



Message from the Chairperson

It is Arghyam's 12th year. We have come a long way from where we began. Yet, sometimes, it feels as though we have achieved little. The sector is facing new challenges of quantity and quality. Climate change, population pressure, industrialisation, and urbanisation are the drivers of change that affect the water situation everywhere. Inefficiencies in the agriculture sector have been understood but remain unaddressed for decades. It is now extremely critical to address governance gaps and rethink institutions and approaches.

In the last year, the Mihir Shah Committee report had attempted to rethink institutions and governance in the water sector. This is a welcome development and hopefully, some of its ideas will be successfully implemented. In addition, we believe that to address governance gaps, we need to deploy new technologies and build robust data platforms to enable information sharing and water-wise decision making.

While technology has been a positive disruptor in many other sectors, the water sector has not benefitted from any serious attempt to deploy large scale IT innovations. We believe the time is now. Arghyam is committed to exploring possibilities in this area, at least in the continuation of our earlier work in groundwater management, including springs.

Over the years, Arghyam has developed efficient programmatic processes in managing groundwater and sanitation through its robust partnerships, which has allowed us to steadily build participatory, scientific approaches to address local challenges. Arghyam's partners have been able to extend and strongly advocate springs-related work with governments across different mountainous regions in the country. As these practices get widely adopted, it will further reinforce ideas of participation and context relevant data collection within communities, hopefully enabling better water security.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has brought sanitation issues to the fore as never before. The realisation that toilets alone are not enough, something that Arghyam has long been working on, is gaining acceptance. Waste water management needs to become the next spotlight of the sector. Arghyam has made small experiments in collaboration with other donors and NGOs to pilot sludge management technology in a few urban areas. This is nowhere near enough; it is a very modest beginning, and we have learnt many lessons along the way which will be shared.

Arghyam has also funded research on groundwater-sanitation nexus, which is not so well understood and yet creates immense public health issues. We hope some useful insights for policy and practice will emerge from these research reports. As we proceed to extend and scale our work through our partners to vulnerable geographies and communities, we will look to consolidate our work for projects that are close to completion in the next financial year. We hope to launch the next version of our work soon and we have been in serious consultation over the possibilities.

We cannot achieve much without the friends and partners we have found on our 12 year journey.

As always, I use this opportunity to thank every one of them. We look forward to your support and goodwill in the years ahead.

Rohini Nilekani

Message from the CEO

Arghyam's focus on water has remained strong as ever over the last year. As we move steadily into the second decade of funding water related initiatives, even as we have covered a lot of ground, we realize that there is a lot more to be accomplished. Issues around water need to be addressed more substantially and at a larger scale. Often during our visits across different locations in the country, we witness sectoral problems related to quality and quantity. If they remain unaddressed, it will affect equity and sustainability of the resource which will continue to remain as pain-points in the water governance framework.

Springshed management and the Participatory Groundwater Management program (PGWM) have gained momentum over the year, with the involvement of multiple stakeholders. Through springshed management we strongly believe that much can be done to reverse problems related to quantity and access within communities in hilly and mountainous regions facing severe shortage of water. Over the last year we have been able to engage with state and the central governments including officials from north-eastern states of Meghalaya and Nagaland for springs-related and water quality projects. Our PGWM and water quality related programs have expanded to new regions owing to our close association with Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF). This partnership, initiated last year, has expanded PGWM to seven states which have a high population of adivasis, through 10 new partners. The cross-learning is expected to build BRLF's knowledge on water and Arghyam's understanding of the water-livelihood linkage.

Further, as governments at the state and centre enforce SBM at scale, we along with the Gates foundation, have supported the setting up of new and innovative models in decentralised fecal sludge management in the towns of Angul and Dhenkanal in Odisha. This has allowed the local administration to begin the establishment of an effective sanitation process which may be replicated in various other municipalities that face similar challenges in offering the full chain of sanitation related services.

In order to direct the attention of lawmakers and policymakers to the crisis of groundwater, Arghyam was able to bring together members of Parliament from different parts of the country to discuss issues around water in their respective constituencies. As a part of our policy related work, Arghyam and its partners have been able to contribute to the Jal Kranti Abhiyan and National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme which have included the principles of participation and water as a common pool resource. These inclusions are expected to strengthen the management and governance of groundwater.

As we move ahead, we will look to scale our work by supporting innovative organisations and deepen our advocacy on the need to have participative models sustained by robust local-level institutions and protocols.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders including NGOs, donors, government, and, of course, our partners for making this another eventful year.

Jayamala Subramaniam

Around **63** million people in rural India do not have access to clean drinking water.

Only **63%** of rural households in India have access to toilets.

The consequences

- Shorter life expectancy due to life-threatening water-borne diseases
- Poor economic productivity leading to poverty
- Malnutrition among children and adults
- High dropout rate in schools due to poor health
- Risk of harassment and abuse for women and girls
- Poor quality of life



Water Security and Sustainable Sanitation

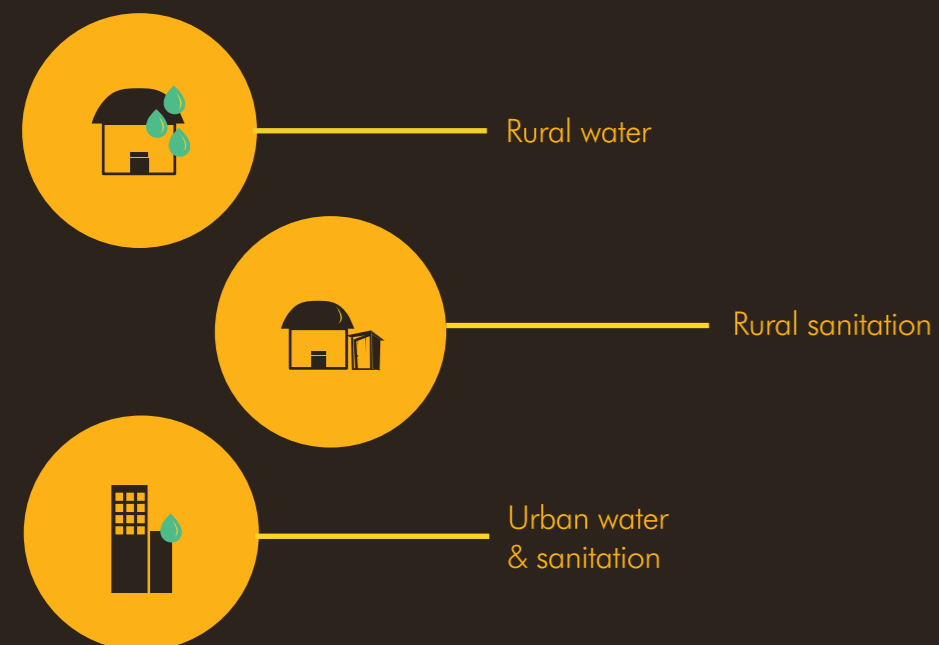
Rural water, rural sanitation and urban water & sanitation

A public charitable foundation set up with a personal endowment from Rohini Nilekani, Arghyam works in partnerships with organisations, governments and individuals to achieve safe, sustainable water for all.

Till date, we have funded Rs 134 crore in 141 projects, reaching more than 5 million people in 22 states across India. Our work broadly spans three areas, namely rural water, rural sanitation and urban water & sanitation.

Arghyam's focus on ensuring water security includes ensuring equitable access, quantity, quality and reliability of water for all. We fund efforts that help communities move towards sustainable groundwater management.

Our work on sustainable sanitation focuses on making rural and urban settlements free of open defecation. We introduce and support sustainable sanitation practices with an end-to-end approach – from creating demand to usage to safe fecal management.

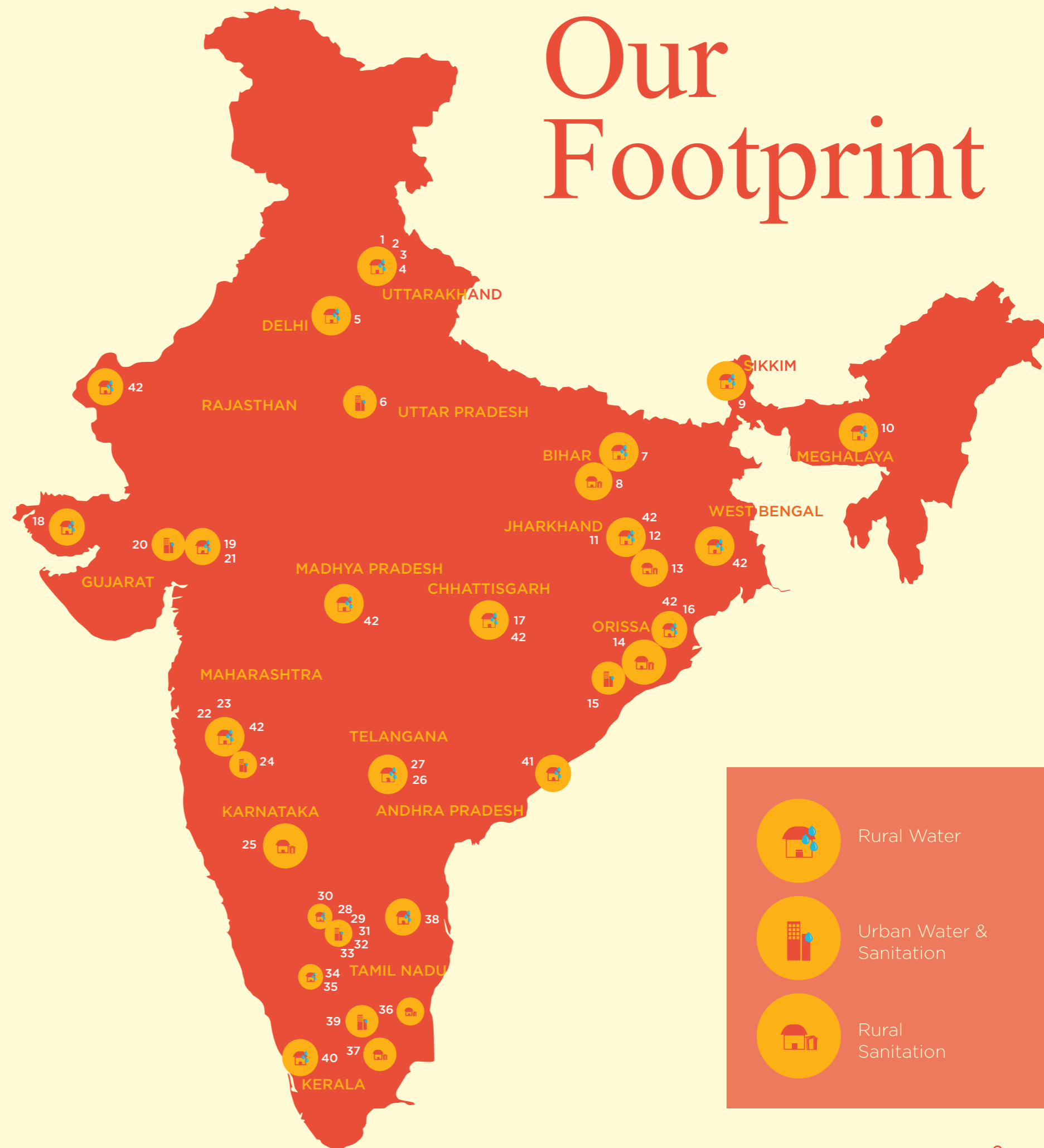


Contents

Our Footprint.....	9
 RURAL WATER.....	11
A Spring in Each Step.....	11
Prioritising Safe Water.....	12
Spreading its Wings.....	15
 RURAL SANITATION.....	16
Training for Scale.....	16
 URBAN WATER AND SANITATION.....	19
Stepping Up with Technology.....	19
Digging Deeper.....	20
A Decade of IWP.....	23
FINANCIALS 2016-17.....	24
OUR BOARD.....	30

Our Footprint

1. People's Science Institute (PSI)
2. Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)
3. Himalaya Seva Sangh (HSS)
4. Himmotthan
5. Swaniti Initiative
6. Centre For Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE)
7. Megh Pyne Abhiyan (MPA)
8. Bharatiya Jana Utthan Parishad (BJUP)
9. Government of Sikkim
10. Government of Meghalaya
11. Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
12. Francois-Xavier Bagnoud India Suraksha (FXB)
13. SATHEE
14. Atmashakti Trust
15. Practical Action Foundation
16. AHEAD
17. Samerth
18. Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)
19. Centre for Planning & Technology University (CEPT)
20. Centre for Innovation Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE)
21. India Natural Resource Economics and Management Foundation (INREM)
22. Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM)
23. Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management (SOPPECOM)
24. Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC)
25. SNEHA
26. Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN)
27. South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATERS)
28. Communication for Development and Learning
29. Indian Institute for Human Settlements
30. Kalike Trust
31. Indian Institute of Science (IISc)
32. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE)
33. Bangalore Film Society
34. Keystone Foundation
35. Indian Institute of Technology - Madras (IIT-M)
36. Gramalaya
37. Gandhigram Trust
38. OUTREACH
39. LEAF Society
40. Mazhapolima Monitoring and Coordination Unit
41. Visakha Jilla Nava Nirmana Samithi (VJNNS)
42. Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)





A Spring in Each Step

Springs are the lifeline of mountainous communities in the Himalayan region of India. They provide ecosystem services and have a strong cultural connect. Springs, underground seepages, and base flows in mountain streams provide water for household and livelihood water needs. With an aim to ensure safe, sufficient, and sustainable water to mountainous communities in Tehri Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, Himmatan has involved local communities in identifying the springs, safeguarding their catchments, and taking up science-based recharge interventions for long-term sustainability.

Springs in the Himalayan region represent a typology of 'mountain aquifers', with a large degree of variability and complexity attributed by the geology, terrain and hydrological factors. These mountain springs emanate from unconfined aquifers. The inherent nature of the resource, land-use changes, lack of scientific understanding, and climate variability make springs vulnerable to extinction.

By tapping into springs, gravity-based water supply systems have been completed in about 20 villages of Thatyur and Chamba clusters of Tehri district benefitting over 2000 households. Detailed Technical Reports (DTR) were prepared by incorporating the hydro-geological understanding of the springsheds which led to identification of recharge areas and construction of appropriate recharge structures involving trained Water User and Sanitation Committees in each of these villages.

Study of local hydrogeology has proved to be a cost effective science for springsheds management because it helps in identifying the recharge area and the type of interventions to be made in a cost-effective manner.



Prioritising Safe Water

Water security is as much an issue of adequacy and access as it is of safety. In the last few decades, the number of areas reporting contamination in their waters (chemical and bacteriological) has been on a constant rise. While the impact of bacteriological contamination on the health of exposed populations are immediate, in the case of chemical contaminants, there's an extended incubation period. Among these, arsenic and fluoride are two dangerous contaminants, in terms of geographic spread, exposed population, and severity of health impacts, leading to severe morbidity and mortality.

Despite improved understanding of the issues based on decades of work by experts from diverse fields, its scale and impact on community health has significantly increased.

Arghyam initiated two Water Quality Networks, Fluoride (www.fluorideindia.org) and Arsenic (www.arsenicnetwork.in), in 2013. The vision was to provide a platform for multiple agencies to collaborate, innovate, and make significant progress on water quality (WQ) issues. With a broader emphasis on fluoride and arsenic, the two networks engage holistically on safe water.

Since inception, the Networks geographic presence has expanded to 12 states across the country, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Active members within the Networks have grown significantly with a core group contributing to activities across geographies.

Innovative learning methods with the objective of building skilled cadre on water quality has been a major achievement of the networks in the form of the Safe Water Learning Cards. By dividing complex issues into neat modular flash cards, and systematically capturing the learning requirements of audiences, this method is slowly revolutionizing capacity building around water. The LEARN platform by FKAN is a unique repository of information related to fluoride and fluorosis with modules enabling learning on the issues. On similar lines, the LIVE platform on the Fluoride India website is an effort by FKAN to keep the viewer abreast with various mitigation efforts across the country.

The Network has anchored the District Fluoride Mitigation Centre (DFMC) Nalgonda, a first of its kind dedicated institution for fluorosis mitigation for the past four years. DFMC Nalgonda is now a tripartite institution involving the Government of Telangana, UNICEF, and Fluoride Network. This model has also been replicated in Balasore, Odisha with contextual modifications.



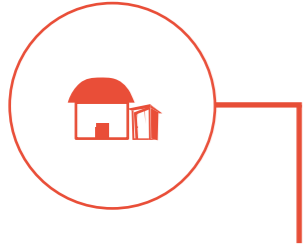


Spreading its Wings

In the recent years, discharge from springs and their quality has been declining. Much of this is due to groundwater pumping under increased demand, changing land use patterns, ecological degradation, poor sanitation, population pressure, and a changing climate. In 2010, PSI became part of a consortium of voluntary organisations funded by Arghyam to promote equitable and sustainable use of groundwater through participatory management of the resource. A major objective was to develop PSI as a resource centre for promoting the principles and approaches of participatory groundwater management (PGWM) through springshed management in the Himalayan region including capacity building and training, action research, and advocacy. A pilot was initiated in five villages – Thanakasoga, Luhali, Dhyali, Dandor, and Sattarbhadon – in Sirmour (Himachal Pradesh) to develop an understanding of mountain aquifers and to augment and manage local groundwater resources.

The interventions have demonstrated that recharge treatment area for springs on an average is 5 to 10 hectares, which is significantly different from a traditional watershed management approach. Interventions indicate that springshed management requires an investment of between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 per hectare covering a very small portion. Moreover, as the approach is premised on decentralization, springshed management empowers communities with a sense of ownership and responsibility over decisions concerning their livelihood and other domestic needs, embedding key elements of PGWM. Simple science-based and community-led springshed management interventions have enhanced discharge in springs even during lean seasons.

Through PGWM resource and ecosystem-based interventions, PSI has regenerated springs and improved the availability and quality of water in the intervened villages. Additionally, a pilot was initiated in the Barotiwala-Baddi-Nalagarh area of Himachal Pradesh to explore the possibility of extending PGWM to an industrial area through groundwater quality monitoring. It will attempt to initiate a dialogue between the community and industry associations like CII (Northern Region) and the Association of Indian Industries (Uttarakhand). Based on these experiences, PSI is now working to deepen and extend the principles of PGWM in the Himalayan region and also to new geographical and hydrogeological terrains like Bundelkhand, Central Indian highlands, North-East, and educational institutions. It has been recognized as a resource center for PGWM focusing on springshed management in the Himalayan region.



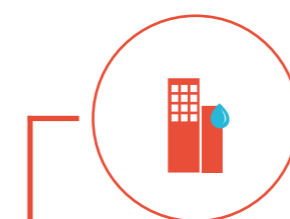
Training for Scale

Gramalaya has been working for more than two decades in Tamil Nadu with a focus on water and sanitation. Over the years, it has been able to create a participatory and sustainable model for rural and urban sanitation, and has been recognized as one of the National Key Resource Centers for providing training and support on the mentioned issues. Gramalaya's success lies in converting its learning from working directly with the communities into training modules delivered to state and community institutions to achieve scale.

The Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (PVP) was envisaged by the Government of Tamil Nadu to empower the poorest of poor and promote sustainable livelihoods for them. With a community driven approach, PVP has been able to build strong community-based organizations called MaKaMais. To ensure overall development in its operational villages, PVP embedded the WASH component into its design, and capitalized on the already existing community organizations to roll it out. Arghyam supported Gramalaya to act as the Technical Support Organization to PVP and upgrade outreach efficiency of district level institutions like the district and block MaKaMais and community professionals in achieving sustainable sanitation solutions and strategies.

With an aim to benefit 507 Gram Panchayats across 15 districts, Gramalaya trained 225 PVP officials to create master trainers at the state, district, and block levels. These master trainers have, in turn, trained community-level personnel and promoted the construction of 40,178 toilets across these districts. Through its efforts 223 villages and 118 Panchayats have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).



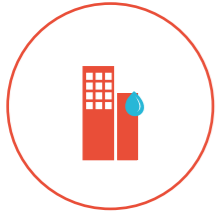


Stepping Up with Technology

Project Nirmal aims to demonstrate sustainable sanitation service delivery for onsite sanitation systems by implementing a faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP). In Angul and Dhenkanal municipalities, it has led to increased toilet coverage and widened the FSTP linkage of households through enabling institutional and private sector participation. The project establishes a strong link to the market for collection, transportation, treatment, disposal, and re-use. To facilitate these initiatives and to ensure sustainability and replicability, the project focuses on building capacity of existing institutions at the state level including urban planners, urban local body (ULB) staff, and line department officials.

A new concept like fecal sludge management (FSM) requires a comprehensive IEC and BCC strategy. The Angul and Dhenkanal ULBs and the state government are expected to launch an awareness programme at the city level in a systematic manner. The slum and ward level meetings focus on community mobilization towards identifying the sanitation/FSM issues, creating demand to address these issues, institutionalizing the community monitoring processes, and connecting communities and ULBs.

The city-wide FSM service delivery in both the municipalities requires two sets of service providers; one for emptying and transportation and another for treatment and reuse. Although there is a ban on the manual emptying, sweepers still are used to provide the service. The municipalities are in the process of constructing treatment facilities and engaging with private enterprises for emptying and transportation services. However, in order to avoid livelihood losses, the current informal sweepers will work with the private enterprises as employees. The plant shall be operated by an implementing agency (Practical Action Foundation) for a period of one year from commissioning with donor fund and then shall be transferred to the municipality which shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the plant.



Digging Deeper

Hyderabad is the fourth most populous city in India, and is expected to be one of the 30 most populous cities in the world by 2030. While it develops and expands, the peripheral villages of Hyderabad have been facing excessive pressure to provide for its growing needs. The changing land use, rapid growth of industrial and residential colonies, and urbanization has induced water insecurity in the peripheries of the city.

SaciWATERs, with support from Arghyam, conducted an extensive research on understanding the interlinkages between the formal and informal institutions existing in the peri-urban spaces and their contribution to water scarcity in these areas. The study explored the potential factors leading to water insecurity, possible actors involved, and the socio-economic implications of the domestic water market. The study took sample cases of four distinct villages around Hyderabad namely, Malkaram, Adibatla, Kokapet, and Mallampet.

In the final analysis, the study found that the absence of a formal institutional and governance mechanism has resulted in multiple private players hijacking the water market in peri-urban areas. The involvement of private players has made water an economic commodity, especially in lean seasons, imposing higher financial pressure on low income households. The study further revealed that agricultural production is witnessing a decline as farmers are forced to buy water for irrigation and farmers with secure water reserves have joined the water market for profits.

The combined efforts of SaciWATERs and Arghyam has acted as a crucial driver to highlight water related issues and government's insufficient attention towards the peri-urban areas. The study has further fueled discussions and ideation of a focused peri-urban forum to delve deeper into issues faced by these areas.






A Decade of IWP

India Water Portal (IWP) was one of Arghyam's very first initiatives. It was encouraged by the National Knowledge Commission back in 2005 to create a collaborative space for knowledge on water related issues in India.

Over the span of a decade, the Portal has grown and evolved, adapting to the digital media space and to the ever changing issue of water in India. Over the year, a little over 40 lakh people visited the English and Hindi versions of the Portal, and nearly 11 lakh people were reached through the Portal's social media channels. Today, IWPI aggregates, curates and creates content on water in English, Hindi, and Kannada.

Syndication partnerships with other English media platforms has enabled a 10-fold increase in reach. Over 100 articles were republished over the year, on platforms like *YourStory*, *The Wire*, *Scroll*, *The News Minute* and *Daily Hunt*.

The Hindi Water Portal also syndicates content regularly in mainstream print publications. An article published on Hindi Water Portal on the issue of sand mining in the Narmada River, titled *रेत का अवैध और अविवेकी खनन: कुछ सुझाव* was republished in a local newspaper called *Naya India*. As a response to it, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh immediately issued a notification banning sand mining in the Narmada, until a review was conducted.

The Kannada Water Portal regularly conducts workshops across Karnataka with journalists, students, writers, and NGOs to build capacities to report on water issues. Articles from Kannada Water Portal are also picked up frequently by Kannada newspapers and media websites, thus reaching more people in the region.

Financials

2016-17

Independent Auditors' Report

To,

**The Board of Trustees of Arghyam
Bangalore**

1. Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Arghyam ('the Trust'), 599, 12th Main, HAL IInd Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore-560008 (Permanent Account Number : AABTA0028M)**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipts & Payments Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. Management Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

3. Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

4. Opinion

- i. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - a. In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above mentioned Trust as at March 31, 2017;
 - b. In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, the excess of expenditure over income for the year ended March 31, 2017; and
 - c. In the case of the Receipts and Payments account, of the receipts and payments for the year ended March 31, 2017.

5. Report on other legal/regulatory requirements

As required by Section 12A (b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, we give in the Annexure an audit report in Form 10B along with the details required to be certified in terms of the said report.

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 003867S

Sd/-
S. Ranganath
Partner
M. No. 201191

Bangalore
Date: 24/07/2017

Balance Sheet

ARGHYAM			
599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008			
Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2017			
Particulars	Sch No.	As at March 31, 2017 Amount (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)
I. SOURCES OF FUNDS			
1. Corpus Fund	1	1,515,274,426	1,558,459,494
2. Current Liabilities and Provisions			
a. Current Liabilities	2	2,684,611	3,550,702
b. Provisions	3	15,112	13,352
TOTAL		1,517,974,149	1,562,023,548
II. APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
1. Fixed Assets	4	1,293,646	1,566,467
2. Investments	5	1,454,496,420	1,516,954,934
3. Current Assets, Loans and Advances			
a. Cash and Bank Balances	6	40,669,429	25,327,668
b. Other Current Assets	7	15,508,314	10,609,662
c. Loans and Advances	8	6,006,340	7,564,817
TOTAL		1,517,974,149	1,562,023,548
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	22		

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

for Arghyam

Sd/- Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Sd/- Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Sd/- Sunita Nadhamuni
Trustee

Place: Bangalore
Date : 24 July 2017

As per our report of even date

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 003867S

Sd/- S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place: Bangalore
Date : 24 July 2017

Income & Expenditure

ARGHYAM			
599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008			
Income and Expenditure Account For The Year Ended March 31, 2017			
Particulars	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2017 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)
Income			
Interest Earned	9	127,513,012	136,864,983
Other Income	10	821,901	509,808
TOTAL (A)		128,334,913	137,374,791
Expenditure			
Administrative Expenses	11	5,986,678	5,933,557
Depreciation	4	404,272	646,751
Ground Water Programme	12	81,728,921	98,827,587
Sanitation Programme	13	15,459,084	10,344,690
Advocacy, Research & Communication	14	19,979,433	14,177,870
India Water Portal	15	15,241,290	14,397,158
WATSAN Urban Programme	16	32,720,303	28,550,593
TOTAL (B)		171,519,981	172,878,206
DEFICIT (A-B)		(43,185,068)	(35,503,415)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	22		

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

for Arghyam

Sd/- Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Sd/- Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Sd/- Sunita Nadhamuni
Trustee

Place: Bangalore
Date : 24 July 2017

As per our report of even date

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 003867S

Sd/- S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place: Bangalore
Date : 24 July 2017

Receipts and Payments

ARGHYAM

599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008
Receipts and Payments Account For The Year Ended March 31, 2017

Receipts	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2017 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)
Balance brought forward:			
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash on Hand		9,817	5,257
Citibank -5913535806 (Savings A\c)		34,751	227,517
Citibank -0877466809(Current A\c)		582,298	544,317
ICICI -004701046493 (Savings A\c)		2,348,598	10,503,996
Kotak Mahindra -04222040000503 (Savings A\c)		15,791	342,842
State Bank of Mysore- 64064306314 (Savings A\c)		2,603,151	890,474
YES Bank Ltd - Arghyam - 002290300000087 (SB)		18,643,129	11,138,654
Deposit with Banks		1,006,467,216	1,055,361,684
Interest Earned	17	122,697,542	133,567,733
Other Income	18	821,901	509,808
Maturity proceeds of GOI Bonds	5	-	400,000,000
TOTAL		1,154,224,194	1,613,092,283

Payments	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2017 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)
Ground Water Programme		81,728,921	98,827,587
Sanitation Programme		15,459,084	10,344,690
Advocacy Research & Communication		19,979,433	14,177,870
India Water Portal		15,241,290	14,397,158
WATSAN Urban Programme		32,720,303	28,550,593
Administrative Expenses	19	5,375,714	5,596,326
Fixed assets		131,451	505,358
Investments	20	942,918,570	1,415,365,034
Balance carried forward:			
Cash on Hand		5,345	9,817
Citibank -5913535806 (Savings A\c)		382,149	34,751
Citibank -0877466809(Current A\c)		579,305	582,297
ICICI -004701046493 (Savings A\c)		2,231,973	2,348,598
Kotak Mahindra -04222040000503 (Savings A\c)		665	15,791
State Bank of Mysore- 64064306314 (Savings A\c)		1,144,522	2,603,151
YES Bank Ltd - Arghyam - 002290300000087 (SB)		35,169,568	18,643,129
Linked Deposit with Banks	21	1,155,900	1,090,132
TOTAL		1,154,224,194	1,613,092,283
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	22		

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.

for Arghyam

Sd/-
Rohini Nilekani
Trustee

Sd/-
Narayan Ramachandran
Trustee

Sd/-
Sunita Nadhamuni
Trustee

Place: Bangalore
Date : 24 July 2017

As per our report of even date

for Singhvi, Dev & Unni
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 003867S

Sd/-
S Ranganath
Partner
Membership No.201191

Place: Bangalore
Date : 24 July 2017

Our Board

Chairperson

Mrs. Rohini Nilekani

Trustees

Mr. Narayan Ramachandran

Ms. Janhavi Nilekani

Mr. Keshav Desiraju

Dr. Sonalde Desai

Dr. Shiv Someshwar

Ms. Sunita Nadhamuni

Advisors

Mr. Ravi Narayanan

Mr. S. Vishwanath

Chief Executive Officer

Mrs. Jayamala Subramaniam

Safe, sustainable water
for all

Annual Report
2016-17

Reference, partial reproduction and transmission by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise is not allowed without prior consent. Any commercial use of this material requires the written consent of the copyright owners.

Published by Arghyam, Bengaluru, 2017

Copyright © Arghyam

Author and Editor: Advocacy, Research and Communications Team on behalf of Arghyam

Designed by: The Pen and Mouse

Photo credits: Arghyam staff, Arghyam partner organisations and India Water Portal

For the digital version of the annual report,
please visit www.arghyam.org



#599, 12th Main

HAL 2nd Stage, Indiranagar

Bangalore 560008

Karnataka, India

Phone: +91 80 41698941/42

Email: advocacy@arghyam.org

Website: www.arghyam.org



<https://www.youtube.com/user/arghyamgrants>



[@arghyamindia](https://twitter.com/arghyamindia)