Arghyam

Safe, sustainable water for all

Annual Report
2013 - 2014

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Acronyms

ACT	Arid Communities and Technologies	**JSSS**	Jalstrot Sneha Samvardhan Samiti
ACWADAM	Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management	**MDWS**	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report	**MGNREGS**	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication	**MMCU**	Mazhapolima Monitoring and Coordination Unit
CHIRAG	Central Himalayan Rural Action Group	**MPA**	Megh Pyne Abhiyan
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	**NIH**	National Institute of Hydrology
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	**NBA**	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
CPR	Common Pool Resource	**NGO**	Non-Government Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	**PDO**	Panchayat Development Officer
CURE	Centre for Urban and Rural Excellence	**PGWM**	Participatory Groundwater Management
DMA	Directorate of Municipal Administration	**PRI**	Panchayati Raj Institution
DST	Decision Support Tool	**PRIA**	Society for Participatory Research in Asia
DWSD	Drinking Water and Sanitation	**PSI**	People's Science Institute
GIS	Geographic Information System	**RDPR**	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
HSS	Himalaya Seva Sangh	**SaciWATERs**	South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies
HWP	Hindi Water Portal	**SATHEE**	Society For Advancement In Tribes, Health, Education, Environment
INREM Foundation	India Natural Resource Economics and Management Foundation	**SBM**	Swachh Bharat Mission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	**SCOPE**	Society for Community Participation and Empowerment
ISP	India Sanitation Portal	**SHG**	Self-Help Group
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation	**UNICEF**	United Nations Children's Fund
IUWM	Integrated Urban Watershed Management	**VJNNS**	Visakha Jilla Nava Nirman Samithi
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme	**WASSAN**	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
IWP	India Water Portal	**WATSAN**	Water and Sanitation

Chairperson's Message

2013-14 was the ninth year of Arghyam's efforts in the water and sanitation sector. We came into the sector with insufficient knowledge and a small team. But over the years we have generated a lot of understanding and knowledge on good practices, innovative models, appropriate technologies, gaps in policy that need to be plugged etc. We hope our work has become more strategic. An outcome was that a couple of years ago we embarked on a programmatic approach to our work – the focus areas being groundwater and sanitation. These programmes have been brought to fruition with the efforts of all Arghyam's partners.

The participatory groundwater management (PGWM) programme, the first phase of which completed this year, has thrown up important lessons and we want more people to benefit from the experiments of our partners in order to have sustainable and equitable groundwater management. The programme efforts and the application of scientific knowledge so far have been placed mainly in the citizen sector. Can this be scaled as a people's programme or can it be embedded into government schemes? What are the institutions that will be required and what is the appropriate administrative unit for expanding the PGWM approach? Going forward along with our partners, we hope to gain clarity on where and how we want this approach to rest in the long-term and how this will scale.

Sanitation has been one of India's most persistent problems, and one that Arghyam has been working on for a while now. The nation's attention is now focused on sanitation. There is a great confluence of political will, public demand and increased public and private financing. Together, we must seize the momentum. Arghyam is committed to expanding its work in the sanitation sector, with a special focus on behavior change. The word sanitation includes many things and even if we limit it to the safe disposal of human waste and its treatment, it has huge implications on interventions and the true cost of sanitation. We know now that it is not merely about building toilets. There are the questions of demand generation, land for building toilets, proper construction of the toilet, safe handling of waste and the operation and maintenance of the toilets, without which toilets rapidly become dysfunctional. We need to be realistic about the financial and social costs of this enterprise.

Our work in groundwater has shown us the criticality of understanding groundwater issues before designing sanitation interventions. Arghyam would like to facilitate a consortium of research and academic institutions, practitioners and the government to study the links between groundwater and sanitation.

In the urban sector, we urgently need innovation and experimentation. Groundwater has been and will remain an essential source of water supply, especially in smaller cities and towns. Surface water alone cannot meet India's growing needs. Our experience leads us to believe that groundwater should be mainstreamed into urban water supply planning and policies. The other challenge is to make a compelling case for participatory approaches and smaller, decentralised interventions so that they can be seen as viable options for our towns. Groundwater management, the role of local communities and appropriate decentralized solutions will form the key pillars of Arghyam's urban strategy.

We hope the redesigned India Water Portal can reach out to more and more people, offering them better user experience, and helping make water and sanitation everybody's business.

We are fortunate to have the good will of all our partners and several thought leaders in the water and sanitation sector. We use this space to once again sincerely thank all who have helped us along the journey. We hope that together we have made some difference to both policy and practice in water and sanitation. We know there is scope to do much more and we re-commit that we will do our best to achieve the vision of safe, sustainable water and sanitation for all.

Rohini Nilekani

CEO's Message

I write this note in the midst of much fanfare and huge energy coming from the Prime Minister himself to promote the cause of accelerated sanitation for India in the form of the Swacch Bharat Abhiyan. Arghyam is privileged to be able to participate actively in supporting this national, urgent cause which is also completely aligned to its own motto - Safe, sustainable water and sanitation for all.

In many ways last year has been one of giving concrete shape to the areas of programatic thinking that Arghyam embarked upon in the previous year. The two key areas of effort in groundwater and sanitation saw the development of some very interesting work that is poised to provide necessary insights for water and sanitation security in the years to come. Our groundwater programme finished its first phase and threw up some interesting results in the form of evidence that attaching recharge investments in a framework of hydrogeological science can return upto three times the value compared to traditional approaches. This can be largely attributed to understanding the available water resource by the community, which results in social regulation in the form of voluntary demand side management. This encouraged us to expand the field of enquiry to include deeper questions in the hydrogeologies covered in the previous phase and expand geographies to add diversity to the understanding. All with the hope that in three years we would be able to demonstrate how groundwater can and should be managed in these areas. This work can then contribute to developing management protocols for sustained water security in most parts of India. One fairly key theme that has emerged from this phase is the idea of springs as a source for water security. Arghyam is very excited to work with its partners to establish the criticality of understanding and preserving springs which are vital to water security for our mountain communities. This has been a largely underinvested area in the sector and Arghyam is looking to add substantial knowledge through its partners in this area in the coming years. The coming years will also likely take us increasingly into newer states like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and the North-East.

Water quality is increasingly emerging as a critical issue in water security and we believe that a wicked problem like this requires a multi-disciplinary approach. This recognition prompted Arghyam along with its partners to seed two water quality networks specifically looking at Arsenic and Fluoride as contaminants. These networks have managed to draw the best resources from government, civil society and private sector to shape an agenda that will guide knowledge and

practice of water quality improvements in the country. These networks are already closely working with the governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana in developing comprehensive arsenic and fluoride mitigation programmes.

The sanitation behaviour change work in Davangere (Karnataka) got completed. An independent evaluation showed that people built substantially more toilets in our intervention Gram Panchayats (GPs) vis-à-vis the control GPs (where the usual IEC happened). In fact, the ratio of toilets bulit between intervention and control GPs was 4:1.

This validated the hypothesis that professional communication experts can bring much value in communicating the need for sanitation. It also meant that these experts can play an important role in the current aggressive push for sanitation for the country. We believe that investing in professional communication has the potential to significantly improve the sanitation outcomes but it may be difficult to fund this through public investments. Given that the Swacch Bharat Mission is now soliciting help from all stakeholders, it is a huge opportunity for private capital to look at this communication investment in sanitation. It also brings complementarities to the table in terms of capital and human resources and processes. Arghyam will continue to be engaged in creating better understanding of behaviour change and especially what it takes to create 100% usage of toilets once built, across geographies and cultures.

Water is needed for sanitation and microbe-laden water is an output of sanitation, which needs to be responsibly dealt with. In the absence of safe practices along the entire value chain of sanitation and the safe closing of this loop, we run the risk of contaminating our groundwater resources which can be perilous for our country. We should remind ourselves that we are primarily a groundwater civilization with more than 80% of our rural population and about 50% of urban dependant on groundwater for domestic water supplies. This has led us to look at a more structured research around the connect between groundwater and sanitation.

As we continue to look at urban water and sanitation (WATSAN) needs, we find the idea of decentralized and local solutions embedded in community and funded by the state as most promising in terms of sustainability. Accordingly, we have invested in partners who are working on these themes in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. We are looking at new, niche ideas for urban work in WATSAN. A particular area of interest is using the power of data and technology to create responsible and active citizen engagement. We are also interested in the rural-urban continuum and would like to explore innovative interventions that address the needs of census towns and peri-urban spaces.

Arghyam will complete 10 years in 2015. Over the years, Arghyam has generated a fairly robust body of work and understanding through its partners. Stepping back just a little, we feel it is now time to invest in leveraging that knowledge in addition to acquiring new knowledge. We thus see the future of Arghyam as being more outward looking, curating both quantitative and qualitative data for many different stakeholders such that they can be useful for informing citizens as well as policy and public investments. This will mean that we will have to strengthen research, data, advocacy and communication capabilities both at our partner organizations and internally as Arghyam.

Our work in the India Water Portal continues to be recognized for its sectoral contributions and with the increasing focus on sanitation we are calling out the sanitation elements more clearly and purposefully to service the emerging needs of different stakeholders.

We thank all our partners, our Chair, our board, our advisers and most importantly our team who have worked their way through a lot of abstraction and many demands of shifting priorities to hold the core goals of Arghyam as well as its values. We look forward to spending many more days in the coming year debating newer and perhaps crazier ways through which we can influence better WATSAN outcomes in our country.

Jayamala V. Subramaniam

about **Arghyam**

Arghyam is a public charitable foundation set up in 2001 with a personal endowment from Rohini Nilekani. We initiated work in the drinking water supply and sanitation sector in 2005, the objective being to support sustainable efforts that enhance equity in access to water for all.

While the focus is on domestic water, Arghyam's activities are contextualised around the broader issues of the water sector and take into consideration agricultural, industrial and environmental aspects.

Vision

Safe,
sustainable
water for all.

Mission

Arghyam works in the
domestic water and sanitation sector
in partnership with
individuals, organisations and
governments to create, promote, and
sustain ideas and efforts towards
achieving its vision.

Goals

- Increase the number of people, especially in geographically and socio-economically backward areas, who have access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

- Develop sustainable water management practices, processes, models and tools.

- Use information and knowledge to impact policy and practice.

Rural **Water**

Reach : 32 projects implemented by our partners in 11 states in 2013-14. Six new projects were added this year of which three are focused on deepening our understanding of participatory groundwater management.

Globally, over two billion people have gained access to drinking water between 1990-2010. And almost half of these people live in China and India[1]. According to estimates, in India, around 72% of rural habitations are now covered by drinking water[2]. While the country has made rapid progress towards providing drinking water to rural habitations, several areas of concern are emerging. Most important among these is the reliance on groundwater with 80% of all domestic water and two thirds of irrigation needs being met from this resource[3]. This has led to over-exploitation of the resource and chemical contamination even in habitations where water supply exists, thus posing significant risks to sustained water security. Lack of understanding of the technology used, poor management practices and low buy-in from local institutions of governance and communities, have also contributed to the systems not being sustainable. It is important that these issues are addressed, and lessons embedded in areas where households still do not have access to safe, sustainable water.

[1] The UN-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme on water and sanitation, 2012
[2] Report of the Working Group on Rural Domestic Water and Sanitation, XII Five Year Plan, 2012-17, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India
[3] Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–2017) Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volume 1, Planning Commission, Government of India

Arghyam, through its grants portfolio, seeks to seed innovative, equitable and sustainable solutions to ensure safe drinking water for all and all its partners bring in their strengths and approaches to do this. For example, various states proactively merge multiple government programmes like the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission etc. in order to ensure universal coverage. These schemes are leveraged effectively by Arghyam's partners who work with rural communities in remote habitations of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, the Himalayan states, Andhra Pradesh etc. to promote community-owned, decentralised drinking water systems. An interesting trend observed by our partners is a movement away from the popular sources of drinking water such as hand pumps and tube wells, to more site-specific solutions. For instance, several success stories are emerging around the use of springs as reliable sources of water in mountainous regions that are cut off from centralised water supply systems. *(See Box : Springs, a source to reach the unreached).*

Our partners also work with state governments that are already working on or are willing to explore decentralised methods to promote

Springs, a source to reach the unreached

Springs are common to India's mountainous regions, the Himalayas, the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. In the absence of mainstream water supply, communities use springs as the main source of water, especially in remote and dispersed habitations where centralised systems are expensive and not feasible.

Arghyam's partners Visakha Jilla Nava Nirmana Samithi (VJNNS) in Andhra Pradesh, the Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG) and Himalaya Seva Sangh (HSS) in Uttarakhand, work on spring-fed drinking water security. This year, Arghyam entered into a partnership with Grampari, Friends of Moral Rearmament in Maharashtra, to understand spring-fed water security in the hardrock Western Ghats typology.

Across the partners, low cost innovative technologies are used to create decentralised community-based systems. The focus is not only on tapping the springs, but also managing them at a resource level. Elements of resource understanding, catchment protection, recharge measures and improving water quality are therefore a part of all these projects. Communities are at the centre of the initiative and they are involved from the stage of identification of springs to construction of the water delivery system to the development of protocols. Maintenance of the system is also managed by the communities.

drinking water security. A successful partnership with the district administration in Thrissur, Kerala, for recharging open wells through rainwater harvesting has encouraged us to explore more such linkages. Arghyam has entered into a partnership with the Jharkhand government in 2013-14 to promote safe water in villages affected with arsenic contamination. *(See Box : Working with governments).*

In both these efforts, partners are helping sharpen the delivery of water security by strengthening social and technical processes. With support from the state-level officials, there is proactive response from the district-level functionaries. Arghyam's partners also work extensively with Gram Panchayats and communities so that solutions created ensure inclusiveness, build capacities for planning and develop technical skills. The end goal is to make the solutions locally relevant and sustainable. In order to do this, it is necessary to have a pool of skilled resources that can work closely with rural communities across the country and drive the water and sanitation agenda and some of our partners are focussing on this. *(See Box : Building leadership in water sector).*

Working with **governments**

Arghyam's partners are engaged directly in two efforts in Thrissur, Kerala and Sahibganj, Jharkhand to explore decentralised methods to promote drinking water security.

Mazhapolima, which means 'abundance of rain' in Malayalam, is a community-based and decentralised well recharge programme, initiated by the Thrissur district administration in collaboration with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the district. Arghyam has been supporting the Mazhapolima Monitoring and Coordination Unit (MMCU) since 2009. Through the programme, open wells are recharged by connecting them to rooftop rainwater harvesting structures. The coordination unit helps spread awareness about the programme and monitor its success through data collection and validation. Following the success of the project in Thrissur, in 2013-14 the Mazhapolima programme was expanded to neighbouring districts such as Malappuram, Kottayam, Palghat and Quilon. The government has deployed MGNREGA and IWMP funds for scaling this effort.

In Jharkhand, Arghyam collaborated with the Drinking Water Sanitation Department, Government of Jharkhand (DWSD, GoJ). The project is being implemented by Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) and Society for Advancement in Tribes, Health, Education, Environment (SATHEE). The aim is to provide decentralised water security in 6 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 2 arsenic-affected blocks of Sahibganj district. The project will also seek to facilitate access to improved sanitation in these 6 GPs. This project will reach out to about 30,000 people residing in 6 GPs of Udhua and Mandro blocks of Jharkhand.

While the work at grassroots level needs to be deepened, there is a need for convergence among institutions - practitioners, academics, private sector and government and for cross-learning and collective action. This is especially critical in addressing the 'wicked' problem of water quality management. Arghyam has supported two water quality networks dealing with issues of fluoride and arsenic contamination in groundwater towards these objectives. *(See Box : Fostering collaborative forums).*

Another collaboration supported by Arghyam is the Participatory Groundwater Management Programme (PGWM) focused on an inquiry into groundwater. It tests principles of groundwater management across various typologies in India. The programme is anchored by four core organisations - Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development And Management (ACWADAM), Maharashtra, Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT), Gujarat, People's Science Institute (PSI), Uttarakhand, and Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), Andhra Pradesh. The PGWM programme has a three-pronged approach, namely action research, capacity building and policy advocacy.

The aim is to move away from looking at the development of groundwater sources to a more comprehensive resource based approach that promotes management of groundwater as a common pool resource (CPR). This approach looks at both the supply and demand sides of management. It has helped promote drinking water security by preventing over-exploitation and quality deterioration in project sites. It has also helped to create protocols that communities have ratified in Gram Panchayats for managing groundwater resources. The first phase of the PGWM programme ended in 2013-14. The key highlights from the action research and capacity building initiatives of all the partners are presented further in the report. *(See Box : Participatory Groundwater Management.)*

In 2013-14, we added another critical typology to the programme, the alluvial flood plains in north Bihar in partnership with Megh Pyne Abhiyan. (MPA) The flood plains, unlike the other areas of interventions which face the problem of scarcity, cope with the problem of flooding by Kosi river and its tributaries. PGWM principles are being tested and contextualised for this situation.

While we continue to build partnerships and identify best practices to promote drinking water security, several of the lessons we have learnt have been shared at different levels of governance through the advocacy efforts of our partners this year.

In a significant step, as a support to the sector, ACWADAM and ACT are helping train civil society organisations as well as key members from the local governance institutions that they work with to integrate elements of hydrogeology in their planning. As a result of this, several of the Gram Panchayats across the country have developed water security plans that articulate well developed protocols for management of their groundwater resources. For instance, Samerth, another partner working in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh, has trained para-hydrogeologists in collaboration with ACT.

These para-hydrogeologists are working with communities to develop water security plans in Samerth's areas of intervention in Gujarat. These plans are then getting implemented by leveraging MGNREGS.

At the state level, several of our partners are helping promote drinking water security through convergence of various government schemes. For example, PSI and WASSAN have influenced the states of Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh to ensure that the principles of PGWM are integrated into existing government programmes. The Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, a network set up to study water conflicts and design solutions, has been successful in working with the Kerala government to make water available in the Chalakkudy basin during the summer of 2013-14 while operating the Poringalkuthu hydroelectric plant.

Manthan, a water research body, has been made a part of the Plan Implementation Advisory Committee on Industrial Water of the Planning Commission this year. ACWADAM played a key role in rolling out Government of India's National Aquifer Mapping Programme which creates space for community-centric approaches for aquifer mapping in policy. The water quality networks have representations in the National Task Force on Fluoride as well as several state-level missions.

Participatory **groundwater management**

The participatory groundwater management programme had several important outcomes for the sector from its first phase.

ACWADAM, ACT, PSI and WASSAN worked across different groundwater typologies - mixed systems (Kutch and Rajasthan); hard rock systems (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra) and springs (Himalayas, Eastern & Western Ghats). In each of the PGWM sites, a groundwater management plan was created by first delineating the aquifers through aquifer mapping and then by understanding groundwater balance. Water quality studies were also conducted to design measures for improving water quality. Hydrogeology based watershed planning was done. In all these activities a participatory approach was adopted which facilitated the community for collective decision making and sharing the groundwater resources. The Gram Panchayats were able to develop management protocols to ensure that groundwater resources are protected and drinking water is prioritized vis-à-vis competition between irrigation and domestic needs. All these initiatives helped them achieve drinking water security.

The four organisations also helped localise the understanding of groundwater by building the capacities of institutions and individuals across the country on hydrogeology. Over 5000 people have been trained by the four partners in understanding hydrogeology and developing water security plans. ACT's training programme helped identify and train local youth, especially the ones who are not formally educated on hydrogeology.

Formal Education

Training of Trainees (TOT)
165

Para Workers
182

Community Capacity/
Building Orientations
4267

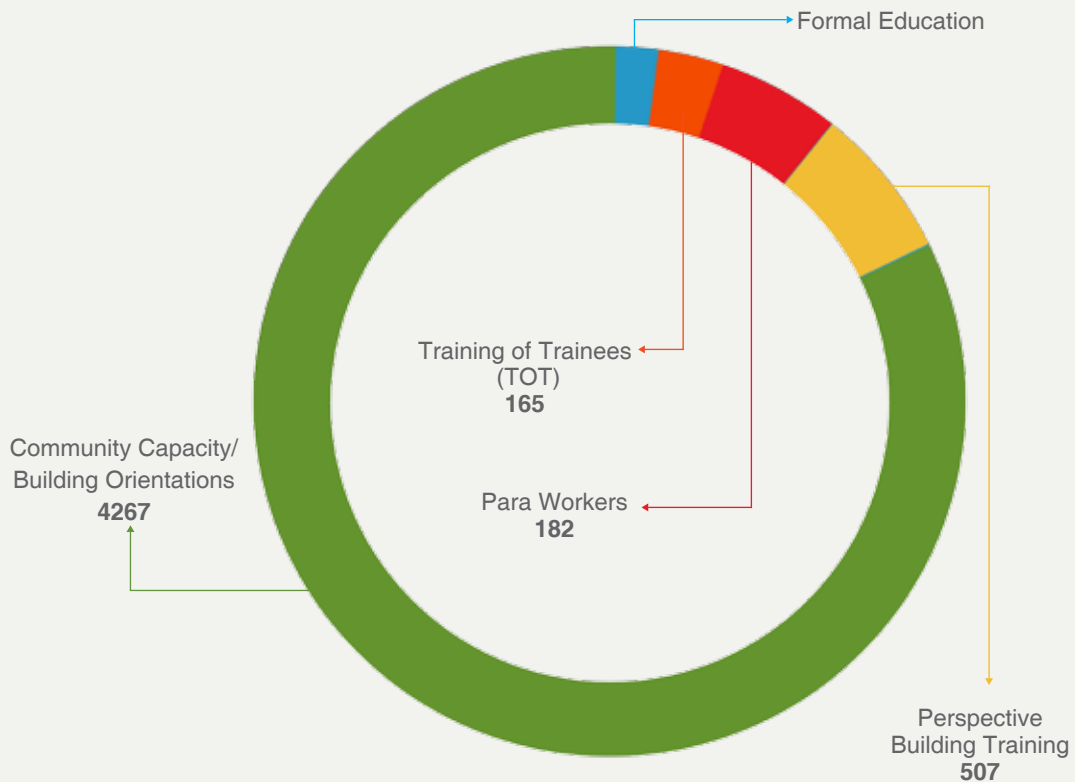Perspective
Building Training
507

Figure 1 : Types of capacity building efforts carried out as a part of the PGWM programme

Rural **Sanitation**

We live in interesting times to be working on rural sanitation in India. More than 500 million people in rural India still defecate in the open. The political climate to end open defecation in India has never been so strong. Concurrently, media attention is very high and significant Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) investments are likely. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the sanitation sector.

While the attention currently has been overwhelmingly on household toilets, this is only one step in a journey towards total sanitation that includes school toilets, public toilets, hand washing and personal hygiene practices, solid and liquid waste management and menstrual hygiene management. The strategy of Government of India's flagship programme - the Swachh Bharat Mission (the erstwhile Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan or NBA), is to transform rural India by adopting a demand driven approach with emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools, and for cleaner environment. Although abysmal demand for toilets from rural India has been a major affliction for the sector, public perception on this is gradually changing due to many factors (eg. modernity, convenience, lack of space for open defecation). However, the sector has not absorbed the skills of running effective and large scale communication campaigns to push the demand for toilets. The government's primary response has been a constantly increasing subsidy. Our experience has shown that disbursal of this incentive is far from smooth and that severely limits its effectiveness. Bridge financing or top up financing may be necessary in economically backward areas. Water stress

is an inhibitor for toilet construction, and sector people worry about groundwater contamination and other externalities. Habit shift from open defecation to toilet usage is not well understood and we don't know how many people in the family are actually using toilets built and how often.

Over the years, Arghyam has supported several NGOs in implementing sanitation interventions. We've seen that intensive NGO facilitation including community mobilisation and interpersonal communication have been successful in changing mindsets and getting toilets built and used. Micro-finance as a tool has also been used. We have tried to gain acceptance for low-cost and ecologically beneficial composting toilets ("Ecosan"). Our work is dovetailing more and more into the the government's flagship programme on rural sanitation. Our recent work has been to bring high quality communication and behavioural expertise to sanitation and look for insights for government policy from the sanitation data.

Supporting NGOs for the full life cycle of rural sanitation

Gandhigram Trust : Our project with Gandhigram Trust came to a close this year. Gandhigram Trust is a Gandhian institution with several decades of experience in rural development. The work was on sanitation and rejuvenation of village water supply systems. Complete village sanitation in five Gram Panchayats in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu was achieved during 2013-14. This process took four years of intensive work with the village community, PRIs

and Government departments. In addition to construction of household toilets, the project included waste management by promoting soak pits, kitchen gardens and composting. Women's sanitary complexes and school toilets were also renovated utilising Government schemes.

Gandhigram Trust used interpersonal communication as the key approach for creating demand for sanitation. Local youth identified as field animators visited the households and spent time with them talking about the ill-effects of poor sanitation and hence the need to own and use household toilets. In addition, these issues were discussed during the SHG meetings. The IEC materials such as pamphlets and posters produced by UNICEF were also made use of for creating awareness in the community.

The Project has made use of multiple financing mechanisms to fund the construction of household toilets. They include :
(i) Using government schemes of the Department of Rural Development
(ii) A revolving fund arrangement with funds made available by Arghyam to manage the upfront cost of toilet construction by poor households
(iii) Loans from the local SHG funds
(iv) Self-financing

The project has benefitted over 2900 households by facilitating construction and use of toilets, improving hygiene practices and safe disposal of waste. Sustained efforts by the Gandigram team in changing the mindset of the villagers was instrumental in succeeding in sanitation promotion. Interpersonal communication and the close rapport that the team built with the Gram Panchayat to make them part of the sanitation drive were the highlights of the project.

Having evolved a model to effectively deliver rural sanitation, at the end of the financial year we were in discussion with Gandhigram Trust to incorporate their work into the government programme at the district level.

Gramalaya : Gramalaya, based in Trichy, Tamil Nadu, has been another steadfast partner of Arghyam, in both rural and urban sanitation. Some of the important achievements through Arghyam supported work in the past include making 22 villages in Tamil Nadu open defecation free by leveraging Rs. 300 lakhs of Government funds for the construction of 7200 household latrines. Gramalaya's urban project implemented in 186 slums of Trichy encouraged 800 families to build individual toilets, and in partnership with the Municipal Corporation 20 community toilets too were either constructed or renovated. GUARDIAN, the microfinance arm of Gramalaya provided more credit to households and more than Rs. 200 lakhs was mobilised for the implementation of this project.

Another key achievement of Gramalaya is their selection as a National Key Resource Centre for rural sanitation by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Government of India. This enables their expertise to be tapped into by the south Indian states in training government functionaries for sanitation. In 2011-12 Arghyam started a new project with Gramalaya with the intention of widening Gramalaya's reach through a networked approach. The project envisages Gramalaya training and supporting three other NGOs to implement sanitation projects in their areas. The NGOs involved in this project are Annai Trust (Pudukkottai), Leaf Society (Namakkal) and Indo Trust (Perambalur). The goal is to construct 6000 toilets and create 27 open defecation free villages in these three districts.

The project educates the community on sanitation options and allocation of resources to ensure equitable access to toilets. The project helped communities construct toilets, drainage systems and liquid waste disposal systems. Funding from diverse sources is utilised including the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, microfinance loans, and loans from Banks like NABARD. Waste management initiatives are also taken up. In 2013-14, more than 3000 families were assisted to access safe sanitation facilities and more than 900 families got water connections. The project also includes safe sanitation for children, and works with schools and anganwadis.

Behaviour Change Communication

In 2012 -13 Arghyam initiated a Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for sanitation project in partnership with the Government of Karnataka. This project aims at designing and piloting a professional, relevant and contextual communication strategy and campaign under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in one district of Karnataka. The project had two major components - a communication campaign for demand generation for toilets and 'behavioural nudges' to address the problem of toilet usage.

Arghyam supported the development of the communication campaign and the behavioural nudges, while the production and roll-out costs of the campaign were sourced from the district's Information Education Communication (IEC) budget under the NBA. With all the background preparations done in 2012-13 including signing MoUs, finalising the district of Davangere etc., the project was kicked off in early April 2013. Following this, both the agencies, Centre of Gravity, Bangalore for the demand generation campaign and Final Mile, Mumbai for the

behavioural nudges, started their field research. Centre of Gravity research showed that while the women felt the need for toilets more strongly, they were not being built that quickly since construction of toilets needs the active participation of men. In order to bridge this gap, the solution proposed was to position the toilet in an emotional context for men, using responsibility as the motivator. The communication campaign was designed around this idea, and included animation and real life films, a skit, jingles, posters, slogans, etc.

The other major issues identified in the research were of lack of awareness on the eligibility for the scheme and its details and bad word of mouth about scheme delivery. Several communication elements were introduced to deal with these issues : a clear process explanation, eligibility wall writing, a guarantee of money disbursal in 20 days and a short film featuring the CEO and the Zilla Panchayat President making a commitment for the timely disbursal of the incentive for the district.

For interpersonal communication 'Swachchata Doots' or sanitation messengers, were engaged in each of the GPs to facilitate the households to construct toilets. For executing the main campaign events, groups of artists were engaged who travelled to the villages.

The State Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RDPR) Department released Rs. 73.75 lacs to the district in January 2014 for running the campaign in 50 GPs. However, the imminent announcement of the election code of conduct prior to the general elections forced the project to be launched in a truncated manner in 25 GPs only.

After a rigorous training of the entire campaign team and the Panchayat Development Officers (PDOs) of the selected GPs, the campaign was rolled out in February 2014. About one month after the campaign, over 2000 toilets had been constructed in these GPs, and another 1400 households were in the process of constructing the toilets. Public Affairs Foundation, the monitoring and evaluation partner carried out a baseline survey in December 2013 and the endline was carried out in May 2014. The project will spill over to the next financial year as we observe a continued progress and formulate other needed interventions.

We consider the methodology of communication research, the findings thereof, and the construction of the communication campaign above, to be a first for the sector and well-worthy of wide dissemination. You can follow our documentation of this project at *www.toilettrail.wordpress.com*

Behaviour nudges

Arghyam decided to understand why people in rural Karnataka do not use toilets, and to come up with solutions that nudge people into using them. This led to a partnership with Final Mile, a firm that specialises in the practice of 'Behaviour Architecture' - the application of Cognitive Neuroscience and Behavioural Economics to understand, explain and influence human behaviour.

After their field research, Final Mile devised the strategy to influence behaviour around toilet usage focusing on four key areas -
• Adding utility and convenience to existing toilets to make them easier and more
  comfortable to use
• Initiating commitment towards usage
• Managing anxiety and uncertainties around usage
• Activating social norms around using toilets

Final Mile designed nudges in the form of games and activities based on these key focus areas. This involved setting up a games truck that went into villages to :
• Manage negative associations with the toilet
• Introduce catalogue items to add utility and convenience to toilets
• Connect villagers with RSM/retail store owners to buy the catalogue items
• Facilitate empirical learning in schools on sanitation
• Create new social norms in villages

The usage campaign was piloted in February 2014 in five villages of Davangere with relatively high number of toilets, but low usage. While the school intervention worked well, the other games suffered several issues related to design and execution. As a result, Arghyam plans to revisit the research findings and redesign the nudges.

State of Sanitation

The State of Sanitation (SOS) project was focused on demystifying data provided by the government on the progress of rural sanitation in India under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan programme.

The project was started by analysing data available on the management information system of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. This data has key statistics primarily along toilets built, money spent, and progress of different components such as individual household toilets, toilets in schools and anganwadis, IEC and HRD activities, etc. The data is available at state, district and sub district levels. However, the government site is unwieldy and difficult to navigate in many ways which limits its usability for the public who want to understand the scheme and its progress. In the SOS project, this data was broken down into tools that made the information easily accessible. This required the understanding of data collection, presentation, and reconciling different tables. The outputs included pictorial representations and graphs depicting the percentage of money spent in various facets of rural sanitation, toilets built

in schools/households in different regions and evaluation of changes in sanitation coverage. A data analytics and visualisation firm, Gramener, was hired, to lend their expertise to create the tools. The purpose of these visualizations is to offer to the government a way of understanding their data in order to see patterns and insights in a compelling way. They can also be compared to other data sets in order to yield comparable results.

We also supported Accountability Initiative (a project under the Centre for Policy Research, in New Delhi) to unravel the MDWS data and the Census 2011 data on sanitation coverage, to help understand the discrepancy in the two data sets and understand expenditure for every state.

To generate more awareness, a one day training was also conducted for ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) fellows on understanding sanitation issues and analysing government and ASER data. The outputs from this project are available at *www.indiawaterportal.org/data-apps/*

State of Sanitation - **Reading government data on rural sanitation**

This visualisation on the performance of the NBA scheme is unique because it is the first time both financial and physical data are combined together at a state / district level in an interactive tool for public consumption.

The visualisation plots the percentage of planned toilets that were actually constructed (Y) against the percentage of allocated budget that was actually spent (X). Each circle is a state with the size of the circle representing number of toilets that need to be built to achieve total sanitation. All data is for BPL families, which are the ones that get a subsidy/incentive from the government.

If the state follows the linear trendline it means that it spent proportionate to construction, and how far it is along the line indicates how close it is to fulfilling the entire target. Being off that line means that it has either underspent or overspent to build the same number of toilets. As the data shows the majority of the states do fall on the line. A second major block overspent per toilet but reached 100% of their construction targets. Viewing this visualization at the state level, which is possible on the website, allows one to understand the fine-grained picture within each state. The application has visualisations for each district as well.
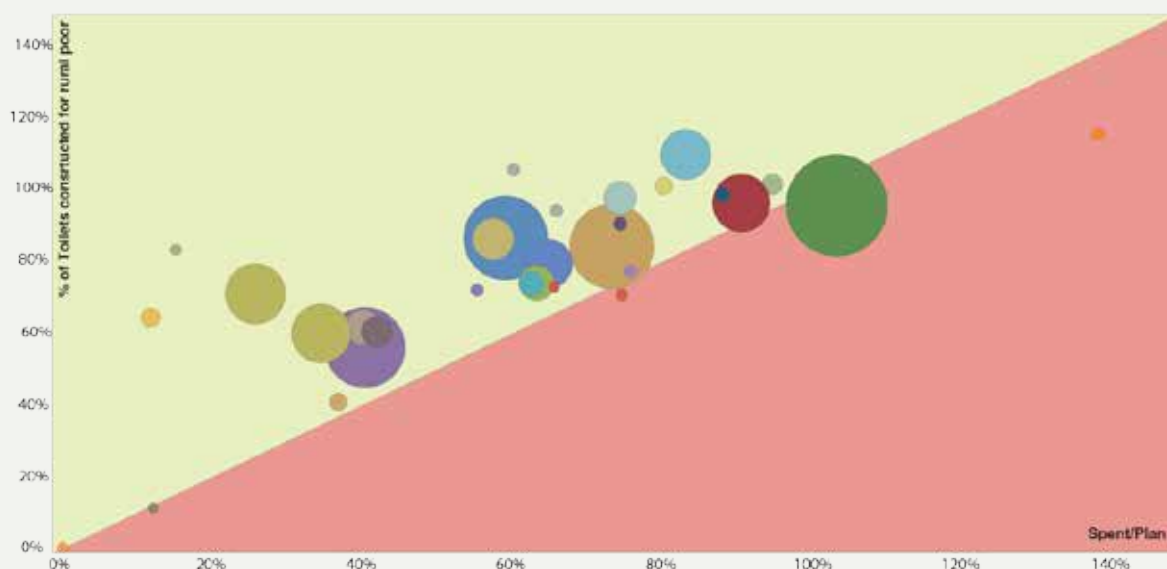
Districts : toilets built - above 150%						
SEHORE	MADHYA PRADESH	236%		NEEMUCH	MADHYA PRADESH	156%
KOLAR	KARNATAKA	205%		GURGAON	HARYANA	167%
BHOPAL	MADHYA PRADESH	180%		SHEOPUR	MADHYA PRADESH	165%
TIRAP	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	174%		NAWANSHAHR	PUNJAB	159%
				BANGALORE RURAL	KARNATAKA	155%
HOSHANGABAD	MADHYA PRADESH	172%		MANDSAUR	MADHYA PRADESH	155%
HOSHIARPUR	PUNJAB	172%		HARDA	MADHYA PRADESH	154%

These districts have achieved over 150%, and are outside the graph

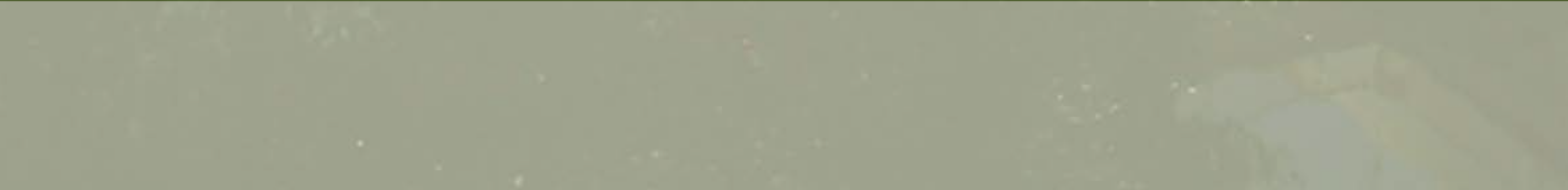*Figure 2: Visualisation of the NBA performance financial and physical data*

Urban **Water and Sanitation**

India, historically known to be a country of villages, is increasingly becoming urbanised. And with this increase in urbanisation, access to water and sanitation becomes an area of concern. Water supply is not uniform across all cities and towns. Discharge of untreated sewage is one of the most critical sources of pollution of water resources. In order to make our interventions more strategic and focused, the last year was devoted to understanding the urban landscape better. An attempt was made to understand the performance in the service delivery in water and sanitation sector at the State level based on the recent references like Census 2011, National Health Profile 2011, National Sample Survey 2012, etc.

NSS 2012, reveals that in urban areas 76.8% households have drinking water facility within premises of the households. Yet this alone does not ensure adequate good quality water. Census 2011 revealed that, in rural areas 69.3% households are not having latrine facility, whereas in urban areas the corresponding figure is 18.6% . An Analysis of 2011 Census Data on Household Amenities with respect to Drinking Water Sources and Latrine Facilities in Urban Areas of the Country done by CPHEEO, Ministry of Development shows that only 45% urban households have wastewater outlets connected to closed drains, 37% are connected to open drains and 18% do not have any drainage.

In addition to issues related to the quality of infrastructure, inadequate maintenance and several governance issues undermine the effectiveness of services provided by urban water and sanitation utilities. As the pressures of urbanisation continue many rural areas are emerging as peri-urban areas, but often they do not have matching governance systems or funding for public services.

The delivery of basic urban services such as water and sanitation are low in most municipalities and town councils, which are underfunded and/or inefficiently governed. Arghyam has the scope to work with the water and sanitation deficient states to establish a methodology which measures programme performance of both the central and state government and identifies substantial monitoring steps that can be taken to improve this performance.

Reflecting upon several sources of data and other relevant reports on the WATSAN service delivery in several states, Arghyam has identified focus areas for interventions in a bid to ensure water and sanitation security for all.

Arghyam's strategy encompasses the integration of institutional and governance, policy and regulation, financial sustainability and inclusiveness considerations as cross-cutting elements in the approach for the solutions. Strengthening communities' role in service delivery and empowering them for better participation is also a common strategic approach defining all the interventions.

Figure 3 : Emerging focus areas for the urban water and sanitation programme

Implementation of policies	Roles and responsibilities of the government
Execution	Finances
Better performance	Capacity development for institutions and associated partners
Structuring solutions	Adaptive technologies, integrated approach and action-research concept
Participation	Along with community participation

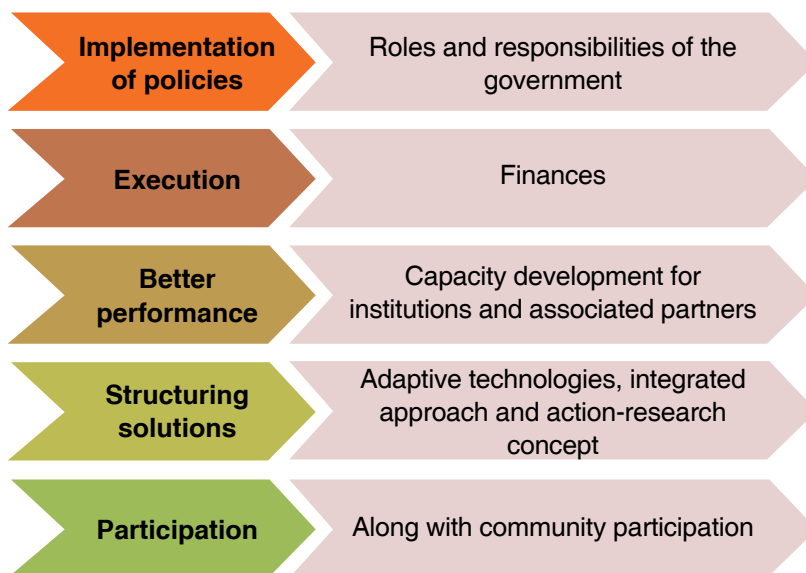*Figure 4 : Strategic dimensions in the urban sector*

Arghyam aspires to expand its collaboration base in order to achieve the goals and vision of the urban programme set forth - including academic institutions and other professional expertise groups besides NGOs. Aligned to its evolving strategy, Arghyam has initiated a few projects of essence for addressing water security and sanitation security issues.

Participatory groundwater management in Bhuj : Ensuring self-reliance in water security

Arghyam is supporting Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT) to embark on a new project to demonstrate participatory groundwater management in Bhuj city in Gujarat. This three year project is aimed at creating strong institutions, strong foundations in urban aquifer management, and engaging citizens and stakeholders in order to tackle water resource management issues in Bhuj.

Rebuilding socially coherent communities for sustainable development in Agra : Delivering 'WATSAN' security

Arghyam has awarded a grant to the Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE), to build

Recognizing the major challenges around access and utilization of reliable, informative and well-organised data which are recurrently reckoned as the key supporting elements for meaningful and efficient decision making, planning and implementation of WATSAN service delivery, Arghyam's urban programme has embarked upon the path of data management through its signature projects.

a socially coherent community in the slums of Tajganj, the historic city of Agra.

The three year long programme is designed to renew the heritage wells and develop an Integrated Urban Watershed Management System (IUWM) through appropriate sanitation solutions. The programme will empower the Tajganj communities by enabling them to take sustainable environmental actions, and actively
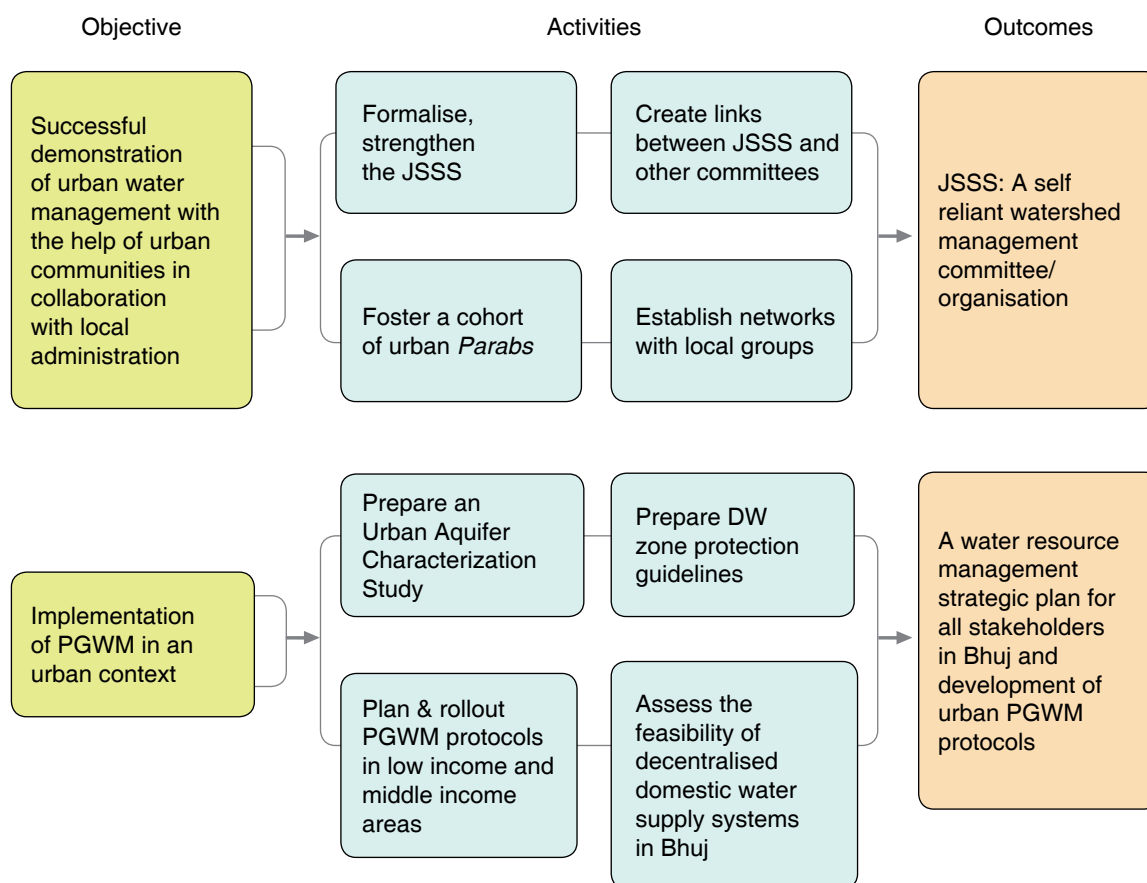

Figure 5 : Participatory groundwater management in Bhuj – Project framework

engaging them in the planning, designing and management of water and sanitation solutions.

GIS-based integrated urban watershed information system : Case study of Mulbagal town

Arghyam has awarded a contract to M/sTranserve Technologies to create a GIS web-based application. This application is a visualisation tool developed by integrating a research study on IUWM Mulbagal (the primary and secondary data surveys) and its analysis by demonstrating the groundwater demand and its usage. The present status of GIS application displays the thematic layers comprising general ward-level details, water supply infrastructure and sanitation, hydrology and topography, subsurface hydrology, water quality and groundwater yield. The tool features a key function of querying the information using the slider bar to view temporal variations as well as

the characteristics of Mulbagal.
http://transervetech.cloudapp.net/mulbagalgis/

IT- based decision support tool : Progression of IRAP toolkit on integrated urban water management

Arghyam is making an effort to develop an IT-based decision support tool (DST) based on the IRAP[4] toolkit, in collaboration with Quantiphi - a data analytics organization. The DST will help cities develop better water resource management systems in a manner that improves citywide water service delivery. The DST will also endeavour to promote transparency, collaboration and efficient governance in the implementation of the Integrated Urban Water Management framework.

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[4]IRAP developed a tool kit on integrated urban water management (IUWM) planning with considerations to technological alternatives, economic instruments, socio-cultural factors, institutions and governance along with the legal and policy framework that influence the performance of water systems in urban areas.
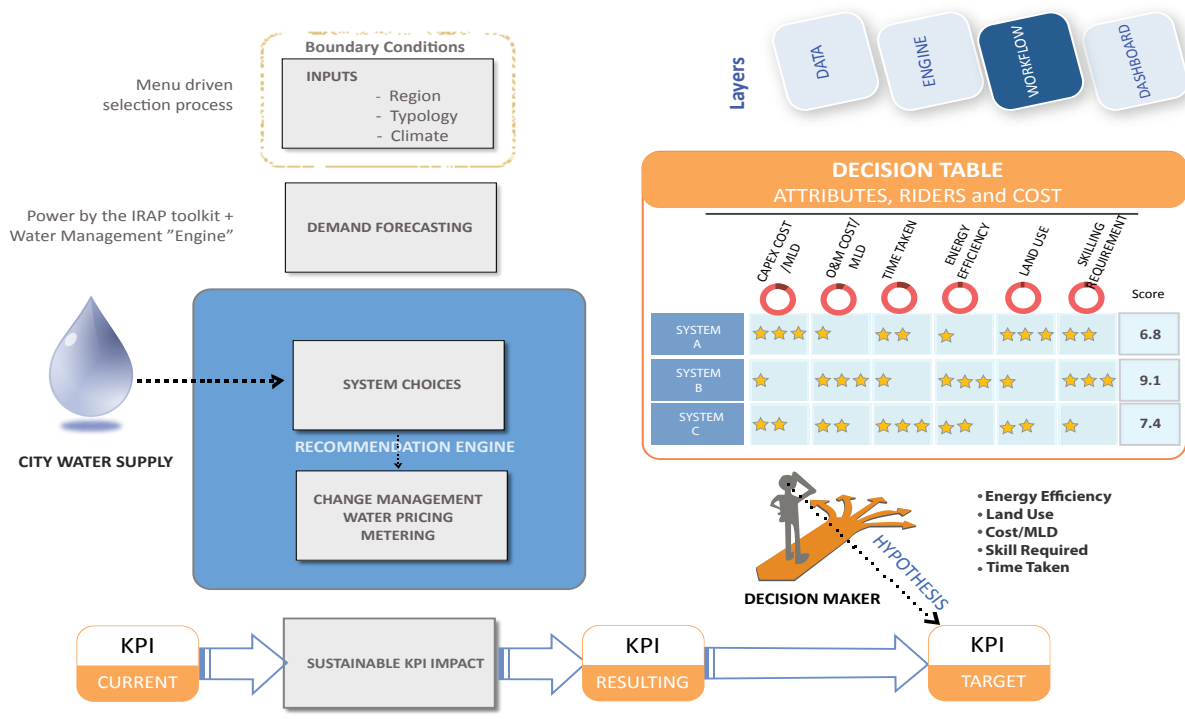
Figure 6 : Guided workflow to enable IUWM

Highlights

Website Visitors

Unique Visitors: 4,74,996

Repeat Visitors: 6,01,600

India Water Portal
(Page views: 11,22,330)

Unique Visitors: 3,82,934

Repeat Visitors: 4,85,680

Hindi Water Portal
(Page views: 10,52,729)

Unique Visitors: 94,271

Repeat Visitors: 1,05,327

India Sanitation Portal
(Page views: 2,32,704)

Social media - India Water Portal

3,400 Likes   8,989 Tweets   727 Views   6,336 photos

Other media - India Water Portal

Over 200 in-depth features/articles published last year

30 videos including short films, interviews & footages taken at events

Newsletter outreach to 18,000 people (includes organisations, journalists, mailing groups)

India **Water Portal**

India Water Portal, (IWP) a national knowledge portal for all things water, was set up by Arghyam on the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission in 2007. The portal in its English and Hindi avatars has become a rich repository of water issues, and related issues like climate change, sanitation and food security.

The portal's distributed team engages with individuals and organisations from all over India to highlight and provide critical analysis on water related issues. Over the years, the main aim has been to make the portal more interactive, dynamic and user-friendly. The number of visitors (local regional NGOs, water experts, journalists, activists and active citizen groups) to our collection of pictures (https://www.flickr.com/photos/indiawaterportal/sets) and videos (https://www.youtube.com/user/indiawaterportal) is steadily increasing. The portal is reaching out to newer audiences through Facebook and Twitter. The increase in the number of visitors is a reflection of the quality of the articles and features available on the portal.

Events

Two big events were partnered and hosted, namely the National Mountain Summit in (Kohima) September 2013 and World Water Day in March 2014.

World Water Day (WWD)
Across India, 9 places were represented and covered in the World Water Day (WWD)

campaign through a process of consultation with respective IWP team members and the core team in Bangalore. Individual events were organised through local coordination between the respective IWP team members and the local partner(s). Social media was used to spread awareness on WWD. IWP partnered with Xylem India for a Twitter chat on WWD - 2014 (live tweeting about the events across the country). IWP handle (@indiawater) posted as many as 51 tweets.

Number of participants
The events were successful in terms of the turnout, and of spreading awareness on the issue of fluoride in water, rainwater harvesting techniques, river basin and groundwater management. The number of participants at each event location was:
Shimla - 100
Mumbai - 100
Chennai - 150
Gangtok - 18 (comics workshop) + 300 (main event/comics exhibition)
Raipur - 75
Bangalore - 75 (Namma Neeru talks) + approximately 350 (main event/photography exhibition)

More information on World Water Day - 2014 is available at http://www.indiawaterportal.org/topics/world-water-day-2014.

The 3rd Mountain Summit
The 3rd Mountain Summit was held in Kohima, Nagaland, in September 2013 around the

themes of forest, water, and agriculture.

Recognition

- Media picks / mentions - Around 250 articles published. Times of India's Speaking Tree supplement published a photo essay on Umananda Island.
- Media partnerships - Continuing partnerships with around 15 online magazines

Hindi Water Portal

To maximise participation, the traditional method of using invited papers from selected authors was changed and contributions in various forms including papers, articles, photos and movies were invited from a wide array of people. The contributions were collated and their points included in a synthesis paper, which was circulated to all the delegates in advance of the summit.

The water theme was organised around four issues :
- Water conflicts
- Water rights and access (including governance and gender issues)
- Innovations and technologies for mountain water management / conservation
- Policy gaps and opportunities in water conservation and management

The work of the portals complements the work of Arghyam partners by ensuring that they have a wider reach.
- No. of original articles : 362
- No. of contributed articles : 1,496
- Recognition - Around 300 media mentions

Media partnerships
With over 18 media networks including Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran, Asian Age, Bhavdya Parabhat and All India Radio (Bundelkhand).

Publication
JAL, authored by Debasis Sengupta, Paramesh Goswami and Kalyan Rudra, is a Bengali book on water crisis.

Videos / films
Dewas Ke Bhagirath, Yamuna an Ancient Sacred River, Yamuna : A River in Peril, Why Yamuna is dying?

Events
Apna Talab Abhiyan Samman Samaroh with Mahoba administration (UP), WWD event on River Restoration and Ecosystem Management in Lucknow by Lok Bharti, public meetings on Water Quality especially focused on Fluoride issues & mitigation as a part of WWD events in Mohanpur and Saray villages of Dhar, public discussion on Water Conservation and Water Security in Damoh by the local administration.

Collaborations
Fluoride Knowledge and Action Network, Apna Talab Abhiyan (in Mahoba and Damoh), Bhagirath Krishak Abhiyan (in Dewas), Lok Sabha Television, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Environment, IBK Media, and content partnership with NIH (National Institute of Hydrology).

SINGHVI, DEV & UNNI

Chartered Accountants

FORM 10B

[See Rule 17B]

Audit Report under section 12A (b) of the Income tax Act, 1961,

in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions

1. We have examined the Balance Sheet of **ARGHYAM, 599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008 having Permanent Account Number AABTA0028M** as at March 31, 2014, and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on that date, which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust.

2. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

   ι.   In our opinion, proper books of account have been maintained by the said Trust

   ιι. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view: -

       a.   In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above mentioned trust as at March 31, 2014;

       b.   In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2014; and

       c.   In the case of the Receipts and Payments account, of the receipts and payments for the year ended March 31, 2014.

3. The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No : 003867S

S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014

Particulars	Sch No*.	As at March 31, 2014 Amount (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2013 Amount (Rs.)
I. SOURCES OF FUNDS **1. Corpus Fund**	1	1,606,909,058	1,593,604,058
2. Current Liabilities and Provisions a. Current Liabilities b. Provisions	2 3	2,560,226 25,256	3,774,230 11,185
TOTAL		**1,609,494,540**	**1,597,389,474**
II. APPLICATION OF FUNDS **1. Fixed Assets**	4	1,605,885	1,682,305
2. Investments	5	398,589,900	398,589,900
3. Current assets, loans and advances a. Cash and bank balances b. Other Current Assets c. Loans and advances	6 7 8	1,189,552,605 1,4360,569 5,385,581	1,178,463,696 14,088,944 4,564,629
TOTAL		**1,609,494,540**	**1,597,389,474**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	23		

* The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
  Please visit - www.arghyam.org for financial statement with detailed schedules.

As per our report of even date

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No : 003867S

S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

for Arghyam
Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Shiv Someshwar
Trustee

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

Income and Expenditure Account For The Year Ended March 31, 2014

Particulars	Sch No.*	Year ended March 31, 2014 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2013 Amount (Rs.)
Income			
Interest Earned	9	143,042,228	143,940,576
Other Income	10	748,047	1,285,260
TOTAL (A)		**143,790,275**	**145,225,836**
Expenditure			
Administrative Expenses	11	5,386,899	4,099,592
Depreciation	4	563,006	533,957
Ground Water Programme	12	1,5482,517	461,744
Sanitation Programme	13	19,286,945	198,583
WATSAN General Projects	14	57,008,719	59,074,410
India Water Portal	15	16,207,641	14,605,007
Urban Programme	16	10,892,946	3,723,888
GP Organizational Development Programme	17	5,656,603	5,669,598
Communication and Advocacy	18	-	14,332,783
Research & Development	19	-	7,920,988
TOTAL (B)		**130,485,276**	**110,620,549**
SURPLUS (A-B)		**13,304,999**	**34,605,287**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	23		

* The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account.
  Please visit - www.arghyam.org for financial statement with detailed schedules.

As per our report of even date

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No : 003867S

S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

for Arghyam
Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Shiv Someshwar
Trustee

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended March 31, 2014

Receipts	Sch No*.	
Balance brought forward:		
Cash & Bank Balances		
Cash on Hand		
Citibank - 5913535806 (Savings A\c)		
Citibank - 0877466809 (Current A\c)		
ICICI - 004701046493 (Savings A\c)		
Kotak Mahindra - 04222040000503 (Savings A\c)		
State Bank of Mysore - 64064306314 (Savings A\c)		
YES Bank Ltd - Arghyam - 002290300000087 (SB)		
Deposit with Banks		
Interest Earned	20	
Other Income	21	
Maturity of Bonds	22	
TOTAL (A)		
Payments	Sch No*.	
Ground Water Programme		
Sanitation Programme		
WATSAN General Programme		
India Water Portal		
WATSAN Urban Programme		
GP Organizational Development Programme		
Communication and Advocacy Programme		
Research & Development		
Administrative Expenses		
Fixed assets		
Balance carried forward:		
Cash on Hand		
Citibank - 5913535806 (Savings A\c)		
Citibank - 0877466809 (Current A\c)		
ICICI - 004701046493 (Savings A\c)		
Kotak Mahindra - 04222040000503 (Savings A\c)		
State Bank of Mysore - 64064306314 (Savings A\c)		
YES Bank Ltd - Arghyam - 002290300000087 (SB)		
Deposit with Banks		
TOTAL (B)		
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	23	

* The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipts and Payments Account.
  Please visit - www.arghyam.org for financial statement with detailed schedules

Year ended March 31, 2014	Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2013	Amount (Rs.)
	5,367		734
	40,357		1,905,080
	3,137		1,334,532
	6,341,292		3,414,863
	13,948		800
	530,581		42,204
	12,290,154		203,349
	1,159,238,861		1,034,274,922
	141,199,846		144,483,551
	248,047		785,260
	-		100,000,000
	1,319,911,589		**1,286,445,294**

Year ended March 31, 2014	Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2013	Amount (Rs.)
	15,482,517		461,744
	19,286,945		198,583
	57,008,719		59,074,410
	16,207,641		14,605,007
	10,892,946		3,723,888
	5,656,603		5,669,598
	-		14,332,783
	-		7,920,988
	5,337,028		1,205,910
	486,586		788,688
	1,340		5,367
	73,025		40,357
	101,386		3,137
	18,275,582		6,341,292
	4,646		13,948
	226,446		530,581
	4,439,508		12,290,154
	1,166,430,671		1,159,238,861
	1,319,911,589		**1,286,445,294**

As per our report of even date
for Singhvi, Dev & Unni,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No : 003867S

S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

for Arghyam
Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Shiv Someshwar
Trustee

Place : Bangalore
Date : 27/06/2014

Team **Arghyam**

Chairperson : Rohini Nilekani
CEO : Jayamala V. Subramaniam
Trustees : Narayan Ramachandran, Sriram Raghavan, Janhavi Nilekani, Sonalde Desai, Dr. Shiv Someshawar

Advisors : Ravi Narayanan, S. Vishwanath, T. R. Raghunandan

In the Photo

First Row (standing from left to right) :
Nivedita Mani, Radhika Vishwanathan, Minu Kulkarni, Rakhi Mathai, Madhavi Purohit

Second Row (standing from left to right) :
Sudeep K. S., Karthick R., Kavita Nath, Nirmala Janardhan, Amrtha Kasturi Rangan, Suresh L. Ponnappa, Vijay Krishna

Third Row (standing from left right) :
Naveen Kumar, Srikanta Prasanna, Ravi Narayanan, Rohini Nilekani, Vishwanath S., Jayamala Subramaniam, Bishwadeep Ghose, Manohar Rao

Not in Photo
Priya Desai, Nisha Thompson, Ayan Biswas, Sonali Srivastava, Rahul Bakare, Deepak Menon

Partners

Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development And Management (ACWADAM)

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)

Akash Ganga Trust

Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)

Centre for Policy Research - Accountability Initiative

Communication for Development and Learning (CDL)

Centre for Rural Management (CRM), Kottayam

Center for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE)

Dhanya

Gandhigram Trust

Gram Vikas

Gramalaya

Grampari, Friends of Moral ReArmament, India

Himalaya Seva Sangh (HSS)

Inner Voice Foundation

India Natural Resource Economics and Management (INREM) Foundation

Kalike (SRTT)

Karuna Trust

Karve Institute of Social Sciences

Manthan

Mazhapolima

Megh Pyne Abhiyan (MPA)

Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI)

OUTREACH

People's Science Institute (PSI)

South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaCiWaters)

Sambhaav

Samerth Charitable Trust

Society for Advancement in Tribes, Health, Education, Environment (SATHEE)

Society for Community Participation and Empowerment (SCOPE)

Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)

Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management (SOPPECOM)

The Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)

Utthan

Visakha Jilla Nava Nirmana Samithi (VJNNS)

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN)

Government of Karnataka

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