, connecting inter-state expertise and also leveraging inter-sectoral engagements viz. water quality, health and nutrition.



Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri- Urban South Asia

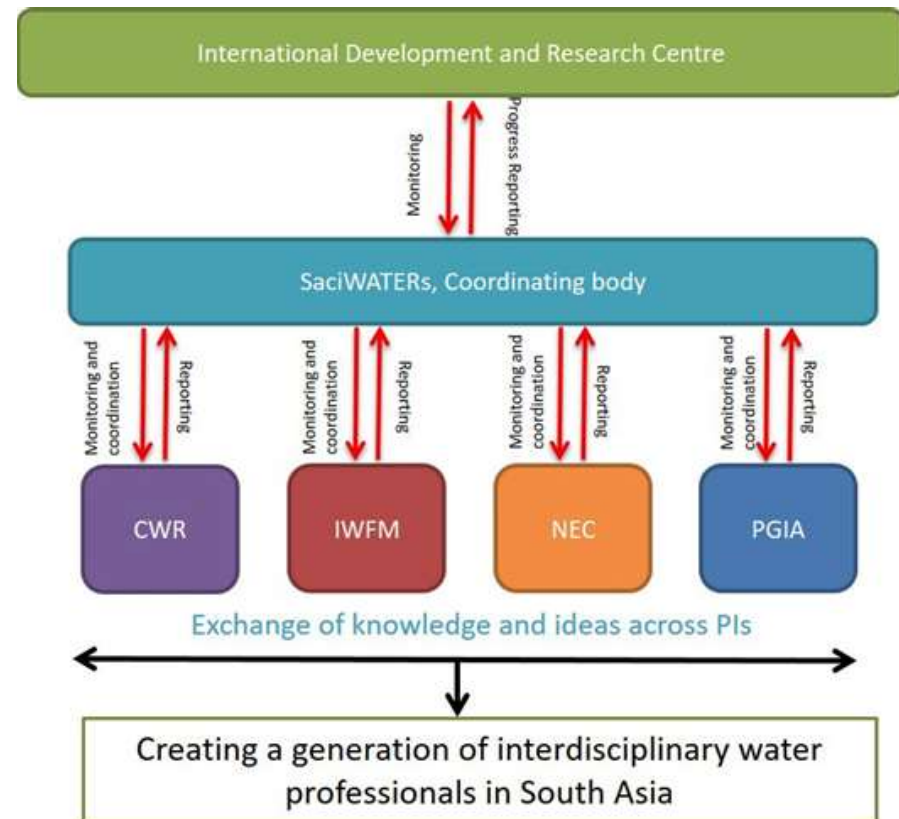
The project is a collaborative endeavor of a north-south consortium of institutions working on peri-urban issues in South Asia. The consortium comprises research institutions and non-governmental organisations from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, where the research is being carried out, and academic partners in the Netherlands. The current consortium has been formed in continuation to the network that was established under the earlier International Development Research Centre (IDRC) funded project 'Periurban water security in South Asia'. The research and policy advocacy in Hyderabad and Gurgaon is being carried out by SaciWATERS with support from Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon. SaciWATERS is also the regional coordinator for the project. In Bangladesh, the research is being carried out by Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and policy advocacy is being done primarily by Jagrata Juba Shanga, a non-governmental organization in Khulna with support from the research partners in BUET.



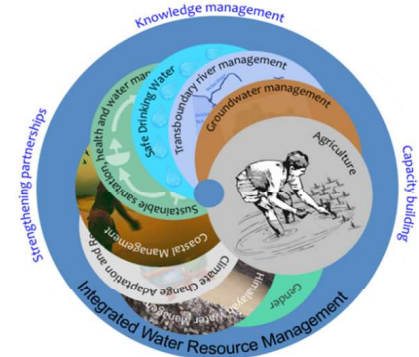
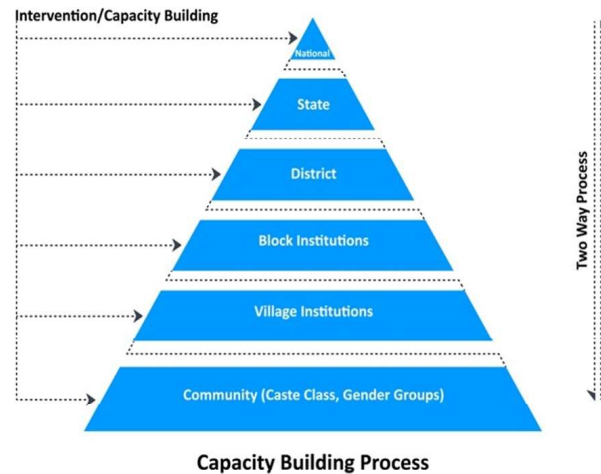
MetaMeta is the consortium member based in Kathmandu, Nepal that is conducting research and policy advocacy with support from the PhD candidate of the project. Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR) is a knowledge partner to the project and the research has been conducted with continuous guidance from the Principal Investigator, Dr. Dik Roth from WUR. The established network has facilitated cross-learning among the three countries on peri-urban water issues, conflicts, and policy directions for climate change and urbanization.

South Asian Water fellowship (SAWA)

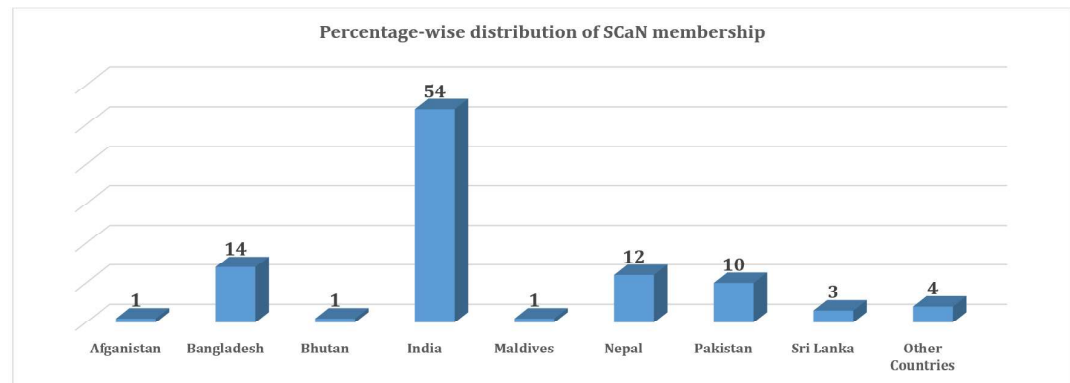
The 'South Asian Water (SAWA) Fellowship' funded by IDRC sought to generate a critical mass of water professionals trained to tackle water issues using multi-disciplinary approaches sensitive to women, the poor, the environment and sustainability in South Asia through fellowships. The project aimed to create a paradigm shift in understanding the inter-linkages among the issues of agriculture, water and food security and adaptation to climate change by enabling integrated and gender sensitive water resource management through a regional, collaborative, partnership-based capacity building programme for water professionals. The programme was a follow through of the Crossing Boundaries (CB) project (2005-2012) and it attempted to adopt a more focused and result oriented approach while continuing to partner with the same institutions as in CB, wherein a strong base of trained faculty with an interdisciplinary vision at the Partner Institutions (PIs) had been formed and had the potential to contribute to the programme. SaciWATERS has been the nodal agency in the implementation of the project and is also the coordinating body with IDRC and the PIs. The PIs are Centre for Water Resources (CWR), Anna University, Chennai; Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM), BUET, Dhaka; Nepal Engineering College, Kathmandu; and Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya, Kandy. The long-drawn association among the PIs and SaciWATERS has facilitated co-learning and knowledge exchange and we wish to strengthen it through encouraging joint publications and take the network forward through another joint initiative of a leadership programme for Masters students in South Asia.



SaciWATERS joined the UNDP Cap-Net in 2009 as one of its South Asian networks to create the SaciWATERS Cap-Net Network (SCaN). SaciWATERS hosts the network and acts as its legal, administrative and financial umbrella. It is a platform for partnership towards capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) across the South Asia region. SCaN through its capacity building activities provides a platform to academics, researchers, and professionals from government, non-government, public and private sectors to work together towards strengthening the integrated approach within water sector through education & training; research; knowledge development; advocacy; and networking in South Asia.



In 2016-2017 SCaN with its partners conducted two capacity building training programs in South Asia. For the first time SCaN carried out activities to address issues of transboundary water management and water security in peri-urban areas. A total of more than 70 participants including students, researchers, academics and government officials participated in capacity building training and shared their experiences with community members. The SCaN Network Manager was also elected to the UNDP Cap-Net Board Members.

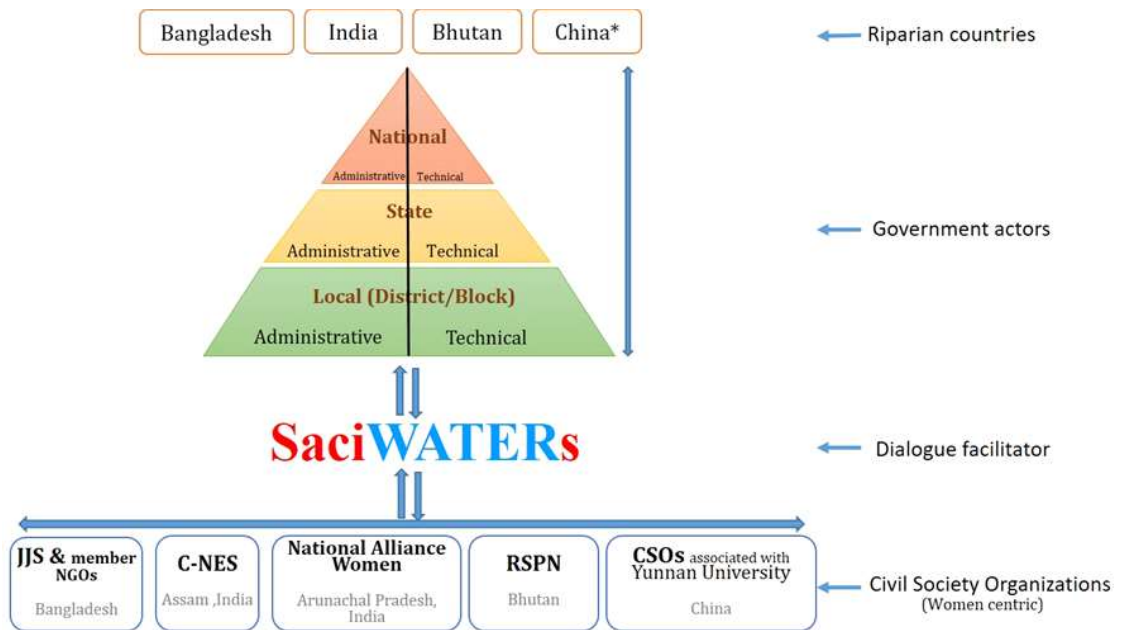


Transboundary Policy Dialogue – Brahmaputra

The project titled, “Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Brahmaputra River” is an initiative by SaciWATERS that aimed to create a platform to discuss the issues, challenges, and opportunities towards improved co-management of the river basin. By building capacity of civil society organizations (CSO) & communities for effective engagement in transboundary decision-making process of Brahmaputra River project, SaciWATERS was able to establish one of the largest networks among CSO in Brahmaputra River Basin in India, Bangladesh and China. It brought together in developing the capacity of the CSOs working for the communities residing in the Brahmaputra basin and its riparian countries - India (C-NES, Assam; National Alliance Women, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan (Royal Society for Protection of Nature, Bhutan), Bangladesh (Jagrata Juba Shangha and its member NGOs), and China (Yunan University and the associated CSOs). SaciWATERS facilitated the documentation of women’s voices from the basin and also participated in the larger transboundary

Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) Basin CSO Network supported by IUCN to share experiences from international and national networks. SaciWATERS has also established a close network with the state governments at various levels in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, as well as the National government

in Bhutan, along with the civil society organizations along the Brahmaputra basin. It has played a role in sensitizing the latter on gender issues with respect to the management of the river.



* From China only Academia (Yunnan University) was involved in dialogue process.

THEMATIC EVENTS

in the year 2016-17



EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Press Conference on Manual scavenging menace in Hyderabad

February - March 2016; Hyderabad

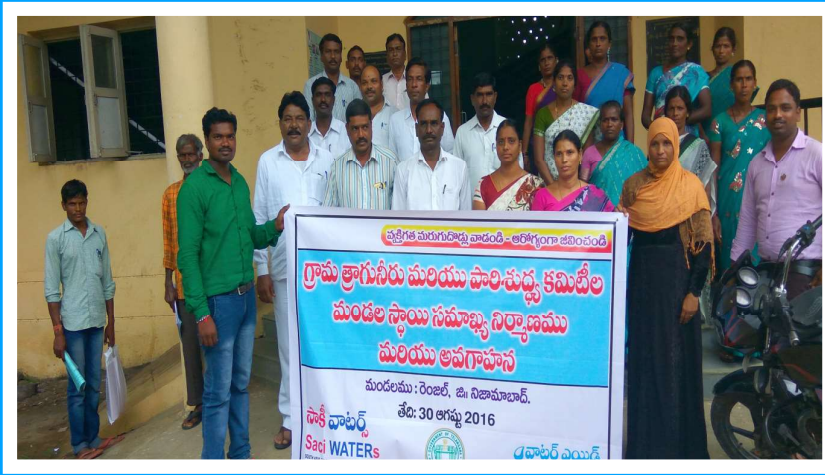


The objective of the press conference was to highlight the findings from the study carried out by the Project Team to understand the living conditions and occupational hazards of manual scavengers in Hyderabad. The research and the press conference coincided with the death of four manual scavengers in Hyderabad. In order to advocate the voices of the marginalized, the community members including BVM members participated in the conference and staged a peaceful rally to demand adequate compensation, promotion of safety measures in waste management, and abolishment of manual scavenging. The conference highlighted the different patterns of manual scavenging practised in Hyderabad city i.e. SWM workers, toilet cleaners and sewerage workers and emphasized the lack of attention paid by the government on manual scavengers death; the existence of social stigma in the profession; and regularizing the contractual workers.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Mandal level Village Water Sanitation Committee Federation Formation and Training

June-August, 2016 & February 2017; Nizamabad District



Across the Mandals of Nizamabad district in Banswada, Kamareddy, Renjal, Nizamabad, Bhiknoor, and Navipet, the VWSCs were federated through consultation meetings. Several capacity building trainings were conducted with the VWSC members highlighting their roles and responsibilities and the need for regular meetings. During these federation meetings, a draft of roles and responsibilities of the Federation committee was discussed and regular meetings were planned. The VWSC federation members from Nizamabad attended the brainstorming meeting on State Level VWSC Federation organized by WaterAid India.

Capacity Building Workshop for officials of Anandadhara and WBADMI projects

September 2016; Jalpaiguri

The workshop aimed at building the capacities of the officials of the two projects viz. Anandadhara and World Bank Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation (WBADMI) on aspects concerning gender, poverty, and agriculture. The participants of the workshop comprised various stakeholders from Jalpaiguri, members of WUGs, members of SHGs, and, WLE project partners and researchers, project staff of ADMI and Anandadhara etc.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Brahmaputra Knowledge Exchange Programme

November, 2016; Itanagar



The Brahmaputra Knowledge Exchange Program aimed to translate scientific and technical information into a common knowledge-base about the River, and bridge the knowledge gaps in science, policies and common perceptions between state and non-state actors. This program aimed to bring a plurality of views, build trust and confidence, garner political will and support thus bringing about an improved capacity of stakeholders. The workshop was attended by political leaders, government officials, CSOs, academia, and media groups from the state of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, India. The technical sessions and field visit enhanced the participants' understanding about common silt problems, the opportunities for cooperation and it also enabled the communities to be informed and be engaged as active project proponents. This program can be seen as a platform that could result in changed attitudes and build avenues for cooperation even between countries and state governments.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Sustainable management of the Brahmaputra River System, India in a changing climate for water security and disaster resilience

November 2016; Guwahati



The capacity building training workshop aimed to sensitize a group of water researchers, practitioners, and journalists from Assam about the existing knowledge base on the river that encompassed the hydrological, climatological, geomorphological, social and cultural aspects of the Brahmaputra river basin. The approach of the workshop enabled the participants to understand the relationships and synergies between the river and the communities living on its banks, and their adaptation and resilience mechanisms. The target groups were young researchers from universities and other academic institutes; NGOs working in the sector of water resource management, disaster risk reduction, climate change impact and adaptation; young officials working with the state Water Resources Department, Brahmaputra Board, Department of Irrigation, Forest and Power; and young media professionals.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Federation of BVM at city level

March 2017; Hyderabad



The city level BVM federation meeting was initiated on the basis of the draft constitution that was developed by experts from both legal and activist backgrounds. The meeting highlighted the need for a city-level collective action. It also identified the capacity building needs of the community members. The draft constitution was suggested to be discussed further at a city level platform. Also, the future goal and course of action for the next financial year was discussed with the BVM members.

Water issues in Telangana: A dialogue (on the occasion of World Water Day)

March 2017; Hyderabad



To mark the occasion of World Water Day, a two-day event brought together voices and experiences from the community; insights and learnings from the civil society; responses from policy and ways forward from research and academia. This engagement identified the windows of opportunities for the water sector in Telangana state. The workshop highlighted the role of the State and the need for convergence and integration at multiple levels (disciplinary, methodological, sectors, departments and budgets, down to perceptions) in managing water resources. It also recognized the support that research, civil society and media can provide in the process of bringing policies and ground realities in tandem.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Bangladesh Country Level Dialogue Meeting

June 2016; Dhaka



The country level dialogue workshop revolved around sharing of knowledge and good practices from other river basins such as Mekong, Nile and Mississippi region; identifying the basin level economic opportunities that would address the issues of poverty, food and energy insecurity in the basin; and recognize the opportunities to co-manage the river for effective disaster management. The workshop was attended by track 3 and track 2 diplomats and a few track 1.5 diplomats. Some of the participants highlighted the need to share knowledge to deal with the transboundary issues in a holistic way and many others stressed on the necessity for more dialogues as these help in bringing refined ideas.

India Country Level Workshop

August 2016; Guwahati



The workshop aimed to promote better decision-making by ensuring that the views of different stakeholders (government, civil society organizations, funding agencies, academia, scientific community, and media) are heard and taken into account. The workshop identified economic opportunities and potent avenues for disaster management that are available in the region and the importance of working together for effective management of the basin. The workshop was attended by track 3, track 2 and track 1.5 diplomats from India. It highlighted issues that need immediate attention which are floods and the absence of an effective institution in the region. The highlights also suggest the need to build consensus within a nation, before approaching other national governments in managing the river basin.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

Regional Level Workshop - Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Yarlung Tsangpo – Brahmaputra - Jamuna River Basin

October 2016; Singapore



The workshop organized in Singapore brought in the discussions and concerns raised during the country level workshops by multiple stakeholders into a common regional platform. Various experts from the region shared their views and scientific knowledge related to Brahmaputra Basin. It also provided a platform for members/ researchers from other basin institutions (e.g., Mekong and Nile) to share their experience and knowledge on the need for transboundary cooperation. The workshop highlighted the prominence of having a basin level institutional framework through a common understanding between the riparian countries.

EVENT THEME: Advocacy & Capacity Building

National Deliberation on Transboundary River Governance of Brahmaputra River - Bhutan

March 2017; Thimpu



The workshop aimed to enhance trust and communication between different stakeholders - state and non-state actors such as government officials, academics, and CSOs; increase the understanding of government policies and strategies on transboundary river basin; and to mitigate its related disasters within Bhutan and its neighboring countries. The workshop highlighted the community involvement and their understanding in every aspect of transboundary waters. Brahmaputra River is a challenging and complex river system, that is not jointly managed at present. Hence, it was discussed that successful experiences on informal sharing and collaboration between Bhutan and India could be examples for others that can be encouraged and promoted through dialogues among different CSOs and State actors from the riparian countries.

EVENT THEME: Implementation

Training on Rights, equity & Inclusion

March 2016; Hyderabad



The School Management Committee representatives and Chairpersons from 30 schools of 86 slums participated in the Rights, Equity and Inclusion training. The training aimed to ensure the awareness of SMC members and teachers on the basic rights of RTI, RTE, Child Development and Child Labour Laws. The training also aimed to promote key hygiene messages and the rights on WASH in schools.

Consultation Workshop on developing framework for arsenic mitigation

May 2016; Patna



The network partners of Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network in Bihar region met at the Department of Water Resource Management, A N College, Patna on 28th May 2016. The idea behind the discussion was to reflect on and enable a framework for addressing the challenges associated with arsenic in arsenic affected regions of Bihar so as to find solutions for the provision of safe drinking water. Different frameworks of arsenic mitigation were discussed and deliberated upon to come up with a framework for implementation of activities in Bihar.

EVENT THEME: Implementation

Workshop on Communication and Capacity Building for Drinking Water Safety

June, 2016; Guwahati

A “Workshop on Communication and Capacity Building for Drinking Water Safety in Assam” was held on 14th and 15th of June, 2016 at WSSO, PHED, Guwahati in collaboration with UNICEF and Government of Assam. The workshop addressed communication problems related to water quality issues and initiated a process of building and testing communication strategy to enable water safety planning through a collaborative process. The workshop witnessed participation from different stakeholders from the government, grassroots NGOs, ASHA workers, PHED officials etc.

Red gram seed distribution programme in Peddapur

June 2016; Hyderabad



A seed distribution cum extension delivery event was organized for the farmers of Peddapur village in Medak district. In collaboration with the Agriculture Department, the meeting sought to promote dryland farming through the distribution of red gram seed (ICPL 87119) to the targeted farmers. The seed is a drought-resistant high-yielding variety, evaluated at the ICRISAT center as well as other semi-arid locations in India. Also, the seed is resistant to some prevailing diseases such as fusarium wilt and sterility mosaic. In addition to this, the horticulture extension officer of Sadasivpet Mandal also provided information on current subsidies on various farm inputs and various training offered by the department.

EVENT THEME: Implementation

Discussion on joint pilot intervention in arsenic affected regions of Bihar

July 2016; Patna



The Arsenic Knowledge and Action network in Bihar comprising of Mahavir Cancer Sansthan and Research Centre, A N College, UNICEF, Megh Pyne Abhiyan, Nalanda University, SAMTA, Water Action Bihar etc. met at Mahavir Cancer Sansthan and Research Centre, Patna on 27th July 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss on region-specific activities to be carried out in selected arsenic affected districts of Bihar, viz. Paschim Champaran, Khagariya, and Buxar. The outcome of the meeting was a rough outline of the set of activities to be carried out in the arsenic affected districts in Bihar, beginning with the district of Buxar in collaboration with PHED, Bihar.

Brainstorming meeting on Water Quality Forum

September 2016; Hyderabad



The activity aimed to promote the lessons learned from the field and make recommendations for continuous engagement of different stakeholders through networks, interaction, and advocacy on water quality monitoring. The participants attending the meeting proposed an interactive platform, wherein informal dialogue among diverse parties that represent a broad spectrum of stakeholder in water quality management, could be held. The idea was that the platform would discuss sustainable solutions to water quality issues and promote effective communication and understanding on the use and protection of resources in the State.

EVENT THEME: Implementation

Health Assessment cum Training Camp

October 2016; Jorhat



Based on learnings and experiences from prior engagements of Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network in Assam, a health assessment cum training camp was organised on Identification of patients with arsenic-induced toxicity on 19th and 20th October 2016 in collaboration with the Department of Health, Jorhat; CSIR-NEIST (former Regional Research Laboratory), Jorhat and Kachari Gaon Juba Sangha, Titabar. The camp was set-up as a result of the demand from the community in arsenic affected region of Titabar in Jorhat. The diverse participation that the camp witnessed speaks about the willingness of people to engage with local action on the ground.

Health Awareness Camp

March 2017; Buxar



Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network engaged with the arsenic affected communities in the villages of Simri block, Buxar in Bihar through a two-day health camp to identify patients affected by arsenic toxicity with the support from WaterAid, Bihar. The activity emerged from the past discussions on activities planned for arsenic affected districts of Bihar. Prior to the health camp, a three-day intensive field visit was carried out to engage with the perception of the community on safe water and to identify local level solutions to address the problem of arsenic contamination in water.

EVENT THEME: Research

Gender Differentials in Access to Livelihood Opportunities: A Reality Check

April 2016; Jalpaiguri

The one day workshop was planned to disseminate the research findings from village studies and case studies of Anandadhara and WBADMI (World Bank Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation) to the key stakeholders in North Bengal. The participants of the workshop comprised of various stakeholders including local stakeholders from four study villages in Jalpaiguri, members of Water User Groups, members of SHGs, and WLE project partners and researchers, project staff of ADMI and Anandadhara, academics and researchers, and representatives of several civil society organizations.

SAWA Regional Review Workshop

May 2016; Hyderabad



A Review workshop on 'Water Security' was conceptualized under the 'South Asia Water Fellowships' (SAWA) project and organized by SaciWATERS with support from IDRC and CapNet. The purpose of the workshop was to give feedback on the research work done by the second batch of SAWA fellows with an idea that the suggestions and feedback received will help in developing their research findings into publishable material. Since the focus of the fellowship is to bring in an interdisciplinary lens into research on climate change and water, the workshop apart from providing feedback also intended to self-evaluate through students' abstracts in terms of 'how far have we reached in terms of interdisciplinarity'?

EVENT THEME: Research

Peri-urban water conflicts: Perspectives and Issue of Water justice in South Asia

May 2016; Hyderabad

The workshop aimed at building capacity for researchers and development practitioners, investigating issues of water justice in the context of peri-urban South Asia. The main objective of the workshop was to deliberate, discuss, and build capacity around perspectives of water justice in the context of peri-urban South Asia. There were discussions on field experiences and cases that were used to understand different ontological framings and normative discourses, outside of state law, that are important in shaping access to water. Also, the experiences and cases touched upon the concept of gender and the value of taking a gendered lens in analyzing how water inequity leads to injustice in South Asia.

Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Workshop to Develop Tools and Perspectives for Conflict Sensitive Climate Change Policy

August 2016; Hyderabad



The workshop aimed to deliberate on the development of tools and perspectives, for conflict-sensitive climate change policy and financing mechanisms effectively contributing to the resilience of poor peri-urban communities. The purpose of the workshop was to gain perspectives on the status of climate, water, and urban policies in the state of Telangana; to initiate discussion on climate water forum and seek suggestions on introducing the concept of peri-urban areas in the forum; to know the key challenges in operationalizing the climate change forum and issues around the sustainability of such a forum and its scalability at the South Asia level.

EVENT THEME: Research

Roundtable Discussion - Improved Functioning of Telangana State Institutions to develop climate resilience policies and services

October 2016; Hyderabad



The roundtable discussion attempted to answer the pattern of existing decision-making processes and its implementation mechanism, to address cross-cutting issues within different sectors and departments in the State of Telangana. The discussion highlighted the existing level of institutional coordination for convergence of development services and capacity, required to mainstream sectoral programmes for building resilient strategies in the state government. The participants suggested that training programs be organized for bureaucrats, with a focus on inter-linkages of development programs and policies with other sectors, and redefining power and responsibilities of departments while addressing Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation programmes. Climate Change Coordination cells should be promoted at the district level to address cross-cutting issues at Mandal and District level.

EVENT THEME: Research

Workshop on Concepts, Theories and Methodologies for Gender Inclusive Agriculture Education and Research

September 2016; Kalimpong

This workshop aimed to build a sound understanding of the complexity and intersectionality of “gender” in relation to agriculture, irrigation, and development among a select group of academics from Bangladesh (Bangladesh Agriculture University) and India (North Bengal University). Drawing practical examples from the popular developmental practice of implementing gender in relation to land, food and nutrition security, domestic and productive water and poverty reduction, technical solutions that target women rarely address complex, contextually unique realities of inequality between and amongst women and men were discussed.

Discussion and Dialogue on 'Empowerment'

December 2016; Jalpaiguri

The workshop aimed for a critical reflection of the term, empowerment and a revisioning of how to practice empowerment. The two-day workshop was targeted for official and non-governmental practitioners in Jalpaiguri district to understand why is Empowerment misinterpreted as well as the risks, challenges, and outcomes for women, particularly the poorest amongst them. There were reflections on how the institutions we work in are experienced by women as well as men and whether and if women feel equal (or empowered) in these spaces. Participants were enabled to closely reflect on their personal experiences in their lives in the private (household) as well as public (workplace) domains; recalling their engagement with communities whom they work within projects, and assess what they measure and report on “success” and “empowerment”.

EVENT THEME: Research

The role of Informal Water Markets in the Water Security of Peri-Urban Hyderabad

January 2017; Hyderabad

A meeting was held to discuss findings on informal water markets and obtain feedback from the funder (Arghyam) and a few other experts in the field. House-listing maps of two study villages (Adibatla and Malkaram) were presented to show the heavy dependence of peri-urban residents on informal water sources. Presentations were also made on the formal-informal connect of various institutions operating in these peri-urban regions.

Consultation & Capacity Building Workshop on State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) on the Water Sector and Improved convergence among Telangana State Institutions and Departments to deliver Climate Resilient Policies and Services

February 2017; Hyderabad



The capacity building workshop aimed to sought expert opinion on the draft Sector Specific Action Plan (SSAP), and to mainstream climate change adaptation to trigger convergence across sectors (irrigation, rural water supply, agriculture, integrated watershed management, public works and among others). Drawing interlinkages between departments to address the gaps in climate change adaptation and the water sector, the workshop highlighted the existing institutional coordination and suggested measures to foster greater cooperation to plan and deliver climate resilient policies and services among different sectors thereby maximising efficiency for building sectoral resilience.

**IN THE MEDIA
(NEWSPAPER
CLIPPINGS)**



Budgetary directions for the water sector in Telangana

Sucharita Sen & Shreya Chakraborty
meanwhile

■ The state of Telangana is a test case and an assessment of the efficacy of the two water-centred missions is of utmost relevance to understand whether the public sector thrust in water provisioning would work in the context of a neo-liberal policy environment

With the incoming of reforms in the early 1990s, the discourse of the state on privatisation of "common resources" has undergone a significant shift. The water sector in particular saw this discourse portrayed initially by "water as a commodity" to the changing role of the government from a direct service provider to that of a

facilitator for the water market. With the population and demand for water increasing on the one hand, and the coverage of safe drinking water being pathetically low on the other, a fall in the state's expenditure in the water sector can only make way for the private capital to fill up the enlarging gap between the demand and supply of water.

Though water consumption for irrigation is as high as 84 per cent of the total water use, two aspects need to be considered simultaneously; first, only a third of the cultivated land is irrigated in the country and second, more than a half of the population still depends on agriculture as a source of livelihood. Given this, a reduced importance to irrigation accorded by the government can only be justified if this translates to an enhanced attention towards safe drinking water, the latter being a basic state responsibility. However, this relationship is not observable in the states' budgetary provisions towards irrigation and water supply. Over the past two and a half decades, water sector allocations have fallen as a percentage of total outlay, both for the heads of irrigation, and water supply and sanitation. For the irrigation sector, the allocation to total outlay has fallen from 8.87 per cent in 1990-91 to 4.60 per cent in 2015-16. The corresponding budget for water supply and sanitation, declined more gradually from around 2.5 per cent in the very early 1990s to close to or below 2 per cent in the last five years.

Telangana's case represents a welcome contrast compared to the trends noticed in other states. Since its formation in 2014, Telangana has made the water sector a primary focus of its budgetary allocations. The two major programmes adopted by the youngest state of India: Mission Kakatiya, a tank rejuvenation programme, and Mission Bhagiratha, which comes with the promise of providing safe drinking water to all households, irrespective of their location in rural or urban



area, are noteworthy. Compared to the budgeted outlay of 2.32 per cent in 2015-16 for all states for water supply and sanitation, which includes allocations under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the corresponding figure for Telangana is over 4 per cent. Even in the irrigation sector this allocation is 10.68 per cent in 2015-16 as against a mere 4.6 per cent in all states. Water supply and sanitation account for 11 per cent of the total social sector expenditure in Telangana, which is far higher than 6.05 per cent in all states in the same year.

A comparison of the case of Telangana to the earlier allocation trend for the water sector in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh reveals a marked departure in the commitment of the new state to boost its irrigation and water supply situation. Before the formation of the new state in 2014-15, Andhra Pradesh allocated only about 0.7 per cent of its outlay on water supply and sanitation, significantly lower than even the corresponding share of 1.8 per cent for all states in the same year. This allocation, as a share of the total social sector

● For the irrigation sector, the allocation to total outlay has fallen from 8.87 per cent in 1990-91 to 4.60 per cent in 2015-16. The corresponding budget for water supply and sanitation, declined more gradually from around 2.5 per cent in the very early 1990s to close to or below 2 per cent in the last five years.

expenditure was a mere 2 per cent, compared to the corresponding figure of 5 per cent for all states. On the face of it, a notable factor contributing to the raison d'être for the formation of the state has been vindicated to a large extent by at least the intent of the government of the new state reflected in the budgetary allocations.

The water sector budgetary allocations of the Telangana government are significant on three counts. Decreasing irrigation expenditure,

disconnected from the will to divert the water towards drinking water in most states, actually reflects a shift in the developmental paradigm that promotes urban-centric growth at the cost of rural development. However, this, at least in the face of it, is not the case in Telangana, where Mission Kakatiya has been promoted primarily to enhance irrigation capabilities. Second, the emphasis on promoting drinking water availability by the state through Mission Bhagiratha provides the possibility of reducing the increasing dependence on priced private water sources, visible particularly in and around the large urban centres.

Third, both projects together, could potentially act as an important cushion for the distress caused, particularly for the marginalised population in the face of a changing climate. This is particularly relevant for a drought-prone state of Telangana where climatic uncertainties can play havoc with livelihoods, drinking water access and well-being.

The State Action Plan for Climate Change for Telangana

● Given the increased risk and uncertainty in the face of climate change, it is worth asking whether we are willing to trade this larger objective of the water sector with the profit maximising, 'performance-centred' objective of private players in the water sector.

identifies key interventions for climate change mitigation and adaptation from a variety of sectors, including agriculture, energy, tourism, rural and urban development, health, etc. Notably over a quarter of the total estimated budgetary expenditure for these interventions in the 12th plan is for the water sector. With climate change emerging as a major issue in recent years, the government's focus on the water sector needs to translate the welfare realm of provision of basic amenities to reduced vulnerability and increased resilience. Given the increased risk and uncertainty in the face of climate change, it is worth asking whether we are willing to trade this larger objective of the water sector with the profit maximising, "performance-centred" objective of private players in the water sector. The state of Telangana is a test case, and an assessment of the efficacy of the two water-centred missions is of utmost relevance to understand whether the public sector thrust in water provisioning would work in the context of a neo-liberal policy environment.

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ఇంటింటికీ నీరివ్వడమే ప్రభుత్వ లక్ష్యం: పాపారావు

పంజాగుట్ట, న్యూస్టుడే: ఇంటింటికీ నీరు అందించడమే తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వ లక్ష్యమని ప్రభుత్వ సలహాదారు బీవీ పాపారావు అన్నారు. బుధవారం ఎర్రమంజిల్ దక్షిణాసియా కన్ఫరెన్స్ యొక్క ఇంటర్ డిసిప్లినరీ వాటర్ రిసోర్స్ ఫ్లడీస్ స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థ ఆధ్వర్యంలో 'నీటి వనరుల రక్షణ.. తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వ దూర దృష్టి' అంశంపై నిర్వహించిన కార్యశాలలో ఆయన పాల్గొన్నారు. రంగారెడ్డి, మేడ్చల్ జిల్లాలో మల్లంపేట్ ఆదిభట్ల, మల్కారం, కోకాపేట్, తదితర శివారు గ్రామాల్లో ప్రజలు నీటి కోసం పడుతున్న ఇబ్బందులను 'సాకి' అనే సంస్థ గుర్తించి, వాటిపై చర్చించేందుకు ఈ సదస్సును ఏర్పాటు చేసినట్లు తెలిపారు. మెట్రో నగరాల్లో ఒక్కో మనిషికి 150 లీటర్లు, శివారు పట్టణాల్లో 135 లీటర్లు, గ్రామాల్లో వంద లీటర్ల చొప్పున నీరు అందించాలని నిర్ణయించినట్లు తెలిపారు. జలమండలి ఎండ్ డానకిషోర్ మాట్లాడుతూ అక్కడక్కడ నీటి లభ్యతలో సమస్య ఉన్నప్పటికీ తమ దృష్టికి వచ్చిన సమస్యలను పరిష్కరిస్తున్నామన్నారు. పట్టణ నగర శివారు ప్రజలతో పాటు పరిశ్రమలకూ పది శాతం నీటిని సరఫరా చేస్తామన్నారు. మిషన్ భగీరథ ఇన్చార్జి, విశ్రాంత చీఫ్ ఇంజనీర్ జగన్ మోహన్రెడ్డి, సాక్ వాటర్ ఈడీ సుచరిత సేన్ తదితరులు ప్రసంగించారు.

NEWSLETTERS





Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network Newsletter, Volume 7

This volume of the newsletter of Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network highlighted the efforts of the network, such as the Consultation Workshop with network collaborators in Bihar on developing a framework for arsenic mitigation in arsenic affected regions of Bihar, another workshop in Bihar to discuss on region specific activities to be carried out in selected arsenic affected districts of Bihar viz Paschim Champaran, Khagariya and Buxar. In Assam, a Workshop on Communication and Capacity Building for Drinking Water Safety at WSSO, PHED, Guwahati was conducted in collaboration with UNICEF and Government of Assam. The volume also highlights about simple solutions for arsenic such as Bio Sand Filter which addresses turbidity, biological, arsenic and iron contamination in water.

Apart from this, there are several food items that are helpful in reducing the toxicity induced due to arsenic. The volume also mentions a brief about the same. A short book review of the recent publication on Socio-Economic Analysis of Arsenic Contamination of Groundwater in West Bengal also features in the volume.

What's What

Right to Education

Attaining formal education is the right of every child. BVM pays special attention that this right is availed by the Basthi children like any other children from better off neighbourhoods. BVM closely works on the principles of Right to Education (RTE) Act and ensures that this act is implemented in body and spirit. The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010. The RTE Act provides for the:

- Right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school.
- It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the six to fourteen age group. 'Free' means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.
- It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
- It lays down the norms and standards relating inter alia to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours.
- It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil teacher ratio is maintained for each school, rather than just as an average for the State or District or Block, thus ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
- It prohibits (a) physical punishment and mental harassment; (b) screening procedures for admission of children; (c) capitation fee; (d) private tuition by teachers and (e) running of schools without recognition.
- It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would

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ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centred learning.

Source: MHRD, <http://mhrd.gov.in/rte>

School WASH



BVMs play an important role in promoting good hygiene practices among Anganwadi and government primary school students. They conduct Hygiene Promotion Training where students are taught about the 5 key hygiene messages. They are Handwashing, Handling Water Safely, Use of Toilets, Disposal of Child Faeces (meant specifically for mothers with young children and Anganwadi workers) and Food Hygiene. In addition to these 5 key

hygiene messages children are asked to bathe everyday and keep themselves clean. They are also asked to pluck their nails and keep their hair short. Mothers at Anganwadi Centre are asked to ensure that their children come to the Centre or the school neatly dressed. The students were also asked not to quarrel among themselves and to maintain decorum in the classrooms. Students were taught not to litter their school campus and throw garbage in a dustbin. If there is no dustbin available in school they are advised to collect their garbage in a cardboard carton and later dump in the municipal dustbin of their neighbourhood. There are regular follow ups by BVMs to see that the children are following the practice.

10 Steps for Hand Washing



Photo courtesy: http://www.safelyfirstaid.co.uk/blog/infection_control/steps_for_hand_hygiene/#:vzwj=Q866k

Newsletter



Volume 8, June 2016

Empowering Hyderabad Bastis

Editorial

Dear All,

We are happy to bring out the quarterly newsletter of BVM. This is the first volume to come out this year. Last year had been very eventful for BVM. The project activated slum level BVM in almost all the planned slums. Several trainings were imparted to the communities, school children, sanitation workers, etc. as part of the project. Awareness building through expert engagement, movies, group discussion, etc. were organized for the community. Ensured participation of community on global day programs such as World Water Day, Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day, etc. Project Team and BVM members attended different state and national level meeting such as Dakl Meeting, 'Praja Van' programs etc. BVM featured in different newspapers for the work they are doing. The formation of school management committees (SMC) was facilitated in 30 schools through democratic process as per the government order. We faced challenges and hurdles in following up with officials, sustaining BVMs, and in replicating and scaling up BVM in other parts of the city. This year we plan to overcome these challenges through more rigorous engagement. This issue of the newsletter highlights the activities and events that were held from April to June, 2016. Prominent among them was the International Menstrual Hygiene Management Day celebration on 20th May, training conducted for Project Staff and DVM Members, engagement with schools, activities at basthi level, etc. Hope you will like reading our newsletter and provide us your valuable comments and suggestions.

Government School to be set up at Ambedkar Nagar Slum of Banjara Hills

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2002 clearly directs the states to establish schools within walking distance of one km of the neighbourhood for children of class I to V. For children of class VI to VIII there must be a school within 3 kilometres. Hyderabad District Education Department has often failed to ensure it in the true spirit. In many localities in Hyderabad children do not have access to Government schools in their neighbourhoods. Ambedkar Nagar slum is situated in Banjara Hills, just behind the famous Hamed Khani Kunta Lake or the Taj Banjara Lake is one such neighbourhood. In Ambedkar Nagar and six other slums in the locality, approximately 800 children, 500 girls and 300 boys, do not have access to a school within three kilometres radius of their neighbourhood. Some of these slums are more than 40 years old. Children here belong mostly to the Minority, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities.



Their parents are daily wage labourers. The few private schools that run in the locality demand excessive fees. The parents who earn meager wages cannot afford these schools. Further, due to inaccessibility of government schools in the area parents have no option but to keep their children at home uneducated. As a result majority of the children in the locality are missing out on formal education.

In view of the above, Basthi Vikas Manch (BVM) filed a complaint before the Lokayukta for establishing a school in the area in 2014. After around 20 court hearings and three physical inspections by various officials in the last two years, on 20th April this year, a Government land of area 1105 sq. yd. was identified as a feasible site for a Government school. The site that has been identified is on Road No. 15 of Banjara Hills near Ambedkar Nagar slums. Joint Collector, Hyderabad District, District Education Officer (DEO), Hyderabad District, and Mandal Revenue Officer (MRO), Shaikpet Mandal conducted the inspection jointly. They submitted their reports to the Lokayukta. Soon Ambedkar Nagar Basthi will have a school of their own and the children living in the area will be able to access it.



This issue of the BVM newsletter is the first of the year. Last year, the project activated slum level BVMs in almost all the planned. Several trainings were imparted to communities, school children, sanitation workers, as a part of the project. The formation of School Management Committees were facilitated in 30 schools, through a democratic process as per the government order. World Water Day, Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day etc were celebrated with the community. The most prominent was International Menstrual Hygiene Management Day in which there was engagement with schools and activities at the basthi level.



Basthi Vikas Manch

EDITORIAL

Welcome to another volume of the BVM newsletter for October, November and December 2016. In the last three months, BVM has made several efforts to take community voices to the government and find in solutions to various issues raised. Our focus areas included water quality and accessibility issues, cleanliness and hygiene of slum surroundings, provision of sustainable sanitation facilities and creation of proper understanding to people on their rights.

This was in 85 slums across four clusters - Rasoolpura, Tirumalgiri, Kavadi-guda and Begumpet. Efforts of BVM since the last two years have brought tremendous change amongst people, helping them understand their rights and equipped them on the how-to's and where-to's to get their issue resolved.

Problems are everywhere, more so in the slums. Acknowledging these problems is important. BVM continues its movement to help the common man fight for his rights, and this newsletter shares with you a few stories of successes and failures and activities and updates of where it stands in the fights.

UPDATES

1. GHMC makes big efforts across Hyderabad to clear huge dumping spots
2. BVM's efforts since last 3 years, for construction of community toilet at Mohammad nagar has pays off after it was sanctioned by Mr. Janardhan Reddy, commissioner of GHMC.
3. GHMC launches health insurance for sanitary workers.

World Toilet Day

Basthi Vikas Manch and GHMC together organized the World Toilet Day on 19th November 2016. Objective of this event was to help 'think and take action', to bring all the stakeholders under one umbrella and discuss the needs of city sanitation.



The stakeholders included Commissioner of GHMC, Zonal Commissioners, Municipal Officials, Field Experts, NGOs, Organizations working in WASH Hyderabad and others along with cluster level BVM.

- The areas of discussion were:
- Access to sanitation for poor: open defecation, community toilets
 - Public toilets
 - Swachh Survekshan-2017
 - WASH in schools
 - Manual scavenging and sanitary workers
 - Solid Waste Management (SWM)
 - Menstrual Hygiene
 - City Sanitation task force (CSTF) rejuvenation



Outcome: Discussions of the workshop were to strategize holistic and collaborative approach to achieve open-defecation-free city and design strategy to maintain models for Public toilets, need for community led SWM modules, City sanitation task force formation, awareness for participants on facts and figures on manual scavenging in the city, understanding situation of WASH and SWM in schools, existing scenarios and way forward.

Things Look Positive For School Sanitation

Understanding the importance of stability/sustainability of a community depends on working Anganwadis and schools. Thus, SMC capacity building has become a very important tool in bringing people and teachers from different locations onto the same platform to

discuss important and common issues related to WASH. BVM is focused on transforming sanitation situation of schools in slums of Hyderabad. BVM has been conducting SMC training frequently in all clusters. BVM took several consultations with DEO, which has accepted to

help in arranging Mandal level SMC trainings. This is very important way forward from cluster level to Mandal level and moving to city level which will maximize number of schools and increase knowledge on different aspects of managing SMCs to a wider area.

First Success After A Big 'Yes' From DEO on SMC

City level School Management Committee (SMC) meeting- 23rd December 2016

BVM organized city level school management committee training which was attended by head-masters and SMC chairpersons of schools. Objective of this program was to create awareness on rights of schools related to education and physical & social infrastructure. Another important objective of this training was to prioritize issues in the school and give more importance for issues related to water and sanitation.



In this volume of the BVM newsletters, the efforts of the last three months to take community voices to the government are highlighted. The aim was to find solutions to various issues that were raised. The focus areas were water quality and accessibility issues, cleanliness and hygiene of slum surroundings, provision of sustainable sanitation facilities and creation of an understanding of their rights. This was done across 85 slums in Rasoolpura, Tirumalgiri, Kavadi-guda and Begumpet. These efforts have brought about a tremendous change amongst the people. This is shown in the GHMC's effort to clear dumping spots and launching of health insurance for sanitary workers.

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John Anshika, Sumit Vij, Poulomi Banerjee, Sai Kiran. 2016. 'Disappearing Greens in Peri-Urban Hyderabad'. Ensuring Water Security in Peri-urban Hyderabad. available at: <http://saciwaters.org/wsphyd/blog/?p=251>

John Anshika, Sumit Vij, Poulomi Banerjee, Sai Kiran. 2016. 'Questioning Informality'. Ensuring Water Security in Peri-urban Hyderabad. available at: <http://saciwaters.org/wsphyd/blog/?p=267>

John Anshika, Sumit Vij, Poulomi Banerjee, Sai Kiran. 2017. 'Myriad Forms of Informal Water'. Ensuring Water Security in Peri-urban Hyderabad. available at: <http://saciwaters.org/wsphyd/blog/?p=276>

John Anshika, Sumit Vij, Poulomi Banerjee, Sai Kiran. 2017. 'Power Dynamics in Informal Water Markets: The Case of Kokapet'. Ensuring Water Security in Peri-urban Hyderabad. available at: <http://saciwaters.org/wsphyd/blog/?p=301>

Trainings

Barua Anamika, Vishaka Gulati, Aditya Bastola, Arundhati Deka. 2016. Regional Level Workshop - Transboundary Policy Dialogue for Improved Water Governance in Yarlung Tsangpo – Brahmaputra - Jamuna River Basin. Singapore. Attended by Academics, Researchers and Government Officials

Barua Anamika, Vishaka Gulati, Aditya Bastola, Safa Fanaian, Arundhati Deka. 2017. National Deliberation on Transboundary River Governance of Brahmaputra River – Bhutan. Thimpu, Bhutan. Attended by Government Officials, Civil Society Organisations and Academics

Bastola Aditya. 2016. Sustainable management of the Brahmaputra River System, India in a changing climate for water security and disaster resilience. Guwahati. Attended by Researchers, Academics and Students.

Deka Arundhati. 2016. India Country Level Workshop. Guwahati. Attended by Civil Society Organisation, Media, Researchers, and Government Officials

Fanaian Safa, Arundhati Deka, Vishaka Gulati, Aditya Bastola. 2016. Brahmaputra Knowledge Exchange Programme, Government Officials from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Itanagar. Attended by Media Representatives from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Civil Society Members.

Gondapalli Gangadri. 2016. Mandal level Village Water Sanitation Committee Federation Formation and Training. Nizamabad. Attended by Village water and sanitation committee members and government representatives of the district.

Gulati Vishaka, Anamika Barua. 2016. Country Level Dialogue Meeting. Dhaka. Attended by Government Officials, Academics, Researchers and Civil Society Members

Kattarkandi Byjesh. 2017. Federation of BVM at city level. Hyderabad. Attended by BVM Representatives from the slums of Hyderabad

Maskara Manish. 2016. Capacity Building Workshop for officials of Anandadhara and WBADMI projects. Jalpaiguri. Attended by Government Officials

Priya Monica, Anshika John, Aditya Bastola, Sucharita Sen. 2017. Water issues in Telangana: A dialogue (on the occasion of World Water Day). Hyderabad. Attended by Government Officials from Telangana, Researchers, and Community Members

Sumskrutha T. 2016. Press Conference on Manual scavenging menace in Hyderabad. Hyderabad. Attended by Media, Political representatives.

Implementation

- Sumskrutha T. 2016. Training on Rights, Equity & Inclusion. Hyderabad. for School Teachers and SMC representatives.
- Maskara Manish. 2016. Gender Differentials in Access to Livelihood Opportunities: A Reality Check, Local stakeholders. Jalpaiguri. for Water User Groups, Self Help Groups, Project partners, Academics and Researchers, Civil Society Organizations.
- Maskara Manish. 2016. Consultation Workshop on developing framework for arsenic mitigation. Patna. for Network partners of AKAN.
- Bastola Aditya. 2016. SAWA Regional Review Workshop. Hyderabad. for Academics, Researchers, and Students
- Priya Monica, Aditya Bastola. 2016. Peri-urban water conflicts: Perspectives and Issue of Water justice in South Asia. Hyderabad. for Academics, Researchers, and Students
- Maskara Manish. 2016. Workshop on Communication and Capacity Building for Drinking Water Safety. Guwahati. for Government, NGOs, Frontline workers (ASHA, ANMs), Community.
- Priya Monica, Venu Gopal, Manoj Jatav. 2016. Red gram seed distribution programme in Peddapur, Telangana. Peddapur. for Farmers of Peddapur.
- Maskara Manish. 2016. Discussion on joint pilot intervention in arsenic affected regions of Bihar. Patna. for Academics, Researchers, NGOs, Activists
- Kattarkandi Byjesh, Gangadri Gondapalli. 2016. Brainstorming meeting on Water Quality Forum. Hyderabad. for Civil Society Organisations.
- Maskara Manish. 2016. Workshop on Concepts, Theories and Methodologies for Gender Inclusive Agriculture Education and Research. Kalimpong. for Government, NGOs, Academics, Students, Researchers,
- Maskara Manish. 2016. Health Assessment cum Training Camp, Doctors, Frontline Workers (ASHA, ANMs). Jorhat. for Students, Academics,

Researchers, Activists, NGOs

Bastola Aditya, Arundhati Deka. 2016. Roundtable Discussion - Improved Functioning of Telangana State Institutions to develop climate resilience policies and services. Hyderabad. for Government officials from Telangana, Civil Society Organisations and International NGOs

Maskara Manish. 2016. Discussion and Dialogue on 'Empowerment'. Jalpaiguri. for Government, NGOs, Academics, Students, Researchers, Community.

Bastola Aditya, Arundhati Deka. 2017. Capacity Building Workshop. Hyderabad. for Government officials from Telangana

Maskara Manish. 2017. Health Awareness Camp. Simri (Buxar). for Community, Academics, Researchers, Doctors, NGOs

**CONFERENCE AND
WORKSHOPS
PARTICIPATED**



Paper presented

Jatav Manoj, Monica Priya and Manish Maskara (July 1, 2016). 'Dynamics of Livelihood in transitional areas: A case of peri-urban Hyderabad'. Paper presented at the 5th Global Conference on Initiative on Climate Adaptation Research and Understanding through the Social Sciences organized by Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.

Fanaian Safa, Maskara Manish, Ayan Biswas (November 29, 2016). 'Network approach to the wicked problems of water quality-Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network'. Paper presented at the Conclave on Aquifer Mapping and Ground Water Management (Bhujal Manthan) organized by Ministry of Water Resources; CGWB, New Delhi at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Sen, Sucharita (November 18, 2016). 'Urban-centric Growth and Implications for Gendered Livelihoods in Peri-urban areas of Large Metropolitan Cities in India'. Paper presented in workshop on 'The urban fringe dynamics and agricultural transformations', University of Cologne. Cologne, Germany.

Sen, Sucharita (January 5-7, 2017). 'Interpreting Dimensions of Space and Time in the Agrarian Distress of Post-Reform India'. Paper presented in International Seminar & 48th Regional Science Conference on 'Rural Habitat, Institutions and Development: Changing Nature and Challenges'. Tripura University, Agartala.

Sen, Sucharita (January 9, 2017). 'Political Economy of Agrarian Distress in India'. Public Lecture. IIT Guwahati. Guwahati.

Sen, Sucharita (March 3, 2017). 'Gender, water and the peri-urban'. Paper presented at Panel discussion on Issues related to water in the city region. Hyderabad Central University. Hyderabad.

Conference attended

Bastola, Aditya (December 9, 2016). Attended the Annual General Meeting of UNDP Cap-Net organized by UNDP Cap- Net at Stockholm, Sweden as a Board Member.

Bastola, Aditya (November 08-11, 2016). Attended Network Manager's Meeting 2016 organized by UNDP Cap-Net, UNEP, WaterCap and IW Learn at Nairobi, Kenya as South Asia Network Manager

Chand, Munawar (September 1, 2016). Attended National multi-stakeholder consultation meeting organized by UNDP at New Delhi.

Fanaian, Safa (November 15, 2016). Attended a dissemination meeting on Research Outcomes of epidemiological study of disease prevalence in arsenic affected Areas of Malda district, West Bengal organized by DGNM Research Foundation, Kolkata at Department of Health, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata.

Fanaian, Safa (October 18, 2016). Attended consultative meeting on Knowledge Exchange on Water technologies organized by Tata Centre for Technology and Design, IIT Powai (Mumbai).

Fanaian, Safa (March 4, 2017). Attended a consultative meeting on Research Collaboration for addressing arsenic contamination organized by The Researcher, Kolkata.

Fanaian, Safa (March 7, 2017). Shared Experiences of Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network at a workshop on Arsenic Problems in groundwater & its remediation in Ganga Basin organized by Central Ground Water Board, New Delhi.

Jain, Suchita (March 16, 2017). Attended Consultation and Project Planning Meeting of the project Climate Change Adaptation - Rural Areas of India organized by Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), GIZ and MoEF&CC at EPTRI, Hyderabad.

John, Anshika and Monica Priya (August 22-23, 2016). Attended dissemination workshop on Adapting to Climate Change in Urbanizing Watersheds (ACCUWa) organized by ATREE at Delhi.

Kattarkandi, Byjesh (July 13, 2016). Attended Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Water and Sanitation, "Leave No One Behind", organized by FANSA at St. Ann's Generalate, Tarnaka, Hyderabad.

Kattarkandi, Byjesh & Safa Fanaian (September 7, 2016). Attended Policy Research workshop on Food-Energy-Water Nexus in Eastern Gangetic Plain (EGP) organized by IFPRI at New Delhi.

Kattarkandi, Byjesh and Safa Fanian (March 16, 2017). Attended a workshop on Improving policies and institutions for sustainable intensification of agriculture and resilient food systems in the Eastern Indo-Gangetic Plains organized by Australia National University at Kathmandu, Nepal.

Maskara, Manish (June 23-24, 2016). Attended Safe Water and Fluoride Learning Workshop organized by INREM Foundation, Fluoride Knowledge and Action Network, Anand at IRMA, Anand.

Maskara, Manish (March 01-02, 2017). Attended Partners' Meet for a multi-sector integrated programme: Swabhimaan, organized by UNICEF, New Delhi as a resource person on Arsenic toxicity.

Maskara, Manish (March 16, 2017). Attended a seminar on Development Alternatives : Issues and Challenges in engaging community and institutions in accessing safe drinking water in Bihar organized by Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, Bihar as a resource person.

Parepally, Sahithi (July 24-26, 2016). Attended training on rainwater harvesting system organized by CSE, India & WaterAid at New Delhi, India.

Sen, Sucharita (14-15th Nov 2016). Monitoring and Evaluation of Indian, Chinese and German students, Results of TREX Field School: Transformation in Cologne/Rurh Region, Organized by University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

Sen, Sucharita (15th Dec 2016). Invited Expert on a Consultative Workshop on Role of women in rural governance organized by Sehgal Foundation, NIRD, Hyderabad.

DONORS AND PARTNERS



DONORS AND PARTNERS

(2016-17) Current Funders-

Arghyam Foundation, Bangalore, India
Australian National University, Australia
Bordeaux Metropole, France
British Deputy High Commission (BDHC), Hyderabad, India
Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR)
Government of The Netherlands
International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
Netherlands organization for scientific research (NWO)
South Asia Water Initiative (World Bank Group)
The Asia Foundation, New Delhi, India
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
WaterAid India, Hyderabad, India



Australian
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IDRC | CRDI

International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement international



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RESEARCH
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 Basthi Vikas Manch, Hyderabad
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 Delft University of Technology (TU Delft),
 Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati
 Institute for Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University
 of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Bangladesh
 Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), Delhi
 International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
 International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
 Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS), Bangladesh
 Lancang- Mecong Cooperation
 MetaMeta, Nepal & The Netherlands
 Nepal Engineering College, Nepal
 Nepal Madhesh Foundation (NEMAF), Nepal
 North Bengal University (NBU), Darjeeling, India
 Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN), Bhutan
 Society for Promoting Participatory Eco-system Management (SOPPECOM), Pune
 The Hague Institute for Global Justice, The Netherlands
 University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
 Wageningen University, The Netherlands



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Department of Science and Technology
East West Center, USA
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Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
United States Consulate General, Hyderabad



Former Partners-

Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Dhaka, Bangladesh
Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad
Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad
Institute for Resource Analysis and Policy (IRAP), Hyderabad
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai



FINANCIALS



SaciWATERS
B 87, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500094
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2017

PARTICULARS	Schedule No.	Current Year Amount INR	Previous Year Amount INR
SOURCES OF FUNDS:			
Capital Fund	XI	967,196.90	1,107,778.94
General Fund	VIII		
Restricted Projects Funds		6,310,461.45	5,235,968.56
Unrestricted General Fund		11,496,416.83	10,249,042.10
		17,806,878.28	15,485,010.66
TOTAL		18,774,075.18	16,592,789.60
APPLICATION OF FUNDS:			
Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Loans & Advances			
Fixed Assets	XI	967,196.90	1,107,778.94
Loans and Advances	IX	1,070,370.83	802,155.42
Closing Balances	I	17,020,057.45	14,932,357.24
		19,057,625.18	16,842,291.60
Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions			
Current Liabilities	X	283,550.00	249,502.00
TOTAL		18,774,075.18	16,592,789.60

The schedules referred to above and the notes thereon form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report even date attached

for SAMPATH & RAMESH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Regd. No. (FRN) 0059475)

(CA KRISHINA REDDY. A)
PARTNER, M.NO. 204755

Place : Hyderabad
DATE :: August 21, 2017

For SaciWATERS

(SUCHARITA SEN) (S.JANAKA RAJAN) (RAMISETTY MURALI)
Executive Director President Treasurer



SaciWATERS
B 87, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500094
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 2016 TO MARCH 31, 2017

PARTICULARS	Schedule No.	Current Year Amount INR	Previous Year Amount INR
INCOME :			
Funds received towards Project Implimentation	V	39,369,754.44	35,918,413.96
Other Receipts and Contributions	VI	46,188.41	257,809.00
Bank Interest	XII	884,208.71	910,986.02
TOTAL		40,300,151.56	37,087,208.98
EXPENDITURE :			
Project Implimentation cost	VII	33,882,769.00	30,044,635.58
Office and Administrative expenses	VII	5,254,112.04	4,780,050.77
TOTAL		39,136,881.04	34,824,686.35
Surplus / Deficit for the Year		1,163,270.52	2,262,522.63
Transfer to Balance Sheet	VIII	1,163,270.52	2,262,522.63

The schedules referred to above and the notes thereon form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report even date attached

for SAMPATH & RAMESH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Regd. No. (FRN) 0059475)

(CA KRISHINA REDDY. A)
PARTNER, M.NO. 204755

Place : Hyderabad
DATE :: August 21, 2017

For SaciWATERS

(SUCHARITA SEN) (S.JANAKA RAJAN) (RAMISETTY MURALI)
Executive Director President Treasurer



SaciWATERS
B 87, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500094
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 2016 TO MARCH 31, 2017

PARTICULARS	Schedule No.	Current Year Amount INR	Previous Year Amount INR
RECEIPTS:			
Opening Balance			
Cash in hand	I	28,956.47	33,858.47
Cash at Bank		7,957,578.33	11,504,549.04
Cash at Bank (FD A/c)		6,945,822.44	-
		14,932,357.24	11,538,407.51
Funds / reimbursements received towards Implementing the projects	II	39,169,754.44	35,918,413.96
Other Receipts and Contributions	III	11,783.00	244,269.00
Bank Interest	XII	784,510.71	825,450.02
Loans and Advances		205,225.00	-
TOTAL		55,103,630.39	48,526,540.49
PAYMENTS:			
Project Implementation cost	IV	32,828,870.00	28,446,301.48
Office and Administrative expenses	IV	4,694,173.94	4,531,849.77
Capital Expenditure	XI	171,690.00	278,101.00
		37,694,733.94	33,256,252.25
Out standing Previous years payables settled		249,502.00	172,155.00
Loans , Advances and deposits	IX	139,337.00	165,776.00
Closing Balances:			
Cash in hand	I	45,482.47	28,956.47
Cash at Bank		7,517,768.98	7,957,578.33
Cash at Bank (FD A/c's)		9,456,806.00	6,945,822.44
		17,020,057.45	14,932,357.24
TOTAL		55,103,630.39	48,526,540.49

The schedules referred to above and the notes thereon form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report even date attached

for SAMPATH & RAMESH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Regd. No. (FRN) 0059475)

For SaciWATERS



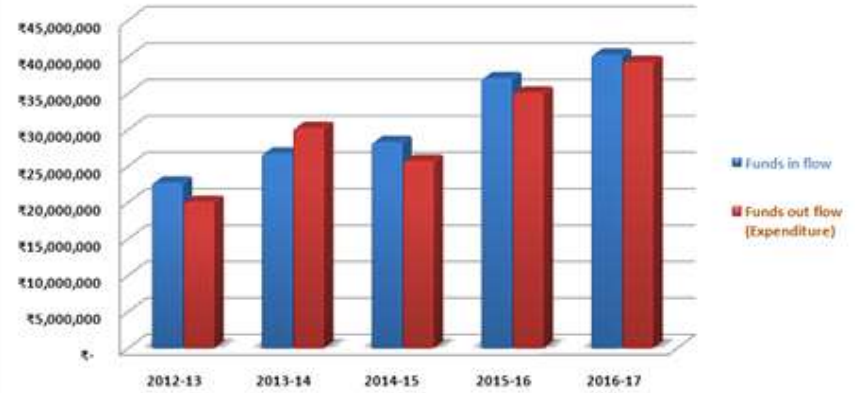
(CA KRISHNA REDDY, A)
PARTNER, M.NO. 204755



(SUCHARITA SEN) (S-JANAKA RAJAN) (RAMISSETTY MURALI)
Executive Director President Treasurer

Place : Hyderabad
DATE :: August 21, 2017

SaciWATERS - Funds inflow & Outflow(exp) - last five Years (2012-13 to 2016-17)



A

cronyms

AKAN	Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATREE	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CSE	Centre for Science and Environment
DGNM	Directorate General of Nursing and Midwifery
FANSA	Freshwater Action Network South Asia
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IRMA	Institute of Rural Management
MoEF& CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NWO	Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research
SAWA	South Asian Water
SBM	Swaccha Bharat Mission
SMC	School Management Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WBADMI	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation
WLE	Water Land and Ecosystems

**THE
SaciWATERs
TEAM**



SacriWATERS

**SOUTH ASIA CONSORTIUM FOR
INTERDISCIPLINARY
WATER RESOURCES STUDIES**

Ph : 91 40 27116721, 27117728

www.sacriwaters.org





Dr. Sucharita Sen
Executive Director



Dr. Aditya Bastola
Senior Fellow



Dr. Poulomi Banerjee
Senior Fellow



Judith D Christiana
Head of Administration



Chedubavi Sreenivasulu
Head of Finance



Safa Fanaian
Research Fellow



Dr. Manoj Jatav
Research Fellow



Byjesh Kattarkandi
Project Coordinator



Sumskrutha Kosgi Shroff
Project Coordinator



Dr Gangadri Gondipalli
Project Manager



Manish Maskara
Associate Fellow



Shreya Chakraborty
Associate Fellow



Suchita Jain
Research Associate



Monica Priya
Research Associate



Jyotirmay Das
Research Associate



Sahithi Parepally
Research Associate



Vishaka Gulati
Research Associate



Anshika John
Research Associate



Arundhati Deka
Research Associate



Arunima Rao
Research Associate



Sai Kiran
Field Assistant



Venu Gopal
Field Associate



Hari Babu
Finance Officer



Mahender Reddy
Accounts Officer



Prasanna Kumar
Accounts Officer



Raju Kakkerla
Web Administrator and Graphic Designer



Raissa Begum
Admin Officer



Shaik Khaleel Pasha
Admin Assistant



Naveen K
Office Assistant



Swathi K
Support Staff



Babu Rao
Security Staff

SaciWATERS

SOUTH ASIA CONSORTIUM FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY
WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

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